

Needs and Assets Report 2010

Coconino Regional Partnership Council

First Things First
Applied Survey Research

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August 11, 2010

Message from the Chair:

The Coconino Regional Partnership Council of First Things First has completed two very productive and rewarding years as a Council. Throughout these two years we continued to uphold our mission "to build and sustain an early care and 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."

Through the guidance of our Needs and Assets Report of 2008, the Coconino Regional Partnership Council has begun its work to build a true and integrated early childhood system for all of our young children, birth through five years of age. We have touched the lives of many of these young children and their families by providing increased access to oral health services, providing child care improvement grants and scholarships, increasing participation in Quality First! for child care centers and homes, and increasing parent and community awareness about early childhood issues in our region.

As the Coconino Regional Partnership Council continues its work into the future, we are committed to providing the best support needed in early childhood development and health throughout our Region. We will be able to continue this work through the guidance of this 2010 Needs and Assets report prepared by Applied Survey Research (ASR). Because of ASR and their knowledge and expertise, we now have an analysis of the Region. With this document, we will have the research necessary to make educated and appropriate decisions, which are in the best interests of the children and their families of our Region. Thanks goes to ASR for this guiding document.

I would like to offer special thanks to the Coconino Regional Partnership Council for their many hours of service on the Council and their unrelenting dedication to the young children and their families of the Coconino Region. Thanks also goes to our dedicated staff, volunteers and community partners, who enable First Things First in making a real difference in the lives of our youngest citizens in our region and throughout the entire state.

We continue to look forward to the extraordinary opportunity of promoting a common vision, being the voice for children in our region, and committing to the development of an integrated system that will connect services to children, and promote coordination across services, while always prioritizing the needs of young children and families.

Sincerely,

Julianne E. Hartzell, Chair
Coconino Regional Partnership Council

Regional Partnership Council Members

Coconino Regional Partnership Council members include:

Julianne Hartzell

Chair, Philanthropist

Mary McLellan

Vice Chair, Educator

Seobaghn Arambula

Member, Child Care Provider

Agnes Chamberlain

Member, Tribal Representative

Samantha Cowan

Member, Business

Colette Cox

Member, At Large

Tony Gonzales

Member, Parent

Beth Johndrow

Member, Faith Based

Noreen Sakiestewa

Member, School Administrator

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Member, At Large

Barbara Worgess

Member, Health Services Provider

Introduction and Acknowledgements

The way in which children develop from infancy to well functioning members of society will always be a critical subject matter. Understanding the processes of early childhood development is crucial to our ability to foster each child's optimal development and is fundamental to all aspects of well-being of our communities, society and the state of Arizona.

This Needs and Assets Report for the Coconino Region, which is the remote region spread across miles of state highway in Northern Arizona, crossing three different county lines (Coconino, Navajo, and Mohave) and consisting of the city of Winslow, the Hopi Tribe, the Havasupai Tribe, the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe, and much of Coconino County, 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 of young children and families in the Coconino Region include: the need for more quality, affordable child care services; supports to increase school readiness and school performance; additional services for children with disabilities; more health care providers, especially dental care providers; and services and community resource that are linguistically and culturally appropriate and 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 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.

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 the Council was due, in large measure, to the contributions of numerous individuals who gave their time, skill, support, knowledge and expertise in support of our work.

The Coconino Regional Partnership Council's current and past members' dedication, commitment and extreme passion has guided the work of making a difference in the lives of young children and families within the region. The Council will continue the work of building a comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and the entire state.

We also want to thank Dr. Noreen Sakiestewa, Hopi Tribe Education Director, the Alliance for Children's Early Success, United Way of Northern Arizona, Coconino County Public Health Services District and Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG) Head Start. For their contribution of data to this report, we also 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.

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Methodology

Primary Data

Measures of community progress depend upon consistent, reliable, and scientifically accurate sources of data. One of the types of data gathered for this project was primary data. The central primary data are 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.

Data Legend

 Denotes a *Face-to-Face Parent Survey*

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. 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 B for survey demographics). Surveys were not conducted on the Havasupai Indian Reservation, and therefore not included in survey data.

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
✓	Shungopavi Village Easter Egg Hunt, Hopi Reservation

Community Hub	
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.

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.

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 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. Further, this 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.

U.S. Census data: For data from the Census, each community hub was defined by a set of statistical areas, which could include block groups, Census tracts, American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/Hawaiian Home Land, or a zip code (see below). Community hub totals were calculated from data for each block group, Census tract, statistical area, or zip code within the community hub. The First Things First Coconino Region total was calculated from the combination of the community hubs.

Figure 1: Community Hub Definitions by Census Statistical Areas

Community Hub
Northern Hub
Census Tract 20, All Block Groups
Census Tract 21, All Block Groups
Census Tract 9501, Block Group 1
Havasupai Hub (Data not presented in this report)
Havasupai Reservation, AZ American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/Hawaiian Home Land
Grand Canyon Hub
Census Tract 14, Block Group 4
Census Tract 18, All Block Groups
Census Tract 19, Block Groups 1, 2, 3, 6
Hopi Hub
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ American Indian Areas/Alaska Native Areas/Hawaiian Home Land
Southern Hub
Census Tracts 1 to 13, All Block Groups
Census Tract 14, Block Groups 1, 2, 3, 5, 9
Census Tract 15, Block Groups 1, 2, 3, 4
Census Tract 16, Block Group 1
Census Tract 19, Block Groups 7, 8
Winslow Hub
Zip Code 86047

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 together at the community hub level. The First Things First Coconino Region total was calculated from the combination of the community hubs.

Figure 2: 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	

School District data: Some data were available at the school district level. The school districts that belong in each community hub are listed below. The First Things First Coconino Region total was calculated from the combination of all the school districts in this region. Data from schools on the Hopi Reservation were not available.

Figure 3: Community Hub Definitions by School Districts

Community Hub
Northern Hub
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District
Page Unified School District
Grand Canyon Hub
Grand Canyon Unified School District
Southern Hub
Maine Consolidated School District
Flagstaff Unified School District
Williams Unified School District
Winslow Hub
Winslow Unified School District

Zip Code data: Data available at the zip code level were not divided into community hubs as the zip code boundaries did not coincide precisely with the community hub boundaries. The First Things First Coconino Region total was calculated from the combination of all zip codes in this region.

Figure 4: Coconino Region Zip Codes

Zip Code							
86001	86002	86003	86004	86011	86015	86017	86018
86022	86023	86024	86030	86034	86036	86038	86039
86040	86043	86046	86047	86052	86435		

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 community. Therefore, individual data for the Havasupai Tribe were not included in this report, yet 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.

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, which 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 Coconino Region have the need for more quality, affordable child care services, supports to increase school readiness and school performance, additional services for children with disabilities, more health care providers, especially dental care providers, and 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 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 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 our purposes since they included some regions that we did not intend to include while they excluded other regions that we needed. 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 which each have their own identifying characteristics.

- The total population for this region was estimated in 2010 to have reached about 127,000.
- The population was mostly white (not Hispanic or Latino) at 53%, about one-fourth American Indian/Alaskan Native alone, and one-fifth identifying as Hispanic or Latino, according to the 2000 U.S. Census.
- The majority of community members (75%) spoke only English at home, while 8% spoke Spanish and 14% spoke a Native North American language.
- In 2000, 30% of families were single-parent households and an increasing number of families consisted of grandparent headed households.

- There were approximately 10,800 children ages birth through five in the region in 2009. About 800 of these children were enrolled in the Hopi Tribe as of 2010.
- Almost 65% of this region's birth through five population lived in the Southern hub (Flagstaff, Munds Park, Parks, Williams).

The Economy

What does the economy look like for local children and their families? Many children and families are living in poverty.

- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of children ages birth through five in the First Things First Coconino Region were living below the poverty level, according to Census 2000 data. This was a higher level of poverty than was seen throughout the state of Arizona at 21%.
- More than 40% of all children in the Hopi and Winslow hubs lived in poverty.

Can families meet their basic needs? 1 in 4 parents surveyed 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 identified having gone without were: medical care (53%), child care (28%), food (25%), and utilities (23%).
- More children and families are needing to use nutritional support programs in the region including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). There were 2,895 children ages birth through five using SNAP in 2007, increasing to 4,252 children in January 2010.

Do parents have jobs? Unemployment is lower in the region than in the state, but many families face unemployment.

- The unemployment rate for the region was 6.1% compared to the state rate of 8.5% in 2009. However, the unemployment rate varied within the region, from a low rate of 2% in the Grand Canyon hub to more than one-third (35%) in Winslow West.
- 12% of parents who completed the face-to-face survey reported that they were unemployed.

Are families losing their houses to foreclosure? No, the rate of foreclosures in the region was lower than that of the state.

- The rate of foreclosures for the state of Arizona (1 per 144) was higher than all of the communities within the First Things First Coconino Region.

Early Childhood and Child Care

Do parents have enough high quality available child care? No, there is a great need for quality child care, especially in certain hubs.

- Within the First Things First Coconino Region there are 104 licensed, certified, or registered child care programs with a combined approved capacity of about 5,500 children. Nearly all of the early care and education programs in the region and more than 80% of the approved capacity are located in the Southern hub.
- According to the 2010 parent survey, a majority of parents (73%) indicated that they had someone else care for their child so they could go to work, school, etc. Seventy-one percent of respondents used informal care and only 27% respondents used formal care.
- Parent survey respondents were generally very satisfied with most aspects of their child care arrangements including the condition of the child care facilities, the experience of the providers, how the provider relates to the children, the hours, the stability of the staff, the location, the types of activities for children, and how the provider prepared their children for kindergarten.

Are parents able to afford good quality child care? There was a wide range in the amount that parent survey respondents paid for child care but some were dissatisfied with the cost of child care.

- The median daily cost of full-time care ranged from \$20 to \$30 in this region, which translates to between \$5,200 and \$7,800 a year. This is 11% to 17% of the median family income (\$45,873) of Coconino County families with children under 18 years old.

Education

Were children ready for kindergarten? Most children in the region were not ready for kindergarten. However, readiness for kindergarten is a crucial component for later school and life success. 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 involved in crime and drugs.¹

- In the 2009/10 school year, at Maine Consolidated and Grand Canyon School Districts, only 6%-9% of children were at kindergarten grade level and more than half (53% to 57%) of the entering children needed substantial interventions. In Flagstaff and Winslow School Districts, 41% were at grade level and between 23% to 26% needed substantial interventions.

Are children reading well at 3rd grade? One of the most powerful indicators of later academic success is a child's reading level at the end of third grade. There was a wide range in the percentage of regional children meeting or exceeding 3rd grade reading standards as shown by the AIMS Reading scores. However, all of the Coconino Regions were lower than the state in 2008.

- From 44% to 68% of students met or exceeded the reading standard locally as compared to 69% in Arizona in 2008.

¹ Rolnick, A., & Grunewald, R. (2003) "Early Childhood Development: Economic Development with a High Public Return." In *Big Ideas for Children*. First Focus, Washington, DC, 2008.

Are youth graduating from high school? Most youth graduated from high school but the graduation rates in the region ranged widely.

- 96% of students in the Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District graduated in 2009, while only 71% of students in Grand Canyon Unified or in Winslow Unified School Districts graduated.

Health and Dental

Do children have health insurance in the region? Many children do not have health insurance and as a result are unable to receive the medical care they require.

- Within Coconino County, 16% of children ages birth through 17 did not have health insurance coverage in 2000, the same as in Arizona.
- 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.

Are children receiving medical care? Most children are receiving medical care, but some are not.

- Of parent survey respondents in the region, over three-quarters (76%) reported that their child needed medical care in the past 12 months.
- Of children who needed medical care, more than one-third only received care some of the time or never received care. Children in the Northern and Hopi hubs were least likely to receive the necessary care, with nearly half of Hopi children some of the time or never receiving care.
- When asked about the reason why their child never received needed care or received it only some of the time, the most common reason was not having insurance (42%), followed by transportation issues (20%), and inability to afford the co-payment (19%).

Where do most children get health care? Parent survey respondents said that most children see a private doctor or go to a medical clinic. But some have to travel a long way for care.

- Parent survey respondents most frequently cited a private doctor or medical clinics as their child's usual source of health care (63%), followed by native health facilities (16%), and community health clinics (12%).
- For parents in the region as a whole, between 15% and 30% traveled more than 20 miles to get care for their child. Of the five hubs surveyed, children in the Grand Canyon hub had to travel the farthest to get medical care, with 83% travelling more than 20 miles.

Do children have dental care? Most children are getting care but some families have to travel far to see the dentist.

- According to the Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey in 2008, most parents in the First Things First Coconino Region reported that their children ages birth through five visited the same dental provider regularly.

- Many children ages six through eight in the First Things First Coconino Region experienced tooth decay in 2001 and a large portion had untreated decay. Within this region, the Page community had the greatest percentage of children with untreated tooth decay (68%), followed by the Winslow community (66%), and the Williams community (48%).
- These high levels of untreated decay may be related to the distance parents must travel to receive care for their children, as 27% of the parent survey respondents reported having to travel more than 20 miles in order for their child to receive dental care.
- All (100%) of Grand Canyon hub respondents reported having to travel more than 20 miles for their child's dental care, compared to less than half of respondents in other community hubs.

Women and Births

Are babies born healthy? In the First Things First Coconino Region, there were between 1,782 and 1,833 births each year from 2004 to 2008. Most babies were born healthy but 8% were born at low birth weight. Women and newborns on the Hopi Reservation experienced high levels of complications and medical risk factors during birth.

- In 2008, 8% of babies were born with a low birth weight in the region, exceeding the Healthy People 2010 target of 5%.
- American Indians residing on the Hopi Reservation experienced birth complications in one-quarter of all births and 35% of all births had medical risk factors in 2008.
- In 2008, the Hopi hub also had the highest percentage (12%) of births with low birth weight when compared to the other community hubs in this region.

Do teenagers have high rates of giving birth? Some hubs have very high rates of teen births.

- 13% of the total births in the region were to teen mothers in 2008.
- The community hubs with the highest percentages of teen births were the Grand Canyon hub and the Hopi hub with about one out of every four babies born to teen moms.

Immunizations

Are children being immunized? About one-third of children ages 19 to 35 months have not received the recommended vaccinations, but by kindergarten, approximately 94% of children were up to date on their vaccinations.

- Just under two-thirds (63%) of children ages 19 to 35 months had received the recommended vaccinations in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2009.
- In comparison, about three-quarters of children in both Arizona and the U.S. as a whole had completed the 4:3:1:3:3:1 immunization schedule.

- By kindergarten, nearly all (94%) children were up-to-date on their vaccinations in Coconino County in the 2007/08 school year, nearly reaching the Healthy People 2010 target which suggests that 95% of kindergarteners be fully vaccinated.

Disabilities

Are children getting services for their special needs? Some children are not getting needed services due to a large provider shortage for children with disabilities.

- In several community hubs, there is a complete lack of speech language and hearing service providers (most often audiologists and speech language assistants).
- The Grand Canyon hub does not have any providers for children with disabilities.
- According to the parent survey in 2010, 30% of children were referred to services to address developmental delays but then did not receive those services.

Parent Understanding of Child Development

How well do parents understand child development? Parent understanding of child development is high.

- Respondents to the 2008 First Things First Survey in this region had higher levels of understanding compared to the state regarding children's development in several categories: cognitive (e.g. language acquisition), social, and emotional development.

Are parents using positive parenting practices? Most parents are using positive parenting practices.

- When asked to rate the sentence "I feel confident in my ability to help my child grow and develop," the majority (90%) of parent survey respondents indicated that the sentence was "definitely true" for them.
- When asked to rate the sentence, "When I become angry with my child, I make sure to calm myself down before dealing with my child," between 65% and 77% of parent survey respondents in all community hubs indicated that the sentence was "definitely true" for them.

Family Reading

Are parents reading frequently to their children? A little over half of parents are reading five times a week to their child. 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 book skills are more successful later in school in both English and Math.

- 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 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.

- Over two-thirds of parent survey respondents in each community hub “always” or “frequently” did these activities when reading books to their children.

Do families have children’s books in the house? The results are mixed in the region. However, 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.²

- In the First Things First Coconino Region, 20% of parent survey respondents reported having 10 or fewer children’s books in their home.
- 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 children’s books or fewer in their home.
- 9% of parents reported having more than 100 books.

Parent Engagement

Are parents engaging children in key activities? Yes, parents are engaging in key activities with their children to help them grow and develop.

- Over 80% of parent survey respondents indicated “always” or “frequently” playing a sport or exercising with their child in the last week.
- Over 70% of parents reported “always” or “frequently” playing games or doing puzzles with their child and involving their child in household chores in the last week.

Availability and Quality of Services and Information

What is the availability and quality of services and information? Services were good, but many people didn’t know if they were eligible for services.

- First Things First Coconino Region parents agreed that the services in their community were very good (85% of Family and Community Survey respondents and 80% of parent survey respondents) but 68% of parent survey respondents in 2010 did not know if they were eligible for services.
- In general, slightly over half of First Things First Coconino Region parents agreed that the services in their community were available at convenient times and locations (67% of Family and Community Survey respondents and 52% of parent survey respondents), but that still left many parents for whom the times and locations were not convenient.

² Canter for the Improvement of Early Reading Achievement. (1998). *Improving the Reading Achievement of America’s Children*. University of Michigan.

Conclusion

This Needs and Assets report on the health and well-being of children ages birth through five years in the First Things First Coconino Region has identified the areas where children are doing well and areas that require additional investment.

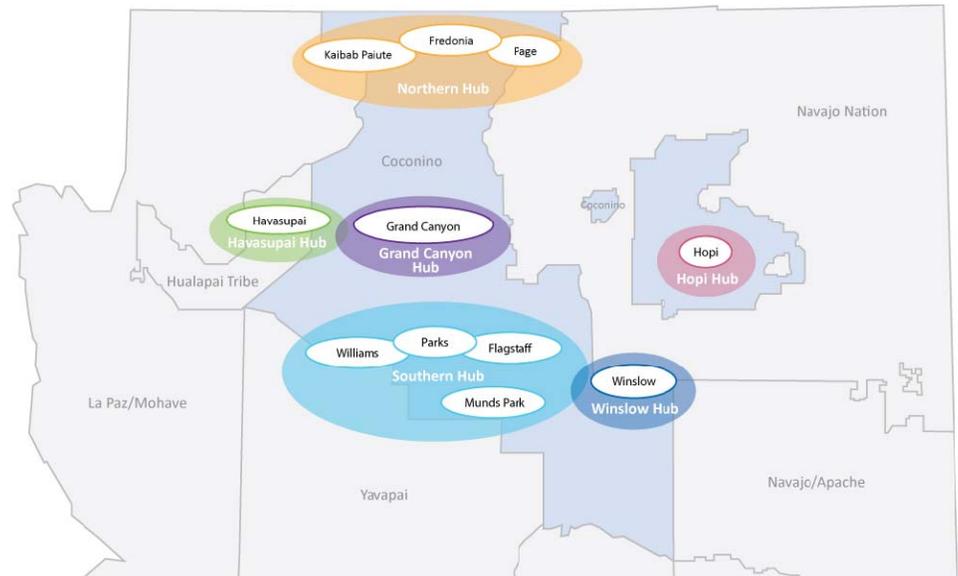
In general, First Things First Coconino Region children and families appear to be struggling to meet some of their economic needs. Many of the children live in poverty, and 1 in 4 families are not meeting their basic needs. There is a strong need for good affordable quality child care, and children need more support to be ready for kindergarten. The vast majority of children have health care but some children still lack care. In several hubs, health care providers can be far away. Most children are getting dental care, but some families have to travel more than 20 miles to see the dentist. Most babies are born healthy, but mothers and newborns in the Hopi Region experience high levels of complications from birth. The vast majority of children are up to date on their immunizations by kindergarten. But children identified with special needs, are not getting the services they need because of an extreme lack of providers in the region. Parents have a good understanding of child development, and are generally using positive parenting practices with their children. Most families are reading together, but it would be helpful to encourage even more families to read together and to have books in the home to better prepare their children for kindergarten and success with reading. Parents seem to be very engaged in key activities with their children, such as playing sports, games, and puzzles. Residents seem very satisfied with the quality of services, but some don't know whether they are eligible to receive them or not.

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. On the contrary, the Hopi and Grand Canyon hubs do not have easy access to services thus children in these areas are struggling more. 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 throughout this region. First Things First is committed to working with the communities in this 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 within the First Things First Coconino Region?

Basic Demographics

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 (with the exception of Sedona, which is assigned to the Yavapai Region, and the Navajo Nation, who have formed their own region).



This region is divided into six smaller community hubs and each hub has their own identifying characteristics.

The northern area of the First Things First Coconino Region makes up the Northern hub, which includes the towns of Page and Fredonia, and the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation. The Havasupai Reservation is located in a remote portion of Northern Coconino County at the base of the Grand Canyon and the surrounding plateaus. 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 consists of 12 villages in the northeastern part of this region, including Walpi, Hano/Tewa, Sichomovi, Shungopavi, Mishongnovi, Shipaulovi, Hotevilla, Bacavi, Moencopi, Kykotsmovi, Oraibi, and Polacca. The Southern hub is the largest hub in The First Things First Coconino Region, encompassing the cities of Flagstaff and Williams and surrounding communities. The Winslow hub consists of Winslow and Winslow West located in Navajo County, but is included in this region because residents primarily access resources in Flagstaff, approximately 60 miles west. All six of these community hubs comprise the First Things First Coconino Region.

Children and Family Characteristics

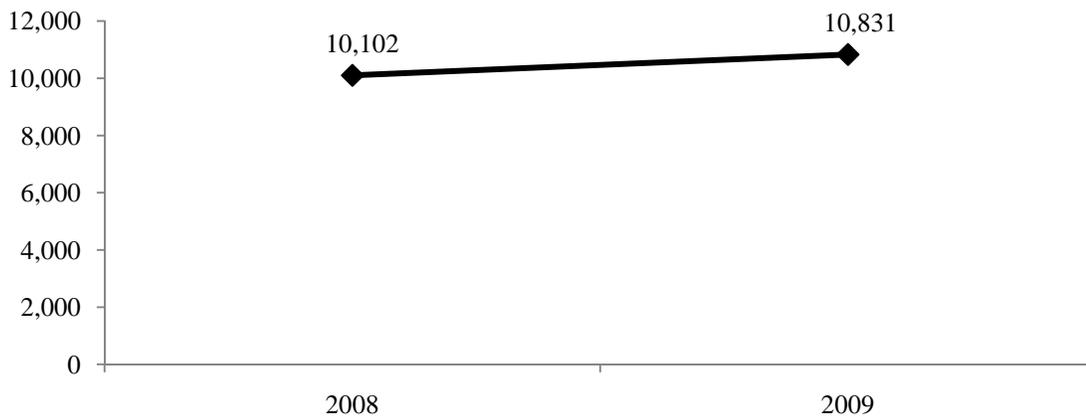
In 2009, there were approximately 10,831 children ages birth through five living in the First Things First Coconino Region. Based on 2000 Census data, nearly two-thirds (64%) of children ages birth through four resided in the Southern hub of this region. Data from the Hopi Tribe Enrollment Department also showed that there were 813 children ages birth through five enrolled in the Hopi Tribe in 2010. The total population

for this entire region was estimated to be 127,023 in 2010. As the population in this region grows, the number of young children needing services and healthy developmental opportunities grows as well.

Family structure is an important factor in the health and development of young children, as is their educational attainment, and poverty status. Single-parent families are more likely to earn less and have higher poverty rates than two-parent families. In 2000, the First Things First Coconino Region, nearly 30% of families with children ages birth through five were single-parent households, with the Hopi hub having the most single-parent households within this region (43%).

Some children in the First Things First Coconino Region are residing in households headed by grandparents, also known as grandfamilies. Due to the rise in this type of family structure, the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Office started Kinship Kare of Northern Arizona (KKONA) in 2002 to address the growing needs of grandfamilies in the Northern Arizona area. The goals of KKONA are to reduce feelings of isolation, build healthier relationships within grandfamilies, teach caregivers how to navigate the public services system, change attitudes about grandfamily households, and develop a network of trained volunteers. One component of this program is the facilitation of grandfamily learning circles, in which grandparents teach a skill or talent to a group of grandchildren. The goal is to change the children’s attitudes about being raised by a grandparent and change the grandparents’ attitudes regarding the skills and assets they have to offer their grandchildren. In 2009, KKONA held 58 grandfamily group discussions in nine communities in Northern Arizona, reaching 303 adults and 421 youth. A survey of discussion group adults reported that 34% learned strategies for a healthier relationship with the child and 55% increased their social support network.

Figure 5: Population Ages Birth Through Five, First Things First Coconino Region



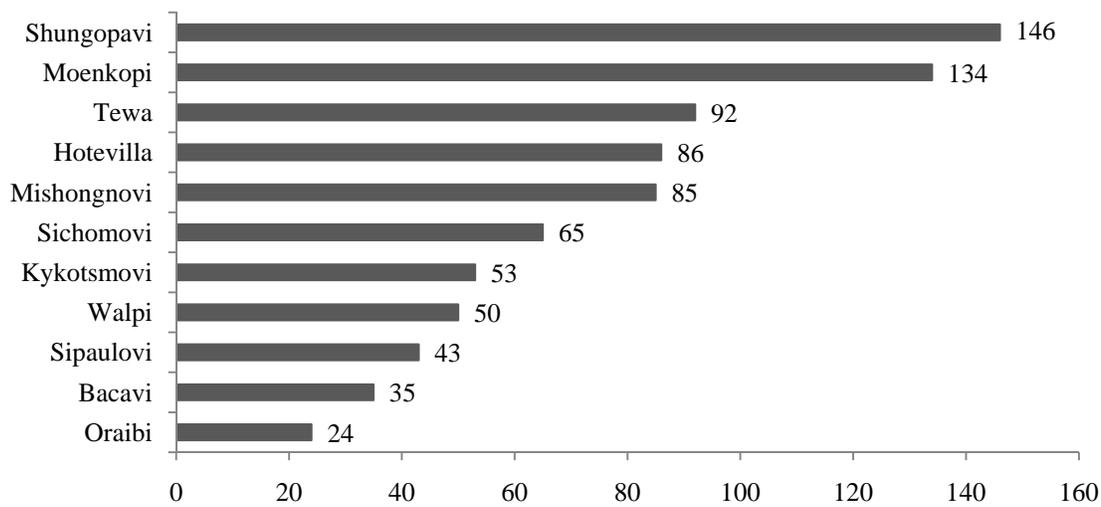
Source: First Things First (2010). *Final Fiscal Year 2010 Population and Potential Discretionary Allocation*. Report presented at the meeting of First Things First – Arizona Early childhood Development and Health Board, Flagstaff, AZ.

Figure 6: Population Ages Birth Through Five by Community Hub, 2000

Community Hub	Population Ages Birth Through Five	Percent of Total Regional Population Ages Birth Through Five
Northern Hub	669	8.9%
Grand Canyon Hub	243	3.2%
Hopi Hub	622	8.2%
Southern Hub	4,851	64.7%
Winslow Hub	1,112	14.8%
First Things First Coconino Region Total	7,497	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 1, Table: Family Type by Presence and Age of Own Children*. Retrieved June 2010 from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

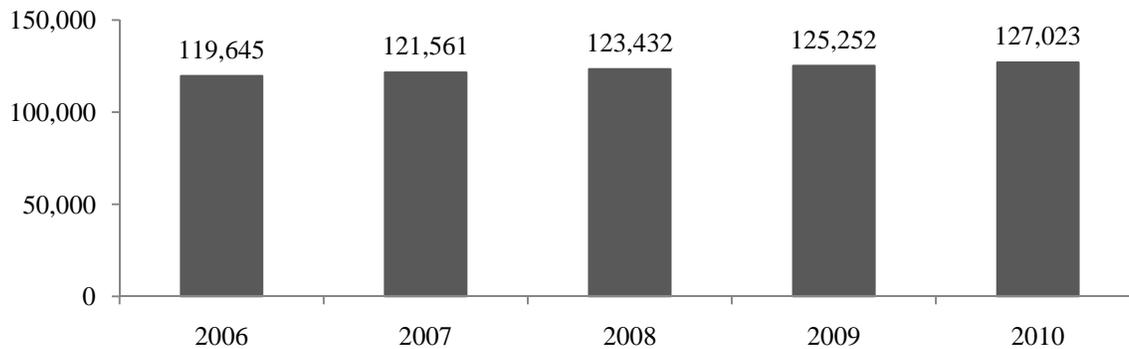
Figure 7: Enrolled Hopi Children Ages Birth Through Five by Community, 2010



Source: Hopi Tribe Enrollment Department. *Hopi Tribe of Arizona Living Members*. (Unpublished Data).

Note: Data include children ages birth through five living both on and off the reservation.

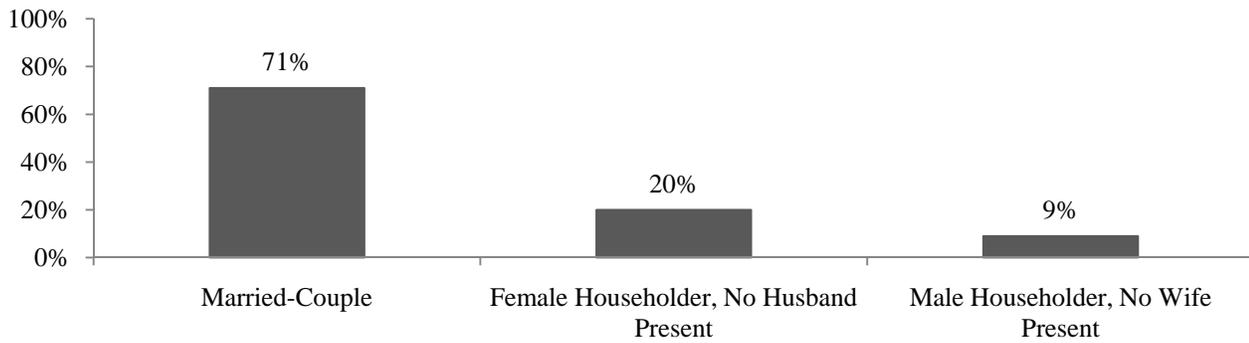
Figure 8: Total Population Estimates, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration. (2010). *Arizona Subcounty Population Projections*. Retrieved from <https://www.azdes.gov/>.

Note: Population estimates are based on the 2000 Census for Coconino County plus Winslow, the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation, and the Hopi Reservation, and excluding the Hualapai Reservation and Sedona.

Figure 9: Types of Families with Children Ages Birth Through Five, First Things First Coconino Region, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 1, Table P34*, Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>.

Figure 10: Types of Families with Children Ages Birth Through Five by Community Hub, 2000

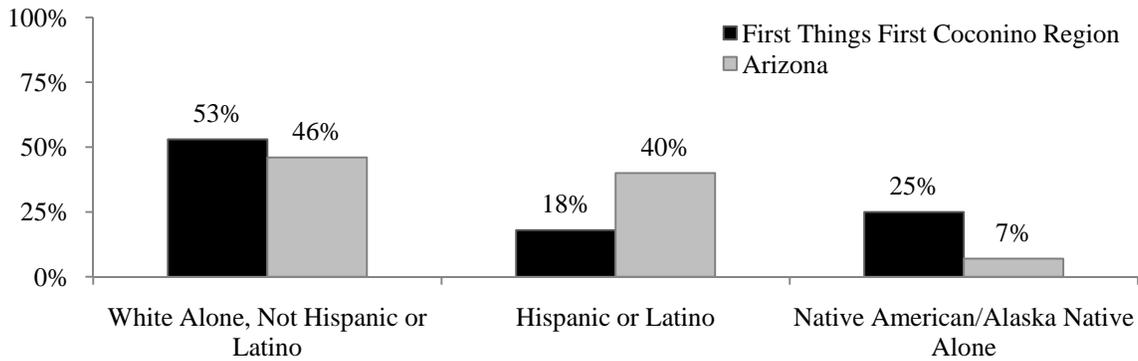
Community Hub	Married-Couple Family	Female Householder, No Husband Present	Male Householder, No Wife Present
Northern Hub	72%	16%	12%
Grand Canyon Hub	69%	21%	10%
Hopi Hub	57%	35%	8%
Southern Hub	74%	18%	8%
Winslow Hub	64%	26%	11%
First Things First Coconino Region Total	71%	20%	9%
Arizona	74%	18%	8%
United States	75%	19%	6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 1, Table P34*, Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.factfinder.gov/>.

Race/Ethnic Distribution and Language Characteristics

According to 2000 Census data, the population of the First Things First Coconino Region was about one-half white, one-fourth Native American or Alaska Native, and one-fifth Hispanic. The community hub populations that were primarily white included the Northern hub (77%), the Grand Canyon hub (52%), and the Southern hub (58%). The community hubs that were primarily American Indian/Alaskan Native included the Hopi hub (96%) and the Winslow hub (49%). About one-fourth of the Grand Canyon, Southern, and Winslow hubs identified as Hispanic, and 18% of the Grand Canyon hub and 11% of the Winslow hub spoke Spanish. With regards to language spoken at home by the population five years and older, most (62%) of the Hopi hub population spoke a Native North American language (it is assumed that the primary Native North American language spoken within the Hopi hub is Hopi). Nearly 13% of children ages 5 to 17 in the Grand Canyon hub lived in households where no one over the age of 14 spoke “English only” or spoke “English very well.”

Figure 11: Race/Ethnicity of Children Ages Birth Through Four, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 1, Tables 12, 12C, 12H, 12I*, Retrieved from <http://www.factfinder.census.gov/>.

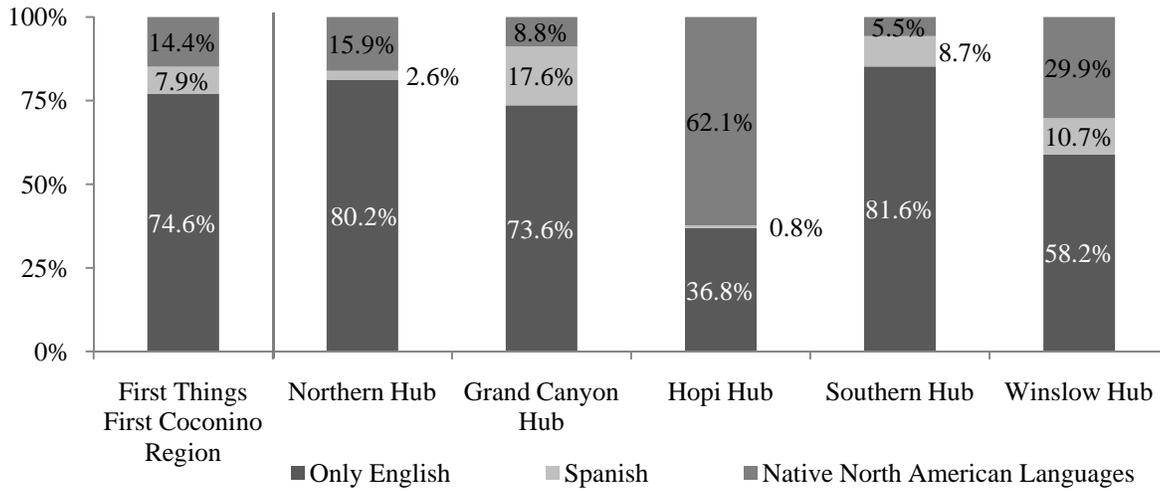
Note: The U.S. Census considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Respondents are asked whether or not they are of Hispanic origin in addition to their racial classification. Due to respondents answering both questions, the percentages will not add up to 100%.

Figure 12: Race/Ethnicity of Children Ages Birth Through Four, Community Hubs, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Percent
Northern Hub	
White Only, Not Hispanic or Latino	77%
Hispanic or Latino	6%
American Indian and Alaskan Native Only	13%
Grand Canyon Hub	
White Only, Not Hispanic or Latino	52%
Hispanic or Latino	25%
American Indian and Alaskan Native Only	20%
Hopi Hub	
White Only, Not Hispanic or Latino	1%
Hispanic or Latino	3%
American Indian and Alaskan Native Only	96%
Southern Hub	
White Only, Not Hispanic or Latino	58%
Hispanic or Latino	22%
American Indian and Alaskan Native Only	15%
Winslow Hub	
White Only, Not Hispanic or Latino	21%
Hispanic or Latino	24%
American Indian and Alaskan Native Only	49%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 1, Tables 12, 12C, 12H, 12I*, Retrieved June 2010 from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Figure 13: Language Spoken at Home (Population Ages 5 years and Older), Community Hubs, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Summary File 3, Table: Language Spoken at Home, Retrieved June 2010 from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.
 Note: Data may not add up to 100% due to other language categories not shown in the chart.

Figure 14: Children Ages 5 through 17 Living in Non-English Speaking* Households, 2000

Community Hub	Percent
Northern Hub	2.9%
Grand Canyon Hub	12.5%
Hopi Hub	5.7%
Southern Hub	3.0%
Winslow Hub	3.1%
Coconino County	4.8%
Arizona	8.5%
United States	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). Summary File 3, Table PCT14, Retrieved June 2010 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

Income

Income levels are important for understanding the vitality of a community and the well-being of its residents. According to U.S. Census data, the median family income in 2000 for all families with children less than 18 years old in this region ranged from \$8,250 in Winslow West to \$54,323 in Page. Female headed households

generally had lower median family incomes compared to married couple families and male headed households.

The Self-Sufficiency Standard, as measured by the Center for Women’s Welfare, can be 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. It is dependent on geographic location and the age of children in a family. In the First Things First Coconino Region, the self-sufficiency standard in 2002 was higher in Flagstaff than in other areas in Coconino County. For example, in Coconino County excluding Flagstaff, a household with one adult and one preschooler required \$30,464 to be self-sufficient, yet the same family in Flagstaff needed \$31,916 to get by. This indicates that for many communities in this region, especially female headed households, families were unable to meet their basic needs. In fact, the median family income of almost all of the community hubs with single parent-headed households did not meet self-sufficiency standards.

Figure 15: Median Family Income of Families with Children Under 18 Years, First Things First Coconino Region by Community, 2000

Community Hub	All Families	Married Couple Family	Male Householder	Female Householder
Northern Hub				
Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation	\$21,250	\$24,583	\$27,917	\$3,750
Fredonia	\$30,913	\$34,000	\$6,875	\$19,000
Page	\$54,323	\$59,299	\$17,500	\$10,968
Grand Canyon Hub				
Grand Canyon Village	\$53,676	\$59,063	\$30,000	\$28,750
Tusayan	\$45,625	\$54,000	\$2,499	\$36,250
Hopi Hub				
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	\$22,989	\$22,300	\$29,583	\$20,556
Southern Hub				
Flagstaff	\$48,427	\$57,592	\$24,621	\$18,277
Munds Park	\$49,803	\$40,792	NA	\$11,250
Parks	\$45,000	\$51,875	\$20,625	\$17,813
Winslow Hub				
Winslow	\$35,825	\$48,043	\$15,739	\$11,890
Winslow West	\$8,250	\$9,625	NA	\$4,306
Coconino County	\$45,873	\$53,461	\$26,068	\$17,299
Arizona	\$46,723	\$53,815	\$28,171	\$21,517
United States	\$50,046	\$59,461	\$29,907	\$20,284

Source: All Families data from U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 3, Table PCT39*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>. All other data from First Things First, *Regional Profiles*, Received 2010.

Figure 16: Self-Sufficiency Income Standards, Coconino County – Flagstaff, 2002

Monthly Expense	Family Type			
	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Preschooler + Schoolage	2 Adults + Preschooler	2 Adults + Preschooler + Schoolage
Housing	\$889	\$889	\$889	\$889
Child Care	\$440	\$704	\$440	\$704
Food	\$266	\$396	\$429	\$544
Transportation	\$227	\$227	\$437	\$437
Health Care	\$228	\$255	\$297	\$324
Miscellaneous	\$205	\$247	\$249	\$290
Taxes	\$495	\$579	\$604	\$674
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	-\$40	-\$80	-\$40	-\$80
Child Tax Credit (-)	-\$50	-\$100	-\$50	-\$100
Self-Sufficiency Wage				
Hourly ¹	\$15.11	\$17.71	\$9.25	\$10.46
Monthly	\$2,660	\$3,117	\$3,255	\$3,681
Annual	\$31,916	\$37,399	\$39,057	\$44,173

Source: Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington. (2002). *Self Sufficiency Standard for Arizona*. Retrieved June 2010 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).

