



2012

NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

The 2012 Northwest Maricopa Regional Needs and Assets Report is the third in a series of assessments conducted every two years for the First Things First Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council. The assessment provides a snapshot of the current status of children and families in our community. It is a collection of useful data and community information that will help determine how best to invest resources to improve the lives of young children and families in the region. The Needs and Assets reports are vital to our continued work in building a true integrated early childhood system for our young children.

Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council takes great pride in the progress made over the past four years. Together with our community partners, we are delivering on our promise to build a solid foundation for young children and their families. Strong relationships with partners throughout the region have allowed us to expand access to quality early learning settings, provide preventive health screenings and education to children and families who would not otherwise have them, and visit isolated and vulnerable families in their homes to support them in promoting their child's optimal development and health. In the process, we've touched the lives of many young children, families and early childhood professionals.

The Northwest Maricopa Regional Council would like to thank the creators of this report, Southwest Institute for Families and Children, for their knowledge, expertise and analysis of the Northwest Maricopa Region. The new report will help guide our decisions as we move forward for young children and their families within the Northwest Maricopa Region.

Numerous parents, grantees and community partners of the various programs serving young children and families in the region also generously offered their time, information and insight to make this a rich report. Our work would not be possible without their significant contributions, for which we are immensely grateful.

Additionally, the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council would like to thank the First Things First State Board for their guidance and support over the last four years. Through the Board's leadership, the Regional Partnership Council has been able to positively impact the community in which we serve, work, and call home.

Going forward, the First Things First Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council is committed to meeting the needs of young children by providing essential services and advocating for social change.

Thanks to our dedicated staff, volunteers, and community partners, First Things First is making a real difference in the lives of our youngest citizens throughout Arizona.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Dr. Deborah J. Pischke, Chair

Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council



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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Nationally as well as locally, there continues to be increased concern for and scrutiny of the early care and education of young children, which in Arizona, has resulted in significant funding of existing supports and new initiatives responsive to a series of thoughtful, evidence-based priorities and indicators of First Things First- Arizona and its Regional Partnership Councils. This evidence-base is an amalgam of state and local assessments coupled with standards of practice adopted by First Things First. The following report reflects the 2012 Needs and Assets of the Northwest Maricopa Region, one of 31 regions across the state that is systematically investigating and improving services and supports for families of young children.

A series of assumptions are foundational to the 2012 Needs and Assets Report of the First Things First- Arizona Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council.

- 1) Assets are the unique strengths and capital that a community can leverage in its quest for acquisition of new land, service or identity.
- 2) Needs are those gaps in service or support through which citizens fall in their quests to be self-sufficient, engaged and productive.
- 3) A community's response to the needs of families and young children is considered a valid measure of its very health.
- 4) Healthy communities are those that maintain a balance between assets and needs, always attempting to support growth and development, while providing pathways to productive futures for those in need.

The 2012 Needs and Assets Report of the Northwest Maricopa Region provides a clear portrait of the strengths emerging from the culturally diverse communities that constitute the region as well as the unique needs that result from massive geographical distances, diverse economic growth patterns, and infrastructure demands in the 21st century; and the impact that the First Things First Regional Council has had on the communities. The challenges that families with young children face are outlined in the executive summary and documented in further detail in the full report.

It is the intent of this report to provide the First Thing First Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council with valid and useful information on the provision of health care, childcare, and education in its communities so that informed decisions that support families and young children can be made in a timely manner.

Acknowledgments:

The First Things First Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council owes special gratitude to the families, providers, educators, agencies, and key stakeholders that participated in numerous surveys, interviews, and focus groups; thereby, contributing their knowledge and experiences to an increased understanding of the assets and needs of the region.

To the current and past members of the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council, your dedication, commitment, and expertise has guided the work of making a difference in the lives of young



children and families within the region. Your efforts continue to aid in the building of a true comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and the state.

We also extend our gratitude to the organizations that provided secondary data for analysis including the Arizona Department of Economic Security; Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral; the Arizona Department of Health Services Vital Statistics division; the Arizona State Immunization Information System; the Arizona Department of Education and school districts across the state of Arizona; the U.S. Census and the American Community Survey; the Arizona Head Start Association; the Office of Head Start; and Head Start and Early Head Start Programs across the State of Arizona; Catholic Charities of Arizona; the local school districts of Aguila, Nadaburg, Glendale, Peoria, Wickenburg, Morristown; and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for their contribution of data for this report.



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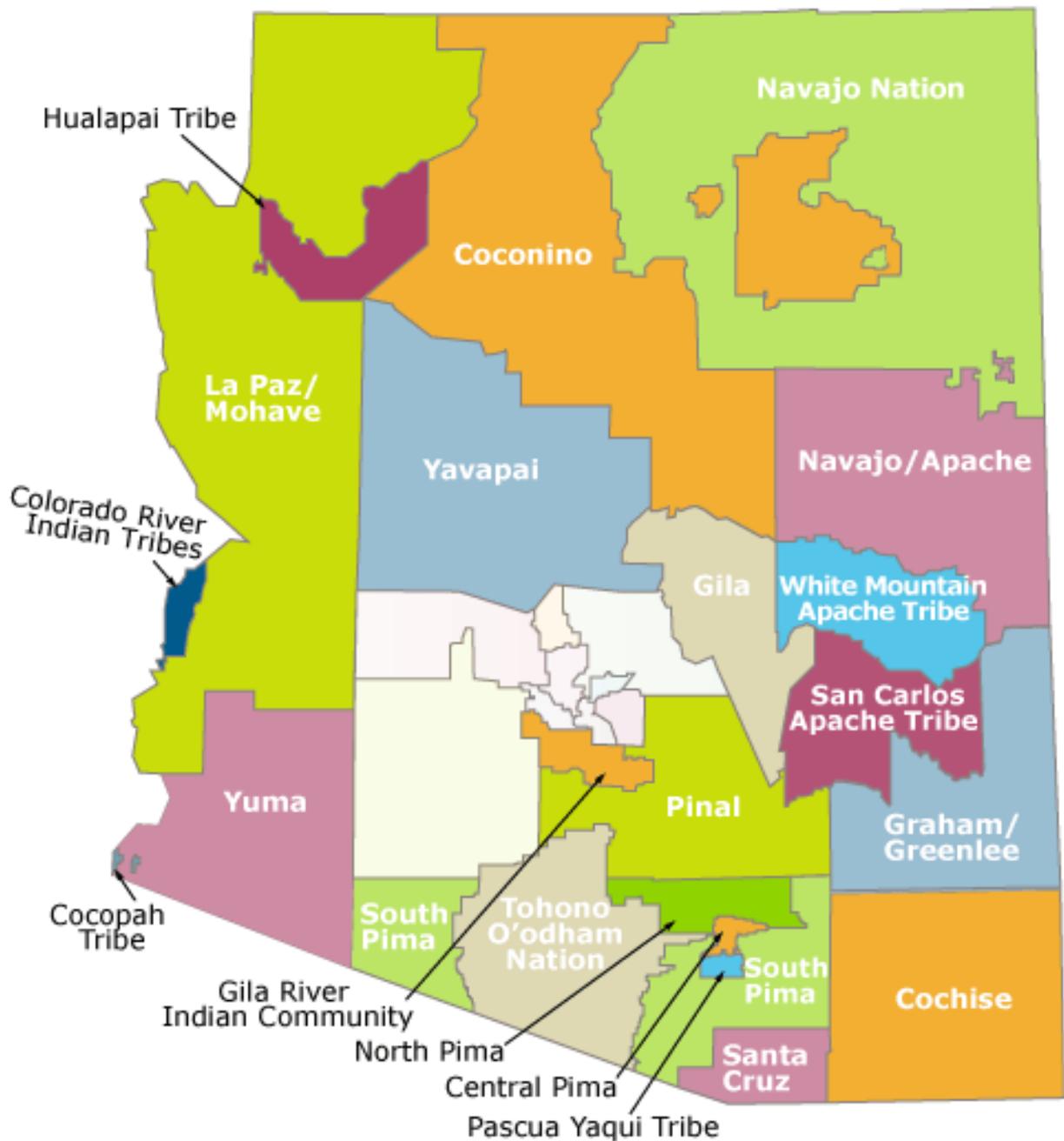


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Figure 1 -1

Map of First Things First- AZ Regions



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The First Things First – Arizona Needs and Assets Report provides a portrait of the families and young children of the Northwest Maricopa Region. The report also identifies current resources used by families and childcare provider/teachers as well as the perceptions of families, providers and community leaders' on resources and supports needed by these families. The report may assist civic leaders and policy makers to identify target communities that need additional resources such as early childcare, early education, health and dental care, and insurance to better serve the needs of young children and their families. The report further identifies the resources that are not available or utilized and the effect of budget cuts on the families in the northwest Valley.

The Northwest Maricopa Region is comprised of the cities of Aguila, Glendale, El Mirage, Morristown, Peoria, Sun City, Surprise, Youngstown, Sun City West, Waddell, Wittmann, and Wickenburg and their respective zip codes. This year, the report includes information on all of the cities of Glendale and Peoria that will become part of the Northwest Maricopa Region. The communities represent urban, suburban, and rural complexities with each having its own history and stories.

The current population of the region is 697,630 persons, of whom 46,454 are under the age of five years. The region is large and encompasses 2,109 square miles on the northwestern end of the Maricopa County.

There are many assets across the region, the greatest of which are the people committed to building the capacities of their respective communities. Other assets include Maricopa County Head Start Zero to Five Program and their delegate agency Westside Catholic Charities. Annually, their nationally recognized Program of Excellence serves 1300 children. There is an extensive network of childcare providers that includes many options for families including center-based, home-based and Kith & Kin who are 61 of which are benefitting from Quality First. A major asset to the community is the network of public schools that have generally strong student performance, excellent graduation rates indicating that high percentages of youth graduate each year, and very low dropout rates indicating that high percentages of students that enroll or enter between 9th and 12th grade graduate within four years. Additionally, there is ample evidence of effective practices being implemented by First Things First grantees. In addition, there is a vibrant collection of colleges and universities within the region that support community-based early childhood and teacher preparation programs. All of these efforts contribute to a resilient region that has suffered during the recession but is rebounding with vigor.

The region also has significant needs; some of the most visible are large pockets of poverty among its growing communities, in which up to 30% of children are below the federal poverty level. Large numbers of children and families do not have health insurance and 30% report not having a primary care physician or medical home. Immunization rates of infants and toddlers are lower than the national average. Rates of tooth decay and dental care treatment for children is troublesome. Recently reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (2012), the lack of state funding for public preschools remains troubling. Almost 30% of care providers report having active waiting lists of preschool age children and almost 25% maintain infant waiting lists; and many families report having no access to night or weekend childcare.

This report is designed to illustrate the strengths, highlight needs, and attempt to find the natural connections between the two.



Methodology

The focus of the report is a collection and meaningful analyses of informative indicators provided by First Things First and collected through both primary and secondary sources. The Needs and Assets Report includes issues faced by families as well as an emphasis on the Council's existing "assets," that is, the institutions or organizations within the region that can be strengthened, expanded and/or partnered with to support early childhood activities that strengthen systems and families.

The purpose of the report is to provide the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council with current reliable information on the assets of communities across the region, and needs of young children and the families from those communities. First Things First uses a model of strengths or asset-based assessment in which it is critical to engage the constituency of families of young children to identify the strengths of communities and the systems that serve them and that highlight the communities' own capacities to grow and develop (Roehlkepartain, 2005). The model shifts the priority from being served to service recipients who also contribute back to their community (McKnight & Kretzmann, 1996; Kretzmann & McKnight, 1993). For example, a needs assessment might document patterns of crime, unemployment, pollution, and economic blight within a neighborhood (all of which are present). In contrast, a strengths map of the same neighborhood might identify individual gifts and interests, available untapped resources, as well as the capacities of local organizations and associations (all of which are also present). The difference, McKnight and Kretzmann (1996) contend is that the latter map is the "...map a neighborhood must rely on if it is to find the power to regenerate itself. Communities have never been built on their deficiencies. Building community has always depended upon mobilizing the capacities and assets of a people and a place" (p. 17). In other words, needs assessments create "mental maps" that define people primarily in terms of their problems and challenges, fostering a cycle of dependency on outside services and resources (Beaulieu, 2002).

Key Elements of Strength-Based Approaches to Community Assessment

Strength-based approaches focus on the capacities or gifts that are present in the community, not what is absent. Bohach (1997) writes: "Every community, no matter how deprived or disadvantaged it may feel it is or be perceived to be, is comprised of citizens who have an endless supply of unique, positive, and valuable abilities that are their gifts.... Using their gifts, a community's citizens can focus on areas of strength (the positive) rather than only focusing on areas of need (the negative)" (p. 23).

Strength-based approaches stress local leadership, investment, and control in both the planning process and the outcome. This emphasis assumes that residents are in the best position to know the community's true strengths and capacities, making them experts (not clients). This shift provides a vital foundation for unleashing and sustaining community capacity, citizen engagement, and social capital (Benson, Scales, & Mannes, 2003).

Strength-based approaches 'unpack' formal, institutional resources (such as programs, facilities, and financial capital) as well as individual, associational and informal strengths and resources. By connecting across traditional sectors and boundaries, communities often discover previously unrecognized interests, talents, skills and capacities that can be matched with needs or challenges in another part of the community.



Strength-based approaches seek to link the strengths and priorities of all partners, including the young people. Listening to the community one seeks to serve does not take away the need to recognize families or providers personal/professional priorities, talents, skills and passions. The best capacity-building models link the priorities and resources of a community with the capacities and interests of the constituents. This mutual engagement, respect and commitment yield reciprocal benefits to everyone involved.

Data Collection

Primary Data Collection

Local regional data have been of the utmost importance to the success of this project. The team collected qualitative primary data to reflect the personal views of regional participants and the unique features of the region and quantitative data including incidence and frequency data from families and service providers on topics of interest to the Regional Council. An extensive family survey was developed that queries families on general demographics; access to and satisfaction with health care; family-understanding of the concepts of child development; and cultural competency of care in both health and childcare settings.

Four methods were used for primary data collection:

1. Face-to-face and mailed stakeholder surveys of families and providers
2. Telephone and/or face-to-face interviews with key informants
3. Family/stakeholder group meetings
4. Small focus groups of special interest groups

Secondary Data

Numerous sources of information are included in each of the four main sections of the report including:

1. 2010 U.S. Census data
2. Statewide reports provided by FTF including immunization, nativity and mortality, the AZ Health Survey, 2012 CCRR data, ECBG, 2010, ADE Student Demographics
3. US Census Bureau American Community Survey
4. Current Population Survey (CPS)
5. Bureau of Labor Statistics
6. Arizona Health Survey
7. Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)
8. National Immunization Survey (NIS)
9. American Academy of Pediatrics
10. Arizona Department of Health Services (AZDHS)
11. The National Survey of Children's Health
12. Oral Health Survey of Arizona Preschool Children, 2009
13. Arizona Healthy Bodies, Healthy Smiles Survey, 2010
14. National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs
15. WIC participation, Health Status and Vital Statistics Reports from the Arizona Department of Health Services
16. KIDSCOUNT
17. SWIFT Resources
18. Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD)



DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Who are the Northwest Families?

The Northwest Maricopa Region represents 18.3% (697,630) of Maricopa County's total population (3,817,117) and 10.9% of Arizona's total population (6,392,017). The region includes the cities of Aguila, Glendale, El Mirage, Morrystown, Peoria, Sun City, Surprise, Youngstown, Sun City West, Waddell, Wittmann, and Wickenburg, two of which extend into Yavapai County. The Northwest Maricopa Region spans diverse rural and urban communities that represent 2,109 square miles of land or 22.9% of Maricopa's 9,200 total square miles. These communities grew in tandem with the rest of the Valley of the Sun, with most of the cities within the Northwest Maricopa Region sustaining double-digit population growth through the first decade of the 21st century.

The communities are diverse ethnically and culturally. Most are suburban, reflecting the proximity to Phoenix, while Aguila, Morrystown, Wickenburg, and Wittmann are extremely rural. Thus, the region is considered a mix of urban, rural, and suburban. The most densely populated (people per square mile) area is Youngtown followed by Glendale; however, Wickenburg has the largest geographic footprint.

Exhibit 1-1

Northwest Maricopa Geographic Characteristics

| AREA | NORTHWEST MARICOPA GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS | |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Land Area in Square Miles 2010 | Persons per Square Mile 2010 |
| Aguila | 544.14 | 2.2 |
| El Mirage | 10.00 | 3,179.0 |
| Glendale | 81.53 | 3,458.4 |
| Morrystown | 467.60 | 3.4 |
| Peoria | 124.52 | 1269.6 |
| Sun City | 22.22 | 2,031.6 |
| Sun City West | 18.37 | 1,508.3 |
| Surprise | 94.39 | 1,270.7 |
| Waddell | 35.17 | 248.7 |
| Wickenburg | 590.56 | 14.6 |
| Wittmann | 119.03 | 56.3 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census



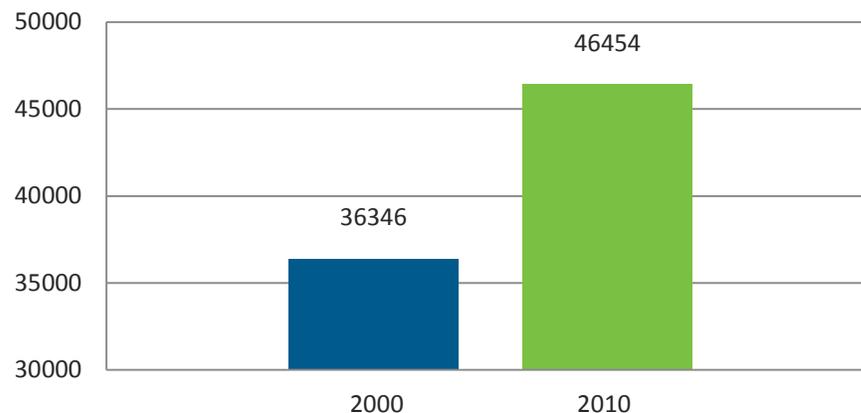
Exhibit 1-1 (continued)Northwest Maricopa Geographic Characteristics

| AREA | NORTHWEST MARICOPA GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS | |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Land Area in Square Miles 2010 | Persons per Square Mile 2010 |
| Youngtown | 1.59 | 3,866.8 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 2109.11 | 1,409.1* |
| Maricopa | 9,200.14 | 414.9 |
| Arizona | 113,594.08 | 56.3 |

Note: Estimates are based on the Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) that constitute each city within the Regional Partnership Council.

* Indicates the average number of persons per square mile based on the cities within the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council.

Demonstrable growth of over 10,000 children in the population under five is illustrated in the figure below.

Exhibit 1-2Actual Population under the Age of Five for the Years 2000 and 2010

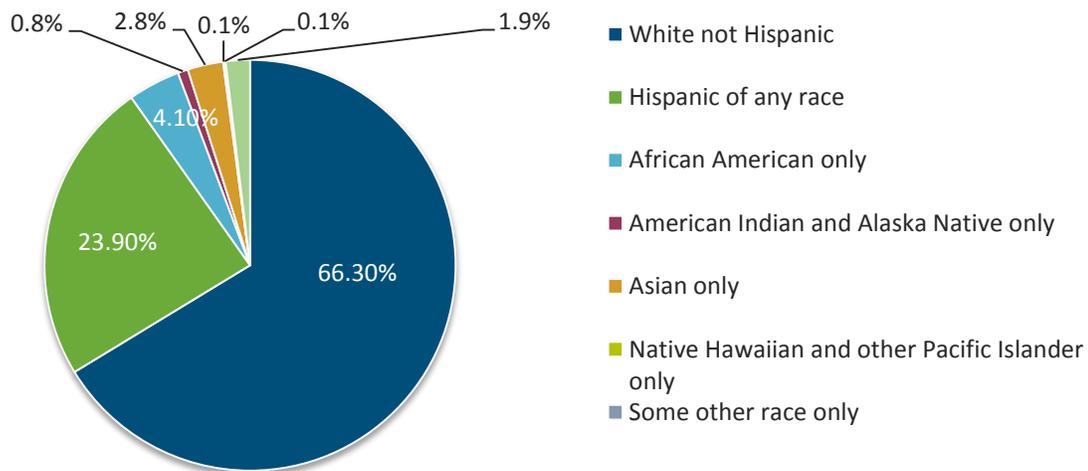
Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 & 2010 Census.

According to the 2010 United States Census, the number of children under the age of five in the Northwest Maricopa Region grew rapidly over the last 10 years. Currently, 46,454 children comprise 6.7% of the population in the region. Notwithstanding the growth, the percent of the population has stayed relatively constant in 2000, the population younger than five accounted for 7% of the regional population.



Exhibit 1-3

Northwest Maricopa Race/Ethnicity



Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Note: Any person that reported having Hispanic origins is included as Hispanic and is not included in any other race.

The composition of the Northwest Maricopa Region is a representation of the modern day multiethnic society. White Americans (non-Hispanic) are the racial majority, representing more than 66% of the total regional population. Hispanics (of any race) now account for almost 24% of the total population; substantiating the national upward trend for ethnic minority groups. As of 2010 there were 166,901 Hispanics living within the boundaries of this region.

African Americans constituted 4.1% of the regional population, with the largest proportion residing in the community of El Mirage, where they correspond to 6.1% of the community's residents. Other racial groups constitute the remaining 5.7% of the residents, with the Asian community being the largest of the remaining groups; (almost 3% of the total number of persons in this region identified themselves as belonging to this racial group).



Exhibit 1-4

Northwest Maricopa Population Race/Ethnicity

| AREA | NORTHWEST MARICOPA POPULATION RACE/ETHNICITY (PERCENT) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | White not Hispanic ¹ | Hispanic or Latino origin ² | African American ¹ | American Indian & Alaska Native ¹ | Asian ¹ | Native Hawaiian & other Pacific Islander ¹ | Other Race ¹ | Two or more Races |
| Aguila | 38.3 | 58.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| El Mirage | 41.4 | 47.6 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.2 |
| Glendale | 56.0 | 32.0 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Morristown | 83.7 | 12.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Peoria | 72.0 | 18.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Sun City | 93.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Sun City West | 95.6 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Surprise | 71.3 | 18.5 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.3 |
| Waddell | 69.9 | 21.2 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Wickenburg | 82.8 | 14.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Wittmann | 72.4 | 24.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Youngtown | 58.5 | 33.0 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 66.3 | 23.9 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Maricopa | 58.7 | 29.6 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Arizona | 57.8 | 29.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| United States | 63.7 | 16.3 | 12.2 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

¹ Include persons reporting only one race. ² Hispanics may be of any race, but they are not included in any other applicable race categories.

Note: Estimates are based on the Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) that constitute each city within the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council.

As is expected, population by city and growth patterns varies dramatically. Glendale is the largest community, followed by Peoria, and Surprise, each with populations over 100,000. Overall, the region grew by over 34%. However, the most rapid growth was sustained in the communities of El Mirage and Surprise; each increased over 300%. El Mirage has the highest percentage of young children, while, not surprisingly, the Sun City and Sun City West have the least. With the exception of El Mirage, the distributions of the larger population centers are reflective of the county and state proportions.



Exhibit 1-5

Northwest Maricopa Population by city

| AREA | NORTHWEST MARICOPA POPULATION BY CITY | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Population 2010 | Population % Change (2000 to 2010) | Population 2000 | Population under 5 Years(2010) | Persons under 5 Years (percent 2010) |
| Aguila | 1,197 | 12.5% | 1,064 | 91 | 7.6% |
| El Mirage | 31,787 | 314.1% | 7,676 | 3,339 | 10.5% |
| Glendale | 281,964 | 0.6% | 280,307 | 20,525 | 7.3% |
| Morristown | 1,578 | 12.6% | 1,402 | 95 | 6.0% |
| Peoria | 158,093 | 40.0% | 112,904 | 10,166 | 19.1% |
| Sun City | 45,145 | 8.9% | 41,443 | 660 | 1.5% |
| Sun City West | 27,703 | 1.4% | 27,318 | 173 | 0.6% |
| Surprise | 119,941 | 309.1% | 29,316 | 9,353 | 7.8% |
| Waddell | 8,745 | 160.6% | 3,356 | 731 | 8.4% |
| Wickenburg | 8,621 | 9.3% | 7,887 | 385 | 4.5% |
| Wittmann | 6,700 | 61.6% | 4,147 | 443 | 6.6% |
| Youngtown | 6,156 | 103.3% | 3,028 | 493 | 8.0% |
| Northwest Maricopa | 697,630 | 34.2% | 519,848 | 46,454 | 6.7% |
| Maricopa | 3,817,117 | 24.2% | 3,072,149 | 282,770 | 7.4% |
| Arizona | 6,392,017 | 24.6% | 5,130,632 | 455,715 | 7.1% |
| United States | 308,745,538 | 9.7% | 281,421,906 | 20,201,362 | 6.5% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Note: Estimates are based on the Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) that constitute each city within the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council.

First Things First- Arizona provided zip codes by which to frame population totals. Given the zip codes below based on the 2010 U. S. Census, the population of the Northwest Maricopa Region is 697,630. The population of children ages five and under is 46,454. These data are reflective of the previous exhibit that provided population counts for the communities.



Exhibit 1-6

Northwest Maricopa Population by zip code

| ZIP CODE | NORTHWEST MARICOPA POPULATION BY ZIP CODE ¹ | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | City | Population 2010 | Population % Change (2000 to 2010) | Population 2000 | Population under 5 Years(2010) | Persons under 5 Years (percent 2010) |
| 85320 | Aguila | 1,197 | 12.5% | 1,064 | 91 | 7.6% |
| 85335 | El Mirage | 31,787 | 314.1% | 7,676 | 3,339 | 10.5% |
| 85301 | Glendale | 60,161 | -3.3% | 62,201 | 6,357 | 10.6% |
| 85302 | Glendale | 36,909 | 0.5% | 36,732 | 2,598 | 7.0% |
| 85303 | Glendale | 30,310 | 35.1% | 22,435 | 2,704 | 8.9% |
| 85304 | Glendale | 25,883 | -5.4% | 27,350 | 1,408 | 5.4% |
| 85305 | Glendale | 10,822 | 91.3% | 5,656 | 767 | 7.1% |
| 85306 | Glendale | 24,191 | -8.8% | 26,529 | 1,422 | 5.9% |
| 85307 | Glendale | 9,230 | -12.4% | 10,532 | 902 | 9.8% |
| 85308 | Glendale | 63,876 | -2.1% | 65,274 | 3,461 | 5.4% |
| 85309 | Glendale | 1,485 | 117.7% | 682 | 2 | 0.1% |
| 85310 | Glendale | 19,007 | -17.1% | 22,916 | 904 | 4.8% |
| 85342 | Morristown | 1,578 | 12.6% | 1,402 | 95 | 6.0% |
| 85345 | Peoria | 56,208 | 6.6% | 52,752 | 3,932 | 7.0% |
| 85381 | Peoria | 24,249 | 7.4% | 22,577 | 1,168 | 4.8% |
| 85382 | Peoria | 40,454 | 7.7% | 37,575 | 2,304 | 5.7% |
| 85383 | Peoria | 37,182 | * | * | 2,762 | 7.4% |
| 85351 | Sun City | 27,789 | -3.5% | 28,800 | 24 | 0.1% |
| 85373 | Sun City | 17,356 | 37.3% | 12,643 | 636 | 3.7% |
| 85375 | Sun City West | 27,703 | 1.4% | 27,318 | 173 | 0.6% |
| 85374 | Surprise | 47,146 | 67.4% | 28,163 | 2,586 | 5.5% |
| 85379 | Surprise | 39,732 | 3346.0% | 1,153 | 4,050 | 10.2% |
| 85387 | Surprise | 9,573 | * | * | 370 | 3.9% |
| 85388 | Surprise | 23,490 | * | * | 2,347 | 10.0% |
| 85355 | Waddell | 8,745 | 160.6% | 3,356 | 731 | 8.4% |
| 85390 | Wickenburg | 8,621 | 9.3% | 7,887 | 385 | 4.5% |
| 85361 | Wittmann | 6,700 | 61.6% | 4,147 | 443 | 6.6% |
| 85363 | Youngtown | 6,156 | 103.3% | 3,028 | 493 | 8.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

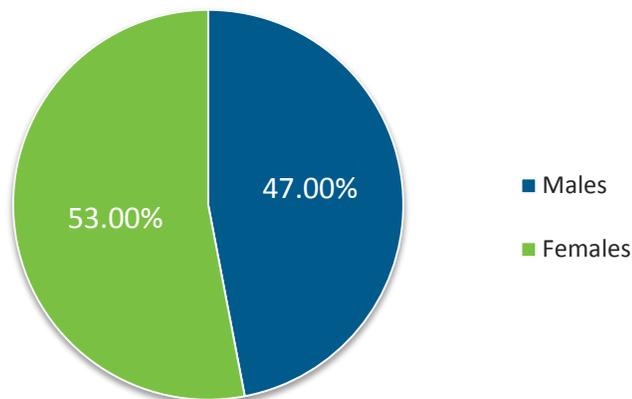
¹ Zip codes used in the table are Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs); they are generalized area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) ZIP Code service areas. They represent the most frequently occurring five-digit zip code found in a given area each ZCTA is built by aggregating 2010 Census blocks, whose addresses use a given ZIP Code. Each resulting ZCTA is then assigned the most frequently occurring ZIP Code as its ZCTA code. In most instances the ZCTA code is the same as the ZIP Code for an area. *Indicates data were not available.



Gender is slightly skewed across the region. More than 53% of the population in the Northwest Maricopa Region is females. However, this is due to the increased number of females in the Sun City and Sun City West, which is anticipated as the residents of these communities are senior citizens and female longevity is greater than male. The remaining communities appear generally equivalent.

Exhibit 1-7

Northwest Maricopa Gender Distribution



Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Census data (2010) indicate that residents of the region are relatively stable, as 84% reported living in the same home for at least the previous 12 months.

While 12% of the residents in the Northwest Maricopa Region are foreign born individuals that have moved to the region, home language across the region is predominantly English. However, in the communities of El Mirage, Glendale and Youngtown, over 30% of residents report speaking another language, generally Spanish, at home. This coincides with the trend in Maricopa County that indicates a more diverse citizenry.



Exhibit 1-8

Northwest Maricopa Population Selected Characteristics

| AREA | NORTHWEST MARICOPA SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| | Female Persons 2010 | Living in Same House 1 Year & over 2006-2010 | Foreign Born Persons 2006-2010 | Language other than English ¹ |
| El Mirage | 50.4 | 82.4 | 18.7 | 31.0 |
| Glendale | 50.9 | 79.3 | 16.4 | 30.3 |
| Peoria | 52.0 | 84.4 | 9.5 | 14.7 |
| Sun City | 58.3 | 87.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Sun City West | 56.3 | 92.2 | 6.2 | 3.9 |
| Surprise | 51.7 | 78.5 | 9.3 | 12.9 |
| Wickenburg | 52.4 | 82.3 | 9.3 | 11.1 |
| Youngtown | 52.3 | 82.9 | 19.5 | 30.1 |
| Northwest Maricopa ² | 53.0 | 83.7 | 11.8 | 17.4 |
| Maricopa | 50.5 | 79.4 | 15.9 | 26.5 |
| Arizona | 50.3 | 79.8 | 14.2 | 27.1 |
| United States | 50.8 | 84.2 | 12.7 | 20.1 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: State and County Quick Facts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, County Business Patterns, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Census of Governments.

¹ Spoken at home, percent for ages 5+ (2006-2010). ² Represents the average percent for the region only including the cities shown.

Age is somewhat skewed within the region. With the addition of Sun City and Sun City West, it appears that the region is statistically older than the rest of the county and state. However, by removing these communities and recalculating with populations in the remaining zip codes, the median age drops to 36.7 years, which more closely approximates the remainder of the state and nation.



Exhibit 1-9

Northwest Maricopa Median Age by Zip Code

| ZIP CODE | NORTHWEST MARICOPA MEDIAN AGE | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|------|--------|------|
| | City | Male | Female | Both |
| 85320 | Aguila | 37.8 | 37.2 | 37.4 |
| 85335 | El Mirage | 27.4 | 28.7 | 28.1 |
| 85301 | Glendale | 27.5 | 29.1 | 28.3 |
| 85302 | Glendale | 33.4 | 37.1 | 35.3 |
| 85303 | Glendale | 28.0 | 27.0 | 29.1 |
| 85304 | Glendale | 38.0 | 36.2 | 39.4 |
| 85305 | Glendale | 29.6 | 29.2 | 30.0 |
| 85306 | Glendale | 33.7 | 38.5 | 36.1 |
| 85307 | Glendale | 27.1 | 28.0 | 27.4 |
| 85308 | Glendale | 37.6 | 39.7 | 38.7 |
| 85309 | Glendale | 21.2 | 21.3 | 21.2 |
| 85310 | Glendale | 39.3 | 40.6 | 40.0 |
| 85342 | Morristown | 49.1 | 47.2 | 48.1 |
| 85345 | Peoria | 33.1 | 37.1 | 35.1 |
| 85381 | Peoria | 38.4 | 43.0 | 41.0 |
| 85382 | Peoria | 38.6 | 42.7 | 40.7 |
| 85383 | Peoria | 36.1 | 36.5 | 36.3 |
| 85351 | Sun City | 73.6 | 73.4 | 73.5 |
| 85373 | Sun City | 65.1 | 66.9 | 66.3 |
| 85375 | Sun City West | 74.9 | 73.9 | 74.3 |
| 85374 | Surprise | 47.9 | 53.1 | 50.5 |
| 85379 | Surprise | 29.5 | 30.6 | 30.1 |
| 85387 | Surprise | 59.6 | 59.8 | 59.7 |
| 85388 | Surprise | 30.4 | 30.9 | 30.7 |
| 85355 | Waddell | 33.2 | 33.0 | 33.1 |
| 85390 | Wickenburg | 52.6 | 53.3 | 52.9 |
| 85361 | Wittmann | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.9 |
| 85363 | Youngtown | 34.4 | 39.8 | 36.7 |



Exhibit 1-9 (continued)Northwest Maricopa Median Age

| NORTHWEST MARICOPA MEDIAN AGE | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|--------|------|
| Region | Male | Female | Both |
| Northwest Maricopa* | 36.9 | 37.9 | 37.1 |
| Maricopa | 33.5 | 35.7 | 34.6 |
| Arizona | 34.8 | 37.2 | 35.9 |
| United States | 35.8 | 38.5 | 37.2 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

* Represents the median of median (Tukey, 1978) ages based on the Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) that constitute each city within the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council.

Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council Demographic Facts

- The Northwest Maricopa Region represents almost 23% of Maricopa County land mass.
- The Northwest Maricopa Region is rather densely populated with 697,630 residents representing 18.3% of the total number of people in Maricopa County and almost 11% of the total population in the state of Arizona; however, it is also sparsely populated in its vast outer areas, e.g., Wittmann, Wickenburg, and Waddell.
- Over the last ten years, the Northwest Maricopa Region experienced a 34.2% growth in population, while the Maricopa County population grew 24.2% in the same period.
- There are 46,454 children under the age of five residing within the Northwest Maricopa Region, representing 6.7% of the total population in the region;
- The 46,454 children represent 16% of the young children in Maricopa County and 10.2% of the total Arizona population of children under the age of five.
- Almost one quarter of the persons living in the Northwest Maricopa Region are of Hispanic origin.
- Approximately 12% of the population is foreign born.



The Northwest Maricopa Communities

The Northwest Maricopa Region is comprised of eleven distinct communities, two of which extend into Yavapai County. Similarities between communities include racial and ethnic compositions and costs of living generally at or close to the national average and mediated by housing prices. Utilities and food remain slightly higher than the national average. Employment in the sectors of *service, sales, construction*, and to lesser extent professional jobs, is pervasive across the communities. Median household incomes vary widely by community; and may be related to the three retirement communities within the region. According to the Sperling 'Best Communities' website <http://www.bestplaces.net/>, the communities have low to moderate violent and property crimes as compared to national averages. Of marked concern is the general air quality that is rated as poor across the region. Individual synopses of the communities follow:

Aguila

Located on U.S. Route 60 approximately 20 miles west of Wickenburg, Aguila, a census-designated place, had a 2010 population of 1,197 with 8% of the residents being children under the age of five. It is in the far northwest corner of the county. The small community experienced a moderate population growth of 12.5% over the last decade. The racial makeup of the community is predominantly of Hispanic origin (of any race), with 58% of the population claiming this racial group, while 38% of the residents are White (non-Hispanic). The major economic activity of this community is farming and formerly included mining. The unemployment rate in 2011 was 10.2%, which is slightly higher than the state or nation. The median household size is 2.17 and median household income is \$41,993, lower than the state or national medians. Like Morristown, the overall cost of living is lower than that of the state or nation and is attributable to decreased housing costs. The average commute time is 26 minutes for a one-way trip.

Aguila Elementary School District has one kindergarten through eighth grade school with an enrollment of 152 children. They provide special education services, ELL support, and before and after school care. Older children attend Wickenburg and Salome High Schools.

El Mirage

This fast growing community had an approximate 2010 population of 31,787 with more than 10% of the residents being children under the age of five. El Mirage experienced a population growth of 314% over the last decade. The racial makeup of the city is a balance of proportions of White (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic (of any race), with 42% and 48% respectively; while 6% of the residents identify as African American. The 2011 unemployment rate was 8.3%, which is slightly lower than the rates of Arizona or the nation. Major economic employment sectors in order of frequency are *Service; Sales and Office; Construction; Production; and Professional*; accounting for 93% of employment. The median household size is 3.58, significantly larger than the state and national averages, while the median household income is \$49,740, slightly lower than the median of the state or nation. The cost of living, like Morristown and Aguila, is significantly lower than the state and national rates and is attributable to lower than average housing costs.

The City of El Mirage is in partnership with the Dysart Unified School District, Dysart Community Center (Non-Profit) and the Maricopa County Library District. Together with the City of El Mirage, these agencies are dedicated to improving the quality of life for El Mirage residents while working cooperatively and collaboratively. The city has two community parks with amenities for families, and organized sports for individuals with disabilities. El Mirage is home to the 2500 sq. ft. Maricopa County El Mirage Branch



Library. The library's collection is representative of the deeply rooted diverse population of the community; thus, has a large collection of Spanish materials.

Activities include: The online Community Corner includes a series of books for young children on fire safety, general safety, and crime prevention. Dysart Unified School District provides the 'Den Club' before and after school child care that operates 6 a.m. to 6 p. m. for school age children. El Mirage Fire Department launched a car seat inspection program in 2011. The El Mirage Community Garden is transforming a vacant lot into a space where fresh produce can be grown and citizens can interact. The city is leasing box plots for a nominal fee to adults, while a special garden section for children is planned for fall 2012.

Glendale

Glendale, the largest of the 11 communities, is located about nine miles (14 km) northwest from downtown Phoenix and had a 2010 population of 281,964 with more than 7% of the residents being children under the age of five. Glendale experienced a population growth of 0.6% over the last decade, representing the smallest population growth across all the communities that comprised the region. The racial makeup of the city is predominantly White (non-Hispanic), 56% of the population, while 32% of the residents are of Hispanic origin. Glendale has evolved into the major sports and entertainment community in the west valley and is currently the home to the NHL's Phoenix Coyotes; the NFL Arizona Cardinals at the University of Phoenix Stadium; and MLB Chicago White Sox and Los Angeles Dodgers spring training camps (they share the facility known as Camelback Ranch-Glendale which is in Phoenix but owned and operated by the City of Glendale). A major asset of the community is the number of higher education institutions in Glendale including Glendale Community College and Glendale Community College North, Arizona State University West campus just across the border from Glendale in west Phoenix; Midwestern University graduate college of medicine, and internationally recognized Thunderbird School of Global Management, specializing in international business. The local unemployment rate of the city in 2011 was 8.8% as compared to 9.1% nationally. The predominant employment sectors in order of frequency within the community are *Sales and Office; Professional; Service; Production/Transportation; and Management*; accounting for 89% of jobs. The median household size is 2.9 persons and income in 2011 was \$54,036 per household, slightly higher compared to \$51,507 statewide or \$52,954 nationally. The cost of living is slightly higher than that of the U.S. with food and utilities contributing to these higher costs. The average time for one-way work commute is 30.5 minutes.

Glendale has three libraries with planned activities for all age groups including infants, toddlers, and preschoolers as well as parent groups and facilitated reading. These libraries offer online services for teachers as well as grade level bibliographies and a section of searchable works in an early childhood collection.

Glendale Chamber of Commerce has a vibrant membership with over 700 businesses and includes the Republic Media Group, Arizona State University West Campus, the Arizona Cardinals, and Jobbing.com Arena. The Chamber includes a small number of childcare providers and programs for children.

The unique Community Volunteer program is designed to improve the quality of life for Glendale residents through organized volunteering. Since its inception over 25,000 volunteers have contributed over 95,000 hours to complete home renovations, public cleanups, playgrounds, and landscaping. The program is affiliated with the National Family Volunteer Day; Make a Difference, and National Service Days.



Glendale has an extensive system of outdoor parks and hiking trails for families that range for easy to moderate difficulty. In addition, Glendale has developed a vast system of biking trails and annually hosts the Glendale Family Bike Ride. There are numerous amenities and attractions including the Glendale Historic District, the annual Christmas Glendale Glitters, and Glendale Chocolate Affair.

Morristown

Named after Morristown, New Jersey, Morristown, Arizona is located approximately 50 miles northwest of Phoenix at the junction of State Route 74 and U.S. Route 60. The community had a 2010 population of 1,578 with 6% of the residents being children under the age of five. The city experienced a moderate population growth of 12.6% over the last decade. The racial makeup of the city is predominantly White (non-Hispanic) with 84% of the population constituting this racial group, while 13% of the residents are of Hispanic origin. This small community has its own elementary school district, Morristown Elementary School District, and is home to the Morristown Hotel, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Sites. The unemployment rate in Morristown in 2011 was 9.3% approximating the state rate at 9.3% and the national average of 9.1%. The median household size is 2.83 persons and the median household income is \$43,937, significantly below the statewide rate of \$51,507 and \$52,954 nationally. However, the cost of living is also significantly lower than that of the state and nation and likely attributable to lower housing costs. One-way average commute time to work is 36 minutes. No mass transit is available in this rural community. Major economic employment sectors in order of frequency are *Service; Sales and Office; Construction; Professional; and Production.*

A major asset of Morristown, Arizona is the General Federated Women's Club, which has served the communities of Morristown and Wittmann since 1984. Their efforts have assisted maintenance of the local cemetery, school support projects e.g., scholarships and trophies, adopt a classroom, and the Volunteer Library, which has two computers with Wi-Fi connectivity. Housed within the Morristown Elementary School, the Maricopa County Library District has declared the Volunteer Library, an 'Affiliate Library.' With grants from the Phoenix Public Library Friends, Arizona State Library and loaned books from the Maricopa County Library district, the library provides storybook readings, Readers' Theater, and storytelling for young children.

An additional resource in Morristown is the beautiful Lake Pleasant Regional Park, part of the Maricopa County Parks system. The park includes nature trails, fishing, boating and wildlife viewing and education.

Peoria

Following Glendale, Peoria is the second largest community in the Northwest Maricopa Region, sitting on the Agua Fria River and extending into the mountains to the north. In 2010, Peoria had a population of 158,093 with more than 6.7% of the residents being children under the age of five. Peoria experienced population growth of 40% over the last decade, representing the second largest growth among the cities in this region. The racial makeup of the city is predominantly White (non-Hispanic), with 72% of the population constituting this racial group, while 19% of the residents are of Hispanic origin. This community is the spring training home of the San Diego Padres and Seattle Mariners who share the Peoria Sports Complex. Peoria's identity is more related to resort and leisure living, in July 2008, *Money magazine* listed Peoria in its "Top 100 Places to Live." Peoria's economic plan focuses on establishing the new Loop 303 freeway corridor as an industrial, commercial, mixed development use and less on traditional residential development. The unemployment rate in Peoria during 2011 was 6.1% as compared to 9.1% nationally. The most active employment sectors in order of frequency are *Sales and Office; Professional; Management; and Service and Production;* accounting for 89% of jobs. The median household size is 2.81



persons and median income of \$68,223 was considerably higher as compared to \$51,507 statewide or \$52,954 nationally. The average commute time one-way to work is 32 minutes. Like Glendale and other communities in the region, the cost of living is slightly higher than the national average and is attributable to the costs of food and utilities.

Peoria has two libraries, an arts and culture commission, and an easy to access bi-lingual online system for families and children including access to games for preschoolers and children six and older, homework assistance, and teacher-resources. At the main library are story times for children three to five years, toddler time for children 18-months to three years, and a unique family story time accompanied by a craft activity each week. At Sunrise Mountain Library three weekly story times are held for babies, toddlers and young children. The Peoria Public Library instituted a 'Culture Pass' that provides free access to programs valley-wide including the Arizona Historical Society Museum, Arizona Museum of Natural History, Arizona Science Center, Children's Museum of Phoenix, Desert Botanical Garden, Phoenix Art Museum, Phoenix Zoo, Pueblo Grande Museum, and Scottsdale Museum of Contemporary Art. Other library-sponsored programs include theater productions and an oral health education program by a local dentist. Peoria is also home to the Challenger Space Center with its numerous programs and family-friendly activities.

Peoria has a system of 32 parks and recreation centers that serve a multitude of citizen-needs. Family activities include child care for children 18 months to 8 years of age, before and after school programs for children kindergarten through 14 years of age, free seasonal community events with emphasis on children, fitness and challenge activities, programs for individuals with special needs including Special Olympics, and special interest classes for adults as well as preschoolers. These preschool classes include ice-skating, play-n-Learn, pre-karate, different dance classes, kindergarten readiness, sports, art, and music. For families unable to afford the fees for these programs scholarships are available. Peoria also offers a preschool program. Like other cities in the area, Peoria has an extensive system of family-friendly hiking and biking trails.

A major asset of the community is the Peoria Unified School District that employs 3,500 professional and classified staff who provide education to 36,000 + students at 32 elementary schools, seven high schools, and one alternative school. Under the new Arizona Learns letter grade designation, Peoria Unified School District is rated an "A" District. The district's *vision* is, "Every student, every day, prepared to meet tomorrow."

Sun City and Sun City West

The Del Webb Corporation launched Sun City on January 1, 1960 with home models, a shopping center, recreation center and golf course that have evolved into a retirement community. Del Webb expanded Sun City over the years and his company went on to build other retirement communities in the western United States. Sun City West was built in the late-1970s and Sun City Grand in the late-1990s. Sun City and Sun City West had a 2010 population of 72,848 and given the nature of the community population, children residing in these communities under the age of five are almost nonexistent. The cities experienced a slim population growth of 6% over the last decade with the overwhelming majority of the population being White (non-Hispanic), accounting for 94% of the total population. As the communities are primarily for retirees, employment rates are skewed, as are income rates. However, the major employment sector of residents is *Sales and Office*; followed by *Professional*; constituting 53% of jobs. The median household size is 1.64 persons and income is \$38,818 per household. The overall cost of living is lower than the national average and is attributable to housing costs, while food and utility costs are higher than the national average.



These communities have a vast collections of activities for seniors including sports such as golf, tennis, shuffleboard, and bowling; card and game groups, library and reading clubs, recreation centers offering multiple opportunities, and a variety of faith-based denominations offering social, recreational, and spiritual supports. In addition, three major hospital groups serve the communities including Banner Boswell, Trillium Specialty Hospital, Banner Del E. Webb Medical Center, and Sun Health Corp. Noteworthy is that the Sun Cities maintain age restrictions for residents; therefore, there are no services targeted towards families and young children.

Surprise

Surprise also is considered a rapidly growing municipality in the greater Phoenix metropolitan area. It tripled its population since 2000 from 29,316 to 119,941 in 2010. Nine thousand three hundred fifty-three (9,353), approximately 8% of the residents, are children under the age of five. Almost three quarters of the population is White, while approximately 20% are of Hispanic origin. The local unemployment rate is 10.6% as compared to 9.1% across the United States. Primary employment sectors include *Sales and Office; Service; Professional and Related; and Management* accounting for 71% of employed persons. The average commute one-way to work is 33 minutes. The median household size is 2.44 persons and the income in 2011 of \$61,904 was higher compared to \$51,507 statewide or \$52,954 nationally. The cost of living is slightly below the national average and attributable to the cost of housing; however, the cost of food and utilities are slightly higher.

Selected data from the 2012 National Citizens Survey indicate that residents report feeling safe, are supportive and open toward diversity, recognize their community as being overall clean, and recommend to others living in the community (<http://surpriseaz.gov/index.aspx?NID=2981>). Citizen recommendations include increased cultural amenities, open space preservation, increased public transit and increased east-west crossings, more entertainment and retail options, and increased youth services.

Surprise is home to two Maricopa County Library district facilities, each with large collections of children's books as well as interactive and online materials. Both have schedules of activities for families and children. In addition, Surprise has a family-friendly parks and recreation system of 14 parks, 4 community centers, two pools, shared tennis facilities with Dysart Unified School District, and shared recreational facilities with four elementary schools.

Waddell

With an estimated 2010 population of 8,745, Waddell is an unincorporated community in Maricopa County, located at the northwest of the city of Phoenix, adjacent to Surprise. The original Waddell area is located off Waddell Rd. and between Citrus Rd. and 186th Avenue. It was established sometime in the 1930s as a citrus growing community and is now home to the new White Tank Branch Library and Nature Center. The city experienced a population growth of 161% over the last decade, representing the largest growth among the small communities in the region. The racial makeup of the city is predominantly White (non-Hispanic), with 70% of the population constituting this racial group while 21% of the residents are of Hispanic origin. The median household size in Waddell is 3.31 persons. The median household income is \$80,442, with 26% of households with incomes between \$100,000 and \$150,000 annually. The unemployment rate is 8.5%; thus, lower than the rates for the state or nation. Like other communities in the region, the major economic employment sectors are *Sales, Professional, Service, and Management* in order for incidence. The average one-way commute time is 36 minutes. The overall cost of living in Waddell is higher than that of neighboring communities, likely attributable to a median housing cost of \$280,000.



The new White Tanks Branch Library is 29,000 sq. ft. and has space for a collection of 35,000 items. Designed as a state-of-the-art facility and LEED certified Platinum, it has story time seating for 137 children, Wi-Fi throughout, 44 public computers, public and private study rooms, conference and mediated classrooms for 30 participants, and the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department Nature Center. The White Tanks Maricopa Regional Park is also located in Waddell. At 30,000 acres, it is the largest regional park in the Maricopa County system and doubles as a natural preserve. As the park is a nature conservancy, hiking is restricted to marked trails. In addition, there are numerous family friendly activities at the park and include bicycling, picnicking, horseback riding, and wildlife observations.

Wickenburg

The town of Wickenburg is primarily located in Maricopa County, with a portion in neighboring Yavapai County. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of the town is 8,621 and covers 590.56 square miles with a population density of 14.6 persons per square mile. This city experienced a 9% population growth over the last decade. Approximately 4.5% of the community's total population is children under the age of five. The racial makeup of the city is predominantly White (non-Hispanic) with 83%, while 14% of the residents are of Hispanic origin. The median household size is 2.25, and the median household income is \$40,746. Noteworthy is that the median age is 42.7 years, considerably older than the average neighboring community; thus, likely indicating a disproportionate number of retirees. The unemployment rate was 8.5% in 2011, slightly lower than the state or national medians. The chief employment sectors in order of incidence are *Service; Professional; Sales and Office; and Construction*. The cost of living in Wickenburg is equivalent to the nation and slightly below that of the state. Wickenburg is one of the more remote communities and has an average one-way daily commute of 18 minutes. However, many residents work in the general area and do not drive to Phoenix to work, which is 49 miles.

In the past year, Wickenburg has instituted child safety tips from the police chief and provided car seat inspections to families. The town of Wickenburg has 10 parks with a variety of amenities for the citizens including skaters, tennis players, softball, baseball, and soccer players, exercisers, and young children at play. In 2003, the community built a community pool that offers swim lessons, pool safety, Waterbabies, a swim team, and Family Nights. The Wickenburg Public Library has a collection of more than 41,000 items including books, magazines, eBooks, CDs, newspapers, and puzzles. Activities area available for parents as well as children, including storybook readings for preschoolers and a summer reading program for children ages 0-18. The Town of Wickenburg has its own unified school district that was ranked 15th in the state in academic performance, missing an 'A' designation by one point. Currently, the district operates two elementary, one middle, and one high school. They also operate the Wickenburg Digital Learning Program, which offers a fulltime online curriculum option or a blended online option.

Wittmann

Wittmann, Arizona is a census-designated area located along U.S. Route 60 about 35 miles northwest of central Phoenix; and while technically located within the city's metropolitan area, it is generally regarded by locals to be just outside of Phoenix. According to the 2010 Census, Wittmann had a population of 6,700 with 6.6% of the residents being children under the age of five. This community experienced a population growth of 62% over the last decade, representing the second largest growth among the smallest cities in this region. The racial makeup of the city is predominantly White (non-Hispanic) at 72%, while 24% of the residents are of Hispanic origin. Past efforts to incorporate the Wittmann community have failed largely due to opposition from local landowners and; thus, there has been no real local government or planning agency. The nearby city of Surprise has in recent years annexed much of the land near and around the town, and has included it as part of the city's general plan; this has effectively removed any chance that the town



might incorporate at some point in the future. The 2011 unemployment rate in Wittmann was 8.5%, slightly below the state average of 9.1%. The median household size of the community is 3.04, while the median household income is \$42,616. The significant employment sectors by incidence include *Service*; *Construction*; *Sales and Office*; and *Professional*. The cost of living in Wittmann is considerably lower than the state or nation, which is attributable to the relatively low median cost of housing.

Nadaburg School District is a major asset to the community. It currently has two elementary schools and soon will open a high school. In 2012, the district was rated as a performing school district and was graded as a 'B' district. Like Morristown, the General Federated Women's Club has committed time and resources to the community and is investigating a Volunteer Library for the community.

Youngtown

Youngtown is the nation's oldest retirement community. In 1954, two developers bought 320 acres of farmland and built the USA's first master-planned, adult community, dedicated exclusively to retirees. In 1998 the age restriction was lifted; thus, the community is a mix of families and retirees. As of 2010, the population of the town was 6,156 and covers 1.3 square miles. Eight percent of the population is children under the age of five. This city experienced a significant population growth over the last decade with the community growing by 103% from 2000 to 2010. The racial makeup of the city is predominantly White (non-Hispanic), 59%, while 33% of the residents are of Hispanic origin. Similar to the Sun Cities, the median age in the community is 65.7. The median household size is 1.76 persons. The median household income is far below the neighboring communities at \$26,676, likely attributable to the majority of residents being retired.

Like the majority of communities in the Northwest Maricopa Region, a major asset of Youngtown, Arizona is its commitment to thoughtful planning and quality of life for its citizens. Youngtown has the public 'Town Library' with over 20,000 items, four public computers, and reference materials. Weekly story time promotes reading to children ages zero to five. A summer reading program encourages reading for all children and youth.

The town places an emphasis on the personal benefits of participation in recreational programs at one of seven parks with opportunities for exercise, organized sports, playgrounds for young children, fishing, and hiking/walking and nature enjoyment.

