



2012

NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

Coconino Regional Partnership Council



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL

First Things First Coconino Regional
Partnership Council
405 N. Beaver Street, Suite 1
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

Kevin Brown

Agnes Chamberlain

Allen Chapa

Tony Gonzales

Amanda Guay

Beth Johndrow, Chair

Noreen Sakiestewa

Sherri Slayton

Paula Stefani

Debbie Winlock, Vice Chair



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LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council, as we delivered on our mission to build better futures for young children and their families. During the past year, we have touched many lives of young children and their families by improving oral health in young children through oral screenings, fluoride varnishes and referrals to dental services; continuing the Quality First program, which improves the quality of and access to high quality early care and education for families; increasing family support services for parents and informal child care providers, both in homes and in community based settings; improving access to early childhood services through coordination and collaboration of early childhood services providers and increasing community awareness about early childhood issues in our region.

The First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council will continue to advocate and provide opportunities for families to have improved opportunities for parent education to support their child's development and prepare their children for success in kindergarten, improve their children's oral health, improve access to early intervention services for children who are not receiving those services, improve access to high quality early childhood development and health programs, and improve access to high quality child care (regulated and unregulated).

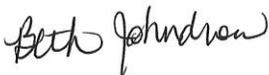
Our strategic direction has been guided by the Needs and Assets reports, specifically created for the Coconino Region in 2008, 2010, and the new 2012 report. The Needs and Assets reports are vital to our continued work in building a true integrated early childhood system for our young children and our overall future. The Coconino Regional Council would like to thank our Needs and Assets Vendor, Applied Survey Research for their knowledge, expertise and analysis of the Coconino region. The new report will help guide our decisions as we move forward for young children and their families within the Coconino region.

Going forward, the First Things First Coconino 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 and throughout the entire State.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Beth Johndrow, Chair
Coconino Regional Partnership Council

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

INTRODUCTION

A Child's most important developmental years are those leading up to kindergarten. First Things First is committed to helping Arizona kids five and younger receive the quality education, healthcare and family support they need to arrive at school healthy and ready to succeed. Children's success is fundamental to the wellbeing of our communities, society and the State of Arizona.

This Needs and Assets Report for the Coconino Geographic Region provides a clear statistical analysis and helps us in understanding the needs, gaps and assets for young children and points to ways in which children and families can be supported. The needs young children and families face in the Coconino Region include:

- Many families need opportunities for parent education and access to the tools and resources necessary to support their child's development
- Many children are arriving at kindergarten unprepared for school in the areas of early literacy and reading
- Untreated tooth decay continues to be a need for many children
- There are children who qualify for early intervention services who are not receiving those services, primarily in the areas of Speech therapy and Occupational therapy
- Many families need improved access to high quality early childhood development and health programs
- Many families need access to high quality, affordable regulated and unregulated child care

The Coconino Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region. The Coconino Regional Partnership Council also highly values existing assets families possess in this region while also recognizing the many challenges young families face in these difficult economic times. A strong focus across the Coconino Region has been on the great need for additional family support services and education regarding health, development and early learning/literacy in order to ensure that young children are prepared for kindergarten. By supporting families across the region through our family support and early care and



education strategies, families will receive the services they need to ensure that their children arrive at kindergarten ready to succeed.



The Coconino Regional Partnership Council also understands the importance of supporting child care providers in the Coconino region who care for children in unlicensed, unregulated or uncertified child care settings. Those providers need access to support and early education services in order to provide high quality child care for the children in their care. Through the family, friend and neighbor strategy, those child care providers participate in education about early childhood development education classes.

The Coconino Regional Partnership Council also supports licensed and regulated child care in the Coconino region and providing families access to those centers and homes through child care scholarships. Through the Quality First strategy, regional child care centers and homes are strengthened through the assessment, coaching support, professional development opportunities and enhancement grants that improve the quality of care provided in those child care settings.

In addition to Family Support and Early Care and Education Strategies, the Coconino Regional Partnership Council supports quality oral health care for young children. The Oral Health strategy provides oral health education to parents and service providers and provides oral health screenings and varnishes to young children in the Coconino region.

By providing a variety of targeted strategies focusing on supporting families and improving access to the tools and resources necessary for parents to support their child's development across the Coconino region, families will have the tools they need in order to assure that their children arrive at school ready to learn.

This report provides basic data points that will aid the Council's decisions and funding allocations; while building a true comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

School Readiness Indicators

In August 2011, the First Things First Board approved a set of ten indicators that provide a composite measure for young children as they prepare to enter kindergarten. The intent of the indicators is to provide an opportunity to achieve measureable and real long-term results for children. The Coconino Regional Council selected five of the ten indicators for the Coconino Region. The indicators selected by the First Things First Coconino Region are listed below.

- #/% of children demonstrating school readiness at kindergarten entry in the developmental domains of social emotional, language and literacy, cognitive and motor and physical
- #/% of families that spend no more than 10% of the regional median family income on quality care and education with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars
- % of children with newly identified developmental delays during the kindergarten year
- #/ % of children with untreated tooth decay



- % of families who report they are competent and confident about their ability to support their child's safety, health and well-being

The data for these indicators have not been collected systematically in Arizona. First Things First and its early childhood system partners will work over the next year to develop benchmarks for these indicators and systems for tracking them over time. Data that have been identified as a proxy measure of an indicator will be identified in a green note box.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council owes special gratitude to the agencies and key stakeholders who participated in numerous work sessions and community forums throughout the past two years. The success of First Things First was due, in large measure, to the contributions of numerous individuals who gave their time, skill, support, knowledge and expertise.

To the current and past members of the Coconino Regional Partnership Council, thank you for your dedication, commitment and extreme passion which has guided the work of making a difference in the lives of young children and families within the region. Our continued work will only aid in the direction of building a true comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and the entire state.

We also want to thank The Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral, the Arizona Department of Health Services and the Arizona State Immunization Information System, the Arizona Department of Education and School Districts across the State of Arizona, the Arizona Head Start Association, the Office of Head Start, and Head Start and Early Head Start Programs across the State of Arizona, and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for their contribution of data for this report. In addition, we also want to thank the Hopi Tribe, The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe, Coconino County Public Health Services District, Coconino County Children of Incarcerated Parents Task Force, North Country HealthCare and the Navajo County Public Health Services District. Without the support and partnership of these organizations and agencies, we would not be able to provide all of the outstanding data contained in this 2012 Needs and Assets Report.

LEGEND

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
	Denotes a Face-to-Face Parent Survey



Report Prepared By:



Applied Survey Research
www.appliedsurveyresearch.org
55 Brennan Street ♦ Watsonville, CA 95076 | 831.728.1356

Additional Offices in the Bay Area and Southern California



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Coconino Regional Partnership Council of First Things First is to:

“build and sustain an early care education and health system in the rural Coconino County, Hopi, Havasupai, Kaibab Paiute, and Winslow Region that produces extraordinary results in preparing all children, so that they may maximize their potential throughout their early years including intellectual, social, emotional, cultural, spiritual, physical, and academic experiences.”

This Needs and Assets Report helps us to build that better future for all children, from birth through five years old. With this document, we have the research necessary to make educated and appropriate decisions that are in the best interests of the children and their families of our region.

We know from our current and previous research that children and their families in the First Things First Coconino Region need more quality, affordable child care services, supports to increase school readiness and school performance, additional services for children with disabilities, and more health care providers. Families also need services and community resources that are linguistically and culturally appropriate and available at times and locations that are convenient for families.

The First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region.

A strong focus throughout the First Things First Coconino Region in the past year has been to improve oral health, improve the quality of and access to child care, improve service delivery and coordination of services, and increase understanding of early child care, health, and education needs in the three tribal areas. This report provides basic data points that will aid the Council’s decisions and funding allocations for the coming years while building a true comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

First Things First is committed to providing the best support needed in early childhood development and health throughout our region.

METHODOLOGY

Primary Data

Community progress depends upon consistent, reliable, and scientifically accurate sources of data. One of the types of data gathered for this project was primary data



from a *Face-to-Face Parent Survey* of a sample of parents of young children (birth through five) in the First Things First Coconino Region. In all, 1,109 unique 10 to 15 minute long self-administered surveys were completed over a three-week period, from March 22, 2010 to April 8, 2010.

A convenience sampling approach was used, whereby trained surveyors went to different target locations and events where there would be a strong presence of young children and their families and asked caregivers to complete the survey. Surveyors also reached out to individuals that they knew including family, friends, neighbors, and coworkers who had children ages birth through five.

Secondary Data

Secondary (pre-existing) data were collected from a variety of sources, including but not limited to: the U.S. Census; the Arizona Department of Health Services; the Arizona Department of Economic Security; the Arizona Department of Education; Northern Arizona Council of Governments Head Start; the Hopi Tribe; and other local, state, and federal agencies. Additional data were provided by First Things First for inclusion in the Needs and Assets Report.

The First Things First Coconino Region is a complicated region for which to collect representative data. County-level data were not always accurate for the purposes of the report as they included some areas that were not part of the First Things First Coconino Region while they excluded other areas of the region. Further, the region is divided into six community hubs for additional analysis and comparison. Therefore, whenever possible, every effort was made to collect data for individual community hubs including the Northern Hub, the Havasupai Hub, the Grand Canyon Hub, the Hopi Hub, the Southern Hub, and the Winslow Hub. While all efforts were made to find community hub and region specific data, some data were not available at these levels, so proxy data were used whenever necessary. All efforts were made to collect data for children ages birth through five years old, but sometimes that was not possible, so data for children under 4, or children under 18 were also used. Whenever possible, data were collected for multiple years to provide trend lines to better gauge the direction of quality of life for that particular issue area. Permission was not granted to report exclusively on the Havasupai community. Therefore, individual data for the Havasupai Tribe was not included in this report, yet efforts were not made to remove Havasupai data from county- or region-level data.

THE REGION AND THE PEOPLE

The First Things First Coconino Region is a remote region spread across miles of state highway in Northern Arizona, crossing three different county lines (Coconino, Navajo, and Mohave). This region consists of the city of Winslow, the Hopi Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe, and much of Coconino County. This region is divided into six smaller community hubs each with their own identifying characteristics.



- The total population for the First Things First Coconino Region was about 125,000 individuals in 2010.
- There were approximately 10,450 children ages birth through five in the region in 2010.
- Almost 65% of this region's children ages birth through five lived in the Southern Hub (Flagstaff, Munds Park, Parks, Williams).
- The population of children ages birth through five was mostly White (39%), American Indian (30%), and Hispanic or Latino (25%) in 2010.
- The majority of the population five and older (75%) spoke only English at home, while 8% spoke Spanish, and 15% spoke a Native North American language.
- 23% of families with children ages birth through five were in single-mother households in 2010.
- 18% of children birth through five were living in a household with a grandparent householder, higher than the state as a whole (14%) in 2010.

Economic Circumstances

Poverty and Income

Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to lack adequate food, become victims of crime and violence, and lack basic health care. They are at significant risk for dropping out of school early, having poor academic performance, exhibiting behavior problems in school, having lower levels of literacy, and having lower educational attainment.

1 out of 4 children (23%) ages birth through five living in Coconino County were living in poverty, according to 2006-2010 U.S. Census estimates.

- Two out of three (63%) children ages birth through five living on the Hopi Reservation were living in poverty. Page (31%) and Williams (28%) also had a higher percentage of children ages birth through five living in poverty than Coconino County overall (23%).
- The median family income was \$75,502 for married couple families in Coconino County, according to 2006-2010 US Census estimates.
- The median family income for single female households was \$24,003 in Coconino County, and \$26,377 in Arizona overall, according to US Census 2006-2010 estimates.

Food Insecurity



When children suffer from lack of food, it can lead to poor physical and mental health, difficulty learning, increased school absences, and lower test scores. This makes children more likely to suffer from poverty when they become adults.

Approximately 1 in 4 children in Coconino County lived in families that didn't have enough food to eat in 2009.

- Approximately 27% of children in Coconino County lived in “food insecure families” where at least one member had gone without food at some point in the year in 2009 because their family could not afford it.
- Between 43% and 80% of children in school districts in the First Things First Coconino Region were eligible for free and reduced price meals in 2011.
 - Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District had the highest percentage of children eligible for free and reduced priced meals (80%) in 2011.

Basic Needs

Going without basic needs such as food, housing, child care, health care, or clothing can have short and long-term consequences to residents' health and well-being.

1 in 4 parents surveyed in the region in 2010 said they went without basic needs in the last year.

- The First Things First-Coconino Region Parent Survey showed that over one-quarter (27%) of parents (or primary caregivers) with children ages birth through five went without basic needs in the past 12 months.
 - The most common basic needs that respondents lacked were: medical care (53%), child care (28%), food (25%), and utilities (23%).



Unemployment

The unemployment rate as defined by the International Labour Organization measures the number of people who are without jobs and who have actively sought work within the past four weeks. The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force. While the unemployment rate provides some measure of a community's economic well-being, it does not capture those who have stopped looking for work, who are underemployed, or struggling to make ends meet.

Unemployment is lower in the region than in the state, but many families still face unemployment.

- The overall unemployment rate in the First Things First Coconino Region was 7.7% in 2011.
 - Unemployment was highest in Winslow West at 41% and the Hopi Reservation at 23% and lowest in Grand Canyon at 3% in 2011.

Foreclosures

When foreclosures force children out of their homes, they are affected both physically and emotionally. When children change homes frequently, it can contribute to lower performance in school and more delinquent behaviors in the classroom.

Communities in the First Things First Coconino Region are experiencing lower foreclosure rates than in Arizona overall.

- There was a lower rate of foreclosures in all communities in the First Things First Coconino Region (with the exception of Happy Jack) than in the state of Arizona overall in April 2012. Happy Jack had the highest rate of foreclosures at 1 foreclosure in every 324 homes.

The Early Childhood System

Child care

Quality child care helps children develop social and cognitive skills in preparation for school and life success. Child care, and in particular, subsidized care for low-income families, also provides critical support for working families.

Many parents are not using or do not have access to formal child care services in the First Things First Coconino Region.



- There were a total of 84 child care programs in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2011, down from 104 in 2010. The majority are located in the Southern Hub where most of the children live.
- Of parent survey respondents in First Things First Coconino Region in 2010 who reported using child care, 53% reported relying on an adult family member and 10% used a paid babysitter as the primary source of child care in 2010. Three percent of parent respondents reported using a non-relative home, 16% reported using a non-relative child care center and 8% reported using Head Start programs.

School Readiness

Research shows that children who have early learning skills and are ready to enter kindergarten tend to perform much better on standardized tests in 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades as compared to their peers who were not ready for kindergarten. Children's literacy and reading skills are assessed by one of two assessments in the region including the Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS) and AIMSWeb.

Many children in the First Things First Coconino Region were not ready for kindergarten at the beginning of the school year.

- In the Williams School District, 76% of children were not at grade level and 67% of children in the Winslow School District were not at grade level at the beginning of the school year in 2010/11. According to 2009/10 DIBELS data, between 92% and 93% of children in the Grand Canyon Unified School District and Maine Consolidated Schools were not at grade level at the beginning of the school year.
- Both Flagstaff Unified School District and Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District had less than 50% of their kindergarteners not at grade level at the beginning of the 2010/11 school year, according to the AIMSWeb assessment. In the Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District, 25% of kindergarteners were not at grade level at the beginning of the year.

School Success

While kindergarten readiness is a good predictor of later school success, 3rd grade reading scores are another excellent predictor of high school graduation rates and career success. The Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) is the tool used to measure third grade academic proficiency in Arizona.

Many children in the First Things First Coconino Region are behind in their reading skills.



- In many of the First Things First Coconino Region school districts, the percentage of students meeting or exceeding the AIMS standards for reading was lower than the state average of 76% in 2011. The lowest percentages were in the Grand Canyon Unified School District (44%) and Page (57%). Maine Consolidated School District was a notable exception, with a full 88% of students meeting or exceeding the AIMS reading standards in 2011.

Graduation rates in local school districts varied greatly from 65% to 91% of students graduating in 2010.

- In the Northern Hub, graduation rates ranged from 65% to 91%, the Grand Canyon Hub had a rate of 69%, the Southern Hub had a range from 77% to 81% and the Winslow Hub had a rate of 74%.

Children with Special Needs

It's crucial to have early identification of children's special needs so that children can get the support and opportunities they need to achieve success in school and in the community. Developmental screenings including oral, vision, cognitive, and hearing screenings are an important practice to ensure children's optimal growth.

There are limited services for children with special needs in some areas of the First Things First Coconino Region.

- Approximately 7% of parent survey respondents in the region in 2010 reported that a doctor or professional had told them their child was developmentally delayed or had a disability or special need.
- According to the parent survey in 2010, 61% of children with special needs were referred for services and received those services, 30% of children were referred to services but did not receive those services, and 9% were not referred at all.
- The Arizona Department of Health Services Licensing Department reports that there were 7 audiologists and 71 speech language pathologists in the region in 2011.
 - The Grand Canyon Hub does not have any providers for children with disabilities

Family Literacy

One important component of parenting knowledge is understanding the importance of reading with children from an early age. When families read to their infants and preschool children, children learn crucial skills such as how to recognize letters, words, and sounds. Young children who have these early literacy skills are more successful later in school and life. Other key activities such as playing games and exercising also help children learn and develop.



Many of the families in the First Things First Coconino Region understand the importance of early literacy activities, according to the 2010 parent survey. However, many parents reported low levels of engagement in early literacy activities.

- More than half (54%) of parent survey respondents said that they or another adult in the home read to or shared books with their child at least five times during the previous week, according to a 2010 survey.
- Over three-quarters of parent survey respondents in each community hub “always” or “frequently” talked to children about pictures in the books, read the same book again and again, and exposed children to new words in books when reading books to their children.
- In the First Things First Coconino Region, 20% of parent survey respondents reported having 10 or fewer children’s books in their home. A lack of books in the home is correlated with lower achievement in reading at 4th grade.
 - The number of books in the home was especially low among parents respondents in the Hopi Hub with just one-fourth (28%) having more than 20 books in the home.

Health

Access to Health Care and Health Insurance

Children with a regular source of primary health care and health insurance have better health, receive more preventative care, and have lower rates of hospitalization because they get treated for conditions before they become too serious.

Most children ages birth through five in Coconino County had some form of health insurance coverage in 2010.

- Of parent survey respondents, the majority (91%) reported that their child had health insurance, which was consistent across all of the First Things First Coconino Region’s community hubs in 2010.
- KidsCare enrollment numbers have dropped significantly in recent years due to severe funding cuts. In February of 2011 just 464 children in Coconino County were served by the program, down 63% from 1,264 children in 2009.

Healthy Births

Women who receive adequate prenatal care are more likely to have better birth outcomes. Babies born to mothers who receive no prenatal care are three times more likely to be born at a low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds), and have lower survival rates, than those whose mothers received prenatal care.



Fifteen percent of women in the First Things First Coconino Region did not receive prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy.

- There were 1,631 total births in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2010, the lowest number of births in the last seven years.
- The First Things First Coconino Region had higher rates of babies born at low birth weights (less than 5.5 pounds) over the last 7 years (2004-2010), in comparison to Arizona overall. In 2010, 8.2% of babies were born at low birth weight in the region compared to 7.1% of babies in Arizona.
- Coconino County had a slightly higher percentage of preterm births (9.9%) than Arizona overall (9.6%) in 2010. Data on preterm births (babies born at less than 37 weeks of gestation) is limited to the county level.

Teen Births

Teen mothers tend to give birth prematurely, have babies born at low birth weights, are less likely to complete high school, and have lower earning power in their careers. Children born to teens are 50% more likely to repeat a grade, are less likely to complete high school, and perform lower on standardized tests than children of older mothers. Arizona had the 6th highest teen birth rate in the nation in 2009.

There was a higher percentage of births to teen mothers in the First Things First Coconino Region in comparison to the state overall.

- Teen birth rates in the region have been declining overall with 13% of births to teens in 2004 and 12% in 2010. The Hopi Hub had the highest rate at 19% in 2010.

Asthma

Many things can cause asthma, including allergens (mold, pollen, animals) and irritants (cigarette smoke and air pollution) as well as infections. Children have smaller airways than adults, which makes asthma especially serious for them. However, even severe asthma symptoms can be minimized with appropriate medical care.

Emergency department visits for children ages birth through 5 with asthma have declined in Coconino County since 2005.

- There were 135 emergency room visits for children ages birth to five with asthma in Coconino County in 2010, down from 153 in 2005.



Infant Deaths

The leading causes of death for infants are birth defects, premature birth, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and complications during pregnancy.

Child mortality rates were higher in Coconino County than in Arizona in 2010.

- In Coconino County, there were 8.5 deaths per 1,000 births in 2010 and there were 6.0 infant deaths per 1,000 births in Arizona.

Supporting Families

Family and Community Supports

Community ties with friends and relatives are a principal means by which people and households get supportive resources to help raise their children.

Nearly two-thirds of parents in the First Things First Coconino Region reported having someone reliable to watch their child when they needed a break.

- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of parent survey respondents reported that there was “always” or “frequently” someone who they could count on to watch their child if they needed a break in 2010.

Parenting Skills

Parenting skills start at birth and continue to develop as a child grows into a teen and an adult. Good parenting skills can aid in deterring childhood accidents and illness, adolescent substance abuse, and teen pregnancy. Parents can be supported in raising their child through community ties with friends and local social services.

Most parents in the First Things First Coconino Region felt confident in their parenting skills in 2010.

- 90% of parent survey respondents in 2010 reported feeling very confident in their ability to help their child grow and develop.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse and neglect are found in families across the social and economic spectrum. Social isolation, financial stress, poverty, substance abuse, and domestic violence are all factors that can lead to adults abusing children. Children who are victims of abuse or neglect experience higher rates of suicide, depression, substance abuse, difficulties in school, and other behavioral problems later in life, including a greater risk of mistreating their own children.



The number of children removed from the home remained steady between 2007 and 2009 in the First Things First Coconino Region.

- Ninety-two children in the First Things First Coconino Region were removed from their home by Child Protective Services (CPS) in 2009, compared to 95 children in 2007.
- The Healthy Families program which builds on a family's strength to prevent child abuse and neglect saw a decline from 650 families in the county in 2008 to 319 families in 2011. The decline in Healthy Families enrollment is most likely the result of funding changes and not a reduction in actual need.

Local Services for Children

Parent knowledge of the services and supports available in the community is essential to ensure that children and families receive important information and assistance.

Most parents reported that information, resources, and local services regarding children's development and health were good, but many people didn't know if they were eligible for services.

- The overwhelming majority (96%) of parent respondents in the region in 2010 were satisfied with the availability of information and resources about children's development and health.
- 80% of parent survey respondents in the region in 2010 agreed that the services in their community were very good, but 62% did not know if they were eligible for them.
- About half of parent survey respondents (48%) felt that the services in their community were available at convenient times and locations, but that still left many parents for whom the times and locations were not convenient.

CONCLUSION

Community Assets and Areas of Strength

- **Parents are using positive parenting practices**
- **Parents are accessing social supports**
- **Children are getting vaccinated**



Community Challenges and Areas for Improvement

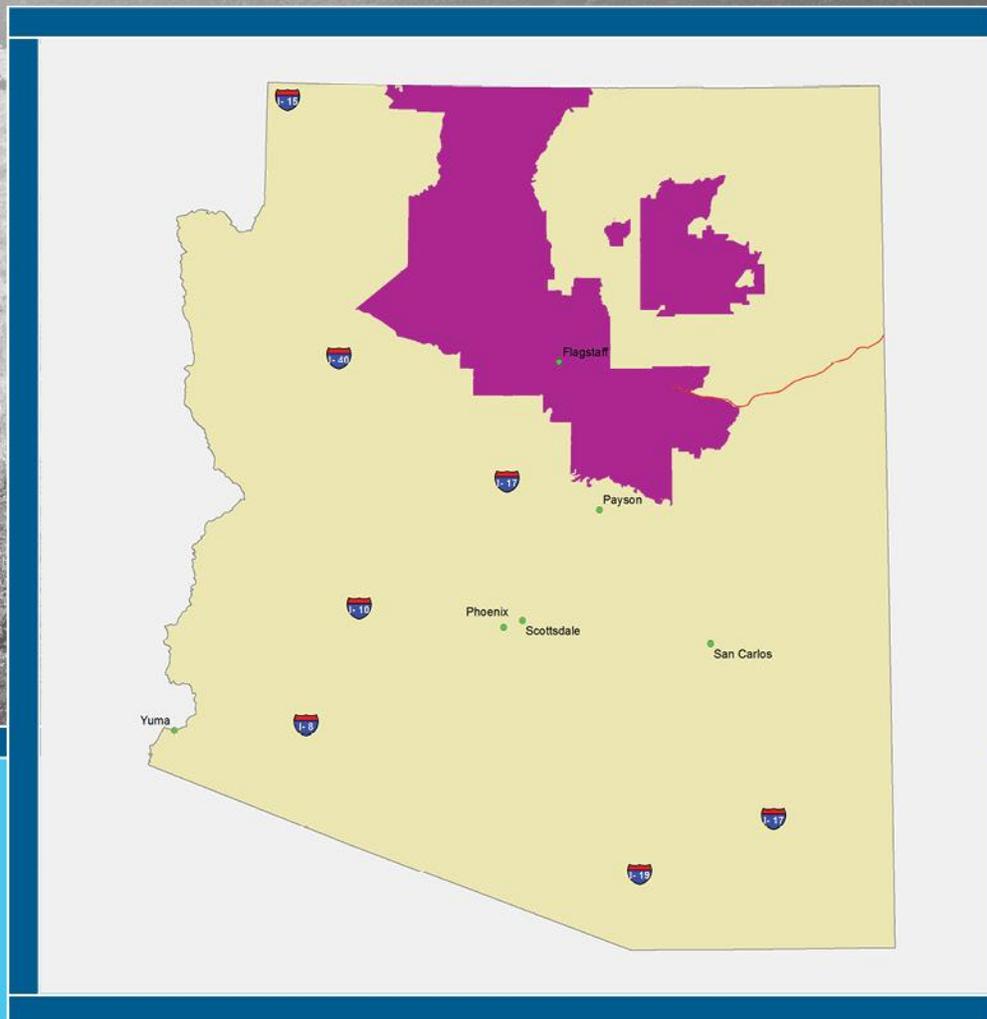
- **Families need additional economic supports to cope with high levels of poverty**
- **Need for more quality, affordable child care services**
- **School readiness and school performance need improvement**
- **Children with special needs require more support**
- **There's a great need for health care providers**

This Needs and Assets report on the health and well-being of children ages birth through five in the First Things First Coconino Region has identified the areas where children are doing well and areas that need additional investment. In general, First Things First Coconino Region children and families appear to be struggling to meet some of the health, economic, and social needs of their children, particularly in regards to health providers, school readiness, school success, and services for children with disabilities. However, parents have a high level of understanding of child development and many families report reading with their children and engaging their children in other beneficial activities.

The experiences of children and families differs between community hubs. The Southern Hub has the majority of services for children and families and children there are generally doing better than children in other hubs. The Hopi and Grand Canyon hubs, on the other hand, do not have easy access to services and children in these areas are struggling. In light of these varied challenges in the Coconino Region, targeted efforts and continued collaboration are needed to help improve the situation of children and families. First Things First is committed to working with the communities in the Coconino Region to address these issues and ensure that all children have the opportunity for a bright and healthy future.

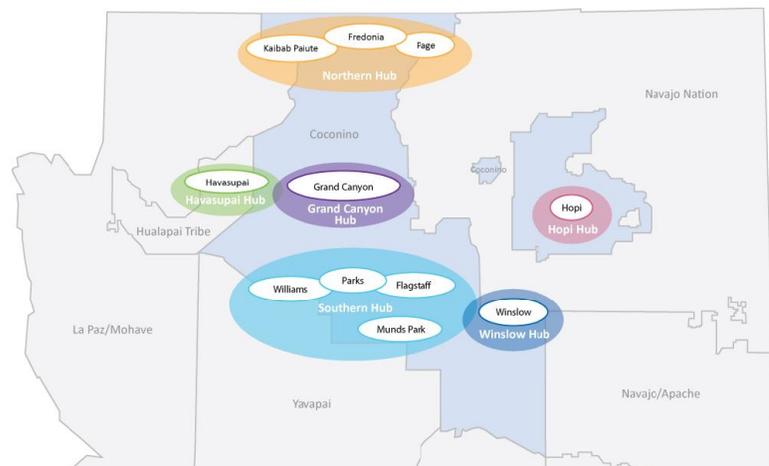


DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW: WHO ARE THE FAMILIES AND CHILDREN LIVING IN THE COCONINO REGION?



About the First Things First Coconino Region

The Coconino Region is a remote, mostly rural region spread across miles of state highway in Northern Arizona, crossing three different county lines (Coconino, Navajo, and Mohave) and including three tribal areas. This region consists of the city of Winslow, the Hopi Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe, and much of Coconino County.



In FY2009, the Coconino Regional Partnership Council chose to define the region as six smaller community hubs, each with their own identifying characteristics. The northern part of the region makes up the Northern Hub, which includes the towns of Page and Fredonia, and the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation. In the west part of the region, the Havasupai Reservation, located remotely at the bottom of the Grand Canyon and surrounding plateaus, makes up the Havasupai Hub. The Grand Canyon Hub consists of the Grand Canyon Village, Tusayan, and Valle, and is located on the rim of the Grand Canyon. The Hopi Hub, consisting of 12 villages and is located in the eastern part of this region. The Southern Hub, the largest hub in the region, encompasses Flagstaff, Williams, and surrounding communities. The Winslow Hub consists of Winslow, which is located in Navajo County, but is included in this region because residents primarily access resources in Flagstaff, approximately 60 miles west.

There are noticeable differences between all six of the community hubs. The Southern Hub, which incorporates the city of Flagstaff, has the majority of services for children and families within this region, and children in this community hub are generally doing better than children living in the other hubs. In contrast, the Hopi and Grand Canyon Hubs do not have easy access to services thus children in these areas are struggling more. This large, mostly rural geographic area with some remote communities and diverse population often makes access to early childhood supports and services challenging for families. The Coconino Regional Partnership Council is committed to working with all the communities in this region to address these issues and ensure that all children have the opportunity for a bright and healthy future.



BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics describe the region's population including gender, age, ethnicity and language. These factors are important to help First Things First provide services that fit local needs.

SELECTED INDICATORS

- Population
- Family Types
- Race/Ethnic Distribution
- Language Characteristics



Population

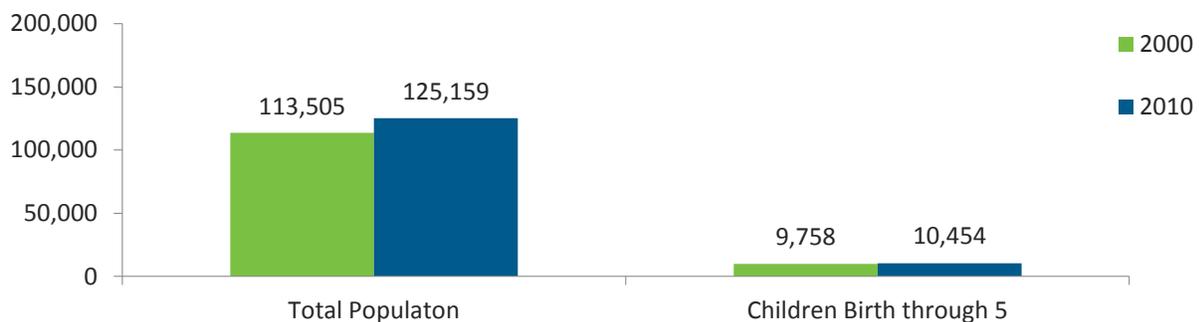
Why It is Important

Since the 2010 First Things First Needs and Assets Report, the U.S. Census Bureau released a number of new data. Demographics of the First Things First Coconino Region rely heavily on these data. While these data provide a general understanding of the region, it is important to recognize their limitations as they are self-reported and rely on the Bureau's ability to reach and build trust with local community members.

What the Data Tell Us

Based on Census data, there were more than 125,000 people in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2010. The region had grown by more than 10,000 people since 2000. During the same time period, the number of children ages birth through five living in the First Things First Coconino Region increased slightly, from an estimated 9,758 children in 2000 to 10,454 in 2010.

Total Population Estimates, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). Table P14: Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years. Retrieved 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

Note: First Things First Coconino Region was calculated using the zip codes for all areas excluding the Hopi Reservation which was pulled using the Census designated tribal reservation. For more information please review the methodology in the appendices.

Note: The following zip codes were not available for 2000: 86003, 86011, and 86038.



About two-thirds (65%) of children ages birth through five resided in the Southern Hub of this region, followed by 13% residing in the Winslow Hub and 12% in the Northern Hub. The hubs with the least amount of children ages birth through five were the Hopi Hub (7%), Grand Canyon Hub (1%), and the Havasupai Hub (1%). It is important to note that permission was not granted to report exclusively on the Havasupai Tribe, with the exception of the population ages birth through five. Individual data for the Havasupai Tribe were not included in this report. Efforts were not made to remove Havasupai data from county- or region-level data.

Population Ages Birth Through Five, 2010

COMMUNITY HUB	POPULATION AGES BIRTH THROUGH FIVE	PERCENT OF TOTAL REGIONAL POPULATION AGES BIRTH THROUGH FIVE
Northern Hub	1,282	12.3%
Fredonia	118	1.1%
Kaibab Paiute Reservation	35	0.3%
Page	725	6.9%
Remainder of the Hub	404	3.9%
Grand Canyon Hub	151	1.4%
Grand Canyon Village	94	0.9%
Remainder of the Hub	57	0.5%
Havasupai Hub	65	0.6%
Havasupai Hub	65	0.6%
Hopi Hub	774	7.4%
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	774	7.4%
Southern Hub	6,815	65.2%
Flagstaff	4,789	45.8%
Munds Park	25	0.2%
Parks	69	0.7%
Williams	265	2.5%
Remainder of the Hub	1667	15.9%
Winslow Hub	1,367	13.1%
Winslow	832	8.0%
Remainder of the Hub	535	5.1%
First Things First Coconino Region	10,454	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). Table P14: Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years. Retrieved 2011 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>



Data from the Hopi Tribe Enrollment Department showed that the number of children ages birth through five enrolled in the Hopi Tribe increased from 813 in 2010 to 880 in 2012. The majority of children ages birth through five lived in Mishongnovi, Moenkopi, and Shungopavi.

Enrolled Hopi Children Ages Birth Through Five by Community, On and Off-Reservation

COMMUNITY	2010 ¹	2011 ²	2012 ³
Bacavi	35	35	33
Hotevilla	86	99	88
Kykotsmovi	53	66	56
Mishongnovi	85	121	113
Moenkopi	134	151	131
Oraibi	24	28	25
Shungopavi	146	190	164
Sichomovi	65	89	81
Sipaulovi	43	52	47
Tewa	92	97	83
Walpi	50	66	59
Total Hopi Tribe	813	994	880
On Reservation	560	689	392
Off Reservation	253	305	488

Source: Hopi Tribe Enrollment Department. (2012). Hopi Tribe of Arizona Living Members. (Unpublished Data). Received 2012 from the Hopi Tribe Enrollment Department.

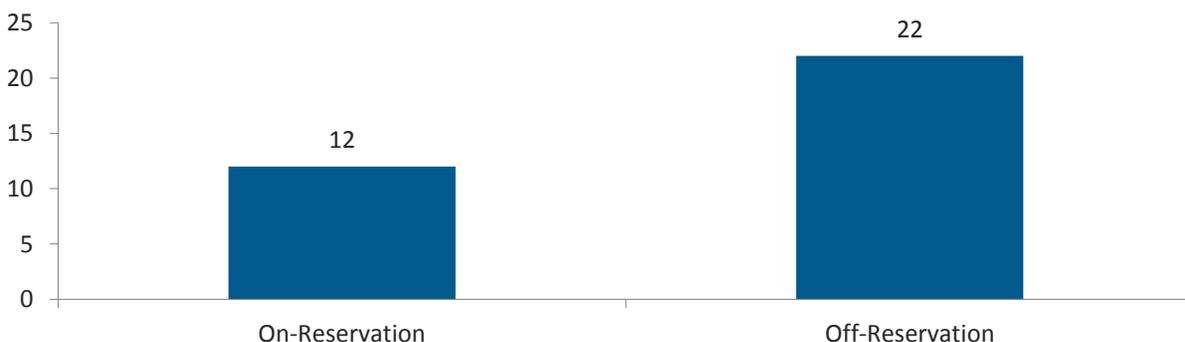
¹ Count as of 6/21/2010.

² Count as of 12/31/2011

³ Count as of 8/8/2012

Data from the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe Tribal Trust Office showed that there were a total of 34 children ages birth through five enrolled in the tribe in 2012. Only 12 of these children lived on the reservation.

Tribal Enrollment Ages Birth through Five, On Reservation/Off-Reservation, Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe, 2012



Source: Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe Tribal Trust Office. (May 17, 2012). Personal Correspondence. Received 2012 from the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe Tribal Trust Office.



Family Types

Why It Is Important

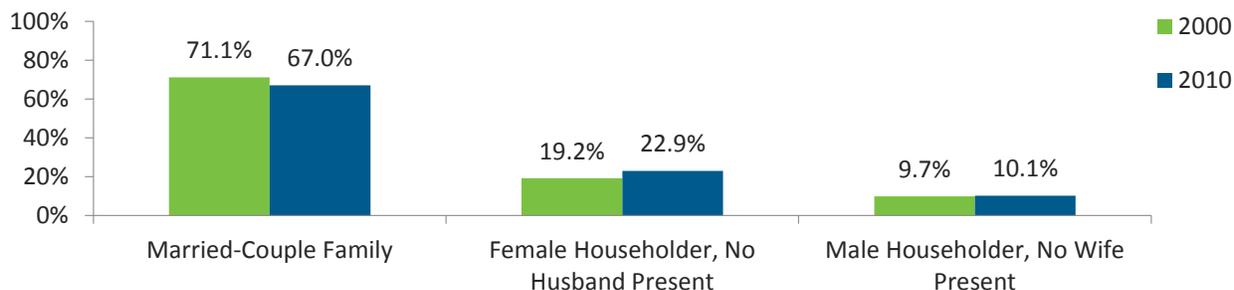
Family structure is an important factor in the health and development of young children. Household structures and family environments have been correlated with children's educational achievement and physical well-being.¹ A 2008 study by McLanahan and Percheski suggest that the links between family structure, income inequality, and ethnicity are not only compounded by one another but increase generationally. Income inequality, may lead to increases in single motherhood; single motherhood decreases children's economic mobility, and these in turn are exacerbated by already existing racial inequalities.²

The effects of single parent households on the health and well-being of children have been long recognized. However, recent economic challenges have added new pressures to families across the country, creating alternative family structures, including multigenerational households and households in which grandparents are raising children. These new family structures require unique programs and services targeted at bridging the generation gap.³

What the Data Tell Us

The percentage of married-couple families decreased from 71% in 2000 to 67% in 2010 in the First Things First Coconino Region. The percentage of single mother households increased from 19% in 2000 to 23% in 2010. The percentage of single father households also increased slightly from 9.7% in 2000 to 10.1% in 2010.

Types of Families with Children Ages Birth Through Five, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Summary File 1- Family Type And Age For Own Children Under 18. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>

¹ Fields, J. & Smith, K. (1998). Poverty, family structure, and child well-being: Indicators from the SIPP. *U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Working Paper 23*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0023/twps0023.html>

² McLanahan, S. & Percheski, C. (2008). Family Structure and the Reproduction of Inequalities. *Annual Review of Sociology*, Vol. 34: 257 -276.

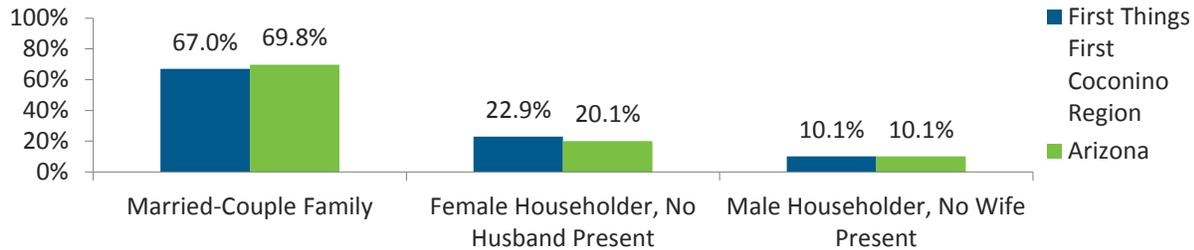
³ Edwards, Oliver W.; Taub, Gordon E. (2009). A conceptual pathways model to promote positive youth development in children raised by their grandparents. *School Psychology Quarterly*, Vol 24(3), Sep 2009, 160-172. doi: 10.1037/a0016226



Note: First Things First Coconino Region was calculated using the zip codes for all areas excluding the Hopi Reservation which was pulled using the Census designated tribal reservation. For more information please review the methodology in the appendices.

When comparing the First Things First Coconino Region to Arizona, data showed a lower percentage of married-couple families in the region (67%) compared to the state (70%) in 2010. Conversely, there was a higher percentage of single mother households in the region (23%) compared to Arizona (20%).

Types of Families with Children Ages Birth Through Five, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *Summary File 1- Family Type And Age For Own Children Under 18*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>

Note: First Things First Coconino Region was calculated using the zip codes for all areas excluding the Hopi Reservation which was pulled using the Census designated tribal reservation. For more information please review the methodology in the appendices.

Nearly two-thirds of the families in the Hopi Hub were single-parent families with children ages birth through five, followed by over 50% in the Winslow Hub in 2010.

Types of Families with Children Ages Birth Through Five, 2010

COMMUNITY HUB	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	TOTAL FAMILIES
Northern Hub	70.2%	20.5%	9.4%	919
Fredonia	88.2%	8.2%	3.5%	85
Kaibab Paiute Reservation	39.3%	42.9%	17.9%	28
Page	67.5%	21.7%	10.8%	585
Grand Canyon Hub	75.0%	14.7%	10.3%	116
Grand Canyon Village	68.8%	20.8%	10.4%	77
Hopi Hub	38.5%	45.0%	16.5%	340
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	38.5%	45.0%	16.5%	340
Southern Hub	71.1%	19.8%	9.1%	5,753
Flagstaff	68.0%	22.5%	9.5%	4,126
Munds Park	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	16
Parks	77.8%	11.1%	11.1%	54
Williams	71.0%	22.4%	6.7%	210
Winslow Hub	48.8%	37.5%	13.7%	955
Winslow	46.1%	38.5%	15.4%	644
First Things First Coconino Region¹	67.0%	22.9%	10.1%	8,115



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *Summary File 1- Family Type And Age For Own Children Under 18*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>

¹The First Things First Coconino Region total includes the Havasupai Reservation.

Eighteen percent of children ages birth through five in the First Things First Coconino Region lived in a household maintained by a grandparent in 2010, a higher percentage than Arizona (14%).

Grandchildren Ages Birth through Five Living with a Grandparent Householder¹

	2010
First Things First Coconino Region	
Number of Children 0-5 Living with a Grandparent Householder	1,870
Percent of Children 0-5 Living with a Grandparent Householder	17.9%
Arizona	
Number of Children 0-5 Living with a Grandparent Householder	74,153
Percent of Children 0-5 Living with a Grandparent Householder	13.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P41- Age of Grandchildren Under 18 Years Living with a Grandparent Householder. Retrieved June 2012 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P14- Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years. Retrieved June 2012 from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region was calculated using the zip codes for all areas excluding the Hopi Reservation which was pulled using the Census designated tribal reservation. For more information please review the methodology in the appendices.

¹Household maintained by a grandparent.

Race/Ethnic Distribution

Why It Is Important

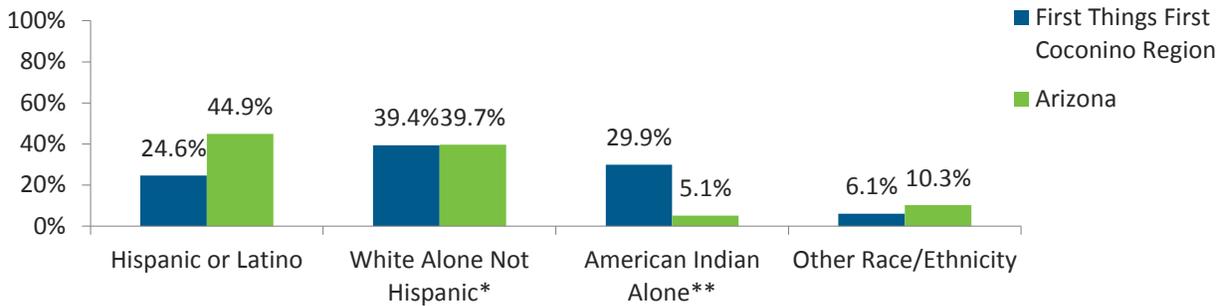
Arizona is a very ethnically diverse state with large percentages of Whites, Latinos, and American Indians. Understanding racial and ethnic diversity within the region allows First Things First to provide culturally appropriate services to families of different backgrounds.