Figure 17: Self-Sufficiency Income Standards, Coconino County Excluding Flagstaff, 2002

Monthly Expense	Family Type			
	Adult + Preschooler	Adult + Preschooler + Schoolage	2 Adults + Preschooler	2 Adults + Preschooler + Schoolage
Housing	\$808	\$808	\$808	\$808
Child Care	\$440	\$704	\$440	\$704
Food	\$266	\$396	\$429	\$544
Transportation	\$227	\$227	\$437	\$437
Health Care	\$228	\$255	\$297	\$324
Miscellaneous	\$197	\$239	\$241	\$282
Taxes	\$463	\$533	\$571	\$641
Earned Income Tax Credit (-)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Child Care Tax Credit (-)	-\$40	-\$80	-\$40	-\$80
Child Tax Credit (-)	-\$50	-\$100	-\$50	-\$100
Self-Sufficiency Wage				
Hourly	\$14.42	\$16.94	\$8.90*	\$10.11*
Monthly	\$2,539	\$2,982	\$3,133	\$3,559
Annual	\$30,464	\$35,781	\$37,596	\$42,710

Source: Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington. (2002). *Self Sufficiency Standard for Arizona*. Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/pubs.html>.

* Hourly wages for two-adult households are per adult (e.g., \$8.90 for both adults in a family with two adults and a preschooler).

Poverty

Living in poverty puts children at risk for a wide variety of problems with both immediate and lasting effects. Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to lack adequate nutrition, become victims of crime and violence, and lack basic health care. They are at greater risk of suffering from lower cognitive ability and less success in school.³ Census 2000 data showed that nearly one-quarter (24%) of children ages birth through five in the First Things First Coconino Region were living below the poverty level, a higher percentage than seen throughout the state of Arizona (21%). More than 40% of all children in the Hopi and Winslow hubs lived in poverty. The Federal Poverty Level for a family of four was \$17,050 in 2000.⁴ Data from First Things First Coconino Region school districts also showed that in 2008, nearly one-fifth (18%) of children ages 5 through 17 and their families were living in poverty.

Based on the 2010 First Things First-Coconino Region Parent Survey results, over one-quarter (27%) of parents (or primary caregivers) with children ages birth through five went without basic needs such as child care, food, housing, or medical care in the past 12 months, and similar levels were seen throughout the

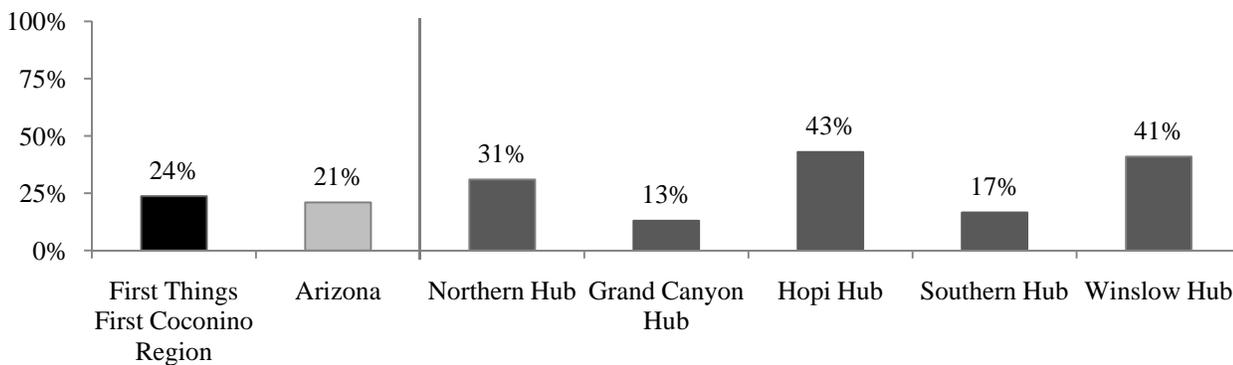
³ Brooks-Gunn, J & Duncan, G.J. (1997). The Effects of Poverty on Children, *The Future of Children: Children and Poverty*, Vol. 7 • No. 2 1, 55-71.

⁴ Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2010, April 16). *The 2000 HHS Poverty Guidelines*. Retrieved June 23, 2010 from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.shtml>

community hubs. The most common basic needs that respondents identified having gone without were: medical care (53%), child care (28%), food (25%), and utilities (23%). In the Northern, Grand Canyon, Southern, and Winslow hubs, parent survey respondents identified medical care as the most needed service. Hopi hub respondents identified their primary concerns as lack of food (30%) and child care (30%).

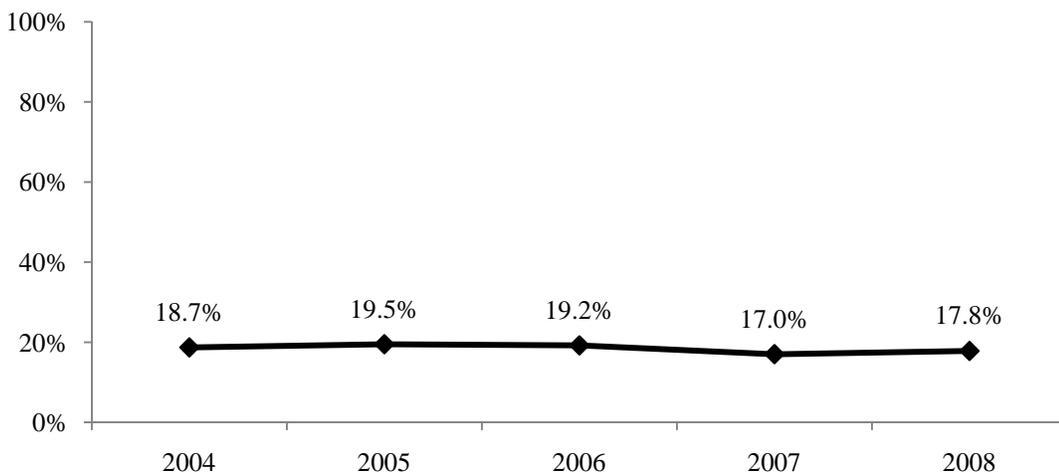
When parent survey respondents from the five surveyed hubs were asked if they usually have reliable transportation to services that they need, such as the grocery store, church, school, the doctor, or childcare, the majority (92%) of parent survey respondents reported that they usually have reliable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

Figure 18: Children Ages Birth Through Five Living Below Poverty Level, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 3, Table P87*. Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.factfinder.census.gov/>.

Figure 19: Children Ages 5 Through 17 in Families Living in Poverty, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts



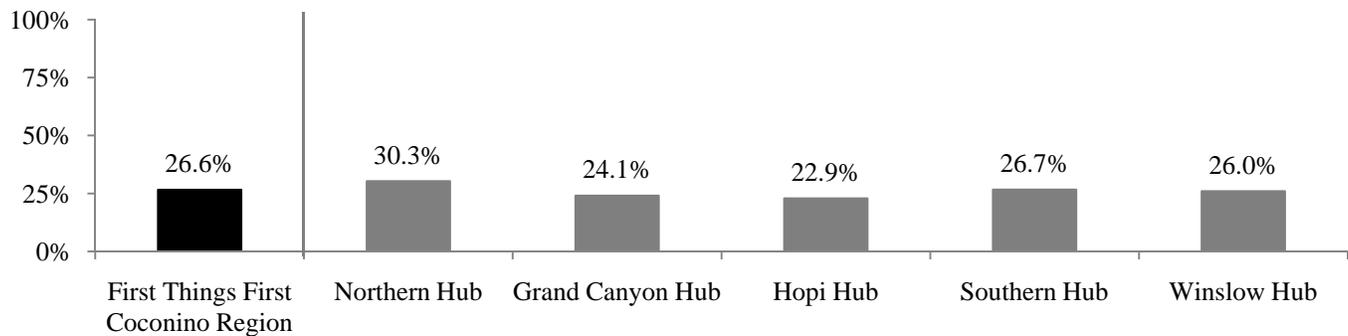
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *Small Area Income and Poverty Assessments*. Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saipa/saipa.cgi>
 Note: First Things First Coconino Region data are the combination of data from all school districts within this region (see Methodology for list of school districts).

Figure 20: Children Ages 5 Through 17 in Families in Poverty, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts by Community Hub

Community Hub	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northern Hub				
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	23.5%	23.3%	21.0%	22.4%
Page Unified School District	23.9%	24.6%	20.9%	22.3%
Grand Canyon Hub				
Grand Canyon Unified School District	10.4%	10.5%	9.2%	9.5%
Southern Hub				
Flagstaff Unified School District	16.4%	16.9%	14.4%	15.4%
Maine Consolidated School District	9.8%	10.3%	13.4%	14.2%
Williams Unified School District	18.0%	20.4%	19.2%	21.5%
Winslow Hub				
Winslow Unified School District	31.0%	24.1%	25.1%	23.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *Small Area Income and Poverty Assessment*. Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/saippe/saippe.cgi>

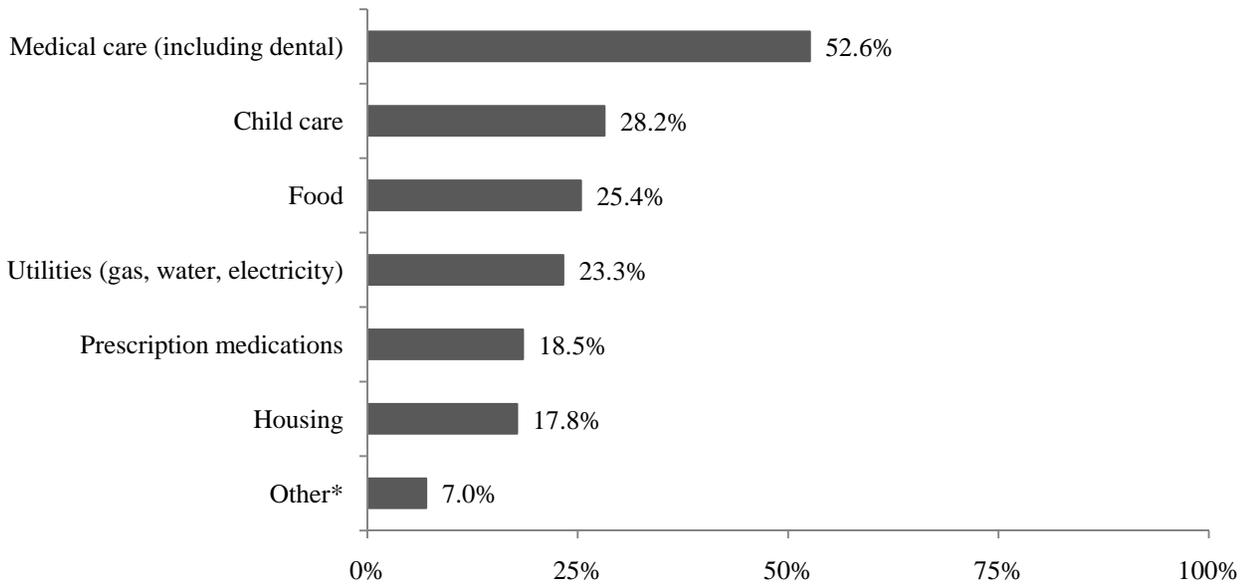
Figure 21: Parents Who Indicated Having Gone Without Basic Needs Such as Child Care, Food, Housing, or Medical Care in the Last 12 Months



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. 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.

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

Figure 22:  **Basic Needs Parents Reported Having Gone Without in the Past 12 Months**



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.

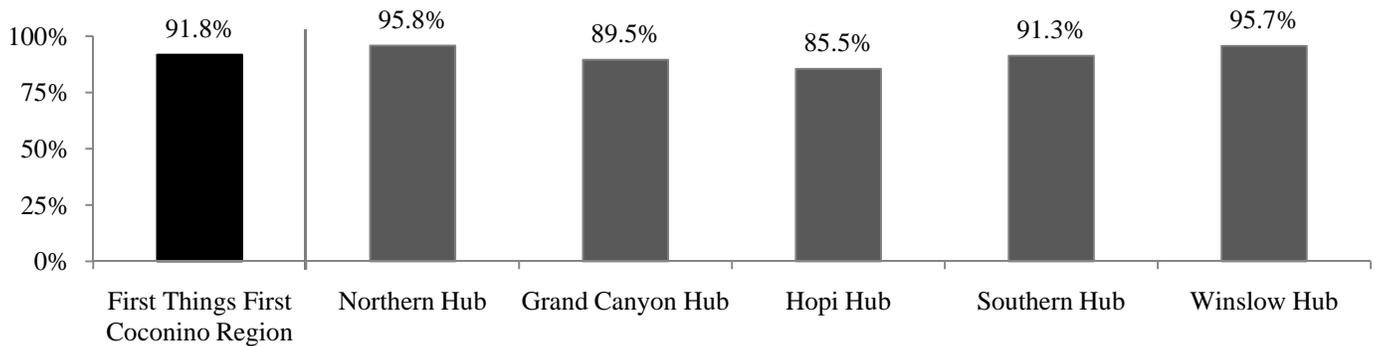
Figure 23:  **Types of Basic Needs Parents Reported Having Gone Without in the Past 12 Months by Community Hub**

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.

Figure 24: Parents Who Reported Usually Having Reliable Transportation to Services That They Need, Such as the Grocery Store, Church, School, the Doctor, or Child Care



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. 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.

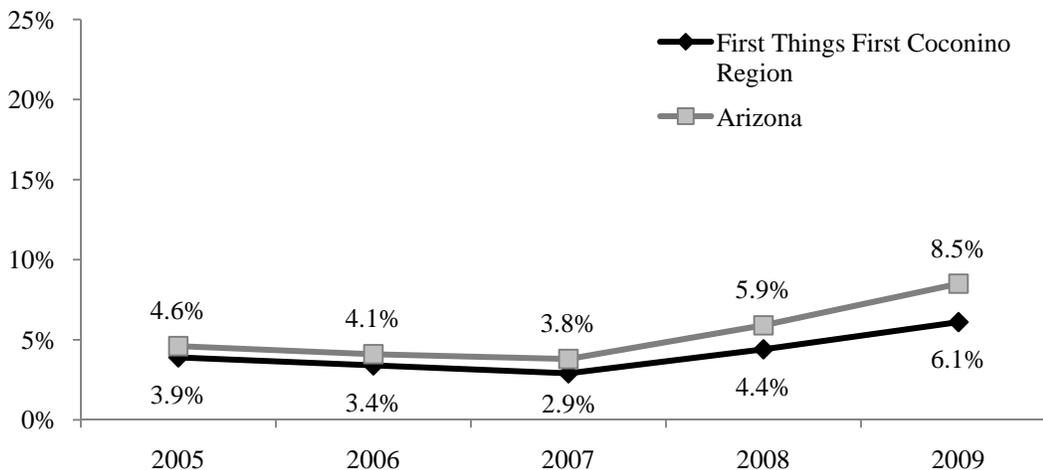
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five*. (Unpublished raw data).

Unemployment

The average annual unemployment rate in 2009 in the First Things First Coconino Region was 6%, which was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 9%. However, the unemployment rate varied within this region, from a low rate of 2% in the Grand Canyon hub to more than one-third (35%) in Winslow West.

Of the parents of children birth through five who completed the face-to-face survey, 12% reported that they were unemployed. Within this region, the Hopi hub had a much greater percentage of unemployed parent survey respondents (36%) than the other community hubs (2% to 15%).

Figure 25: Unemployment Rate, Yearly Averages, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Department of Commerce Research Administration. (2010). Special unemployment report. *Arizona Workforce Informer*. Retrieved 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.

Figure 26: Unemployment Rate, Yearly Averages, by Community Hub

Community Hub	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northern Hub					
Fredonia	6.7%	5.8%	5.1%	7.2%	9.9%
Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	9.6%	12.7%
Page	4.4%	3.8%	3.3%	4.8%	6.7%
Grand Canyon Hub					
Grand Canyon	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.5%	2.1%
Tusayan	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%	2.1%	3.0%
Hopi Hub					
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	11.9%	10.7%	9.6%	14.1%	19.7%
Southern Hub					
Flagstaff	3.4%	2.9%	2.5%	3.7%	5.1%
Munds Park	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	3.3%	4.7%
Parks	3.4%	2.9%	2.6%	3.8%	5.3%
Williams	4.6%	3.9%	3.5%	5.0%	6.9%
Winslow Hub					
Winslow	3.6%	3.2%	2.9%	4.4%	6.5%
Winslow West	25.0%	24.2%	21.9%	27.8%	35.0%
First Things First Coconino Region	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	4.4%	6.1%
Arizona	4.6%	4.1%	3.8%	5.9%	8.5%

Source: Department of Commerce Research Administration. (2010). Special unemployment report. *Arizona Workforce Informer*. Retrieved 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.

Figure 27:  **Parent Survey Respondents' Employment Status**

Response	First Things First Coconino Region	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
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%

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.

Foreclosures

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 leads to lower performance in math and reading and more delinquent behaviors in the classroom. The mortgage crisis is ultimately projected to cause more than 86,000 foreclosures and affect more than 68,000 children in Arizona.⁵

Foreclosure rates during March 2010 were lower in all places in the First Things First Coconino Region than in the state of Arizona as a whole. During March 2010 the community of Happy Jack in the Southern hub had the highest foreclosure rate in this region at 1 foreclosure per 200 homes.

⁵ Lovell, P. and Isaacs, J. (2008). *The Impact of the Mortgage Crisis on Children and Their Education*. First Focus, Brookings Institute. Retrieved June 29 2010 from http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2008/04_mortgage_crisis_isaacs.aspx

Figure 28: Foreclosure Rate, First Things First Coconino Region by Community, March 2010

Place (Zip Codes)	Number of Foreclosures	Rate of Foreclosures
Northern Hub		
Fredonia (86022)	1	1 per 880
Page (86040)	2	1 per 2,195
Southern Hub		
Flagstaff (86001, 86004)	84	1 per 388
Happy Jack (86024)	10	1 per 200
Munds Park (86017)	7	1 per 511
Parks (86018)	3	1 per 281
Williams (86046)	11	1 per 284
Winslow Hub		
Winslow (86047)	12	1 per 477
Arizona	18,856	1 per 144

Source: RealtyTrac. (March 2010). *National Real Estate Trends*, Retrieved June 2010 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. Foreclosure rates not available for Grand Canyon or Hopi community hubs.

Economic Supports

There are several state and national programs available to provide assistance for families struggling during the current economic conditions. For example, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides cash assistance for struggling families.⁶ In the First Things First Coconino Region, 186 families with children ages birth through five received support from TANF in January of 2010, a decrease from 226 in 2007. This enrollment decline may be associated with more restrictive eligibility policies, thus reducing the number of poor families eligible for assistance.⁷

Another area in which families receive assistance is nutritional support. Nutritional support programs are designed to address hunger and food insecurity, and to prevent the adverse health effects that hunger may cause in children. These effects may result in higher levels of aggression, hyperactivity, anxiety, passivity, diminished capacity to learn, lower test scores, to increased school absences, tardiness, and suspensions.⁸ One such program, the National School Lunch Program, qualifies low-income children living in families between 130% and 185% of the Federal Poverty Level for reduced-cost meals and those at or below 130% of the poverty level for free meals.⁹ For school districts in the First Things First Coconino Region, between

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2008, November 20). About TANF. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Retrieved from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/tanf/about.html>

⁷ Legal Momentum. (2009). *The Bitter Fruit of Welfare Reform: A Sharp Drop in the Percentage of Eligible Women and Children Receiving Welfare*. Retrieved June 28, 2010, from Legal Momentum: Advancing Women's Rights: <http://www.legalmomentum.org/assets/pdfs/lm-tanf-bitter-fruit.pdf>.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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>

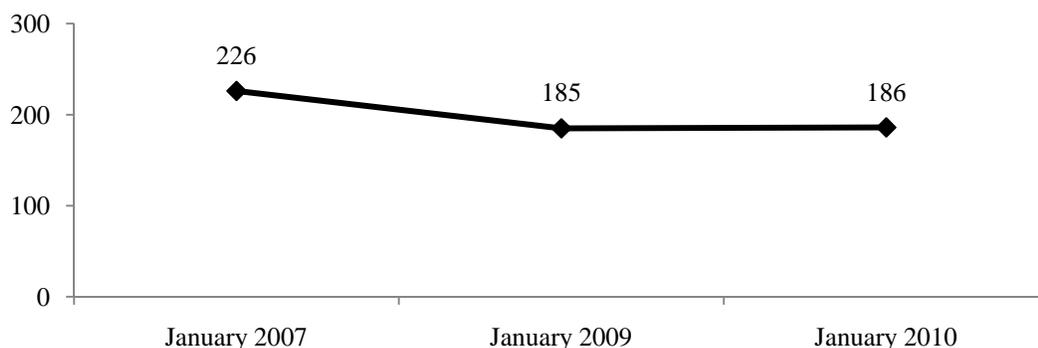
41% (Flagstaff Unified School District) and 70% (Page Unified School District) of students were eligible for free or reduced price meals in 2009. Most community hubs have seen an increase in eligibility since 2006 except for the Grand Canyon hub which stayed relatively steady. School districts with more than half of students qualifying for free and reduced lunches are eligible to participate in the Arizona Nutrition Network (AZNN) program which seeks to increase the likelihood that people utilizing nutrition support programs make healthy food choices within a limited budget. In the First Things First Coconino Region, services are offered at Fredonia-Moccasin, Page, Flagstaff, and Williams Unified School Districts, and at Moenkopi Day School.

Other nutritional support programs include the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (previously called the Food Stamp Program) and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program. In recent years, there has been a 47% increase in the number of families with children ages birth through five receiving SNAP and a 13% increase in the number of women recipients of WIC in the First Things First Coconino Region. Low income communities in this region with populations eligible for SNAP can also participate in the AZNN program. Currently the City of Flagstaff, Flagstaff Family YMCA, North Country HealthCare, Northern Arizona Head Start, and the Fredonia Senior Center provide AZNN services. WIC services are offered from local WIC clinics in Fredonia, Page, Williams, Flagstaff, and Winslow. To help improve the food choices available for Flagstaff WIC clients, the Arizona Farmer's Market Nutrition Program gives coupons to clients that can be redeemed for fruits and vegetables at any farmer's market in Arizona. Low-income post-partum women and children ages birth through five not enrolled in WIC are provided with nutritious balanced food boxes and nutrition education monthly in Fredonia, Page, Flagstaff, and Williams through the Food Plus program.

The Association for Supportive Child Care also seeks to address the issue of adequate nutrition for children. The Child and Adult Care Food Program provides nutrition training and reimbursement to child care providers who serve nutritious meals to children. Within the First Things First Coconino Region, 34 child care centers and homes participate in the food program.

Finally, the First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council allocated additional funding to improve access to nutritious food during the economic recession. Emergency food boxes were provided to 500 families with children ages birth through five during the 2009/10 fiscal year.

Figure 29: 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 (2007, 2009). DES Multidata pulled on May 4, 2010 from Database (Unpublished Data).

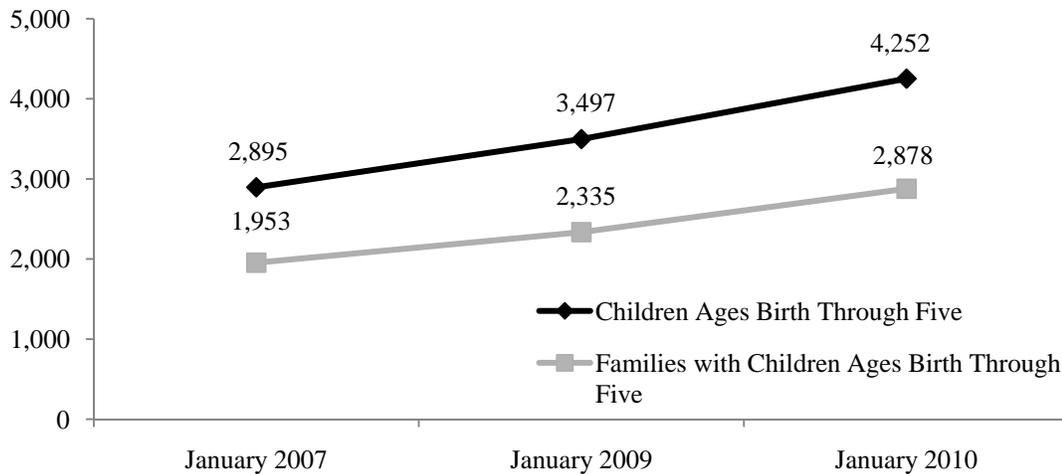
Note: First Things First Coconino Region is the combination of all zip codes in this region (see Methodology for list of zip codes).

Figure 30: 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
Northern Hub				
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	72%	76%	72%	68%
Page Unified School District	61%	65%	58%	69%
Grand Canyon Hub				
Grand Canyon Unified School District	53%	47%	48%	52%
Southern Hub				
Maine Consolidated School District	38%	43%	42%	44%
Flagstaff Unified District	38%	36%	36%	41%
Williams Unified School District	54%	55%	58%	61%
Winslow Hub				
Winslow Unified School District	57%	54%	55%	63%

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (n.d.). *National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.ade.az.gov/health-safety/cnp/nslp/>.

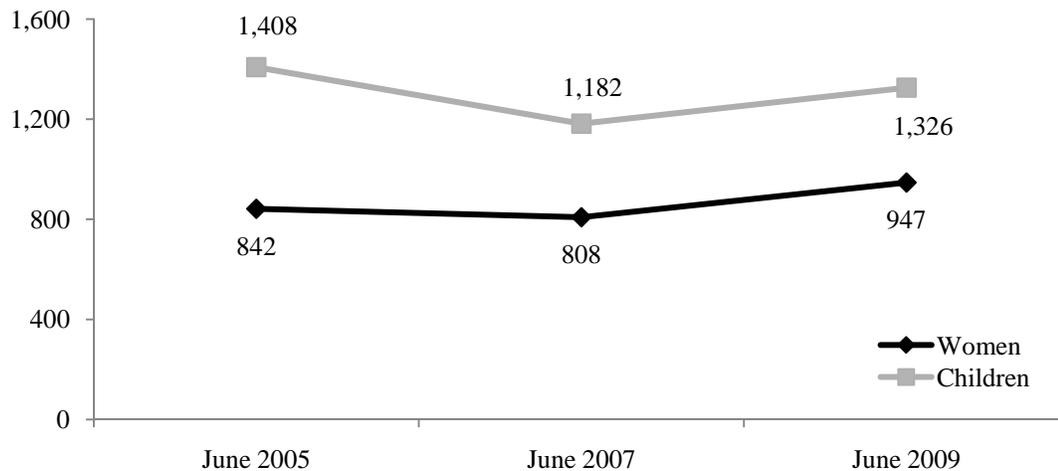
Figure 31: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP/Food Stamps) Recipients, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2007, 2009). DES Multidata pulled on May 4, 2010 from Database (Unpublished Data).

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).

Figure 32: Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Recipients, First Things First Coconino Region

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2007, 2009). DES Multidata pulled on May 4, 2010 from Database (Unpublished Data).

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

Homelessness

Homelessness among young children, and the high mobility often associated with homelessness, can lead to behavior problems and reduced academic success in school.¹⁰ The McKinney-Vento Act defines homelessness as “1) an individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and 2) an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a) a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, b) an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or c) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.”¹¹ Based on the McKinney-Vento Act definition, there were 679 students reported as homeless during the 2009/10 school year in the First Things First Coconino Region. Preschoolers made up about 1% of the total homeless student population and kindergarteners composed 7%.

¹⁰ Zerger, S. (2004, February). Health care for homeless Native Americans. National Health Care for the Homeless Council. Retrieved from <http://www.nhchc.org/Publications/FINALHnNativeHealth.pdf>

¹¹ McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. § 11317 (1987).

Figure 33: Homeless Children, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts, 2009/10 School Year

School District	Preschool	Kindergarten	District Total
Northern Hub			
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	0	0	49
Page Unified School District	3	7	49
Grand Canyon Hub			
Grand Canyon Unified School District	0	0	0
Southern Hub			
Flagstaff Unified School District	4	33	435
Maine Consolidated School District	0	0	0
Williams Unified School District	0	8	129
Winslow Hub			
Winslow Unified School District	0	2	17
First Things First Coconino Region Total	7	50	679

Source: First Things First Coconino Region School Districts. (*Personal Correspondence with District Representatives, June 2010*).

Note: Preschool homeless children include only students attending preschools associated with public school districts.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region total is sum of school districts in this region.

Educational Indicators

Typically, children who do well in school have early literacy skills and higher social and emotional skills at entry into kindergarten. Continued success in school, graduation from high school, and further educational attainment leads to healthier communities and more supportive environments for the growth and development of children.

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 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

School enrollment in all districts in the First Things First Coconino Region was about 17,500 during the 2009/10 school year, serving a total of 1,596 children in preschool and kindergarten. The largest school district (by student enrollment) was Flagstaff Unified with 10,789 students, and the smallest were Maine Consolidated (120 students), Grand Canyon Unified (282), and Fredonia-Moccasin School Districts (262).

Schools within the Hopi hub had 1,805 students enrolled in the 2009/10 school year, an increase from past years.

Schools play a critical role in the educational development of kindergarteners, but full benefits of this educational experience may be at risk due to Arizona State funding cuts. These cuts can potentially reduce the amount of time kindergarteners spend in the classroom learning from a full day to half day. Fortunately, the Flagstaff Unified School District is committed to providing full-day kindergarten to children in the Flagstaff community, and will continue to offer all kindergarteners a full day at no cost to parents.

Figure 34: School Enrollment, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts, 2009/10 School Year

School District	Preschool	Kindergarten	District Total
Northern Hub			
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	NA	26	262
Page Unified School District	121	207	3,100
Grand Canyon Hub			
Grand Canyon Unified School District	2	23	282
Southern Hub			
Maine Consolidated School District	12	16	120
Flagstaff Unified School District	142	832	10,789
Williams Unified School District	7	40	660
Winslow Hub			
Winslow Unified School District	20	148	2,267
First Things First Coconino Region Total¹	304	1,292	17,480

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2010). *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 does not include charter schools,

Figure 35: School Enrollment, Hopi Reservation

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

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2010). *Research and evaluation section*. Retrieved from <http://www10.ade.az.us/researchpolicy/AZenroll>.

School Readiness - Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS)

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 involved in crime and drugs.¹² A recent study showed that of children who were ready for kindergarten, 62% of them performed well on standardized tests at 3rd grade. Of children who were not ready at kindergarten, only 6% of them performed well on standardized tests at 3rd grade. Typically, children will not make up the learning gap that they start off with when they enter kindergarten.¹³

In Arizona, Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS) are used as indicators of early literacy and reading skills in children from kindergarten to sixth grade. 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.

Early literacy and reading preparedness levels for kindergarteners varied within the First Things First Coconino Region. In the 2009/10 school year, at Maine Consolidated and Grand Canyon School Districts, only 6% to 9% of children were at grade level and more than half (53% to 57%) of the entering children needed substantial intervention. In Flagstaff and Winslow School Districts, 41% were at grade level and between 23% to 26% needed substantial interventions.

¹² Rolnick, A., & Grunewald, R. (2003) "Early Childhood Development: Economic Development with a High Public Return." In *Big Ideas for Children*. First Focus, Washington, DC, 2008.

¹³ Applied Survey Research. (2008). Does readiness matter: How kindergarten readiness translates into academic success. San Jose, California: Applied Survey Research.

Figure 36: Kindergarten DIBELS Scores, Beginning of School Year

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

Source: First Things First Coconino Region School Districts. (Personal Communication with District Representatives, June 2010).

* The Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District does not administer DIBELS assessments to students.

3rd Grade Test Scores - Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS)

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 show evidence of reading comprehension and are able to read unfamiliar words by utilizing various learned 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."¹⁴ The Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) is an important tool used to measure third grade academic proficiency in Arizona and indicates how well children are prepared for this next step. It also measures preparedness in writing and in math.

School districts in the First Things First Coconino Region had a lower percentage of students meeting or exceeding the AIMS standards for reading as compared to the state of Arizona. For example, from 44% to 68% of students in the region met or exceeded the reading standard locally as compared to 69% in Arizona.

¹⁴ 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/>

However, Page and Winslow Unified School Districts performed better in writing than the state, and Maine Consolidated School District had a higher percentage of students meeting or exceeding the standards in both writing and math. The Grand Canyon hub consistently had lower scores in all areas than the other hubs.

Figure 37: AIMS Reading: 3rd Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding the Standard, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

School District	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northern Hub				
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	66%	54%	65%	46%
Page Unified School District	56%	49%	52%	56%
Grand Canyon Hub				
Grand Canyon Unified School District	60%	78%	50%	44%
Southern Hub				
Flagstaff Unified School District	67%	69%	67%	68%
Maine Consolidated School District	NA	77%	85%	NA
Williams Unified School District	60%	56%	71%	65%
Winslow Hub				
Winslow Unified School District	70%	84%	72%	62%
Arizona	65%	67%	69%	69%

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2010). *School Report Cards*. Retrieved from http://www.ade.state.az.us/srcs/find_school.asp/.

Figure 38: AIMS Writing: 3rd Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding the Standard, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

School District	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northern Hub				
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	39%	17%	75%	46%
Page Unified School District	76%	48%	75%	77%
Grand Canyon Hub				
Grand Canyon Unified School District	73%	43%	48%	50%
Southern Hub				
Flagstaff Unified School District	72%	53%	83%	75%
Maine Consolidated School District	NA	62%	100%	83%
Williams Unified School District	68%	31%	79%	68%
Winslow Hub				
Winslow Unified School District	84%	63%	85%	84%
Arizona	73%	52%	81%	76%

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2010). *School Report Cards*. Retrieved from http://www.ade.state.az.us/srcs/find_school.asp/.

Figure 39: AIMS Math: 3rd Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding the Standard, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

School District	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northern Hub				
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District	65%	71%	68%	47%
Page Unified School District	60%	54%	59%	56%
Grand Canyon Hub				
Grand Canyon Unified School District	53%	74%	60%	44%
Southern Hub				
Flagstaff Unified School District	73%	74%	73%	72%
Maine Consolidated School District	NA	77%	92%	92%
Williams Unified School District	71%	52%	65%	54%
Winslow Hub				
Winslow Unified School District	78%	79%	69%	66%
Arizona	72%	72%	72%	71%

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2010). *School Report Cards*. Retrieved from http://www.ade.state.az.us/srcs/find_school.asp/.

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Graduation Rate

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.¹⁵ Dropping out of high school may be a result of several risk factors including child abuse, substance abuse, un-addressed learning disabilities, mental health problems, pregnancy, homelessness, and poverty.¹⁶

Graduation rates in the First Things First Coconino Region were varied. For example, data from the Navajo County Superintendent of Schools and U.S. Department of Education revealed that 96% of students in Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District graduated in 2009, while only 71% of students in Grand Canyon Unified and Winslow Unified School Districts graduated.

Figure 40: Graduation Rate, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts

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

Source: 2008 and 2009 data from Navajo County Superintendent of Schools Office. (*Personal Correspondence with Department Representative*, June 2010). 2005-2007 data from Arizona Department of Education, *Research Evaluation Section*, Retrieved 2010 from <https://www.ade.state.az.us/researchpolicy/grad/>.

Educational Attainment

Based on Census 2000 data, 85% of adults 25 years and older in the First Things First Coconino Region had at least a high school diploma. Data by community hub showed that in 2000 the Hopi and Winslow hubs were the least educated compared to other community hubs, with 67% and 71%, respectively, of their adult population having graduated from high school, and only 10% and 9%, respectively, with a Bachelor's Degree or higher. Of parent survey respondents, 83% indicated that they had a high school degree or higher, which was fairly consistent across all surveyed hubs in the First Things First Coconino Region (ranging from 82% to 91%).

¹⁵ United States Department of Education. (n.d.). Promoting Educational Excellence for all Americans. Questions and Answers on No Child Left Behind. Retrieved from <http://www.ed.gov/>

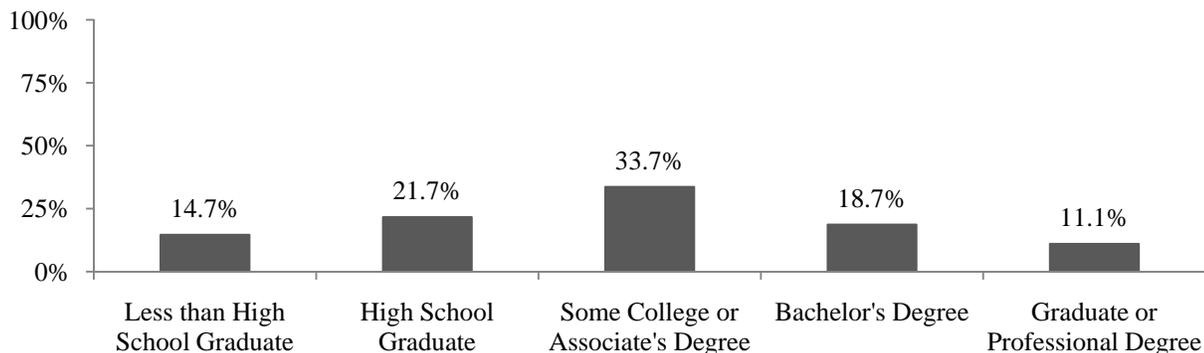
¹⁶ U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, (2010). *Trends in the Well-being of America's Youth, 2000*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from <http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/00trends/EA1.pdf>

It is important for the community that members hoping to pursue higher education have that opportunity. Individuals in the First Things First Coconino Region seeking 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.

Unfortunately, financial barriers still have the potential to limit such educational opportunities. To break down these barriers, the Hopi Tribes Grants and Scholarships Program offer a variety of financial awards and scholarships to Hopi students pursuing a range of educational opportunities. The goal is to increase the number of employable Hopi professionals with degrees. The Bureau of Indian Affairs Higher Education Grants and the Hopi Education Award are also available for students pursuing college-level degrees. There is also a Tribal Priority Scholarship awarded to Hopi students who are working towards a Bachelor's or graduate degree in areas deemed high priority by the Hopi Tribe.

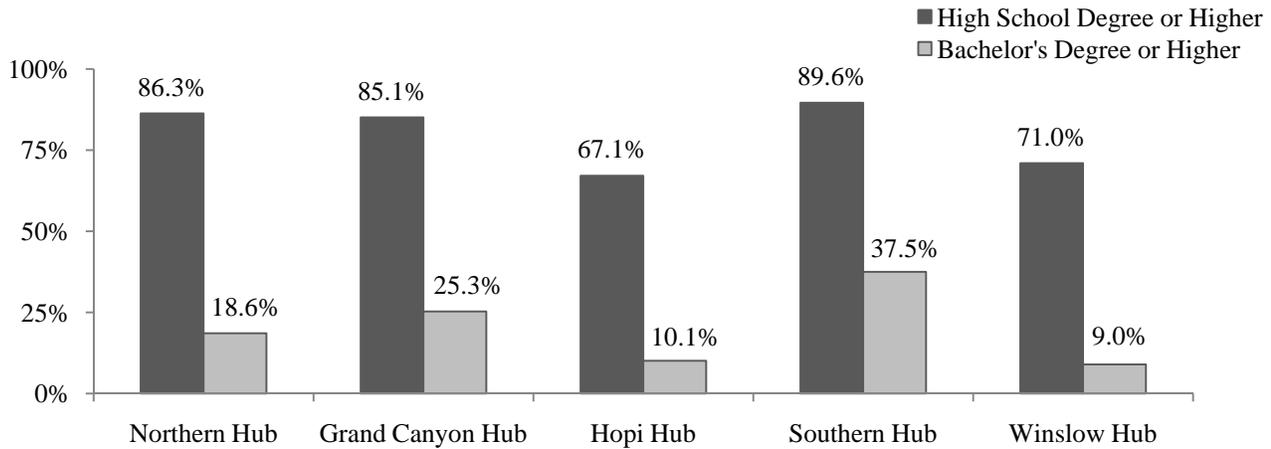
There are several other programs available for adults seeking to further their education. The Arizona Department of Education offers classes in English language acquisition, civics, adult basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics skills, and GED preparation. In the First Things First Coconino Region, programs are offered through Coconino Community College Adult Education in Flagstaff, Page, and Williams, and by Northland Pioneer College in Polacca and Winslow. Adults can take these classes face-to-face or through a distance learning approach in order to prevent transportation barriers.