Household Demographic Characteristics

There are approximately 263,303 households located in the Northwest Maricopa Region and according to the 2010 census, 68.4% of those are defined as family households, by definition, a household that has at least one member of the household related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption.

The family households in the Northwest Maricopa Region represent 17.3% of the estimated 932,814 family households in the entire county. It is estimated that 8.8% of family households within this region include children under the age of six; out of these households, ≈ 68% represent households with married couples raising their children, while 20.4% are family households with a female householder, indicating that over 20% of the family households have a single mother raising her children, similar to the 20.4% of family households in the Maricopa county that were reported as having a female head of household. The exhibit below illustrates the varied compositions of families within the region. Note the differences between *Families with Children Under 6* and *Female Householder with Children Under 6*. These are distinct groups defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Of particular interest to the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership



Council may be *Female Householders with Children Under 6*, as these parents are at substantially higher risk for un- and under-employment, poverty, and the associated education, childcare, and health problems related to poverty (Snyder, McLaughlin, & Findeis, 2006).

Exhibit 1-10

Households and Families

| AREA | HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | Total Households | Family Households ¹ | Average Family Size | Families with Children Under 6 | Husband-Wife Families with Children Under 6 | Female Householder with Children Under 6 |
| El Mirage | 9,416 | 7,392 | 3.73 | 1,016 | 676 | 205 |
| Glendale | 79,114 | 54,721 | 3.37 | 5,518 | 3,180 | 1,518 |
| Morristown | 655 | 458 | 2.85 | 27 | <25 | <25 |
| Peoria | 57,457 | 40,617 | 3.15 | 3,600 | 2,600 | 606 |
| Sun City, Sun City West | 38,040 | 19,933 | 2.08 | 41 | 26 | <25 |
| Surprise | 43,272 | 32,893 | 3.08 | 3,416 | 2,664 | 477 |
| Waddell | 2,733 | 2,318 | 3.42 | 249 | 214 | <25 |
| Wickenburg | 2,909 | 1,749 | 2.69 | 104 | 50 | 25 |
| Wittmann | 237 | 174 | 3.75 | <25 | <25 | <25 |
| Youngtown | 2,470 | 1,349 | 3.27 | 173 | 122 | 28 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 236,303 | 161,604 | 3.04 | 14,144 | 9,532 | 2,859 |
| Maricopa | 1,411,583 | 932,814 | 3.25 | 99,226 | 66,583 | 20,273 |
| Arizona | 2,380,990 | 1,576,520 | 3.19 | 155,357 | 102,434 | 32,970 |

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

¹ A household that has at least one member of the household related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption.

* Estimates were too small to be disclosed.

According to the 2010 Census, 8% of grandparents nationally share a home with grandchildren, while 2.7 million provide the majority of these children's care. Sixty-percent of grandparents raising children are still in the workforce (2010). Additionally, Census data (2010) indicate that grandparents are the primary childcare provider for over 30% of the children under the age of six of working mothers. The recent University of Chicago study (Harms, 2012.) found that African-American and Latino grandparents, most frequently grandmothers, are more likely to be primary care providers to their grandchildren; thus, beginning a multigenerational household.

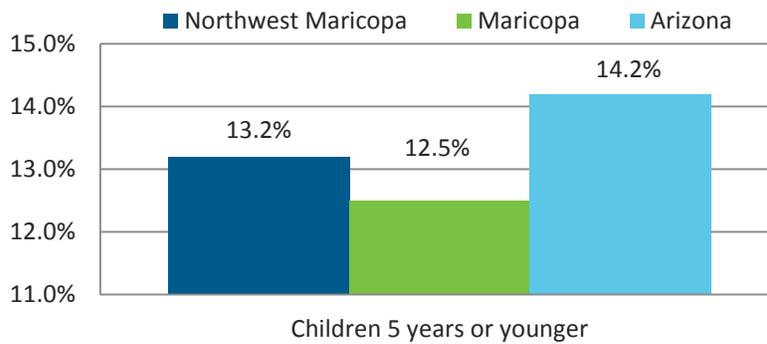
Over 13% of children ages five and younger within the Northwest Maricopa Region are living under the care of their grandparents. This is slightly greater than the 12.5% of the children five and younger that are living with a grandparent in the Maricopa county in general but less than the percentage (14.2%) across the State. Raising children poses unusual challenges for both children and their aging caregivers. Many other retired grandparents live on fixed incomes and are not financially prepared to take on the extra burden of



young children. Additionally, they may not have current knowledge on child development and resources for young children.

Exhibit 1-11

Children Five Years or Younger Living with a Grandparent



Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Across the Northwest Maricopa Region 13.2 percent of children five and younger are reported to live with their grandparents. The majority of children living with their grandparents are three years and under. As Glendale, Peoria, and Surprise have the largest populations, it is understandable that the majority of these families reside in these communities. However, in general the distribution of homes in which children live with grandparents is close to 13% and with the exception of Wittmann and Sun City, ranges from 8.6% in Surprise to 18.7% in Glendale. The region has recently funded an education program to support grandparents raising children through a regional Family Resource Center. Thus, a new asset is in place and leveraged through an existing First Things First asset.



Exhibit 1-12

Children Five Years or Younger Living with a Grandparent

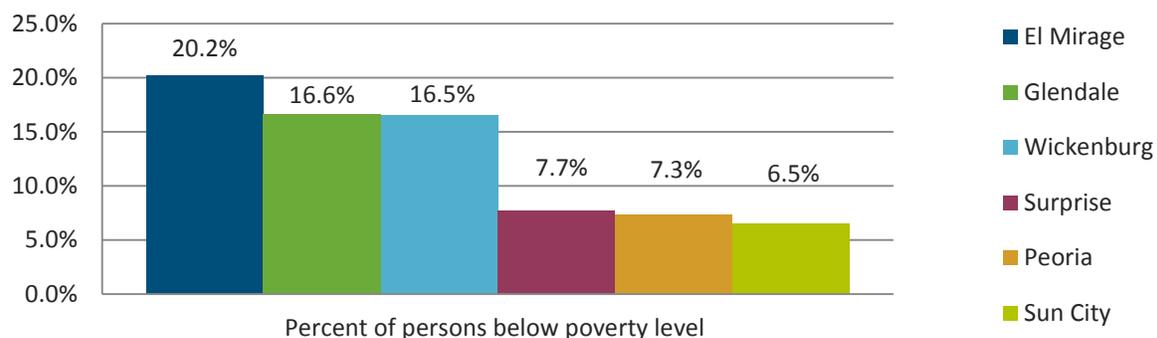
| AREA | CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND YOUNGER LIVING WITH A GRANDPARENT | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---|
| | Under 3 Years | 3 to 5 Years | Percent of Total Children under 5 Years |
| Aguila | <25 | <25 | 18.7% |
| El Mirage | 300 | 223 | 13.5% |
| Glendale | 2,099 | 1,207 | 15.3% |
| Morristown | <25 | <25 | 12.6% |
| Peoria | 812 | 445 | 12.4% |
| Sun City | 48 | <25 | 10.8% |
| Sun City West | 40 | <25 | 27.7% |
| Surprise | 532 | 290 | 8.8% |
| Waddell | 64 | 38 | 12.7% |
| Wickenburg | 25 | 27 | 11.2% |
| Wittmann | 67 | 65 | 25.7% |
| Youngtown | 32 | 27 | 11.0% |
| Maricopa | 23,223 | 17,027 | 12.5% |
| Arizona | 42,493 | 31,660 | 14.2% |

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, 25 percent of children under six now live in poverty. Poverty remains a persistent problem in many communities and is especially prevalent in the community of El Mirage, which has a higher incidence of diverse residents and migrant families.

Exhibit 1-13

Persons below Poverty Level (Selected Communities)



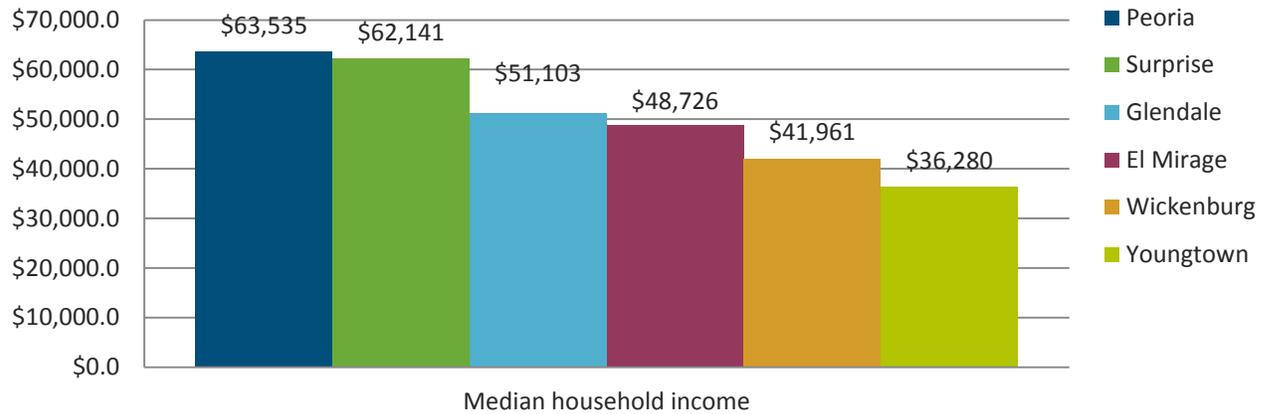
Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010 Estimates.



Median household incomes for 2011 were reported in the community profiles. The exhibit below provides data for comparison across communities based on 2010 data from the U.S. Census.

Exhibit 1-14

Median Household Income (selected communities)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010 Estimates.

Comparisons of economic characteristics indicate that Glendale has the greatest number of households; however, El Mirage has the largest median number of household residents as well as the largest number of persons below the federal poverty level. The remaining communities vary by median house values, income, and persons below the poverty level. Four communities exceed the average poverty rate of the adjacent county communities, the state, and the nation. These data may assist First Things First in targeting the specific needs of communities.



Exhibit 1-15

Northwest Maricopa Selected Economic Characteristics

| AREA | NORTHWEST MARICOPA SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Number of Households 2006-2010 | Persons per Household 2006-2010 | Median Value of Housing ¹ 2006-2010 | Income Per Capita in Past 12 Months ² | Median Household Income 2006-2010 | Persons below Poverty Level 2006-2010 |
| El Mirage | 7,988 | 3.5 | \$171,400 | \$15,973 | \$48,726 | 20.2% |
| Glendale | 80,235 | 2.83 | \$207,400 | \$23,373 | \$51,103 | 16.6% |
| Peoria | 54,398 | 2.71 | \$238,900 | \$29,279 | \$63,535 | 7.3% |
| Sun City | 23,633 | 1.6 | \$153,700 | \$27,492 | \$35,304 | 6.5% |
| Sun City West | 15,300 | 1.67 | \$215,400 | \$33,331 | \$45,235 | 3.7% |
| Surprise | 38,229 | 2.71 | \$240,800 | \$25,884 | \$62,141 | 7.7% |
| Wickenburg | 3,318 | 1.96 | \$221,900 | \$28,128 | \$41,961 | 16.5% |
| Youngtown | 2,109 | 2.63 | \$138,100 | \$17,471 | \$36,280 | 16.5% |
| Maricopa | 1,382,002 | 2.63 | \$238,600 | \$27,816 | \$55,054 | 13.9% |
| Arizona | 2,326,468 | 2.63 | \$215,000 | \$25,680 | \$50,448 | 15.3% |
| United States | 114,235,996 | 2.59 | \$188,400 | \$27,334 | \$51,914 | 13.8% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: State and County Quick Facts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, County Business Patterns, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Census of Governments.

¹ Value of owner-occupied housing units. ² 12 past months estimate for 2006-2010 in 2010 US Dollars.

Numerous studies have shown that stable housing, in which students do not frequently change schools, has a positive effect on students' test scores and increases their odds of graduating from high school (Columbus Public Schools, 2003). Examination of 2010 Census data indicate that Arizona families are more mobile than peers across the nation. However, with the exception of Glendale and Surprise, more families across the region have lived in their homes for one year or more than Maricopa County residents in general.

The population characteristics described below indicates that the communities are relatively stable.

- Rounding to the nearest decimal, 79-92% of residents in all communities have lived in their homes for the past year. Not surprisingly, Sun City West, as a retirement community, had the highest percentage of households in this category.
- Less than 20% of the residents of the communities are foreign born.
- Three communities have 30% or more residents that speak a language other than English.
- The remaining communities have lower rates of non-English speakers.
- In general, with the exception of El Mirage and Youngtown, residents are more likely to have high school diplomas but less likely to have college degrees.
- However, the region has numerous sources for higher education including public and private institutions.



Exhibit 1-16

Northwest Maricopa Population Selected Characteristics

| AREA | NORTHWEST MARICOPA POPULATION SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | Female Persons 2010 | Living in Same House 1 Year & over 2006-2010 | Foreign Born Persons 2006-2010 | Language other than English ¹ | High School Graduates ² | Bachelor's Degree or Higher ² |
| El Mirage | 50.4 | 82.4 | 18.7 | 31.0 | 75.3 | 11.5 |
| Glendale | 50.9 | 79.3 | 16.4 | 30.3 | 82.7 | 21.0 |
| Peoria | 52.0 | 84.4 | 9.5 | 14.7 | 89.9 | 26.3 |
| Sun City | 58.3 | 87.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 90.1 | 21.0 |
| Sun City West | 56.3 | 92.2 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 92.5 | 33.2 |
| Surprise | 51.7 | 78.5 | 9.3 | 12.9 | 91.8 | 26.7 |
| Wickenburg | 52.4 | 82.3 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 84.4 | 25.9 |
| Youngtown | 52.3 | 82.9 | 19.5 | 30.1 | 73.8 | 13.9 |
| Maricopa | 50.5 | 79.4 | 15.9 | 26.5 | 85.6 | 29.0 |
| Arizona | 50.3 | 79.8 | 14.2 | 27.1 | 85.0 | 26.3 |
| United States | 50.8 | 84.2 | 12.7 | 20.1 | 85.0 | 27.9 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: State and County Quick Facts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, County Business Patterns, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Census of Governments.

¹ Spoken at home, percent for ages 5+ (2006-2010). ² Percent of persons age 25+ (2006-2010).

As previously noted, children living in homes with female householders are at risk for numerous stress factors related to lower health, social, and academic outcomes (Snyder, McLaughlin, & Findeis, 2006). Based on a selection of communities and characteristics provided by the Arizona Department of Health Services (see source), a portrait of stress factors emerge. Relatively large numbers of families face unemployment, single parenting status, and large percents of children in poverty. As the largest community, Glendale has the highest proportion of single female households as well as the highest rate of children in poverty. Poverty rates vary across the Northwest Maricopa Region. However, rates of poverty are slightly lower in the region as compared to the county and state.



Exhibit 1-17

Northwest Maricopa Families Selected Characteristics

| AREA | NORTHWEST MARICOPA FAMILIES SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS (PERCENT) | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Female Headed Households with Children Under 6 ^{1,4} | Children <6 in Poverty ² | Unemployed ³ |
| El Mirage | 20.2 | 12.6 | 12.4 |
| Glendale | 27.5 | 37.7 | 9.4 |
| Peoria | 16.8 | 13.5 | 8.7 |
| Wickenburg | 24.0 | 10.8 | 7.9 |
| Maricopa | 20.4 | 21.4 | 8.6 |
| Arizona | 21.0 | 37 | 9.5 |

Source: Bureau of Health Systems Development, Arizona Department of Health Services, 02-14-2012, Based on the 2010 Census Bureau.

¹ Percent of total families per 2010 Census Summary File 1. ² Below 100% of Poverty, estimated from American Community Survey 2005-2009.

³ Average percent of unemployment (special Unemployment Report for Jan-Dec 2010 for Arizona Local Area Statistics). ⁴ Female Householder, No Husband Present Exhibit 1-1

Exhibit 1-18 illustrates the number and percentage of children living below the federal poverty level by Northwest Maricopa Region community by type of home/family they reside. Example: in Glendale there are an estimated (ACS, 2006-2010) 6,904 children below poverty level. Of this number 60.9% live in homes headed by single females, 34.6% live in two-parent families, and 4.5% live in homes headed by single males. It is clear that in the communities of Glendale and Wickenburg, children residing with single mothers are at greater risk for poverty. Differences in percentages of children in poverty by family type by community are a function of the number or percentage of female single heads of households (column 6) by community.



Exhibit 1-18

Children under Six below Poverty Level by Family Type

| AREA | NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX BELOW FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL | | | | |
|------------|--|--|---|--------------------------|---|
| | Married-Couple Families ≤ FLP ¹ | Female Householder No Husband Present ≤ FLP ¹ | Male Householder No Wife Present ≤ FLP ¹ | Total ≤ FLP ¹ | Percent of Total Children under Six in Female Headed Households |
| Glendale | 2,386 (34.6%) | 4,209 (60.9%) | 309 (4.5%) | 6,904 | 3,342 (17.2%) |
| Peoria | 899 (60.4%) | 537 (36.1%) | 52 (3.5%) | 1,488 | 8,636 (9.4%) |
| Surprise | 542 (37.3%) | 537 (37.0%) | 374 (25.7%) | 1,453 | 2,298 (9.1%) |
| El Mirage | 564 (51.2%) | 479 (43.5%) | 59 (5.4%) | 1,102 | 878 (19.1%) |
| Wickenburg | 43 (21.4%) | 120 (59.7%) | 38 (18.9%) | 201 | 275 (15.3%) |
| Maricopa | 32,230 (41.2%) | 37,627 (48.1%) | 8,419 (10.8%) | 78,276 | 250,768 (15.3%) |
| Arizona | 51,845 (39.1%) | 66,990 (50.6%) | 13,682 (10.3%) | 132,517 | 391,021 (16.8%) |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

NOTE: Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. Although the American Community Survey produces intercensal estimates of the population, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population. * Estimates were too small to be disclosed.

Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding... ¹FLP, Federal Poverty Level.

Births

As shown in the table below, more than 8,500 children were born in the year 2010 in the Northwest Maricopa Region, a decrease of 585 births from 2009. More than 41% of the total births registered in 2009, were to unwed mothers with slight increase of one percent in 2010. Approximately 10% of 2010 births were to mothers 19 years of age or younger, which is a slight decrease in percentage from 2009.

Exhibit 1-19

Births by Community

| AREA | BIRTHS BY COMMUNITY | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
| | Total Births | Mother 19 Years Old or Younger | Unwed Mother | Total Births | Mother 19 Years Old or Younger | Unwed Mother |
| Glendale | 4,351 | 557 | 2,171 | 4,082 | 500 | 2,072 |
| Peoria | 1,946 | 173 | 666 | 1,850 | 148 | 662 |
| Surprise | 1,687 | 112 | 460 | 1,557 | 92 | 419 |
| El Mirage | 649 | 77 | 284 | 595 | 68 | 279 |
| Waddell, Aguila, Wickenburg & Wittmann | 309 | 35 | 122 | 291 | 31 | 100 |
| Sun City & Sun City West | 126 | * | 31 | 117 | * | 29 |
| Youngtown & Morristown | 101 | * | 30 | 92 | * | 45 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 9,169 | 954 | 3,764 | 8,584 | 839 | 3,606 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 & 2010 report. Retrieved on March 24, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2010/toc10.htm>. * Estimates were too small to be disclosed.



Northwest Family Survey

The Family Survey conducted in the Northwest Maricopa Region included residents from across the area. It was not the intent of the sample to be random; however, the 'convenience/volunteer' sample of respondents do represent a sample of the broad range of characteristics of Northwest Maricopa Region's residents including ethnicity, age, language, income, and community of residence. Thus, while we cannot assure that the opinions and points of view of the respondents represent the entire population, we can assure that the data offer the insights of Northwest Maricopa Regional residents and the issues that are salient to their lives. Data were collected by face-to-face interviews in community centers, shopping centers, faith-based venues, family literacy events, and public venues including libraries and parks. Two thousand surveys were delivered to families with children enrolled in Head Start, private childcare, childcare homes, and public preschools.

Respondent Characteristics. A total of 942 families responded to the questionnaire. Seventy-seven percent of the families reported living in the state for more than six years. The majority, 86.3% of respondents were mothers. Slightly more than 40% of the respondents reported being between 30 and 39 years of age, followed by 38.2% being 19 and 29 years old. Seventy-five percent were married, while 20% were single parents. Grandparents constituted 5% of respondents. The median number of children living in the household was two. Seven percent of respondents reported having children with disabilities in their households, while 2% reported having children in foster care in their homes.

Forty-six percent of respondents spoke English at home as compared 24.6% and 24.8% respectively that spoke Spanish only or English/Spanish. Fifty-four percent self-identified as Latino, while 35% reported to be White (non-Hispanic). Three percent self-identified as African American and 7% identified as 'other' race/ethnicity.

Survey participant's educational background was diverse as well; 39.8% of the respondents reported high school as their highest educational level. Twenty-five percent reported having a college degree; 6.7% of the reported possessing a postgraduate degree, while 18% reported having 8th grade or less as the highest level of education.

- 30% were employed for wages
- 27.6% received financial and/or support assistance from the state
- 9.8% were looking for work
- 6.8% were self employed
- 4.3% were students
- 1.0% were retired
- 0.5% were unable to work



Exhibit 1-20

Northwest Family Survey, Selected Survey Respondents Characteristics

| CHARACTERISTIC | SURVEY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------|--------|----------|------------|
| | Northwest Maricopa | Glendale | Peoria | Surprise | Wickenburg |
| Relationship to child | | | | | |
| Mother | 86.3 | 90.4 | 84.7 | 77.4 | 82.2 |
| Father | 9.0 | 6.9 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| Grandmother | 3.9 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 11.3 | 6.7 |
| Grandfather | 0.2 | .5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.5 | .5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Female | 89.4 | 90.1 | 87.7 | 88.7 | 88.9 |
| Male | 10.6 | 9.9 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| Age | | | | | |
| Younger than 19 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| 19 to 29 years | 38.2 | 41.3 | 46.6 | 32.3 | 24.4 |
| 30 to 39 years | 40.7 | 44.8 | 25.9 | 32.3 | 53.3 |
| 40 to 49 years | 15.8 | 12.1 | 22.4 | 24.2 | 13.3 |
| Older than 50 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 8.9 |
| Language spoken at home | | | | | |
| English | 46.3 | 26.9 | 64.9 | 82.8 | 47.6 |
| Spanish | 24.6 | 35.6 | 12.3 | 1.7 | 35.7 |
| English & Spanish | 24.8 | 32.9 | 22.8 | 5.2 | 16.7 |
| English & Other | 2.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Region Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children



Exhibit 1-21

Northwest Family Survey, Information about Children

| AREA | INFORMATION ABOUT CHILDREN (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | Families with Children with Disability | Families with Children in Foster Care | Families with Adopted or Foster Children | Families with One or Two Children ¹ | Families with Three or More Children ¹ |
| El Mirage | 4.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 72.4 | 27.6 |
| Glendale | 6.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| Peoria | 5.1 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 63.8 | 36.2 |
| Surprise | 8.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 91.1 | 8.9 |
| Wickenburg | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 6.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 62.3 | 37.7 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

¹ Children under the age of 18 living in household.

The data in the above exhibit is from the non-random sample of families completing the Family Survey; thus, percentages should not be inferred to other populations.



THE NORTHWEST SYSTEM OF EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

Since 2011, Arizona has faced a crisis in preschool education with the elimination of funding for Early Childhood Block Grant preschool funding. As a result, children across the state have had to forego the opportunity for high-quality early education in a public school setting. This unfortunate circumstance has increased the demand for and load placed upon childcare and Head Start programs.

Educators and administrators recognize that this dearth of public funding for early education will impact kindergarten readiness, especially for children from under-resourced homes. Fortunately for many families, Maricopa County Head Start and its delegate program Westside Catholic Charities have traditionally run a high quality program, designated by the national Office of Head Start as a Center of Excellence that serves approximately 1300 children annually.

Perspective on Childcare

General

In 2009 the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) adopted a position statement to promote excellence in early childhood education using a framework for best practice. It is based on evidence-based research of child development and learning, and promotes excellence and equity to enhance the potential of all young children.

NAEYC identified a number of factors affecting young children's learning opportunities including the family's economic status and education, ethnicity, culture and home language. From a programmatic perspective, ensuring there are enough quality programs with qualified teaching staff remains challenging.

Four significant recommendations were included:

- Reduce the achievement gap identified by demographic data by providing enriched, intentional, and intensive learning experiences for under-resourced children
- Institute a comprehensive, effective, evidence-based curriculum with robust content and a scope and sequence for teaching and learning in all domains (physical, social and emotional, and cognitive)
- Improve teaching and learning by promoting effective planning of intentional learning experiences and environments building on children's interests and abilities in all domains
- Insure that there are adequate knowledgeable teachers that know the children in their classrooms and have the ability to adapt curriculum to the strengths and needs of the children in order to enhance learning and development

In Arizona childcare occurs in many forms, including friends and families (Kith & Kin), babysitting, organized cooperative groups of families, and family childcare settings with under five children (unlicensed, unregistered) as well as, more formal registered and licensed small and larger center-based care programs. Parents of children with disabilities have more difficulty finding care for their children as the needs of their children increase, especially if the needs are related to behavior. In addition, Arizona has a



broad collection of school-type programs including public and private preschools for children with and without disabilities, Early Head Start (both home- and center-based), and Head Start programs. However, many families report being assigned to waiting lists of at least one month.

Kith and Kin Programs

Families in Arizona, as all other states, rely extensively on home and family members as a mainstay of childcare. *Kith and kin* or *kinship care* are terms interchangeably used to describe care in which children are cared for in the home of a relative or someone close to the family, including people related to a child by blood, marriage, or who have a family-like relationship (Goertzen, Chan, & Wolfson, 2006). According to the US department of Health and Human Services, approximately 29% of all children in out of home care are placed with family or close friends (Peters, 2005), indicating a significant increase from the 18% estimated in 1981 (Kusserow, 1992). This increase is likely due to two confluences, more single parents of young children working outside the home and generally more working parents needing care.

Mallon (n.d.) claimed that “the connection to family, kin, and the community of origin is essential to healthy child growth, development and wellbeing” (p. 3). He explained the advantages of kinship care in that kith and kin care can: (1) be viewed as a form of family preservation and support; (2) be viewed as the natural helping approach to supporting children within their family systems; (3) preserve significant family attachments and a sense of personal and historic identity and culture for children; (4) assist in providing continuity of care and meeting the developmental needs of children when their parents cannot; (5) enable children to live with persons whom they know and trust; (6) reduce the trauma children may experience when they are placed with persons who initially are unknown to them; (7) reduce the stigma involved for the child and family when relatives provide care rather than a non-relative; (8) reinforce children’s sense of positive identity and self-esteem, which flows from knowing and being connected to their family history and culture; (8) reinforce children’s connections to their siblings; (9) encourage families to consider, be responsible for, and rely on their own family members as social support resources; (10) encourage fewer moves of children, as they are less likely to be disrupted in kinship homes; (11) encourages reunification in an earlier time frame; (12) enhance children’s opportunities to stay connected to their own communities while promoting community responsibility for children and families; and (13) strengthen the ability of families to give children the support they need.

However, Mallon (n.d.) also proposed some potential concerns about kith and kin care as follow: (1) some relatives may allow parents to have unauthorized access to the child; (2) some relatives may be abusive or neglectful toward the children because they came from the same “troubled” family; (3) often kinship care may create financial disincentives to returning the child to the parent since relatives may receive more money than a parent can receive; (4) children may remain longer in formal state-funded kinship care than traditional non-relative foster care; (5) relatives may add conflict to the relationships between the agency, the family and the caretaker; (6) relatives may have greater needs for services and support than traditional non-relative foster care homes; and (7) kinship care may create a disincentive for parents to comply with the treatment plan.

As with most models of care outside of the home, there are proponents as well as opponents to the Kith and Kin model. However, it remains one of the major sources of care for a large portion of families today. Efforts in the Northwest Maricopa Region and around the state are underway to support Kith and Kin providers with resources and training that may lead to licensure.



Quality First in the Northwest Maricopa Region

First Things First- Arizona Quality First

Currently 57 childcare providers are enrolled in Quality First. Sixty-one were at one point enrolled in the program; however, four have ceased to provide service. Based on the licensed capacities of these programs, improved quality childcare is available to potentially 6,531 children in the region. A listing of all childcare facilities and providers is in Appendix A as well as indication of Quality First participation and capacity.

In recognition of the importance of early education for children birth through age five, First Things First-Arizona has created Quality First, a system of standards, technical assistance and incentives to improve the quality of services provided to Arizona families by licensed child care providers (including those that are public, non-profit and for profit), and certified childcare homes. Quality childcare settings provide children with a safe and healthy environment; highly educated teachers; enriched, engaging programs; and low staff to child ratios enabling children to receive the attention and support they need to grow and develop.

Eligibility requirements for Quality First include regulated programs in good standing with the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) or the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) or Tribal Authority or Military Government; enrollment in the Empower Pack (a DHS program that provides child care providers with guidelines and tools to empower children to make good choices about nutrition, physical activity and harmful effects of tobacco use); and the program must attend a Quality First information session.

Program assessment is a key component focusing on two areas: the quality of the early childhood environments and the quality of adult and child interactions. Eligible childcare centers and homes enrolled in the program are assessed including direct observation using the Environmental Rating Scale (ERS) Assessment (ECERS-R for center-based preschool classrooms and ITERS-R for the infant/toddler classrooms) and/or the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS is currently completed in classrooms serving children 3-5 years); home-based settings are assessed using the Family Child Care Rating Scale (FCCERS). First Things First has developed an additional measurement tool, the Quality First Point Scale, which assesses quality standards such as staff qualifications, program ratios and the classroom group sizes that are not evaluated in the ERS and CLASS measurement tools.

Upon completion of the initial assessment, a Quality First coach reviews the program's scores and calculates the initial Star Rating. Programs then may choose to enroll. (Note: If the program chooses not to continue it may be ineligible for other financial funding or services through First Things First). The Quality First coach assists the program with quality planning and implementation of the plan. The total number of program assessments a participating center or home receives is dependent up the Quality First pathway the program selects. Centers are rated using a 5-star rating with three stars being an indicator of good quality. Children participating in a five star program will have low staff-child ratios and group sizes, high staff qualifications, and a level of quality that provides an engaging learning setting that supports positive outcomes for children increasing their readiness for school.

A program's initial Star Rating is not publicized but the second Star Rating will be publicized and made available on the First Things First website (Note: individual program assessment results are not made public nor used for regulatory reporting).



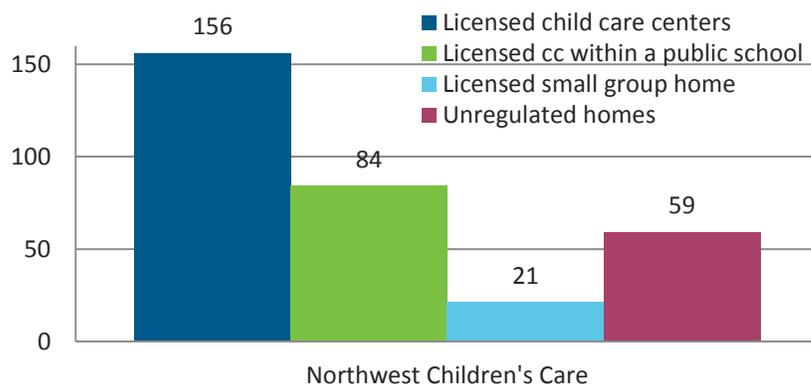
Northwest Childcare Facilities

According to the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), as of February 2012, there were 261 licensed facilities providing care for children in the Northwest Maricopa Region; 60% were private licensed childcare centers; 32% were licensed childcare centers within a public school district; and the remaining 8% were licensed as small group homes. There were also 59 unregulated childcare group homes, which voluntarily registered with the Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral program (CCR&R). Shown in exhibit 2-2 is the allocation of childcare facilities within the Northwest Maricopa Region. The vast majority (93%) of the care centers are located in the major communities of Glendale, Peoria and Surprise, while the remaining 7% are located across the rest of the region. The communities of Morristown, Waddell, and Wittmann are recognized as having only one licensed facility available to each one of them. As numbers of families increase in these communities, families will likely require more options for care.

The following exhibit illustrates the variability in type of service available to families. The number of licensed care facilities for families, as compared to unregulated homes, should be considered an asset to the region. However, it should be noted that the number of unregulated homes is likely low, as most unregulated homes do not voluntarily register with CCR&R.

Exhibit 2-1

Northwest Maricopa Region Childcare Facilities



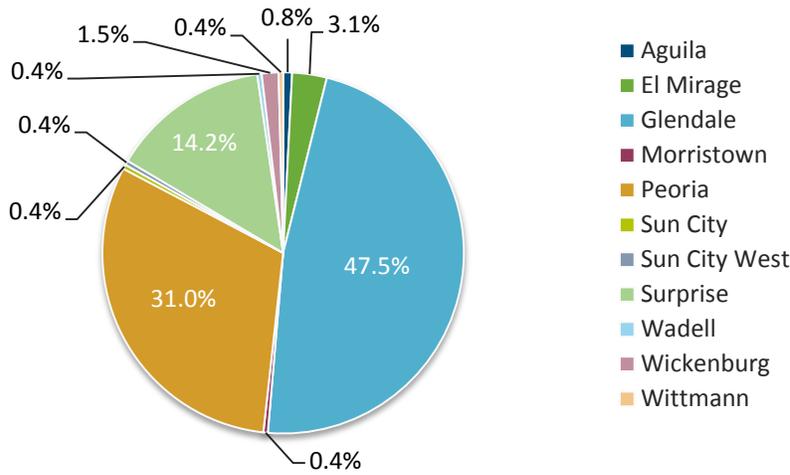
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Child Care Resource and Referral data provided by FTF.

Not unexpectedly, Glendale has the preponderance of care facilities available, followed by Peoria. However, as El Mirage and Surprise emerge as growing communities with increasing numbers of young families needing care, attention should be paid to the development of new care options in these areas.



Exhibit 2-2

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Care Allocation by City

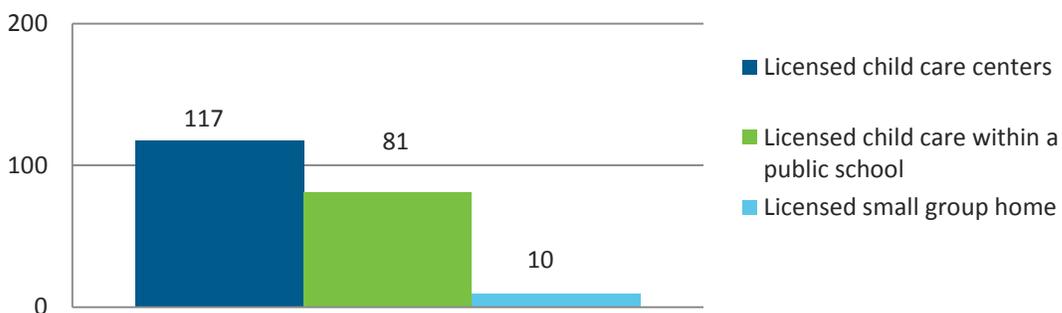


Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Within the past five years, a major shift occurred in the cost of licensing as the Arizona Department of Health increased the costs for licensing based on organizational capacity. As the cost increased, care providers reduced their capacity; thus, the picture of actual capacity became more realistic (p.c. Ligget, 2012). The following figure illustrates the average levels of capacity by type of care. Licensed non-school based care centers have a larger capacity, often having classes for infants, toddlers, nursery and pre-K at a single site, while licensed care within public schools typically have 2-6 pre-K classrooms at individual sites or having 1-2 pre-K classrooms and 1-2 Head Start classrooms at a site with approximately 20 or fewer slots per class.

Exhibit 2-3

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Care Average Children Capacity



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security.



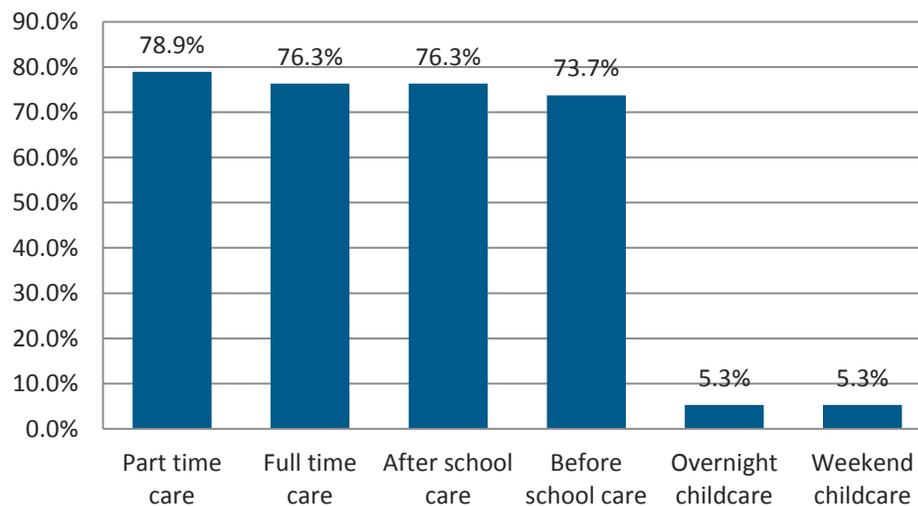
Northwest Survey Findings

Given the limited childcare information available at the regional level, a survey was conducted on a sample of families and providers in the Northwest Maricopa Region. While this sample does not represent the information for all the providers in the region, it depicts information pertinent to this region in particular.

As shown in exhibit 2-4, more than three quarters of the surveyed providers offer an array of care options to families. However, overnight or weekend childcare is not readily available.

Exhibit 2-4

Type Of Care Provided



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

In general, families report having access to the care needed during variable hours. However, within each community, families identified additional needs for nights, weekends, and before and after school. Weekend care was the most frequently requested and least available formalized care requested. Anecdotally, families reported using 'Kith & Kin' or non-family babysitting during these hours.

In contrast, as shown in exhibit 2-5, ≈20% of the surveyed families indicate needing childcare services at times and days not available. Families were asked to report all of the types of care they required. As illustrated below, families report needing a variety of services.



Exhibit 2-5

Family Survey – Need for Childcare During not Available Days/Hours

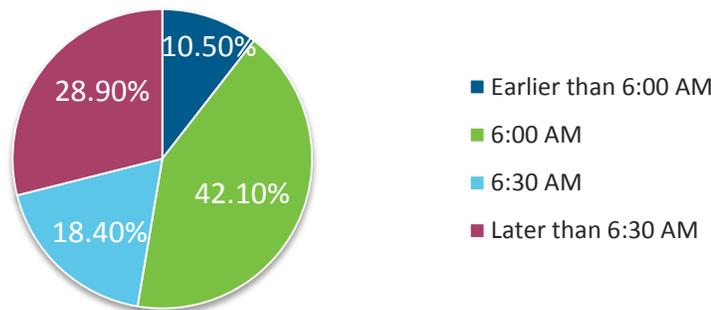
| AREA | CHILDCARE NEED DURING NOT AVAILABLE DAYS/HOURS | |
|--------------------|--|------|
| | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 27.3 | 54.5 |
| Glendale | 17.9 | 77.6 |
| Peoria | 24.0 | 76.0 |
| Surprise | 14.3 | 76.2 |
| Wickenburg | 36.4 | 63.6 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 19.7 | 74.6 |

Source: Northwest Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.
 Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice and not all choices are shown.
 * Indicates sample size is too small to provide accurate information.

According to the childcare provider’s survey, opening hours for childcare facilities range from 6:00 am to 9:00 am, 42% of the providers reported opening at 6:00 am, and a little more than one quarter open later than 6:30 am. Closing times range from 3:00 pm to 10:00 pm, 34% of the providers have closing times earlier than 6:00 pm, while 10.5% reported closing times later than 6:30 pm. In general, the majority of the providers are open for at least 7 hours a day; 44% of them are open 12 hours; while 5% are open less than 7 hours a day. For parents working evenings or nights there appear to be few options at care facilities.

Exhibit 2-6

Hours of Operation - Opening

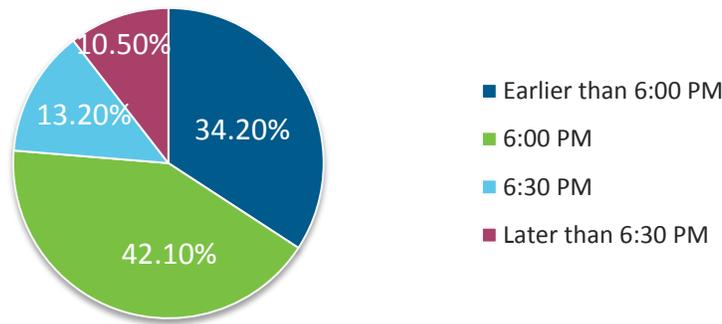


Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit 2-7

Hours of Operation - Close



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

As shown in exhibit 2-8, more than half of the families that do use some type of childcare service report needing it for 10 hours or less, 14.5% report needing care 10 to 20 hours a week, while 29.7% indicated needing the services for more than 20 hours a week. Childcare decisions in these families were made mainly by mothers (62.4%), while joint childcare decisions (mother and father) were made by 29.7% of the respondent families.

Exhibit 2-8

Childcare Weekly Hours Needed

| AREA | CHILDCARE WEEKLY HOURS NEEDED | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | Do Not Use Childcare | 0-10 Hours | 10-20 Hours | More than 20 Hours |
| El Mirage | 51.9 | 22.2 | 7.4 | 18.5 |
| Glendale | 71.0 | 14.8 | 3.8 | 10.4 |
| Peoria | 42.6 | 29.8 | 14.9 | 12.8 |
| Surprise | 43.5 | 43.5 | 2.2 | 10.9 |
| Wickenburg | 66.7 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 15.2 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 60.7 | 21.9 | 5.7 | 11.7 |

Source: Northwest Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Families report that children attending childcare full time, spend a median of 9 hours per day in care. Childcare providers report that children receiving full time care spend 8 to 9 hours per day in care on a daily basis.



Exhibit 2-9

Median Number of Hours for Full Time Care

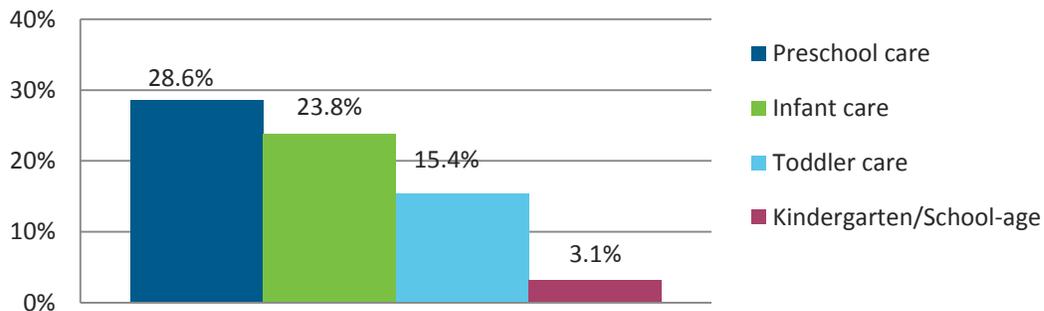
| | MEDIAN NUMBER OF HOURS FULL TIME CARE | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Hours | |
| Hours per day | 9 | |
| Hours per week | 40 | |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Families in need of childcare services might come across unavailability at the childcare of their choice. To account for this, providers were queried about waiting list placement. As shown below, the age group with the highest frequency of waiting list placement is preschool-age children. Twenty-eight percent of the participant providers reported maintaining an active waiting list for preschool-age children, followed by 24% of them that reported having waiting lists for infants. These waiting lists likely indicate that, there are many families that are not getting their needs for childcare met in their local communities.

Exhibit 2-10

Providers with Waiting List



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



The most common reason families use childcare is to be able to work, as reported by 69% of respondents. Twenty-three percent indicated using childcare to perform personal activities, while 20% were in need of services in order to attend academic classes. Families in El Mirage had the highest incidence of work-related childcare as compared to Peoria. Parents in Surprise reported using childcare more frequently for personal activities and attending school.

Exhibit 2-11

Southwest Family Survey – Reasons to Use Childcare

| AREA | REASONS TO USE CHILDCARE | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | So I Can Work | So I Can Go to School | Personal Activities | Care for Other Children/Family |
| El Mirage | 90.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 69.2 | 25.0 | 15.4 | 1.9 |
| Peoria | 25.4 | 26.0 | 44.6 | 4.0 |
| Surprise | 68.2 | 27.3 | 40.9 | 18.2 |
| Wickenburg | 88.9 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 69.1 | 19.5 | 22.8 | 4.9 |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Location of Childcare Facilities

As previously noted, a complete list of available licensed childcare facilities by zip code in the Northwest Maricopa Region is provided in Appendix A, Exhibit A-1. Additionally, families in the survey sample were asked how far they live from their childcare provider. None of the families in this sample reported being more than 30 miles apart from their current provider. Three quarters of the respondents reported being 10 miles or less from their childcare, while 21.3% indicated being 10 and 20 miles from their provider. With the exception of El Mirage and Surprise, respondents from that area (10% and 14.3% respectively) indicated distances of 21 to 30 miles from their providers. These distances appear large; however, given the vast distances in the far west areas of the region, and the typical commute times reported in the community profiles, these distances may be an artifact of the geographic distances.



Exhibit 2-12Childcare Distance

| AREA | CHILDCARE DISTANCE | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | 0-10 Miles | 10-20 Miles | 21-30 Miles | More than 30 Miles |
| El Mirage | 30.0 | 60.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 87.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Peoria | 90.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 57.1 | 28.6 | 14.3 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 75.0 | 21.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 |

Source: Northwest Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

As in many regions of Maricopa County, access to public transportation is challenging. Ninety-four percent of families report using their personal car to transport children to and from childcare. Respondents from Glendale use their personal cars slightly less often and public transportation. Transportation by childcare providers is atypical and generally not available to families.

Exhibit 2-13Child Care Transportation

| AREA | CHILDCARE TRANSPORTATION | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Personal Car | Public Transportation | Childcare Transportation | Other |
| El Mirage | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 88.9 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 5.6 |
| Peoria | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 95.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 94.3 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 3.3 |

Source: Northwest Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



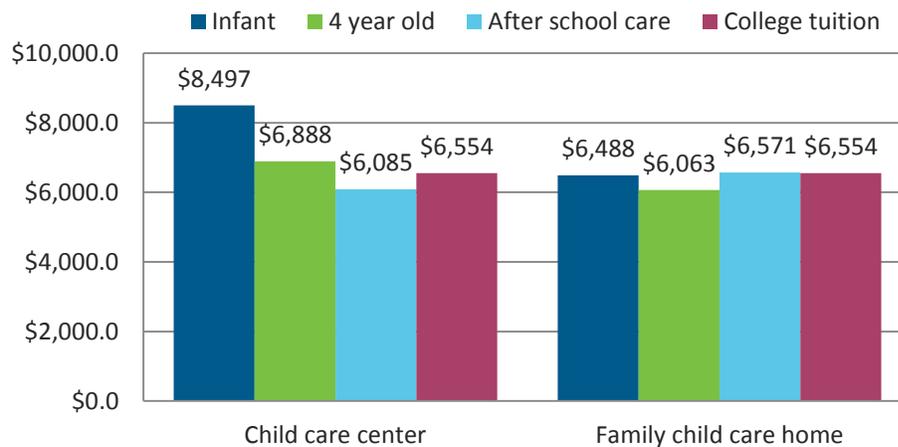
Cost of Care for Families

For many families, the cost of childcare is prohibitive. A quick overview illustrates that the cost of care for an infant in 2010 was greater than the cost of in-state tuition to one of Arizona's three state universities. Families with multiple children frequently report "working for childcare." Center-based care as compared to family childcare settings tends to be more expensive for infants and generally the same for other ages. As care costs continue to increase and subsidies decrease, families are faced with tough choices. This conundrum may contribute to the development of creative options within the region that leverage existing supports for families with new partners in industry, such as increased work- or educational-place childcare.

Increases across one year have been substantial, with costs for infants increased by 9% and 23% for 4 year olds, while wages and employment rates remained flat in the region, especially for very young families.

The following exhibits illustrate the costs of care across years 2010 and 2011 [Exhibit 2-14](#)

2010 Average Annual Fees for Children Care in Arizona

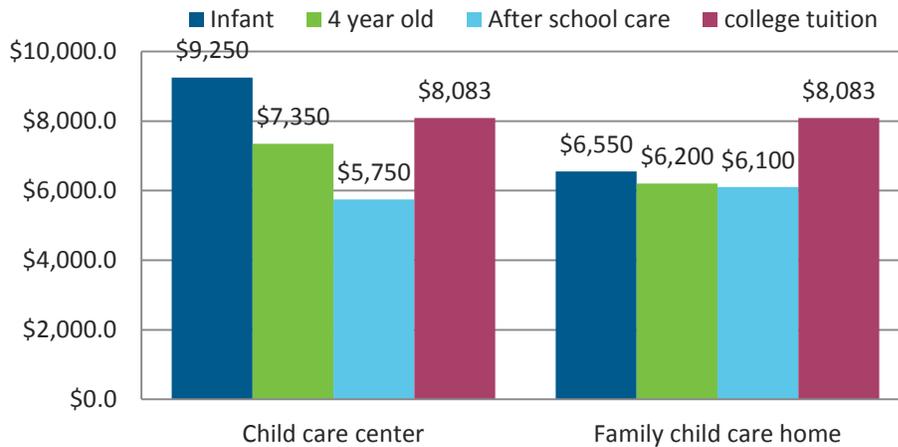


Source: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, Child Care in America 2010 Fact Sheets.



Exhibit 2-15

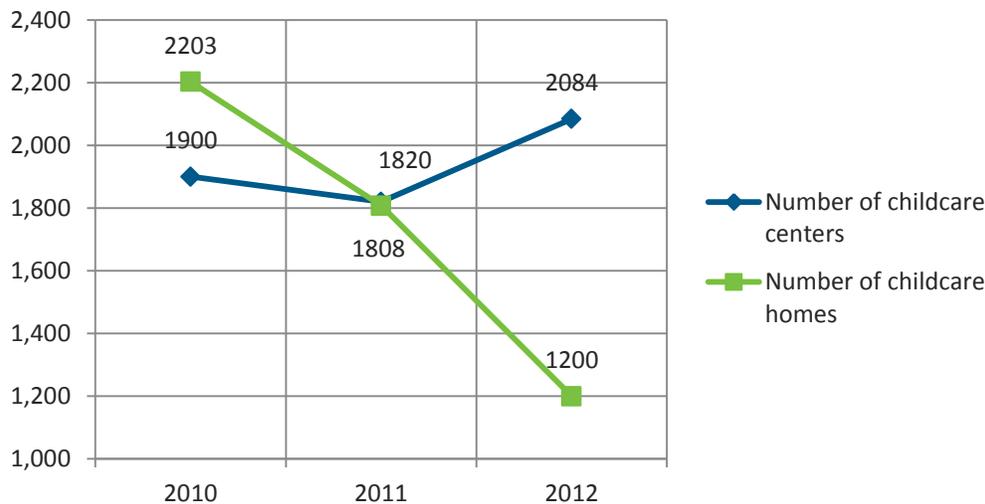
2011 Average Annual Fees for Children Care in Arizona



Source: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, Child Care in America 2011 Fact Sheets.

Exhibit 2-16

Arizona Number of Childcare Centers and Childcare Homes Three-Year Trend



Source: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, Child Care in America 2010, 2011 & 2012 Fact Sheets.

The configuration of the above table illustrates a steady and precipitous drop in the number of childcare homes across the past two years. This might indicate a decline in families' ability to pay for childcare based on steep increases in cost, or a decrease in the number of homes based on increased cost of licensure. Either way, families are left with fewer choices for care and likely greater distances to travel to obtain that care.



Exhibit 2-17

Arizona Average Annual Fee for a Full Time Infant Three-Year Trend



Source: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, Child Care in America 2010, 2011 & 2012 Fact Sheets.

As previously noted, costs of care for out of home care are significant and range between approximately \$550 each month to over \$770 per month. Without subsidies, many families cannot afford care and may resort to leaving employment or selecting less than satisfactory childcare arrangements.

According to the Market Rate Survey conducted in the State of Arizona, the state median daily charge for full-time care for infants is \$38.75 (weekly = \$193.75), for children one to two years \$34.80 (weekly = \$174.00); for children three to five years \$30.00 (weekly = \$150.00); and the median daily charge for school age children is \$27.00 (weekly = \$135.00). As shown in exhibit 2-18, the childcare providers in the Northwest Maricopa Region reported lower rates for infants, lower rates for toddlers, equivalent rates for preschool-age children, and lower rates for school age children. The portion of the week considered part-time was not reported.

Exhibit 2-18

Average weekly charges

| AGE GROUP | AVERAGE WEEKLY CHARGES | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Full Time Care | Part Time Care |
| Infant | \$175.20 | \$133.75 |
| Toddler | \$161.73 | \$121.65 |
| Preschool | \$150.13 | \$98.42 |
| Kindergarten/School-age | \$118.50 | \$90.07 |

Source: Southwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Financial and Support Assistance

Arizona families and childcare providers have witnessed dramatic changes in state funding and support for the industry. Currently, the state's child care subsidy supports families that have incomes below 165% of the federal poverty level. Parents make co-payments based on income. However, according to the Arizona Childcare Association (ACCA), in addition to co-payments, parents now are required to make up the difference between state payments and childcare charges. ACCA reports the following status of Arizona childcare subsidies since 2009 (Status of State Subsidy. Retrieved <http://azcca.org/status-of-state-subsidy-july-2012>):

- \$202,000,000 from the State General Fund was spent on childcare in 2009
- 48,000 children were provided childcare in February 2009.
- \$121,000,000 federal funds appropriated for 2013
- 49% fewer will be served in 2013
- 26,500 children were denied childcare between February 2009 and December 2011
- 2,975 childcare workers lost jobs as a result of childcare budget cuts
- 6,800 children on a waiting list (July, 2012)
- In 2013, 24,500 families will be served

The state of Arizona through the Department of Economic Security (DES) can assist eligible families with childcare costs. Guidelines with income eligibility and copayments or fees for eligible families are detailed in Appendix E, Exhibit E-1

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) allocation for fiscal year 2012 in Arizona is estimated to be \$115,228,600 available for childcare services and related activities from October 2011 to September 2012.

While the Northwest Maricopa Region's most recent data on amounts distributed by the state for child support assistance are not yet available, it was estimated that in the year 2008 (from May 2007 to April 2008) the state disbursed \$17,946,506.23 to 400 childcare providers that supported 10,020 children in the region. A complete 2008 allocation by zip code of the amounts disbursed by the State in the Northwest Maricopa Region for the above-mentioned year is detailed in Exhibit E-1

As the following exhibits illustrates, the majority of families responding to the survey did not receive childcare assistance; however, they did purchase childcare and spent considerable amounts on this service.