What the Data Tell Us

Slightly more than 39% of the population of children ages birth through five in the First Things First Coconino Region were White, followed by American Indian (30%) and Hispanic or Latino (25%) in 2010. There was a higher percentage of American Indian children ages birth through five in the region (30%) as compared to the state (5%) and a lower percentage of Hispanic/Latino children ages birth through five in the region (25%) as compared to the state (45%).

Race/Ethnicity of Children Birth Through Five, 2010





Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table Pct12 (H and I) - Sex by Age. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region was calculated using the zip codes for all areas excluding the Hopi Reservation which was pulled using the Census designated tribal reservation. For more information please review the methodology in the appendices.

* The term "White Alone Not Hispanic" refers to those who identified as White only and also did not identify themselves as being of Hispanic or Latino origin.

** The U.S. Census combines Native American and Alaska Native. The term Alaska Native has been omitted from our report for relevance.

Each community hub within the First Things First Coconino Region had very different race and ethnic breakdowns. The Hopi Hub, Winslow Hub, and Northern Hub had approximately 50% or more of their children ages birth to five identified as American Indian. The Southern Hub had the largest percentage of children ages birth to five identified as White (50%) in 2010. The Grand Canyon Hub had the highest percentage of Hispanic/Latino children (35%).

Types of Families with Children Ages Birth Through Five, 2010

COMMUNITY HUB	HISPANIC OR LATINO	WHITE ALONE, NOT HISPANIC*	AMERICAN INDIAN ALONE**	OTHER RACE/ETHNICITY
Northern Hub	7.0%	34.5%	51.2%	7.3%
Fredonia	6.8%	86.4%	6.8%	0.0%
Kaibab Paiute Reservation	0.0%	0.0%	82.9%	17.1%
Page	10.2%	36.3%	44.0%	9.5%
Grand Canyon Hub	35.1%	33.1%	17.2%	14.6%
Grand Canyon Village	19.1%	41.5%	24.5%	14.9%
Hopi Hub	3.1%	0.9%	94.1%	1.9%
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	3.1%	0.9%	94.1%	1.9%
Southern Hub	29.6%	50.0%	14.3%	6.1%
Flagstaff	31.4%	46.1%	16.4%	6.1%
Munds Park	12.0%	64.0%	0.0%	24.0%
Parks	17.4%	79.7%	0.0%	2.9%
Williams	48.7%	43.4%	1.5%	6.4%
Winslow Hub	27.9%	15.7%	49.8%	6.6%
Winslow	39.4%	20.9%	31.0%	8.7%
First Things First Coconino Region¹	24.6%	39.4%	29.9%	6.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table Pct12 (H and I) - Sex by Age. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>.

¹The First Things First Coconino Region total includes the Havasupai Reservation.

* The term "White Alone Not Hispanic" refers to those who identified as White only and also did not identify themselves as being of Hispanic or Latino origin.



** The U.S. Census combines Native American and Alaska Native. The term Alaska Native has been omitted from our report for relevance.



Language Characteristics

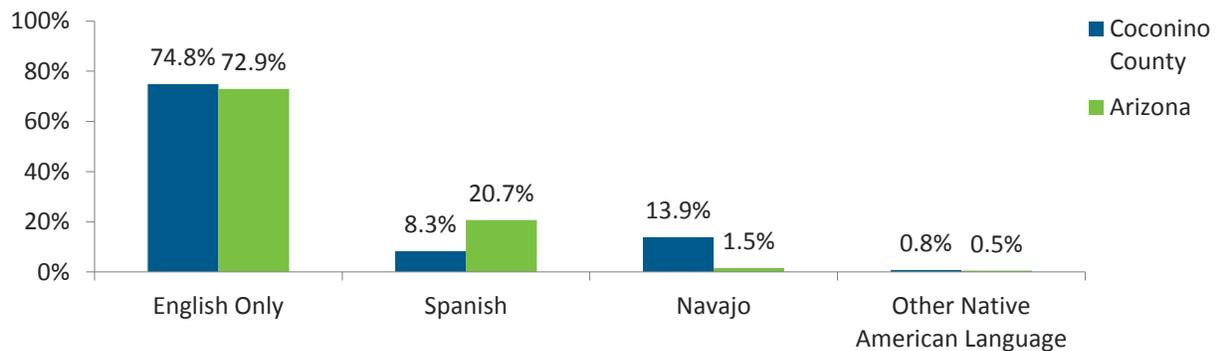
Why It Is Important

In Arizona, English is the most commonly spoken language, followed by Spanish and Native American languages such as Navajo and Apache.⁴ Non-English speakers tend to be less likely to access health care, preventive care, and prenatal care unless services are in their own language and culturally sensitive.

What the Data Tell Us

Seventy-five percent of the population ages five and over in Coconino County spoke only English in the home similar to the state of Arizona (73%). In Coconino County, 14% of the population five and over spoke Navajo in the home compared to only 2% in Arizona.

Language Spoken at Home for the Population Ages 5 and Over, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table B16001- Language Spoken in the Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 and Over. *American Community Survey, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>.

⁴ The Center for Public Education. (2000). Top Five Languages by State. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.centerforpubliceducation.org>



With the exception of the Hopi Reservation, the majority of the population ages five and over spoke English in the home, according to 2006-2010 U.S. Census estimates. On the Hopi Reservation, over 50% of the population spoke a Native American Language (other than Navajo), and 38% only spoke English.

Language Spoken at Home for the Population Ages 5 and Over, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates

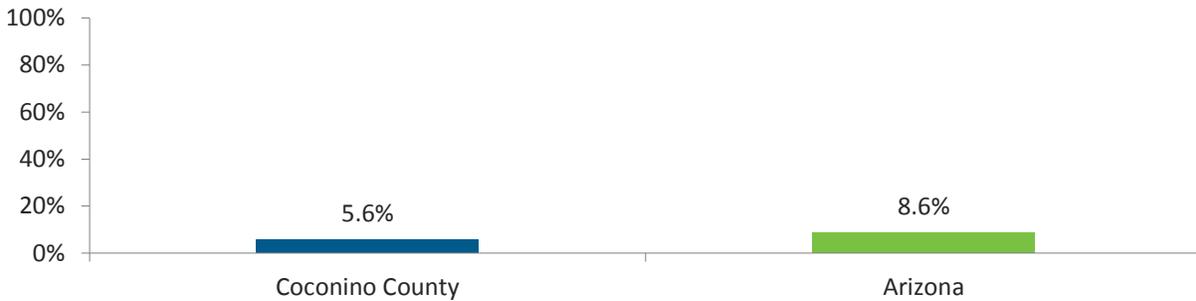
COMMUNITY HUB	ENGLISH ONLY	SPANISH	NAVAJO	OTHER NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE
Northern Hub				
Fredonia	81.6%	6.6%	11.0%	0.0%
Kaibab Paiute Reservation	84.1%	0.0%	8.3%	7.6%
Page	77.1%	2.2%	20.7%	0.0%
Grand Canyon Hub				
Grand Canyon Village	81.5%	3.3%	14.4%	0.0%
Hopi Hub				
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	38.0%	0.6%	4.5%	56.6%
Southern Hub				
Flagstaff	80.2%	11.4%	4.6%	0.6%
Munds Park	96.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Parks	95.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Williams	72.0%	25.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Winslow Hub				
Winslow	69.0%	16.4%	11.8%	1.5%
Coconino County	74.8%	8.3%	13.9%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). B16001- Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over. *American Community Survey, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.



The US Census Bureau describes households where no one speaks English “very well,” or where no one over the age of 14 speaks English, as “linguistically isolated households” or non-English speaking households. Coconino County had 6% of children living in non-English speaking households compared to 9% in the state, according to the 2006-2010 Census estimates.

Children Ages 5 through 17 Living in Non-English Speaking* Households, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). B16003- Age by Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Over in Households in which No One 14 and Over Speaks English Only or Speaks a Language Other than English at Home and Speaks English “Very Well”. *American Community Survey, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>. U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). B09001- Population Under 18 Years by Age. *American Community Survey, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>.

Note: Values are the number of children ages 5 through 17 living in linguistically isolated households divided by the total number of children ages 5 through 17 living in households.

*A “non-English speaking,” or “linguistically isolated,” household is one “in which no person 14 years old and over speaks only English and no person 14 years old and over who speaks a language other than English speaks English ‘Very well.’ In other words, a household in which all members 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and also speak English less than ‘Very well’ (have difficulty with English)” (U.S. Census Bureau).



ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES

It is important to consider the current national economic climate when assessing the needs and assets of local regions. The nation still faces economic challenges that greatly impact families and their children. Cuts in federal and state spending have major effects on health status, child care, and the educational needs of young children.

SELECTED INDICATORS

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Income
- Economic Supports
- Food Insecurity
- Overcrowding
- Foreclosure



Poverty

Why It Is Important

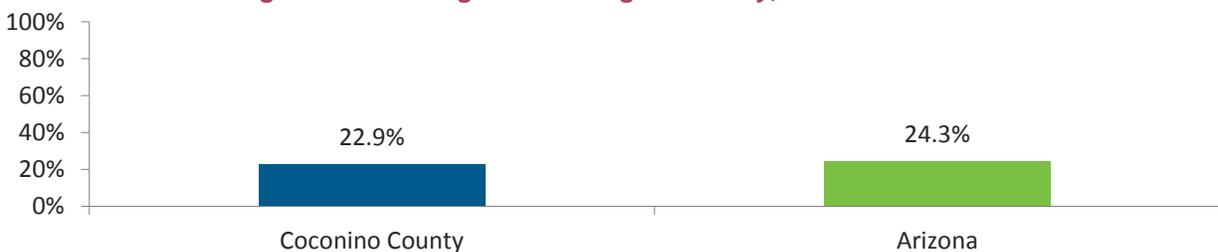
Developed in the early 1960s, the Federal Poverty Thresholds (more commonly known as Federal Poverty Levels) were based on three times the cost of a nutritionally adequate food plan, as determined by the Department of Agriculture. This figure presupposes that the average family spends one-third of their income on food. Annual adjustments for inflation occur, based on changes in the Consumer Price Index, but the Federal Poverty Thresholds do not consider other factors besides food, such as child care, and housing costs. The Federal Poverty Thresholds are used mainly for statistical purposes – including estimates of the number of Americans in poverty each year. Each person or family is assigned to one of 48 possible poverty thresholds based on size of family and ages of the family members.⁵

With more than 1 in 4 children ages birth through five living in poverty, Arizona had the 5th highest child poverty rate in the nation in 2010.⁶ Living in poverty puts children at risk for a wide variety of challenges with both immediate and lasting effects. Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to lack adequate food, become victims of crime and violence, and lack basic health care. They are at significant risk for dropping out of school early, poor academic performance, behavior problems in school, lower levels of literacy, and lower educational attainment.⁷

What the Data Tell Us

Twenty-three percent of children ages birth through five living in Coconino County were living in poverty, slightly lower than in Arizona (24%), according to 2006-2010 U.S. Census estimates.

Percent of Children Ages Birth Through Five Living in Poverty, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). B17001- Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age. *American Community Survey, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>.

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2008, November 20). About TANF. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/tanf/about.html>

⁶ Arizona Directions. (2012). Arizona Indicators. Retrieved 2012 from Arizonaindicators.org

⁷ Winsler, A., Tran, H., Hartman, S. C., Madigan, A. L., Manfra, L., & Bleiker, C. (2008). School readiness gains made by ethnically diverse children in poverty attending center-based childcare and public school pre-kindergarten programs. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 23(3), 314-329.



The Hopi Reservation had the highest percentage of children ages birth to five living in poverty at 63%. Page (31%) and Williams (28%) had a higher percentage of children ages birth through five living in poverty than Coconino County (23%).

Percent of Children Ages Birth Through Five Living in Poverty, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates

COMMUNITY HUB	
Northern Hub	
Fredonia	- ¹
Kaibab Paiute Reservation	- ¹
Page	30.7%
Grand Canyon Hub	
Grand Canyon Village	- ¹
Hopi Hub	
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	63.4%
Southern Hub	
Flagstaff	22.2%
Munds Park	- ¹
Parks	- ¹
Williams	27.8%
Winslow Hub	
Winslow	15.5%
Coconino County	22.9%

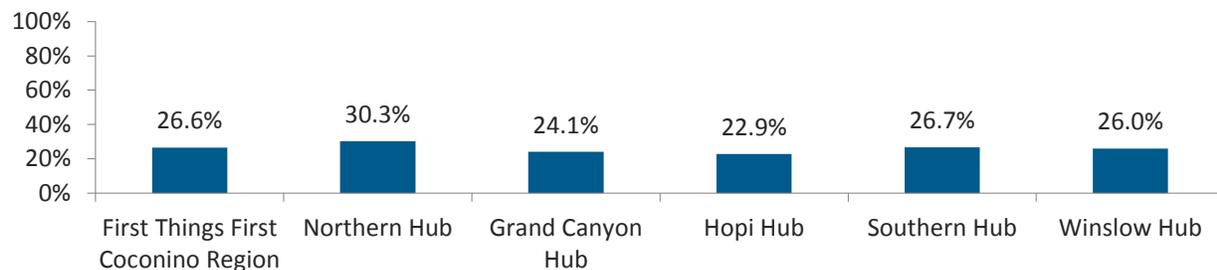
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). B17001- Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age. *American Community Survey, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>.

¹ According to the U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, 0% of children 0-5 living in these communities are living in poverty. ACS shows a large margin of error for these communities. It is understood that there are children living in poverty within these communities and therefore results are not presented.

Based on the 2010 First Things First Coconino Region Parent Survey results, more than one-fourth (27%) of parent survey respondents indicated that they have gone without basic needs. In the Northern Hub, 30% indicated going without basic needs such as child care, food, housing, or medical care.



Parents Who Indicated Having Gone Without Basic Needs Such as Child Care, Food, Housing, or Medical Care in the Last 12 Months, 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,095; Northern hub N=145; Grand Canyon hub N=58; Hopi hub N=118; Southern hub N=637; Winslow hub N=123.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

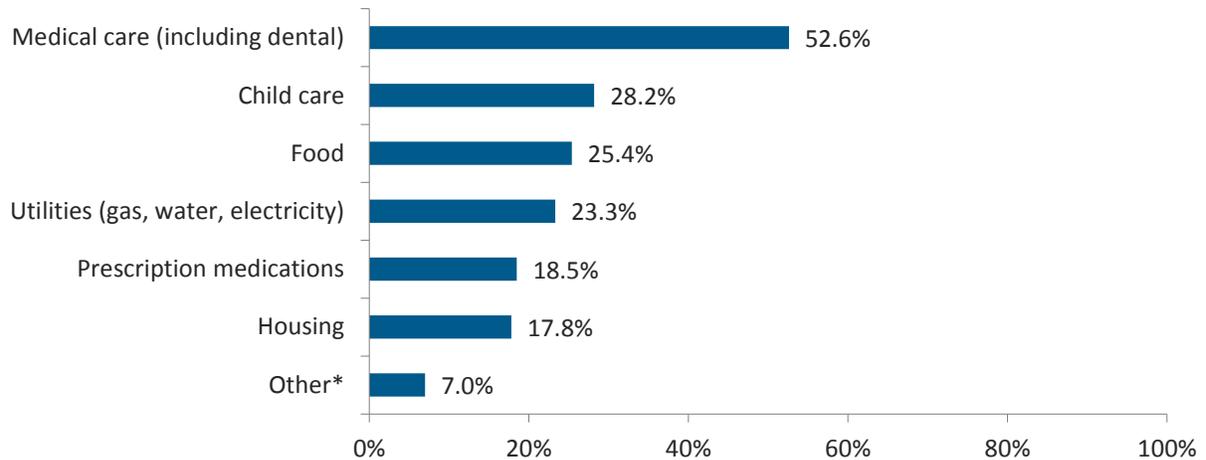
Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



Of those going without basic needs, parent survey respondents most often reported going without medical (including dental) care (53%), child care (28%), and food (25%) in the past 12 months.



Basic Needs That Parents Reported Having Gone Without in the Past 12 Months, 2010



Multiple response questions with 287 respondents offering 496 responses; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive. Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

* "Other" responses included: Car/transportation, Clothing, Personal, Work.

Parent survey respondents in the community hubs also reported going without prescription medication (21% in the Northern Hub) and utilities such as gas, water, and electricity (26% in the Southern and Hopi Hubs and 27% in the Winslow Hub).



Types of Basic Needs Parents Reported Having Gone Without in the Past 12 Months by Community Hub, 2010

BASIC NEED	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Medical care (including dental)	47.7%	35.7%	22.2%	60.7%	50.0%
Food	18.2%	21.4%	29.6%	25.6%	30.0%
Child care	31.8%	28.6%	29.6%	30.4%	10.0%
Housing	11.4%	21.4%	14.8%	19.0%	20.0%
Prescription medications	20.5%	14.3%	3.7%	20.2%	16.7%
Utilities (gas, water, electricity)	15.9%	14.3%	25.9%	25.6%	26.7%
Other	6.8%	7.1%	11.1%	6.0%	6.7%
Total respondents	44	14	27	168	30
Total responses	67	20	37	315	48

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

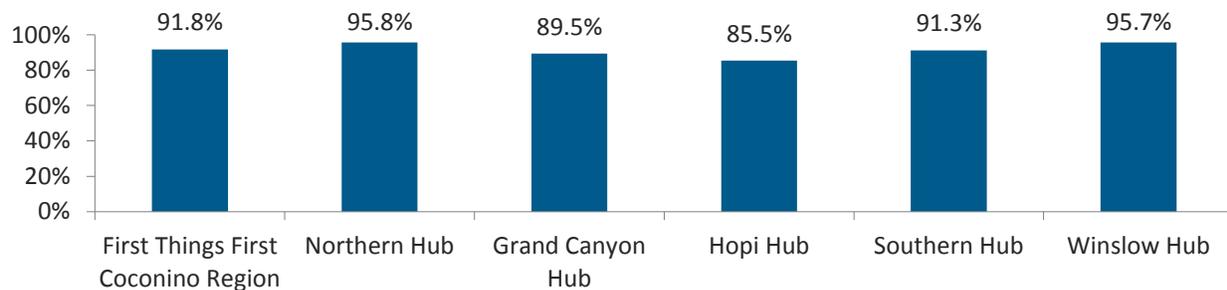
Note: This was a multiple response question; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive.



When parent survey respondents from the five surveyed hubs were asked if they usually had reliable transportation to services they needed, such as the grocery store, church, school, the doctor, or childcare, the majority (92%) reported that they usually had reliable transportation. By contrast, the Hopi Hub responses indicated they had less reliable transportation to necessary services (86%), compared to those surveyed in the other community hubs (between 90% and 96%).



Parents Who Reported Usually Having Reliable Transportation to Services That They Need, Such as the Grocery Store, Church, School, the Doctor, or Child Care, 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,080; Northern hub N=144; Grand Canyon hub N=57; Hopi hub N=117; Southern hub N=632; Winslow hub N=117.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

Income

Why It Is Important

Income levels are important for understanding the vitality of a community and the well-being of its residents. The income of families is related to the health, well-being, educational attainment, and future economic success of children.

What the Data Tell Us

According to 2006-2010 U.S. Census estimates, female headed households generally had much lower median family incomes compared to married couple households and male headed households in Coconino County.

Median Family Income of Families with own Children Under 18 Years, by Community and Family Type, 2006-2010

	MARRIED COUPLE	MALE HOUSEHOLDER	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER
Coconino County	\$75,502	\$35,776	\$24,003
Arizona	\$72,316	\$38,509	\$26,377

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2011). Table B19126- Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2005 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years. *American Community Survey, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.



The Self-Sufficiency Standard is used as an indicator of how much income is needed for a family to meet its minimal basic needs without the need for public or private assistance. The Self-Sufficiency Standard is dependent on geographic location, family structure, and the age of the children. In Coconino County, the self-sufficiency standard was \$45,524 annually for a single parent with two children and \$52,708 for a family of four (with one preschooler and one school aged child).

Self-Sufficiency Income Standards, Coconino County, 2012

MONTHLY EXPENSE	FAMILY TYPE			
	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Preschooler + School age	2 Adults + Preschooler	2 Adults + Preschooler + School age
Housing	\$887	\$887	\$887	\$887
Child Care	\$611	\$946	\$611	\$946
Food	\$383	\$574	\$619	\$788
Transportation	\$273	\$273	\$517	\$517
Health Care	\$470	\$493	\$526	\$548
Miscellaneous	\$262	\$317	\$316	\$369
Taxes	\$487	\$571	\$529	\$604
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	-\$58	-\$100	-\$50	-\$100
Child Tax Credit (-)	-\$83	-\$167	-\$83	-\$167
Self-Sufficiency Wage				
Hourly ¹	\$18.37	\$21.55	\$11.00 <i>per adult</i>	\$12.48 <i>per adult</i>
Monthly	\$3,232	\$3,794	\$3,873	\$4,392
Annual	\$38,787	\$45,524	\$46,472	\$52,708

Source: Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington. (2012). Self Sufficiency Standard for Arizona. Retrieved June 2012 from <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/pubs.html>.

¹ Hourly wage for two-adult households are per adult (e.g., \$9.25 for both adults in family with two adults and a preschooler).



Unemployment

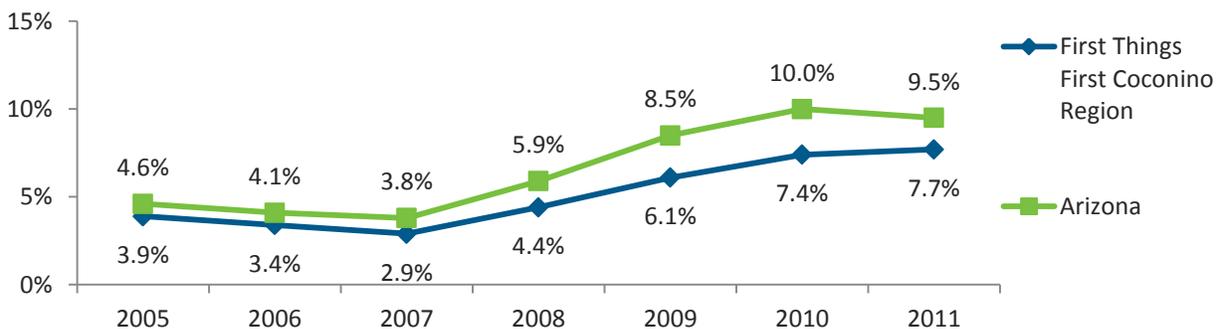
Why It Is Important

Healthy communities require an adequate supply of jobs that generate enough income to pay for basic needs. The unemployment rate as defined by the International Labour Organization measures the number of people who are without jobs and who have actively sought work within the past four weeks.⁸ The unemployment rate is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force. Since the economic recession began, much attention has been paid to the unemployment rate and its inability to capture data on individuals that are underemployed or have stopped searching for work. However, it remains the primary indicator of a community's economy. Job growth is an additional indicator of economic well-being and Arizona has added jobs at a slower rate than the U.S. as a whole for the past three years (2010 to 2012).⁹

What the Data Tell Us

The unemployment rate was just 8% in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2011. While the unemployment rate in First Things First Coconino Region has remained lower than Arizona as a whole, it has followed a similar trend as the state since 2005.

Unemployment Rate, Yearly Averages, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Department of Commerce Research Administration. (2011). Special unemployment report. *Arizona Workforce Informer*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>.

Note: Data for First Things First Coconino Region includes Fredonia, Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation, Page, Grand Canyon, Tusayan, Hopi Reservation, Flagstaff, Munds Park, Parks, Winslow, and Winslow West.

⁸ International Labour Organization. (1982). Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the Thirteen International Conference of Labour Statistics. Thirteenth International Conference on Labour Statistics.

⁹ Arizona Directions. (2012). Arizona Indicators. Retrieved 2012 from Arizonaindicators.org



The unemployment rate has generally increased in every community hub since 2005. The highest unemployment in 2011 was in Winslow West (41%) and on the Hopi Reservation (23%).

Unemployment Rate, Yearly Averages, by Community Hub

COMMUNITY HUB	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Northern Hub							
Fredonia	6.7%	5.8%	5.1%	7.2%	9.9%	11.9%	12.3%
Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	9.6%	12.7%	14.6%	14.1%
Page	4.4%	3.8%	3.3%	4.8%	6.7%	8.0%	8.3%
Grand Canyon Hub							
Grand Canyon	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	2.1%	2.6%	2.7%
Tusayan	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.1%	3.0%	3.7%	3.7%
Hopi Hub							
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	11.9%	10.7%	9.6%	14.1%	19.7%	22.2%	22.7%
Southern Hub							
Flagstaff	3.4%	2.9%	2.5%	3.7%	5.1%	6.2%	6.7%
Munds Park	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	3.3%	4.7%	5.8%	5.9%
Parks	3.4%	2.9%	2.6%	3.8%	5.3%	6.5%	6.7%
Williams	4.6%	3.9%	3.5%	5.0%	6.9%	8.4%	8.7%
Winslow Hub							
Winslow	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	4.4%	6.5%	7.5%	7.7%
Winslow West	25.0%	24.2%	21.9%	27.8%	35.0%	40.9%	40.5%
First Things First Coconino Region	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	4.4%	6.1%	7.4%	7.7%
Arizona	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	5.9%	8.5%	10.0%	9.5%

Source: Department of Commerce Research Administration. (2011). Special unemployment report. *Arizona Workforce Informer*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>.

Note: Data for First Things First Coconino Region includes only the communities listed.



Among the parents of children ages birth through five who completed the face-to-face survey in 2010, 12% reported that they were unemployed. Within the First Things First Coconino Region, the Hopi Hub had a much greater percentage of unemployed parent survey respondents (36%) than the other community hubs (between 2% and 15%).



Parent Survey Respondents' Employment Status, 2010

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Employed full-time	41.6%	42.1%	57.9%	16.9%	42.6%	50.4%
Employed part-time	16.5%	17.1%	21.1%	9.3%	17.4%	15.7%
Self-employed	6.1%	4.3%	3.5%	22.9%	4.3%	3.3%
Unemployed	12.4%	9.3%	1.8%	36.4%	9.3%	14.9%
Retired	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	1.7%
Student	6.6%	5.7%	0.0%	4.2%	8.2%	4.1%
Homemaker	16.4%	21.4%	15.8%	9.3%	17.9%	9.9%
Employment Status N =	1,081	140	57	118	632	121

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



Economic Supports

Why It Is Important

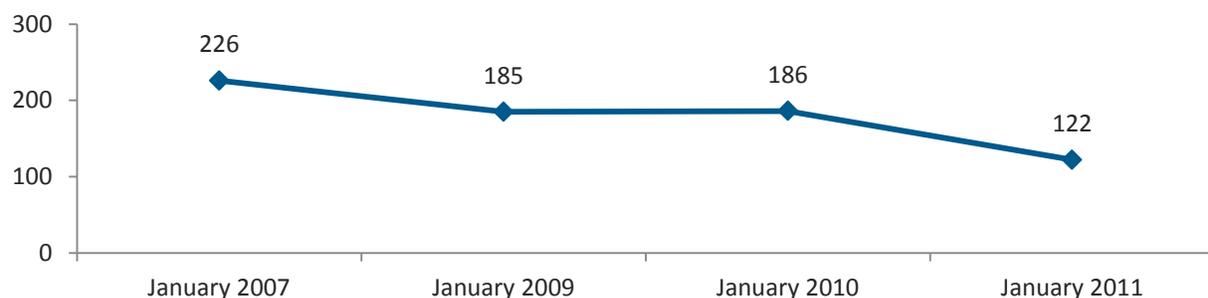
Many families need economic support to meet their basic needs during periods of reduced income, illness, or unemployment. Some families are falling into the income eligibility gap for support services. To be eligible for federal and state supports, a family has to be extremely low-income. Those who earn slightly more are not eligible for support, yet often have difficulty meeting their basic needs. There is still a need, therefore, for supplemental services like food banks and clothing for those families.

What the Data Tell Us

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides some temporary cash assistance for struggling families with children, while the parent/parents are trying to return to work.¹⁰ The federal TANF law allows states to offer a maximum of 60 months of assistance within one's lifetime. Effective July 1, 2010, the Lifetime Benefits Limit for TANF in Arizona was reduced from 60 to 36 months. All families that had received TANF from 37 to 60 months were immediately removed from the TANF roles. Effective August 1, 2011, the Lifetime Benefits Limit for TANF in Arizona was reduced again from 36 to 24 months. All families that had received TANF for more than 24 months were immediately removed. These legislative changes to TANF may have a different impact on non-tribal versus tribal communities.

The number of families with children ages birth through five receiving TANF benefits (welfare) has declined from 226 in January 2007 to 122 in January 2011.

Families with Children Ages Birth Through Five Receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). DES Multidata Database. (Unpublished data). Retrieved 2011 from First Things First.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region is the combination of all zip codes in this region (see Methodology for list of zip codes).

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2008). About TANF. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/tanf/about.html>.



Food Insecurity

Why It Is Important

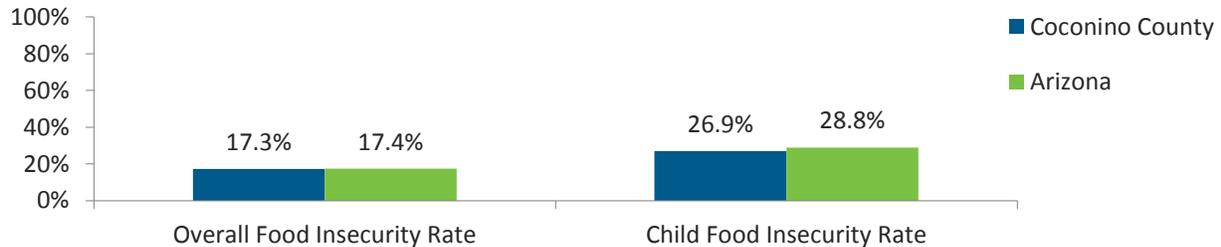
The lack of nutritious food is harmful to any individual, but food insecurity is particularly devastating to children and can have long-term consequences. Chronic under-nutrition, food insecurity, unhealthy foods, and hunger can lead to poorer physical and mental health, difficulty learning, lower test scores, increased school absences, tardiness, and suspensions.¹¹ This makes children more likely to suffer from poverty when they become adults.

For families who earn above 185% of the poverty level (where WIC and SNAP end) but are still unable to afford food, charitable services and programs like food banks become their safety net.¹²

What the Data Tell Us

Approximately 16 million children lived in households without enough food in the US in 2010. Arizona was among the top 5 states with the highest rate of food insecure children under 18.¹³ Households are classified as food insecure with hunger if one or more household members went hungry at least once during the year because the household could not afford enough food to eat. Over a quarter (27%) of children in Coconino County lived in households without enough food in 2009.

Food Insecurity Rate, 2009



Source: Feeding America. (2012). Map the Gap. Retrieved 2012 from www.feedingamerica.org/mapthegap.

¹¹ Center on Hunger and Poverty, Heller School for Social Policy and Management. (2002, June). The Consequences of Hunger and Food Insecurity for Children, Evidence from Recent Scientific Studies. Massachusetts: Brandeis University.

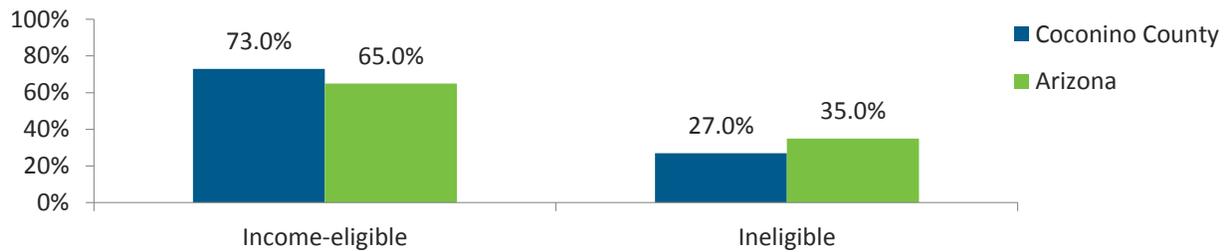
¹² Gundersen, C., E. Waxman, E. Engelhard and J. Brown. (2011). Map the Meal Gap: Child Food Insecurity. *Feeding America*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://feedingamerica.org/>.

¹³ Child Hunger Facts 2012. Feeding America. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.feedingamerica.org>.



Over one-fourth (27%) of Coconino County's food-insecure households had incomes that were not eligible for supplemental food services like WIC and SNAP in 2009.

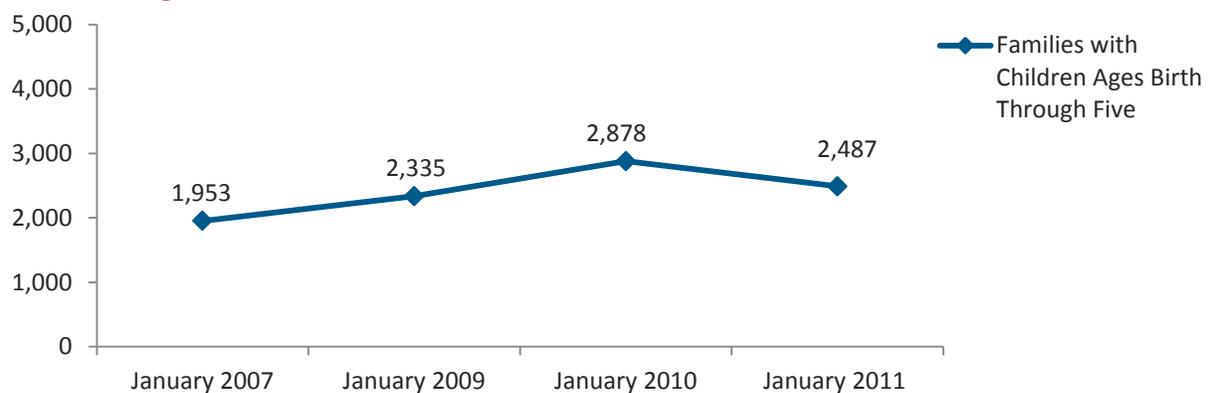
Supplemental Food Program Eligibility, 2009



Source: Feeding America. (2012). Map the Gap. Retrieved 2012 from www.feedingamerica.org/mapthegap.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) was previously called the Food Stamp Program. The average SNAP (food stamp) benefit is \$29/week for a qualifying individual.¹⁴ The number of families with children birth through five receiving food stamps in the First Things First Coconino Region increased from 1,953 in January 2007 to 2,487 in January 2011.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP/Food Stamps) Recipients, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). DES Multidata Database. (Unpublished Data). Retrieved 2011 from First Things First.

Note: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program was formerly the Food Stamp Program.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region data are the combination of all zip codes in this region (see Methodology for list of zip codes).

Note: Data provided are the most recent available.

¹⁴ Gundersen, C., E. Waxman, E. Engelhard and J. Brown. (2011). Map the Meal Gap: Child Food Insecurity. *Feeding America*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://feedingamerica.org/>.



Participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) receive nutritious supplemental foods, health screening services, age-appropriate nutrition information, and referrals to health and human services. The total number of WIC recipients has increased in Coconino County from 36,481 in 2006 to 49,904 in 2011.

Number of WIC Recipients, Coconino County

REGION	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2011
Northern Hub ¹	4,371	4,343	4,193	4,022
Grand Canyon Hub ²	331	312	326	312
Southern Hub ³	20,703	20,602	21,627	26,742
Coconino County Total	36,481	47,587	45,919	49,904

Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix for Fiscal Year. (Unpublished Data). Received 2012 from the Coconino County Health Department.

Note: Data provided by Coconino County Health Department and only includes recipients registered with this department. Numbers do not represent the entire First Things First Coconino Region.

¹ Northern Hub includes 86022, 86036, and 86040.

² Grand Canyon Hub includes 86023 and 86052.

³ Southern Hub includes 86015, 86018, 86046, 86001-86004, 86011, 85931, 86024, and 86038.

Arizona Farmer's Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) is a program that aims to increase fruit and vegetable intake for women and children who participate in WIC and for seniors who participate in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP). In Coconino County, the program is only available to Flagstaff WIC participants but can be used at any Arizona Farmer's Market throughout the state of Arizona. There were 241 FMNP participants enrolled in 2011.

Arizona Farmer's Market Nutrition Program Enrollment

REGION	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2011
Coconino County Total	589	1,231	548	241

Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix for Fiscal Year. (Unpublished data). Received 2012 from the Coconino County Health Department.

Food Plus provides supplemental food on a monthly basis, nutrition education, and community referrals to low-income seniors, postpartum women, and children age birth through 5 that are not enrolled in WIC. The nutritionally balanced food boxes, issued once per month, are valued at approximately \$50 - 60 retail. More than 4,400 women and children were served by the program in Coconino County from 2007 to 2011.

Coconino County Health Department Health Education and Promotion¹ for Fiscal Year by Community Hub

RESPONSE	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2011
Northern Hub	571	480	907
Grand Canyon Hub	0	0	0
Southern Hub	1,922	1,922	1,165
Coconino County Total	4,793	4,854	4,432

Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix Report. (Unpublished data). Received 2012 from First Things First.

¹Some programs have not submitted total numbers for the fiscal year to be included in the service matrix report. Data should be interpreted with caution.

²There were no Arizona Nutrition Network Community Activities in the Grand Canyon Hub.

Note: Dash (-) indicates program or activity data not recorded for this year.



The National School Lunch Program provides children whose families are at or below 130% of the poverty level with free meals, while those children with families living between 130% and 185% of the Federal Poverty Level receive reduced-cost meals.¹⁵ During the 2010 federal fiscal year, 20.6 million low income children received free or reduced-price meals through the National School Lunch Program.¹⁶

The school district with the highest number of children receiving free and reduced price meals in 2011 was Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District (80%).

Children Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Meals, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

SCHOOL DISTRICT	OCTOBER 2006	OCTOBER 2007	OCTOBER 2008	OCTOBER 2009	OCTOBER 2010	OCTOBER 2011
Northern Hub						
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	72.0%	76.0%	72.0%	68.0%	76.6%	80.0%
Page Unified School District	61.0%	65.0%	58.0%	69.0%	64.3%	66.9%
Grand Canyon Hub						
Grand Canyon Unified School District	53.0%	47.0%	48.0%	52.0%	51.0%	54.6%
Southern Hub						
Maine Consolidated School District	38.0%	43.0%	42.0%	44.0%	43.7%	47.8%
Flagstaff Unified District	38.0%	36.0%	36.0%	41.0%	43.5%	42.9%
Williams Unified School District	54.0%	55.0%	58.0%	61.0%	61.7%	65.5%
Winslow Hub						
Winslow Unified School District	57.0%	54.0%	55.0%	63.0%	64.8%	63.6%

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2011). National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.ade.az.gov/health-safety/cnp/nslp/>.
Data for Hopi schools were unavailable.

¹⁵ United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2009, August). National School Lunch Fact Sheets. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch/AboutLunch/NSLPFactSheet.pdf>

¹⁶ Gundersen, C., E. Waxman, E. Engelhard and J. Brown. (2011). Map the Meal Gap: Child Food Insecurity. *Feeding America*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://feedingamerica.org/>.



Homelessness

Why It Is Important

Homelessness among young children, and the high mobility often associated with homelessness, can lead to behavior problems and reduced academic success in school.¹⁷ The McKinney-Vento Act ensures that homeless children receive transportation to and from school free of charge, allowing children to attend their school of origin (last school enrolled or the school they attended when they first became homeless), regardless of what district the family resides in. It requires schools to register homeless children even if they lack normally required documents, such as immunization records or proof of residence.”^{18, 19}

The McKinney-Vento Act defines homeless children as individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The act provides examples of children who would fall under this definition:

1. Children sharing housing due to economic hardship or loss of housing;
2. Children living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or campgrounds due to lack of alternative accommodations;
3. Children living in emergency or transitional shelters;
4. Children awaiting foster care placement;
5. Children whose primary nighttime residence is not ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation (e.g. park benches, etc);
6. Children living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, a bus, or train station.

¹⁷ Zenger, S. (2004, February). Health care for homeless Native Americans. *National Health Care for the Homeless Council*. Retrieved June 2010 from

<http://www.nhchc.org/Publications/FINALHnNativeHealth.pdf>

¹⁸ McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. § 11317 (1987).

¹⁹ Though the definition of homeless was expanded in 2012 to include those who are unstably housed, or in imminent danger of losing their nighttime residence. The data presented reflects information collected prior to the definitional change.



What the Data Tell Us

Coconino County has seen a 30% increase in the number of students identified as homeless under the McKinney-Vento definition between 2007 and 2010. The largest rise was among the students in grades 7-12, with an 80% increase in the number of students identified as homeless during this time. The number of homeless children may be even higher than these data show, due to the difficulty in identifying those children.

Number of McKinney-Vento Eligible Students, Coconino County

GRADE	HOMELESS CHILDREN			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Pre-Kindergarten	6	9	8	10
Kindergarten	41	50	51	52
Grades 1-6	298	256	300	290
Grades 7-12	197	157	327	355
Coconino County Total	542	472	686	707

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2010). Homelessness in Arizona: Efforts to Prevent and Alleviate Homelessness. 2010 Annual Report. Retrieved 2012 from the Arizona Department of Education.

Note: For numbers less than 30 percent change is not calculated due to unreliability.

In 2010, 52 students were living in a public shelter situation (homeless or domestic violence shelter, group homes or were awaiting foster care placement), 63 students were living in a hotel or motel, 193 students doubled up with friends or family or were living in an inadequate or overcrowded situation for financial reasons and 8 students were living in unsheltered situations (camping, living in cars, etc.) in Coconino County.

Point-in-Time Homeless Count (January 26, 2010) of Mc-Kinney Vento Eligible Students by Local School Systems, Coconino County

SHELTERED	UNSHelterED	DOUBLED UP	HOTEL/MOTEL	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
52	8	193	63	1	317

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2010). Homelessness in Arizona: Efforts to Prevent and Alleviate Homelessness. 2010 Annual Report. Retrieved 2012 from the Arizona Department of Education.



Foreclosure

Why It Is Important

Many families across the country have been negatively affected by the mortgage crisis. When foreclosures force children out of their homes, they are affected both physically and emotionally. While not all children who experience a foreclosure will become homeless, they often experience the same increased mobility associated with homelessness. This increased mobility has been shown to be associated with lower performance in math and reading, and more delinquent behaviors in the classroom.

What the Data Tell Us

Foreclosure rates were highest in Happy Jack (1 foreclosure for every 324 homes) and Parks (1 foreclosure for every 355 homes) in April 2012. However, most of the region experienced lower foreclosure rates than the state (1 foreclosure for every 377 homes).

Foreclosure Rate by Community, First Things First Coconino Region

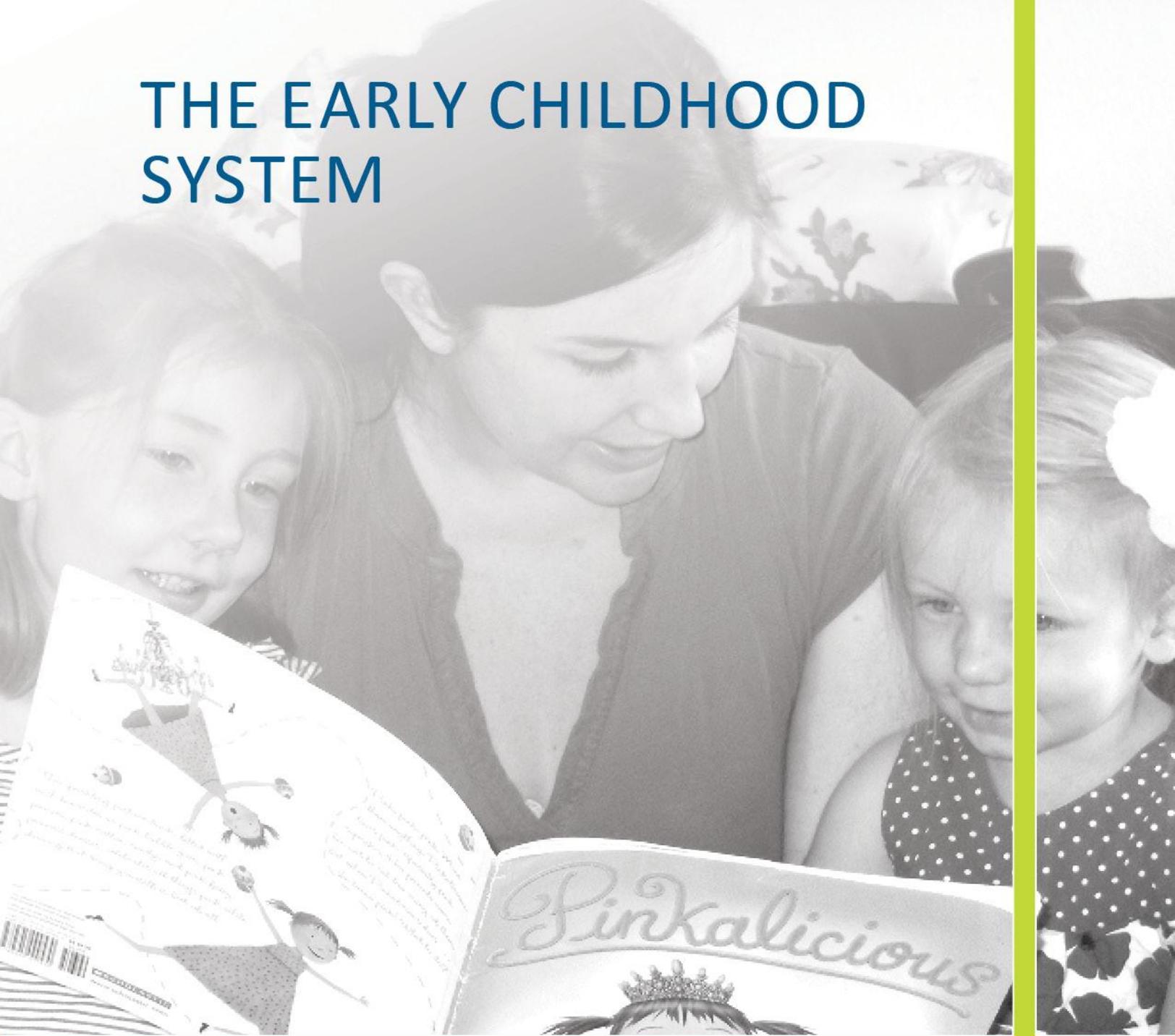
PLACE (ZIP CODES)	MARCH 2010	APRIL 2012
Northern Hub		
Fredonia (86022)	1 per 880	1 in 970
Page (86040)	1 per 2,195	1 in 965
Southern Hub		
Flagstaff (86001)	1 per 388	1 in 581
Flagstaff (86004)	(86001 and 86004)	1 in 453
Happy Jack (86024)	1 per 200	1 in 324
Munds Park (86017)	1 per 511	1 in 526
Parks (86018)	1 per 281	1 in 355
Williams (86046)	1 per 284	1 in 642
Winslow Hub		
Winslow (86047)	1 per 477	1 in 601
Arizona	1 per 144	1 in 377

Source: RealtyTrac. (2011). National Real Estate Trends. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.realtytrac.com/tendcenter/>.