Figure 41: Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over Coconino Region, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 3, P37*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Figure 42: Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over by Community Hub, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *Summary File 3, P37*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>.

Figure 43: Parent Survey Respondents' Highest Level of Education Completed

Response	N =	First Things First Coconino Region	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
Educational Attainment		1,082	142	57	117	632	121
Less than 9 th grade		3.8%	0.7%	8.8%	1.7%	4.1%	5.0%
9 th grade to 12 th 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%

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 Early Childhood System

Early Care and Education

Over forty years of research has shown that children begin learning at birth and that all settings where they are cared for on a daily basis need to provide a quality environment that supports optimal growth and development.¹⁷ For these reasons, parents need options for their children to be cared for in quality early care and educational settings. Quality early care and education settings include safe, healthy environments, highly educated teachers, classrooms and materials that simulate children at different stages of learning, and low staff to child 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.¹⁸

Child Care Access and Enrollment

Quality child care is an important precursor for developing social and cognitive skills that prepare children for school and life success.¹⁹ Subsidized child care for low-income families also provides critical support for working families. Options for child care include center-based facilities, family and child care homes, or informal care by family (kin) and friends (kith).

Within the First Things First Coconino Region, there are 104 licensed, certified, or registered child care programs with a combined approved capacity of about 5,500 children. 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. Options for early care and education in the Hopi hub include five Head Start centers serving 195 children, and the Hopi Childcare Center which serves 31 children.

Beyond the basic need that parents have to supervise their child while they're away, the quality of their children's care is essential for future academic success. Quality First was initiated by First Things First in 2009 to increase the availability of quality early care and education in child care centers and homes so children could begin school safe, healthy, and ready to succeed. It is a voluntary quality improvement and rating system for programs serving children ages birth through five. The First Things First Coconino Region currently has 21 Quality First programs including 13 centers and eight home sites.

National accreditation agencies provide an additional measure of quality for early care and education programs. These programs are voluntary and applied for by child care centers and homes. In the First Things First Coconino Region, three programs are accredited by the National Association of Child Care Professionals and eight programs are accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children accreditation.

¹⁷ Enterprise Community Partners, Inc. (2006). *The Importance of Early Care and Education*. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.practitionerresources.org/cache/documents/639/63935.doc/>

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, *Link Between Child Care and Academic Achievement and Behavior Persists Into Adolescence*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/>

The Child Care Resource and Referral Network (CCR&R) is a resource for parents to find quality early care programs in their community. CCR&R maintains a list of child care providers who are licensed by the Department of Health Services, certified by the Department of Economic Security, or registered with the CCR&R. Providers who registered with the CCR&R 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. The program helps match children with programs that fit their needs based on age, personality, special needs, and location. Parents are also provided with a checklist to use when visiting possible child care providers to assist them in the decision-making process.

Despite these efforts, there is still a need for additional child care providers. To address this need, the Association for Supportive Child Care has developed two programs in Coconino County known as Niños en Mi Casa and Arizona Kith and Kin Project. Niños en Mi Casa is a program geared towards providing training and financial assistance to individuals interested in starting a family child care home. The Arizona Kith and Kin Project works to improve the quality of kith and kin providers through home visits and support-training groups.

During the 2009/10 school year, there were 889 Early Head Start and Head Start enrollment slots in the First Things First Coconino Region, with 50% of these slots in the Southern hub. Of children enrolled in Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG) Head Start programs in Coconino, Navajo, Apache, and Yavapai Counties in the 2008/09 school year, 45% were four years old, 60% were non-Hispanic, 93% were eligible due to low income, and English was the primary language of nearly three-quarters of the children (73%). Of children enrolled in Early Head Start programs, 74% were less than one year old, 75% were White, 91% were income eligible, and English was the primary language of the majority of the children (85%).

Overall, 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%) of respondents reported using “informal care,” while 27% reported using “formal care.”²⁰ Within this region, “informal care” settings were the most common primary source of child care for parents in the Northern, Hopi, Southern, and Winslow hubs.

When asked if they ever had to make adjustments to accommodate their child care situation, nearly two-thirds (64%) of parent survey respondents indicated that they have had to make such adjustments. This was fairly consistent across all community hubs, with the exception of the Hopi hub, in which 38% reported having to make adjustments to accommodate their child care situation at some point. Some of the types of adjustments parents reported having to make included changing work schedules (62%), paying more money for care (26%), and having more than one child care provider (23%).²¹

When parent survey respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with various aspects of their child care arrangement, parents were most satisfied with the condition of facilities and how providers related and interacted with their children. Parents were least satisfied with cost, how providers prepared children for kindergarten, and the types of activities available for children. More parents in the Grand Canyon hub were dissatisfied with child care costs than parents in the other community hubs.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ This was a multiple response question, therefore these responses were not mutually exclusive.

More parents in the Northern and Hopi hubs were dissatisfied with how child care providers prepared their child for kindergarten.

Figure 44: Child Care Programs and Capacity, First Things First Coconino Region, 2010

	Number of Programs	Approved Capacity
ADHS Licensed Programs	82	5,448
Child Care Centers	51	3,338
Child Care Public Schools	17	1,971
Child Care Small Group Homes	14	139
ADES Certified Programs: Child Care Homes	19	78
Child Care Resource and Referral Registered Programs: Family Child Care Homes*	3	12
Total Programs	104	5,538
Accredited Programs	11	437
Quality First Programs	21 (13 Centers, 8 Homes)	-

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, *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, *Coconino Region CCR&R March 2010*, Received 2010 from First Things First. Northern Arizona Council of Governments Head Start, *Correspondence with Head Start Representative*, Received 2010. National Association for the Education of Young People, *Accredited Program Search*, Retrieved July 15, 2010 from <http://www.naeyc.org/accreditation/search>. National Association for Child Care Professionals, *National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Programs*, Retrieved April 16, 2010 from <http://www.naccp.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=294>.

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.

* Providers 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 receive CPR and First Aid training.

Figure 45: Child Care Programs and Capacity by Community Hub, 2010

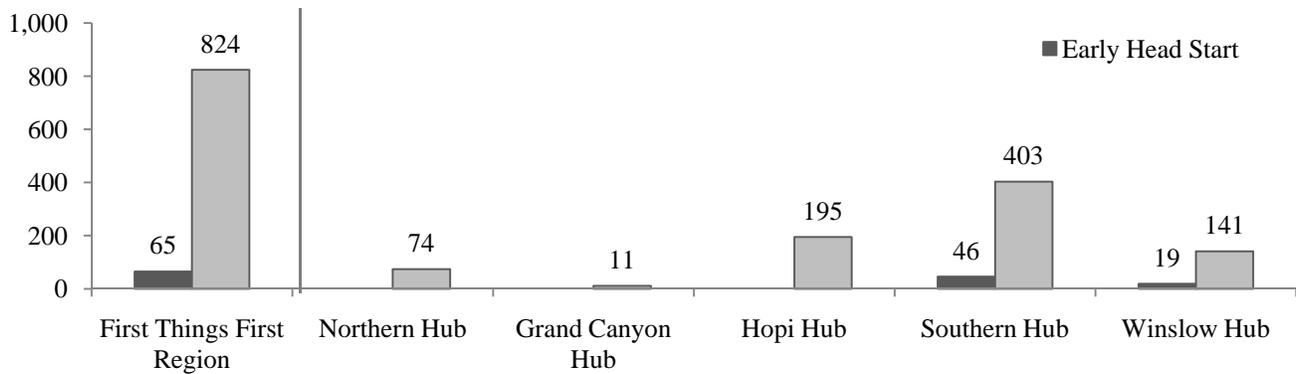
	Number of Programs	Approved Capacity
ADHS Licensed Programs		
Northern Hub	5	273
Grand Canyon Hub	2	170
Southern Hub	59	4,562
Winslow Hub	16	443
ADES Certified Programs: Child Care Homes		
Southern Hub	13	52
Winslow Hub	6	26
Child Care Resource and Referral Registered Programs: Family Child Care Homes*		
Southern Hub	3	12
Total Programs	104	5,538
Northern Hub	5 (1 accredited)	273
Grand Canyon Hub	2	170
Southern Hub	75 (10 accredited)	4,626
Winslow Hub	22	469

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, *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, *Coconino Region CCR&R March 2010*, Received 2010 from First Things First. Northern Arizona Council of Governments Head Start, *Correspondence with Head Start Representative*, Received 2010. National Association for the Education of Young People, *Accredited Program Search*, Retrieved July 15, 2010 from <http://www.naeyc.org/accreditation/search>. National Association for Child Care Professionals, *National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Programs*, Retrieved April 16, 2010 from <http://www.naccp.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=294>.

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.

* Providers 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.

Figure 46: Head Start and Early Head Start Enrollment Slots, 2009/10



Source: NACOG Head Start. (*Correspondence with NACOG Council Representative*, 2010). Hopi Education Department. (2010). *Hopi Enrollment and AYP Data*. (Unpublished Data).

Figure 47: Head Start Enrollment Demographics, Northern Arizona Council of Governments (Navajo, Apache, Coconino, Yavapai Counties)

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Enrollment			
Funded Enrollment	1,585	1,585	1,585
Actual Enrollment (Includes student turnover)	1,965	1,931	1,931
Age			
3 years old	15.5%	32.1%	10.4%
4 years old	45.4%	50.7%	45.2%
5 years and older	39.1%	17.2%	44.4%
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	43.9%	44.3%	40.3%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino Origin	56.1%	55.7%	59.7%
Eligibility			
Income Eligible	94.0%	91.0%	92.8%
Receipt of Public Assistance	3.4%	7.5%	5.2%
Foster Children	1.8%	1.1%	1.8%
Over Income	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Primary Language			
English	72.0%	69.9%	72.9%
Spanish	27.4%	29.9%	27.1%
Other Language	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%

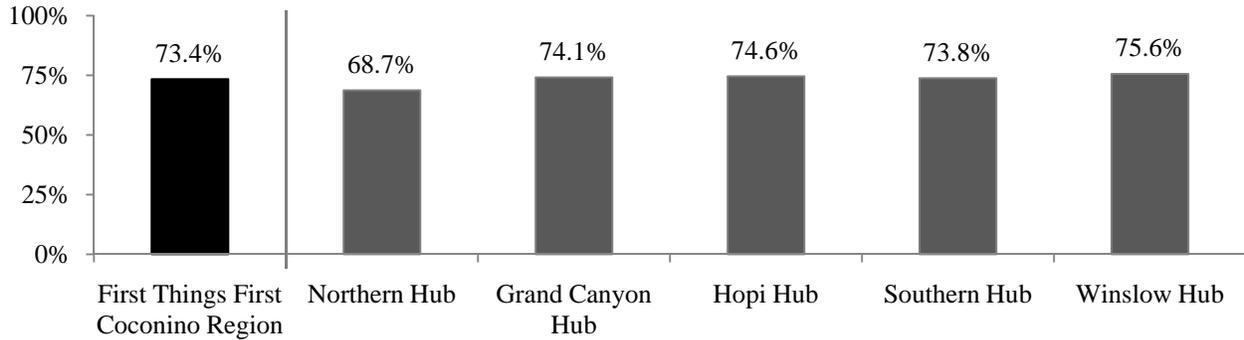
Source: Northern Arizona Council of Governments. (2010). *Head Start Program Information Reports. (Unpublished Data).*

Figure 48: Early Head Start Enrollment Demographics, Northern Arizona Council of Governments (Navajo, Apache, Coconino, Yavapai Counties)

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Enrollment (Children and Pregnant Women)			
Funded Enrollment	124	124	124
Children and Pregnant Women Actual Enrollment (Includes student turnover)	206	213	212
Children Only Actual Enrollment (Includes student turnover)	198	203	202
Age (Children Only)			
Less than 1 year old	17.2%	42.9%	74.3%
1 year old	28.8%	30.0%	24.3%
2 years old	28.3%	23.6%	1.5%
3 years old	25.7%	3.4%	0.0%
Ethnicity (Children and Pregnant Women)			
Hispanic	37.4%	38.5%	33.0%
Non Hispanic/Non Latino Origin	62.6%	64.5%	61.5%
Race (Children and Pregnant Women)			
American Indian/Alaska Native	13.1%	8.9%	8.0%
White	69.4%	71.4%	75.0%
Bi-Racial or Multi-Racial	17.0%	18.8%	15.6%
Other	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%
Eligibility (Children and Pregnant Women)			
Income Eligible	90.8%	90.6%	90.6%
Receipt of Public Assistance	4.9%	4.7%	3.8%
Foster Children	4.0%	4.2%	4.7%
Homeless	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Over Income	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Primary Language (Children and Pregnant Women)			
English	82.0%	83.1%	85.4%
Spanish	17.5%	16.9%	14.6%
Other Language	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%

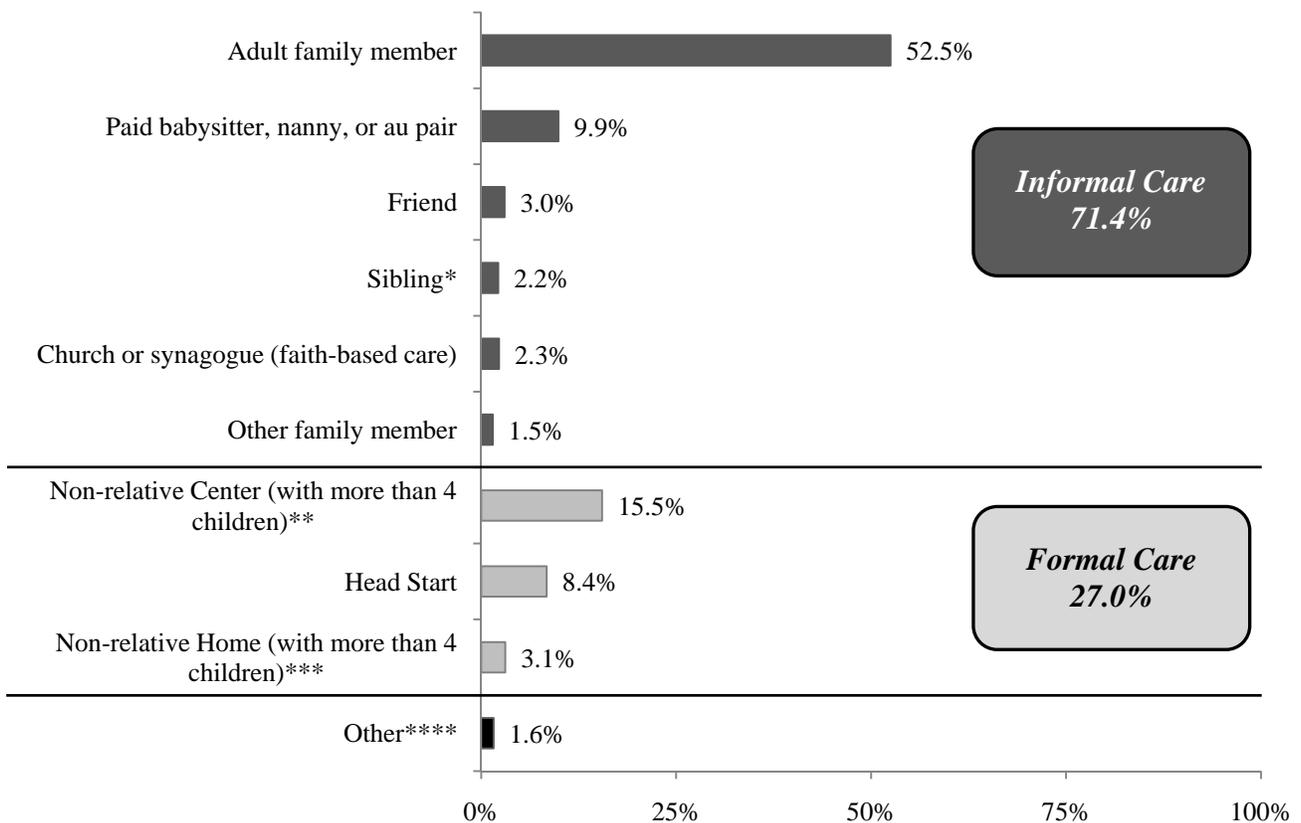
Source: Northern Arizona Council of Governments. (2010). *Early Head Start Program Information Reports*. (Unpublished Data).

Figure 49: 🧑🧒 Parents Who Had Someone Else Care for Their Child in Order for Them to Work, Go to School, or for Other Reasons



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

Figure 50: 🧑🧒 Primary Source of Child Care



N=811. 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.

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

* 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)

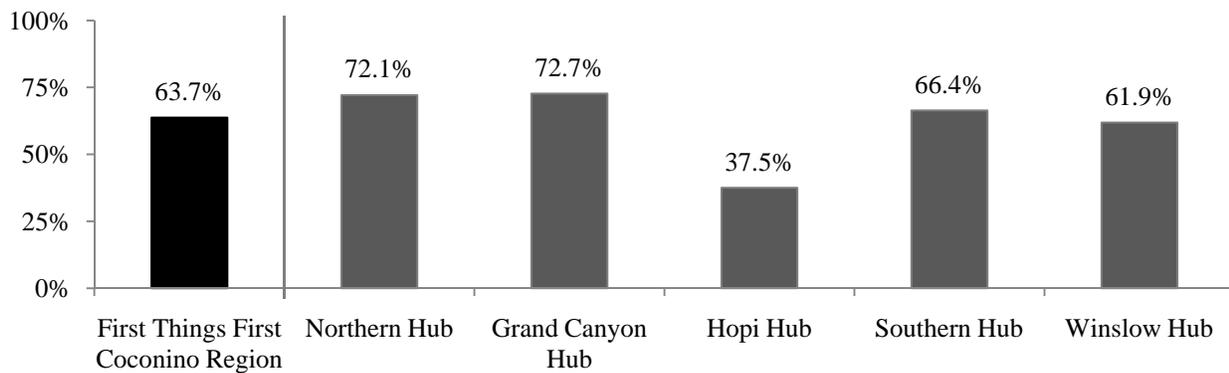
**** “Other” responses included: Empact (9), School.

Figure 51: 🏠 Primary Source of Child Care by Community Hub

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).

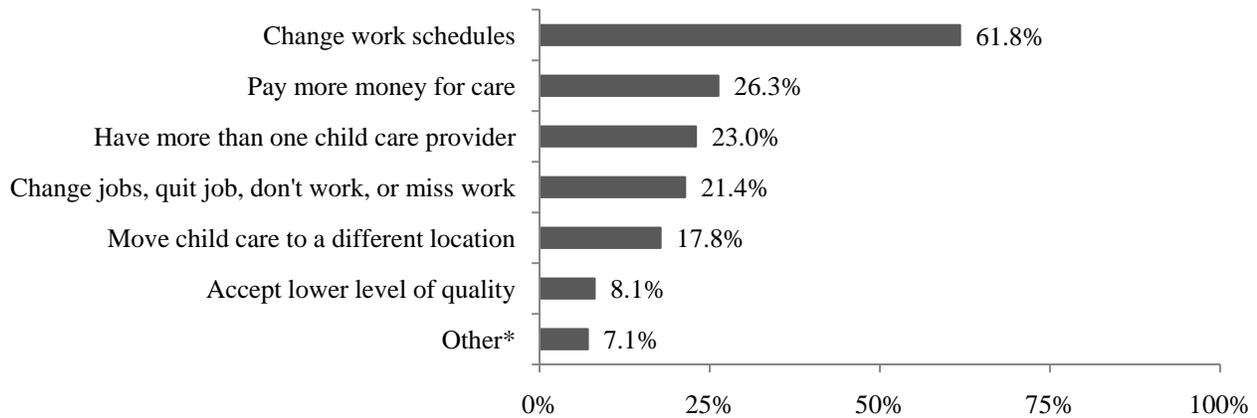
Figure 52: 🏠 Parents Who Indicated Ever Having to Make Adjustments to Accommodate Their Child Care Situation



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 N=105. 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.

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

Figure 53: 🏠 Types of Adjustments Parents Have Made to Accommodate Their Child Care Situation



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.

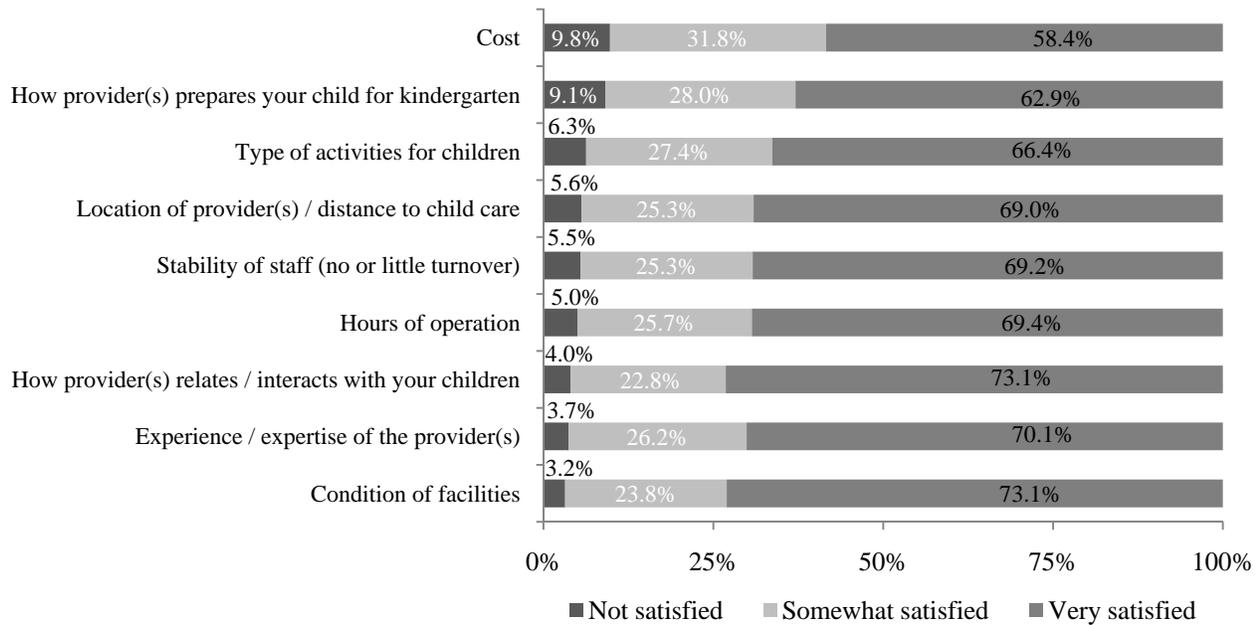
Figure 54: 🏠 Types of Adjustments Parents Have Made to Accommodate Their Child Care Situation by Community Hub

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.

Figure 55:  Parents' Level of Satisfaction with the Following Aspects of Their Child Care Arrangement



Condition of facilities N=825; How provider(s) relates/interacts with children N=797; Experience/expertise N=789; Hours of operation N=807; Stability of staff N=783; Location of provider(s) N=801; Type of activities N=797; How provider(s) prepares child for kindergarten N=782; Cost N=783. 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.

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

Figure 56:  Parent Satisfaction Level with the Following Aspects of Their Child Care Arrangement by Community Hub

Aspect of Child Care Arrangement	Level of Satisfaction	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
Cost	Percent “very satisfied”	59.3%	45.5%	53.8%	59.4%	66.7%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	33.0%	36.4%	40.4%	29.9%	26.2%
	Percent “not satisfied”	7.7%	18.2%	5.8%	10.6%	7.1%
	Total respondents	91	44	104	451	84
How provider(s) prepares your child for kindergarten	Percent “very satisfied”	60.2%	48.8%	43.9%	69.6%	61.2%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	25.0%	46.5%	42.1%	22.6%	32.9%
	Percent “not satisfied”	14.8%	4.7%	14.0%	7.8%	5.9%
	Total respondents	88	43	107	451	85
Type of activities for children	Percent “very satisfied”	63.3%	48.9%	48.1%	73.5%	64.4%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	25.6%	38.3%	42.6%	22.4%	31.0%
	Percent “not satisfied”	11.1%	12.8%	9.3%	4.2%	4.6%
	Total respondents	90	47	108	456	87
Location of provider(s)/distance to child care	Percent “very satisfied”	70.8%	68.1%	52.3%	72.8%	71.6%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	27.0%	27.7%	39.3%	21.1%	26.1%
	Percent “not satisfied”	2.2%	4.3%	8.4%	6.1%	2.3%
	Total respondents	89	47	107	460	88
Stability of staff (no or little turnover)	Percent “very satisfied”	68.6%	54.5%	48.6%	75.5%	71.6%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	29.1%	31.8%	42.1%	20.3%	22.7%
	Percent “not satisfied”	2.3%	13.6%	9.3%	4.2%	5.7%
	Total respondents	86	44	107	449	88
Hours of operation	Percent “very satisfied”	67.7%	51.1%	50.9%	75.2%	74.4%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	25.8%	34.0%	42.6%	21.3%	22.2%
	Percent “not satisfied”	6.5%	14.9%	6.5%	3.5%	3.3%
	Total respondents	93	47	108	460	90
How provider(s) relates/interacts with your children	Percent “very satisfied”	68.2%	68.9%	57.8%	79.0%	69.3%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	28.4%	31.1%	34.9%	17.7%	25.0%
	Percent “not satisfied”	3.4%	0.0%	7.3%	3.3%	5.7%
	Total respondents	88	45	109	458	88
Experience/expertise of the provider(s)	Percent “very satisfied”	73.3%	48.8%	50.0%	77.4%	67.0%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	24.4%	46.5%	45.4%	19.3%	28.4%
	Percent “not satisfied”	2.3%	4.7%	4.6%	3.3%	4.5%
	Total respondents	86	43	108	455	88
Condition of facilities	Percent “very satisfied”	73.7%	66.0%	51.9%	79.2%	70.3%
	Percent “somewhat satisfied”	25.3%	29.8%	38.9%	18.7%	26.4%
	Percent “not satisfied”	1.0%	4.3%	9.3%	2.1%	3.3%
	Total respondents	99	47	108	471	91

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

Cost of Child Care

Child care can be a large financial expense to families. In Coconino, Navajo, Apache, and Yavapai Counties, the median daily cost of full-time child care ranged from \$20.00 to \$30.00, and the median daily cost of part-time child care ranged from \$12.00 to \$25.00 in 2008. The most expensive child care was for children under the age of one year and for care provided by certified group homes compared to child care for older children or for approved homes.

When asked about monthly payments for all of their children's child care combined, over one-third (39%) of parent survey respondents indicated that they pay \$1 to \$249 monthly, another one-third (33%) indicated paying \$250 to \$449 monthly, and the rest (28%) of parents reported paying \$450 or more. Data by community hubs revealed that more parents in the Southern, Grand Canyon, and Northern hubs paid \$450 or more each month for all of their children's child care (35%, 25%, and 23%, respectively), compared to parents in the Winslow and Hopi hubs (10% and 8%, respectively).

Low-income parents who are working, in job training, or in school can receive child care subsidies through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). In Arizona, for a single householder and two children, the income limit for receiving CCDF subsidies is \$27,390 and the age limit for children receiving services is 13 years old.²² According to the Arizona Department of Economic Security, the number of families in the First Things First Coconino Region who were eligible for and receiving child care subsidies in January of 2010 decreased from January of 2009, likely as a result of funding cuts to the program. There were 324 eligible families and 269 receiving subsidies in 2009. In 2010, there were only 168 eligible families and only 126 receiving subsidies. A smaller percentage of eligible families in the First Things First Coconino Region (75%) were receiving subsidies in 2010 than eligible families in the state of Arizona (82%). Similar to the trend for families, children eligible for and receiving subsidies decreased by almost half from 449 in January of 2009 to 229 in January of 2010. In January of 2010, only 69% of children eligible for subsidies were receiving them, which was less than statewide rates (77%).

In order to address issues of cost of care and access to quality care, the First Things First Coconino Region has provided Emergency Child Care Scholarships for children ages birth through five in this region for full-time and part-time care. The First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership is also working to expand access to quality early child care and education settings by providing stipends so that regulated centers and homes can afford to increase quality while at the same time increasing services for children who are living in families earning a low-income.

²² National Center for Children in Poverty. (n.d.). Arizona Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Subsidies. In NCCP. Retrieved June 30, 2010, from www.nccp.org/profiles/AZ_profile_14.html.

Figure 57: Median Daily Cost of Child Care: Full-Time, District 3 (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties)

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

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2004, 2006, 2008). Market Rate Survey Data (Unpublished Data).

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

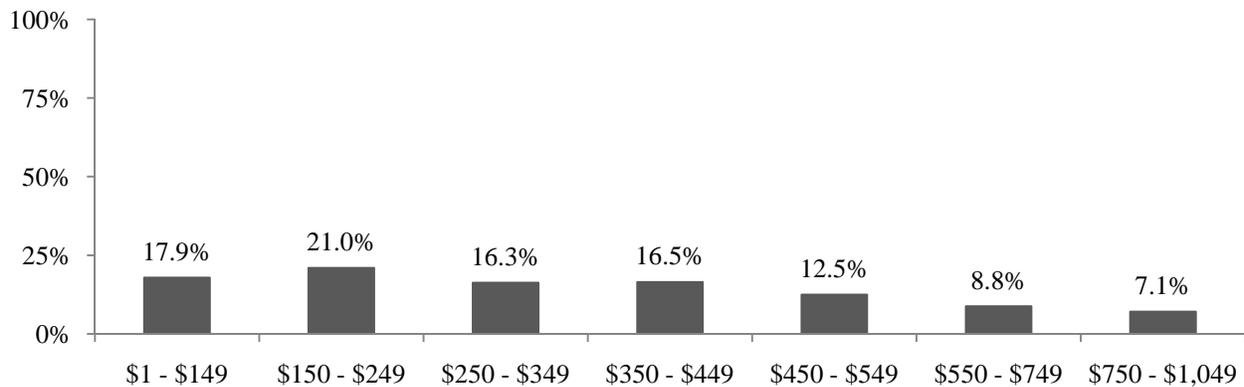
Figure 58: Median Daily Cost of Child Care: Part-Time, District 3 (Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties)

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

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2004, 2006, 2008). Market Rate Survey Data (Unpublished Data).

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

Figure 59: Parents' Monthly Payment for All of Their Children's Child Care Combined (Minus Any Subsidies)



N=480. 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.

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

Figure 60:  Parents' Monthly Payment for All of Their Children's Child Care Combined (Minus Any Subsidies) by Community Hub

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).

Figure 61: Families Eligible and Receiving Child Care Subsidies, First Things First Coconino Region

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

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2007, 2009). DES Multidata pulled on May 4, 2010 from Database (Unpublished Data).

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

Professional Development

The preparation and ongoing professional development of early child care professionals is closely linked to improved student learning and healthy development.²³ Fortunately, there are many professional development options available in the First Things First Coconino 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. Northern Arizona University offers two ECE Bachelor's Degree programs and one ECE Master's Degree program in Flagstaff. 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.

However, there are many barriers such as time, money and transportation to prevent early childhood educators from seeking further education in the area of child development. According to a survey by Northland Pioneer College of Head Start directors and staff, 66% were interested in earning free college credits for attending trainings. They also indicated that lack of time and financial concerns were the biggest barriers in furthering their education. To help with the cost, First Things First offers T.E.A.C.H. scholarships which help child care center teachers, directors, and providers 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. Between January and March of 2010, there were a total of 10 ECE professionals in Coconino County receiving T.E.A.C.H. scholarships. The Coconino Regional Partnership Council has also allocated additional funding to support 35 child care providers through the Professional REWARD\$ program. This program offers financial incentives to providers based on their level of education and their commitment to continuous employment at a regulated child care center, group, or family child care home.

The Association for Supportive Child Care (ASCC) offers many programs geared towards improving the quality of early care opportunities. One program, the Child Care Professional Training program, prepares individuals for employment in the ECE field with a two week course covering topics of child development, positive discipline, language and literacy, child nutrition, health, and much more. The ASCC also offers free weekly trainings in Flagstaff and at child care centers or homes to providers to help meet their licensure and certification requirements. This Early Childhood Training and Coaching program is often the first introduction providers have to pursuing higher education options and is a critical step in their continued professional advancement.

In addition to furthering professional development, research has shown that teachers' wages also play a significant role in program quality. Higher wages enable centers to hire better-qualified teachers, which can contribute to both lower turnover rates and more secure attachments between children and

²³ Bowman, B. T., Donovan, M.S. and Burns, M.S. (Eds.). (2000). *Eager to Learn: Educating out Preschoolers*. Committee on Early Childhood Pedagogy, National Research Council. National Academy Press: Washington, D.C.

teachers.²⁴ Head Start programs in the First Things First Coconino Region are run by the Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG), encompassing Navajo, Apache, Coconino, and Yavapai counties. In the 2007/08 school year, the majority (78%) of NACOG Head Start teachers had an Associate's, Bachelor's or graduate degree; and 22% had their CDA. The average salary in the 2008/09 school year for a NACOG Head Start teacher was \$21,828 and the average salary for an assistant teacher was \$14,864. NACOG is required to collect information on salaries within their governing region. They then use this information to set salaries for Head Start teachers. In accordance with these standards, salaries within NACOG are lower overall than the salaries of Head Start teachers statewide in Arizona.

Parents appear to understand the positive effect that low turnover rates have on a child's development. Most parents (78%) who responded to the 2008 Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey believed that frequent changes to child care providers had negative effects on infant development.

²⁴ Phillips, D., Mekos, D., Scarr, S., McCartney, K., & Abbott-Shim, M. (2000). Within and beyond the classroom door: Assessing quality in child care centers. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 15(4), 475-496.

Figure 62: ECE 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.	Early Childhood Education	Flagstaff, Williams, Page, Grand Canyon
	Certificate		
Grand Canyon University	B.S.	Elementary Education: Early Childhood Education	Online
	M.A.	Elementary Education	Online
Mohave Community College	A.A.	Early Childhood Education	Online
Northern Arizona University	B.A.S.	Early Childhood Education	Online
	B.S. Ed.		Flagstaff
	M.Ed.		Flagstaff
Northland Pioneer College	A.A.S.	Early Childhood Development	Winslow and Hopi
	Certificate of Applied Science	Early Childhood Development	Winslow and Hopi
	Certificate of Applied Science	Early Childhood Special Needs	Winslow and Hopi
	Certificate of Proficiency	Early Childhood Development	Winslow and Hopi
	A.G.S.	Early Childhood Infant/Toddler	Winslow and Hopi
	A.G.S.	Early Childhood Preschool	Winslow and Hopi
	A.G.S.	Early Childhood Management	Winslow and Hopi
Prescott College	B.A.	Early Childhood Education	Online/Locally with one trip to Prescott, AZ
	B.A.	Early Childhood Special Education	Online/Locally with one trip to Prescott, AZ
Rio Salado College	Certificate	Early Childhood Education	Online
	A.A.S.	Early Childhood Education	Online
	A.A.S.	Early Learning and Development	Online
	A.A.S.	Early Childhood Administration and Management	Online
	A.T.P.	Early Childhood Teacher Education	Online
University of Phoenix	M.Ed.	Early Childhood Education	Online

Source: College or Institution website searches, 2010.

Figure 63: Level of Education of Head Start ECE Professionals, NACOG, 2007/08 School Year

ECE Professionals	Associate Degree	Baccalaureate Degree	Advanced Degree	CDA or State Equivalent	Total Staff*
Classroom/Child Development Staff					
Teachers	45	15	2	17	79
Assistant Teachers	4	1	0	6	90
Home Visitors	3	3	2	4	15
Supervisory Child Development Staff					
Child Development Supervisors	13	8	2	2	25
Home Based Supervisors	5	7	0	4	13
Family and Community Partnerships Staff					
Family Workers	8	4	1	0	34
Family and Community Partnerships Supervisors	12	7	0	0	21

Source: Northern Arizona Council of Governments (2008). *Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information*. (Unpublished Data).

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.

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

Figure 64: Level of Education of Early Head Start ECE Professionals, NACOG, School Year 2007/08

ECE Professionals	Associate Degree	Baccalaureate Degree	Advanced Degree	CDA or State Equivalent	Total Staff*
Classroom/Child Development Staff					
Teachers	7	3	0	2	12
Assistant Teachers	0	0	0	0	6
Home Visitors	4	1	1	2	9
Supervisory Child Development Staff					
Child Development Supervisors	1	0	0	1	2
Home Based Supervisors	6	2	0	2	10
Family and Community Partnerships Staff					
Family Workers	5	1	0	0	16
Family and Community Partnerships Supervisors	6	2	0	0	9

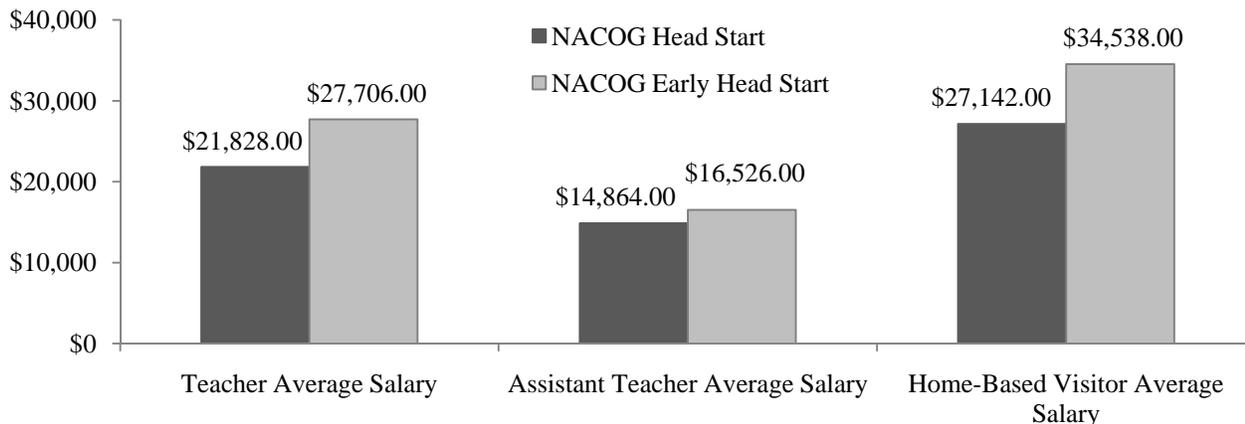
Source: Northern Arizona Council of Governments. (2008). *Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information*. (Unpublished data).

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.

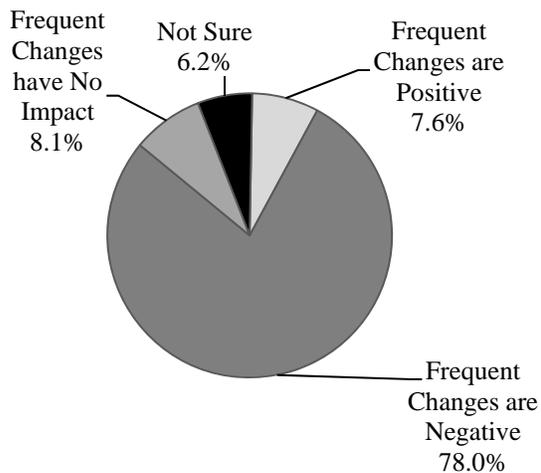
* Total includes staff with and without a degree or credential.