Exhibit 2-19

Monthly Childcare Spending

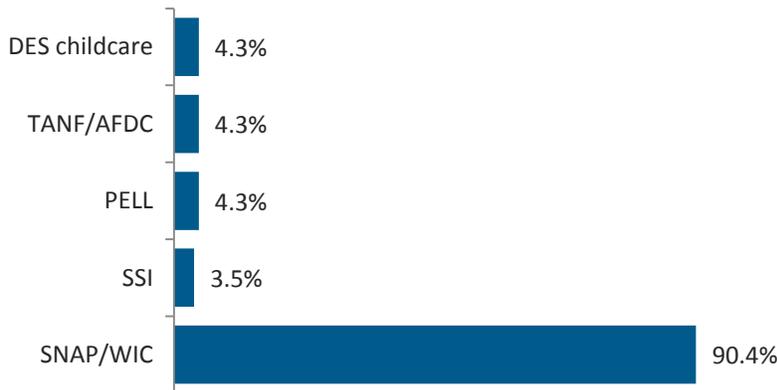
| AREA | CHILDCARE SPENDING | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|--|-------------|-----------------|
| | Childcare Financial Assistance | | How Much Do You Spend Monthly on Childcare | | |
| | Yes | No | 0-\$100 | \$100-\$300 | More than \$300 |
| El Mirage | 20.0 | 80.0 | 27.3 | 45.5 | 27.3 |
| Glendale | 5.2 | 86.2 | 50.0 | 42.9 | 7.1 |
| Peoria | 20.0 | 80.0 | 52.4 | 23.8 | 23.8 |
| Surprise | 8.3 | 91.7 | 57.1 | 33.3 | 9.5 |
| Wickenburg | 7.1 | 92.9 | 55.6 | 33.3 | 11.1 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 8.7 | 86.2 | 49.1 | 37.3 | 13.6 |

Source: Northwest Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit 2-19 illustrates the percentage of families surveyed by community that receive state funded childcare assistance as well as how much families are spending on childcare. These data are not intended for comparison to exhibit 2-18, which illustrate average charges for full and part-time care. Rather, exhibit 2-19 illustrates the range of costs that parents report paying for childcare.

Exhibit 2-20

Financial and Support Assistance Received from the State.



Source: Northwest Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit 2-20 illustrates the services and usage percentages reported by families receiving state support. It is clear that food stamps and nutrition services are far more frequently used than all other services.



Early Childhood Education Quality

Several items in the Northwest Maricopa Region family survey were related to quality aspects of the childcare. Even though, it could be assumed that families with young children have a better understanding of childcare services, 20.3% of the respondents identified themselves as having no knowledge about childcare, while 16.8% said to be in need of more information. The remaining reported having either a good (38.3%), or a great (24.3%) knowledge about childcare.

Survey Findings

- Less than half of the families (45.5%) included in the survey sample report being with the same childcare provider for more than 12 months
- 85% of parents believe that their childcare providers enjoy their work
- 80% of families would not change their current care provider
- 82% of parents report that their children look forward to going to childcare
- 25% could not identify who they would call if they had a serious concern about their provider

Exhibit 2-21

Family Survey, Information about Current Childcare

| AREA | INFORMATION ABOUT CURRENT CHILDCARE (PERCENT) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|--|------|---|------|--|------|
| | Length of Time with Provider | | | Caregivers Work Enjoyment ¹ | | Child Looking Forward to Go to Childcare ¹ | | Know Who to Call If Concerned about Childcare ¹ | |
| | 1-6 Months | 6-12 Months | More Than 12 Months | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| | El Mirage | 9.1 | 27.3 | 63.6 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 72.7 | 18.2 | 80.0 |
| Glendale | 28.9 | 26.3 | 44.7 | 81.4 | 4.7 | 79.5 | 6.8 | 58.5 | 26.8 |
| Peoria | 35.0 | 25.0 | 40.0 | 90.5 | 4.8 | 86.4 | 9.1 | 72.7 | 18.2 |
| Surprise | 31.6 | 26.3 | 42.1 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 35.0 |
| Wickenburg | 0.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 29.3 | 25.3 | 45.5 | 85.0 | 2.8 | 81.5 | 6.5 | 64.1 | 25.2 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100 some choices were excluded.

Of importance is the amount of movement between childcare providers. As slightly less than half of the families surveyed acknowledge staying with the same childcare provider for more than 12 months, the remaining 50+% acknowledge moving to a different provider during the same period. Movement was attributed to family relocation; others anecdotally reported loss of placement as providers left the profession. Approximately 26% reported looking for care for specific reasons including 'closer to home', 'more rigorous program', and 'personal reasons'. When asked about the *affect* of childcare workers, 85% of the parents reported that caregivers seem to enjoy doing "what they are doing" and generally "enjoy their jobs," which corresponds to the 80.5% who reported that they would like to maintain a stable relationship with their child care provider and not change across the year. This may be reflective of the 81.5% of families who report that their children look forward to going to childcare. Noteworthy is that 25.2% of the



families in this subgroup indicated that they did not know who to call with concerns about their childcare setting. This may reflect some parents' lack of knowledge about the formal licensure and governance of childcare programs.

Another important aspect evaluated through the family survey was the parents' knowledge of Arizona preschool education. A fundamental component of the Arizona preschool system is the Arizona Early Learning Standards, which can serve as a tool to assist parents, caregivers, and teachers to create meaningful and appropriate learning experiences for preschool children. Families in this sample were asked if they were aware of the Arizona Early Learning Standards, approximately half of the families specified awareness of the Standards, while 34.8% indicated not being aware of the standards.

Information on parental involvement in children's educational development was also obtained. Respondents were asked the frequency of meetings with their childcare provider; 61.4% reported having meetings 'as needed'; 18.9% reported 'never having meetings', while 14.9% have either monthly meetings (9.4%), or two to three times per year (5.5%). When asked if licensing reports were important, parents responded positively. However, of note is the large number of families that reported 'Don't Know'.

Exhibit 2-22

Measures of Quality

| AREA | MEASURES OF QUALITY (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------|------------|--|------|------------|
| | Use of Licensing Reports | | | Aware of Arizona Early Learning Standards ¹ | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| El Mirage | 71.4 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 28.6 | 7.1 |
| Glendale | 77.5 | 4.2 | 16.9 | 50.0 | 26.8 | 22.0 |
| Peoria | 61.3 | 22.6 | 16.1 | 38.7 | 48.4 | 12.9 |
| Surprise | 75.9 | 3.4 | 20.7 | 63.0 | 25.9 | 11.1 |
| Wickenburg | 53.8 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 40.0 | 53.3 | 6.7 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 72.9 | 8.4 | 17.5 | 48.9 | 34.8 | 15.2 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

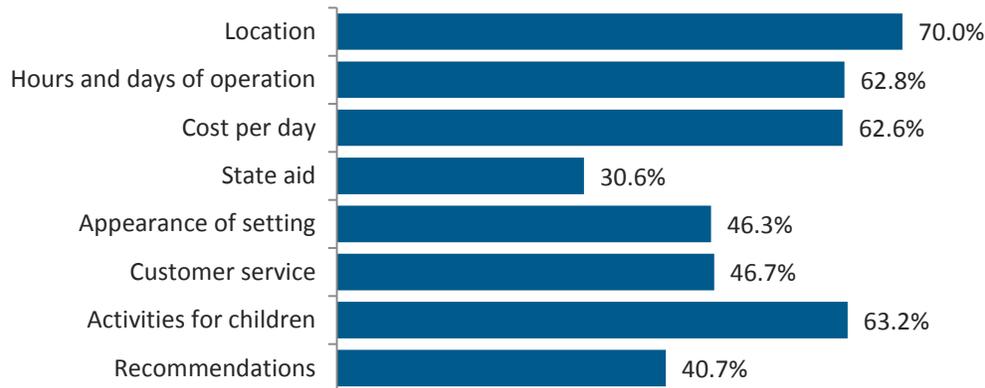
Of critical importance to planners of early childhood programs and bureaucrats planning communities is that the major factor determining families childcare choice is LOCATION; 70% selected it as the primary determinant, followed by hours of operation (62.8) and cost per day (62.6%). Selection of activities for children was also important to (63.2%) families.

Another important aspect identified by the surveyed families for selecting childcare services were licensing reports; 72.9% considered licensing reports important when making decisions about childcare. It is unknown how families access licensing report or if the existence of a license was the determining factor.



Exhibit 2-23

Attributes Rated as Very Important When Choosing Childcare Provider



Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Families were queried about possible areas where providers need improvements; 57% of the families agreed that health and safety were the most important areas in which childcare providers need to be trained. 49% considered child development as the most important area, while 23% recognized early reading as one of the areas in which providers should have enhanced training.

Exhibit 2-24

Attributes Rated as Very Important When Choosing Childcare Provider

| AREA | AREAS WHERE PROVIDERS NEED TO BE TRAINED RATED AS “MOST IMPORTANT” (PERCENT) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| | Child Development | Health & Safety | English | Mental Health | Disabilities | Physical Development | Language | Early Reading |
| Glendale | 53.3 | 59.5 | 26.6 | 19.3 | 25.9 | 21.2 | 26.3 | 27.9 |
| Peoria | 42.9 | 60.0 | 17.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 11.4 |
| Surprise | 48.7 | 47.4 | 21.6 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 13.2 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 49.5 | 57.3 | 21.9 | 16.7 | 19.0 | 16.6 | 18.9 | 22.9 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children. Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice.

Children with Disabilities

According to data provided by the Arizona Department of Education, Arizona Early Intervention Program, and Department of Economic Security/Division of Developmental Disabilities approximately 1,666 unduplicated children with disabilities age 0-5 are served in the region through a variety of services that include home-based interventions, private therapy, and private developmental programs. However the majority are served by or through the public education agencies (PEA) in preschool settings, Head Start, or other programs with whom the PEAs partner.



The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), enacted in 1975, mandates that children and youth, ages 3–21 with disabilities are provided a free and appropriate public school education. Special education is a field in flux. After decades of steady increases, the population of students with disabilities peaked in 2004-05 with 6.72 million youngsters, comprising 13.8% of the nation’s student population.

The following year marked the first time since the enactment of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) that special-education participation numbers declined—and they have continued to do so, falling to 6.48 million students in 2009-10, or 13.1% of all students nationwide.

The population of students identified as having “specific learning disabilities,” the most prevalent of all disability types, declined considerably throughout the decade, falling from 2.86 million to 2.43 million students, or from 6.1 to 4.9% of all students nationwide.

Other shrinking disability categories included mental retardation, which dropped from 624,000 to 463,000 students, or from 1.3 to 0.9% of all pupils; and emotional disturbances, which fell from 480,000 to 407,000 students, or from 1.0 to 0.8*.

Autism and “other health impairment” (OHI) populations increased dramatically. The number of students with autism quadrupled from 93,000 to 378,000, while OHI numbers more than doubled from 303,000 to 689,000. Even so, autistic and OHI populations constituted only 0.8 and 1.4%, respectively, of all students in 2009-10.

States also varied in their special-education personnel practices, so much so that the accuracy of the data they report to Washington is in question. Nationally, schools ostensibly employed 129 special-education teachers and paraprofessionals for every thousand special-education students in 2008-09, up from 117 per thousand in 2000-01. At the state level, this ranged from a reported 320 per thousand in New Hampshire, to thirty-eight per thousand in Mississippi. The percentage of children identified as having other health impairments (limited strength, vitality, or alertness due to chronic or acute health problems such as a heart condition, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, nephritis, asthma, sickle cell anemia, hemophilia, epilepsy, lead poisoning, leukemia, or diabetes) rose from 1.0 to 1.3 percent of total public school enrollment; the percentage with autism rose from 0.3 to 0.7 percent; and the percentage with developmental delays rose from 0.6 to 0.7%. The percentage of children with specific learning disabilities declined from 5.8% to 5.0% of total public school enrollment during this period.

The Northwest Maricopa Region’s distribution of children with disabilities is generally representative of the national frequency and falls at the low-range of the distribution, with < 10.6% and less than the average of the State’s 11.5%. The following table illustrates the frequency of disability by community.



Exhibit 2-25Preschool Children with an IEP in any Setting During School Year 2011-2012

| ZIP CODE | PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH AN IEP |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | October 1, 2012 Counts |
| Aguila | <25 |
| Alhambra Elementary District | 120 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | 340 |
| Dysart Unified District | 445 |
| Glendale Elementary District | 152 |
| Morristown Elementary District | <25 |
| Nadaburg Unified School District | <25 |
| Pendergast Elementary District | 113 |
| Peoria Unified School District | 426 |
| Washington Unified District | 37 * |
| Wickenburg Unified District | <25 |
| Total | 1,666 |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Least Restrictive Environment Report, October 1, 2011 for 2011-2012 School Year. * Only preschool special education enrollment in the zip codes within Northwest Maricopa Region.

Exhibit 2-25 illustrates the number of children residing within the catchment areas of the respective school districts with individual educational plans. Children reported are between the two years ten and one half months and five years of age. Each has been evaluated by their school district and determined to qualify for services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (1990). This count includes all preschool children with an Individual Education Plan (IEP) in any settings, which could be general education (including LEA preschool, Head Start, community education, etc.), special education, private school placements, therapy groups, childcare, or home.

Younger children from birth to two years ten and a half months are reflected in exhibit 2-26. These children are served through the Arizona Early Intervention Program provider in the Northwest Maricopa Region, United Cerebral Palsy. Services typically include home-based services that train families to address the needs of young children.



Exhibit 2-26

Families Receiving Services from the Division of Developmental Disabilities in the Northwest

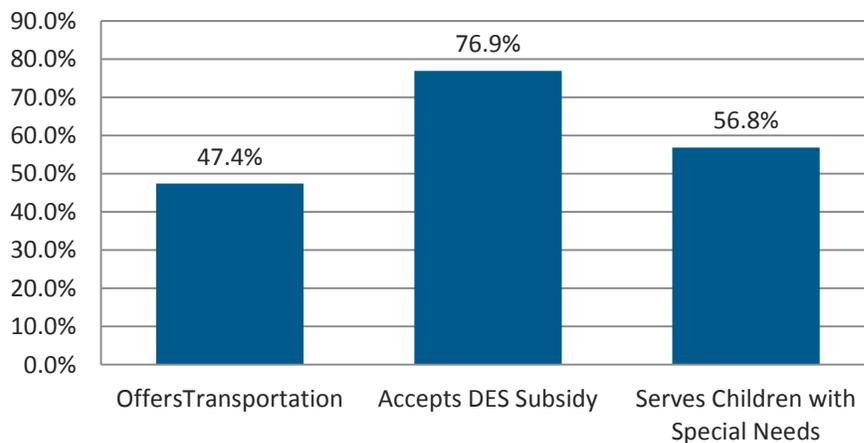
| CITY | FAMILIES RECEIVING SERVICES FROM DDD | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| | Ages 0-2.9 Years | | Ages 3-5.9 Years | |
| | 2007 | 2009 | 2007 | 2009 |
| Glendale | 127 | 198 | 125 | 126 |
| Peoria | 72 | 105 | 92 | 91 |
| Surprise | 68 | 95 | 91 | 86 |
| Other Northwest Maricopa cities | 51 | 75 | 40 | 46 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 318 | 473 | 348 | 349 |
| Maricopa County | 2,023 | 2,895 | 2,046 | 2,144 |
| Arizona | 4,983 | 5,203 | 3,579 | 3,773 |

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security 2007 & 2009 on families who receive services by zip codes from the Division of Developmental Disabilities.

Inclusion of children with special needs, defined as the opportunity for a child with such needs to actively participate in programs and activities, along with children who do not have special needs, has shown to be not only beneficial for the child with special needs, but also to the other children in the setting, the families, and the community as well. Early childhood education centers were surveyed about the inclusion of children with special needs in their settings, and the necessary training that this requires. While the median number of children with special needs currently attending any one of the surveyed centers was generally low as evidenced by the median of one per child per class. However, more than half of the providers reported having the necessary skills and training to serve children with special needs. It is also noteworthy that 64% of the educators that participated in the teacher/caregiver survey reported having formal training focused on the care of children with disabilities and other special needs.

Exhibit 2-27

Services Provided by Childcare Providers Surveyed



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit 2-28

Educator’s Training

| AREA | TRAINING (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | Early Childhood Training | | Disabilities Training | |
| | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Northwest Maricopa | 63.0 | 37.0 | 63.6 | 36.4 |

Source: Northwest Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Continuing education and in-service training is critical to successful education and early care (Wei, Darling-Hammond, Andree, Richardson, & Orphanos, 2009). Many initiatives are underway across the communities and state to enhance or improve the skills of early childhood educators and care providers. When querying teachers on training attendance, teachers reported participating in both specific early childhood development training and specific training related to disability equivalently.

Exhibit 2-29

Frequency of Screening for Special Needs

| Percent | SPECIAL NEEDS SCREENING FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Never | Once a Year | Twice a Year | 3-6 Times a Year | More Than 6 Times a Year |
| Percent | 5.9 | 52.9 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 11.8 |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Early detection of special needs in children 0-5 years of age is essential to effectively help children reach their fullest potential. The earlier a disability is recognized, the more parents and providers can help a child. Screenings are the first step in the “Early Intervention Process,” which if warranted leads to further evaluation and potentially treatment. Children who are born with or have a diagnosed condition that is eligible for services under the Arizona Department of Economic Security Division of Developmental Disabilities forgo the screening process and are immediately qualified for service. Children age birth through two years, ten and one half months, whose parents, physicians, or care providers suspect a developmental problem can screen or present for screening to the Arizona Early Intervention Program for screening, evaluation, referral, and/or treatment.

As illustrated in Exhibit 2-29, screenings are conducted by the vast majority of providers. Fifty-three percent of the providers reported conducting screenings once a year. Almost 30% conducted screenings twice annually. And approximately 12% screened monthly. The frequency of screenings typically depended on the size of the program; small programs with stable populations generally screened annually, while school districts that engaged in large ‘child find’ operations screened several times each year. However, the type and sophistication of screening as well as the instruments used, and the preparation of the person conducting the screening, is variable.



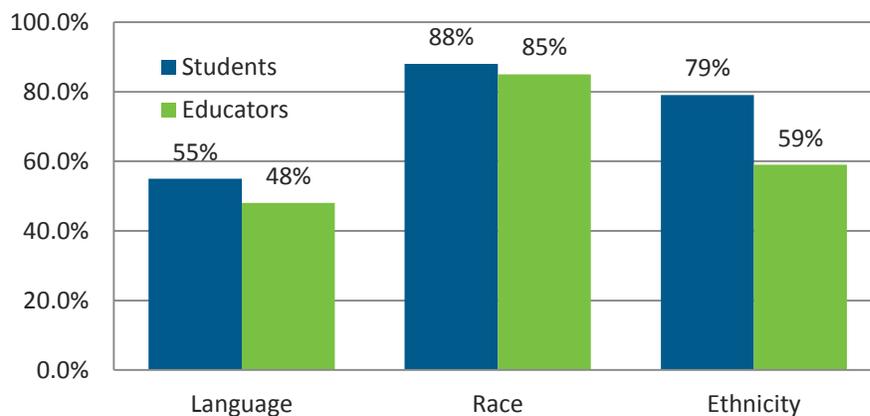
Head Start Overview

- Population across the agency of 874 (children); 52 (childhood educators)
- 79% of children are of Hispanic compared to 59% of childhood educators
- 88% of children are White (Spanish speakers) compared to 85% of childhood educators
- 55% of children speak Spanish compared to 48% of childhood educators

These data indicate that the teachers and children/families are well aligned and have professional models from whom to learn. Additionally, families have access to Spanish speaking professionals with whom they can share concerns and successes. Maricopa County Head Start is to be considered as asset to the region from which new services can be leveraged and supports given to families.

Exhibit 2-30

Comparison of Teacher Child Demographics



Source: 2011 3-Year Retrospective Analysis of Maricopa County Head Start Enrollment and Performance.

The National Head Start Association designates Maricopa County Head Start, along with its Delegate Agency Westside Catholic Charities, as a Program of Excellence. Having first achieved this designation on July 3, 2003, the program has twice renewed this 3-year designation by demonstrating continuous significant positive impacts on children, families, and the community at large.

The majority of children enrolled in Head Start are of Hispanic origin and slightly more than half are primary Spanish speakers.



Exhibit 2-31

Catholic Charities Head Start Enrollment 2008-2011

| YEAR | CATHOLIC CHARITIES HEADSTART ENROLLMENT MARICOPA | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|---------|
| | Total Enrollment | IEP ¹ Children | Ethnicity/Race | | | | Primary Language | |
| | | | Hispanic ² | White | African American | Asian | English | Spanish |
| 2008-2009 | 1,003 | 11% | 84% | 91% | 6% | 1% | 39% | 58% |
| 2009-2010 | 933 | 11% | 81% | 90% | 8% | 0.8% | 41% | 56% |
| 2010-2011 | 874 | 14% | 79% | 91% | 8% | 0.8% | 45% | 52% |

Source: Maricopa PIR database 2008-2011.

¹ Individualized Education Plan. ² Hispanic is not a race; individuals might belong to this category and also belong to any other race shown.

Exhibit 2-31 reflects the entirety of Catholic Charities Head Start enrollment across three years, which includes 30% of the children enrolled outside the Northwest Maricopa Region. Children and families received early care and education including home and center-based care, health and nutrition surveillance, and screenings for vision and hearing, and resource coordination. While all children are screened within 45 days of enrollment. This year, the program will begin implementing a more broad-based early screening program with families.

Head Start uses several tools to assess the quality of its programs nationally. In 2010 the Classroom Assessment Scoring System™ (CLASS) was identified as a national metric of classroom and instructional quality based on extensive research (Hamre, Mashburn, Pianta, & Downer, 2006; Pianta et al., 2005; Pianta, 2011). The tool targets teacher-child interactions on a series of ten dimensions that yield scores on three domains of Emotional Support, Classroom Organization, and Instructional Support. The observation protocol is currently being implemented in preschool classrooms this year as a follow-up to the Office of Head Start's Mandate for increased observation of classrooms and documentation of child performance. The Office of Head Start uses these results to evaluate grantees quality, while local Head Starts are using the tool to determine professional development needs of teachers.

CLASS™ (Pianta, La Paro, & Hamre, 2007) observations from 2011 indicate that Westside Catholic Charities Head Start and their partners at Maricopa County Head Start have met and exceeded the national performance standards for Emotional Support, Classroom Organization, and Instructional Support.

In addition to CLASS, the Arizona Department of Education has adopted Teaching Strategies Gold™ early childhood assessment as a means of assessing the developmental level and progress of young children. According to its publishers, "Teaching Strategies GOLD® is based on 38 objectives that include predictors of school success and are aligned with state early learning standards. These objectives are the heart of the system—teachers use them to focus their observations as they gather information to make classroom decisions" (Teaching Strategies Gold. Retrieved October 13, 2012.

<http://teachingstrategies.com/content/pageDocs/Teaching-Strategies-GOLD-Assessment-Touring-Guide-WEB.pdf>). The assessment is organized around ten areas of development and across age ranges birth through kindergarten and requires a minimum of three administrations across the year.

In 2010-2011, Catholic Charities Head Start fully implemented the assessment model by training supervisors and teachers to conduct the observations, record the data, make interpretations, and modify instruction for individual children. In addition, Head Start established program goals for teachers that were



aligned with the Head Start's Child Development Framework. Goals for children were to achieve a two- to three-step gain across the year.

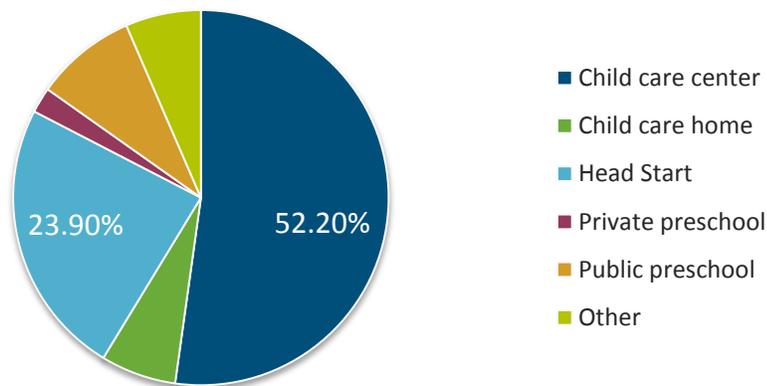
An external analysis of student performance using the Teaching Strategies Gold™ assessment indicated that children grew an average of two steps on measures of Social and Emotional Development, Physical Development and Health, Language and Literacy Development, Approaches to Learning, and Cognitive and General Knowledge; thus, predicting kindergarten readiness.

Early Childhood Educators Insights

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics data, the industries employing the most childcare workers in 2010 were childcare facilities employing educators (22%); followed by private households (15%); elementary or secondary schools (11%); and other type of organizations such as religious, civic, professional, or similar organizations employing 8% of the childcare workforce. Similar trends can be found in the caregiver survey for the Northwest Maricopa Region. Over half of the early childhood educators that participated in the survey work in for-profit childcare centers; 23% indicated working in Head Start or Early Head Start settings; 8.7% work in preschools within a public school district, and 6.5% are employed in other types of centers such as charter schools or faith-based centers. For those not working in public schools, there is no model for collective bargaining and no tenure protection. It is not uncommon for child care workers to be terminated each summer, apply for unemployment for the duration of the summer, and asked to compete for their positions each year. This 'unhealthy' employment system does not foster high level professionalism, rather, is stress inducing and fails to reward high quality teaching and retention of experienced and talented teachers. In fact, this cycle is often referred to as the Head Start dilemma.

Exhibit 2-32

Early Childhood Educators by Type of Center



Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children

Demonstrating relative employment stability, approximately three quarters of the educators had been working for the same center for more than 2 years, while 11% had been employed by the same center for 1



to 2 years; the remaining educators (13%) had been employed by the same centers for 12 months or less. The vast majority (91.1%) of the educators that participated in the survey had been working as early childhood educators for more than 2 years, whereas a very small percent had been an early childhood educator for 24 months or less.

Childcare Worker Education

The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) Office of Child Care Licensure is responsible for ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of children in childcare homes and centers by establishing appropriate rules, monitoring services, providing technical assistance and training to care providers, and education consumers.

These tasks are accomplished by:

- developing minimum standards for child care providers;
- protecting children in child care settings
- ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements;
- providing technical assistance to providers
- educating consumers

Currently, directors of childcare facilities must be at least 21 years of age, have at least 24 months of child care experience, a high school diploma or equivalency diploma and six credit hours in early childhood or closely-related study from an accredited college or university; or at least 60 hours of instruction from conferences, seminars, lectures or workshops in early childhood, and an additional 12 hours of instruction from similar venues on program administration, planning, development, or management.

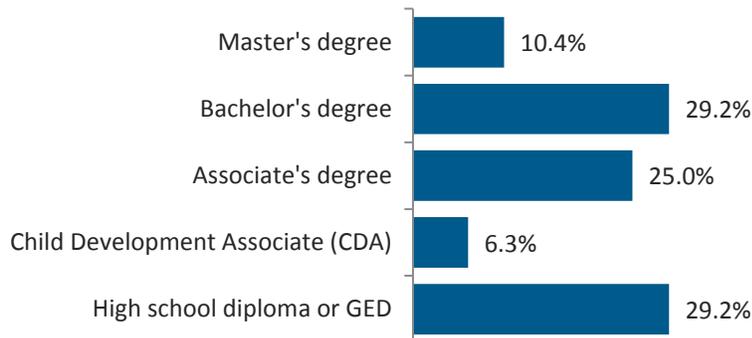
Teacher/caregivers must be at least 18 and have a high school diploma (or the equivalent) and 6 months experience or CDA or equivalent or AA or BA in Early Childhood Education, Child Development, or a closely-related field. Whereas, the requirements for an assistant teacher-caregiver are less and only require a high school diploma or equivalent; or current and continuous high school enrollment; or 12 months of work experience in a childcare facility. Any one of these requirements will suffice. Requirements grow less stringent for less demanding positions (teacher-caregiver aide, student aide).

The Office of Head Start (OHS) has been attempting to increase teacher levels to Bachelor's degree attainment incrementally since 2000. Currently, OHS has determined that one half of all Head Start teachers will have Bachelor's degrees in early childhood or a related field by 2014. A credit to Maricopa County Head Start is that over half of their teachers have Bachelor's degrees and the majority of the remaining faculty has Associate's degrees; thus already meeting the mandate.

Under direction of the Arizona Department of Education public school districts currently require all teachers serving children birth through kindergarten must have either an early childhood education certification or early childhood endorsement by July1, 2012.

In the survey of teachers equal proportions of respondents, 29% respectively, reported having at least a high school diploma or GED. Twenty-five percent report having an Associate's degree, the median education for the early childhood educators in the sample, which is higher than the typical level of education for entry-level childcare workers nationally, according to the US Department of Labor Occupational Outlook Handbook.



Exhibit 2-33Childcare Worker's Highest Level of Education

Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Educational levels for participants in the sample vary by setting. Early childhood educators employed at Head Start or Early Head Start centers appear to have higher educational levels than those educators working at for-profit childcare centers. Ninety-one percent of the educators at Head Start centers have at least an associate's degree or higher, while half as many (46%) are at that educational level at for-profit childcare centers.

Professional Development

Ongoing professional development requirements for early childhood educators/caregivers are regulated by ADHS as well; as of now, the state of Arizona requires 18 or more actual hours of training every 12 months in at least two of the following topics:

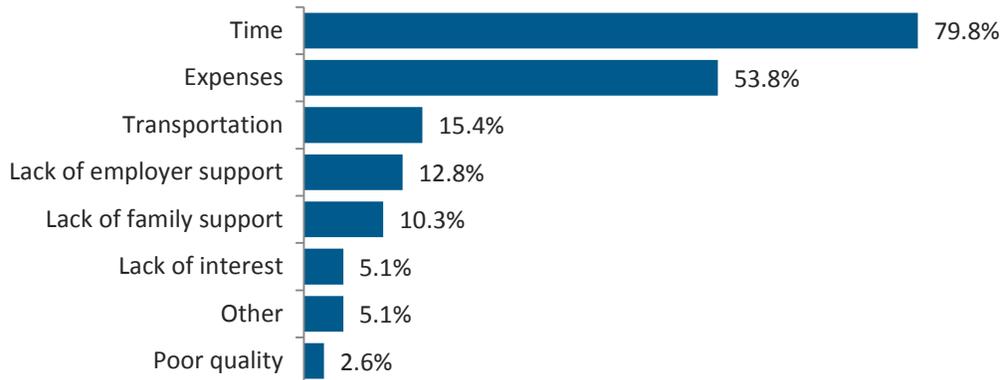
1. Child growth and development;
2. Health and safety issues;
3. Program administration, planning, development or management; and
4. Availability of community services and resources, including those available to children with special needs.

The median number of professional development hours offered to educators over the last year was 23, ranging from zero to 72 hours, while the median number of hours required by their employers was 18, which qualifies as the minimum number of hours to satisfy Arizona requirements. When educators were queried about the obstacles they face when attempting to access professional development, 80% of the educators agreed that 'time' is one of the main obstacles, followed by 54% who cited 'cost' as a substantial barrier. Others, 15% and 13% respectively, identified transportation to distant venues and lack of administrative support as obstacles. Interestingly, childcare workers seldom identified quality of professional development as a barrier.



Exhibit 2-34

Obstacles Faced by Educators When Attempting to Access Professional Development.

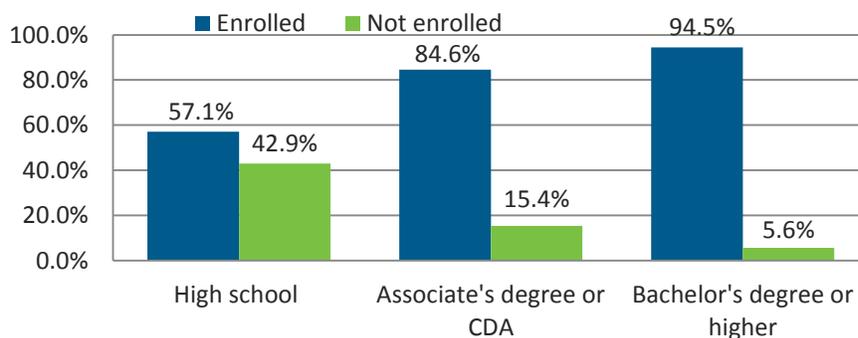


Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Sixty three percent of the respondents had been enrolled in some type of formal early childhood training program in the last 18 months, while the same number reported having formal training focusing on the care of children with disabilities and other special needs during the same period. Twenty percent of the respondents reported not having any type of formal training over the same period of time. Supporting children with disabilities appears to be especially challenging for early child care educators and is consistently rated as stressful. Noteworthy is that educators with higher education were more likely to be enrolled in **any** type of formal early childhood training over the last 18 months; while, 95% of the educators with a bachelor’s degree or higher and 85% of the educators with an associate’s degree reported receiving some formal early childhood training in the last 18 months, as compared to only 57% of educators with a high school diploma over the same time period.

Exhibit 2-35

Early Childhood Training Enrollment in the Last 18 Months by Educational Level



Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



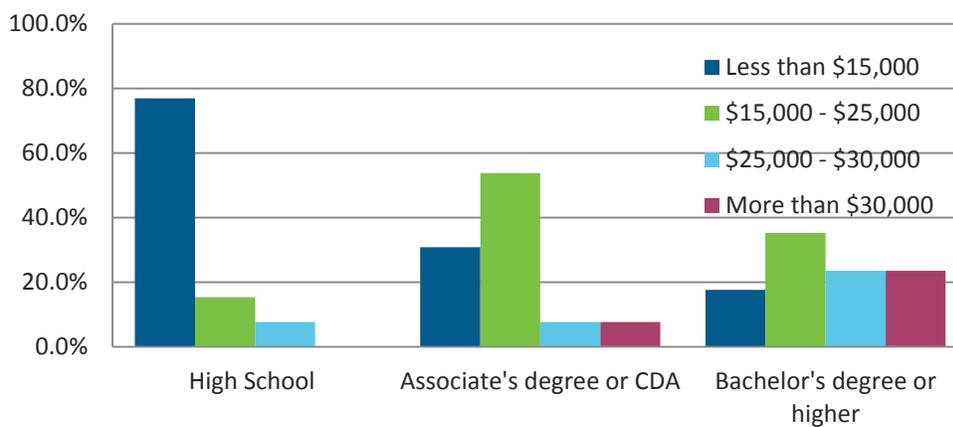
Exhibit 2-35 illustrates that of the teachers participating in the survey, a positive linear trend exists between educational attainment of teachers and enrollment in professional training.

Salary and benefits

According to the Bureau of Labor statistics, the annual mean wage for a childcare worker, as of May 2011 in Arizona, was \$21,440, which is only slightly above the annual mean wage for the nation estimated to be \$21,320. The median salary category for survey respondents was between \$15,000 and \$25,000. Forty percent reported earning less than \$15,000 in the last year; 35% reported earning between \$15,000 and \$25,000; and 14% earned between \$25,000 and \$30,000, while only 11.6% reported earnings of more than \$30,000 over the last year. As expected, income increases as education increases; participants with higher education in the sample were more likely to have higher annual salaries. Twenty-four percent of the educators that reported having a bachelor's degree or higher earned more than \$30,000 last year, as compared to only 7.7% of the educators with an associate's degree or CDA. None of the educators who reported having a high school diploma as their highest educational level indicated earnings greater than \$30,000 over the last year. Teachers were not asked to report their place of employment. However, upon examination, the salary ranges for public school districts as compared to Head Start, private preschool providers, and childcare centers were highly diverse, with school districts generally paying more than the other organizations.

Exhibit 2-36

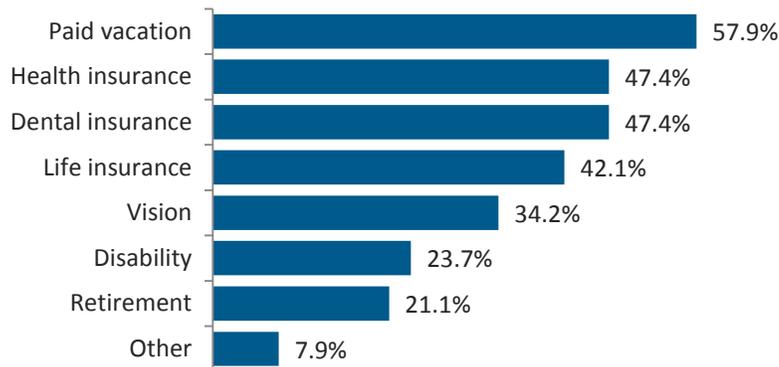
Early Childhood Educator's Salary by Educational Level



Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Employee-related benefits are an important component of one's attitude toward work. Second to salary, they are considered critical to the well-being of employees and their families (SBA, 2011). Thus, respondents were queried on the number and type of benefits contributed by their employers. Approximately 84% reported having benefits. However, approximately 29% reported having only one benefit, typically reported to be *paid vacation*. Thirty-seven percent of the respondents in the sample indicated having four or more benefits provided to them, typically *paid vacation, health and dental insurance, and life insurance*. Noteworthy is that only 20% reported receiving *retirement* benefits. Exhibit 1-6 illustrates the types of benefits and the percentages.



Exhibit 2-37Type of Benefits Provided to Early Childhood Educators

Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

As might be expected, there is variation for the general availability of benefits among different early childhood education and care providers. Overall, educators employed in Head Start or public school settings, are more likely to have benefits offered to them than employees in other type of organizations. Educators in the sample that work in public school settings are three times more likely to have health insurance than educators in other settings. While 50% of the educators in public school settings have retirement benefits, only 8% of the educators in other settings have the same benefit.

Exhibit 2-38Comparison of Head Start and Public Schools Versus other for Profit and Non for Profit Providers

| CHARACTERISTIC | COMPARISON OF PUBLIC/HEAD START SCHOOLS VERSUS OTHER (PERCENT) | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | Public Schools/ Head Start | For Profit, Non-Profit, Other |
| Salary higher than \$30,000 | 14.3 | 10.7 |
| Health insurance paid by employer | 83.3 | 28.0 |
| Dental insurance paid by employer | 83.3 | 32.0 |
| Life insurance paid by employer | 75.0 | 28.0 |
| Retirement benefits | 50.0 | 8.0 |
| Teachers with associates degree or higher | 93.3 | 51.6 |
| Teachers satisfied ¹ with benefits | 64.2 | 50.0 |
| On the job more than two years | 66.7 | 77.4 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

¹ answered in teacher/caregiver survey as satisfied or very satisfied with benefits.



Employment Satisfaction

Employment satisfaction plays an important role in work performance. Several different factors including perceptions about wages and benefits contribute to the overall satisfaction of employees and have already been discussed. Other employment factors were also evaluated through the survey instrument including location, children, and schedule. In general, educators in the sample reported the highest level of satisfaction when questioned about their employment location. The second highest factor was relationship with children in their care. Fifty percent reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their students (children), while 18% were not satisfied with the children. The remainder was neutral with respect to students. The majority of the educators (69%) were satisfied or very satisfied with their schedule. However, the lowest level of satisfaction was related to employee benefits. Seventy-five percent reported dissatisfaction with benefits, as compared to only 9.5% of dissatisfied with wages. Specific issues identified were costly health care, lack of dental care, limited sick time and poor or no retirement benefits.

Exhibit 2-39

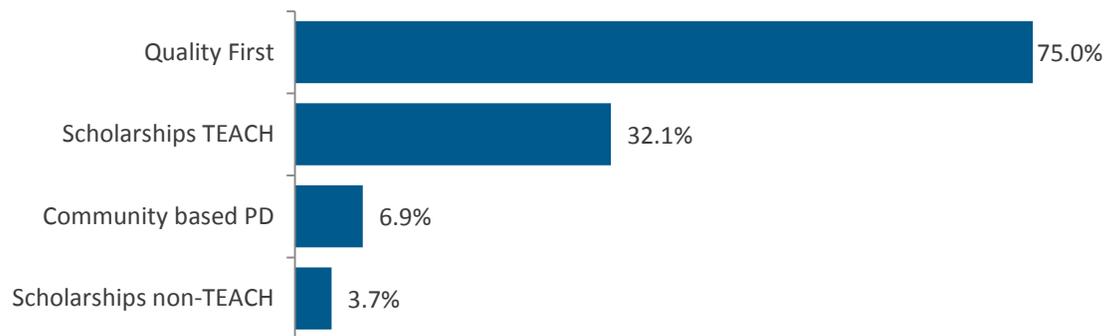
Satisfaction of Early Childhood Educators with Current Work Conditions.

| | HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT EMPLOYMENT? | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Somewhat Satisfied | Not Satisfied |
| Location | 62.8 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| Children | 50.0 | 22.7 | 9.1 | 18.2 |
| Schedule | 45.2 | 23.8 | 16.7 | 14.3 |
| Professional development | 34.9 | 34.9 | 23.3 | 7.0 |
| Benefits | 25.0 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 |
| Wages | 23.8 | 38.1 | 18.6 | 9.5 |
| Supervisor | 18.8 | 23.3 | 16.3 | 11.6 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

When asked to rate First Things First resources, educators rated Quality First as the most valuable contribution, followed by T.E.A.C.H. scholarships. Other contributions included Community-based Professional Development, and Non- T.E.A.C.H Scholarships. This may be attributable to a dearth of understanding of the breadth of First Things First activities and resources.



Exhibit 2-40FTF Resources Available to Teachers/Caregivers Rated as Most Valuable.

Source: Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Public Elementary and Secondary School Demographic Characteristics

The Northwest Maricopa Region has a variety of pre-kindergarten through 12th grade educational settings including public, charter, and private schools. Total public school enrollment across the region is approximately 117,760 students. Charter enrollment is approximately 6,867 students.

Peoria Unified School District is the largest district in the region and Morrystown is the smallest. These disparate sizes reflect the population concentrations across communities. Much has been written on Arizona's public school organizations and the potential of combining districts to streamline administration, save money, and align instructional practices kindergarten through high school. However, after considerable debate, no districts engaged in the unification practices. Thus, the region has ten independent districts providing a wide array of services to families.

Several districts serve large percentages of economically disadvantaged students including, Alhambra, Dysart, Glendale Elementary and High School District, Nadaburg, Pendergast, and Peoria. Economically disadvantaged students present challenges including frequent lack of background knowledge, lack of access to technology in the home, potential lack of materials and supplies, and environmental stress that often accompanies poverty. It is noteworthy that Glendale Union and Elementary districts have the greatest frequency and percentage of economically disadvantaged students, while adjacent Deer Valley district proportionately has the fewest.

All of the districts provide special education services to over 10% of their enrolled populations. Peoria provides the highest percent of special education to 13.6% of its students.



Exhibit 2-41

Total Enrollment by Grade Across all Schools in the Northwest Maricopa Region

| GRADE | TOTAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT BY GRADE | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| | 2010 | 2011 |
| Preschool | 2049 | 1877 |
| Kindergarten | 8856 | 8470 |
| 1 st | 9157 | 9067 |
| 2 nd | 9076 | 8941 |
| 3 rd | 9197 | 8956 |
| 4 th | 9219 | 8988 |
| 5 th | 9339 | 9101 |
| 6 th | 9227 | 9143 |
| 7 th | 8988 | 8736 |
| 8 th | 8924 | 8761 |
| 9 th | 9497 | 9468 |
| 10 th | 9147 | 9121 |
| 11 th | 8590 | 8662 |
| 12 th | 8319 | 8469 |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Retrieved on March 13, 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/>.



Exhibit 2-42

Total Enrollment by Subgroup and School District

| DISTRICT | STUDENT TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY SUBGROUP AND SCHOOL DISTRICT 2011 | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | Economically Disadvantaged | Special Education | Total Enrollment |
| Aguila Elementary District | 78 | 71 | 149 | <25 | 149 |
| Alhambra Elementary District | 751 | 667 | 1,290 | 166 | 1,418 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | 10,181 | 9,517 | 2,994 | 1,718 | 19,698 |
| Dysart Unified District | 12,760 | 12,051 | 12,988 | 2,973 | 24,811 |
| Glendale Elementary District | 6,647 | 6,281 | 11,350 | 1,396 | 12,928 |
| Glendale Union High School District | 2,758 | 2,593 | 3,443 | 649 | 5,351 |
| Morristown Elementary District | 69 | 91 | <25 | <25 | 160 |
| Nadaburg Unified School District | 441 | 404 | 552 | 114 | 845 |
| Pendergast Elementary District | 1,054 | 1,006 | 1,030 | 220 | 2,060 |
| Peoria Unified School District | 18,391 | 17,214 | 13,692 | 4828 | 35,607 |
| Washington Elementary District* | 807 | 888 | 0 | 302 | 1695 |
| Wickenburg Unified District | 703 | 657 | 712 | 141 | 1,360 |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Retrieved on March 13, 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/>.

NA indicates data were not available. NOTE: Charter School Districts were not included. * Three schools are within the boundaries of the region.

In addition to differences in size, ethnic diversity is evident in the schools across the region. Two districts are predominantly White, while the others have large percentages of Hispanic students. Alhambra is the most diverse, followed by Glendale, and Pendergast, with large percentages of Hispanic students.



Exhibit 2-43

Enrollment by Race Ethnicity and School District

| DISTRICT | STUDENT ENROLLMENT PERCENT ¹ BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT 2011 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------|------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | White/Not Hispanic | Hispanic | African American | Asian | Native American |
| Aguila | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alhambra Elementary District | 11.3 | 69.3 | 14.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | 73.4 | 15.3 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 0.4 |
| Dysart Unified District | 51.0 | 35.3 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 |
| Glendale Elementary District | 12.8 | 72.3 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| Glendale Union High School District | 19.1 | 64.8 | 9.9 | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| Morristown Elementary District | 71.3 | 23.8 | NA | NA | NA |
| Nadaburg Unified School District | 61.1 | 34.9 | NA | NA | NA |
| Pendergast Elementary District | 24.0 | 62.1 | 8.7 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| Peoria Unified School District | 59.9 | 28.6 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Washington Elementary School District | 49.7 | 36.7 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Wickenburg Unified District | 69.6 | 28.3 | NA | NA | NA |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Retrieved on March 13, 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/>.



Exhibit 2-44

Regional Charter School Enrollment by City and Zip Code

| CHARTER SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT 2011 | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Charter | School | City | Zip Code | Enrollment |
| Charter (Success School) | Arizona Charter Academy | Surprise | 85374 | 626 |
| Charter (Omega Schools) | C. Doby Middle School | Glendale | 85345 | 60 |
| Charter (Camelback Education) | Camelback Academy | Glendale | 85303 | 441 |
| Charter (Candeo Schools) | Candeo Peoria | Peoria | 85383 | 452 |
| Charter (Pointe Educational Service) | Canyon Pointe Academy | Glendale | 85308 | 370 |
| Charter (Carden Traditional) | Carden traditional School of Glendale | Glendale | 85308 | 175 |
| Charter (Challenge School) | Challenge Charter School | Glendale | 85308 | 631 |
| Charter (Employ-ability unlimited) | Copper Canyon Academy | Peoria | 85345 | 178 |
| Charter (Partnership with Parents) | Desert Heights Charter School | Glendale | 85306 | 633 |
| Charter (Glendale Prep Academy) | Great Hearts Academies Glendale Prep | Glendale | 85308 | 283 |
| Charter (Rosefield Charter) | Imagine Rosefield | Surprise | 85379 | 837 |
| Charter (Paragon) | Paradise Education Center | Surprise | 85374 | 1,457 |
| Charter (Paramount education) | Paramount Academy | Peoria | 85345 | 354 |
| Charter (Pointe Education Service) | Pinnacle Pointe Academy | Glendale | 85310 | 273 |
| Charter (Starshine Academy) | Starshine St Johns | Glendale | 85308 | 48 |
| Charter (Omega Schools) | Stellar Prep | Glendale | 85345 | 49 |
| TOTAL ENROLLMENT | | | | 6,867 |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Retrieved on March 13, 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/>.

School Performance

Since 2001, the AZ LEARNS Legacy accountability has been “a system to measure school performance based on student achievement, including student performance on the AIMS test” (ARS § 15-241). The achievement profile for a school serving grades 3 through 8 consists of the following performance measures:

1. A status measure based on the performance of students on all three sections of the AIMS (reading, writing, and mathematics) in the current year.
2. A measure of improvement in aggregate student performance on the AIMS compared to the baseline year.
3. A measure of growth in individual student performance. This is the Measure of Academic Progress (MAP)
4. A measure of student performance on the state's English language proficiency assessment, AZELLA.
5. In order to create the incentive for schools to improve the achievement of average and above-average students, a school cannot earn the highly performing or excelling labels unless the percentage of its students exceeding the standard on AIMS meets specific thresholds.
6. Dropout rate.
7. Graduation rate.
8. Now, a letter grade of performance.



Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) is the accountability system mandated by the federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) of 2001. Adequate Yearly Progress provides a simple profile of the performance of a school, district, or charter holder.

There are two possible AYP determinations: meet AYP or not meet AYP.

The NCLB requires that every public school and district/charter holder in the state be evaluated on three measures:

1. Progress toward meeting the goal of 100 percent proficiency in state standards;
2. Percentage of students assessed; and
3. Additional indicators of school performance. NCLB mandates that for high schools (entities serving grades 9 through 12) this indicator be the graduation rate. The additional indicator for elementary schools (entities serving grades 3 through 8) is attendance rate.

In order to meet AYP, schools and districts/charter holders must meet the objectives for all three measures for all students for all subject/grade combinations and for every applicable subgroup within each subject/grade combination. In addition, NCLB specifies the following subgroups be evaluated: 1) the five major ethnic groups—Hispanic, White, African-American, Asian-Pacific Islander, and Native American; 2) English Language Learners (ELL); 3) students with disabilities (SPED) and 4) students from low-income families.

Since 2011, Arizona schools and districts have been assigned a letter grade rather than the performing designation previously assigned. This move to letter grading is consistent with the state's desire to be more transparent for families and constituents as the majority of families are familiar with letter grades for students. During the first year, 57% of the state's 1,733 schools were graded as either 'A' (23%) or 'B' (34%). In the second year there was an overall increase of 'As' and 'Bs' and a respective decrease of 'Cs' and 'Ds'. In addition, during the second year, the legislature modified the law to move quickly on schools earning 'D' grades and assign 'F' grades in as little as one year. In addition, Arizona received a waiver from the U.S. Department of Education and is working on an accountability system to align with the Common Core and AIMS that will ultimately be replaced with the Partnership of Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC) assessment.

As high performing schools are a hallmark of a healthy community, one of the most significant assets of the Northwest Maricopa Region is the quality of school performance. The following exhibits illustrate different facets of school performance including the Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) results in grades three through six, which indicate that students met the benchmarks established for performance in Math, Reading, Writing, and Science.

Exhibit 2-45 (below) illustrates the relative performance across a two-year period. The following exhibit 2-50 illustrates the interpretation of these scores as meeting established benchmarks. In addition to region wide meeting of benchmarks, it is noteworthy that aggregated performance scores increased across the two year period.



Exhibit 2-45Northwest Maricopa Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards Results

| GRADE | NORTHWEST MARICOPA AIMS MEAN SCALE SCORES 2010-2011 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Math | | Reading | | Writing | | Science | |
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 3 rd | 369 | 374 | 464 | 465 | * | * | NA | NA |
| 4 th | 384 | 388 | 485 | 488 | * | * | 520 | 526 |
| 5 th | 394 | 398 | 499 | 503 | 530 | 499 | NA | NA |
| 6 th | 411 | 414 | 511 | 518 | 546 | 501 | NA | NA |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Retrieved on March 13, 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/>.

*Administration suspended by the AZ Department of Education. NA indicates that the assessment is not given at the grade level.

Interpretation of exhibit 2-46 requires the AIMS Scales for Scoring located in Appendix A-8. After interpretation, the scores for the two time periods yield the

Generally, schools in the region are making satisfactory progress on the AIMS measures by meeting benchmarks on skill-based assessments of math, reading, writing and science. *Meets the Standard* indicates that Students who score in this level demonstrate a solid academic performance on subject matter as reflected by the standards. Students who perform at this level are prepared to begin work on materials that may be required for the next grade level. Attainment of at least this level is the goal for all students.

Exhibit 2-46Northwest Maricopa Region Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards Performance

| GRADE | NORTHWEST MARICOPA AIMS MEAN SCALE SCORES 2010-2011 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Math | | Reading | | Writing | | Science | |
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 3 rd | 369 | 374 | 464 | 465 | * | * | NA | NA |
| 4 th | 384 | 388 | 485 | 488 | * | * | 520 | 526 |
| 5 th | 394 | 398 | 499 | 503 | 530 | 499 | NA | NA |
| 6 th | 411 | 414 | 511 | 518 | 546 | 501 | NA | NA |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Retrieved on March 13, 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/>.

*Administration suspended for that particular grade. NA indicates that the test is not given for third grade level.

As previous discussed, Arizona has moved from 'Performing' designations to the use of letter grades that indicate school performance. Exhibit-51 illustrates the grades across two years. No districts earned 'D' of 'F' grades, Two districts increased by one letter; two decreased by one letter grade, and nine remained the same.



Exhibit 2-472012 District Letter Grade

| DISTRICT | SCHOOL DISTRICT LETTER GRADE | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2010-2011 Letter Grade | 2011-2012 Letter Grade |
| Aguila Elementary District | A | B |
| Alhambra Elementary District | B | C |
| Deer Valley Unified District | A | A |
| Dysart Unified District | B | B |
| Glendale Elementary District | C | C |
| Glendale Union High School District | B | B |
| Morristown Elementary District | C | C |
| Nadaburg Unified School District | C | B |
| Pendergast Elementary District | B | B |
| Peoria Unified School District | B | A |
| Washington Elementary School District | C | C |
| Wickenburg Unified District | B | B |

Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation, A-F Accountability. Retrieved August, 10, 2012,



Exhibit 2-48

Selected Schools Adequate Yearly Progress 2010-2011

| SCHOOL | SELECTED SCHOOLS AYP 2010-2011 | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | AYP | | Met Test Objective | | Met Attendance Rate | | Met Percent Tested | |
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Carol G Peck Elementary | Not Met | Met | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Arrowhead Elementary | Met | Met | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mirage Elementary | Met | Met | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sierra Verde Elementary | Met | Met | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Dysart Elementary School | Met | Not Met | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Surprise Elementary School | Met | Met | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Desert Garden Elementary | Not Met | Met | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Isaac E Imes School | Not Met | Not Met | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Morristown Elementary | Met | Met | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Nadaburg Elementary | Met | Not Met | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Desert Mirage Elementary | Met | Met | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Cheyenne Elementary | Met | Not Met | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Country Meadows Elementary | Not Met | Not Met | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Lake Pleasant Elementary | Met | Met | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Sunset School | Met | Not Met | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Hassayampa Elementary School | Met | Met | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Retrieved on March 13, 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/>.

¹ Adequate Yearly Progress according to the Department of Education No Child Left Behind Act.



Preschool

Since 1991, the state of Arizona provided funds for preschool programs. From 1996 through 2010 the Arizona Early Childhood Block Grant provided funds for preschool services for between 5-6% of the Arizona preschool population. However, in 2010, due to funding constraints, funding was frozen. Five thousand children were served statewide in the final year of the program. Head Start (federally funded through U.S. Department of Health and Human Service) and Part C Individuals with Disabilities Education Act preschool programs continue, as do independent school district programs. Head Start continues to provide preschool to approximately 17,330 children statewide, 874 of whom were served in the Northwest Maricopa Region. Additionally, IDEA serves 9083 children statewide, 1,649 of whom were served in the Northwest Maricopa Region. First Things First has provided the state with grants for preschool services and provided preschool enhancement grants to districts and centers within regions. But state funded preschool is not available in Arizona now or in the immediate future. (Barnett, Carolan, Fitzgerald, & Squires, 2011).