Note: The foreclosure rate is calculated by dividing the total housing units (based on the most recent estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau) by the total number of properties that received foreclosure filings during the month.



THE EARLY CHILDHOOD SYSTEM



EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

Over forty years of research has shown that children begin learning at birth and they need quality learning environments that support optimal growth and development.²⁰ For example, children exposed to high quality early childhood education are less likely to need special education or be held back a grade. They score higher on school-readiness tests and are more likely to advance to college and successful careers.²¹

Parents need options for their children to be cared for in quality home-based and center-based early care and educational settings. Quality early care and education settings include: safe, healthy environments; highly educated teachers; classrooms and materials that stimulate children at different stages of learning; low staff turnover rates, and small child to staff ratios so that kids get the attention and support they need. All of these can contribute to a child's development and have long term effects that extend into adolescence and adulthood.²²

SELECTED INDICATORS

Early Child Care and Development

- Child Care Access and Enrollment
- Cost of Child Care
- Child Care Providers
- Parent Knowledge of Child Development

Special Needs

- Children with Disabilities: Identification
- Children with Disabilities: Services

Education

- School Enrollment
- School Readiness
- 3rd Grade Test Scores
- Graduation Rate
- Educational Attainment
- Family Literacy

²⁰ Enterprise Community Partners, Inc. (2006). The Importance of Early Care and Education. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.practitionerresources.org/cache/documents/639/63935.doc/>

²¹ First Things First. (2010). Quality Early Learning. 2010 Annual Report. Retrieved 2012 from http://www.aztff.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/FTF_Annual_Report_FY2010_web.pdf.

²² Ibid.



Early Child Care and Development

Child Care Access and Enrollment

Why It Is Important

In the first five years of life, a quality education and care play a critical role in the social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development of children.²³ Child care, and in particular, subsidized care for low-income families, also provides critical support for working families. Child care choices include center-based facilities, family and child care homes, and informal care by friends (kith) and family (kin). Family, friend, and neighborhood child care programs (kith and kin) are a likely option for parents who cannot afford licensed child care centers. In Arizona, as many as 50% of children ages birth through five are being cared for by relatives or neighbors in settings which are exempt from regulations aimed at serving to protect and enrich these children. Family, Friend, and Neighbor programs are used to provide these relatives and neighbors with access to information and training on child development, health, and safety issues.²⁴

Nationally, a number of states have implemented Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) in an effort “to assess, improve, and communicate the level of quality in early and school-age care and education programs.” Quality First, Arizona’s QRIS and one of First Things First’s signature programs, was established in response to this educational reform effort to improve quality and promote school readiness. The Quality First Rating Scale, which measures quality on a 5-star scale, incorporates evidence-based predictors that lead to positive child outcomes. The scale ranges from a 1-star rating –where the provider demonstrates a commitment to examine practices and improve the quality of care beyond regulatory requirements – to a maximum rating of 5-stars, where providers offer lower ratios/group size, higher staff qualifications that support significant positive outcomes for young children, curriculum that aligns with state standards and child assessment, and nurturing relationships between adults and children that promote emotional, social and academic development.

Approximately 36,000 Arizona children in 711 center and home-based settings now have access to a higher standard of child care through Quality First! The First Things First Coconino Region currently has 20 Quality First Child care programs. The Quality First star rating system is still in progress, however, as of July 2012, the First Things First Coconino Region includes seventeen 2-star rated programs, two 3-star rated programs, and one 4-star rated program.

²³ First Things First. (2012). Policy Brief: Measuring Quality in Early Childhood Education. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.azftf.gov>

²⁴ First Things First. (2010). Annual Report. Retrieved 2012 from http://www.azftf.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/FTF_Annual_Report_2011.pdf



What the Data Tell Us

There were a total of 84 child care center programs in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2011, down from 104 programs in 2010.

Child Care Programs and Capacity, First Things First Coconino Region

	2010		2011	
	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS	APPROVED CAPACITY	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS	APPROVED CAPACITY
ADHS Licensed Programs				
Child Care Centers	51	3,338	49	2,750
Child Care Public Schools	17	1,971	15	1,694
Child Care Small Group Homes	14	139	8	76
ADES Certified Programs				
Child Care Homes	19	78	9	NA
Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R)				
Unregulated Child Care Homes ¹	3	12	3	NA
Total Programs	104	5,538	84	4,520
Quality First Programs ²	21 (13 centers, 8 homes)	NA	20 ^{3,4} (14 centers, 6 homes)	802 ⁴

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Division of Licensing Services, Child Care Centers and Small Groups Homes by Zip Code. Retrieved April, 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/als/databases/index.htm>.

Child Care Resource and Referral Network. (2011). Received 2011 from First Things First.

Note: Approved capacity includes slots for children ages birth through 12 years. Therefore, the capacity for children ages birth through five may be less than the values presented.

¹Providers registered with Child Care Resource and Referral are not licensed or certified but do meet the minimum requirements of passing a Child Protective Services background check and receiving CPR and First Aid training.

²Quality First Program data are included in preceding chart areas, including total programs.

³One Quality First Child Care home is currently on hold; while the program is included the program capacity is not available and therefore not presented.

⁴Quality First Program data at the community level do not add to Regional total due to inclusion of one Havasupai Center in the Regional total.



Nearly all of the early care and education programs in this region and more than 80% of the approved capacity are located in the Southern hub. The number of licensed child care centers includes Head Start Programs in Fredonia, Page, Grand Canyon, Williams, Flagstaff, and Winslow.

Child Care Programs and Capacity by Community Hub

	2010		2011	
	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS	APPROVED CAPACITY	NUMBER OF PROGRAMS	APPROVED CAPACITY
ADHS Licensed Programs: Centers, Public Schools, Small Group Homes				
Northern Hub	5	273	6	352
Grand Canyon Hub	2	170	1	159
Southern Hub	59	4,562	52	3,644
Winslow Hub	16	443	13	365
ADES Certified Programs: Child Care Homes				
Northern Hub	0	0	0	0
Grand Canyon Hub	0	0	0	0
Southern Hub	13	52	8	NA
Winslow Hub	6	26	0	0
Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R): Unregulated Child Care Homes				
Northern Hub	0	0	0	0
Grand Canyon Hub	0	0	0	0
Southern Hub	3	12	3	NA
Winslow Hub	0	0	0	0
Total Programs				
Northern Hub	5	273	6	352
Grand Canyon Hub	2	170	1	159
Southern Hub	75	4,626	63	3,644
Winslow Hub	22	469	13	365
Quality First Programs				
Northern Hub	NA	NA	1	49
Grand Canyon Hub	NA	NA	1	159
Southern Hub	NA	NA	13 ¹	456
Hopi Hub	NA	NA	1	25
Winslow Hub	NA	NA	3	84

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Division of Licensing Services, Child Care Centers and Small Groups Homes by Zip Code. Retrieved April, 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/als/databases/index.htm>.

Child Care Resource and Referral Network. (2011). Received 2011 from First Things First.

Note: Approved capacity includes slots for children ages birth through 12 years. Therefore, the capacity for children ages birth through five may be less than the values presented.

¹ One Quality First Child Care Home has a program that is currently on hold, the program is included, though the capacity is not available.



There were 889 Early Head Start and Head Start enrollment slots in the First Things First Coconino Region in the 2009/10 school year.

Head Start and Early Head Start Enrollment Slots by Community Hub, 2009/10

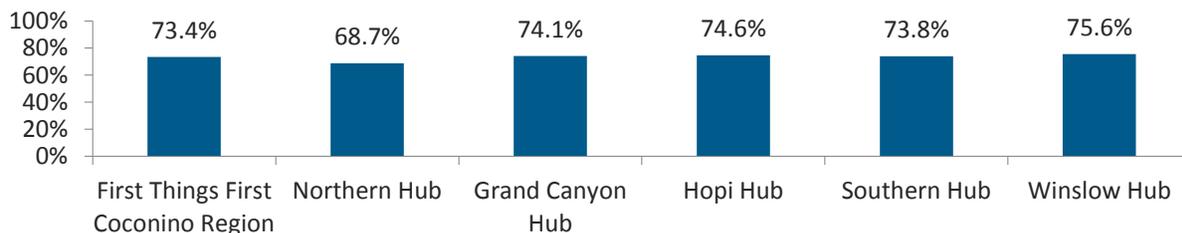
	2009/10
Head Start	
Northern Hub	74
Grand Canyon Hub	11
Hopi Hub	195
Southern Hub	403
Winslow Hub	141
Early Head Start	
Northern Hub	0
Grand Canyon Hub	0
Hopi Hub	0
Southern Hub	46
Winslow Hub	19
First Things First Coconino Region	
Head Start	824
Early Head Start	65

Source: NACOG Head Start. (2011). Correspondence with NACOG Council Representative. Retrieved 2011 from the Hopi Education Department.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of parent survey respondents in all community hubs indicated that they had someone else care for their child to allow them to work, go to school, or for other reasons. The majority (71%) reported using “informal care” such as an adult family member, friend, paid babysitter, the child’s sibling, or nanny or au pair. The minority (27%) reported using “formal care” such as a child care center.²⁵



Parents Who Had Someone Else Care for Their Child in Order for Them to Work, Go to School, or for Other Reasons, 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,105; Northern hub N=147; Grand Canyon hub N=58; Hopi hub N=118; Southern hub N=645; Winslow hub N=123.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

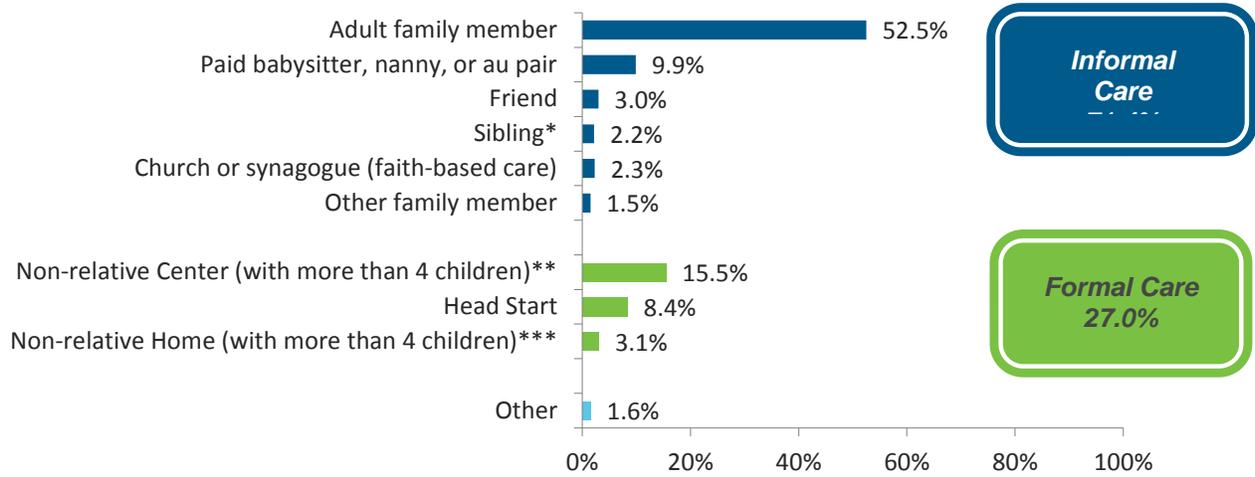
Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

²⁵ Informal care includes: adult family member, paid babysitter, nanny, or au pair, friend, church or synagogue, sibling, or other family member. Formal care includes: non-relative center with more than 4 children, head start, and non-relative home with more than 4 children.





Primary Source of Child Care, 2010



N=811.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

* 3 siblings were 12 years old or younger; 5 siblings were between 13 to 18 years old (10 respondents did not answer)

** 79 reported that their non-relative center was certified or licensed (47 respondents did not answer)

*** 13 reported that their non-relative home was certified or licensed and 6 reported that the non-relative home was not certified or licensed (6 respondents did not answer)



In most community hubs, the majority of parent respondents relied on an adult family member to care for their children in 2010. In the Grand Canyon Hub, the majority of parents used a child care center (51%).



Primary Source of Child Care by Community Hub, 2010

RESPONSE	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Informal Care					
Adult family member	65.3%	30.2%	79.5%	45.0%	61.3%
Paid babysitter, nanny, or au pair	10.9%	9.3%	2.3%	10.3%	12.9%
Friend	5.9%	7.0%	1.1%	2.5%	2.2%
Church or synagogue (faith-based care)	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
Sibling	3.0%	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%	3.2%
Other family member	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.3%	3.2%
Formal Care					
Non-relative Center (with more than 4 children)	1.0%	51.2%	2.3%	20.6%	3.2%
Head Start	7.9%	0.0%	10.2%	8.6%	10.8%
Non-relative Home (with more than 4 children)	1.0%	0.0%	1.1%	4.0%	3.2%
Other					
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
Total respondents	101	43	88	476	93

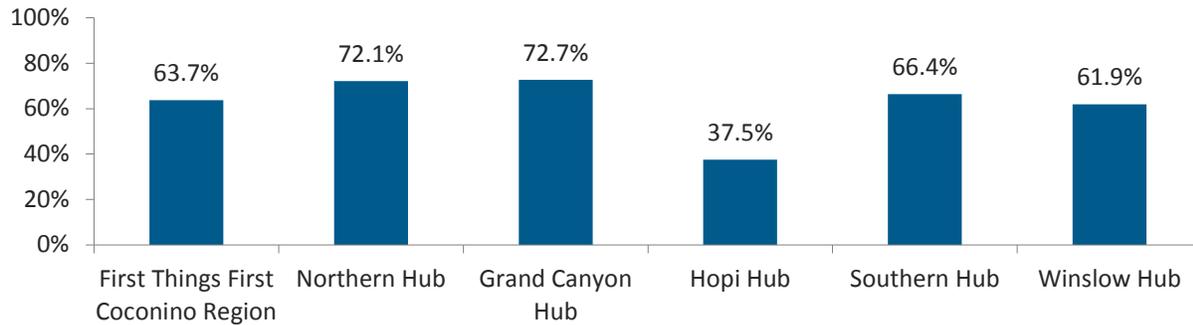
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).



Nearly two-thirds (64%) of parent survey respondents indicated that they have had to adjust their schedules or other parts of their lives to accommodate their child care situation. The overall percentage of parents reporting adjustments was fairly consistent across all community hubs – (from 62% to 73%) with the exception of the Hopi Hub, in which 38% reported having to make adjustments to accommodate their child care situation at some point.



Parents Who Indicated Ever Having to Make Adjustments to Accommodate Their Child Care Situation, 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=955; Northern hub N=111; Grand Canyon hub N=55; Hopi hub N=112; Southern hub N=559; Winslow hub Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

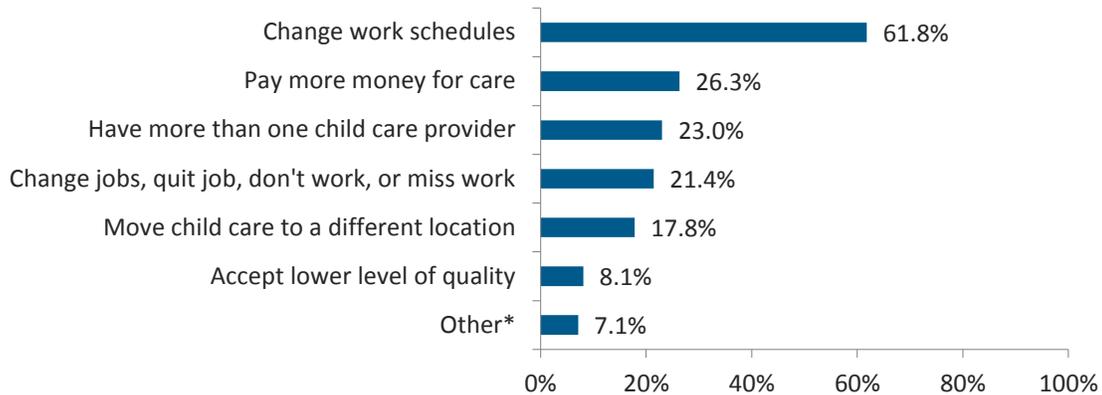
Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



The adjustments parents report making included changing work schedules (62%), paying more money for care (26%), and having more than one child care provider (23%).²⁶ Eight percent of parents in the First Things First Coconino Region reported that they accepted a lower level of quality. One in ten parent respondents in the Grand Canyon Hub and the Hopi Hub reported that they accepted a lower level of quality.



Types of Adjustments Parents Have Made to Accommodate Their Child Care Situation, 2010



Multiple response question with 608 respondents offering 1,006 responses; these responses are not mutually exclusive.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

* "Other" responses included: Child care assistance pending, Take child to work (3), Change school schedule or miss school (4), School Clark Homes, Sacrifice vacations, Relatives care for child (4), Pulled child out of child care, Live in a shelter, Leave child at home, Don't go anywhere, Change travel plans, Find a babysitter (2), Put child in child care for fewer days, Can't afford child care.

²⁶ This was a multiple response question; therefore these responses were not mutually exclusive.





Types of Adjustments Parents Have Made to Accommodate Their Child Care Situation by Community Hub, 2010

RESPONSE	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Change work schedules	60.0%	75.0%	59.5%	61.7%	60.0%
Pay more money for care	28.8%	27.5%	11.9%	29.4%	15.4%
Have more than one child care provider	27.5%	22.5%	33.3%	22.1%	20.0%
Change jobs, quit job, don't work, or miss work	26.3%	22.5%	19.0%	19.1%	26.2%
Move child care to a different location	12.5%	10.0%	14.3%	21.0%	12.3%
Accept lower level of quality	6.3%	10.0%	9.5%	8.4%	4.6%
Other	7.5%	5.0%	9.5%	6.7%	9.2%
Total respondents	80	40	42	371	65
Total responses	135	69	66	625	96

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: This was a multiple response question; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive.

Cost of Child Care

Why It Is Important

Child care can be very costly for families. The cost of child care has grown twice as fast as the median income of families with children in the United States since 2000.²⁷ However, many families are benefiting from local child care programs and subsidies that significantly lessen these costs. For those who qualify, Head Start child care is provided at no cost to parents. Low-income parents who are working, in job training, or in school can receive child care subsidies through the Federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). The statutory limit for eligibility for child care assistance is 85% of the state median income. In Arizona, the Department of Economic Security (DES) administers CCDF subsidies. However, recently there have been severe cuts to these subsidies.

In addition to CCDF subsidies, Arizona was the first in the nation to launch a statewide scholarship program through its First Things First emergency Child Care Scholarships. Implemented in April 2009, it allocated \$23 million, totaling more than 11,600 children who could benefit from the program.

What the Data Tell Us

²⁷ McSweeney, T. (January 29, 2010). Helping Middle Class Families with Soaring Child Care Costs. In the White House. Retrieved July 1, 2010 from www.thewhitehouse.gov/blog/2010/01/29/helping-middle-class-families-with-soaring-child-care-costs.



Data regarding the cost of child care specific to the First Things First Coconino Region was not available, therefore data on District 3 (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties) is used as a proxy measure. The most expensive child care was for children under the age of one year or for care provided by certified group homes. The median daily cost of full-time child care ranged from \$20.00 to \$30.00 in Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai counties in 2010.

Median Daily Cost of Child Care: Full-Time, District 3 (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties)

AGE OF CHILD	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Children Under One					
Centers	\$22.00	\$23.26	\$25.50	\$29.00	\$30.00
Approved Homes	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$24.00	\$21.00
Certified Group Homes	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$23.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
Unregulated Homes	\$20.00	\$27.50	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
1 and 2 Year Olds					
Centers	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$23.26	\$25.00	\$25.00
Approved Homes	\$17.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$20.00
Certified Group Homes	\$19.00	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$27.00	\$26.00
Unregulated Homes	\$20.00	\$27.50	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$25.00
3, 4, and 5 Year Olds					
Centers	\$19.50	\$18.00	\$22.00	\$23.00	\$24.00
Approved Homes	\$16.00	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
Certified Group Homes	\$19.00	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$26.10	\$26.00
Unregulated Homes	\$20.00	\$22.50	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$25.00

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Market Rate Survey Data. (Unpublished Data). Received 2011 from First Things First.

Note: Full-time is 6 or more hours a day.



The median daily cost of part-time child care ranged from \$12.00 to \$20.00 in Coconino, Navajo, Apache, and Yavapai Counties in 2010.

Median Daily Cost of Child Care: Part-Time, District 3 (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties)

AGE OF CHILD	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Children Under One					
Centers	\$15.00	\$18.00	\$18.00	\$20.00	\$24.00
Approved Homes	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$13.00	\$12.00
Certified Group Homes	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$16.00	\$25.00	\$20.00
Unregulated Homes	\$12.00	\$16.50	NA	NA	\$20.00
1 and 2 Year Olds					
Centers	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$15.45	\$18.50	\$20.00
Approved Homes	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.50	\$13.00	\$12.00
Certified Group Homes	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$16.00	\$25.00	\$18.00
Unregulated Homes	\$12.00	\$16.50	NA	NA	\$20.00
3, 4, and 5 Year Olds					
Centers	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$13.95	\$15.00	\$12.79
Approved Homes	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$12.00
Certified Group Homes	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$16.00	\$21.80	\$18.00
Unregulated Homes	\$12.00	\$16.50	NA	NA	\$20.00

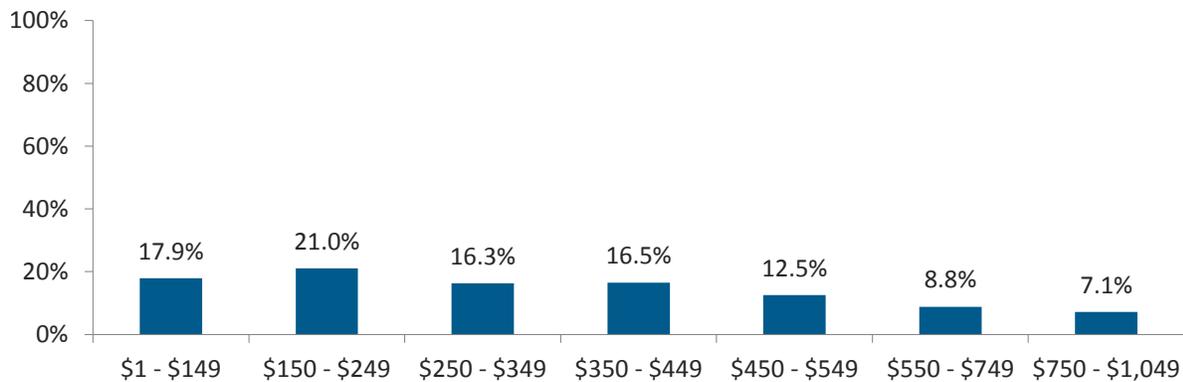
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Market Rate Survey Data. (Unpublished Data). Received 2011 from First Things First.

Note: Part-time is fewer than 6 hours a day.

Over one-fourth (28%) of parents surveyed in 2010 spent \$450 or more per month (at least \$5,400 per year) for all of their children’s child care combined.



Parents’ Monthly Payment for All of Their Children’s Child Care Combined (Minus Any Subsidies), 2010



N=480.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

School Readiness Indicator

#/% of families that spend no more than 10% of the regional median family income on quality care and education with a Quality First rating of 4 or 5.

Hubs with the most families that spent \$450 per month or more on child care were the Northern, Grand Canyon, and Southern Hubs.





Parents' Monthly Payment for All of Their Children's Child Care Combined (Minus Any Subsidies) by Community Hub, 2010

RESPONSE	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
\$1 - \$149	13.7%	11.1%	36.1%	14.9%	30.6%
\$150 - \$249	19.6%	22.2%	38.9%	18.9%	24.5%
\$250 - \$349	21.6%	16.7%	11.1%	14.9%	20.4%
\$350 - \$449	21.6%	25.0%	5.6%	15.9%	14.3%
\$450 - \$549	7.8%	2.8%	8.3%	16.9%	2.0%
\$550 - \$749	7.8%	19.4%	0.0%	9.6%	4.1%
\$750 - \$1,049	7.8%	2.8%	0.0%	8.9%	4.1%
Total respondents	51	36	36	302	49

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

In January of 2011, only 73% of eligible children were receiving subsidies in the First Things First Coconino Region, less than the statewide rate of 82%. This is likely a result of funding cuts to the program rather than reduced need. Similar to the trend for families, children eligible for and receiving subsidies in the region decreased by more than half—falling from 449 to 188 between January 2009 and January 2011.

Families Eligible and Receiving Child Care Subsidies, First Things First Coconino Region

	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010	JANUARY 2011
Number of Families			
Number of Families Eligible for Subsidies: First Things First Coconino Region	324	168	135
Number of Families Receiving Subsidies: First Things First Coconino Region	269	126	99
Percent of Eligible Families Receiving Subsidies: First Things First Coconino Region	83%	75%	73%
Percent of Eligible Families Receiving Subsidies: Arizona	81%	82%	81%
Number of Children			
Number of Children Eligible for Subsidies: First Things First Coconino Region	449	229	188
Number of Children Receiving Subsidies: First Things First Coconino Region	348	157	138
Percent of Eligible Children Receiving Subsidies: First Things First Coconino Region	78%	69%	73%
Percent of Eligible Children Receiving Subsidies: Arizona	76%	77%	82%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). DES Multidata Database. (Unpublished Data). Retrieved 2011 from First Things First.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region data are the combination of all zip codes in this region (see Methodology for list of zip codes).



Child Care Providers

Why Is It Important

The preparation and ongoing professional development of early child care professionals is closely linked to increased student learning and development.²⁸ According to the National Association of Early Childhood Teacher Educators, teachers who have good preparation in early childhood education can apply their knowledge of child development, use appropriate teaching strategies, meet the social/emotional demands of young children, understand children's thinking, know how to build student learning over time, and understand language and literacy developments.

It is often too costly for those who want to seek further education in the area of child development to obtain advanced degrees. To address this barrier, First Things First offers T.E.A.C.H. scholarships to help child care center teachers, directors and providers to obtain their Early Childhood Associate's Degree or Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate by providing recipients with support for tuition, books, travel, and paid release time. Professional REWARD\$, a First Things First program, was designed to help retain qualified teachers to care for and educate young children. It was launched in FY 2010 to offer financial incentives (from \$300 to \$2000) to early care and education professionals for education and commitment to continuous employment for at least a year.

What the Data Tell Us

There are a range of professional development options available in the region. For example, Coconino Community College (CCC) offers an Associate of Applied Science and a certificate program in Early Childhood Education (ECE) at campuses in Page, Grand Canyon, Williams, and Flagstaff. In collaboration with CCC, Prescott College has developed a new ECE Bachelor's Degree allowing students to complete 90 credits through CCC and 30 credits through Prescott College. Northern Arizona University offers two ECE Bachelor's Degree programs and one ECE Master's Degree program in Flagstaff.

In addition, Northland Pioneer College offers multiple ECE programs to the Winslow and Hopi Hubs that can be completed through an on-site delivery approach in which all basic ECE classes are taken in the field so that students get direct work experience with children.

Many other colleges and universities offer online Child Development Associate certificates or ECE degree programs in which community hub residents interested in the early care and education field can enroll and pursue higher education from home.

²⁸ Bowman, B. T., Donovan, M. S., & Burns, M. S. (2000). *Eager to learn: Educating our preschoolers*. Washington DC: National Academy Press.



Early Childhood Education Professional Development Programs, First Things First Coconino Region

COLLEGE OR INSTITUTION	DEGREE	DEGREE NAME	LOCATION
Arizona State University	M.Ed.	Curriculum and Instruction – Concentration in Early Childhood Education	Online
Childcare Education Institute	C.D.A. Certificate	Child Development Associate	Online
Coconino Community College	A.A.S. Certificate	Early Childhood Education	Flagstaff, Williams, Page, Grand Canyon
Grand Canyon University	B.S. M.A.	Elementary Education: Early Childhood Education Elementary Education	Online
Mohave Community College	A.A.	Early Childhood Education	Online
Northern Arizona University	B.A.S. B.S. Ed. M.Ed.	Early Childhood Education	Online and Flagstaff
Northland Pioneer College	A.A.S. A.A.S. A.A.S. A.A.S. A.A.S.. Certificate of Applied Science Certificate of Applied Science Certificate of Proficiency A.G.S. A.G.S. A.G.S.	Early Childhood Development Early Childhood Infant/Toddler Early Childhood Preschool Early Childhood Management Family Child Care Early Childhood Development Early Childhood Special Needs Early Childhood Development Early Childhood Infant/Toddler Early Childhood Preschool Early Childhood Management	Winslow and Hopi
Prescott College	B.A. B.A.	Early Childhood Education Early Childhood Special Education	Online/Locally with one trip to Prescott, AZ
Rio Salado College	Certificate A.A.S. A.A.S. A.A.S. A.T.P.	Early Childhood Education Early Childhood Education Early Learning and Development Early Childhood Administration and Management Early Childhood Teacher Education	Online
University of Phoenix	M.Ed.	Early Childhood Education	Online

Source: College or Institution website searches. (2011).



Fifty-nine percent of NACOG Head Start teachers had an Associate's, Bachelor's, or graduate degree in the 2010/11 school year, compared to 76% in 2007/08.

Level of Education of Head Start ECE Professionals in Northern Arizona Council of Governments Region

	2007/2008	2010/2011
Home-Based Supervisors		
Associate Degree	5	8
Baccalaureate Degree	7	4
Advanced Degree	0	0
CDA or State Equivalent	4	0
Staff without a degree or credential	0	3
Total Staff	16	15
Home-Based Workers		
Associate Degree	8	4
Baccalaureate Degree	4	0
Advanced Degree	1	0
CDA or State Equivalent	0	6
Staff without a degree or credential	21	7
Total Staff	34	17
Child Development Supervisors		
Associate Degree	13	12
Baccalaureate Degree	8	5
Advanced Degree	2	0
CDA or State Equivalent	2	1
Staff without a degree or credential	0	6
Total Staff	25	24
Assistant Teachers		
Associate Degree	4	3
Baccalaureate Degree	1	1
Advanced Degree	0	0
CDA or State Equivalent	6	43
Staff without a degree or credential	79	44
Total Staff	90	91
Teacher		
Associate Degree	45	37
Baccalaureate Degree	15	9
Advanced Degree	2	1
CDA or State Equivalent	17	4
Staff without a degree or credential	0	29
Total Staff	79	80

Source: Northern Arizona Council of Governments. (2011). Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information. (Unpublished Data). Received 2011 from the Northern Arizona Council of Governments.

Note: Associate, Baccalaureate, and Advanced Degrees are in Early Childhood Education or related fields.

Note: Data presented are for the Northern Arizona Council of Governments region, which includes Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo and Apache Counties.



Thirty-five percent of NACOG Early Head Start teachers had an Associate's, Bachelor's, or graduate degree in the 2010/11 school year, compared to 83% in 2006/07.

Level of Education of Early Head Start ECE Professionals in Northern Arizona Council of Governments Region

	2007/2008	2010/2011
Home-Based Supervisors		
Associate Degree	6	4
Baccalaureate Degree	2	3
Advanced Degree	0	0
CDA or State Equivalent	2	1
Staff without a degree or credential	0	2
Total Staff¹	10	10
Home-Based Workers		
Associate Degree	5	5
Baccalaureate Degree	1	0
Advanced Degree	0	0
CDA or State Equivalent	0	1
Staff without a degree or credential	10	5
Total Staff	16	11
Child Development Supervisors		
Associate Degree	1	3
Baccalaureate Degree	0	1
Advanced Degree	0	0
CDA or State Equivalent	1	1
Staff without a degree or credential	0	1
Total Staff	2	6
Assistant Teachers		
Associate Degree	0	0
Baccalaureate Degree	0	0
Advanced Degree	0	0
CDA or State Equivalent	0	0
Staff without a degree or credential	6	0
Total Staff	6	0
Teacher		
Associate Degree	7	7
Baccalaureate Degree	3	4
Advanced Degree	0	0
CDA or State Equivalent	2	5
Staff without a degree or credential	0	15
Total Staff	12	31

Source: Northern Arizona Council of Governments. (2011). Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information. (Unpublished data). Received 2011 from the Northern Arizona Council of Governments.

Note: Associate, Baccalaureate, and Advanced Degrees are in Early Childhood Education or related fields.

Note: Data presented are for the Northern Arizona Council of Governments region, which includes Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo and Apache Counties.

¹ Total includes staff with and without a degree or credential.



Parent Knowledge of Child Development

Why It Is Important

Parents provide the emotional and physical support that children need to succeed in school and life. Having a basic understanding of child development allows parents to provide the right kind of support at the right time.²⁹ The Arizona Parent Kit is offered to new parents at hospitals and birthing centers across the state. It includes instructional DVDs, resource guides, helpline information, and a baby book to inform and empower new parents.

What the Data Tell Us

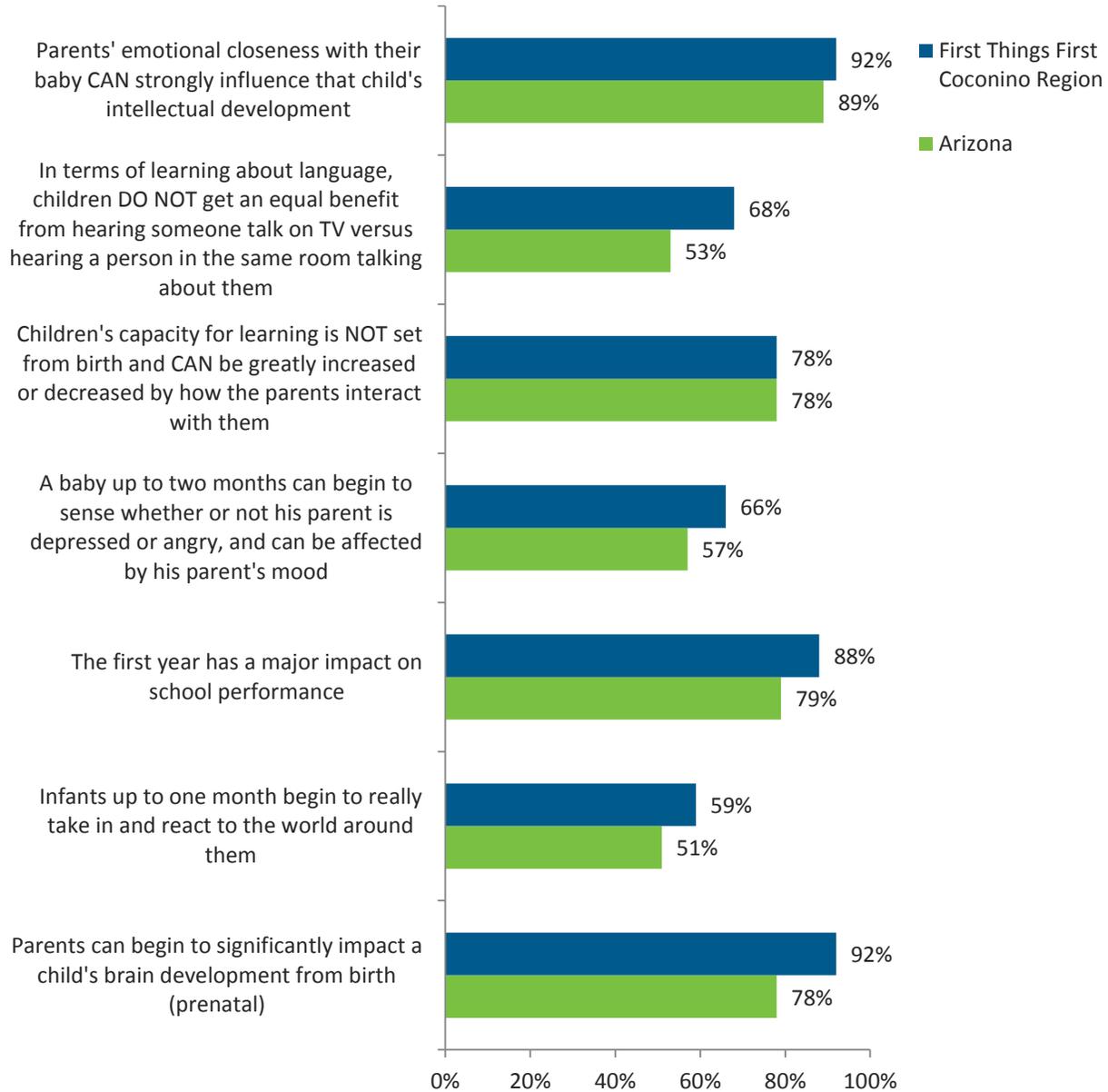
First Things First conducted a survey in 2008 among family and community members in Arizona. In an effort to measure parents' understanding of child development, respondents were asked if they agreed with statements regarding child development (all statements presented are true). In general, parents in the First Things First Coconino Region had a higher level of understanding regarding their child's cognitive development than did parents in Arizona. Ninety-two percent of parents in the First Things First Coconino Region correctly believed that parents can begin to significantly impact a child's brain development from birth, compared with 78% of parents in the state as a whole.

Parents in the First Things First Coconino Region also had a greater understanding of language development in children than did parents in the state of Arizona overall. Slightly more than two-thirds (68%) of the region's respondents understood that children receive greater language learning benefits from hearing adults speak in the same room, rather than just hearing someone talk on the television. In contrast, just 53% of parents statewide understood this dynamic.

²⁹The Child Development Institute. (n.d.). Home Page. In Child Development Institute. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.childdevelopmentinfo.com>.



Parents Who Accurately Responded to Questions Regarding Their Child's Cognitive Development, 2008 (All statements presented are true)



Source: First Things First (2008 & 2009). *Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).

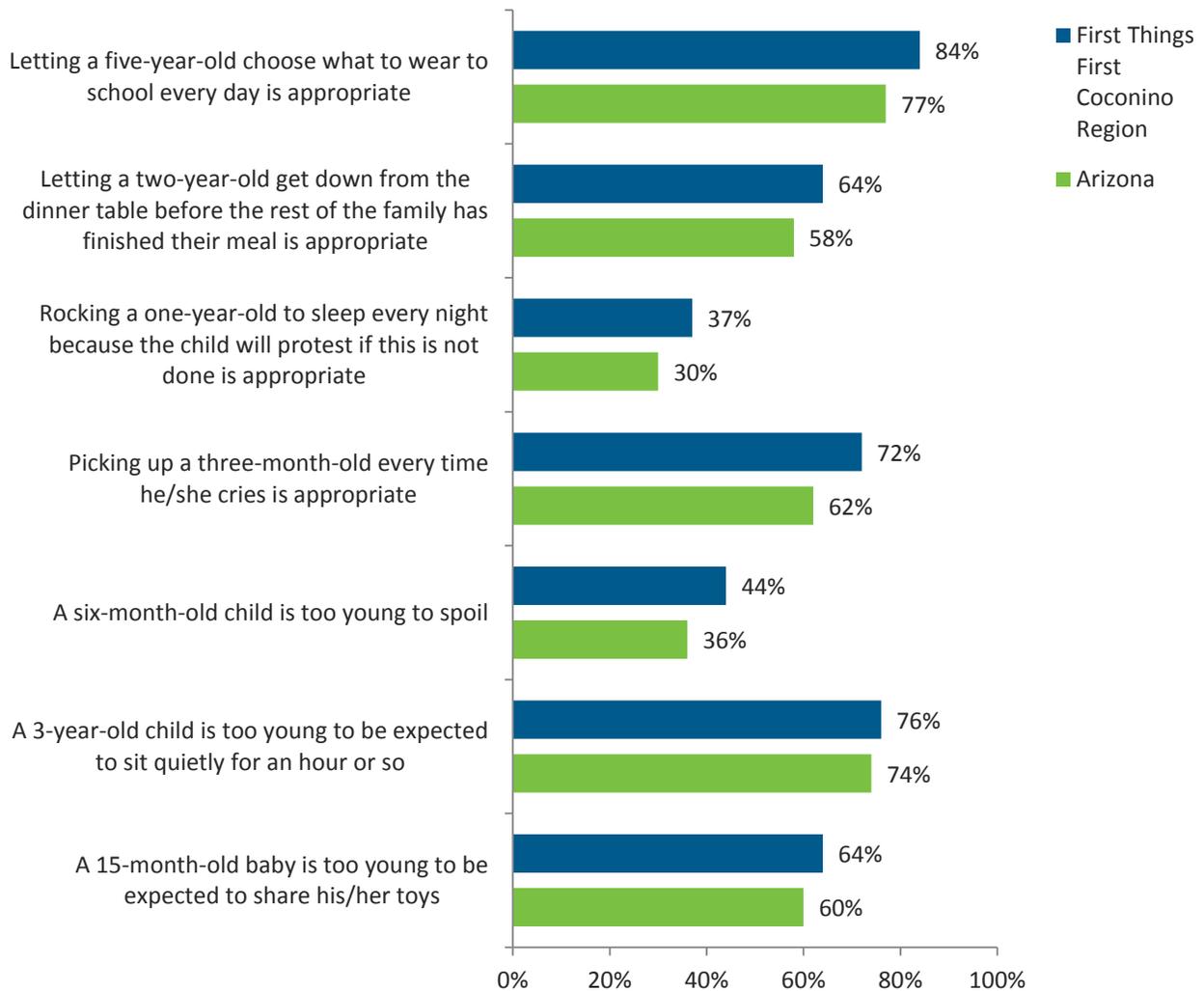
Note: Responses shown are the percent of parents who accurately identified that the given statement was true or appropriate.



In 2008, when parents were asked about children's social and emotional development, 84% of parents in the First Things First Coconino Region agreed that letting a five year old choose what to wear to school every day is appropriate. Seventy-six percent of parents knew that a three year old child is too young to be expected to sit quietly for an hour or so. However, only 37% of parents in the region believed that it was appropriate to rock a one year old to sleep every night because the child would protest if this was not done.

School Readiness Indicator
 # and % of families who report they are competent and confident about their ability to support their child's safety, health and well-being

Parents Who Accurately Responded to Questions Regarding Their Child's Social and Emotional Development, 2008 (All statements presented are true).



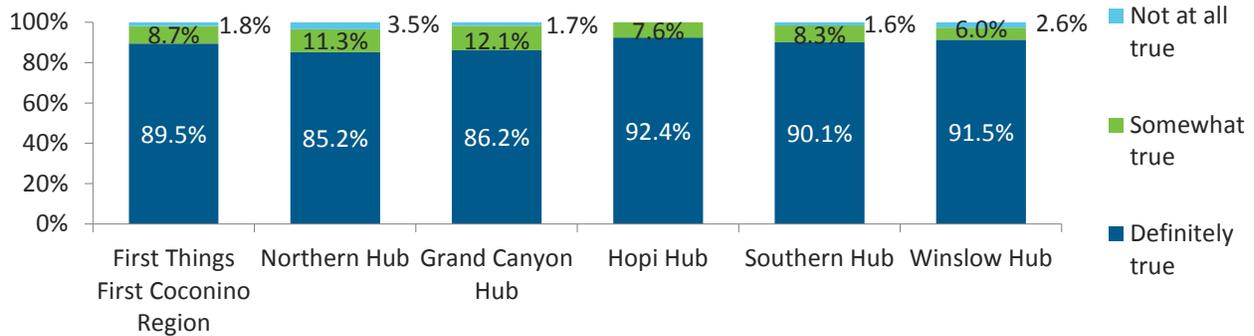
Source: First Things First (2008). *Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).
 Note: Responses shown are the percent of parents who accurately identified that the given statement was true or appropriate.