Figure 65: Average Salary of Head Start ECE Professionals, NACOG, 2008/09 School Year



Source: Northern Arizona Council of Governments (2009). *Head Start and Early Head Start Program Information*. (Unpublished Data)
 Note: Data presented are for the Northern Arizona Council of Governments region, which includes Coconino, Yavapai, Navajo and Apache Counties.

Figure 66: Parent Perception of the Impact of Frequent Changes in Child Care Providers on Infant Development, First Things First Coconino Region, 2008



N=183
 Source: First Things First. 2008 *Family and Community Survey*. Received 2010.

Children with Disabilities: Identification

Supporting children and adults with disabilities helps to ensure these individuals are not left behind in school, in employment, or in life. Early identification of children with special needs enables these children to receive the support and opportunities they need to achieve success in school and in the community.²⁵

Among parent survey respondents, 7% reported that a doctor or other professional had told them that their child was developmentally delayed, or had some type of special need. The most common type of diagnosis was a speech or language delay. In the 2008/09 school year, 1,854 Head Start children were screened for developmental disabilities, with 11% of those of children requiring follow-up or formal evaluation. Further, 200 Early Head Start children were screened for developmental disabilities in the same year, and 9% of those children needed a follow-up or a formal evaluation.

Figure 67: Head Start Developmental Screenings, NACOG

	2007/08	2008/09
Head Start		
Number of Children Screened	1,910	1,854
Number of Screened Children Needing Follow-Up or Formal Evaluation	332	206
Percent of Screened Children Needing Follow-Up or Formal Evaluation	17.4%	11.1%
Early Head Start		
Number of Children Screened	203	200
Number of Screened Children Needing Follow-up or Formal Evaluation	25	18
Percent of Screened Children Needing Follow-Up or Formal Evaluation	12.3%	9.0%

Source: Northern Arizona Council of Governments (2008, 2009). *Head Start Program Information Report*. (Unpublished data).

Note: Data are presented for the Northern Arizona Council of Governments (NACOG) Head Start Grantee level and includes Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties

Figure 68:  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

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.

²⁵ Steele, M.M. (2004). Making the Care for Early Identification and Intervention for young Children at Risk for Learning Disabilities, *Early Childhood Education Journal*, Vol. 32, 2, 75-79.

Figure 69: 🏠 Type of Child’s Disability or Special Need

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

Assuring that the needs of children with disabilities are appropriately met is an important priority in the First Things First Coconino Region. The First Things First Coconino Region has a shortage of speech, language, and hearing service providers, and nearly all of the providers that are in this region are located in the Southern hub. In fact, according to the Arizona Department of Health Services in 2010, there were only eight audiologists and 73 speech language pathologists in this region.

Of parent survey respondents who had ever been told by a doctor or other professional that their child was developmentally delayed or had a disability or a special need, 61% indicated that their child was referred to services and was receiving services. However, 9% of parents reported that their child was never referred to services, and 30% indicated that while their child was referred to services, their child was not receiving them.

The Arizona Early Childhood Intervention Program (AzEIP) is responsible for providing disability services to children ages birth to three in Arizona. Despite the lack of service providers in the First Things First Coconino Region, 97 children ages birth to three in this region received services through AzEIP in 2009, an increase from 87 children in 2007. An additional 141 children ages birth through five received services from the Department of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) in 2009. Only children who are considered at risk for epilepsy, cerebral palsy, cognitive disability, or autism qualify for DDD services (in coordination with AzEIP services).

One critical component of AzEIP services is the development of an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) within 45 days of referral to AzEIP. In Coconino County, the percentage of all children ages birth through three with an IFSP stayed constant between 2005/06 and 2007/08 at about 2%. According to KidsCount, the national percentage of children with an IFSP in 2007/08 was 2.5%.²⁶ Of infants and toddlers in Coconino County with an ISFP, the percentage who received an evaluation or assessment

²⁶ State of Wisconsin Department of Health Services. (FFY 2007). *Annual Performance Report IDEA Part C*. Retrieved from <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/bdds/birthto3/reports/aprffy2007rev200901.pdf>

and IFSP within 45 days of referral increased from 88% in 2005/06 to 95% in 2007/08. The percentage of Coconino County children receiving services in programs with typically developing children (children who are not receiving special education services) or at home decreased between 2006/07 and 2007/08, from 100% to 92%. Nevertheless, all Coconino County families (100%) participating in AzEIP services reported that the services they did receive had helped the family know their rights, effectively communicate their children’s needs, and help their children develop and learn.

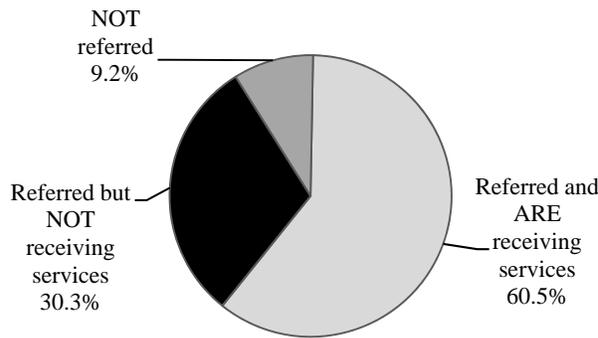
When children turn three years old, the local school districts assume responsibility of service provision for children with disabilities. For the 2009/10 school year, school districts in the First Things First Coconino Region had 253 children in preschool with special needs, most of who were in the Flagstaff and Page Unified School Districts. Developmental delay and speech and language impairments were the most common types of disabilities among these preschool children. In addition to the local school districts, the Hopi Head Start currently provides services to 20 children (20% of enrolled students) with disabilities.

Figure 70: Number of Speech Language and Hearing Service Providers by Community Hub, 2010

Type of Provider	First Things First Coconino Region	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
Audiologists	8	0	0	0	8	0
Speech Language Assistant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech Language Pathology	73	4	0	1	66	2
Speech Language Pathology Limited	8	0	0	1	6	1
Temporary Speech Language Pathology	5	0	0	0	5	0

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, *Division of Licensing Services, Provider Databases*, Retrieved 2010.

Figure 71: Children Who Were Referred to and Received Services to Address Developmental Delay, Disability, or Special Need



N=76.

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

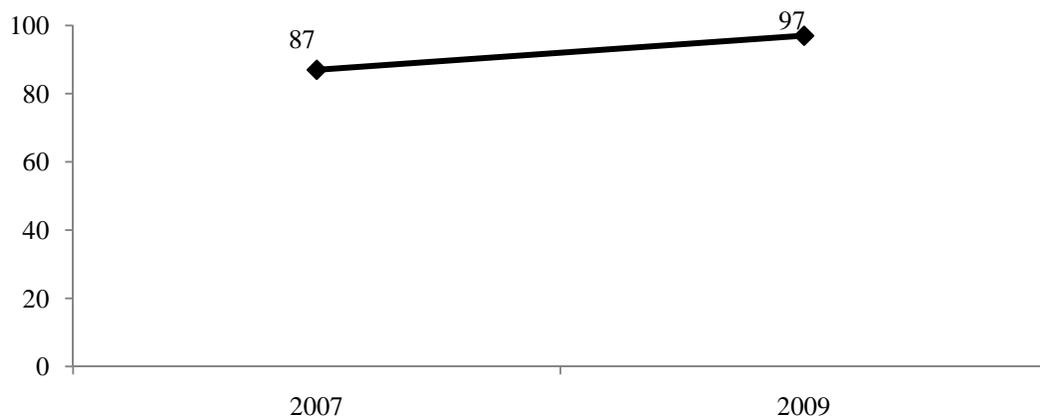
Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.

Figure 72: Referral and Access to Services to Address Child’s Developmental Delay, Disability, or Special Need by Community Hub

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).

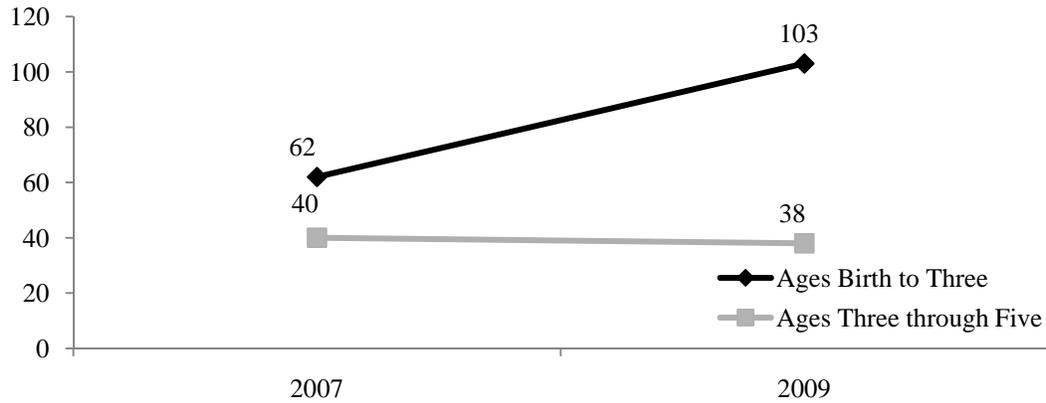
Figure 73: Children Ages Birth to Three Receiving Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Services, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2007, 2009). DES Multidata pulled on May 4, 2010 Database from (Unpublished Data).

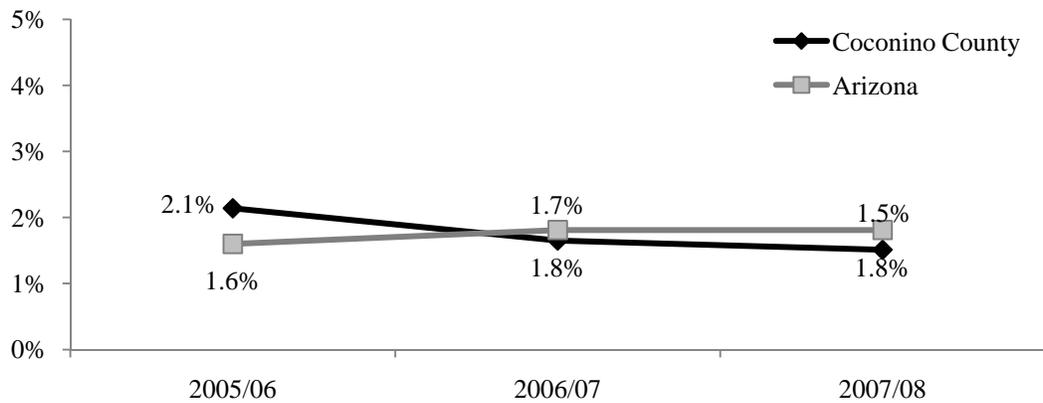
Note: 2007 data are cases serviced between 07/01/2006 and 06/30/2007. 2009 data are cases serviced between 07/01/2008 and 06/30/2009.

Figure 74: Children Receiving Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) Services, First Things First Coconino Region



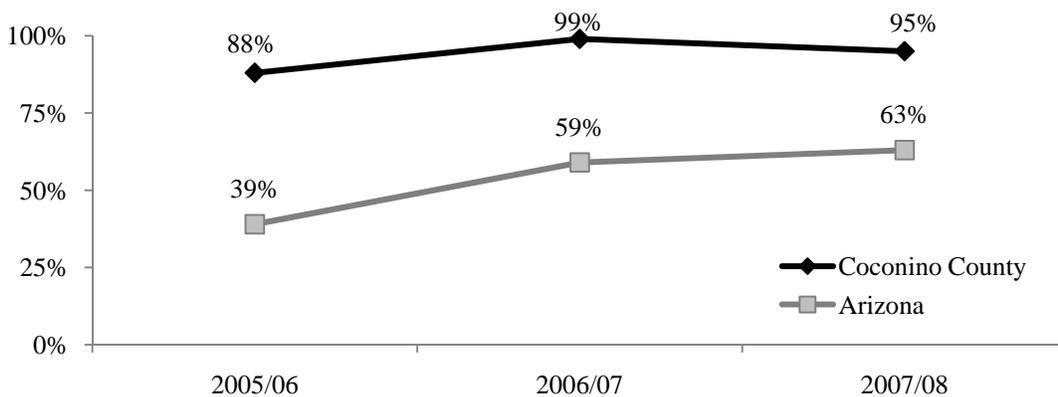
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2007, 2009). DES Multidata pulled on May 4, 2010 Database from (Unpublished Data).
 Note: Children are eligible for DDD services if they are considered at risk for epilepsy, cerebral palsy, cognitive disability, or autism.

Figure 75: Infants Ages Birth Through Three with an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP)



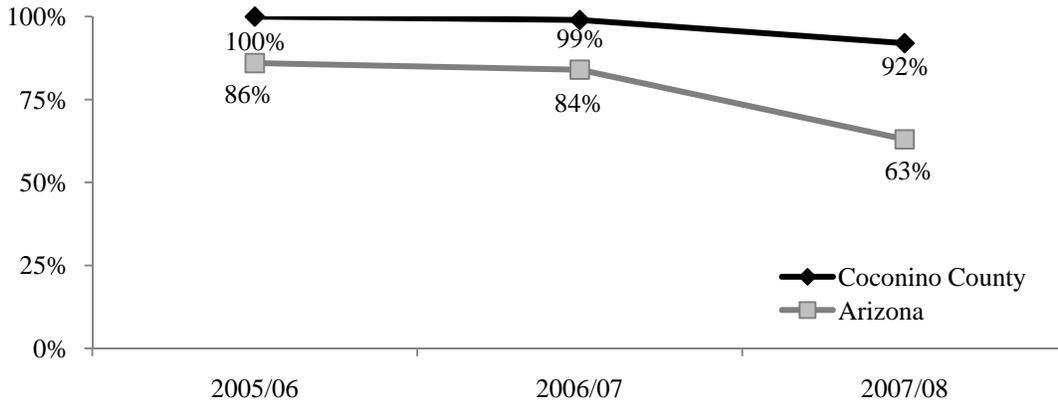
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2005-2008). *Early Intervention Program Reports*, Retrieved 2010 from <https://www.azdes.gov/appreports.aspx>

Figure 76: Infants and Toddlers with IFSPs Who Received an Evaluation/Assessment and IFSP Within 45 Days of Referral



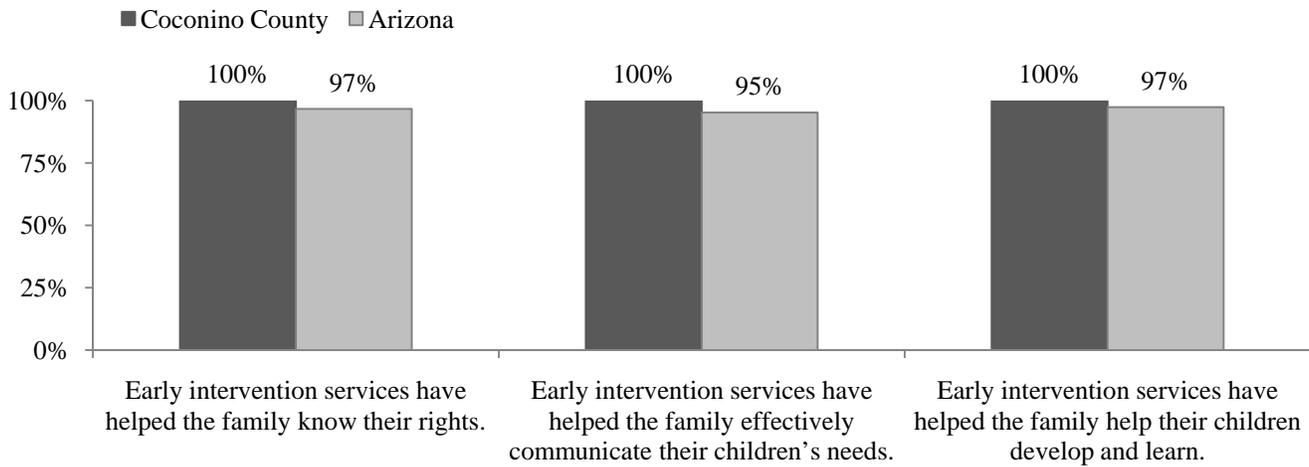
Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2005-2008). *Early Intervention Program Reports*, Retrieved 2010 from <https://www.azdes.gov/appreports.aspx>.

Figure 77: Infants and Toddlers with IFSPs Who Primarily Receive Early Intervention Services in the Home or in Programs for Typically Developing Children, Coconino County



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2005-2008). *Early Intervention Program Reports*, Retrieved 2010 from <https://www.azdes.gov/appreports.aspx>

Figure 78: Perceptions of Families Participating in Early Intervention Services, Coconino County, 2007/08



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2008). *Early Intervention Program Reports*, Retrieved 2010 from <https://www.azdes.gov/appreports.aspx>

Figure 79: Preschool Enrollment by Disability, First Things First Coconino Region School Districts, 2009/10 School Year

School District	Hearing Impaired	Visual Impaired	Developmental Delay	Speech Language Impaired	Preschool Severe Delay	Preschool Total	District Total*
Northern Hub							
Fredonia-Moccasin Unified School District**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51
Page Unified School District	0	0	24	48	16	88	594
Grand Canyon Hub							
Grand Canyon Unified School District	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40
Southern Hub							
Flagstaff Unified District	8	1	26	21	90	146	1807
Maine Consolidated District	0	0	2	2	0	4	18
Williams Unified District	0	0	1	6	1	8	94
Winslow Hub							
Winslow Unified District	0	1	1	3	2	7	268
First Things First Coconino Region Total	8	2	54	80	109	253	2872

Source: First Things First Coconino Region School Districts. (*Personal Correspondence with District Representatives, June 2010*).

* Includes children in all grade levels within that district that are diagnosed with a disability.

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

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.

Communities in the First Things First Coconino Region offer many supports for parents and families to assist with the growth and development of children. Arizona First Things First provides Parent Kits to new parents in hospitals that include a parent guide, an infant board book, and DVDs covering six parenting topics. Beginning in September 2010, the kits will also be available at local libraries.

The Flagstaff Regional Medical Center operates several programs geared towards supporting parents of young children. Mom to Mom is a weekly ongoing support group for moms with infants. Topics include nutrition, parenting, father involvement, CPR, child safety, infant massage, and available services in the community. Typically between 8 and 10 moms attend with their child.

First Steps is an information and follow-up program for parents of newborns. Trained volunteers connect with parents at the hospital and then follow up with phone calls to parents for three months after delivery. The promotion of early literacy is a large component of the program, with volunteers emphasizing the importance of reading to children, providing a packet of information about the Born to

Read program, and providing information about reading resources. In conjunction with the local libraries, parents are given the book *Goodnight Moon*. In addition, parents are sent information about growth and development and events in the community. Materials are available in both English and Spanish and some volunteers speak Spanish. The program specifically targets mothers who do not have other forms of support, those struggling with breastfeeding, first time mothers, and mothers with bonding or attachment issues.

Healthy Families is a successful parent support program run by Coconino County Health Department that provides long-term in-home family support to pregnant women and families with an infant less than three months old who live within 40 miles of Flagstaff. The program teaches child development and communication techniques, provides information about community resources, and helps to reduce stress levels in parents. Parenting Arizona's Parent Connection program also provides in-home family support services to young children and their families in the Winslow area, focusing primarily on providing support to teen parents.

The Alliance for Children's Early Success (ACES) is an active advocate of young children's causes and acts as an important service for parents in the First Things First Coconino Region. Past accomplishments of ACES include the provision of quality improvement grants to child care providers, the distribution of literacy kits to families containing books and hands-on activities to encourage literacy, the KinderCamp Program (a kindergarten transition program), the development of a child care calendar to educate families and providers about early learning opportunities, the establishment of new bus stops to increase accessibility to health care, and much more.

Parent Knowledge of Child Development

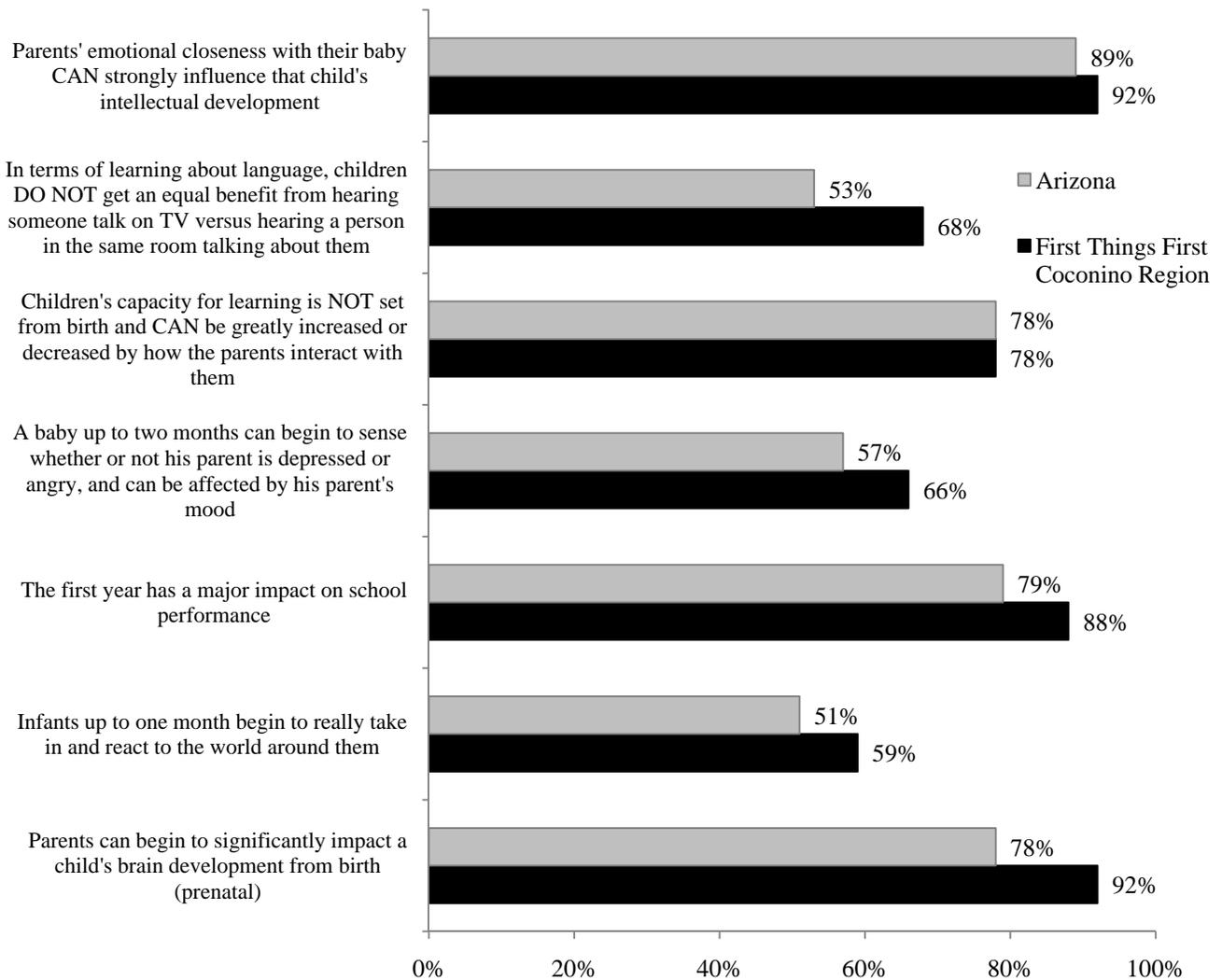
Parents provide the emotional and physical support that children need to succeed in school and life. Having a basic understanding of child development allows parents to provide the right kind of support at the right time.²⁷

In 2008, respondents of the Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey were asked questions about their knowledge of child development. In general, parents in the First Things First Coconino Region had a higher level of understanding regarding children's cognitive development than did parents in Arizona as a whole. Over 90% of First Things First Coconino Region respondents correctly believed that parents can begin to significantly impact a child's brain development from birth. When asked the same question, 78% of parents in the state of Arizona agreed. In terms of language development in children, First Things First Coconino Region parents had more of an understanding than parents in the state of Arizona. Slightly more than two-thirds (68%) of respondents understood that children's language acquisition is benefited more greatly from hearing adults speaking in the same room compared to just hearing someone talk on the television. With respect to children's social and emotional development, 84% of First Things First Coconino Region parents and 77% of all parents in the state of Arizona accurately thought that letting a five-year-old choose what to wear to school every day is appropriate. First Things First Coconino Region parents also had a high understanding of sharing behaviors. Three-fourths (76%) of region parents knew that a three year-old is too young to be expected to sit quietly for an hour or so.

²⁷The Child Development Institute. (n.d.). Home Page. In *Child Development Institute*. Retrieved <http://www.childdevelopmentinfo.com>

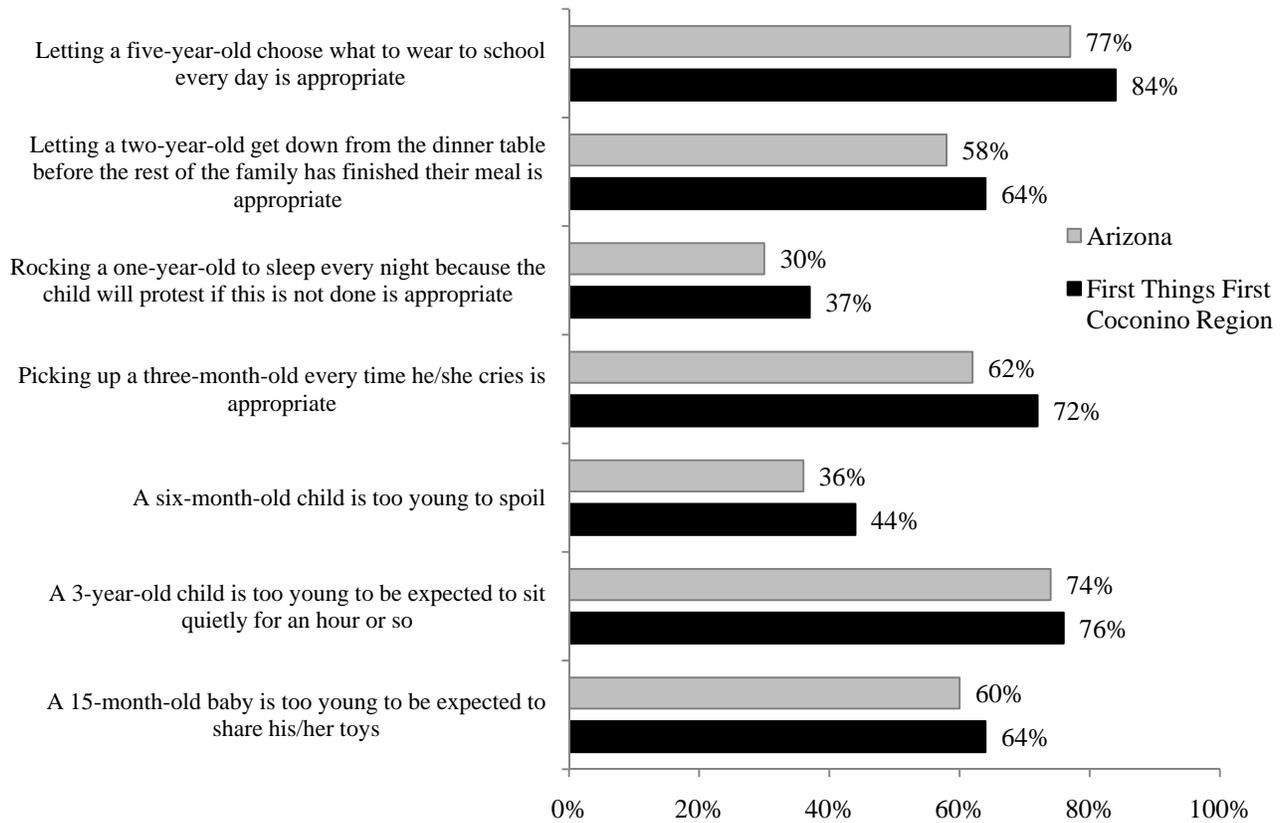
These generally high levels of understanding of child development were reflected in parent confidence levels. When asked to rate the sentence “I feel confident in my ability to help my child grow and develop,” the majority (90%) of parent survey respondents indicated that the sentence was “definitely true” for them. This high level of parent confidence was present among respondents in all community hubs. In addition, when asked to rate the sentence, “When I become angry with my child, I make sure to calm myself down before dealing with my child,” between 65% and 77% of parent survey respondents in all community hubs indicated that the sentence was “definitely true” for them.

Figure 80: Parents Who Accurately Responded to Questions Regarding Their Child’s Cognitive Development, First Things First Coconino Region, 2008



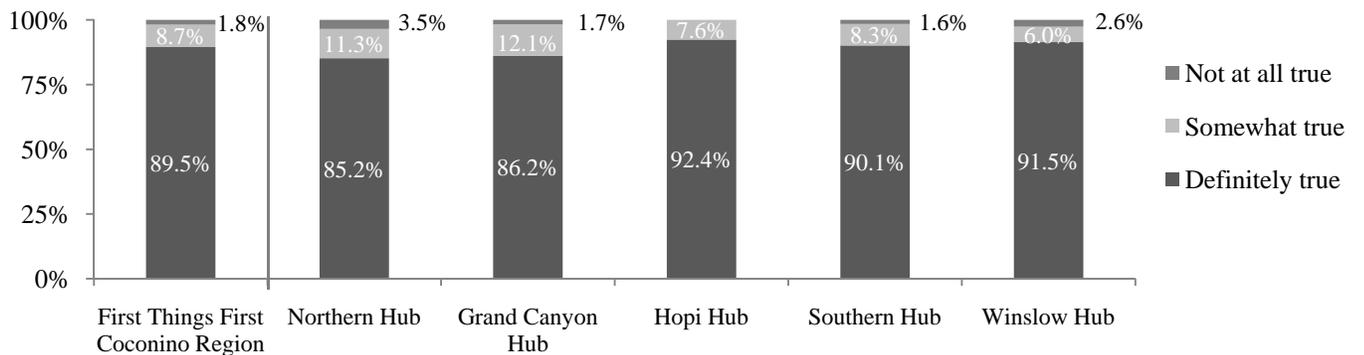
Source: First Things First (2008). *Complete by Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).
 Note: Responses shown are the percent of parents who accurately identified that the given statement was true or appropriate.

Figure 81: Parents Who Accurately Responded to Questions Regarding Their Child’s Social and Emotional Development, First Things First Coconino Region



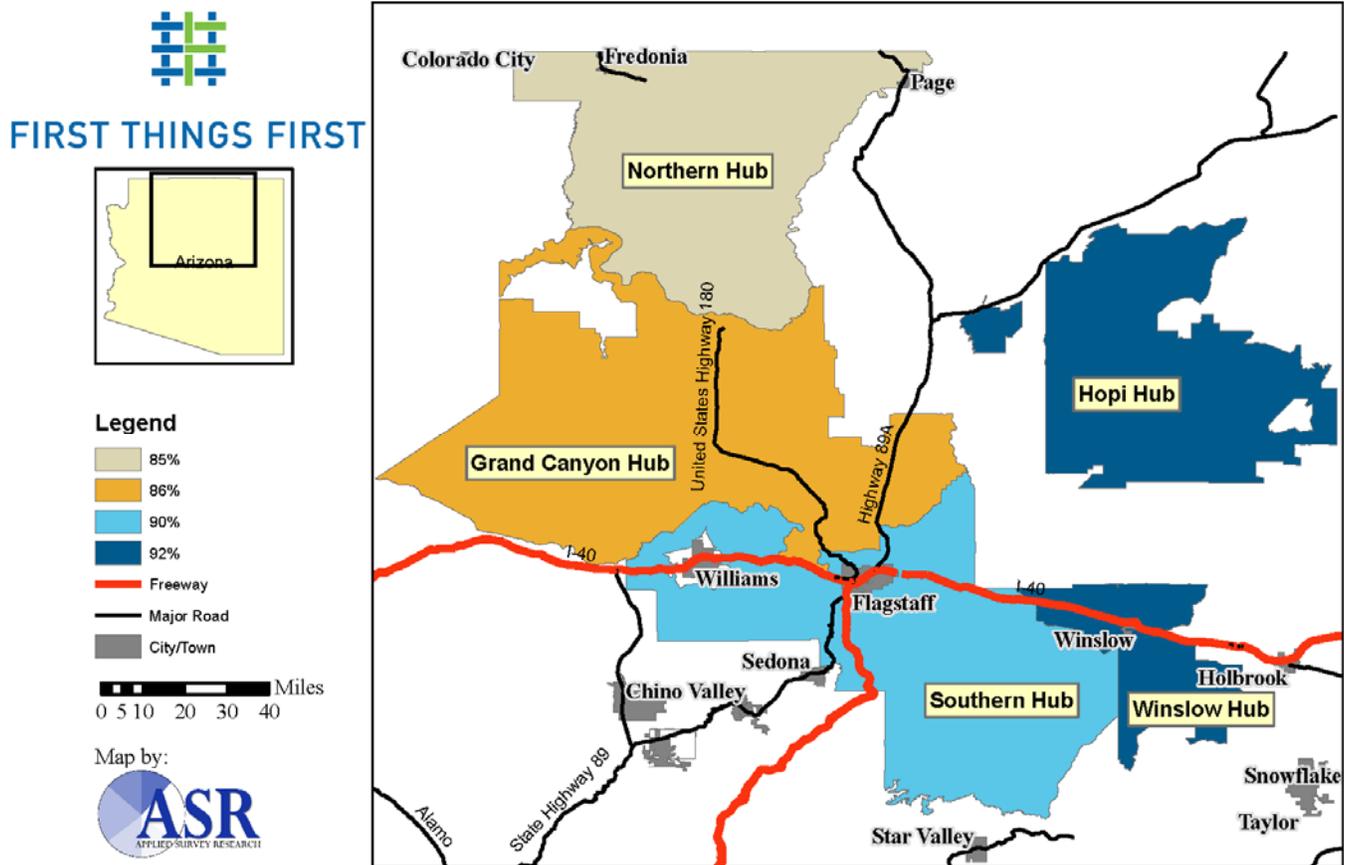
Source: First Things First (2008). *Complete by Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).
 Note: Responses shown are the percent of parents who accurately identified that the given statement was true or appropriate.

Figure 82: Parent Rating: “I feel confident in my ability to help my child grow and develop.”



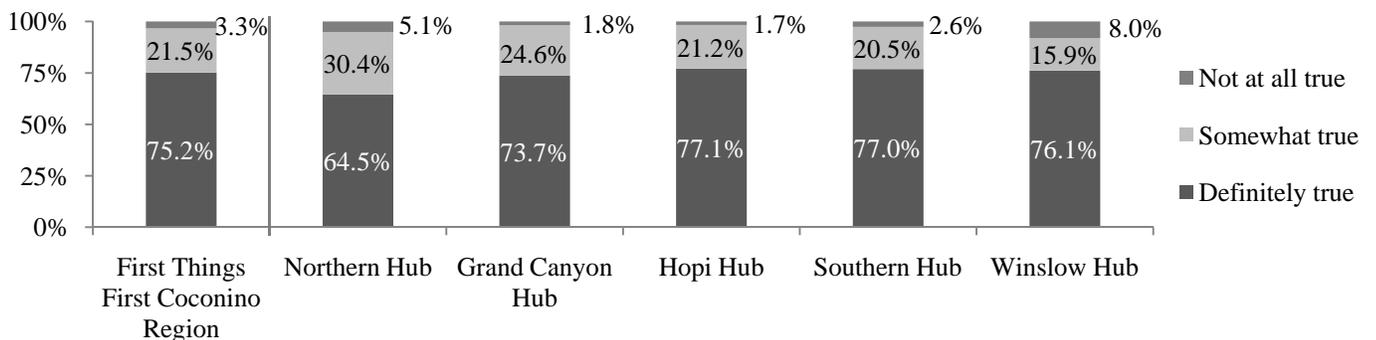
First Things First Coconino Region N=1,076; Northern hub N=142; Grand Canyon hub N=58; Hopi hub N=118; Southern hub N=629; Winslow hub N=117. Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.
 Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five*. (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 83:  **Parent Rating: “I feel confident in my ability to help my child grow and develop.” (Respondents answering “Definitely true”)**



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).

Figure 84:  **Parent Rating: “When I become angry with my child, I make sure to calm myself down before dealing with my child.”**



First Things First Coconino Region N=1,058; Northern Hub N=138; Grand Canyon Hub N=57; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=621; Winslow Hub N=113. 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.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five.* (Unpublished raw data).

Family and Community Supports

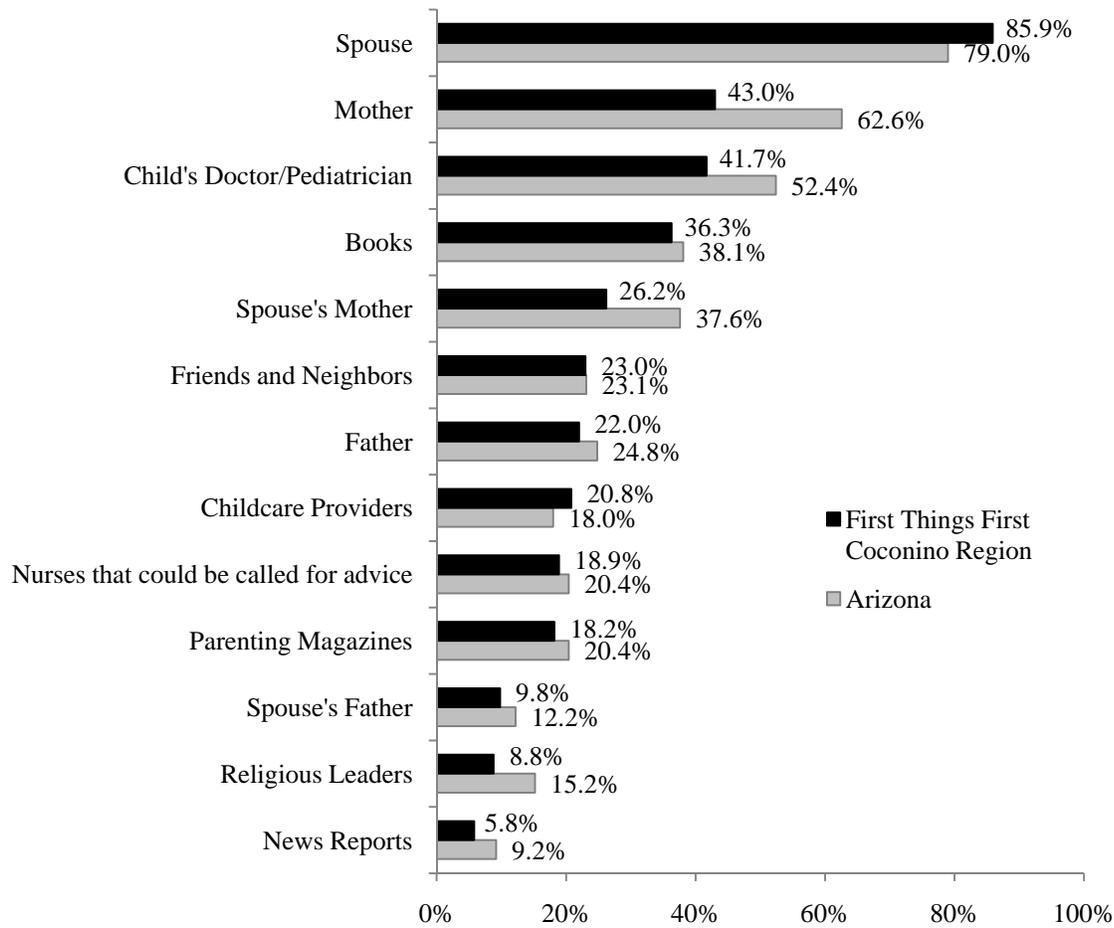
Personal ties with friends and relatives are a principal means by which people and households get supportive resources. Parents rely on different social networks to provide the different kinds of support they require.²⁸ According to the 2008 Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey, many parents in the First Things First Coconino Region relied on support from many different sources. The most common source of support, cited by 86% of respondents in this region, was spouses, followed by mothers (43%) and pediatricians (42%). Parents in this region were least likely to rely on news reports, religious leaders, and their spouse's father. Lower percentages of parents in the First Things First Coconino Region relied on family and community supports than parents in Arizona as a whole.

