



2012

NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

Central Pima Regional Partnership Council



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

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August 10, 2012

Message from the Chair:

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council, as we continue to deliver on our mission to build better futures for young children and their families. During the past year, the Regional Council and our community partners have touched many lives of young children and their families by increasing access to quality and affordable early care and education, offering a variety of family support programs to enrich and educate families on the importance of early childhood health and development, and offering comprehensive and innovative professional development to early childhood professionals.

The First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council will continue to strongly advocate for young children and their families. Priorities include young children benefiting from optimal early learning experiences in quality early care and education settings that are accessible to families, offering a continuum of family support and education opportunities for families to learn about the significant importance of the first five years of their child's life, providing professional development and higher education to early childhood professionals, and increasing awareness of early childhood education, development and health.

Our strategic direction has been guided by the Needs and Assets reports, specifically created for the Central Pima Region, which includes reports published in 2008 and 2010. The new 2012 report builds upon the data from the previous reports. Similar to the previous reports, the 2012 Needs and Assets report will assist the Regional Partnership Council in making informed and data-driven decisions related to young children and families of the Central Pima Region. The Central Pima Regional Council would like to thank our Needs and Assets Vendor, Dr. Joanne Basta, Dr. Claire Brown, and Dr. Angie Donelson who make up Donelson Consulting, for their knowledge, expertise, and analysis of the Central Pima region.

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

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

Sincerely,

Marguerite "Peg" Harmon, Chair
Central Pima Regional Partnership Council



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Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments

First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council

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

The 2012 Needs and Assets Report for the Central Pima geographic region provides a clear statistical analysis and helps us in understanding the needs, gaps and assets for young children and points to ways in which children and families can be supported. The Regional Partnership Council envisions meeting the needs of Central Pima young children and families with an emphasis on increasing access to affordable and quality early care and education; offering diverse family support and education opportunities for families to learn about the significant importance of the first five years of their child's life; and providing comprehensive professional development and higher education for early childhood professionals.

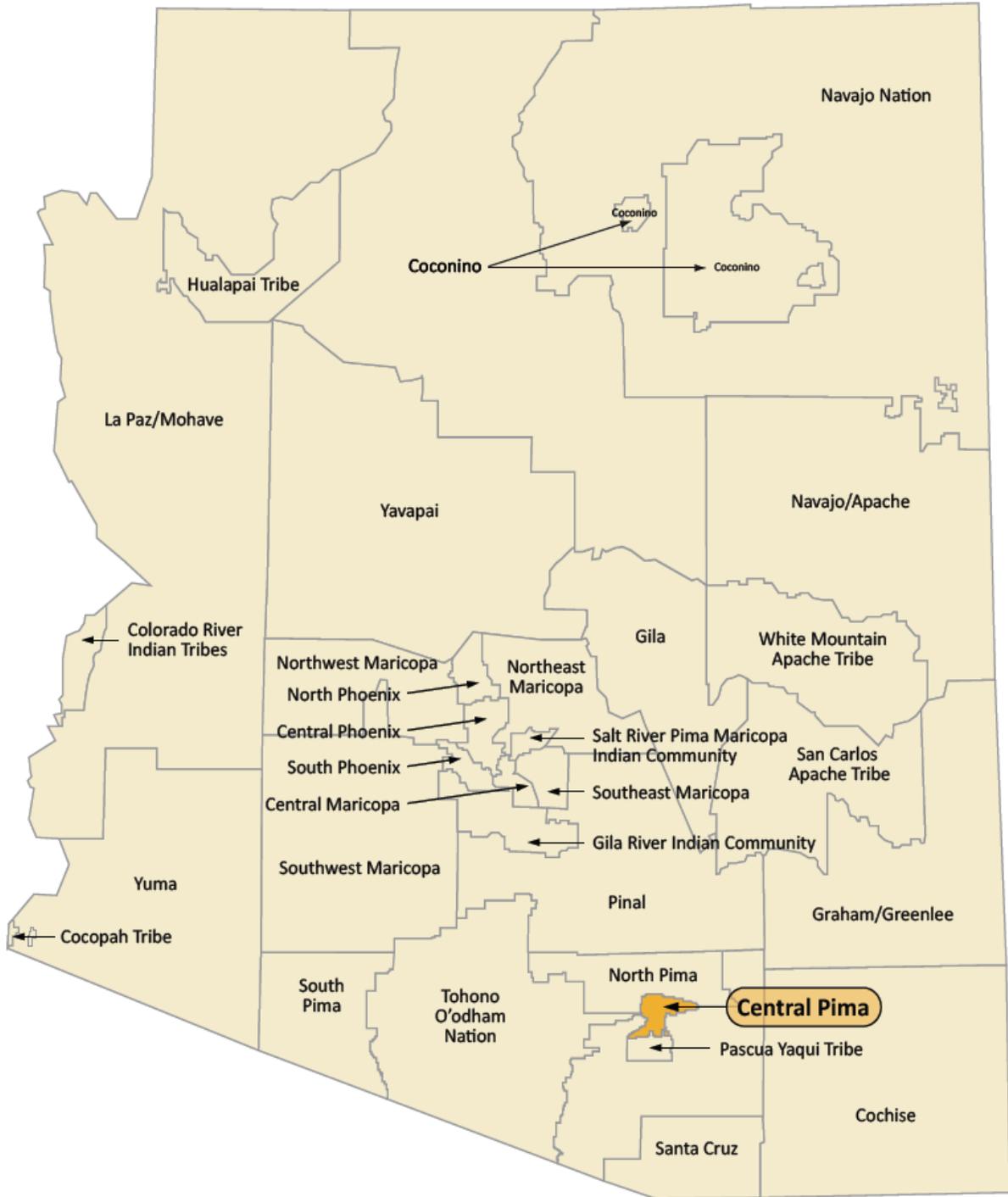
The First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, families, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region. In the past year, a strong focus throughout the Central Pima region included enhancing and expanding a continuum of family support programs, increasing access to affordable early care and education, offering innovating professional development for early childhood professionals and increasing coordination of programs that exist in the Central Pima region. This report provides basic data points that will support the Regional Partnership Council's decisions and funding allocations; while building a true comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

Acknowledgments

The First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council owes special gratitude to the agencies and key stakeholders who participated in numerous work sessions and community forums throughout the past two years. The success of First Things First was due, in large measure, to the contributions of numerous individuals who gave their time, skill, support, knowledge and expertise. To the current and past members of the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council, your dedication, commitment and extreme passion has guided the work of making a difference in the lives of young children and families within the region. Our continued work will only aid in the direction of building a true comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and the entire state.

The First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council would also like to thank the Arizona Department of Economic Security; Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral; the Arizona Department of Health Services; the Arizona State Immunization Information System; the Arizona Department of Education and Arizona school districts; the Arizona Head Start Association, the Office of Head Start, as well as Head Start and Early Head Start Programs across the State of Arizona; and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for their contribution of data for this report.

In addition, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council wishes to acknowledge and thank all partners including the Fiscal Year 2012 lead grantees: Casa de los Niños, City of Tucson Housing and Community Development Department, Easter Seals Blake Foundation, Flowing Wells Unified School District, International Rescue Committee, Make Way for Books, Pima County Health Department, Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, and United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona and in particular, the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the Professional Development Alliance.



Executive Summary

Approach to the 2012 Report

The First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council 2012 Needs and Assets Report presents the demographic, economic and social indicators that pertain to children birth through age five and their families. Data are summarized from Census 2000, the 2006-2008 American Community Survey, the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, the 2010 Census and various local and state agencies at the regional, community and zip code levels.

In addition to the main body of the report, two additional sections contain comprehensive data to help inform the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's planning and decision making: the Early Childhood Index for Children Birth through Age Five (Part Two), and the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide (Part Three). The Early Childhood Index (Part Two) is designed to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible by ranking seventeen indicators that are known to have an impact on the early years of a child's life. The Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide (Part Three) provides a comprehensive picture of each zip code. Demographic, health, and economic information are presented for each zip code in the Central Pima region from multiple years to show how conditions within each zip code have changed or remained stable over time.

The Central Pima Region

The Central Pima region encompasses the central portion of the City of Tucson and the entire City of South Tucson. Its boundaries reach north to the Rillito River, west to the Tucson Mountains, east to Harrison Road, and south to Irvington Road. Because it includes a significant portion of Tucson (the second largest city in Arizona) and the City of South Tucson, the region is urban and more densely populated than the contiguous North and South Pima Regions of FTF. The City of South Tucson is a mile-square community just south of downtown Tucson that is completely surrounded by the City of Tucson. The Central Pima region has many cultural, educational and economic assets that attract families with young children, including major employers Raytheon Missiles Systems, the City of Tucson and Pima County governments, the University of Arizona, and numerous health care facilities.

Three public school districts serve children in this region: Amphitheater Unified School District, Flowing Wells School District, and Tucson Unified School District. Tucson Unified School District is the largest of these districts with about 63 elementary or primary schools. Within the region, there are approximately 23 charter districts, and about 99 public and charter elementary or primary schools.

Demographic Overview and Economic Circumstances

- According to the 2010 Census the total population of the First Things First Central Pima region was 451,253. At that time, there were 12,942 families with children birth through age five and 35,812 children birth through age five. First Things First estimated that in 2009, 27.9 percent or 6,134 children birth through age five were living below the poverty level.

- The population of the region grew by 5.5 percent between 2000 and 2010. The population of Pima County grew by 16.2 percent during this time period. The number of families with children birth through age five in the Central Pima region decreased by 6 percent while the number of children birth through age five increased by 3.4 percent.
- Within the region, the localities with the highest numbers of children birth to age five were 85705 (Flowing Wells) with 4,904, 85713 (includes South Tucson) with 4,542, and 85746 (centered at the cross roads of Drexel Heights and S. Mission Road) with 4,429. The zip code 85701, which includes downtown Tucson, had the lowest number at 325.
- The 2010 Census identified 6,167 families with children birth through age five headed by a single parent, which is 47.7 percent of all families with children in that age group. It also identified that 4,217 of those families were headed by a single mother, which is 32.6 percent of all families with children in that age group. The 2000 Census reported that 45.8 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five were living below the poverty level (newer estimates at the regional level are not available).
- Regarding ethnicity, the 2010 Census reported that 61 percent of children birth through age five in the FTF Central Pima region were Hispanic. Regarding race, 54.5 percent were White, 5.6 percent were African American, 5.7 percent were American Indian, 1.8 percent were Asian American, and 32.3 percent were some other race alone or multiple races. There are more Hispanic children birth through age five in the Central Pima region than in Pima County and Arizona as a whole.
- In the Central Pima region, the estimated median income in 2000 was \$35,077. The estimated median income in Tucson was \$37,334. About 23 percent of families in the region earned less than \$20,000 in 2000, and 23 percent of families with children birth through age five were living below the poverty level. (Estimates are not available at the regional level from the 2010 Census.) Estimated median family income for Tucson from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) was \$46,133, an increase of \$8,789 in total dollars. However, adjusting for inflation, there was a decrease in real income by approximately 5.6 percent. It's probable, therefore, that poverty rates have increased since 2000.
- Poverty rates for children birth through age five in 2000 varied by community in the Central Pima region. Two zip codes had rates above 40 percent: 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) at 42.9 percent and 85701 (downtown Tucson) at 42.5 percent. The lowest rate in 2000 occurred in 85715 (E. Tanque Verde and N. Pantano) at 5.7 percent.
- In Pima County, 2008-2010 ACS estimates show that 54 percent of children birth through age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (22,962 children) and 76.4 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the workforce (23,288 children). The total estimate of 46,250 children with working parents in Pima County need some type of child care and education. Child care and education providers are also needed for children of non-working parents who are attending school or seeking employment.
- Unemployment rates in Pima County jumped from 4.7 percent in January 2008 to 9.2 percent in January 2011, and unemployment claims increased by over 700 percent between January 2007 (3,208) and January 2010 (25,845). As of January 2011, the following Central Pima region communities had the highest estimated unemployment rates: South Tucson (24.1 percent), Flowing Wells (12.2 percent) and Valencia West (11.4 percent). The City of Tucson had an estimated rate of 10.1 percent.
- Since the start of the recession in 2007, the enrollment of families and children in emergency and supplemental food assistance has been increasing in the Central Pima region. The

number of families with children birth through age five enrolled in the food stamp program increased 15.2 percent from 2007 to 2011. Children birth to age four enrolled in the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) increased 41.5 percent from 2007 to 2011. Similarly, in Pima County as a whole, use of the community food bank has increased significantly since the onset of the recession. Children birth through age six represented the group with the largest increase in use of the food bank from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2010, showing a 108 percent increase. Approximately 58 percent of all food boxes distributed in Pima County were distributed in the Central Pima region.

- The enrollment of families with children birth through age five in Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) decreased in the Central Pima region from 1,970 in January 2007 to 1,069 in January 2011, a decrease of 45.7 percent. Similar decreases were evident for children birth through age five receiving benefits during that time period. The decreases were most likely affected by state legislative action taken in 2010 and 2011 that reduced the TANF Lifetime Benefit Limits.
- The Central Pima region has a somewhat unstable housing environment, a factor that is known to impact child development and health. Central Pima residents have high housing mobility as evidenced by the high rental rate of 48.9 percent compared to 35.9 percent in Pima County and 34.0 percent in the state rate. However, the region has a comparatively lower pre-foreclosure rate (the risk of losing one's home) than Pima County. In 2010 the pre-foreclosure rate for the Central Pima region was 2.2 percent, that is, 1 in 40 residential property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice, lower than 2.5 percent for Pima County. Yet, some areas of the region show high pre-foreclosure rates, such as 85757 (W. Valencia and S. Camino Verde) at 6.8 percent and 85746 (Drexel Heights and S. Mission Rd.) at 4.8 percent.

Education

- Updated estimates from the 2008-2010 ACS showed that 14 percent of adults in Pima County, and 16 percent in the City of Tucson did not have a high school diploma.
- In Pima County, according to the 2008-2010 ACS, 43 percent of new mothers giving birth in the past six months were unmarried and 31 percent of those had less than a high school diploma. One percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree. Of the 58 percent who were married, 13 percent had less than a high school degree and 22 percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree.
- Third grade AIMS scores are the best measure at this time for assessing children's learning in the early grades. In Pima County, third grade AIMS scores from 2010-2011 showed 67 percent of students passing the math test, and 74 percent passing the reading test. There continues to be a great variation in passing scores across districts (both public and charter) and schools in the region. Regarding districts, the Montessori Schoolhouse of Tucson, Inc. had passing rates of over 90 percent, Math and Science Success Academy, Inc. of over 85 percent and Academy of Tucson Inc. of over 80 percent in math and 97 percent in reading in 2011. Some of the lowest passing rates were reported for Tucson International Academy, Inc. (under 53 percent) and Aprender Tucson (under 63 percent). Passing rates by school within districts show an even greater range in outcomes.

Health

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that about 13 percent of children birth through age five in Arizona were uninsured in 2010. The 2010 Arizona Health Survey estimated a slightly lower uninsured rate of 9 percent for Arizona's young children.
- In April 2010, 21 percent of the Pima County general population was enrolled in AHCCCS (Arizona Health Coverage and Cost Containment System). Enrollments increased slightly, by one percent, from April 2010 (208,969) to April 2011 (211,840).
- The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Pima County continued to decrease due to the enrollment freeze initiated in 2009. KidsCare is Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program under AHCCCS that covers children 0-18 whose family income falls between 100 and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Pima County enrollments decreased by 61.7 percent from April 2009 (7,366) to April 2011 (2,817). Information specific to the Central Pima region is not available.
- According to fiscal year 2009 AHCCCS reports about its enrollees, 71 percent of infants under 16 months funded under KidsCare and 64.2 percent funded under Medicaid completed six or more well-child visits. Children ages three to six funded under KidsCare are measured slightly differently. They had a 73.7 percent completion rate and children funded under Medicaid had 69.4 percent completion rate. There are no numbers available for Pima County or the Central Pima region. The implication of these rates is that having access to health care does not always ensure that health care services are used to the best advantage for young children.
- Healthy birth data are available for 2009 from Arizona Vital Statistics for the Central Pima region. The total number of births in the region was 6,427, an eight percent decrease from 2008 (6,989). In 2009, 13.4 percent of births were to teen mothers, 52.7 percent were to unwed mothers, and 64.6 percent were publicly funded. About 70 percent of mothers reported receiving prenatal care in the first trimester. In response to the high proportion of teens giving birth, the Central Pima region is providing support and education to teen parents through Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services and Nurse Family Partnership nurse home visitation through Casa de los Niños in addition to other home visitation programs.
- Child immunization rates in the Central Pima region in 2009 ranged from 62.6 percent of infants ages 12 to 24 months to 38.1 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months receiving the full immunization schedule. According to Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), the reported rates may be lower than actual rates due to children changing pediatricians.
- In 2010, 462 children birth to age three in the Central Pima region received developmental screenings through the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzeIP) and 612 children birth to age six received services through the Division of Developmental Disabilities.

Early Childhood Education and Child Care

- Regulated child care and education providers include ADHS licensed centers, ADHS certified group homes, and DES certified family homes. Unregulated providers are not licensed or certified by any agency. There were 458 regulated and unregulated child care and education providers in the FTF Central Pima region registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral database as of December 2011, down from 499 providers registered in the database in April 2010. However, the maximum authorized capacity across providers

remained quite stable. Among regulated providers, 172 were ADHS licensed centers, 67 were ADHS certified group homes, 182 were Department of Economic Security (DES) certified family homes. Thirty-four were unregulated providers. Approximately 78 percent of the regulated providers were contracted with DES to provide services to children whose families were eligible to receive child care subsidies.

- If one assumes that 80 percent of maximum authorized capacity is used for children birth through age five, licensed and certified providers in the Central Pima region had slots for an estimated 13,155 children in this age group in December 2011. However, enrollments on a typical day are known to be far lower. Based on the total capacity used by providers reported in the 2010 DES Market Rate Survey, a reasonable estimate of the number of children birth through age five enrolled on a typical day in the Central Pima region was approximately 6,940.
- The FTF Central Pima Regional Partnership Council is supporting the expansion of high quality early centers and education placements by providing funding for strategic business planning, licensing and certification. Examples of Central Pima Regional Partnership investments in this area are the continuing Infant and Toddler Expansion of Child Care, the expansion of providers enrolled in Quality First, and the Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship Program.
- Among the providers in the Central Pima region, 30 were nationally accredited centers, 15 were Head Start programs, and 74 were enrolled in the region's Quality First program (an increase from the 65 reported in 2010). As of April 2012, there was one Quality First provider for every 484 children birth to age five in the region. The zip code 85713 (including South Tucson) had the highest number (12) of Quality First providers, followed by 85705 (Flowing Wells) with 9 and 85711 (Craycroft and Broadway) with 9.
- Across Arizona, the licensed capacity of providers was higher than the number of students typically enrolled. In the 2010 DES Market Rate Survey, licensed centers stated that their typical enrollment was 50 percent of their total capacity. Among the homes interviewed, enrollment was typically about 79 percent of their total capacity. This may be explained in part by centers keeping ratios and group sizes smaller to maintain quality and by the high cost of care for many families.
- In 2010, the average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region ranged from \$125 per week for infant care to \$120 per week for the care of four- to five-year-olds. Infant care in licensed centers was \$158 per week on average, compared with \$130 per week for four- to five-year-olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$125 per week on average and \$121 per week for four- to five-year-olds.
- In the FTF Central Pima region, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy decreased from 3,451 in January 2009 to 2,295 in January 2011, a decrease of 33 percent. Of the families eligible for benefits in 2011, 82 percent received the benefits.
- DES has maintained a statewide waiting list that included approximately 3,223 families in January 2011 waiting to receive the child care subsidy. Separate from the DES child care subsidy program, the FTF Central Pima Regional Partnership Council invested in 500 partial child care scholarships to help low-income families afford quality child care.
- The majority of staff members working in the field of early child care and education lack professional qualifications. Arizona's regulations require only a high school diploma or GED for assistant teachers and teachers working in licensed centers. Family home providers certified by DES are not required to have a high school diploma. The lack of

professionalization of the early child care and education field results in a low compensation and benefits structure compared to other divisions of the education sector as well as other professions.

- The FTF Central Pima Regional Partnership Council is addressing this gap by funding several professional development options. The Community-Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals strategy, also known as Innovative Professional Development brings subject matter experts on Developmentally Appropriate Practice to the Central Pima region in a cross-regional collaboration focusing on multiple Communities of Practice, or cohorts of peer learning communities and provides access to college credit. The Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (T.E.A.C.H.) program and Professional Careers Pathway Program provide scholarships for higher education and credentialing. The REWARD\$ program provides monetary compensation to participants towards additional educational attainment and commitment to continuous employment at a qualified early care and education setting

Supporting Families

- The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council determined that supports and services to families was the second highest priority in the region in fiscal years 2011 and 2012. In order to address this, the council implemented a combined strategy to provide comprehensive education, health and support services including in-home parenting education (home visitation), and community-based parenting education. To carry out these services, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council coordinates and collaborates with the United Way of Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance.
- Families receive in-home support to assist them as they raise their young children. Home educators provide guidance and support on the following topics: child development; peer support for families; resource and referral information; health-related information; child and family literacy. In addition, a nurse family visitor/community health worker supports high risk families and children, including pregnant women. Grantees providing these services are Child and Family Resources, Parent Aid, Amphitheater Public Schools, The Parent Connection, Easter Seals Blake Foundation and Casa de los Niños.
- Community-based parenting education provides educational and support services in community locations such as libraries and community centers on topics including child development, child health and safety, early language and literacy development, and social-emotional development of the child. Some agencies such as the Parent Connection, Parent Aid and Amphitheater School District use a blending of both community-based and home-based parent education and support.
- Make Way for Books helps provide early literacy services and professional development through the Family Support Alliance. In addition to supporting families with early literacy, Make Way for Books also utilizes early language and literacy coaches who work in coordination with Quality First coaches to expand libraries in early care and education programs, provide center-based and family-based literacy workshops and further strengthen early literacy between both home and school.
- Support and education for teen parents is provided by Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services in a community-based setting while in-home parent education is offered through several different

programs that also reach out to pregnant and parenting teens. The intent is to offer programs that best fit the needs of families, including teen families, with a varying range of intensities.

Public Awareness and Collaboration

Since 2008, significant progress has been made in building an early care and education system in the Central Pima region. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council employed multiple overlapping strategies and activities involving parent outreach, public awareness and collaboration with numerous organizations, school districts, coalitions and community stakeholders. Highlights of the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's efforts since 2010 are:

- *Cross-Regional Public Awareness and Community Outreach* - In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council partnered with the South and North Pima Regional Partnership Councils, as well as the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'Odham Nation Regional Partnership Councils, in a cross-regional joint communication plan that included media, printed material and support of a contracted team of consultants to do public outreach to an array of audiences.
- *Coordination and Collaboration with Key Community Stakeholders* - Public awareness, parent outreach and collaboration activities are being conducted by Central Pima's partners under the umbrella of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, First Focus on Kids, Family Support Alliance and the Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County. A wide variety of media and activities have been used such as public ads, social media, parenting workshops and resource distribution (e.g. children's books, resource guides, child development and child health fact sheets or parenting tip sheets).
- *Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship Program* - The Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship strategy, new in fiscal year 2012, involves expanding pre-kindergarten programs in the Flowing Wells School District to increase access to quality preschool programming for children ages 3 through 5 who are considered at risk.
- *The Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals Strategy (also known as Innovative Professional Development)* - South Pima has partnered with the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council and other agencies to continue implementation of this strategy in fiscal year 2012. Grantees work in partnership with program administrators, center directors and owners of early care and education programs to identify and implement professional development needs for staff within core competency areas. Further, the lead grantee, United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona in partnership with several sub-grantees continues to build a comprehensive and seamless professional development system in Pima County, which includes articulation agreements between Pima Community College and University of Arizona and University of Arizona-South.

Conclusion

The major challenges for the First Things First Central Pima region continue to be the economic disparities of the region's population and high number of young children and their families

requiring support during times of economic hardship, heightened by state-level cuts to social and health services. All of the 35,812 children birth through age five in Central Pima require services in health, education and other areas. Poverty rates are high and have increased since the start of the recession in 2007, based on the most recent estimates for Pima County. Unemployment rates are high. The rising use of emergency food services and food assistance programs points to continuing privation among a significant number of families with young children. The Central Pima region also experiences moderate housing instability as shown by high rental rates and high pre-foreclosure rates in several zip codes. The latter situation has affected not only low-income but also middle-income communities within the region. All of these factors can result in stresses on families with young children such as relocation, lack of stability, and psycho-emotional distress.

Regional and local data show the continued need for high quality regulated care. Central Pima's regulated (licensed and certified) providers have the capacity to care for approximately 37 percent of the region's population of children birth through age five. Access to quality care is improving yet varies by community. There was an eight percent reduction in the total number of providers from April 2010 to December 2011 translating into lost businesses. Child care providers are finding it difficult to survive economically due to the reductions in child care subsidies to parents who would use their services. The number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy continues to decrease. At the same time, the cost of care is prohibitive for many families. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that families turn to kith and kin care. Unregulated care can compromise optimal child development when there is a lack of formal education and training among child care providers.

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council has addressed these needs by employing multi-pronged, long-term strategies in the region to coordinate services and build capacity for early childhood care, education, and support services. These include the package of strategies under Quality First, and newer strategies such as the Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship Program and Innovative Small Grants that are considered to be creative and successful ways to build trust among community members and provide crucial services in neighborhoods. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council is also responding to the economic deprivation and hardship of families by providing in-home family supports, community-based parenting education, and strategic coordination of existing family support services.

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council alone cannot address all of the needs documented in this report, many of which are structural deficits in the social service and educational systems. However, since 2008, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council has conducted careful strategic planning that strived to be responsive to the region's high needs in a balanced and feasible way. The Regional Partnership Council's approach has been to build on the existing community resources and infrastructure and to partner or collaborate with community agencies. Central Pima's funding strategies and partnerships have demonstrated a commitment to a long-term sustainable approach for creating an early childhood care and education system. This is clearly evident by the assets documented in this report and by their funding plan for the next three years.

Approach to the Report

This is the third Needs and Assets report conducted on behalf of the First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council. It fulfills the requirement of ARS Title 8, Chapter 13, Section 1161, to submit a biannual report to the Arizona Early Childhood Health and Development Board (also known as the FTF Board) detailing the assets, coordination opportunities and unmet needs of children birth through age five and their families in the region. The information in the report is designed to serve as a resource for members of the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council to inform and enhance planning and decision-making regarding strategies, activities and funding allocations for early childhood development, education and health.

The report has three major parts. Part One provides a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of the region's children birth through age five and their families, and the early care, development and health systems, as well as services and other assets available to children and families. It includes information about unmet needs in these areas, concentrating on the characteristics of families that demonstrate greatest need. This part focuses on access to and quality of early care and education, health, the credentials and professional development of early care workforce, family support, and communication and coordination among early childhood programs and services.

Part Two of the report is an early childhood index. This section of the report provides a comparative analysis at the zip code level of indicators that are known to have an impact on the early years of a child's life. These are foundational indicators that describe the kinds of supports and circumstances in which children are born and live. For future planning purposes, the Regional Partnership Council's priority areas and strategies from the fiscal year 2013-2015 Funding Plan are presented and mapped onto indicators that provide data to help inform them.

Part Three of the report provides a resource guide of zip code fact boxes presenting the most relevant information available at the zip code level. This is intended to be used as a fact finder resource guide to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible. The introduction to this section contains a key to the fact boxes to assist in understanding and interpreting the numbers.

Wherever possible, data presented in the report are specifically for the Central Pima region, and are often presented alongside data for Pima County and the state of Arizona for comparative purposes. The report contains data from national, state, and local agencies and organizations. A special request for data was made to the following state agencies by FTF on behalf of the consultants: Arizona Department of Education (ADE), Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), and FTF itself. This request can be found in Appendix A.

The primary sources of demographic information are the 2010 Census, Census 2000 and the 2008-2010 American Community Survey (ACS). The most recent population statistics for age groups, family status, race and ethnicity were compiled from the 2010 Census data and are presented at the zip code, county, and state levels. Population numbers from Census 2000 are

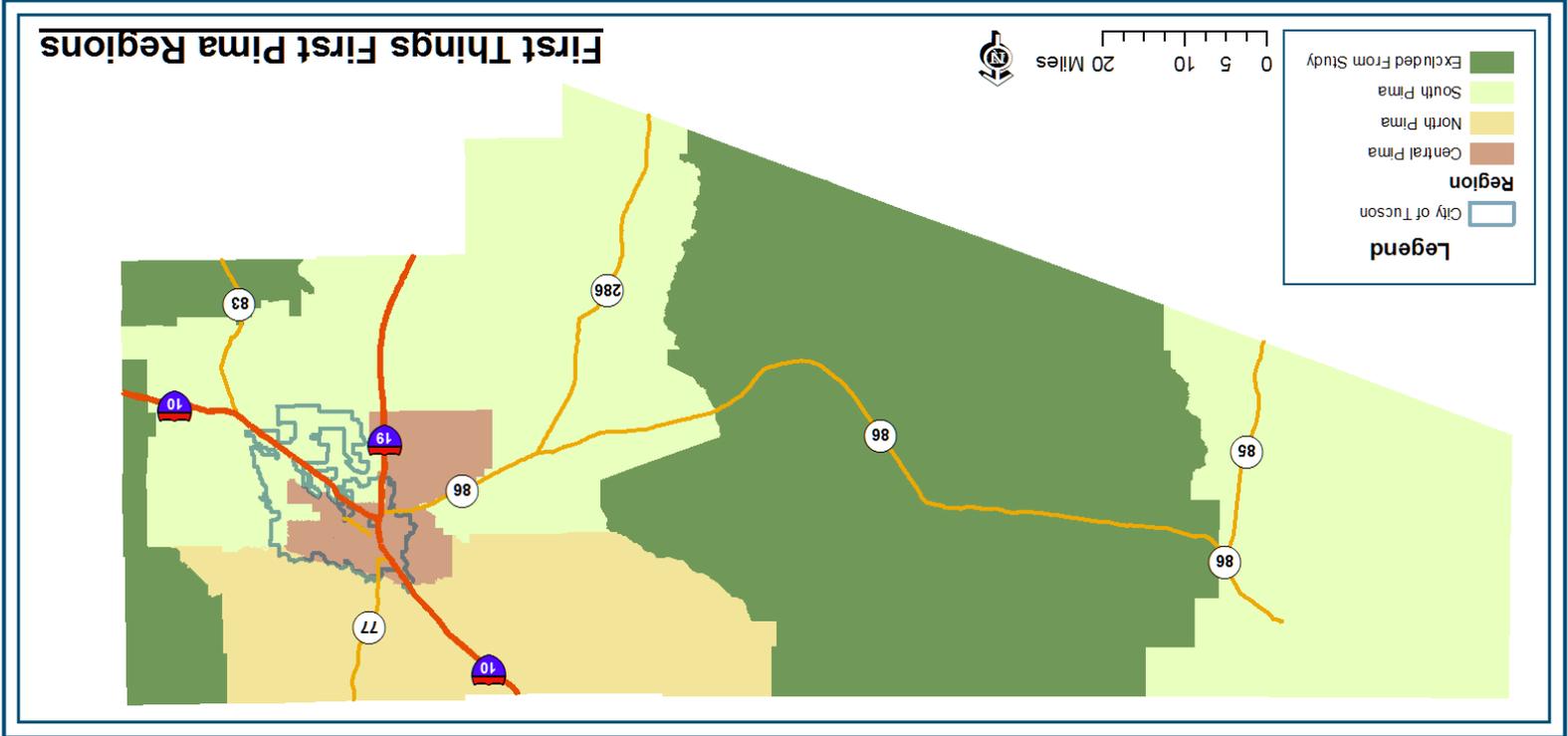
presented to provide growth trends between 2000 and 2010. Where appropriate, numbers are provided from the 2008-2010 ACS, the most recent three-year interval available. Because of a significant change in the 2010 Census methodology, many of the indicators previously collected in the long form of the decennial census are no longer being collected in the census (income, education, and other important demographic characteristics). The ACS is currently the only source available for many of these indicators. However, because of the way ACS samples from the population, margins of error for numbers below the county level are often very high. This means that data for small cities and towns are often not reliable, and ACS data are not available at the zip code level. Therefore, where economic and education data such as poverty levels and adult educational attainment were not available or reliable below the county level, data from Census 2000 were retained.

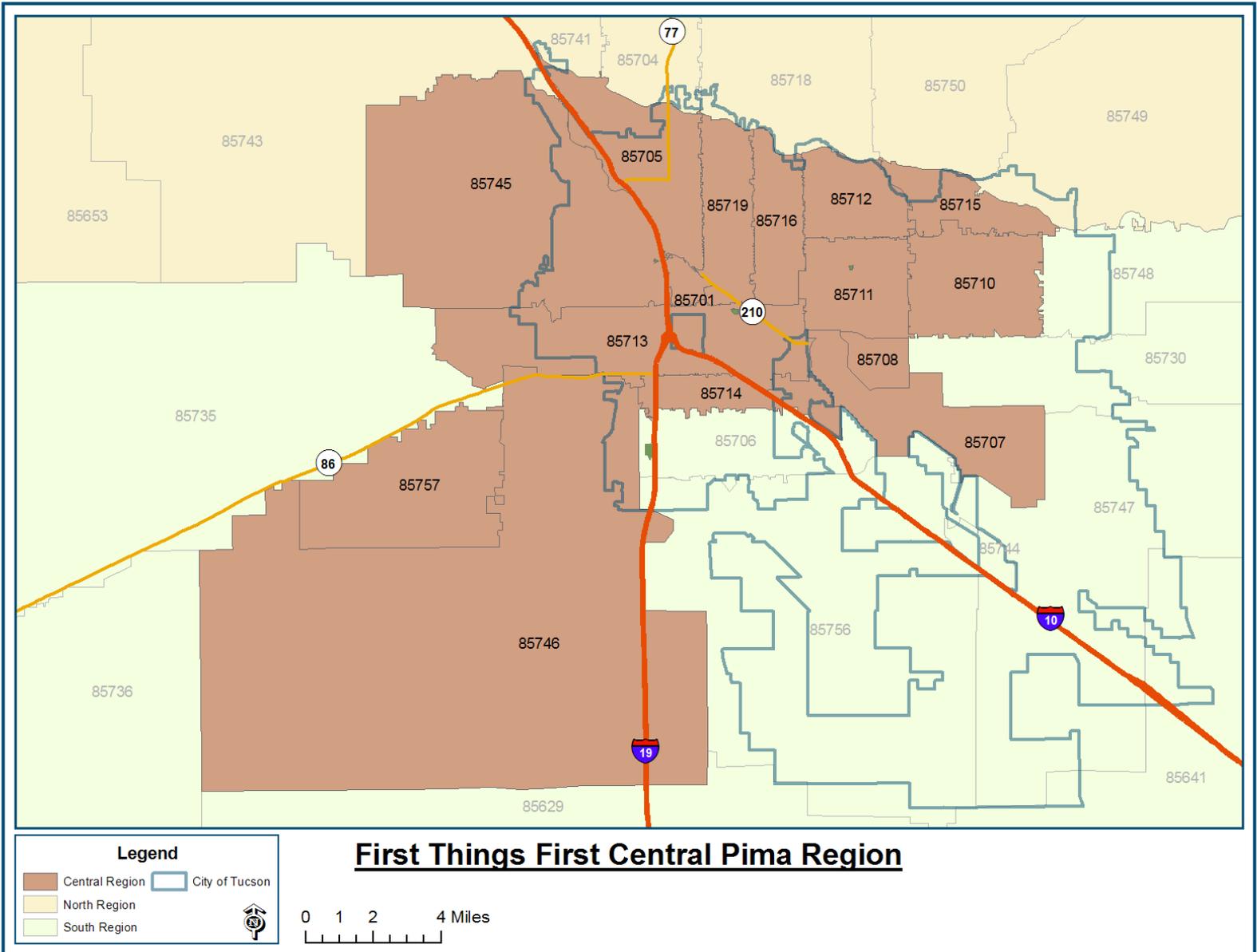
There is little, if any, coordination of data collection systems within and across state and local agencies and organizations. This results in a fractured data system that often makes the presentation, analysis, comparison and interpretation of data difficult. Many indicators that are of critical importance to young children and their families are not collected. Therefore, there are many areas of interest with data deficiencies. Furthermore, the differences across agencies in the timing, method of collection, unit of analysis, geographic or content level, presentation and dissemination of data often result in inconsistencies. Methods of data collection and reporting can also change from year to year within state agencies, making the comparison of numbers across years difficult.