A large majority of Coconino Region parents reported that they felt confident in their ability to help their child grow and develop, with 90% reporting that this was “definitely true” for them in 2010. Ninety percent of parents in Flagstaff and the Southern Hub and 92% of parents in the Hopi and Winslow Hub reported that it was “definitely true” that they felt confident in their ability to help their child grow and develop in 2010.



Parent Rating: “I feel confident in my ability to help my child grow and develop.” 2010



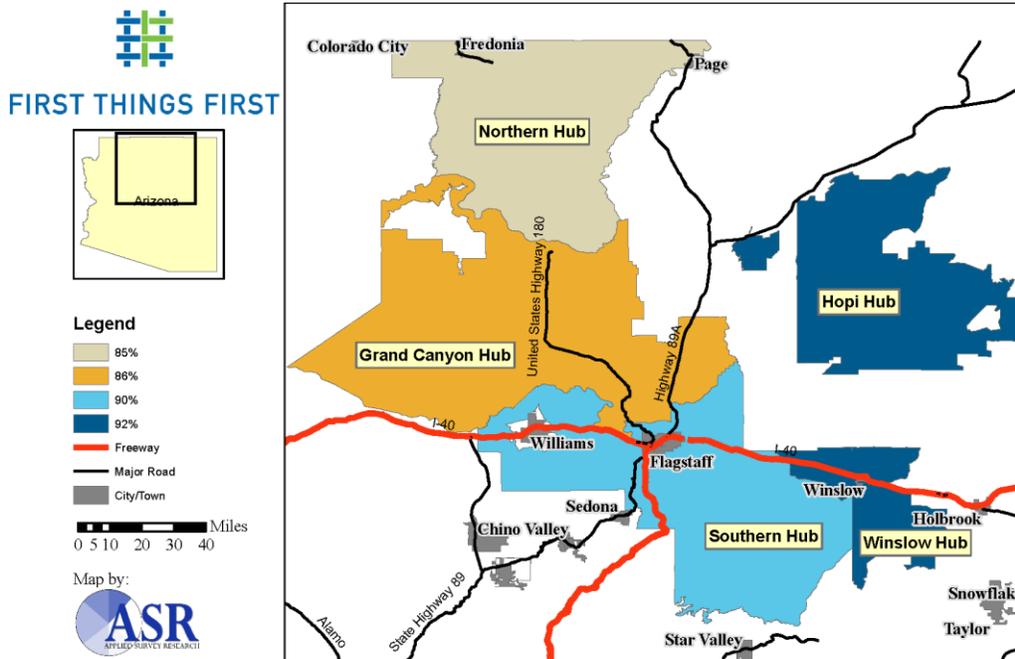
First Things First Coconino Region N=1,076; Northern Hub N=142; Grand Canyon Hub N=58; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=629; Winslow Hub N=117.

Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



Parent Rating: “I feel confident in my ability to help my child grow and develop.” (Respondents answering “Definitely true”) 2010



Northern Hub N=142; Grand Canyon Hub N=58; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=629; Winslow Hub N=117. N=76. Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (unpublished raw data).



Special Needs

Children with Disabilities: Identification

Why It Is Important

Early identification of children with special needs helps ensure these children get the support and opportunities they need to achieve success in school and in the community.³⁰ Developmental screenings, including oral, vision, cognitive, and hearing screenings, are an important practice to ensure children's optimal growth, setting them up for success by identifying early on when services are needed.

What the Data Tell Us

Approximately 7% of parent survey respondents in the First Things First Coconino Region reported that a doctor or other professional had told them that their child was developmentally delayed or had a disability or special need in 2010.



Parents Who Reported That a Doctor or Other Professional Had Ever Told Them That Their Child was Developmentally Delayed, or Had a Disability or Special Need, 2010

RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Northern Hub	6	4.1%	148
Grand Canyon Hub	3	5.3%	57
Hopi Hub	9	7.6%	118
Southern Hub	51	8.0%	636
Winslow Hub	11	8.9%	123
First Things First Coconino Region	80	7.3%	1,094

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

³⁰ Steele, M. M. (2004). Making the Case for Early Identification and Intervention for Young Children at Risk for Learning Disabilities, *Early Childhood Education Journal*, Vol. 32, 2, 75-79.



The majority of parents who reported that their child had a disability or special need reported that their child was diagnosed with a speech/language delay.



Type of Child's Disability or Special Need, 2010

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Speech/language delay	25	1	1	1	20	2
Autism	3	1	0	0	2	0
Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	3	1	0	0	1	1
Other*	22	3	0	2	15	2
Total respondents	53	6	1	3	38	5

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

* Other responses included: Bi-lateral hip dysplasia, Cleft lip/palate, Delay in fine motor skills, Developmental delay (2), Gross motor, Hearing impaired, Learning disability, Needs further testing, Premature at birth (2), Seizure activity, Heart pacemaker, Thyroid, Visual.

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

Children with Disabilities: Services

Why It Is Important

Assuring that the needs of children with disabilities are appropriately met is an important priority in the First Things First Coconino Region. While children generally receive developmental and health screening and diagnosis in a timely manner, there is a shortage of therapeutic services for children identified with special needs.

The Comprehensive System of Personnel Development unit supports all Arizona districts and charter schools with teacher recruitment, retention, and professional development for improving the knowledge, skills, and services of staff to improve outcomes for students with disabilities.

The Arizona State Performance Plan is dedicated to improving achievement for students with disabilities and assisting schools in complying with indicators like preschool placements and outcomes.

The Parent Information Network Specialists serve every county in Arizona to provide essential information to parents to be active participants in all areas of their child's special education (free resources, trainings, workshops, and consultations).



State budget cuts have led to dramatic reductions or complete eliminations in behavioral health services (also known as mental health services). Over 4,600 children have lost behavioral health services completely. Four thousand children served by Children's Rehabilitation Services program lost medical services and therapies in 2009 that may result in long-term health impairment.

What the Data Tell Us

It is an important priority in the First Things First Coconino Region that children with disabilities have their needs appropriately met. However, the region had a shortage of speech, language, and hearing service providers, and nearly all of the providers in this region were in the Southern Hub. In fact, according to the Arizona Department of Health Services, there were only 8 audiologists in 2010—and that number decreased to 7 in 2011. There were 73 speech language pathologists in this region in 2010, decreasing to 71 in 2011.

Number of Speech Language and Hearing Service Providers by Community Hub

AREA	AUDIOLOGISTS	SPEECH LANGUAGE ASSISTANT	SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOG Y	SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOG Y LIMITED	TEMPORAR Y SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOG Y
First Things First Coconino Region					
2010	8	0	73	8	5
2011	7	5	71	0	8
Northern Hub					
2010	0	0	4	0	0
2011	0	1	5	0	0
Hopi Hub					
2010	0	0	1	1	0
2011	0	0	1	0	0
Southern Hub					
2010	8	0	66	6	5
2011	7	4	63	0	8
Winslow Hub					
2010	0	0	2	1	0
2011	0	0	2	0	0

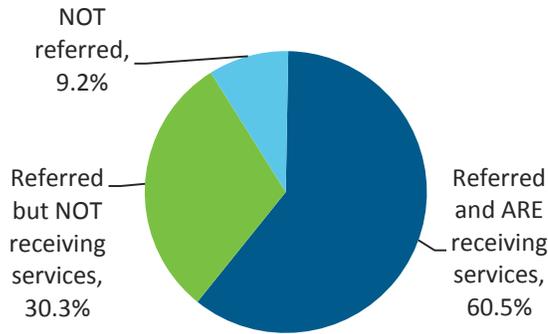
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Division of Licensing Services, Provider Databases. Retrieved 2011 from Arizona Department of Health Services.



A majority (61%) of parent survey respondents in the First Things First Coconino Region who had been told by a doctor or other professional that their child was developmentally delayed, or had a disability or special need, reported that their child was referred to services and was receiving services in 2010. However, 9% of parents reported that their child was never referred to services at all, and 30% indicated that their child was not receiving services even though they had been referred.



Children Who Were Referred to and Received Services to Address Developmental Delay, Disability, or Special Need, 2010



N=76.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Development delays are disabilities attributable to mental or physical impairments that manifested prior to age 18. Disability and Special Needs are umbrella terms, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.



Referral and Access to Services to Address Child’s Developmental Delay, Disability, or Special Need by Community Hub, 2010

RESPONSE	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Referred and IS receiving services	2	1	5	32	6
Referred but NOT receiving services	3	0	4	13	3
NOT referred	1	2	0	4	0
Total respondents	6	3	9	49	9

Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

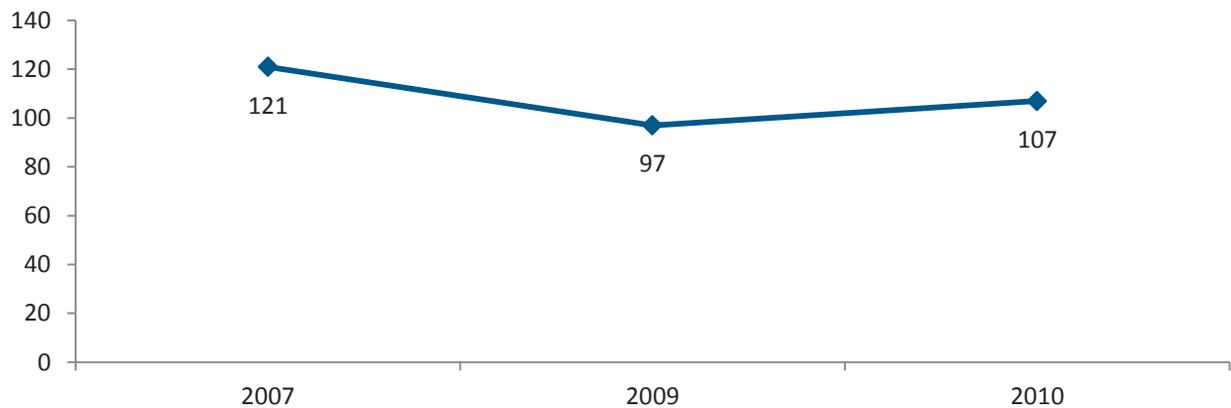
Note: Development delays are disabilities attributable to mental or physical impairments that manifested prior to age 18. Disability and Special Needs are umbrella terms, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.



The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) provides services for children with special needs. However, state funding for early intervention services was eliminated effective November 1, 2010 and federal stimulus was used to backfill state funding cuts. As a result, families must share some cost in order to receive services, a practice which may deter many from obtaining services until children turn three years old, when the local school districts assume responsibility for services for children with disabilities.

The number of children ages birth through three receiving Arizona Early Intervention Program services in the First Things First Coconino Region decreased between 2007 and 2009, from 121 to 97, but increased slightly in 2010 to 107 children ages birth through three.

Children Ages Birth to Three Receiving Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Services, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). DES Multidata Database. (Unpublished data). Retrieved 2011 from First Things First.

Note: 2006/07 data are cases serviced between 07/01/2006 and 06/30/2007. 2008/2009 data are cases serviced between 07/01/2008 and 06/30/2009. 2010 data are cases services between 07/01/2009 and 06/30/2010.

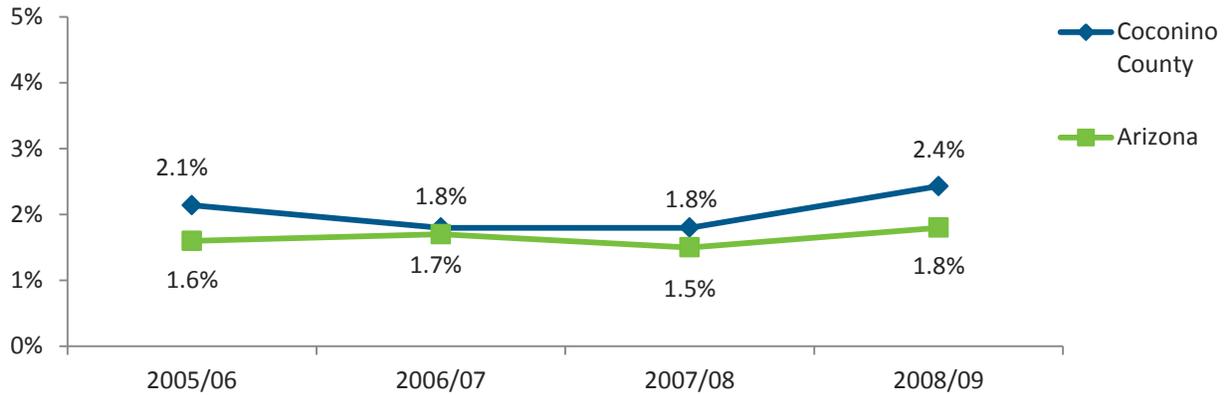
Note: Data presented are the most current available.



One critical component of AzEIP services is the development of an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) within 45 days of referral to AzEIP.

Slightly more than 2% of Coconino County’s infants ages birth through three received an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) in 2008/09. This percentage was slightly higher than Arizona overall in that time period and slightly higher than in Coconino County the previous year (2007/08).

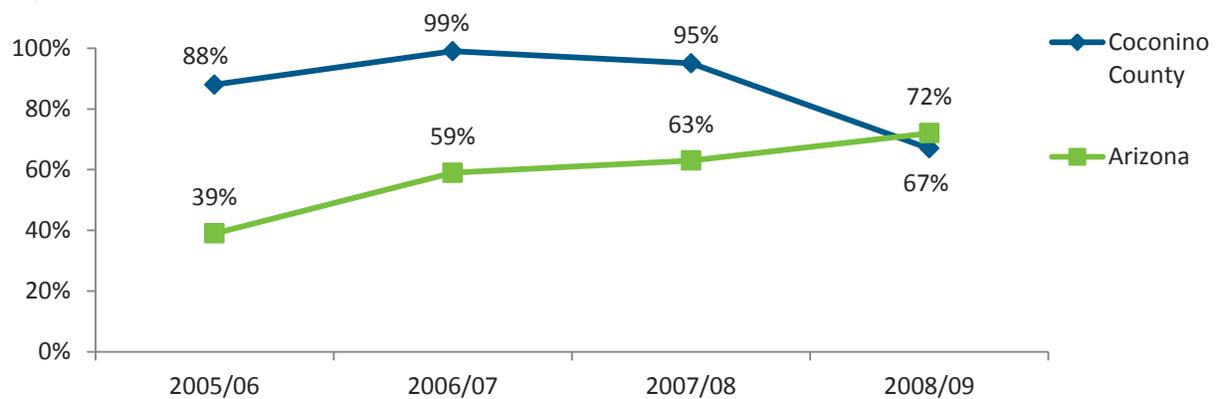
Infants Ages Birth Through Three with an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Early Intervention Program Report. Retrieved 2011 from <https://www.azdes.gov>.
 Note: Data presented is the most current available.

Around two-thirds of infants and toddlers in Coconino County received an evaluation/assessment and IFSP within 45 days of referral in 2008-2009. This percentage is lower than previous years and lower than the percentage in Arizona.

Infants and Toddlers with IFSPs Who Received an Evaluation/Assessment and IFSP Within 45 Days of Referral

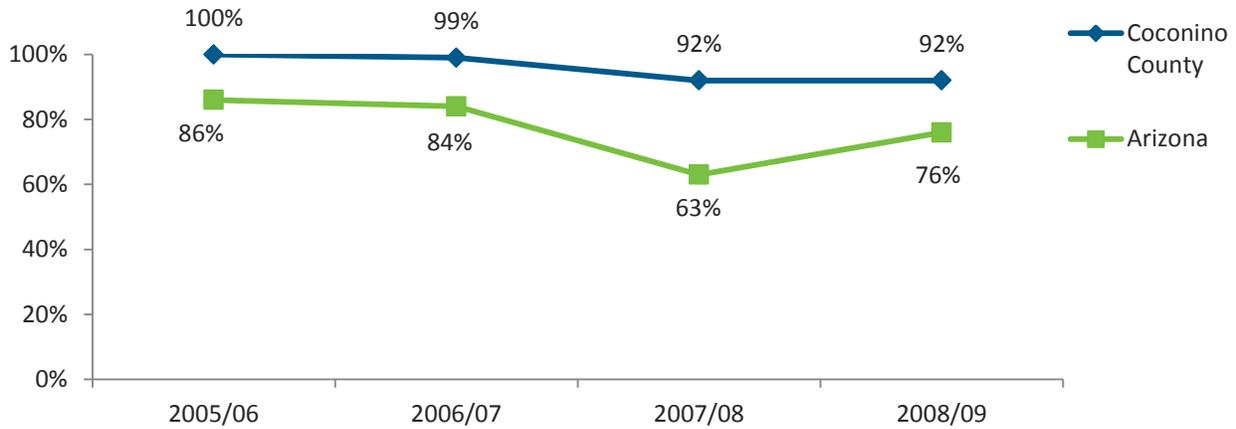


Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Early Intervention Program Reports. Retrieved 2011 from <https://www.azdes.gov>.



A large majority (92%) of infants and toddlers with IFSPs received their early intervention services in programs for typically developing children or in the home in 2008/09, higher than the state's overall percentage (76%) in that year.

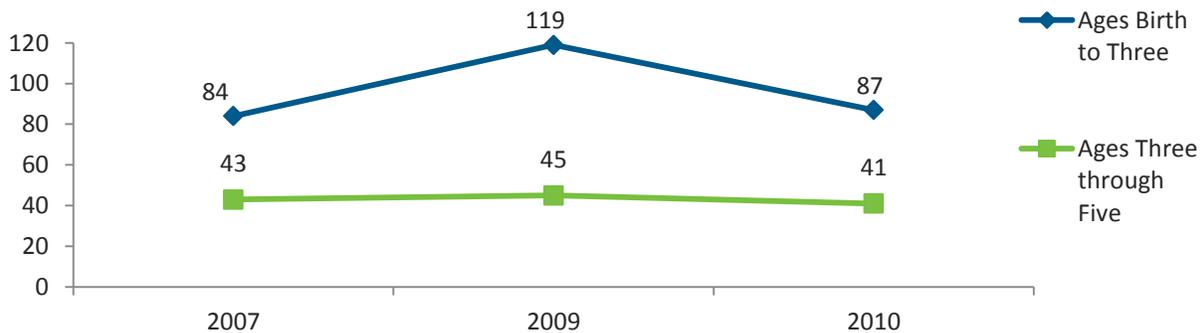
Infants and Toddlers with IFSPs Who Primarily Receive Early Intervention Services in the Home or in Programs for Typically Developing Children



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Early Intervention Program Reports. Retrieved 2011 from <https://www.azdes.gov>.

One hundred twenty-eight children ages birth through five received services from the Department of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2010, down from 164 in 2009. Only children who are considered at risk for epilepsy, cerebral palsy, cognitive disability, or autism qualify for DDD services (in addition to AzEIP services).

Children Receiving Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) Services, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). DES Multidata Database. (Unpublished data). Retrieved 2011 from First Things First.

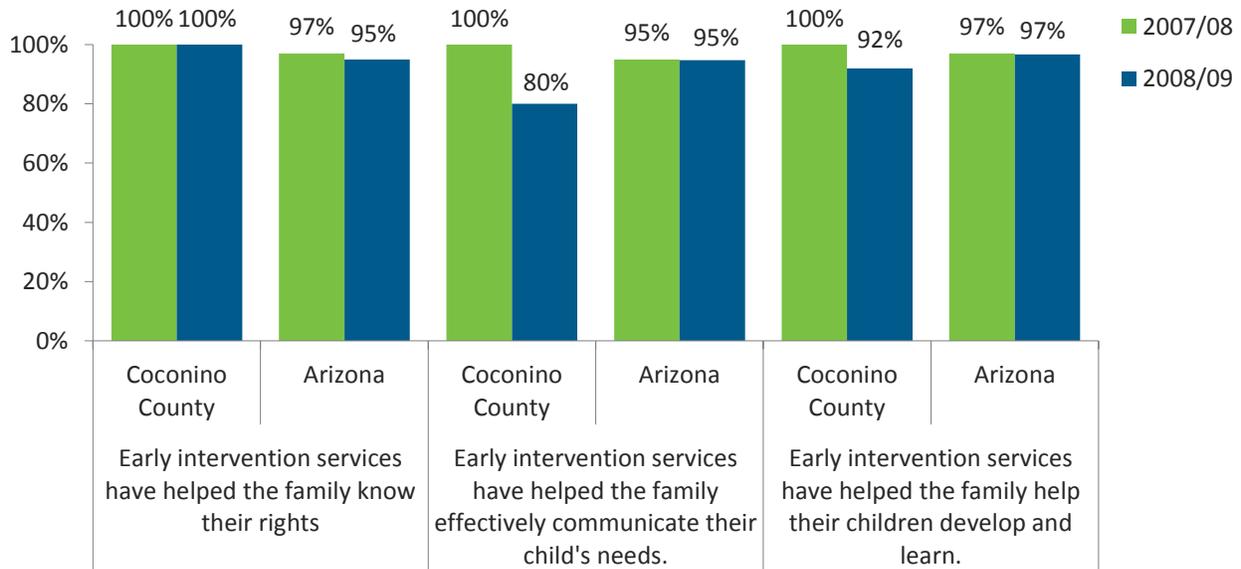
Note: Children are eligible for DDD services if they are considered at risk for epilepsy, cerebral palsy, cognitive disability, or autism.



All (100%) survey respondents in Coconino County reported that early intervention services helped the family know their rights in 2007-08 and 2008-09, compared with slightly lower numbers statewide.

Coconino County saw a decrease between 2007-08 (100%) and 2008-09 (80%) in the percentage of families reporting that early intervention services helped them effectively communicate their child’s needs. There was a smaller decrease in the percentage of Coconino County families reporting that early intervention services helped their children develop and learn (100% in 2008-09 versus 92% the following year).

Perceptions of Families Participating in Early Intervention Services



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Early Intervention Program Reports. Retrieved 2011 from <https://www.azdes.gov>.



When children turn three years old, the local school districts assume responsibility of services for children with disabilities. Eighty-eight preschoolers in the Page Unified School District were identified as having one or more disabilities in the 2009/2010 school year, as compared to four in the Maine Consolidated and seven in the Winslow Unified Districts. During the 2010/11 school year, 97 preschoolers in Flagstaff Unified District and 9 in Williams Unified District were identified as having one or more disabilities.

Preschool Enrollment by Disability, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

SCHOOL DISTRICT	HEARING IMPAIRED	VISUALLY IMPAIRED (VI)	SPEECH LANGUAGE IMPAIRED (SLI)	PRESCHOOL SEVERE DELAY (PSD)	DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY (DD)	PRE-SCHOOL TOTAL	DISTRICT TOTAL
Flagstaff Unified District							
2009/2010	8	1	21	90	26	146	1,807
2010/2011	4	2	11	66	14	97	1,513
Maine Consolidated District¹							
2009/2010	0	0	2	0	2	4	18
Page Unified District¹							
2009/2010	0	0	48	16	24	88	594
Williams Unified District							
2009/2010	0	0	6	1	1	8	94
2010/2011	0	0	7	0	2	9	108
Winslow Unified District¹							
2009/2010	0	1	3	2	1	7	268

Source: First Things First Coconino Region School Districts. (2011). Personal Correspondence with District Representatives. Received 2011 from First Things First Coconino Region School Districts.

Note: Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School and Grand Canyon Unified School Districts do not have a preschool.

¹Page Unified School District, Maine Consolidated School District, and Winslow Unified School District did not provide data for 2010/2011 school year.

Education

A child's success in school is improved by a combination of promoting physical and mental health, increasing literacy, and enhancing social and emotional skills. Typically, children who do well in school have early literacy skills and higher social and emotional skills at entry to kindergarten. However, Arizona students scored below the national average on every subject at every grade level tested, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).³¹

School Enrollment

Why It Is Important

³¹ Arizona Directions. (2012). Arizona Indicators. Retrieved 2012 from Arizonaindicators.org



School enrollment data are used to determine school funding and to plan for services and programs for students.

What the Data Tell Us

The First Things First Coconino Region includes the following school districts: Flagstaff Unified, Fredonia-Moccasin Unified, Grand Canyon Unified, Maine Consolidated, and Page Unified. The region also includes the schools within the Hopi Hub. The Northern Hub is made up of Fredonia-Moccasin and Page Unified School Districts, and the Southern Hub contains Maine Consolidated, Flagstaff Unified, and Williams Unified School Districts. The Grand Canyon Hub includes Grand Canyon Unified, and the Winslow Hub includes Winslow Unified School District. The Hopi Hub consists of eight schools, including Polacca Day School, Second Mesa Day School, Hopi Day School, Hotevilla Bacavi Community School, Moencopi Day School, Keams Canyon Elementary School, Hopi Junior/Senior High School, and Hopi Mission School.

School enrollment in all districts in the First Things First Coconino Region was 15,667 during the 2010/11 school year, serving a total of 1,446 children in preschool and kindergarten. The largest school district, by student enrollment, was Flagstaff Unified (10,250 in 2010/11) and the smallest were Maine Consolidated (123 in 2010/11), Grand Canyon Unified (293 in 2010/11), and Fredonia-Moccasin School Districts (310 in 2010/11).

School Enrollment, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts, 2009/10, 2010/11 School Year

	2009/2010	2010/2011
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District		
Preschool	NA	NA
Kindergarten	26	19
District total	262	310
Page Unified School District		
Preschool	121	63
Kindergarten	207	140
District total	3,100	2,803
Grand Canyon Unified School District		
Preschool	2	NA
Kindergarten	23	27
District total	282	293
Maine Consolidated School District		
Preschool	12	NA
Kindergarten	16	19
District total	120	123
Flagstaff Unified School District		
Preschool	142	117
Kindergarten	832	864
District total	10,789	10,250



School Enrollment, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts, 2009/10, 2010/11 School Year (cont.)

	2009/2010	2010/2011
Williams Unified School District		
Preschool	7	NA
Kindergarten	40	36
District total	660	663
Winslow Unified School District		
Preschool	20	10
Kindergarten	148	151
District total	2,267	1,225
First Things First Coconino Region Total¹		
Preschool	304	190
Kindergarten	1,292	1,256
District total	17,480	15,667

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2011). Research and evaluation section. Retrieved from <http://www10.ade.az.us/researchpolicy/AZenroll>.

Note: Preschool enrollment includes only students attending preschools associated with public school districts.

¹ First Things First Coconino Regional Total is the sum of all school districts in the region. The district total does not include charter schools.

Schools within the Hopi hub had 1,709 students enrolled in the 2010/11 school year, a decrease from 2009/10.

School Enrollment, Hopi Reservation

SCHOOL	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Polacca Day School	220	220	219	195	186	153
Second Mesa Day School	195	227	243	234	267	252
Hopi Day School	155	157	139	129	160	162
Hotevilla Bacavi Community School	133	152	146	115	129	117
Moencopi Day School	204	188	208	196	226	214
Keams Canyon Elementary School	83	63	86	82	95	80
Hopi Jr./Sr. High School	771	787	708	659	690	690
Hopi Mission School	57	59	50	45	52	41
Hopi Reservation Total	1,818	1,853	1,799	1,655	1,805	1,709

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2011). Research and evaluation section. Retrieved from <http://www10.ade.az.us/researchpolicy/AZenroll>.



School Readiness

Why It Is Important

Children who have early learning skills as they enter kindergarten do better in school, are more likely to graduate with a high school diploma, are more successful in their careers, and are less likely to be involved in crime and drugs.³² A recent study in high needs schools showed that, of children who were ready for kindergarten, 62% of them performed well on standardized tests at 3rd grade. Of children who weren't ready for kindergarten, only 6% of them performed well on standardized tests at 3rd grade. Typically, children will not make up the learning gap that they started off with when they entered kindergarten.³³

In Arizona, children's literacy and reading skills in kindergarten are assessed by the Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS). While the DIBELS assessments only measure skills related to the letter knowledge component of kindergarten readiness, they provide some picture of how well children are prepared when beginning school. In addition to the DIBELS assessments, some schools in Arizona are measuring children's literacy and reading skills using the AIMSweb Test of Early Literacy in kindergarten. The assessment focuses on letter naming, letter sound, phoneme segmentation, and nonsense word fluency. While the AIMSweb only focuses on one aspect of kindergarten readiness, the results provide some picture of how well children are prepared when beginning school.

School Readiness Indicator

% of children demonstrating school readiness at kindergarten entry in the developmental domains of social emotional, language and literacy, cognitive and motor and physical

³² Rolnick, A., & Grunewald, R. (2003). Early Childhood Development: Economic Development with a High Public Return. *Big Ideas for Children*. First Focus, Washington, DC.

³³ Applied Survey Research. (2008). Does readiness matter: How kindergarten readiness translates into academic success. San Jose, California: Applied Survey Research.



What the Data Tell Us

Grand Canyon Unified, Maine Consolidated, and Williams Unified School Districts used DIBELS to assess kindergarten literacy readiness. In the Williams Unified School District, 24% of kindergarten children were at grade level in 2010/11 and 33% of children in the Winslow School District were at grade level at the beginning of the school year. The other districts changed their assessment tool and therefore didn't have DIBELS data for 2010/11. However, 2009/10 DIBELS data showed that between 6% and 9% of children in the Grand Canyon Unified School District and Maine Consolidated School District were at grade level at the beginning of the school year..

Kindergarten DIBELS Scores, Beginning of School Year

SCHOOL DISTRICT	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Grand Canyon Unified School District						
Benchmark – At Grade Level	20%	27%	0%	29%	9%	NA
Strategic – Needs Additional Intervention	35%	27%	40%	20%	35%	NA
Intensive – Needs Substantial Intervention	45%	46%	60%	52%	57%	NA
Maine Consolidated Schools						
Benchmark – At Grade Level	10%	83%	30%	42%	6%	NA
Strategic – Needs Additional Intervention	90%	16%	30%	36%	40%	NA
Intensive – Needs Substantial Intervention	0%	0%	38%	21%	53%	NA
Williams Unified School District						
Benchmark – At Grade Level	NA	27%	20%	23%	36%	24%
Strategic – Needs Additional Intervention	NA	45%	36%	46%	47%	34%
Intensive – Needs Substantial Intervention	NA	28%	44%	31%	16%	42%
Flagstaff Unified Schools¹						
Benchmark – At Grade Level	39%	36%	41%	45%	41%	NA
Strategic – Needs Additional Intervention	36%	39%	38%	35%	36%	NA
Intensive – Needs Substantial Intervention	25%	25%	21%	20%	23%	NA
Winslow Unified District						
Benchmark – At Grade Level	42%	36%	41%	45%	41%	33%
Strategic – Needs Additional Intervention	20%	25%	24%	28%	33%	16%
Intensive – Needs Substantial Intervention	38%	38%	35%	27%	26%	51%

Source: First Things First Coconino Region School Districts. (2011). Personal Communication with District Representatives.

Received 2011 from First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not equal to 100%.

¹ Effective 7-1-10, Flagstaff Unified School District changed their Kindergarten literacy assessment from DIBELS to AIMSweb. Please see the table on the next page.



Flagstaff Unified School District began using AIMSWeb at the start of the 2010/2011 school year. Fredonia-Moccasin Unified has used AIMSWeb since 2006/07.

At the beginning of the 2010/11 school year, both Flagstaff Unified School District and Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District had over 50% of their kindergarteners at grade level. In the Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District, 75% of kindergarteners were at grade level at the beginning of the year.

Kindergarten AIMSweb Scores, Beginning of School Year

SCHOOL DISTRICT	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Flagstaff Unified Schools¹					
Benchmark – At Grade Level	36%	41%	45%	41%	52%
Strategic – Needs Additional Intervention	39%	38%	35%	36%	24%
Intensive – Needs Substantial Intervention	25%	21%	20%	23%	24%
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District					
Benchmark – At Grade Level	79%	72%	70%	NA	75%
Strategic – Needs Additional Intervention	13%	15%	14%	NA	15%
Intensive – Needs Substantial Intervention	6%	10%	14%	NA	10%

Source: First Things First Coconino Region School Districts. (2011). Personal Communication with District Representatives. Received 2011 from First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

¹ Effective 7-1-10, Flagstaff Unified School District changed their kindergarten literacy assessment from DIBELS to AIMSWeb.



3rd Grade Test Scores

Why It Is Important

One of the most powerful indicators of later academic success is a child's reading level at the end of third grade. In third grade it is expected that children will show evidence of reading comprehension and be able to read unfamiliar words through various strategies. Reading proficiency at this point prepares the student for fourth grade, where the focus of reading instruction changes from "learning to read" to "reading to learn."³⁴ The Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) is the tool used to measure third grade academic proficiency in Arizona.

What the Data Tell Us

Beginning in the year 2013/14, students whose scores are "falling far below" on their 3rd grade AIMS reading will not be promoted from 3rd grade. In 2010/11, parental notification requirements began for any student who seemed to be falling behind.

Seventeen percent of students in the Grand Canyon Unified School District, 13% of students in Maine Consolidated School District, and 10% of students in Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District were "falling far below" on the 3rd grade AIMS standards in reading.

Percentage of Students "Falling Far Below" on 3rd Grade AIMS Reading by District, First Things First Coconino Region, 2011

SCHOOL DISTRICT	PERCENT FALLING FAR BELOW
Northern Hub	
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	10%
Page Unified School District	8%
Grand Canyon Hub	
Grand Canyon Unified School District	17%
Southern Hub	
Flagstaff Unified School District	6%
Maine Consolidated School District	13%
Williams Unified School District	2%
Winslow Hub	
Winslow Unified School District	5%

Source: Arizona School Boards Association. (2012). Personal Correspondence. Received 2012 from the Arizona School Boards Association.

³⁴ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2010). Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters. Retrieved June 23, 2010 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>



In many of the First Things First Coconino Region school districts, the percentage of students meeting or exceeding the AIMS standards for reading was lower than the state average of 75%. The lowest percentages were in the Grand Canyon Unified School District (44%) and Page Unified School District (57%). Maine Consolidated School District was a notable exception, with a full 88% of students meeting or exceeding the AIMS reading standards in 2011.

AIMS Reading: 3rd Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding the Standard, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

SCHOOL DISTRICT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Northern Hub							
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	66%	54%	65%	46%	46%	55%	70%
Page Unified School District	56%	49%	52%	56%	56%	55%	57%
Grand Canyon Hub							
Grand Canyon Unified School District	60%	78%	50%	44%	44%	47%	44%
Southern Hub							
Flagstaff Unified School District	67%	69%	67%	68%	69%	71%	75%
Maine Consolidated School District	NA	77%	85%	NA	86%	87%	88%
Williams Unified School District	60%	56%	71%	65%	57%	73%	64%
Winslow Hub							
Winslow Unified School District	70%	84%	72%	62%	69%	73%	72%
Arizona	65%	67%	69%	69%	72%	73%	75%

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2011). School Report Cards. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www10.ade.az.gov/ReportCard>.
Note: * indicates that less than 11 students were tested.



Many of the First Things First Coconino Region's school districts had a majority of students who met or exceeded the AIMS standards for math in 2011, with majority percentages ranging from 51% in Page Unified School District to 88% in Maine Consolidated School District.

Some districts, however, saw lower percentages in 2011. Only 28% of 3rd grade students met or exceeded those standards in Grand Canyon Unified School District. For comparison, 67% of students statewide met or exceeded AIMS math standards in 2010.

AIMS Math: 3rd Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding the Standard, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

SCHOOL DISTRICT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Northern Hub							
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	65%	71%	68%	47%	38%	35%	60%
Page Unified School District	60%	54%	59%	56%	59%	53%	51%
Grand Canyon Hub							
Grand Canyon Unified School District	53%	74%	60%	44%	44%	38%	28%
Southern Hub							
Flagstaff Unified School District	73%	74%	73%	72%	74%	59%	67%
Maine Consolidated School District	NA	77%	92%	92%	94%	93%	88%
Williams Unified School District	71%	52%	65%	54%	56%	58%	54%
Winslow Hub							
Winslow Unified School District	78%	79%	69%	66%	73%	53%	61%
Arizona	72%	72%	72%	71%	73%	65%	67%

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2011). School Report Cards. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www10.ade.az.gov/ReportCard/>.

Note: * indicates that less than 11 students were tested.



Graduation Rate

Why It Is Important

High school graduation is an important indicator of future economic and personal success. Youth who leave high school prior to graduation are more likely to experience lower earnings and unemployment.³⁵ Dropping out of high school may be a result of several risk factors including child abuse, substance abuse, unaddressed learning disabilities, mental health problems, pregnancy, homelessness, and poverty.³⁶

There are differences in graduation rates by ethnicity in Arizona which may be due to language and cultural barriers, as well as higher poverty rates. It is important to identify the contributing factors to these low graduation rates to ensure greater success for all children.³⁷

What the Data Tell Us

Graduation rates in the First Things First Coconino Region were varied across the region and within individual hubs. For example, in the Northern Hub, 91% of students in Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District graduated in 2010, while only 65% of students graduated in Page Unified School District.

Graduation Rate, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

SCHOOL DISTRICT	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northern Hub							
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	96%	100%	93%	93%	95%	96%	91%
Page Unified School District	67%	72%	58%	65%	81%	81%	65%
Grand Canyon Hub							
Grand Canyon Unified School District	96%	97%	94%	94%	88%	71%	69%
Southern Hub							
Flagstaff Unified School District	80%	79%	81%	80%	81%	81%	81%
Williams Unified School District	-	85%	80%	83%	83%	76%	77%
Winslow Hub							
Winslow Unified School District	76%	81%	75%	69%	71%	71%	74%

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2012). Graduation rates. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/graduation-rates/>

Note: Data present is the most recent available.

Note: Data on Havasupai are not included in this chart.

³⁵ United States Department of Education. (n.d.). Promoting Educational Excellence for all Americans. *Questions and Answers on No Child Left Behind*. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.ed.gov/>

³⁶ U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). Trends in the Well-being of America's Youth. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/00trends/EA1.pdf>

³⁷ Arizona Directions. (2012). Arizona Indicators. Retrieved 2012 from [Arizonaindicators.org](http://arizonaindicators.org)



Educational Attainment

Why It Is Important

Educational attainment is an important indicator of future economic success because those with at least a high school diploma have better employment opportunities. Limited education and employment can also impact other quality of life areas including access to health care and life expectancy. Low educational attainment is often associated with lower income or poverty, less access to good quality child care, poorer health.

What the Data Tell Us

It is important for the community that members hoping to pursue higher education have that opportunity. Individuals in the First Things First Coconino Region wanting to pursue higher education have several options. Community colleges in this region include Coconino Community College and Northland Pioneer College. Coconino Community College has campuses in Flagstaff, Grand Canyon, Page, and Williams, whereas Northland Pioneer College has campuses in Winslow and First Mesa. In addition to this, Northern Arizona University, a public state four-year university, is based in Flagstaff with additional campuses in Keams Canyon and Page. Students can also attend one of the other two public universities located in Tempe and Tucson.



Educational attainment varied greatly by community hub within the region. Nineteen percent of the population 25 and over on the Hopi Reservation and 16% of people living in Fredonia did not graduate high school. In both Flagstaff and Munds Park nearly one in five individuals over 25 years old had a graduate or professional degree.

Educational Attainment, First Things First Coconino Region Community Hubs, 5-Year Estimates 2006-2010

COMMUNITY HUB	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	HIGH SCHOOL	SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE'S	BACHELOR'S	GRADUATE OR PROFESSIONAL
Northern Hub					
Fredonia	16.4%	40.2%	34.8%	8.0%	0.6%
Kaibab Indian	2.8%	31.0%	66.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Page	9.8%	27.2%	44.2%	13.9%	4.9%
Grand Canyon Hub					
Grand Canyon	5.0%	23.9%	39.8%	30.1%	1.2%
Hopi Hub					
Hopi Reservation	19.0%	30.1%	41.0%	7.3%	2.6%
Southern Hub					
Flagstaff	9.4%	18.8%	31.9%	22.5%	17.4%
Munds Park	10.8%	31.9%	29.2%	6.4%	21.7%
Parks	4.3%	27.2%	35.0%	24.0%	9.4%
Williams	19.1%	36.6%	30.6%	10.0%	3.7%
Winslow Hub					
Winslow	21.5%	33.0%	34.0%	8.0%	3.5%
Coconino County	13.0%	23.5%	32.5%	18.2%	12.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table B15002- Sex by Educational Attainment. *American Community Survey, 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates*. Retrieved 20102from <http://www.factfinder2.census.gov/>.



Of parent survey respondents, 83% indicated that they had a high school degree or higher, which was fairly consistent across the hubs, except for the Hopi Hub which had lower levels of education.



Parent Survey Respondents' Highest Level of Education Completed, 2010

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Less than a high school diploma	16.7%	9.2%	15.8%	15.4%	18.5%	15.7%
High school diploma (includes GED or equivalent)	23.9%	27.5%	24.6%	41.0%	18.4%	32.2%
Some college, no degree	28.4%	37.3%	22.8%	36.8%	23.6%	38.0%
Associate's degree	7.5%	7.0%	1.8%	5.1%	8.5%	8.3%
Bachelor's degree	14.1%	14.1%	17.5%	0.0%	19.1%	0.8%
Graduate or professional degree	9.3%	4.9%	17.5%	1.7%	11.9%	5.0%
Educational Attainment N =	1,082	142	57	117	632	121

Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



Family Literacy

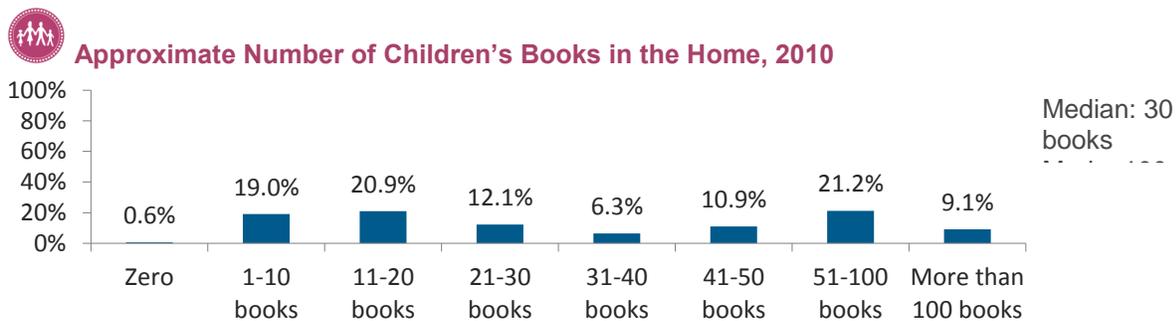
Why It Is Important

One important component of parenting knowledge is understanding the importance of reading with children from an early age. When families read to their infants and preschool children, children learn crucial skills such as how to recognize letters, words, and sounds. Young children who have these early literacy skills are more successful later in school and life.³⁸ Other key activities such as playing games and exercising also help children learn and develop.

The national Reach Out and Read program promotes early literacy and school readiness by giving new books to children and educating parents about the importance of reading to children. The program partners with doctors in 185 Arizona locations (as of 2011) as the primary point of contact with children and families. In a 2010 parent survey of the program, 99% of respondents reported receiving a book from their doctor or nurse during their first well child visit and 87% said their child's doctor provided advice about early literacy that inspired parents and children to read together.³⁹

What the Data Tell Us

Research in 40 countries showed that children in homes with more than 100 children's books performed much better in reading achievement at 4th grade than did children with 10 or fewer books.⁴⁰ Twenty percent of parent survey respondents reported having 10 or fewer children's books in their home in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2010. Only 9% reported having more than 100 books.



N=1,035.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

³⁸ Levy, B. A., Gong, Z., Hessels, S., Evans, M. A., & Jared, D. (2006). Understanding print: Early reading development and the contributions of home literacy experiences. *Journal of Experimental Child Psychology*, 93(1), 63-93.

³⁹ Ready for School. (2012). Personal correspondence. Received February 2012 from Reach out and Read Arizona.

⁴⁰ Mullis, I., Martin, M., Kennedy, A., Foy, P. (2007). IEA's Progress in International Reading Literacy Study in Primary School in 40 Countries. PIRLS 2006 International Report. Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts: TIMSS and PIRLS International Study Center.



Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

Similar results were found across all community hubs with the exception of the Hopi Hub, in which nearly three-quarters of parent survey respondents reported having 20 or fewer children’s books in their home.