Artifacts of cuts to state funded preschool are seen in drops in pre-K enrollment in exhibit 2-48. Additionally, enrollment drops were seen in all grades, with the exception of 11 and 12. The poor economy and the effects of SB1070 may be responsible for these fluctuations. However, only the decline in pre-K enrollment is statistically different.

High School

The national goal for high school graduation is 80% of students who enter high school together in the 9th grade finish with a diploma within 4 years. The state and districts attempt to meet this goal by rigorous classroom education stressing the core areas assessed by AIMS, urging attendance compliance, tutoring and preparing for AIMS tests, and working with parents to support students at home.

All high schools within the region, except Wickenburg Unified School District that was within one percentage point of the goal, met the national goal of 80% for the past four years. Additionally, all exceeded the overall rate of Arizona graduation. Peoria District had the strongest and most consistent graduation rates. The strength and consistency of high school graduation rates is commendable and is considered one of the region's true strengths.



Exhibit 2-50

Graduation Rates 2008-2011

| GRADE | 4 YEAR GRADUATION RATES BY SCHOOL DISTRICT 2008-2011 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| | Number graduated | | | | Number in Cohort | | | | Percent Graduated | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | 1,379 | 1,368 | 2118 | 2235 | 1,512 | 1,546 | 2384 | 2454 | 91.2 | 88.5 | 88.8 | 91.1 |
| Dysart Unified District | 939 | 1,025 | 1184 | 1305 | 1,170 | 1,213 | 1357 | 1478 | 80.3 | 84.5 | 87.3 | 88.3 |
| Glendale Union High School District | 816 | 809 | 2730 | 2775 | 974 | 968 | 3134 | 3098 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 87.1 | 89.6 |
| Peoria Unified School District | 2,580 | 2,625 | 2688 | 2552 | 2,797 | 2,847 | 2839 | 2705 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 94.7 | 94.3 |
| Wickenburg Unified District | 127 | 138 | 133 | 170 | 164 | 175 | 167 | 215 | 77.0 | 79.0 | 79.6 | 79.1 |
| State of Arizona | 56147 | 57520 | 60294 | 59445 | 74913 | 75575 | 79992 | 76354 | 74.9 | 76.1 | 75.4 | 77.9 |

Source: Arizona Department of Education. Retrieved on August 10, 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/>
 1 Per 100 students enrolled in the specified school district.



Summary Strengths and Weaknesses

In general, the educational programs in the Northwest Maricopa Region appear moderately strong, graduating the majority of students. However, 6 of 14 schools not meeting AYP may be a cause for some concern as is the elimination of Early Childhood Block Grant funds for preschool. It appears that Head Start provides a strong early childhood program for many children and many are in what is likely, adequate childcare. The question still remains, with 46,454 children in the region and less than 3,200 enrolled in public pre-K and Head Start, where are the remainder of children? And, will they be ready to enter kindergarten on par with their peers?

The four recommendations by the National Association for the Education of Young Children set a high bar for communities. The instructional practices and strategies are evidence-based and will produce lasting outcomes for future success.

Comparing the NAEYC recommendations to the previously reported data highlights issues related to:

- Preparation of child care workers
- Amount and type of professional development afforded to child care workers and teachers
- Cost of care for young families
- Waiting lists for care
- Parents knowledge and understanding of basic child development
- Choices for families

Leaders in the field have shared their serious concerns around future lack of funding for early childhood education and do not see relief in the foreseeable future. They are concerned with the cuts to childcare subsidies which will subsequently reduce the amount and quality of care that families can access. Many have voiced concern over a two-tier system that provides different levels of service based on ability to pay. Of additional concern are the growing numbers of children with disabilities and their families seeking service and finding fewer providers able to serve them; or school systems without the resources to meet their many needs. They have also shared commendations for the extensive work that community education provides, including First Things First, in moving teachers toward increased quality. Teachers have shared the long hours they work for little or no compensation for professional development. Furthermore, they report the fine work of educational providers like Rio Salado College that have organized communities of learning at alternative times and formats to meet the needs of teachers. Families have no dearth of stories about the professionals that make their lives better. One longtime professional shared his belief that families are better versed than experts believe them to be and that they will seek out the services that fit their needs.

Given that scenario, then the Northwest Maricopa Regional communities will want to continue to develop services menus that are responsive to families.



HEALTH

Primary data include the family and professional survey; structured key informant interviews; and focus groups with Regional Partnership Council members and the Regional Director selected by virtue of expertise on current health issues and Northwest Maricopa Region health care systems .

Statistical comparisons of Northwest Maricopa Regional indices to state and national indices are presented as well when considered appropriate. Health demographic characteristics at the county level within the Northwest Maricopa Region are also presented with the aid of tables and charts disaggregated by several demographic characteristics representative of the Northwest Maricopa Regional population such as educational attainment, age, household median income, gender, and marital status.

Infant Health

Children's health is influenced by their biology, social and physical environment, behavior, and the availability of services. Birth outcomes (preterm birth, low birth weight, and infant mortality) are influenced by a variety of factors, including prenatal care, and affect a child's long-term health and development.

Birth Conditions and Maternal Health

Exhibit 3-1

Characteristics of Newborns and Mothers by Community 2010

| COMMUNITY | CHARACTERISTICS OF NEWBORNS AND MOTHERS BY COMMUNITY 2010 | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | Total Births | Mother 19 Years Old or Younger | Prenatal Care in the 1 st Trimester | No Prenatal Care | Public Payer for Birth | Low Birth Weight ¹ | Unwed Mother |
| Glendale | 4,082 | 500 | 3,368 | 54 | 2,620 | 301 | 2,072 |
| Peoria | 1,850 | 148 | 1,650 | * | 788 | 120 | 662 |
| Surprise | 1,557 | 92 | 1,449 | * | 558 | 88 | 419 |
| El Mirage | 595 | 68 | 528 | * | 365 | 35 | 279 |
| Other Northwest Communities | 500 | 42 | 442 | * | 233 | 38 | 174 |
| TOTAL | 8,591 | 850 | 7,437 | 54 | 4,564 | 582 | 3,606 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report. Retrieved on February 24, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/toc09.htm>.

¹ <2,500 grams at birth. * Estimates were too small to be disclosed.

Characteristics of births in 2010 provide an interesting scenario for early care and education in 2013, as many children will enter childcare and preschool. Over half of the 2010 births in the region were covered by public funds, but only 10% were to teenage mothers. Of concern is the number and percentage (42%) of unwed mothers as the economic stress that accompanies single parenthood has well known contraindications for young children. However, the majority, 87%, had prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, and 7% was low birth weight (less than 2500 grams).



Births by maternal ethnicity indicate White and Hispanic mothers bore similar numbers of babies across the region. However, differences are evident by community; El Mirage and Glendale had far more Hispanic births as compared to Peoria. The other communities are significantly smaller, thus, not comparable.

Exhibit 3-2

Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity 2009

| AREA | BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S RACE/ETHNICITY 2009 (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | White non-Hispanic | Hispanic or Latino | African American | American Indian or Alaska Native | Asian | Unknown |
| Aguila | 42.7 | 43.3 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 0.5 |
| El Mirage | 3.1 | 96.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 40.5 | 51.6 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Morristown | 40.8 | 45.5 | 7.1 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 0.4 |
| Peoria | 66.7 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Sun City | 62.0 | 26.9 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 0.6 |
| Sun City West | 79.3 | 15.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 40.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| Waddell | 66.7 | 22.3 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 0.4 |
| Wickenburg | 68.4 | 22.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.5 |
| Wittmann | 59.2 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 |
| Youngtown | 65.7 | 31.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 47.2 | 42.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 |
| Maricopa | 42.7 | 43.3 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 0.5 |
| Arizona | 43.0 | 41.4 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 0.6 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report. Retrieved on March 24, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2010/toc10.htm>.



Exhibit 3-3

Births by Mother's Race/Ethnicity 2008

| AREA | BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S RACE/ETHNICITY 2008 (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | White non-Hispanic | Hispanic or Latino | African American | American Indian or Alaska Native | Asian | Unknown |
| Aguila | 5.1 | 89.7 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| El Mirage | 39.0 | 53.4 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Glendale | 39.0 | 47.0 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 0.6 |
| Morristown | 58.3 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Peoria | 63.4 | 27.4 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 0.6 |
| Sun City | 75.8 | 18.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Sun City West | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 67.4 | 23.7 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.5 |
| Waddell | 70.1 | 25.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Wickenburg | 66.3 | 30.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Wittmann | 58.9 | 37.8 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Youngtown | 48.2 | 42.7 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 1.8 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 50.5 | 38.4 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 0.6 |
| Maricopa | 41.8 | 45.2 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 0.5 |
| Arizona | 42.3 | 43.0 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 0.6 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report. Retrieved on March 24, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2010/toc10.htm>.

Mother's education level is a strong predictor of early language development in young children (Dollaghan, 1999). Education levels of mothers in Maricopa County indicate that over 79% of mother had at least a high school diploma.



Exhibit 3-4Births by Mother's Educational Attainment 2010

| AREA | PERCENT ¹ OF BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT 2010 | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|------|---------|------|
| | < 8 | 8 – 11 | 12 | 13 – 16 | 17+ |
| Maricopa County | 4.4 | 17.8 | 28.6 | 37.6 | 10.8 |
| Arizona | 3.3 | 18.4 | 30.7 | 36.7 | 9.8 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2010 report. Retrieved on March 25, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2010/toc10.htm>.

¹ Per 100 births. NA indicates data were not available. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

The 2001 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) reports high levels of children's health problems associated with decrements in social development and educational attainment. Overall child health and specific health problems were greater for poor and single-mother-headed families (Graham-Bermann & Seng, 2005). The Northwest Maricopa Region has had a rate of greater than 40% single parent births in 2009 and 2010, which is slightly lower than the rest of Maricopa County and the state. Noteworthy is that the rate has demonstrated slight deceleration across the past three years.

Exhibit 3-5Births to Unwed Mothers 2009-2011

| AREA | PERCENT OF UNWED MOTHERS | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------|-------------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 ¹ |
| Northwest Maricopa | 43.80 | 41.9 | NA |
| Maricopa County | 43.9 | 43.5 | 42.7 |
| Arizona | 45.2 | 44.7 | 44.5 |
| United States | 41.0 | 40.8 | NA |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report. Retrieved on January 24, 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/toc09.htm>. National vital statistics reports web release; vol. 60 no 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, November 2011.

NA indicates data were not available. ¹ As of 12/15/2011.



Exhibit 3-6

Low Birth Weight 2009-2011

| AREA | PERCENT OF LOW ¹ BIRTH WEIGHT 2009-2011 | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2012 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 7.05 | 6.78 | NA |
| Maricopa County | 7.13 | 7.10 | 6.96 |
| Arizona | 7.10 | 7.07 | 7.01 |
| United States | 8.16 | 8.15 | NA |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report. Retrieved on January 24, 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/toc09.htm>. National vital statistics reports web release; vol. 60 no 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, November 2011.

NA indicates data were not available. ¹ Less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds-8 ounces).

Gestational age and birth weight remain gold standards of infant health. Comparisons of regional birth weight to those of the rest of Maricopa County, the state of Arizona, and the nation indicate that in 2010, the region had slightly fewer low birth weight babies, less than 2,500 grams, than their counterparts and was improved compared to the previous year.

Exhibit 3-7Preterm Births 2008-2010

| AREA | PERCENT OF PRETERM ¹ BIRTHS 2008-2010 | | |
|-----------------|--|------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Maricopa County | 10.5 | 10.5 | 9.9 |
| Arizona | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.1 |
| United States | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.0 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2008 & 2009 report. Retrieved on January 24, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/toc09.htm>. National vital statistics reports web release; vol. 60 no 2 & vol. 59 no 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics,

NA indicates data were not available. ¹ Less than 37 weeks.

Infants born preterm, less than 37 weeks, or with low birth weight, less than 2,500 grams, are at high risk of early death and long-term health and developmental problems (Institutes of Medicine, 2005). Following many years of increases, the national preterm birth rate declined for the third straight year, from 12.8 percent in 2006 to 12.0 percent in 2010, as did rates for Maricopa County and Arizona (Exhibit 3-7). Late preterm births (infants born at 34–36 weeks' gestation) accounted for most of the increase over the past two decades and for the recent declines. Disaggregated data on gestational age were not available. However, Maricopa County consistently had a lower percent of babies born at less than 37 weeks than the remainder of the state or the nation.



Exhibit 3-8

Prenatal Care by Trimester of Pregnancy 2009-2010

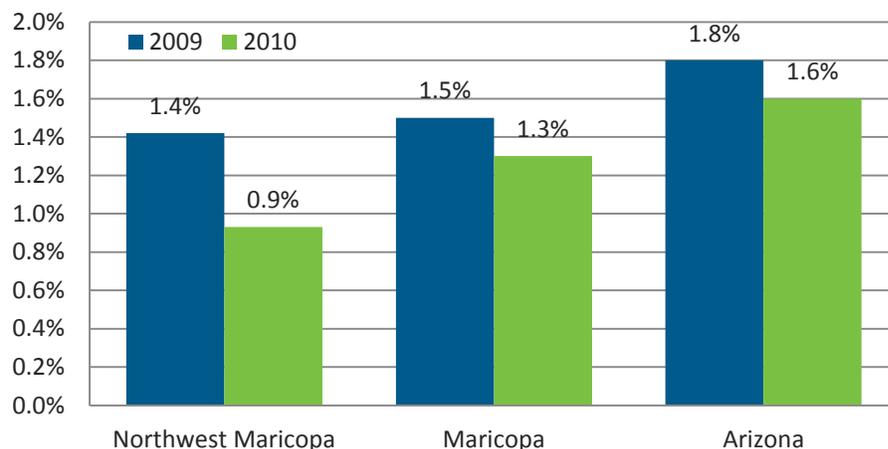
| AREA | PRENATAL CARE INITIATION BY TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | No Care | | 1 st Trimester | | 2 nd Trimester | | 3 rd Trimester | | Unknown | |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 1.42 | 0.95 | 84.60 | 86.64 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Maricopa | 1.50 | 1.26 | 84.44 | 85.86 | 11.62 | 10.39 | 2.25 | 2.27 | 0.19 | 0.21 |
| Arizona | 1.84 | 1.59 | 80.26 | 81.94 | 14.36 | 13.07 | 3.38 | 3.23 | 0.16 | 0.17 |
| United States ¹ | 1.75 | NA | 72.13 | NA | 21.32 | NA | 4.80 | NA | 37.47 ² | NA |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report. Retrieved on January 24, 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/toc09.htm>. National Vital Statistics System, Vital Stats births data files. Retrieved on January 25, 2011 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/vitalstats/VitalStats_Births.htm. NA indicates data were not available. ¹ Percent was estimated excluding the number of unknown cases. ² Percent was estimated from the total number of registered births.

The percentage of mothers with late prenatal care appears to be decreasing not only in the Northwest Maricopa Region, but also across the state and can be considered an asset to the region.

Exhibit 3-9

Total Percent of Births to Mothers with No Prenatal Care



Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 & 2010 report. Retrieved on March 25, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/index.htm>.



Exhibit 3-10Payee for Births

| AREA | TOTAL PERCENT OF PAYEE FOR BIRTH | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|---------|------|
| | AHCCCS | | IHS | | Private | | Self | | Unknown | |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Maricopa | 53.1 | 53.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Arizona | 53.5 | 53.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report. Retrieved on January 24, 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/toc09.htm>.

The cost of an uncomplicated hospital vaginal delivery in 2010 in Arizona was \$10,197. A hospital cesarean delivery with complications in 2010 cost \$25,433. These costs do not reflect post- or ante- care for infants. As costs are high and continue to rise, it is of concern that over 50% of births were paid for by public health care.

Exhibit 3-11Public Payer for Births

| AREA | PERCENT OF PUBLIC PAYER FOR BIRTH | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | 2009 | 2010 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 53.1 | 53.06 |
| Maricopa | 53.5 | 53.6 |
| Arizona | 55.3 | 55.3 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report. Retrieved on January 24, 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/toc09.htm>. National vital statistics reports web release; vol. 60 no 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, November 2011.

The above table indicates that the percentage of public payment births has remained constant over the two-year period between 2009-2010.



Nativity by Teen Mothers

Exhibit 3-12

Percent of Teenage Mothers 2008-2011

| AREA | PERCENT ¹ OF TEENAGE MOTHERS ² 2008-2011 | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|-------------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 ³ |
| Northwest Maricopa | 11.02 | 10.78 | 9.91 | NA |
| Maricopa County | 11.5 | 10.83 | 9.86 | 8.96 |
| Arizona | 12.25 | 11.83 | 10.82 | 9.93 |
| United States | 10.37 | 10.04 | 9.30 | NA |

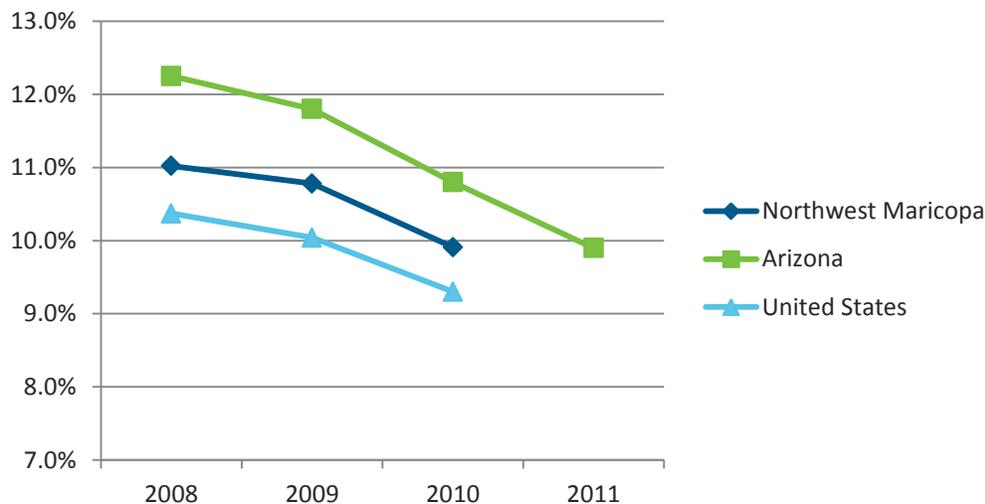
Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics Reports 2008, 2009 & 2010. Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/index.htm>. National vital statistics reports web release; vol. 60 no 1 & 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, November 2011.

NA indicates data were not available. ¹ Per 100 births ² 19 years or younger. ³ As of 12/15/2011. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

A national and state trend is the deceleration of births to teenage mothers across the past four years. This positive trend should be considered an asset to the region.

Exhibit 3-13

Total Percent of Teenage Mothers 2008-2011



Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2008, 2009 & 2010 report.

The following exhibit further illustrates the decreasing trend of births by 1000 women less than 19 years of age. This sharp decline provides optimism for health professionals and educators alike.



Exhibit 3-14Trends in Teenage Pregnancy Rates

| AREA | TRENDS IN TEENAGE ¹ PREGNANCY RATES ² | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Maricopa County | 35.4 | 32.5 | 27.4 | 23.7 |
| Arizona | 34.4 | 31.6 | 28.0 | 24.7 |
| United States ³ | 42.5 | 41.5 | 37.9 | 34.3 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2010 report. Retrieved on March 25, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2010/toc10.htm>. National vital statistics reports web release; vol. 60 no 2. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, November 2011.

¹ 19 years or younger. ² Number of pregnancies per 1'000 females in age group. ³ Rate for 15-19 years.

However, there remains concern for disproportionately high teen births in diverse communities, especially to Hispanic youth.

Exhibit 3-15Teenage Births by Ethnicity

| AREA | TOTAL ¹ PERCENT ² OF TEENAGE ³ BIRTHS BY ETHNICITY 2009 & 2010 | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------|---------|------|
| | Maricopa County | | Arizona | |
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| White non-Hispanic | 22.8 | 23.6 | 24.8 | 25.3 |
| Hispanic or Latino | 63.7 | 62.2 | 57.9 | 56.8 |
| Black or African American | 7.4 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 4.9 | 4.3 | 10.7 | 10.5 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Other Race | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Unknown | NA | 0.2 | NA | 0.2 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 & 2010 report. Retrieved on March 25, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/index.htm>

NA indicates data were not available. ¹ Total number of births to teen mothers. ² Per 100 births to teen mothers. ³ 19 years or younger. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

As previously indicated, births to teen mothers is decreasing. However, these remains disproportional, the numbers of births to Hispanic teen mothers in the communities are considerably higher when compared to other groups.



Exhibit 3-16

Low Birth Weight to Teenage Mothers

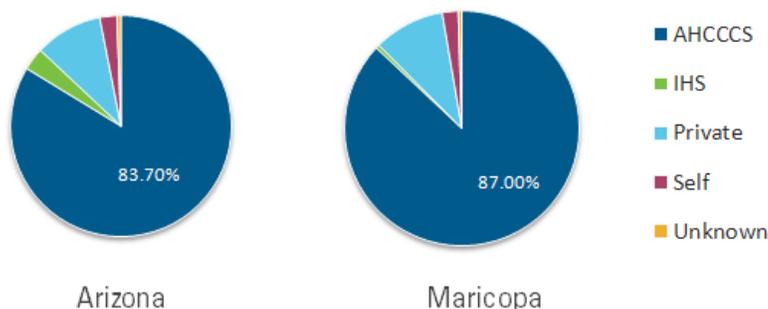
| AREA | PERCENT ¹ OF LOW ² BIRTH WEIGHT TO TEENAGE ³ MOTHERS | | |
|----------------------------|---|------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Maricopa County | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| Arizona | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| United States ⁴ | 9.7 | 7.9 | NA |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 & 2010 report. Retrieved on March 25, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2009/toc09.htm>.
 NA indicates data were not available. ¹ Per 100 births to teen mothers. ² Less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds-8 ounces). ³ 19 years or younger. ⁴ Percent given for 15-19 years.

Notwithstanding the decrease in teen births, low birth weight has been slightly rising across the past three years. Data were not available to explain this trend.

Exhibit 3-17

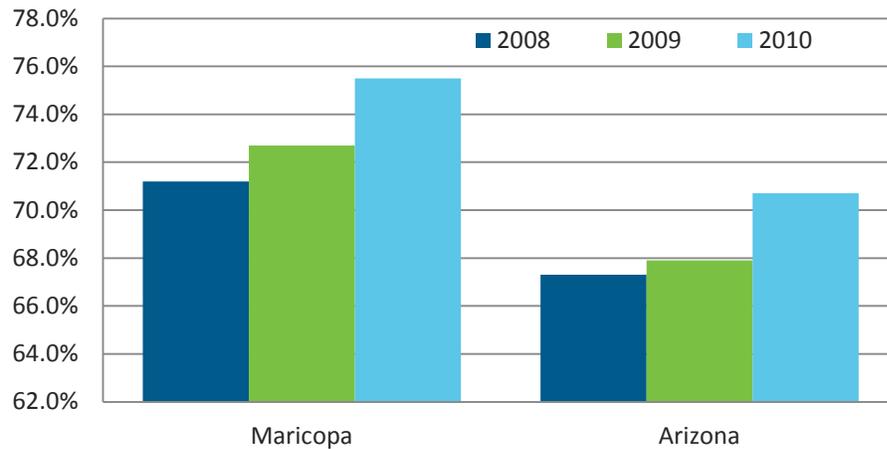
Total Percent¹ of Payee for Births to Teenage Mothers 2010



Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Advanced vital statistics by county of residence 2010. Retrieved on January 24, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/avs/avs10/index>.
¹ Per 100 births.

The rate of public payment for births to teen mothers is even greater than the rates of >53% for the general population.



Exhibit 3-18Total Percent¹ of Teenage Mothers with Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009 report & Advanced Vital Statistics by County of Residence 2010. Retrieved on January 24, 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/avs/avs10/index>. ¹ Per 100 births to teen mothers.

These data likely indicate that early prenatal care is increasing each year for teens as well as the general population of pregnant women.



Immunization Compliance

The national goal for immunization is that by 2020, 90% of children 19 to 35 months will be fully vaccinated with universally recommended vaccines; and 80% of children will receive the full series of seven vaccines (DTaP, IPV, MMR, Hib, HBV, VZV, and PCV) by age three.

Health People 2020 indicates that routine vaccination including those in exhibit 3-19, of each birth cohort results nationally in 39,000 lives saved, 14,000,000 cases of disease prevented, \$9,900,000 reduction of direct health care costs, and \$33,400,000 savings of in-direct such as time lost from work.

Semi-annually, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) completes a study of immunization rates and compliance in which goals and progress are reported from data collected by the: Arizona State Immunization Information System. Arizona Immunization compliance is in the moderate range based on the established goals based on Healthy People 2020 objectives and AHCCCS Minimum Performance Standards. The exhibits below indicate that immunization rates in communities in the Northwest Maricopa Region are below the goal and decline as children age. The Children's Defense Fund estimated that as of January 2012, 30% of Arizona two-year olds were not fully immunized (CDF, 2012). Northwest Maricopa Regional immunization rates are illustrated in exhibits 3-20 and 3-21.

Exhibit 3-19

AHCCCS Acute-Care Performance Standards for Childhood Immunizations CYE 2010

| INDICATOR | AHCCCS PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR CHILDHOOD IMMUNIZATION | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| | AHCCCS Minimum Performance Standard | AHCCCS Goal (Based on Healthy People 2020 Objectives) |
| 4 : 3 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 1 Series | 74% | 80% |
| 4 : 3 : 1 : 2 : 3 : 1 : 4 Series | 68% | 80% |
| DTaP – 4 Doses | 85% | 90% |
| Polio – 3 Doses | 90% | 90% |
| MMR – 1 Dose | 90% | 90% |
| Hib – 3 Doses | 86% | 90% |
| HBV – 3 Doses | 90% | 90% |
| Varicella – 1 Dose | 86% | 90% |
| PCV – 4 Doses | 74% | 90% |

Source: Arizona State Immunization Information System, data provided by FTF on April 4th 2012. Vaccinations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/10.

¹ Percent of children with vaccine series completed. ² Diphtheria Tetanus and Pertussis. ³ Polio Vaccines. ⁴ Haemophilus Influenza type b. ⁵ Hepatitis B.

Two schedules of immunization are provided as there is overlap but different schedules of important immunizations for children. All childcare providers and schools require proof of current immunization. As children age the Centers for Disease Control and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend further immunizations, all of which are listed on their websites and in dispensable literature for families.



Exhibit 3-20

Immunization Compliance 12-24 Months of Age

| AREA | IMMUNIZATION COMPLIANCE AGES 12-24 MONTHS, YEAR 2010 | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Percent completed ¹ | DTAP ² | IPV ³ | HIB ⁴ | HEPB ⁵ |
| El Mirage | 70.5 | 72.7 | 82.6 | 84.2 | 87.0 |
| Glendale | 66.1 | 68.5 | 75.9 | 78.0 | 85.3 |
| Morristown | 41.7 | 50.0 | 83.3 | 83.3 | 75.0 |
| Peoria | 72.9 | 76.4 | 82.1 | 83.1 | 87.2 |
| Surprise | 70.9 | 73.6 | 82.2 | 85.6 | 85.9 |
| Waddell | 70.0 | 72.2 | 79.7 | 84.2 | 86.5 |
| Wickenburg | 70.4 | 70.4 | 85.2 | 85.2 | 85.2 |
| Wittmann | 67.2 | 73.4 | 76.6 | 78.1 | 79.7 |
| Youngtown | 69.5 | 71.4 | 82.9 | 84.8 | 87.6 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 68.9 | 71.6 | 79.1 | 81.2 | 85.8 |
| Maricopa County | 66.1 | 68.6 | 77.0 | 79.0 | 83.6 |
| Arizona | 69.7 | 71.7 | 80.0 | 81.5 | 85.4 |

Source: Arizona State Immunization Information System, data provided by FTF on April 4th 2012. Vaccinations from 01/01/09 to 12/31/10.

¹ Percent of children with vaccine series completed. ² Diphtheria Tetanus and Pertussis. ³ Polio Vaccines. ⁴ Haemophilus Influenza type b. ⁵ Hepatitis B.

Exhibit 3-21

Immunization Compliance 19-35 Months of Age

| AREA | IMMUNIZATION COMPLIANCE AGES 19-35 MONTHS, YEAR 2010 | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Percent completed ¹ | DTAP ² | IPV ³ | MMR ⁴ | HIB ⁵ | HEPB ⁶ | VAR ⁷ |
| El Mirage | 47.6 | 54.6 | 68.3 | 78.1 | 76.9 | 71.2 | 78.0 |
| Glendale | 41.4 | 49.3 | 62.4 | 72.5 | 69.8 | 65.7 | 71.9 |
| Morristown | 37.5 | 37.5 | 50.0 | 75.0 | 50.0 | 68.8 | 75.0 |
| Peoria | 41.3 | 52.7 | 63.7 | 77.0 | 75.8 | 64.7 | 76.9 |
| Surprise | 40.3 | 50.6 | 60.2 | 73.5 | 70.4 | 63.9 | 73.5 |
| Waddell | 38.6 | 51.7 | 63.6 | 73.3 | 79.0 | 67.6 | 73.9 |
| Wickenburg | 45.4 | 50.5 | 61.9 | 71.1 | 71.1 | 68.0 | 73.2 |
| Wittmann | 35.5 | 51.2 | 67.8 | 71.9 | 77.7 | 63.6 | 71.1 |
| Youngtown | 46.0 | 57.9 | 71.4 | 75.4 | 77.0 | 76.2 | 75.4 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 42.1 | 51.5 | 63.5 | 75.0 | 72.9 | 66.4 | 74.7 |
| Maricopa County | 41.8 | 50.8 | 63.4 | 71.8 | 69.8 | 66.7 | 71.3 |
| Arizona | 47.4 | 55.2 | 68.5 | 74.2 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 73.3 |

Source: Arizona State Immunization Information System, data provided by FTF on April 4th 2012. Vaccinations from 01/01/08 to 12/31/10.

¹ Percent of children with vaccine series completed. ² Diphtheria Tetanus and Pertussis. ³ Polio Vaccine. ⁴ Measles, Mumps & Rubella. ⁵ Haemophilus Influenza type b. ⁶ Hepatitis B. ⁷ Varicella.



Rates across the region are below the 90% goal for infants and toddlers and did not reach the AHCCCS Minimum Performance Standard. Public health surveillance may consider this an issue. As previously noted, the purpose of immunizations is to keep immunizing until the disease no longer exists. However, in order to ameliorate a disease, a concerted, broad-based immunization program must be embraced across communities. Examples of broad-based immunization are polio and rubella; both diseases killed or maimed thousands of children. But after public health immunization efforts the diseases are rare in the United States. Public Health officials recognize that remnants of these diseases may resurface and infect populations of children again if immunization rates begin to fall. Examples of decreased surveillance and increased disease have been seen as in Japan's attenuation of the pertussis disease by 1974; however, by 1976 immunization rates dropped, which spurred an epidemic of 13,000 new cases and 41 deaths. Should the United States Public Health Service and the American public stop or reduce vaccination against disease, it is likely that the nation would see a resurgence of diseases thought long extinct such as polio, measles, mumps, ditherier, and pertussis. Today, controversy exists around the safety of vaccines and the possible relationship between vaccines and autism spectrum disorders. To date, no valid evidence exists as to these relationships. Decisions related to immunization are best made in concert with trained medical providers and parents. The United States Public Health Service considers compliance with recommended immunization schedules as a key component of early health care and surveillance and core to long-term health for individuals and communities. Recommended guidelines and schedules of childhood immunizations are available at all public and private health facilities, the websites of the Centers for Disease Control (<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/why.html>), and the American Academy of Pediatrics (<http://www.immunize.org/aap/>). All have English as well as multiple language translations of the recommendations and guidelines.

It is unlikely that children are measured at the same point in time, a more reliable estimate of vaccination completion is provided by AHCCCS in which a sample of children are measured at approximately 24 months of age, however this sample only includes children who were enrolled with an AHCCCS contractor and were eligible under Medicaid.

Recommendations from AHCCCS for increasing vaccination compliance include collaborative planning with the Arizona Department of Health and County Health Departments to inform physicians of policies, provide community education, focus on missed opportunities, and help attenuate parents' decisions to delay or forego vaccines by encouraging providers to bring up the discussion at each visit.



General Health

Health Insurance Coverage and Utilization of Plans

As the region has a moderate proportion of rural residents including Wickenburg, Morristown, Waddell, Aguila, and Wittmann, the following information may be of concern to policy makers and civic leaders. The Alliance for Health Reform (2010) indicates a current status of families living in rural community as follows: (1) the un-insurance rate in remote rural communities averages 23 percent; (2) in rural areas, a high proportion of people work at small firms or are self-employed; (3) those workers are less likely to have health coverage than those at larger firms; (4) more than 15 percent of rural residents are over the age of 65, compared to 12.4 percent nationwide; (5) rural residents have rates of chronic disease such as diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure and obesity that are greater than urban or suburban populations; (6) seventy-seven percent of rural counties are considered primary care health professional shortage areas.

According to Transportation for America (n.d.), about 20 percent of the U.S. population (56 million residents) lived in rural areas and small towns. Sometimes federal transportation policy overlooks the needs and preferences of rural areas and small towns (Transportation for America, n.d.). The rural public transportation service system is important in terms of not only linking residents to jobs, health care and other social services but also contributing to local economic development by linking businesses to customers and goods to markets (Friedman, 2004). However, less than 10 percent of federal spending for public transportation goes toward rural communities (Federal Highway Administration, 2001) and inter-city bus service had significantly declined (Friedman, 2004). Unfortunately, this phenomenon affected mostly low-income workers and families because they are more dependent on transportation to access work and other activities (Friedman, 2004).

The average percent of uninsured people under 65 in the United States is 16.3% (SE=0.2). According to the 2010 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS-ASEC), a total of 49.9 million people are not insured; this represents an increase of 0.9 million from 2009, however this difference is not statistically different. The percent of uninsured children under 18 years was estimated to be 9.8% (SE=0.4) for 2010 and 9.7% (SE=0.3) for 2009, which was not statistically different. The percent of children uninsured under the age of 6 that belong to a family was estimated to be 8.9% (SE=0.5) for 2010 and 8.8% (SE=0.5) for 2009.

In Arizona 12.8% of the population is estimated to be uninsured. Twenty-three percent of Arizona's children live in poverty, compared to 20 percent nationally. (Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation 2011 *Kids Count Data Book*). More than 50 percent of Hispanic children in Arizona are uninsured, according to a report published in 2010. (Source: "Uninsured Children: Who Are They and Where Do They Live?" Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Urban Institute).

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) income eligibility rates for families with children are:

- \$908 a month or \$10,896 a year for one child;
- \$1,226 a month or \$14,712 a year for two children;
- \$1,545 a month or \$18,540 a year for three children; or
- \$1,863 a month or \$22,356 a year for four children.

(Source: AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements, May 1, 2011) (<http://www.azahcccs.gov/community/resources/resources.aspx>)



Exhibit 3-22

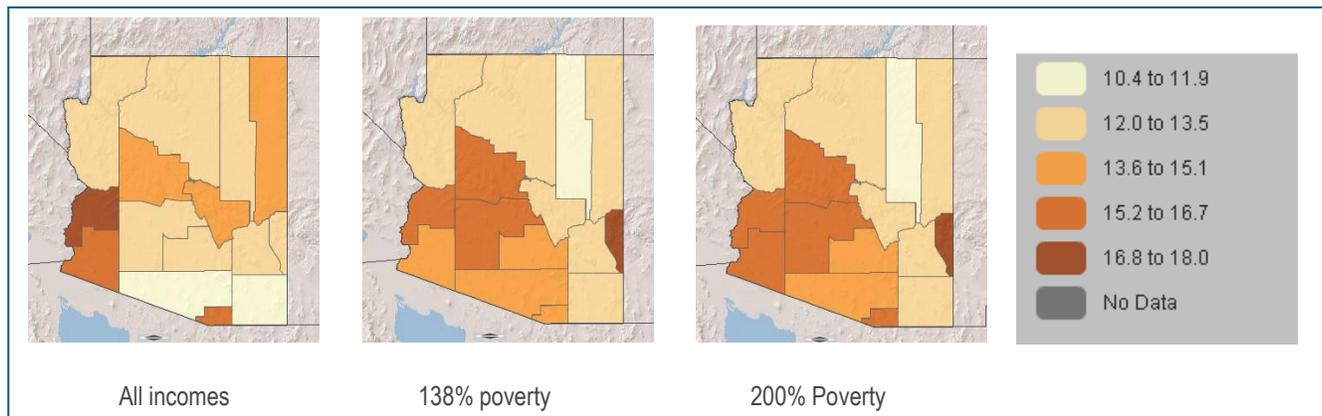
Percent Uninsured in Arizona by County

| COUNTY | PERCENT UNINSURED UNDER AGE 19 (MOE*) | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | All Incomes | At or below 138% Poverty | At or below 200% Poverty |
| Mohave | 13.0 (2.4) | 13.5 (3.7) | 14.1 (3.2) |
| Navajo | 13.4 (2.3) | 9.5 (2.8) | 10.7 (2.5) |
| Pima | 11.5 (1.7) | 16.3 (3.3) | 16.1 (2.8) |
| Pinal | 13.5 (2.2) | 15.7 (7.4) | 16.1 (3.4) |
| Santa Cruz | 16.4 (3.4) | 17.1 (4.9) | 17.6 (4.3) |
| Yavapai | 14.2 (6.0) | 17.4 (4.8) | 17.6 (4.0) |
| Yuma | 15.2 (2.8) | 16.6 (4.3) | 17.0 (3.7) |
| Apache | 15.1 (3.1) | 13.2 (4.1) | 13.8 (3.6) |
| Cochise | 10.4 (2.0) | 12.8 (3.5) | 13.2 (3.0) |
| Coconino | 12.8 (2.2) | 13.3 (3.7) | 14.0 (3.2) |
| Gila | 14.2 (2.8) | 13.9 (4.2) | 14.6 (3.6) |
| Graham | 13.5 (2.9) | 14.5 (4.8) | 14.8 (4.1) |
| Greenlee | 12.2 (2.7) | 21.9 (4.8) | 20.7 (5.5) |
| La Paz | 18.0 (3.6) | 18.2 (5.1) | 18.6 (4.4) |
| Maricopa | 12.8 (1.1) | 18.4 (2.5) | 18.6 (2.0) |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health insurance Estimates Program (2009 Estimates).
 * Indicates Margin of Error.

Exhibit 3-23

Percent Uninsured in Arizona by county



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health insurance Estimates interactive map tool (2009 Estimates).



Exhibit 3-24Type of Insurance Provided to Children

| INSURANCE TYPE | INSURANCE TYPES FOR CHILDREN (PERCENT ¹) | |
|---------------------------|--|---------|
| | Maricopa (GS 5) ² | Arizona |
| Employer/Union | 66.6 | 64.2 |
| Professional Association | 12.7 | 10.5 |
| Direct Purchase | 10.1 | 11.7 |
| Medicare | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| AHCCCS | 31.3 | 33.5 |
| KidsCare | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Military | 6.7 | 5.5 |
| ALTCS | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Other government plan | 8.8 | 11.4 |
| Other non-government plan | 20.7 | 18.7 |

Source: Arizona Health Survey 2010 question 133-143, estimates provided by FTF.

¹ Percent represents and estimates based on the Arizona Health Survey and is subject to sampling error. ² GSA 5 stands for Geographic Service Area 5 and includes the following regional councils North Phoenix, Central Phoenix, South Phoenix, Northwest Maricopa, Northeast Maricopa, Central Maricopa, Northwest Maricopa, Southeast Maricopa, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Tohono O'odham Nation.

Exhibit 3-25Medical Enrollment

| | MEDICAL ENROLLMENT ¹ (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|--------|------------|----------|---------|
| | El Mirage | Glendale | Peoria | Wickenburg | Maricopa | Arizona |
| AHCCCS Enrollees | 17.4 | 37.1 | 16.4 | 11.3 | 35.3 | 21.8 |
| KidsCare Enrollees | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Medicare Beneficiaries | NA | NA | NA | NA | 10.5 | 12.8 |

Source: Bureau of Health Systems Development, Arizona Department of Health Services, 02-14-2012

NA Indicates data were not available ¹ Per 100 persons.

The exhibit above may indicate that the community of Glendale has more individuals that qualify for AHCCCS than do other communities within the region. Furthermore, Glendale more closely approximates the county than do the neighboring communities.

A Program initiated in June 2012 provides health care for children who do not qualify for either AHCCCS or Kids Care. The Medical Services Project provides access to health care for uninsured children from low income families who do not qualify (or are in the process of qualifying) for the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) or KidsCare. The goal of the Medical Services Project is to increase access to health care for Arizona's uninsured children. School nurses identify children who meet the Medical Services Project's eligibility criteria. The children are referred to participating health care providers



who have agreed to accept a predetermined fee of \$5.00 or \$10.00 as payment in full for each office visit. Specialists have also joined the Medical Services Project. Children may receive free diagnostic laboratory services, prescription medication and eyeglasses through the Medical Services Project. The project is sponsored by the Arizona Academy of Pediatrics.

Summary of Health Status of Arizona Children

- Number of children without health insurance (and percent uninsured) 267,096 (15.0%)
- Number of children enrolled in the Kids Care (CHIP) 39,589
- CHIP eligibility: 200 percent of federal poverty (\$46,100 for a family of four)
- *CHIP is closed to new enrollment in Arizona*
- Number of children enrolled in AHCCCS (Medicaid) 951,092
- Children as a percent of total AHCCCS enrollment 46.2%
- AHCCCS and CHIP participation rate 31.3%
- AHCCCS expenditures on children as a percent of total AHCCCS expenditures 82.5%
- Percent of two-year-olds not fully immunized 30.0%

Nutrition

A literature review on the nature and incidence of food insecurity and the impact of rural food deserts has been conducted. Four questions were included on the family survey to determine the impact of living in remote communities that address barriers to nutritious foods, limited choices and distances traveled to food sources. A thematic map is included in Appendix D that identifies food sources in remote communities within the region.

In February 2010, the Obama Administration proposed a \$400 million Healthy Food Financing Initiative to promote healthy food retailers access to underserved rural and urban communities, indicating the prevalence of food deserts in the communities (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2010). Several states have also launched policy efforts to increase access to health food (Bitler & Haider, 2011). For example, Pennsylvania's Fresh Food Financing Initiative was launched to provide a public-private partnership in offering loans and grants to qualified food retailers that provide fresh food in underserved low-income communities (Bitler & Haider, 2011).

Food Deserts

The concept of *food desert* was first introduced in the United Kingdom in the early 1990 in order to survey disparities in food pricing and to depict geographical areas with inadequate access to retail grocery stores (Ford, 2008). A food desert is a relatively excluded area in which people experience physical and economic barriers when accessing healthy food (Reising and Hobbiss, 2000). Food deserts are widespread not only in rural but also in urban areas and are particularly prevalent in low SES minority communities. It means the residents living in low SES minority communities are less able to sustain a healthy diet and have high rates of obesity as a result (Powell, Slater, Mirtcheva, Bao, & Chaloupka, 2007; Glanz, Sallis, Salens, & Frank, 2007).



In Arizona, a research study called the Maryvale Nutrition Environment Measures Survey (NEMS) was conducted to examine the food environment in the west Phoenix communities in the summer of 2011 (Taylor, Schoon, Crouch, Talbot, & Kelly, 2011). This study examined the phenomena of local 'Food Deserts' and provides a depiction of the affordability and availability of healthy food in the area. The key findings indicate that convenience stores serve as a primary source for food in many communities and outnumber traditional food stores by a factor of 4. Access to major food stores increases in more densely populated communities and decreases as communities become more rural and is beyond a comfortable walking distance for many families. Availability to healthy food was low in the surveyed area and less than half of food stores had comprehensive selections of healthy foods. Affordability of healthy food was considered poor in all of the surveyed outlets.

Communities in the Northwest Maricopa Region are adjacent to the community in which the above referenced survey was conducted. Families reported similar access to food outlets and availability to food when queried on the Family Survey (reported below). Additionally, in community profiles the cost of food was reported as higher than the national average. It is likely that the findings of the NEMS survey (2011) may be applicable to some communities in the Northwest Maricopa Region.

Community gardens are "places where neighbors can gather to cultivate plants, vegetables, and fruits" (Local Government Commission, n.d., p. 1). Community gardens can improve nutrition, safety, physical activity, community engagement, and economic vitality for residents and their neighborhood (Local Government Commission, n.d.). In particular, community gardens can provide positive impact on children in terms of teaching about the source of fresh produce, showing community stewardship, introducing the importance of environmental sustainability, being good places to teach math, business and communication skills through various activities and interaction (Local Government Commission, n.d.). The community of El Mirage in the Northwest Maricopa Region has a community garden and is actively expanding the program. According to the National Environmental Education & Training Foundation (2000), integrating environment-based education into academic programs can improve reading, science, math and social studies test scores and reduce classroom discipline problems.

Food Insecurity Survey Findings

Survey respondents were queried about cost and quality of the foods served at home. Fifty-one percent of the respondents admitted that cost has affected the quality and nutrition value of the foods they serve and 13% of them noted that the distance traveled to their closest food supplier affects the value of their foods as well; while 84% of the respondents reported traveling 5 miles or less to their closest food source, the remaining respondents travel 6 miles or more. Finally, 3% of families in the survey travel more than 15 miles in order to access their closest food supplier. These families live in the far northern region of Maricopa County.



Exhibit 3-26

Northwest Family Survey – Food and Nutrition information

| AREA | FOOD AND NUTRITION (PERCENT) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| | Miles Traveled to Purchase Healthy Foods | | | Distance Affects Quality of Foods | | Cost Affects Quality of Foods | |
| | 1-5 Miles | 6-15 Miles | More than 15 Miles | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 86.2 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 89.3 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| Glendale | 85.1 | 13.0 | 1.9 | 10.7 | 89.3 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Peoria | 88.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 86.8 | 46.2 | 53.8 |
| Surprise | 91.4 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 84.5 | 41.4 | 58.9 |
| Wickenburg | 70.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 20.7 | 79.3 | 48.1 | 51.9 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 84.1 | 13.1 | 2.8 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 51.5 | 48.5 |

Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

WIC supports provide a nutrition cushion as well as education on food and health to many young families. Of interest is that use of WIC services have declined over the past two years. This may be due to slight out-migration from the communities as a result of the bad economy or SB 1070 implications. Definitions of WIC Certification and Participation are as follows:

Certified: This client was certified as an eligible WIC participant at some point during the time period of interest

Participating: This client is certified at some point during the time period of interest and also received a WIC food voucher during this time period or is an exclusively breastfed infant whose mother received a WIC food voucher during this time period. All participating clients are certified; however not all certified participants continue to participate during their entire certification.

Examination of WIC data for the Northwest Maricopa Region indicates that Total Certified eligible participants generally with the exception of Sun City and Sun City West declined across the two year period as did numbers of Certified women, infants and children. Larger decreased were seen in Glendale and Surprise. This may be related to the slight nativity decrease across the region.



Exhibit 3-27

WIC Participation 2010-2011

| YEAR | WOMEN INFANTS & CHILDREN (WIC) PARTICIPATION ¹ 2010-2011 | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total Certified | | Certified Women | | Certified Infants | | Certified Children | |
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| El Mirage | 3,228 | 2,978 | 796 | 792 | 863 | 824 | 1,569 | 1,525 |
| Glendale | 19,854 | 18,300 | 5,074 | 5,063 | 5,387 | 5,174 | 9,390 | 9,038 |
| Peoria | 4,886 | 4,459 | 1,310 | 1,276 | 1,483 | 1,391 | 2,093 | 2,077 |
| Sun City | 177 | 189 | 48 | 50 | 54 | 62 | 75 | 84 |
| Sun City West | 241 | 297 | 58 | 86 | 63 | 79 | 120 | 141 |
| Surprise | 4,386 | 3,765 | 1,102 | 1,048 | 1,263 | 1,144 | 2,021 | 1,841 |
| Waddell | 258 | 237 | 60 | 62 | 78 | 71 | 120 | 113 |
| Wickenburg | 261 | 240 | 57 | 67 | 64 | 65 | 140 | 120 |
| Wittmann | 254 | 260 | 59 | 77 | 57 | 77 | 138 | 124 |
| Youngtown | 440 | 368 | 110 | 105 | 121 | 104 | 209 | 191 |
| Northwest Maricopa Region | 33,982 | 31,093 | 8,674 | 8,626 | 9,433 | 8,991 | 15,875 | 15,254 |
| Maricopa County | 232,215 | 222,544 | 59,083 | 57,164 | 62,025 | 59,099 | 111,407 | 106,281 |

Source: Data provided by FTF on April 4th 2012.

¹ Data only include ZIP codes that had at least 30 WIC participants per category within them to protect confidentiality of WIC participants.

Childhood Obesity

One in five children is overweight by age 6 (CDC, 2010.) Parents and childcare providers have the power to influence children's choice in food and activities. In 2010, the Arizona Department of Health Services initiated a program titled, letsmovechildcare.org in which childcare providers are given tools to help children make positive and lasting choices and learn proactive health behaviors. Their model includes the following recommendations.

- **Physical Activity:** Provide 1-2 hours of physical activity throughout the day, including outside play when possible.
- **Screen Time:** No screen time for children under 2 years. For children age 2 and older, strive to limit screen time 30 minutes per week during child care, and work with parents and caregivers to ensure that children have no more than 1-2 hours of quality screen time per day (as recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 2011).
- **Food:** Serve fruits or vegetables at every meal; eat meals family-style whenever possible, and limit or don't serve fried foods.



- **Beverages:** Provide access to water during meals and throughout the day, and eliminate sugar-sweetened drinks. For children age 2 and older, serve low-fat (1%) or non-fat milk, and no more than one 4-6-ounce serving of 100% juice per day.
- **Infant Feeding:** For mothers, who want to continue breastfeeding, welcome them to breastfeed during the childcare day. Support all new parents' decisions about infant feeding

Summary of Child Hunger in Arizona (2012)

- Number of children who receive SNAP (food stamps) 491,000
- Percent of eligible persons who receive SNAP (food stamps) 61%
- Number of children in the School Lunch Program 661,174
- Number of children in the Summer Food Service Program 23,732
- Number of women and children receiving WIC (Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants, and Children) 199,295

Source: Children's Defense Fund (2012)

Children in Poverty

Children in Arizona are disproportionately in poverty (Children's Defense Fund, 2012). Child poverty merits attention because a substantial body of research links poverty with lower levels of child well-being. For a variety of reasons, when compared with children from more affluent families, poor children are more likely to have low academic achievement, to drop out of school, and to have health, behavioral, and emotional problems. These linkages are particularly strong for children whose families experience deep poverty, who are poor during early childhood, and who are trapped in poverty for a long time (Zaslow, Hasim, & Moore, (2008).

Exhibit 3-28

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

| AREA | TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| | TANF Children Age 0-5 | | | TANF Families With Children Age 0-5 | | |
| | Jan 2007 | Jan 2010 | Change (Percent) | Jan 2007 | Jan 2010 | Change (Percent) |
| El Mirage | 130 | 188 | 44.6% | 100 | 138 | 38.0% |
| Glendale | 1103 | 1434 | 30.0% | 874 | 1092 | 24.9% |
| Peoria | 234 | 295 | 26.1% | 180 | 232 | 28.9% |
| Surprise | 122 | 229 | 87.7% | 99 | 174 | 75.8% |
| Other Northwest Maricopa cities | 82 | 108 | 31.7% | 66 | 82 | 24.2% |
| Northwest Maricopa | 1671 | 2254 | 34.9% | 1319 | 1718 | 30.3% |
| Maricopa | 11,784 | 15,452 | 31.1% | 9,252 | 11,603 | 25.4% |
| Arizona | 20,867 | 23,866 | 14.4% | 16,511 | 18,129 | 9.8% |

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Provided by FTF (Unpublished Data).



The following exhibit illustrates the number of children in poverty in each of the communities within the region. As previously noted, Glendale has the largest number and highest percentage, followed by Peoria and Surprise. Of special concern is the number of children in poverty in households led by females.

Exhibit 3-29

Children Under 5 Years Below Poverty Level

| AREA | CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total Children under 5 below Poverty Level | In Married-Couple Family | In Male Householder | In Female Householder |
| El Mirage | 889 (26.6%) | 463 | 41 | 385 |
| Glendale | 6,032 (35.1%) | 2,197 | 235 | 3,600 |
| Morristown | 0 (0.0%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peoria | 1,304 (13.3%) | 730 | 52 | 522 |
| Sun City | 0 (0.0%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sun City West | 0 (0.0%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surprise | 1,112 (12.0%) | 411 | 259 | 442 |
| Wittmann | 57 (12.9%) | 0 | * | 38 |
| Youngtown | 169 (34.3%) | 85 | 0 | 84 |
| Maricopa | 66,160 (23.4%) | 27,046 | 7,098 | 32,016 |
| Arizona | 112,215 (24.6%) | 43,403 | 11,594 | 57,218 |

Source: US Census Bureau 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

NOTE: Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. Although the American Community Survey produces intercensal estimates of the population, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population. * Estimates were too small to be disclosed.



Exhibit 3-30

Children Under 18 below Poverty Level by Race and Community

| AREA | CHILDREN UNDER 18 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE (2010-5 YR AVERAGE) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | White (not Hispanic) | African American | Hispanic | Asian | American Indian | Native Hawaiian | Other race |
| El Mirage | 318(10.4%) | 73(14.7%) | 721(26.3%) | 0(0.0%) | 32(40.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 488(31.4%) |
| Glendale | 2078(6.3%) | 841(27.7%) | 4011(24.2%) | 134(7.2%) | 142(18.9%) | 0(0.0%) | 1235(25.1%) |
| Peoria | 1092(3.7%) | 128(10.2%) | 607(10.0%) | 58(4.9%) | 73(23.1%) | 0(0.0%) | 204(11.2%) |
| Sun City | 324(2.9%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) |
| Sun City West | 186(2.1%) | 0(0.0%) | *(51.6%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) |
| Surprise | 1060(4.6%) | 111(9.6%) | 446((11.0%) | 59(9.6%) | 38(17.5%) | 0(0.0%) | 225(12.3%) |
| Wittmann | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 53(100%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 0(0.0%) | *(100%) |
| Youngtown | 60(8.1%) | 0(0.0%) | 91(22.0%) | 0(0.0%) | 6(100%) | 0(0.0%) | 79(40.1%) |
| Northwest Maricopa | 5139(4.7%) | 1153(18.7%) | 5929(19.7%) | 251(6.8%) | 291(21.1%) | 0(0.0%) | 2231(21.6%) |
| Maricopa | 29797(4.9%) | 7760(19.6%) | 47805(21.9%) | 2584(8.7%) | 2800(21.5%) | 130(8.0%) | 10190((18.2% |
| Arizona | 57495(5.7%) | 9389(17.9%) | 81366(21.7%) | 3616(9.4%) | 16054(29.2%) | 210(8.5%) | 21651(19.7%) |

Source: US Census Bureau 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

NOTE: Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. Although the American Community Survey produces intercensal estimates of the population, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population. * Estimates were too small to be disclosed.