Due to these inconsistencies, the approach to the data in this report emphasizes ratios and relationships over individual numbers. Such ratios maintain a certain amount of stability over time and can be used in making decisions about how to allocate resources to children and families in greatest need. The emphasis in the narrative of the report, therefore, is to highlight ratios and patterns across the data acquired from various sources rather than the accuracy of each specific number.¹ The narrative section of the report highlights trends and juxtaposes key indicators across topical areas so that the Regional Partnership Council can more easily make meaningful comparisons.

This document is not designed to be an evaluation report. Therefore, critical information on new assets that are being created through the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's investment in ongoing activities and strategies are not fully covered. Evaluation data from grantees can be used to supplement the assets that are mentioned in this report. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's funding plan for fiscal year 2012 including the prioritized need, goals, strategies and proposed numbers served, is included for reference in Appendix C, and provides information on assets being constructed through project activities. References to the strategies and activities enumerated in the fiscal year 2011 and 2012 funding plans are woven into the report.

¹Another reason for emphasizing ratios and patterns over individual numbers is that some data reported by state agencies at the zip code level may have slight inaccuracies. For example, the DES report of food stamps recipients for families and children birth through age five may exceed 100% based on the 2010 Census numbers that correspond to a zip code.



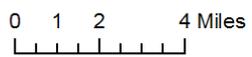


Legend

- Central Region
- North Region
- South Region
- City of Tucson



First Things First Central Pima Region



PART ONE

I. Regional Overview: Central Pima Region

The Central Pima region encompasses the central portion of the City of Tucson and the entire City of South Tucson. Its boundaries reach north to the Rillito River, west to the Tucson Mountains, east to Harrison Road, and south to Irvington Road. The region is approximately 60 miles north of the United States–Mexico border and 118 miles southeast of Phoenix. Because it includes a significant portion of Tucson (the second largest city in Arizona) and the City of South Tucson, the region is urban and more densely populated than the contiguous North and South Pima Regions of First Things First. South Tucson is a mile-square community just south of downtown Tucson that is completely surrounded by the City of Tucson.

The Central Pima region is known for its history, arts, diverse cultures, and beautiful desert and mountain surroundings. These regional features attract thousands of visitors each year and prompts retirees to take up residence in the area. The City of Tucson has a long and rich history that includes native peoples, Spanish conquerors, and the United States settlement of the southwest. South Tucson is widely known for its architectural styles, restaurants and colorful outdoor murals celebrating its Mexican heritage.

The region is rich in educational and economic assets and resources. Employment is available in various economic sectors: defense, high optics technology, government, education and research, healthcare, tourism and other services. Examples of some major employers in the region are: Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Raytheon Company, the University of Arizona, and the Veterans Administration. The City of Tucson is the county seat, which make city and county governments significant contributors to the economic base.

The regional map shows the location of the inhabited zip codes within the region. There are fifteen inhabited zip codes: 85701, 85705, 85707, 85708, 85710, 85711, 85712, 85713, 85714, 85715, 85716, 85719, 85745, 85746, 85757. Table 1 lists the region’s municipalities and neighborhoods clustered by zip code and geographic location.

Table 1: Municipalities, Neighborhoods and Zip Codes in the Central Pima Region

Zip Code ^a	Towns, Neighborhoods and/or Cross Streets
85701	Downtown Tucson
85705	Flowing Wells
85707 ^b	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base P.O. Box
85708 ^c	Craycroft & Ironwood
85710	Pantano & Broadway
85711	Craycroft & Broadway
85712	Grant & Swan
85713	South Tucson
85714	Irvington between I-19 & I-10
85715	E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano
85716	Country Club, 22 nd to Prince
85719	N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost
85745	N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.
85746	Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.
85757 ^d	W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde

^a The list includes 15 populated zip codes of the 35 zip codes listed for the Central Pima region. Twenty of the 35 zip codes are post office boxes or unique zip codes with no inhabitants.

^b Zip code 85707 (Davis-Monthan) is listed as a post office box zip code in the 2010 Census, but was not included in Census 2000. Several sources providing information for this report supplied data about its residents (or users of that post office box) so it is included in selected data tables.

^c Zip code 85708 geography for the 2010 Census does not clearly correspond to Census 2000 geography.

^d Zip code 85757 (Valencia West) is a new zip code for 2010. It is considered to be an extension of 85746.

Three public school districts serve children in this region: Amphitheater Unified School District, Flowing Wells Unified School District, and Tucson Unified School District. Tucson Unified School District is the largest of these districts approximately 62 elementary or primary schools. Within the region, there are about 23 charter districts. Altogether the region includes approximately 99 elementary or primary schools, both regular public and charter schools. Other assets are described throughout the report.

I.A. General Population Trends

The population statistics in this report focus on children birth through age five and their families. In 2010, children birth through age five made up 8.6 percent of the population in Arizona (n=546,609; Table 2) and 7.6 percent of the population in Pima County (n= 74,796; Table 3). In the Central Pima region, children birth through age five comprised 7.9 percent of the total regional population (n= 35,812; Table 4). That is, in 2010 the Central Pima region had a slightly larger share of children birth through age five than Pima County, and a slightly lower share than the state. The number of children birth through age five (n=35,812) is a key number for the Central Pima region and will be referred to throughout the report.

Table 2: Population Statistics for Arizona, Census 2000 and the 2010 Census

Arizona					
	Census 2000	% 2000 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	% Change 2000-2010
Total Population	5,130,632	-	6,392,017	-	24.6%
Children 0-5	459,923	-	546,609	-	18.8%
Total Number of Families	1,287,367	100.0%	1,576,520	100.0%	22.5%
Families with Children 0-5	160,649	12.5%	179,709	11.4%	11.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	48,461	3.8%	65,213	4.1%	34.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	31,720	2.5%	42,001	2.7%	32.4%

Source: Census 2000 and the 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references

Table 3: Population Statistics for Pima County, Census 2000 and the 2010 Census

Pima County					
	Census 2000	% 2000 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	% Change 2000-2010
Total Population	843,746	-	980,263	-	16.2%
Children 0-5	67,159	-	74,796	-	11.4%
Total Number of Families	212,092	100.0%	243,167	100.0%	14.7%
Families with Children 0-5	25,405	12.0%	26,380	10.8%	3.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	8,711	4.1%	10,354	4.3%	18.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	6,059	2.9%	6,966	2.9%	15.0%

Source: Census 2000 and the 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references

Table 4: Population Statistics for Central Pima Region, Census 2000 and the 2010 Census

Central Pima Region					
	Census 2000	% 2000 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	% Change 2000-2010
Total Population	427,666	-	451,253	-	5.5%
Children 0-5	34,618	-	35,812	-	3.4%
Total Number of Families	98,403	100.0%	99,934	100.0%	1.6%
Families with Children 0-5	13,746	14.0%	12,924	12.9%	-6.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	5,610	5.7%	6,167	6.2%	9.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	3,954	4.0%	4,217	4.2%	6.7%

Source: Census 2000 and the 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references

Tables 2 through 4 reveal the population characteristics of families in Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima region. In 2010, the number of families with children birth through age five in the Central Pima region was 12,924 (Table 4). In the past decade, this number declined 6.0

percent (Table 4). The regional decline contrasts with increases both at the county level, 3.8 percent (Table 3) and the state level, 11.9 percent, Table 2).

Yet, the Central Pima region had a higher share of families with children birth through age five (12.9 percent; Table 4) than Pima County (10.8 percent; Table 3) and Arizona (11.4 percent; Table 2). Among families in the Central Pima region, 6.2 percent were headed by a single parent (6,167; Table 4), which is higher than the figures for the county (4.3 percent) and state (4.1 percent). The percentage of families headed by a single mother was also higher in the Central Pima region: 4.2 percent, compared with 2.9 percent in Pima County and 2.7 percent in Arizona.

Table 5 presents 2010 population data on family structure in a different way. In the Central Pima region, of all families with children birth through age five, 47.7 percent of families were headed by a single parent, and 32.6 percent were headed by a single mother. These figures are much higher than for the county (where 39.2 of families were headed by a single parent and 26.4 percent by a single mother) and state (where 36.3 percent of families were headed by a single parent and 23.4 percent were headed by a single mother). Single parent families and their children often undergo stresses that can have far-reaching consequences for a child’s development, although this varies from family to family.

Table 5: Family Structure in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, the 2010 Census

	Arizona		Pima County		Central Pima Region	
	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families
Families with Children 0-5	179,709	-	26,380	-	12,924	-
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	65,213	36.3%	10,354	39.2%	6,167	47.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	42,001	23.4%	6,966	26.4%	4,217	32.6%

Source: The 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references

Table 6 provides a breakdown of family demographics by zip code for the Central Pima region from the 2010 Census, including the number of children birth through age five, the number of families with children birth through age five, and single parent and single mother families. Data are presented for the 15 inhabited zip codes in the Central Pima region. These numbers are particularly helpful for planning and targeting services at the local level.

The zip code 85705 has the largest number of children birth through age five (4,904) followed by 85713 (4,542) and 85746 (4,429). These three zip codes account for a total of 38.7% of all children birth through age five living in the region.

Table 6: State, County and Central Pima Region 2010 Population by Zip Code, the 2010 Census

Geographic Places and Zip Codes	2010 Total	Children 0-5	Families with Children 0-5	Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)
Arizona	6,392,017	546,609	179,709	65,213	42,001
Pima County	980,263	74,796	26,380	10,354	6,966
Central Pima Region	451,253	35,812	12,924	6,167	4,217
85701	4,983	325	118	64	43
85705	57,521	4,904	1,720	967	622
85707	658	-	-	-	-
85708	2,980	720	312	60	49
85710	54,439	3,632	1,506	676	477
85711	41,251	3,428	1,291	627	431
85712	32,666	2,350	1,044	512	349
85713	50,151	4,542	1,319	671	459
85714	15,009	1,560	434	233	162
85715	17,702	894	399	140	109
85716	32,853	2,388	1,075	546	379
85719	43,989	2,081	956	472	319
85745	37,006	2,572	959	385	286
85746	43,057	4,429	1,230	582	384
85757	16,988	1,987	561	232	148

Source: The 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references.

I.B. Additional Population Characteristics

1. Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status

Table 7 displays the racial and ethnic characteristics in 2010 for children birth through age five and for the general population of the Central Pima region, Pima County and Arizona.² Just over half of the children birth through age five in the Central Pima region were white (54.5 percent), which is less than figures for Pima County (61.3 percent) and Arizona (61.5 percent). Nearly one third of children birth through age five in Central Pima County were of multiple races or some other race (32.3 percent); this is higher than the figures for the county (27.4 percent) and state (25.2 percent). Please see Appendix E for the 2010 Census questions about ethnicity and race and the definitions for “some other race” and “multiple race”.

Regarding ethnicity, Table 7 shows that more than half of Central Pima region’s population of children birth through age five was Hispanic (61.0 percent). This was higher than the reports for the county (52.7 percent) or state (44.9 percent). Of note in Table 7 is the fact that, within the

² It is not possible to compare the change from 2000 to 2010 for the racial and ethnic composition for children under age six. The 2000 Census reported the racial and ethnic composition of children birth through age four as a single category, while the 2010 Census reported data for individual years. Therefore, the number of children birth through age five was aggregated for this report.

Central Pima region, the percentage of young, Hispanic children birth through age five (61.0 percent) is significantly higher than the percentage of Hispanics in the general population (41.9 percent). This finding mirrors the state and county data, where there were larger proportions of Hispanic children birth through age five than Hispanics in the general population.

Table 7: Race/Ethnicity for Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, the 2010 Census

Race	Arizona		Pima County		Central Pima Region	
	Total Population	Children Under 6 Years	Total Population	Children Under 6 Years	Total Population	Children Under 6 Years
White	73.0%	61.5%	74.3%	61.3%	68.9%	54.5%
African American	4.1%	4.6%	3.5%	4.2%	4.5%	5.6%
American Indian	4.6%	6.2%	3.3%	4.8%	4.0%	5.7%
Asian	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.7%	1.8%
Other Race Alone or Multiple Races	15.3%	25.2%	16.0%	27.4%	19.7%	32.3%
Ethnicity						
Hispanic Origin	29.6%	44.9%	34.6%	52.7%	41.9%	61.0%

Source: The 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references.

Citizenship status, being native- or foreign-born, and lack of English language proficiency can be predictors of poverty and other risk factors. This information is collected through the American Community Survey and is available for Pima County and Arizona (not the region), displayed in Tables 8 and 9. Data are not available below the county level because the margins of error reported are too high to be reliable. The ACS estimates from 2008-2010, presented in Table 8, reveal that 8.0 percent of the total population in Pima County were estimated to be “not a U.S. citizen,” slightly lower than the state rate of 9.1 percent. The percentage of Pima County children birth through age five estimated to be foreign born (1.3 percent) was comparable to the state rate (1.2 percent).

Table 8: Citizenship Status, and Native- and Foreign-Born Status for Total Population and Children Birth through Age Five for Arizona and Pima County, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

	Arizona		Pima County	
	Number	% Population	Number	% Population
Total Population	6,345,751		975,171	
U.S. Citizen by Birth	5,398,461	85.1%	831,424	85.3%
U.S. Citizen by Naturalization	295,205	4.7%	50,896	5.2%
Not a U.S. Citizen	577,794	9.1%	78,412	8.0%
	Number	% Children 0-5	Number	% Children 0-5
Total Children Ages 0-5	464,019		63,345	
Native-born	458,262	98.8%	62,509	98.7%
Foreign-born	5,757	1.2%	836	1.3%

Source: 2008-2010 American Community Survey, See Appendix D for table references.

Table 9 displays 2008-2010 ACS estimates of the level of English-language proficiency among the population ages five and above in Pima County and Arizona. Statistics are only available for children ages five and above; the American Community Survey does not collect information on younger children whose English language proficiency skills are still emerging. English-language proficiency has important implications for a family’s ability to access and use resources and services.

The estimated proportion of the total population ages five and over in Pima County that speaks English proficiently, or “very well,” was 90.8 percent (Table 9). In Pima County, 23.5 percent of the population ages five and over were Spanish speakers, which is slightly higher than the state average of 20.6 percent. Of the Spanish speakers in Pima County (n=214,223), 32.4 percent reported speaking English less than “very well”. Throughout the state, 41.2 percent of Spanish speakers said they were not fully proficient in English. This means Spanish speakers in Pima County have better English-language proficiency than Spanish speakers throughout the state. Among the 44,613 estimated speakers of other languages in Pima County, 32.9 percent reported not speaking English “very well”. This rate is very close to the state figure of 31.5 percent.

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council developed a new strategy in fiscal year 2012 through its innovative small grants initiative to provide assistance to hard to reach families including recent immigrants regarding child immunizations, finding a medical home, and gaining access to prenatal care. The lack of language proficiency can create barriers to such services. Also through the innovative small grants initiative, families are reached who are disconnected from any early childhood programming with the goal of increasing access to early literacy and conveying the importance of reading on a daily basis to child development and family bonding. These early literacy opportunities take place within apartment communities where families reside. This further helps to build a sense of community amongst participating families, who are introduced to various early literacy topics and provided the opportunity to explore and exchange books.

Table 9: English Language Proficiency among the Population in Arizona and Pima County, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

	Arizona		Pima County	
	Number	% Persons Age 5 and Over	Number	% Persons Age 5 and Over
Population ages five and over	5,881,732		911,826	
English-speaking (only)	4,297,797	73.1%	652,990	71.6%
Spanish-speaking	1,210,648	20.6%	214,223	23.5%
% of Spanish-speakers that speak English less than very well	498,675	41.2%	69,462	32.4%
Other language-speaking	373,287	6.3%	44,613	4.9%
% of speakers of other languages that speak English less than very well	117,725	31.5%	14,666	32.9%
Total that speak English less than very well	616,400	10.5%	84,128	9.2%
Total that speak English very well	5,265,332	89.5%	827,698	90.8%

Source: 2008-2010 American Community Survey. See Appendix D for table references.

2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

Concern has mounted in recent years about the rising number of grandparents assuming the responsibility of caring for their grandchildren. Programs and special interest groups exist both locally and nation-wide that focus on assisting grandparents in caring for their grandchildren, such as Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Southern Arizona Coalition and the Kinship and Adoption Resource and the Pima Council on Aging.³ The census provides information on the number of households where grandparents live with their own grandchildren under 18 years old. However, this information needs to be interpreted with caution because it does not rule out that parents are also present in the household. In the Central Pima region, according to the 2010 Census (Table 10), 5,312 children birth through age five were living with their grandparents. This represents 14.8 percent of the total children birth through age five living in the region. The rate in the Central Pima region is slightly higher than that of Pima County (13.8 percent) and the state as a whole (13.6 percent).

Table 10: Total Population of Children Age Birth through Age Five Living with Grandparents, Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, the 2010 Census

	Arizona		Pima County		Central Pima Region	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Universe: Total Population of Children 0-5	546,609	100%	74,796	100%	35,812	100%
Children 0-5 living with Grandparents	74,153	13.6%	10,346	13.8%	5,312	14.8%

Source: the 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references.

I.C. Economic Circumstances

Understanding the economic circumstances of the children birth through age five and their families is essential for planning early childhood development, education and health services. Economic indicators figure prominently in this report because they identify populations undergoing economic hardship and most likely to be in need of services.

This section includes the most current economic data available. However, some indicators are reported from Census 2000, since up-to-date information is longer available at the regional and zip code levels—due to recent changes in census methodology.⁴ The most current data collected and reported by state programs, such as for unemployment and use of government assistance programs, are also reported. Even so, these indicators may not capture the full extent of the impact of the recession because some state agencies do not report current-year data.

³ AARP, 2007, <http://www.grandfactsheets.org/doc/Arizona%2007.pdf>, accessed on 6/11/2010.

⁴ As described in the “Approach to the Report” section of this report, many of the economic indicators previously collected in the long form of the decennial census are no longer being collected. The American Community Survey only samples the population at three and five year intervals for selected economic indicators, which are collected in a way that cannot be aggregated to a regional level.

1. Children Birth through Age Five in Poverty

Table 11 displays the number and proportion of children birth through age five in poverty in Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima region. These numbers, which are key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need, come from three sources: Census 2000, FY2011 Regional Population Estimates from First Things First (calculated in 2009), and the 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

As shown in Table 11, First Things First estimated that the number of children birth through age five in poverty in 2009 in the Central Pima region was 12,334, and the estimated proportion of young children in poverty was 27.7 percent. That is, nearly one in three young children in the Central Pima region was estimated to be living in poverty. This ratio is higher than that of Pima County (23.2 percent) and the state (23.3 percent). It is also slightly higher than the Central Pima regional ratio reported in Census 2000 (26.8 percent).

The American Community Survey provides no current, reliable estimates for children in poverty for the Central Pima region. However, county and state data (Table 11) show that the poverty rates for children birth through age five in the county and state reported by the 2008-2010 ACS are higher than the rates estimated by First Things First for 2009. Therefore, it is likely that the number and proportion of children living in poverty in the Central Pima region also exceed the 2009 First Things First estimates.

Zip code level data regarding the number and percent of young children below the poverty level in the year 2000 are available in Part Two, The Early Childhood Index. Although the index data at the zip code level are from 2000, and therefore less current, they are reported because the ratios of poverty at the zip code level are likely to have remained relatively stable over time.

Table 11: Number and Proportion of Children Birth through Age Five Below Poverty in Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima Region

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, Census 2000	21.2%	22.1%	26.8%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2009, First Things First Estimate	149,931	19,687	12,334
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2009, First Things First Estimate	23.3%	23.2%	27.7%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2008-2010 ACS	142,820	20,705	--*
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2008-2010 ACS	26.0%	27.8%	--*

Sources: Census 2000, FTF Regional Population Estimates for FY2011, and 2008-2010 ACS. See Appendix D for table references.

*Regional calculations cannot be performed because ACS data are collected in a way that cannot be aggregated to a regional level.

2. Median Income Levels, Income Levels by Quintiles and Poverty Levels

Table 12 depicts median family income in 1999 and 2010, and the percent change in real (inflation-adjusted) incomes, for Arizona, Pima County and the City of Tucson. Current data for the Central Pima region are not available because American Community Survey data cannot be aggregated to the regional level.

Median family incomes in 2010 were higher than in 1999. However, when 1999 data are adjusted to 2010 real dollars, a different economic picture emerges. Table 12 shows that inflation-adjusted median family incomes have declined over time in Arizona by 4.7 percent, in Pima County by 2.3 percent, and the City of Tucson by 5.6 percent. It is clear that the recession has contributed to the erosion of the economic status of families, particularly for families in the city of Tucson.

Table 12: Median Family Income in 1999 and 2010 for Arizona, Pima County, Central Pima Region and Tucson

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region	Tucson
Median Family Income in 1999, 2000 Census	\$46,723	\$44,446	\$35,077	\$37,344
1999 Median Family Income, Adjusted for Inflation to 2010 Dollars ^a	\$61,153	\$58,174	\$45,911	\$48,878
Median Family Income in 2010, 2008-2010 ACS	\$58,277	\$56,808	-- ^b	\$46,133
% Change in Real Income	-4.7%	-2.3%	-- ^b	-5.6%

Source: Census 2000 for median family income in 1999, and 2008-2010 ACS for median family income in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars. See Appendix D for table references.

^a Median family income in 1999 was converted to 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars, using the US Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index inflation calculator, <http://data.bls.gov/>

^b Incomes for 2010 for the Central Pima region cannot be calculated, because ACS data are collected in a way that cannot be aggregated to a regional level.

Zip code level data for median family incomes in the year 2000 are available in Part Two, The Early Childhood Index. While this economic data is not current, the ratios of income at the zip code level are likely to have remained relatively stable over time.

In the absence of up-to-date economic data for the Central Pima region, Table 13 provides economic data for 2000, the most recent year for which detailed economic information is available. Data are compared for the Central Pima region, Pima County and the state for median family income, income quintiles, and poverty status for children and families. Median family income in the Central Pima region in 2000 (\$35,077) was substantially lower than that of Pima County (\$44,446) and Arizona (\$46,723). On the low income spectrum, 22.7 percent of families in the Central Pima region had a yearly income of less than \$20,000 compared to 17.1 percent in Pima County. On the high income spectrum, about 15 percent of families earned \$75,000 or more in the Central Pima region compared to nearly 23 percent in Pima County. About 23.2 percent of families with children birth through age five had an income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, compared to 17.8 percent in Pima County. This was true for 38.2 percent

of single mother families and for 45.8 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five in the Central Pima region.

Table 13: Economic Status of Families in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, Census 2000

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region
Median Family Income	\$46,723	\$44,446	\$35,077
Family Income less than \$20,000	15.8%	17.1%	22.7%
Family Income \$20,000 - \$39,999	26.1%	27.4%	32.0%
Family Income \$40,000 - \$59,999	21.6%	21.9%	21.3%
Family Income \$60,000 to \$74,999	11.6%	11.2%	9.4%
Family Income \$75,000 or more	24.8%	22.5%	14.7%
Families below Poverty Level	9.9%	10.5%	14.1%
Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	15.2%	17.8%	23.2%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	32.1%	35.2%	38.2%
Single Mother Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	36.6%	43.0%	45.8%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, Census 2000	21.2%	22.1%	26.8%

Source: Census 2000. See Appendix D for table references.

To provide context for these economic status indicators, the Federal Poverty Guidelines for 2000 and 2011 are presented in Tables 14 and 15. Many, but not all, publicly funded social welfare programs use these guidelines for determining program eligibility.⁵ In 2000, a family of four earning \$17,050 a year was considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In the Central Pima region, Census 2000 reported that 22.7 percent of families earned less than \$20,000 and that 23.2 percent of families with children birth through age five were below the Federal Poverty Level. In 2011, a family of four earning \$22,350 was considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

⁵ The poverty guidelines are updated periodically in the *Federal Register* by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for administrative or legislative purposes. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#programs> accessed on April 13, 2012.

Table 14: 2000 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia

Size of Family Unit	50% Of Poverty	100% of Poverty	150% of Poverty	200% of Poverty
1	\$4,175	\$8,350	\$12,525	\$16,700
2	\$5,625	\$11,250	\$16,875	\$22,500
3	\$7,075	\$14,150	\$21,225	\$28,300
4	\$8,525	\$17,050	\$25,575	\$34,100
5	\$9,975	\$19,950	\$29,925	\$39,900
6	\$11,425	\$22,850	\$34,275	\$45,700
7	\$12,875	\$25,750	\$38,625	\$51,500
8	\$14,325	\$28,650	\$42,975	\$57,300

Source: Federal Register: 2000 — Vol. 65, No. 31, February 15, 2000, pp. 7555-7557

Table 15: 2011 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia

Size of Family Unit	50% Of Poverty	100% of Poverty	150% of Poverty	200% of Poverty
1	\$ 5,445	\$ 10,890	\$ 16,335	\$ 21,780
2	\$ 7,355	\$ 14,710	\$ 22,065	\$ 29,420
3	\$ 9,265	\$ 18,530	\$ 27,795	\$ 37,060
4	\$ 11,175	\$ 22,350	\$ 33,525	\$ 44,700
5	\$ 13,085	\$ 26,170	\$ 39,255	\$ 52,340
6	\$ 14,995	\$ 29,990	\$ 44,985	\$ 59,980
7	\$ 16,905	\$ 33,810	\$ 50,715	\$ 67,620
8	\$ 18,815	\$ 37,630	\$ 56,445	\$ 75,260

Source: Federal Register, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2). 2011 guidelines available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/11computations.html>

As shown in Table 16, Census 2000 data reveal the proportion of children at 50, 100, 150 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In the Central Pima region, estimates for children living 50 percent below the poverty rate (11 percent) are higher than for Pima County (9 percent) and the state (9 percent). These rates may be higher now due to the economic downturn.

Table 16: Children Birth Through Age Five Living Below 50%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, Census 2000

	Arizona	%	Pima County	%	Central Pima Region	%
Universe: All Children Ages 0-5 for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined	448,446		65,621		34,183	
Children 0-5 below 50% of Poverty Rate	38,635	9%	6,148	9%	3,858	11%
Children 0-5 below 100% of Poverty Rate	94,187	21%	14,488	22%	9,168	27%
Children 0-5 below 150% of Poverty Rate	156,922	35%	24,068	37%	14,991	44%
Children 0-5 below 200% of Poverty Rate	214,241	48%	33,323	51%	20,314	59%

Source: Census 2000, See Appendix D for table references.

Table 17 presents the most current estimates of the number and percent of families living below 100 percent of FPL by race/ethnicity (2006-08 ACS) in Arizona, Pima County, and Tucson (more recent data are not available). Data are not available specific to the Central Pima region. In Pima County, American Indian families with children birth through age four had the highest poverty rates, with 44 percent estimated to be living below 100 percent of FPL. Hispanic families had the next highest percentage (29 percent), followed by African Americans (24 percent) and Whites (nine percent). In the City of Tucson, estimates were 12 percent for White families and 34 percent for Hispanic families with children birth through age four. Estimates were not available for Tucson families of other ethnic/racial origin, particularly American Indian families, due to small sample sizes.

Table 17: Number of Families with Children Birth Through Age Four by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson, 2006-2008 ACS

	Arizona	%	Pima County	%	Tucson	%
All Families with Children under 5 (presence of related children)	133,783		18,946		11,425	
Below 100% FPL	21,429	16%	3,417	18%	2,636	23%
White Families with Children under 5	76,474		10,327		5,686	
Below 100% FPL	8,021	10%	928	9%	679	12%
Hispanic Families with Children under 5	41,741		6,567		4,463	
Below 100% FPL	10,070	24%	1,923	29%	1,516	34%
African American Families with Children under 5	4,536		664			
Below 100% FPL	1,057	23%	159	24%	n/a	n/a
American Indian Families with Children under 5	4,583		614			
Below 100% FPL	1,647	36%	270	44%	n/a	n/a
Asian American Families with Children under 5	5,134		n/a			
Below 100% FPL	659	13%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: 2006-2008ACS, See Appendix D for table references.

3. Number of Parents in the Workforce

Table 18 presents the number of parents of children birth through age five who are in the workforce. The 2008-2010 ACS provides estimates for Arizona and Pima County only, so no information specific to the Central Pima region is available. The table presents information about parents who live with their own children (no other household configurations are included). In Pima County, 58.2 percent of children birth through age five live with two parents, and of those, 54.1 percent have both parents in the workforce (n=22,962). Approximately 42 percent of children birth through age five live with one parent, and of those, 76.4 percent have that parent in the workforce (n=23,288). For two-parent families where both parents are in the workforce and one-parent families where that parent is in the workforce, some form of child care is required. The ACS estimates show that this is the case for about 46,250 children birth through age five in Pima County. (The 2010 Census number of children birth through age five in Pima County is 74,796.)

Table 18: Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth through Age Five in Arizona and Pima County, 2008-2010 ACS

	Arizona		Pima County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children under 6 living in families	536,087	100%	72,938	100%
Children under 6 living with two parents	333,131	62.1%	42,472	58.2%
Children under 6 living with two parents with both parents in the work force	169,383	50.8%	22,962	54.1%
Children under 6 living with one parent	202,956	37.9%	30,466	41.8%
Children under 6 living with one parent with that parent in the work force	148,677	73.3%	23,288	76.4%

Source: 2008-2010 ACS, see Appendix D for table references.

4. Employment Status

The impact of the economic recession that started in 2007 can be seen in the steady rise in unemployment rates from January 2008 to January 2011 for all communities in the Central Pima region, Pima County and the state, presented in Table 19. Arizona's unemployment rate rose from 4.7 percent in January 2008 to 10.0 percent in January 2011. Pima County's unemployment rate rose from 4.7 percent in 2008 to 9.2 percent in 2011.

The rates for local communities are presented in Table 19 as well but must be interpreted with caution due to the method that the Bureau of Labor statistics uses to calculate and assign them, that is, they are estimates.⁶ The unemployment rates at the county level are more accurate because they are based on monthly surveys of the population. South Tucson and Flowing Wells

⁶ The disaggregated "special unemployment data" for places is calculated by the Arizona Department of Commerce staff. Staff assigns the current *county* employment/unemployment rates to the employment/unemployment rates present at the Census 2000 *place* level. Therefore, gains and losses in employment at the town and place level that vary from the county level may not be reflected in the updated numbers. Source: John Graeflin, Research and Statistical Analyst with Department of Commerce 2.6.12.

had the highest unemployment rates in January 2011, 24.1 percent and 12.2 percent respectively. The rates for these communities nearly doubled between January 2008 and January 2011. Drexel Heights (8.3 percent) had the lowest unemployment rate in January 2011.

Unemployment rates for the county and local communities may be higher than reported in the following table because it is widely known that many people stop looking for work and therefore are not officially recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Unemployment Statistics Program. It is difficult to estimate the number of parents with children birth through age five who are unemployed, but given their comparatively higher poverty rates, it is likely that their numbers are higher than the figures presented in Table 19.

Table 19: Unemployment Rates for Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Region Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

	January 2008	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
Arizona	4.7%	8.2%	9.7%	10.0%
Pima County	4.7%	7.5%	9.0%	9.2%
City of Tucson	5.1%	8.3%	9.9%	10.1%
Flowing Wells	6.3%	10.1%	12.0%	12.2%
South Tucson	13.4%	20.4%	23.7%	24.1%
Drexel Heights	4.2%	6.8%	8.1%	8.3%
Valencia West	6.0%	9.6%	11.4%	11.6%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program
<http://www.azstats.gov/pubs/labor/specrates2011.pdf>

5. Unemployment Insurance Enrollments

The number of claimants paid by the Arizona Department of Economic Security for unemployment insurance is another indicator of unemployment and the impact of the recession on the Central Pima Region. Data were only available at the state and the county level. The increase in paid claimants from January 2007 to January 2010 shows evidence of the recession's impact. The percent change from 2007 to 2010 for Pima County paid claimants was a dramatic 706 percent increase. Data for January 2011 were not available.⁷

Table 20: Unemployment Insurance Claimants Paid by the State of Arizona in Arizona and Pima County, January 2007, 2009, and 2010

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	Percent Change
Arizona	22,588	87,370	183,994	714%
Pima County	3,208	11,503	25,845	706%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

⁷ Data for 2011 are not reported. First Things First obtained January 2011 unemployment insurance data for initial claims only. The data are not comparable to the much larger numbers of combined new and continued claims data reported for 2007-2010.

6. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Enrollments

The TANF, or Cash Assistance, program is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security and provides temporary cash benefits and support services to the neediest of Arizona's children and families. According to the DES website, the program is designed to help families meet basic needs for well-being and safety, and serves as a bridge back to self-sufficiency. Eligibility is based on citizenship or qualified noncitizen resident status, Arizona residency, and limits on resources and monthly income. DES uses means testing⁸ rather than the HHS Federal Poverty Guidelines for determining program eligibility, so it is difficult to estimate the number of children and families who are eligible in the Central Pima region.

Data were received from DES on the number of TANF recipients in January 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011 in every zip code, which makes it possible to observe trends over time in the Central Pima region. The numbers presented in Table 21 show that the total number of TANF recipients (families and children) decreased in Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima region during this time period. For example, in the Central Pima region, the number of families with children birth through age five receiving TANF benefits decreased 45.7 percent from 2007 to 2011, and the number of children in those families receiving benefits decreased 42.9 percent. The number of families receiving benefits in the Central Pima region in January 2011 was 1,069, with 1,394 children in those families receiving benefits.⁹

Table 21: TANF Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima Region, 2007, 2009, 2010, and 2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent Change January 2007 – January 2011
Arizona TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	16,511	18,477	18,129	10,289	-37.7%
Arizona TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	20,867	24,273	23,866	13,450	-35.5%
Pima TANF Family Cases with Children 0-5	3,158	2,988	2,705	1,770	-49.7%
Pima TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	3,873	3,772	3,404	2,266	-47.0%
Central Pima Region TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	1,970	1,817	1,654	1,069	-45.7%
Central Pima Region TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	2,443	2,303	2,103	1,394	-42.9%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

⁸ TANF's eligibility process includes determination of a family unit's monthly earned and unearned assets as well as other criteria.

⁹ The percentage of children and families in January 2011 on TANF could not be calculated as a proportion of the regional, county and state totals. This is because the total number of families and children for the region, county and state in January 2011 is unknown; only 2010 population data is available from the 2010 Census.