Approximate Number of Children’s Books in the Home by Community Hub, 2010

RESPONSE	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Zero	1.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
1 to 10 books	18.4%	16.1%	33.6%	17.4%	14.7%
11 to 20 books	21.3%	10.7%	38.1%	17.3%	25.9%
21 to 30 books	13.2%	23.2%	12.4%	11.1%	9.5%
31 to 40 books	8.8%	3.6%	5.3%	6.3%	6.0%
41 to 50 books	5.1%	8.9%	5.3%	13.3%	12.1%
51 to 100 books	20.6%	30.4%	1.8%	24.8%	19.0%
More than 100 books	11.0%	5.4%	3.5%	9.5%	12.1%
Total respondents	136	56	113	602	116

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

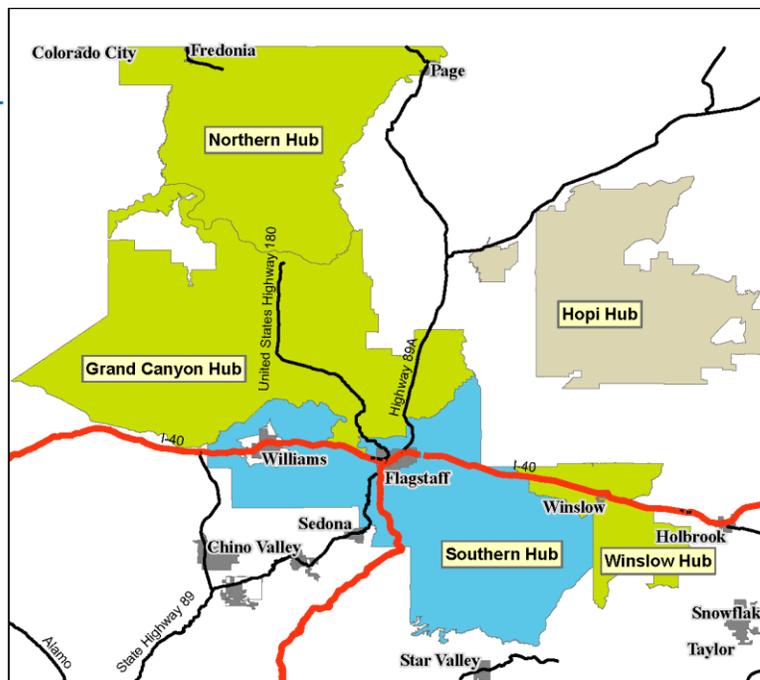


Median Number of Children’s Books in the Home by Community Hub, 2010



Legend

- 20 Books
 - 30 Books
 - 40 Books
 - Freeway
 - Major Road
 - City/Town
- 0 5 10 20 30 40 Miles



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).





More than half (54%) of parent survey respondents said that they or another adult in the home read to or shared books with their child at least five times during the previous week in 2010. However, only one-third (34%) of parents in the Hopi Hub reported reading this frequently to children.

In addition to simply reading books, it is helpful if parents talk to children about pictures in the books, read the same book again and again, and expose children to new words in books. At least 5% of parents reported never having read to their child in the week prior to being surveyed in the Northern, Grand Canyon, and Hopi Hubs.



Number of Times in the Last Week Parents or Another Adult in the Home Spent Time Reading or Sharing Books with Their Child, 2010

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Zero	3.1%	5.1%	5.8%	5.3%	2.2%	2.6%
1-2 times	17.5%	17.6%	17.3%	28.1%	15.9%	14.9%
3-4 times	25.4%	27.2%	21.2%	32.5%	23.7%	27.2%
5-7 times	37.2%	36.8%	26.9%	22.8%	40.5%	37.7%
More than 7 times	16.8%	13.2%	28.8%	11.4%	17.7%	17.5%
Total respondents	1,024	136	52	114	598	114

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

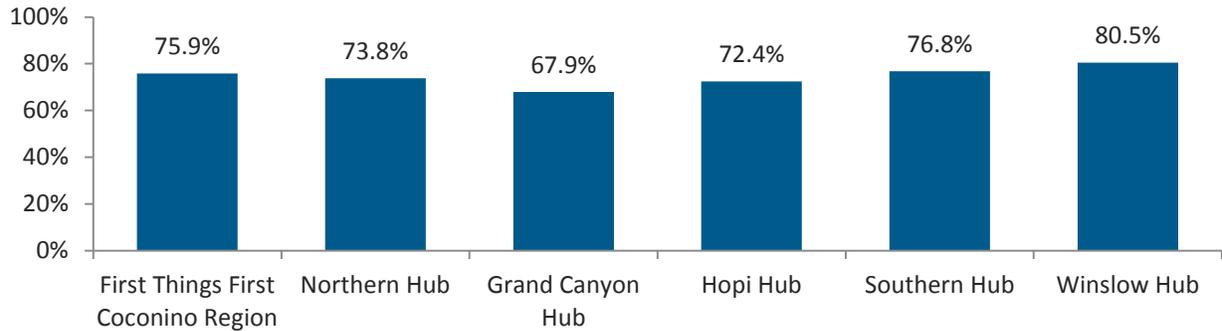
Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



In 2010, over three-fourths of parent survey respondents in each community hub “always” or “frequently” did these activities when reading books to their children during the past week: asking their child to talk with them about the pictures in books (76%), re-reading their child’s favorite book when he/she asked them to read it again (78%), and exposing their child to new words in books (80%).



Frequency of Parents Asking Their Child to Talk with Them About the Pictures in Books in the Last Week (Respondents answering “Always” or “Frequently”) 2010



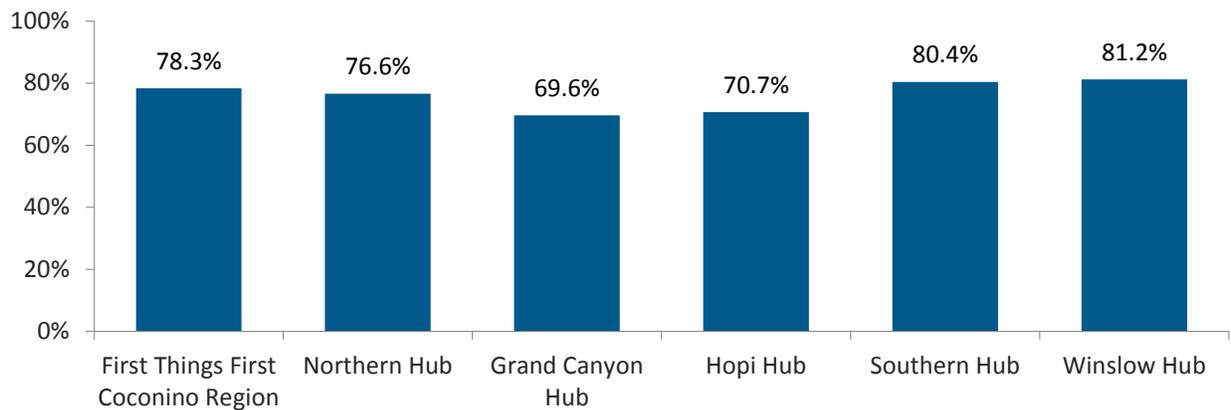
First Things First Coconino Region N=1,063; Northern Hub N=141; Grand Canyon Hub N=56; Hopi Hub N=116; Southern Hub N=620; Winslow Hub N=118.

Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



Frequency of Parents Reading Their Child’s Favorite Book When She/he Asked to Read Them Again and Again in the Last Week (Respondents answering “Always” or “Frequently”) 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,060; Northern Hub N=141; Grand Canyon Hub N=56; Hopi Hub N=116; Southern Hub N=618; Winslow Hub N=117.

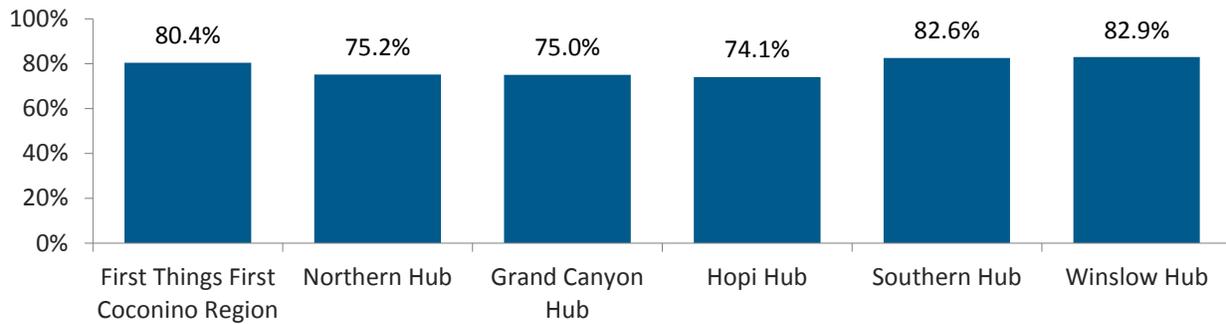
Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.





Frequency of Parents Exposing Their Child to New Words in Books in the Last Week (Respondents answering “Always” or “Frequently”) 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,063; Northern Hub N=141; Grand Canyon Hub N=56; Hopi Hub N=116; Southern Hub N=621; Winslow Hub N=117.

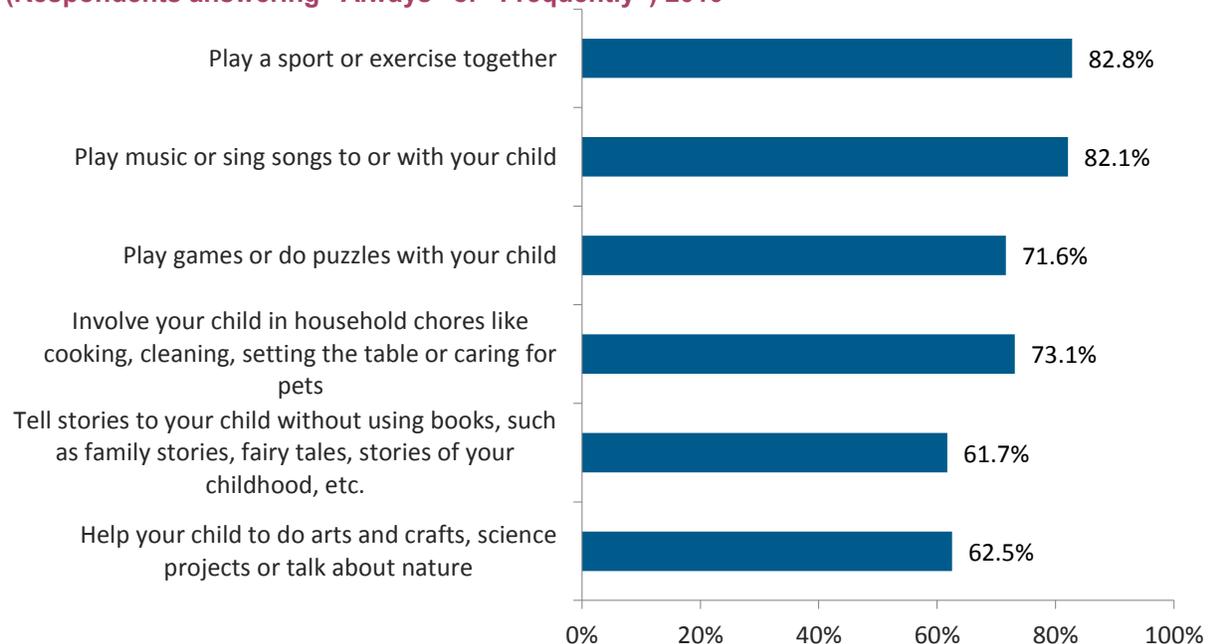
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

Playing games and doing physical activities help children learn and develop. Over 80% of parent survey respondents indicated “always” or “frequently” playing a sport or exercising with their child. In addition, over 70% of parents reported “always” or “frequently” playing games or doing puzzles with their child and involving their child in household chores in 2010.



Frequency of Parents Doing the Following Activities with Their Child in the Last Week (Respondents answering “Always” or “Frequently”) 2010



Play a sport or exercise N=1,075; Play music or sing songs N=1,080; Play games or do puzzles N=1,073; Involve child in household chores N=1,068; Tell stories N=1,078; Help child do arts and crafts N=1,069.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.





Percent of Parents Who, in the Last Week, “Always” or “Frequently” Did the Following Activities with Their Child by Community Hub, 2010

ACTIVITY	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Play a sport or exercise together	75.7%	82.7%	76.7%	84.6%	87.5%
Play music or sing songs to or with your child	81.7%	72.4%	87.2%	80.4%	89.2%
Play games or do puzzles with your child	69.3%	68.9%	71.8%	70.3%	80.6%
Involve your child in household chores like cooking, cleaning, setting the table or caring for pets	61.3%	86.2%	73.5%	73.2%	80.4%
Tell stories to your child without using books, such as family stories, fairy tales, stories of your childhood, etc.	62.5%	63.8%	61.2%	60.1%	69.7%
Help your child to do arts and crafts, science projects or talk about nature	62.5%	63.8%	62.4%	61.1%	69.8%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Play a sport or exercise Northern Hub N=140, Grand Canyon Hub N=58, Hopi Hub N=116, Southern Hub N=629, Winslow Hub N=120; Play music or sing songs Northern Hub N=142, Grand Canyon Hub N=58, Hopi Hub N=117, Southern Hub N=630, Winslow Hub N=121; Play games or do puzzles Northern Hub N=143, Grand Canyon Hub N=58, Hopi Hub N=117, Southern Hub N=624, Winslow Hub N=119; Involve child in household chores Northern Hub N=142, Grand Canyon Hub N=58, Hopi Hub N=117, Southern Hub N=622, Winslow Hub N=117; Tell stories Northern Hub N=144, Grand Canyon Hub N=58, Hopi Hub N=116, Southern Hub N=629, Winslow Hub N=119; Help child do arts and crafts Northern Hub N=144, Grand Canyon Hub N=58, Hopi Hub N=117, Southern Hub N=622, Winslow Hub N=116.



SUPPORTING FAMILIES

Parents are their children's first teachers and all parents can benefit from networking with other parents, sharing ideas with them, and hearing from experts about a range of topics such as child development, nutrition needs, positive discipline, managing a crying baby, and building a child's self-esteem. Family support includes collaboration between families, programs, and services with the goal of helping families reach their full potential. All families need support yet every family has strengths. We need to recognize and build on the capacity and resiliency of our families, while helping to provide them with the supports needed to best care for their children.

The Birth to Five Helpline (1-877-705-KIDS) is a free resource open to all families with young children and professionals looking for information about their child's development. The helpline is staffed by early childhood development specialists, registered nurses, disability specialists, early literacy specialists, and mental health counselors.

SELECTED INDICATORS

Community Supports

- Family & Community Supports

Social Services

- Child Abuse
- Foster Care
- Children of Incarcerated Parents



Community Supports

Family and Community Supports

Why It Is Important

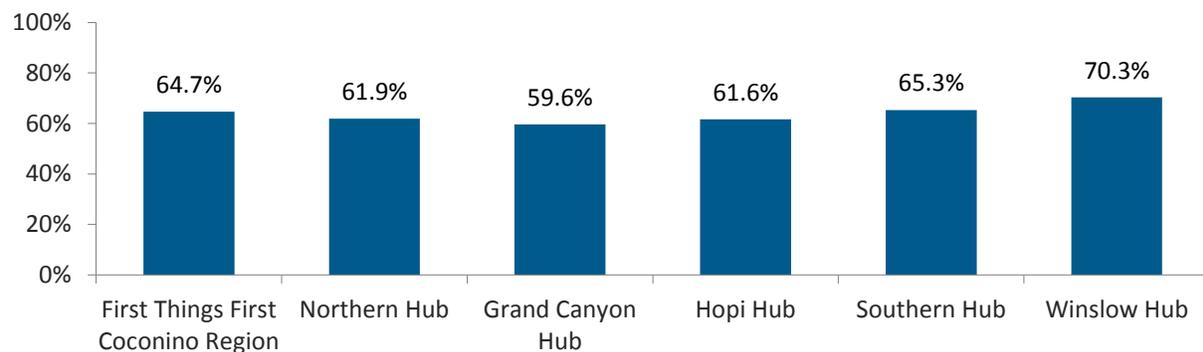
Community ties with friends and relatives are a principal means by which people and households get supportive resources. Local social services can also provide valuable support for families with children ages birth through five.

What the Data Tell Us

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of First Things First Coconino Region parent survey respondents reported that there was “always” or “frequently” someone who they can count on to watch their child if they needed a break in 2010.



Availability of Someone Who Parents Can Count on to Watch Their Child if They Need a Break, 2010 (Respondents answering “Always” or “Frequently”) 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,078; Northern Hub N=142; Grand Canyon Hub N=57; Hopi Hub N=117; Southern Hub N=633; Winslow Hub N=118.

Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

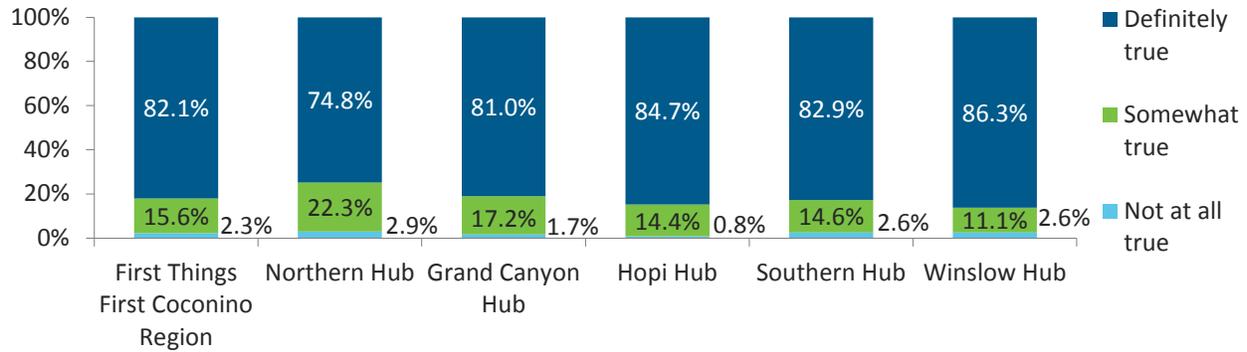
Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



The majority (82%) of parents said that it was “definitely true” that they are coping well with the day-to-day demands of parenting.



Parent Rating: “I am coping well with the day-to-day demands of parenting.” 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,066; Northern Hub N=139; Grand Canyon Hub N=58; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=624; Winslow Hub N=117.

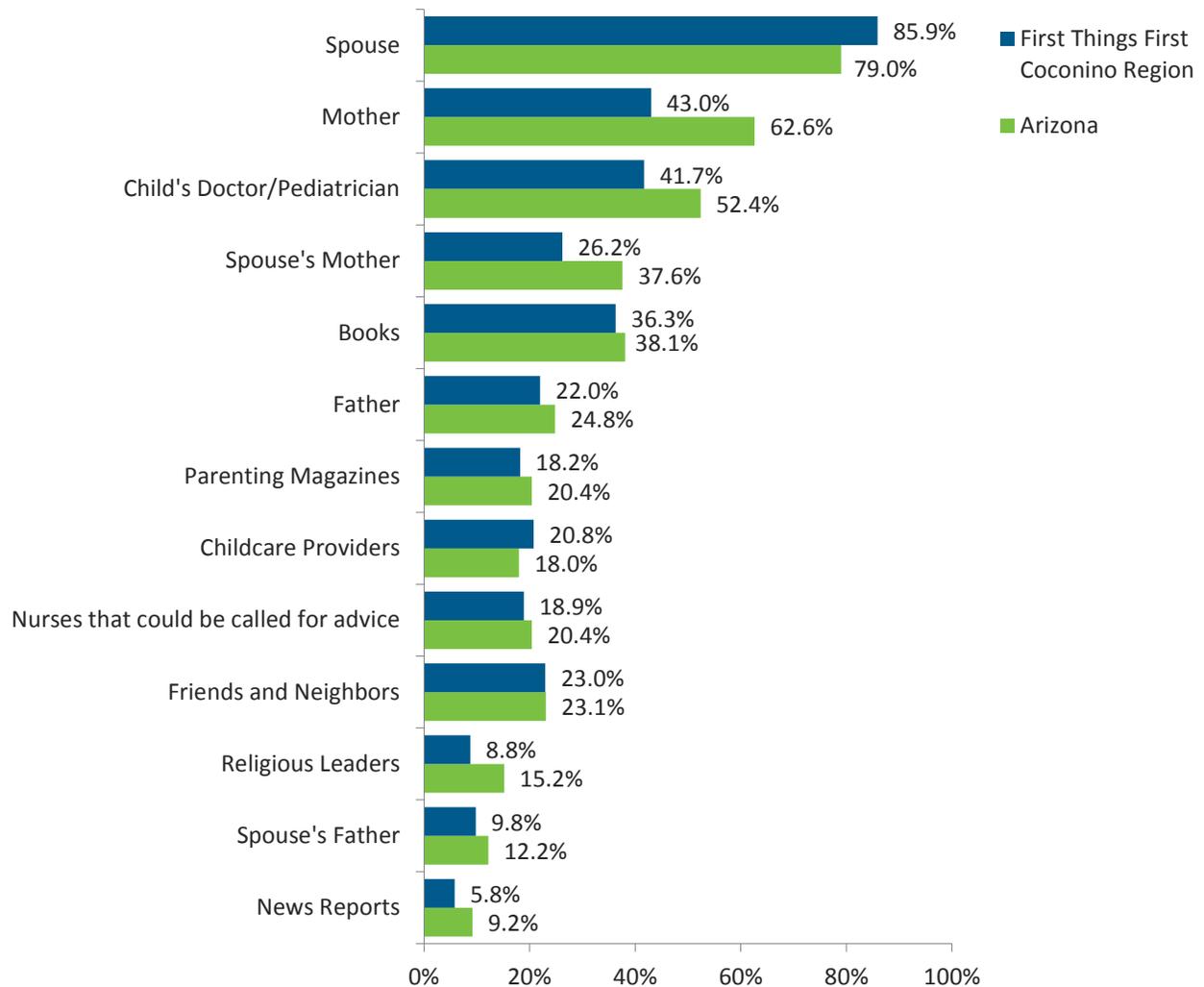
Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



The most commonly reported source of support for First Things First Coconino Region parent survey respondents was their spouse (86%), followed by their mother (43%) and the child's doctor/pediatrician (42%) in 2008.

Parents Who Report That they "Frequently" Rely on Family and Community Members, 2008



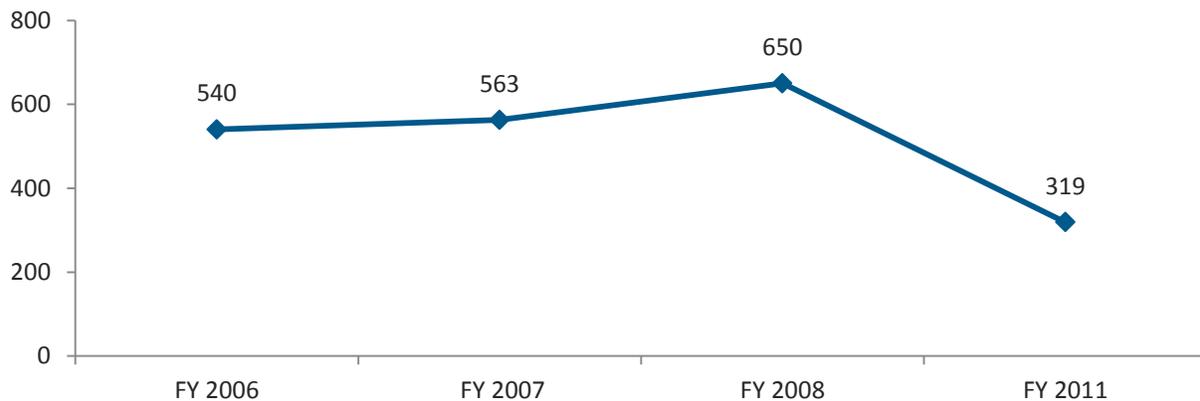
2008 N= 183 for the First Things First Coconino Region.

Source: First Things First. (2008). Family and Community Survey. (Unpublished data). Received 2010 from First Things First.



Healthy Families provides long-term in-home family support to pregnant women and to families with an infant under three months who live within 40 miles of Flagstaff. The program enhances parent-child relationships, supports a child's health and development, and builds on family strengths to prevent child abuse and neglect. The number of families receiving Healthy Families support remained steady between 2006 and 2008. Due to state budget cuts, the number of families enrolled dropped from 650 in 2008 to 319 in 2011.

Healthy Families Enrollment, Coconino County



Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix for Fiscal Year. (Unpublished data). Received 2012 from Coconino County Health Department.

Social Services

Child Abuse

Why It Is Important

Child abuse and neglect are found in families across the social and economic spectrum. Social isolation, financial stress, poverty, substance abuse, and domestic violence are all factors that can lead to adults abusing children.⁴¹ Children who are victims of abuse or neglect experience higher rates of suicide, depression, substance abuse, difficulties in school, and other behavioral problems later in life, including a greater risk of mistreating their own children.⁴² The estimated average lifetime cost per victim of nonfatal child maltreatment is \$210,012 in 2010 dollars, including \$32,648 in childhood health care costs. It is therefore essential that communities work to prevent child abuse and neglect so as to end this cycle of abuse.

⁴¹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2004, February). Risk and protective factors for child abuse and neglect. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.childwelfare.gov/preventing/pdfs/riskprotectivefactors.pdf>

⁴² Kolbo, J. R. (1996). Risk and resilience among children exposed to family violence. *Violence & Victims*, 11, 113-128; and Child abuse: The hidden bruises. (2008, May). *American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. Retrieved 2012 from http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts_for_families/child_abuse_the_hidden_bruires

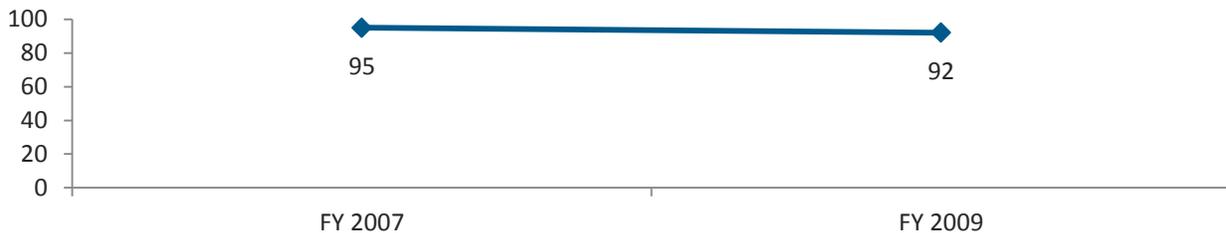




What the Data Tell Us

Ninety-two children in the First Things First Coconino Region were removed from their home by Child Protective Services (CPS) in 2009, according to the Department of Economic Security.

Children Removed from Home by Child Protective Services (CPS), First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Child Protective Services. (Unpublished data). Received 2011 from First Things First.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region data are the combination of all zip codes in this region (see Methodology for list of zip codes).

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

The number of substantiated cases of child abuse in Coconino County has dropped since 2007. In 2010, there were 58 substantiated cases of abuse; this was down from 117 in 2007. The most prevalent form of abuse is child neglect. It is important to recognize that there were widespread layoffs of Child Protective Services (CPS) workers across the state in 2009 which may have influenced the detection and identification of child abuse in local communities.

Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse/Neglect, Coconino County

TYPE OF MALTREATMENT	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Emotional Abuse	0	0	0	0
Neglect	77	< 25	< 25	37
Physical Abuse	30	< 25	< 25	< 25
Sexual Abuse	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 25
Total	117	50	39	58

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Child Welfare Reporting Requirement. *Semi-Annual Report*. Retrieved August 2010 from <https://www.azdes.gov/.../Reports/>

Note: Fiscal year goes from October to September.

There were 1,200 reported cases of child abuse on the Hopi Reservation in 2009. Neglect and abandonment constituted about 70% of the 1,200 reported cases of child abuse on the Hopi Reservation.

Reported Cases of Child Abuse*, Hopi Reservation

QUARTER	2009
First Quarter (January – March)	139
Second Quarter (April – May)	386
Third Quarter (July – September)	488
Fourth Quarter (October – December)	187
Total Cases	1,200



Source: Hopi Guidance Center-Social Services. (2011). Received 2011 from the Hopi Guidance Center.

* Includes only the number of reported cases not the number of substantiated cases of child abuse.

Note: Child abuse cases include: neglect, emotional, sexual, and physical abuse cases. Neglect and abandonment constitute approximately 70% of all reported child abuse cases.

Note: Most recent data available.

Foster Care

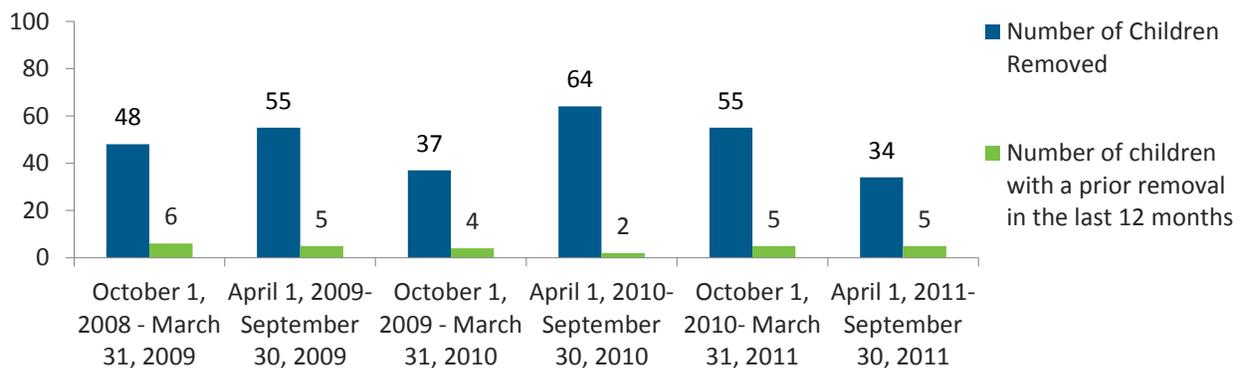
Why It Is Important

Children who are victims of child abuse or neglect may be placed in foster care by the court. Foster care is care for children ages birth through 17 who are removed from their parents' or guardians' home and placed in a different setting such as a family foster care home, relatives' home, group residential home, or an institutional care facility. It is generally held that the child's best interests are served by being with their parents, and there is often an effort to address the issues at home so as to reunite the family.⁴³ Some children are placed into foster care because their parents were deported due to immigration laws. Immigrant victims of domestic violence are at particular risk of losing their children.⁴⁴

What the Data Tell Us

The number of children entering out-of-home care is reported in 6 month increments. Between April 1st and September 30th of 2011, there were 34 children removed from homes in Coconino County. Between April 1st and September 30th of 2011, 15% of those children had a prior removal in the previous 12 months.

Number of Children Entering Out-of-Home Care, Coconino County



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2011). Child Protective Services. (Unpublished data). Received 2011 from First Things First.

Note: Fiscal year goes from October to September.

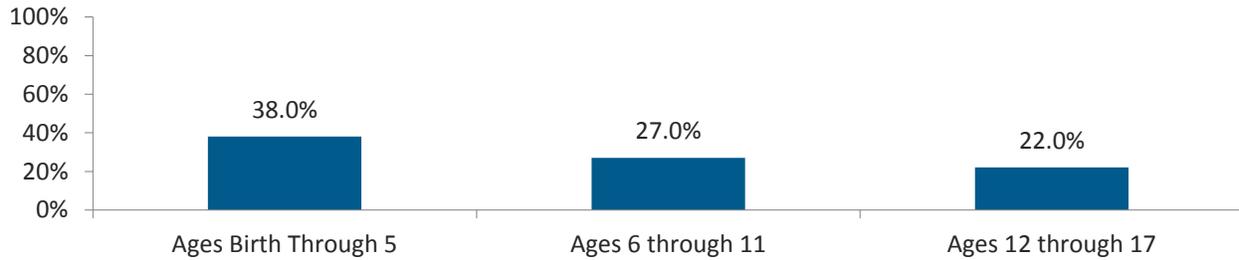
⁴³ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2010). Family Preservation Services. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.childwelfare.gov/supporting/preservation/>

⁴⁴ Applied Research Center. (November 10, 2011). Shattered Families. Retrieved from www.arc.org/shatteredfamilies.



Slightly more than one-third (38%) of children who entered out-of-home care in 2009 were ages birth through five.

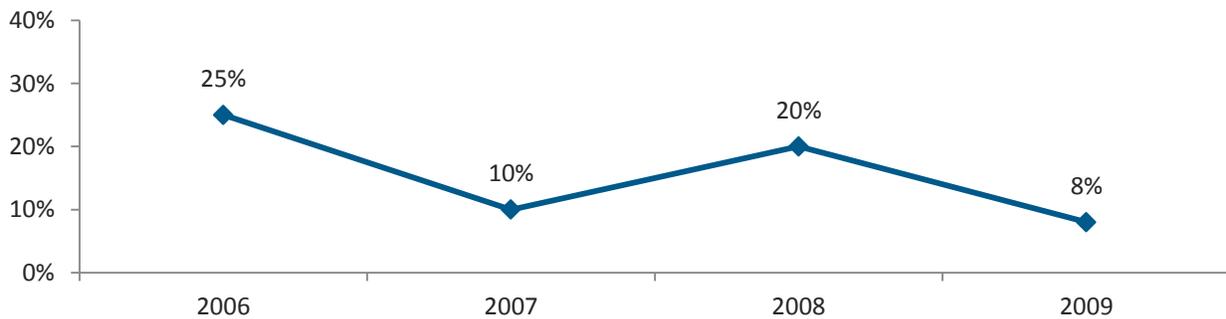
Percentage by Age at Entry, Out-of-Home Care, Coconino County, 2009



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2009). Data obtained from the Chapin Hall State Foster Care Data Archive. Retrieved 2012 from <https://www.azdes.gov/>

Total adoptions in Coconino County, and across many Arizona counties, have decreased for children who were less than one year old at entry into the foster care system. Only 8% of adoptions in 2009 were for children less than one year old at entry compared to 25% in 2006.

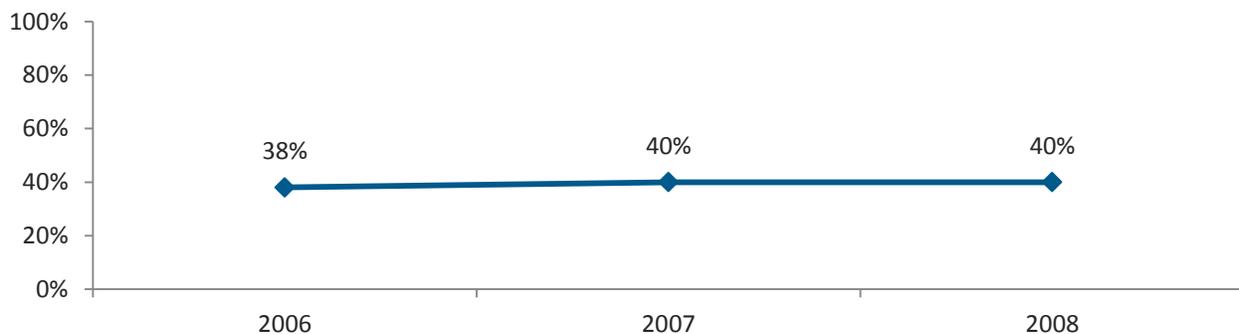
Total Adoptions through 12-31-10, <1 year old at entry, First Admission Cohorts, Coconino County



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2009). Data obtained from the Chapin Hall State Foster Care Data Archive. Retrieved 2012 from <https://www.azdes.gov/>.

The percentage of foster care children less than one year old at entry who were reunited with their families increased from 38% to 40% between 2006 and 2008.

Total Reunification through 12-31-10, <1 year old at entry, First Admission Cohorts, Coconino County



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2009). Data obtained from the Chapin Hall State Foster Care Data Archive. Retrieved 2012 from <https://www.azdes.gov/>



There were 167 children in foster care, excluding placement with relatives, on the Hopi Reservation in 2011, a decrease from 248 children in 2009.

Children in Foster Care (Out of Home Placement)*, Hopi Reservation

QUARTER	2009	2011
First Quarter (January – March)	60	51
Second Quarter (April – May)	75	29
Third Quarter (July – September)	70	47
Fourth Quarter (October – December)	43	40
Total Cases	248	167

Source: Hopi Guidance Center-Social Services. (2011). Received 2011 from the Hopi Guidance Center.
*Foster care numbers do not include children in relative placement.

Children of Incarcerated Parents

Why It Is Important

Children of incarcerated parents are more likely to experience poverty and household instability, especially due to the increased likelihood of single parent households or grandfamilies. These children are more likely to witness drug and alcohol abuse and domestic violence and they are more likely to exhibit higher levels of emotional and behavioral problems than children whose caregivers have never been arrested. They are also more likely to later be incarcerated themselves if preventive steps are not taken.⁴⁵ Arizona had the highest rate of incarceration nationally. There were an estimated 95,669 minor children in Arizona affected by parental incarceration 2007, and an additional 80,398 children had at least one parent on probation. Overall, it was estimated that on any given day, 176,067 children have a parent involved in the Arizona criminal justice system.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Nickel, J. Garland, C., and Kane, L. (2009). Children of Incarcerated Parents: An Action Plan for Federal Policymakers. *Council of State Governments Justice Center*. Retrieved June 29, 2010 from http://www.thecrimereport.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/Children_Incarcerated_Parents_v8.pdf

⁴⁶ Prima Prevention Partnership. (2007, December). Arizona Children of Incarcerated Parents. *Arizona: Bill of Rights Project*. Retrieved 2010 from http://thepartnership.us/newsite/pdfs/Final_report.pdf



What the Data Tell Us

Coconino County hosts a small percentage of the entire state's prison population. Less than five percent of children affected by parental incarceration were in Coconino County in 2011.

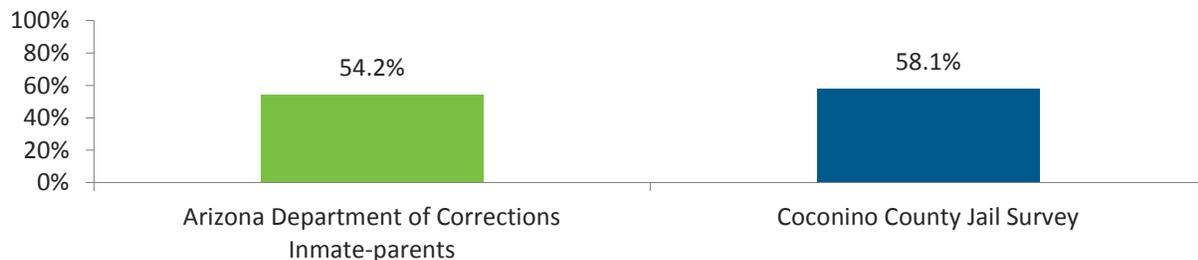
Estimated Number of Children of Incarcerated Parents, 2011

	COCONINO COUNTY	ARIZONA
Percent of State Prison Population	1.4%	100%
Number of Prisoners in each County of Residence	572	40,777
Number Incarcerated in County Jails	559	15,972
Number on Probation	500	47,293
Total Population of Children of Incarcerated Parents (Jail and Prison)	1,923	93,245
Total Population of Children Affected by Parental Incarceration	2,773	171,662

Source: Coconino County CIP Task Force. (2012). Study & Recommendations for Coconino County's Children with Incarcerated Parents. Retrieved 2012 from Coconino County CIP Task Force. http://extension.arizona.edu/sites/extension.arizona.edu/files/resourcefile/resource/sfrancis/coconino_children_with_incarcerated_parents.pdf

More than half of the children whose parents were incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections or Coconino County Jail were living with their parent prior to their arrest.

Percentage of Children Living with a Parent Prior to Arrest, 2011

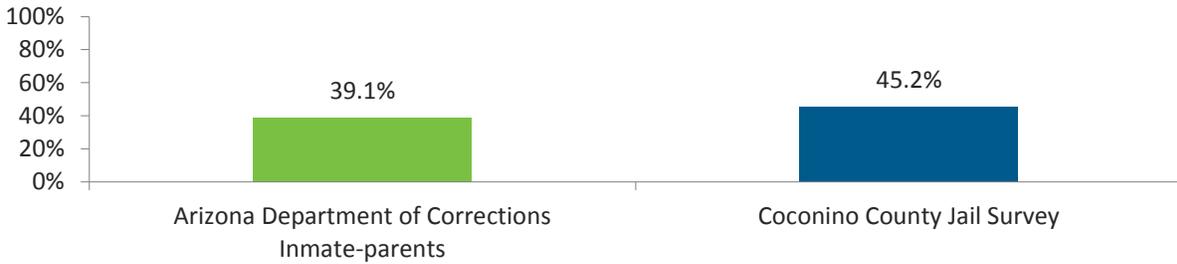


Source: Coconino County CIP Task Force. (2011). Study and Recommendation for Coconino County's Children with Incarcerated Parents. Received 2012 from Coconino County CIP Task Force.

Slightly more children of incarcerated parents in the Coconino County Jail were living with their other parent as compared to the children of incarcerated parents overall in the Arizona Department of Corrections.

Percentage of Children of Incarcerated Parents Living with "Other Parent" During Incarceration, 2011





Source: Coconino County CIP Task Force. (2011). Study and Recommendation for Coconino County's Children with Incarcerated Parents. Received 2012 from Coconino County CIP Task Force.

Forty-five percent of children of incarcerated parents lived with their other parent. Nineteen percent lived with their family, and 18% lived with their grandparents.

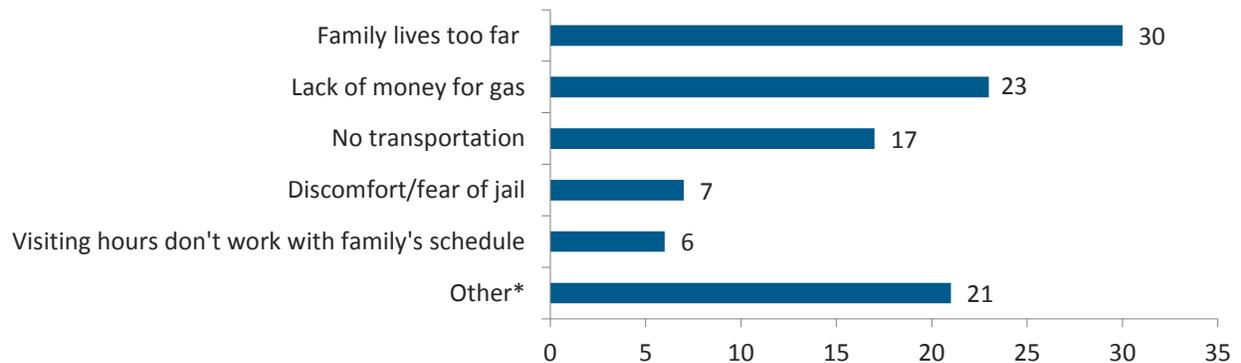
Current Living Situation of Children of Incarcerated Parents, Coconino County Jail, 2011

CURRENT LIVING SITUATION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Other Parent	38	45.2%
Family	16	19.0%
Grandparents	15	17.8%
Foster Parents	3	3.6%
Friends	2	2.3%
Don't know	3	3.6%
Other	7	8.3%

Source: Coconino County CIP Task Force. (2011). Study and Recommendation for Coconino County's Children with Incarcerated Parents. Received 2012 from Coconino County CIP Task Force.

Respondents were asked whether they visited their incarcerated family member and the barriers to visiting. Twenty-two percent of prisoners reported regular visits with their family. The most commonly reported barriers to visiting were that the family lived too far away and they lacked money for gas.

Barriers to Visiting Incarcerated Family Members, 2011



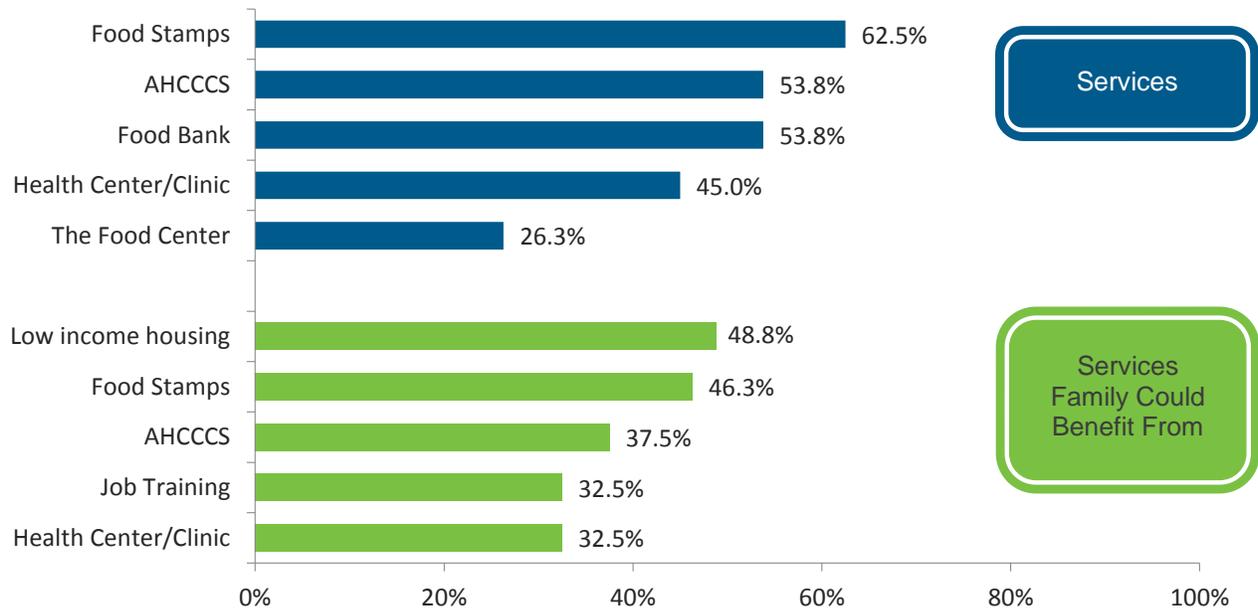
Source: Coconino County CIP Task Force. (2011). Study and Recommendation for Coconino County's Children with Incarcerated Parents. Received 2012 from Coconino County CIP Task Force.