Of parent survey respondents, nearly two-thirds (65%) reported that there is "always" or "frequently" someone who they can count on to watch their child if they needed a break. In addition, the majority (82%) of parents said that it was "definitely true" that they are coping well with the day-to-day demands of parenting.

When personal ties are insufficient, parents may turn to the many parent support resources in the community. First Things First offers the Birth to Five Helpline, a free service available for all families with young children that can help answer all manners of parenting questions or concerns. The hotline is staffed by early childhood development specialists, registered nurses, disability specialists, early literacy specialists, and mental health counselors.

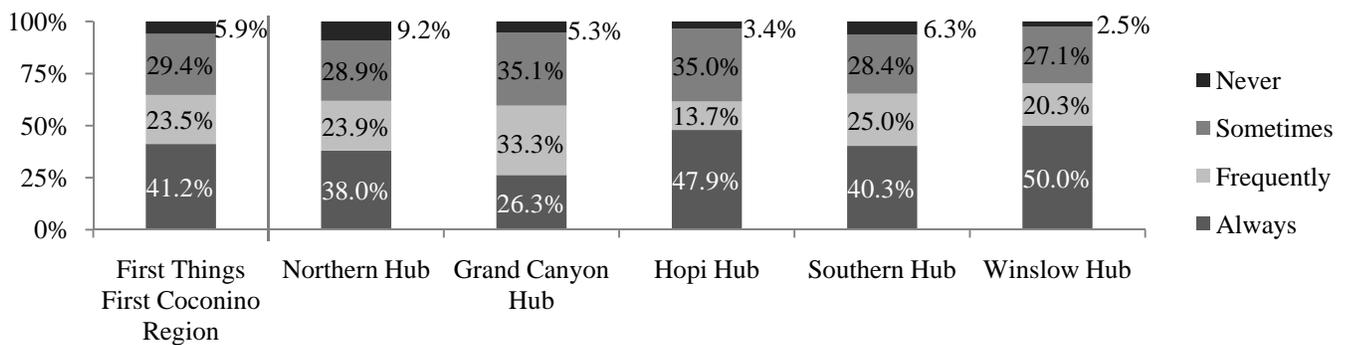
²⁸Wellman, B. & Wortley, S. (1990). Different Strokes from Different Folks: Community Ties and Social Support. *The American Journal of Sociology*, 96, pp. 558-588

Figure 85: Parents Who Report That they “Frequently” Rely on Family and Community Members, First Things First Coconino Region, 2008



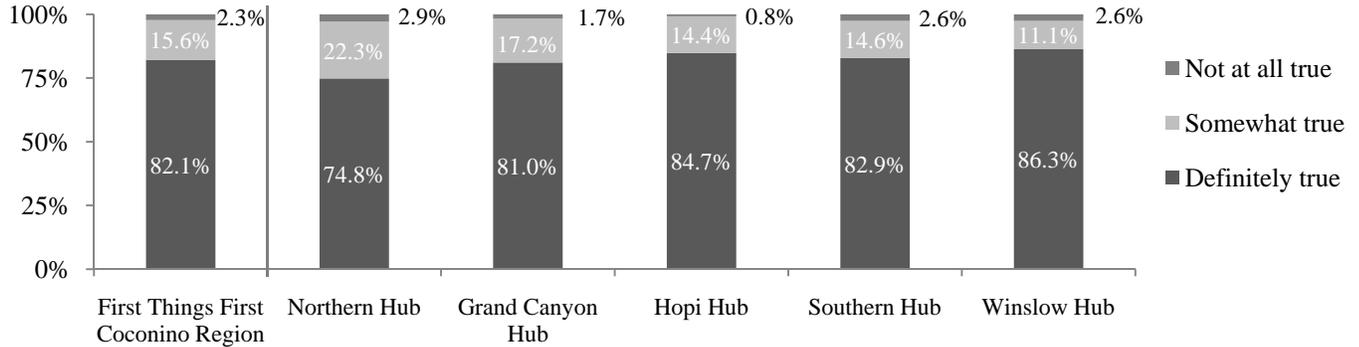
N= 183 for Coconino Region
 Source: First Things First (2008). *Complete by Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).

Figure 86: Availability of Someone Who Parents Can Count on to Watch Their Child if They Need a Break



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

Figure 87: Parent Rating: “I am coping well with the day-to-day demands of parenting.”



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

Family Literacy

One important component of parenting knowledge is the understanding of the importance of reading to and 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 book skills are more successful later in school.²⁹

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.⁷ In the First Things First Coconino Region, 20% of parent survey respondents reported having 10 or fewer children’s books in their home. Only 9% reported having more than 100 books. 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 children’s books or less in their home.

Considering the importance of reading to children, 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. 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. Over two-thirds of parent survey respondents in each community hub “always” or “frequently” did these activities when reading books to their children.

Certain additional key 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. Results were similar for all community hubs in the First Things First Coconino Region.

With regards to literacy, the Flagstaff City-Coconino County Public Library is a great resource for parents in the First Things First Coconino Region. There are two county affiliate libraries in the

²⁹ Center for the Improvement of Early Reading Achievement. (1998). *Improving the Reading Achievement of America’s Children*. University of Michigan.

Northern hub – Fredonia Public Library and Page Public Library. The Grand Canyon hub is served by the Grand Canyon Community Library, which hosts story time for preschoolers and a summer reading program. Two libraries in the city of Flagstaff (the main branch and the East Flagstaff Community Library) and the Williams Public Library compose the Southern hub. The Flagstaff libraries offer preschool StoryTimes, a Summer Reading Program, early literacy programs for parents, and a “Play and Learn Together” program for parents and their children ages one through three. Dial-a-Story is also available for parents in Coconino County. In addition to these library locations, there is a Coconino County Library Bookmobile that continuously travels around the county to reach areas without access to traditional library services.

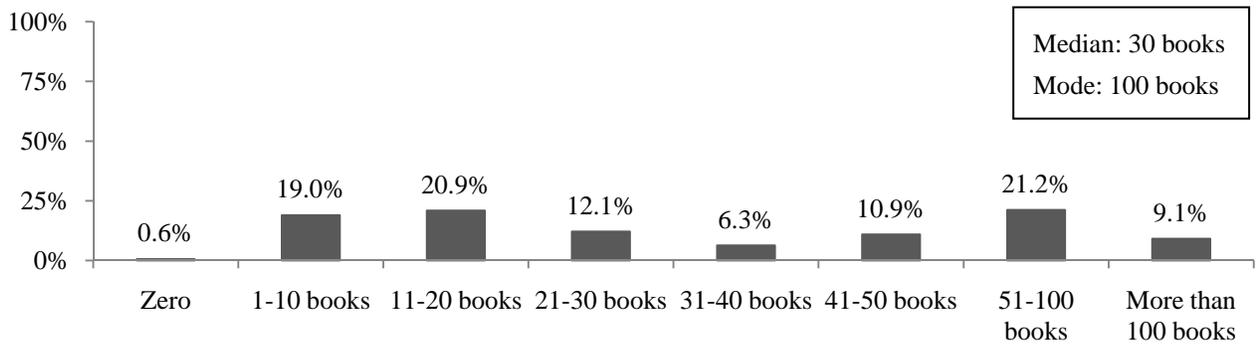
Families in the Winslow hub have access to the Winslow Public Library, part of the Navajo County Library District. The Winslow Library offers Dial-a-Story, summer reading programs, and story times for children. The Navajo County Library District also operates a Hopi Mobile Library, or the Hopi Tutuqayki Sikisve. The Mobile Library stops at twelve locations on the Hopi Reservation, visiting each location once every two weeks.

The United Way of Northern Arizona (UWNA) and Flagstaff Unified School District (FUSD) with support from Alliance from Children’s Early Success (ACES) and NACOG Head Start, offer KinderCamp to children and families who need extra support preparing for school. KinderCamp is a school readiness program designed to help children who may face barriers to school success to prepare for kindergarten. Program coordinators identify children and families who need extra help preparing for school through a screening process at FUSD kindergarten registration. Indicators include: preschool attendance, parents’ education level, language spoken in the home, developmental health characteristics, and basic demographics. The four-week program helps children develop skills in the areas of literacy, social-emotional, and cognitive development, at the same time supporting the entire family’s transition into kindergarten. KinderCamp has a strong focus on family engagement, which is achieved through a Family Orientation Night, Bridging Over Ceremony, and Family Literacy Night. KinderCamp has helped more than 700 children and their families prepare for kindergarten. The 2010 camp will serve 120 of the approximately 800 incoming kindergarteners in the school district.

Literacy Volunteers of Coconino County is another example of efforts to improve literacy in the First Things First Coconino Region. Literacy Volunteers provides free tutoring to adults who read, write, or speak English at below a seventh grade level. Other programs offered include summer reading programs, literacy workshops, citizenship classes, and English conversation classes.

The national Reach Out and Read program also 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 to use the pediatric medical setting as the primary point of contact with children and families. Reach Out and Read operates one site in the Grand Canyon hub at the North Country HealthCare Grand Canyon Clinic. There are five sites in the Southern hub, including the North Country HealthCare Flagstaff Clinic, Flagstaff Family Care Clinic, Flagstaff Family Care satellite clinic, Flagstaff Pediatric Care, and Mountain View Pediatrics. In addition, the Hopi hub has a Reach Out and Read site at the Hopi Health Care Center in Polacca and the North Country HealthCare Winslow Clinic serves as a site for the Winslow hub.

Figure 88:  **Approximate Number of Children’s Books in the Home**



N=1,035. 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.

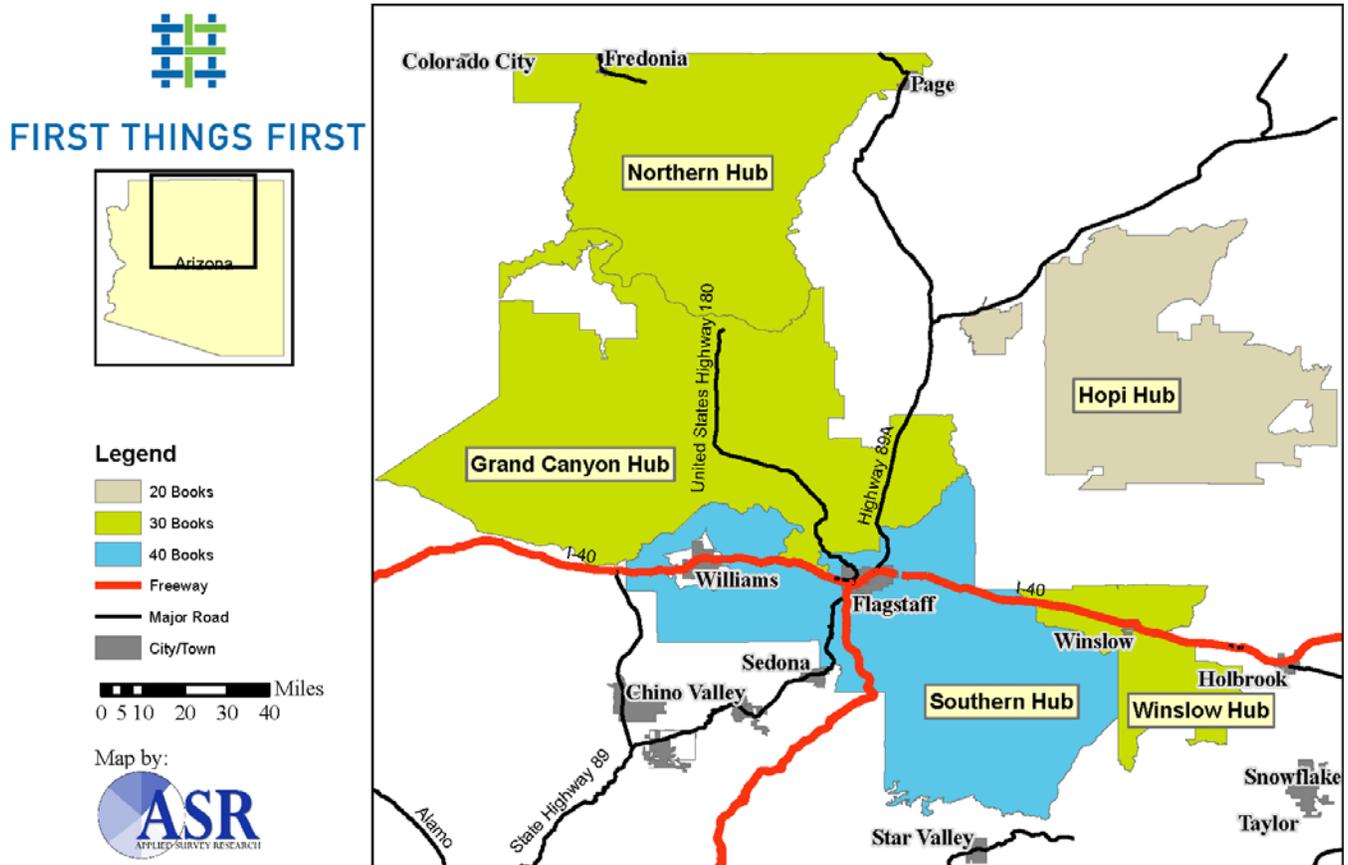
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five*. (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 89:  **Approximate Number of Children’s Books in the Home by Community Hub**

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

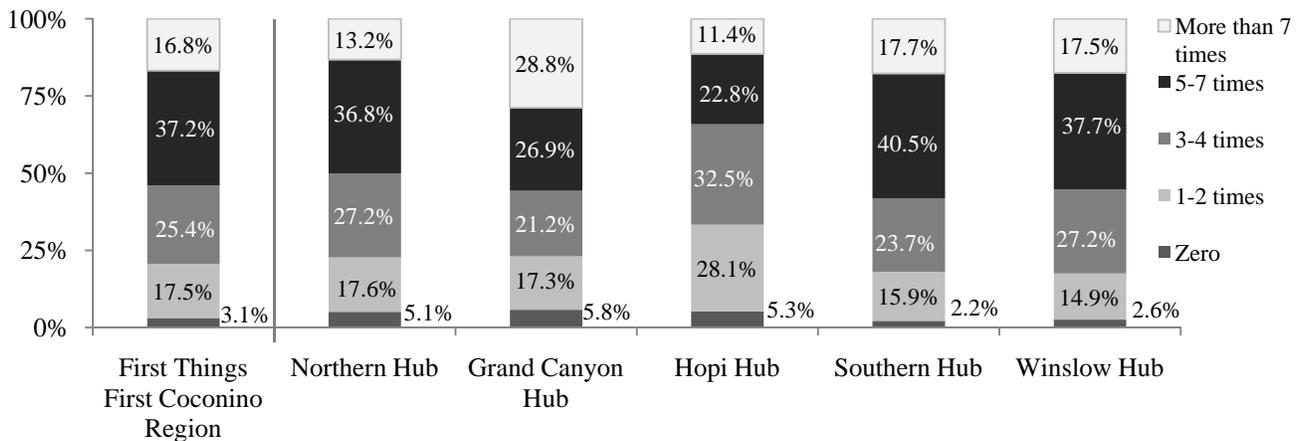
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five*. (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 90: Median Number of Children’s Books in the Home by Community Hub



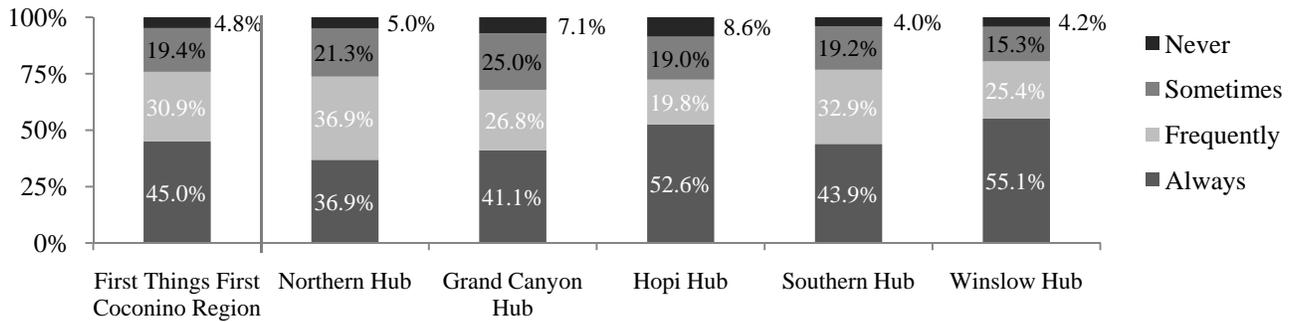
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five*. (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 91: Number of Times in the Last Week Parents or Another Adult in the Home Spent Time Reading or Sharing Books with Their Child



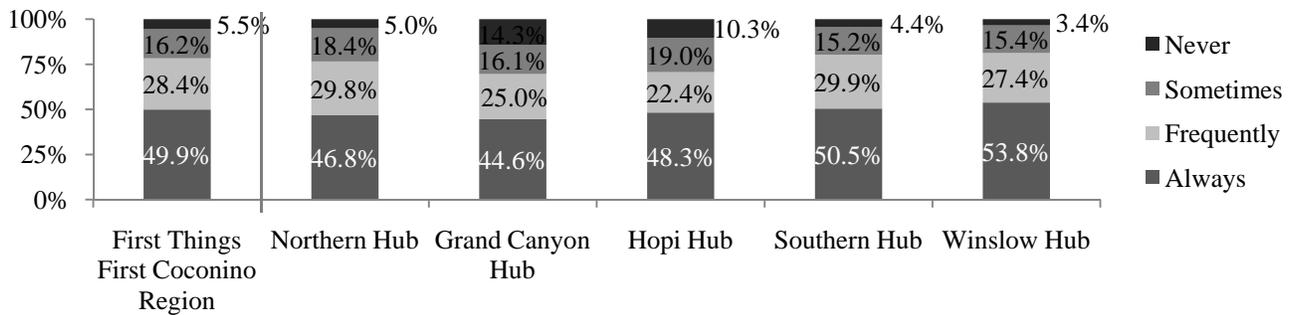
First Things First Coconino Region N=1,024; Northern Hub N=136; Grand Canyon Hub N=52; Hopi Hub N=114; Southern Hub N=598; Winslow Hub N=114. Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived. Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five*. (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 92: Frequency of Parents Asking Their Child to Talk with Them About the Pictures in Books in the Last Week



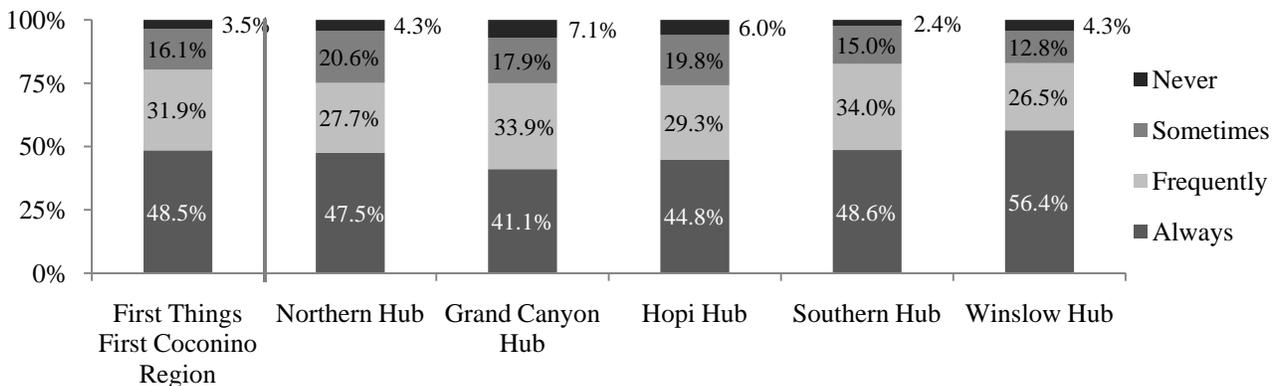
First Things First Coconino Region N=1,063; Northern Hub N=141; Grand Canyon Hub N=56; Hopi Hub N=116; Southern Hub N=620; Winslow Hub N=118. Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived. Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five.* (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 93: Frequency of Parents Reading Their Child’s Favorite Book When She/he Asked to Read Them Again and Again in the Last Week



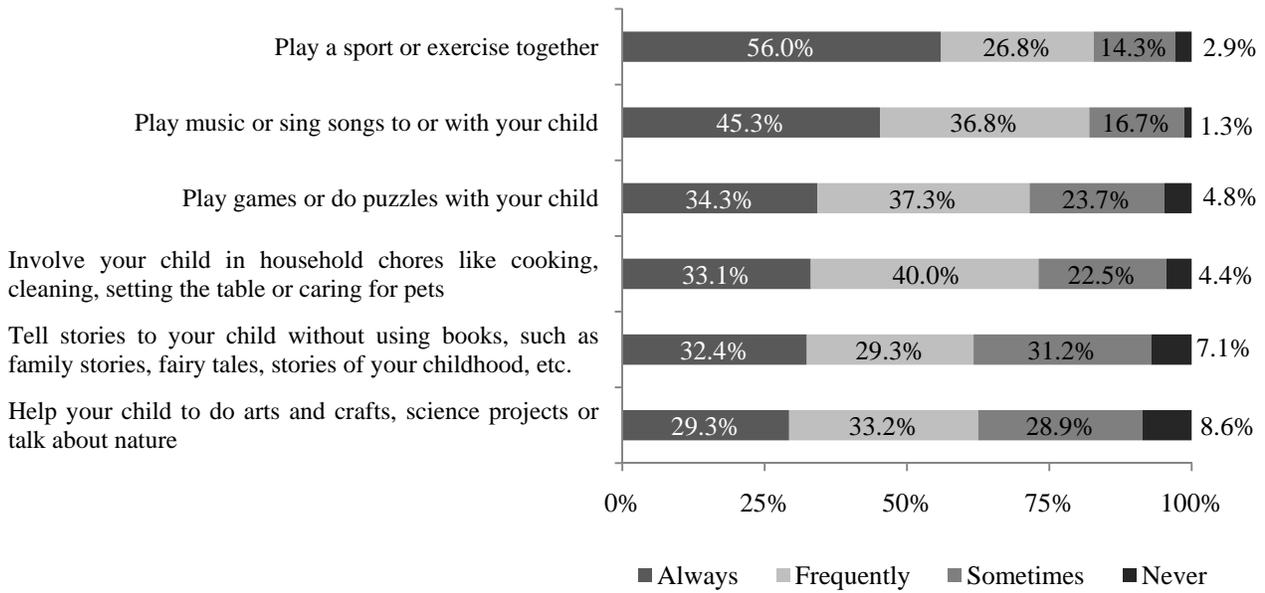
First Things First Coconino Region N=1,060; Northern Hub N=141; Grand Canyon Hub N=56; Hopi Hub N=116; Southern Hub N=618; Winslow Hub N=117. Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived. Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five.* (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 94: Frequency of Parents Exposing Their Child to New Words in Books in the Last Week



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

Figure 95:  Frequency of Parents Doing the Following Activities with Their Child in the Last Week



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. 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.

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

Figure 96:  Percent of Parents Who, in the Last Week, “Always” or “Frequently” Did the Following Activities with Their Child by Community Hub

Activity		Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
Play a sport or exercise together	“Always”	46.4%	65.5%	51.7%	57.6%	60.0%
	“Frequently”	29.3%	17.2%	25.0%	27.0%	27.5%
	“Sometimes”	19.3%	17.2%	18.1%	12.9%	10.8%
	“Never”	5.0%	0.0%	5.2%	2.5%	1.7%
	Total respondents	140	58	116	629	120
Play music or sing songs to or with your child	“Always”	36.6%	31.0%	60.7%	43.3%	57.0%
	“Frequently”	45.1%	41.4%	26.5%	37.1%	32.2%
	“Sometimes”	18.3%	24.1%	12.0%	18.1%	9.1%
	“Never”	0.0%	3.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.7%
	Total respondents	142	58	117	630	121
Play games or do puzzles with your child	“Always”	33.6%	24.1%	37.6%	32.5%	44.5%
	“Frequently”	35.7%	44.8%	34.2%	37.8%	36.1%
	“Sometimes”	27.3%	25.9%	20.5%	24.4%	18.5%
	“Never”	3.5%	5.2%	7.7%	5.3%	0.8%
	Total respondents	143	58	117	624	119
Involve your child in household chores like cooking, cleaning, setting the table or caring for pets	“Always”	30.3%	27.6%	38.5%	30.4%	49.6%
	“Frequently”	31.0%	58.6%	35.0%	42.8%	30.8%
	“Sometimes”	33.1%	12.1%	16.2%	23.2%	17.1%
	“Never”	5.6%	1.7%	10.3%	3.7%	2.6%
	Total respondents	142	58	117	622	117
Tell stories to your child without using books, such as family stories, fairy tales, stories of your childhood, etc.	“Always”	27.8%	19.0%	35.3%	31.5%	46.2%
	“Frequently”	34.7%	44.8%	25.9%	28.6%	23.5%
	“Sometimes”	33.3%	25.9%	27.6%	32.8%	25.2%
	“Never”	4.2%	10.3%	11.2%	7.2%	5.0%
	Total respondents	144	58	116	629	119
Help your child to do arts and crafts, science projects or talk about nature	“Always”	29.9%	20.7%	33.3%	27.3%	40.5%
	“Frequently”	32.6%	43.1%	29.1%	33.8%	29.3%
	“Sometimes”	27.8%	27.6%	22.2%	30.7%	26.7%
	“Never”	9.7%	8.6%	15.4%	8.2%	3.4%
	Total respondents	144	58	117	622	116

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

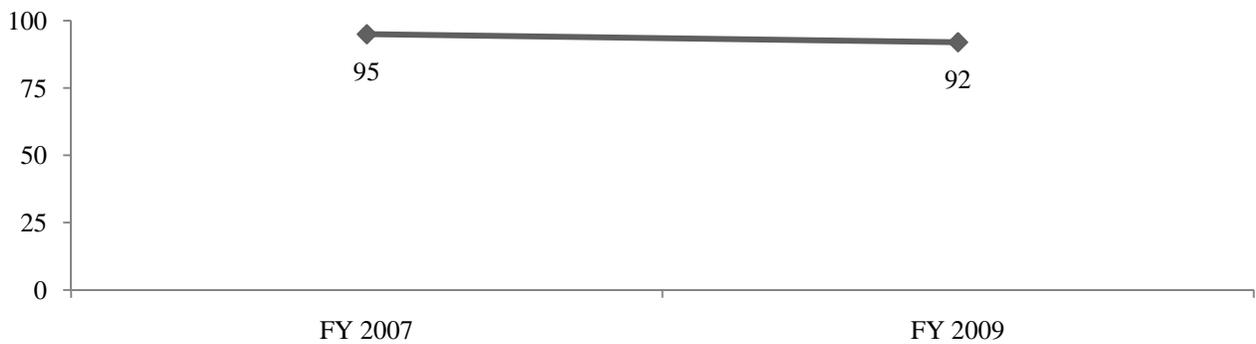
Child Abuse

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 correlated with child abuse.³⁰ 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.³¹ It is therefore essential that communities work to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect so as to end this cycle of abuse.

The Department of Economic Security reported that in the First Things First Coconino Region, the number of children removed from their home by Child Protective Services (CPS) remained relatively constant between 2007 and 2009. Neglect continues to be the primary type of substantiated child abuse in Coconino County, followed by physical abuse. Similarly, neglect and abandonment constituted about 70% of the 1,200 reported cases of child abuse on the Hopi Reservation in 2009.

The Coconino Coalition for Children and Youth is an important asset in the campaign to reduce child abuse and neglect in Coconino County. The Coalition holds an annual child abuse prevention conference, which raises awareness through media and banners in downtown Flagstaff, promotes child abuse prevention license plates, and conducts free trainings about child abuse prevention. These trainings are particularly appropriate and beneficial to child care providers in this region.

Figure 97: Children Removed from Home by Child Protective Services (CPS), First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Department of Economic Security (2007, 2009) *Child Protective Services*. (Unpublished Data).

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

³⁰ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2004, February). *Risk and protective factors for child abuse and neglect*. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.childwelfare.gov/preventing/pdfs/riskprotectivefactors.pdf>

³¹ Kolbo, J. R. (1996). Risk and resilience among children exposed to family violence & *Victims*, 11, 113-128; and Child abuse: The hidden bruises. (2008, May). American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Retrieved from http://www.aacap.org/cs/root/facts_for_families/child_abuse_the_hidden_bruires

Figure 98: Substantiated Cases of Child Abuse/Neglect, Coconino County

Type of Maltreatment	Oct 2005 – Sept 2006	Oct 2006 – Sept 2007	Oct 2007 – Sept 2008	Oct 2008 – Sept 2009
Emotional Abuse	0	0	0	0
Neglect	54	62	17	18
Physical Abuse	23	27	13	11
Sexual Abuse	4	7	3	2
Total	81	96	33	31

Source: Department of Economic Security (2005- 2009) *Child Protective Services*. (Unpublished Data).

Figure 99: Reported Cases of Child Abuse*, Hopi Reservation, 2009

Quarter	Number of Cases
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, Received 2010.

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

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

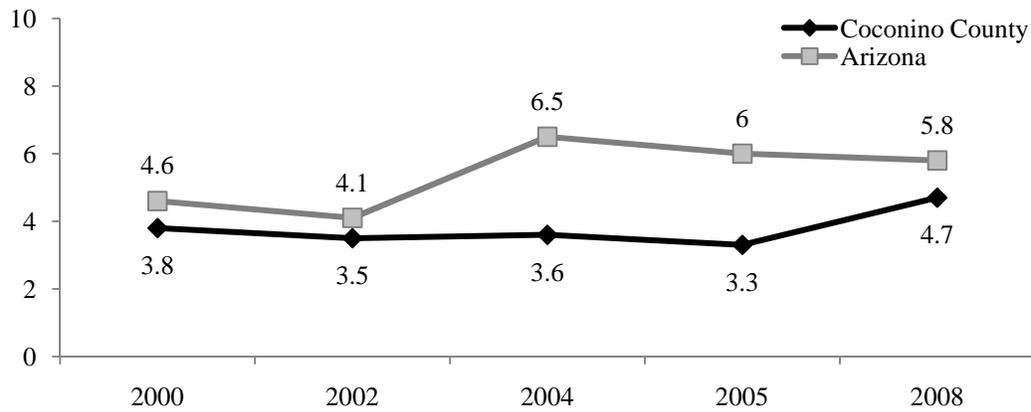
Foster Care

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’ homes and placed in a different setting such as a family foster care home, relatives’ homes, 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.³²

Rates of children in out-of-home care in Coconino County have remained fairly constant with a rate of 3.8 in 2000 and 3.3 in 2005, increasing to 4.7 in 2008. Rates were higher in Arizona at 5.8 in 2008. There were 248 children in foster care, excluding placement with relatives, on the Hopi Reservation in 2009.

³² Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). *Family Preservation Service*. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.childwelfare.gov/supporting/preservation/>

Figure 100: Children in Out-of-Home Care (Rate per 1,000 Children)



Source: Kids Count Data Center (n.d.). *State Profile*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

Note: Rate per 1,000 children. Data represent the number of children in substitute care arrangements on June 30 of the specified year. Substitute care arrangements can include shelters, homes with foster parents or relatives, group homes, residential treatment centers, and other locations.

Figure 101: Children in Foster Care (Out of Home Placement)*, Hopi Reservation, 2009

Quarter	Number of Cases
First Quarter (January – March)	60
Second Quarter (April – May)	75
Third Quarter (July – September)	70
Fourth Quarter (October – December)	43
Total Cases	248

Source: Hopi Guidance Center-Social Services, Received 2010.

*Foster care numbers do not include children in relative placement.

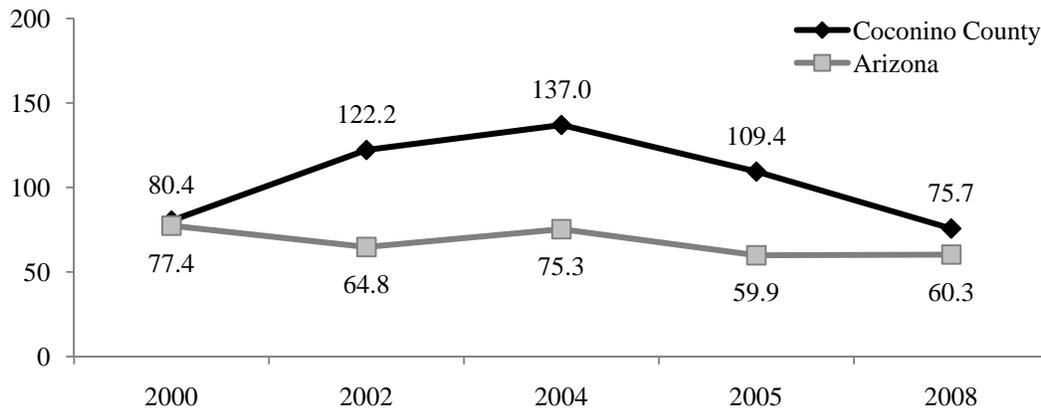
Juvenile Justice

Juvenile crime (crime by youth between the ages of 10 and 17) is one of the most salient indicators of community safety, as it is associated with histories of abuse or neglect, substance abuse, mental health problems, family disorganization, peer pressure, and gang activity.³³ To reduce juvenile crime, it is important that the community promote youth assets and positive attitudes by providing opportunities for education, mentoring, employment, and leadership.

Coconino County and Arizona have both seen a decrease in the rate of juvenile arrests between 2004 and 2008, yet Coconino County continues to have higher rates than Arizona. Juvenile arrest rates for violent crimes remain similar between Coconino County and Arizona, yet Coconino County had a higher rate of drug arrests than the state in 2008.

³³ Noguera, P. (1995). Reducing and Preventing Youth Violence: An Analysis of Causes and an Assessment of Successful Programs, *Harvard Education Review*.

Figure 102: Juvenile Arrests Ages 8 Through 17 (Rate per 1,000 Youth)

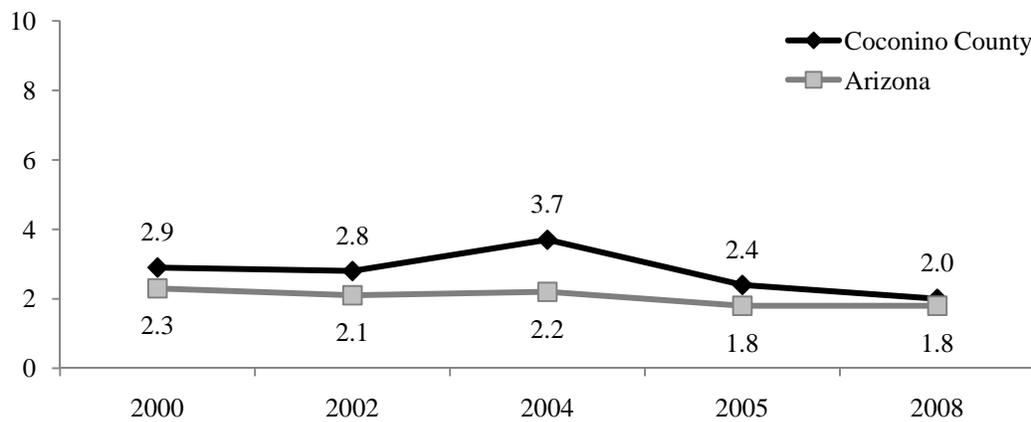


Source: National KidsCount Program or Children’s Action Alliance, Safety and Risky Behaviors, (n.d.). *Children in Out-of-Home Care*, Retrieved from <http://kidscount.org/stateprofile.asp>.

Note: Rate per 1,000 youth ages 8 to 17.

Note: Juvenile arrest rate is based on total juvenile arrests per 1,000; data does not specify severity or type of crime.

Figure 103: Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes Ages 8 Through 17 (Rate per 1,000 Youth)



Source: Kids Count Data Center, (n.d.). *State Profile*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

Note: Rate per 1,000 youth ages 8 to 17.

Figure 104: Juvenile Arrests for Drug Crimes Ages 8 Through 17, 2008

	Coconino County	Arizona
Number of Arrests for Drug Crimes	177	5,440
Rate per 1,000 of Arrests for Drug Crimes	10.2	6.0

Source: Kids Count Data Center (n.d.). *State Profile*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

Children of Incarcerated Parents

The state of Arizona has the highest rate of incarceration in the western United States. There were an estimated 95,669 minor children in Arizona affected by parental incarceration, and an additional 80,398 children had at least one parent on probation in 2007. Overall, it was estimated that on any given day, 176,067 children had a parent involved in the Arizona criminal justice system.³⁴ In Coconino County, 1,800 children had a parent in the county jail or in county probation in 2007, and 22% of those children were under age four.

Children of incarcerated parents are more likely to experience poverty and household instability. They 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 had never been arrested.³⁵

Figure 105: Estimated Daily Number of Children of Arrested and Incarcerated Parents, Coconino County, 2007

Arrests by Facility	Number of Minor Children*	Number of Children Under the Age of 4
Correctional System		
Coconino County Jail	950	209
Federal Prison System in Arizona	5,681	1,250
Arizona State Prison	63,050	13,871
Arizona Correctional System Total	95,669	21,047
Probation Department		
Coconino County Probation	850	187
Federal Probation	8,500	1,870
Arizona State Prison	80,398	17,688
Arizona State Probation Total	80,398	17,688

Source: 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

* On average, every inmate in Arizona has 1.7 minor children less than 18 years.

³⁴ 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

³⁵ Nickel, J. Garland C., and Kane, L. (2009). *Children of Incarcerated Parents: An Action Plan for Federal Policymakers* (New York: Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2009). Retrieved June 29, 2010 from http://www.thecrimereport.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/Children_Incarcerated_Parents_v8.pdf

Health

Ensuring that children and youth are in good physical health provides an essential foundation for healthy development and helps children to becoming successful, healthy, and thriving adults.

The health status of children and families in the First Things First Coconino Region is maintained through efforts by The Coconino County Health Department, Navajo County Public Health Services, Indian Health Services, Flagstaff Medical Center, Little Colorado Medical Center, Winslow Indian Health Care Center, Page Banner Hospital, North Country HealthCare, and many other health organizations and health professionals.

Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is comprehensive medical care for pregnant women, including screening and treatment for medical conditions and identification and interventions for behavioral risk factors like tobacco, alcohol, and substance abuse that are associated with poor birth outcomes. Women who receive adequate prenatal care are more likely to have better birth outcomes, such as full term and normal weight babies. Babies born to mothers who receive no prenatal care are three times more likely to be born at low birth weight, and five times more likely to die, than those whose mothers receive prenatal care.³⁶ 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.³⁷

It is essential for women to receive prenatal care early in their pregnancy (first trimester) and to have regular prenatal visits throughout the pregnancy (nine or more visits). Timely and regular visits allow for the identification of medical problems, provide pregnancy and delivery education and service referrals, and prevent maternal deaths.³⁸

Most women (81%) in the First Things First Coconino Region received prenatal care early on in their pregnancies. In fact, from 2004 to 2008, a higher percentage of women in this region were receiving prenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy in comparison to women in the state of Arizona. However, this region still fell about 10% below the Healthy People 2010 target for 90% of pregnant women to receive prenatal care in the first trimester.³⁹ The Hopi and Winslow hubs had especially low percentages of women starting prenatal care in the first trimester in 2008, with 61% and 66%, respectively. Further, while only about 1% of women in this region received no prenatal care at any point during pregnancy, nearly 5% of women in the Hopi hub lacked care in 2008. These communities are more likely to experience the adverse effects associated with lack of prenatal care in the early stages of their children's development.