7. Food Assistance Program Recipients

Several food assistance programs are available to families and children in the Central Pima region. Program enrollment and recipient data are indicative of the social and economic conditions in the region. Data were made available from DES regarding the Arizona Nutritional Assistance program (formerly Food Stamps) for January 2007, 2009, 2010, and 2011 and regarding the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) for January 2007, 2009 and 2010. Data were released at the zip code level and trends over time for the Central Pima region are calculated and assessed. Data regarding the Arizona Department of Education’s Free and Reduced Lunch program offered in the public schools were downloaded from their web site.

a. Arizona Nutritional Assistance Program (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program)

In 2008, the U.S. Congress changed the name of the Food Stamp Program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The name of the program in Arizona is Nutrition Assistance (NA) and it is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. The program helps to provide healthy food to low-income families with children and vulnerable adults. The term “food stamps” has become outdated since DES replaced paper coupons with more efficient electronic debit cards. Program eligibility is based on income and resources according to household size, and the gross income limit is 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.¹⁰

Table 22: Arizona Nutritional Assistance (Food Stamps) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Region, January 2007, 2009, 2010, and 2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent change January 2007 – January 2011
Arizona Children 0-5	134,697	179,831	215,837	204,058	51.5%
Arizona Families with Children 0-5	88,171	119,380	145,657	138,687	57.3%
Pima County Children 0-5	20,946	26,156	30,703	30,325	44.8%
Pima County Families with Children 0-5	14,293	17,932	21,356	21,268	48.8%
Central Pima Region Children 0-5	16,351	19,062	21,753	18,311	12.0%
Central Pima Region Families with Children 0-5	11,143	13,068	15,135	12,840	15.2%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

In the Central Pima region, there was a 12 percent increase from January 2007 to January 2011 in the number of children birth through age five receiving food stamps (Table 22). Families with children birth through age five who received benefits increased 15.2 percent. However, the trend

¹⁰ <https://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>

from January 2010 to January 2011 showed a decline of approximately 15 percent for both groups. The total number of Nutritional Assistance recipients also increased for Pima County and Arizona during this time period. In January 2011, 18,311 children birth through age five were receiving this assistance in the Central Pima region (about half of the population group).

b. Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients

The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is available to Arizona’s pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, as well as infants and children birth through age four who are at nutritional risk and who are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The program provides a monthly supplement of food from the basic food groups. Participants are given vouchers to use at the grocery store for the approved food items. A new federal program revision was made in October 2009 that requires vouchers for the purchase of more healthy food such as fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables.¹¹ The WIC data indicate that in January 2011, 9,575 children birth through age four were enrolled in the Central Pima region. This was an increase of 41.5 percent from the numbers reported in January 2007, slightly lower than the 46.1 percent increase reported for Pima County as a whole.

Table 23: Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Region, January 2007, 2009, and 2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2011	Percent change from January 2007 – January 2011
Arizona Women ¹²	50,645	60,528		
Arizona Children 0-4	87,805	109,026	135,795	54.7%
Pima County Women	6,839	7,973		
Pima County Children 0-4	11,473	13,660	16,757	46.1%
Central Pima Region Women	4,217	4,829		
Central Pima Region Children 0-4	6,766	8,065	9,575	41.5%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

c. Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program

The percent of children participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch program provides an additional geographic identifier of children in low-income families through the lens of school district and schools. Table 24 presents the percent of children participating in the Central Pima region by school district in October 2009 and March 2011. A complete table of school listings is available in Appendix F that provides a view of the wide variation across schools.

In March 2011, the percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunches varied substantially across districts. The Flowing Wells Unified District had the highest percentage

¹¹ <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>

¹² The numbers of women receiving WIC for January 2011 were not made available for this report.

(72.2 percent) followed by Tucson Unified School District (68.6 percent). Amphitheater Unified School District had the lowest rate (46.1 percent).

As shown in Table 24, the percent of children participating in the program has increased in all three school districts. Amphitheater showed the highest increase from 2009, by 10 percentage points, which may be a reflection of the economic downturn. In August, 2009 the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) implemented a new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified for the Federal School Lunch Program.¹³ This may explain why the ratios of children on the program have increased. Under the revised USDA policy, if anyone in a household is a recipient of benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance program, or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), all children in the household are categorically eligible for free school meals. This policy change is important because an estimated 2.5 million children across the country who receive SNAP benefits and should be automatically enrolled for free meals have been missed in the direct certification process. The new policy should continue to make it easier for school districts to automatically enroll these children.

Table 24: Percent of Children Participating in Free and Reduced Price Lunch Program in Central Pima Region School Districts, October 2009 and March 2011

Central Pima Region School Districts	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch, October 2009	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch, March 2011
Amphitheater Unified District Total	36.0%	46.1%
Flowing Wells Unified District Total	67.6%	72.2%
Tucson Unified District Total	65.4%	68.6%

Source: ADE <http://www.ade.az.gov/health-safety/cnp/nslp/> (October 2009 and March 2011 reports)

8. Use of Food Banks

Many families with children in Pima County need supplemental food to make ends meet. Although data are not available on the demand for food banks, that is, the number of people seeking food through these services, the Community Food Bank (serving southern Arizona) does track data on the food it distributes.¹⁴ The Community Food Bank distributes food boxes, which contain a three- to four-day supply of non-perishables such as peanut butter, rice, beans, cereal, canned vegetables and fruit. Items vary somewhat with food including USDA commodities, purchased food and donated food.

¹³ See Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*, USDA, August 27, 2009, http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/Policy-Memos/2009/SP_38-2009_os.pdf and Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Questions and Answers on Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*, USDA, May 3, 2010, http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP_25_CACFP_11_SFSP_10-2010_os.pdf.

¹⁴ The Community Food Bank distributes food in Pima County through a network of more than three dozen churches, homeless and domestic violence organizations, and related social service providers.

Approximately half of all Pima County Community Food Bank clients in fiscal year 2010 were female. Most were Hispanic (57 percent), with the remainder being non-Hispanic whites (25 percent), African American (4 percent), Native American (3 percent), and other racial groups (11 percent). According to the Community Food Bank database, nearly four in ten households accessing their services (18,147 of 47,481 households, or 38 percent) were enrolled in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program.

Table 25 compares the use of food banks in Pima County in fiscal years 2007 and 2010, and the percent increase during this time by various types of clients, including children birth through age six. Food bank use has increased significantly during the recession. Children birth through age six represented the group with the largest increase, 108 percent, when compared with individuals (67 percent), households (66 percent), or single female head of households (19 percent).

Table 25: The Use of Food Banks in Pima County in Fiscal Year 2010

	Number of Clients Served FY 2007	Number of Clients Served FY 2010	Percent Increase
Individuals	87,622	146,193	67%
Households	28,637	47,481	66%
Single Female Head of Household	6,030	7,167	19%
Children Age 0-6	7,139	14,857	108%

Source: Community Food Bank, fiscal year 2010 (July 2010-June 2011)

Table 26 shows the average number of food bank visits by each type of user in fiscal years 2007 and 2010. All types of food bank clients made more visits in fiscal year 2010, on average, than in fiscal year 2007. Food bank recipients with children birth through age six visited the food bank an average of 4.0 times in the 2010 fiscal year, compared with 1.0 times in the 2007 fiscal year.

Table 26: Average Number of Visits Made By Food Bank Users in Pima County in Fiscal Years 2007 and 2010

	Average Number of Visits per Year in FY 2007	Average Number of Visits per Year in FY 2010
Individuals	3.8	4.8
Households	4.3	4.4
Single Female Head of Household	3.9	4.8
Children Age 0-6	1.0	4.0

Source: Community Food Bank, fiscal year 2010 (July 2010-June 2011)

Table 27 shows the number of food boxes distributed in Pima County and the Central Pima region in fiscal years 2009 and 2010, as well as the increase in food bank use. (Regional data were not readily available for fiscal year 2007.) Approximately 58 percent of all food boxes distributed in Pima County, or 113,665 food boxes, were distributed in the Central Pima region. Both the region and the county showed a 20 percent increase in the number of boxes distributed from 2009 to 2010.

Table 27: Food Boxes Distributed and Individuals Served in First Things First Central Pima Region and Pima County, Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program: Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010

	FY 2009	FY 2010	Percent Change
Food Boxes Distributed, Pima County	161,872	194,672	20%
Food Boxes Distributed, Central Pima Region	94,719	113,665	20%

Source: Community Food Bank, fiscal year 2009 (June 2009-July 2010), and fiscal year 2010 (June 2010-July 2011)

9. Housing Mobility and Stability

Children are more likely to thrive if they have access to a safe and stable housing environment because housing meets an essential need for safety and security. Two housing indicators are important for First Things First outreach efforts and strategies targeting families with young children: housing mobility, as measured by the rental rate, and housing instability, as measured by the pre-foreclosure rate, or the risk of losing one’s home. Housing mobility is important because families living in areas with high rental turnover are less likely than ones with high homeownership to have access to social networks providing information about child development and health, education, and other resources. Housing stability is also important. This is because families living in areas threatened by high rates of pre-foreclosures may face high levels of stress and instability, which can adversely impact early childhood development.

a. Housing Mobility – Rental Rates

Families living in rental units tend to be younger¹⁵ and more mobile¹⁶ than homeowners. Therefore, areas with high rental rates are important for First Things First to target for outreach to young families.

Table 28 displays the percent of renters in 2010 for Arizona, Pima County, the Central Pima region, and zip codes within the Central Pima region that have the highest rates of renters. The Central Pima region has a significantly higher proportion of renters (48.9 percent) than Pima

¹⁵ The consultants’ analysis of the 2010 Census data show that 41 percent of householders who rent housing units in Pima County are young, or under age 35. By comparison, only 11 percent of householders who own their homes are under age 35; that is, 89 percent of homeowner-headed householders are 35 years or older.

¹⁶ In 2009, the median length of tenure for renter-occupied units in western states of the U.S. was 2 years, compared to 8 years for owner-occupied units. In other words, renters move much more frequently than homeowners, on average. Source: Tables 3-9 and 4-9 of The American Housing Survey For the United States, 2009.

County (35.9 percent) or the state (34.0 percent). That is, the Central Pima region has a lower homeownership rate, and therefore has a more mobile population, than the county and state.

The Central Pima region zip codes that have high ratios of renters are shown in Table 28. With the exception of one (zip code 85708), all zip codes (85701, 85719, 85716, and 85712) are adjacent to each other and are located within the central-northern portion of the region. A complete ranking of the percent of renters for the Central Pima region is available in Part Two, The Early Childhood Index.

Table 28: Percent of Renters and Total Occupied Housing Units in Arizona, Pima County, Central Pima Region, and the Five Central Pima Zip Codes with Highest Rental Rates, the 2010 Census

Geography	Percent of Renters, 2010 Census	Total Rental Occupied Housing Units	Total Occupied Housing Units
Arizona	34.0%	809,303	2,380,990
Pima County	35.9%	139,690	388,660
Central Pima Region	48.9%	89,555	183,195
85708 (Craycroft & Ironwood)	96.3%	864	897
85701 (Downtown Tucson)	73.7%	1,942	2,636
85719 (N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost)	71.0%	12,638	17,789
85716 (Country Club, 22 nd to Prince)	62.2%	9,930	15,955
85712 (Grant & Swan)	60.3%	9,513	15,780

Source: the 2010 Census. See Appendix D for table references.

b. Housing Instability – Pre-Foreclosure Rates

The national housing foreclosure crisis that began in 2006 has contributed toward an unstable living environment for a significant number of households. Families threatened with the loss of their home often find themselves in a period of tremendous economic stress. In addition to relocation and the drain of financial resources, families may face loss of confidence and stability, discord, anger, and shame. These sources of stress can have serious effects on young children. A 2008 study conducted by researchers at First Focus and the National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth found that children birth through age four, in particular, are vulnerable to these stresses, and that these stresses can contribute to higher rates of delays in development and motor skills¹⁷.

¹⁷ Source: *The Economic Crisis Hits Home: The Unfolding Increase in Child and Youth Homelessness*. 2008. <http://www.naehcy.org/dl/TheEconomicCrisisHitsHome.pdf>, accessed April 12, 2012.

As shown in Table 29, the overall pre-foreclosure rate¹⁸ for the Central Pima region in 2010 was 2.2 percent – that is, 1 in 45 residential property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice. This rate is slightly lower than the 2.5 percent rate for Pima County, where 1 in 40 property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice. Also shown in Table 29 are the four zip codes in the Central Pima region with pre-foreclosure rates higher than the county average (pre-foreclosure data for all Central Pima region zip codes are shown in Part Two, The Early Childhood Index. Pre-foreclosures have adversely impacted families to the greatest extent in the southwestern portion of the region: zip codes 85757 (W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde), 85746 (Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.), 85714 (Irvington between I-19 & I-10) and 85713 (South Tucson). These places are candidates for FTF programs and resources that support young children and their families.

Table 29: 2010 Pre-foreclosure Notices in Pima County, Central Pima Region, and Central Pima Zip Codes with Highest Pre-Foreclosure Rates, RealtyTrac, 2010 and the 2010 Census

Geography	Total Housing Units, 2010	Number of Pre-foreclosures, 2010	Pre-foreclosure Rate, 2010
Pima County	444,810	11,140	2.5%
Central Pima Region	206,803	4,479	2.2%
85757 (W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde)	5,486	372	6.8%
85746 (Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.)	15,592	750	4.8%
85714 (Irvington between I-19 & I-10)	5,536	195	3.5%
85713 (South Tucson)	19,268	582	3.0%

Sources: Housing Units, the 2010 Census. Pre-foreclosures, RealtyTrac, 2010. See Appendix D for table references.

I.D. Educational Attainment in: Arizona, Pima County and Tucson

1. Educational Attainment

A well-educated community is key to economic and social stability and advancement. Educational attainment is the highest predictor of social gain and civic participation. Low educational attainment is highly associated with the expenditure of public dollars in programs such as welfare and unemployment insurance, publicly funded health insurance, correctional programs, and the like.¹⁹ When parents are not able to provide early learning experiences for their children that are optimum for their development, either at home or in non-parental care, this sets the basis for disparities in achievement that continue into elementary, secondary school, and

¹⁸ Pre-foreclosures indicate potential financial hardship of homeowners that may result in foreclosure. In Pima County, the recorder's office sends a pre-foreclosure notice, or a notice of trustee sale, to home owners who are at risk of foreclosure. However, final foreclosure procedures do not always occur – homeowners can sometimes declare bankruptcy or enter into a workout plan with their lender.

¹⁹ *The Fiscal Return On Education -- How Educational Attainment Drives Public Finance In Oregon*: Joe Cortright, Impresa Economics, January 2010, available at http://www.ceosforcities.org/pagefiles/cortright_fiscal_return_on_education.pdf

beyond.²⁰ Parental and family educational attainment is therefore critical to a child’s development. The tables that follow present data on adult educational attainment in Arizona and Pima County from the 2008-2010 ACS population estimates.

Many of Arizona’s adult population are ill prepared for the current demands of society and employers. Recent estimates from the 2008-2010 ACS report 16 percent of adults with no high school diploma and 25 percent with no more than a high school diploma, that is, 41 percent of the adult population. Pima County and Tucson have similar estimates. In addition, the Arizona Department of Education reported in 2011 that one out of five high school diplomas is issued through GED testing each year, which means that many adults get diplomas through high school equivalent degrees.²¹ These numbers are highlighted because parents falling into these categories are more likely to need assistance from policy initiatives and interventions such as First Things First to guide and supplement the developmental, educational and health needs of their children.

Table 30: Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson, 2008-2010 ACS

	Arizona	Pima County	Tucson
Total Population:	100%	100%	100%
No High School Diploma	16%	14%	16%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	25%	24%	25%
Some College, No Degree	35%	36%	37%
Bachelor's or Other Advanced Degree	24%	26%	21%
Male:	49%	49%	49%
No High School Diploma	16%	14%	16%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	26%	24%	26%
Some College, No Degree	34%	35%	36%
Bachelor's or Other Advanced Degree	24%	27%	21%
Female:	51%	51%	51%
No High School Diploma	15%	13%	16%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	25%	23%	24%
Some College, No Degree	37%	38%	39%
Bachelor's or Other Advanced Degree	23%	25%	22%

Source: 2008-2010 American Community Survey. See Appendix D for table reference

²⁰ Richard N. Brandon, Ph.D., Hilary Loeb, Ph.D., and Maya Magarati, Ph.D. *A Framework for an Early Learning through Postsecondary Approach to Data and Policy Analysis*, Washington Kids Count/Human Services Policy Center, Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington, December, 2009.

²¹ *What Adult Education Means to Arizona*, 2010-11. Available at <http://www.azed.gov/adult-ed-ged/files/2011/06/annual-overview-py10-11-final1.pdf>

2. New Mothers' Educational Attainment

An important indicator associated with child development is the educational attainment of mothers. Table 31 presents estimates on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment. Estimates for the state as a whole show that 38 percent of mothers were unmarried, and of those, 32 percent had less than a high school education. Among married mothers, 17 percent were estimated to have less than a high school education. The estimates for Pima County were 31 percent of unmarried mothers having less than a high school diploma compared to 13 percent of married mothers. In Tucson, 28 percent of unmarried mothers and 18 percent of married mothers reported less than a high school education. It is possible that some of these new mothers completed their high school diplomas and further education at a later time.

Table 31: Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson (Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth during the Past 12 Months), 2008-2010 ACS

	Arizona	Pima County	Tucson
Unmarried Mothers:	38%	43%	45%
Less Than High School Graduate	32%	31%	28%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	29%	29%	30%
Some College or Associate's Degree	33%	37%	40%
Bachelor's Degree	5%	2%	2%
Graduate or Professional Degree	1%	1%	0%
Married Mothers:	62%	57%	55%
Less Than High School Graduate	17%	13%	18%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	21%	20%	24%
Some College or Associate's Degree	34%	36%	34%
Bachelor's Degree	19%	22%	16%
Graduate or Professional Degree	9%	9%	8%

Source: 2008-2010 ACS. See Appendix D for table references.

3. Adult Literacy

No local data are available regarding adult literacy rates at the state or county level. A national source estimated in 2003 that between 6.7 and 18.8 percent of adults in Pima County lacked basic prose literacy skills. This has implications regarding both English proficiency and the proportion of adults who need assistance and services not only for basic education and promoting family literacy, but for health, education and other services as well.

Table 32: National Center for Education Statistics: Indirect estimate of percent lacking basic prose literacy skills and corresponding credible intervals in all counties: Arizona 2003

Location	Estimated Population Size ^a	Percent Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills ^b	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Arizona	4,083,287	13	9.6	18.1
Pima County	666,376	11	6.7	18.8

^a Estimated population size of persons 16 years and older in households in 2003.

^b Those lacking *Basic* prose literacy skills include those who scored *Below Basic* in prose and those who could not be tested due to language barriers.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy

4. Kindergarten Readiness

Arizona school districts currently use a variety of tools to assess literacy in kindergarten, and a common comprehensive kindergarten assessment has not yet been adopted by the Arizona Department of Education. A state taskforce was convened in November 2011 to identify and implement a common Kindergarten Entry Assessment (KEA) across Arizona that will accomplish the following goals: coordinate and be aligned with current assessment efforts, measure appropriate developmental domains of school readiness, be useful to teachers and parents, serve as a benchmark for FTF effectiveness and as a baseline of children’s learning and development.²²

Until a statewide Kindergarten Entry Assessment is implemented, the third grade AIMS scores (Arizona’s Instrument to Measure Standards) are the best measure for assessing children’s learning in the early grades. By third grade, results of assessments are more valid and reliable, and true differences in learning are more likely to be captured. The third grade AIMS assessments assist decision makers in targeting where younger children are most in need of additional attention and resources at the pre-kindergarten stages and where these children are most likely to be located. Furthermore, a new law was recently passed in Arizona (A.R.S 15-701) that now prohibits advancement to the fourth grade if a pupil is reading far below the third-grade level as demonstrated by the AIMS test or a “successor” test. This law could affect children in the third grade at the end of 2013-2014 school year.²³

Table 33 presents the proportion of third graders that passed the math and reading tests in Arizona, Pima County, and in the school districts that have schools located in the Central Pima region, including charter school districts. The third grade writing tests were not administered in the 2010/2011 school year. In Arizona and Pima County, about one in four children did not pass the tests. From 2009 to 2011, Pima County passing rates for math decreased and passing rates for reading increased. This trend was similar to Arizona’s passing rates for math and reading during the same time period. In the Central Pima region, the pass rates varied widely across school

²² FTF Building Bright Futures 2011

²³ Ibid.

districts. However, as with the state and county, most districts reported a decrease in passing rates for math and an increase in passing rates for reading.

The district Montessori Schoolhouse of Tucson, Inc. had passing rates of over 90 percent, Math and Science Success Academy, Inc. of over 85 percent and Academy of Tucson Inc. of over 80 percent in math and 97 percent in reading in 2011. Some of the lowest passing rates were reported for Tucson International Academy, Inc. (under 53 percent) and Aprender Tucson (under 63 percent). Appendix G includes the pass rates for all the schools that tested third graders in the Central Pima region. At the school level, several schools reported consistently high passing rates (above 80% passing for both math and reading in 2009 and 2011) such as Montessori Schoolhouse, Gale Elementary, and Wheeler Elementary. On the lower end, in 2011 the percent passing in La Paloma Academy Elementary was 30 percent in math and 46 percent in reading. Manzo Elementary School showed low passing rates for both math and reading for 2009 to 2011, at 50 percent and below.

Table 33: Percent of Third Graders Passing AIMS Tests in Arizona, Pima County and Districts with Schools in Central Pima Region, 2011 and 2009 (includes charter schools)

	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
Arizona	73%	68%	72%	76%
Pima County	73%	67%	71%	74%
Districts with Schools That Have Third Grades in Central Pima Region:				
A Child's View School, Inc.	90%	75%	80%	83%
Academy of Math & Science, Inc.	81%	82%	69%	82%
Academy of Tucson, Inc.	98%	81%	95%	97%
Amphitheater Unified District Total	78%	75%	74%	81%
Aprender Tucson	44%	52%	37%	62%
Arizona Community Development Corp.	59%	50%	54%	58%
Beginning Academy, Inc.	83%	closed	83%	-
Carden of Tucson	100%	67%	71%	80%
Desert Sky Community School, Inc.	46%	40%	38%	90%
Desert Springs Academy	80%	82%	90%	91%
Educational Impact, Inc.	58%	*	42%	*
Flowing Wells Unified District Total	77%	76%	72%	82%
Griffin Foundation, Inc.	49%	48%	57%	73%
Ideabanc, Inc.	79%	63%	71%	63%
Math and Science Success Academy, Inc.	67%	86%	58%	94%
Montessori Schoolhouse of Tucson, Inc.	83%	91%	92%	100%
PPEP & Affiliates, Inc. dba Arizona Virtual Academy	60%	56%	67%	73%
Satori, Inc.	84%	70%	84%	78%
Sonoran Science Academy-Broadway	92%	75%	100%	88%
Southgate Academy	53%	67%	53%	67%
Tucson Country Day School, Inc.	84%	75%	90%	82%
Tucson International Academy, Inc.	60%	35%	67%	52%
Tucson Unified District Total	66%	60%	67%	68%

Source: ADE, <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/aims-assessment-results/> (2009 and 2011 reports)

*data not reported

II. The Early Childhood System

II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the Central Pima Region

Families with young children face critical decisions about the care and education of their young ones. For several decades, robust research has demonstrated that the nature and quality of the care and educational programs young children experience have an immediate impact on their well-being and development as well as a long-term impact on their learning and later success in life. However, parents are compelled to consider many factors when making decisions about their children's care and early education. Cost and location are two of the most critical factors. Parents seeking out-of-home care and education for their children weigh the convenience, affordability and quality of regulated centers and homes compared to kith and kin care.

The extent of the use of kith and kin care (also known as unregulated care) compared to the more formal care and education settings is one of the main questions decision makers have. This issue is fundamental to supply and demand in early childhood care and education. It is a difficult issue to assess because there is no existing source of data regarding the number of children cared for by family, friends and neighbors. Nor are there comprehensive, systematic, or up-to-date numbers on enrollments in the regulated settings that assist in estimating the proportion of children attending them. Therefore, one way to think about supply and demand is to look at the number of children birth through age five and compare that number to a reasonable estimate of the number of formal child care/education slots available in a given geographic area. Capacity is often used rather than enrollments since the latter are not available. Various communities around the country have used this approach.²⁴ Information about the cost of care is systematically available for regulated care settings only. Looking at the cost of different types of regulated care for different age groups provides insight into the opportunities and barriers for parents in varying income brackets. No comprehensive information exists on the cost of kith and kin care in the Central Pima region but the cost of formal care is available and is discussed below.

1. Access: Central Pima Region's Regulated Early Childhood Education and Care Providers

An assessment of the number of children birth through age five in the region compared to an estimate of the number of formal care slots available illustrates the current system's capacity to provide formal care and education. This section looks at the care and education centers in the Central Pima region that are included in the Department of Economic Security Child Care Administration's Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) list, a database that includes most if not all of the licensed and certified providers in the region. Child and Family Resources maintains the database for the southern region of Arizona and acts as a referral center for parents looking for child care. The database emphasizes licensed and certified child care providers but some unregulated care providers may also be listed. Unregulated providers that are listed must

²⁴ IL Department of Human Services: Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, Illinois, 1999.

meet a prescribed set of requirements (See Table 34). The database is available online and parents can search for providers on the internet by zip code. Child and Family Resources updates the database on a regular basis to maintain current information. The table that follows describes the categories of providers on the list and their characteristics.

Table 34: Categories of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers in Arizona

Categories	Setting and Number of Children Allowed	Relationship with DES Child Care Subsidy	Adult per Child Ratio
ADHS* Licensed Child Care Centers (Includes Licensed Providers On Military Bases)	Provide care in non-residential settings for five or more children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	Infants – 1:5 or 2:11 Age 1 – 1:6 or 2:13 Age 2 – 1:18 Age 3 – 1:13 Age 4 – 1:15 Age 5 and up – 1:20
ADHS Certified Group Homes	Provide care in residential setting for up to 10 children for compensation, 15 including provider’s children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	1:5
DES Certified Home	Provide care in residential setting for up to 4 children for compensation, up to 6 including provider’s children	May care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:6
CCR&R Listed Family Child Care Homes – Not Certified or Monitored by Any State Agency but Must Meet Some Requirements	Provide care in residential setting for no more than four children at one time for compensation	Are not eligible to care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:4

Source: Child & Family Resources: Child Care Resource and Referral Brochure and Reference Guide

*Arizona Department of Health Services

Table 35 presents a summary of the early childhood education and care providers listed in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in the Central Pima region in December 2011. For each category of provider listed in the table above, the table includes additional characteristics:

- 1) the number of providers contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families are eligible to receive child care subsidies
- 2) the number of providers that participate in the CACFP program, a federal program that provides reimbursement for meals
- 3) the number of Head Start programs (federally funded and free for eligible families)
- 4) the number of Quality First programs (discussed below)
- 5) the number of programs that are accredited (discussed below)
- 6) the maximum number of slots the provider is authorized for (discussed in the next section).

Table 35: Central Pima Region Child Care and Early Childhood Education Providers Listed in AZ DES Child Care Resource and Referral Database, December 2011

	Number	Contracted with DES	CACFP Food Program	Head Start	Quality First	Accredited	Maximum Reported Capacity by Regulatory Status	Providers Not Reporting Capacity
ADHS Licensed Center	172	117	77	15	54	29	14,370	0
ADHS Certified Group Home	67	56	58		13		670	0
DES Certified Home	182	182	155		7		712	0
Regulated by Military	2	2	2			1	556	
Listed Home (Unregulated)	34		10				136	0
Total	457	357	302	15	74	30	16,444	0
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (Not Mutually Exclusive)		12,600	8,481	908	5,327	2,783		
Children 0-5 Population Census 2010							35,812	
2009 FTF Estimate of Children 0-5 in Poverty							12,334	

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, December 2011

When comparing the number of providers listed on the CCR&R in April 2010 with those listed in December, 2011, the number of ADHS licensed centers decreased from 179 to 172; ADHS certified group homes rose from 64 to 66; DES certified homes decreased from 203 to 182; listed unregulated homes decreased from 51 to 34. The total number of providers listed in December 2011 was 457 compared to 499 in April 2010, an 8.4% decrease in number of providers listed in the CCR&R database.

In Part Two, The Early Childhood Index, access to regulated care is presented at the community and zip code levels through a ranking of the ratio of licensed centers and certified homes to the number of children birth through age five reported to live in that community in the Census 2010. This provides a means of assessing capacity at a more local level within the region. In addition, a similar ratio regarding access to regulated care providers enrolled in Quality First is provided.

Other important changes to note are:

- 1) the increase in Quality First enrolled providers from 65 in April 2010 to 74 in December 2011 (Quality First is discussed below); and,
- 2) the decrease in nationally accredited providers from 45 to 30 (accreditation is discussed below).²⁵

a. Capacity

Enrollment numbers are not systematically reported, so there is no reliable information on the number of children receiving care from licensed or certified early care and education providers. An alternative to enrollment numbers is to assess the system's capacity to provide care. Several points are important to consider in understanding the capacity of child care providers. The first point is that although the capacity of providers is important, the primary goal and priority of First Things First is to provide quality early child care and education. Given this priority, a provider may purposely not meet their maximum authorized capacity in order to maintain a desirable ratio of staff to children that meets quality standards. This would result in providers enrolling fewer children than they are authorized for by the state in order to maintain quality care and/or to provide adequate part-time care to certain age groups.

The second point to consider is that the maximum capacity that licensed and certified providers report is an imperfect way to count available slots but it is the only indicator that is systematically available. The maximum authorized capacity for most providers includes slots for 5- to 12-year-olds. The number of slots for each age group is not specified, which means that the slots for 5- to 12-year-olds cannot be subtracted from the total. The total number of slots that providers were authorized for in the Central Pima region in December 2011 was 16,444, including 5- to 12-year-olds. When we compare this to the 16,933 slots that were estimated to be authorized in April 2010, this represents a slight decrease (2.9 percent) despite the larger reduction in the number of providers (by 8.4 percent). If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of the current slots are for children birth through age five, Central Pima region would have about 13,155 places for these children. The 2010 Census recorded 35,812 children in this age group. Therefore, licensed and certified providers have the capacity to provide care for about 37 percent of the 0-5 age group in the region, higher than the 25 percent reported in the 2010 Needs and Assets Report. The change in percentage is attributable to the overestimation of the population of children birth through age five in the region in 2009.

Table 36 presents information about average enrollments in licensed centers across Arizona. Data from the 2010 DES Child Care Market Rate Survey confirm that licensed centers are authorized to provide care for more children than they normally have in their center. In the sample of centers and homes interviewed for that study, the number of children attending on a typical day was 51.6 percent of authorized capacity for all providers, including 49.7 percent for licensed centers, 78.9 percent for group homes and 79.2 percent for certified homes. The survey includes slots for school-aged children 5- to 12-years-old.

²⁵ In the previous report, three providers were listed in the CCR&R as being accredited because their staff members had CDA certificates. However, that is not accreditation by a national agency.

Applying the state average percent of capacity used by type of provider on an average day to Central Pima region’s providers, enrollments across all providers would be approximately 8,675 on a given day, and that includes 5- to 12-year-olds. If we assume that 80 percent of the average daily enrollments are children birth through age five, there would be 6,940 children in this age group enrolled on a typical day in the Central Pima region. Based on these numbers, it is reasonable to conclude that a significant number of children birth through age five are being cared for in the home and in unregulated kith and kin care.

Table 36: Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in Arizona, 2010 DES Market Rate Survey

	Number of Providers Interviewed	Approved Number of Children to Care For	Number of Children Cared For on an Average Day	Percent of Total Capacity Used on an Average Day
Centers	1,885	216,538	107,722	49.7%
Certified Group Homes	374	3,715	2,931	78.9%
Approved Homes	2,099	10,448	8,278	79.2%
Total	4,358	230,701	118,931	51.6%

Source: 2010 DES Market Rate Survey

b. Additional Information from the CCR&R Database

The CCR&R table also shows that in December 2011 approximately 78 percent of all regulated care centers were authorized to provide care for families receiving DES child care (cost issues and the subsidy are discussed below). About 66 percent of providers were enrolled in the food subsidy program Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The region has 15 Head Start centers. Information related to quality issues is discussed in a separate section below.

c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs

Table 37 presents a breakdown of the information provided in the CCR&R database on the ages served by each type of provider and the average cost per age group. The costs reported are for full-time care per week. The majority of providers, 88 percent, reported the costs for each age group (64 percent of licensed centers, 92 percent of certified group homes, 94 percent of certified homes, and 91 percent of unregulated listed homes). Service provision and costs for 5- to 12-year-olds are included even though they do not fall under the mandate of First Things First. It is important to be aware of the presence of school-aged children in settings that provide services to children birth through age five.

As expected, of the ADHS licensed centers that reported costs, the fees were the highest on average across younger age groups, ranging from \$159.10 for infants to \$123.58 for 4- to 5-year-olds. Their fees were higher than those of other regulated providers for all age groups. The ADHS certified group homes followed, with average costs ranging from \$124.81 for infants to

\$120.76 for 4 to 5-year-olds. DES certified homes fell slightly below that with average costs ranging from \$118.69 for infants to \$116.38 for 4 to 5-year-olds. Average costs were fairly stable compared to information reported in 2010.

Table 37: Central Pima Region Number of Child Care and Early Education Providers on CCR&R List Serving Each Age Group and the Average Full-time Cost per Age Group per Week, December 2011

	Total No.	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 - 5 Years Old	5-12 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers	172	61	85	104	141	167	108
Number of Centers Reporting Costs	92	55	75	83	91	92	82
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$135.39	\$158.32	\$143.14	\$139.32	\$131.48	\$130.36	\$109.71
ADHS Certified Group Homes	68	65	66	67	69	65	63
Number of Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	64	63	63	64	64	63	62
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$122.49	\$125.02	\$123.59	\$123.45	\$121.64	\$121.35	\$119.92
DES Certified Homes	181	176	177	179	181	181	170
Number of Certified Homes Reporting Costs	174	170	171	172	174	174	165
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$115.90	\$117.16	\$116.01	\$116.01	\$115.85	\$115.33	\$115.03
Regulated by Military	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No cost information provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Listed Home (Unregulated)	34	28	29	30	30	31	25
Number of Listed Homes Reporting Costs	26	22	24	25	26	26	21
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$107.07	\$106.82	\$108.75	\$109.80	\$109.81	\$108.46	\$98.81
TOTAL providers by age group	458	332	359	382	421	446	366
Average Cost Across All Providers That Reported Costs	\$120.79	\$125.33	\$123.03	\$122.57	\$120.46	\$119.79	\$113.59
Subset: Head Start (Licensed No Cost)	15						

Source: CCR&R database, Child and Family Resources, accessed December 2011

The cost of child care is one of the primary factors that influence parental decisions about the type of child care they choose. If we assume that for working families full-time child care involves paying for 50 weeks per year, it is possible to compare the yearly cost of child care to yearly family income. The estimated 2010 median family income for Pima County from the 2008-2010 ACS was \$58,174 and for Tucson was \$46,133 (it was not possible to compute a figure for the Central Pima region). Table 38 presents estimates of the average yearly cost of child care, which ranged from \$6,267 for infants to \$5,877 for 4- to 5-year-olds across all types of providers in December 2011, and an average across all age ranges of \$6,040. This represents about 10 percent of gross median family income at the county level and about 13 percent of gross median family income for Tucsonans. It represents a much higher proportion of after-tax income. For any family earning the median income or below, paying for child care in a regulated setting is a major expense and in many cases unaffordable. For the estimated 14 percent of families with children birth through age five and the 46 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five that were reported to live below 100 percent of the poverty level in Census 2000 (more recent rates are not available), placing their children in a formal setting is not feasible without a subsidy. Full-time early childhood care and education in a regulated setting continues to be out of range for many middle class families and all low-income families that do not receive a subsidy. The next section addresses the DES subsidy for family child care.