*Note: Other responses varied, they included but were not limited to, they were "too young" to visit, they didn't want to visit, the parent was not incarcerated long enough, and they did not know why they were not able to visit.



Respondents were asked what services the family of an incarcerated individual uses or have used in the past. More than half of respondents reported using the Food Bank, AHCCCS, and Food Stamps. When asked what services they could benefit from, respondents most often indicated low-income housing and Food Stamps.

Services Used or Services Respondents Could Benefit From



Source: Coconino County CIP Task Force. (2011). Study and Recommendation for Coconino County's Children with Incarcerated Parents. Received 2012 from Coconino County CIP Task Force.



HEALTH

Ensuring that children and youth are in good physical health provides an essential foundation for healthy development so that children can become successful, healthy, and thriving adults. It is critical that children have access to health care to ensure that they have a chance at obtaining optimum health. However, Arizona's general fund budget has been reduced by more than 20%, from \$10.6 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2008 to \$8.5 billion in FY 2011. Cuts to health and human services have been especially profound.⁴⁷

According to the 2008 FTF Family and Community Survey, more than 1/3 of parents were dissatisfied with the health information and resources available, and 70% of parents of children with health issues expressed dissatisfaction with available information and resources. The cuts that have occurred to date are beginning to take their toll on children and their families, especially the most vulnerable populations such as children with behavioral health conditions and special health needs.

SELECTED INDICATORS

Maternal and Child Health

- Prenatal Care
- Birth Characteristics
- Substance Abuse During Pregnancy
- Teen Births
- Breastfeeding
- Immunizations

Health Care

- Health Care Need and Access
- Health Insurance
- Primary Care
- Oral Health Care

Chronic Disease and Mortality

- Injury
- Illness
- Asthma
- Overweight and Obesity
- Diabetes
- Leading Causes of Death

⁴⁷ Arizona Health Futures. (2011). After the Dust Settles. Retrieved 2012 from <http://slhi.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/ib-2011-April.pdf>.



Maternal and Child Health

Prenatal Care

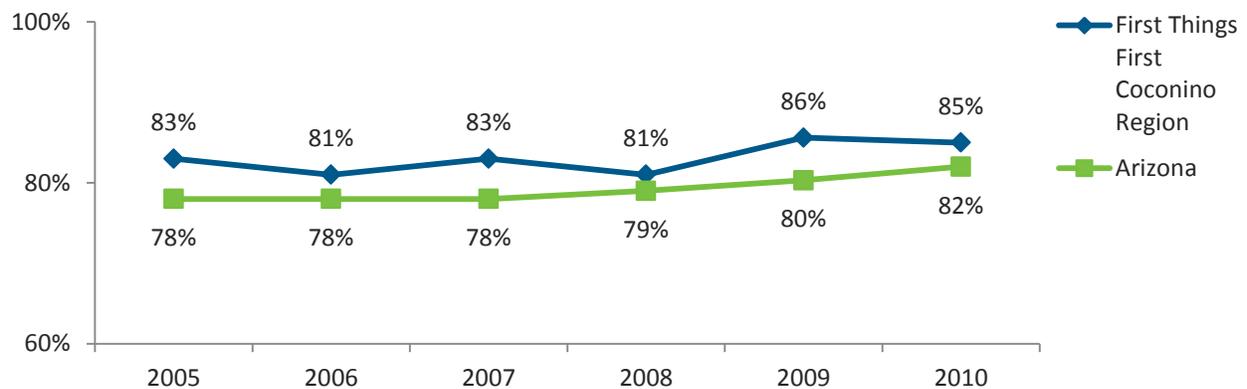
Why It Is Important

Prenatal care is comprehensive medical care for pregnant women, including screening and treatment for medical conditions and help for issues such as smoking, alcohol, and substance abuse that are linked with poor birth outcomes. Babies born to mothers who receive no prenatal care are three times more likely to be born at a low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds), and have lower survival rates, than those whose mothers received prenatal care.⁴⁸ Lack of prenatal care is often associated with lack of health insurance and other barriers to health care, including communication difficulties, lack of child care, and transportation obstacles.⁴⁹ Women are advised to seek prenatal care early in their pregnancy (in the first trimester) and to have effective, high quality prenatal care visits throughout the pregnancy.

What the Data Tell Us

The percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the First Things First Coconino Region has remained higher than the state average since 2005. In 2010, 85% of women in the First Things First Coconino Region received prenatal care in their first trimester.

Women Who Began Prenatal Care in First Trimester of Pregnancy



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region based on sum of Arizona Department of Health Services communities within region (excluding Kaibab Paiute and Havasupai).

⁴⁸ U.S. Department of Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (n.d.) A Healthy start: Begin before baby's born. Retrieved June 28, 2010 from <http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.htm>

⁴⁹ American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. (2010). Universal maternity care. Retrieved June 23, 2010 from http://www.acog.org/acog_districts/dist_notice.cfm?recno=1&bulletin=2893



The percentage of women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy varied between community hubs, with 90% of women in the Southern Hub receiving care in the first trimester compared to 72% of women in the Winslow Hub. In the Hopi Hub in 2010, only 60% of women began prenatal care in the first trimester, the lowest percentage in the region.

Women Who Began Prenatal Care in First Trimester of Pregnancy by Community Hub

COMMUNITY HUB	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northern Hub ¹	77%	75%	86%	82%	84%	86%
Grand Canyon Hub	77%	75%	74%	76%	82%	81%
Hopi Hub	71%	70%	62%	61%	76%	60%
Southern Hub	86%	85%	86%	86%	90%	90%
Winslow Hub	78%	67%	73%	66%	70%	72%
First Things First Coconino Region Total	83%	81%	83%	81%	86%	85%

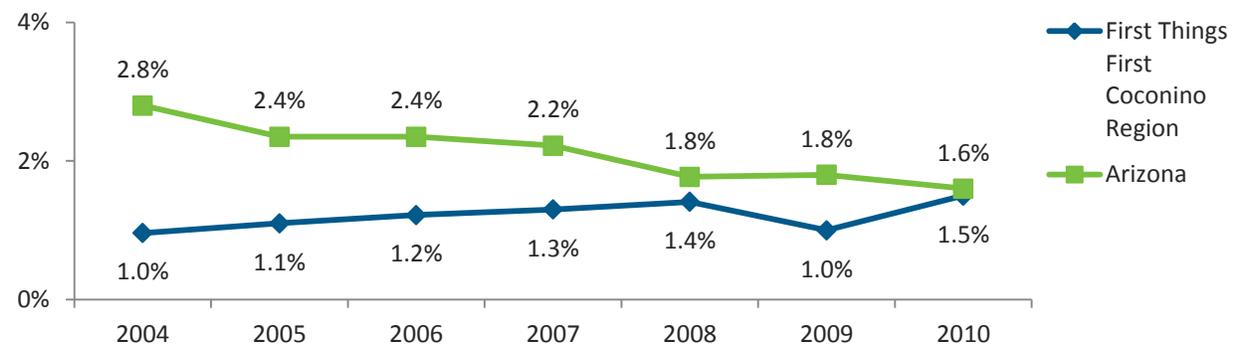
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

¹ Northern Hub totals do not include Kaibab Paiute Reservation.

Note: Regional total does not include Havasupai data.

Between 2004 and 2009, more women in the First Things First Coconino Region went without any prenatal care when compared to women in the state of Arizona. In 2010, the regional and state percentages were nearly equal, at 1.5% and 1.6% respectively.

Women Who Received No Prenatal Care During Pregnancy



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Percentage of total births

Note: First Things First Coconino Region based on sum of Arizona Department of Health Services communities within region.



The percentage of women who received no prenatal care varied by community hub; in 2010, 5% of women in the Hopi Hub went without any prenatal care, while in the Grand Canyon Hub it was reported that no women went without care.

Women Who Received No Prenatal Care During Pregnancy, Community Hubs

COMMUNITY HUB	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northern Hub	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.5%	0.6%
Grand Canyon Hub ¹	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hopi Hub	4.8%	4.0%	3.2%	5.3%	4.7%	1.9%	5.3%
Southern Hub	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Winslow Hub	1.5%	1.1%	2.6%	2.9%	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%
First Things First Coconino Region Total	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.5%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Percentage of total births

Note: Regional total does not include Havasupai data.

¹ The total number of births was small; interpret results with caution.

Birth Characteristics

Why It Is Important

The total number of births in a community is important for service planning and provides an idea of what is happening for families in the region. Since the economic downturn, there have been fewer births at the national level. Changes in income, unemployment rates, and personal savings have all been correlated with both fertility and birth outcomes.⁵⁰

There are many factors surrounding a child's birth that are related to infant and child survival, health, and development. Low birth weight in particular is a risk factor for developmental delays, visual and hearing defects, chronic respiratory problems, autism, and learning difficulties.⁵¹ Low birth weights are commonly associated with pre-term births which also increase the risk of infant mortality and serious lasting disabilities like cerebral palsy.⁵²

⁵⁰ Livingston, G., and the Pew Research Center. (2012). In a Down Economy, Fewer Births. Pew Social and Demographic Trends. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2011/10/12/in-a-down-economy-fewer-births/>

⁵¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services and Administration. (2009, September). Child health USA 2008-2009. Retrieved from <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa08/>

⁵² March of Dimes Foundation. (2010). Preterm Births. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from http://www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/14332_1157.asp#head4



What the Data Tell Us

The total number of births in the First Things First Coconino Region decreased since 2007. There were 1,631 births in the region in 2010, compared to 1,936 births in 2007.

Total Births by Community Hub

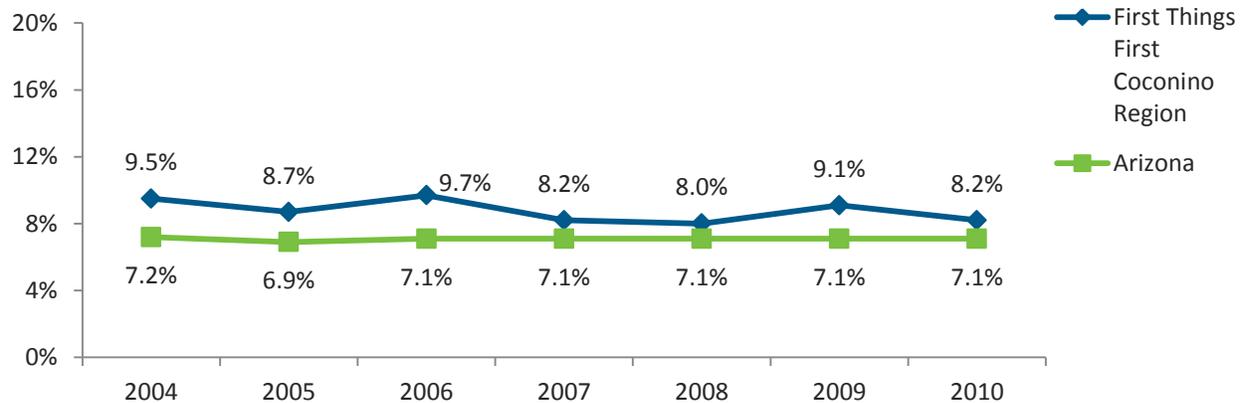
COMMUNITY HUB	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northern Hub	192	193	199	199	204	202	168
Grand Canyon Hub	37	35	36	38	38	28	26
Hopi Hub	124	150	156	149	129	161	152
Southern Hub	1,232	1,286	1,244	1,342	1,259	1,182	1,136
Winslow Hub	197	189	191	208	204	192	149
First Things First Coconino Region Total	1,782	1,853	1,826	1,936	1,833	1,765	1,631

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Regional total does not include Havasupai data.

The percentage of births with low birth weights in the First Things First Coconino Region has fluctuated between 8% and 10% since 2004. The percentage of low birth weight births continued to be slightly higher in the region than in the state of Arizona overall. Eight percent of infants in Coconino County were born at a low birth weight in 2010, compared to 7% in Arizona as a whole.

Births with Low Birth Weight (Less than 5.5lbs)



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Percent of total births

Note: First Things First Coconino Region based on sum of Arizona Department of Health Services communities within region.

Note: Regional total does not include Havasupai data.



The percentage of births with low birth weight by hub showed that 8.7% or fewer babies weighed less than five and a half pounds at birth. The Hopi and Southern Hubs had the highest rates of low birth weight babies at 8.6%-8.7%.

Births with Low Birth Weight (Less than 5.5lbs) by Community Hub

COMMUNITY HUB	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northern Hub	8.3%	5.7%	6.5%	8.5%	7.4%	4.5%	4.8%
Grand Canyon Hub ¹	0.0%	17.1%	5.6%	15.8%	5.3%	3.6%	7.7%
Hopi Hub	8.1%	8.0%	9.0%	13.4%	11.6%	6.2%	8.6%
Southern Hub	10.2%	9.1%	10.3%	7.5%	8.3%	10.1%	8.7%
Winslow Hub	9.1%	7.9%	10.5%	7.7%	4.9%	10.9%	7.4%
First Things First Coconino Region Total	9.5%	8.7%	9.7%	8.2%	8.0%	9.1%	8.2%

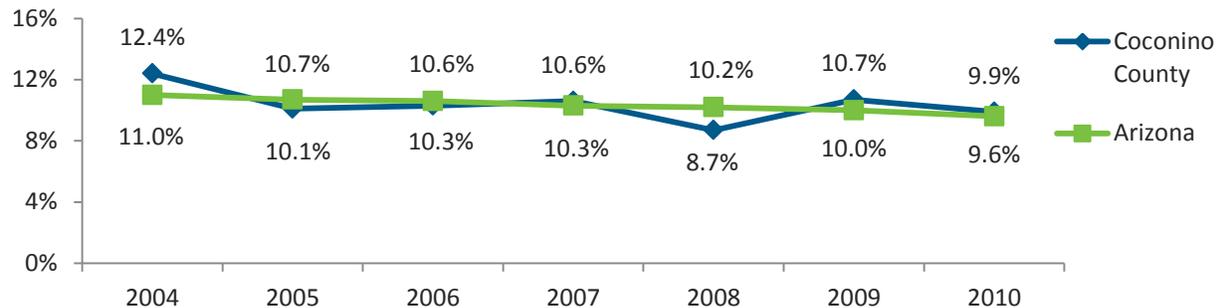
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Regional total does not include Havasupai data.

¹ The total number of births was small; interpret results with caution.

Data on preterm births (babies born at less than 37 weeks of gestation) is limited to the county level. Coconino County had a slightly higher percentage of preterm births (9.9%) than Arizona overall (9.6%) in 2010.

Preterm Births (Gestational Age of Less than 37 Weeks)



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Percent of total births

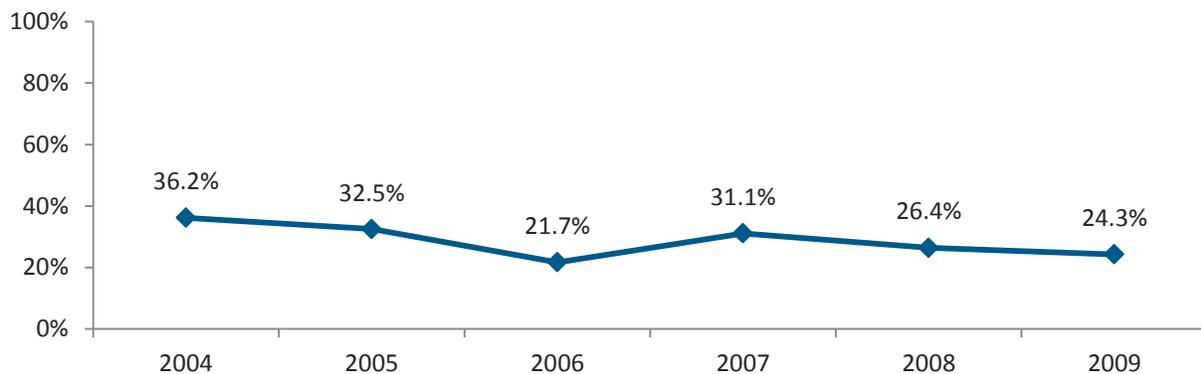
Note: First Things First Coconino Region based on sum of Arizona Department of Health Services communities within region.



Birth Characteristics – Births to Mothers Residing on the Hopi Reservation

Nearly 1 in 4 births to American Indian mothers residing on the Hopi Reservation had complication of labor and delivery in 2009, a percentage that has dropped over the years. In 2004, 1 out of 3 births had complications of labor and delivery.

Births with Complications of Labor and Delivery, American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation



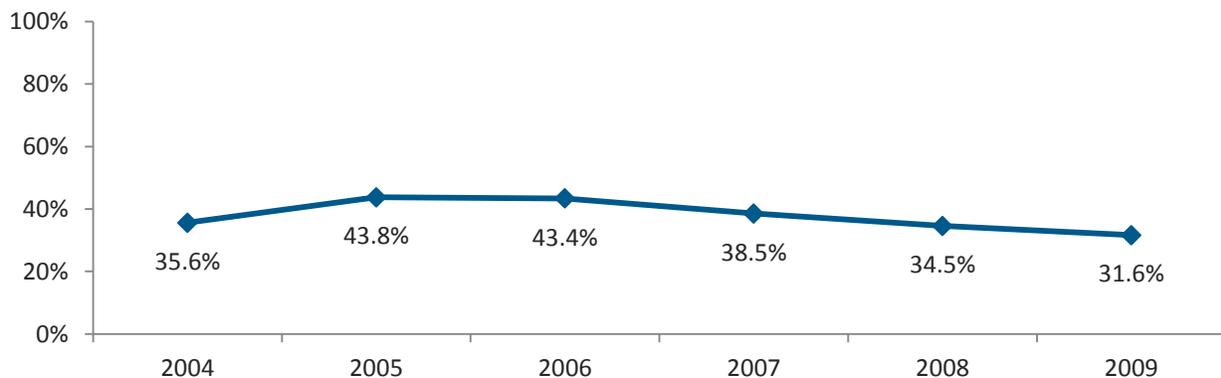
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe data are not available.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

Thirty-two percent of births to American Indians residing on the Hopi Reservation had medical risk factors such as anemia, heart disease, diabetes, and hypertension for the mother in 2009.

Births with Medical Risk Factors, American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe data are not available.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.



Attendant at Birth, American Indians Residing on Hopi Reservation

ATTENDANT	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)	80	80	79	68	61	91
Certified Nurse Midwife	64	78	55	52	47	43
Other	5	2	9	2	2	2
Total Births	149	160	143	122	110	136

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is Arizona's Medicaid agency that offers health care programs to serve Arizona residents. Individuals must meet certain income and other requirements to obtain services. The Indian Health Service (IHS), an agency within the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Forty-six percent of births in Coconino County were paid for by AHCCCS in 2010, this was lower than the state average of 53%. Indian Health Services paid for 19% of births in Coconino County. Private insurance paid for less than one-third of births in Coconino County, this was also lower than the state average of 41%. Very few births in both Coconino County and the state of Arizona were paid for by individuals without any form of insurance.

Source of Payment for Labor and Delivery

PAYEE	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)							
Coconino County	44%	47%	49%	48%	50%	49%	46%
American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation	28%	29%	38%	35%	37%	49%	NA
Arizona	51%	53%	52%	52%	53%	54%	53%
Indian Health Service							
Coconino County	18%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	19%
American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation	56%	62%	55%	57%	58%	48%	NA
Arizona	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Private Insurance							
Coconino County	35%	33%	31%	33%	31%	32%	32%
American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation	7%	2%	4%	5%	5%	2%	NA
Arizona	43%	42%	42%	42%	42%	41%	41%
Self							
Coconino County	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation	<1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	NA
Arizona	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Unknown							
Coconino County	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation	9%	7%	4%	3%	0%	1%	NA
Arizona	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

Substance Abuse During Pregnancy

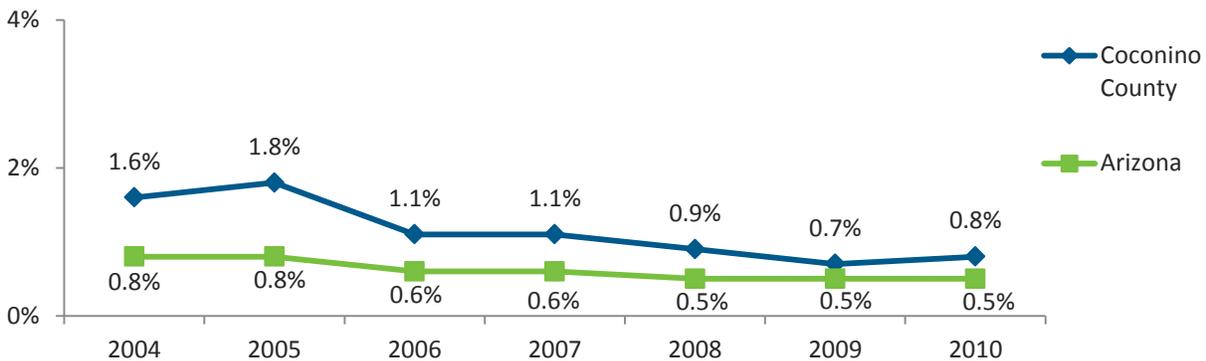
Why It Is Important

Tobacco and alcohol use by pregnant women has a number of serious consequences. Infants prenatally exposed to alcohol may develop a range of disorders known as fetal alcohol spectrum disorders such as problems in thinking, speech, movement, and social skills.⁵³ Furthermore, smoking tobacco during pregnancy is the single most preventable cause of illness and death among mothers and infants. Babies born to smokers are more likely to be born prematurely, with a low birth weight and have reduced life expectancy.⁵⁴

What the Data Tell Us

Less than 1% of births in Coconino County were to women who used alcohol during pregnancy in 2010. In fact, there was a consistent drop in the percentage of mothers using alcohol during pregnancy since 2005.

Births to Mothers Who Used Alcohol During Pregnancy



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Eight babies were born with drug withdrawal syndrome between 2004 and 2009 in the county.

Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Infants of Drug Dependent Mothers

COCONINO COUNTY	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009

⁵³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2007). Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. Retrieved 2007 from <http://www.cdc.gov>.

⁵⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2007). Tobacco Use and Pregnancy. Retrieved 2007 from <http://www.cdc.gov>.



Number of Infants Experiencing Drug Withdrawal Syndromes	1	0	0	6	1	0
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Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

Teen Births

Why It Is Important

Teen parents and their children are often at greater risk of experiencing short- and long-term health, economic, social, and academic challenges than parents who delay childbirth. Teen mothers, many of whom are single, often have more difficulty providing the support and nurturing that promotes a child's emotional and social development.⁵⁵ Additionally, research from the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy links teen pregnancy to premature births and low birth weight, and indicates that children born to teens are 50% more likely to repeat a grade, are less likely to complete high school, and perform lower on standardized tests than children of older mothers.⁵⁶ Arizona had the 6th highest teen birth rate in the nation in 2009.⁵⁷

What the Data Tell Us

The percentage of overall births to teen mothers decreased in the First Things First Coconino Region between 2009 and 2010. Regionally, 12% of total births were to teen mothers in 2010, but the percentage varied by hub, with a low of 1 in 10 births in the Southern Hub to a high of one in five births in the Hopi Hub.

Births to Teen Mothers (19 Years or Younger) by Community Hub

COMMUNITY HUB	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northern Hub	14%	12%	18%	17%	12%	20%	14%
Grand Canyon Hub ¹	8%	17%	6%	8%	24%	14%	12%
Hopi Hub	19%	20%	24%	16%	26%	22%	19%
Southern Hub	11%	10%	10%	12%	10%	11%	10%
Winslow Hub	20%	18%	13%	15%	22%	15%	14%
First Things First Coconino Region Total	13%	12%	13%	13%	13%	14%	12%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. *Health Status Profile of American Indians*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/hspam/index.htm>; Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/index.htm>.

⁵⁵ Klein, J.D., & the Committee on Adolescence. (2005). Adolescent pregnancy: Current trends and issues. *Pediatrics*, 116(1), 281-286. doi:10.1542/peds.2005-0999.

⁵⁶ National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy (2002). Not Just Another Single Issue: Teen Pregnancy Prevention's Link to Other Critical Social Issues. Retrieved 2004 from <http://www.teenpregnancy.org/resoures/data/pdf/notjust.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Arizona Department of Health Services and National Center for Health Statistics.



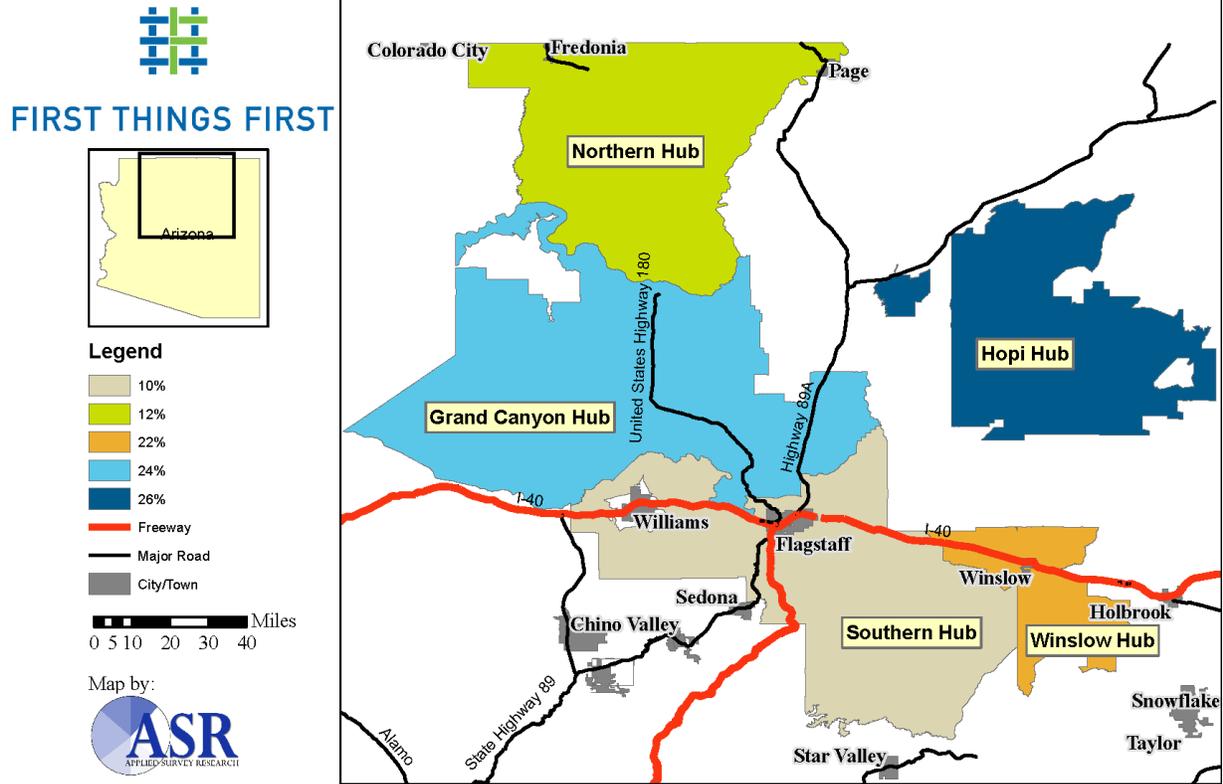
Note: Percentage of total births

Note: Regional total does not include Havasupai data.

¹ The total number of births was small; interpret results with caution.



Percentage of Total Births to Teen Mothers (19 Years or Younger) by Community Hub



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. *Health Status Profile of American Indians*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/hspam/index.htm>; Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/index.htm>.



Breastfeeding

Why It Is Important

Breastfeeding offers multiple health advantages to the infant and the mother. Breast milk contains properties that increase immunity, lower the risk of infection, and decrease susceptibility to chronic illness. Mothers who breastfeed have fewer postpartum problems and a reduced risk of osteoporosis, ovarian cancer, and breast cancer.⁵⁸

What the Data Tell Us

In Coconino County, there were nearly 8,000 WIC contacts with women for breastfeeding support in 2011. There were nearly 50,000 WIC contacts overall with women in the county in 2011.

Number of Contacts Women Have Received for Breastfeeding Support (WIC) by Community Hub

RESPONSE	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2011
Northern Hub	25	135	543	741
Grand Canyon Hub	0	< 25	39	65
Southern Hub	498	1,690	4,929	3,560
Total Coconino County	520	2,260	7,780	7,992

Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix for Fiscal Year. (Unpublished data). Received 2012 from Coconino County Health Department.

Immunizations

Why It Is Important

Immunization requirements help to prevent against a number of serious and sometimes fatal vaccine-preventable diseases in young children. The Child Care Health Consultation Program of First Things First works with center and home-based child care providers to identify children who are behind in their immunizations, and helps centers direct parents to free or low-cost vaccinations.

In Arizona immunizations are a requirement for entry into kindergarten and children must be up-to-date with age-appropriate vaccinations in order to attend preschool or child care. The required vaccinations protect against hepatitis B, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, influenza, and varicella (chickenpox).

⁵⁸ Schack-Nielsen, L, Larnkjær, A & Michaelsen, K. F. (2005). Long Term Effects of Breastfeeding on the Infant and Mother. *Early Nutrition and its Later Consequences: New Opportunities*. (pp16-23). Springer Netherlands doi: 10.1007/1-4020-3535-7_3



Another standard measure of vaccinations, as measured by the National Immunization Survey, is the percentage of children ages 19 to 35 months who have received the appropriate number of vaccines across a wide range of diseases; it is referred to as the 4:3:1:3:3:1 immunization schedule.⁵⁹

What the Data Tell Us

Ninety-three percent of kindergarteners in Coconino County have received their 4+DTap vaccinations in the 2010/11 school year. This was slightly lower than in the state of Arizona as a whole. The county had a higher percentage of children with personal exemption (5%), compared to the state overall (3%).

Kindergarteners with Required Immunizations, 2010/11

	COCONINO COUNTY	ARIZONA
4+ DTap	93.4%	95.6%
3+ Polio	93.3%	95.6%
2+ MMR	93.0%	95.3%
3+ Hep B	94.6%	96.6%
2 Varicella	84.7%	81.2%
1 Varicella or Hx	11.2%	16.1%
Personal Exempt	5.1%	3.2%
Medical Exempt	0.3%	0.3%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIS). (Unpublished data). Retrieved 2011 from First Things First.

Note: Required immunizations include 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 2+ MMR, 3+ HepB, and 1+ Var or physician documented varicella disease. Note: Another standard measure of childhood vaccination completion, as measured by the National Immunization Survey, is the percentage of children ages 19 to 35 months who have received 4 or more doses of diphtheria-tetanus-acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine, 3 or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, 1 or more doses of any measles-containing vaccine (often paired with mumps and rubella into MMR), 3 or more doses of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine, 3 or more doses of hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine, and 1 or more doses of varicella (chickenpox) vaccine.⁶⁰ This set of vaccinations is referred to as the 4:3:1:3:3:1 immunization schedule.

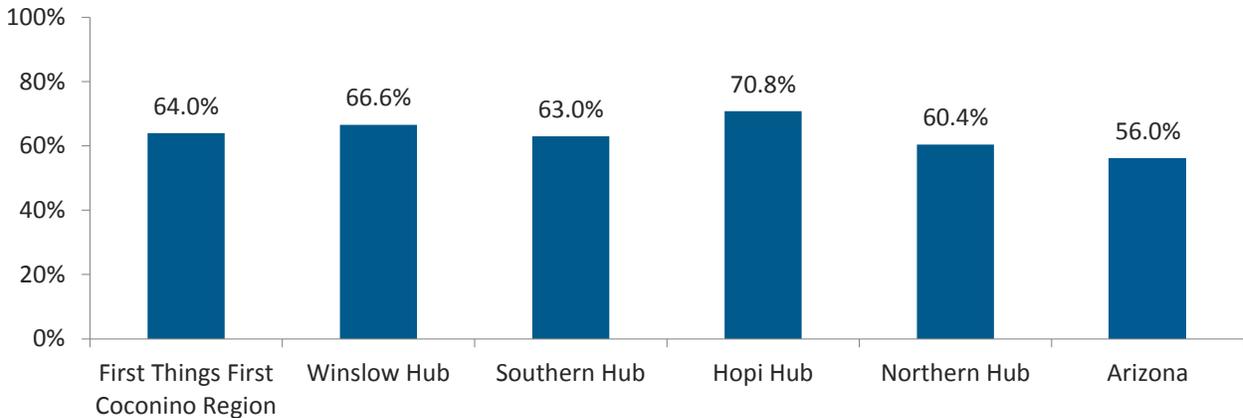
⁵⁹ U.S. Centers for Disease Control. (May 2010). National Immunization Survey. Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/imz-coverage.htm#nis>.

⁶⁰ U.S. Centers for Disease Control. (May 2010). National Immunization Survey. Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/imz-coverage.htm#nis>.



Almost two-thirds (64%) of children ages 19 through 35 months had a completed vaccination schedule in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2010. The percentage of children ages 19-35 months with a completed vaccination schedule varied by community hub, the highest percentage in the Hopi Hub (71%) and Winslow Hub (67%).

Children Ages 19 Through 35 Months with Completed Vaccination Schedule, 2010



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIS). (Unpublished Data). Received 2012 from First Things First.

US National Immunization Survey. (2011). Estimated Vaccination Coverage with Individual Vaccines and Selected Vaccination Series Among Children 19-35 Months of Age by State and Local Area. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/nis-2010-released.htm>

Note: First Things First Coconino Region based on sum of Arizona Department of Health Services zip codes within region.

Note: Children with completed schedule have received all vaccines in the 4:3:1:3:3:1 combination. Data only include children who have been entered into the Arizona State Immunization Information System, and do not capture children who have never seen a doctor or whose doctor did not enter them into the system.

Health Care

Health Care Need and Access

Why It Is Important

With the high costs associated with health care, most families are dependent on health insurance to cover needed services. There has been an increase in enrollment of children in public programs like KidsCare and ACCCHS, but the economic recession has made it harder for many families to obtain this coverage. These programs provide health coverage for approximately 1 in 4 Arizonans. As many Arizonans have lost their jobs or health coverage, they have turned to AHCCCS for insurance. However, AHCCCS faces significant budget cuts from the state, including a freeze in KidsCare in 2009 which resulted in over 22,000 children losing KidsCare insurance.⁶¹

⁶¹ Arizona Health Futures. (April 2011). After the Dust Settles. Retrieved 2012 from <http://slhi.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/ib-2011-April.pdf>.

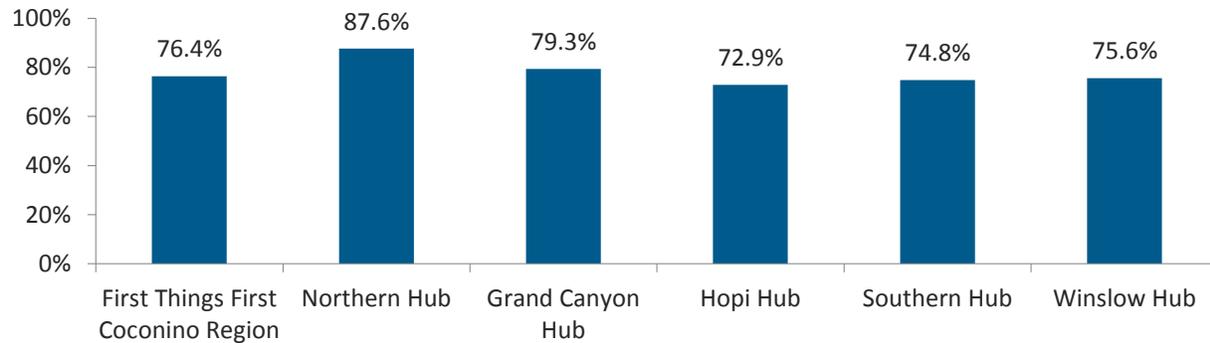


What the Data Tell Us

Seventy-six percent of parents surveyed in 2010 in the First Things First Coconino Region indicated that their child had needed medical care in the past 12 months. This pattern was relatively consistent across the community hubs, with the exception of the Northern Hub, where 88% of parents indicated that their child had needed medical care in the past 12 months.



Parents Who Indicated That Their Child Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months, 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,098; Northern Hub N=145; Grand Canyon Hub N=58; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=640; Winslow Hub N=123.

Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

Seven percent of parents in the Hopi Hub reported their child never received the care they needed. This was the highest percentage in the region. Forty-one percent of parents in the Hopi Hub reported their child was only able to receive care some of the time, 39% of parents in the Northern Hub reported the same access to care. Overall, access to needed medical care seemed best in the Grand Canyon Hub where three quarter of parents reported their child received needed medical care all of the time.



Frequency of Child's Ability to Receive Needed Medical Care, 2010

HUB	ALL OF THE TIME	MOST OF THE TIME	SOME OF THE TIME	NEVER	RESPONDENTS
Northern Hub	45.2%	9.5%	38.9%	6.3%	126
Grand Canyon Hub	73.9%	6.5%	17.4%	2.2%	46
Hopi Hub	38.4%	14.0%	40.7%	7.0%	86
Southern Hub	61.7%	7.9%	24.1%	6.3%	478
Winslow Hub	59.6%	7.9%	27.0%	5.6%	89
First Things First Coconino Region	57.1%	8.6%	28.1%	6.1%	833

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

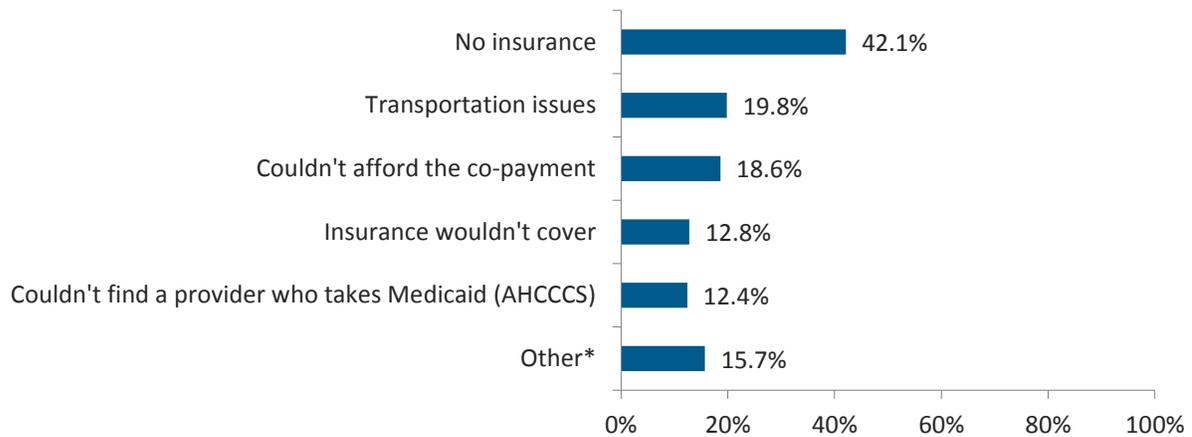
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not equal to 100%.



When asked about the reason why their child never received needed care or received it only some of the time, the most common response (42%) was “no insurance” in 2010.



Reason for Why Child “Never” or “Some of the Time” Received Needed Care, 2010



Multiple response question with 242 respondents offering 294 responses; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive. Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

* “Other” responses included: Access, Specialist’s schedule/Hours of operation (3), HHCC, IHS 50 miles away, Lack of medical attention, No schools (respondent from Williams), Part-time job, Couldn’t afford services (3), They don’t know what’s wrong.

Fifty-two percent of parents in the Southern Hub and 48% of parents in the Northern Hub reported that lack of insurance was the reason why their child never received needed care or received it only some of the time—compared with 11% in the Hopi Hub and 33% in the Winslow and Grand Canyon Hubs in 2010. In the Hopi and Grand Canyon Hubs, transportation was a major issue.



Reason for Why Child “Never” or “Some of the Time” Received Needed Care by Community Hub, 2010

RESPONSE	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
No insurance	46.7%	33.3%	11.4%	51.6%	33.3%
Couldn't afford the co-payment	17.8%	33.3%	14.3%	19.0%	16.7%
Insurance wouldn't cover	15.6%	0.0%	8.6%	13.5%	12.5%
Couldn't find a provider who takes Medicaid (AHCCCS)	11.1%	0.0%	2.9%	14.3%	16.7%
Transportation issues	15.6%	33.3%	34.3%	18.3%	12.5%
Other	11.1%	11.1%	31.4%	11.9%	20.8%
Total respondents	45	9	35	126	24
Total responses	53	10	36	162	27

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: This was a multiple response question; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive.



Health Insurance

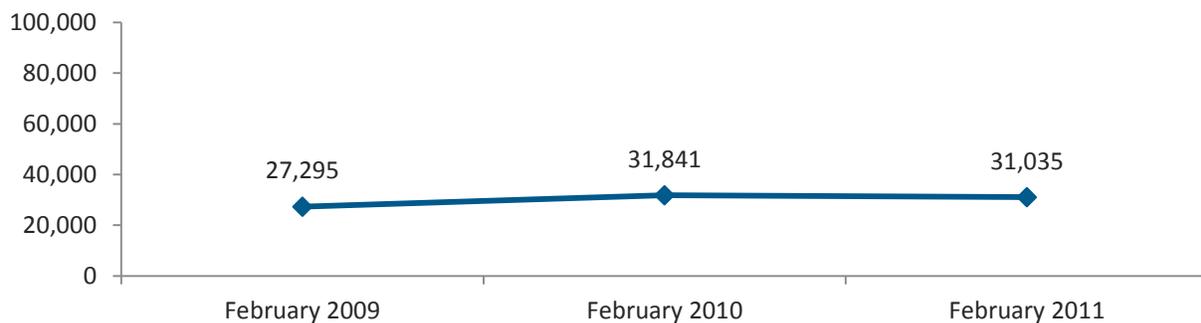
Why It Is Important

A key measure of access to the health care system is whether a child has health insurance. Children who have health insurance learn better in school and miss fewer days of school.⁶² Children who don't have health insurance are four times more likely to have delayed medical care and are more likely to be hospitalized for conditions that could have been treated by a primary care physician.⁶³ Uninsured children have less access to health care, are less likely to have a regular source of primary care, and use both medical and dental care less often. To help parents get insurance for their children, there is a toll-free hotline in Arizona to request an application for KidsCare/AHCCCS.

What the Data Tell Us

31,035 individuals in Coconino County were enrolled in the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) in February 2011.

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) Enrollment, Coconino County



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2011). AHCCCS Population by County. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azahcccs.gov>.

Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program is known as KidsCare. KidsCare operates as part of the AHCCCS program and is for children in households with incomes between 100%-200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Due to state budget cuts, there was a freeze on enrollment into the KidsCare program on January 1, 2010. Since then, all KidsCare applicants have been placed on a waiting list in the event that enrollment could be re-opened.

Recently, AHCCCS has been working with its federal partners at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on a program called the Safety Net Care Pool (SNCP), which is a program to provide hospitals with funding to cover their costs for

⁶² Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. (2004). Evaluation of the Santa Clara County Children's Health Initiative. *Brief Number 4*. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/publications/PDFs/CHlimproves.pdf>

⁶³ American Academy of Pediatrics. (2010). MediKids Fact Sheet. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from <http://www.aap.org/advocacy/washing/MediKids-Fact-Sheet.pdf>.

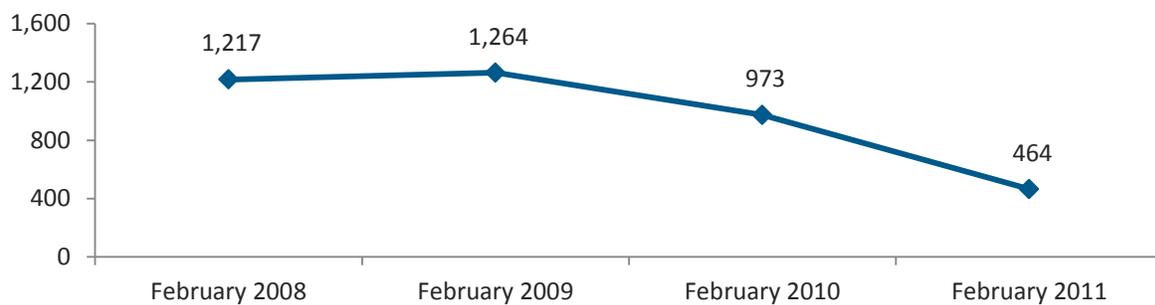


providing uncompensated care. CMS approval of SNCP was contingent on using a portion of the funding to provide coverage to children in the KidsCare program. University of Arizona Health Network, Phoenix Children's Hospital, and Maricopa Integrated Health Systems agreed to participate and will fund coverage for about 20,000 children under what is being called KidsCare II. KidsCare II will only cover eligible children in households with income from 100-175% of the Federal Poverty Level. Benefits and premium requirements for KidsCare II are the same as the regular KidsCare program. Notices have been sent to households currently on the KidsCare waiting list, starting with children who have been on the wait list the longest. In May of 2012, the program had begun to take a limited number of new enrollments for children not previously on the waiting list.

KidsCare II is temporary and is scheduled to end December 31, 2013. AHCCCS will assist children enrolled in KidsCare II to transition to the Health Insurance Exchange, which will be open for enrollment and coverage by that date.⁶⁴

A total of 464 children in Coconino County were insured through KidsCare in February 2011, a decrease of 162% since 2009.