Supplemental Security Income, SSI, is a federal program that provides funds to individuals with disabilities and in need. SSI is more commonly seen in homes of older persons; however, children with disabilities may also receive this support. Again, it is seen more frequently in homes led by single females.



Exhibit 3-31

Children with Supplemental Security Income

| AREA | CHILDREN ¹ WITH SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME (SSI ²) | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Total Living in Household with SSI | In Married Couple Family | In Male Householder Family | In Female Householder Family |
| El Mirage | 2,377 | 1,147 | 88 | 1,122 |
| Glendale | 19,238 | 7,333 | 2,002 | 9,716 |
| Morristown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peoria | 5,241 | 3,115 | 301 | 1,812 |
| Sun City | 94 | 94 | 0 | 0 |
| Sun City West | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Surprise | 3,345 | 1,680 | 799 | 837 |
| Wittmann | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Youngtown | 255 | 69 | 56 | 130 |
| Maricopa | 198,816 | 84,628 | 21,056 | 91,235 |
| Arizona | 376,159 | 162,810 | 36,807 | 173,044 |

Source: US Census Bureau 2006-2010 American Community Survey.

NOTE: Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. Although the American Community Survey produces intercensal estimates of the population, the 2010 Census provides the official counts of the population.

¹ Children under 18 years in households. ² Cash public assistance income or food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months.

Summary of Child Poverty in Arizona

- Number of poor children (and percent poor) 392,229 (24.4%)
- Number of children living in extreme poverty (and percent in extreme poverty) 187,864 (11.7%)
- Number of adults and children receiving cash assistance from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) 41,374
- Maximum monthly TANF cash assistance for a family of three \$278

Source: Children's Defense Fund (2012).



Oral Health

Since the mid-1990s, significant national efforts have been underway to prepare young children for successful entry into formal school and be ready to learn. Although school readiness is broadly defined to include a variety of health conditions as well as cognitive and social conditions, until recently, with the exception of Head Start, little attention has been given to the status of young children's oral health. This is a serious omission, since dental problems are the most common unmet health need among children (Newacheck, Hughes, Hung, Wong, & Stoddard, 2000). Prior to 1990, tooth decay in young children had been decreasing; however, that trend was reversed between the mid-1990s to the present. Nearly 27.9% of young children (2-5 years of age) have dental caries in their primary teeth. Children living in low income homes have increased of tooth decay two to five times their peers. Fifty-four percent of children between 2 and 11 years of age, below the federal poverty level have dental caries (National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research 2007, Retrieved October 13, 2012. <http://www.nidcr.nih.gov/research>).

Oral health care can no longer be separated from the rest of body. Having good oral health is key to optimal general health. Surgeon General David Satcher, PhD, MD (2003) reported that an estimated 51 million school hours/1,611,000 school days per year are missed due to dental-related illnesses. Children from low income families had 12 times the number of absences as their peers from more resourced homes.

Early tooth loss caused by decay can result in failure to thrive, impaired speech development, as noted school absence and inability to concentrate due to pain, and reduced self-esteem (Office of Disease Prevention, 2010). Young children with tooth and mouth pain are often unable to describe dental pain, often characterized by anxiety, fatigue, irritability, depression, withdrawal, and crying; thus, the behaviors may be addressed but the pain often goes untreated (Rampage, 2000). Poor oral health has been related to decreased school performance, poor social relationships, and less success later in life (U. S. General Accounting Office, 2000). Children with missing teeth due to decay frequently must limit their food choices because of chewing problems that impact general nutritional status. This inadequate nutrition in childhood can have serious negative effects on children's school readiness, and cognitive development; thus, having lifelong implications (Schechter, 2000).

Surgeon General Satcher (2003) contends that oral health must be a part of the design of community health programs for children and adults. Examples of programs for improving oral health include Head Start and Early Head Start programs that provide medical, dental, and nutritional screening, assessment, and referral, and seek to provide every child with the learning experiences necessary to succeed in school. School-based oral health services can help make preventive services such as fluoride and dental sealants accessible to children from families with low incomes. Services should include screening, referral, and case management to ensure the timely receipt of dental care from community practitioners.

The responsibility for this surveillance and care are shared by national, state, municipal, and local professionals and policy makers. In an extensive report *Improving Oral Health Care for Young Children* (Gehshan & Wyatt, 2007) produced by the National Academy for State Health Policy, issues around financing, workforce shortages, public health measures, and promising practices.

The report includes data which repeatedly indicates that state Medicaid programs through Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) programs provide needed services to only about 1 in 5 eligible children, and likely fewer of the eligible children under five. KidsCare, Arizona's State Childrens Health Insurance Program program for uninsured children birth – 19 years of age, includes medical, dental, and vision services for children in financially eligible homes with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty



level. However, KidsCare enrollment has been frozen since January 1, 2010 due to lack of funding. This resulted in a waiting list of children. However, on August 17, 2012, up to 25,000 children were approved for KidsCare II, which met its capacity on September 3, 2012. To date, a waiting list of unknown size exists. Free dental clinics exist across the state

With respect to potential workforce shortage, 3,688 dentists are professionally active in Arizona, 133 of whom are pediatric dentists (Kaiser State Health Facts, Retrieved September 22, 2012. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/comparatable.jsp?ind=444&cat=8>). Dental shortage is identified as fewer than 50 dentists per 100,000 persons. The rate for Arizona is 47.6.

Primary care pediatricians and others who provide a medical care to children and families are in a unique position to influence the overall health of their patients by providing preventative oral health care. This care may include an oral health risk assessment; anticipatory guidance and counseling about oral hygiene and nutrition; fluoride varnish application for children at high risk of developing caries; and a referral to a dental home.

Summary of the importance of oral health care-

Early childhood caries (cavities) is the number one chronic disease affecting young children.

- Early childhood caries are 5 times more common than asthma and 7 times more common than hay fever.
- Tooth pain keeps many children home from school or distracted from learning.
- The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry and the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend that children have their first dental visit by their first birthday.

General Considerations for Arizona Children Birth to Five (Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009).

- Tooth decay starts early in childhood; 7% of children ages birth through age one have the first signs of tooth decay.
- Children ages 2 through 4 have tooth decay rates far beyond national recommendations;
- By the time children reach age 4, 40% will have untreated tooth decay.
- Disparities exist for children who come from families where parents/guardians have a high school education or less. They are significantly more likely to have untreated tooth decay (42%) than children who come from families with parents/guardians who have more than a high school education (24%).
- Children are not getting needed dental visits; 54% of children age 3 had never visited a dentist.
- General Considerations for Arizona Third Graders (Arizona Healthy Bodies, Healthy Smiles, 2010).
- 40% of Arizona's third graders have untreated tooth decay.
- 4% of third graders have urgent treatment needs. Urgent treatment needs are defined as pain and or infection requiring treatment within 24-48 hours.
- 47% have at least one dental sealant, 76% need initial or additional dental sealants.
- Oral health status varies among children with different types of dental insurance and among children with and without dental insurance.
- Arizona has substantial disparities in oral health. Low-income children, Hispanic, Asian and American Indian children have more dental treatment needs.



Exhibit 3-32

Children with Tooth Decay in Arizona

| CHARACTERISTIC | PERCENT OF CHILDREN WITH TOOTH DECAY BY AGE | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----|------|------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Untreated Tooth Decay | 2.0 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 29.0 | 40.0 |
| Treated Tooth Decay | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 16.0 |

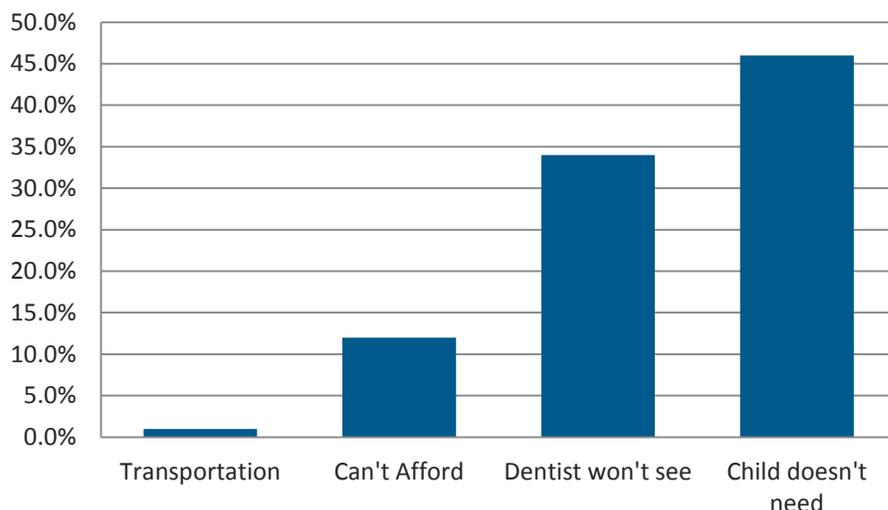
Source: Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009.

Note: Percent represents an estimate based on the Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009 and are subject to sampling error.

Exhibit 3-32 illustrates a dramatic percentage of children with untreated tooth decay as compared to treated tooth decay. Furthermore, the acceleration between ages three and four is remarkable. These data may serve to inform practices related to early dental surveillance and treatment of young children. In addition, these data are convergent with those reported by the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, (2007) as indicating the low percentage of dental treatment.

Exhibit 3-33

Reasons for No Dental Visits in Arizona



Source: Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009.

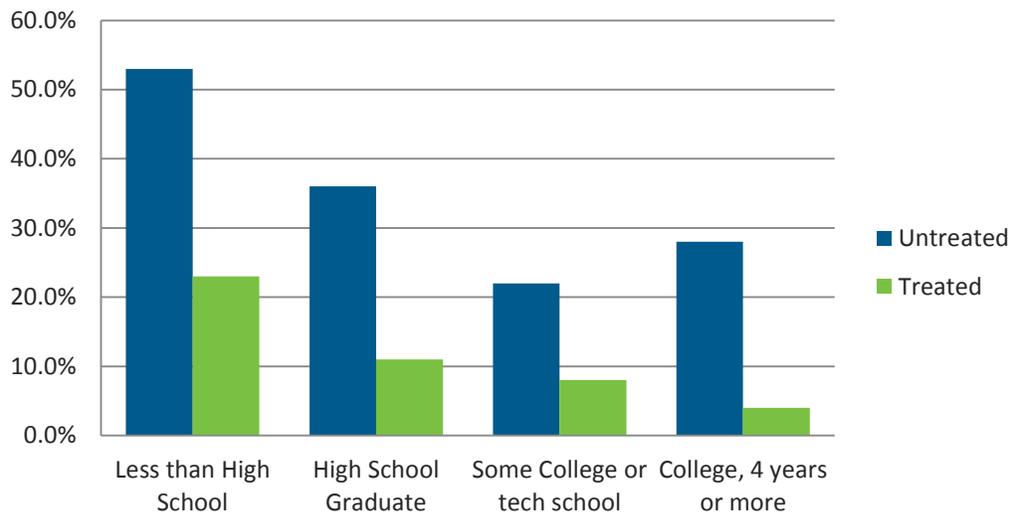
Note: Percent represents an estimate based on the Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009 and are subject to sampling error.

Exhibit 3-33 provides an interesting picture of parent's rationale for not procuring dental services for their children. Cost does not appear to be a factor for almost 90% of families. However, dentists' refusal to see patients was identified as a barrier to getting care for almost 35% percent of those surveyed. This may be due to limitations on the plans that dentists accept.



Exhibit 3-34

Tooth Decay by Parents Education in Arizona

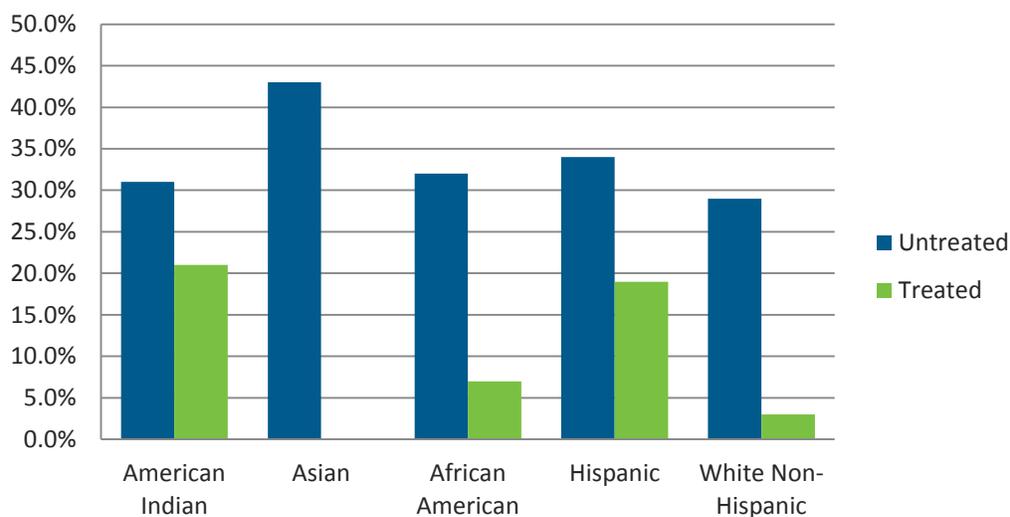


Source: Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009.
 Note: Percent represents an estimate based on the Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009 and are subject to sampling error.

Data in exhibit 3-34 indicate that children of parents with high school diplomas or less have greater amounts (>35%) of untreated tooth decay than do children of parents with some college or college degrees (<30%). These findings may inform the need for parent and community education

Exhibit 3-35

Untreated and Treated Tooth Decay by Race/Ethnicity in Arizona



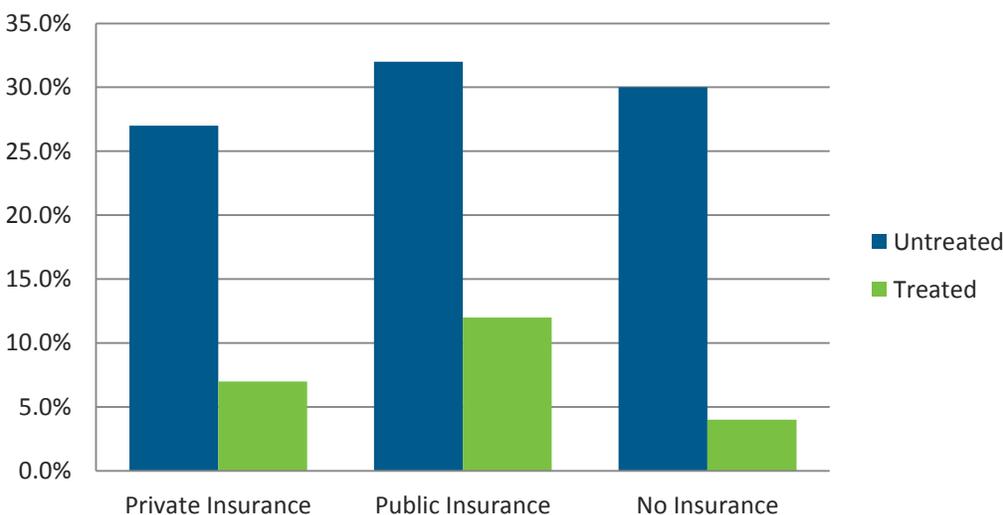
Source: Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009.
 Note: Percent represents an estimate based on the Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009 and are subject to sampling error.



Exhibit 3-35 illustrates diversity of dental care across various subpopulations. All groups appear to have percentages near or over 30% of untreated tooth decay, while American Indian and Hispanic groups have greater rates of treatment than do the other three groups. These data may provide insight into communities' needs for dental care to subpopulations of children and families.

Exhibit 3-36

Untreated and Treated Tooth Decay by Insurance Status in Arizona



Source: Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009.

Note: Percent represents an estimate based on the Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009 and are subject to sampling error.

Examination of exhibit 3-36 may indicate two distinct issues. 1) Children across insurance plans all have significant amounts of untreated tooth decay (27%, 32%, 30%); and 2) neither type of insurance, private or public, is highly effective at promoting treatment as private insurance appears to be similar to no insurance (7%, 12%, 4%). This may indicate that the costs of service under private dental insurance remains too high for many families or than many families do not understand the necessity of oral care for children or that lack of care, even in young children whose permanent teeth have not erupted yet, may have serious consequences. Thus, community education may still be a valuable strategy for addressing untreated tooth decay and the more global issues related to oral health.

The Center for Disease Control has numerous family-friendly recommendations for parents and caregivers that include encouraging or teaching the benefits of nutritious diets and eating habits, and avoidance of between-meal snacking; protecting children's teeth with fluoride; oral hygiene and tooth brushing for young children; application of dental sealants to permanent teeth; fluoridated water and infant formula; and dental care and healthy eating during pregnancy.



Health Literacy

In order to assess Health Literacy of families, the Single Item Literacy Screener (SILS) (Morris et al, 2006) was included in the family survey for the Northwest Maricopa Region. The SILS is an instrument designed to identify individuals with limited reading ability that need help reading health-related materials. Individuals are classified as 'in need' of assistance if they respond that they need someone to help them when they read instructions, pamphlets or other written materials from their child's doctor or pharmacist (scored responses are never, rarely, sometimes, often, and always).

Exhibit 3-37

Northwest Family Survey Health Literacy

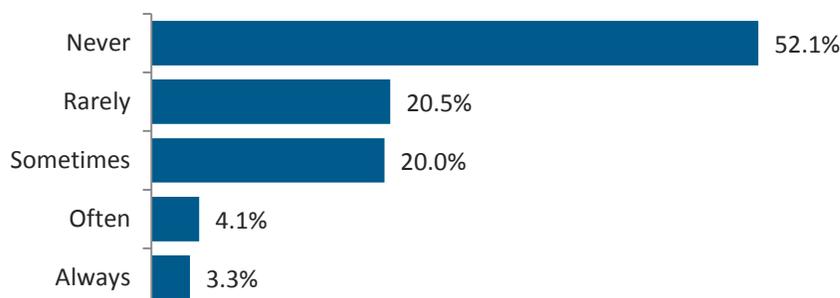
| AREA | HELP NEEDED WHEN READING WRITTEN MATERIALS FROM CHILD'S DOCTOR (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Never | Rarely | Sometimes | Often | Always |
| El Mirage | 72.0 | 20.2 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 35.5 | 25.5 | 28.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Peoria | 73.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 80.0 | 15.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 58.1 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 52.1 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 4.1 | 3.3 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

According to the instrument's criteria, 27.4% of the survey respondents were classified as in need of help when reading instructions or other written material from their child's doctor or pharmacist. To be more specific 3.3% responded to 'always' need help, 4.1% responded to need help often while 20.0% of the respondents mentioned to need help sometimes, as shown in the figure above.

Exhibit 3-38

Northwest Family Survey – Respondents in Need of Help when Reading Materials from Child's Doctor



Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children



Health literacy is a major issue in our country. It is especially important for parents taking care of young children. Statistically significant differences [F (6,345) =11.573, p<. 001] were detected for race/ethnicity. Further multiple group analysis suggested that the difference between the White/Anglo group when compared to Hispanics was significant (p<. 001), whereas differences in health literacy scores for other groups were not. Health literacy scores for Hispanics were on average 0.93 points higher than health literacy scores for Whites/Anglo, implying that Hispanic respondents in this sample are more likely to need help when they read instructions, pamphlets or other written material from their child's doctor or pharmacist when compared to White respondents.

Survey Findings – General Health

Regular examinations by a doctor are of vital importance to keeping children healthy. These visits represent an opportunity for parents to talk to the doctor about developmental issues or to address any questions they might have regarding their children's overall health. One of the sections of the Northwest Maricopa Regional family survey was devoted to children's medical care. Families were queried about their children's routine and emergency medical care; 72.6% of the respondent families reported to have one or more persons as a personal doctor or nurse while 23.9% could not identify one person as being their child's personal doctor. Participants from Peoria and Glendale reported the highest incidence of children with an unidentified personal doctor or nurse (31% and 25% respectively). This ability to identify a person other than an emergency room physician is referred to as Medical Home. It is the goal of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Care as well as the American Academy of Pediatrics that every child has a Medical Home (2001).

Exhibit 3-39

Northwest Family Survey – Personal Doctor

| AREA | ONE OR MORE PERSONS AS PERSONAL DOCTOR OR NURSE (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|------|------------|
| | Yes, One Person | Yes, More Than One Person | No | Don't Know |
| El Mirage | 58.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 8.3 |
| Glendale | 56.3 | 14.6 | 25.1 | 4.0 |
| Peoria | 56.9 | 7.8 | 31.4 | 3.9 |
| Surprise | 65.4 | 11.5 | 23.1 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 64.5 | 12.9 | 19.4 | 3.2 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 60.1 | 12.5 | 23.9 | 3.5 |

Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

While not all families have a personal doctor for their children, the majority (94.7%) acknowledge having a place for children to go when in need of routine preventive care such as physical examinations or well-child checkups, whereas 80.9% mentioned having a place to take their children when they are sick or need advice about their children's health.

Currently in the region there are over 55 practicing pediatricians. A listing of each is located in Appendix E. Additionally; there are 37 clinics in the region.



Exhibit 3-40Northwest Maricopa Family Survey – Health care

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------|---|-----------|-------------------|
| | Place For Children To Go When Sick | | How Often A Medical Provider Has Been Seen In Last 6 Months | | |
| | Yes | No | 0-2 Times | 2-4 Times | More Than 4 Times |
| El Mirage | 89.3 | 10.7 | 53.6 | 32.1 | 14.3 |
| Glendale | 73.7 | 26.3 | 56.7 | 28.6 | 14.8 |
| Peoria | 84.9 | 15.1 | 42.6 | 31.5 | 25.9 |
| Surprise | 90.6 | 9.4 | 72.7 | 20.0 | 7.3 |
| Wickenburg | 87.1 | 12.9 | 61.1 | 36.1 | 2.8 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 80.9 | 19.1 | 57.4 | 28.7 | 14.0 |

Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

In general, respondent families reported frequent visits to their children's medical provider; more than half of the respondents (57.4%) acknowledge having seen a medical provider 2 times or less in the last 6 months, 28.7% made two to four visits to their child's doctor while the remaining 14% made more than four visits. Such visits commonly took place at a doctor's office, as reported by 92% of the families; 22% of them reported the visit taking place at a hospital emergency room; 7.6% of the visits also took place at a hospital but at an outpatient department while slightly more than 20% were made at a clinic.

More than half the families in this sample report receiving state support for medical care. Approximately 59% of the respondents were currently receiving AHCCCS and almost 8% were under Medicare; only 32% of the participants were not receiving public health care benefits.

Exhibit 3-41Northwest Family Survey – State Healthcare Support

| AREA | PUBLIC HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| | No | AHCCCS | Medicare | Other |
| El Mirage | 53.3 | 33.3 | 10.0 | 3.3 |
| Glendale | 18.0 | 77.5 | 3.2 | 0.9 |
| Peoria | 39.7 | 48.3 | 8.6 | 3.4 |
| Surprise | 55.4 | 17.9 | 26.8 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 33.3 | 59.0 | 5.1 | 2.6 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 31.8 | 58.7 | 7.8 | 1.4 |

Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

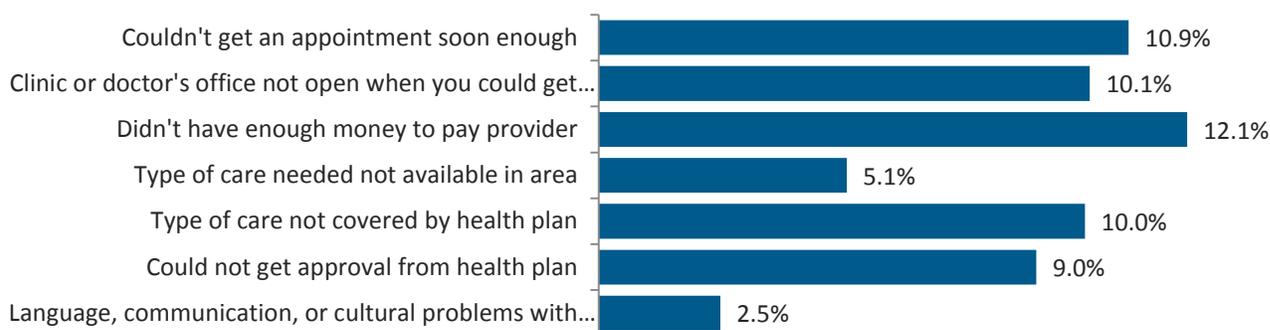


Medical Care delays

According to the National Center for Health Statistics, children without health insurance are more likely to go without services such as medical care, dental care and prescription medicine. Respondent families in the sample were asked if during the last 12 months they have delayed or gone without needed health care for their children. Ten percent of the respondent families reported delaying or going without needed healthcare for their children; a slightly less percent of respondents (7%) reported not providing prescribed medicine to their children due to the cost of the medicine. Numerous reasons were given as to why medical delays occurred in the past, as outlined in the following figure (figure 3-45). Economic reasons were the most frequently selected choice by the survey respondents; 12.1% admitted delaying needed healthcare for economic reasons; whereas only 2.5% noted having such delays because of language, communication, or cultural problems with provider.

Exhibit 3-42

Reasons for delaying needed medical care



Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit 3-43

Northwest Family Survey – Delayed in prescribed medicine

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------------|
| | Medicine Prescribed Not Provided Due To Cost Of Medicine | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| El Mirage | 7.1 | 82.1 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 8.5 | 89.1 | 0.9 |
| Peoria | 5.8 | 86.5 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 0.0 | 96.4 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 11.8 | 82.4 | 2.9 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 7.0 | 89.0 | 0.8 |

Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.
 Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit 3-44Time Elapsed Since Last Well Child Visit – Arizona Health Survey 2010

| AREA | PERCENT ¹ OF TIME ELAPSED SINCE LAST WELL-CHILD VISIT | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------|
| | Maricopa (GSA 5) ² | Arizona |
| One year or less | 94.9 | 94.8 |
| Within past 2 years | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Within past 5 years or more | 1 | 0.8 |
| Never | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: Arizona Health Survey 2010 question 44, estimates provided by FTF.

¹ Percent represents and estimates based on the Arizona Health Survey 2010 and are subject to sampling error. ² GSA 5 stands for Geographic Service Area 5 and includes the following regional councils North Phoenix, Central Phoenix, South Phoenix, Northwest Maricopa, Northeast Maricopa, Central Maricopa, Southwest Maricopa, Southeast Maricopa, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Tohono O'odham Nation.

These survey data indicate that the vast majority of families were current on well-check visits.

Exhibit 3-45Delayed in Needed Medical Care – Arizona health Survey 2010

| AREA | PERCENT ¹ DELAYED IN NEEDED MEDICALCARE IN LAST 12 MONTHS | |
|------|--|---------|
| | Maricopa (GSA 5) ² | Arizona |
| Yes | 4.3 | 5.4 |
| No | 95.7 | 94.6 |

Source: Arizona Health Survey 2010 question 54, estimates provided by FTF.

¹ Percent represents and estimates based on the Arizona Health Survey 2010 and is subject to sampling error. ² GSA 5 stands for Geographic Service Area 5 and includes the following regional councils North Phoenix, Central Phoenix, South Phoenix, Northwest Maricopa, Northeast Maricopa, Central Maricopa, Southwest Maricopa, Southeast Maricopa, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Tohono O'odham Nation.

Further, the Arizona Health Survey (2010) indicates that very few families delay medical care.

Exhibit 3-46

| AREA | PERCENT ¹ DELAYED IN OBTAINING PRESCRIBED MEDICINE IN LAST 12 MONTHS | |
|------|---|---------|
| | Maricopa (GSA 5) ² | Arizona |
| Yes | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| No | 93.9 | 94.2 |

Source: Arizona Health Survey 2010 question 54, estimates provided by FTF.

¹ Percent represents and estimates based on the Arizona Health Survey 2010 and is subject to sampling error. ² GSA 5 stands for Geographic Service Area 5 and includes the following regional councils North Phoenix, Central Phoenix, South Phoenix, Northwest Maricopa, Northeast Maricopa, Central Maricopa, Southwest Maricopa, Southeast Maricopa, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Tohono O'odham Nation.

Only slightly more families delay obtaining prescriptions than delay medical treatment.



Cultural Beliefs and Medical Responsiveness

Health care services that are respectful of and responsive to the health beliefs and cultural needs of diverse families can help bring about positive health outcomes. When respondent families were questioned regarding the responsiveness of medical providers to personal and cultural beliefs about their children's health, 43% of the families responded that they did not consider their medical providers to be responsive to their personal and cultural beliefs. It was also mentioned by 35% of the participants that medical providers have not been willing to refer them to alternative medical services that are responsive to their beliefs.

While personal and cultural beliefs might vary widely across different cultural and ethnical backgrounds, language is one of the most common barriers in the health care settings that can lead to problems such as delay or denial of services, issues with medication management, and underutilization of preventive services (Green et al. 2005, Jacobs et al. 2004). Respondent families were asked if translation services have been available to them when necessary. Twenty-one percent of the respondents agreed that such services have not been available to them while a larger percentage (45.3%) acknowledges translation services have been offered to them when necessary.

Exhibit 3-47

Northwest Family Survey – Responsiveness of Medical Providers

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------------|---|------|------------|
| | Medical Provider Responsive to Personal and Cultural Beliefs about Child's Health ¹ | | | Medical Provider Willing to Refer You to Alternative Medical Services Responsive to Your Beliefs and Culture ¹ | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't Know | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| El Mirage | 50.0 | 34.6 | 11.5 | 37.0 | 29.6 | 3.7 |
| Glendale | 41.7 | 47.1 | 5.9 | 41.8 | 38.0 | 10.1 |
| Peoria | 37.0 | 40.7 | 7.4 | 38.9 | 29.6 | 11.1 |
| Surprise | 38.5 | 46.2 | 5.8 | 41.5 | 34.0 | 11.3 |
| Wickenburg | 36.4 | 48.5 | 6.1 | 28.6 | 48.6 | 8.6 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 42.5 | 43.6 | 6.4 | 39.4 | 35.1 | 10.1 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.

Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Families appear to have conflicting feelings with regard to medical providers' cultural competence. Almost half do not feel that their providers are responsive to their cultural beliefs. Attempts over the past two decades have increased the number of diverse physicians; however, the Health Resource Service Administration reports (2008) that Arizona has a shortage of Hispanic physicians and nurses. Finding culturally compatible medical providers for American Indians is more difficult, especially in rural areas.



Child Safety

Child Abuse and Neglect

Recent statistics on reports of child abuse and neglect and caseloads of the Arizona Child Protective Services System indicate a continued increase in reports since 2009. The latest reported period of October 2011 through March 2012 indicates that 20,466 reports were received, 19,274 reports were responded to, and 2,347 children were removed from their homes. 11,935 responses were in Maricopa County as were 1,334 home removals. Statewide, 3,826 children exited out of home placements during the same period. (https://www.azdes.gov/InternetFiles/Reports/pdf/semi_annual_child_welfare_report_oct_2011_mar_2012.pdf). Currently, there are over 12,649 children in the Arizona Foster Care System. While there has been a significant increase of 38% in the number of children in foster homes since 2008, the number of foster homes has decreased across the same period (<http://www.azchildren.org/MyFiles/12leg/foster-care,investigation-charts,5-29-12.pdf>. Retrieved 18 August 2012). Of interest is on 31 March 2012, 2,663 of the 12,453 children in out-of-home care had a case plan of adoption; 46.33 percent are between 1 and five years of age. The majority is Hispanic or Caucasian 38.9% and 38.5 % respectively and 15% are African American. Additionally, 71.2% of children free for adoption are currently placed in adoptive homes.

- In 2010, U.S. state and local child protective services (CPS) received 3.6 million reports of children being abused or neglected.
- Victims in the age group of birth to 1 year had the highest rate of victimization at 20.6 per 1,000 children of the same age group in the national population.
- Victimization was split between the sexes with boys accounting for 48.5 percent and girls accounting for 51.2 percent. Less than 1 percent of victims had an unknown sex.
- Eighty-eight percent of victims were comprised of three races or ethnicities—African-American (21.9%), Hispanic (21.4%), and White (44.8%).
- More than 75 percent (78.3%) suffered neglect.
- More than 15 percent (17.6%) suffered physical abuse.
- Less than 10 percent (9.2%) suffered sexual abuse.

Infant and Child Fatality

In November 2011, the 18th Annual Child Fatality Review was released as required by A.R.S. §36-3501(C) (3) by the Arizona Department of Health Services under funding from the Centers for Disease and Control and Prevention, through a Cooperative Agreement 1U17CE002023-01, Core Violence and Injury Prevention Program. The report indicated that 862 children died in Arizona in 2010, which is a decrease from 947 in 2009, and 1,148 in 2005; however, the birthrate for the same period declined from 14.0 births per 1000 population in 2009 to 13.6 births per 1,000 in 2010. Six hundred forty-five were under five years of age.

Arizona Child Fatality Review Teams investigated all deaths and determined that 33% could have been prevented.



Significant findings from the report include the following:

- Substance abuse was involved in 175 child deaths during 2010, accounting for 20% of all child deaths. Motor vehicle fatalities declined 23%, from 4.7 deaths per 100,000 children in 2009 to 3.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2010. However, 94% (n=54) were determined to be preventable, including lack of restraints.
- Thirty-three children drowned in 2010; this rate remained unchanged between the two years. The highest numbers of drownings were among children ages one through four years of age.
- The percent of deaths attributable to maltreatment increased from 7% (n=69) in 2009 to 8% (n=70) in 2010. Ninety-three percent of deaths were determined to have been preventable; 26% had prior Child Protective Service involvement.
- Seventy-seven infants died in unsafe sleep environments in 2010.
- Outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases are increasingly common due to decreased immunization rates. Flu and pneumonia claimed 13 children in 2010.
- Deaths continue to be disproportionately high among ethnically diverse populations.

Exhibit 3-48

Infant Mortality Rates (reported per 1000 live births)

| AREA | INFANT MORTALITY ¹ RATES ² | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 5.1 | 6.4 | NA |
| Maricopa County | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Arizona | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Advance vital statistics by county of residence. Retrieved on February 28, 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/avs/avs10/index.htm>.

NA indicates data were not available. ¹ Any death at any time from birth up to, but not including, the first year of age. ² Per 1,000 live births.

Slightly more children died in 2010 than in 2009. Data are not yet available for 2011 or 2012.

Exhibit 3-49

Deaths by Age Group 2010

| AREA | NUMBER OF DEATHS BY AGE GROUP 2010 | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Infants <1 | 1-19 Years | 20-44 Years | 45-64 Years | Elderly 65+ |
| Northwest Maricopa | 4,201 | 55 | 38 | 206 | 756 | 3,145 |
| Maricopa | 24,438 | 312 | 140 | 1,499 | 4,739 | 17,631 |
| Arizona | 45,871 | 519 | 240 | 2,796 | 9,212 | 32,876 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2010 report Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/avs/avs10/index>.

It is welcome news that the mortality rate of children is low in the region. Similar to other data sources, the highest rate of child fatalities occurs during the first year of life.



Exhibit 3-50Deaths among Children by Race Ethnicity in Arizona 2006-2010

| AREA | DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN BY RACE, ARIZONA 2006-2010 | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|------|------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| African American | 9% | 7% | 10% | 10% | 8% |
| American Indian | 10% | 9% | 8% | 9% | 9% |
| Asian | 2% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 4% |
| Hispanic | 42% | 46% | 44% | 44% | 45% |
| White Non-Hispanic | 37% | 36% | 34% | 35% | 33% |
| Total | 1,161 | 1,143 | 1,038 | 947 | 856 |

Source: Arizona State Department of Health Services, Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2010 report Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/avs/avs10/index>.

Examination of the previous exhibit indicates that death rates for children consistently declined. However, death by race indicates that children of Hispanic origin consistently had the highest mortality rates across the five-year span.

Exhibit 3-51Mortality Rates by Age Group

| AGE GROUP | MORTALITY RATES PER 100,00 CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP ARIZONA 2005-2010 | | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| <1 Year* | 738.7 | 665.2 | 692.1 | 640.0 | 595.0 | 600.8 |
| 1-4 Yrs. | 36.5 | 39.7 | 28.5 | 31. | 32.0 | 32.3 |
| 5-9 Yrs. | 18.6 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 12.8 |
| 10-14 Yrs. | 19.4 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 14.7 |
| 15-17 Yrs. | 70.8 | 76.6 | 58.0 | 48.6 | 45.0 | 34.3 |
| Total | 71.7 | 70.0 | 67.6 | 60.7 | 55.1 | 52.9 |

* As population denominators are only available for children younger than one year of age, deaths in the neonatal and postnatal periods have been combined.

Historic trends nationally and in Arizona indicate that the first year of life has the highest mortality rate. This is likely due to adverse neonatal complications.



Exhibit 3-52

Domestic Violence Shelters / Population Served 2011 Maricopa County

| SHELTER | DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS POPULATION SERVED | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------|--------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | Population Served | | | | Units of Service Provided | | |
| | City | Total | Adults | Children | Bed Nights | Average Stay (Days) | Hours of support services |
| Autumn House – A New Leaf | Mesa | 220 | 133 | 87 | 6,547 | 28 | 2,185 |
| Chrysalis | Phoenix | 478 | 385 | 93 | 14,491 | 29 | 5,460 |
| De Colores – Chicanos Por La Causa | Phoenix | 336 | 114 | 222 | 18,536 | 55 | 4,567 |
| Eve's Place | Sun City | 253 | 175 | 78 | 14,799 | 27 | 6,364 |
| Elim House – Salvation Army | Phoenix | 328 | 116 | 212 | 12,470 | 35 | 3,967 |
| Faith House – A New Leaf | Glendale | 126 | 56 | 70 | 4,435 | 31 | 1,965 |
| My Sisters Place Catholic Charities | Chandler | 252 | 107 | 145 | 8,107 | 30 | 1,968 |
| New Life Center, Inc. | Goodyear | 1,121 | 553 | 568 | 33,970 | 31 | 27,006 |
| Sojourner Center | Phoenix | 1,563 | 788 | 775 | 47,692 | 24 | 11,647 |
| UMOM – Domestic Violence Shelter | Phoenix | 818 | 342 | 476 | 26,765 | 56 | 816 |
| Maricopa | * | 5,495 | 2,769 | 2,726 | 187,812 | NA | 65,945 |
| Arizona | * | 9,769 | 5,117 | 4,652 | 332,967 | 29 | 157,615 |

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Domestic violence shelter report for SFY 2011.

¹ Average length of stay is calculated from total bed nights stayed per adult and does not include children.

Related to the incidence of both child abuse and homelessness, the number of nights spent in shelters are a telling statistic. Across Maricopa county 2,726 children spent nights in shelters. In addition to the nights spent in shelters, 53.6% of children in the Arizona Foster Care System spent 31 days to 12 months in out-of-home placements during the last year https://www.azdes.gov/InternetFiles/Reports/pdf/semi_annual_child_welfare_report_oct_2011_mar_2012.pdf).



Health Care Facilities

Where children get their health care and who provides this care has changed dramatically over the past 20 years. Prior to the end of the 20th century, most children (86%) saw a physician in an office for routine care. Twenty years later, the majority of care is shifting toward nurse practitioners providing care in clinic settings. Physicians work in large medical groups and see patients in 10-15 minute increments; and hospitalists provide care in lieu of a primary care provider in hospitals. With this changing model of care, there has been extensive concern over what new models of medical care will look like and who will provide care. In response to these questions, the report attempts to identify where children are getting care and who is providing this care.

There is a broad array of medical facilities in the region that range from full service level-3 trauma centers to local urgent care facilities. In addition there are 55 licensed doctors providing care in the community. This number only indicates the physicians that have offices in the area. However, there are a number of families that leave the community to get care. This is especially prevalent when families need highly specialized care. To date, there is not a specialty care hospital for children located in the Northwest Maricopa Region. Those children requiring unique specialty care have historically gone to Phoenix Children's Hospital and Dignity Hospital (formerly St. Joseph's Children Care Center). However, there has been dialogue with respect to opening a far west side Children's Specialty Care hospital Region. Currently, Banner Thunderbird General Hospital has a 17 bed pediatric intensive care unit, 35 bed neonatal intensive care unit, and 40 private pediatric patient rooms. In addition, the facility now has child life specialists, supervised play rooms, designated treatment rooms for special procedures so that children do not have to have these treatments done in their rooms, a special 'toy' closet for special children, "ouch-less" air puff shots, kid-friendly food service, and special family-friendly policy that enable parents to stay with children during procedures or in the operating rooms until sedation takes effect. Furthermore, the facility has pediatric neurosurgeons, emergency medicine staff, and pharmacists. The following table includes a listing of all hospitals and clinics within the geographic area of northwest Maricopa.



Exhibit 3-53

Hospitals and Clinics

| HOSPITALS AND CLINICS | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| Facility | Address | City | Zip |
| Banner Thunderbird Medical Center | 5555 W. Thunderbird Rd. | Glendale | 85306 |
| Banner Urgent Care | 15468 N. Civic Center Drive | Surprise | 85374 |
| Boswell Memorial Hospital | 10401 W Thunderbird | Sun City | 85351 |
| Cigna Medical Group | 21731 N 77th Ave, Ste. 1300 | Peoria | 85382 |
| Clinica Adelante Inc. | 16551 N Dysart Suite 104A | Surprise | 85374 |
| CMG Care Today | 20165 N 67th Ave, Ste. 107 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Del E Webb Memorial Hospital | 14502 W Meeker Blvd | Sun City West | 85375 |
| Dr. Alfonso Salas Clinica | 7734 N 59th Ave | Glendale | 85301 |
| El Mirage Family Health Center | 12428 W. Thunderbird | El Mirage | 86335 |
| Glendale Family Health Center | 5141 W. Lamar | Glendale | 85301 |
| Glendale Family Health Center Dental Clinic | 5141 W. Lamar | Glendale | 85301 |
| Great Destinations Pediatrics PC | 18555 N 79th Ave | Glendale | 85308 |
| Independence High | 6602 N. 75th Ave. | Glendale | 85303 |
| Isaac E. Imes Elementary - School Health Clinic | 6625 N. 56th Ave. | Glendale | 85301 |
| Kids R Kool Pediatric Dentistry | 7505 W Deer Valley Road | Peoria | 85382 |
| M & M Medical P.C. / Ivan M Filner D.O. | 15182 N 75th Ave #180 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Maricopa Health Care for the Homeless | 220 N. 12 th Avenue | Phoenix | 85007 |
| Marylou R. Macabuhay M.D. | 6120 W Bell Rd. Ste. 7 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Melvin E. Sine Elementary | 4932 W. Myrtle Ave. | Glendale | 85301 |
| Nextcare Urgent Care | 20470 N Lake Pleasant Rd | Peoria | 85382 |
| Nutrition For Children | 6718 W Greenway Road # 3201 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Phoenix Children's Specialists | 20325 N 51st Ave, Ste. 116 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Smith Magnet Elementary | 6534 N. 63rd Ave. | Glendale | 85301 |
| Sterns Pediatric | 5406 W Glenn Drive | Glendale | 85301 |
| Ultimate Urgent Care Centers | 7727 W Deer Valley Rd | Peoria | 85382 |
| We Care Urgent Care | 7615 W. Thunderbird Road | Peoria | 85381 |
| West Valley Urgent Care | 17218 N 72nd Dr., Ste. 100 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Adelante Women's Health Center | 14300 W. Granite Valley Dr. #A2 | Sun City | 85375 |
| Alliance Urgent Care | 8422 W. Thunderbird Rd., Ste. 103 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Arrowhead Medical Center | 18701 N 67th Ave | Glendale | 85308 |
| Arrowhead Pediatrics | 18700 N 64th Drive Ste. 301 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Adelante Healthcare | 16551 N. Dysart Road | Surprise | 85374 |
| B.V. Rumbha M.D. Clinic | 13980 N 67th Ave | Peoria | 85345 |



A medically underserved designation is used to determine if a geographic area has the medical resources to meet its basic needs. It is not solely based on the number of physicians available but weighted on factors of infant mortality, poverty index and percentage of individuals over 65. The following communities within the region are designated Medically Underserved Areas (MUA).

Exhibit 3-54

Primary Care Area Profile

| CHARACTERISTIC | PRIMARY CARE AREA PROFILE | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| | El Mirage | Glendale | Peoria | Wickenburg | Maricopa | Arizona |
| Medically Underserved Area (MUA) ¹ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | * | * |
| Next Nearest Provider | Surprise | Peoria | Sun City | Sun City | * | * |
| Travel time to Next Nearest Provider | ≤ 20 min | ≤ 20 min | ≤ 20 min | ≤ 20 min | * | * |
| Travel time to Second Nearest Provider | ≤ 20 min | ≤ 20 min | ≤ 20 min | ≤ 20 min | * | * |
| General Hospitals ² | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 31 | 67 |
| Hospital Beds/1000 Residents | 0 | 0 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Sole Community Provider ³ | No | No | No | Yes | 5 | 33 |
| Specialty Beds | 0 | 0 | 343 | 0 | 2,011 | 2,439 |
| Skilled Nursing Facilities | 2 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 83 | 152 |
| Nursing Beds | 154 | 607 | 2,086 | 0 | 9,176 | 15,847 |
| Licensed Home Health Agencies | 2 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 99 | 162 |
| Licensed Pharmacies | 16 | 24 | 85 | 4 | 771 | 1,201 |
| Certified Ambulance Services | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 97 |

Source: Bureau of Health Systems Development, Arizona Department of Health Services.

¹ Designated by the United States government as a medically underserved area. ² "Yes" mean that there is a short-stay, acute care, non-federal general hospital within a driving time of 35 minutes or less, "No" means there is no facility within the driving time. For County and State the number of short stay, non-federal, non-Indian, general hospitals are provided. ³ Hospital is the sole provider of inpatient services in the Primary Care Area. *Data not applicable at that level.

The provider ratios are high in the region, likely due to the population density and the number of retired persons living in the region. Arizona has long recognized that we are experiencing a physician shortage and has attempted to address this by several creative solutions, including attracting A.T. Still Dental School to the East Valley, and Midwestern Osteopathic College in Glendale.



Exhibit 3-55

Medical Personnel

| PERSONNEL | MEDICAL PERSONNEL ¹ | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|------------|----------|---------|
| | El Mirage | Glendale | Peoria | Wickenburg | Maricopa | Arizona |
| Primary Care Providers | 106 | 103 | 796 | 37 | 8,233 | 12,768 |
| Ratio Population: Provider | 1308: 1 | 1976: 1 | 395: 1 | 1259: 1 | 464: 1 | 501: 1 |
| Nurse Practitioners | 46 | 40 | 132 | 21 | 2,269 | 3,767 |
| Physician Assistants | 11 | 13 | 131 | 1 | 1,166 | 1,687 |
| Registered Nurses | 1,491 | 895 | 3,044 | 515 | 34,851 | 55,995 |
| Midwives | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 100 | 220 |
| Dentist | 34 | 46 | 200 | 10 | 2,491 | 3,558 |
| Emergency Medical | 430 | 381 | 574 | 171 | 8,390 | 16,615 |

Source: Bureau of Health Systems Development, Arizona Department of Health Services.



Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses

There are strengths and weaknesses in the health care of young children in the region. Many of the key informants interviewed for this report expressed concern for the health and well-being of the region's children. The majority of the weaknesses are systemic, thus, inherent in a larger system. Respondents continually cited lack of health insurance and the battles being fought in the legislature over Kids Care as real threats to health. Others cited our poor immunization rates and the relationship between poverty and health while others expressed concern over the diminishing number of physicians coming to Arizona. The recent Annie E. Casey 2012 Report rated Arizona as 46th out of 50 in child well-being. More than 11 % of children statewide are uninsured.

There are numerous weaknesses in the system of care for children including the increased risk of obesity and diabetes in young children, slipping immunization rates in infants and toddlers, inadequate dental care, especially for children from poor or diverse backgrounds and more potential cuts to services for families.

Bright spots in the health overview includes the slight reduction in uninsured rates over the past decade for children. Another highlight is the decrease in births to teens. This singular fact gives pause for reflection on what contributed to the drop and is this a strategy that can be used to address other health issues. Other highlights come from the SLHI Health Survey that indicate, given a bad economy, most families are not delaying medical care and medicine for their children.



SUPPORTING FAMILIES

Overview

Southwest Institute conducted a review of the literature including the National Early Literacy Panel Report (NELP, 2008), What Works Clearing House, Institute for Educational Sciences, Child Trends, current peer-reviewed early childhood journals, and National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) to determine best practices in early childhood and family support. These data help identify the needs and effective supports for families.

Kindergarten Success

Exhibit 4-1

Pre-Requisites of Kindergarten Academic Success

| SKILL | SCIENTIFICALLY BASED PRE-READING SKILLS (NELP, 2008) |
|------------------------------|---|
| | Research Base |
| Alphabet knowledge | Knowledge of the names and sounds associated printed letters is a strong predictor of reading success (NELP, 2008). Alphabet knowledge is a prerequisite for developing phonics as preschoolers use letter names to access letter sounds and word pronunciations (Treiman & Rodriguez, 1999). Alphabet knowledge can be increased via direct, systematic “code focused” instruction (NELP, 2008). |
| Phonological awareness (PA) | PA is the ability to detect, analyze, and manipulate the sounds of spoken language. Decades of convergent research have established that is a critical precursor and predictor of reading achievement (Carnine, Silbert, Kame'enui, & Tarver, 2004; NELP, 2008). PA development is strengthened by recitations and playing with sound units and explicit, code-focused: instruction is also required (NELP, 2008; National Reading Panel, 2000; Snow et al., 1998). |
| Rapid Automatic Naming (RAN) | RAN is hypothesized to be related to early reading acquisition and dyslexia (Dencla & Rudel, 1976), Much interest in the relationship between processing speed and phonological awareness has arisen from neuroscience and indicates that RAN is highly predictive of early reading (Wolf & Bowers, 1999); however, later relationships and remediation strategies remain unclear (Meyer, Wood, Hart, & Felton, 1998) |
| Writing/Writing name | Writing manuscript letters is an important part of learning letter names and preventing later writing disabilities in young children (Schlagal, 2007). Writing letters using explicit instruction, guided practice, dictation, shared and interactive writing (Stachoviak, 1996; McCarrier, Fountas, & Pinnell, 2000). |
| Phonological memory | The phonological component of short-term memory is closely associated with the acquisition of language during childhood (Baddeley, 1986). Adequate temporary storage of the phonological structure of new words is an important prerequisite for fast learning of the sound structure of the language studies of normal children and children with developmental language disorders (Baddeley, Gathercole, & Papagno, 1998). |
| Print awareness | Print knowledge of purposes and conventions of print is also a predictor of later reading achievement (Snow et al., 1998; Westberg, Lonigan, & Molfese, 2006). Interactive storybook reading and shared writing are effective strategy for promoting this skill (McGee, 2007; NELP, 2008; Snow et al., 1998). |
| Oral language | Research has shown that oral vocabulary is a strong predictor of elementary-grade reading comprehension (Dickinson & Tabors, 2001) and that strength of this relationship increases progressively from grade 1 to grade 7 (Snow, 2002). Other aspects of young children’s oral language, including listening comprehension and grammar, also have important roles in later literacy achievement (NELP, 2008). Language-enhancement programs have been shown to promote early literacy development (NELP, 2008). |

Source: Report of the National Early Literacy Panel, 2008.



A report of the National Early Literacy Panel (NELP, 2008) and the Institute for the Educational Science will be examined to better provide the necessary skills young children need to be successful. In addition, SWI has queried public schools on how they plan to align preschool and Head Start with the numerical identification systems to determine kindergarten readiness.

Established family supports across the Northwest Maricopa Region include WIC programs (for families meeting eligibility requirements), state services such as TANF (for families meeting income eligibility); emergency social service for those families who have had contacts with social services including domestic violence; Child Protective Service or use community resources; and community events and programs funded by First Things First. Additional data have been used to help determine social services rendered by state agencies to identify welfare dependency including compilations of trainings, events, and referrals to First Things First and family support as well as lists of First Things First funded programs by priority and numbers of families served from FTF reports.

Early Learning Literacy Program

A set of four questions was included in the early childhood education centers survey for the Northwest Maricopa Region. These questions address curriculum, types of activities, frequency of activities and duration of activities in the centers, as well as the average number of books per classroom.

The number of books in pre-K classrooms is often considered a benchmark of quality and as a component of print rich environments, a predictor of future early literacy (Neuman & Roskos, 2007). The minimum number of books generally considered adequate is 5-7 per child in classrooms for children ages 3-5 years. ECERS (2005) recommends that a minimum of 30 books be available at any given time. Shown below are the average numbers of books per classroom for the surveyed early childhood education centers. The centers have an average of 58 books per classroom, with some of the centers reporting as few as 10 books per class while some others reported having 300 books per class. To be more precise, 50% of the centers reported having more than 30 books per class while the remaining 50% have less than 30.

Thus, considering that the median number of toddlers enrolled in these centers is 12 (see appendix D-40), classrooms appear to have adequate book resources.

Exhibit 4-2

Average Books per Class

| STATISTIC | BOOKS PER CLASS |
|-----------|-----------------|
| | Number of Books |
| Mean | 58.4 |
| Median | 30 |
| Minimum | 10 |
| Maximum | 300 |

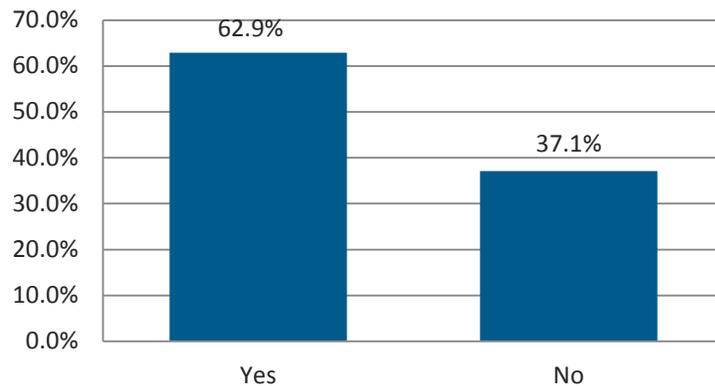
Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit 4-2 indicates that the average number of books per classroom surveyed was 58, with a median of 30 books meaning that half of the classrooms had more than 30 books. The range of books was wide from 10 to 300 books.

Exhibit 4-3

Core Curriculum Use

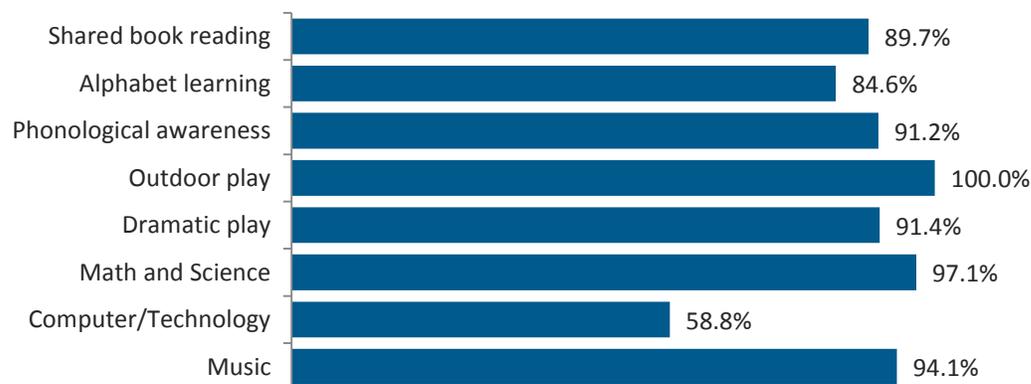


Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

As preschool programs move toward more rigorous preparation for children's success in the Arizona's Common Core Standards, many experts are aligning instructional practices to these standards. One way that programs such as Head Start have embraced is the adoption of evidence-based curricula. Many curricula with varying degrees of alignment are available. Programs were queried on the presence of curriculum. The type of curriculum, scope of skills, and fidelity to implementation were not assessed. However, 63% of classrooms reported using a curriculum. This may be promising and contribute to a baseline of understanding of the nature of early childhood education practices in the region.