Table 38: Estimated Yearly Cost of Full-Time Early Childhood Education and Care Based on CCR&R Database, Central Pima Region (based on 50 weeks per year)

	Total No.	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 - 5 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers Reporting Costs	92	55	75	83	91	92
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,770	\$7,916	\$7,157	\$6,966	\$6,574	\$6,518
ADHS Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	64	63	63	64	64	63
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,125	\$6,251	\$6,180	\$6,173	\$6,082	\$6,068
DES Certified Homes Reporting Costs	174	170	171	172	174	174
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$5,795	\$5,858	\$5,801	\$5,801	\$5,793	\$5,767
Number of Listed Homes Reporting Costs	26	22	24	25	26	26
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$5,354	\$5,341	\$5,438	\$5,490	\$5,491	\$5,423
Estimated Average Cost Across All Providers	\$6,040	\$6,267	\$6,229	\$6,206	\$6,027	\$5,877
Total Providers Reporting Costs	356	310	333	344	355	355

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, December 2011

d. Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) Child Care Subsidy

To assist families in the lowest income brackets with child care costs, DES provides subsidies to families meeting specific eligibility criteria (see Appendix H for the criteria for 2011). One of the pillars of national welfare reform in the 1990s was to provide child care subsidies to low income families to enable them to enter and remain in the workforce. Due to the recent downturn in the economy and in state revenues, legislative decisions about spending priorities have resulted in the reduction of a number of family support programs, including the child care subsidies. As a result, the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES child care subsidies has decreased dramatically. The Arizona Department of Economic Security provided data for this report on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving benefits at the state, county and zip code levels. State and county level data were provided for calendar years 2009 and 2010. Zip code level data were provided for three months: January 2009, January 2010 and January 2011.

Table 39 presents the number of children and families who were eligible for and received benefits in 2009 and 2010. The numbers decreased from 2009 to 2010. The number of eligible families fell by 33 percent in Arizona and by 30 percent in Pima County. In Pima County in 2010, 5,659 families and 8,266 children (97 percent of those eligible) received benefits. The number of families receiving subsidies in Pima County fell by 16 percent from one year to the next, and the number of children receiving subsidies fell by one percent.

Table 39: DES Child Care Subsidies for Families and Children 0-5 in Arizona and Pima County in 2009 and 2010 (Calendar Years)

	Arizona 2009	Arizona 2010	Percent Change	Pima County 2009	Pima County 2010	Percent Change
Number of Families Eligible	35,369	23,776	-33%	8,366	5,845	-30%
Number of Families Receiving	29,514	17,306	-41%	6,768	5,659	-16%
Percent	83%	73%		81%	97%	
Number of Children Eligible	68,950	35,449	-49%	16,147	8,534	-47%
Number of Children Receiving	54,116	2,5912	-52%	8,366	8,266	-1%
Percent	78%	73%		52%	97%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

Tables 40, 41 and 42 present monthly snapshots of the number of families and children eligible and receiving benefits in January 2009, January 2010 and January 2011 in Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima region. At the state level, the number of eligible families and children decreased by approximately 44 percent from January 2009 to January 2011. Just over 80 percent of those eligible received the benefits. In Pima County, the number of eligible families decreased by 35 percent and the number of eligible children also decreased by 35 percent from January 2009 to January 2011. In all, 3,007 families were reported to have received benefits in January

2011, and that was the case for 4,315 children, respectively, 81 percent and 82 percent of those eligible. In the Central Pima region, the number of families eligible for and receiving benefits decreased by 33 percent and 34 percent, respectively, from January 2009 to January 2011. The number of children eligible for and receiving benefits during that time period decreased by 33 percent and 30 percent, respectively. In all 1,885 families were reported to have received benefits in January 2011, and that was the case for 2,721 children. Information on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES subsidies during these time periods is also presented in the zip code fact boxes in Part Three of this report.

Table 40: DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2009, 2010 and 2011 in Arizona

	Arizona			
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent Change January 2009 to January 2011
Number of Families Eligible	26,280	15,842	14,708	-44%
Number of Families Receiving	21,378	13,014	11,924	-44%
Percent Receiving	81%	82%	81%	
Number of Children Eligible	37,988	23,183	21,510	-43%
Number of Children Receiving	29,011	17,856	17,596	-39%
Percent Receiving	76%	77%	82%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

Table 41: DES Childcare Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2009, 2010 and 2011 in Pima County

	Pima County			
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent Change January 2009 to January 2011
Number of Families Eligible	5,745	3,952	3,714	-35%
Number of Families Receiving	4,794	3,300	3,007	-37%
Percent Receiving	83%	84%	81%	
Number of Children Eligible	8,146	5,725	5,274	-35%
Number of Children Receiving	6,422	4,467	4,315	-33%
Percent Receiving	79%	78%	82%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

Table 42: DES Childcare Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2009, 2010 and 2011 in the Central Pima Region

	Central Pima Region			
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent Change January 2009 to January 2011
Number of Families Eligible	3,451	2,388	2,295	-33%
Number of Families Receiving	2,866	2,005	1,885	-34%
Percent Receiving	83%	84%	82%	
Number of Children Eligible	4,919	3,488	3,273	-33%
Number of Children Receiving	3,861	2,744	2,721	-30%
Percent Receiving	78%	79%	83%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

Because the funds are not readily available to provide benefits to all who qualify, DES maintains a waiting list for families and children. Waiting lists represent unmet demand, that is, parents and children who want care that is not available to them at a certain cost. DES provides waiting list numbers for the state as a whole but not by county. Table 43 shows that from 2009 to 2010 the waiting list of eligible families increased by 8 percent and that of eligible children increased by 25 percent. The number of children and families on the waiting list reported in the monthly snapshots for June 2009 and January 2011 shows an increase of almost 200 percent for children and 136 percent for families. It is important to note that the change in eligibility requirements eliminated more families from receiving benefits than are present on the waiting list. Therefore, numbers of children and families on waiting lists represent only a portion of unmet demand for affordable child care.

Table 43: DES Childcare Subsidy - Statewide Waiting List Numbers for Children 0-5

Calendar Year	Arizona			
	2009	2010	Percent change	
Number of Families Eligible				
Number of Children Ages 0-5 on Wait List	5,558	6,965	25%	
Number of Families with Children Ages 0-5 on Wait List	4,854	5,257	8%	
Monthly Snapshot				
	June 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent change January 2009 – January 2011
Number of Families Eligible				
Number Of Children Ages 0-5 on Wait List	1,461	4,562	4,347	198%
Number Of Families With Children Ages 0-5 on Wait List	1,365	3,860	3,223	136%

Source: DES obtained for FTF

The reduction in child care subsidies has a number of consequences for families and providers in the Central Pima region. The demand for child care among low income families has dropped resulting in lower enrollments for providers who are contracted with DES to provide services to families and children receiving subsidies. The revenue of these providers is decreasing. The dramatic decrease in child care subsidies helps explain the downturn in capacity of the system. As a result of the decrease in demand, some child care providers have not been able to stay in business. The reduction in the number of providers reported earlier is the result. The implication of the cuts for working families is that parents must stay home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable informal or unregulated care to keep their jobs. The quality of care for many children is therefore jeopardized.

In response to the severe cuts imposed to DES child care subsidies, the FTF Board (also known as the Early Childhood Development and Health Board) voted in 2009 to use a portion of non-allocated discretionary funding to support an emergency child care scholarship program. Regional Partnership Councils, including Central Pima, were allowed to use discretionary and unspent regional funds to expand on the number of scholarships beyond what the FTF Board had allocated. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council fully expended over \$1,900,000 in discretionary funding and an additional \$575,000 in unspent regional funds apportioned for scholarships that funded a majority of providers' fees for parents in need. The original initiative ended on June 30, 2010, but another scholarship program began in fiscal year 2011 funded entirely through regional dollars with eligibility and reporting requirements. Due to the high need and demand for emergency scholarships, the Central Regional Partnership Council targeted 500 partial scholarships in fiscal year 2011 and the same number in fiscal year 2012. The scholarships are based on the child's age, family size and income, supporting families up to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level Guidelines. The maximum number of children/families is allocated per center on a yearly basis and is provided through Quality First enrolled providers, Quality First waitlisted providers and accredited centers.

2. Quality

Given the number of parents in the workforce, high quality early childhood education programs are critical. For low income parents, access to quality providers is highly dependent on cost, as discussed above.

a. Licensing and Certification

High quality programs must demonstrate certain characteristics and meet specific standards. Licensed and accredited centers are typically associated with higher quality. In Arizona, the Department of Health Services operates the Office of Child Care Licensing and is charged with enforcing state regulations for licensed centers. Being a licensed facility is a costly and complex process, which involves managing a complicated paperwork bureaucracy in addition to understanding and meeting requirements that are described in long, detailed licensing regulations. Among the areas overseen are: citizenship or resident status, personnel qualifications and records, equipment standards, safety, indoor and outdoor facilities, food safety and nutrition,

transportation including for special needs children, discipline, sleeping materials, diaper changing, cleaning and sanitation, pets and animals, accident and emergency procedures, illness and infestation, medications, field trips, outdoor activities and equipment, liability insurance and regulations, and much more. Public schools as well as private entities can operate licensed facilities. ADHS also certifies (licenses) and supervises family child care group homes, which adhere to a different set of application and regulation criteria but cover similar categories as those described above.

The Department of Economic Security is charged with certifying and supervising providers in a residential setting for up to four children at one time for compensation. Among the requirements are citizenship/residence status; an approved backup provider; tuberculosis testing and fingerprint clearance of all family members, personnel, and backup providers; CPR and first aid certification, six hours of training per year; indoor and outdoor regulations for square footage, locks, fences, sanitation, swimming pools and spas, fire safety exits, pets, equipment, and much more. Many in-home providers do not seek certification even though it affords them the opportunity to provide care to families receiving DES child care subsidies. The decrease in DES subsidies may be impacting the quality of care in the region because providers operating in an environment of economic uncertainty may be discouraged from seeking formal licensure, resulting in lack of oversight and access to quality enhancements.

b. Head Start

Head Start, the long-standing federally funded program, is the lowest cost option (at no cost) for high quality care for low income parents who fall below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. These centers meet rigorous federal performance standards and regulations and are monitored every three years. Child-Parent Centers, Inc. is the agency that oversees the Head Start programs in Southern Arizona, which includes Pima, Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz Counties. In addition to providing high quality education programs, the Early Head Start (birth- to three-year-olds) and Head Start (four- and five-year-olds) provide comprehensive services to children regarding medical and dental care, and immunizations. Referrals to comprehensive services are also available to parents including job training, housing assistance, emergency assistance (food, clothing), English as Second Language training, mental health services, adult education, GED, and other support programs. Extensive data are collected on all services provided to the children and their families. The Head Start programs in the Central Pima region are shown in Table 44.

Table 44: Head Start Programs in the Central Pima Region

Name	Address	Zip Code	Maximum Licensed Capacity
Santa Rosa Child Development Center	1065 S. 10th Ave.	85701	36
Amphi	1075 W. Roger Rd.	85705	64
Homer Davis	4258 N. Romero Rd.	85705	60
Jacinto Park	701 S. Tipton Dr.	85705	60
Keeling	435 E. Glenn St.	85705	40
Laguna	5001 N. Shannon Rd., Bldg. 2	85705	66
Northwest	2160 N. 6th Ave.	85705	20
Prince	90 E. King Rd.	85705	58
Walter Douglas	3232 N. Flowing Wells Rd.	85705	66
Roberts	1945 S. Columbus Blvd.	85711	80
Wright	2080 N. Columbus Blvd.	85712	40
Cavett	2125 E. Poquita Vista	85713	72
Morning Star	1201 E. 25th St.	85713	60
Southside	317 W. 23rd St.	85713	84
Children's Achievement Center - ESBF	330 N. Commerce Park Loop	85745	102
Total			908

Source: [http:// www.childparentcenters.org](http://www.childparentcenters.org)

c. Accreditation

National accreditation is a signal of high quality due to the standards that must be met and the review and monitoring procedures that are conducted at regular intervals. Accreditation is voluntary and typically covers areas such as interactions among teachers and children, interaction among teachers and families, curriculum, administration, staff qualifications and professional development, staffing patterns, physical environment, health and safety, nutrition and food service, and program evaluation. Accreditation fees are costly and can range between \$200 to \$1000 on a yearly basis depending on the accrediting body and the number of children in the care center. Preparing for and maintaining accreditation also involves substantial costs.

The Arizona State Board of Education provides a list of approved national accrediting agencies:

- Association Montessori Internationale (AMI)
- National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- The National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission (NECPA)
- Association for Christian Schools International (ACSI)
- American Montessori Society (AMS)
- National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education (NAC)²⁶

²⁶ <http://www.azed.gov/early-childhood/preschool/preschool-programs/licensing/>

Staff to child ratios for NAEYC centers are shown in Table 45.

Table 45: Staff to Child Ratios for NAEYC Centers

NAEYC Staff to Child Ratio Recommendations	Group Size									
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
Infants (Birth to 15 Months)	1:3	1:4								
Toddlers (12-28 Months)	1:3	1:4	1:4	1:4						
Toddlers (21-36 Months)		1:4	1:5	1:6						
Pre-school (Two and a Half to Three Years)				1:6	1:7	1:8	1:9			
Pre-school (Four Years)						1:8	1:9	1:10		
Pre-school (Five Years)								1:10	1:11	1:12

Source: http://www.naeyc.org/files/academy/file/Teacher-Child_Ratio_Chart_9_16_08.pdf

Currently, as reported in the CCR&R, there are thirty accredited providers in the region: sixteen by NAEYC; eleven by NAC; one by NECPA; one by ACSI; and one by NSACA (see Table 46). Their maximum authorized capacity is 2,783 slots.

Table 46: Accredited Providers in the Central Pima Region

Accredited Providers	Accrediting Agency	Type of Provider	Maximum Licensed Capacity	Zip Code
Arts for All Inc.	NSACA	ADHS Licensed Center	145	85705
Cozy Casa Day Care	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	86	85705
Kids Village Preschool	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	113	85705
Satori	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	105	85705
Wings On Words Preschool & Toddler Program	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	116	85705
Finley Child Development Center	NAEYC	Center Regulated by the Military	312	85707
KinderCare Learning Center 71402 Old Spanish	NECPA	ADHS Licensed Center	101	85710
Small World Preschool 2	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	97	85710
T.U.S.D. #1- Schumaker Explorer & Community Science	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	25	85710
Adventure School	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	52	85712
Adventure School 2	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	59	85712
Kids First Preschool & Child Care -Pima	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	177	85712
Young Explorers Schools Bellevue	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	117	85712
Cavett Title I PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	20	85713
Head Start- Southside	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	84	85713

Accredited Providers, cont'd.	Accrediting Agency	Type of Provider	Maximum Licensed Capacity	Zip Code
Kids Forever Quincie Douglas	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	63	85713
Kids Forever Van Tran	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	81	85713
Pueblo Gardens Title I PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	20	85713
T.U.S.D. #1 - Mission View Elementary PACE Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	25	85713
T.U.S.D. #1 - Van Buskirk Elementary PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	16	85714
KinderCare Learning Center 894 Wrightstown	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	174	85715
Outer Limits School	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	150	85716
Small World Preschool	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	100	85716
St Mark's Presbyterian Preschool and Kindergarten	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	130	85716
Creative Beginnings Preschool	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	52	85719
St. James United Methodist Happy Trails School	ACSI	ADHS Licensed Center	125	85719
Tucson Community School	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	80	85719
Children's Achievement Center - ESBF	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	102	85745
T.U.S.D. #1 Menlo Park Elementary PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	16	85745
T.U.S.D. #1- Johnson Elementary Explorer Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	40	85746
Total			2,783	

Source: Extracted from DES CCR&R, December 2011

d. Addressing Quality Issues

First Things First and the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council are addressing the importance of high quality early childhood care and education through multiple strategies, a number of which are interconnected. One strategy is the Infant and Toddler Expansion of Child Care, designed to increase the number of high quality infant and toddler child care and education slots through existing providers in the region. This multifaceted strategy has provided expansion grants to thirteen early care and education settings to create approximately 176 new infant and toddler placements. Participating providers first received extensive professional development in business education, sustainability, and project planning while receiving supportive consultations prior to entering the expansion and renovation phase of the project. The settings continue to receive support as they implement their expansion through fiscal year 2012 and beyond. In total, 175 expanded placements designated to infants and toddlers, including infants and toddlers with special needs, have resulted in the expansion projects. The second strategy was to increase the number of providers in Quality First. As stated earlier, the number of providers enrolled in

Quality First increased from 53 in 2010 to 70 in 2012. Quality First is First Things First's statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education. Enrolled providers receive:

- 1) Program assessments;
- 2) Individualized coaching and quality improvement planning;
- 3) Financial incentives to help support the quality improvement process;
- 4) T.E.A.C.H. Scholarships; and
- 5) Child Care Health Consultation.

Each of the components listed above has multiple facets with specialized personnel working closely with each of the centers and family child care homes. In addition, the Quality First program is in the process of incorporating a rating system that indicates a provider's progress toward achieving high quality standards. The rating signifies these accomplishments, and is intended to assist parents in identifying programs that provide high quality early care and education.

In order to participate in Quality First, a provider must be regulated, which means licensed, certified or monitored by Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Department of Economic Security, United States Department of Defense, United States Health and Human Services (Head Start Bureau) or Tribal Governments. In Southern Arizona, Southwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, and Easter Seals Blake Foundation provide the ongoing coaching services. This is a landmark strategy that is already contributing to improvements in quality in participating centers.

3. Professional Credentials and Professional Development in Early Childhood Education and Child Care

a. Credentials and Certification Levels

The early childhood education profession is receiving increasing attention due to the recognized impact of quality education and care in a child's formative and ensuing years. According to the American Educational Research Association (AERA), one of the strongest predictors of high-quality early learning programs is the preparation and compensation of teachers.²⁷ The National Research Council recommends at least one teacher with a bachelor's degree and a specialization in early childhood for every group of children. They base this on evidence from numerous studies showing the substantial long-term benefits to children taught by highly trained professionals. This is a high standard to attain. The information that is available about Arizona has not been updated since the release in 2008 of *A Decade of Data: The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona's Early Care and Education Workforce*, a compilation of surveys of licensed early care providers across the state.

²⁷ AERA Newsletter, Research Points, Fall, 2005, page 2, available at http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals_and_Publications/Research_Points/RPFall05.pdf

As stated in the 2008 Compensation and Credential Study (CCS), Arizona child care regulations require the following minimum levels of education to work in licensed early care and education centers. Assistant teachers must have a high school diploma or a GED or be enrolled to obtain it. Early care and education teachers must have a high school diploma or GED. Directors of early care programs must have a high school diploma or GED and three credit hours of early childhood education at an accredited college. Head Start and preschools in public schools require a higher level of educational attainment due to the regulatory agencies that oversee them. A national credential, the Child Development Associate (CDA), offered locally at Pima Community College, provides evidence that personnel have received a basic level of formal education in early child care and development. The CDA is viewed as an instrument for career advancement and a platform for continued education in the early childhood care and education profession. This credential is not required in Arizona in licensed centers, licensed group homes or small family homes. Licensed and accredited centers and group homes have higher professional requirements than family homes. Family home providers certified by DES are not required to have a high school diploma.

Among the licensed providers surveyed for the CCS across the state in 2007, 12 percent required “some college” or “college degree” for assistant teachers, 27 percent required the same for teachers, 53 percent required the same for teacher directors, and 63 percent required the same for administrative directors. The level of education actually attained by the personnel surveyed among the licensed providers in the state, however, was somewhat higher than what employers reported as required. Nonetheless, it was far below the benchmark standard discussed by the AERA’s National Research Council. In 2007, the CCS study reported that eight percent of assistant teachers, 24 percent of teachers, 34 percent of teacher directors and 55 percent of administrative directors had a Bachelor’s or Master’s Degree. Furthermore, the percent of personnel who had no degree beyond high school and no CDA credential was 76 percent of assistant teachers, 45 percent of teachers, 27 percent of teacher directors and 23 percent of administrative directors. Although they were not included in the survey, personnel in licensed group homes and small family homes would be expected to have lower levels of educational attainment than these. Various studies, including the Arizona Community Foundation’s *Building Our Foundation: Assessing Early Care and Education in Arizona*, have documented this issue.

b. Compensation, Wages and Benefits

The low level of compensation is also problematic in the field of early child care and education. The vicious cycle of low wages, low educational attainment, and high turnover rates is difficult to break without policy changes, targeted educational and degree programs and designated resources. Since early childhood care and education is not part of the public education system where tax dollars supply the wages and cover the tuition costs for families, individual private resources provide the bulwark of the wages. But the high cost of quality care and education programs to individuals and families makes the demand for these programs beyond the reach of most working parents. A limited amount of state and federal monies flow into early child care and education centers boosting wages that would otherwise be limited to tuition fees. Furthermore, staff salaries are influenced by K-12 public and private school teaching salaries, which are also notoriously low, and create a kind of ceiling for wage earners in this sector.

Tables 47 and 48 present wage data by staffing category, education level, and employer compiled from the CCS report. Hourly wages presented in the report have been converted to annual salaries based on the Department of Labor statistics on average hours worked full time per year in the preschool sector in Arizona (2,080 hours per year). It follows that personnel working in non-licensed centers earn less. In addition, given the economic downturn in recent years, it is unlikely that wages have increased from these levels for many if not most employees in this sector.

Table 47: Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wages by Education Level in Licensed Centers in 2007

	No Diploma	HS or GED	Some College	BA	All
Assistant Teachers	\$8.25	\$ 9.04	\$ 10.35	\$11.44	\$9.09
Yearly	\$17,160.00	\$18,803.20	\$21,528.00	\$23,795.20	\$18,907.20
Teachers	\$9.49	\$ 9.67	\$13.42	\$19.58	\$11.19
Yearly	\$19,739.20	\$20,113.60	\$27,913.60	\$40,726.40	\$ 23,275.20
Teacher Directors	\$7.89	\$ 12.84	\$ 14.30	\$20.56	\$14.96
Yearly	\$ 16,411.20	\$26,707.20	\$29,744.00	\$42,764.80	\$31,116.80
Administrative Directors	n/a	\$15.03	\$16.81	\$22.81	\$18.11
Yearly		\$31,262.40	\$34,964.80	\$47,444.80	\$37,668.80

Source for Hourly Wages: A Decade of Data: The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona's Early Care and Education Workforce, 2008

Table 48: Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wage by Licensed Employer in 2007

	For Profit < 4 sites	For Profit > 4 sites	Head Start	Public Schools	Other Non-Profit	All
Assistant Teachers	\$7.75	8.00	\$10.25	\$10.00	\$8.50	\$9.00
Yearly	\$16,120.00	\$16,640.00	\$21,320.00	\$20,800.00	\$17,680.00	\$18,720.00
Teachers	\$8.50	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$11.00	\$9.75
Yearly	\$17,680.00	\$18,720.00	\$31,200.00	\$28,080.00	\$22,880.00	\$20,280.00
Teacher Directors	\$11.56	\$11.50	\$15.00	\$14.31	\$14.50	\$13.50
Yearly	\$24,044.80	\$23,920.00	\$31,200.00	\$29,764.80	\$30,160.00	\$28,080.00
Administrative Directors	\$14.50	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$21.47	\$16.75	\$16.82
Yearly	\$30,160.00	\$29,120.00	\$41,600.00	\$44,657.60	\$34,840.00	\$34,985.60

Source for Hourly Wages: A Decade of Data: The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona's Early Care and Education Workforce, 2008

c. Retention Rates and Benefits

Retention rates are highly correlated with wages and benefits. In licensed centers, assistant teachers reported the greatest longevity in Head Start programs and public schools, where educational requirements are higher than in non-licensed centers, and benefits are more secure. Sixty-eight percent of assistant teachers in Head Start programs and 54 percent in public school preschools reported at least three years of service in their current place of employment. This was true for 24 percent of assistant teachers in for profit licensed centers. The retention rates of teachers, teacher directors, and administrative directors is sequentially higher in all types of settings, with personnel in Head Start and public school programs (38 percent, 52 percent, and 68 percent, respectively) reporting the greatest number of personnel with an average of five or more years of service. This was the case for 31 percent of teachers, 47 percent of teacher directors and 58 percent of administrative directors in all other licensed settings. It would be expected that turnover rates would be higher in unlicensed settings.

Across all licensed centers, the CCS survey results reported that 78 percent provided reduced child care fees, 26 percent provided paid maternity leave (while at the same time 85 percent were reported to provide *unpaid* maternity leave), 57 percent provided a retirement plan, 82 percent paid registration fees for workshops and 56 percent provided tuition reimbursement to full-time employees. Sick leave and paid vacation time were provided through “personal time off” to 79 percent of personnel surveyed. Paid holidays were reported by 86 percent. Health insurance was provided to 34 percent of employee-only personnel and 37 percent to employees with dependents. About the same percents were reported for dental care coverage. It is probable that most of these benefits are not available in unlicensed settings.

d. Academic Degrees and Professional Development

All of the topics discussed above have been evident to advocates working in and on behalf of the early childhood education sector for many years. The push towards professionalization of the early child care field is occurring throughout the country. This effort has emphasized the need for increased opportunities for obtaining academic degrees in this field. First Things First is supporting this effort by providing professional development assistance to providers working in regulated facilities through the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education program (T.E.A.C.H.) throughout the state. The T.E.A.C.H. program offers scholarships for Early Childhood Associates Degrees and Child Development Associate Assessments, targeting center directors, teachers and licensed home providers, particularly those enrolled in the Quality First program. The scholarship recipient’s center of employment is involved in the financial commitment to support their staff members in the endeavor and staff members make a commitment to remain in their center for one year upon completion of their one-year contract. The T.E.A.C.H. program is supplemented by a wage enhancement program as an incentive to further their education. As of fiscal year 2012, approximately 173 professionals were targeted to participate in T.E.A.C.H. In addition, fifteen early childhood professionals from the Pascua Yaqui Tribe received a T.E.A.C.H. scholarship, supported through Central Pima Regional Partnership Council funding.

To provide professional development opportunities to staff members who may not qualify for the T.E.A.C.H. program, scholarships are being awarded through the Professional Careers Pathway Project. This initiative is a partnership between Central Arizona College and Pima Community College, and offers courses for providers to prepare them to be eligible for a CDA credential. In fiscal year 2012, the Regional Partnership Council targeted up to 120 scholarships, with 55 scholarships awarded through Central Arizona College.

Another strategy that advances professional development is the FTF administered REWARD\$, a compensation and retention program that acknowledges and rewards progressive education, educational attainment and commitment to continuous employment at a qualified early care and education setting. This program provides financial incentives for early care and education professionals to advance their education and credentials. In fiscal year 2011, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council targeted 225 early child care professionals to participate in the REWARD\$ program and allocated funding for an equal number of professionals in fiscal year 2012.

In addition to these strategies, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council continued its commitment to increase the quality of education and care through the professional development strategy formally known as Community-based Professional Development for Early Care and Education Professionals, now regionally known as Innovative Professional Development, initiated in fiscal year 2010. The number of professionals targeted to receive services under this strategy was 1,450 in fiscal year 2011 and 1,460 in fiscal year 2012. In addition, fiscal year 2011 witnessed a new collaborative effort with the South Pima Region joining the strategy. Under the umbrella of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, a consortium of partners is working together through the Innovative Professional Development Alliance, a network of educational and non-profit organizations that are experts in early childhood care and education, to produce systemic change in the professionalization of the field in the Central Pima region.

The initiative organizes professional development through several well-conceived Communities of Practice, or cohorts, that service learning practitioners in a particular topic or field. Each Community of Practice works with a subject matter expert, academics and nationally known experts in their field. Each Community of Practice is grounded in the theories of Developmentally Appropriate Practice. The Communities of Practice and their partnering organizations are:

- Systems Change and Professional Development Systems Thinking – United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona
- Children with Special Needs – Easter Seals Blake Foundation
- Infants and Toddlers – Child and Family Resources
- Play-based learning, Theory and Instruction – Early Childhood Development Group
- Early Childhood Educators and Students Preparing for Careers in Early Childhood Education – Southern Arizona Association for the Education of Young Children

- Embedding Developmentally Appropriate Practice and Community Priorities into the Master’s Degree in Early Childhood Education and the University of Arizona – University of Arizona College of Education
- Embedding Developmentally Appropriate Practice into Higher Education Instruction and Pathways at Pima Community College – Pima Community College Center for Early Childhood Studies

Practitioners attend ongoing professional development sessions with the local, statewide and national subject matter experts who also go into the field to help them apply the newly learned theories. Participants work towards attaining college credit, including educational degrees and credentials. The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona Professional Development Alliance was instrumental in developing a 2+2 program between Pima Community College and the University of Arizona, College of Education in May 2010. The alignment of courses in degree programs at Pima Community College (AA) and the University of Arizona (BA) provide new avenues with fewer barriers for much needed academic and professional credentialing for practitioners in the field. The Professional Development Alliance has also accomplished articulation agreements between Pima Community College (AA) and University of Arizona-South (BA) to further build the professional development system and secure additional pathways for formal education. New courses and new curricular components in existing courses at local higher education institutions regarding Developmentally Appropriate Practice are a focus of the initiative. Furthermore, the University of Arizona, College of Education targeted the 2011-2012 school year as the first coursework for a Master’s Degree in Early Childhood Education. A major component of the new initiative is the emphasis on communication and cross-fertilization within and across Communities of Practice through regular meetings and on the incorporation of training for the experts and practitioners in implementing systems change. This strategy has receiving national attention and, through the collaboration and cooperation of the major players in early care and education, promises great advancement for practitioners in the field in the Central Pima region.

II.B. Health

1. Health Insurance Coverage

There is a scarcity of accurate data on the number of children birth through age five with and without health insurance in Arizona. That number changes from month to month as families enter and exit the workforce, gaining and losing private health care coverage. Numbers on public health insurance rosters also vary from month to month. A national yearly estimate is conducted through a national population survey, but the Census Bureau warns that the numbers must be interpreted with caution due to sample sizes. The estimates for Arizona in 2010 were that 87 percent of the children birth through age five were insured, either through private or government insurance, and about 14 percent were not. These estimates were similar to those reported for Arizona children birth to age five in 2008. Note that the estimates of the number of children birth

through age five in the surveys were higher than the results of the 2010 Census, yet the estimates of proportions of insured and uninsured were stable during the time period.

Table 49: Estimated Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-5, Arizona, 2008 and 2010

	2008		2010	
Population Estimate Children 0-5	627,936	100%	616,000	100%
Insured Estimate	541,159	86%	535,000	87%
Uninsured Estimate	86,778	14%	81,000	13%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2009 & 2011

The 2010 Arizona Health Survey reports a slightly higher insurance coverage rate for Arizona-- 91 percent of young children (0-5) were insured either through government or private insurance, and 9 percent were uninsured. Families with incomes 100 – 200 percent of the poverty level reported to have the highest uninsured estimates (14.2 percent). Families with higher incomes of 300 percent or more of the poverty level reported the lowest uninsured rates (3 percent).²⁸

The 2010 Arizona Health Survey also provides insurance coverage estimates at the regional level. FTF’s support made possible the collection of Regional Behavioral Health Authority-level health information on children birth through age five. In the GSA-4 region, which includes the Central Pima region along with four other FTF regions,²⁹ eight percent of respondents reported that their child did not have health insurance coverage.

2. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the name of the Medicaid program in the state of Arizona, and it is a joint program between the state and the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Eligibility requirements are presented in Appendix I. Arizona’s AHCCCS rosters are reported at the state and county levels on a monthly basis. A data request was made to obtain enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the request was not met. Table 50 presents the numbers enrolled in April 2010 and April 2011 in Arizona and Pima County. Data are not available at the regional level. In April 2010, 21 percent of the total Arizona population was enrolled in AHCCCS and the same percent was enrolled in Pima County. Enrollment of the general population in AHCCCS in Arizona decreased 1 percent from April 2010 to April 2011. Pima County was 1 percent higher in April 2011 (211,840) compared to April 2010 (208,969). The 2010 Arizona Health Survey estimates that for the GSA-4 Region,

²⁸ Arizona Health Survey (2010). *The Healthy Development of Arizona’s Youngest Children. A 21st Century Profile of Opportunity and Challenge*. Prepared by Charles Bruner and Syed Noor Tirmizi for The St. Luke’s Health Initiative and First Things First, Arizona.

²⁹ In this special FTF study of the AZ Health Survey 2010, counties and regions were re-assigned to different Geographical Service Area (GSA) designations from the ADHS GSA designations. Thus, Pima County and respective regions in this area were re-assigned from GSA-5 to GSA-4 in this report. GSA-4 includes the following FTF regions: Central Pima, North Pima, South Pima, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O’odham Nation.

35.4 percent of parents with children 0-5 reported they received healthcare coverage for their children through AHCCCS.³⁰

Table 50: Arizona and Pima County AHCCCS Enrollments, April 2010 and 2011

	April 2010	April 2011	Percent Change
Arizona 2010 Population (Census, 2010)	6,392,017	n/a	
Arizona AHCCCS Enrolled	1,356,424	1,337,961	-1%
Percent Enrolled	21%		
Pima County 2010 Population (Census, 2010)	980,263	n/a	
Pima County AHCCCS Enrolled	208,969	211,840	1%
Percent Enrolled	21%		

Source: AHCCCS Population by County available at <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/enrollment/healthplans.aspx>

3. KidsCare

KidsCare is Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program under AHCCCS that covers children 0-18 whose family income falls between 100 percent and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The KidsCare program is funded jointly by the state and federal government under Title XXI of the Social Security Act. Enrollment in the Arizona KidsCare has been frozen since January 1, 2010, due to lack of funding for the program. However, DES is still accepting applications and is reviewing these applications for AHCCCS Health Insurance eligibility. If the children are not eligible for AHCCCS Health Insurance and it appears they may be eligible for KidsCare, and the family is willing to pay a premium, DES will send the application to the KidsCare Office to add them to the KidsCare waiting list. The waiting list is prioritized based on the date of the application. As of February 15, 2012, there were 136,843 applicants on the KidsCare waiting list.³¹

A data request was made to obtain KidsCare enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the request was not met. Therefore, regional enrollments could not be tabulated for this report. Table 51 presents the KidsCare monthly enrollments for Arizona and Pima County for children ages 0-18. The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Pima County continues to decrease due to the enrollment freeze. Enrollees in April 2011 (2,817) decreased dramatically compared to those in April 2009 (7,366), a decrease of 61.7 percent. The important issue for children birth through

³⁰ Arizona Health Survey (2010). *The Healthy Development of Arizona's Youngest Children. A 21st Century Profile of Opportunity and Challenge*. Prepared by Charles Bruner and Syed Noor Tirmizi for The St. Luke's Health Initiative and First Things First, Arizona.