KidsCare Enrollment, Coconino County



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2011). AHCCCS Population by County. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azahcccs.gov>.

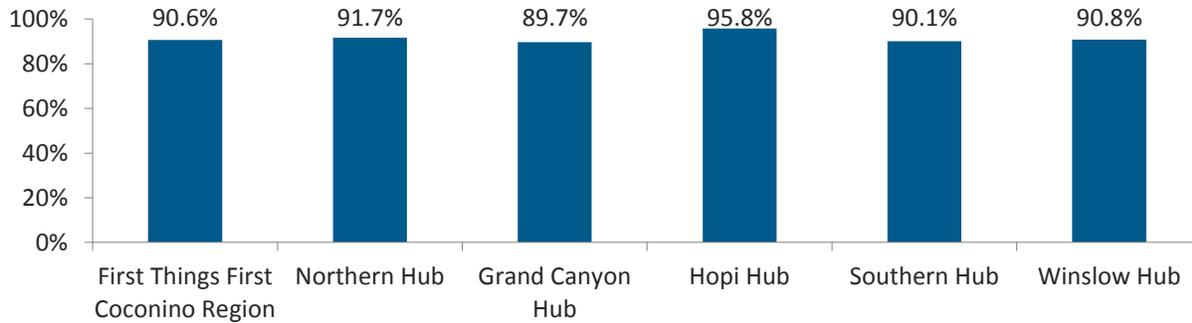
⁶⁴ Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2012). Apply for AHCCCS Health Insurance/KidsCare. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.azahcccs.gov/applicants/application/AcuteCare.aspx>



A large majority of First Things First Coconino Region parent survey respondents (91%) indicated that their child had health insurance. This percentage was similar across all hubs, though the Hopi Hub was highest at 96% in 2010.



Parents Who Indicated That Their Child Has Health Insurance, 2010



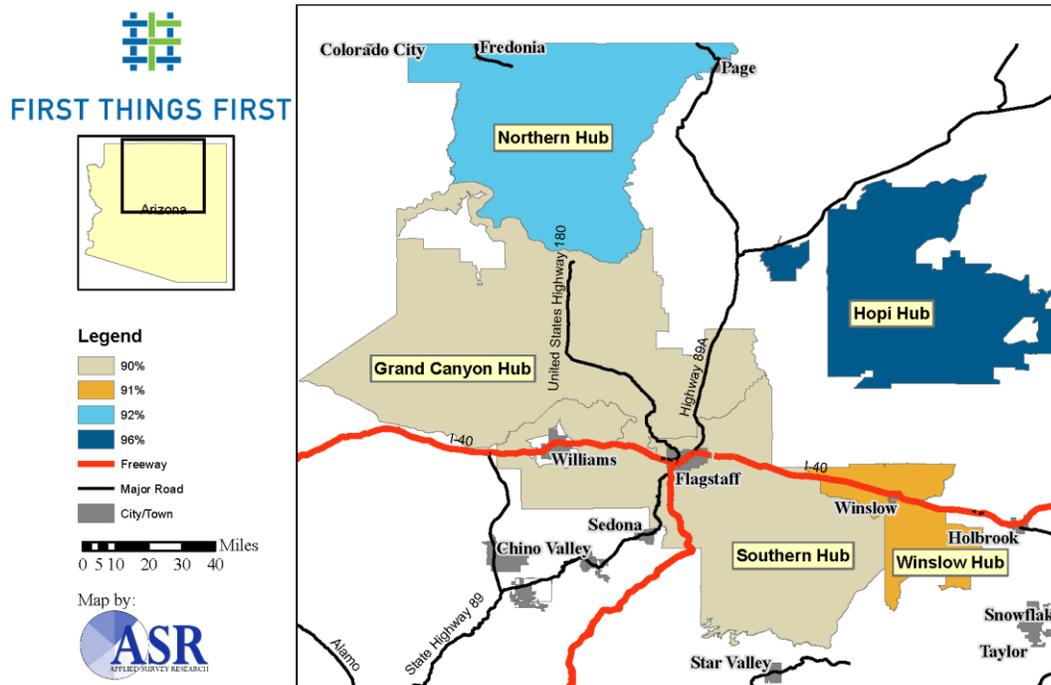
First Things First Coconino Region N=1,090; Northern Hub N=144; Grand Canyon Hub N=58; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=637; Winslow Hub N=120.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



Parents Who Indicated That Their Child Has Health Insurance, 2010



Northern Hub N=144; Grand Canyon Hub N=58; Hopi N=118; Southern Hub N=637; Winslow N=120.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

More than half (53%) of parents in the First Things First Coconino Region reported that their children received health insurance through the Arizona Health Care Cost



Containment System (AHCCCS), compared with 39% reporting job-based or private pay insurance and 5% reporting KidsCare in 2010.

There were notable variations by community hub. For example, 85% of Hopi Hub parents surveyed reported that their children received health insurance through AHCCCS and only 6% reported job-based or private pay insurance. In contrast, 33% of Grand Canyon Hub parents reported coverage through AHCCCS and 61% reported job-based or private pay insurance.



Type of Child's Health Insurance (Reported by Parents), 2010

HUB	ARIZONA HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYSTEM (AHCCCS)	JOB-BASED OR PRIVATE PAY	KIDSCARE	OTHER*
Northern Hub	56.2%	33.8%	6.2%	3.8%
Grand Canyon Hub	33.3%	60.8%	5.9%	0.0%
Hopi Hub	85.0%	6.2%	7.1%	1.8%
Southern Hub	45.0%	47.5%	4.8%	2.7%
Winslow Hub	64.8%	27.6%	3.8%	3.8%
First Things First Coconino Region	52.9%	39.3%	5.1%	2.8%

First Things First Coconino Region N=968; Northern Hub N=130; Grand Canyon Hub N=51; Hopi Hub N=113; Southern Hub N=562; Winslow Hub N=105.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

* "Other" responses included: American Community, through school, AZHIP, CMDP, Indian Health Services (2), PHS (Native Hospital), VA.



Primary Care

Why It Is Important

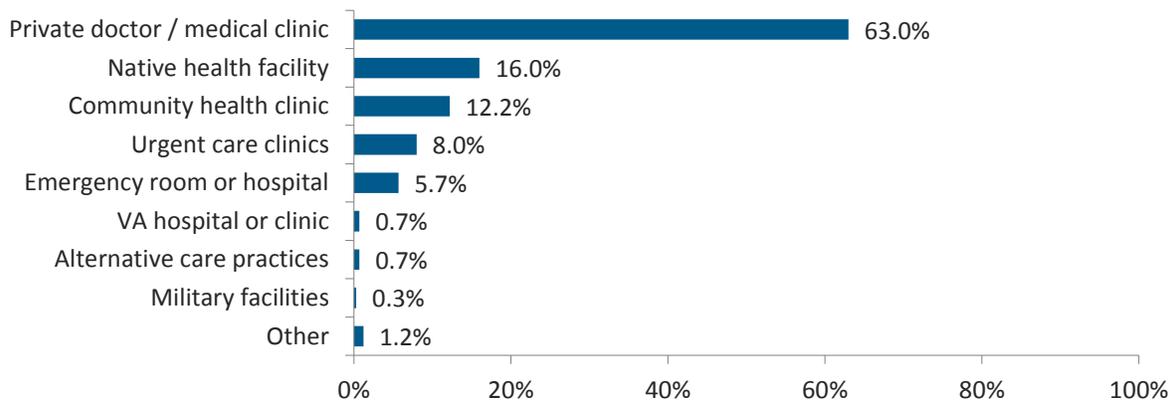
Access to primary care is tied to many financial, physical, and cultural factors, such as employment, health insurance, transportation, language, and education.⁶⁵ Children's access to primary health care is especially important to monitor healthy growth and development and to prevent illnesses from progressing into more serious health problems. However, there are not enough doctors or therapists in the state to serve many communities, especially children with special health care or socio-emotional needs. The Arizona Department of Health Services defines Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas as having a need for medical services based on demographic data, including the ratio of providers to the population, the number of people living in poverty, uninsured births, low birth weight babies, access to prenatal care, infant mortality rates, and unemployment rates.⁶⁶

What the Data Tell Us

A majority (63%) of First Things First Coconino parent survey respondents cited private doctor or medical clinics as their child's usual source of health care, followed by native health facilities (16%), and community health clinics (12%) in 2010.



Child's Usual Source of Health Care, 2010



Multiple response question with 1,096 respondents offering 1,182 responses; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive. Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

* "Other" responses included: North Country, Mountain View Pool, Mexico, HHCC, Flagstaff Elementary.

⁶⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2003). National Healthcare Disparities Report. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from <http://www.ahrq.gov/qual/nhdr03/nhdrsum03.htm#ref6>

⁶⁶ Arizona Department of Health Services. Bureau of Health Systems Development and Oral Health. (2010). Arizona Medically Underserved Areas. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/azmuadesignation.htm>.



Private doctors or medical clinics were the usual sources of health care for most children in the Northern, Grand Canyon, Southern, and Winslow hubs. However, children in the Hopi Hub usually used a native health facility to get medical care in 2010.



Child's Usual Source of Health Care by Community Hub, 2010

RESPONSE	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Private doctor/medical clinics	45.2%	76.8%	5.9%	78.1%	55.9%
Urgent care clinics	32.2%	3.6%	8.5%	3.6%	4.2%
Emergency room or hospital	5.5%	0.0%	16.9%	4.5%	4.2%
Community health clinic	15.8%	17.9%	9.3%	11.6%	9.3%
VA hospital or clinic	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Native Health facility	11.6%	3.6%	66.9%	6.8%	24.6%
Alternative care practices	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%
Military facilities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Other	0.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.8%	3.4%
Total respondents	146	56	118	645	118
Total responses	164	57	132	693	123

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: This was a multiple response question; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive.

Of the five hubs surveyed, children in the Grand Canyon Hub had to travel the farthest to get medical care; 83% of children had to travel more than 20 miles to receive care. For parents in the other community hubs, between 15% and 30% traveled more than 20 miles to get care for their child in 2010.



Distance to Child's Source of Medical Care, 2010

HUB	LESS THAN 5 MILES	5-10 MILES	11-20 MILES	MORE THAN 20 MILES
Northern Hub	47.6%	16.6%	5.5%	30.3%
Grand Canyon Hub	12.3%	3.5%	1.8%	82.5%
Hopi Hub	29.7%	38.1%	13.6%	18.6%
Southern Hub	48.0%	24.6%	12.8%	14.6%
Winslow Hub	63.9%	9.8%	1.6%	24.6%
First Things First Coconino Region	45.7%	22.0%	10.0%	22.3%

First Things First Coconino Region N=1,087; Northern Hub N=145; Grand Canyon Hub N=57; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=635; Winslow Hub N=122.

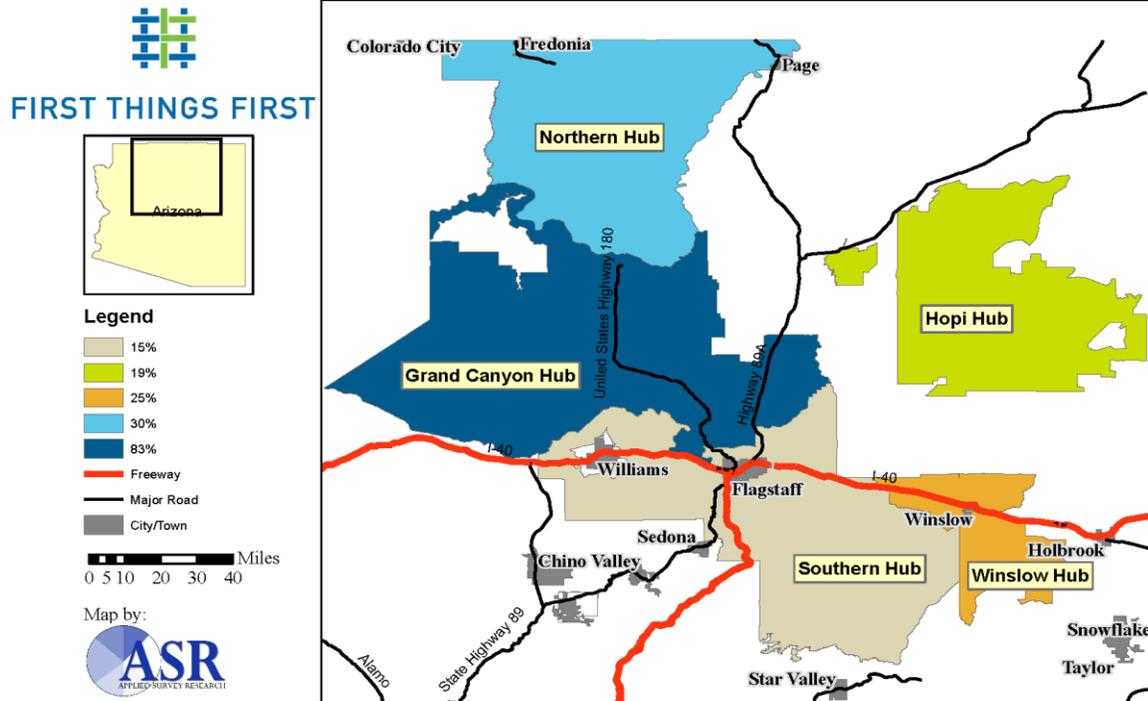
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.





Distance to Child's Source of Medical Care, More than 20 Miles, 2010



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,087; Northern Hub N=145; Grand Canyon Hub N=57; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=635; Winslow Hub N=122.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).



There were 40 medical facilities in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2011, over 50% were located in the Southern Hub.

Health Care Facilities, First Things First Coconino Region by Community Hub, 2011

MEDICAL FACILITY	CATEGORY					
	First Things First Coconino Region Total	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
Ambulatory Surgical Center	6	3	1	0	2	0
Outpatient Treatment Centers	17	1	0	0	13	3
Federally Qualified Health Centers	8	2	1	0	2	1
Home Health Agency	4	2	0	0	2	0
Hospital	4	1	0	1	1	
Psychiatric Hospital	1	0	0	0	1	0
Rural Health Clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Mental Health Centers	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Arizona Department Health Services. (2011). Division of Licensing Services, Provider and Facility Databases. Received 2011 from First Things First.

There were 276 primary care physicians, 1,462 registered nurses, and 81 registered nurses in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2009.

Health Care Providers, Coconino County Primary Care Areas, 2009

TYPE OF PROVIDER	FREDONIA	PAGE	WILLIAMS	FLAGSTAFF	WINSLOW
Primary Care Physicians (MDs and DOs)	0.8	16.8	13.6	221.8	23.4
Physician Assistants	1	6	2	27	2
Nurse Practitioners	0	5	5	84	6
Registered Nurses	14	57	56	1,250	85
Dentists	1	7	1	67	5
Licensed and Certified Nurse Midwives	0	0	0	11	0
Emergency Medical Transport Personnel	2	63	73	575	12

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2009). 2009 Statistical Profiles. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>

Note: Data presented is most recent available.

Note: Primary Care Physicians may not be full time, and thus will not equal whole numbers.



Fredonia had the highest ratio of the population to each provider at 2,584 individuals to 1 health care provider, indicating the fewest primary care providers available to patients in the community.

Provider to Population Rates, First Things First Coconino Region Primary Care Areas, 2009

PRIMARY CARE AREA	RATIO
Fredonia	1:2,584
Page	1:443
Williams	1:697
Flagstaff	1:382
Winslow	1:474
Coconino County	1:494

Source: Community Department of Health and Human Services. (2011). Community Health Status Indicators. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.hhs.gov>.

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

Oral Health Care

Why It Is Important

Many pediatricians highlight dental problems as a major health problem. Arizona has substantial disparities in oral health and many low income children, Hispanic children and children of color have more dental needs than their peers.⁶⁷ Dental diseases can be serious and are linked to premature birth, low birth weight infants, failure to thrive, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and stroke. Dental care is the most common unmet health need in children, and can be the cause of impaired speech development, inability to concentrate in school, poor social relationships, and reduced self-esteem.⁶⁸ Experts recommend that children as young as one year old be examined for tooth decay.⁶⁹

⁶⁷ The Oral Health of Arizona's Children. (2005). Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Oral Health.

⁶⁸ Arizona Department of Health Services, Bureau of Women and Children's Health, Office of Oral Health. (2011). The State of American Indian Children's Oral Health in Arizona. Retrieved May 2011 from First Things First.

⁶⁹ American Association for Pediatric Dentistry. (2004). *Policy on the Dental Home*. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from http://www.aapd.org/media/Policies_Guidelines/P_DentalHome.pdf



What the Data Tell Us

One hundred percent of Grand Canyon Hub parents reported that they had to travel more than 20 miles to their child’s source of dental care in 2010. Nearly half (47%) of parent survey respondents in the Northern Hub reported having to travel more than 20 miles. Many (45%) parent survey respondents in the Southern Hub reported having to travel less than 5 miles to receive dental care for their children.



Distance to Child’s Source of Dental Care, 2010

HUB	LESS THAN 5 MILES	5-10 MILES	11-20 MILES	MORE THAN 20 MILES	RESPONDENTS
Northern Hub	35.8%	12.7%	4.5%	47.0%	134
Grand Canyon Hub	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	52
Hopi Hub	26.8%	45.5%	14.3%	13.4%	112
Southern Hub	45.4%	26.8%	12.5%	15.3%	544
Winslow Hub	52.7%	8.0%	3.6%	35.7%	112
First Things First Coconino Region	39.8%	23.1%	9.9%	27.2%	964

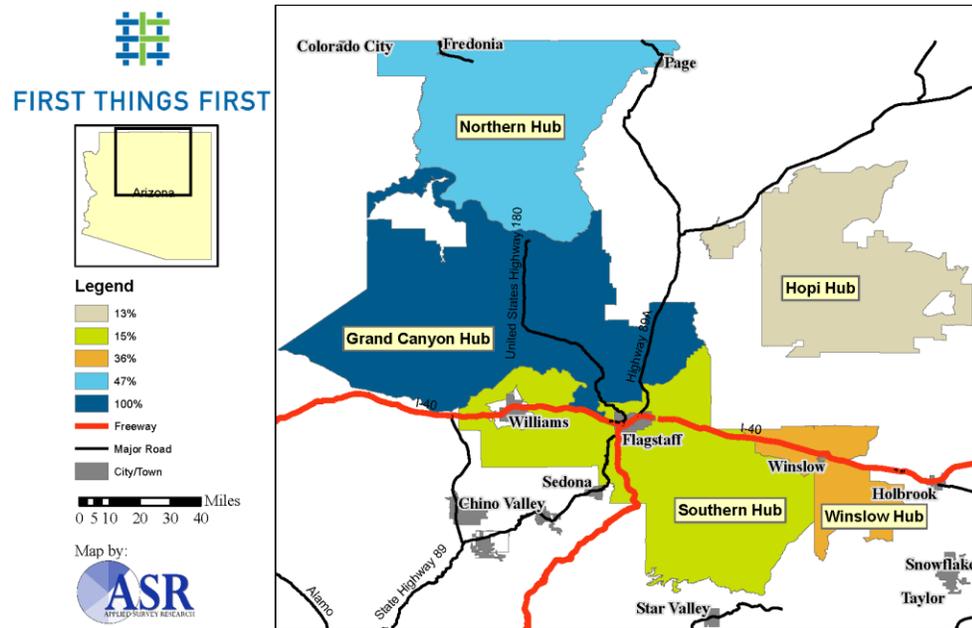
First Things First Coconino Region N=964; Northern Hub N=134; Grand Canyon Hub N=52; Hopi Hub N=112; Southern Hub N=544; Winslow Hub N=112.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



Distance to Child’s Source of Dental Care, More than 20 Miles, 2010



Northern Hub N=134; Grand Canyon Hub N=52; Hopi Hub N=112; Southern Hub N=544; Winslow Hub N=112.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).



The majority of parents in the First Things First Coconino Region—and the majority in most of the hubs—reported that it had been less than six months since their child ages two through five last saw a dentist or dental hygienist in 2010. However, there was not a majority in the Grand Canyon Hub, where 43% of parents reported that it had been less than six months since their child ages two through five last saw a dentist or dental hygienist. The Grand Canyon Hub also had the highest percentage of parents reporting that their two to five year old child had never seen a dentist—26%, compared with 13% overall for the region.

School Readiness Indicator

#/% of children with untreated tooth decay



Length of Time Since Child (Ages Two Through Five) Last Saw a Dentist or Dental Hygienist for Dental Care, 2010

HUB	LESS THAN 6 MONTHS AGO	6-11 MONTHS AGO	1-2 YEARS AGO	MORE THAN 2 YEARS AGO	NEVER	RESPONDENTS
Northern Hub	54.2%	20.0%	11.7%	1.7%	12.5%	120
Grand Canyon Hub	42.9%	26.2%	4.8%	0.0	26.2%	42
Hopi Hub	54.9%	19.8%	17.6%	2.2%	5.5%	91
Southern Hub	57.7%	18.8%	7.6%	1.9%	14.0%	515
Winslow Hub	62.4%	17.8%	7.9%	2.0%	9.9%	101
First Things First Coconino Region	56.8%	19.2%	9.2%	1.8%	13.0%	879

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.



To help increase the availability of dental care, the First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council has awarded an oral health grant to the Coconino County Public Health Services District in order to provide oral health education and screenings to children and pregnant women. The program has the capability to take screening and fluoride varnish supplies to any community, enabling them to expand dental services to areas that were previously lacking them. In the first grant year, the program screened 210 children and applied 127 fluoride varnishes at events in five of the six First Things First Coconino Region Hubs. More than 1,600 Oral Health Kits and 4,500 brochures were distributed at these events. Nine early childcare provider trainings were conducted, in both English and Spanish, to teach providers how to address oral health in their child care centers and homes.

Coconino County Public Health Services District Maternal and Child Oral Health Program, First Grant Year, 2010

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION TOTAL	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Number of Oral Health Screenings for Children	210	8	23	173	0
Number of Fluoride Varnishes for Children	127	8	16	97	0
Number of Screenings and Fluoride Varnishes for Pregnant Women	11	5	0	5	0
Number of Early Childcare Provider Trainings on Oral Health	92	0	10	47	6

Source: Coconino County Maternal and Child Health Board. (2011). Dental Program. Received 2012 from the Coconino County Maternal and Child Health Board.

Note: Northern hub includes KidStuff Swap-Page Library, Kaibab, and Fredonia. Grand Canyon hub includes Grand Canyon Daycare. Southern hub includes Williams, Project Connect, KidStuff Swap-Flagstaff, TAPP, Healthy Smiles Event, and KinderCamp. Winslow hub includes city of Winslow.



The number of oral health care clinical services received decreased between 2008 and 2011. The greatest numbers of services were received in the Southern Hub, with 880 clinical visits and 646 dental education services. The number of services received in the Northern Hub dropped to 0 in 2011, down from 1 clinical visit and 27 sealants received in 2008.

Oral Health Care Clinical Services Received by Community Hub

RESPONSE	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2011 ¹
Northern Hub				
Dental Clinic Visits	1	0	1	0
Dental sealants – schools	35	26	27	0
Dental education	0	0	0	0
Grand Canyon Hub				
Dental Clinic Visits	13	12	7	0
Dental sealants – schools	0	0	0	7
Dental education	0	0	0	0
Southern Hub				
Dental Clinic Visits	1,474	1,662	1,937	801
Dental sealants – schools	221	155	87	4
Dental education	2,197	3,149	2,817	646
Total Coconino County				
Dental Clinic Visits	1,645	1,902	2,058	880
Dental sealants – schools	257	237	143	44
Dental education	2,473	3,149	2,817	646

Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix for Fiscal Year. (Unpublished data). Received 2012 from First Things First.

¹Some programs have not submitted total numbers for the fiscal year to be included in the service matrix report. Data should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Southern Hub includes 85931, which is not a part of the First Things First Coconino Region.

Chronic Disease and Mortality

Acute illnesses have been on the decline over the past century, but chronic illnesses like obesity and diabetes have taken their place. The medical costs of these chronic illnesses represent 75% of the \$2 trillion in U.S. annual health care spending.⁷⁰ Child mortality is also on the decline, but the child mortality rate in the United States is almost twice that of the United Kingdom.⁷¹

⁷⁰ Institute of Medicine. (January 2012). Living Well with Chronic Illness: A Call for Public Action. Retrieved 2012 from www.iom.edu/reports.

⁷¹ Foundation for Child Development. (January 18, 2012). 2012 State Child and Youth Well Being Index. Received 2012 from <http://fcd-us.org/sites/default/files/FCD%20State%20CWI%20Report%202012.pdf>



Injury

Why It Is Important

Injuries among children can be intentional or unintentional. Intentional injuries, including child abuse, assault, and self-inflicted injuries, require intervention by the authorities to protect the child and prevent recurrence. Unintentional injuries, or accidents, are more common, and are generally preventable. Parent education on the importance of child-proofing the home, appropriate use of car/booster seats, placing fences around pools and yards, bicycle helmet use, animal safety, and safe storage of firearms can reduce the likelihood of accidents.

What the Data Tell Us

Health education and promotion services offered by the Coconino County Public Health Services District did not reach families and children in all of the hubs. In 2011, the Grand Canyon Hub reported no injury prevention classes or inspections.

Health Education and Promotion Services¹ for Injury Prevention by Community Hub

RESPONSE	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2011
Northern Hub			
Car Seats (# customers)	54	161	96
Seat Inspections (# customers)	5	61	9
Other Safety (# persons)	0	6	838
CAPP (# customers/ students)	33	14	39
Safe Routes (# presentations)	-	0	0
Grand Canyon Hub			
Car Seats (# customers)	1	0	0
Seat Inspections (# customers)	0	0	0
Other Safety (# persons)	0	0	0
CAPP (# customers/ students)	0	0	0
Safe Routes (# presentations)	-	0	0
Southern Hub			
Car Seats (# customers)	370	522	254
Seat Inspections (# customers)	259	206	185
Other Safety (# persons)	975	38	6,177
CAPP (# customers/ students)	25	39	71
Safe Routes (# presentations)	-	10	109
Total Coconino County			
Car Seats (# customers)	441	687	376
Seat Inspections (# customers)	264	267	223
Other Safety (# persons)	975	44	7,615
CAPP (# customers/ students)	84	59	110
Safe Routes (# presentations)	-	10	109

Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix Report. (Unpublished data). Received 2012 from First Things First.

¹Some programs have not submitted total numbers for the fiscal year to be included in the service matrix report. Data should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Dash (-) indicates program or activity data not recorded for this year.



Illness

Why It Is Important

Communicable diseases are conditions that can be transmitted directly or indirectly to a person from an infected person or animal. Reporting cases of communicable diseases is essential to preventing further spread and protecting the public health of the community. State and federal agencies have certain diseases that are required by law to be reported.

What the Data Tell Us

There were 88 reported cases of notifiable diseases in Coconino County in 2010, compared with 61 reported cases in 2009 and 70 reported cases in 2008. In Coconino County, salmonella was the most common type of notifiable disease. There were also several cases of hepatitis, tuberculosis, and vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles, mumps, or rubella.

Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases, All Ages, Coconino County

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Vaccine Preventable	51	4	4	4	6
Enteritides (Salmonella)	93	97	58	50	69
Hepatitides (Hepatitis)	10	5	3	0	4
Tuberculosis	4	7	5	7	9

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Notes: Vaccine Preventable includes cases of measles, mumps, pertussis, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, and *H. influenzae*. Enteritides includes cases of amebiasis, campylobacteriosis, cholera, cryptosporidiosis, *E. coli*, Salmonellosis, *Salmonella*, shigellosis, and typhoid fever. Hepatitides includes cases of Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E.



Asthma

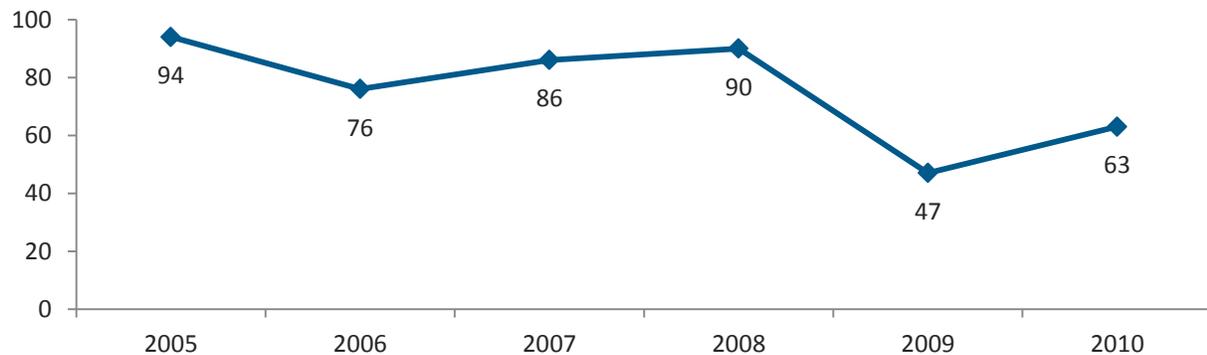
Why It Is Important

In the United States, nearly 9 million children have asthma. Children have smaller airways than adults, which makes asthma especially serious for them. Many things can cause asthma, including allergens (mold, pollen, animals, and irritants such as, cigarette smoke and air pollution), weather (cold air, changes in weather), exercise, and infections, including the flu and the common cold.⁷² Asthma is treated with two kinds of medicines: quick-relief medicines to stop asthma symptoms and long-term control medicines to prevent symptoms.⁷³ Even severe asthma symptoms can be minimized with appropriate medical care. Well-controlled asthma allows for less symptoms and decreases interference with normal activities, including sleep, work and school.⁷⁴

What the Data Tell Us

The number of cases of hospital discharges for inpatients ages birth through five with asthma in Coconino County decreased from 2005 to 2010. In 2010, there were 63 hospital discharges to inpatients ages birth through five with asthma.

Hospital Discharges of Inpatients Ages Birth Through Five with Asthma, Coconino County



Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2010). Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Retrieved 2011 from <https://www.azed.gov>.
Note: Includes all mentioned asthma cases, not just first listed diagnosis.

⁷² U.S. National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health. (2010). Asthma. *Medline Plus*. Retrieved June 23 2010 from <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/asthmainchildren.html>.

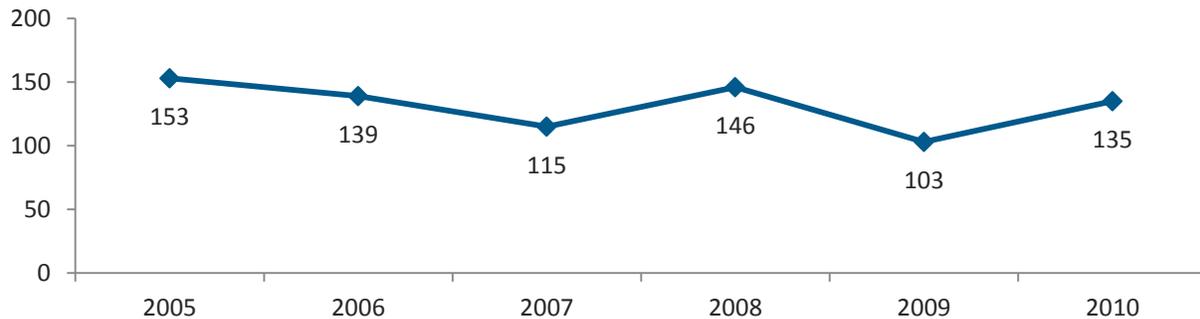
⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ The Mayo Clinic. (2010). Asthma. Retrieved June 23, 2010 from <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/asthma-treatment/AS00011/NSECTIONGROUP=2>.



There were 135 emergency department visits by children ages birth through five with asthma in Coconino County in 2010.

Emergency Department Visits by Children Ages Birth Through Five with Asthma, Coconino County



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, (2011). Emergency Room Visits and Discharges of Patients with Asthma, Table 7. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>

Note: Includes all mentioned asthma cases, not just first listed diagnosis.

Overweight and Obesity

Why It Is Important

Children and adolescents with a body mass index (BMI) between the 85th and 94th percentiles are generally considered overweight, and those with a BMI at or above the gender- and age-specific 95th percentile of the population on this growth chart are typically considered obese. Overweight and obese conditions in children can lead to severe physical and emotional health effects, including a greater risk of hospitalization, type II diabetes, cardiovascular disease, low self-esteem, and depression. Furthermore, overweight adolescents have a 70% chance of becoming overweight adults, and this increases to 80% if one or both parents are overweight.⁷⁵

Arizona stands as the 15th worst among states for childhood obesity. The rate of childhood obesity is so serious that today's youth are expected to be the first generation of Americans to have a shorter lifespan than their parents.

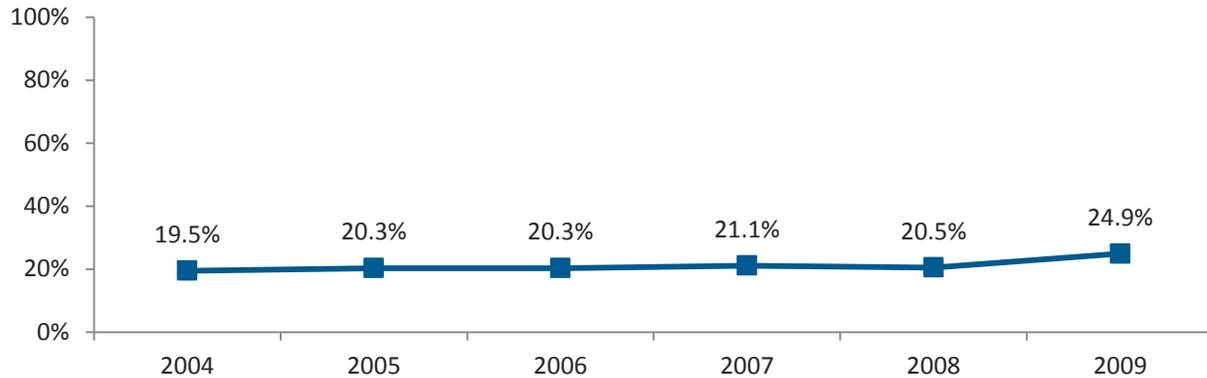
⁷⁵ Goran, M. (2001). Metabolic precursors and effects of obesity in children: A decade of progress, 1990–1999. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 73(2), 158-171.



What the Data Tell Us

Data on overweight and obesity were not available for children and youth. However, the percentage of adults who are obese in Coconino County has slowly been on the rise since 2004, increasing from 20% in 2004 to 25% in 2009.

Age-Adjusted Estimates of Adults Who are Obese, Coconino County



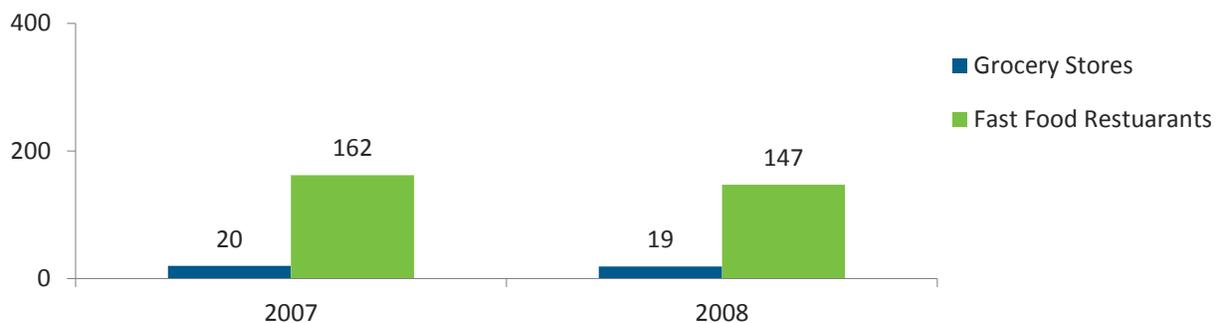
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2009). National Diabetes Surveillance System. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics/index.htm>

Note: Includes adults ages 20 and older

Note: Data presented are the most recent available.

A comparison between the availability of grocery stores and fast food restaurants in Coconino County showed there were nearly 8 times as many fast food restaurants as grocery stores in 2008.

Availability of Grocery Stores and Fast Food Restaurants, Coconino County



Source: Food Environment Atlas. (Various Years). Health Indicators. Retrieved 2012 from <http://maps.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/foodenv5.aspx>

Note: Most recent data available.



The Heartbeat Program is a physical activity program that is funded by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). The program provides education and activities that promote lifetime physical activity to all residents of Coconino County. Promoting Lifetime Activity for Youth (PLAY) program models appropriate physical activity options in the school setting for grades 4-8. Eat and Play the Native Way targets Native American children in grades K-3.

Coconino County Public Health Department Heartbeat Program Activities for Fiscal Year by Community Hub

RESPONSE	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2011 ¹
Northern Hub			
Community Events (# events)	0	257	0
AWC (# of customers/ parts.)	180	149	-
WELL Arizona (# customers/ parts.)	5	24	-
Play Break Students (# students)	483	297	-
Comm. Programs (# persons)	0	55	-
Grand Canyon Hub			
Community Events (# events)	0	0	0
AWC (# of customers/ parts.)	0	0	-
WELL Arizona (# customers/ parts.)	0	0	-
Play Break Students (# students)	0	0	-
Comm. Programs (# persons)	0	0	-
Southern Hub			
Community Events (# events)	1,645	632	1,312
AWC (# of customers/ parts.)	471	917	-
WELL Arizona (# customers/ parts.)	68	5	-
Play Break Students (# students)	282	495	-
Comm. Programs (# persons)	199	990	-
Total Coconino County²			
Community Events (# events)	1,690	1,108	1,469
AWC (# of customers/ parts.)	660	1,066	-
WELL Arizona (# customers/ parts.)	224	29	-
Play Break Students (# students)	1,906	1,818	-
Comm. Programs (# persons)	199	1,105	-

Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix Report. (Unpublished data). Received 2012 from First Things First.

Note: Dash (-) indicates program or activity data not recorded for this year.

¹Some programs have not submitted total numbers for the fiscal year to be included in the service matrix report. Data should be interpreted with caution.

²Coconino County totals includes areas not served by the First Things First Coconino Region.



The goal of the Arizona Nutrition Network Program is to improve the likelihood that persons eligible for the Food Stamp Program will make healthy food choices within their limited budget and choose active lifestyles consistent with the current Dietary Guidelines for Americans and MyPyramid.gov. Services are offered in eligible schools and other community agencies meeting income guidelines. In 2011, nearly 10,000 students were served in Coconino County Schools, and 3,000 people were served by community events. The majority of those served were in the Southern Hub, where more than 5,000 students and 2,000 community members were served. Though 1,500 students were served in the Northern Hub and 74 students were served in the Grand Canyon Hub.

Coconino County Health Department Health Education and Promotion¹ for Fiscal Year by Community Hub

RESPONSE	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2011 ¹
Northern Hub			
Community Nutrition Program (# students)	0	0	-
Arizona Nutrition Network School Education (# students)	4,130	1,358	1,657
Arizona Nutrition Network Community Activities (# persons)	-	150	17
Grand Canyon Hub			
Community Nutrition Program (# students)	0	18	-
Arizona Nutrition Network School Education (# students) ²	0	0	74
Southern Hub			
Community Nutrition Program (# students)	2,310	2,127	-
Arizona Nutrition Network School Education (# students)	11,842	10,269	5,125
Arizona Nutrition Network Community Activities (# persons)	-	14,391	2,272
Total Coconino County³			
Community Nutrition Program (# students)	2,898	2,525	-
Arizona Nutrition Network School Education (# students)	21,206	15,215	8,976
Arizona Nutrition Network Community Activities (# persons)		15,897	3,065

Source: Coconino County Health Department. (2012). Service Matrix Report. (Unpublished data). Received 2012 from First Things First.

Note: Dash (-) indicates program or activity data not recorded for this year.

¹Some programs have not submitted total numbers for the fiscal year to be included in the service matrix report. Data should be interpreted with caution.

²There were no Arizona Nutrition Network Community Activities in the Grand Canyon Hub.

³Coconino County totals includes areas not served by the First Things First Coconino Region.



Diabetes

Why It Is Important

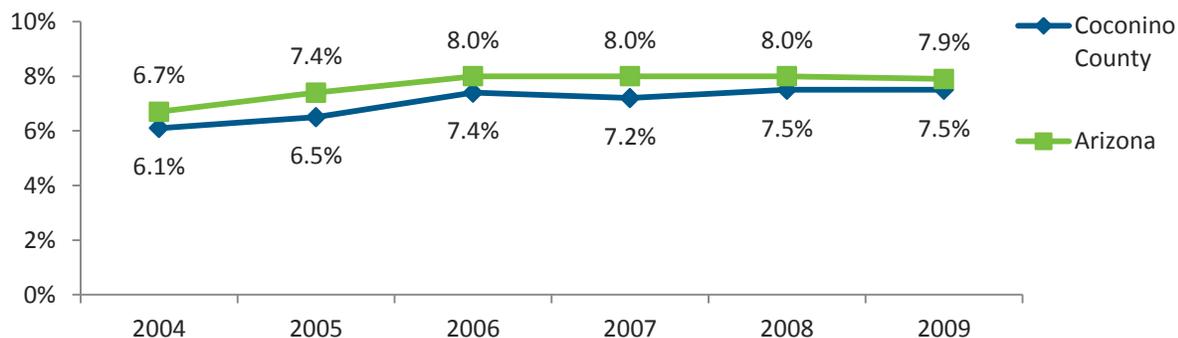
While type 2 diabetes is primarily associated with overweight adults over age 40, inactivity and increased obesity rates have led to greater incidence in children. Children with type 2 diabetes are at greater risk for the long-term complications of diabetes, including hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Early diagnosis and treatment of type 2 diabetes can prevent or delay the onset of diabetes complications. The cornerstones of diabetes management for children with type 2 diabetes are weight management and increased physical activity.⁷⁶

Adult diabetes was 31% higher in Arizona than across the nation. Direct medical costs for those with diabetes are 2.3 times greater than for those who don't suffer from the disease and many additional indirect costs are sustained through lost worker productivity.⁷⁷ In addition, diabetes is the 4th leading cause of death for American Indians in Arizona.⁷⁸ This requires aggressive public education campaigns that are bilingual and culturally sensitive.

What the Data Tell Us

Data on diabetes were not available for children and youth. However, nearly 8% of the adult population in Coconino County had a diabetes diagnosis in 2009, similar to the state. Over the past 6 years, both county and state data show this percentage is on the rise.

Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percentage of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). National Diabetes Surveillance System. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.cdc.gov>.

Note: Includes adults ages 20 and older

Note: Data provided are the most recent available.

⁷⁶ National Diabetes Education Program. (2008). Overview of Diabetes in Children and Adolescents. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from www.yourdiabetesinfo.org

⁷⁷ CDC National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion.

⁷⁸ Arizona Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics.



Leading Causes of Death

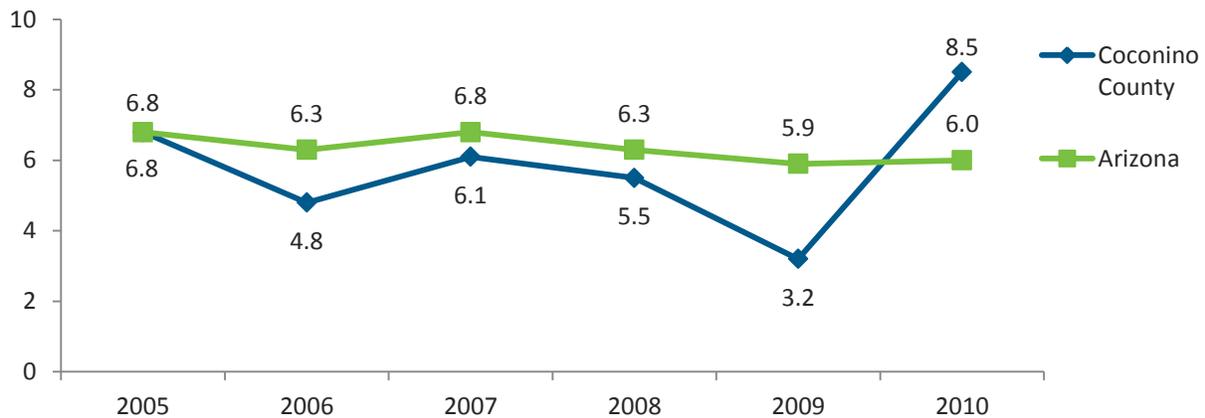
Why It Is Important

The infant mortality rate in the United States has decreased dramatically over the last 30 years from 20 deaths per 1,000 babies to 6.9 deaths per 1,000 babies in 2003.⁷⁹ The leading causes of death for infants are birth defects (like congenital malformations), premature birth, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and complications with the mother.

What the Data Tell Us

In Coconino County, the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 8.5 in 2010, compared with 6.0 statewide in Arizona. In the previous year, Coconino County's rate was 3.2 compared with 5.9 statewide.

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Under-five mortality rates and infant mortality rates are not actually rates but a probability of death expressed as rate per 1,000 live births.⁸⁰

Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these results due to the low number of deaths in the region.