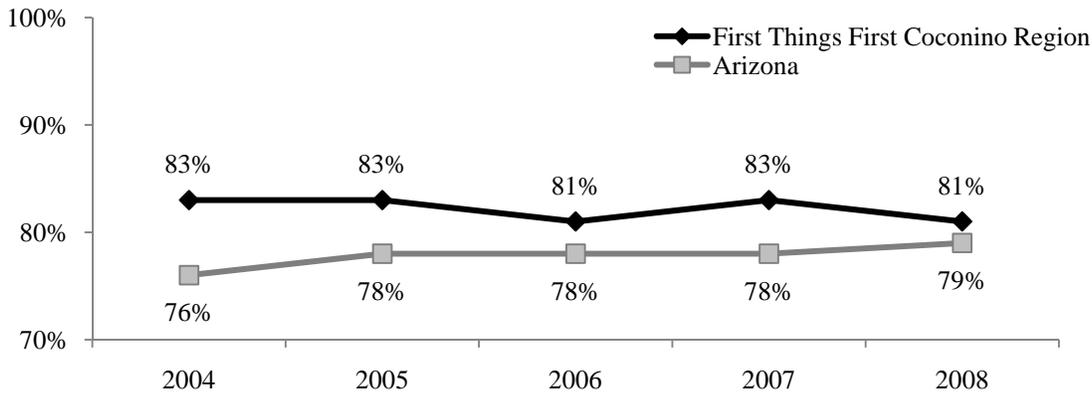
³⁶ U.S. Department of Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, *A Healthy Start: Begin Before Baby's Born*. Retrieved June 28, 2010 from <http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.htm>

³⁷ American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. (2008). *Universal Maternity Care*. Retrieved June 23, 2010 from http://www.acog.org/acog_districts/dist_notice.cfm?recno=1&bulletin=2893

³⁸ Kotelchuck, M. (1994). An Evaluation of the Kessner Adequacy of Prenatal Care Index and a Proposed Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index. *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 84, No. 9, 1414-1420. Retrieved June 23, 2010 from <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/reprint/84/9/1414.pdf>

³⁹ The Healthy Communities Institute. (2010). *Mothers who Received Early Prenatal Care*. Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.arizonahealthmatters.org>.

Figure 106: Women Who Began Prenatal Care in First Trimester of Pregnancy



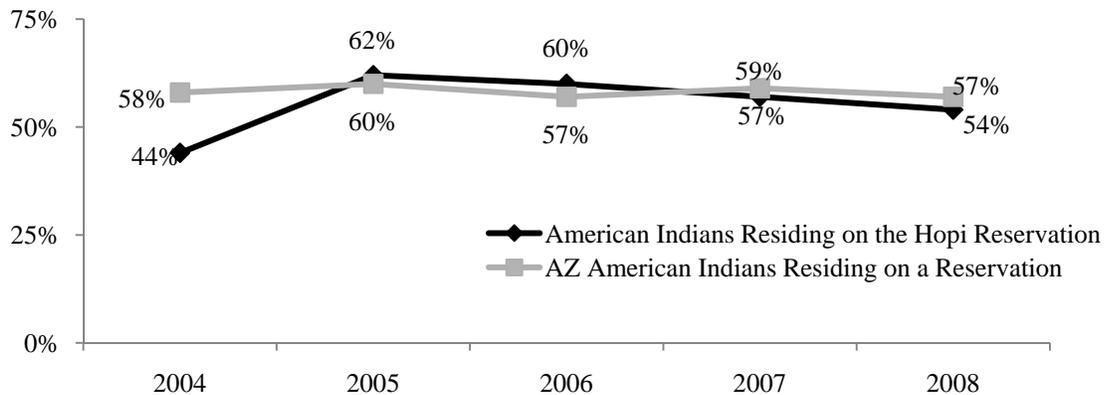
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010) *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.
 Note: Percentage of total births
 Note: First Things First Coconino Region based on sum of Arizona Department of Health Services communities within region.

Figure 107: Women Who Began Prenatal Care in First Trimester of Pregnancy by Community Hub

Community Hub	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northern Hub	77%	77%	75%	86%	82%
Grand Canyon Hub	81%	77%	75%	74%	76%
Hopi Hub	51%	71%	70%	62%	61%
Southern Hub	88%	86%	85%	86%	86%
Winslow Hub	80%	78%	67%	73%	66%
First Things First Coconino Region Total	83%	83%	81%	83%	81%

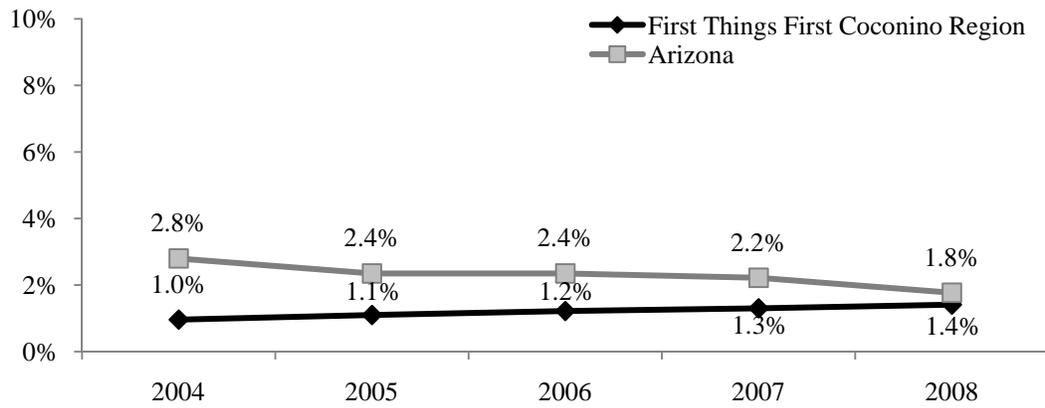
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.
 Note: Percentage of total births

Figure 108: Women Who Had Nine or More Prenatal Visits, American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistic Health Status Profile of American Indians*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.
 Note: Data were not available for Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe for 2004, 2005, and 2007. In 2006 and 2008, all women received nine or more prenatal visits.

Figure 109: Women Who Received No Prenatal Care During Pregnancy



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Note: Percentage of total births

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

Figure 110: Women Who Received No Prenatal Care During Pregnancy, Community Hubs

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Note: Percentage of total births

Birth Characteristics

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.⁴⁰ Low birth weights are commonly associated with pre-term births which also increase the risk of serious lasting disabilities like cerebral palsy and increased infant mortality.⁴¹

In the First Things First Coconino Region, there were between 1,782 and 1,833 births from 2004 to 2008. In 2008, 8% of babies were born with a low birth weight in this region, exceeding the Healthy People 2010 target of 5%.⁴² Fortunately, the percentage of babies born pre-term in Coconino County is decreasing, and was lower than Arizona in 2008.

⁴⁰ 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/>

⁴¹ March of Dimes Foundation. (2010). *Preterm Births*. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from http://www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/14332_1157.asp#head4

⁴² The Healthy Communities Institute (2010). *Babies with Low Birth Weight*, Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.arizonahelathmatters.org.>

American Indian newborns and mothers living on the Hopi Reservation are at a higher risk for complications during birth than women and children living in other community hubs. The Hopi hub had a higher percentage of low birth weight babies at 12% in 2008 than this region, which may be a consequence of the lower percentage of prenatal care received within the community hub. One-fourth of births to American Indians living on the Hopi Reservation had complications of labor and delivery, and 35% of births had medical risk factors.

It is important for a family to be prepared for the birth of a child. In addition to adequate prenatal care, parents can gain essential information from books or classes in the community. In the First Things First Coconino Region, the Flagstaff Regional Medical Center holds a variety of classes related to childbirth. These include labor basics, preparing for birth, a mom-to-mom support group, and a class for siblings. Scholarships are available through the Coconino County Health Department for those parents who qualify. An additional class for new fathers is offered for free once a month and participants can receive a free car seat.

Additionally, a number of breastfeeding resources are available to interested mothers in the Flagstaff area. Resources include classes, consultation, and support through the Women and Infants Center of the Flagstaff Medical Center, La Leche League of Flagstaff, A Woman's Place and the Coconino County WIC Program. Breastfeeding offers multiple health advantages to both infants and mothers. 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.⁴³

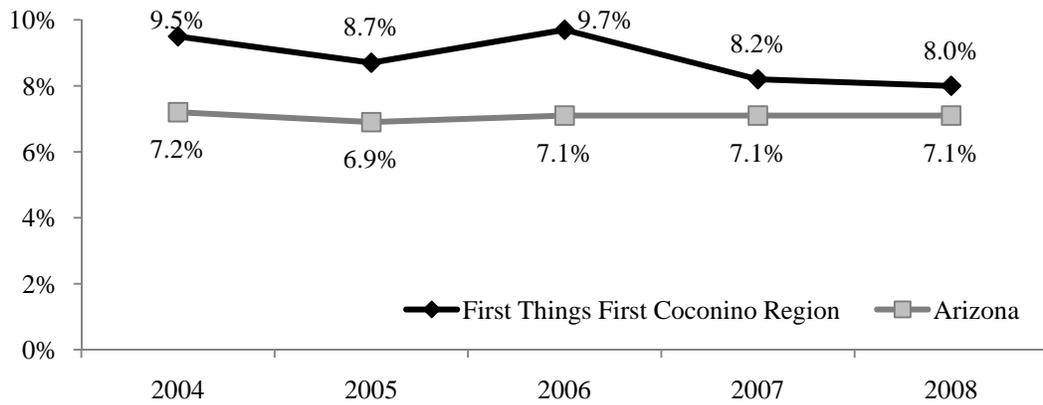
Figure 111: Total Births by Community Hub

Community Hub	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northern Hub	192	193	199	199	204
Grand Canyon Hub	37	35	36	38	38
Hopi Hub	124	150	156	149	129
Southern Hub	1,232	1,286	1,244	1,342	1,259
Winslow Hub	197	189	191	208	204
First Things First Coconino Region Total	1,782	1,853	1,826	1,936	1,833

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

⁴³ Schack-Nielsen, L, Larnkjær, A & Michaelsen, K. F. (2005). Long term effects of breastfeeding on the infant and mother. In *Early Nutrition and its Later Consequences: New Opportunities*. (pp. 16-23). Dordrecht: Springer. doi: 10.1007/1-4020-3535-7_3.

Figure 112: Births with Low Birth Weight (Less than 2,500 Grams)



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Note: Percent of total births

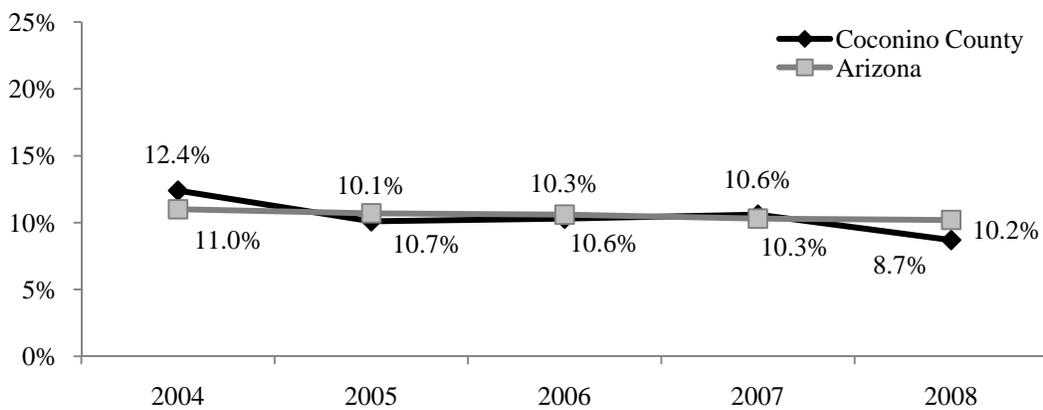
Note: First Things First Coconino Region based on sum of Arizona Department of Health Services communities within region.

Figure 113: Births with Low Birth Weight (Less than 2,500 Grams) by Community Hub

Community Hub	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northern Hub	8.3%	5.7%	6.5%	8.5%	7.4%
Grand Canyon Hub	0%	17.1%	5.6%	15.8%	5.3%
Hopi Hub	8.1%	8.0%	9.0%	13.4%	11.6%
Southern Hub	10.2%	9.1%	10.3%	7.5%	8.3%
Winslow Hub	9.1%	7.9%	10.5%	7.7%	4.9%
First Things First Coconino Region Total	9.5%	8.7%	9.7%	8.2%	8.0%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Service. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Figure 114: Preterm Births (Gestational Age of Less than 37 Weeks)

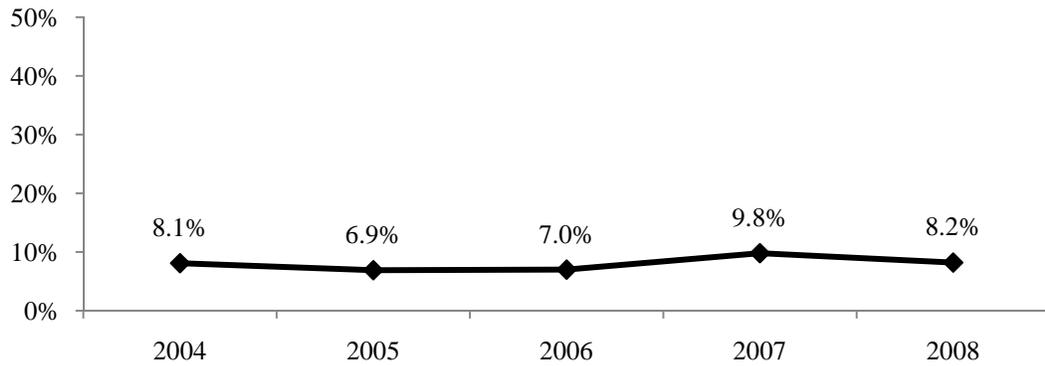


Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Note: Percent of total births

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

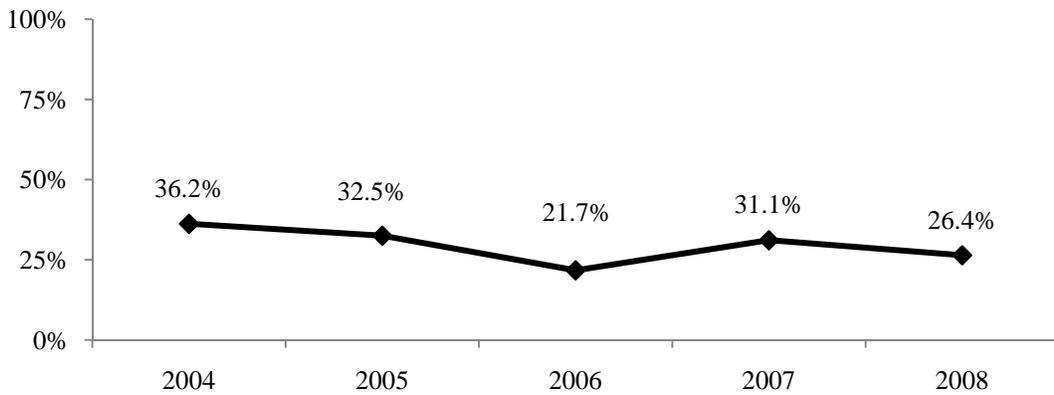
Figure 115: Preterm Births (Gestational Age of Less than 37 Weeks), American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics, Health Status Profile of American Indians*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Note: Data were not available for Kaibab Band of Paiute Indian Tribe for 2004, 2005, and 2007.

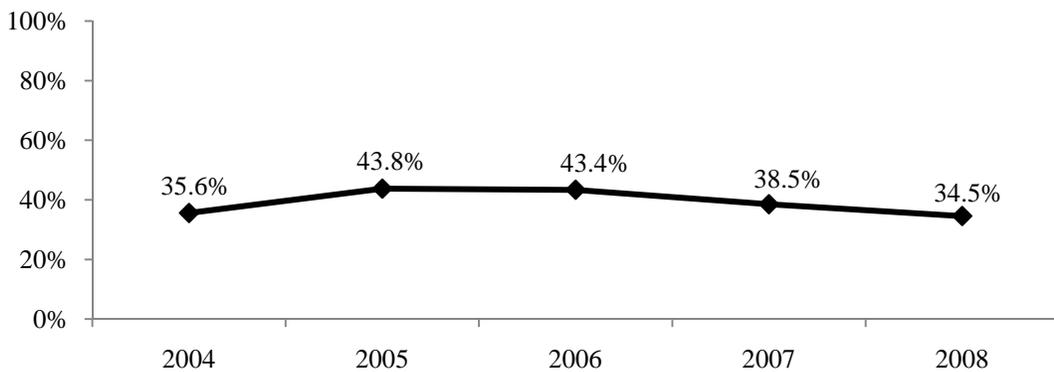
Figure 116: Births with Complications of Labor and Delivery, American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics, Health Status Profile of American Indians*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

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

Figure 117: Births with Medical Risk Factors, American Indians Residing on the Hopi Reservation



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics, Health Status Profile of American Indians*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

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

Figure 118: Attendant at Birth, American Indians Residing on Hopi Reservation

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status Profile of American Indians*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.html/>.

Figure 119: Source of Payment for Labor and Delivery

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics, Health Status Profile of American Indians*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.html/>.

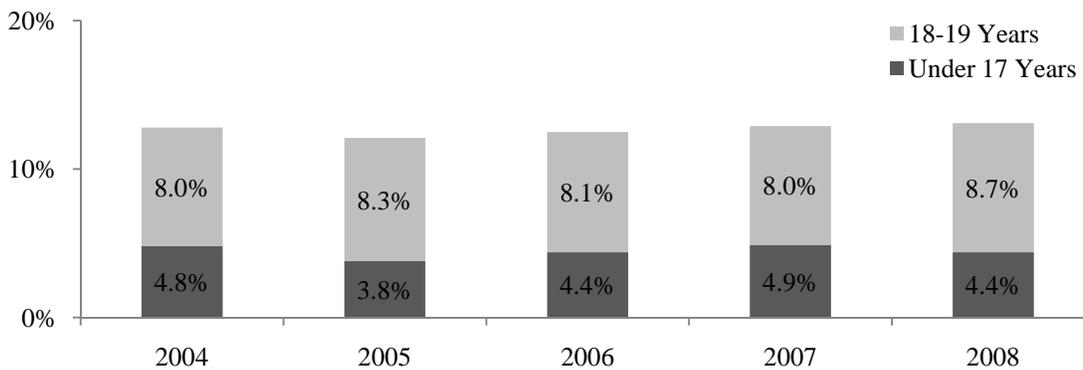
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.html/>.

Teen Births

Teen parents and their children are at greater risk of experiencing short and long-term health, economic, social, and academic challenges than parents who delay parenthood. 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.⁴⁴ 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 perform lower on standardized tests, are 50% more likely to repeat a grade, and are less likely to complete high school than children of older mothers.⁴⁵

In the First Things First Coconino Region, 13% of the total births were to teen mothers in 2008. The community hubs with the highest percentages of teen births were the Grand Canyon hub and the Hopi hub with about one out of every four babies born to teen moms.

Figure 120: Births to Teen Mothers by Age, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Note: Percentage of total births

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

Figure 121: Births to Teen Mothers (19 Years or Younger) by Community Hub

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

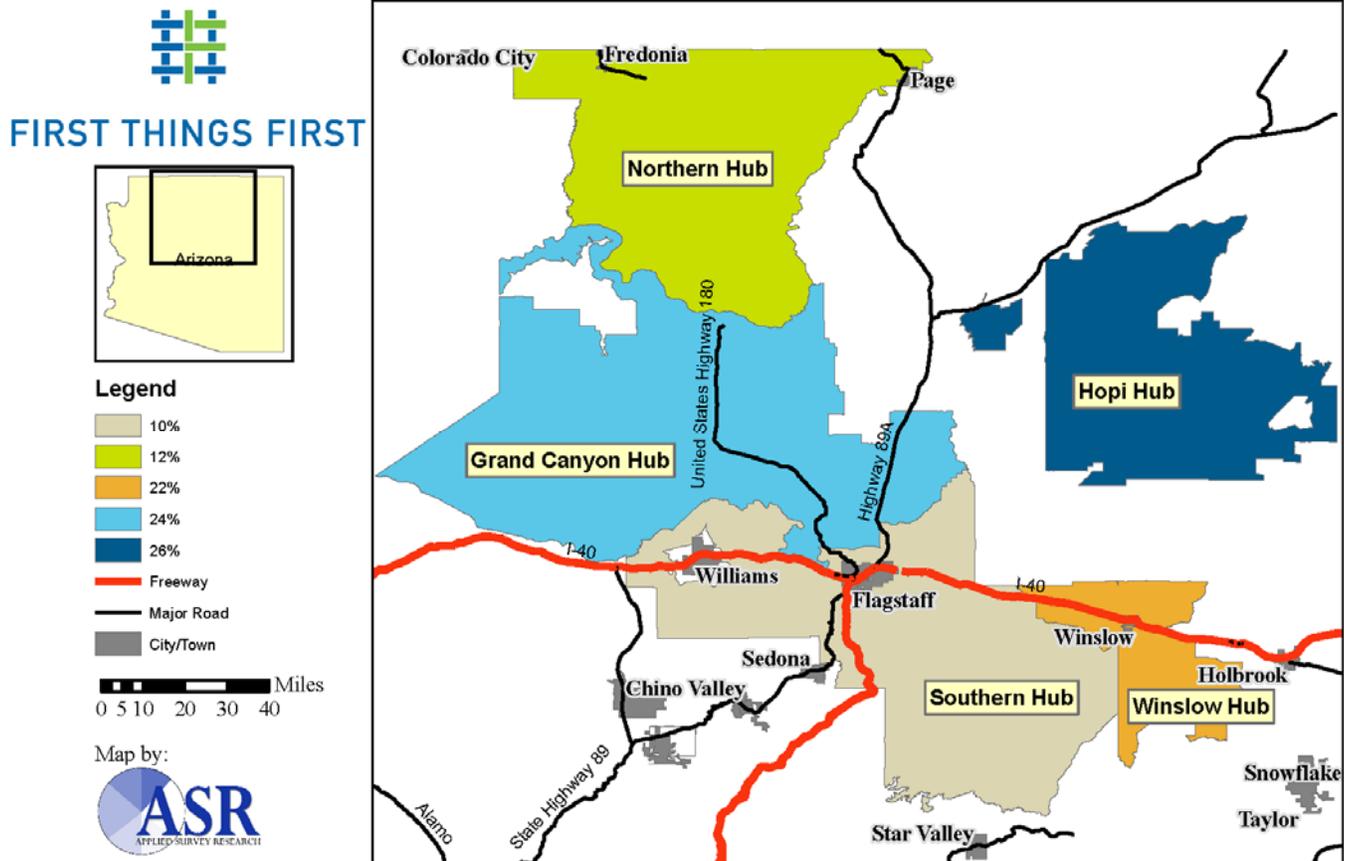
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Note: Percentage of total births

⁴⁴ 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. <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/103/2/516>

⁴⁵ 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>.

Figure 122: Percentage of Total Births to Teen Mothers (19 Years or Younger) by Community Hub



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Health Insurance

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.⁴⁶ 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.⁴⁷

In 2000, 16% of children ages 17 and under did not have health insurance coverage in Coconino County, the same as in Arizona. In February 2010, 31,841 children in Coconino County had insurance coverage through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). In addition, 973 children were insured through KidsCare, less than in previous years, a decline likely caused by reduced funding, and recent changes to state legislation.

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. While children in the Northern, Hopi, and Winslow hubs were primarily covered through AHCCCS, children in the Grand Canyon hub were primarily covered through their parent's job or private pay. In the Southern hub,

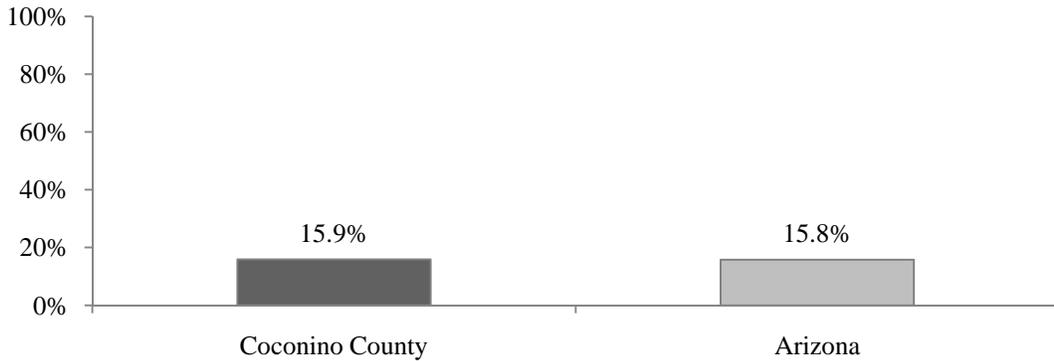
⁴⁶ Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. (2004) Evaluation of the Santa Clara County Children's Health Initiative • In Brief Number 4, Retrieved June 22, 2010 from <http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/publications/PDFs/CHIimproves.pdf>

⁴⁷ American Academy of Pediatrics, (n.d.). *MediKids Fact Sheet*, Retrieved June 22, 2010 from <http://www.aap.org/advocacy/washing/MediKids-Fact-Sheet.pdf>.

nearly half (48%) of children were covered through their parent’s job or private pay, and 45% were covered through AHCCCS.

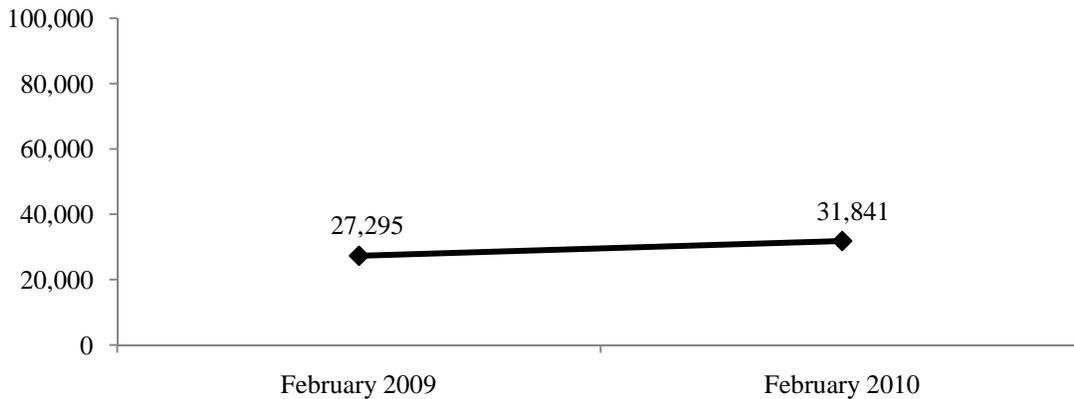
Data from the Arizona Department of Health Services also revealed that nearly one-fifth (19%) of Coconino County children ages birth through 17 did not have dental insurance in 2003.

Figure 123: Children Without Health Insurance Coverage (Ages 17 and Younger), 2000



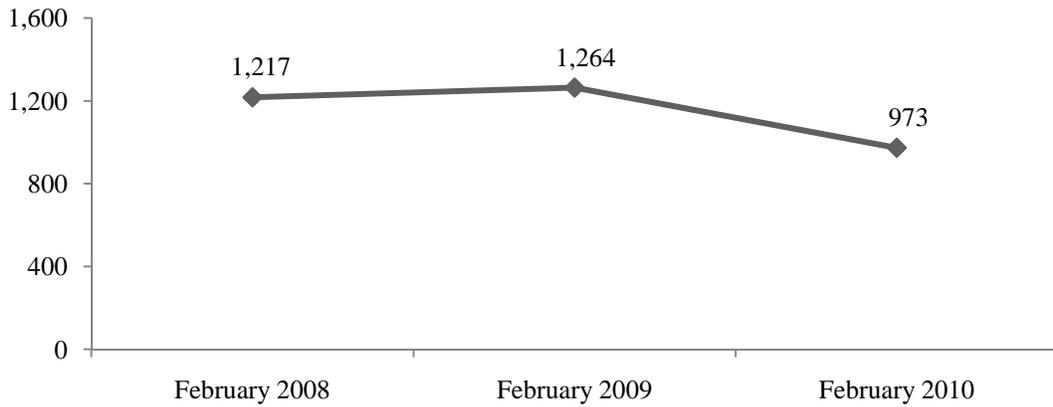
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, *Small Area Health Insurance Estimates 2000 and 2006*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.factfinder.census.gov/>.

Figure 124: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) Enrollment, Coconino County



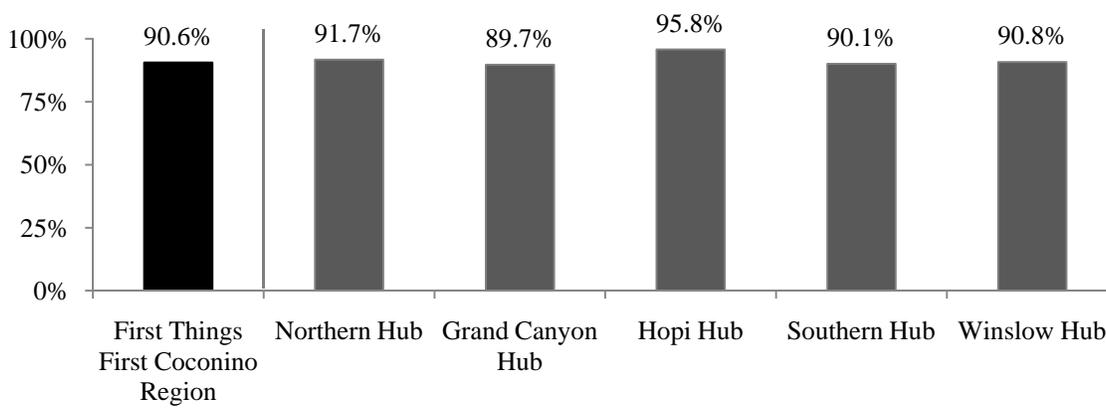
Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2010). *AHCCCS Population by County*, Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/enrollment/population.aspx>.

Figure 125: KidsCare Enrollment, Coconino County



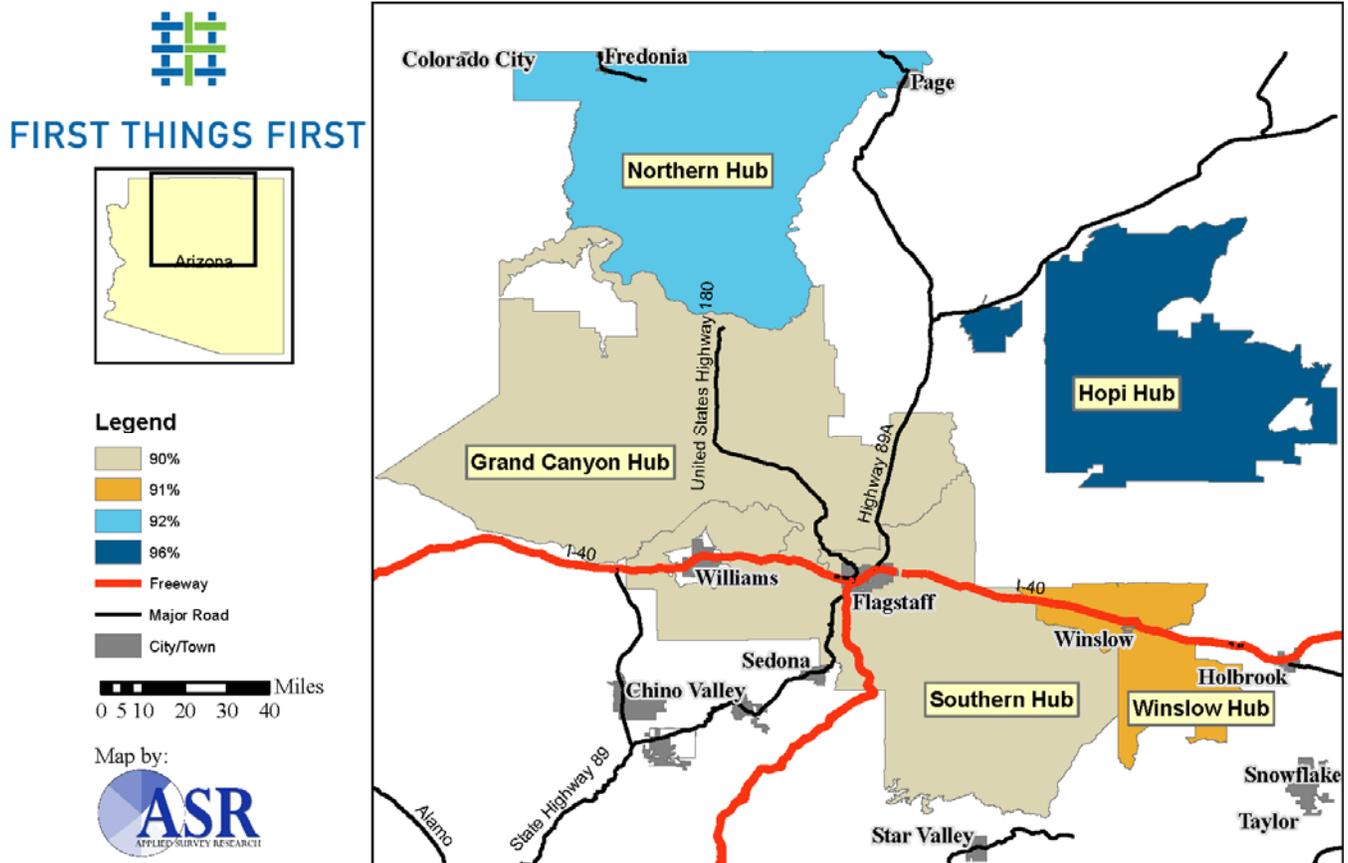
Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2010). *KidsCare Enrollment*, Retrieved June 2010 from <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/enrollment/population.aspx>.

Figure 126: Parents Who Indicated That Their Child Has Health Insurance



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

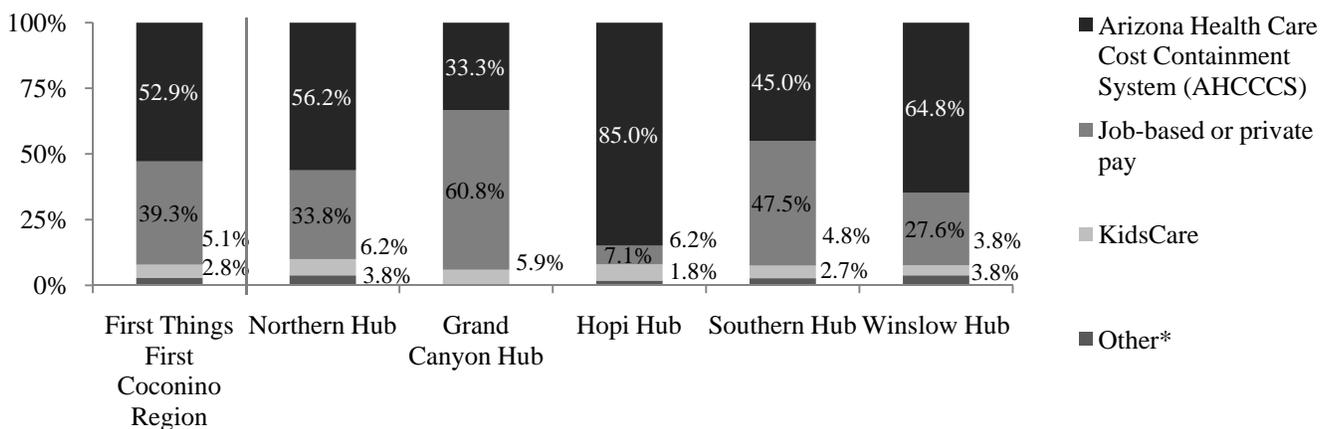
Figure 127: 🏠 Parents Who Indicated That Their Child Has Health Insurance



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).

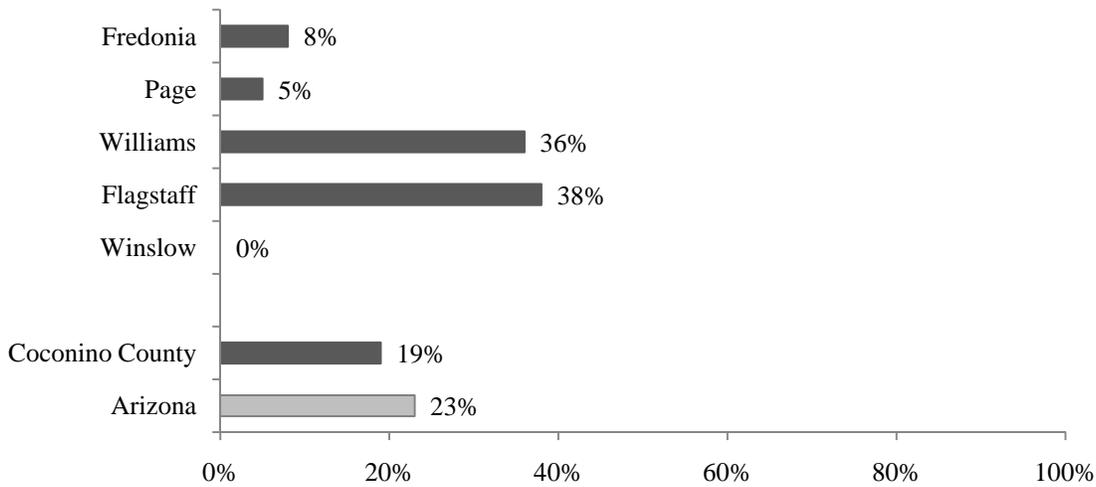
Figure 128: 🏠 Type of Child’s Health Insurance (Reported by Parents)



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. 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.

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: American Community, through school, AZHIP, CMDP, Indian Health Services (2), PHS (Native Hospital), VA.

Figure 129: Children Ages Birth Through 17 Without Dental Insurance by Community, 2003

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services *Arizona Community Health Profiles 2003*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/chpweb/2003/index.htm>.

Health Providers

All community hubs in the First Things First Coconino Region except for the Flagstaff hub are classified by the Arizona Department of Health Services as Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas. These designations identify this region as having a need for medical services based on demographic data, including provider to population ratio, population living in poverty, uninsured births, low birth weight, access to prenatal care, infant mortality rate, and unemployment.⁴⁸

The First Things First Coconino Region is served by three general hospitals: Flagstaff Medical Center, Page Banner Hospital, and Little Colorado Medical Center. Indian Health Services operates the Winslow Indian Health Care Center in Winslow and the Hopi Service Unit in Polacca. In 2008, this region's primary care providers included 148 primary care physicians, 150 physician assistants, and 90 nurse practitioners. There were far fewer mental health providers, with only 15 mental health care physicians for the entire region. In addition, there appears to be a shortage of dentists. The Hopi and Grand Canyon hubs did not have any dentists in 2008, and in 2005 there were only 59 dentists per 100,000 persons in Coconino County.

⁴⁸ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Bureau of Health Systems Development and Oral Health, Arizona Medically Underserved Areas*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/azmuadesignation.htm>.

Figure 130: Health Care Providers, Coconino Region by Community Hub, 2008

Type of Provider	First Things First Coconino Region	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
Personnel						
Primary Care Physicians (MDs and DOs)	148	9	3	1	120	15
Physician Assistants	150	17	7	0	118	8
Nurse Practitioners	90	4	2	5	73	6
Registered Nurses	1,139	62	8	44	939	86
Dentists	80	9	0	0	66	5
Licensed and Certified Nurse Midwives	10	0	0	0	10	0
Mental Health Care Physicians	15	1	0	0	13	1
Emergency Medical Transport Personnel	513	57	26	21	400	14
Clinics and Hospitals						
General Hospitals	3	1	0	0	1	1
Sliding Fee Scale Clinics	8	4	1	0	2	1
School Based Clinics	2	0	0	0	1	1

Source: Arizona First Things First, *Regional Profiles*, Received 2010.

Note: First Things First Coconino Region includes the communities of Fredonia, the Kaibab Paiute Indian Reservation, and Page in the Northern Hub; Grand Canyon Village and Tusayan in the Grand Canyon Hub; the Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land in the Hopi Hub; Flagstaff, Munds Park, Parks, and Williams in the Southern Hub; and Winslow West and Winslow in the Winslow hub.