³¹ http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=reporting#KidsCare_Renewal_Activity

age five in the Central Pima region is that many are no longer being covered through KidsCare and therefore are not likely to be receiving the medical attention they require and deserve.³²

Table 51: Arizona and Pima County KidsCare Enrollments (Children 0-18), April 2009, 2010, and 2011

	April 2009	April 2010	April 2011	Percent Change from 2009 to 2011
Arizona	56,396	36,107	20,198	-64.19%
Pima County	7,366	4,992	2,817	-61.76%

Source: AHCCCS KidsCare Enrollment Report available at <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2012/Feb/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf>

4. Healthy Births (Prenatal Care, Preterm Births, Teen Births)

The following tables present data on healthy births in Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima region. See Part Two and Part Three of this report for data by zip code. The data are from Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office and are available for 2008 and 2009 at the regional level. Data are available for 2010 at the state and county level only and are shown in the table below.

In 2010, a total of 87,053 births were reported in Arizona, a decrease from the 92,616 births reported in 2009. Similarly, the number of county births declined from 12,840 in 2009 to 12,169 in 2010. Pima County showed rates similar to the state on birth characteristics except for prenatal care in the first trimester and publicly funded births. The county had a lower percentage of mothers with prenatal care in the first trimester (75.3 percent) than the state (81.9 percent). It also had a lower percentage of publicly funded births than the state, 53.4 percent compared to 55.3 percent for the state.

Table 52: Birth Characteristics in Arizona and Pima County, 2010

	Arizona		Pima County	
	2010 Births	% Births	2010 Births	% Births
Total Number of Births	87,053		12,169	
Births to Teen Mothers (<=19 Years Old)	9,416	10.8%	1,346	11.1%
Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	71,296	81.9%	9,163	75.3%
No Prenatal Care	1,383	1.6%	215	1.8%
Publicly-funded Births	48,140	55.3%	6,498	53.4%
Low Birth Weight Newborns (<2,500 Grams at Birth)	6,155	7.1%	853	7.0%
Unwed Mothers	38,871	44.7%	5,473	45.0%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

³² Source: AHCCCS KidsCare Enrollment Report available at <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2010/May/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf>

Table 53 shows that there were 6,427 births reported in the Central Pima region in 2009, an 8 percent decrease from 2008. In 2009, 13 percent were born to mothers 19 years old and younger. Fifty-three percent were born to unwed mothers. Sixty-five percent of all births were funded by government provided health insurance. Seventy percent of the mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester, and 3 percent received no prenatal care. Seven percent of the babies were low-weight newborns. There were 53 infant deaths at birth in 2009, an increase of 12.7 percent from 2008.

Table 53: Birth Characteristics in the Central Pima Region, 2008 and 2009

	Central Pima Region			
	2008 Births	% Births	2009 Births	% Births
Total # births	6,989		6,427	
Births to Teen Mothers (<=19 Years Old)	969	13.9%	862	13.4%
Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	4,801	68.7%	4,488	69.8%
No Prenatal Care	192	2.7%	180	2.8%
Publicly-funded Births	4,402	63.0%	4,154	64.6%
Low Birth Weight Newborns (<2,500 Grams at Birth)	526	7.5%	477	7.4%
Unwed Mothers	3,768	53.9%	3,385	52.7%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

The Central Pima region had several rates for birth characteristics that should draw the attention of health professionals and others concerned with the health of pregnant women and new mothers. Central Pima had a higher percent of births to teen mothers, 13.4 percent compared to 12 percent for state and county. The region had a lower percent of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy--69.8 percent compared to 80 percent for the state and 72 percent for the county. Furthermore, Central Pima had 2.8 percent of pregnant mothers with no prenatal care, higher than the 2 percent for the state and the county. The region also had a higher percent of publicly funded births (64.6%) and a higher percent of unwed mothers (52.7%) than the state and the county.

Table 54: Birth Characteristics for Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, 2009

	Arizona 2009	Pima County 2009	Central Pima 2009
Total Number of Births	92,616	12,840	6,427
	% Births	% Births	% Births
Births to Teen Mothers (<=19 years old)	12.0%	12.0%	13.4%
Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	80.0%	72.0%	69.8%
No Prenatal Care	2.0%	2.0%	2.8%
Publicly Funded Births	55.0%	55.0%	64.6%
Low Birth Weight Newborns (<2,500 Grams at Birth)	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%
Unwed Mothers	45.0%	46.0%	52.7%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity

Infant mortality numbers for 2009 are reported below. This information is only available for Arizona, the county and the city of Tucson. Eighty-one infant deaths were reported in Pima County, 57 percent of those being Hispanic, 28 percent White, 11 percent African American, and 4 percent American Indian.

Table 55: Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Pima County, and City of Tucson, 2009

	Arizona	Arizona % of Deaths by Ethnicity	Pima County	Pima County % of Deaths by Ethnicity	Tucson
Total Infant Deaths	547	100%	81	100%	77
White	192	35%	23	28%	22
Hispanic	215	39%	46	57%	45
African American	75	14%	9	11%	7
American Indian	52	10%	3	4%	3
Asian American	13	2%	0	0%	0

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

6. Well-Child Checks

There is no comprehensive source of information regarding well child checks from individual practitioners, health care providers, or insurance companies for all children. In the 2010 Arizona Health Survey, six percent of parents reported that their child did not visit the doctor for routine care in the past year or less. For those parents without healthcare coverage for their child, 14 percent reported not visiting a doctor for their child's routine check-up in the past year.

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) measures and reports the completion of well-child checks for its members who are infants under 16 months old as well as children ages 3-6. For infants under 16 months, AHCCCS measures the percentage of children who:

- were continuously enrolled with one acute-care Contractor from 31 days of age through their 15 month birthdays, and
- had six or more well-child visits during the 15 months of life.

In FY2009, 71 percent of infants under 16 months funded under KidsCare completed at least six or more well child visits. The rate was 64.2 percent of infants funded under Medicaid.

For children ages three to six AHCCCS measures the percentage of members who:

- were continuously enrolled with one acute-care Contractor during the measurement period, and
- had at least one well-child visit during the measurement period.

In fiscal year 2009, children ages three to six years old funded under Medicaid had a 69.4 percent completion rate. Children ages three to six funded under KidsCare had a 73.7 percent completion rate.³³ The implication of these rates is that having *access* to health care is not enough because it does not insure that health care services are used as intended or as prescribed by medical practitioners. There are barriers that exist outside of access to health care that impede parents from completing well child checks and other health care requirements for their children. Among these are education (understanding the implications of completing well child checks and preventative medical services), time, transportation, and others.

An additional source of information for children birth through age five comes from the federally funded Head Start programs. Head Start reports comprehensive medical information on the children enrolled in the program. The eligibility requirement for enrolling in the program is family income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The 2010-11 Head Start Program Information Report for southeastern Arizona, obtained from Child-Parent Centers, Inc., provides health care data on the children enrolled in Head Start programs in Pima County (27 centers), Cochise County (eight centers), Santa Cruz County (four centers), Graham County (four centers) and Greenlee County (one center). Unfortunately, the Child-Parent Centers, Inc. were unable to provide breakdowns by center or county. Nonetheless, due to the fact that there are few comprehensive health reports on children in this age group, this information is useful. Because they are enrolled in this program, these children receive comprehensive screening, monitoring, and follow-up, which many other low-income children do not receive, and which health practitioners would like to see for all children in this age group.

Table 56 provides data for children in Head Start, ages three to four, and Early Head Start, birth to age three. Percentages for the various indicators are not reported in the table because they were not calculated in the original report. This may be due to enrollment fluctuations during the program year. In the Head Start program, 2,554 of the 2,777 enrolled (92 percent) had health insurance coverage. This was true for 96 percent of the children in Early Head Start. Over 93 percent of the children in both programs were reported to have a medical home. Asthma and vision problems were the most frequent conditions diagnosed and treated for all ages, followed by overweight for three- to four-year-olds and hearing problems for children birth to age three. Immunizations were up-to-date for 98 percent of three- to four-year-olds and 93 percent of children birth to age three.

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http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/PerformanceMeasures/acute/FinalReport_MeasPeriodCYE2009.pdf.

Table 56: Medical Information from Head Start Program Information Report, 2010-11

	Head Start Ages 3-4	Early Head Start Ages 0-3
Enrollment 8-01-2010 to 7-31-2011	2777	575
Health Insurance Coverage		
Number of Children with Health Insurance	2554	555
Number Enrolled in Medicaid	2267	507
Number Enrolled in CHIP or Other State-only Funded Insurance	58	13
Number with Private Health Insurance	153	28
Number with Other Health Insurance (Military, etc.)	69	7
No Health Insurance	213	20
Medical Home		
Number of Children with an Ongoing Source Of Continuous, Accessible Health Care	2575	559
Medical Services		
Number of Children Up-To-Date on State's Schedule for Well Child Care	2561	525
Children Diagnosed with a Chronic Condition during This Year	100	18
Of those, the Number Who Received Treatment	100	18
Conditions Diagnosed		
Anemia	8	5
Asthma	178	11
Hearing Difficulties	14	7
Overweight	15	1
Vision problems	58	5
High Lead Levels	0	0
Diabetes	0	0
Up-To-Date on Immunizations	2733	536

Source: Obtained for FTF from Child-Parent Centers, Inc. Tucson, AZ

7. Oral Health

Many young children in Pima County and Arizona reportedly have limited access to dental care. Dental care is very important because poor oral health is linked to children's failure to thrive, poor speech development, school-based absences, and problems concentrating in school.³⁴ A 2009 study conducted by the Arizona Department of Health Services found 30 percent of Arizona children two to four years old had untreated tooth decay, nearly twice the national rate

³⁴ Source: Building Bright Futures: Arizona's Early Childhood Opportunities, 2011. First Things First Arizona. Retrieved from http://www.azftf.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/FTF_Building_Bright_Futures_2011.pdf

of 16 percent.³⁵ The same study also revealed that four out of every ten four-year-olds had urgent treatment needs.

The following table presents oral health conditions comparing Tucson and Arizona children. The data come from the most recent Arizona dental survey that includes local level data, "Every Tooth Counts,"³⁶ for data reported for six- to eight-year-olds screened for dental services between 1999 and 2003. Data are not currently available for children under age six but the situation of these children is a result of dental care they did or did not receive at an earlier age. "Urgent" refers to children with pain and/or infection requiring treatment within a 24-hour period. "Sealants Present" includes sealants on at least one permanent molar.

As shown in Table 57, Tucson has a higher incidence of untreated tooth decay (44 percent) than the state average (40 percent). The percentage was not available for Pima County because the data are based on a probability sample completed by community.

Table 57. Oral Health Among Children 6-8 Year Olds in Arizona and Tucson, 1999-2003

	Untreated Tooth Decay	Urgent Treatment Needs	Sealants Present
Tucson	44%	7%	26%
Arizona	40%	9%	28%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Community Health Profile 2003.

The Pima County Health Department, with funding from the South Pima Regional Partnership Council, provides oral health services to children birth through age five. The program, called First Smiles Matter, is offered at numerous child care and preschool centers, and other public locations such as health clinics and waiting rooms primarily located in the South Pima region. Centers are selected that have relatively high rates of free and reduced lunch programs; however, dental services are not restricted to low income children. This program includes: establishing daily tooth brushing programs, providing dental screenings and referrals, applying fluoride varnish on the children's teeth to strengthen them and training staff and parents on the importance of early childhood oral health. In addition, the funding provides training to health professionals on the importance of early health screenings and on age appropriate methods for screening infants and toddlers.

Data on children's dental screenings were provided by the Pima County Health Department, oral health coordinator's office, for January through December 2010. The data are reported for the South Pima Region, however, it is possible that children served through this program may not always reside in this region. Also, several child care centers and clinics that provided dental

³⁵ Source: Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009. Retrieved from http://azdhs.gov/cfhs/ooh/pdf/ArizonaPreschoolChildrensOralHealthStatus_Feb11.pdf, accessed February 3, 2012.

³⁶ Data come from a statewide dental survey of more than 13,000 kindergarten through third graders assessed between 1999-2003. The statewide survey data were published in the Arizona Department of Health Services, Community Health Profiles, 2003, at <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/chpweb/2001/index.htm>.

services in this program were not always located within the South Pima Region’s boundaries. As shown in Table 58, 2,436 children birth through age five had at least one public health visit for dental screenings and/or fluoride treatments during this 12-month period.

Table 58. Number of Public Health Dental Visits, Pima County, Children 0-5, January through December 2010

Visit Number	Number of Visits ^a
First Visit	2,436
Second Visit	772
Third Visit	2
Total Visits	3,286

^aNote: Numbers for second and third visits may include duplicates.

Source: Pima County Health Department, Oral Health Coordinator’s Office, October 2011

Table 59 reveals that the First Smiles Matter program has addressed the important need for early intervention. Slightly more than four of every ten children were treated for “white spots,” or area(s) of demineralization that are the first clinical signs of enamel breakdown. When “white spots” are treated with fluoride and cleaned regularly, decay may be halted or even reversed.

The program has met immediate and acute dental health needs: one quarter of children seen through the program had untreated decay, meaning that at least one tooth required dental treatment, and one quarter had treated decay, or previous cavities, fillings/crowns or extractions. One percent of children were seen for urgent treatment, where they experienced tooth pain, infection or swelling. Parents or guardians of these children were advised to take them to their dentist as soon as possible.

Table 59. Incidence of Oral Health Needs Identified through Checkups of Children 0-5 in Pima County, January through December 2010

	% of Checkups Revealing Need	Number of Checkups Revealing Oral Health Need	Total Number of Checkups
White Spots	43%	1360	3,151
Untreated Decay	24%	754	3,149
Treated Decay	25%	784	3,150
Urgent Treatment Required	1%	37	3,195

Source: Pima County Health Department, Oral Health Coordinator’s Office, October 2011

8. Immunizations

Child immunization numbers were obtained at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Health Services for 2005, 2007 and 2009³⁷. Therefore, in addition to presenting the figures for Arizona and Pima County, numbers are presented for the Central Pima region. ADHS stated that the immunization numbers reported may be low due to children changing pediatricians and the

³⁷ The 2010 Child immunization data are not included in this report due to inconsistencies in the methods used to extract the data from the DES database compared to how the data were supplied and reported in the 2010 Needs & Assets Report.

lack of comprehensive reporting. The immunization series referred to in the table are defined as follows:

- 3:2:2:2 series (3 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, 2 poliovirus, 2 *Haemophilus influenzae* type B (Hib), and 2 hepatitis B vaccines)
- 4:3:1:3:3:1 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, and 1 dose Varicella vaccine
- 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, 1 dose Varicella, and 4 doses PCV7 vaccine.³⁸

Completion rates reported in Table 60 were calculated by ADHS. Since ADHS reported the second and third series separately, both are included. The immunization rates reported for the Central Pima region are similar to those of Arizona and Pima County for all years. The number of children immunized in Central Pima increased from 2005 to 2007 in series three for 19-35 month olds, from 2,749 to 4,261. However, the number and percent of children immunized declined slightly in Central Pima from 2007 to 2009. According to these figures, in 2009, 62.8 percent of infants completed their immunizations; 41.5 percent of children 19-35 months old completed the second series and 38 percent of children 19-35 months old completed the third series.

Table 60: Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed for Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Region, 2005, 2007, and 2009

2005	Arizona		Pima County		Central Pima Region	
	Total Completed	Percent	Total Completed	Percent	Total Completed	Percent
3:2:2:2 Completed 12-24 Months	70,371	70.5%	9,589	71%	4,728	71.2%
4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed 19-35 Months	66,546	45.9%	9,268	47.6%	4,612	47.9%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Completed 19-35 Months	37,182	25.6%	5,532	28.4%	2,749	28.6%
2007						
3:2:2:2 Completed 12-24 Months	68,480	70.9%	10,421	74.9%	5,242	75.2%
4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed 19-35 Months	69,141	47.9%	9,920	49.9%	4,895	49.3%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Completed 19-35 Months	58,797	40.7%	8,616	43.4%	4,261	42.9%
2009						
3:2:2:2 Completed 12-24 Months	62,660	66.6%	9,241	63.9%	4,555	62.6%
4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed 19-35 Months	60,550	42.2%	9,390	43.4%	4,484	41.5%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Completed 19-35 Months	54,624	38.0%	8,399	38.8%	4,113	38.1%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF., April 2009.

³⁸ Definitions obtained from Ohio Department of Public Health available at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/idc/immunize/immform.aspx>

The number and percent of children completing the three immunization series in 2009 are presented below by zip code. All of the numbers and the percent calculations in the table were provided by ADHS. Zip code 85708 reported the lowest completion rates and 85746 the highest.

Two data sets examined in this report, the well-child checks and the immunization schedules, point to inadequate medical attention to young children during critical years of growth and development.

Table 61: 2009 Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed, in the Central Pima Region by Zip Code

Zip Code	Children 12-24 Months	No. 3:2:2:2 Completed	% 3:2:2:2 Compl.	Children 19-35 Months	No. 4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed	% 4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed	No. 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed	% 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 Completed
85701	66	42	63.6%	115	44	38.3%	43	37.4%
85705	1048	668	63.7%	1546	643	41.6%	588	38.0%
85708	183	38	20.8%	288	32	11.1%	30	10.4%
85710	704	449	63.8%	943	402	42.6%	373	39.6%
85711	679	405	59.6%	1063	450	42.3%	413	38.9%
85712	501	280	55.9%	744	287	38.6%	265	35.6%
85713	925	618	66.8%	1420	635	44.7%	572	40.3%
85714	321	206	64.2%	509	234	46.0%	213	41.8%
85715	141	86	61.0%	232	79	34.1%	75	32.3%
85716	471	284	60.3%	666	262	39.3%	249	37.4%
85719	427	257	60.2%	624	235	37.7%	222	35.6%
85734	27	20	74.1%	50	22	44.0%	22	44.0%
85745	545	363	66.6%	793	321	40.5%	286	36.1%
85746	899	625	69.5%	1295	616	47.6%	559	43.2%
85754	**	**	**	20	5	25.0%	4	20.0%
85757	345	214	62.0%	493	217	44.0%	199	40.4%
Total	7,283	4,555	62.6%	10,801	4,484	41.5%	4,113	38.1%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, April, 2010

9. Breast Feeding Support

There are no comprehensive data sources on the number of women who breastfeed their infants in Arizona or Pima County. Hospitals and other agencies in Pima County use a handout that lists all of the resources available in the Tucson area, including web site links. The following hospitals in the Tucson area have breastfeeding support programs: Carondelet St. Joseph Hospital Lactation Services, Tucson Medical Center Breastfeeding Support Program, and University Hospital Lactation Services. These three hospitals have lactation consultants on staff who can provide private consultations. The main WIC office in Tucson provides services

through Breastfeeding Education Support Team (BEST). A number of private organizations provide consultations and home visits for a fee, including BEST, Desert Doula, La Leche League International, Mama's Latte LLC., We Follow the Stork, and Womb Dance Lactation. Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, a partner organization of the Central Pima region, also provides breastfeeding support services to teen mothers. Many of the organizations listed above provide bilingual services.

Additional resources listed are locations that rent hospital grade pumps for women who are returning to the workplace, provide prenatal breastfeeding classes, post-birth breastfeeding support groups, and pregnancy and postpartum depression support groups. Two local hotline numbers for pregnancy and postpartum depression are provided, as well as a number of on-line resources. Finally, a list of doulas is provided who are certified breastfeeding counselors and offer services for a fee in the greater Tucson area.

10. Developmental Screenings and Services

A child that has been identified with developmental delays or disabilities may need an array of supports and resources to help them learn and thrive. Early intervention enhances and supports the resources of the family to promote the child's development and participation in family and community life. The goal is to include children with disabilities and their families in their community, and not to create separate, segregated settings for them. Arizona early intervention services adhere to the following principles which are grounded in evidence-based practice:

*Key Principles of Early Intervention*³⁹

- Infants and toddlers learn best through everyday experiences and interactions with familiar people in familiar contexts.
- All families, with necessary supports and resources, can enhance their children's learning and development.
- The primary role of a service provider in early intervention is to work with and support family members and caregivers in children's lives.
- The early intervention process, from initial contacts through transition, must be dynamic and individualized to reflect the child's and family members' preferences, learning styles, and cultural beliefs.
- Individual Family Service Plan outcomes must be functional and based on children's and families' needs and family-identified priorities.
- The families' priorities, needs and interests are addressed most appropriately by a primary provider who represents and receives team and community support.
- Interventions with young children and family members must be based on explicit principles, validated practices, best available research, and relevant laws and regulations.

³⁹ OSEP TA Community of Practice—Part C Settings <http://www.nectac.org/topics/families/families.asp>

The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) is Arizona's statewide, interagency system of supports and services for families and their children, birth to age three years with developmental delays or disabilities who are eligible for the Division of Disabilities (DDD), Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and Blind (ASDB) and AzEIP (i.e., AzEIP only services). AzEIP is established as Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which provides eligible children and their families access to services to enhance the capacity of families and caregivers to support the child's development. The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, the Arizona Department of Health Services, and the Arizona Department of Education are also participating agencies identified in Arizona law that are responsible for maintaining and implementing a comprehensive, coordinated, interagency system of early intervention services.⁴⁰ Starting in fiscal year 2013, DES will shift to team-based early intervention services, establishing the infrastructure to support all professionals involved (e.g., service coordinators, therapists, developmental special instructionists, social work and psychologists) to work as a team in supporting families who are being served in the DES/AzEIP.⁴¹

Referrals to AzEIP can be made by families, physicians, hospitals, others in the medical community, schools, childcare providers and other referral sources if there is a concern about a child's development. The AzEIP Policies and Procedures Manual (July 2011)⁴² defines a child birth to 36 months as exhibiting a developmental delay when that child has not reached 50 percent of the developmental milestones expected at his/her chronological age in one or more of the following domains:

- (1) Physical: fine and/or gross motor and sensory (includes vision and hearing);
- (2) Cognitive;
- (3) Language/communication;
- (4) Social or emotional; or
- (5) Adaptive (self help).

During the process of an AzEIP referral, the family may receive the following services: screening, evaluation, assessment, and the development of the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP). All of these referral services are at no cost to the family. A multi-disciplinary team of professionals conducts an evaluation of the child's abilities to determine service eligibility, and if determined eligible, an IFSP is created. However, once the child is determined eligible and the family is enrolled in the AzEIP, they may have to pay a share of the cost of services if their income exceeds 200% or more of Federal Poverty Guidelines for family size.⁴³

A report by the Arizona Chapter of the American Society of Pediatrics notes the shortage of therapies and therapists for children with developmental disabilities and that this shortage affects

⁴⁰ <https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2646>

⁴¹ Communication received on May 7, 2012 from Megan Wills, Associate Director, Easter Seals Blake Foundation

⁴² <https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2384>

⁴³ Family Cost Participation Fact Sheet, DES/AzEIP accessed at, <https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=5741>

children at a sensitive time period when brain development is so critical.⁴⁴ Bilingual/Spanish speaking therapists are a particular need in Southern Arizona.⁴⁵

To assess the number of children receiving services for disabilities, data were obtained from DES on the number of children served by the DES Division of Disabilities (DDD) and AzEIP in 2007, 2009, and 2010. Data are reported in the following tables for Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima region. Data were made available at the zip code level. In Central Pima, 624 children birth through age five received DDD services in 2007 and 612 children received services in 2010, a decrease of 1.9 percent.

Table 62: DDD Recipients, Children Birth through Age Five, Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Region, 2007, 2009, 2010

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region
2007 Total Children	8,562	1,342	624
2009 Total Children	8,976	1,540	731
2010 Total Children	8,838	1,294	612
Percent Change	3.2%	-3.6%	-1.9%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, December 2011

The number of children birth to age three who received developmental services through AzEIP in the Central Pima region was 244 in 2007 and 462 in 2010, an increase of 89.3 percent. Although it is encouraging to see this growth in services, the extent of need for these services in the region is not known.

Table 63: Arizona Early Intervention Services (AzEIP), Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima, 2007, 2009, 2010

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region
2007 Totals	3,450	510	244
2009 Totals	5,078	789	354
2010 Totals	6,280	1,092	462
Percent Change	82.0%	114.1%	89.3%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, December 2011

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council is investing in several strategies to increase developmental services, screenings and support services for children birth through age five, in large part by providing connective services to children and their families through mental health and early literacy and language consultants in early child care and educational settings and in home visitation services. In addition, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council initiated a

⁴⁴ Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs, available at <http://www.azaap.net/>

⁴⁵ Communication received on April 23, 2012 from Megan Wills, Associate Director, Easter Seals Blake Foundation.

new strategy in fiscal year 2012 with the goal of providing additional supports to retain two new Speech Language Pathologists in the region.

II.C. Supporting Families

Supportive services for families include a variety of formal and informal services, supports and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. Support can be provided in homes, at early care and education service programs, and in the broader network of community-based services. The purpose of family support is to promote the well-being of children and families and build on the strengths of family members in an atmosphere of respect for the family's culture, language and values. Family support practices and strategies are a common program component of child abuse and neglect prevention as well as family preservation programs.⁴⁶

Exemplary early care and childhood centers use evidence-based program strategies to build protective factors that support families that can ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect.⁴⁷ In an early care and education setting, family support may be provided by teachers, a family resource specialist and/or outside providers. These may include: family assessment and plans to address family needs, referrals to resources and services, informal counseling, parenting information, family literacy programs, lending libraries, drop-in times for parents to meet staff and other parents, and organizing fun family activities.

Nearly all of the indicators described in this needs and assets report, such as low education and high poverty levels, point to the need for intensified family support services in the areas of remedial education, literacy, and economic and nutritional assistance. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's efforts in this area for fiscal years 2011 and 2012 are described later in this section. What immediately follows are indicators that describe additional areas of need that relate to family support.

1. Child Safety and Security

Child safety and security are crucial for healthy child development. Ongoing family support services are instrumental in preventing child abuse and neglect in at-risk families. Indicators on child abuse and neglect are difficult to interpret due to the limitations of official record-keeping and their low incidence in the general population. Table 64 shows the total number of children birth through age five who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect in 2007, 2009, and 2010. In 2010, there were 914 child removals officially reported in the Central Pima region, compared to 623 removals reported in 2007, an increase of 46.5 percent. These removals represent about 60 percent of all removals of children birth through age five in Pima County in 2010.

⁴⁶ Arizona Department of Health Services (2009). *Arizona's Project Launch Environmental Scan Report*. <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/index.htm>

⁴⁷ Center for the Study of Social Policy, *Key Program Elements: Family Support Services. Strengthening Families through Early Care and Education*, <http://www.cssp.org>

Table 64: Arizona Child Protective Services; Removals of Children Birth Through Age Five from Homes in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, 2007, 2009 and 2010

	2007	2009	2010	Percent Change from 2007 to 2010
Arizona	7,462	8,002	7872	5.5%
Pima County	1,251	1,574	1523	21.7%
Central Pima Region	624	731	914	46.5%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

Another indicator of child abuse and neglect is the number of child dependency cases formally processed by the courts. In 2010, there were 1,698 dependency petitions filed in the Pima County Juvenile Court alleging abuse or neglect of children (mostly involving parental substance abuse). Nearly half (47 percent) of these children were five years old or younger.⁴⁸

2. Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health

There are no official reports of adult substance abuse and other behavioral health issues available specifically for Pima County or the Central Pima region. The number of women and children receiving behavioral health treatment is the most relevant indicator available for measuring this need.⁴⁹ The Arizona Department of Health Services, Behavioral Health Division provided data on state recipients of behavioral health services. Pima County is designated as Geographical Service Area 5 (GSA-5) by ADHS. The Community Partnership of Southern Arizona is currently the Regional Behavioral Health Authority for the GSA-5 region, and is responsible for administering the direct provision of behavioral health services for this area.

Table 65 shows the total number of children birth through age five who received publicly funded behavioral health services in GSA-5 (Pima County) and in Arizona in 2007, 2009, and 2010. ADHS did not provide information on the type of services children receive. The Pima County number served in 2010 represents about 27 percent of the total number of children birth to age five who received behavioral services in Arizona in 2010. Also, the total number of children birth through age five in Pima County receiving services increased from a total of 2,014 in 2007 to 2,515 in 2010 representing about a 25 percent increase. This number represents 3.4 percent of children birth through age five in Pima County in 2010.

⁴⁸ Pima County Juvenile Court, Blue Print for the Future, Annual Report 2010

⁴⁹ The number of pregnant women and women with dependent children receiving behavioral health services in 2010 are not included in this report due to inconsistencies in the methods used to extract the data from the ADHS database compared to how the data were supplied and reported in the 2010 Needs and Assets Report.

Table 65: Children Who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA-5 in 2007, 2009, and 2010

	2007 Number	2007 Percent of Total Children 0-5 Served	2009 Number	2009 Percent of Total Children 0-5 Served	2010 Number	2010 Percent of Total Children 0-5 Served	% Change from 2007 to 2010
Arizona - Total Children 0-5 served	8,133	-	9,504	-	9,253	-	13.8%
GSA 5 - Total Children 0-5 Served	2,014	24.8%	2,429	25.6%	2,515	27.2%	24.9%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council addressed this need through two strategies. One was the provision of mental health consultation in child care and education settings, primarily through guidance and support to professionals in addressing the social-emotional needs of children through the Smart Support Mental Health Consultation program. This strategy allocated funds for 20 licensed centers and 8 homes to receive these services each year.

3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and other Assets

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council determined that supports and services to families was the second highest priority in the region in fiscal years 2011 and 2012. In order to address this, the Regional Partnership Council implemented a combined strategy to provide comprehensive education, health and support services including in-home parenting education (home visitation), community-based parenting education, and family literacy workshops. To carry out these services, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council coordinates and collaborates with the United Way of Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance. The Alliance's mission is to collaborate and coordinate with the multitude of service providers in Tucson and Southern Arizona in order to create a seamless system of services for families and children. The Alliance includes a large number of partners active in the provision of family support services in the Central Pima region. The Alliance's goals and activities are further described in the next section on the early childhood system collaboration and coordination.

The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona's Family Support Alliance works in funded and unfunded partnership with the following organizations to provide First Things First services in the region in addition to a variety of other organizations and social service agencies:

- Child and Family Resources
- The Parent Connection
- Parent Aid
- Amphitheater School District
- Make Way for Books

- Casa de los Niños
- Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services
- Easter Seals Blake Foundation

a. Home-based Family Support (Home Visitation)

Families receive in-home support to assist them as they raise their young children. In one stream of services, home educators provide guidance and support on the following topics: child development; peer support for families; resource and referral information; health-related information; child and family literacy. In a second stream of services, a nurse family visitor/community health worker supports high risk families and children including pregnant women. This includes implementation of the evidence-based Nurse Family Partnership home visitation program. In 2011, 675 families were targeted for home visitation services, and in fiscal year 2012 the target numbers were increased to 800 families. The majority of families that enrolled in a home visitation program in fiscal year 2011 continued to participate in 2012 allowing families to have continuity of supports and services. Child and Family Resources, Parent Aid, Amphitheater Public Schools, The Parent Connection, Easter Seals Blake Foundation and Casa de los Niños were the grantees providing these services.

b. Community-based Parent Education and Training

Families can access educational and support services in community locations such as libraries and community centers and receive information on parenting that includes child development, child health and safety, early language and literacy development, and social emotional development of the child. The Family Support Alliance partners targeted 735 parents for these services in fiscal year 2011 and 820 parents in fiscal year 2012. The Parent Connection, Amphitheater Public Schools, and Make Way for Books were the grantees providing these services through the Family Support Alliance. In addition, support and education targeted to teen parents is provided by Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, targeting 150 teen parents in fiscal year 2011 and 165 in fiscal year 2012.

In addition, early language and literacy coaches work in coordination with Quality First coaches to provide center-based and family-based literacy workshops through the Make Way For Books. The number of providers targeted for these services was 110 in fiscal year 2011 and 120 in fiscal year 2012.

II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration

The family support infrastructure of an early childhood system encompasses a broad array of components in which public awareness and systems collaboration and coordination play an important part. For example, a national workgroup that was formed to study what creates a statewide early childhood system described the elements that a family support infrastructure

should include: varied and targeted voluntary services, economic supports, cultural responsiveness, strong and safe communities, and statewide information systems.⁵⁰ Together, these components provide a system of support that strengthens families and enriches children. This section addresses public awareness (i.e., information systems) and collaboration and coordination (i.e., systems of resources that create family support).

1. Public Awareness

Public awareness of FTF and its mission can be conceptualized on two levels: 1) at the parent or family level where information is provided that increases parents' or caregivers' knowledge of and access to quality early childhood development information and resources, and 2) at a broad public level, in terms of increasing public's awareness or familiarity with the importance of early care and childhood education and how that connects to FTF's mission as a publicly funded program. Current information about what is known in these areas is described below.

a. Parents' Knowledge about Early Childhood Development: The Family and Community Survey 2008

The First Things First Family Support Framework states that, "An integral component of an effective family support infrastructure ensures that information is available in a variety of forms and addresses the concerns families may have." Furthermore, information provided to families must do the following:

- Connect programs across communities
- Be available in a variety of forms
- Be culturally appropriate
- Build on family strengths and knowledge
- Provide accurate information
- Offer opportunities for sharing among and between families through various family and social networks⁵¹

Gaps in these information areas are indicators of unmet needs that require asset building. The most recent primary source available for documenting current public awareness regarding early care and childhood education is the 2008 FTF Family and Community Survey, described above. When the 305 adult respondents in the Central Pima region were asked about when a parent can begin to have significant impact a child's brain development, only 58 percent responded "prenatally and from birth", compared to 78 percent across the state. The following findings highlight other areas where many parents need more information about early childhood development:

⁵⁰ Early Childhood Systems Working Group (2006). http://www.ccsso.org/content/PDFs/ECD_System_and_Core_Elements_Final.ppt *State Early Childhood Development System* [PowerPoint slides]. From FTF Family Support Framework, 4/28/2009.

⁵¹ Ibid.

Table 66: Parents’ Knowledge about Early Childhood Development: FTF Family & Community Survey 2008, Central Pima Region

Age when an infant or young child begins to take in and react to the world around them	41 percent of respondents incorrectly responded at seven months or older
Impact of first year on school performance	Only 56 percent responded that it has a major impact compared to 79 percent across the state
Language and literacy development	51 percent of respondents incorrectly indicated that television may promote language development as effectively as personal conversation.
Child-parent interaction	Only 26 percent of respondents correctly indicated that a six-month-old is too young to spoil Only 44 percent of respondents correctly indicated that it is appropriate to pick up a three-month-old ever time she cries.
Developmentally appropriate behavior	Only 33 percent correctly responded that letting a two-year-old get down from the dinner table before the rest of the family has finished their meal is appropriate

This assessment of parents’ understanding of early development identified several knowledge gaps which highlight areas in which parents need additional education and accurate information. Improving parents’ understanding of these concepts would positively impact their interactions with their children.

2. Coordination and Collaboration

Coordination and collaboration across various systems and services are needed to create an effective family support infrastructure in an early childhood system. They can span educational, economic, health and cultural resources. Coordination is identified as one of the six goal areas that will be accomplished by First Things First to build the Arizona early childhood system. In order to accomplish this goal, First Things First is directed to foster cross-system collaboration efforts among local, state, federal and tribal organizations to improve the coordination and integration of Arizona programs, services and resources for young children and their families.⁵² Cross-system efforts may include a wide variety of activities, and generally involve people and organizations working together at varying levels of intensity towards a common purpose. The FTF Standard of Practice on Coordination defines different levels of working together from networking and cooperation to higher intensity efforts of coordination and collaboration. Coordination involves more formal working relationships among organizations that maintain their individual authority but may share some resources and rewards. Collaboration is

⁵² First Things First, Coordination Standard of Practice-Service, accessed at <http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=46>

considered to be the most intensive, durable, yet most challenging of cross-system efforts because it involves having organizations enter into a formal commitment to share a common mission, authority and resources.