⁷⁹ United States Department of Health and Human Services. (2006). Preventing Infant Mortality Fact Sheet. Retrieved 2012 from <http://www.hhs.gov/news/factsheet/infant.html>

⁸⁰ World Health Organization. (2010). Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1000 live births (under-five mortality rate). Retrieved June 29, 2010 from <http://www.who.int/whosis/indicators/2007MortChild/en/>



The most common cause of infant death was congenital malformations in Coconino County in 2009.

Cause of Infant Deaths, First Things First Coconino Region

CAUSE OF DEATH	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Congenital Malformations	3	5	0	2	1	2
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	1	2	1	1	0	0
Maternal Complications	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	1	0	1	2	3	1
Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bacterial Sepsis of Newborn	0	0	2	0	2	0
Complications of Placenta, Cord, and Membrane	1	1	0	0	0	0
Influenza and Pneumonia	0	1	0	0	0	0
All other causes	4	2	3	5	4	0
Total, All Causes	11	13	7	10	10	3

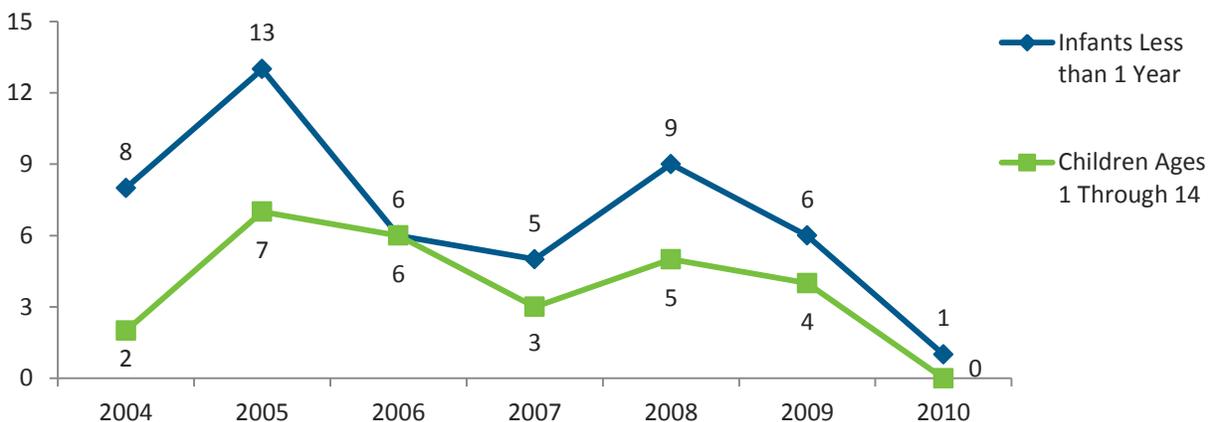
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Total will not equal sum of causes presented because only selected causes are shown.

Note: Data provided are the most recent available.

The number of reported deaths among children ages birth through 14 years in the First Things First Coconino Region has been on a steady decline. There was one reported death of an infant in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2010.

Number of Deaths for Children Ages Birth Through 14, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2009). Health Status and Vital Statistics. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Data provided are the most recent available.



The primary cause of death for children in Coconino County was due to natural or accidental causes.

Manner of Death for Children Under 18 Years, Coconino County

MANNER OF DEATH	2007	2008	2009	2010
Accident				
Coconino County	28%	14%	16%	10%
Arizona	18%	15%	16%	17%
Homicide				
Coconino County	0%	5%	0%	0%
Arizona	6%	6%	5%	4%
Suicide				
Coconino County	0%	0%	17%	4%
Arizona	3%	4%	3%	3%
Natural				
Coconino County	72%	67%	67%	50%
Arizona	68%	68%	69%	66%
Undetermined				
Coconino County	0%	14%	0%	8%
Arizona	5%	7%	7%	9%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2011). Child Fatality Review Report, Coconino County. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.azdhs.gov>.

Note: Arizona excluding Coconino County.



PUBLIC AWARENESS AND COLLABORATION

First Things First believes that “All Arizonans have a shared responsibility to help kids grow up healthy and ready to learn.” Awareness of community concerns, needs, and community assets is essential to gain the necessary momentum to tackle community problems and form solutions. Effective collaboration among agencies helps families more easily access and receive services, and helps to ensure that services are more responsive to the specific needs of the families.

SELECTED INDICATORS

- Parent Access to Information and Services
- Parent Perceptions of Early Childhood Services



Parent Access to Information and Services

Why It Is Important

Parent knowledge of the services and supports available in the community is essential to ensure that children and families receive important information and assistance.

What the Data Tell Us

When parent survey respondents sought information about activities and services available for their child and family, their most common sources were friends and family (82%), Internet or e-mail (42%), and newspapers or magazines (38%) in 2010. Their least frequently used sources of information included the mail (15%), parenting classes or groups (12%), and child care workers (11%).

Responses were similar among the community hubs. However, the Hopi Hub had the highest percentage of people accessing information through radio and community agencies, and the lowest percentage of people accessing information from the Internet or e-mail as compared to the other four community hubs surveyed in 2010.



Source of Parents' Important Information About Activities and Services That Are Available for Their Child and Family, 2010

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Friends and family	82.4%	76.8%	82.5%	89.8%	82.2%	82.9%
Internet/email	41.9%	38.0%	50.9%	22.0%	47.0%	35.0%
Newspaper/magazines	38.2%	37.3%	28.1%	39.0%	41.4%	28.2%
Child's teacher	35.8%	35.2%	45.6%	32.2%	37.0%	29.1%
Doctors/clinics	29.7%	27.5%	15.8%	28.8%	33.2%	23.1%
Community agencies	26.4%	27.5%	14.0%	33.9%	26.5%	24.8%
Radio	20.9%	27.5%	10.5%	48.3%	16.8%	13.7%
Television	18.0%	12.7%	10.5%	12.7%	19.7%	24.8%
Mail	14.7%	17.6%	8.8%	23.7%	12.9%	16.2%
Parenting classes/groups	12.2%	9.9%	5.3%	8.5%	14.6%	8.5%
Child care worker	10.7%	8.5%	12.3%	5.9%	12.5%	8.5%
Other	3.5%	6.3%	1.8%	5.1%	2.5%	4.3%
Total respondents	1,075	142	57	118	630	117
Total responses	3,596	461	163	413	2,182	350

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Note: This was a multiple response question; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive.

Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

* "Other" responses included: Aquaplex, Community flyers and organizations, Don't know where to find information, Marshall co-op, MOPS, Navajo, Sports, Work



Parent Perceptions of Early Childhood Services

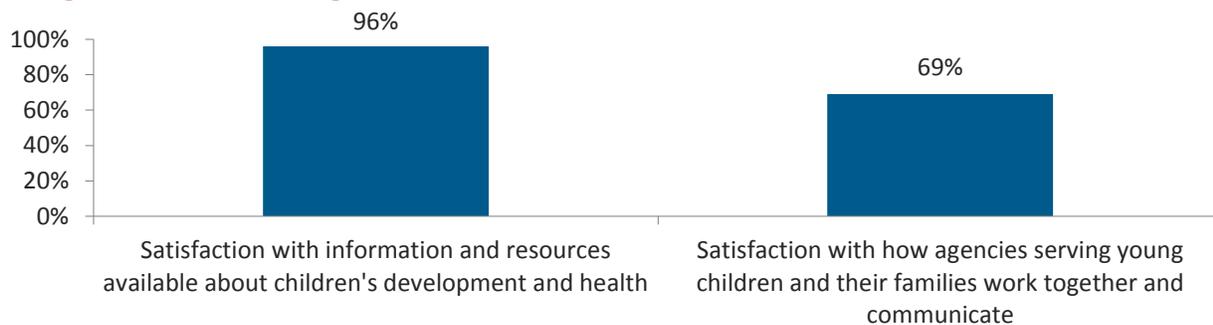
Why It Is Important

It is important to know the perceptions of parents about early childhood services in the region so that First Things First Coconino Region early childhood service providers can work with partner agencies to improve services and supports to parents.

What the Data Tell Us

In the 2008 Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey, parents were asked to provide their perspectives about the quality and access to information and services provided by Arizona agencies that serve young children and their families. The overwhelming majority were satisfied with the availability of information and resources about children's development and health.

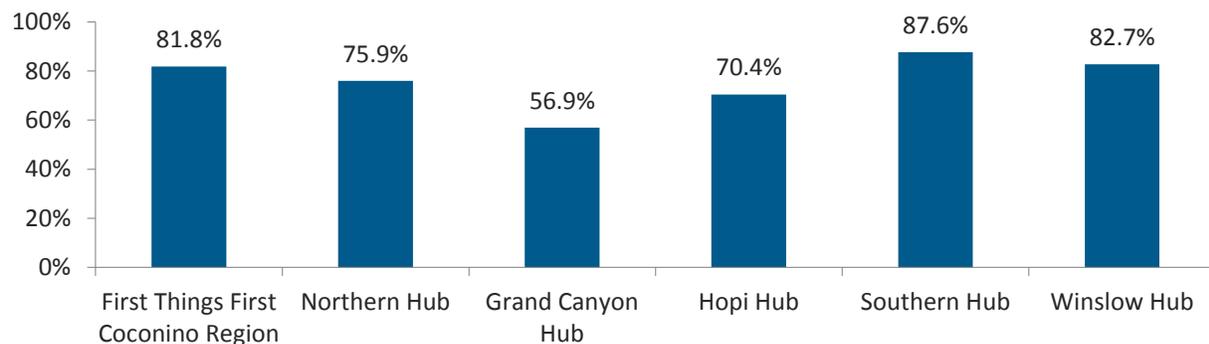
Parents Who Responded "Somewhat" or "Very Satisfied" to the Following Statements, 2008, First Things First Coconino Region, 2008



Source: First Things First. (2008). Family and Community Survey. (Unpublished data). Received 2010 from First Things First.
Note: Data presented are the most recent available.



"It is Easy to Locate Services that I Need or Want." - Parents Who "Strongly Agree" or "Somewhat Agree," 2010



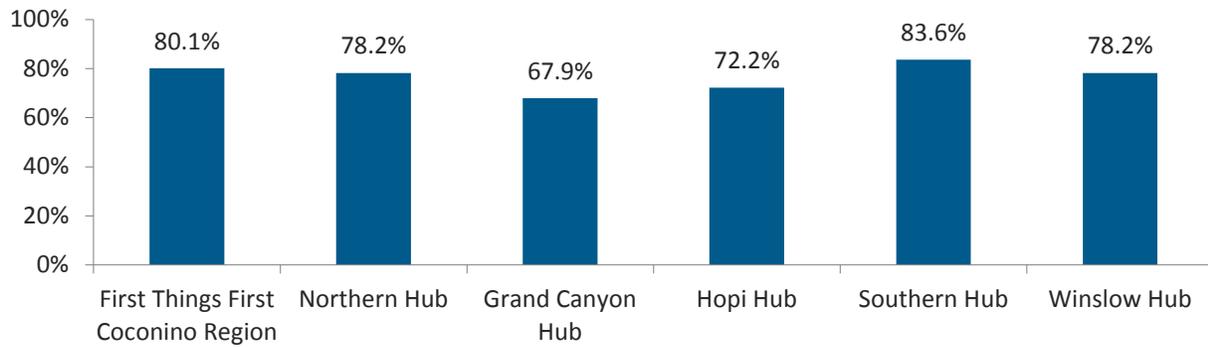
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).





2010

”Available Services are Very Good.” - Parents Who “Strongly Agree” or “Somewhat Agree,”

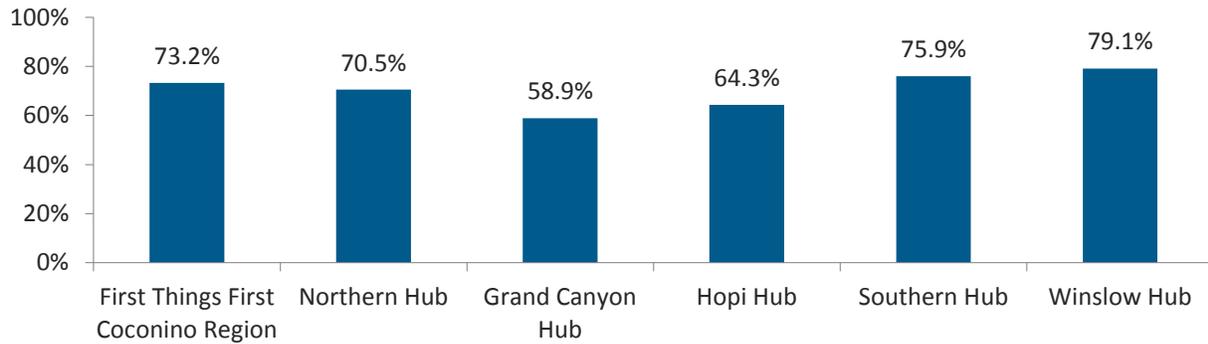


Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).



2010

”Available Services Reflect my Cultural Needs.” - Parents Who “Strongly Agree” or “Somewhat Agree,”

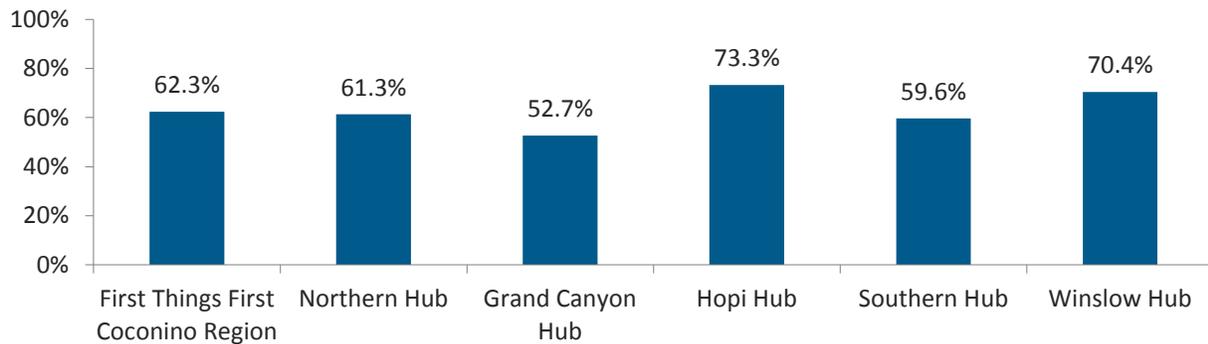


Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).



2010

”I Don’t Know if I am Eligible to Receive Services.” - Parents Who “Strongly Agree” or “Somewhat Agree,”

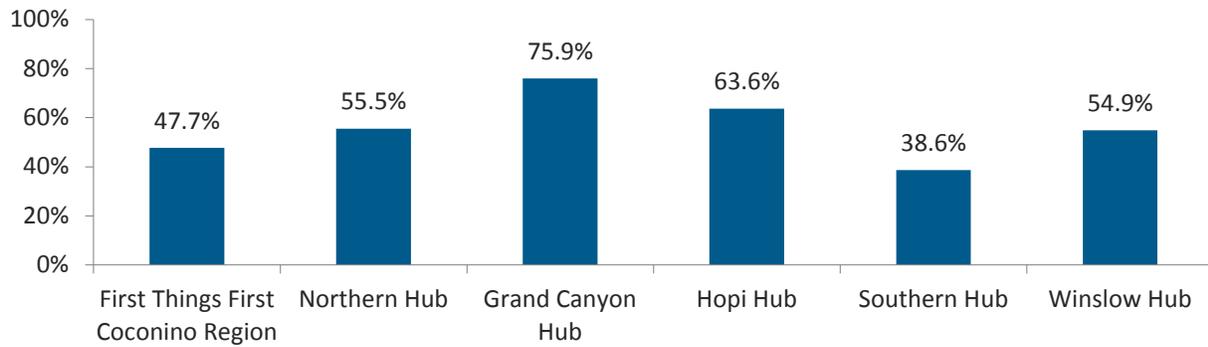


Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).





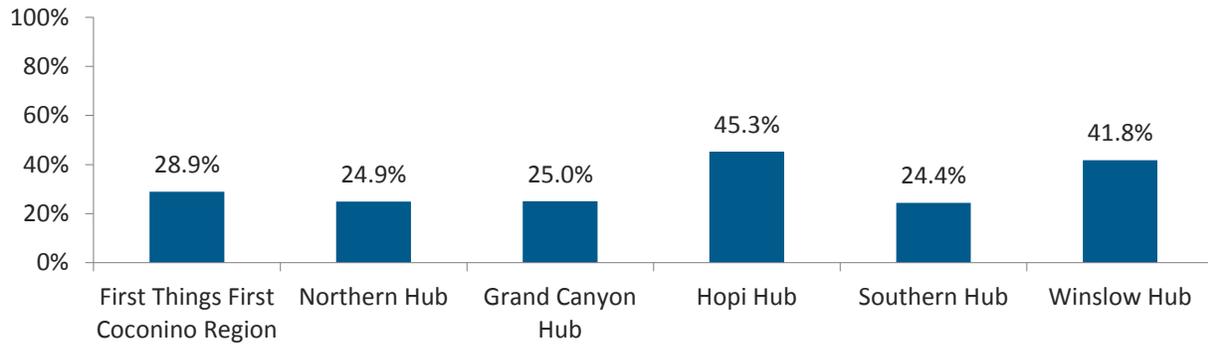
"Services are Not Available at Time or Locations that are Convenient." - Parents Who "Strongly Agree" or "Somewhat Agree," 2010



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).



"Service Providers do not Speak my Language or Materials are Not in my Language." - Parents Who "Strongly Agree" or "Somewhat Agree," 2010



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).



CONCLUSION



CONCLUSION

Families and children living in the region

The First Things First Coconino Region is a remote region spread across miles of state highway in Northern Arizona, crossing three different county lines (Coconino, Navajo, and Mohave). This region consists of the city of Winslow, the Hopi Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe, and much of Coconino County. This region is divided into six smaller community hubs each with their own identifying characteristics.

In 2010, the First Things First Coconino Region consisted of approximately 125,000 individuals. Of those, 10,454 were children ages birth through five. About two-thirds (65%) of children ages birth through five resided in the Southern Hub of this region, followed by 13% residing in the Winslow Hub and 12% in the Northern Hub. The hubs with the least amount of children ages birth through five were the Hopi Hub (7%), Grand Canyon Hub (1%), and the Havasupai Hub (1%).

Slightly more than 39% of children ages birth through five were White, followed by American Indian (30%) and Hispanic or Latino (25%). In 2010, 67% of families in the First Things First Coconino Region were married couple families, and 23% were female-headed households.

Community Assets and Areas of Strength

There are many people and organizations in the First Things First Coconino Region dedicated to making a difference in the lives of children ages birth through five and their families, particularly in the areas of parental support, health, educational attainment, and family literacy.

- **Parents are using positive parenting practices**

Parents reported engaging in positive child development and health promoting activities: they regularly played with their child (sports, exercise, games, puzzles), involved their child in household chores, and read together. In 2010, over 80% of parent survey respondents indicated “always” or “frequently” playing a sport or exercising with their child. Over 70% of parents reported “always” or “frequently” playing games or doing puzzles with their child and involving their child in household chores.

Parent survey respondents reported they “always” or “frequently” asked their child to talk with them about the pictures in books (76%), read their child’s favorite book when he/she asked to them to read it again (78%), and exposed their child to new words in books (80%).



There are many programs throughout the First Things First Coconino Region working to support families in early literacy and school achievement including the local libraries, KinderCamp, Dolly Parton Imagination Library, and Reach Out and Read. The Parent Connection, Healthy Families, Early Steps to School Success, and Health Start programs also provide in-home family support services to young children and their families, focusing primarily on providing support to high risk parents to ensure new moms learn healthy parenting skills as well.

- **Parents are accessing social supports**

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of First Things First Coconino Region parent survey respondents reported that there was “always” or “frequently” someone who they could count on to watch their child if they needed a break in 2010. The majority (82%) of parents also said that they were coping well with the day-to-day demands of parenting.

Unfortunately, due to funding cuts, many parenting programs in the region that support parents through the early stages of child rearing are not reaching the same number of parents and children. For example, the number of families receiving Healthy Families support dropped from 650 in 2008 to 319 in 2011. Healthy Families provides long-term in-home family support to pregnant women and to families with an infant under three months in order to strengthen the family and help prevent child abuse and neglect. Continued support for these programs is needed to maintain the positive parenting practices and experiences identified in the First Things First Coconino Region.

- **Children are getting vaccinated**

Ninety-three percent of kindergarteners in Coconino County had received their 4+DTap vaccinations in the 2010/11 school year. Sixty-four percent of children ages 19 through 35 months in the First Thing First Region had a completed vaccination schedule, higher than in Arizona (56%), in 2011.

In order to target this age group, there are free and reduced-cost vaccinations through the Coconino County Public Health Services District and Navajo County Public Health Services. Coconino County, Navajo County, North Country HealthCare, and Canyonlands Health Care all participate in the Vaccines for Children Program. This program offers free immunizations for uninsured and some underinsured children ages birth through 18 in Flagstaff, Williams, Winslow, Grand Canyon, and Page. Additionally, increasing parent awareness and education regarding the importance of recommended immunization schedules could improve immunization rates among young children.



Community Challenges and Areas for Improvement

Despite the many concerted efforts of community organizations and individuals, there are areas affecting the health and well-being of children in the First Things First Coconino Region that need additional improvement.

- **Families need additional economic supports to cope with high levels of poverty**

Poverty remains a serious problem for community members in the First Things First Coconino Region. One in four children ages birth through five living in Coconino County were living in poverty, according to 2006-2010 U.S. Census estimates. In 2010, over one-quarter (27%) of parent survey respondents stated that they had gone without basic needs (such as child care, food, housing, or medical care) in the past 12 months because they could not afford them. Additionally, many families, particularly single female-headed households had a median annual income of \$24,003; less than what is needed for self-sufficiency.

While there are some resources for families and their children, such as TANF, WIC, and other supplemental food assistance programs, families and children still have many needs. Increasing economic supports to families for other needs, such as housing, utilities, transportation, and child care would also greatly benefit families. Programs to provide families with affordable medical care are particularly necessary, as most families that went without basic needs also went without medical care.

- **Need for more quality, affordable child care services**

While First Things First is taking steps to create additional quality child care, there is still a great need. In 2010, nearly three-quarters (73%) of parent survey respondents indicated that someone else cared for their child in order for them to work, go to school, or for other reasons. However in 2011, there were only 4,520 approved child care slots with licensed, certified, or regulated child care providers. These slots are not enough to meet the child care needs of families. Additionally, the cost of formal child care is prohibitive for many families. Support for child care through child care subsidies is decreasing due to budget cuts; children eligible for and receiving subsidies in the region decreased by more than half between January of 2010 and 2011. More affordable quality child care centers and homes need to be established, particularly outside of the Southern Hub. It should also be noted that many parents in the First Things First Coconino Region prefer to have their children cared for in home-based setting (some of which are unlicensed family, friend, and neighbors), so it is very important to provide support and services to those home providers as well.



- **School readiness and school performance need improvement**

Many children in the First Things First Coconino Region were not ready for kindergarten at the beginning of the school year. In the Williams School District, 24% of children were at grade level and 33% of children in the Winslow School District were at grade level in 2010/11. However, 2009/10 DIBELS data showed that between 6% and 9% of children in the Grand Canyon Unified School District and Maine Consolidated Schools were at grade level at the beginning of the school year.

A high percentage of students in this region did not meet the AIMS standards for reading, writing, or math in 3rd grade. In many of the local school districts, the percentage of students meeting or exceeding the AIMS standards for reading was lower than the state average of 75%. The lowest percentages were in the Grand Canyon Unified School District (44%) and Page (57%). Maine Consolidated School District was a notable exception, with a full 88% of students meeting or exceeding the AIMS reading standards in 2011.

The First Things First Coconino Regional Council is dedicated to helping children get ready for kindergarten which has shown to improve test scores through 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades. The council is funding a summer kindergarten transition program for children who had little or no access to preschool.

- **Children with special needs require more support**

A majority (61%) of parent survey respondents in the First Things First Coconino Region who had been told by a doctor or other professional that their child had a special need, reported that their child was referred to services and was receiving services in 2010. However, 9% of parents reported that their child was never referred to services at all, and 30% indicated that their child was not receiving services even though they had been referred.

The number of speech, language, and hearing providers for children in the region is limited and has in fact decreased in recent years. According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, there were only 7 audiologists and 71 speech language pathologists in 2011. Recognizing this need, the First Things First Coconino Regional Council offers financial incentives to professionals to work in underserved communities.

- **There's a great need for health care providers.**

Aside from the Flagstaff area where patient provider ratios are about 300:1, health care providers are in short supply. Fredonia had the highest ratio of the population to each provider at 2,584 individuals to 1 health care provider. Shortages such as these prevent children and families from accessing health services easily and in a timely manner. An incentive program, such as loan repayment and living stipends for health and dental care providers might help attract qualified providers to underserved areas.



The Conclusion

This Needs and Assets report on the health and well-being of children ages birth through five in the First Things First Coconino Region has identified the areas where children are doing well and areas that need additional investment. In general, First Things First Coconino Region children and families appear to be struggling to meet some of the health, economic, and social needs of their children, particularly in regards to health providers, school readiness, school success, and services for children with disabilities. However, parents have a high level of understanding of child development and many families report reading with their children and engaging their children in other beneficial activities.

There are also noticeable differences between the community hubs. The Southern Hub has the majority of services for children and families and children there are generally doing better than children in other hubs. The Hopi and Grand Canyon hubs, on the other hand, do not have easy access to services and children in these areas are struggling. In light of these varied challenges in the First Things First Coconino Region, targeted efforts and continued collaboration are needed to help improve the situation of children and families. First Things First is committed to working with the communities in the First Things First Coconino Region to address these issues and ensure that all children have the opportunity for a bright and healthy future.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

Primary Data

Measures of community progress depend upon consistent, reliable, and scientifically accurate sources of data. Primary data on the First Things First Coconino Region were collected in 2010 through a face-to-face survey of parents. The sample focused on parents and primary caregivers of young children (birth through five) in the First Things First Coconino Region.

Face-to-Face Parent Survey

In order to better understand the needs of young children ages birth through five in the First Things First Coconino Region and gather important information on how to help provide greater opportunities for them to grow up ready to succeed, Applied Survey Research (ASR) conducted a face-to-face survey with parents of young children (birth through five) in the First Things First Coconino Region. Surveys were not conducted on the Havasupai Indian Reservation, and therefore not included in survey data. In all, 1,109 unique 10 to 15 minute long self-administered surveys were completed over a three-week period, from March 22, 2010 to April 8, 2010 (see Appendix C for survey demographics).

A convenience sampling approach was used, whereby trained surveyors went to different locations and events in the First Things First Coconino Region and asked people to complete the survey. Surveyors were instructed to target locations and events where they believed there would be a strong presence of the target population, including (but not limited to) community and school events, local community organizations, and service providers.

Some of these locations and events where surveys were conducted included:

COMMUNITY HUB	
Northern Hub (N=148)	
•	Parent-Teacher Conferences, Page
•	Health Care and Dental Care Institute – Head Start Parent Training, Page
•	Easter Egg Hunt, Page
•	Library Reading Times, Page
•	Head Start, Page
•	Local neighborhoods, Page and Fredonia
Grand Canyon Hub (N=58)	
•	Kaibab Learner Center, Grand Canyon
•	Local neighborhoods, Grand Canyon, Tusayan, and Valle



Hopi Hub (N=118)

- Hopi Villages, Hopi Reservation

Southern Hub (N=647)

- Preschool and Kindergarten Registrations, Flagstaff and Williams
- Health Care and Dental Care Institute – Head Start Parent Training, Flagstaff
- Easter Egg Hunts, Flagstaff
- Library Reading Times, Flagstaff
- Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff
- Head Start, Flagstaff and Williams
- St. Mary's Food Bank, Flagstaff
- Flagstaff Family Food Center, Flagstaff
- Local neighborhoods in Flagstaff, Williams, Parks, and Munds Park

Winslow Hub (N=124)

- Easter Egg Hunt, Winslow
- Local neighborhoods, Winslow

In addition, surveyors conducted face-to-face surveys on an individual basis, whereby trained surveyors asked eligible individuals they knew including family, friends, neighbors, and coworkers who had children birth through five to complete the survey.

The team of surveyors consisted of community volunteers, service providers, and other community members, all of whom were required to attend a comprehensive training, and were compensated at a rate of \$3.00 per completed survey. In order to attract survey respondents, a children's book, along with a First Things First tote bag containing early childhood health and education information, was offered as an incentive gift in appreciation for their time and participation.

It is important to note that the face-to-face survey process was subject to the limitations common to this form of convenience sampling, notably inclusion of only those parents frequenting the various survey locations, or being present at the different organizations and events where surveys were distributed. As a result, some demographic data may not be completely reflective of each community hub as a whole. For example, there was a higher percentage of American Indian survey respondents in the Northern hub than the percentage that was recorded in the 2000 Census.



Secondary Data

Secondary (pre-existing) data were collected from a variety of sources, including but not limited to: the U.S. Census; the Arizona Department of Health Services; the Arizona Department of Economic Security; the Arizona Department of Education; Northern Arizona Council of Governments Head Start; the Hopi Tribe; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe; and other local, state, and federal agencies. Additional data were provided by First Things First for inclusion in the Needs and Assets Report.

Gathering representative data on the First Things First Coconino Region is challenging. County-level data are not accurate because they include the Hualapai Reservation, portions of the Navajo Nation, Sedona, and Forest Lakes; they exclude the city of Winslow, the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation, and most of the Hopi Reservation. The region is also divided into six community hubs for additional analysis and comparison. Therefore, whenever possible, every effort was made to collect data for individual community hubs. Hub data provides a more accurate picture of the communities within the region but hubs are often too small to collect comprehensive data.

2000 and 2010 U.S. Census Data

- First Things First Coconino Region was defined based on the zip code definition of the region, excluding the Hopi zip codes. Data on the Hopi Reservation were collected using American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/Hawaiian Home Land data.
- Data by community hub were primarily defined by the zip codes that fell within each hub. Data for the Hopi Reservation and the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation were collected using American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/Hawaiian Home Land data.

COMMUNITY HUB		
Northern Hub		
86022	86036	86040
86052		
Havasupai Hub (Only included for region totals) - (86435)		
Havasupai Reservation, AZ American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/Hawaiian Home Land		
Grand Canyon Hub		
86023		
Hopi Hub – (86030, 86034, 86039, 86042, 86043)		
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/Hawaiian Home Land		
Southern Hub		
86001	86002 (P.O. Box)	86003
86004	86011	86015
86017	86018	86024
86038	86046	
Winslow Hub		



86047

American Community Survey

- Zip code level data are not currently available for the American Community Survey (ACS). For the purposes of this report, county-level data were presented in addition to data by community. There are no region-level or hub-level ACS data presented in this report.

Arizona Department of Health Services Data

- Some data from ADHS were available for individual communities. These communities were assigned to the appropriate community hub and combined to create hub totals. The First Things First Coconino Region total was calculated as the sum of community hubs.

Community Hub Definitions by Arizona Department of Health Services Communities

COMMUNITY HUB		
Northern Hub		
Fredonia	Kaibab Paiute	Moccasin
Juniper Estates	Lechee	Page
Kaibab (Village)	Marble Canyon	Six Mile
Havasupai Hub (Data not presented in this report)		
Supai		
Grand Canyon Hub		
Grand Canyon Village	Tusayan	Valle
Hopi Hub		
Bacobi/Bacavi	Coal Mine Mesa	Dennebito
First Mesa	Five House	Hano
Hotevilla-Bacavi	Keams Canyon	Kykotsmovi Village
Moencopi	Old Oraibi/Oraibi	Polacca
Second Mesa	Shipaulovi/Shipolovi	Shongopovi/Shungopavi/ Shungopovi
Sichomovi	Toreva	Wali Polacca
Walpi	Wepo Village	
Southern Hub		
Bellemont	Flagstaff	Happy Jack
Kachina Village	Munds Park	Parks
Williams		
Winslow Hub		
Winslow	Winslow West	



- Individual Communities: In some cases, data were available for individual communities within this region. These communities were presented as individual data points in the report, as they are not representative of full community hubs. Whether county-level data include data for the Havasupai Tribe was often unknown.



- It is important to note that permission was not granted to report exclusively on the Havasupai Tribe, with the exception of the population ages birth through five. Individual data for the Havasupai Tribe were not included in this report. Efforts were not made to remove Havasupai data from county- or region-level data.

While all efforts were made to find community hub and region-specific data, some data were not available at these levels. In these instances, data for comparable areas were presented as a proxy. These include the use of Coconino County data; the Department of Economic Security's District-level data (which for the Coconino Region includes Coconino, Navajo, Apache, and Yavapai Counties); and the Northern Arizona Council of Governments Head Start data (which represents Coconino, Navajo, Apache, and Yavapai Counties).

All efforts were made to identify data for the population ages birth through five in the Coconino Region, although data were not always available for this age group. In these cases, data were collected for other age ranges, such as birth through four or under 18 years. Whenever possible, multiple years of data were collected to present trends. State level data were also collected for comparison to Coconino Region data.

Data in the report underwent extensive proofing to ensure accuracy. The data proofing protocol is a nine-step process that thoroughly checks text, numbers, and formatting in narrative, tables, charts, and graphs no fewer than three times.

Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey

Arizona State First Things First conducted a survey of community members and parents (or related, non-paid caregivers) of children ages birth through five in 2008. The survey assessed respondents' views of coordination among service providers, the quality and accessibility of family support programs, and their understanding of early childhood development and parenting. A randomly-selected, geographically-balanced sample of 5,193 Arizona adults (18 and older) was surveyed. The sample included 3,690 parents/caregivers of children ages birth through five and 1,503 members of the general population who did not have children under six. This randomized sample was drawn to ensure the generalizability of results to the adult Arizona population. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATIs) were conducted during August and September of 2008. The respondents were selected randomly from sample lists, and random predictive dialing was also used to supplement the purchased lists. This strategy helped to ensure that residents who were not yet listed in a directory (or who chose not to be listed) were still eligible for selection. To include "cell phone only" households, the contractor manually dialed randomly-generated cell phone numbers (based on known cell phone exchanges). Cell phone contacts were given the option of completing their interview using their calling plan minutes or scheduling a call-back on a land line or such a time when cell phone calling plan minutes were "free." The average length of a parent interview was 21 minutes and the average general population interview lasted 7 minutes. Interviewers and respondents remained blind to the survey sponsor. For the First Things First Coconino Region, there were 183 surveys completed from 148 parents and 35 members of the general population.



APPENDIX B: DATA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Data collection for the First Things First Coconino Region can be difficult due to the First Things First Coconino Regional boundaries and to the six community hubs within the region. Most sources publish data at the county level, which in the case of Coconino County is not representative of the true population in the Coconino Region. Despite these challenges, region- and community hub-specific data were collected about many issues related to children ages birth through five and their families. Support and collaboration with many community members, schools, tribal representatives, and organizations in the area resulted in current and relevant data.

In 2010, the First Things First Coconino Regional Council conducted a survey to illicit local data from parents of children ages birth through five. This survey data allowed for the collection of region specific data of particular interest to the council.

However, some vital information about children ages birth through five in this region is still missing. More comprehensive, current, and representative data will help to make more informed decisions about the state of the First Things First Coconino Region children and can better guide initiatives within each of the community hubs. Future efforts should be made to improve the data available for the following areas of interest:

- **Kindergarten Readiness** – There is no current source of comprehensive kindergarten readiness data in the state of Arizona. Arizona school districts use a variety of methods, including DIBELS and AIMSWeb to assess literacy skills. However these two measures do not assess many of the other skills needed for children to succeed in school. First Things First is currently working to build a common, cohesive system for measuring school readiness.
- **Quality First Child Care Centers Capacity** – Data on the capacity of Quality First Child Care spaces are not currently available. Through the efforts of First Things First, a comprehensive database of Quality First Child Care centers and homes is being created. It will provide regional data on capacity and accessibility of Quality First Child Care for children.
- **Health Insurance** – Enrollment numbers for the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) and KidsCare are not available at breakdowns lower than the county level. Regional survey data from 2010 provided some further understanding of health insurance coverage in the First Things First Coconino Region. However more precise data are necessary.
- **Grandfamilies** – The number and experiences of grandparents raising grandchildren is of particular interest to the Coconino Regional Partnership Council. Due to the small population size, data regarding these families is limited and often unreliable. Data specific to the assets and challenges of grandfamilies in the region is still needed.



- **Children of Incarcerated Parents** – While new data specific to Coconino County has been released since the 2010 report, these data are not specific to the First Things First Coconino Region. With a state prison located in Winslow, data specific to the city and surrounding areas would be of particular interest to the First Things First Council.
- **Child abuse, foster care, and juvenile justice** – These indicators are available only at the county level, except for some data for the Hopi Hub. While child abuse and foster care data are collected at a zip code level, the Department of Economic Security was unable to release it due to confidentiality concerns.
- **Obesity and Diabetes** – Obesity and diabetes data are available for adults living in Coconino County. There are no current data available regarding the number of children and, in particular, the number of children ages birth through five who are considered to be overweight, obese, or diagnosed with diabetes.
- **Asthma** – The Arizona Department of Health Services collects data on hospital use for children with asthma, but only at the county level. There are no region-specific data on the number or percentage of children with asthma.
- **Hopi Hub** – Data specific to the Hopi Hub are limited. Even with the additional support of tribal authorities, many indicators of child development and school readiness were not available or obtainable in the Hopi Hub. Additional outreach efforts would help provide a more complete picture of the hub.
- **Havasupai Hub** - Data were not collected or presented in this report on the Havasupai Hub. Further efforts could be made in the future to secure Tribal approval to collect and present data about children within the Havasupai Hub, so as to provide a complete picture of the Coconino Region.



APPENDIX C: SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Face-to-Face Parent Survey

The following table shows the basic demographics of the Face-to-Face Parent Survey respondents.

Number of Surveys in Each Hub

- Northern Hub: Page, Fredonia (N=148)
- Havasupai Hub: Havasupai (N=0)
- Grand Canyon Hub: Grand Canyon, Tusayan, Valle (N=58)
- Hopi Hub: Hopi (N=118)
- Southern Hub: Flagstaff, Munds Park, Parks, Williams (N=647)
- Winslow Hub: Winslow (N=124)

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION
Residence <i>N</i> =	1,101
Flagstaff	52.6%
Page	12.1%
Winslow	11.3%
Hopi Nation	10.7%
Williams	5.4%
Grand Canyon Village	3.5%
Other areas	4.5%



RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Age <i>N</i> =	1,035	134	56	115	603	115
Less than 18 years	1.9%	1.5%	0.0%	2.6%	2.0%	1.7%
18 – 24 years	20.2%	17.2%	8.9%	36.5%	18.7%	20.0%
25 – 34 years	48.4%	54.5%	46.4%	39.1%	48.3%	50.4%
35 – 44 years	23.6%	20.9%	44.6%	16.5%	25.2%	17.4%
45 – 54 years	4.7%	4.5%	0.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
55 years or older	1.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	5.2%
Gender <i>N</i> =	984	112	55	110	590	104
Female	83.8%	88.4%	83.6%	73.6%	85.4%	80.8%
Ethnicity <i>N</i> =	1,077	143	57	116	630	120
Caucasian/White	38.0%	37.1%*	57.9%	1.7%	44.3%	31.7%
American Indian	30.9%	52.4%*	3.5%*	94.8%	17.3%	29.2%*
Latino/Hispanic	23.1%	4.2%	33.3%	0.0%	29.4%	29.2%
Other	8.0%	6.3%	5.3%	3.6%	9.1%	9.9%
American Indian Tribal Enrollment (Number) <i>N</i> =	314	64	2	105	107	34
Hopi	117	0	1	94	14	8
Navajo	171	59	1	10	77	22
San Carlos Apache	3	0	0	0	3	0
Other	23	5	0	1	13	4
Questionnaire Language <i>N</i> =	1,109	148	58	118	647	124
English	93.4%	100.0%	84.5%	100.0%	91.0%	98.4%
Annual Income <i>N</i> =	1,018	108	57	111	613	117
Less than \$10,000	25.5%	23.1%	14.0%	64.9%	19.6%	27.4%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13.8%	16.7%	24.6%	12.6%	12.9%	11.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12.9%	12.0%	12.3%	7.2%	12.7%	17.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10.9%	7.4%	7.0%	6.3%	12.7%	12.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13.7%	14.8%	17.5%	6.3%	13.9%	17.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11.5%	15.7%	14.0%	0.9%	12.7%	10.3%
\$75,000 or more	11.8%	10.2%	10.5%	1.8%	15.5%	4.3%
Employment Status <i>N</i> =	1,081	140	57	118	632	121
Employed full-time	41.6%	42.1%	57.9%	16.9%	42.6%	50.4%



Employed part-time	16.5%	17.1%	21.1%	9.3%	17.4%	15.7%
Self-employed	6.1%	4.3%	3.5%	22.9%	4.3%	3.3%
Unemployed	12.4%	9.3%	1.8%	36.4%	9.3%	14.9%
Retired	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	1.7%
Student	6.6%	5.7%	0.0%	4.2%	8.2%	4.1%
Homemaker	16.4%	21.4%	15.8%	9.3%	17.9%	9.9%

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Marital Status N =	1,099	147	58	117	641	122
Single parents	31.2%	29.3%	25.9%	39.3%	29.6%	35.2%
Education Attainment N =	1,082	142	57	117	632	121
Less than 9th grade	3.8%	0.7%	8.8%	1.7%	4.1%	5.0%
9th grade to 12th grade (no diploma)	12.9%	8.5%	7.0%	13.7%	14.4%	10.7%
High school diploma (includes GED or equivalent)	23.9%	27.5%	24.6%	41.0%	18.4%	32.2%
Some college, no degree	28.4%	37.3%	22.8%	36.8%	23.6%	38.0%
Associate's degree	7.5%	7.0%	1.8%	5.1%	8.5%	8.3%
Bachelor's degree	14.1%	14.1%	17.5%	0.0%	19.1%	0.8%
Graduate or professional degree	9.3%	4.9%	17.5%	1.7%	11.9%	5.0%
Survey Respondents' Relationship to the Child N =	1,109	148	58	118	647	124
Parent	93.6%	89.9%	100.0%	93.2%	95.8%	83.9%
Grandparent (primary caregiver for grandchild)	4.1%	6.1%	0.0%	4.2%	2.5%	11.3%
Other family member (primary caregiver for child)	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Foster parent	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%
Legal guardian	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.4%



Other	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%	1.6%
Age of Child for Whom Parents Filled Out the Survey N =	1,078	145	57	117	632	116
Less than 1 year old	9.6%	9.0%	10.5%	16.2%	8.5%	6.9%
1 year old	12.2%	9.0%	19.3%	14.5%	12.3%	10.3%
2 years old	10.9%	10.3%	10.5%	12.8%	10.1%	12.9%
3 years old	16.9%	24.1%	21.1%	23.1%	13.1%	20.7%
4 years old	24.9%	17.2%	22.8%	20.5%	27.1%	29.3%
5 years old	25.9%	30.3%	15.8%	12.8%	28.8%	19.8%

RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Parents with Children in the Following Age Categories N =	1,109	148	58	118	647	124
Birth to 2 years old	54.6%	52.7%	53.4%	71.2%	52.4%	52.4%
3 – 5 years old	74.3%	77.7%	65.5%	66.9%	74.3%	83.1%
Over 5 years old	38.3%	54.7%	25.9%	28.8%	36.6%	42.7%
Number of Children in the Family N =	1,109	148	58	118	647	124
1 child	35.3%	25.7%	60.3%	37.3%	36.6%	25.0%
2 children	33.4%	22.3%	24.1%	24.6%	37.2%	40.3%
3 children	17.4%	30.4%	8.6%	13.6%	15.5%	19.4%
4 children	9.6%	12.2%	6.9%	18.6%	7.6%	10.5%
5 children	2.9%	6.8%	0.0%	3.4%	2.0%	3.2%
More than 5 children	1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.5%	1.1%	1.6%
Average number of children	2.16	2.60	1.62	2.34	2.04	2.31
Number of Family Members in Household N =	1,060	141	57	114	616	120
1 person	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2 people	8.3%	7.8%	10.5%	5.3%	8.9%	7.5%
3 people	19.9%	9.2%	36.8%	14.0%	21.3%	21.7%



4 people	30.2%	24.8%	31.6%	19.3%	34.3%	25.8%
5 people	19.2%	23.4%	10.5%	25.4%	17.0%	23.3%
6 people	12.2%	17.7%	7.0%	14.9%	10.7%	13.3%
7 people or more	10.3%	17.0%	3.5%	21.1%	7.8%	8.3%
Average number	4.5	-	-	-	-	-



RESPONSE	FIRST THINGS FIRST COCONINO REGION	NORTHERN HUB	GRAND CANYON HUB	HOPI HUB	SOUTHERN HUB	WINSLOW HUB
Number of Non-Family Members in Household N =	1,109	148	58	118	647	124
Zero	88.9%	84.5%	93.1%	81.4%	90.1%	91.9%
1 person	4.7%	7.4%	1.7%	7.6%	4.3%	2.4%
2 people	3.2%	5.4%	3.4%	2.5%	2.9%	2.4%
3 people	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.8%	0.8%
4 people	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%
5 people or more	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	4.2%	0.8%	2.4%

Source: Applied Survey Research, First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Birth through 5, 2010.
 Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