Exhibit 4-4

Activities Provided by Centers



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Of special interest is the high percent and wide variety of activities that providers report delivering within a week. This may be an artifact of teacher participation in First Things First-AZ funded Quality First and Community-Based Training. The relatively low incidence of technology and computer activity may be due to associated costs, availability, or concerns over the developmental appropriateness of technological applications for young children.

Homelessness

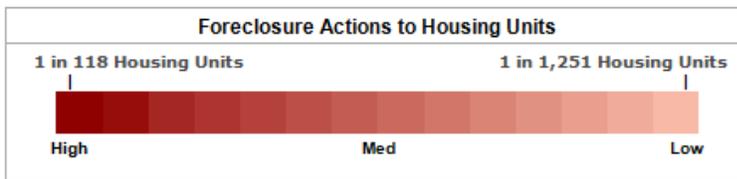
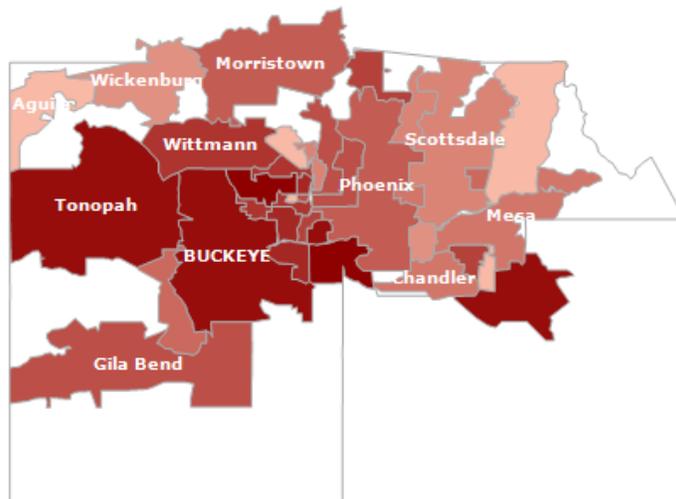
Homelessness has many faces. The typical image of homelessness is that of disheveled males in urban centers. However, the true picture is different and includes men, women, and children. In 2007, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development issued its annual report to Congress, which reported 643,067 sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons nationwide. Additionally, about 1.56 million people used an emergency shelter or a transitional housing program during the 12-month period between October 1, 2008 and September 30, 2009, suggesting that approximately 1 in every 200 persons used the shelter system at some point in the period reported. The causes of homelessness include untreated mental illness and disability; substance abuse that drains economic and social resources; domestic violence that forces women and children to flee unsafe homes; natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes; and unexpected life events such as loss of employment, death of a significant other, unexpected illness and loss of income. Concomitant with homelessness are detrimental effects to health and educational services. Homeless students are 1.5 times more likely to perform under grade level in reading and spelling, and 2.5 times as likely to perform under grade level in math (Duffield & Lovell, 2008). Local programs for homeless families are provided by a number of social service agencies and municipal agencies. The majority are located in the urban core of Phoenix. However, as transportation is typically a barrier for homeless families, services are available in the Northwest Maricopa Region at Christine's House in Glendale, Oasis of Christian Love in Surprise, Catholic Charities in Peoria, Catholic Social Services, El Mirage, Saint Mary's Westside Food Bank, Glendale, and Catholic Center in Surprise. In addition, Maricopa County has an array of services for homeless families that includes the Health Care of the Homeless Outreach Team that links homeless persons to community-based health, education, mental health, legal, and social service.

Since the start of the current recession, Arizona has ranked at the top of the list of states most affected by the housing crisis and foreclosures. Foreclosure rates increased from 2007 to their peak in 2010 (Fannie Mae, Freddie MAC, FHA, OCC, 2012). In July of 2012, one in every 346 homes received a foreclosure notice, resulting in a total of 36,685 foreclosures in Maricopa County by that date. As a result of increased foreclosure rates in the western suburbs of Phoenix, many communities were decimated as homeowners left (http://www.ehow.com/info_7803734_arizona-foreclosure-information.html retrieved July 21, 2012). As a result, many families are at increased risk of homelessness. In 2009, the National Coalition for the Homeless spearheaded a survey of organizations providing services to the homeless. The results indicated that approximately 10% of persons served by 178 non-profit organizations became homeless through home foreclosure. The majority reported residing with family or friends. Additionally, foreclosure of rental properties presents a significant issue for families on marginal incomes that traditionally rent and spend 50% or greater of their income on housing. Forty percent of families facing foreclosure are evicted from rental properties.



Exhibit 4-5

July 12, 2012 Foreclosure Rate 'Heat' Map



Source: <http://www.realtytrac.com/trendcenter/az/maricopa-county-trend.html>. Retrieved on July 30 2012.

¹ Refers to the intensity of color indicating higher foreclosure rates.

Exhibit 4-6

Maricopa Homeless

| HOMELESS | MARICOPA HOMELESS (07/01/2010 – 06/30/2011) | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|
| | Count | Percent |
| Individuals | | |
| Adults | 7,720 | 53.3% |
| Children | 194 | 1.3% |
| Refused/Unknown | 25 | 0.2% |
| Families | | |
| Adults | 2,874 | 19.9% |
| Children | 3,577 | 24.7% |
| Refused/Unknown | 79 | 0.5% |
| Total | 14,456 | 100% |

Source: Homelessness in Arizona, 2011 Annual Report. Department of Economic Security.



Clearly, the incidence of homelessness in Maricopa, especially as reported for women and children are of concern. The detriments of the problem related to school performance have been previously described. However, the global impact of homelessness on children is well documented and includes increased low birth weight and greater risk for infant death (Hart-Shegos, 1999); toddlers are at risk for chronic and acute health problems associated with lack of immunization, exposure to adverse environmental factors, which lead to developmental delays; and preschoolers are more likely to develop serious development delays and emotional problems that have long-term consequences. Additionally, homeless preschoolers receive far fewer developmental services than their non-homeless peers. Compounding the known issues of homelessness are stressful events including violence, constant change, and severe emotional distress (Hart-Shegos, 1999).

Assets in the region include the staff at school districts. As a result of the McKinney-Vento Plan (2008), each local education agency must have a designated staff person prepared to address problems and barriers encountered by homeless children and families. School districts across the region partner with the Arizona Department of Education and the Maricopa County Health Department to attempt to meet the needs of families.

Exhibit 4-7

Maricopa Homeless by Age

| AGE | MARICOPA HOMELESS AGE | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent |
| 0-5 | 1,621 | 11.2% |
| 6-8 | 670 | 4.6% |
| 9-12 | 717 | 5.0% |
| 13-15 | 462 | 3.2% |
| 16-17 | 301 | 2.1% |
| 18-24 | 1,490 | 10.3% |
| 25-34 | 2,256 | 15.6% |
| 35-44 | 2,372 | 16.4% |
| 45-61 | 4,040 | 27.9% |
| 62+ | 423 | 2.9% |
| Refused/Unknown | 104 | 0.7% |

Source: Homelessness in Arizona, 2011 Annual Report. Department of Economic Security.

A large number of children under 5 are reported to be homeless in the County. However, these numbers are not disaggregated at the regional level.



Exhibit 4-8Maricopa Homeless by Gender and Ethnicity

| CHARACTERISTIC | MARICOPA HOMELESS GENDER/ETHNICITY | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent |
| Gender | | |
| Female | 6,605 | 45.7% |
| Male | 7,767 | 53.7% |
| Refused/Unknown | 84 | 0.6% |
| Transgender | 83 | 0.6% |
| Ethnicity | | |
| Hispanic/Latino | 3,234 | 22.5% |
| Non-Hispanic/Latino | 11,119 | 77.5% |

Source: Homelessness in Arizona, 2011 Annual Report. Department of Economic Security.

Exhibit 4-9Primary Reason for Homelessness

| REASON | HOMELESSNESS PRIMARY REASONS | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| | Count | Percent |
| Domestic Violence | 827 | 5.7% |
| Evicted | 1,767 | 12.2% |
| Lack of Financial Resources | 2,196 | 15.2% |
| Loss of Job | 2,045 | 14.1% |
| Overcrowding or Family Dispute | 1,182 | 8.2% |
| Release from Jail or Prison | 501 | 3.5% |
| Substance Abuse | 746 | 5.2% |
| Don't know | 1,617 | 11.2% |
| Unknown | 811 | 5.6% |

Source: Homelessness in Arizona, 2011 Annual Report. Department of Economic Security.

Exhibit 4-9 illustrates the significant impact of economic factors such as lack of income and job loss on homelessness in Arizona. In 2009, the City of Glendale was awarded funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for "Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing." The priorities included 1) individuals and families currently in housing but at risk of becoming homeless and in need of temporary rent or utility assistance to prevent them from becoming homeless or assistance to move to another unit (prevention), and 2) individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness (residing in emergency or transition shelters or on the street) and in need of temporary assistance to obtain and retain housing.



Exhibit 4-10Arizona 4-Year Point in Time Street and Shelter Count

| REASON | ARIZONA HOMELESS PER YEAR | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | 2011 ¹ | 2010 ² | 2009 | 2008 ³ |
| Single Adults | 7,768 | 10,473 | 11,364 | 9,916 |
| Veterans | 2,031 | 1,176 | 1,107 | 929 |
| Families | 5,214 | 6,084 | 6,070 | 5,527 |
| Youth | 117 | 427 | 387 | 156 |
| Total | 15,148 | 18,159 | 18,928 | 16,528 |

Source: Homelessness in Arizona, 2011 Annual Report. Department of Economic Security.

¹ 2011 Balance of state numbers were under reported. ² 2010 Balance of street count utilized 2009 numbers as a count is only conducted every two years. ³ Balance of street count utilized 2007 numbers as a count is only conducted every two years.

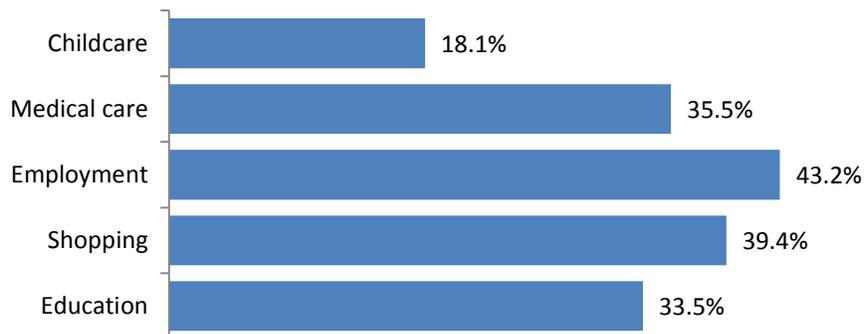
Transportation

Transportation is a critical component of the ability of people to maintain independence. It is the means by which people can access goods and services. While most (89%) of the survey respondents have private vehicles, 11% rely on public transportation. When questioned about the latter, 58% of respondents reported having access to public transportation, whereas 30% reported lacking access. It is also worth noting that 18% of the respondents agreed that public transportation's current hours of operation do not meet their needs.

In general, northwest Maricopa survey respondents do not travel great distances a daily basis. A small portion (3%) report traveling more than 15 miles in order to reach their closest food supplier; a similar portion (4%) reported traveling more than 30 miles to visit their child's health care provider, while the majority, 61%, travel 10 miles or less their physician. However, when questioned about traveling outside their community to seek medical care, 25% doing so. Almost half (48.3%) reported making such trips at least once during the previous 6 months; whereas 12.6% have made this trip five times or more in the same time period.

Families' transportation has also been affected by economic changes in the state and country. According to the survey data 35% of the respondents recognized missing an appointment or failing to attend an event or school within the last 6 months due to the cost of gas. Also noteworthy is that respondents report that their choice of employment and medical care has been impacted by transportation. Forty-three percent identified choice of employment as affected by transportation and 35% report that medical care has been impacted. Almost 40% of survey respondents report that choices of shopping venues have been predicated by transportation barriers.



Exhibit 4-11Choice of Services Affected by Transportation.

Source: Northwest Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children

Emergency Contacts

Having a support network can provide parents and/or families the comfort of knowing that their friends or relatives are there for them. Studies have shown that such support is beneficial to health while facing stressful events (Gore 1978; Thoits, 1995). With the intent of having a better understanding of the support network that families have in the Northwest Maricopa Region, participants were asked if they have three persons to contact in case of an emergency, the overwhelming majority of the survey respondents (92.7%) indicated having at least three persons to contact in an emergency; of those, 74.5% recognized their children as being able to name these persons, while 25.5% acknowledge their children as not being able to name the persons to contact in case of emergencies.

Exhibit 4-12Northwest Family Survey – Support Network

| AREA | FAMILY SUPPORT (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|--------------------------------|------|
| | 3 Persons to Contact If There Is an Emergency | | Can Children Name These People | |
| | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 82.1 | 17.9 | 63.0 | 37.0 |
| Glendale | 93.3 | 6.7 | 77.1 | 22.9 |
| Peoria | 94.3 | 5.7 | 78.4 | 21.6 |
| Surprise | 90.7 | 9.3 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| Wickenburg | 97.1 | 2.9 | 88.2 | 11.8 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 92.7 | 7.3 | 74.5 | 25.5 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Families were also questioned about their awareness of other types of support networks. More specifically, they were questioned about their familiarity with First Things First. Sixty-three percent of families were not familiar with the concept and mission of First Things First, while 36.6% of the families report having familiarity with the First Things First mission.

Exhibit 4-13

Family Survey – Family Familiarity with First Things First

| AREA | FAMILIAR WITH FTF (PERCENT) | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 48.0 | 52.0 |
| Glendale | 21.5 | 78.5 |
| Peoria | 48.1 | 51.9 |
| Surprise | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Wickenburg | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 36.6 | 63.4 |

Source: Northwest Maricopa Family Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Community Resources and System Coordination

Analysis on Key Informant Survey of Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Councils

First Things First seeks to improve the community resources and services that are available and accessible to families with children ages five and younger.

A key informant survey on issues related to resources was recently conducted. Eleven participants from the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council were invited and three responded. Additionally seven experts from the community were added to the interview panel including two educational administrators, two medical experts, a parent, and two child care administrators. The survey was administered by phone, face-to-face and through email between February and July 2012. Respondents were identified by their self-reported area of expertise or their designated area of expertise on the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council. The survey assessed the experts' views of communication among community leaders, coordination with providers and families, quality of teacher training, childcare centers, family support groups, health and dental care, and community involvement. The survey findings provided baseline information about the experts' perceptions of the resources currently available to families and their young children in region and describe informants' knowledge about community resources and services.

Findings:

The key informants believe that the people in region/community **can make positive changes for young children birth through five years of age and their families**. However, the participants believe the families in the community **are not well informed of the needs** of young children and families. Participants were asked to rate a series of social issues on a scale of importance; thus, identifying the greatest concerns across the region.



Based on their responses, *crime, discrimination, poverty, school performance, child nutrition, and parental unemployment* were rated as very serious issues; followed by *access to health care, childcare safety, domestic violence, cost of childcare, drug/alcohol abuse, smoking, taxes and levies, responsiveness of public officials, literacy rates, and housing conditions* as serious but not critical issues. Of little concern to the participants was *child abuse or neglect, elder abuse or neglect, law enforcement protection, neighbors not caring about each other, personal safety, transportation, environmental health issue, and traffic control/accidents*.

When rethinking the answer, one participant also raised a concern of the lack of funding for families and poor public transportation, i.e., accessibility and cost. He also identified the lack of leadership and coordination among services groups.

When queried on the quality of preschool service, a self-reported education expert responded that regional preschools are somewhat effective, culturally competent, family centered, and affordable. When queried about the quality of private preschools, the expert rated these programs slightly higher and more effective, but less accessible and affordable.

When three experts were queried on the quality of health care in the region, the respondents rated overall care for children as slightly less than satisfactory, as it is not culturally competent nor is it affordable for many families. Lack of health insurance was cited as a major barrier. Furthermore, they felt that health care information and resources need to be more accessible to better serve children and their families.

When the same respondents were queried about the access, affordability, and quality of dental care they gave an overall rating of slightly unsatisfactory based on lack of access, cost, and wait time. Examination of the programs funded by the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council indicates that the Council has consistently funded numerous projects since 2010 directed toward low-income families as well as health and increased dental care for young children.

Interestingly, when queried about behavioral health supports respondents rated the service favorably on the basis of effectiveness, family-centeredness, cultural competence, accessibility, and affordability in the region.

Participants were asked to identify the three top assets in the region, to which they responded *school districts, childcare centers, and faith-based groups*. When asked for a rationale, one answered that these are places where large groups of individuals come together and families can obtain resources and support. Furthermore, they identified that it is crucial for the community to help support the health, childcare and education of young children.

There are also barriers facing the community that have impacted early childcare and education. When asked about impediments to service, participants identified *cost of service and lack of information* about available services as the most significant barriers for families; followed by *eligibility restrictions, perceptions of excessive costs, and reluctance to go 'outside the family' for help*. Lacks of *transportation, inconvenient locations, and inconvenient hours or days* were also identified. These answers corresponded to those provided by families on the Family Survey.

Regarding the quality of teacher training in Arizona, three educators responded. All agreed that university and community college teacher preparation in early childhood is generally satisfactory. Community and agency based training of professionals and high school preparation for early childhood careers was



generally rated as needing improvement, while state agency training for early childhood providers was rated as poor. The informants did, however, credit the state and community agencies for attempting to improve the system.

The final expert informant rated the biggest problem as lack of *parenting skills*. Results from this survey make it clear that the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council remains focused on outreach programs for low-income families and children 0-5 years of age, including health and dental care.

All agreed that a better childcare quality assurance measure was needed. One respondent stated, “Directors need to be more involved and need to monitor staff during the day, not just ratios.” Another informant answered that cost of care remains a critical and stated, “a new model needs to be looked at, who funds it and how do you find it.”

While informants understand the importance of community involvement, they believe more can be done to bring support to the children and their families in the northwest Maricopa region. They provided the following recommendations:

- Targeted outreach programs for families in which parents are low income or unemployed;
- Monthly community meetings on crime prevention and other issues directly related to families and children;
- Tips and resources on how parents can get involved in their communities;
- Clear and specific information on the importance of early childhood development with specific tools and developmental guidance;
- Quarterly professional development training for teachers’ addressing teaching tools to improve students’ academic growth and increased parent involvement;
- Clear information for parents on what services and support groups are available and the eligibility requirements for accessing these services and groups; and
- Coordinate and partner with surrounding agencies to increase service and program coordination including:
 - Parent communication
 - Collection of information (data) related to the severity of family needs and the services provided
 - Available resources and services by community and by agency
 - Family support groups by type and characteristics of attendees
 - State funding

These recommendations are made to help support the foundation of the northwest Maricopa region’s infrastructure and ensure continuous growth within the community for the families and children.

Budget Impact

Arizona is one of the states that have experienced painful budget cuts for several years. In the last three years, Arizona’s General Fund obligation to programs, which make childcare more affordable for low-income families had dropped nearly 72% from a high of \$84.5 million in FY 2008 to a low of \$23.8 million in FY 2011 (Richardson, 2011). Arizona placed children eligible for subsidized childcare on waiting lists (Goodman, 2010). According to the Morrison Institute for Public Policy at Arizona State University, the budget cuts hit the working and lower-middle class especially hard by reducing medical, childcare assistance, cash, and other aid (Richardson, 2011).



The FY 2012 budget that Governor Jan Brewer signed into law removes General Fund appropriation for the Department of Economic Security Child Care Administration (Hager, 2011). This means low-income families who are currently receiving state assistance to pay for childcare might not receive it beginning July 1, 2012 (Hager, 2011). If these low-income families do not receive state assistance to pay for childcare, they would incur a huge financial burden and their children would not receive basic education and services. In many low-income working families, childcare is one of the largest expenditures after housing (Goodman, 2010). For example, among families with working mothers and incomes below the poverty line (\$18,310 for a family of three) childcare absorbs nearly a third of the total household budget according to census data (Goodman, 2010). The elimination of state funding for childcare assistance programs may also cause millions of matching federal dollars to be at risk (Hager, 2011).

The Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council has Funded Programs

- Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals (Rio Salado College) serving 855 professionals;
- Community-based Literacy (Southwest Institute for Families and Children) serving 1,951 adults;
- Family Resource Centers (Adelantado Healthcare, Benevilla, Glendale Elementary School District, and Pendergast Elementary School District) serving over 25,000 families;
- Injury Prevention (Valley of the Sun United Way) serving over 282 adults;
- Mental Health Consultation (Southwest Human Development) serving 8 center-based providers affecting 480 children;
- Oral Health (Maricopa County) serving 3,152 adults and 3,575 children;
- Parent Education Community-based Training (Phoenix Children's Hospital) serving 4,812 adults;
- Parent Education Community-based Training (Southwest Institute for Families and Children) serving 1900 adults;
- Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships (Arizona Department of Education) funding 374 children;
- Quality First serving 42 center-based providers and 7 home-based providers;
- Quality First Child Care Scholarships providing scholarships for over 225 children in center-and home-based programs;
- Recruitment – Stipends/Loan Forgiveness (Arizona Department of Health Services) funding one therapist;
- Recruitment into Field (Peoria Unified School District) recruited 1091 high school students into the field with 680 choosing early childhood as a career plan/pathway and 674 high school students volunteering in the field; and
- Scholarships TEACH – Non-Quality First; Scholarships TEACH –Regional; and SNACK – Obesity Prevention/Injury Prevention serving 1,810 adults and 1,549 children.

Trends can be established based on data from these programs.

Alignment with Recommendations from the First Things First Early Childhood Research and Evaluation National Advisory Panel

The First Things First Early Childhood Research and Evaluation National Advisory Panel (Panel) was constituted and convened to provide recommendations to the First Things First Board on developing a comprehensive statewide and regional research and evaluation framework. Twelve nationally recognized experts in early childhood met three times in the winter and spring of 2012. Panel members' expertise included evaluation, research design and methodology; Native American early education; place-based



system's level evaluation; school readiness; state prekindergarten evaluation special needs and health. The outcomes of their deliberations yielded a series of recommendations for Infrastructure building and a second series of recommendations around a series of short- and longer-term evaluation studies.

The following is a snapshot of how the Northwest Maricopa Region of First Things First- Arizona funded initiatives and collected information aligned with the National Panel's Infrastructure recommendations. Noteworthy is that the majority of data that inform these recommendations are service units targeted, contracted and delivered.

Recommendation IN-1: Create a strong focus on program implementation.

Since its early funding plans in 2008, the Northwest Maricopa Partnership Regional Council recognized a dearth of care and education programs for families; thus, prioritized needs that they would address across the next three years. These needs included limited access to affordable quality care and education; limited access to adequate health and dental services, screenings, and follow-up services; lack of highly skilled child development and health care workers; limited access to family support, education, and resources; and lack of coordination among state, federal, and local organizations to improve coordination and integration of regional services and programs for families and children.

The Northwest Maricopa Partnership Regional Council established 14 goals and respective measures reflective of these needs. Responsive to these goals are a series of seven strategies with associated funding plans across a three-year cycle.

Based on the *State Fiscal Year (SFY) Funding Plan and Summary of Progress and Challenges (SFY12)*, it appears that the Northwest Maricopa Partnership Regional Council is creating and maintaining a strong focus on its program implementation. As evidenced by the following:

- Services are in place for Oral Health screening and varnish services for 4400 children and 250 pregnant women;
- 190 smoke detectors were distributed to low income families;
- 40 pool fences were distributed to low income families;
- 708 car seats and education were provided;
- 290 families received car safety training;
- 306 parents had car seat inspection;
- 139 care providers received obesity prevention curriculum;
- 57 early care and education professionals received mentoring;
- 511 early care professionals participated in 78 Community-based Professional Development trainings;
- In 2010, 112 college credits were awarded to 24 professionals. The number of professionals was increased to 55 in 2011;
- 5368 high school students were provided exposure to the field of child care and early education as well as exposure to the mission and vision of First Things First;
- 720 families received community-based training; as a result service units were increased in SFY 2011;
- 2365 families have had contact with First Things First funded Family Resource Centers;
- 1951 families attended community-based literacy programs and received high quality children's literature and evidence-based strategies for parent-child reading; and



- Home visitation programs are underway

Recommendation IN-2: Ensure that data analysis and evaluation approaches are meaningful for Regional Partnership Councils and meet their needs for strategic planning and program improvement.

A review of the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council's reports and funding plans illustrates a clear understanding of the importance of meaningful evaluation. New funding priorities appear to be based on data, current needs and assets, and in response to established indicators.

Recommendation IN-3: Work with Tribal Governments to ensure that they all are full participants in the process of planning, designing, and conducting data collection and evaluation studies, and in interpreting and using evaluation results for continuous improvement.

The Northwest Maricopa Region is not home to any indigenous American Indian Communities; however, there are American Indians residing in the region. It is unknown the extent to which these individuals and families are participating in First Things First programs. American Indians were represented in the families that participated in the Family Survey previously reported.

Recommendation IN-4: Create a comprehensive, longitudinal, integrated database that will enable First Things First to systematically track key data on services provided, children and families, and progress on the 10 School Readiness Indicators at the state and regional levels.

The northwest Maricopa County region contributes to a large corpus of longitudinal data collected by First Things First- Arizona. It is unknown the extent to which these data track efficacy of programs; however, contracted programs report progress toward service units on a quarterly basis as well as other indices of progress identified by the awarding council.

Recommendation IN-5: Focus on using program data and evaluation results for continuous program improvement at all organizational levels.

The Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council revised its Request For Grant Application (RFGA) process in 2010 to more clearly define its objectives for funded programs. Since that time, there appears to be a well-defined alignment between the target service units contracted and delivered. These data have been used to inform Regional Partnership Council decisions on funding allocation, program selection, and general amounts of service delivered. However, the extent to which program data is used to drive program 'improvement' is not clear.

Recommendation IN-6: Collaborate with the State Board of Education and the Arizona Department of Education to select or create a kindergarten developmental inventory that will annually assess the school readiness and development of entering kindergartners across the state in the five readiness domains identified by the National Education Goals Panel.

On a state level, progress toward three sets of guidelines and measures is underway. 1) As a result of a Race to the Top K-12 award, Early Learning Standards/Guidelines for infants and toddlers is in the design process. 2) In preparation for the implementation of Arizona's version of the Common Core Standards, the Arizona Early Learning Standards will undergo revision starting in October 2012. 3) The development of the Arizona Kindergarten Developmental Inventory is entering its exploratory phase.



Recommendation IN-7: Establish the groundwork for appropriate review and oversight of evaluation plans.

At a regional level, the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council has used program compliance data including target service units to inform decisions on change of funding as well as information from the bi-annual Needs and Assets Reports. Documentation of this process is found in the Regional Funding Plan SFY 2012, Section IIC.

Recommendation IN-8: Continue to use, as appropriate, data collected by the Tri-University Consortium.

It is unclear the extent to which the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council uses data collected by the Tri-University Consortium or the impact it may have on the decisions of the Council.

A. Recommendations for Learning About Strategies in the Area of Access, Affordability, and Quality Related to Quality First

Recommendation EV-1: Conduct an implementation study or studies that will enable First Things First to answer questions about the fidelity of implementation, profiles and intensity of services received, relation of services received to Star level, the meaningfulness of Star levels and the cut scores used to calculate them, and improvements in Star levels over time; in addition, to study implementation of Family Friend and Neighbor care to answer questions about: implementation, services received, emerging models of practice, family utilization, and barriers to regulation.

The Panel recognizes that fidelity to implementation is a critical component that refers to the activities that put a program or intervention into place. The Panel identified seven questions related to the details about the extent to which and how well the critical elements of Quality First are implemented. These answers will assist Councils to make informed decisions about future work on this strategy.

Currently, the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council allocates considerable funding to Quality First and is or has the ability to collect Quality First implementation data on the funded components as well as profiles of the serviced received by providers. These and other data from the grantees including classroom observations and environmental ratings may help inform the Regional Council of improvements across time and these improvements in relationship to the Star level.

Recommendation EV-2: Conduct a study building on EV-1 along with child outcome data to identify how outcomes vary according to the Quality First Star levels of quality instruction received.

Currently, the region is not collecting data that would inform this recommendation. However, outcomes of this study would be beneficial to the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council when making decisions on the types of programs to fund for differing groups of children including second language learners, children with special needs, and children from various income levels.

B. Recommendations for Learning About First Things First's Home Visitation Strategy

Recommendation EV-3: Conduct an implementation study or studies of home visitation programs that will enable First Things First to answer questions about fidelity of implementation, providing services to hard-to-reach families, intensity of service, and alignment of services with family needs.



Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council has funded the Home Visitation Strategy to support isolated families through social support groups and networking activities; Family Resource Centers through parent education workshops, preschool family nights, parent and child lending libraries, purposeful playgroups, coffee talks, and information and referral services; and extensive Parent Education Community-Based Training through educational opportunities for grandparents and parenting teens, parent education classes, literacy nights, support groups, playgroups, social events, and information and referral services.

The Panel recommends answering a series of three questions related to Home Visitation including a) fidelity of implementation to the evidence-based model on which the program is modeled, b) the programs ability to reach the targeted families and hard-to-reach families; and c) the intensity and duration of each visit as it corresponds to the needs of individual children and families. These data are likely available from extant reports and can be readily organized in a usable report.

Furthermore, similar data from Family Resource Centers and Parent Education Community-Based Training are also available and could be readily organized.

Recommendation EV-4: Conduct a quasi-experimental study of home visitation programs that will enable First Things First to learn whether the degree of model implementation fidelity is associated with children's school readiness outcomes.

The Panel described using different models of sampling (lottery, randomized control) and analysis to determine differential effects of fidelity on school readiness outcomes. As the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership funds numerous models at the same time, it may be to advantageous further discuss the benefits of this type of analysis that could yield convincing and important data, which would inform not only the local Council but benefit First Things First-AZ's. As the Panel's recommendations are for future analyses, it may be opportune to consider the types of data that will be required, (e.g., checklists, duration and intensity of 'sessions' and specific family demographic information) when contracting with grantees.

C. Recommendation for Learning About First Things First's Family Resource Centers in the Context of Parent Education Community-Based Training and Home Visitation

Recommendation EV-5: Conduct a study or studies of the implementation of Family Resource Centers that will enable First Things First to address questions about consistency of standards of practice, intensity of services, providing service to hard-to-reach families, fidelity of practice, coordination among and between family service providers, alignment of services with family needs, and emerging models of practice.

As the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council provides funding to more than one provider of Family Resource Center service, data are likely available to answer the questions posed by the Panel related to content of services delivered, alignment with First Things First standards of practice, and the intensity of the service (length and frequency of visit); who is being served; and are services delivered aligned with the needs of families.

D. Recommendation for Learning About Parent Education Community-Based Training

Recommendation EV-6: Conduct a study or studies of Parent Education Community-Based Training that will enable First Things First to address questions about consistency of standards of practice, intensity of



services, providing service to hard-to-reach families, fidelity of practice, coordination among and between family service providers, alignment of services with family needs, and emerging models of practice.

The Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council has funded Parent Education Community-Based Training extensively and is continuing to do so. As such, the Council has significant data on the amount of service provided, the intensity of service, targeted families and models to serve hard to reach families. It is likely that data on usage, satisfaction, or increases in knowledge are available. The Council may choose to map these services as a way of examining the extent of coverage and satisfaction of training.

E. Recommendation for Learning About First Things First's Strategies in the Area of Health

Recommendation EV-7: Use the integrated database to obtain information on the types of services First Things First is providing across the regions in the four major health strategies (care coordination/medical home, oral health, nutrition/obesity/physical activity and mental health consultation) to learn about what services and combinations of services children and families are receiving.

Given that the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council contributes or will contribute data to the integrated database, the Council will be able to determine the types of supports described by the Panel. Furthermore, these data will provide a potential profile of families served and the breadth of services they require to become and stay stable and healthy.

Recommendation EV-8: Use the integrated database and other information as needed to answer questions related to care coordination/medical home regarding the extent to which these First Things First health services are connecting families with medical homes and increasing the coordination of care; the nature, intensity, and standards of practice of the care; whether care reaches the intended families, particularly hard-to-reach families, and whether models of practice are emerging.

As the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council already knows, hard-to-reach families remain hard to reach by virtue of logistics, lack of transportation, cultural traditions, or personal choice. As the Council will be contributing data to the integrated database, information on how best to reach these families, especially those in distant locals will be available.

F. Recommendation Related to Issues that Span Strategies or Are Not Strategy Specific

Recommendation EV-9: Obtain information on current approaches in language acquisition, professional development, and native language and culture preservation to establish the foundation for future evaluation studies.

This data may be of interest to the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council as it pertains to diverse language minorities within the region. There also may be cross-over data from those families considered hard-to-reach.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Northwest Maricopa Region is a vast and diverse series of individual communities, much like a broad patchwork quilt. Mirroring Arizona, these communities embrace independence and self-reliance, while fostering services and supports for those in need. Each community has evidence of thoughtful civic, fiscal, and geographic planning. Private and public partnerships have created spaces for leisure and recreation as well as schools. Volunteer groups such as the General Federated Women's Club have built systems where municipalities could not, as exemplified by the Morristown Volunteer Library. The Maricopa County Library District has a strong presence in the region with branches in Aguila, El Mirage, Fairway (Sun City), Hollyhock (Surprise), Northwest Regional (Surprise), and Sun City. These libraries offer programs such as children's story time, game nights, as well as opportunities to assist families in accessing services such as WIC, AHCCCS, and other social services as needed.

Assets abound in the communities; first and foremost, the schools across the region are strong and generally high performing. Higher education institutions have opened campuses to support growing numbers of students. Large regional health care corporations have built multi-service hospitals and clinics. Numerous childcare facilities continue to operate across the community. Maricopa County Head Start serves over 800 children in their nationally recognized Centers of Excellence. Faith-based communities of a wide variety serve the almost 700,000 people with spiritual and social supports.

Notwithstanding, there are issues facing families and children. However, it appears that the majority of problems is of a general nature and is reflective of similar problems of Maricopa County and the state. Navigating the system to find necessary supports for families is a challenge and many of the families completing the Northwest Maricopa Regional Family Survey were not aware of the programs and services available or how to access these services.

Families continue to be impacted by high costs of health care and insurance; high incidences of underinsurance and underinsurance; limited access to dental care, and shortages of specialty medical providers. Even as teen pregnancies drop statewide and nationally, disproportionate numbers of diverse youth continue to have babies. Furthermore, over half of all newborn deliveries in 2011 were paid for by public funds. Add to these systemic barriers to health care, deep legislative cuts to preschool education and childcare subsidies as well as lack of effective public transportation; and even resilient communities struggle to keep pace with the needs of young families.

Costs of childcare continue to climb frequently in tandem with families' increased needs for care; thus, creating systemic economic impact. Families also reported needing variable hours of care, particularly before and after school, evenings, and weekends. Another grave concern, over 46,000 children birth to five years reside in the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council catchment area with less than 2600 enrolled in public pre-K and Head Start. Currently, 23% of northwest Maricopa licensed childcare providers are enrolled in Quality First! with the capacity to serve 6,531 children. The question remains, how are the remainder of children being served and will they be ready to enter kindergarten on par with their peers enrolled in quality programs?

Communities differ on the numbers of families needing support and the type of resources needed. Some communities, such as those in the far northwest, have a greater incidence of hard-to-reach families in remote areas. Other communities such as Glendale have problems more akin to large urban communities



including pockets of poverty and increased unemployment. Additional communities such as El Mirage and Aguila have growing populations of English learners and have a younger median age.

For all these reasons, the regional First Things First-Arizona partnership with a statewide perspective is of benefit. This unique perspective of a local planning council coupled with a state agency provides 1) a deeper understanding of available evidence-based support services; 2) knowledge of emerging best practices; 3) recognition of the specific needs of communities or sub populations of families; and 4) the ability to direct targeted supports to these populations of families. However, it is unlikely that First Things First-Arizona and its Regional Councils will be able to meet all needs. Thus, the Northwest Maricopa Regional Partnership Council appears to be building strong alliances among partners that historically have worked in silos. They are generating substantive dialogue across communities on health, early childhood education, and creation of a high quality system of childcare.

As the population of youngsters exceeds 46,000 and appears to be growing, communities will continue to expand. Families are beginning to look toward First Things First as a barometer of quality childcare and evidence-based forward planning.



APPENDIX A

The SWIFT® Resource website, <http://swiftresource.com>, People's Information Guide, Arizona Community Action Association and other community-based directories were reviewed for the northwest Maricopa resources below.

Exhibit A-1

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Childcare Facilities

| LICENSED CHILDCARE FACILITIES | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Childcare | Address | City | Zip | Quality First | Capacity Level |
| City of Glendale - Desert Mirage | 8605 W Maryland | Glendale | 85305 | | |
| Community Preschool Partnership at Zuni Hills | 10857 West Williams Road | Peoria | 85373 | | |
| Copper Canyon Academy - Charter K-6 UE | 7785 W Peoria Ave | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Countryside Recreation Center | 15038 North Parkview Place | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Creative Castle Preschool and Kindergarten | 28570 N El Mirage Rd | Peoria | 85383 | | |
| Cross of Glory Preschool | 10111 W. Jomax Road | Peoria | 85383 | | |
| Desert Friends Learning Center | 15637 North Hollyhock Street | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Desert Heights Preschool West | 5821 West Beverly Lane | Glendale | 85306 | Yes | 185 |
| Desert Palms Elementary | 11441 N 55th Avenue | Glendale | 85304 | Yes | 125 |
| Digna M Pallas Child Care | 6019 West Shaw Butte Dr. | Glendale | 85304 | Yes | 10 |
| Drumoce Daycare | 7832 W. Vermont Drive | Glendale | 85303 | | |
| Dysart Early Childhood Education Center | 17999 West Surprise Loop South | Surprise | 85388 | | |
| First Presbyterian Church of Peoria | 10236 North 83rd Avenue | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Foothills Elementary | 15808 North 63rd Avenue | Glendale | 85306 | Yes | 56 |
| Frontier | 21258 North 81 st Avenue | Peoria | 85382 | Yes | 64 |
| Glendale Elementary School District- Desert Garden Community Ed Preschool | 7020 W Ocotillo Road | Glendale | 85303 | Yes | unknown |
| God's Precious Angels Preschool | 12249 North 121st Drive | El Mirage | 85335 | | |
| Grace 4 Kids | 12036 North 67Th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Great Beginnings Preschool | 7902 West Union Hills Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Grace 4 Kids | 12036 North 67Th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Great Beginnings Preschool | 7902 West Union Hills Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Great Explorers | 15637 North Hollyhock Street | Surprise | 85374 | Yes | 70 |
| H.K. Cummings Community Center - Sonoran Sky | 10150 West Missouri Avenue | Glendale | 85307 | | |



Exhibit A-1 (continued)

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Childcare Facilities

| LICENSED CHILDCARE FACILITIES | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Childcare | Address | City | Zip | Quality First | Capacity Level |
| Happy Valley School - Charter K-8 | 7140 W Happy Valley Road | Peoria | 85383 | | |
| Harvest Kids Church Preschool | 8340 W Southern Ave | Glendale | 85305 | | |
| Harvest Kids Church Preschool | 8340 W Northern Ave | Glendale | 85305 | | |
| Hassayampa Child Development Center | 148 Coconino Street | Wickenburg | 85390 | Yes | unknown |
| Helping Hands Child Care Provider | 5526 North 71st Avenue | Glendale | 85303 | | |
| Heritage - 3/4 Phonics Preschool | 13419 W Ocotillo Rd | Glendale | 85307 | | |
| Heritage Montessori School | 3501 West Wescott Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Hermosa Givings Childcare | 6723 North 61st Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | 10 |
| Hope Montessori School LLC | 5348 North 106th Avenue | Glendale | 85307 | | |
| Imagine Charter School at Rosefield - K-5 | 12050 N Bullard Ave | Surprise | 85379 | | |
| City of Glendale - Desert Mirage | 8605 W Maryland | Glendale | 85305 | | |
| Community Preschool Partnership at Zuni Hills | 10857 West Williams Road | Peoria | 85373 | | |
| Copper Canyon Academy - Charter K-6 UE | 7785 W Peoria Ave | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Countryside Recreation Center | 15038 North Parkview Place | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Creative Castle Preschool and Kindergarten | 28570 N El Mirage Rd | Peoria | 85383 | | |
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| Frontier | 21258 North 81 st Avenue | Peoria | 85382 | Yes | 64 |
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Exhibit A-1 (continued)

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Childcare Facilities

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| Grace 4 Kids | 12036 North 67th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Great Beginnings Preschool | 7902 West Union Hills Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Grace 4 Kids | 12036 North 67th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Great Beginnings Preschool | 7902 West Union Hills Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Great Explorers | 15637 North Hollyhock Street | Surprise | 85374 | Yes | 70 |
| H.K. Cummings Community Center - Sonoran Sky | 10150 West Missouri Avenue | Glendale | 85307 | | |
| H.K. Cummings Community Center - Sunset Ridge Elementary School | 8490 W Missouri | Glendale | 85305 | | |
| Happy Valley School - Charter K-8 | 7140 W Happy Valley Road | Peoria | 85383 | | |
| Harvest Kids Church Preschool | 8340 W Southern Ave | Glendale | 85305 | | |
| Harvest Kids Church Preschool | 8340 W Northern Ave | Glendale | 85305 | | |
| Hassayampa Child Development Center | 148 Coconino Street | Wickenburg | 85390 | Yes | unknown |
| Helping Hands Child Care Provider | 5526 North 71st Avenue | Glendale | 85303 | | |
| Heritage - 3/4 Phonics Preschool | 13419 W Ocotillo Rd | Glendale | 85307 | | |
| Heritage Montessori School | 3501 West Wescott Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Hermosa Givings Childcare | 6723 North 61st Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | 10 |
| Hope Montessori School LLC | 5348 North 106th Avenue | Glendale | 85307 | | |
| Imagine Charter School at Rosefield - K-5 | 12050 N Bullard Ave | Surprise | 85379 | | |
| Joy Christian Preschool | 21000 North 75th Avenue | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Joy Christian School | 21000 North 75th Avenue | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Jumpstart Childcare and Learning Center | 12482 West Greenway Road | Surprise | 85378 | Yes | 94 |
| Karousel Kids Childcare | 7831 North 51st Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | 71 |
| Keiki Korner | 5507 North 74th Drive | Glendale | 85303 | | |
| Kiddie Academy of North Phoenix, AZ | 4250 W Pinnacle Peak Road | Glendale | 85310 | | |
| Kiddie Kare #2 | 5140 West Camelback Rd. | Glendale | 85301 | | |
| Kids Land Child Care (GH) | 12434 W. Sharon Drive | El Mirage | 85335 | | |
| Kinder Kollege | 4312 W Northern Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | | |



Exhibit A-1 (continued)

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Childcare Facilities

| LICENSED CHILDCARE FACILITIES | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Childcare | Address | City | Zip | Quality First | Capacity Level |
| KinderCare | 10406 North 51st Avenue | Glendale | 85302 | Yes | 134 |
| KinderCare Learning Center | 3524 West Union Hills | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| KinderCare Learning Center, #14 | 20245 North 67th Avenue | Glendale | 85308 | Yes | 215 |
| KinderCare Learning Centers | 20565 North Fletcher Way | Peoria | 85382 | | |
| KinderCare Learning Centers | 15415 West Bell Road | Surprise | 85374 | Yes | 239 |
| KinderCare Learning Centers | 6835 West Peoria Avenue | Peoria | 85345 | Yes | 136 |
| Knowledge Universe | 20565 N Fletcher Way | Peoria | 85382 | Yes | 167 |
| Knowledge Universe | 3524 West Union Hills | Glendale | 85308 | Yes | 128 |
| La Hacienda Childcare Center | 14506 North Alto Street | El Mirage | 85335 | | |
| La Petite Academy | 20195 North 67th Avenue | Peoria | 85308 | Yes | 167 |
| Learning Works Preschool | 10726 North 96th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 | Yes | unknown |
| Lifeprint's Child Care | 9510 N. 75th Ave. | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Lil Lites Day Care | 14185 N 83rd Ave | Peoria | 85381 | | |
| Li'l Partners Childcare and Preschool | 11001 North 99th Avenue Ste. 126 | Glendale | 85345 | | |
| Linda's Child Care | 4902 West Wescott Drive | Peoria | 85308 | | |
| Little Learners | 10510 North 83rd Avenue | El Mirage | 85345 | | |
| Little Ones Learning Center | 11905 West Thunderbird Road | Peoria | 85335 | | |
| Little Scholars Academy | 6702 W Cholla St | Glendale | 85345 | Yes | 194 |
| Little Scholars Academy | 17220 North 43rd Avenue | Glendale | 85308 | Yes | unknown |
| Little Scholars Academy | 4330 West Missouri Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | 105 |
| Ludy's Day Care | 7028 West Cavalier Drive | Glendale | 85303 | | |
| Luz Mercedes Medina (GH) | 6203 N. 69th Drive | Glendale | 85303 | | |
| Margies Daycare | 7231 North 75th Drive | Glendale | 85303 | | |
| Marshall Ranch Elementary | 12995 N Marshall Ranch Dr. | Glendale | 85304 | Yes | 59 |
| Min Miu- All Nations Child Care | 5239 W Laurie Lane | Glendale | 85302 | Yes | unknown |
| Mini Skool Learning Center | 18820 North 83rd Avenue | Peoria | 85382 | | |
| Mini Skool Learning Center | 7629 West Thunderbird | Peoria | 85381 | | |
| Mommy's Little Daycare | 8490 West Jefferson Street | Peoria | 85345 | Yes | 5 |
| Montessori in my Home (GH) | 8914 W. Williams Road | Peoria | 85383 | | |
| Montessori Kingdom of Learning LLC | 13111 North 94th Drive | Peoria | 85381 | | |



Exhibit A-1 (continued)

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Childcare Facilities

| LICENSED CHILDCARE FACILITIES | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Childcare | Address | City | Zip | Quality First | Capacity Level |
| Montessori of Surprise LLC. | 18540 N. Parkview Place | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Moore Creative Learning Center | 5412 W Glendale Ave | Glendale | 85301 | | |
| Ms. Debra's Christian Child Care | 6781 W. Puget Ave. | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Mundo de Colores Child Care Group Home | 6934 West McClellan Road | Glendale | 85303 | | |
| Nadaburg Preschool | 21419 W Dove Valley Road | Wittmann | 85361 | Yes | unknown |
| Nana's Place Preschool and Childcare | 4910 West Northern Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | 59 |
| Our Lady of Perpetual Help School - Extended Day | 7521 N. 57th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | | |
| Our Lady of Perpetual Help School - Extended Day | 7521 N. 57th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | | |
| Paradise Education Center | 15533 West Paradise Lane | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Paradise Education Center - Charter K-12 | 15533 W Paradise Lane | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Paramount Academy - Charter K-8 | 11039 W Olive Ave | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Patty's Child Care | 13695 W Tara Lane | Surprise | 85374 | Yes | unknown |
| Peace Lutheran Preschool | 18265 North 89th Avenue | Peoria | 85382 | | |
| Peoria Ave Preschool | 8815 West Peoria Avenue, Suite 11 | Peoria | 85345 | Yes | 184 |
| Peoria Horizons Charter School - K-8 | 11820 N 81st Ave | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Phoenix Children's Academy Private Preschool # 221 | 7629 West Thunderbird Rd | Peoria | 85381 | Yes | 210 |
| Phoenix Children's Academy Private Preschool # 222 | 18820 North 83Rd Avenue | Peoria | 85382 | Yes | 220 |
| Phoenix Children's Academy Private Preschool # 226 | 15562 North Reems Road | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Pinnacle Pointe Academy - Charter K-4 UE | 6753 W Pinnacle Peak Road | Glendale | 85310 | | |
| Primrose School of Fletcher Heights | 8270 West Lake Pleasant Parkway | Peoria | 85382 | | |
| | | | | | |
| Radiant Kidz Zone | 15522 West Paradise Lane | Surprise | 85374 | Yes | 297 |
| Rancho Solano Private School | 3540 W. Union Hills | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Rancho Solano Private School | 7877 W Hillcrest Blvd. | Peoria | 85383 | | |
| Redwood Elementary Academy | 9150 North 75th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Redwood Elementary Academy - Charter K-8 | 9510 N 75th Ave | Peoria | 85345 | | |



Exhibit A-1 (continued)

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Childcare Facilities

| LICENSED CHILDCARE FACILITIES | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Childcare | Address | City | Zip | Quality First | Capacity Level |
| Rosefield Charter Elementary | 12050 N. Bullard | Surprise | 85379 | | |
| Rio Salado College Lifelong Learning Center | 12535 Smokey Drive | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Round the Clock 2 Childcare | 13943 W. Mauna Loa Drive | Surprise | 85379 | | |
| Skyline Junior High School - Charter K-8 | 17667 N 91st Ave | Peoria | 85382 | | |
| Spirit of Hope Montessori School LLC | 14403 North 75th Avenue | Peoria | 85381 | | |
| St. Louis the King Pre - Kindergarten and Extended Day | 4331 W Maryland | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | unknown |
| Starshine St. John's - Charter K-12 | 4102 W Union Hills Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Stellar Prep - Charter K-4 | 8632 W Northern Ave | Glendale | 85345 | | |
| Stepping Stones Preschool | 3951 West Happy Valley Road | Glendale | 85310 | | |
| Sun Rise Family Center | 21303 North 86th Drive | Peoria | 85382 | | |
| Sunbright Children Center | 4834 W. Glendale Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | 185 |
| Sunrise Montessori School | 8430 W Deer Valley Rd | Peoria | 85382 | | |
| Sunrise Preschool | 6702 West Cholla Street | Peoria | 85345 | | |
| Sunrise Preschool #124 | 5801 West Mohawk Lane | Glendale | 85308 | Yes | unknown |
| Sunrise Preschool #133 | 7642 West Cactus Road | Peoria | 85381 | Yes | 208 |
| Tender Times Preschool | 5435 West Myrtle Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | 36 |
| The A C E S - Soaring Eagles Program | 6815 West Cactus Road | Peoria | 85381 | | |
| Tots Unlimited #21 | 6736 West Camelback Road | Glendale | 85303 | Yes | 146 |
| Tots Unlimited #26 | 6390 N. 59th Ave. | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | 170 |
| Tots Unlimited #28 | 8311 W Glendale Ave | Glendale | 85305 | Yes | 197 |
| Tutor Time Child Care/Learning Center | 5550 West Bell Road | Glendale | 85308 | Yes | 254 |
| Tutor Time Child Care/Learning Center | 15438 West Bell Road | Surprise | 85374 | Yes | 301 |
| Tutor Time Childcare Learning Center | 8348 W Deer Valley Rd | Peoria | 85382 | Yes | 243 |
| Tutor Time Child Care/Learning Center | 10260 North 67th Avenue | Glendale | 85302 | Yes | 246 |
| Valley Child Care | 5041 West Union Hills Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Valley Child Care and Learning Center | 14085 North Dysart Road | El Mirage | 85335 | Yes | 67 |
| Valley Child Care and Learning Center, #1008 | 21468 North 75th Avenue | Glendale | 85308 | Yes | 265 |



Exhibit A-1 (continued)

Northwest Maricopa Licensed Childcare Facilities

| LICENSED CHILDCARE FACILITIES | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| Childcare | Address | City | Zip | Quality First | Capacity Level |
| Valley Child Care and Learning Centers | 16303 West Bell Road | Surprise | 85374 | Yes | 127 |
| Vaughn's Family Childcare | 7907 N 61st Ave | Glendale | 85301 | Yes | unknown |
| Villa Maria Montessori, LLC | 6017 W. Villa Maria Drive | Glendale | 85308 | | |
| Wee Rascals Preschool | 12938 W. Greenway Rd | Surprise | 85374 | Yes | unknown |
| Wickenburg Christian Academy | 260 West Yavapai Street | Wickenburg | 85390 | | |
| Wirtzie's Child Development Center | 16752 N Greasewood St | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Word of Life Lutheran Preschool | 17525 West Bell Road | Surprise | 85374 | | |
| Work of Heart Learning Center Peoria Church of the Nazarene | 7717 West Thunderbird Road | Peoria | 85381 | | |
| Youngtown Public Charter School - K-8 | 13226 N 113th Ave | Youngtown | 85363 | | |
| Zion's Daycare And Learning Center | 7643 West Acoma Drove | Peoria | 85381 | Yes | 19 |



Exhibit A-2Northwest Maricopa Elementary Schools (All schools located within zip code)

| ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| District | School | Address | City | Zip Code |
| Alhambra Elementary District | Barcelona Middle School | 6130 N 44th Ave | Glendale | 85301 |
| Alhambra Elementary District | Carol G Peck Elementary School | 5810 N. 49th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Arrowhead Elementary School | 7490 W. Union Hills | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Bellair Elementary School | 4701 W. Grovers Avenue | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Cooper Creek Elementary | 7071 W. Hillcrest Boulevard | Glendale | 85310 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Desert Sage Elementary | 4035 W. Alameda Road | Glendale | 85310 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Desert Sky Middle School | 5130 West Grovers Avenue | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Greenbrier Elementary School | 6150 W. Greenbrier Drive | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Highland Lakes School | 19000 N. 53rd Avenue | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Hillcrest Middle School | 22833 N 71st Ave | Glendale | 85310 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Las Brisas Elementary School | 5805 W. Alameda Road | Glendale | 85310 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Legend Springs Elementary | 21150 N. Arrowhead Loop Road | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Mirage Elementary School | 3910 W. Grovers | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Mountain Ridge High School | 22800 N. 67th Avenue | Glendale | 85310 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Mountain Shadows Elementary School | 19602 N. 45th Avenue | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Park Meadows Elementary School | 20012 N. 35th Avenue | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Sandra Day O'Connor High School | 25250 NB. 35th Avenue | Glendale | 85310 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Sierra Verde Elementary School | 7241 W. Rose Garden Lane | Glendale | 85308 |
| Deer Valley Unified District | Stetson Hills Elementary | 25475 N. Stetson Hills Loop | Glendale | 85310 |
| Deer Valley Unified School District | Terramar Elementary | 7000 W. Happy Valley Road | Peoria | 85383 |