As a result of coordination and collaboration, services are often easier to access and are implemented in a manner that is more responsive to the needs of the children and families. Coordination and collaboration may also result in greater capacity to deliver services because organizations are working together to identify and address gaps in service.⁵³

This section describes the most current information to date about collaboration and coordination both within the region and cross-regionally.

a. Baseline Evidence of Coordination and Collaboration

In 2008, FTF conducted a baseline measurement of system coordination and collaboration called *The Partner Survey*. It was administered as an on-line survey to 145 respondents that included various partners in early childhood development and care: regional partnership council members, state agencies involved in early childhood efforts, community partners, service providers, non-profit organizations and doctors such as pediatricians and dentists. Only state level results from this survey were made available but they are helpful for understanding regional issues of collaboration and coordination and progress. Respondents reported that services are good to very good but that family access to services and information is poor. The report's conclusion was that early childhood services need to be realigned and simplified so that families are aware of and understand the services available and can access these services in a timely manner. Respondents also suggested that FTF expand its inclusionary practices to more community experts and small agencies and intensify outreach and communication to Arizona's hardest to reach families.

b. Coordination and Collaboration Efforts within the Region

Creating a web of integrated support for young children and their families is the overarching approach to system building adopted by the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council. Enhancing the interconnectedness of strategies and services, integrating new and innovative supports for young children and families with pre-existing ones through maximum coordination, helps assure that services are accessible and will have the desired impact on the entire community.

Since 2008, much has been accomplished in building an early childhood system in the region as well as cross-regionally. First Things First developed a set of guiding documents for its Regional Partnership Councils and partners that includes best practices and sets the standards for services coordination and collaboration. These standards and best practices inform the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council in its efforts to coordinate and collaborate both within and across regions in Pima County.

⁵³ Ibid.

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council has funded a number of activities that involve services coordination and collaboration. For example, in Quality First enrolled settings, the Early Literacy and Language Coaches worked in partnership with Quality First coaches to enhance early literacy while avoiding duplication of services. As a result, quality books and early literacy materials were expanded in libraries in Quality First enrolled settings, lending libraries were created for families, early literacy professional development was provided to staff, and early literacy family events were coordinated. Two priority areas converged in these activities: Increasing Quality, Access and Affordability of Care and Education Settings and Supports and Services for Families. The Innovative Small Grants strategy, newly implemented in fiscal year 2012, also offered opportunities for coordinated activities for hard to reach groups potentially missed by other funded efforts. Providing outreach to families regarding immunizations and prenatal care, holding family literacy groups in apartment complex settings, and providing future activities targeting family, friend and neighbor caregivers deliver neighborhood oriented supports that tie young families into the web of coordinated services.

3. Cross-Regional Coordination and Collaboration

Coordination across the First Things First Southeast Area regions has been intentional and has resulted in the implementation of several cross-regional implementation efforts of which the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council has been a part. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council partners with an active coalition of organizations and child advocates for early childhood education and care. Several of these coalitions and partnerships existed prior to First Things First and were major contributors to the conceptualization and support of FTF statewide. New and continuing developments in systems collaboration and coordination in the region are highlighted in this section.

a. The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Family Support Alliance

The Family Support Alliance is coordinated formally by the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona and was created to increase the coordination and cohesiveness of family support services in the Southern Arizona region. Its focus is home visitation, parent education, and family support. It has multiple goals, and foremost among them are:

- Families will be able to enter services at multiple entry points and will be able to move from more intensive to less intensive services as a child progresses
- To eliminate gaps in services so geographically isolated families are reached and other at-risk populations are served⁵⁴

The Alliance has more than 25 partner organizations (funded and not funded by FTF) working together to help achieve these goals. As described earlier, the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance is the administrative home of four FTF Family

⁵⁴ United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids/family-support-alliance>

Support grants funded across all of the FTF Pima regions, amounting to \$1.7 million. The Family Support Alliance received renewals of these grants, with increases for fiscal years 2011 and 2012. See Appendices J and K for an organizational chart of all grantees and partners, a list of all partners, and a link to their Family Alliance Partner Guide. The Alliance meets monthly and partners discuss collaboration and coordination issues. Each region has a Community Mobilization Director for the Family Support Alliance.

b. T.E.A.C.H.

There is an established collaboration with the Pascua Yaqui Tribe Partnership Council to support fifteen T.E.A.C.H. scholars working in that region in fiscal year 2012.

c. Community-Based Professional Development/Innovative Professional Development

In response to the low rates of higher education attainment and the lack of comprehensive professional development opportunities tied to college credit, the South Pima and Central Regional Partnership Councils have collaborated on implementing the strategy of Innovative Professional Development, formally known as Community-Based Professional Development for Early Care and Education Professionals. Communities of Practice, or cohorts of early childhood professionals, gather multiple times a year to research a particular topic. Simply stated, Communities of Practice are “groups of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly.”⁵⁵ The professional development opportunities through the Communities of Practice are taught by subject matter experts at the local, statewide and national levels with ties to college level credit. This continuing need inspired all five Pima regions to issue a joint, single Request for Grant Application (RFGA) in fiscal year 2013, for Community-based Professional Development for Early Care and Education Professionals, also known as Innovative Professional Development. The target populations are home-based providers, early childhood professionals, center directors, master’s degree students, and students pursuing AA or BA degrees.

Grantees deliver high quality, best practice, and community-based professional development opportunities to early care and education teachers and administrators through a Communities of Practice model which includes ongoing education sessions, seminars, lectures and college level classes to enhance their skills and knowledge in working with children birth through age five. The professional development opportunities are tied to college credit and will include academic support and consultation by an early childhood higher education representative affiliated with a higher education institution, such as a local university or community college. Intentional cross-regional coordination is implemented to ensure any early childhood professional in the county has access to professional development.

⁵⁵ <http://www.ewenger.com/theory/> cited in First Things First, Standards of Practice, Community-Based Professional Development for Early Care and Education Professionals.

Grantees work in partnership with program administrators, center directors and center owners of early care and education programs to identify professional development needs for staff within core competency areas as well as host subject matter experts (i.e., visiting faculty, published authors, researchers, etc.) during applied theory or consultation professional development sessions.

Multiple higher educational institutions have already articulated agreements to collaborate and coordinate services such as Pima Community College, University of Arizona and University of Arizona–South. Additional partnerships and collaborations have been formed with Central Arizona College, Rio Salado Community College, Tohono O’odham Community College, and Prescott College.

d. Cross-Regional Communication Plan

As mentioned in the previous section on community outreach, all five regions in Pima County have engaged in a cross-regional communication plan that involves collaboration and coordination. The regions have pooled their resources to better leverage their state funding. For example, they have purchased TV, radio and billboard ads that are shown throughout the Pima regions. The pooled funding has allowed the five regions to hire two consultants to conduct community outreach to inform the greater community on the importance of early childhood education, health and development and the role FTF plays in ensuring children are ready for kindergarten. The result is that all of the Regional Partnership Councils in Pima County have partners and community stakeholders who work together to create a coordinated message to the community.

These activities demonstrate the progress that the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council’s investments have made in creating coordinated efforts across service providers and raising public awareness through coordinated strategies. Great strides have been made in building the foundation for a system of coordinated services for families and children in the region.

PART TWO

I. Early Childhood Index for Children Birth through Age Five

I.A. Introduction

This section of the report provides a comparison at the zip code and community levels of indicators that are known to have an impact on the early years of a child's life. These are foundational indicators that describe the kinds of circumstances and supports in which children are born and live. A total of 17 early childhood indicators were selected for children birth through age five, their families and their communities. These indicators are typically used as input for strategic planning to identify areas where early childhood education and care services might be prioritized. They are not intended to measure progress on strategies and are not comparable to others that provide benchmarks for the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council, such as the school readiness indicators. Rather, the early childhood index is designed to provide a better understanding of important patterns across communities and identify opportunities for improvement and action.

The set of indicators were chosen based on a review of the literature of early childhood quality of life indices in the United States.⁵⁶ They are based on data that are readily available about families and the community from existing sources, and are a subset of the indicators that are presented by community in Part Three of the report, The Fact Box Resource Guide. Excluded are indicators that do not appear in similar quality of life indices for early childhood based on the literature review. Some indicators are not chosen due to potential reporting inaccuracies or to self-selection on the part of families who participate in programs such as public assistance programs. Because not all families with similar economic circumstances participate in such programs, families in need may not be identified.⁵⁷

Each of the 17 early childhood indicators is categorized into three areas: the child, the family and the community. There is a section for each indicator that defines its importance and a table that ranks each from highest to lowest or lowest to highest, corresponding to areas of highest concentration or highest need. The data ranking for each indicator is discussed and interpreted. Some data are also provided in the table as context to understand indicator ratios, such as the number of children birth through age five, the number of births and the number of housing units. Although the index rankings for the indicators provide a means for assessing need, the rankings can be used in multiple ways for determining plans of action and service provision. The strategic distribution of resources often calls for a balance between focusing on communities with the most highly disadvantaged children and families versus communities with the highest number of

⁵⁶ See Anderson Moore et al, (2009), Hagerty and Land (2004), Land (2008 and 2010), Mather, et al, (2007), and Smith et al, (2009).

⁵⁷ One exception to this is the indicator "Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps in January, 2010". This was included due to the lack of systematic and comprehensive family economic data and poverty measures for all communities and zip codes in the region in recent census and ACS data.

children and families in need, or some combination thereof. This is common when addressing rural/urban or other kinds of disparities. For future planning purposes, the Regional Partnership Council's priority areas and strategies are included and mapped onto the indicators that provide data to help inform them.

Early Childhood Index Indicators

All indicators are from the *most recent* data sources available.

The Child

1. The number of children birth through age 5 (the 2010 Census)
2. The total number of births (2009, most recent year available, ADHS Vital Statistics)
3. Percent of births to teen mothers (percent of 2009 births, ADHS Vital Statistics)
4. Percent of births to unwed mothers (percent of 2009 births, ADHS Vital Statistics)
5. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in 1st trimester (percent of 2009 births, ADHS Vital Statistics)
6. Percent of publicly funded births (percent of 2009 births, ADHS Vital Statistics)
7. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth of 2009 births, ADHS Vital Statistics)

The Family

8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (the 2010 Census)
9. Percent of adults 18 and over without a high school diploma (Census 2000 – not collected at the zip code level in 2010)
10. Median family income in dollars (Census 2000 – not collected at the zip code level in 2010)
11. Percent of children under 5 years old below the poverty level (Census 2000 – not collected at the zip code level in 2010)
12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (January 2010, DES)

The Community

13. Percent of Occupied Housing Units – Renters (the 2010 Census)
14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (RealtyTrac, 2010)
15. Number of ADHS licensed providers and availability of licensed child care for the population of children birth through five (December 2011, CCR&R)
16. Number of ADHS and DES certified providers and availability of certified child care for the population of children birth through age five (December 2011, CCR&R)
17. Number and availability of Quality First enrolled providers by zip code (April 2012, Central Pima Region)

I.B. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's Priority Areas and Funded Strategies for 2013-2015

The following section presents a summary of the priority areas and funded strategies elaborated in the fiscal year 2013-2015 Funding Plan.

Priority Area: Supports and Services for Families

- Home Visitation—Provides voluntary in-home services for infants, children, and their families focusing on parenting skills, early physical and social development, literacy, health and nutrition as well as the child's early learning. Targets are parents of infants and toddlers and pregnant women.
- Parenting Education - Community-Based Parent Education—Provides classes on parenting, child development and problem-solving skills. Universally targets all parents with children birth through age five.
- Community Partnerships—Establishes partnerships to promote innovation and leverage resources focusing on increasing access to health services among recent refugees, early literacy education for families, and support for Family, Friend and Neighbor (FFN) caregivers. Targets young children, their families, and FFN caregivers.

Priority Area: Quality, Access and Affordability of Regulated Early Childhood Care and Education Settings

- Quality First—Supports are provided to early care and education centers and homes to improve the quality of programs, including: on-site coaching; program assessment; financial resources; teacher education scholarships; and consultants specializing in health and safety practices. Targets early childhood education and care professionals and providers in regulated settings.
- Quality First Child Care Scholarships—Scholarships for children to attend Quality First centers and homes. Families with limited incomes are targeted.
- Expansion: Increase Slots and/or Capital Expense—continued support for the 13 programs participating in the program to expand slots for infants and toddlers.
- Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships—Provides scholarships to quality preschool programs in a variety of settings to allow programs to serve more children. Targeted towards pre-kindergarten programs in three school districts (Amphitheater, Flowing Wells, and TUSD) in addition to accredited community-based early care and education programs unable to participate in Quality First.
- Quality First (Rating Only) —Provides a Quality First Rating to programs receiving the Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships that do not require quality improvement supports. Target is 13 early care and education programs participating in Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship program.

Priority Area: Professional Development System

- Community-based Professional Development and Early Care and Education (Innovative Professional Development)—Provides quality education and professional development in community settings to early care and education professionals. Universally targets 1400 early childhood education and care professionals in the region.
- Scholarships for T.E.A.C.H.—Provides scholarships to early care and education professionals to assist them as they continue their education. The program covers a portion of tuition, books, release time from work, and provides a bonus. Targets professionals working both within and outside of Quality First enrolled settings for about 12 percent of the early childhood workforce.
- FTF Professional REWARDS—Improves retention of early care and education professionals through financial incentives. Targets early childhood education and care professionals, including those who are working in Quality First enrolled settings, Quality First waitlisted settings and accredited settings.
- Scholarships non-T.E.A.C.H.—Provides scholarships for higher education and credentialing to early care and education teachers through the Professional Career Pathways Project. Targets early childhood professionals who do not qualify for the T.E.A.C.H. program.

Priority Area: Access to Quality Health Care Coverage and Services

- Mental Health Consultation—Provides the Smart Support mental health consultation program to teachers and caregivers, and tuition reimbursement to support professional development to increase capacity of workforce. Targets four Mental Health consultants to serve about 20 center-based and 8 home-based providers.
- Child Care Health Consultation—Part of the Quality First strategy to increase and sustain healthy and safe early care and education settings.

Priority Area: Building Public Awareness & Support

- Community Awareness—Uses a variety of community-based activities and materials to increase public awareness of the critical importance of early childhood development and health. Targets multiple audiences.
- Community Outreach—Provides grassroots support and engagement to increase parent and community awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health. Targets multiple audiences.

It was not possible to acquire local level indicators to help inform the priority area of the “Professional Development System”. Therefore the strategies elaborated under this priority area are addressed in the index only in terms of the availability of licensed providers by zip code. We included a summary nonetheless for general reference. Three additional strategies are not addressed in the index: recruitment-stipends/loan forgiveness; media; and regional evaluation.

I.C. Using the Indicators to Inform the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's Priority Areas and Funded Strategies for fiscal year 2013-3015

The following section provides a series of tables that group together the funded strategies and the target groups they address. Multiple strategies combine to address the needs of parents and young children in critical areas. Included in the tables are the early childhood indicators from the index that provide useful data for informing these strategies. The tables provide a reference for the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council as they consider how to allocate funds to communities, families, and children demonstrating greatest need. The data presented in the indicators are also useful for grantees as they develop proposals and plans to fulfill the goals and objectives of the Regional Partnership Council.

Table 67: Early Childhood Indicators for Strategies Providing Supports and Services for Families: Home Visitation, Parenting Education Community-Based Training, Community Partnerships

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy areas
General Outreach	1. The number of children birth through age 5 (2010)
Pregnant women, mother of infants, and infants	2. The total number of births (2009) 5. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in 1 st trimester (2009)
Parents with low educational attainment	9. Percent of adults 18 and over without a high school diploma (2000 Census – not collected at the zip code level in 2010)
Teen parents	3. Percent of births to teen mothers (% of 2009 births)
Parents demonstrating educational and economic vulnerability	3. Percent of births to teen mothers (% of 2009 births) 4. Percent of births to unwed mothers (% of 2009 births) 6. Percent of publicly funded births (% of 2009 births) 8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010) 9. Percent of adults 18+ without a high school diploma (2000) 10. Median family income in dollars (2000) 11. Percent of children under 5 years old below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Families that are highly mobile, undergoing housing instability	13. Percent of Occupied Housing Units – Renters (2010) 14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (2010)
Screenings and assessments for special needs	7. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth of 2009 births)

Table 68: Early Childhood Indicators for Quality Early Childhood Care Strategies: Expansion, Quality First, Quality First Scholarships, and Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy areas
General Outreach	1. The number of children birth through age 5 (2010)
Children who may benefit from child care scholarships	3. Percent of births to teen mothers (% of 2009 births) 4. Percent of births to unwed mothers (% of 2009 births) 6. Percent of publicly funded births (% of 2009 births) 8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010) 10. Median family income in dollars (2000) 11. Percent of children under 5 years old below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Pre-schoolers, young children and their parents	1. The number of children birth through age 5 (2010) 2. The total number of births (2009)
Communities lacking high-quality child care and education settings	15. Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care Providers by Zip Code (2011) 16. Availability of ADHS and DES Certified Providers by Zip Code (2011) 17. Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers (2011)

Table 69: Early Childhood Indicators for Access to Quality Healthcare and Professional Child Care Health Consultation

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy areas
General Outreach	1. The number of children birth through age 5 (2010)
Low-income children	6. Percent of publicly funded births (% of 2009 births) 8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010) 10. Median family income in dollars (2000) 11. Percent of children under 5 years old below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Screenings and assessments for special needs	7. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth of 2009 births)

Table 70: Early Childhood Indicators for Building Public Awareness and Support Strategies: Community Awareness and Community Outreach

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy areas
General outreach	1. The number of children birth through age 5 (2010)
Parents/ mothers of young children	2. The total number of births (2009)
Parents of low-income infants and children	8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010) 9. Percent of adults 18+ without a high school diploma (2000) 11. Percent of children under 5 years old below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Families that are highly mobile, undergoing housing instability	13. Percent of Occupied Housing Units – Renters (2010) 14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (2010)
Screenings and assessments for special needs	7. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth of 2009 births)
Communities lacking high-quality child care and education settings	15. Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care Providers by Zip Code (2011) 16. Availability of ADHS and DES Certified Providers by Zip Code (2011) 17. Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers (2011)

I.D. The Early Childhood Index: The Child

The set of child indicators presents the count of children birth through age five by geographic location as well as key birth characteristics.

1. Number of Children Birth through Age Five (the 2010 Census)

This indicator provides the number of children birth through age five in rank order from highest to lowest by zip code. This ranking informs strategic planning in terms of where children and their families are located for receiving early childhood education and care services. It highlights the variation in target population by zip code. Since one of the primary goals of First Things First is to provide early education and care services to all children in Arizona, the equitable distribution of resources across communities assures that all children are given an equal opportunity to receive the important services they require.

According to the 2010 Census, the population of children birth through age five in the Central Pima region was 35,812. By zip code the population numbers ranged from 4,904 in 85705 (Flowing Wells) to 325 in 85701 (downtown Tucson). Three zip codes had populations greater than 4,000: 85705 mentioned earlier, 85713 which includes South Tucson, and 85746 centered at the cross roads of Drexel Heights and S. Mission Road. Three zip codes had populations fewer than 1,000: 85701 mentioned earlier, 85708 centered at Craycroft and Ironwood, and 85715 centered at E. Tanque Verde and N. Pantano.

Funded Strategies

Knowing the number of children birth through age five by zip code is useful for all grantees that will provide services to children and their families both in terms of planning outreach by community and service as well as gauging the penetration of services by community.

Table 71: Number of Children Birth through Age Five in 2010 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest and Percent within Central Pima Region (the 2010 Census)

Towns/Neighborhoods/Cross Streets in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Percent within Region	Ranking
Flowing Wells	85705	4,904	13.7%	1
South Tucson	85713	4,542	12.7%	2
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	4,429	12.4%	3
Pantano & Broadway	85710	3,632	10.1%	4
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	3,428	9.6%	5
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	2,572	7.2%	6
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	2,388	6.7%	7
Grant & Swan	85712	2,350	6.6%	8
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	2,081	5.8%	9
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	1,987	5.5%	10
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	1,560	4.4%	11
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	894	2.5%	12
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	720	2.0%	13
Downtown Tucson	85701	325	0.9%	14
Total		35,812	100.0%	

2. Number of Births in 2009 (ADHS Vital Statistics)

This indicator presents the number of births in rank order from highest to lowest by community and zip code. The most recent birth data available for the region dates from 2009. Knowing the number of births by community assists those who are targeting services to infants, such as child care providers and home visitation service providers. Note that the children who were born in 2009 were three years old at the time of this report (2012).

The number of births in the region in 2009 was 6,427. The zip code 85713, which includes South Tucson, had the highest number of births in the region, 898, or 14 percent. This was followed by 85705, including Flowing Wells, with 861 or 13 percent. Third was 85746, centered at Drexel Heights and S. Mission Road, with 681 or 11 percent. Only 85701, downtown Tucson, had fewer than 100 births (56), one percent of the births in the region.

Funded Strategies

The number of births can inform the number of infant care slots that may be required at the community level and home visitation strategies that target infants from birth. Parents of newborns can be targeted to receive information about the services First Things First can provide to their child and family through direct contact, community outreach and general media strategies. Community awareness about the requirements of infants and the engagement of community partnerships in providing services to infants are also relevant.

- Expansion: Increase slots/capital expense
- Community-based parenting education
- Home visitation
- Community awareness
- Community outreach
- Community partnerships

Table 72: Number of Births in 2009 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	Percent of Births	Ranking
South Tucson	85713	898	14%	1
Flowing Wells	85705	861	13%	2
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	681	11%	3
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	641	10%	4
Pantano & Broadway	85710	638	10%	5
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	587	9%	6
Grant & Swan	85712	509	8%	7
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	489	8%	8
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	339	5%	9
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	296	5%	10
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	154	2%	11
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	152	2%	12
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	126	2%	13
Downtown Tucson	85701	56	1%	14
Total		6,427	100%	

3. Number of Births to Teen Mothers in 2009 (ADHS Vital Statistics)

This indicator provides the number and percent of births occurring in mothers under the age of 20 years in 2009 in rank order from highest to lowest by zip code within the region. It also includes where the highest concentration of teen births occurred as a proportion of births within each zip code. This additional information was provided due to the importance of knowing in which communities teen mothers and their children are most highly concentrated for targeting resources and support services to them. For example, 3 percent of all teen births in the Central Pima region occurred in 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10), yet these births represented 18% percent of all births in that area.

Thirteen percent of births in the Central Pima region in 2009 were to teen mothers (n=862). This is slightly higher than the percentage for Arizona (12 percent) and Pima County (11 percent). Children born to teen mothers often undergo stresses that are less prevalent in older mothers, such as receiving adequate prenatal care and potential exposure to high risk behaviors during pregnancy. Teen parents often demonstrate less developed parenting skills than older parents. Many teen mothers do not have a partner and grandparents often assume many parenting responsibilities. This is especially true for teen mothers who have not completed high school. Teen mothers and their children are known to benefit from various support services, including health and developmental monitoring, parenting education and support, counseling, and information about continuing education.

In the Central Pima region in ten of the fourteen zip codes, births to teen mothers represented between 21 percent and 10 percent of all births. Zip code 85713 (includes South Tucson) had the highest percentage of teen births in the region, 22 percent (n=186). In addition, this area had the highest proportion of teen births as a percentage of all births, 21 percent.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting teen mothers. Grantees can use this table to help plan outreach to teen mothers across communities. In addition, this table helps inform providers in the Quality First program about the ratio of teen mothers in their zip codes whose children may benefit from child care scholarships. It is also useful for community partners providing services to teen parents and their children.

- Home visitation
- Community-based parenting education
- Coordination: community partnerships
- Community outreach
- Childcare scholarships
- Community awareness

Table 73: Number and Percent of Births to Teen Mothers in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 and Percent of Such Births within Each Community (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Number of Births to Teen Mothers (19 years old or younger)	Percent of Teen Births in Region	Percent of All Births in the Community	Ranking
South Tucson	85713	186	22%	21%	1
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	24	3%	19%	2
Downtown Tucson	85701	10	1%	18%	3
Flowing Wells	85705	138	16%	16%	4
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	104	12%	15%	5
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	42	5%	14%	6
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	85	10%	13%	7
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	74	9%	13%	8
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	34	4%	10%	9
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	47	5%	10%	10
Pantano & Broadway	85710	56	6.5%	9%	11
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	13	2%	9%	12
Grant & Swan	85712	42	5%	8%	13
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	7	1%	5%	14
Total		862	100%	13%	

4. Births to Unwed Mothers in 2009 (ADHS Vital Statistics)

This indicator provides the number and percent of births to unwed mothers in rank order by zip code. It also includes where the highest concentration births to unwed mothers occurred as a proportion of births in each area. This additional information was provided due to the importance of knowing in which communities unwed mothers and their children are most highly concentrated for targeting resources and support services to them. For example, 61 percent of births in 85713 (includes South Tucson) in 2009 were to unwed mothers, and these births represent 16 percent of all unwed births in the Central Pima region.

Children born to unmarried mothers are more likely to grow up in a single parent household. Unmarried mothers typically experience more economic hardships and lower educational attainment than their married counterparts. Children living with single mothers have a greater likelihood of living in poverty. Unwed mothers and their children are known to benefit from support services similar to those described for teen mothers.

Fifty-three percent of births in Central Pima region in 2009 were to unmarried mothers. This was higher than the rate in Pima County, 45.0 percent, and Arizona, 44.7 percent. The highest percentage of births to unwed mothers in the Central Pima region occurred in 85713 (includes South Tucson) and in 85705 (Flowing Wells), 16 percent in each zip code. Together they number 1,076 births. In each of these zip codes, births to unwed mothers represent 61 percent of all births in the area. Zip codes 85708 (Craycroft and Ironwood) and 85701 (downtown Tucson) had the fewest births to unmarried mothers in the region, less than two percent altogether, and these represented over 14 percent of the births in 85708 and 64 percent of births in 85701.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting at-risk infants and children, and as an additional indicator for assessing the potential distribution of child care scholarships. All grantees targeting parents and children that may be at greater risk for successful developmental outcomes can make use of this information.

- Home visitation
- Community-based parenting education
- Coordination: community partnerships
- Community outreach
- Community awareness

Table 74: Number and Percent of Births to Unwed Mothers in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 and Percent of Such Births within Each Community (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Number of Births to Unwed Mothers	Percent of All Births in Community to Unwed Mothers	Percent of Unwed Mother Births in Region	Ranking
South Tucson	85713	551	61%	16%	1
Flowing Wells	85705	525	61%	16%	2
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	386	57%	11%	3
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	324	51%	10%	4
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	321	55%	9%	5
Pantano & Broadway	85710	279	44%	8%	6
Grant & Swan	85712	230	45%	7%	7
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	215	44%	6%	8
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	195	58%	6%	9
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	163	55%	5%	10
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	85	67%	3%	11
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	54	36%	1.6%	12
Downtown Tucson	85701	36	64%	1.1%	13
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	21	14%	0.6%	14
Total		3385		53%	

5. Percent of Mothers Giving Birth in 2009 Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester (ADHS Vital Statistics)

This indicator presents the number and percent of mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy in 2009 in rank order from lowest to highest by zip code. In this case, low occurrence indicates greater need. Receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, coupled with the number of prenatal visits during the pregnancy, is the standard for achieving a healthy pregnancy and the best birth outcomes. To provide additional context, the total number of births by zip code is also included in the table.

In the Central Pima region, 70 percent of mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. This was lower than the 75.3 percent in Pima County and 81.9 percent in Arizona. There was a 17 percent range between lowest and highest with 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) ranking lowest at 60.3 percent and 85708 (Craycroft and Ironwood) ranking highest at 77.9 percent.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting new and expectant mothers. It is also useful for any community partners tracking outreach to pregnant women who require prenatal services, although this is not a specifically funded strategy.

- Home visitation
- Community-based parenting education
- Community partnerships

Table 75: Percent of 2009 Birth Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	2009 Number of Mothers with Prenatal Care in the 1st trimester	2009 Percent of Mothers with Prenatal Care in the 1st trimester	Ranking
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	126	76	60.3%	1
Flowing Wells	85705	861	557	64.7%	2
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	339	221	65.2%	3
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	587	398	67.8%	4
South Tucson	85713	898	625	69.6%	5
Downtown Tucson	85701	56	39	69.6%	6
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	296	209	70.6%	7
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	681	483	70.9%	8
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	489	347	71.0%	9
Pantano & Broadway	85710	638	454	71.2%	10
Grant & Swan	85712	509	372	73.1%	11
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	641	474	73.9%	12
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	152	113	74.3%	13
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	154	120	77.9%	14
Total		6,427	4488	69.8%	

6. Percent of Publicly Funded Births in 2009 (ADHS Vital Statistics)

This indicator provides the number of births that were supported by public health insurance administered by the state of Arizona (not military healthcare plans) and the percent of births that were publicly funded in each zip code in rank order from highest to lowest. This is one of the most reliable and comprehensive indicators that captures economic need of young mothers and their infants. Because this is such an important economic indicator, we presented the share of births within each community that were publicly funded to identify high concentrations of low-income mothers and children. When mothers undergo economic challenges, there are notable consequences regarding their child's environment, future growth and development.

The program within AHCCCS that covers pregnant women is S.O.B.R.A. In 2009, the monthly income eligibility limits were as follows:

<u>For a pregnant woman expecting one child:</u>	<u>Monthly income</u>
Applicant living alone	\$1,822
Applicant living with:	
1 parent or spouse 2/3 of \$2,289	\$1,524
Applicant living with 2 parents 1/2 of \$2,757	\$1,379
(Limit increases for each expected child) ⁵⁸	

In the Central Pima region, 65 percent of births were funded through public health insurance, higher than in Pima County (53 percent) and Arizona (55 percent). The range by zip code spanned from 87 percent to 21 percent. The zip codes that had the highest proportion of births that fell into this category were 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) at 87 percent, 85713 (includes South Tucson) at 79 percent, 85705 (Flowing Wells) at 78 percent, 85701 (downtown Tucson) at 75 percent, and 85716 (Country Club, 22nd to Prince) at 72 percent. The zip codes that had the lowest proportion of publicly funded births were 85708 (Craycroft and Ironwood) at 21 percent and 85715 (E. Tanque Verde and N. Pantano) at 37 percent.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing services to parents and families undergoing economic hardship, such as home visitation services to mothers with low income. In addition, it shows where concentrations of low-income children reside who might benefit from child care scholarships. It is also useful for community outreach and community-based parenting education.

- Home visitation
- Child care scholarships
- Community outreach
- Community-based parenting education
- Community partnerships

⁵⁸ AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements Oct. 1 2009, Arizona Department of Health Services.

Table 76: Percent of Publicly Funded Births by Presence in Community in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	2009 Number of Publicly-funded Births	2009 Percent of Publicly-funded Births	Ranking
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	681	109	87%	1
South Tucson	85713	296	713	79%	2
Flowing Wells	85705	861	670	78%	3
Downtown Tucson	85701	126	42	75%	4
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	638	243	72%	5
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	152	466	68%	6
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	898	389	66%	7
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	154	183	62%	8
Grant & Swan	85712	56	301	59%	9
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	641	372	58%	10
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	509	274	56%	11
Pantano & Broadway	85710	587	303	47%	12
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	489	56	37%	13
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	339	33	21%	14
Total		6,427	4154	65%	

7. Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009 (ADHS Vital Statistics)

This indicator presents the number of low birth weight newborns in rank order by zip code from highest to lowest. In addition, the proportion of low birth weight newborns within each community is included. Low birth weight (<2,500 grams at birth) is an indicator of great risk in newborn children because of the incomplete development of key systems for maintaining life and future growth. These newborns and their families require special medical attention and social services after birth, throughout the infant and early childhood years, and beyond. The developmental progress of these children requires careful monitoring by professionally trained experts in numerous fields of health and well-being.

In 2009 in the Central Pima region, 477, or 7 percent of all newborns were low birth weight. This was similar to the rates for Pima County (7 percent) and Arizona (7.1 percent). Zip code 85705 (Flowing Wells) reported the highest number with 77 births, followed by 85713 (includes South Tucson) with 64 births.

Funded Strategies

There are no specific funding strategies in the 2013-2015 funding plan that target low birth weight infants, but this indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting mothers with infants and young children with special needs. It is useful for health practitioners and child care and education providers that provide screenings and assessment for special needs. Community awareness about the needs of low birth weight infants and their developmental trajectory warrants attention and resources. Media outreach to these mothers and children is also important to consider. It may also be useful for identifying services for mental health consultations.

- Mental health consultations
- Community awareness
- Media outreach

Table 77: Number of Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009 in Rank Order by Zip Code and Community and Proportion within Each Community (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	Percent of Newborns that Were Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams at birth) by Zip Code	Number of Low Birth Weight Newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	Ranking
Flowing Wells	85705	861	9%	77	1
South Tucson	85713	296	7%	64	2
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	641	8%	53	3
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	152	7%	49	4
Pantano & Broadway	85710	587	7%	47	5
Grant & Swan	85712	56	8%	39	6
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	509	8%	39	7
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	898	6%	38	8
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	638	6%	21	9
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	154	7%	21	10
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	681	6%	8	11
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	489	5%	8	12
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	339	5%	7	13
Downtown Tucson	85701	126	11%	6	14
Total		6,427	7%	477	

I.E. The Early Childhood Index: The Family

The family indicators present aspects of the social and economic conditions of the families in which children live.

8. Percent of Single Parent Families with Children Birth through Age Five (the 2010 Census)

This indicator presents the number of single parent families with children birth through age five in rank order by zip code and the percent of single parent families in the Central Pima region. This sheds light on where the highest share of single parents reside within the region and highlights the variation in single parent families across communities. This helps to inform the equitable distribution of resources and service to these families across communities.

Children raised in single parent families can be adversely affected by circumstances that occur more often in single parent families than in two-parent families, such as economic hardships, residential instability, and family disharmony. However, these situations are not always the case. Single parent families and their children who experience such hardships can benefit from support services that are known to improve the health, developmental and educational outcomes of the children.

In the Central Pima region, the 2010 Census reported that 47.7 percent of families with children birth through age five were single parent families. In five zip codes, more than 50 percent of families were single parent families. The zip code 85705 (Flowing Wells) had the highest rate at 56.2 percent. This was followed by 85701 (downtown Tucson) at 54.2 percent, 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) at 53.7 percent, 85713 (includes South Tucson) at 50.9 percent, and 85716 (Country Club, 22nd to Prince) at 50.8 percent.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing parent education and home visitation services targeting single parent families with higher levels of need as well as for media outreach to increase awareness of services for these families. It is also useful for assessing the disbursement of child care scholarships.