Figure 131: Provider to Population Rates, Coconino County, 2005

Type of Provider	Rate
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 population	87.2
Dentists per 100,000 population	58.9

Source: Community Department of Health and Human Services, *Community Health Status Indicators*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.hhs.gov>.

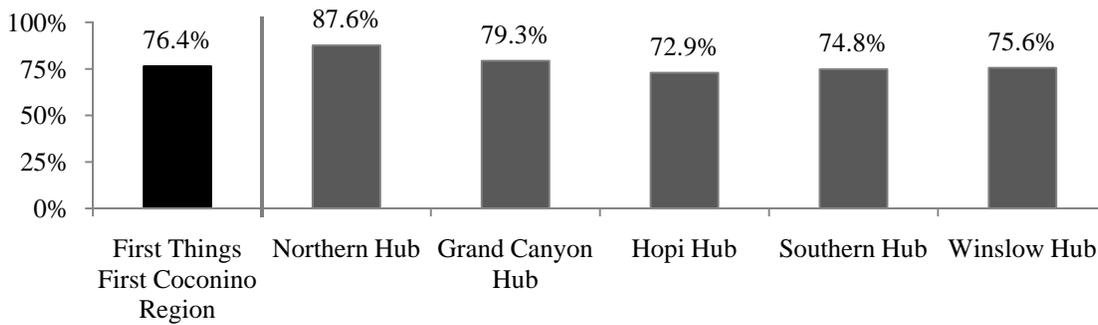
Health Care Need and Access

The health of children depends partially on their access to health care services. Of parent survey respondents in the First Things First Coconino Region, over three-quarters (76%) reported that their child needed medical care in the past 12 months, which was consistent across all community hubs in this region. Of children who needed medical care, more than one-third only received care some of the time or never received care. Children in the Northern and Hopi hubs were least likely to receive the necessary care, with nearly half of Hopi children some of the time or never receiving care.

When asked about the reason why their child never received needed care or received it only some of the time, the most common reason was not having insurance (42%), followed by transportation issues (20%)

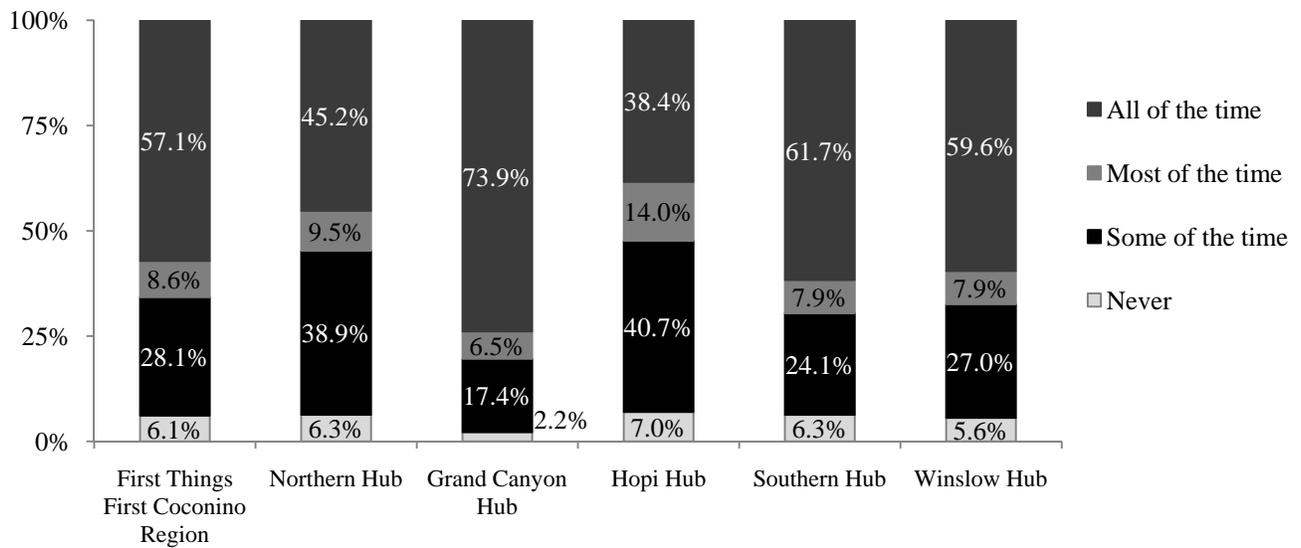
and inability to afford the co-payment (19%). While not having insurance was the most common reason for not receiving care in the Northern, Southern, and Winslow hubs, “transportation issues” was the primary reason in the Hopi hub.

Figure 132: 🏠 Parents Who Indicated That Their Child Needed Medical Care in the Past 12 Months



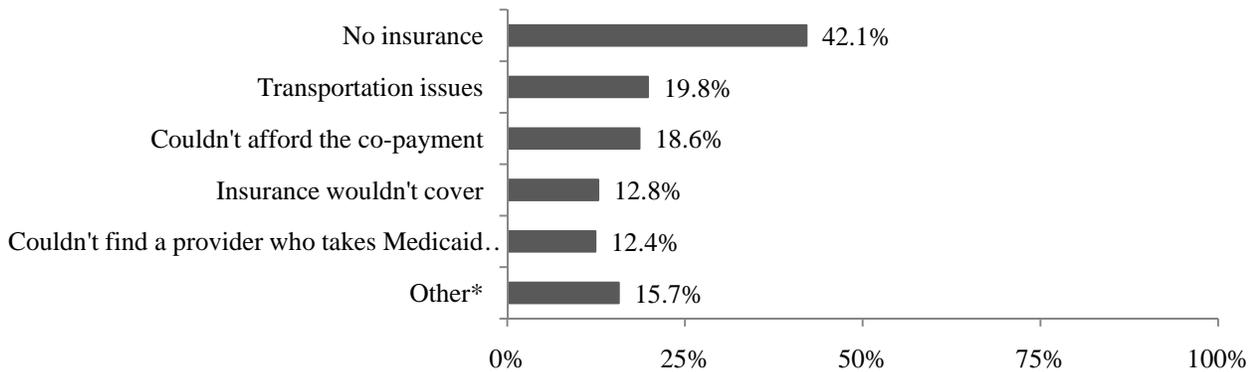
First Things First Coconino Region N=1,098; Northern Hub N=145; Grand Canyon Hub N=58; Hopi Hub N=118; Southern Hub N=640; Winslow Hub N=123. Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived. Source: Applied Survey Research (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five.* (unpublished raw data).

Figure 133: 🏠 Frequency of Child’s Ability to Receive Needed Medical Care



First Things First Coconino Region N=833; Northern Hub N=126; Grand Canyon Hub N=46; Hopi Hub N=86; Southern Hub N=478; Winslow Hub N=89. 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. Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five.* (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 134: Reason for Why Child “Never” or “Some of the Time” Received Needed Care



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).

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: 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.

Figure 135: Reason for Why Child “Never” or “Some of the Time” Received Needed Care by Community Hub

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.

Primary Care

Access to health care is tied to many financial, physical, and cultural factors, such as employment, health insurance, transportation and proximity, language, and education.⁴⁹ Children’s access to primary health care is especially important to monitor healthy growth and development and to prevent illnesses from progressing into more severe health problems.

According to the 2008 Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey, most parents in the First Things First Coconino Region reported that their children ages birth through five were in good

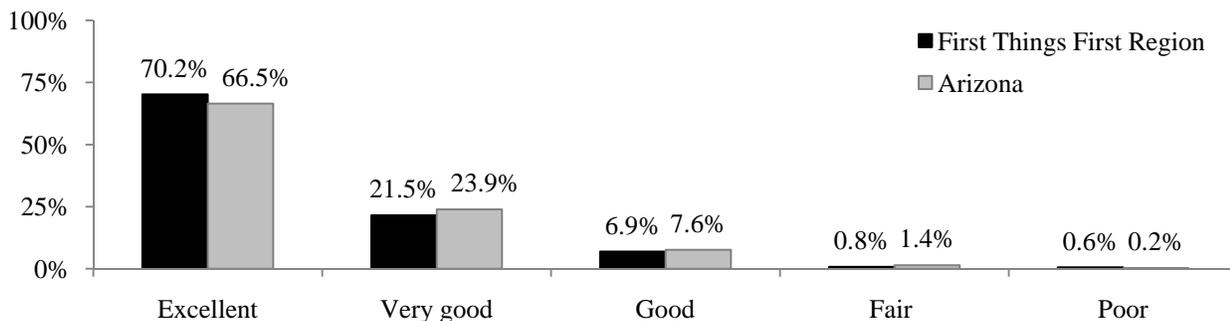
⁴⁹, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2003) *National Healthcare Disparities Report 2003*, Rockville, MD. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from <http://www.aHRq.gov/qual/nhdr03/nhdrsum03.htm#ref6>

health and saw the same doctor regularly. They also reported receiving services from medical providers who knew their family well and would help them make healthy decisions.

Parent survey respondents most frequently cited private doctor or medical clinics as their child’s usual source of health care (63%), followed by native health facilities (16%), and community health clinics (12%). 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. Of the five hubs surveyed, children in the Grand Canyon hub had to travel the farthest to get medical care, with 83% travelling more than 20 miles. For parents in this region as a whole and the other community hubs, between 15% and 30% traveled more than 20 miles to get care for their child.

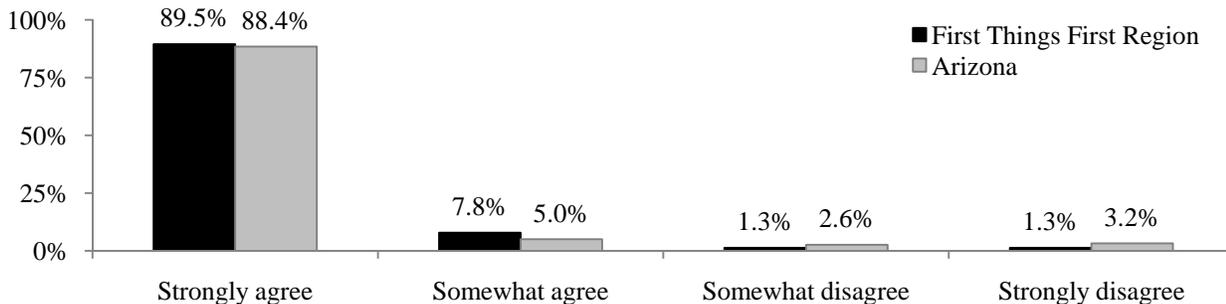
North Country HealthCare is a comprehensive source of primary care for low income and uninsured residents of Northern Arizona. It is the only publicly supported community health center in the area. Outpatient centers are located in Grand Canyon, Flagstaff, and Winslow. Services provided include preventive health care, dental care, family medicine, pediatrics, and more. Patients are charged on a sliding fee scale determined by income and family size.

Figure 136: Parent Perceptions of the Statement “Compared with Other Children Ages Birth through Five, Would You Say that Your Child’s Health Is..,” 2008



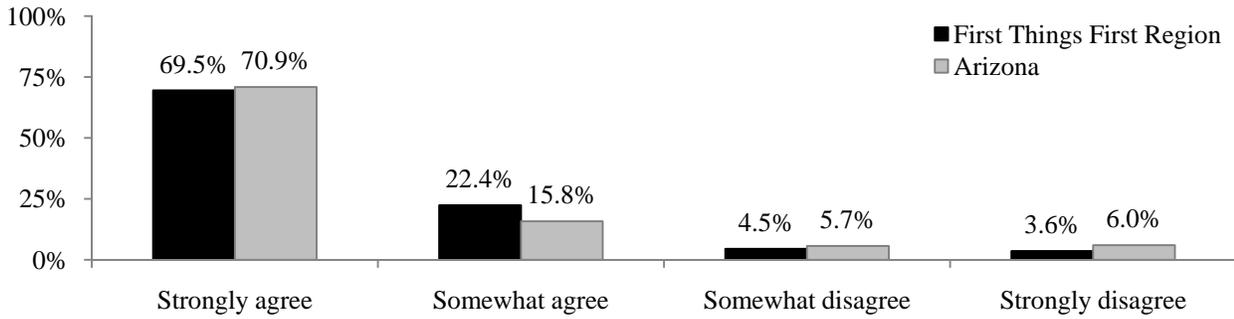
N=183 for First Things First Coconino Region; N= 5,193 for Arizona.
 Source: First Things First (2008). *Complete by Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).
 Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to respondents answering “don’t know” or refusing to answer.

Figure 137: Parent Responses to the Statement “My Child/Children Age Five and Under Have Regular Visits at the Same Doctor’s Office,” 2008



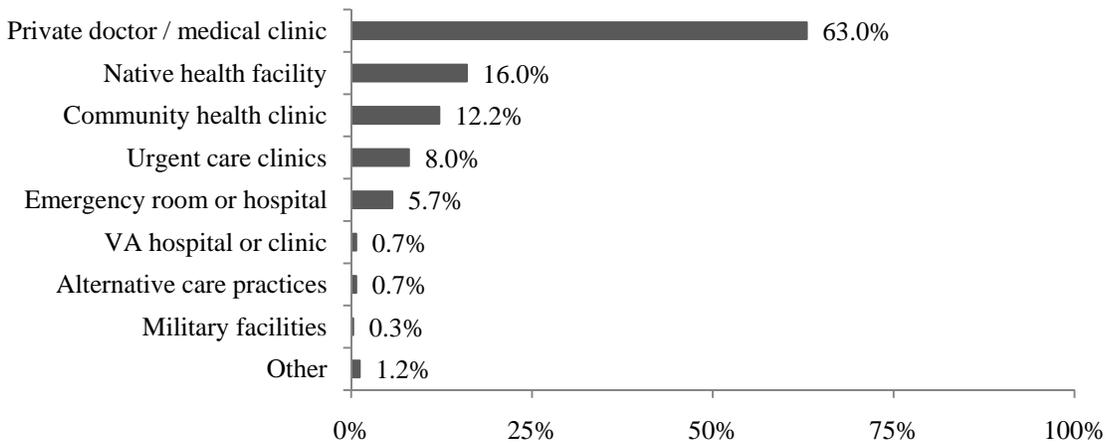
N=183 for First Things First Coconino Region; N= 5,193 for Arizona.
 Source: First Things First (2008). *Complete by Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).
 Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to respondents answering “not sure” or refusing to answer.

Figure 138: Parent Responses to the Statement “My Regular Medical Provider Knows my Family Well and Helps Us Make Healthy Decisions,” 2008



N=183 for First Things First Coconino Region; N= 5,193 for Arizona.
 Source: First Things First (2008). *Complete by Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).

Figure 139: 🏠 Child’s Usual Source of Health Care



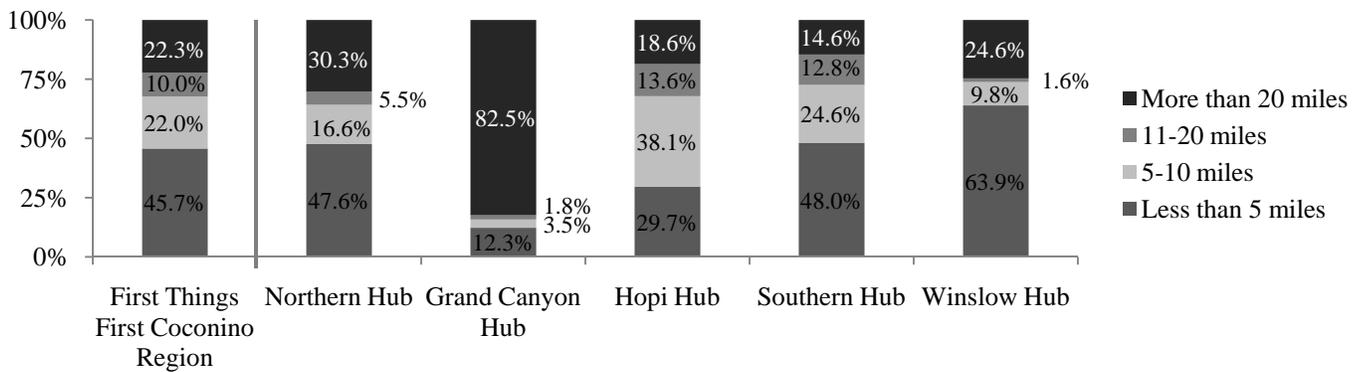
Multiple response question with 1,096 respondents offering 1,182 responses; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). *First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five*. (Unpublished raw data).
 Note: 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.

Figure 140:  Child’s Usual Source of Health Care by Community Hub

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

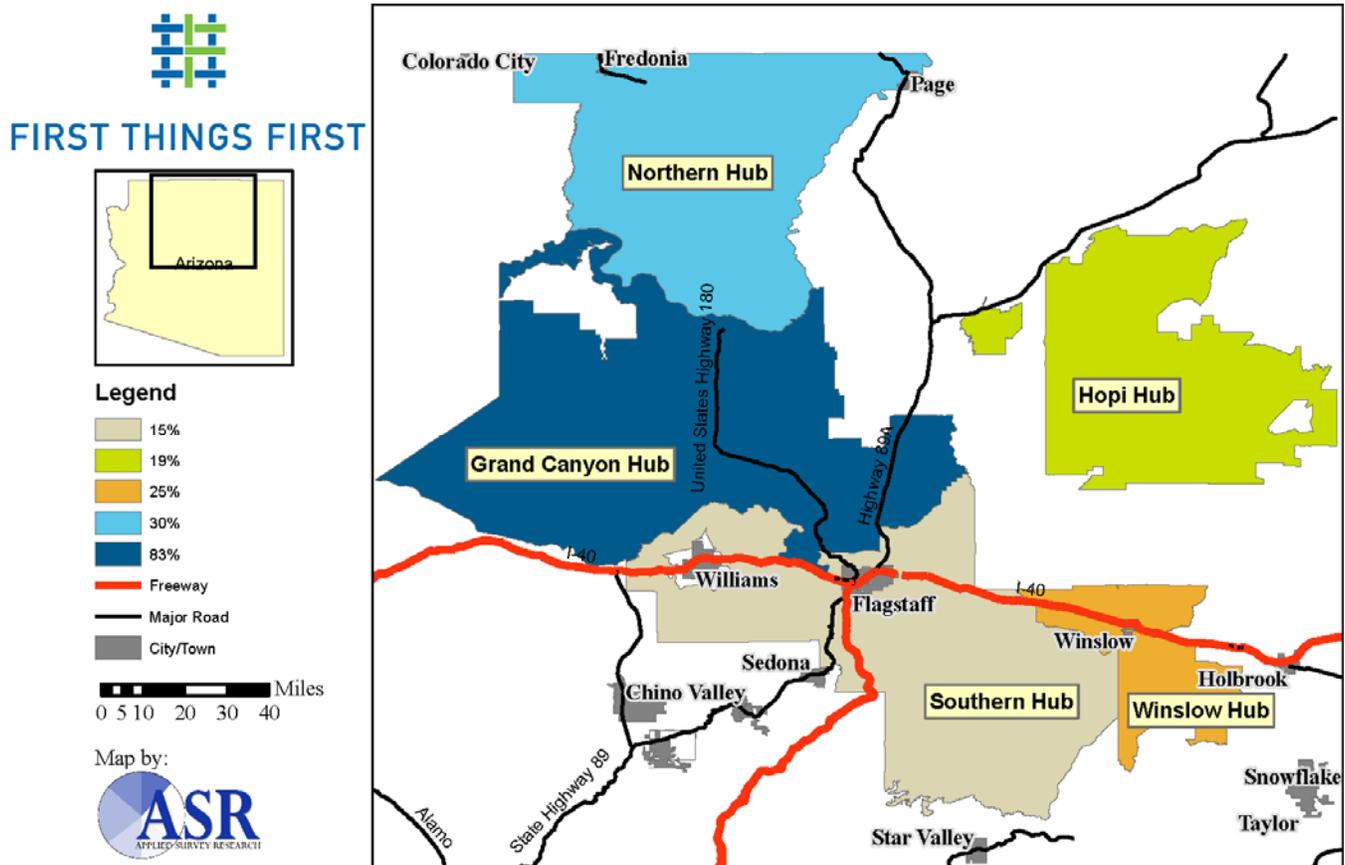
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).
 Note: This was a multiple response question; therefore these responses are not mutually exclusive.

Figure 141:  Distance to Child’s Source of Medical Care



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

Figure 142: Distance to Child’s Source of Medical Care, More than 20 Miles



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).

Oral Health

Many pediatricians highlight dental problems as a major health problem among low-income children. Dental and gum problems can be minimized through regular preventive dental services. Experts therefore recommend that children as young as one year old be examined for evidence of developing early childhood dental caries, the most common form of childhood oral disease.⁵⁰ In addition to providing an opportunity for early diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of oral disease, regular dental visits can develop oral health knowledge and healthy dental practice habits for parents and children.

According to the Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey in 2008, most parents in the First Things First Coconino Region reported that their children ages birth through five visited the same dental provider regularly. Nevertheless, many children ages six through eight in the First Things First Coconino Region experienced tooth decay in 2001 and a large portion had untreated decay. Within this region, the Page community had the greatest percentage of children with untreated tooth decay (68%), followed by the Winslow community (66%), and the Williams community (48%). These high levels of untreated decay may be related to the distance parents must travel to receive care for their children. More than 15% of the Arizona State First Things First Family and Community Survey parent

⁵⁰ 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

respondents and 27% of the parent survey respondents reported having to travel more than 20 miles in order for their child to receive dental care. In particular, all (100%) of Grand Canyon hub respondents reported having to travel more than 20 miles for their child’s dental care, compared to less than half of respondents in other community hubs.

When asked about the length of time since their child, ages two through five, last saw a dentist or dental hygienist for dental care, over half (57%) of parent survey respondents indicated that it was less than six months ago. Thirteen percent (13%) of parents reported that their child had never seen a dentist or dental hygienist for dental care and 11% reported that it has been at least one year. Relatively consistent results were found across all community hubs.

To help increase the availability of dental care, the First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council has allocated an oral health grant to the Coconino County Maternal and Child Health Board 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 with electricity, 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.

There are several other programs in the First Things First Coconino Region oriented towards increasing access to dental care for children. The Dental Clinic in Flagstaff offers dental services on a sliding fee scale for children and adults on AHCCCS or KidsCare who are below 250% of the poverty level. The Coconino County Health Department runs a school-based portable dental clinic that brings comprehensive dentistry to children on school campuses. The Dental Sealant Program also provides oral health services to children in 2nd and 6th grades at several elementary schools in Flagstaff and Page.

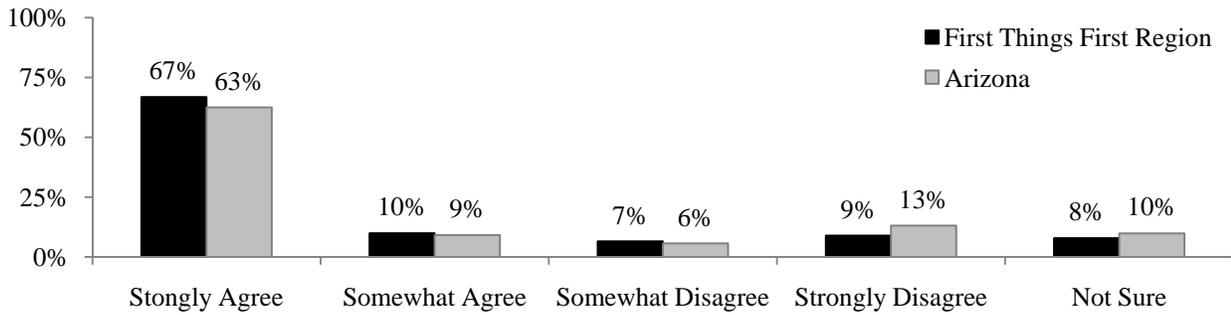
Figure 143: Children Ages 6 Through 8 Who Have Experienced Tooth Decay, First Things First Coconino Region by Community, 2001

Community	Tooth Decay Experience	Untreated Tooth Decay	Urgent Treatment Needs	Sealants Present ¹
Fredonia	74%	42%	5%	42%
Page	92%	68%	18%	50%
Flagstaff	50%	26%	0%	50%
Williams	69%	48%	11%	36%
Winslow	86%	66%	39%	44%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, *Community Health Profile*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

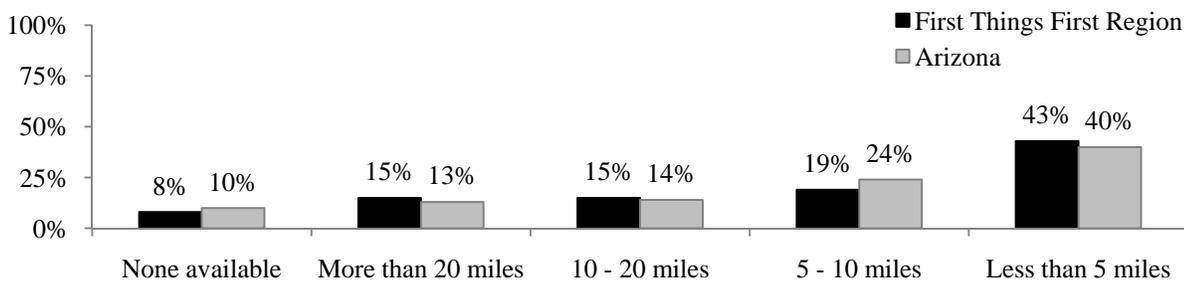
¹ Data presented for “Sealants Present” are for 8 year olds only.

Figure 144: Parent Responses to the Statement “My Child/Children Age Five and Under Have Regular Visits with the Same Dental Provider,” 2008



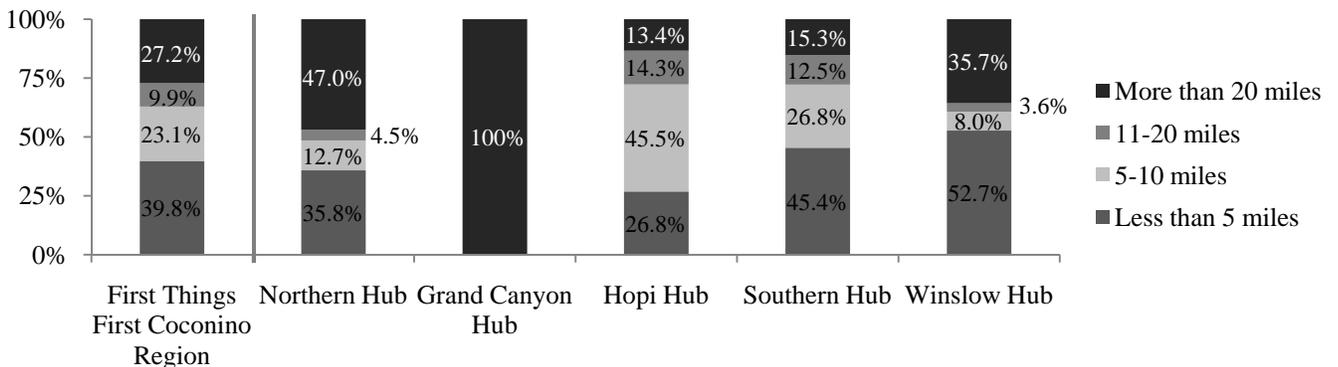
Source: First Things First (2008). Complete by Region Family and Community Survey (Unpublished Data).

Figure 145: Distance Parents Travel to Get Dental Care for Children Ages Birth Through Five, First Things First Coconino Region



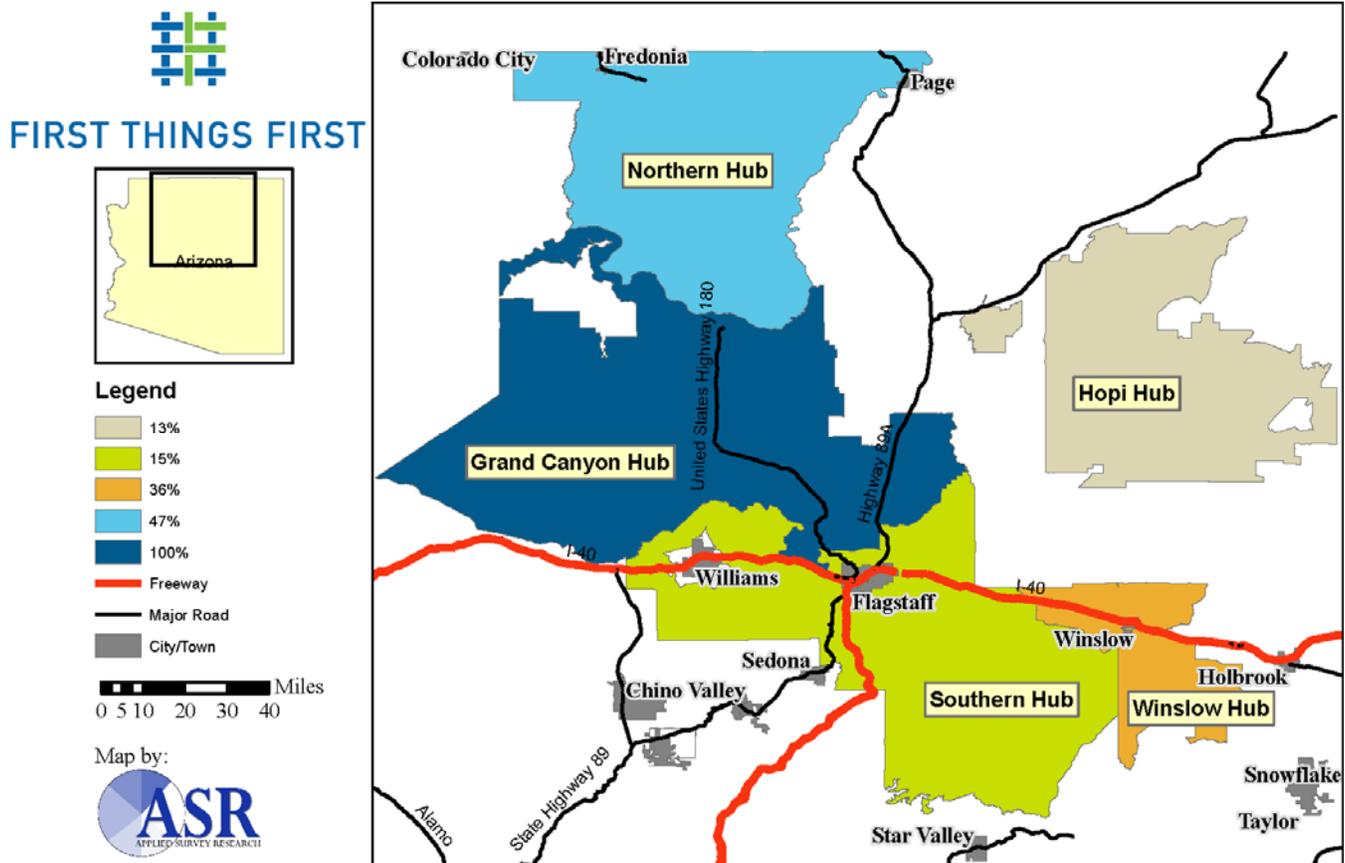
Source: First Things First (2008). Complete by Region Family and Community Survey (Unpublished Data).

Figure 146: Distance to Child’s Source of Dental Care



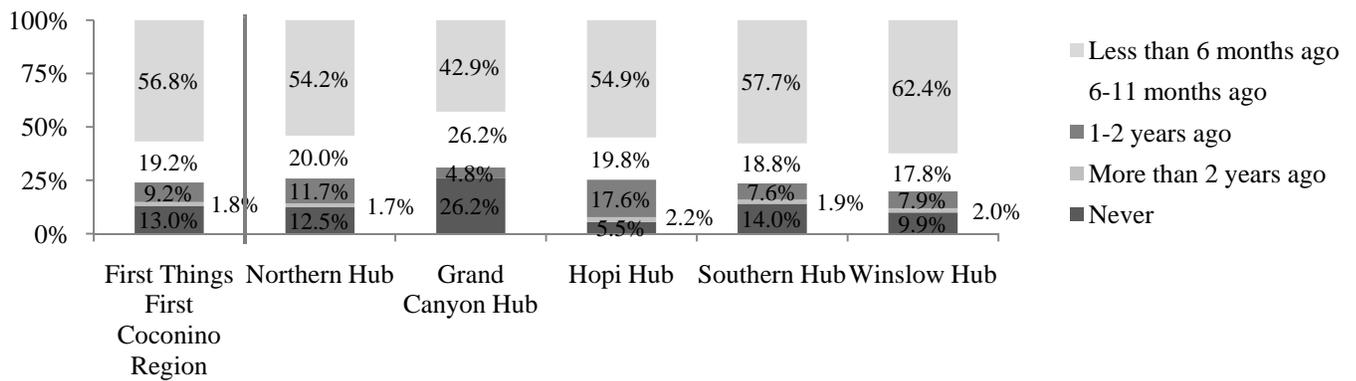
First Things First Coconino Region N=964; Northern Hub N=134; Grand Canyon Hub N=52; Hopi Hub N=112; Southern Hub N=544; Winslow Hub N=112. Note: Total of respondents (Ns) by hub may not sum to First Things First Coconino Region Total Respondents (N) as some respondents did not identify in which area they lived.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 147: Distance to Child’s Source of Dental Care, More than 20 Miles



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).

Figure 148: Length of Time Since Child (Ages Two Through Five) Last Saw a Dentist or Dental Hygienist for Dental Care



First Things First Coconino Region N=879; Northern Hub N=120; Grand Canyon Hub N=42; Hopi Hub N=91; Southern Hub N=515; Winslow Hub N=101. 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.
 Source: Applied Survey Research. (2010). First Things First – Coconino Region: Survey for Parents with Children Ages Birth Through Five. (Unpublished raw data).

Figure 149: Coconino County Maternal and Child Health Board Dental Program, First Grant Year

Service	Total	Northern Hub	Havasupai Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub	Coconino County
Number of Oral Health Screenings for Children	210	8	6	23	173	0	NA
Number of Fluoride Varnishes for Children	127	8	6	16	97	0	NA
Number of Screenings and Fluoride Varnishes for Pregnant Women	11	5	1	0	5	0	NA
Number of Early Childcare Provider Trainings on Oral Health	92	0	0	10	47	6	30

Source: Coconino County Maternal and Child Health Board, 2010.

Note: Northern hub includes KidStuff Swap-Page Library, Kaibab, and Fredonia. Havasupai hub includes Havasupai Reservation. 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.

Immunizations

Immunization requirements help to prevent a number of serious and sometimes fatal preventable diseases in young children. 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). Most require multiple doses to be administered between birth and kindergarten. Healthy People 2010 set a target for 95% of kindergarteners to be fully vaccinated.⁵¹ In the 2007/08 school year, 94% of kindergarten children were up-to-date on their vaccinations in Coconino County.

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.⁵² This set of vaccinations is referred to as the 4:3:1:3:3:1 immunization schedule. Healthy People 2010 set a target for 90% of children ages 19 to 35 months to have completed 4:3:1:3:3:1 immunization schedule.⁵³ Only 63% percent of children ages 19 to 35 months had received the recommended vaccinations in the First Things First Coconino Region in 2009. In comparison, National Immunization Survey results from 2007/08 indicated that 73%

⁵¹ Arizona Department of Health Services (2005, 2007, 2009). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIS) data pulled on May 4, 2010 (Unpublished Data).

⁵² U.S. Centers for Disease Control, *National Immunization Survey*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/imz-coverage.htm#nis>.

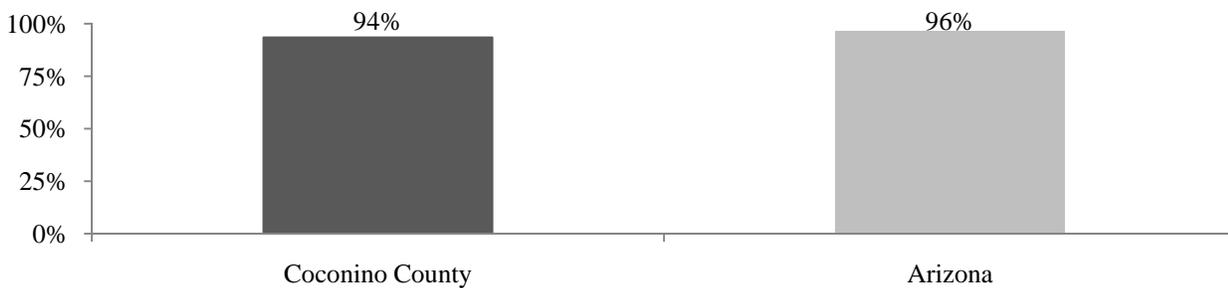
⁵³ Arizona Department of Health Services (2005, 2007, 2009). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIS) data pulled on May 4, 2010 (Unpublished Data).

of all children in the state of Arizona and 76% of children in the U.S. had completed the 4:3:1:3:3:1 immunization schedule.⁵⁴

In contrast, 100% (195 students) of the Head Start children on the Hopi Reservation were up to date with their immunizations.

For parents looking to immunize their children, the Coconino County Health Department provides vaccinations to the public Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in Flagstaff and the second Thursday of even months at the Williams Senior Center. Vaccinations for children 18 years and younger who qualify for the federal Vaccines for Children program are free except for a \$15 administration fee. Children qualifying for Vaccines for Children include those on AHCCCS or KidsCare, or American Indian/Alaskan Native descent, uninsured, or underinsured (insurance does not cover immunizations). Children with private insurance can receive vaccinations that are mandated for daycare or school free of charge except for the administration fee. Navajo County Public Health Services provides free vaccinations through the Federal Vaccines for Children program in Winslow on the first and third Monday of every month.

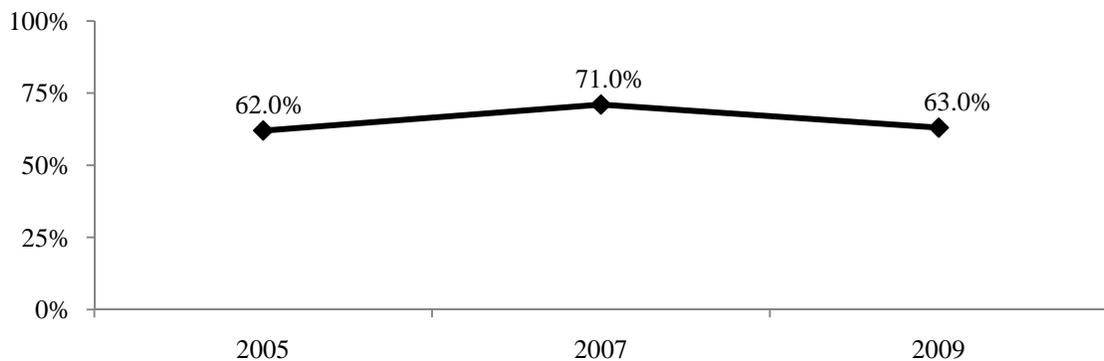
Figure 150: Kindergarteners with All Required Immunizations, 2007/08 School Year



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2005, 2007, 2009). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIIS) data pulled on May 4, 2010 (Unpublished Data).

Note: Required immunizations include 4+ DTP, 3+ Polio, 2+ MMR, 3+ HepB, and 1+ Var or physician documented varicella disease.

Figure 151: Children Ages 19 Through 35 Months with Completed Vaccination Schedule, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2005, 2007, 2009). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIIS) data pulled on May 4, 2010 (Unpublished Data).

Note: Vaccinations include 4:3:1:3:3:1; out of children entered into system

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

⁵⁴ Arizona Department of Health Services, Immunizations: A Publication of the Arizona Immunization Program Office, Summer 2009.

Obesity

Children are considered overweight if they exceed the 95th percentile for Body Mass Index (BMI) in their age group on the pediatric growth chart. 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.⁵⁸

There are no data available on childhood obesity in this region. There are only data about adults 20 years and older that show an obesity rate of approximately 20% in Coconino County from 2004 to 2007. These rates were slightly lower than the national average of 25%.⁵⁹

While there are no data available on the rate of childhood obesity in the First Things First Coconino Region, there are several programs in this region that seek to address the issue. Fit Kids of Arizona is a program run by Northern Arizona Healthcare committed to assessing and treating children who are overweight or obese. A team of experts work on an individual basis with children who qualify for services based on their body mass index and a referral from a physician. With each child, the program focuses on conducting a complete medical evaluation, physical activity counseling, nutrition counseling, and behavioral change.