Exhibit A-2

Northwest Maricopa Elementary Schools (All schools located within zip code)

| ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| District | District | District | District | District |
| Dysart Unified District | Ashton Ranch Elementary | 14898 W. Acoma Drive | Surprise | 85379 |
| Dysart Unified District | Canyon Ridge | 17359 W. Surprise Farms Loop North | Surprise | 85388 |
| Dysart Unified District | Cimmarron Springs Elementary | 17032 W. Surprise Farms Loop South | Surprise | 85388 |
| Dysart Unified District | Countryside Elementary | 15034 N. Parkview Place | Surprise | 85379 |
| Dysart Unified District | Desert Moon | 23251 North 166th Drive | Surprise | 85387 |
| Dysart Unified District | Dysart Elementary | 12950 W. Varney Drive | El Mirage | 85335 |
| Dysart Unified District | Dysart School | 15802 N. Parkview Place | Surprise | 85374 |
| Dysart Unified District | El Mirage School | 13500 N. El Mirage Road | El Mirage | 85335 |
| Dysart Unified District | Kingswood Elementary School | 15150 W. Mondell Road | Surprise | 85374 |
| Dysart Unified District | Luke School | 7300 North Dysart Road | Glendale | 85307 |
| Dysart Unified District | Marley Park Elementary | 15042 N. Sweetwater Road | Surprise | 85379 |
| Dysart Unified District | Mountain View | 18302 W. Burton Avenue | Waddell | 85355 |
| Dysart Unified District | Parkview Elementary | 16066 N. Parkview Place | Surprise | 85374 |
| Dysart Unified District | Rancho Gabriela | 15272 W. Gabriela Drive | Surprise | 85379 |
| Dysart Unified District | Riverview School | 12701 North Main | El Mirage | 85335 |
| Dysart Unified District | Sonoran Heights Elementary | 11405 N. Greer Ranch Parkway | Surprise | 85379 |
| Dysart Unified District | Sunset Hills Elementary | 17825 W. Sierra Montana Loop | Surprise | 85379 |
| Dysart Unified District | Surprise Elementary | 12907 W. Greenway Road | El Mirage | 85335 |
| Dysart Unified District | Thompson Ranch Elementary | 11800 W. Thompson Ranch Road | El Mirage | 85335 |
| Dysart Unified District | Valley Vista High School | 15550 N. Parkview Place | Surprise | 85374 |



Exhibit A-2

Northwest Maricopa Elementary Schools (All schools located within zip code)

| ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| District | District | District | District | District |
| Dysart Unified District | West Point Elementary | 13700 W. Greenway Road | Surprise | 85374 |
| Dysart Unified District | Western Peaks Elementary | 18063 W. Surprise Farms Loop South | Surprise | 85388 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Bicentennial North School | 7237 W Missouri Avenue | Glendale | 85303 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Bicentennial South School | 7240 West Colter | Glendale | 85303 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Challenger Middle School | 6905 W Maryland Ave | Glendale | 85303 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Coyote Ridge | 7677 W. Bethany Home Road | Glendale | 85303 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Desert Garden Elementary School | 7020 W. Ocotillo Road | Glendale | 85303 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Desert Spirit | 7355 W. Orangewood Avenue | Glendale | 85303 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Discovery School | 7910 W. Maryland Avenue | Glendale | 85303 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Don Mensendick School | 5535 N. 67th Ave. | Glendale | 85301 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Glendale American School | 8530 N 55th Avenue | Glendale | 85302 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Glendale Landmark Middle School | 5730 West Myrtle Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Glenn F Burton School | 4801 W. Maryland Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Harold W Smith School | 6534 N. 63rd Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Horizon School | 8520 N 47th Avenue | Glendale | 85302 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Isaac E Imes School | 6625 N. 56th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Melvin E Sine School | 4932 W. Myrtle Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Glendale Elementary District | Sunset Vista | 7775 W. Orangewood Avenue | Glendale | 85303 |
| Glendale Elementary District | William C Jack School | 6600 W. Missouri Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |



Exhibit A-2

Northwest Maricopa Elementary Schools (All schools located within zip code)

| ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------|
| District | District | District | District | District |
| Morristown Elementary District | Morristown Elementary School | P.O. Box 98 | Morristown | 85342 |
| Nadaburg Unified School District | Desert Oasis Elementary | 32919 Center Street | Surprise | 85387 |
| Nadaburg Unified School District | Nadaburg Elementary | 21419 W. Dove Valley Road | Wittmann | 85361 |
| Pendergast Elementary District | Desert Mirage Elementary | 8605 W. Maryland Avenue | Glendale | 85305 |
| Pendergast Elementary District | Sonoran Sky Elementary School | 10150 W. Missouri Avenue | Glendale | 85307 |
| Pendergast Elementary District | Sunset Ridge Elementary | 8490 W. Missouri Avenue | Glendale | 85305 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Alta Loma School | 9750 N 87th Ave | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Apache Elementary School | 8633 W John Cabot Road | Peoria | 85382 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Canyon Elementary School | 5490 W Paradise Lane | Glendale | 85306 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Cheyenne Elementary School | 11806 N 87th Ave | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Copperwood School | 11232 N 65th Ave | Glendale | 85304 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Cotton Boll School | 8540 W Butler | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Country Meadows Elementary School | 8409 N 111th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Coyote Hills Elementary School | 21180 N 87th Avenue | Peoria | 85382 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Desert Harbor Elementary School | 15585 N 91st Avenue | Peoria | 85382 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Desert Palms Elementary School | 11441 N 55th Avenue | Glendale | 85304 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Desert Valley Elementary School | 12901 N 63rd Ave | Glendale | 85304 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Foothills Elementary School | 15808 North 63rd Avenue | Glendale | 85306 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Frontier Elementary School | 21258 N 81st Avenue | Peoria | 85382 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Heritage School | 5312 N Mountain View | Glendale | 85302 |



Exhibit A-2

Northwest Maricopa Elementary Schools (All schools located within zip code)

| ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| District | District | District | District | District |
| Peoria Unified School District | Ira A Murphy | 7231 W Noeta Lane | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Kachina Elementary School | 5304 West Crocus | Glendale | 85306 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Lake Pleasant Elementary | 31501 N Westland Road | Peoria | 85383 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Marshall Ranch Elementary School | 12995 N Marshall Ranch Drive | Glendale | 85304 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Oakwood Elementary School | 12900 N 71st Avenue | Peoria | 85381 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Parkridge Elementary | 9970 W Beardsley Road | Peoria | 85382 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Peoria Elementary School | 11501 N 79th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Peoria Traditional School | 10851 W Williams Road | Sun City | 85373 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Peoria Transition Center | 7565 W Peoria Avenue, Ste. A | Peoria | 85381 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Pioneer Elementary School | 6315 West Port Au Prince | Glendale | 85306 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Raymond S Kellis | 8990 W. Orangewood | Glendale | 85305 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Sahuaro Ranch Elementary School | 10401 N 63rd Ave | Glendale | 85302 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Santa Fe Elementary School | 9880 N 77th Ave | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Ski View Elementary School | 8624 W Sweetwater Avenue | Peoria | 85381 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Sun Valley Elementary School | 8361 N 95th Ave | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Sundance Elementary School | 7051 W Cholla Ave | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Vistancia Elementary School | 30009 N Sunrise Pt. | Peoria | 85383 |
| Peoria Unified School District | Zuni Hills Elementary | 10851 W. Williams Road | Sun City | 85373 |
| Washington Elementary District | Arroyo School | 4535 W. Cholla | Glendale | 85304 |



Exhibit A-2Northwest Maricopa Elementary Schools (All schools located within zip code)

| ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------|
| District | District | District | District | District |
| Washington Elementary District | Sunburst School | 14218 N 47th Ave | Glendale | 85306 |
| Washington Elementary District | Sunset School | 4626 W Mountain View Rd | Glendale | 85302 |
| Washington Elementary District | Sweetwater School | 4602 W Sweetwater | Glendale | 85304 |
| Wickenburg Unified District | Hassayampa Elementary | 251 S. Tegner Street | Wickenburg | 85390 |
| Wickenburg Unified District | Vulture Peak School | 920 South Vulture Mine Road | Wickenburg | 85390 |
| Wickenburg Unified District | Wickenburg Alternative HS | 920 S Vulture Mine Road | Wickenburg | 85390 |
| Wickenburg Unified District | Wickenburg HS | 40 W Yavapai Street | Wickenburg | 85390 |



Exhibit A-3

Northwest Maricopa Charter Schools (All schools located within zip code)

| CHARTER SCHOOLS | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Charter | School | Address | City | Zip Code |
| Charter (Success School) | Arizona Charter Academy | 16011 N Dysart Road | Surprise | 85374 |
| Charter (Basis School, Inc.) | BASIS Peoria | 25950 North Lake Pleasant Parkway | Peoria | 85383 |
| Charter (Omega Schools) | C. Doby Middle School | 17505 N 79th Ave. Suite 112 | Glendale | 85345 |
| Charter (Camelback Education) | Camelback Academy | 7634 West Camelback | Glendale | 85303 |
| Charter (Candeo Schools) | Candeo Peoria | 9965 W Calle Lejos | Peoria | 85383 |
| Charter (Pointe Educational Service) | Canyon Pointe Academy | 4941 W Union Hills Drive | Glendale | 85308 |
| Charter (Carden Traditional) | Carden traditional School of Glendale | 4744 W Grovers Ave | Glendale | 85308 |
| Charter (Challenge School) | Challenge Charter School | 5801 W. Greenbriar Drive | Glendale | 85308 |
| Charter (Employ-ability unlimited) | Copper Canyon Academy | 7785 W Peoria Ave | Peoria | 85345 |
| Charter (Partnership with Parents) | Desert Heights Charter School | 5821 W Beverly Lane | Glendale | 85306 |
| Charter (Glendale Prep Academy) | Great Hearts Academies Glendale Prep | 7201 W Beardsley Road | Glendale | 85308 |
| Charter (Rosefield Charter) | Imagine Rosefield | 12050 N Bullard avenue | Surprise | 85379 |
| Charter (Paragon) | Paradise Education Center | 15533 W Paradise Lane | Surprise | 85374 |
| Charter (Paramount education) | Paramount Academy | 8987 W Olive Ave 117,PMB 93 | Peoria | 85345 |
| Charter (Pointe Education Service) | Pinnacle Pointe Academy | 6753 W Pinnacle Peak Road | Glendale | 85310 |
| Charter (Starshine Academy) | Starshine St Johns | 4102 W Union Hills Drive | Glendale | 85308 |
| Charter (Omega Schools) | Stellar Prep | 8632 W Northern Ave | Glendale | 85345 |
| Charter | Taylion Virtual Academy of Arizona | 4744 W. Grovers | Glendale | 85308 |



Exhibit A-4

Northwest Maricopa Head Start Programs

| HEAD START PROGRAMS | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------|-------|
| Program | Address | City | Zip |
| Burton Early Head Start - Maricopa County Head Start | 4801 W. Maryland | Glendale | 85301 |
| Discovery Head Start Center - Maricopa County Head Start | 7910 West Maryland Ave | Glendale | 85303 |
| Dysart Early Head Start Home Based - Maricopa County Head Start | 11708 N. 80th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 |
| El Mirage Head Start – Maricopa County Head Start | 14018 North 5th Avenue | El Mirage | 85335 |
| IMES Head Start Center - Maricopa County Head Start | 6625 N. 56th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Jack Elementary – Maricopa County Head Start | 6600 W. Missouri | Glendale | 85301 |
| Lamar Head Start Center - Maricopa County Head Start | 6331 W. Lamar | Glendale | 85301 |
| Maricopa County Home Based at Burton Elementary | 4801 W. Maryland | Glendale | 85301 |
| Maricopa County Home Based at Discovery Elementary | 7910 West Maryland Ave | Glendale | 85303 |
| Maricopa County Home Based at El Mirage Elementary | 14018 North 5th Avenue | El Mirage | 85335 |
| Maricopa County Home Based at Jack Elementary | 6600 W. Missouri | Glendale | 85301 |
| Maricopa County Home Based at Lamar | 6331 W. Lamar | Glendale | 85301 |
| Maricopa County Home Based at Ocotillo | 6242 N. 58th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Mensendick Head Start Center - Maricopa County Head Start | 5535 N. 67th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Ocotillo Head Start Center - Maricopa County Head Start | 6242 N. 59th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |
| Peoria CDC Head Start - Maricopa County Head Start | 11708 N. 80th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Community Center Head Start - Maricopa County | 8335 West Jefferson Street | Peoria | 85345 |
| Peoria Early Head Start - Maricopa County Head Start | 11708 N. 80th Avenue | Peoria | 85345 |
| Sine Head Start Center - Maricopa County Head Start | 4933 W. Orangewood | Glendale | 85301 |
| Wickenburg Head Start - Maricopa County Head Start | 251 S. Tegner Street | Wickenburg | 85390 |
| West Valley Child Crisis Head Start - Maricopa County | 6805 N. 91st Avenue | Glendale | 85301 |



Exhibit A-5

Northwest Maricopa Community Resources

| COMMUNITY RESOURCES | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Resource | Address | City | Zip | Category |
| Glendale Food Bank | 5605 N. 55 th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Emergency Food Boxes |
| Arizona Call-a-Teen Resources, Inc. | 602-252-6721 | Phoenix | 85003 | Adult Education |
| Arizona SADD | 23425 N 39 th Drive | Glendale | 85310 | Family Support/ Parent Information |
| Arizona's Children Association / Companeros | 11327 W. Bell Road | Surprise | 85374 | Family Support/ Parent Information |
| Blue Mountain Developmental Programs | 14291 W Grand Ave., Ste. 119; 13954 W. | Surprise | 85379 | Advocacy |
| Cathedral Christian Center Pastor's Pantry | | Glendale | - | Emergency Food Boxes |
| Catholic Charities, Community Services | 7400 W. Olive, Suite 10 | Peoria | 85345 | Adoption/Foster Care |
| Catholic Social Services, Pregnancy, Parenting, Adoption and Foster Care | 12327 NW Grand Ave Suite G/ P.O. Box 1027 | El Mirage | 85335 | Adoption/Foster Care |
| Catholic Charities, Community Services | 7400 W. Olive, Ste. 10 | Peoria | 85345 | Housing |
| Chez Nous Center | 14495 R.H. Johnson Blvd. | Sun City West | 85375 | Assistance Services |
| City of Surprise | 15832 N. Hollyhock St. | Surprise | 85374 | Emergency Home Repair |
| Community Fund of Sun City West, Inc. | 13940 W Meeker Blvd Ste. 115 PMB 613 | Sun City West | 85375 | Organization |
| Crisis Pregnancy Center of Wickenburg | 778 W Wickenburg Way | Wickenburg | 85390 | Education |
| Department of Economic Security Family Assistance | 4323 W. Olive, Ste. 105 | Glendale | 85302 | Financial Assistance |
| Department of Economic Security Family Assistance | 6010 N. 57 th Drive | Glendale | 85301 | Financial Assistance |
| Department of Economic Security Family Assistance | 11526 W. Bell Road | Glendale | 85374 | Financial Assistance |
| Dysart Community Center | 14414 N El Mirage Rd, PO Box 716 | El Mirage | 85335 | Recreation and Leisure |
| El Mirage Dial-A-Ride | 623-876-4223 | El Mirage | - | Transportation |
| El Mirage Senior Center | 14010 N. El Mirage Road | El Mirage | 85335 | Assistance Services |
| Eve's Place | 623-537-5380 | Surprise | 85374 | Domestic Violence |



Exhibit A-5 (continued)Northwest Maricopa Community Resources

| COMMUNITY RESOURCES | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|---|
| Resource | Address | City | Zip | Category |
| Faith House – A New Leaf | 623-939-6798 | Glendale | - | Domestic Violence |
| First Things First Northwest Maricopa | | | | Early Care and Education |
| Foundation for Senior Living, Northwest Area CAP | 8335 W. Jefferson | Peoria | 85345 | Assistance Services |
| Frank X Gordon Adult Education | 602-372-5769 | Glendale | - | Adult Education |
| Glendale Community Partnerships Department | 623-930-3701 | Glendale | 85301 | Housing Assistance |
| Glendale Community Action Program | 5945 W. Northern Avenue, Ste. 205 | Glendale | 85301 | Emergency Assistance/ Advocacy and Referral |
| Glendale Dial-A-Ride | 623-930-3500 | Glendale | - | Transportation |
| Glendale Family Development | 623-934-7001 | Glendale | - | Emergency Food |
| Glendale Taxi Subsidy Program | 480-222-4133 | Glendale | - | Transportation |
| Interfaith Community Care | 17749 N. El Mirage Road | Surprise | 85374 | Social Services |
| Jewish Family & Children's Services | 6376 W. Bell Road | Glendale | 85308 | Social Services |
| Literacy Volunteers of Maricopa County | 602-274-3430 | Phoenix | - | Adult Literacy |
| Lutheran Social Ministries West Food Pantry | 623-848-8278 | Glendale | - | Emergency Food Boxes |
| Maggie's Place | P.O. Box 1102 | Phoenix | 85001 | Transitional Shelter |
| Olive Branch Senior Center | 11250 N. 107 th Avenue | Sun City | 85351 | Social Services |
| Peoria Dial-A-Ride | 623-773-7435 | Peoria | - | Transportation |
| Peoria Housing Authority | 10950 N. 87 th Street | Peoria | 85345 | Housing Assistance |
| Peoria Senior Center | 8335 W. Jefferson | Peoria | 85345 | Social Services |
| Pure Heart Christian Fellowship-NAOS Inc. | 602-866-8850 | Glendale | - | Emergency Food Boxes |
| Saguaro Senior Center | 21802 W. Wilson | Wittmann | 85361 | Social Services |
| Salvation Army | 2702 E. Washington St. | Phoenix | 85034 | Emergency Food Boxes |



Exhibit A-5 (continued)Northwest Maricopa Community Resources

| COMMUNITY RESOURCES | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| Resource | Address | City | Zip | Category |
| St. Mary's Food Bank Alliance | 602-242-3663 | Multiple Locations | - | Emergency Food |
| Steps House – Last Resort | 6349 W. Myrtle Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | Emergency Shelter for Adults |
| Society of St. Vincent de Paul | 420 W. Watkins | Phoenix | 85003 | On-Site Meals |
| Surprise Community Initiatives | 15832 N. Hollyhock | Surprise | 85374 | Social Services |
| Surprise Dial-A-Ride | 623-222-1622 | Surprise | - | Transportation |
| UMOM Shelter | 602-263-8900 | Phoenix | - | Domestic Violence |
| Vineyard Food & Clothing Bank | 6223-934-4000 | Glendale | - | Emergency Food Boxes |
| West Valley Advocacy Center | 623-930-3720 | Glendale | - | Domestic Violence |
| West Valley Child Crisis Center | 6805 N. 81 st Avenue | Glendale | 85303 | Adoption/ Foster Care |
| Wickenburg Community Action Program | 255 N. Washington | Wickenburg | 85390 | Assistance Services |
| Wickenburg Area Habitat for Humanity | P.O. Box 21117 | Wickenburg | 85358 | Housing |
| Wise Owl Senior Center | 255 N. Washington Street | Wickenburg | 85390 | Social Services |
| YMCA of Maricopa County – Valley West | 623-931-7436 | Glendale | - | Emergency Food |



Exhibit A-6

Northwest Maricopa Libraries and Colleges

| LIBRARIES AND COLLEGES | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|
| Facility | Address | City | Zip | Phone |
| Communiversity @ Surprise | 15950 N. Civic Center Plaza | Surprise | 85374 | (480) 384-9995 |
| El Mirage Branch Library | 14010 N. El Mirage Road | El Mirage | 85335 | (602) 652-3000 |
| Foothills Branch Library | 19055 N. 57th Avenue | Glendale | 85308 | (623) 930-3830 |
| Glendale Community College | 6000 West Olive | Glendale | 85302 | (623) 845-3000 |
| Glendale Community College – at Valley Vista High School | 15550 N. Parkview Place | Surprise | 85374 | (623) 845-3000 |
| Glendale Community College – North Campus | 5727 W. Happy Valley Road | Glendale | 85310 | (623) 845-3000 |
| Hollyhock Branch Library | 15844 N. Hollyhock Street | Surprise | 85374 | (623) 583-0626 |
| Northern Arizona University (NAU)- Glendale Campus | 6000 W Olive | Glendale | 85302 | (623) 845-4784 |
| Ottawa University | 15950 N. Civic Center Plaza | Surprise | 85374 | (480) 384-9020 |
| Peoria Public Library | 8463 W. Monroe | Peoria | 85345 | (623) 773-7555 |
| Rio Salado College Online - Lifelong Learning Center | 12535 Smokey Drive | Surprise | 85374 | (480) 517-8000 |
| Sun City Library Bell Branch | 16828 N. 99th Avenue | Sun City | 85351 | (623) 974-2569 |
| Sun City Library Fairway Branch | 10620 W. Peoria Avenue | Sun City | 85351 | (623) 933-7433 |
| Sunrise Mountain Branch Library | 21200 N. 83rd Ave., Ste. 101 | Peoria | 85382 | (623) 487-5150 |
| The Northwest Regional Library | 16089 N. Bullard Ave. | Surprise | 85374 | (602) 652-3000 |
| Velma Teague Branch Library | 7010 N. 58th Avenue | Glendale | 85301 | (623) 930-3431 |
| Western Maricopa Education Center (West-MEC) | 5487 N. 99th Avenue | Glendale | 85305 | (623) 738-0022 |
| Wickenburg Central Library | 164 Apache Street | Wickenburg | 85358 | (928) 684-2665 |



Exhibit A-7

Northwest Maricopa Hospitals and Clinics

| HOSPITALS AND CLINICS | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|
| Facility | Address | City | Zip |
| Abrazo Medical Group: Arrowhead Medical Plaza | 18700 N. 64th Dr., Suite 205 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Abrazo Health Care: North Peoria Emergency Center | 26900 North Lake Pleasant Parkway | Peoria | 85383 |
| Abrazo Medical Group: Denaro Plaza | 10180 W. Happy Valley Rd., Building A | Peoria | 85383 |
| Abrazo Medical Group: Union Hills Family Medicine | 18185 N. 83rd Ave., Building D, Suite 107 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Abrazo Medical Group: West Olive Family Medicine | 5112 W. Olive Ave. | Glendale | 85302 |
| Adelante Healthcare Surprise | 15351 W. Bell Road | Surprise | 85374 |
| Adelante Healthcare Wickenburg | 811 N. Tegner St., Ste. 113 | Wickenburg | 85390 |
| Adelante Women's Health Center | 14300 W. Granite Valley Dr. #A2 | Sun City | 85375 |
| Alliance Urgent Care | 8422 W. Thunderbird Rd., Ste. 103 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Arrowhead Hospital | 18701 N 67th Ave. | Glendale | 85308 |
| Arrowhead Pediatrics | 18700 N 64th Drive Ste. 301 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Adelante Healthcare | 16551 N. Dysart Road | Surprise | 85374 |
| Aurora Phoenix Hospital | 6015 W Peoria Ave. | Glendale | 85302 |
| B.V. Rumbha M.D. Clinic | 13980 N 67th Ave | Peoria | 85345 |
| Banner Health Center | 13640 N. Plaza del Rio Blvd., Suite 230 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Banner Health Center | 9165 W. Thunderbird Road, Suite 100 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Banner Health Center | 13760 N. 93rd Ave., Suite 101 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Banner Health Clinic | 10204 W. Happy Valley Road, Suite 160 | Peoria | 85383 |
| Banner Urgent Care | 15468 N. Civic Center Drive | Surprise | 85374 |
| Banner Dell E. Webb Medical Center | 14502 W Meeker Blvd | Sun City West | 85375 |
| Banner Thunderbird Medical Center | 5555 W. Thunderbird Rd. | Glendale | 85306 |
| Banner Thunderbird Surgery Center | 5555B W. Thunderbird Rd. | Glendale | 85306 |
| Banner Boswell Medical Center | 10401 W Thunderbird | Sun City | 85351 |
| Cigna Medical Group | 21731 N 77th Ave, Ste. 1300 | Peoria | 85382 |
| Clinica Adelante Inc. | 16551 N Dysart Suite 104A | Surprise | 85374 |
| CMG Care Today | 20165 N 67th Ave, Ste. 107 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Concentra Medical Centers | 14155 N. 83rd Avenue Bldg. 8, Suite 148 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Dr. Alfonso Salas Clinica | 7734 N 59th Ave | Glendale | 85301 |
| El Mirage Family Health Center | 12428 W. Thunderbird | El Mirage | 86335 |
| Glendale Family Health Center | 5141 W. Lamar | Glendale | 85301 |
| Glendale Family Health Center Dental Clinic | 5141 W. Lamar | Glendale | 85301 |



Exhibit A-7 (continued)

Northwest Maricopa Hospitals and Clinics

| HOSPITALS AND CLINICS | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| Facility | Address | City | Zip |
| Good Night Pediatrics | 8801 West Union Hills Drive | Peoria | 85382 |
| Great Destinations Pediatrics PC | 18555 N 79th Ave | Glendale | 85308 |
| HealthSouth Valley of the Sun Rehabilitation Hospital | 13460 North 67th Avenue | Glendale | 85304 |
| Independence High | 6602 N. 75th Ave. | Glendale | 85303 |
| Kids R Kool Pediatric Dentistry | 7505 W Deer Valley Road | Peoria | 85382 |
| Kindred Hospital Arizona | 13216 North Plaza Del Rio Boulevard | Peoria | 85381 |
| M & M Medical P.C. / Ivan M Filner D.O. | 15182 N 75th Ave #180 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Maricopa Health Care for the Homeless | 220 N. 12 th Avenue | Phoenix | 85007 |
| Marylou R. Macabuhay, M.D. | 6120 W Bell Rd. Ste. 7 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Nextcare Urgent Care | 20470 N Lake Pleasant Rd | Peoria | 85382 |
| Nextcare Urgent Care | 10240 North 43rd Avenue | Glendale | 85302 |
| Nextcare Urgent Care | 9494 W Northern Ave. Suite 101 | Glendale | 85305 |
| Nextcare Urgent Care | 18589 N 59th Ave. Suite 101 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Nutrition For Children | 6718 W Greenway Road # 3201 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Phoenix Children's Specialists | 20325 N 51st Ave, Ste. 116 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Smith Magnet Elementary | 6534 N. 63rd Ave. | Glendale | 85301 |
| Sterns Pediatric | 5406 W Glenn Drive | Glendale | 85301 |
| Surgery Center of Peoria | 13260 North 94th Drive #301 | Peoria | 85381 |
| Tidwell Family Care Center | 16560 North Dysart Road | Surprise | 85374 |
| Trillium Specialty Hospital | 13818 N Thunderbird Blvd | Sun City | 85351 |
| Ultimate Urgent Care Centers | 7727 W Deer Valley Rd | Peoria | 85382 |
| We Care Urgent Care | 7615 W. Thunderbird Road | Peoria | 85381 |
| West Valley Urgent Care | 17218 N 72nd Dr., Ste. 100 | Glendale | 85308 |
| Wickenburg Family Care Center | 466 W. Wickenburg Way | Wickenburg | 85390 |
| Wickenburg Regional Medical Center | 520 Rose Lane | Wickenburg | 85390 |



Exhibit A-8

Northwest Maricopa Pediatricians by Zip Code

| PEDIATRICIANS | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Name | City | Zip |
| Milagros Gonzalez, MD | Glendale | 85301 |
| Eunice Jaeun Lee, MD | Glendale | 85301 |
| Enrique Sion Lopez, MD | Glendale | 85301 |
| Shirley Jeanette Sheinkopf, MD | Glendale | 85301 |
| Michael W. Carlton, MD | Glendale | 85302 |
| Graviola Brooks-Martinez, MD | Glendale | 85302 |
| Kevin M Boesel, MD | Glendale | 85304 |
| Ryan M Casper, MD | Glendale | 85304 |
| William F Morgan, MD | Glendale | 85304 |
| Ronald K Jorgensen, MD | Glendale | 85304 |
| Mark E Rose, MD | Glendale | 85304 |
| Rumbha Virasontara Bhandhusavee, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Madhura A Bhuskute, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Agnes T Lardizabal, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Jeffrey L Maxcy, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Cecil F. Michael Jr., MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Sangeeta N. Ojha, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Asela R San Felipe, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| John Kennedy Tannous, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Jason D. Vargas, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Stephen E. West, MD | Glendale | 85306 |
| Michael I Berman, DO | Glendale | 85308 |
| Michelle M Cabalona, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| John Palmer Elliott, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Cynthia Jean Jacquemart, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Marylou Reyes Macabuhay, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Gettleman Mark, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Cecil Frances Michael Jr., MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Sangeeta N Ojha, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Stephen L Pedron, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Mark J Pyle, DO | Glendale | 85308 |
| Robert E Secaur, MD | Glendale | 85308 |



Exhibit A-8 (continued)

Northwest Maricopa Pediatricians by Zip Code

| PEDIATRICIANS | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Name | City | Zip |
| Stephen E West, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Ryan Christopher Young, MD | Glendale | 85308 |
| Marc Nicholas Boggy, MD | Glendale/Luke AFB | 85309 |
| Bassam M Fakhouri, MD | Glendale/Luke AFB | 85309 |
| Heather I Gosnell, MD | Glendale/Luke AFB | 85309 |
| Ruth Paula Gullotta, MD | Glendale/Luke AFB | 85309 |
| Reba Ray, MD | Glendale/Luke AFB | 85309 |
| Michaela Knies, MD | Peoria | 85345 |
| Suzanne Nielson, MD | Peoria | 85345 |
| Sandhya S Ravi, MD | Peoria | 85345 |
| Asan M Ariff, MD | Sun City | 85351 |
| Mark C Brown, MD | Sun City | 85351 |
| Lynn L Juracek, MD | Sun City | 85351 |
| Dr. Daryl R. Marcelo, D | Surprise | 85374 |
| Nicholas M Pham, MD | Surprise | 85374 |
| Tinuola K Babarinde, MD | Sun City West | 85375 |
| Mario S Borlongan Jr., MD | Sun City West | 85375 |
| Robert E Secaur, MD | Sun City West | 85375 |
| Angela Johansson, DO | Surprise | 85378 |
| Mark C Sivakoff, MD | Surprise | 85378 |
| Michaela Knies, MD | Peoria | 85382 |
| Fatima T Malik, MD | Peoria | 85382 |
| Suzanne Nielsen, MD | Peoria | 85382 |
| Sandhya S Ravi, MD | Peoria | 85382 |
| Pediatricians in 85383, Peoria, AZ | Peoria | 85382 |
| Ashley Lynn Matrose Hineman, MD | Peoria | 85382 |
| Julliard Diane, DO | Wickenburg | 85390 |



Exhibit A-9

AIMS Scale Scores and Performance Levels

AIMS Scale Scores and Performance Levels
Beginning Spring 2011

| Grade | Performance Level | Reading Scale Scores | Writing Scale Scores | Mathematics Scale Scores | Science Scale Scores |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3rd | Falls Far Below | 200-378 | Suspended | 100-302 | |
| | Approaches | 379-430 | | 303-346 | |
| | Meets | 431-515 | | 347-405 | |
| | Exceeds | 516-640 | | 406-540 | |
| 4th | Falls Far Below | 220-401 | Suspended | 120-330 | 200-461 |
| | Approaches | 402-449 | | 331-365 | 462-499 |
| | Meets | 450-535 | | 366-415 | 500-546 |
| | Exceeds | 536-660 | | 416-560 | 547-600 |
| 5th | Falls Far Below | 240-423 | 300-438 | 140-347 | |
| | Approaches | 424-467 | 439-493 | 348-380 | |
| | Meets | 468-555 | 494-600 | 381-435 | |
| | Exceeds | 556-675 | 601-700 | 436-580 | |
| 6th | Falls Far Below | 250-432 | 300-448 | 160-365 | |
| | Approaches | 433-477 | 449-492 | 366-397 | |
| | Meets | 478-570 | 493-580 | 398-445 | |
| | Exceeds | 571-690 | 581-700 | 446-600 | |
| 7th | Falls Far Below | 260-442 | 300-449 | 180-381 | |
| | Approaches | 443-488 | 450-494 | 382-410 | |
| | Meets | 489-586 | 495-594 | 411-459 | |
| | Exceeds | 587-720 | 595-700 | 460-620 | |
| 8th | Falls Far Below | 270-451 | Suspended | 200-408 | 200-472 |
| | Approaches | 452-498 | | 409-425 | 473-499 |
| | Meets | 499-601 | | 426-474 | 500-531 |
| | Exceeds | 602-800 | | 475-640 | 532-800 |
| HS | Falls Far Below | 500-626 | 300-432 | 300-470 | 200-474 |
| | Approaches | 627-673 | 433-479 | 471-486 | 475-499 |
| | Meets | 674-772 | 480-586 | 487-536 | 500-536 |
| | Exceeds | 773-900 | 587-700 | 537-700 | 537-800 |

Arizona Department of Education
8/14/2011



APPENDIX B

Northwest Maricopa Parent/Family Survey and Responses

Q7. How often do you need to have someone help you when you read instructions, pamphlets, or other written material from your child's doctor or pharmacist?

Exhibit B-1

| AREA | HELP NEEDED WHEN READING WRITTEN MATERIALS FROM CHILD'S DOCTOR (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Never | Rarely | Sometimes | Often | Always |
| El Mirage | 72.0 | 20.2 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 35.5 | 25.5 | 28.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Peoria | 73.2 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 80.0 | 15.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 58.1 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 52.1 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 4.1 | 3.3 |

Q12. Do you receive state health care?

Exhibit B-2

| AREA | STATE HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| | No | AHCCCS | Medicaid | Other |
| El Mirage | 53.3 | 33.3 | 10.0 | 3.3 |
| Glendale | 18.0 | 77.5 | 3.2 | 0.9 |
| Peoria | 39.7 | 48.3 | 8.6 | 3.4 |
| Surprise | 55.4 | 17.9 | 26.8 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 33.3 | 59.0 | 5.1 | 2.6 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 31.8 | 58.7 | 7.8 | 1.4 |



Q13. Do you receive financial and/or support assistance from the state?

Exhibit B-3

| AREA | FINANCIAL AND/OR SUPPORT ASSISTANCE FROM THE STATE (PERCENT) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|------------|------|------|----------|-------|
| | Yes | Type of Assistance | | | | | |
| | | DES childcare | TANF/AFD C | PELL | SSI | SNAP/WIC | Other |
| El Mirage | 22.2 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 36.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 96.2 | 0.0 |
| Peoria | 26.8 | 6.7 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 93.3 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 8.6 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 15.4 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 66.7 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 27.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 90.4 | 0.0 |

NOTE: Percent for type of assistance do not add up to 100; respondents were allowed to select more than one choice.

Q15. How many of your children under the age of 18 are living in your household?

Q17. Do any of your children have a disability?

Q18. Are any of your children in foster care?

Q19. Are any of your children adopted or from foster care?

Exhibit B-4

| AREA | INFORMATION ABOUT CHILDREN (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | Families with children with disability | Families with children in foster care | Families with adopted or foster children | Families with one or two children ¹ | Families with three or more children ¹ |
| El Mirage | 4.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 72.4 | 27.6 |
| Glendale | 6.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 53.0 | 47.0 |
| Peoria | 5.1 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 63.8 | 36.2 |
| Surprise | 8.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 91.1 | 8.9 |
| Wickenburg | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 6.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 62.3 | 37.7 |

¹ Children under the age of 18 living in household



Q20. Who provides your childcare?

Exhibit B-5

| PROVIDER | CHILDCARE PROVIDED BY (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|------------|--------------------|
| | Area | | | | | |
| | El Mirage | Glendale | Peoria | Surprise | Wickenburg | Northwest Maricopa |
| Parent | 57.7 | 84.2 | 67.3 | 67.3 | 87.5 | 77.7 |
| Babysitting by underage relative | 3.8 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Babysitting by underage non relative | 0.0 | 2.4 | 12.7 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 5.1 |
| Early Head Start/Head Start | 11.5 | 36.4 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 23.8 |
| School district preschool | 3.8 | 8.1 | 23.6 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 10.5 |
| Private preschool | 7.7 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Daycare center | 7.7 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Home child care | 15.4 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 12.1 |
| Before or after school care | 0.0 | 3.3 | 14.5 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 6.2 |
| Recreation Activity | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Other | 11.5 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 17.3 | 3.1 | 6.7 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice.

Q21. How many hours each week do you need childcare per child?

Exhibit B-6

| AREA | CHILDCARE WEEKLY HOURS NEEDED | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | Do not use childcare | 0-10 hours | 10-20 hours | More than 20 hours |
| El Mirage | 51.9 | 22.2 | 7.4 | 18.5 |
| Glendale | 71.0 | 14.8 | 3.8 | 10.4 |
| Peoria | 42.6 | 29.8 | 14.9 | 12.8 |
| Surprise | 43.5 | 43.5 | 2.2 | 10.9 |
| Wickenburg | 66.7 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 15.2 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 60.7 | 21.9 | 5.7 | 11.7 |



Q22. Who makes childcare decisions?Exhibit B-7

| AREA | DECISIONS ABOUT CHILDCARE | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Mother | Father | Grandmother | Grandfather | Foster Parent | Mother & Father |
| El Mirage | 47.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47.6 |
| Glendale | 83.1 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 |
| Peoria | 38.8 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 53.1 |
| Surprise | 32.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.2 |
| Wickenburg | 50.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.3 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 62.4 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 29.7 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice and not all choices are shown.

Q23. Why do you use childcare?Exhibit B-8

| AREA | REASONS TO USE CHILDCARE | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | So I can work | So I can go to school | Personal Activities | Care for other children/family |
| El Mirage | 90.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 69.2 | 25.0 | 15.4 | 1.9 |
| Peoria | 25.4 | 16.0 | 28.0 | 4.0 |
| Surprise | 68.2 | 27.3 | 40.9 | 18.2 |
| Wickenburg | 88.9 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 69.1 | 19.5 | 22.8 | 4.9 |

Q24. How did you find out what childcare was available to you?Exhibit B-9

| AREA | INFORMATION ABOUT CHILDCARE AVAILABILITY | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Friend/Relative | Phone book | Local directory | Online | School district | Church | Social service agency | Government agency |
| Glendale | 54.7 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 15.1 |
| Peoria | 37.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 25.0 | 37.5 | 8.3 | 20.8 | 29.2 |
| Surprise | 63.0 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 7.4 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 55.7 | 3.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 12.2 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 13.7 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice and not all choices are shown.



Q25. What made you chose your childcare program/provider (rate from 1 very important to 5 not important).

Exhibit B-10

| AREA | CHILDCARE ATTRIBUTES RATED AS VERY IMPORTANT WHEN CHOSING PROVIDER (PERCENT) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | Location | Hours & Days open | Cost per day | State aid | Appearance | Customer service | Children's activities | Recommendations |
| Glendale | 80.5 | 63.6 | 62.9 | 36.7 | 40.0 | 46.7 | 66.7 | 40.6 |
| Peoria | 65.0 | 60.0 | 71.4 | 22.2 | 42.1 | 33.3 | 52.6 | 45.0 |
| Surprise | 63.6 | 68.4 | 65.0 | 35.7 | 52.6 | 52.9 | 68.4 | 40.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 70.0 | 62.8 | 62.6 | 30.6 | 46.3 | 46.7 | 63.2 | 40.7 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice.

Q26. How many miles do you live from your childcare?

Exhibit B-11

| AREA | CHILDCARE DISTANCE | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | 0-10 miles | 10-20 miles | 21-30 miles | More than 30 miles |
| El Mirage | 30.0 | 60.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 87.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Peoria | 90.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 57.1 | 28.6 | 14.3 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 75.0 | 21.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 |



Q27. What forms of transportation do you use to transport your children to your childcare?

Exhibit B-12

| AREA | CHILDCARE TRANSPORTATION | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | Personal car | Public Transportation | Childcare Transportation | Other |
| El Mirage | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 88.9 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 5.6 |
| Peoria | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 95.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 100 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 94.3 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 3.3 |

Q28. Do you need childcare during hours/days that are not available? If so, when?

Exhibit B-13

| AREA | CHILDCARE NEED DURING NOT AVAILABLE DAYS/HOURS | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|--------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| | Yes | No | If so, when? | | | |
| | | | Nights | Weekends | Before School | After School |
| El Mirage | 27.3 | 54.5 | * | * | * | * |
| Glendale | 17.9 | 77.6 | * | * | * | * |
| Peoria | 24.0 | 76.0 | * | * | * | * |
| Surprise | 14.3 | 76.2 | * | * | * | * |
| Wickenburg | 36.4 | 63.6 | * | * | * | * |
| Northwest Maricopa | 19.7 | 74.6 | 50.0 | 64.0 | 26.1 | 36.0 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice and not all choices are shown.

* Indicates sample size is too small to provide accurate information.



Q29. Approximately how much do you spend each month on childcare?

Q30. Do you receive financial assistance for childcare?

Exhibit B-14

| AREA | CHILDCARE SPENDING | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------|--|-------------|-----------------|
| | Childcare financial assistance | | How much do you spend monthly on childcare | | |
| | Yes | No | 0-\$100 | \$100-\$300 | More than \$300 |
| El Mirage | 20.0 | 80.0 | 27.3 | 45.5 | 27.3 |
| Glendale | 5.2 | 86.2 | 50.0 | 42.9 | 7.1 |
| Peoria | 20.0 | 80.0 | 52.4 | 23.8 | 23.8 |
| Surprise | 8.3 | 91.7 | 57.1 | 33.3 | 9.5 |
| Wickenburg | 7.1 | 92.9 | 55.6 | 33.3 | 11.1 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 8.7 | 86.2 | 49.1 | 37.3 | 13.6 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice and not all choices are shown.

Q31. Would you like to change childcare sites?

Exhibit B-15

| AREA | WOULD YOU LIKE TO CHANGE CHILDCARE SITES | |
|--------------------|--|------|
| | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 9.1 | 81.8 |
| Glendale | 3.9 | 78.4 |
| Peoria | 16.0 | 76.0 |
| Surprise | 9.5 | 85.7 |
| Wickenburg | 11.1 | 88.9 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 8.9 | 80.5 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; not all choices are shown.

Q32. Length of time you have been with this provider?

Q33. Do the caregivers seem to enjoy their work?

Q34. Does your child look forward to going to childcare?

Q35. If you have concerns with your childcare setting, do you know whom to call?



Exhibit B-16

| AREA | INFORMATION ABOUT CURRENT CHILDCARE USED (PERCENT) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------|---------------------|--|-----|---|------|--|------|
| | Length of time with provider | | | Caregivers work enjoyment ¹ | | Child looking forward to go to childcare ¹ | | Know who to call if concerned about childcare ¹ | |
| | 1-6 months | 6-12 months | More than 12 months | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 9.1 | 27.3 | 63.6 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 72.7 | 18.2 | 80.0 | 10.0 |
| Glendale | 28.9 | 26.3 | 44.7 | 81.4 | 4.7 | 79.5 | 6.8 | 58.5 | 26.8 |
| Peoria | 35.0 | 25.0 | 40.0 | 90.5 | 4.8 | 86.4 | 9.1 | 72.7 | 18.2 |
| Surprise | 31.6 | 26.3 | 42.1 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 35.0 |
| Wickenburg | 0.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 29.3 | 25.3 | 45.5 | 85.0 | 2.8 | 81.5 | 6.5 | 64.1 | 25.2 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100 some choices were excluded.

Q36. Are licensing reports important to you when you decide on childcare?

Q37. Are you aware of the AZ Early Learning Standards?

Exhibit B-17

| AREA | MEASURES OF QUALITY (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|------------|--|------|------------|
| | Licensing reports important when you decide on childcare ¹ | | | Aware of Arizona Early Learning Standards ¹ | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| El Mirage | 71.4 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 28.6 | 7.1 |
| Glendale | 77.5 | 4.2 | 16.9 | 50.0 | 26.8 | 22.0 |
| Peoria | 61.3 | 22.6 | 16.1 | 38.7 | 48.4 | 12.9 |
| Surprise | 75.9 | 3.4 | 20.7 | 63.0 | 25.9 | 11.1 |
| Wickenburg | 53.8 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 40.0 | 53.3 | 6.7 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 72.9 | 8.4 | 17.5 | 48.9 | 34.8 | 15.2 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.

Q38. How often do you have meetings with your childcare provider?



Exhibit B-18

| AREA | MEETINGS WITH CHILDCARE PROVIDER (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|--|---------|------------------|--------|-------|
| | As Needed | Monthly | 2-3 Times a year | Yearly | Never |
| El Mirage | 72.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 |
| Glendale | 63.6 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 20.0 |
| Peoria | 54.5 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 18.2 |
| Surprise | 65.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 |
| Wickenburg | 50.0 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 16.7 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 61.4 | 9.4 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 18.9 |

Q39. Rate your knowledge on childcareExhibit B-19

| AREA | KNOWLEDGE ON CHILDCARE (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Great | Good | Need more information | No Knowledge |
| El Mirage | 25.0 | 50.0 | 6.3 | 18.8 |
| Glendale | 16.8 | 29.2 | 21.2 | 32.7 |
| Peoria | 30.3 | 42.4 | 18.2 | 9.1 |
| Surprise | 48.0 | 36.0 | 12.0 | 4.0 |
| Wickenburg | 33.3 | 61.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 24.3 | 38.3 | 16.8 | 20.3 |



Q40. Do you have 3 persons who you can contact if there is an emergency?

Q41. Can your Children name these people?

Exhibit B-20

| AREA | FAMILY SUPPORT (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|--------------------------------|------|
| | 3 persons to contact if there is an emergency | | Can children name these people | |
| | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 82.1 | 17.9 | 63.0 | 37.0 |
| Glendale | 93.3 | 6.7 | 77.1 | 22.9 |
| Peoria | 94.3 | 5.7 | 78.4 | 21.6 |
| Surprise | 90.7 | 9.3 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| Wickenburg | 97.1 | 2.9 | 88.2 | 11.8 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 92.7 | 7.3 | 74.5 | 25.5 |

Q42. Are you familiar with First Things First?

Exhibit B-21

| AREA | FAMILIAR WITH FTF (PERCENT) | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 48.0 | 52.0 |
| Glendale | 21.5 | 78.5 |
| Peoria | 48.1 | 51.9 |
| Surprise | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Wickenburg | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 36.6 | 63.4 |



Q43. What areas do you think care providers need to be trained? Order these from (1) most important to (8) least important.

Exhibit B-22

| AREA | AREAS WHERE PROVIDERS NEED TO BE TRAINED RATED AS "MOST IMPORTANT" (PERCENT) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|---------------|
| | Child development | Health & Safety | English | Mental health | Disabilities | Physical development | Language | Early Reading |
| Glendale | 53.3 | 59.5 | 26.6 | 19.3 | 25.9 | 21.2 | 26.3 | 27.9 |
| Peoria | 42.9 | 60.0 | 17.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 11.4 |
| Surprise | 48.7 | 47.4 | 21.6 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 13.2 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 49.5 | 57.3 | 21.9 | 16.7 | 19.0 | 16.6 | 18.9 | 22.9 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice.

Q44. How many miles do you have to travel to purchase healthy foods including milk, meat/fish, fresh fruits and vegetables?

Q45. Has distance to grocery shopping affected the quality and nutrition value of the foods you serve?

Q46. Has cost of food affected the quality and nutrition value of the foods you serve?

Exhibit B-23

| AREA | FOOD AND NUTRITION (PERCENT) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| | Miles traveled to purchase healthy foods | | | Distance affects quality of foods | | Cost affects quality of foods | |
| | 1-5 miles | 6-15 miles | More than 15 miles | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 86.2 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 89.3 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| Glendale | 85.1 | 13.0 | 1.9 | 10.7 | 89.3 | 57.8 | 42.2 |
| Peoria | 88.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 86.8 | 46.2 | 53.8 |
| Surprise | 91.4 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 84.5 | 41.4 | 58.9 |
| Wickenburg | 70.0 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 20.7 | 79.3 | 48.1 | 51.9 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 84.1 | 13.1 | 2.8 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 51.5 | 48.5 |



Q47. Do you have a vehicle?

Q49. Is public transportation available to you? If so, do the hours meet your needs?

Exhibit B-24

| AREA | TRANSPORTATION (PERCENT) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------|------------|---------------------------------|------|------------|--|------|------------|
| | Have a vehicle | | | Public transportation available | | | Public transportation hours of operation meet your needs | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't know |
| El Mirage | 93.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 46.4 | 25.0 | 23.1 | 30.8 | 46.2 |
| Glendale | 84.5 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 78.5 | 16.2 | 5.2 | 51.3 | 17.1 | 31.6 |
| Peoria | 94.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 56.9 | 19.6 | 23.5 | 28.2 | 10.3 | 61.5 |
| Surprise | 96.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 49.1 | 13.2 | 17.2 | 20.7 | 62.1 |
| Wickenburg | 85.7 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 77.4 | 6.5 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 44.4 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 89.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 58.2 | 30.0 | 11.8 | 39.4 | 17.8 | 42.9 |

Q48. Has transportation affected your choice of...?

Exhibit B-25

| AREA | HAS TRANSPORTATION AFFECTED YOUR CHOICE OF... | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| | Childcare | Medical care | Employment | Shopping | Education |
| El Mirage | 14.3 | 28.6 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 42.9 |
| Glendale | 18.1 | 30.1 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 41.0 |
| Peoria | 33.3 | 23.8 | 66.7 | 42.9 | 42.9 |
| Surprise | 14.3 | 42.9 | 14.3 | 21.4 | 14.3 |
| Wickenburg | 0.0 | 30.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 10.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 18.1 | 35.5 | 43.2 | 39.4 | 33.5 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice and not all choices are shown.



Q50. Approximately How many miles is it round trip to your child's health care provider?

Exhibit B-26

| AREA | DISTANCE TO CHILD'S HEALTH CARE PROVIDER (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | 1-10 miles | 10-20 miles | 21-30 miles | More than 30 miles |
| El Mirage | 37.5 | 54.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Glendale | 66.1 | 25.5 | 5.7 | 2.6 |
| Peoria | 55.6 | 33.3 | 8.9 | 2.2 |
| Surprise | 69.6 | 19.6 | 8.7 | 2.2 |
| Wickenburg | 60.7 | 14.3 | 7.1 | 17.9 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 61.3 | 28.1 | 6.6 | 4.0 |

Q51. During the past 6 months have you had to miss work, school or an appointment for yourself or your child due to lack of transportation?

Q52. Has the cost of gas limited your ability to miss an appointment, attend an event or school?

Exhibit B-27

| AREA | MISSING WORK, SCHOOL OR APPOINTMENTS (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|--------------------|------|
| | Due to lack of transportation | | Due to cost of gas | |
| | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| El Mirage | 11.5 | 88.8 | 25.9 | 74.1 |
| Glendale | 19.5 | 80.5 | 44.2 | 55.8 |
| Peoria | 11.8 | 88.2 | 24.0 | 76.0 |
| Surprise | 3.8 | 96.2 | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| Wickenburg | 23.3 | 76.7 | 52.9 | 47.1 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 15.4 | 84.6 | 35.5 | 64.5 |



Q53. Do you have to travel outside your community to seek medical care? If so, how often in the past 6 months have you had to do it?

Exhibit B-28

| AREA | TRAVEL OUTSIDE COMMUNITY TO SEEK MEDICAL CARE (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| | Yes | How often in the past 6 months have you had to do it? | | | |
| | | 0-1 time | 1-5 times | 5-10 times | More than 10 times |
| El Mirage | 42.9 | 30.8 | 53.8 | 0.0 | 15.4 |
| Glendale | 18.1 | 55.1 | 34.8 | 7.2 | 2.9 |
| Peoria | 20.4 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Surprise | 22.4 | 56.5 | 34.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Wickenburg | 52.9 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 24.7 | 48.3 | 39.1 | 6.6 | 6.0 |

Q54. Is there a place that your young child usually goes when he/she is sick or you needs advice about his/her?

Q55. How often have you seen a medical provider during the past 6 months for your child less than 5 years old?

Exhibit B-29

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------|---|-----------|-------------------|
| | Place for children to go when sick | | How often a medical provider has been seen in last 6 months | | |
| | Yes | No | 0-2 Times | 2-4 Times | More than 4 times |
| El Mirage | 89.3 | 10.7 | 53.6 | 32.1 | 14.3 |
| Glendale | 73.7 | 26.3 | 56.7 | 28.6 | 14.8 |
| Peoria | 84.9 | 15.1 | 42.6 | 31.5 | 25.9 |
| Surprise | 90.6 | 9.4 | 72.7 | 20.0 | 7.3 |
| Wickenburg | 87.1 | 12.9 | 61.1 | 36.1 | 2.8 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 80.9 | 19.1 | 57.4 | 28.7 | 14.0 |



Q56. Is it a doctor's office, emergency room, hospital outpatient department, clinic, or some other place?

Exhibit B-30

| AREA | MEDICAL PROVIDER SEEN IN LAST 6 MONTHS IS A... (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| | Doctor's office | Hospital ER | Hospital outpatient department | Clinic | School | Other |
| Glendale | 89.0 | 26.7 | 7.3 | 22.0 | 4.7 | 2.6 |
| Peoria | 98.0 | 23.5 | 7.8 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Surprise | 100 | 14.3 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 2.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 92.4 | 22.3 | 7.6 | 20.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 |

Percentages do not add up to 100; participants were allowed to select more than one choice.

Q57. Is there a place where he/she usually goes when (he/she) needs routine preventive care, such as physical examination or well-child check-up?

Q58. Is the place he/she goes when he/she is sick the same place he/she goes for a routine preventive care?

Exhibit B-31

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------|-------------------|--|------|------------|
| | Place for routine preventive care | | | | Place children go when sick same as place for routine preventive care ¹ | | |
| | Yes | No | More than one | There is no place | Yes | No | Don't know |
| El Mirage | 88.9 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 95.2 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 91.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 |
| Peoria | 94.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 94.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 94.3 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 94.7 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 93.4 | 5.1 | 1.5 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.



Q59. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist doctor, a nurse practitioner, or a physician's assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of his/her personal doctor or nurse?

Exhibit B-32

| AREA | ONE OR MORE PERSONS AS PERSONAL DOCTOR OR NURSE (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|------|------------|
| | Yes, one person | Yes, more than one person | No | Don't know |
| El Mirage | 58.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 8.3 |
| Glendale | 56.3 | 14.6 | 25.1 | 4.0 |
| Peoria | 56.9 | 7.8 | 31.4 | 3.9 |
| Surprise | 65.4 | 11.5 | 23.1 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 64.5 | 12.9 | 19.4 | 3.2 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 60.1 | 12.5 | 23.9 | 3.5 |

Q60. During the last 12 months have you delayed or gone without needed health care for him/her?

Q61. Did you delay or not get health care for him/her you couldn't get an appointment soon enough?

Q62. Did you delay or not get health care for him/her because the clinic or doctor's office was not open when you could get there?

Exhibit B-33

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------------|---|------|------------|--|------|------------|
| | Delayed or gone without health care in last 12 months ¹ | | | Delayed because you could not get an appointment soon enough ¹ | | | Delayed because clinic/doctor's office was not open ¹ | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't know |
| El Mirage | 3.6 | 96.4 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 81.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.6 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 10.3 | 85.8 | 2.0 | 13.5 | 81.2 | 2.4 | 12.1 | 82.5 | 2.4 |
| Peoria | 9.6 | 80.8 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 76.9 | 3.8 | 9.3 | 75.9 | 3.7 |
| Surprise | 9.1 | 83.6 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 91.1 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 90.6 | 3.8 |
| Wickenburg | 17.6 | 82.4 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 83.3 | 2.8 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 10.2 | 85.4 | 1.8 | 10.9 | 83.3 | 2.0 | 10.1 | 83.8 | 1.8 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.