- Home visitation
- Community-based parenting education
- Child care scholarships
- Media outreach

Table 78: Percent of Single Parent Families with Children Birth through Age Five in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Number of Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	Percent of Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 in Region	Ranking
Flowing Wells	85705	967	56.2%	1
Downtown Tucson	85701	64	54.2%	2
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	233	53.7%	3
South Tucson	85713	671	50.9%	4
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	546	50.8%	5
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	472	49.4%	6
Grant & Swan	85712	512	49.0%	7
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	627	48.6%	8
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	582	47.3%	9
Pantano & Broadway	85710	676	44.9%	10
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	232	41.4%	11
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	385	40.1%	12
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	140	35.1%	13
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	60	19.2%	14
Total		6167	47.7%	

9. Percent of Adults 18 and Over without a High School Diploma (from Census 2000, data not collected in the 2010 Census)

This indicator presents the percent of adults 18 and over without a high school diploma from Census 2000 in rank order by zip code and community. More recent data are not available by zip code. This indicator is ranked from highest to lowest to highlight communities where families with children birth to age five are located that may require support services for the optimum development and outcomes of their young children. Unfortunately, there are no updated data sources on the educational attainment of adults for all zip codes and communities from more recent years.

Parental educational attainment is one of the most important factors that affect the health, developmental and educational outcomes of children. Research shows that education influences the beliefs and behaviors of parents. Parents with higher educational attainment typically have more informed expectations and performance beliefs about their children. Having accurate beliefs and expectations regarding children's performance in the home and in educational settings helps them prepare for and do well in school. Mothers with higher education have higher educational expectations for their children's academic success. These are only a few examples of the importance of parental educational attainment.

In 2000, about 20 percent of adults over 18 did not have a high school diploma in the region. The highest ranking zip codes were 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) at 54.2 percent, 85713 (includes South Tucson) at 36.7 percent, 85705 (Flowing Wells) at 26.5 percent, 85746 (Drexel Heights and S. Mission Rd.) at 26.4 percent and 85701 (downtown Tucson) at 21.1 percent.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for assessing where to provide parent support and home visitation services.

- Community-based parenting education
- Home visitation

Table 79: Percent of Adults 18 and Over without a High School Diploma in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (Census 2000)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of adults 18 and over without a high school diploma, Census 2000	Ranking
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	54.2%	1
South Tucson	85713	36.7%	2
Flowing Wells	85705	26.5%	3
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	26.4%	4
Downtown Tucson	85701	21.1%	5
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	18.9%	6
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	18.0%	7
Grant & Swan	85712	14.3%	8
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	12.6%	9
Pantano & Broadway	85710	11.4%	10
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	8.5%	11
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	8.4%	12
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	5.6%	13
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	n/a	-
Total		20%	

10. Median Family Income in Dollars (from Census 2000, data not collected in the 2010 Census)

This indicator presents median family income from Census 2000 in rank order by zip code. More recent family income figures are not available by zip code. This indicator is ranked from lowest to highest to highlight communities where families with children birth to age five may be undergoing hardship and where support services may be helpful.

In 2000, the median family income in the Central Pima region was \$35,077. Within the region, the lowest median family income occurred in 85701 (downtown Tucson) at \$24,464 followed by 85714 at \$27,596, 85705 (Flowing Wells) at \$29,149, and 85713 (South Tucson) at \$29,438. The highest median family incomes were reported in 85715 (East Tanque Verde and N. Pantano) at \$60,419 and 85745 (N. Silverbell and W. Ironwood Hill Dr.) at \$50,065.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for assessing family economic background in relation to family support services, mitigating the cost of child care and education through child care scholarships, and coordination of services to low-income families and in low-income communities.

- Child care scholarships
- Community-based parenting education
- Community partnerships

Table 80: Median Family Income in Dollars in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (from Census 2000, data not collected in the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Median Family Income, Census 2000	Ranking
Downtown Tucson	85701	\$24,464	1
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	\$27,596	2
Flowing Wells	85705	\$29,149	3
South Tucson	85713	\$29,438	4
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	\$32,947	5
Grant & Swan	85712	\$34,422	6
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	\$35,077	7
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	\$35,841	8
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	\$37,246	9
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	\$39,199	10
Pantano & Broadway	85710	\$44,036	11
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	\$50,065	12
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	\$60,419	13
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	n/a	-
Total		\$35,077	

11. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Living Below the Poverty Level (from Census 2000, not collected in the 2010 Census)

This indicator presents the percent of children living below the poverty level from Census 2000 by zip code. The indicator is ranked from highest to lowest to highlight concentrations of low income families. Although there are more recent data about families in poverty at the county level, the data are not available at the zip code level.

Children living in poverty are known to grow up in conditions that can impact their growth, development and thriving. In 2000, 26.8 percent of children birth through age five were living below the poverty level in the Central Pima region, compared to 22.1 percent in Pima County and 21 percent in Arizona. Estimates from the 2008-2010 ACS are not available for the Central Pima region but the increase in Pima County to 27.8 percent and in Arizona to 26.0 percent imply that percents have risen for children in the region as well.

Within the region, the highest level was in 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) at 42.9 percent, followed by 85701 (downtown Tucson) at 42.5 percent, 85713 (includes South Tucson) at 39.7 percent, and 85705 (Flowing Wells) at 37.6 percent. The lowest percentage of children living below the poverty level occurred in 85715 (E. Tanque Verde and N. Pantano) at 5.7 percent and 85710 (Pantano and Broadway) at 11.1 percent.

Funded Strategies

This is an additional economic indicator that is useful for assessing where to provide services to families undergoing economic hardship for home visitation and parent education as well as to children who could benefit from child care scholarships.

- Home visitation
- Community-based parenting education
- Child care scholarships
- Community partnerships
- Community awareness

Table 81: Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Living Below the Poverty Level in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (from Census 2000, data not collected in the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of Children 0-5 Living Below Poverty Level, Census 2000	Ranking
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	42.9%	1
Downtown Tucson	85701	42.5%	2
South Tucson	85713	39.7%	3
Flowing Wells	85705	37.6%	4
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	30.1%	5
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	25.1%	6
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	23.4%	7
Grant & Swan	85712	23%	8
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	22.2%	9
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	19.8%	10
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	14.7%	11
Pantano & Broadway	85710	11.1%	12
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	5.7%	13
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	n/a	-
Total		26.8%	

12. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Receiving Food Stamps (January 2010, DES)

This indicator presents the information available at the community level about children in this age group who are undergoing economic hardship, namely, the percent of children birth through age five receiving food stamps in January 2010⁵⁹ in rank order by zip code and community. For reference, the number of children birth through age five by zip code and community is included in the table. It is important to note that because families must proactively apply for food stamps, children undergoing hardship who are living in families that have not gone through this process are not represented in these percentages.

In January 2010 in Central Pima region, 21,753 children birth through age five received food stamps (62 percent). At the zip code level, the percent ranged from 71.9 percent in 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) to 4.3 percent in 85708 (Craycroft and Ironwood).

Funded Strategies

This is an additional economic indicator that is useful for assessing where to provide services to families and children undergoing economic hardship and child care scholarships.

- Home visitation
- Community-based parenting education
- Child care scholarships
- Community partnerships
- Community awareness

⁵⁹ We present data from 2010 because the population data for that year permit us to calculate a percentage. For other years, exact population data do not exist.

Table 82: Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Receiving Food Stamps in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (January 2010, DES)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of Children 0-5 Receiving Food Stamps, January 2010, DES	Ranking
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	71.9%	1
Flowing Wells	85705	67.0%	2
South Tucson	85713	65.9%	3
Downtown Tucson	85701	64.8%	4
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	55.3%	5
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	50.9%	6
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	50.3%	7
Grant & Swan	85712	49.4%	8
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	47.8%	9
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	46.6%	10
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	42.1%	11
Pantano & Broadway	85710	36.1%	12
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	18.6%	13
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	4.3%	14
Total		62%	

I.F. The Early Childhood Index: The Community

The community indicators relate to the stability and the quality of the environment in which children live and grow.

13. Occupied Housing – Percent of Renters (the 2010 Census)

This indicator presents the percent of occupied housing inhabited by renters by zip code in rank order. The indicator is ranked from high to low to highlight the communities that have a greater population flux, more mobility, and/or where fewer families can afford a mortgage.

Families living in high rental neighborhoods can experience changes in neighbors and social networks, in addition to other institutional, social, and structural characteristics that are different from neighborhoods with high rates of home ownership. Neighborhoods with high rates of home ownership tend to have higher rates of civic participation, more community resources and other social, economic, and educational benefits.

Across the Central Pima region in 2010, 49 percent of occupied housing was rented. The zip codes with the highest proportion of renters were 85708 (Craycroft and Ironwood, close to Davis-Monthan Air Force Base) at 96 percent, 85701 (downtown Tucson) at 74 percent, 85719 (N. Campbell, 22nd to Limberlost) at 71 percent, and 85716 (Country Club, 22nd to Prince) at 62 percent. The zip codes with the lowest percentage of renters were 85757 (W. Valencia and S. Camino Verde) at 23 percent and 85715 (E. Tanque Verde and N. Pantano) at 28 percent.

Funded Strategies

Communities with higher rental rates may be useful targets for:

- Community-based parenting education
- Home visitation
- Child care scholarships
- Community partnerships

Table 83: Occupied Housing – Percent of Renters in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied housing - Percent of Renters, 2010	Ranking
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	897	96	1
Downtown Tucson	85701	2,636	74	2
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	17,789	71	3
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	15,955	62	4
Grant & Swan	85712	15,780	60	5
Flowing Wells	85705	24,346	56	6
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	17,470	51	7
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	4,824	46	8
Pantano & Broadway	85710	24,849	44	9
South Tucson	85713	16,694	38	10
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	14,994	37	11
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	13,825	28	12
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	8,163	28	13
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	4,973	23	14
Total		183,195	49%	

14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (RealtyTrac, 2010)

This indicator presents the pre-foreclosure rate in rank order by zip code from highest to lowest. The indicator is presented as a rate to highlight the zip codes where higher concentrations occurred. The number of pre-foreclosures is presented as well. Pre-foreclosure notices are sent from mortgage brokers to home owners who are at risk of foreclosure. However, final foreclosure procedures do not always occur. Rather, pre-foreclosures indicate potential financial hardship of homeowners that may result in foreclosure.

The downturn in the housing market in recent years has had a negative impact on many families who have lost their homes. The loss of a home can result in many stresses in addition to relocation and the drain of financial resources, such as loss of confidence and stability, discord, anger, and shame. These situations have a tremendous impact on children's lives.

The overall pre-foreclosure rate for the Central Pima region in 2010 was 2.2 percent compared to 2.5 percent for Pima County. The highest pre-foreclosure rates by community in the region occurred in 85757 (W. Valencia and S. Camino Verde) at 6.8 percent, 85746 (Drexel Heights and S. Mission Rd.) at 4.8 percent, 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) at 3.5 percent and 85713 (includes South Tucson) at 3.0 percent. The lowest pre-foreclosure rates occurred in 85701 (downtown Tucson) at 0.8 percent and 85719 (N. Campbell, 22nd to Limberlost) at 0.9 percent.

Funded Strategies

Communities with higher pre-foreclosures may benefit from strategies that target children and families undergoing economic stress and hardship.

- Community-based parent education
- Home visitation
- Child care scholarships
- Community partnerships

Table 84: Pre-Foreclosure Rate in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (RealtyTrac, 2010)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Total Housing Units	Number of Pre-foreclosures	Pre-foreclosure rate, 2010	Ranking
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	5,486	372	6.8%	1
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	15,592	750	4.8%	2
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	5,536	195	3.5%	3
South Tucson	85713	19,268	582	3.0%	4
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	16,396	402	2.5%	5
Pantano & Broadway	85710	27,859	592	2.1%	6
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	19,649	415	2.1%	7
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	8,953	159	1.8%	8
Grant & Swan	85712	18,003	259	1.4%	9
Flowing Wells	85705	28,242	372	1.3%	10
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	18,008	183	1.0%	11
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	19,849	173	0.9%	12
Downtown Tucson	85701	2,988	25	0.8%	13
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	974	0	0	14
Total		206,803	4,479	2.2%	

15. Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R)

This indicator presents the ratio of children to the number of licensed child care and education facilities by zip code. The number of licensed care facilities was provided in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in December 2011. Numbers are subject to change based on the accuracy of the database and the opening and closing of centers. The ranking is based on potential need, that is, the largest number of children with the lowest number of licensed centers in their zip code.

Child care needs vary greatly from family to family and change quickly over time as children grow. Parents who require care make choices based on many factors, including cost, distance, schedule, safety, cleanliness, education program and the like. The goal for early childhood education and care centers is that they be of the highest quality possible for the optimum development of each child. Given this goal, it is important to know the availability of licensed care in each community based on the existing number of centers and the child population.

Across the Central Pima region as a whole, there is one licensed center for every 208 children birth through age five. Most zip codes in the Central Pima region have multiple licensed centers. Only one zip code had no licensed centers, 85755 (W. Valencia and S. Camino Verde), which had a population of 1,987 children birth through age five in 2010. The next lowest ratios of licensed centers to children occurred in 85746 (Drexel Heights and S. Mission Rd.) with one licensed center for every 492 children, 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) with one for every 390 children and 85708 (Craycroft and Ironwood) with one licensed center for every 260 children. The highest ratio of licensed centers to children occurred in 85701 (downtown Tucson) with one licensed center for every 81 children and 85719 (N. Campbell, 22nd to Limberlost) with one licensed center for every 130 children birth through age five.

Funded Strategies

This indicator helps inform the following strategies:

- Expansion: increased slots for child care and early education and/or capital improvements
- Quality First
- Community-based professional development early care and education professionals
- FTF Professional Rewards\$
- T.E.A.C.H. Scholarships
- Scholarships Non-T.E.A.C.H. (Professional Career Pathways Program)
- Community outreach forums that address expansion and quality of early childhood education and development

Table 85: Availability of ADHS Licensed and Military-Regulated Child Care Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Number of ADHS Licensed and Military Regulated Providers by Zip Code	Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care (How to read: "There is 1 (or 0) licensed facility for every (#) children ages 0-5")	Ranking
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	1987	0	0/1987	1
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	4429	9	1/492	2
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	1560	4	1/390	3
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	720	2	1/360	4
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	894	4	1/224	5
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	2388	11	1/217	6
South Tucson	85713	4542	22	1/206	7
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	2572	15	1/171	8
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	3428	20	1/171	9
Flowing Wells	85705	4904	29	1/169	10
Pantano & Broadway	85710	3632	23	1/158	11
Grant & Swan	85712	2350	15	1/157	12
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	2081	16	1/130	13
Downtown Tucson	85701	325	4	1/81	14
Total		35812	172	1/208	

16. Availability of Certified Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R)

This indicator presents the ratio of children to the number of ADHS (group homes) and DES (homes) certified child care and education providers by zip code. The number of certified care facilities was provided in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in December 2011. Numbers are subject to change based on the accuracy of the database and the opening and closing of home-based providers. This is a measure of the availability of regulated home-based child care in each zip code. Again, the ranking is based on potential need, that is, the largest number of children with the lowest number of providers in their zip code.

Across the Central Pima region as a whole, there was one certified home provider for every 144 children birth through age five. The number of providers ranged from zero to 57 across the zip codes for a total of 248 certified home providers. The availability of certified providers varied greatly from one zip code to the next. The zip code showing the fewest available certified providers was 85708 (Craycroft and Ironwood) with no providers for 720 children. This was followed by 85715 (E. Tanque Verde and N. Pantano) with one certified provider for 894 children and 85712 (centered at the cross road of Grant and Swan with one certified provider for every 588 children. At the other end of the spectrum were zip codes 85714 (Irvington between I-19 and I-10) with one certified provider for every 54 children, 85713 (includes South Tucson) with one certified provider for every 80 children, and 85746 (Drexel Heights and S. Mission Rd.) with one certified provider for every 84 children.

Funded strategies

- Expansion: increased slots for child care and early education and/or capital improvements
- Quality First
- Community-based professional development early care and education professionals
- FTF Professional Rewards\$
- T.E.A.C.H. scholarships
- Scholarships non-T.E.A.C.H. (Professional Career Pathways Program)
- Community outreach forums that address expansion and quality of early childhood education and development

Table 86: Availability of ADHS and DES Certified Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Number of Certified Providers per Zip Code	Availability of certified providers (How to read: "There is 1 (or 0) certified facility for every (#) children ages 0-5")	Ranking
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	720	0	0/720	1
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	894	1	1/894	2
Grant & Swan	85712	2,350	4	1/588	3
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	2,081	4	1/520	4
Downtown Tucson	85701	325	1	1/325	5
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	3,428	12	1/286	6
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	2,388	9	1/265	7
Flowing Wells	85705	4,904	19	1/258	8
Pantano & Broadway	85710	3,632	17	1/214	9
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	1,987	15	1/132	10
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	2,572	27	1/95	11
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	4,429	53	1/84	12
South Tucson	85713	4,542	57	1/80	13
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	1,560	29	1/54	14
Total		35,812	248	1/144	

17. The Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers for Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code (April 2012, Central Pima Region)

This indicator presents the ratio of children birth through age five to the number of Quality First enrolled providers by zip code and community. Quality First is one of the cornerstone systemic strategies of First Things First to improve access to high quality early learning and care settings for children birth through age five. This strategy represents a systemic asset that is being built within the state, the regions and across neighborhoods. Building a high quality early learning and care system is a long-term endeavor. The First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council is investing substantial resources in this strategy to address the region's need for additional quality care settings that support children as they grow, develop and prepare for school. The components of this strategy are described earlier in the report (Part One, page 68).

This indicator is included in the index as a benchmark for recent and future implementation of the strategy in terms of gauging the availability of high quality care settings in relation to the targeted population. As the implementation of this strategy continues over time, the goal is that the ratio of quality centers to the number of children will increase. The index highlights where there is room for growth in providing Quality First supported education and care at the neighborhood level, although where children reside in relation to the location of centers is not necessarily limited by zip code boundaries.

As of April 2012, there were 74 Quality First enrolled providers in the region, approximately one for every 484 children birth through age five based on the 2010 Census population counts. Zip code 85757 (centered at W. Valencia and S. Camino Verde) shows the lowest ratio of QF care providers to children, 1/1987, or one center for the 1987 children known to live in that zip code in 2010. This is followed by 85708 (centered at Craycroft and Ironwood) where there are no QF enrolled providers for about 720 children. Overall, 85719 (N. Campbell, 22nd to Limberlost) has the highest ratio of QF providers to children, one for every 260 children.

Funded Strategies

- Quality First including Child Care Health Consultation, Child Care Scholarships, T.E.A.C.H. and all program components

Table 87: Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers for Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code (April 2012, Central Pima Region)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Quality First Enrolled Providers	Ratio of Children 0-5 per QF Enrolled Provider	Ranking on Ratio of QF Enrolled Providers to Children 0-5 by Zip Code
W. Valencia & S. Camino Verde	85757	1,987	1	1/1987	1
Craycroft & Ironwood	85708	720	0	0/720	2
Country Club, 22 nd to Prince	85716	2,388	3	1/796	3
Irvington between I-19 & I-10	85714	1,560	2	1/780	4
Drexel Heights & S. Mission Rd.	85746	4,429	6	1/738	5
Flowing Wells	85705	4,904	9	1/545	6
Pantano & Broadway	85710	3,632	7	1/519	7
E. Tanque Verde & N. Pantano	85715	894	2	1/447	8
Craycroft & Broadway	85711	3,428	9	1/381	9
South Tucson	85713	4,542	12	1/379	10
N. Silverbell & W. Ironwood Hill Dr.	85745	2,572	7	1/367	11
Grant & Swan	85712	2,350	7	1/336	12
Downtown Tucson	85701	325	1	1/325	13
N. Campbell, 22 nd to Limberlost	85719	2,081	8	1/260	14
Total		35,812	74	1/484	

II. CONCLUSION

The Central Pima region is made up of diverse communities whose families with young children vary in their capacities, resources and needs. The region contains both affluent and high needs metropolitan and suburban areas. The Central Pima region scores higher than Pima County as a whole on a number of indicators presented in this report that demonstrate need: education for children and families, medical, nutritional, employment, and economic, among others. The continued deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 creates significant challenges and hardship for many families with young children due to job loss and the reduction in the safety net of health and human service programs. Yet, there are many assets to draw from in the community and the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council is addressing many of the current challenges.

There are approximately 36,000 children birth through age five who require services in health, education and other areas. The region's capacity to provide regulated education and care for this age group was estimated to be about 13,000 in December 2011. The cost of care is prohibitive for many working families, which forces them to choose affordability over quality. Yet quality care is limited, with less than ten percent of licensed and regulated providers being accredited. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that families turn to kith and kin care, which is more convenient and affordable. Unregulated care can compromise optimal child development when there is a lack of formal education and professional development among child care providers.

Until recent initiatives supported by the FTF Central Pima Regional Partnership Council, there have been limited local opportunities for education and professional development in the early child care field. Pursuing an Associate's degree or an early child care certificate is beyond the reach of many people working in this field but new strategies are in place to make this possible for more adults caring for and educating young children. The average full time salary for early child care teachers and teaching assistants is comparable to salaries of non-skilled workers, lower than a living wage. The Central Pima region is investing in and increasing access to multiple professional development programs and opportunities that are tied to college credit and are offered to all early care and education professionals within the region.

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council is also investing in a number of strategies to support children and families with health care needs, screenings for development delays as well as social-emotional support services. Family support is growing through community-based activities as well as home-based support services.

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council, with the help of its funded partners, has made progress in creating assets that are already making a strong contribution to building a more coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. Building a coordinated system is a long-term proposition that requires a long-term commitment from all actors. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council has harnessed many agencies, organizations and individuals to build alliances that are making headway in this area. The greatest regional asset continues to be the people who are deeply concerned and committed to early childhood care, education, and health issues for children ages birth to five years of age.

PART THREE

I. Zip Code Maps and Fact Box Resource Guide

This part of the report provides a map of each zip code in the FTF Central Pima Region along with demographic, health, and economic data pertaining to the children birth through age five and their families. The following section provides guidance for understanding the data presented in the zip code fact boxes.

I.A. Fact Box Legend

Each zip code has a table like the one below. The table presents a geographical analysis of the change in the zip code boundary between 2000 and 2010. The original zip code from 2000 is compared with the zip code as it existed in 2010. In the example above, in 2010, what was 85713 now spills into zip codes 85745 and 85735. The reason for including these changes is that Census 2000 data listed in the fact boxes correspond to the 2000 zip code, but more recent data from the 2010 Census and data regarding TANF, Food Stamps, WIC, new births, immunizations, DES child care subsidies, etc., are from more recent years and correspond to the 2010 zip code geography. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in the zip code is listed in the box, in this case, the City of South Tucson. Occasionally, towns and places spill into adjacent zip codes.

85713	Zip Code Boundaries	85713	85745	85735
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	80%	15%	5%
	City of South Tucson	100%		

Data presented in the fact boxes come from numerous agencies. Often, addresses are not current, which means that a child care center may be listed under an old address or have a business address that is different from the physical location. Therefore, any anomalies should be noted.

I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes

- The source for each number in the fact boxes is included, such as Census 2000 and the 2010 Census. Population statistics are reported for both Census 2000 and the 2010 Census as a basis for comparison.
- Race & Ethnicity: It is not possible to compare the change from 2000 to 2010 for the racial and ethnic composition of the general population or children under age six. This is because the 2012 fact boxes were modified to conform to the standard practice of reporting race and ethnicity as separate categories. Therefore, White, African American, American Indian, and Asian are reported under race and Hispanic is reported separately under ethnicity. The race and ethnicity of children birth through age five were calculated from the 2010 Census data

reported in single years of age and aggregated for this report. Please see Appendix E for a definition of the “Other race alone” and Multiple races” categories.

- Educational Attainment: The statistics for adults 18 and over without a high school diploma are reported from 2000 Census. The 2010 Census did not collect statistics on educational attainment. Although more recent educational attainment data are available through the ACS, they are not available at the zip code level.
- Economic Status of Families and Children: This section reports statistics from Census 2000. The 2010 Census did not collect economic data on households and families. Although more recent economic data are available through the ACS, it is not available at the zip code level.
- The data in each column refer to a year, be it 2000, 2007, 2009, 2010 or 2011. The percent of families receiving TANF and Food Stamps in the 2010 data column uses the 2010 Census population numbers as the denominator. For some zip codes, these percentages are over 100 percent because of inconsistencies in the way that DES counts families compared to the numbers that appear in the 2010 Census. For example, families may list their addresses in these zip codes to DES although they were not counted there in the census, or DES may be counting families more than once if they reapply for benefits.
- Child Immunizations: The 2010 data are not included in the Fact Boxes for this report due to inconsistencies with data reported in the 2010 Needs & Assets report.
- Housing: This section is new to the 2012 Needs and Assets Report Fact Boxes. It includes information from the 2010 Census on the number and types of housing units (vacant, occupied, renter-occupied, and owner-occupied units with a mortgage). It also includes the number and percent of residential housing units that received a pre-foreclosure notice. These data were obtained from RealtyTrac in 2010.
- Some zip codes do not have any data in certain categories, and are marked with a dash in such cases.
- Data at the zip code level pertaining to TANF, SNAP, WIC, DDD, AzeIP, CPS, and child immunizations reporting cases of fewer than 25 families or children birth through age five are reported as “<25” due to requests to maintain confidentiality. Percentages are also excluded for cases with fewer than 25 families or children.

I.C. Pima County Community Development Target Areas

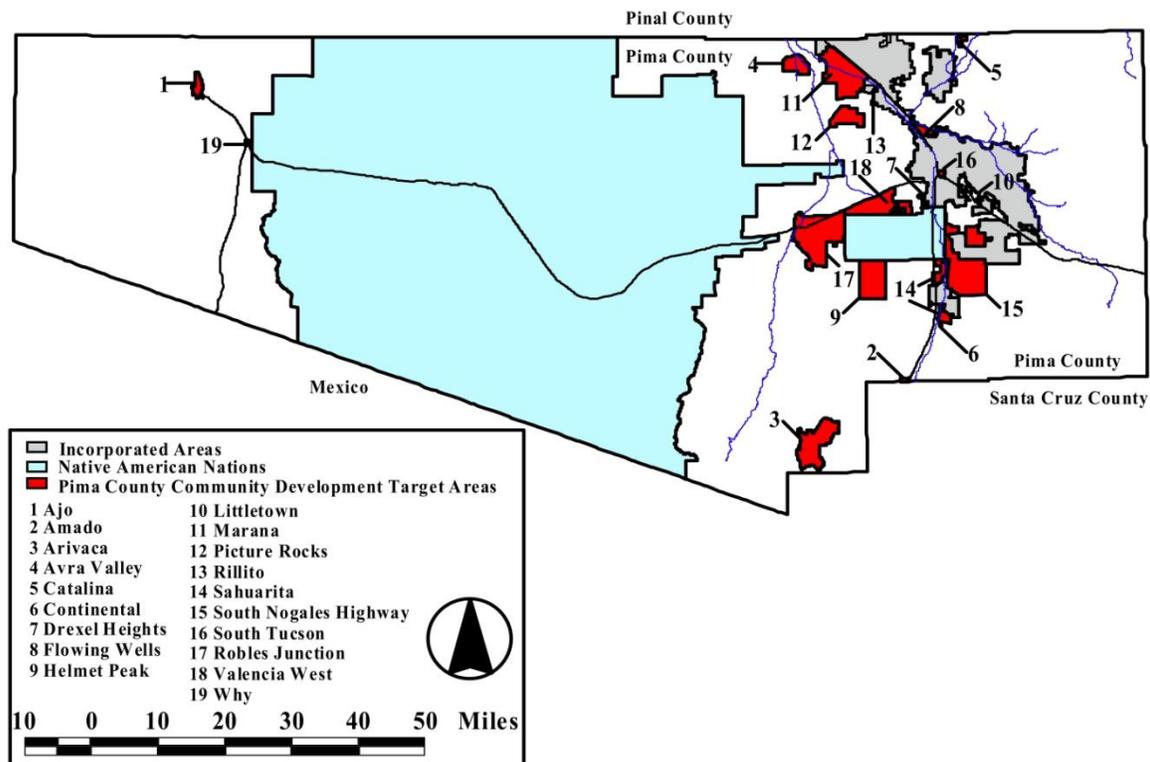
The maps include areas known as Pima County Community Development Target Areas. As shown in the figure below, the Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation Department has identified 19 Pima County Community Development Target areas as low-income areas eligible for community development assistance.⁶⁰ Approximately 7 percent of the Pima County population – approximately 59,000 residents at the time of Census 2000 -- lives within these target areas. Updated numbers of residents living in these areas from the 2010 Census are not available.

⁶⁰ To be eligible for funding, the target area must have more than 51 percent of the households below 80 percent of the median income as determined by HUD based on the U.S. Decennial Census. Pima County delineates target areas each ten years based on the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Low- and Moderate-Income Estimates which are derived from the decennial census and the American Community Survey.

As Community Development Target areas, these places are eligible to receive funding through the federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by Pima County. Funding is intended to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities, infrastructure improvements and public services.

Pima County Community Development Target Areas are relevant to the work of the FTF Pima County Regional Councils, especially when these services benefit children. The Resource Guide includes the locations of these target areas so the FTF Councils can better coordinate their investments with the Pima County Community Services department.

Pima County Community Development Target Areas



Source: Pima County Community Services Department, 2004.

I.D. Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Facilities

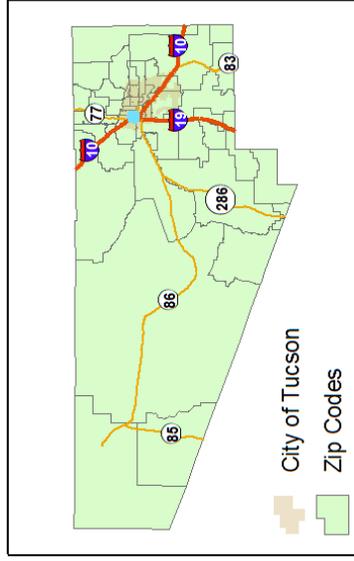
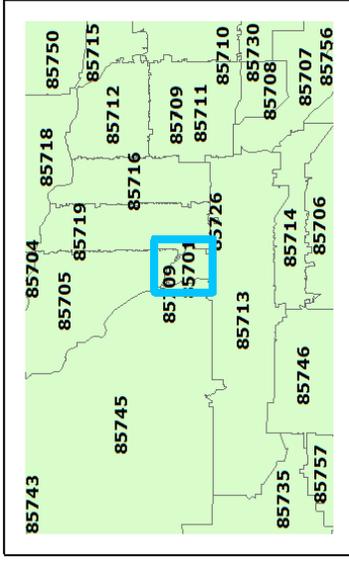
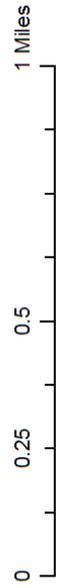
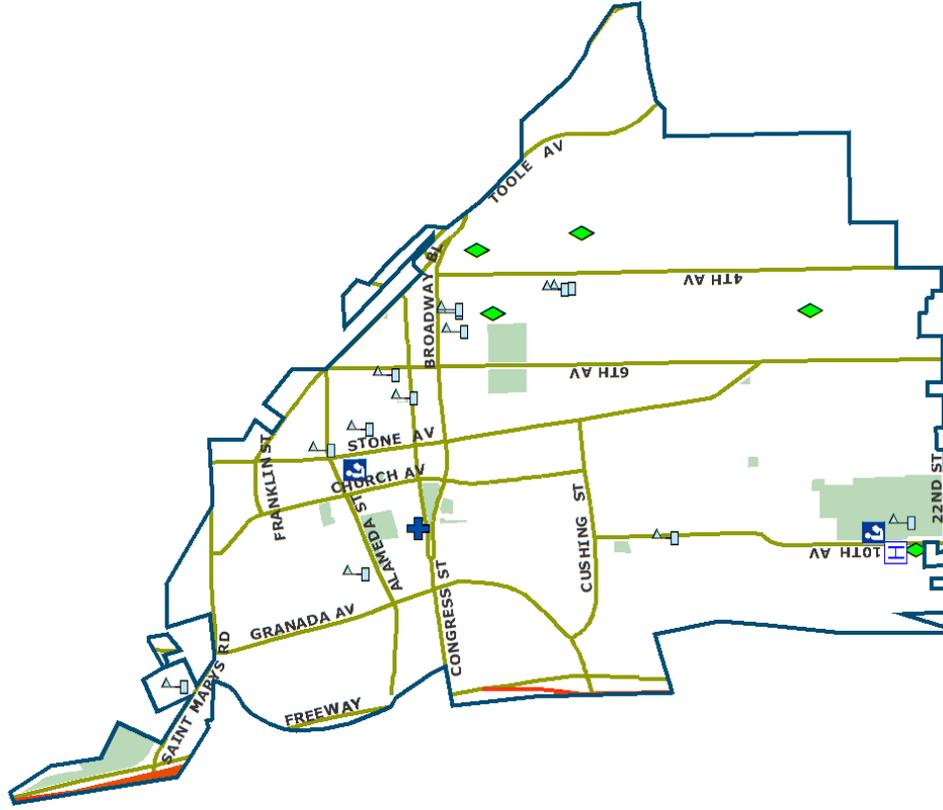
The maps show the locations of federally subsidized multi-family housing facilities. Their locations come from the HUD geographic information system (GIS) “A Picture of Subsidized Households: 2008.” This geospatial database is the most current source for publicly-subsidized multi-family housing facilities in the United States. Facilities that are mapped here include facilities whose tenants receive federal housing assistance. These include public housing units, apartments accepting Section 8 housing vouchers, and multi-family units that are part of

the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. Senior housing units are excluded from the mapping for this report.

I.E. Health Facilities, Parks, Public Libraries and Schools

The maps show the location of hospitals, clinics and public health department facilities as well as parks, public libraries and schools. A list of all health facilities, clinics, subsidized multi-family housing facilities, and public libraries is presented by zip code in Appendix L. A list of schools by zip code with the percent of students receiving free and reduced lunches is provided in Appendix F. A list of schools by zip code with third grade AIMS scores is provided in Appendix G.