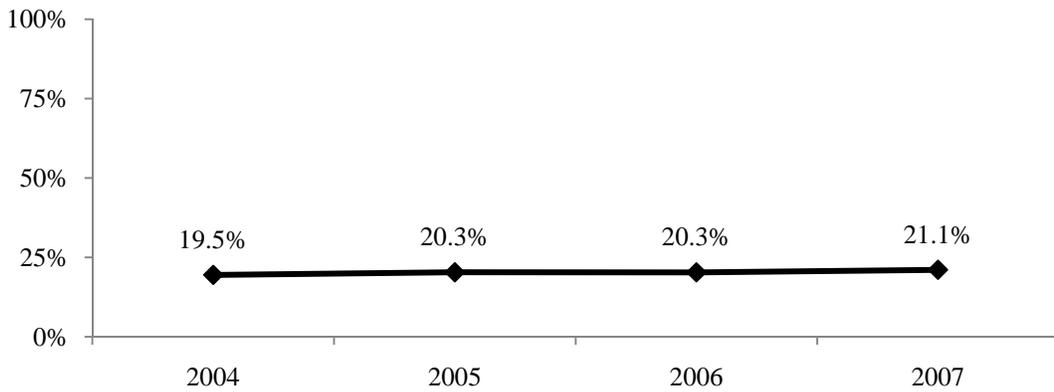
Some of the lifestyle changes that help to maintain a healthy weight include exercising regularly and eating a healthy diet with fruits and vegetables. The Heartbeat Program in Coconino County promotes lifetime physical activity for youth through education and activities in schools. Navajo County Public Health Services conducts the Navajo County 5-A-Day Kids program with second grade students designed to encourage healthy nutrition in children. A similar program, the Community Nutrition Program, teaches low-income third grade students in Coconino County about the importance of eating enough fruits and vegetables in efforts to address the increasing rates of obesity in children; the program is offered in Fredonia, Page, Moenkopi, Williams, and Flagstaff.

“A Beautiful Life – Hermosa Vida – Nizhóní Iiná” is another program promoting healthy lifestyles, particularly among children. Implemented in part by North Country HealthCare and the Sunnyside Neighborhood Association, the program engages community members in a campaign to identify and address health issues in the Sunnyside Neighborhood of Flagstaff. The ultimate result will be a community plan to address childhood obesity. One event held by the project in July of 2010 was the “Get Fit and Have Fun” day with physical activities for children, free health screenings, and information booths and presentations about nutrition, exercise, weight management, wellness, and more. Ideally the campaign will act as a demonstration project for future efforts in other communities.

⁵⁸ Goran, M. (2001). Metabolic precursors and effects of obesity in children: a decade of progress, 1990–1999. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, Vol. 73, No. 2, 158-171.

⁵⁹ Schoenborn C, Adams P. (2010). *Health behaviors of adults: United States, 2005–2007*. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(245). Retrieved July 1, 2010 from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_245.pdf

Figure 154: Age-Adjusted Estimates of Adults Who are Obese, Coconino County



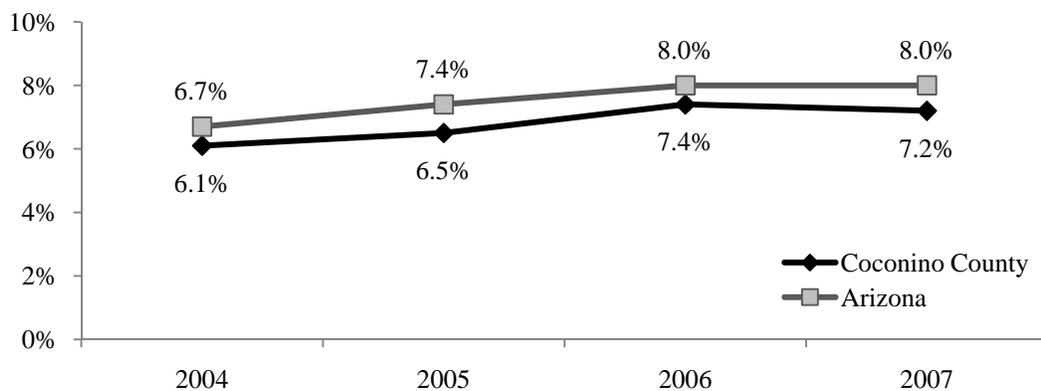
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Diabetes Surveillance System. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/statistics/index.htm>
 Note: Includes adults ages 20 and older

Diabetes

While type II 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 II diabetes are at greater risk for the long-term complications of diabetes, including hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Early diagnosis and treatment of type II diabetes can prevent or delay the onset of diabetes complications. The cornerstones of diabetes management for children with type II diabetes are weight management and increased physical activity.⁶⁰

In Coconino County, the percentage of adults ages 20 and older with diagnosed diabetes was 7% in 2007, less than the 8% of adults in Arizona. In efforts to maintain a low prevalence of diabetes in the community, Flagstaff Medical Center holds a monthly Diabetes Prevention Class open to the public for \$20. The Medical Center also offers four-week diabetes education classes as part of its Diabetes Education and Management Program designed to help people manage their diabetes.

Figure 155: Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percentage of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes



Source: Centers National Diabetes Education Program. (2008). *Overview of Diabetes in Children and Adolescents*. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from www.yourdiabetesinfo.org
 Note: Includes adults ages 20 and older

⁶⁰ National Diabetes Education Program (2008). *Overview of Diabetes in Children and Adolescents*. Retrieved June 22, 2010 from www.yourdiabetesinfo.org

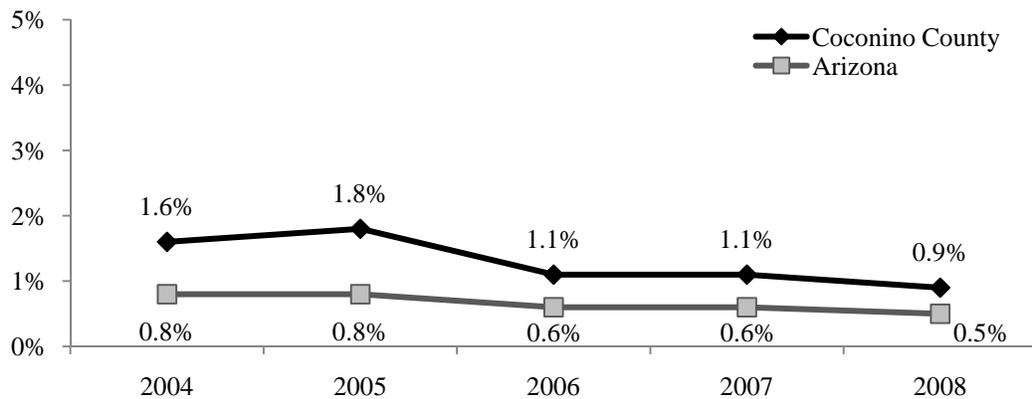
Alcohol and Drug Use

The use of alcohol and drugs, including tobacco, during pregnancy can lead to negative health consequences for the child. While most pregnant women do not abuse illicit drugs, combined 2006 and 2007 data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health found that among pregnant women ages 15 to 44, the younger women reported the greatest substance use.⁶¹

Alcohol use alone can lead to fetal alcohol syndrome, which can cause behavioral and physical problems throughout life. Examples of these include low birth weight, problems sleeping, shorter attention spans, difficulty learning in school, behavior control, and medical care.⁶² Thus, it is important to ensure a drug and alcohol free pregnancy to prevent these health consequences and ensure healthy fetal development.

In Coconino County, about 1% of mothers used alcohol during pregnancy from 2006 to 2008. There were six babies born in 2007 who indicated signs of drug withdrawal syndrome (born to drug dependent mothers); this dropped to only one baby born in 2008.

Figure 156: Births to Mothers Who Used Alcohol During Pregnancy



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Figure 157: Drug Withdrawal Syndrome in Infants of Drug Dependent Mothers, Coconino County

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Infants Experiencing Drug Withdrawal Syndromes	1	0	0	6	1

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

Injuries

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

⁶¹ National Institute of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2010, March). *Negative Consequences of Drug Abuse- Prenatal Effects*. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.drugabuse.gov/consequences/prenatal/>

⁶² National Institute of Health, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. (n.d.). *Drinking and Your Pregnancy*. Retrieved 2010 from http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/DrinkingPregnancy_HTML/pregnancy.htm

fences around pools and yards, bicycle helmet use, animal safety, and safe storage of firearms can reduce the likelihood of accidents.

In Coconino County, the number of injury-related emergency department visits for children from birth to 14 declined from 1,949 visits in 2007 to 1,936 visits in 2008, a decline of 13 visits. Inpatient hospitalizations for children ages birth through 14 decreased from 68 in 2007 to 55 in 2008. The number of injury-related deaths remained unchanged at 3 in each year.

The Safe Kids Program of Coconino County works to reduce the number of unintentional injuries to children. This includes organizing public awareness events and promoting the use of bicycle helmets and car seats. Car Seat Safety Classes are offered at no cost to Coconino County residents in Page and in Flagstaff. Attendees who cannot afford to purchase a car seat are provided one for free after participating in the class. Parents who have been cited for not having their child in a car seat may attend the Children Are Precious Passengers program for \$25, where they will receive a car seat and child restraint education.

Figure 158: Injury-Related Outcomes for Children Ages Birth Through 14, Coconino County

Injury-Related Outcome	2007	2008
Number of Emergency Department Visits	1,949	1,936
Number of Inpatient Hospitalizations	68	55
Number of Deaths	3	3

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Bureau of Women's and Children's Health, Injury Prevention Program (2009). *Injury among Residents of Coconino County, Arizona 2008-2009*; Retrieved 2010 from <http://azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm/>.

Disease

Reporting cases of 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. In Coconino County, enteritides such as *E. coli*, salmonella, and cryptosporidia, were the most common type of notifiable diseases. There were also several cases of hepatitis, tuberculosis, and vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles, mumps, or rubella.

Figure 159: Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases, All Ages, Coconino County

Notifiable Disease	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Vaccine Preventable	7	63	51	4	4
Enteritides	92	88	93	97	58
Hepatitides (Hepatitis)	6	16	10	5	3
Tuberculosis	6	2	4	7	5

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm>.

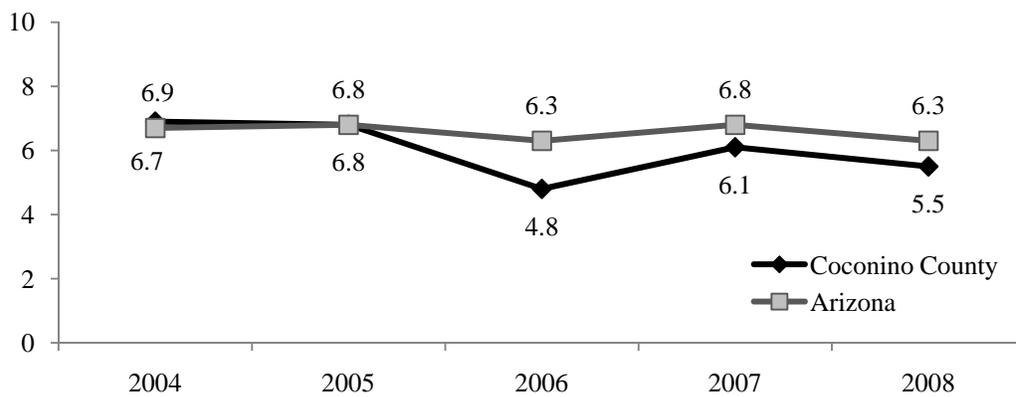
Notes: Vaccine Preventable includes cases of measles, mumps, pertussis, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, and *H. influenzae*. Enteritides includes cases of amebiasis, campylobacteriosis, cholera, cryptosporidiosis, *E. coli*, Salmonellosis, *Salmonella*, shigellosis, and typhoid fever. Hepatitides includes cases of Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E.

Leading Causes of Death

Worldwide, infant mortality rates are an overall indicator of children’s health and community development. Infant mortality rates in Coconino County (5.5 per 1,000 live births in 2008) were less than those of Arizona as a whole (6.3 per 1,000 live births). In 2008, the leading cause of infant death in the First Things First Coconino Region was sudden infant death syndrome or SIDS (three out of 10 deaths).

In children ages birth through 14 within the First Things First Coconino Region, the number of deaths increased from 2007 to 2008, with a total of 14 deaths in 2008. The leading causes of death for children in Coconino County under 18 years in 2007 and 2008 were medical, prematurity, and SIDS, and the leading manner of death was natural. However, accidental deaths for children under 18 were the next leading manner of death.

Figure 160: Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births



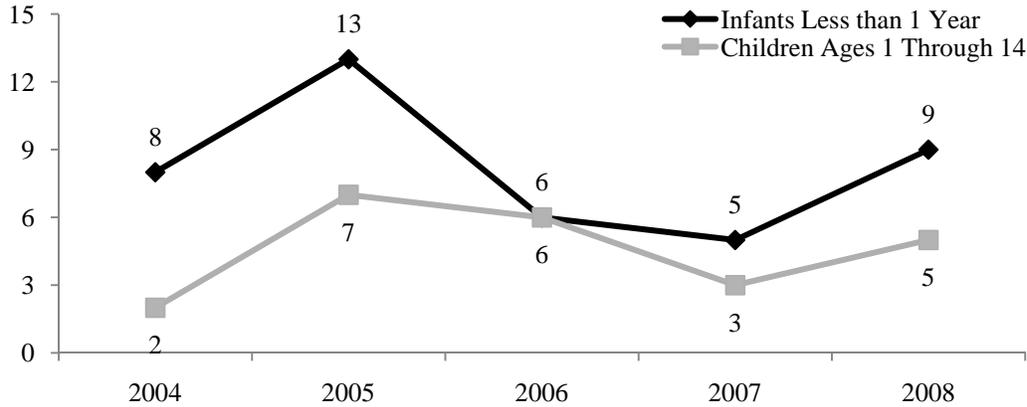
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm>.
 Note: The number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 161: Cause of Infant Deaths, First Things First Coconino Region

Cause of Death	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Congenital Malformations	3	5	0	2	1
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	1	2	1	1	0
Maternal Complications	1	1	0	0	0
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	1	0	1	2	3
Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	0	1	0	0	0
Bacterial Sepsis of Newborn	0	0	2	0	2
Complications of Placenta, Cord, and Membrane	1	1	0	0	0
Influenza and Pneumonia	0	1	0	0	0
All other causes	4	2	3	5	4
Total, All Causes	11	13	7	10	10

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm>.

Figure 162: Number of Deaths for Children Ages Birth Through 14, First Things First Coconino Region



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm>.

Figure 163: Number of Deaths for Children Ages Birth Through 14 by Community Hub

Community Hub	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Northern Hub	1	1	1	1	0
Grand Canyon Hub	0	0	0	0	1
Hopi Hub	4	2	2	2	0
Southern Hub	9	16	8	2	11
Winslow Hub	2	1	1	3	2
First Things First Coconino Region	16	20	12	8	14

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2010). *Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm>.

Figure 164: Cause of Death for Children Under 18 Years, Coconino County

Cause of Death	2007	2008
Prematurity	2	4
Medical (excluding prematurity and SIDS)	13	7
Motor Vehicle Crash	6	3
SIDS – Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	3	3
Other Injury	1	1
Undetermined	0	3
Total Coconino County	25	21

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Child Fatality Review Program. (n.d.). *2007-2008 Child Fatality Review for Coconino County*. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm>

Figure 165: Manner of Death for Children Under 18 Years, Coconino County

Manner of Death	2007	2008
Accident		
Coconino County	28%	14%
Arizona	18%	15%
Homicide		
Coconino County	0%	5%
Arizona	6%	6%
Suicide		
Coconino County	0%	0%
Arizona	3%	4%
Natural		
Coconino County	72%	67%
Arizona	68%	68%
Undetermined		
Coconino County	0%	14%
Arizona	5%	7%

Source: Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Child Fatality Review Program. (n.d.). 2007-2008 *Child Fatality Review for Coconino County*. Retrieved 2010 from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm>

Note: Arizona calculation excludes Coconino County values.

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.

Parent knowledge of the services and supports available in the community is also essential to ensure that children and families receive important information and assistance. The First Things First Coconino Regional Partnership Council provides ongoing communication and community outreach to families in this region and with partner organizations. One communication strategy involves community outreach presentations to spread the message of First Things First and describe its impact and programs. Part of this strategy is Storybanking, the online compilation of stories by regional children and families that provide a human perspective to the services provided by First Things First. A second strategy attempts to build parent awareness of the importance of early childhood on a child’s future success. This strategy utilizes the Born Learning campaign, which works with parents, caregivers, and communities to ensure quality early learning opportunities. Methods of implementation of this strategy include billboards, radio spots, posters, and giveaways.

Methods of Accessing Information

When asked about their primary sources of information regarding activities and services that are available for their child and family, the most common sources for parent survey respondents were friends and family (82%), Internet or email (42%), and newspapers or magazines (38%). The least frequently used sources of information included the mail (15%), parenting classes or groups (12%), and child care workers (11%). This was 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.

Figure 166: 🏠 Source of Parents' Important Information About Activities and Services That Are Available for Their Child and Family

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

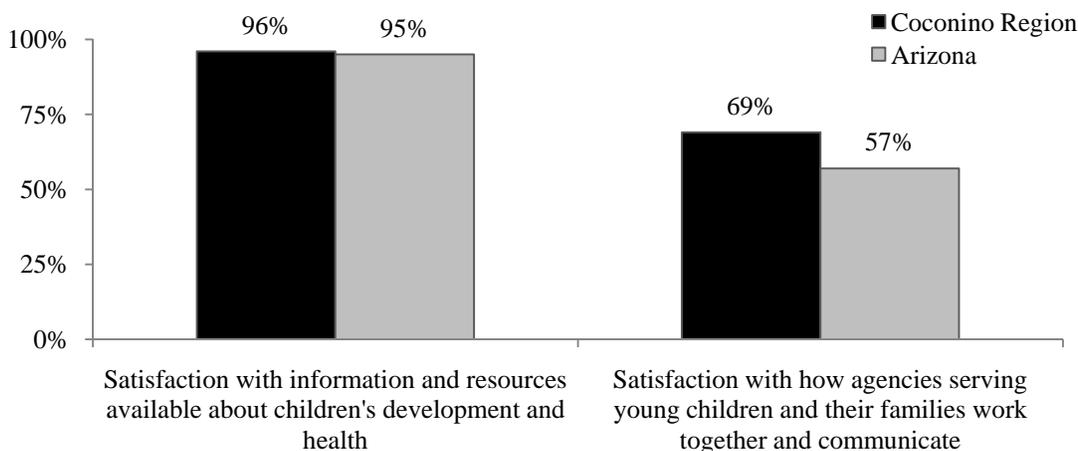
Parent Satisfaction with Early Childhood Services

In the 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. Nearly all (96%) parents surveyed in the First Things First Coconino Region were satisfied with the information and resources available to them regarding children’s development and health, but only 69% of parents were satisfied with the collaboration between agencies serving children and families.

In general, First Things First Coconino Region parents agreed that the services in their community were available at convenient times and locations (67% of Family and Community Survey respondents and 52% of parent survey respondents), that providers spoke their language (93% of Family and Community Survey respondents), and that available services were very good (85% and 80%, respectively), reflect their cultural standards (78% and 73%), and were easy to locate (89% and 82%).

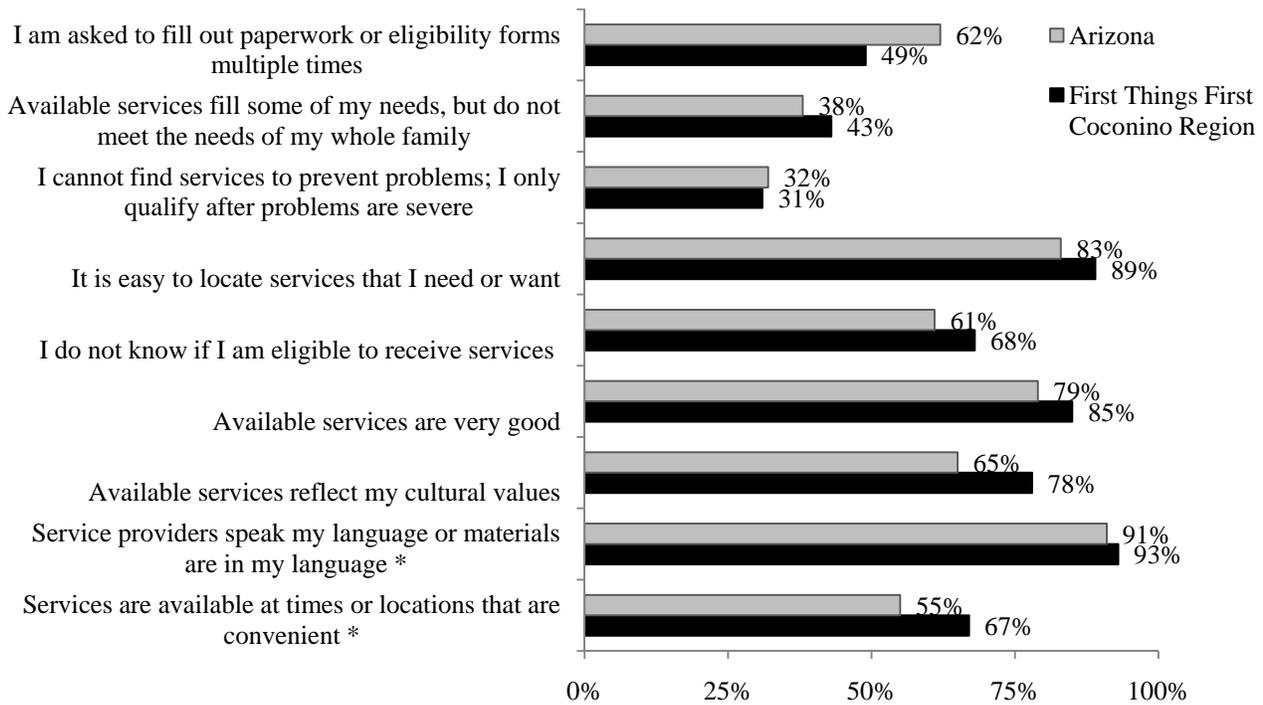
When asked about problems accessing services, 31% of Family and Community Survey respondents in this region agreed that they could not find services to prevent problems and only qualified after problems were severe. Respondents said that they were asked to fill out paperwork or eligibility forms multiple times (49%) and that services filled some of their needs, but not the needs of their whole family (43%).

Figure 167: Parents Who Responded “Somewhat” or “Very Satisfied” to the Following Statements, 2008



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

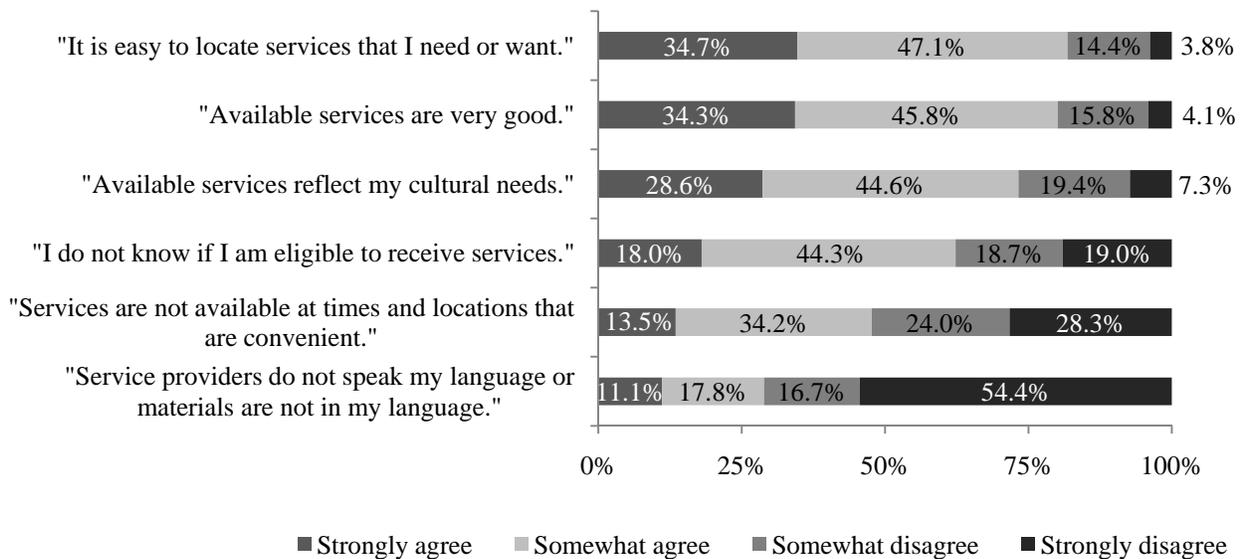
Figure 168: Early Childhood Services: Parents That “Somewhat” or “Strongly Agree” with the Following Statements, 2008



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

* These questions were asked of respondents in the reverse: “Service providers do not speak my language or materials are not in my language,” and “Services are not available at times or locations that are convenient.” The questions were reversed in this report for consistency.

Figure 169: 🏠 Parents’ Level of Agreement with the Following Statements About Health, Child Development, Educational, Child Care, and Other Services



Easy to locate services N=1,071; Available services are very good N=1,024; Available services reflect my cultural needs N=1,013; Do not know if I am eligible N=1,030; Services are not available at convenient times or locations N=1,013; Service providers do not speak/materials are not in my language N=1,018. 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.

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

Figure 170: Parents Who Indicated That They “Strongly Agree” or “Somewhat Agree” with the Following Statements About Health, Child Development, Educational, Child Care, and Other Services by Community Hub

Statement		Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
“It is easy to locate services that I need or want.”	“Strongly agree” percent	23.4%	15.5%	21.2%	42.2%	33.1%
	“Somewhat agree” percent	52.5%	41.4%	49.2%	45.4%	49.6%
	“Somewhat disagree” percent	18.4%	31.0%	24.6%	10.0%	14.0%
	“Strongly disagree” percent	5.7%	12.1%	5.1%	2.4%	3.3%
	Total respondents	141	58	118	621	121
“Available services are very good.”	“Strongly agree” percent	30.4%	22.6%	26.1%	38.7%	30.0%
	“Somewhat agree” percent	47.8%	45.3%	46.1%	44.9%	48.2%
	“Somewhat disagree” percent	13.8%	28.3%	27.0%	12.8%	17.3%
	“Strongly disagree” percent	8.0%	3.8%	0.9%	3.7%	4.5%
	Total respondents	138	53	115	595	110
“Available services reflect my cultural needs.”	“Strongly agree” percent	23.0%	7.1%	22.6%	34.7%	22.7%
	“Somewhat agree” percent	47.5%	51.8%	41.7%	41.2%	56.4%
	“Somewhat disagree” percent	22.3%	30.4%	25.2%	17.2%	16.4%
	“Strongly disagree” percent	7.2%	10.7%	10.4%	6.9%	4.5%
	Total respondents	139	56	115	580	110
“I do not know if I am eligible to receive services.”	“Strongly agree” percent	18.2%	12.7%	18.1%	18.2%	17.4%
	“Somewhat agree” percent	43.1%	40.0%	55.2%	41.4%	53.0%
	“Somewhat disagree” percent	21.9%	18.2%	17.2%	18.2%	18.3%
	“Strongly disagree” percent	16.8%	29.1%	9.5%	22.2%	11.3%
	Total respondents	137	55	116	594	115
“Services are not available at times or locations that are convenient.”	“Strongly agree” percent	14.6%	22.2%	19.5%	10.7%	16.2%
	“Somewhat agree” percent	40.9%	53.7%	44.1%	27.9%	38.7%
	“Somewhat disagree” percent	21.9%	9.3%	25.4%	25.0%	26.1%
	“Strongly disagree” percent	22.6%	14.8%	11.0%	36.4%	18.9%
	Total respondents	137	54	118	580	111
“Service providers do not speak my language or materials are not in my language.”	“Strongly agree” percent	8.8%	8.9%	17.9%	9.7%	14.5%
	“Somewhat agree” percent	16.1%	16.1%	27.4%	14.7%	27.3%
	“Somewhat disagree” percent	22.6%	19.6%	18.8%	13.8%	18.2%
	“Strongly disagree” percent	52.6%	55.4%	35.9%	61.7%	40.0%
	Total respondents	137	56	117	585	110

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

Conclusion

The families and children living within the First Things First Coconino Region

In 2009, the First Things First Coconino Region consisted of approximately 10,800 children ages birth through five, with about 800 of these children enrolled in the Hopi Tribe in 2010. Almost 65% of this region's birth through five population lived in the Southern hub (Flagstaff, Munds Park, Parks, Williams).

The total population for this region was estimated in 2010 to have reached about 127,000. The population was mostly (53%) white (not Hispanic or Latino), about one-fourth American Indian/Alaskan Native alone, and one-fifth Hispanic or Latino, according to the 2000 U.S. Census. The majority of community members (75%) spoke "only English" at home, while 8% spoke Spanish, and 14% spoke a Native North American language. In 2000, 30% of families were single-parent households, and an increasing number of families consisted of grandparent-headed households.

Community Assets and Areas of Strength

There are many people and organizations in the 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 and are engaging their children in key activities, especially exercise and family reading

The majority of parents felt confident in their abilities to help their child grow and develop using positive parenting practices. For example, many parents reported that if they were to become angry with their child, they knew to discipline their child after their emotions were more manageable. To support these parents, there are organizations geared toward teaching families such healthy parenting practices. For example, Healthy Families provides home visits to new parents to teach them effective communication techniques for healthy child development.

In addition, 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. Some of the programs in the region that support parents performing these activities include the "A Beautiful Life" campaign and the HeartBeat program.

To promote early literacy and school achievement in the region, the local libraries, KinderCamp, and Reach Out and Read all provide assistance to parents interested in improving their child's development. Parenting Arizona's Parent Connection program also provides in-home family support services to young children and their families in the Winslow area, focusing primarily on providing support to teen parents to ensure new moms learn healthy parenting skills as well.

Parents are accessing social supports

Slightly over half (64%) of parents reported that they always or frequently have someone they can count on to watch their child if they need a break. However, for when they must turn to other resources, there are several available in the community. For example, the Birth to Five Helpline is a free service available to all families with young children that parents can call when they have

parenting questions or concerns. It is staffed by those with expertise in the area: early childhood development specialists, registered nurses, disabilities specialists, early literacy specialists, and mental health counselors. In addition, the Kinship Kare of Northern Arizona (KKONA) is working to address the growing needs of grandfamilies in the northern Arizona area. KKONA targets feelings of isolation between these families and the community by building stronger social support systems.

Parents express high levels of child development knowledge

Parents in the First Things First Coconino Region had high levels of understanding of children's cognitive (e.g. language acquisition), social, and emotional development. This knowledge may be a result of several current parent education efforts within the community. For example, the Flagstaff Regional Medical Center has a support group for new moms called "Mom to Mom," and an educational program for new parents called "First Steps." The Arizona Parent Kits provided to community members are also a great source of information on child development.

High rates of vaccinations among kindergarten children

In the 2007/08 school year, 94% of kindergarten children were up-to-date on their vaccinations in Coconino County, close to achieving the Healthy People 2010 Goal of 95%. All Head Start children on the Hopi Reservation were up to date with their immunizations. However, for children ages 19 to 35 months, only 63% of the entire First Things First Coconino Region received the recommended vaccinations in 2009. In order to target this age group, there are free and reduced-cost vaccinations offered in this region through the Coconino County Health Department and Navajo County Public Health Services. Additionally, increasing parent awareness and education regarding the importance of recommended immunization schedules could improve immunization rates among young children.

The majority of parents access important information about activities and services from friends and family

It is important to understand how community members access information to better reach parents. Eighty-two percent of parents said that they get information about activities and available services from friends and family, followed by Internet or e-mail and magazines and newspapers. 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 other community hubs. This information can be used to implement more effective strategies to increase community awareness of early childhood issues and First Things First.

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 is a serious problem for community members in the Coconino Region. In addition to 24% of children ages birth through five living below the poverty level in 2000, 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 an annual income which fell below the income level needed to be considered self-sufficient. 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 went without medical care.

Need for an increased number of quality, affordable child care services

As the population of this region increases, so does the number of children in need of child care. In 2009 there were nearly 11,000 children ages birth through five in The First Things First Coconino Region. While First Things First is taking steps to create additional quality child care, there is still a great need in this region. 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, there are only 5,538 approved child care slots with licensed, certified, or regulated child care providers. These are not enough to meet the needs of this region. Additionally, parents were less satisfied with the cost of child care than other aspects of their child care arrangement. The cost of child care is important to view in light of families' annual income where approximately 63% of parents surveyed were earning less than \$35,000 each year. More affordable quality centers and homes need to be established, particularly outside of the Southern hub, to meet the needs of the communities.

School readiness and school performance need improvement

Readiness for kindergarten is a crucial predictor for later school success, but many children in The First Things First Coconino Region are not ready for kindergarten. Over half of students during the 2009/10 academic year in all elementary school districts (and more than 90% in Grand Canyon and Maine school districts) began their kindergarten year below grade level and needing intervention. In addition, parent survey respondents were less satisfied with the ways in which child care providers prepared their children for kindergarten than they were with other aspects of their child care arrangement. In 3rd grade, a high percentage of students in this region did not meet the AIMS standards for reading, writing, or math in 2008.

First Things First has started to address issues of school readiness, but additional efforts to improve the educational system, beginning with early childhood education and continuing through elementary school is required in the First Things First Coconino Region. Child care centers and parents need to work together to ensure that children are ready to begin kindergarten. This could include more high quality, affordable child care, additional teacher and parent trainings, help with children's transitions from preschool to kindergarten, and more support staff

in kindergarten and elementary schools to make sure that children who need individual interventions are receiving them as soon as possible.

First Things First could also support parents in reading more frequently to their children in order to help them prepare for kindergarten and later success in school. Some families are reading frequently, but other families are not. It would also be helpful to ensure that families have access to children's books. Recent research shows that children with 10 books or fewer in the home have significantly lower outcomes in 4th grade reading achievement as compared to children in homes with more than 100 books. Twenty percent of regional homes had 10 books or fewer and 9% had more than 100 books.

Need for additional services for children with disabilities

While there was an increase in children receiving services for disabilities, the First Things First Coconino Region has a shortage of providers for children with disabilities, and nearly all of the providers that are in this region are located in the Southern hub. There was an increase of children receiving Arizona Early Intervention Program (AZEIP) Services, a large increase in infants receiving Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) Services from 2007 to 2009, and an increase in toddlers receiving timely Individualized Family Service Plans. All of the Coconino County families participating in Early Intervention Services felt that they knew their rights, which services helped them effectively communicate their child's needs, and that intervention services were helpful.

Despite these positive strides, according to the Arizona Department of Health Services, there were only eight audiologists in this region and 73 speech language pathologists in 2010. Of parent survey respondents who reported that their child had a developmental disability or special need, the most common type of diagnosis given to children was a speech or language delay. Nearly one-third of parent survey respondents (30%) said that their child had been referred to services but did not receive them. The First Things First Coconino Region would benefit from not only additional speech language and hearing service providers, but additional early childhood and elementary school educators who are trained to work with children who have disabilities.

With the exception of the Southern Hub, there is a great need for health care providers, especially dental care providers

Several community hubs have fewer than 10 dentists serving the community, and the Grand Canyon and Hopi hubs did not have any in 2008. All parents (100%) in the Grand Canyon hub indicated that they had to drive more than 20 miles to see a dental care provider. While the oral health grant obtained by the Coconino County Maternal and Child Health Board, the Dental Clinic in Flagstaff, and the Dental Sealant Program are good beginning steps, a concerted effort to increase the number of dental care providers in areas outside of Flagstaff is needed. An incentive program, such as loan repayment and living stipends for dental care professionals might help attract qualified dental care providers to underserved areas.

Services and community resource information must be linguistically and culturally appropriate and services must be at times and locations that are convenient for families

Nearly 30% of parents indicated that service providers did not speak their language or that materials were not available in their language; 27% felt that available services did not meet their cultural needs, and nearly half (48%) felt that times and locations for services were not particularly convenient. Only 19% of parents were certain about whether or not they were eligible to receive services related to health, child development, education, child care, and other services. There are many excellent services in the community, but they need to be adapted to the cultural and linguistic needs of the community. In addition, community members need to be knowledgeable about eligibility requirements, or else services that could help families will go unused. A culturally-relevant public awareness campaign could be developed and materials could be translated into the needed languages so parents become aware of existing services and empowered to use them.

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, education, 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, which incorporates the city of Flagstaff, has the majority of services for children and families in this region, and children in this community hub 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 throughout this region. 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.

Appendix A: Data Development Agenda – What We Want to Know

Data collection for the Coconino Region can be difficult due to the First Things First Coconino Regional boundaries and to the six community hubs within this 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 regarding Head Start enrollment, kindergarten readiness scores, children with disabilities, Hopi children in foster care, and more. The face-to-face survey conducted with parents of children ages birth through five in all of the Community hubs aside from Havasupai was able to fill in many areas in which data were not available.

Yet, even with the parent survey, publicly accessible data, and collaboration with the community, 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 conclusions about the state of 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:

Grandfamilies – The number and experiences of grandparents raising grandchildren are an area of particular interest to the Coconino Regional Partnership Council. The U.S. Census has data regarding the number, but not the percentage of grandparents living with and responsible for grandchildren under the age of 18. Therefore, these data are not useful as they cannot be compared to other regions to understand how common grandfamilies are in this region. Further, there are no data on the characteristics of grandfamilies.

Children of Incarcerated Parents – This is another area of interest to the Coconino Regional Partnership Council. The only data available regarding the number of children with parents in jail or on probation are estimates calculated by the Pima Prevention Partnership. They are based on estimates of the number of children for each inmate. Additionally, these estimates are only for the county level. Additional data are necessary to provide a complete picture of how many children within the Coconino Region have parents in the correctional system.

Cost of child care – These data are collected through the Department of Economic Security’s Market Rate Survey. While the survey is conducted within all regions, the data are presented at only the district level, which for Coconino includes Coconino, Navajo, Apache, and Yavapai Counties.

Child care professional qualifications and compensation – The only comprehensive source of this information is the state-level Compensation and Credentials Report which presents data for all of Arizona. Data on Head Start child care professionals are available, but only at the Northern Arizona Council of Governments level, which includes Coconino, Navajo, Apache, and Yavapai Counties. Additional data are necessary to develop a picture of the qualifications and compensation levels of all child care professionals in the Coconino Region and in each community hub.

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.

Obesity – Obesity data are only 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 or obese.

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.

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 B: Survey Demographics

Face-to-Face Parent Survey

The following table shows the basic demographics of the *Face-to-Face Parent Survey* respondents.

Figure 171: 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%

Response	First Things First Coconino Region	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
American Indian Tribal Enrollment (Number)	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 N =	1,109	148	58	118	647	124
English	93.4%	100.0%	84.5%	100.0%	91.0%	98.4%
Annual Income N =	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 N =	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%
Marital Status N =	1,099	147	58	117	641	122
Single parents	31.2%	29.3%	25.9%	39.3%	29.6%	35.2%

Response	First Things First Coconino Region	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
Education Attainment <i>N =</i>	1,082	142	57	117	632	121
Less than 9 th grade	3.8%	0.7%	8.8%	1.7%	4.1%	5.0%
9 th grade to 12 th 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 <i>N =</i>	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 <i>N =</i>	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%
Parents with Children in the Following Age Categories <i>N =</i>	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%

Response	First Things First Coconino Region	Northern Hub	Grand Canyon Hub	Hopi Hub	Southern Hub	Winslow Hub
Number of Children in the Family <i>N =</i>	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 <i>N =</i>	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	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Non-Family Members in Household <i>N =</i>	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.