Q63. Did you delay or not get health care because you didn't have enough money to pay the health care provider?

Q64. Did you delay or not get health care because the type of care needed was not available in your area?

Q65. Did you delay or not get health care because the type of care was not covered by your health plan?

Exhibit B-34

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------------|--|------|------------|---|------|------------|
| | Health care delayed because you did not have enough money ¹ | | | Health care delayed because type of care needed not available in area ¹ | | | Health care delayed because type of care needed not covered by health plan ¹ | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't know |
| El Mirage | 14.8 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 85.2 | 11.1 | 7.4 | 77.8 | 3.7 |
| Glendale | 13.3 | 81.5 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 89.4 | 2.4 | 11.9 | 82.9 | 1.9 |
| Peoria | 7.5 | 81.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 87.0 | 1.9 | 9.3 | 79.6 | 1.9 |
| Surprise | 9.1 | 87.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 96.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 92.7 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 17.6 | 79.4 | 2.9 | 14.7 | 85.3 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 85.7 | 2.9 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 12.1 | 82.2 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 89.6 | 1.5 | 10.0 | 83.5 | 1.8 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.

Q66. Did you delay or not get health care because you could not get approval from your health plan of doctor? **Q67.** Or because you have language, communication, or cultural problems with the health care provider?

Exhibit B-35

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------------|--|------|------------|
| | Health care delayed because could not get approval from health plan ¹ | | | Health care delayed because language or cultural problems with provider ¹ | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't know |
| El Mirage | 7.4 | 77.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 92.3 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 12.0 | 83.2 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 91.9 | 1.4 |
| Peoria | 9.3 | 79.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 88.7 | 1.9 |
| Surprise | 1.8 | 94.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 96.4 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 8.6 | 88.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 97.1 | 0.0 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 9.0 | 85.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 93.0 | 1.0 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.



Q68. Did you not provide prescribed medicine due to the cost of the medicine?

Exhibit B-36

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------------|
| | Medicine prescribed not provided due to cost of medicine | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know |
| El Mirage | 7.1 | 82.1 | 0.0 |
| Glendale | 8.5 | 89.1 | 0.9 |
| Peoria | 5.8 | 86.5 | 0.0 |
| Surprise | 0.0 | 96.4 | 0.0 |
| Wickenburg | 11.8 | 82.4 | 2.9 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 7.0 | 89.0 | 0.8 |

Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.

Q69. Has the medical provider been responsive to personal and cultural beliefs about your child's health?

Q70. Have your medical providers been willing/able to refer you to alternative medical services that are responsive to your beliefs and culture?

Exhibit B-37

| AREA | HEALTH CARE (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|------------|---|------|------------|
| | Medical provider responsive to personal and cultural beliefs about child's health ¹ | | | Medical provider willing to refer you to alternative medical services responsive to your beliefs and culture ¹ | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Yes | No | Don't know |
| El Mirage | 50.0 | 34.6 | 11.5 | 37.0 | 29.6 | 3.7 |
| Glendale | 41.7 | 47.1 | 5.9 | 41.8 | 38.0 | 10.1 |
| Peoria | 37.0 | 40.7 | 7.4 | 38.9 | 29.6 | 11.1 |
| Surprise | 38.5 | 46.2 | 5.8 | 41.5 | 34.0 | 11.3 |
| Wickenburg | 36.4 | 48.5 | 6.1 | 28.6 | 48.6 | 8.6 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 42.5 | 43.6 | 6.4 | 39.4 | 35.1 | 10.1 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.



Q71. Have translation services been available to you and your child if necessary?

Exhibit B-38

| AREA | TRANSLATION SERVICES AVAILABLE (PERCENT) | | |
|--------------------|---|------|------------|
| | Yes | No | Don't Know |
| El Mirage | 25.9 | 25.9 | 7.4 |
| Glendale | 66.4 | 16.6 | 3.8 |
| Peoria | 27.8 | 25.9 | 11.1 |
| Surprise | 11.5 | 28.8 | 21.2 |
| Wickenburg | 29.4 | 35.3 | 5.9 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 45.3 | 20.9 | 8.1 |

¹ Percentages do not add up to 100, some choices were excluded.



APPENDIX C

Northwest Maricopa Teacher/Caregiver Survey

Q1. Which of the following best describes the center in which you are working?

Exhibit C-1

| AREA | CENTER DESCRIPTION (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------|
| | Child Care Center | Child Care Group Home | Early Head Start/Head Start | Private School | Public Preschool | Other |
| Northwest Maricopa | 52.2 | 6.5 | 23.9 | 2.2 | 8.7 | 6.5 |

Q2. How long have you been working for this particular center?

Exhibit C-2

| AREA | WORK LENGTH (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | 1-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-12 months | 12-24 months | More than 24 months |
| Northwest Maricopa | 2.2 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 10.9 | 76.1 |

Q3. How long have you been working as an early childhood educator?

Exhibit C-3

| AREA | ECE LENGTH (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | 1-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-12 months | 12-24 months | More than 24 months |
| Northwest Maricopa | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 91.1 |



Q4. What is your highest level of education?

Exhibit C-4

| AREA | EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (PERCENT) | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Master's Degree | Bachelor's Degree | Associates Degree | Child Development Associate | High School Diploma | Less than High School |
| Northwest Maricopa | 10.4 | 29.2 | 25.0 | 6.3 | 29.2 | 0.0 |

Q5. Have you been enrolled in any type of formal early childhood training program in the last 18 months?

Q6. Have you had any formal training that focused on the care of children with disabilities and/or other special needs?

Exhibit C-5

| AREA | TRAINING (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|
| | Early Childhood Training | | Disabilities Training | |
| | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Northwest Maricopa | 63.0 | 37.0 | 63.6 | 36.4 |

Q7. How many hours of professional development were you offered last year? Were you required last year?

Exhibit C-6

| AREA | PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (PERCENT) | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Median number of hours offered | Median number of hours required |
| Northwest Maricopa | 23 | 18 |

Q8. What obstacles do you face when attempting to access professional development?

Exhibit C-7

| AREA | OBSTACLES FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (PERCENT) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|----------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | Trans | Time | Expenses | Lack of interest | Lack of employer support | Lack of family support | Poor Quality | Other |
| Northwest Maricopa | 15.4 | 79.8 | 53.8 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 5.1 |



Q9. What FTF Resources available to teachers/caregivers do you find the most valuable?

Exhibit C-8

| AREA | FTF RESOURCES RATED AS MOST VALUABLE (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | Quality First | Scholarships TEACH | FTF Professional REWARD\$ | Community Based PD | Scholarships non-TEACH |
| Northwest Maricopa | 75.0 | 32.1 | 13.3 | 6.9 | 3.7 |

Q10. What was your salary in the last year?

Exhibit C-9

| AREA | SALARY (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Less than \$15,000 | \$15,000-\$25,000 | \$25,000-\$35,000 | More than \$30,000 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 39.5 | 34.9 | 14.0 | 11.6 |

Q11. What employee benefits do you currently have?

Exhibit C-10

| AREA | EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (PERCENT) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|--------|------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| | Health | Life | Dental | Vision | Disability | Paid Vacation | Retirement | Other |
| Northwest Maricopa | 47.4 | 42.1 | 47.4 | 34.2 | 23.7 | 57.9 | 21.1 | 7.9 |



Q12. How satisfied are you with your current employment...?

Exhibit C-11

| CHARACTERISTIC | SATISFACTION (PERCENT) | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Very Satisfied | Satisfied | Somewhat Satisfied | Not Satisfied |
| Wages | 23.8 | 38.1 | 28.6 | 9.5 |
| Location | 62.8 | 14.0 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| Benefits | 25.0 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 |
| Schedule | 45.2 | 23.8 | 16.7 | 14.3 |
| Supervisor | 48.8 | 23.3 | 16.3 | 11.6 |
| Children | 50.0 | 22.7 | 9.1 | 18.2 |
| Professional Development options | 34.9 | 34.9 | 23.3 | 7.0 |

Q13. If you left your job within the last two years, was it for...?

Exhibit C-12

| AREA | REASONS FOR LEAVING LAST JOB (PERCENT) | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------------|-------|
| | Better wages | Better schedule | Better location | Better benefits | Supervisor | Did not leave my job | Other |
| Northwest Maricopa | 6.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 77.4 | 6.5 |

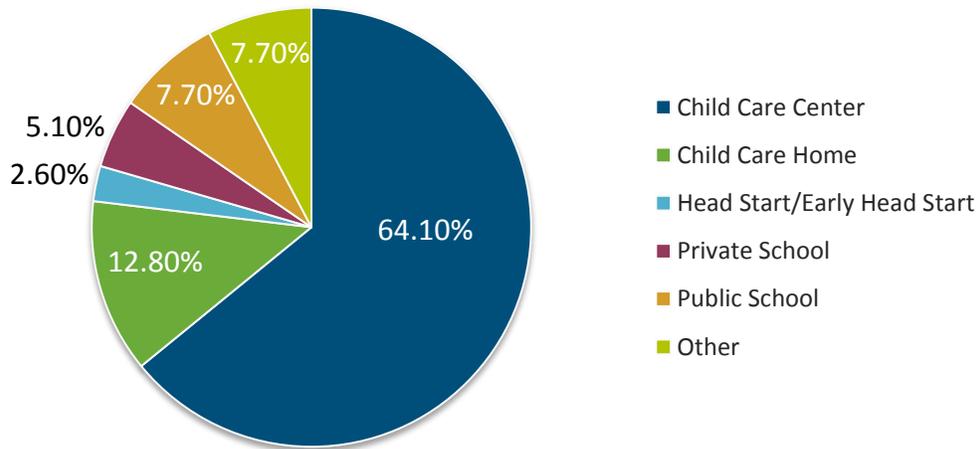


APPENDIX D

Northwest Early Childhood Education Centers Survey

Exhibit D-1

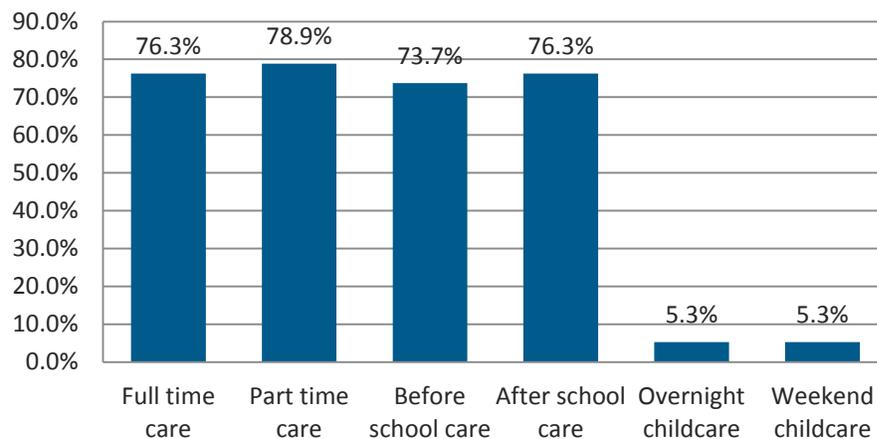
Type of centers



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit D-2

Type of care provided

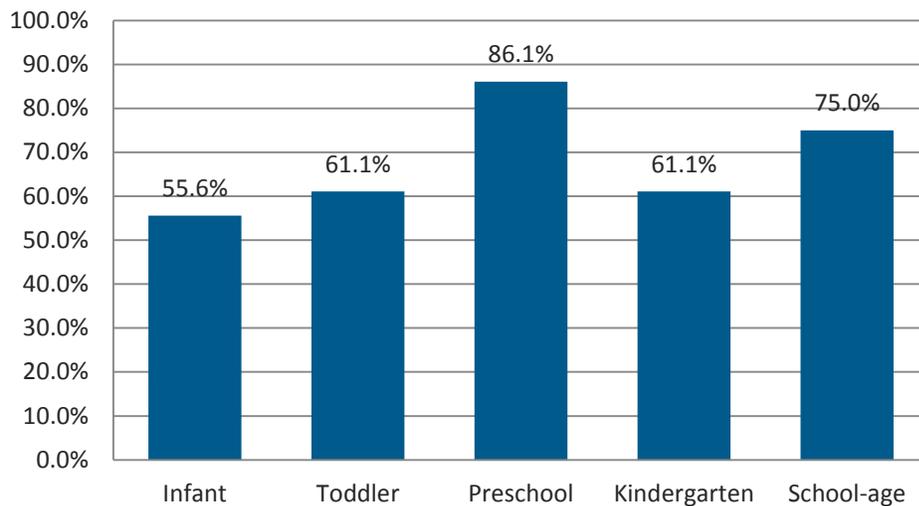


Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit D-3

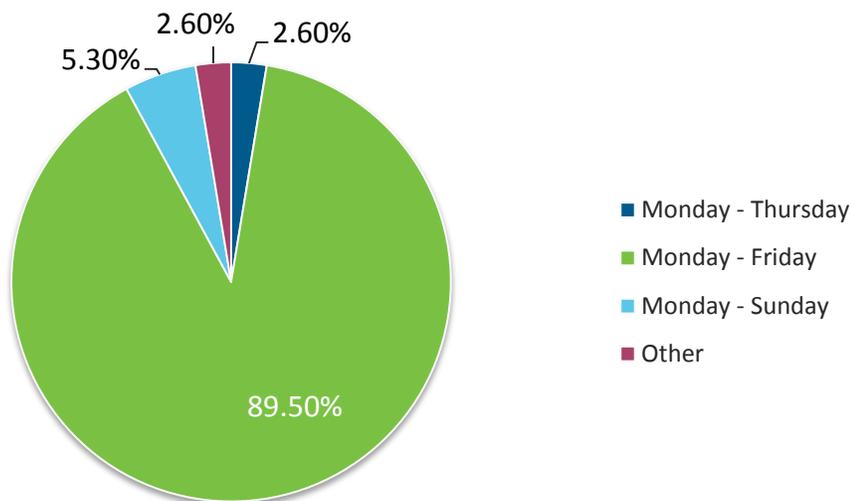
Age group served



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

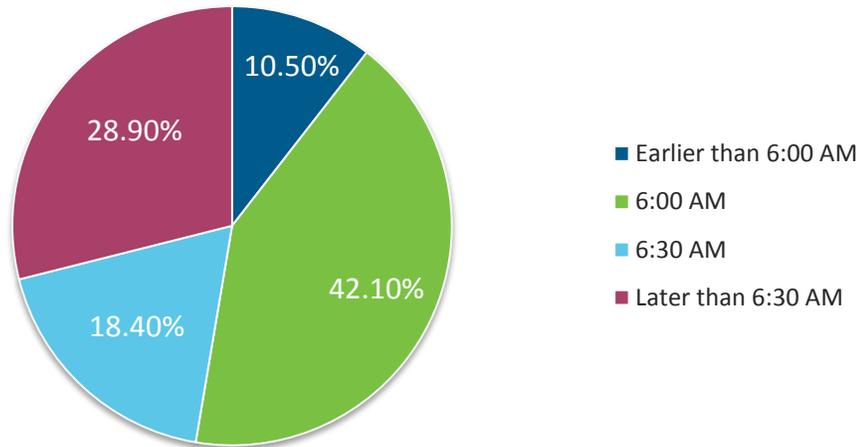
Exhibit D-4

Days of operation

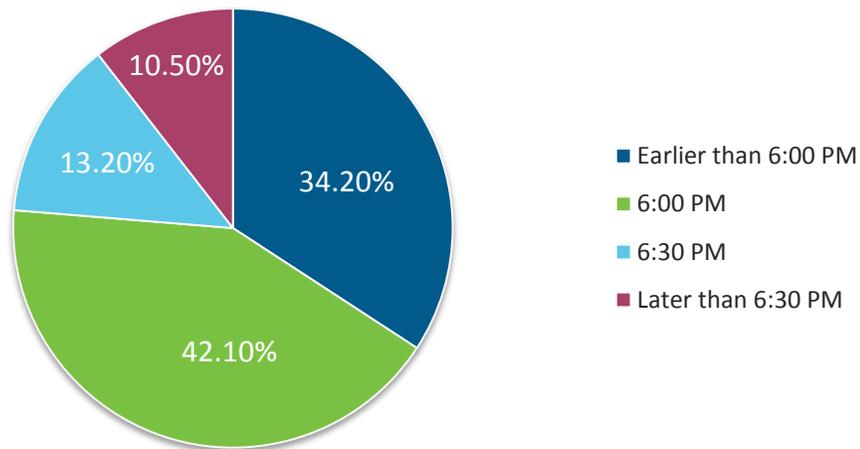


Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit D-5Hours of operation - opening

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

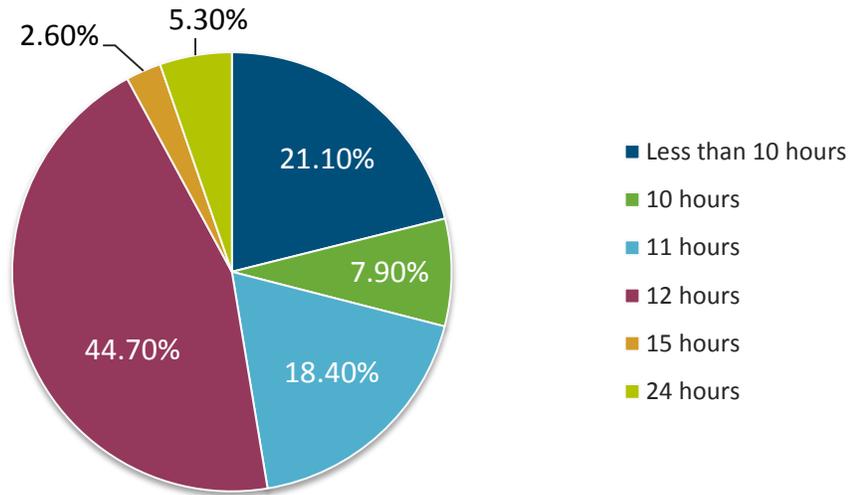
Exhibit D-6Hours of operation - close

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit D-7

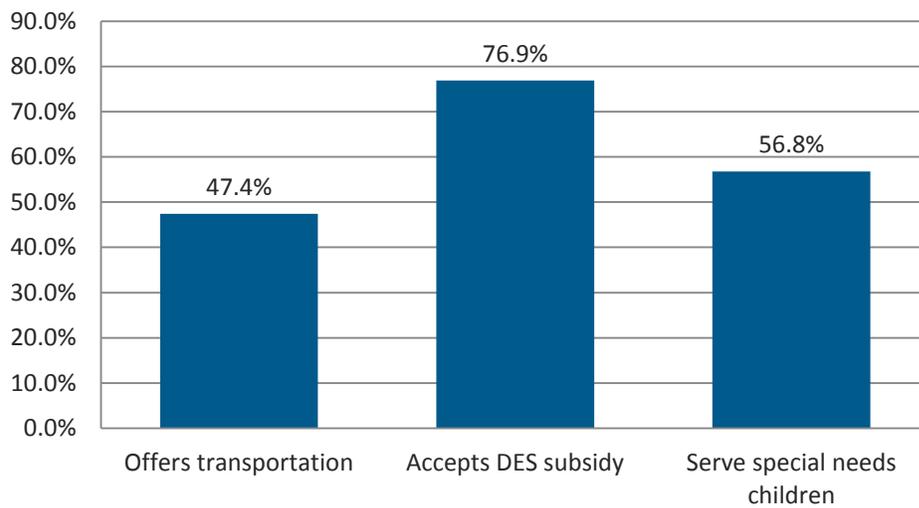
Business hours length



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit D-8

Services



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit D-9Center's Capacity

| STATISTIC | CENTER'S CAPACITY |
|-----------|-------------------|
| | Capacity |
| Mean | 130.7 |
| Median | 71.0 |
| Minimum | 6 |
| Maximum | 800 |

Exhibit D-10Full Time Care Median Number of Hours

| | MEDIAN NUMBER OF HOURS FULL TIME CARE |
|----------------|--|
| | Hours |
| Hours per day | 9 |
| Hours per week | 40 |

Exhibit D-11Number of Books per Class

| STATISTIC | BOOKS PER CLASS |
|-----------|-----------------|
| | Number of books |
| Mean | 58.4 |
| Median | 30 |
| Minimum | 10 |
| Maximum | 300 |



Exhibit D-12Children Enrollment

| AGE GROUP | CHILDREN ENROLLMENT | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Median number of typical children | Median number of special needs children | Adult to child ratio ¹ |
| Infant | 5 | 0 | 1:5 |
| Toddler | 12 | 0 | 1:6 |
| Preschool | 28 | 1 | 1:13 |
| Kindergarten/School-age | 11 | 0 | 1:20 |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

¹ Most frequent adult to child ratio reported.

Exhibit D-13Children Enrollment

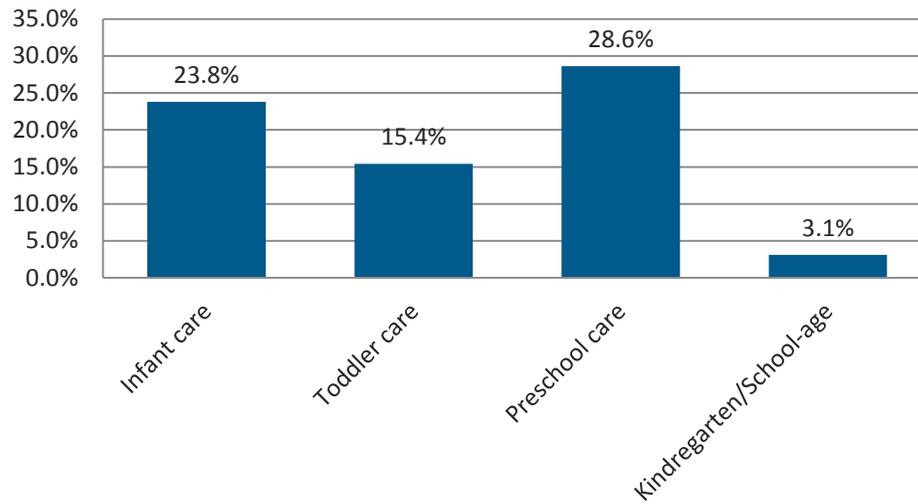
| AGE GROUP | CHILDREN ENROLLMENT | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Median number of full time children | Median number of part time children |
| Infant | 4 | 1 |
| Toddler | 9.5 | 3 |
| Preschool | 21 | 8 |
| Kindergarten/School-age | 7.5 | 6 |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit D-14

Providers with Waiting List



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit D-15

Average Weekly Charges

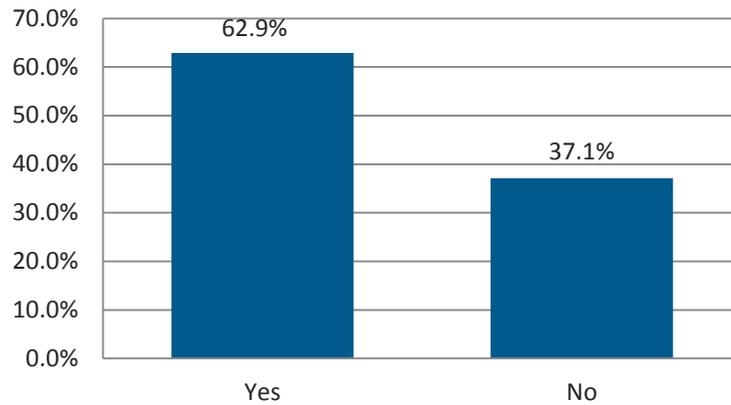
| AGE GROUP | AVERAGE WEEKLY CHARGES | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Full time care | Part time care |
| Infant | \$175.20 | \$133.75 |
| Toddler | \$161.73 | \$121.65 |
| Preschool | \$150.13 | \$98.42 |
| Kindergarten/School-age | \$118.50 | \$90.07 |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit D-16

Core curriculum use



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit D-17

Activities Provided by Centers



Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit D-18Frequency of Screening for Special Needs

| | SPECIAL NEEDS SCREENING FREQUENCY (PERCENT) | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | Never | Once a year | Twice a year | 3-6 Times a year | More than 6 times a year |
| Percent | 5.9 | 52.9 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 11.8 |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit D-19Number of Children Screened

| STATISTIC | CHILDREN SCREENED LAST YEAR |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of Children |
| Mean | 26.0 |
| Median | 2.5 |
| Minimum | 0 |
| Maximum | 200 |

Exhibit D-20Safety Education Offered

| | SAFETY EDUCATION OFFERED (PERCENT) | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| | Latch Key | Pedestrian Safety | Stranger Danger | Gun Safety | Pool Safety |
| Child | 23.8 | 75.9 | 96.7 | 39.1 | 80.6 |
| Parent | 15.0 | 38.1 | 61.9 | 15.8 | 52.2 |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.



Exhibit D-21

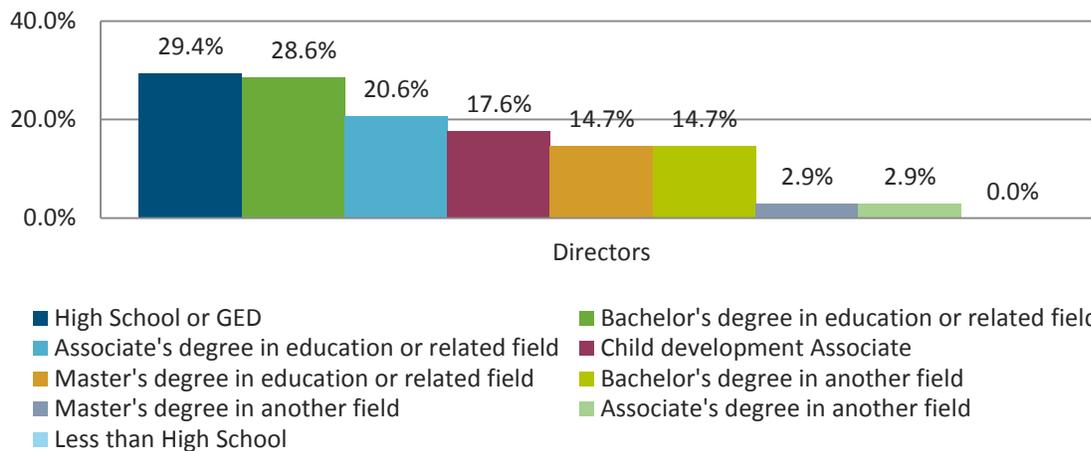
Staff Characteristics

| | STAFF CHARACTERISTICS | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | Average number of staff | Left position in last 12 months (average) | Median Hourly wage | Percent of staff with salaried position | Median Annual salary |
| Director | 1.25 | 0.2 | \$14.0 | 96.2% | \$31,600 |
| Teacher | 7.35 | 2.2 | \$9.0 | 90.0% | \$15,000 |
| Teacher Assistants | 3.58 | 1.1 | \$8.5 | 0.0% | NA |
| Teacher Aides | 12.1 | 0.3 | \$8.8 | 0.0% | NA |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit D-22

Highest educational level Directors

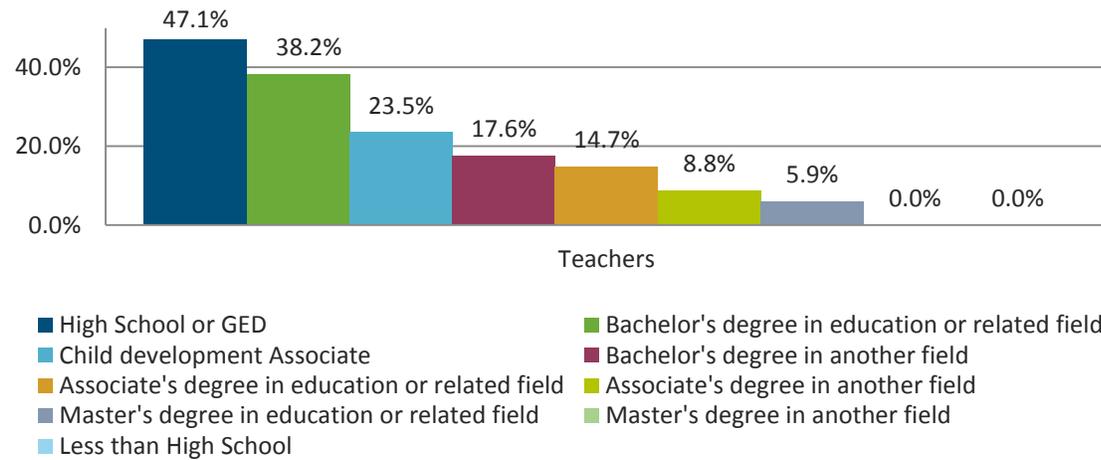


Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.
 Note: percentages do not add up to one hundred since centers have more than one person working in each position.



Exhibit D-23

Highest educational level Teachers



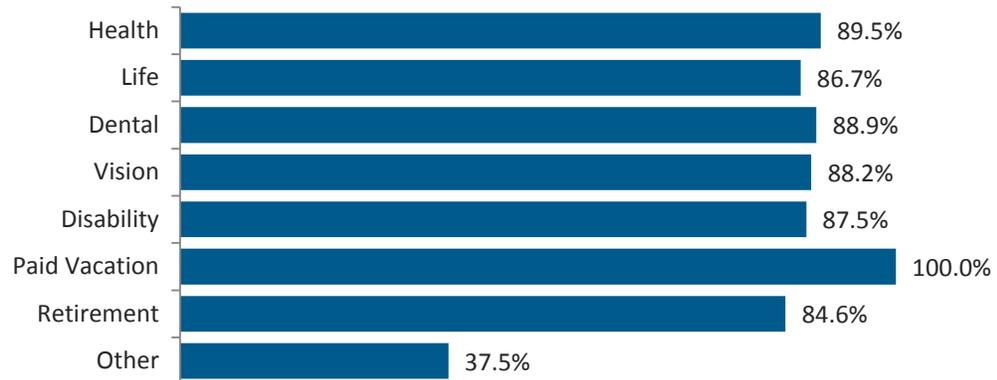
Note: percentages do not add up to one hundred since centers have more than one person working in each position.

Exhibit D-24

Length of Employment

| STATISTIC | LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT (MONTHS) |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Number of months |
| Mean | 47.3 |
| Median | 36 |
| Minimum | 0 |
| Maximum | 180 |



Exhibit D-25Benefits provided by employer

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit D-26Minimum qualifications required

| POSITION | MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED (PERCENT) | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|------|------|
| | BA | AA | CDA | HSD |
| Director | 48.0 | 8.0 | 16.0 | 28.0 |
| Teacher | 17.9 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 71.4 |
| Teacher Assistants | 0.0 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 76.9 |
| Teacher Aides | 0.0 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 87.0 |

Source: Northwest ECE Centers Survey conducted by Southwest Institute for Families and Children.

Exhibit D-27Professional Development

| PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (PERCENT) | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Median number of hours offered | Median number of hours required | Are any currently enrolled in any type of formal training? |
| 18 | 18 | 60.6 |



APPENDIX E

Exhibit E-1

Child Care Income Eligibility and Fees

| CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE ELEGIBILITY AND FEES | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| Family Size | Level 1 Maximum income equal or less than 85% FPL* | Level 2 Maximum income equal or less than 100% FPL* | Level 3 Maximum income equal or less than 135% FPL* | Level 4 Maximum income equal or less than 145% FPL* | Level 5 Maximum income equal or less than 155% FPL* | Level 6 Maximum income equal or less than 165% FPL* |
| 1 | 0-772 | 773-908 | 909-1,226 | 1,227-1,317 | 1,318-1,408 | 1,409-1,499 |
| 2 | 0-1,043 | 1,044-1,226 | 1,227-1,656 | 1,657-1,778 | 1,779-1,901 | 1,902-2,023 |
| 3 | 0-1,314 | 1,315-1,545 | 1,546-2,086 | 2,087-2,241 | 2,242-2,395 | 2,396-2,550 |
| 4 | 0-1,584 | 1,585-1,863 | 1,864-2,516 | 2,517-2,702 | 2,703-2,888 | 2,889-3,074 |
| 5 | 0-1,854 | 1,855-2,181 | 2,182-2,945 | 2,946-3,163 | 3,164-3,381 | 3,382-3,599 |
| 6 | 0-2,125 | 2,126-2,500 | 2,501-3,375 | 3,376-3,625 | 3,626-3,875 | 3,876-4,125 |
| 7 | 0-2,396 | 2,397-2,818 | 2,819-3,805 | 3,806-4,087 | 4,088-4,368 | 4,369-4,650 |
| Copay Full Day | \$1.0 | \$2.0 | \$3.0 | \$5.0 | \$7.0 | \$10.0 |
| Copay Part Day | \$0.5 | \$1.0 | \$1.5 | \$2.5 | \$3.5 | \$5.0 |

Source: Child Care and Development Fund Plan for Arizona FFY 2012-2013



Exhibit E-2

Amount Paid by the State of Arizona for Child Care Assistance 2007-2008

| CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE DISBURSED BY THE STATE | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Zip Code | Number of providers | Number of Children | Total Paid |
| 85301 | 72 | 2,229 | \$4,308,565.30 |
| 85302 | 33 | 1,499 | \$2,728,917.18 |
| 85303 | 34 | 609 | \$961,500.51 |
| 85304 | 13 | 534 | \$954,294.62 |
| 85305 | 2 | 26 | \$13,490.70 |
| 85306 | 22 | 670 | \$1,137,780.87 |
| 85307 | 9 | 67 | \$85,097.04 |
| 85308 | 27 | 613 | \$1,178,733.10 |
| 85309 | 1 | < 25 | \$12,939.07 |
| 85310 | 5 | 31 | \$22,389.89 |
| 85335 | 34 | 652 | \$1,124,001.57 |
| 85345 | 48 | 1,433 | \$2,513,331.02 |
| 85351 | 3 | < 25 | \$5,523.08 |
| 85355 | 2 | < 25 | \$9,920.90 |
| 85363 | 2 | 61 | \$96,496.09 |
| 85373 | 3 | < 25 | \$14,839.38 |
| 85374 | 32 | 903 | \$1,769,228.50 |
| 85375 | 1 | < 25 | \$2,875.39 |
| 85379 | 17 | 100 | \$97,554.10 |
| 85380 | 2 | < 25 | \$2,946.32 |
| 85381 | 11 | 169 | \$268,774.14 |
| 85382 | 12 | 107 | \$106,436.13 |
| 85383 | 6 | 111 | \$201,763.60 |
| 85388 | 6 | < 25 | \$19,913.81 |
| 85390 | 3 | 135 | \$309,193.92 |
| Northwest Maricopa | 400 | 10,020 | \$17,946,506.23 |
| Maricopa County | 2,302 | 48,106 | \$113,1334797.83 |
| Arizona | 6,542 | 85,797 | \$186,930,793.65 |

Source: Department of Economic Security, unpublished data provided by FTF.



Exhibit E-3

Number of Childcare by Zip Code, Types of Care, License and Regulation

| 2011- 2012 TYPES OF CHILDCARE BY ZIP CODE | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Zip Code | Type of Care | # Of Childcare | Licensed Type | Regulation | Licensed/ Certified/ Registered | Total Capacity | Special Needs | Full Year |
| 85301 | (FCC) Nanny | 5 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 20 | Yes | Yes |
| 85301 | Childcare Center | 41 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 2777 | Yes | Yes |
| 85301 | Family Childcare | 22 | Home | Registered | Registered | 88 | Yes | Yes |
| 85301 | Family Childcare | 11 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 44 | Yes | Yes |
| 85301 | Family Childcare | 4 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 35 | Yes | Yes |
| 85301 | Family Childcare | 21 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 84 | Yes | Yes |
| 85302 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 2 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 8 | | No |
| 85302 | Childcare Center | 27 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 2724 | Yes | Yes |
| 85302 | Family Childcare | 28 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Registered | 112 | Yes | Yes |
| 85302 | Family Childcare | 3 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 24 | Yes | Yes |
| 85302 | Family Childcare | 13 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 55 | Yes | Yes |
| 85303 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 1 | Home | Registered | Registered | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85303 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 2 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 8 | Yes | Yes |
| 85303 | Childcare Center | 18 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 849 | Yes | Yes |
| 85303 | Family Childcare | 23 | Home | Registered | Registered | 92 | Yes | Yes |
| 85303 | Family Childcare | 11 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 110 | Yes | Yes |
| 85303 | Family Childcare | 16 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 64 | Yes | Yes |
| 85304 | Childcare Center | 18 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 1326 | Yes | Yes |

Exhibit E-3 (continued)



Number of Childcare by Zip Code, Types of Care, License and Regulation

| 2011- 2012 TYPES OF CHILDCARE BY ZIP CODE | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Zip Code | Type of Care | # Of Childcare | Licensed Type | Regulation | Licensed/ Certified/ Registered | Total Capacity | Special Needs | Full Year |
| 85304 | Family Childcare | 5 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 50 | Yes | Yes |
| 85304 | Family Childcare | 4 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 16 | Yes | Yes |
| 85304 | Childcare Center | 4 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 60 | Yes | Yes |
| 85305 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 1 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85305 | Childcare Center | 8 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 848 | Yes | Yes |
| 85305 | Family Childcare | 9 | Home | Registered | Registered | 36 | Yes | Yes |
| 85305 | Family Childcare | 3 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 12 | Yes | Yes |
| 85306 | Childcare Center | 22 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 2281 | Yes | Yes |
| 85306 | Family Childcare | 15 | Home | Registered | Registered | 60 | Yes | Yes |
| 85306 | Family Childcare | 3 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 30 | Yes | Yes |
| 85306 | Family Childcare | 6 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 24 | Yes | Yes |
| 85306 | Childcare Center | 7 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 426 | Yes | Yes |
| 85306 | Family Childcare | 6 | Home | Registered | Registered | 24 | Yes | Yes |
| 85307 | Child care Center | 38 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 5651 | Yes | Yes |
| 85307 | Family Childcare | 52 | Home | Registered | Registered | 208 | Yes | Yes |
| 85308 | Family Childcare | 2 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 20 | Yes | Yes |
| 85308 | Family Childcare | 7 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 28 | Yes | Yes |



Exhibit E-3 (continued)

Number of Childcare by Zip Code, Types of Care, License and Regulation

| 2011- 2012 TYPES OF CHILDCARE BY ZIP CODE | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Zip Code | Type of Care | # Of Childcare | Licensed Type | Regulation | Licensed/ Certified/ Registered | Total Capacity | Special Needs | Full Year |
| 85310 | Childcare Center | 7 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 1169 | Yes | Yes |
| 85310 | Family Childcare | 16 | Home | Registered | Registered | 64 | Yes | Yes |
| 85310 | Family Childcare | 3 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 12 | Yes | Yes |
| 85312 | Family Childcare | 1 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 3 | Yes | Yes |
| 85318 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 1 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85335 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 1 | Home | Registered | Registered | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85335 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 3 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 12 | Yes | Yes |
| 85335 | Childcare Center | 15 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 1089 | Yes | Yes |
| 85335 | Family Childcare | 35 | Home | Registered | Registered | 140 | Yes | Yes |
| 85335 | Family Childcare | 7 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 70 | Yes | Yes |
| 85342 | Childcare Center | 1 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 33 | Yes | Yes |
| 85342 | Family Childcare | 1 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85345 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 4 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 16 | Yes | Yes |
| 85345 | Childcare Center | 45 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 3262 | Yes | Yes |
| 85345 | Family Childcare | 48 | Home | Registered | Registered | 192 | Yes | Yes |
| 85345 | Family Childcare | 7 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 70 | Yes | Yes |
| 85345 | Family Childcare | 20 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 80 | Yes | Yes |
| 85351 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 1 | Home | Registered | Registered | 4 | | Yes |



Exhibit E-3 (continued)

Number of Childcare by Zip Code, Types of Care, License and Regulation

| 2011- 2012 TYPES OF CHILDCARE BY ZIP CODE | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Zip Code | Type of Care | # Of Childcare | Licensed Type | Regulation | Licensed/ Certified/ Registered | Total Capacity | Special Needs | Full Year |
| 85351 | Childcare Center | 2 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 302 | | Yes |
| 85355 | Childcare Center | 1 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 59 | | Yes |
| 85355 | Family Childcare | 3 | Home | Registered | Registered | 12 | Yes | Yes |
| 85355 | Family Childcare | 1 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 10 | Yes | Yes |
| 85358 | Childcare Center | 1 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 16 | | Yes |
| 85361 | Family Childcare | 6 | Home | Registered | Registered | 24 | Yes | Yes |
| 85363 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 1 | Home | Registered | Registered | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85363 | Childcare Center | 1 | Center | Regulated/Licensed | Licensed | 57 | Yes | Yes |
| 85363 | Family Childcare | 4 | Home | Registered | Registered | 16 | Yes | Yes |
| 85363 | Family Childcare | 1 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85373 | Childcare Center | 2 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 74 | Yes | Yes |
| 85373 | Family Childcare | 4 | Home | Registered | Registered | 16 | Yes | Yes |
| 85373 | Family Childcare | 1 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85374 | (FCC) Nanny Individual | 1 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85374 | Childcare Center | 24 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 3643 | Yes | Yes |
| 85374 | Family Childcare | 27 | Home | Registered | Registered | 108 | Yes | Yes |
| 85374 | Family Childcare | 8 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 32 | Yes | Yes |
| 85375 | Childcare Center | 1 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 160 | Yes | Yes |



Exhibit E-3 (continued)

Number of Childcare by Zip Code, Types of Care, License and Regulation

| 2011- 2012 TYPES OF CHILDCARE BY ZIP CODE | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Zip Code | Type of Care | # Of Childcare | Licensed Type | Regulation | Licensed/ Certified/ Registered | Total Capacity | Special Needs | Full Year |
| 85379 | Childcare Center | 10 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 651 | Yes | Yes |
| 85379 | Family Childcare | 36 | Home | Registered | Registered | 144 | Yes | Yes |
| 85379 | Family Childcare | 7 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 28 | Yes | Yes |
| 85379 | Family Childcare | 8 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 79 | Yes | Yes |
| 85381 | Childcare Center | 18 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 2048 | Yes | Yes |
| 85381 | Family Childcare | 13 | Home | Registered | Registered | 52 | Yes | Yes |
| 85381 | Family Childcare | 5 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 20 | Yes | Yes |
| 85381 | Family Childcare | 3 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 24 | Yes | Yes |
| 85382 | Childcare Center | 21 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 2060 | Yes | Yes |
| 85382 | Family Childcare | 27 | Home | Registered | Registered | 108 | Yes | Yes |
| 85382 | Family Childcare | 5 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 50 | Yes | Yes |
| 85382 | Family Childcare | 5 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 20 | Yes | Yes |
| 85383 | Childcare Center | 14 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 1471 | Yes | Yes |
| 85383 | Family Childcare | 19 | Home | Registered | Registered | 76 | Yes | Yes |
| 85383 | Family Childcare | 3 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 12 | Yes | Yes |
| 85383 | Family Childcare | 2 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 20 | Yes | Yes |
| 85387 | Childcare Center | 1 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 59 | | Yes |
| 85387 | Family Childcare | 2 | Home | Registered | Registered | 8 | Yes | Yes |



Exhibit E-3 (continued)

Number of Childcare by Zip Code, Types of Care, License and Regulation

| 2011- 2012 TYPES OF CHILDCARE BY ZIP CODE | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Zip Code | Type of Care | # Of Childcare | Licensed Type | Regulation | Licensed/ Certified/ Registered | Total Capacity | Special Needs | Full Year |
| 85387 | Family Childcare | 2 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 8 | Yes | Yes |
| 85388 | Childcare Center | 5 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 548 | Yes | Yes |
| 85388 | Family Childcare | 19 | Home | Registered | Registered | 76 | Yes | Yes |
| 85388 | Family Childcare | 1 | Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 4 | Yes | Yes |
| 85388 | Family Childcare | 5 | Group Home | Regulated/ Licensed | Certified | 50 | Yes | Yes |
| 85390 | Childcare Center | 5 | Center | Regulated/ Licensed | Licensed | 364 | Yes | Yes |



APPENDIX F

Exhibit F-1

Northwest Maricopa Elementary Schools

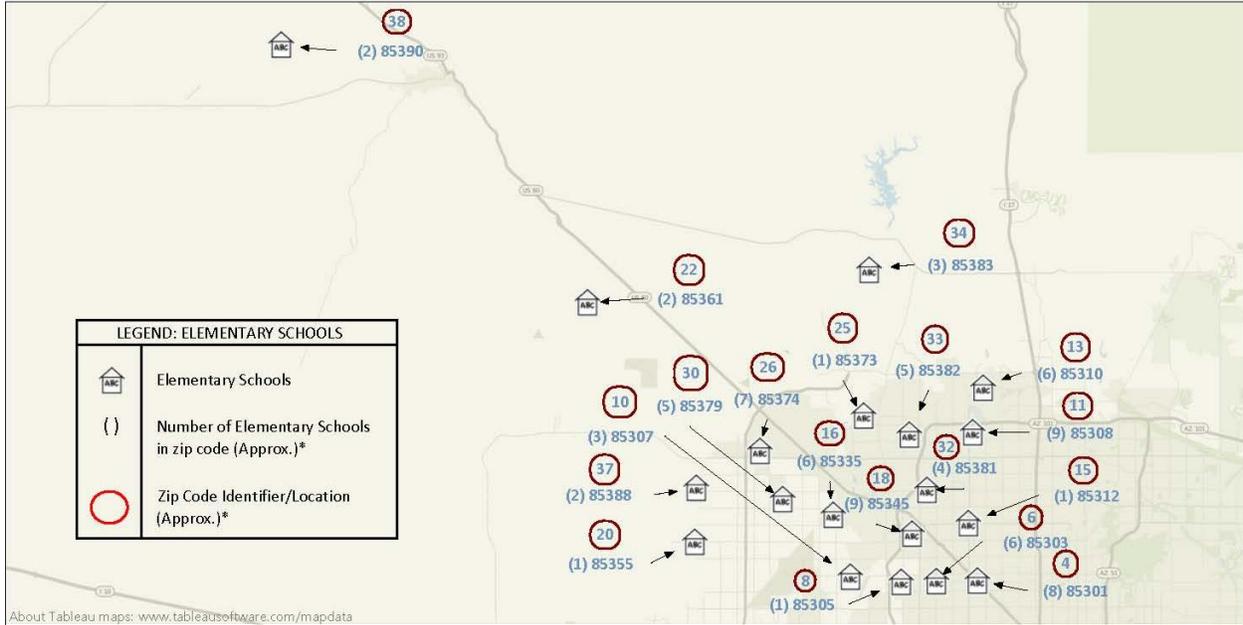


Exhibit F-2

Northwest Maricopa Head Start Programs

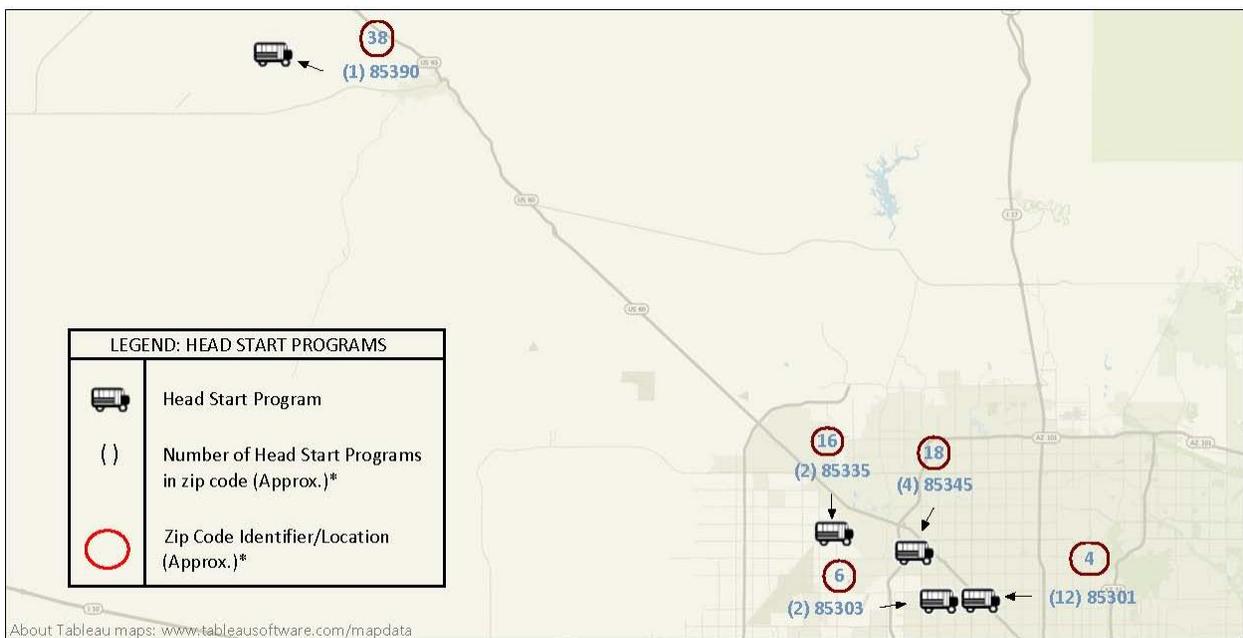


Exhibit F-3

Northwest Maricopa Colleges

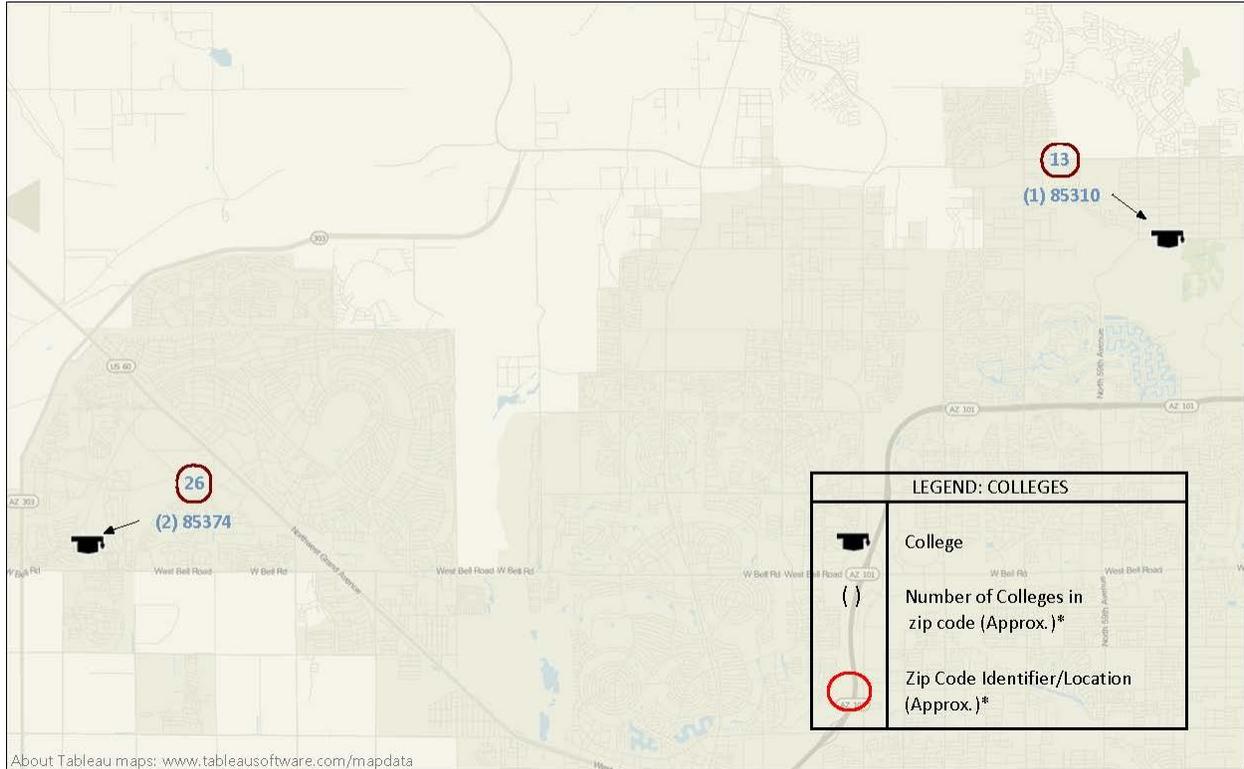
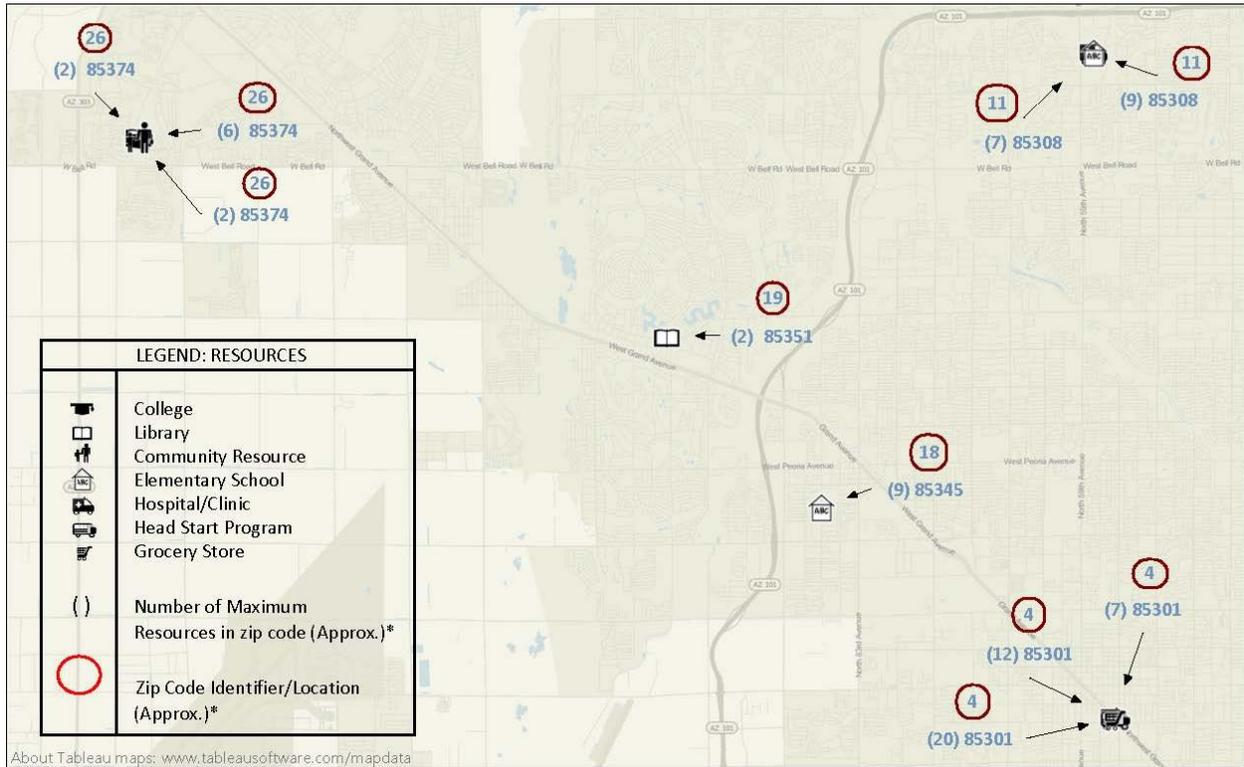


Exhibit F-8

Northwest Maricopa Maximum Resources



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