85701 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
	Zip 85701	Hospital
	Schools	Clinic
	Library	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Parks	Pima County Health Department

85701	Zip Code Boundaries	85701	
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	100%	
	City of Tucson	< 10%	Extends into all of the Central Region zip codes

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	4,474		4,983	
Children 0-5	242		325	
Total Number of Families	767	100.0%	872	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	109	14.2%	118	13.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	60	7.8%	64	7.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	41	5.3%	43	4.9%
<u>Race, the 2010 Census</u>			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			68.9%	45.2%
African American			6.2%	11.1%
American Indian			3.5%	4.6%
Asian			1.5%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			19.9%	39.1%
<u>Ethnicity, the 2010 Census</u>				
Hispanic			41.6%	64.6%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	816	21.1%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$24,464			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		37.5%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		22.8%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		71.5%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		80.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.5%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	28	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	99	114	148 (125%) ^a	151
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	144	162	210 (64.6%)	204
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	106	108		96

^a See Introduction to the Central Pima Resource Guide for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	2,988	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	352	11.8%		
Occupied housing units	2,636	88.2%		
Renter-occupied housing units	1,942	73.7%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	465	17.6%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	25	0.8%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	78		56	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	12	15.8%	10	17.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	53	68.3%	39	69.6%
No prenatal care	1	1.7%	1	1.8%
Publicly-funded births	53	68.6%	42	75.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	3	4.2%	6	10.7%
Births to unwed mothers	49	62.7%	36	64.3%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	38 (61%)	55 (59%)	42 (64%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	39 (42%)	57 (45%)	44 (38%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	49 (39%)	43 (38%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		53	36	36
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		44 (83.0%)	32 (88.9%)	31 (86.1%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		76	56	49
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		61 (80.3%)	43 (76.8%)	40 (81.6%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	1
DES Certified Homes	2	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	0
Total	7	5
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited ^a	1	0
Quality First	1	1

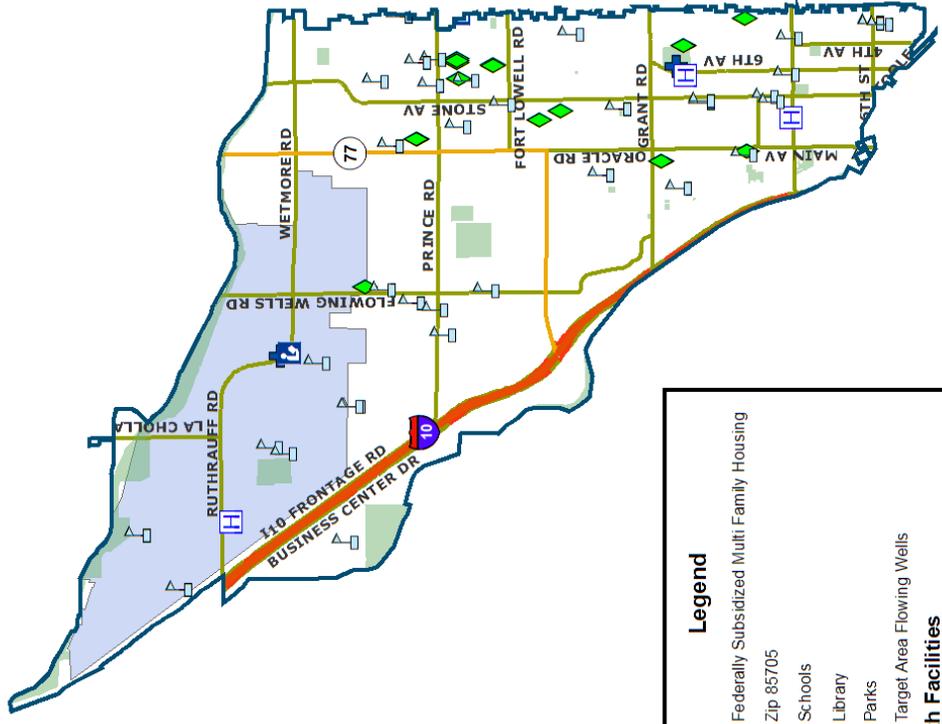
^aIn the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

City of Tucson, Estimates from U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts 2010		
Population Estimates		
Total Population, the 2010 Census	520,116	
Children 0-4, the 2010 Census	35,798	6.9%
Race, the Census 2010		
	All Ages	
White	69.7%	
African American	5.0%	
American Indian	2.7%	
Asian	2.9%	
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	19.7%	
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census		
Hispanic	41.6%	
Economic Status of Families & Children by Presence of Own Children Under 18, ACS Estimates 2008-2010		
Median family income in the past 12 months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) --		
Total:	\$46,133	
Married-couple family --		
Total	\$59,090	
With own children under 18 years	\$56,122	
No own children under 18 years	\$60,350	
Other family --		
Total	\$28,889	
Male householder, no wife present --		
Total	\$35,273	
With own children under 18 years	\$28,441	
No own children under 18 years	\$39,744	
Female householder, no husband present --		
Total	\$27,040	
With own children under 18 years	\$21,613	
No own children under 18 years	\$36,767	

Educational Attainment, 2008-2010 ACS Estimates

Adults 25 and over without a high school diploma	16.1%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education:	
Unmarried Mothers	45%
Less than high school graduate	28%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30%
Some college or associate's degree	40%
Bachelor's degree	2%
Graduate or Professional Degree	0%
Married mothers:	55%
Less than high school graduate	18%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24%
Some college or associate's degree	34%
Bachelor's degree	16%
Graduate or Professional degree	8%

85705 Zip Code

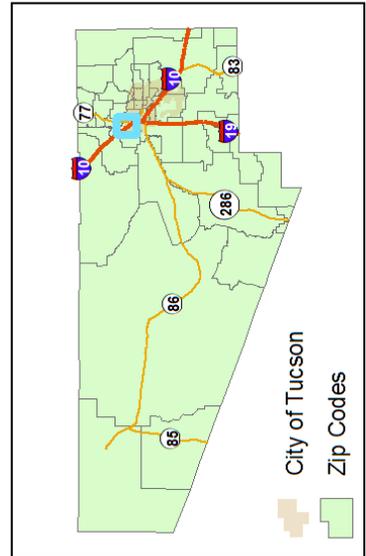
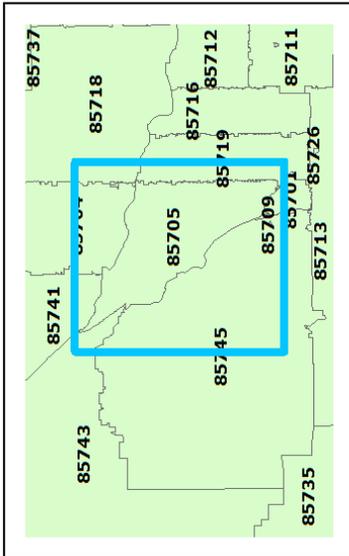


Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85705
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Flowing Wells

Health Facilities

- Clinic
- Federally Qualified Health Center
- Hospital
- Pima County Health Department



85705	Zip Code Boundaries	85000
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%
	Flowing Wells	100%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	55,199		57,521	
Children 0-5	4,911		4,904	
Total Number of Families	12,367	100.0%	12,107	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,871	15.1%	1,720	14.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	952	7.7%	967	8.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	653	5.3%	622	5.1%
Race, the 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			68.2%	54.6%
African American			4.2%	5.4%
American Indian			4.0%	4.7%
Asian			2.7%	1.8%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			20.9%	33.5%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			43.0%	65.4%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	11,048	26.5%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$29,149			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		31.9%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		35.3%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		46.0%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		58.3%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		37.6%		
<u>Families with Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	340	346	333 (19.4%)	187
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	439	440	427 (8.7%) ^a	241
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	1715	2072	2970 (172%) ^a	2,211
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	2534	3013	3284 (67.0%) ^a	3,160
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	106	108		1,722

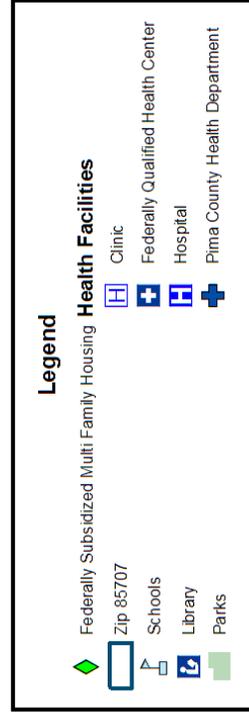
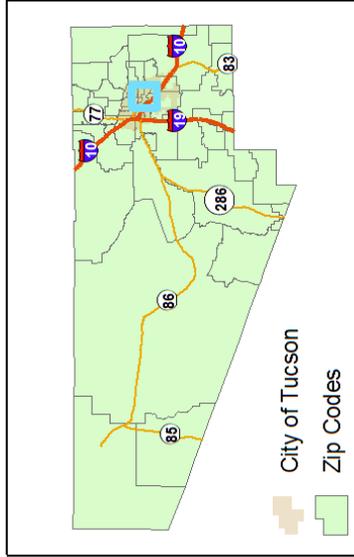
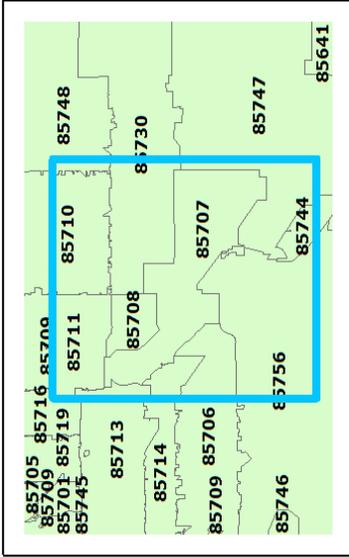
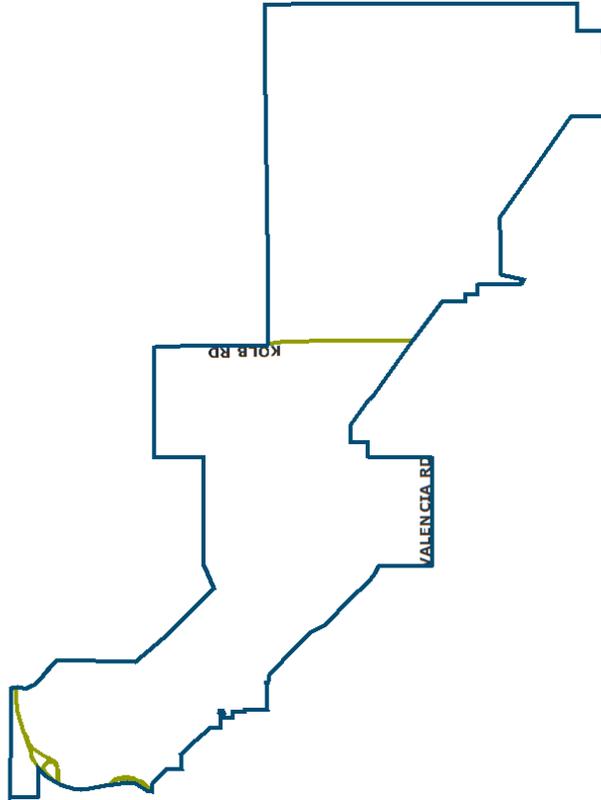
^a See Introduction to Part III for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	28,242	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	3,896	13.8%		
Occupied housing units	24,346	86.2%		
Renter-occupied housing units	13,571	55.7%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,637	23.2%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	372	1.3%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	936		861	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	156	16.7%	138	16.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	579	61.8%	557	64.7%
No prenatal care	43	4.5%	38	4.4%
Publicly-funded births	747	79.8%	670	77.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	62	6.6%	77	8.9%
Births to unwed mothers	588	62.9%	525	61.0%
Number of Infant deaths	6		9	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	643 (70%)	814 (77%)	668 (64%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	655 (48%)	773 (52%)	643 (42%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	377 (28%)	637 (43%)	588 (38%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		73	102	83
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	46	61
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		134	284	216
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		553	369	358
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		438 (79.2%)	308 (83.5%)	296 (82.7%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		803	550	519
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		600 (74.7%)	428 (77.8%)	438 (84.4%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	31	29
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2	4
DES Certified Homes	14	15
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	4	0
Total	52	48
Subset: Head Start	8	8
Accredited ^a	7	5
Quality First	7	9

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85707 Zip Code



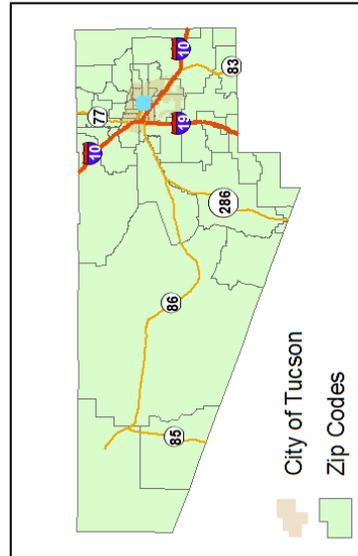
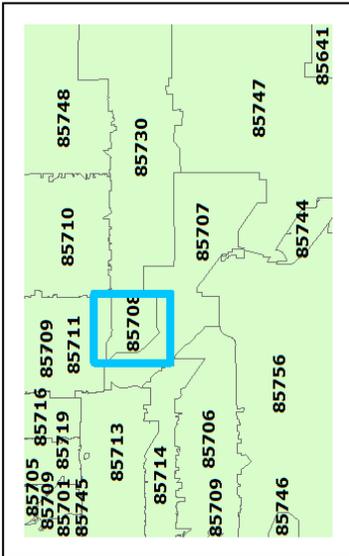
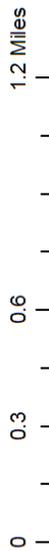
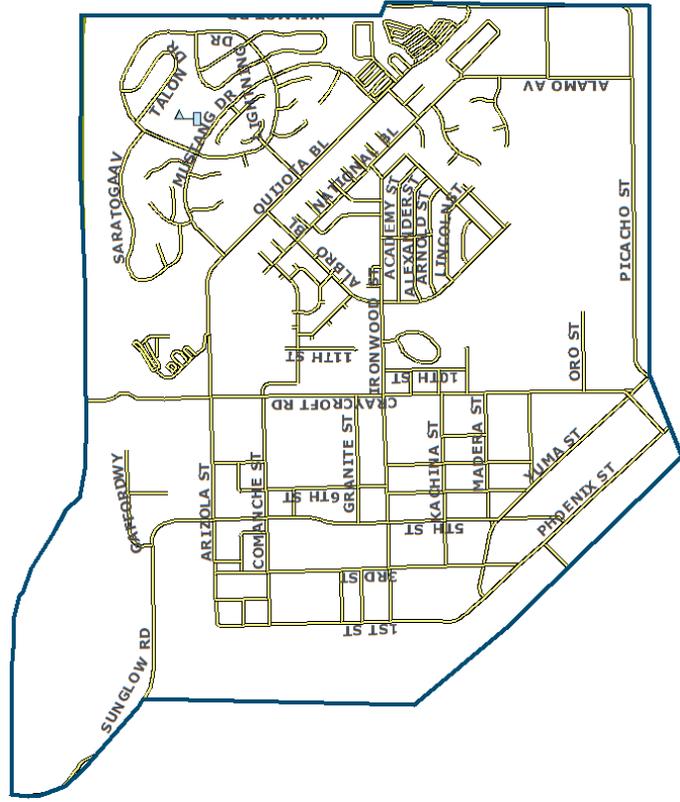
85707	Davis-Monthan Air Force Base Zip Code 85707 was not included in the 2000 census and was included in 2010 census. Data are limited. No children were reported to reside here but mailing addressed is used by some families receiving services.
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<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	658	
Children 0-5	-	-	-	
Total Number of Families	-	-	-	-
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	-	-
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	-	-
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	-	-
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, the 2010 Census				
White			73.3%	-
African American			10.8%	-
American Indian			0.8%	-
Asian			4.9%	-
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			10.3%	-
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			14.9%	-
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-			
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	-			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		-		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	-	-	-	-
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	-	-	-	-
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	-	-	-	-
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	-	-	-	-
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25		<25

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units	-	-		
Vacant housing units	-	-		
Occupied housing units	-	-		
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	-	-		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	-	-		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births (2008)	2009 Births	% Births (2009)
Total # births	-	-	-	-
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	-	-	-	-
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	-	-	-	-
No prenatal care	-	-	-	-
Publicly-funded births	-	-	-	-
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	-	-	-	-
Births to unwed mothers	-	-	-	-
Number of Infant deaths	-	-	-	-
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	-	-	-	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	-	-	-	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	-	-	-	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		-	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		-	-	-
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		-	<25	-
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		-	-	-
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		-	-	-
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		-	-	-
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		-	-	-

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Regulated by Military	2	2
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	2	2
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	1
Quality First	0	0

85708 Zip Code



Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85708
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Health Facilities
 - Clinic
 - Federally Qualified Health Center
 - Hospital
 - Pima County Health Department

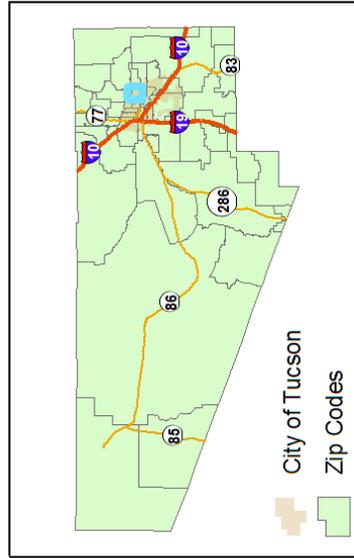
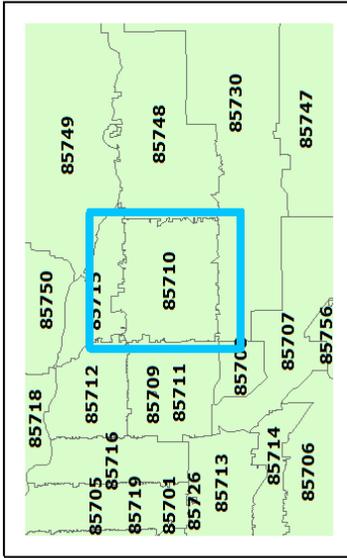
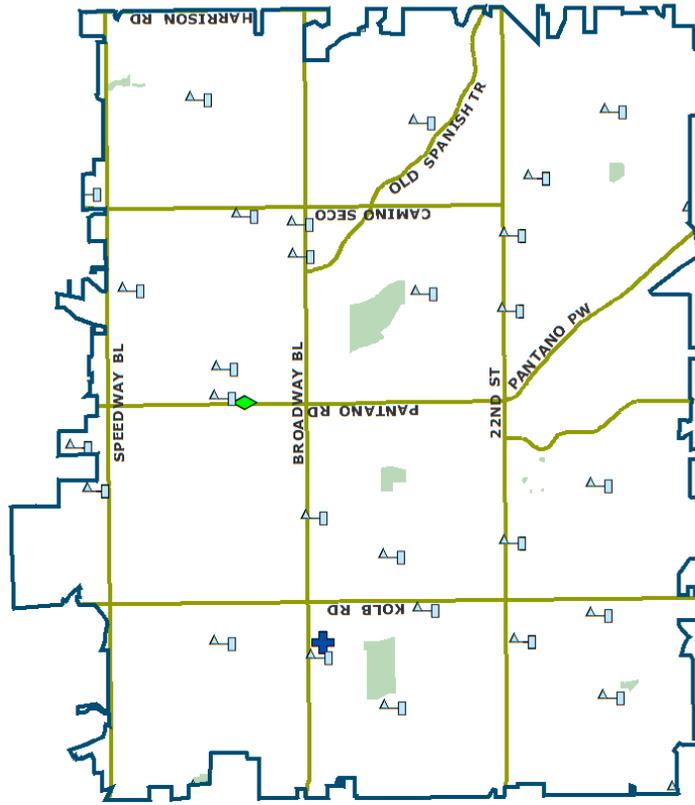
85708	Zip Code Boundaries	85708	85707
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	35%	65%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	6,494		2,980	
Children 0-5	1,243		720	
Total Number of Families	1,494	100.0%	854	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	484	32.4%	312	36.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	61	4.1%	60	7.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	41	2.7%	49	5.7%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, the 2010 Census				
White			74.5%	71.7%
African American			9.4%	8.1%
American Indian			0.9%	0.7%
Asian			2.6%	1.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			12.7%	18.6%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			17.0%	22.5%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	322	8.4%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$35,077			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		11.8%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		13.1%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		35.3%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		14.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		14.7%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	31 (4.3%)	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	114	164		197

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	974	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	77	7.9%		
Occupied housing units	897	92.1%		
Renter-occupied housing units	864	96.3%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	11	1.2%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	123		154	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	6	5.2%	7	5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	94	76.6%	120	78%
No prenatal care	4	3.2%	1	1%
Publicly-funded births	18	14.9%	33	21%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	10	7.8%	7	5%
Births to unwed mothers	19	15.6%	21	14%
Number of Infant deaths	1		1	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	87 (42%)	58 (33%)	38 (21%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	55 (19%)	48 (16%)	32 (11%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	43 (15%)	30 (11%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		-	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	-	-
ADHS Certified Group Homes	-	-
DES Certified Homes	-	-
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	-	-
Total	-	-
Subset: Head Start	-	-
Accredited	-	-
Quality First	-	-

85710 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing		Health Facilities
	Zip 85710		Clinic
	Schools		Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library		Hospital
	Parks		Pima County Health Department

85710	Zip Code Boundaries	85710	85715
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	95%	5%

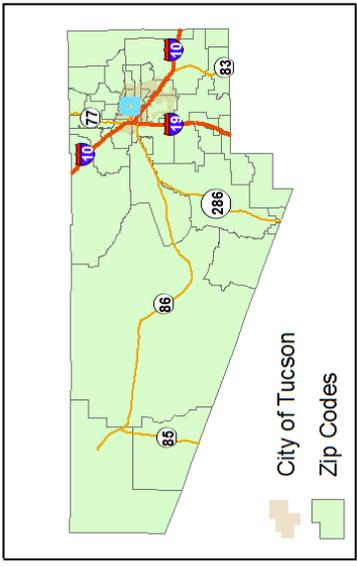
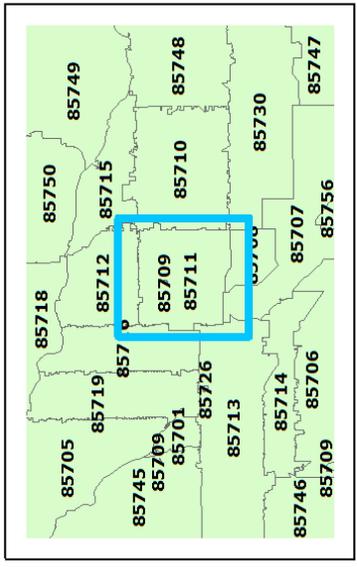
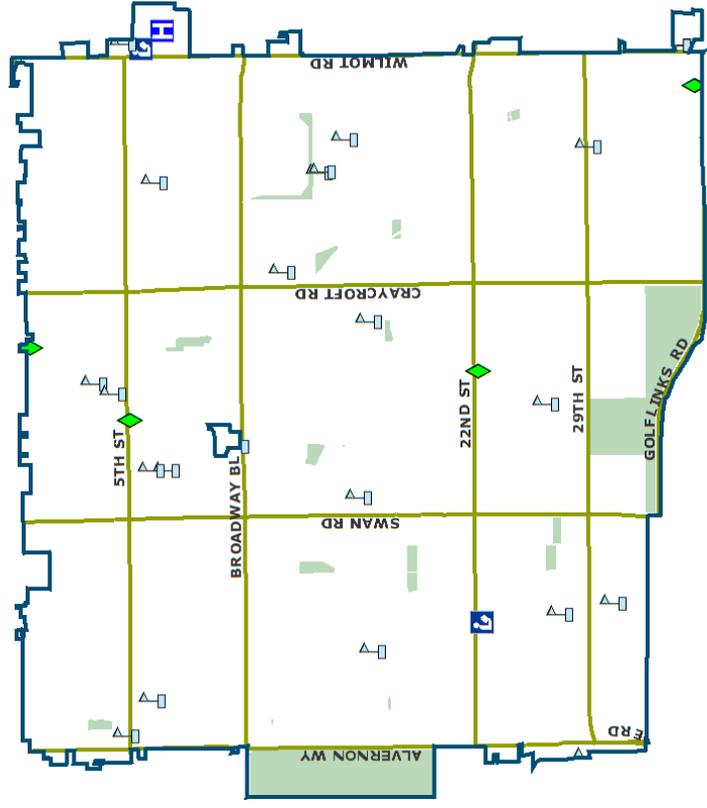
<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	54,561		54,439	
Children 0-5	3,576		3,632	
Total Number of Families	14,293	100.0%	13,507	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,521	10.6%	1,506	11.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	596	4.2%	676	5.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	439	3.1%	477	3.5%
Race, the 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			79.6%	66.2%
African American			5.6%	7.2%
American Indian			1.3%	1.6%
Asian			2.5%	2.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			11.0%	22.9%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			21.5%	37.4%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	4,906	11.4%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$44,036			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		13.4%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10.7%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		18.5%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		15.8%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		11.1%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	124	113	103 (6.8%)	60
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	140	131	121 (3.3%)	69
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	607	834	956 (63.5%)	1,018
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	850	1157	1310 (36.1%)	1,387
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	388	506		654

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	27,859	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	3,010	10.8%		
Occupied housing units	24,849	89.2%		
Renter-occupied housing units	10,920	43.9%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	9,397	37.8%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	592	2.1%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	684		638	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	74	10.8%	56	8.8%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	482	70.4%	454	71.2%
No prenatal care	10	1.5%	15	2.4%
Publicly-funded births	327	47.8%	303	47.5%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	49	7.1%	47	7.4%
Births to unwed mothers	318	46.5%	279	43.7%
Number of Infant deaths	6		4	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	432 (69%)	463 (73%)	449 (64%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	436 (46%)	458 (48%)	402 (43%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	258 (27%)	406 (42%)	373 (40%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		52	75	64
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	28	58
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		65	68	66
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		358	221	206
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		295 (82.4%)	184 (83.3%)	162 (78.6%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		479	307	276
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		374 (78.1%)	238 (77.5%)	218 (79.0%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	24	23
ADHS Certified Group Homes	7	8
DES Certified Homes	11	9
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	12	0
Total	55	40
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited ^a	4	3
Quality First	7	7

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85711 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities	
	Zip 85711		Clinic
	Schools		Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library		Hospital
	Parks		Pima County Health Department

85711	Zip Code Boundaries	85000	85001	85002
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	70%	30%	

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	42,859		41,251	
Children 0-5	3,705		3,428	
Total Number of Families	10,377	100.0%	9,586	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,497	14.4%	1,291	13.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	626	6.0%	627	6.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	428	4.1%	431	4.5%
<u>Race, the 2010 Census</u>			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			70.0%	54.0%
African American			6.1%	9.0%
American Indian			2.0%	2.3%
Asian			3.3%	2.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			18.5%	32.0%
<u>Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:</u>				
Hispanic			35.9%	54.4%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	5,758	18.0%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$37,246			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		24.0%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.6%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		42.7%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		54.2%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		25.1%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	245	204	191 (14.8%)	109
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	308	247	234 (6.8%)	149
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	1111	1225	1317 (102%) ^a	1,263
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	1620	1746	1895 (55.3%)	1,817
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	648	803		940

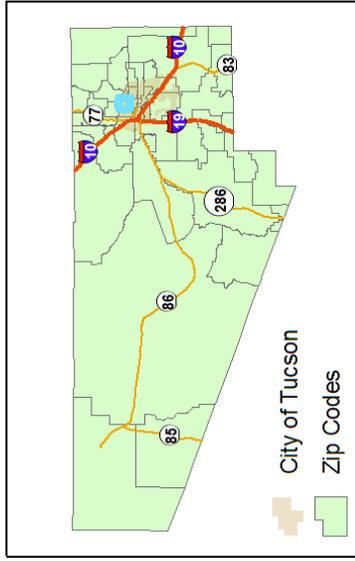
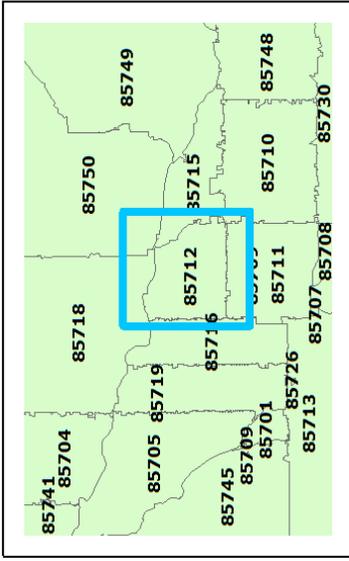
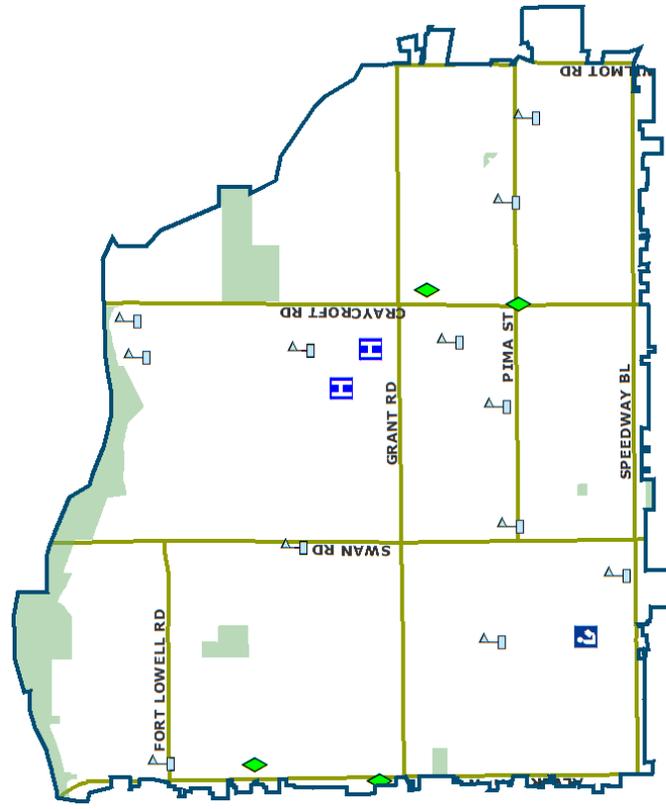
^a See Introduction to the Central Pima Resource Guide for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	19,649	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	2,179	11.1%		
Occupied housing units	17,470	88.9%		
Renter-occupied housing units	8,933	51.1%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	6,060	34.7%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	415	2.1%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	672		587	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	86	12.8%	74	12.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	460	68.5%	398	67.8%
No prenatal care	23	3.4%	21	3.6%
Publicly-funded births	428	63.7%	389	66.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	59	8.8%	38	6.5%
Births to unwed mothers	352	52.4%	321	54.7%
Number of Infant deaths	3		6	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	504 (76%)	544 (76%)	405 (60%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	489 (51%)	534 (53%)	450 (42%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	290 (30%)	472 (47%)	413 (39%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		73	83	54
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		25	32	51
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		112	120	81
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		356	262	251
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		300 (84.3%)	225 (85.9%)	180 (71.7%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		498	372	358
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		399 (80.1%)	291 (78.2%)	255 (71.2%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	19	20
ADHS Certified Group Homes	6	5
DES Certified Homes	13	7
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	3	0
Total	41	32
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited ^a	2	0
Quality First	8	9

^aIn the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85712 Zip Code



Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing
- Zip 85712
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Health Facilities
 - Clinic
 - Federally Qualified Health Center
 - Hospital
 - Pima County Health Department

85712	Zip Code Boundaries	85712	85715
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	95%	5%

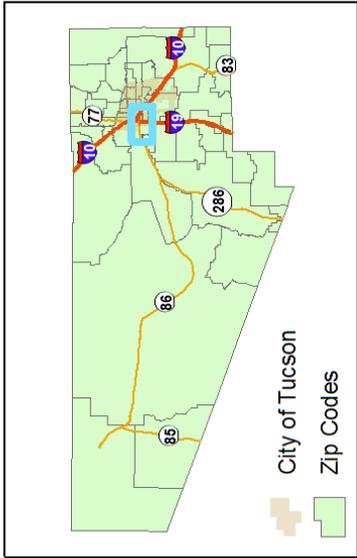
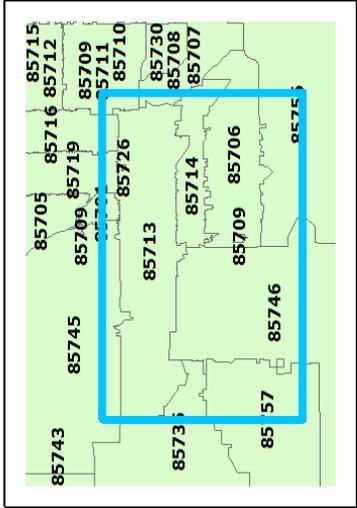
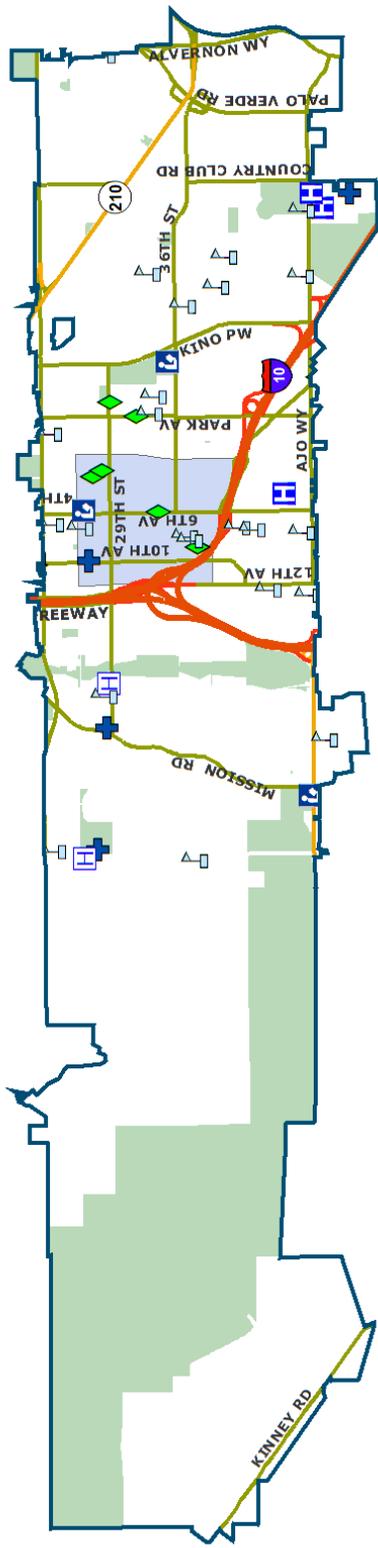
<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	32,656		32,666	
Children 0-5	2,384		2,350	
Total Number of Families	7,190	100.0%	6,810	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,173	16.3%	1,044	15.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	499	6.9%	512	7.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	355	4.9%	349	5.1%
Race, the 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			77.6%	62.0%
African American			5.4%	8.4%
American Indian			1.8%	2.3%
Asian			3.3%	3.5%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			11.9%	23.8%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			23.5%	40.9%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	5,758	18.0%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$34,422			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		23.1%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		16.4%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		33.9%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		24.9%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.0%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	110	103	102 (9.8%)	75
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	134	122	123 (5.2%)	102
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	537	659	817 (78.3%)	819
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	785	926	1161 (49.4%)	1,202
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	307	399		599

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	18,003	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	2,223	12.3%		
Occupied housing units	15,780	87.7%		
Renter-occupied housing units	9,513	60.3%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	4,196	26.6%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	259	1.4%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	457		509	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	47	10.3%	42	8.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	306	67.0%	372	73.1%
No prenatal care	11	2.3%	8	1.6%
Publicly-funded births	252	55.3%	301	59.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	34	7.5%	39	7.7%
Births to unwed mothers	216	47.4%	230	45.2%
Number of Infant deaths	1		3	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	292 (69%)	318 (76%)	280 (56%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	271 (46%)	279 (46%)	287 (39%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	168 (29%)	247 (41%)	265 (36%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		49	48	42
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		45	64	82
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		240	194	161
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		200 (83.3%)	158 (81.4%)	143 (88.8%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		335	263	216
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		263 (78.5%)	205 (77.9%)	191 (88.4%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	16	15
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	2
DES Certified Homes	3	2
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	20	19
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited ^a	6	4
Quality First	4	7

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85713 Zip Code



Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing (Green diamond)
- Zip 85713 (Blue outline)
- Schools (Blue square with graduation cap)
- Library (Blue square with book)
- Parks (Green square with tree)
- Target Area South Tucson (Blue shaded area)

Health Facilities

- Clinic (Blue square with white cross)
- Federally Qualified Health Center (Blue square with white cross)
- Hospital (Blue square with white 'H')
- Pima County Health Department (Blue square with white cross)



85713	Zip Code Boundaries	85713	85745	85735
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	80%	15%	5%
	City of South Tucson	100%		

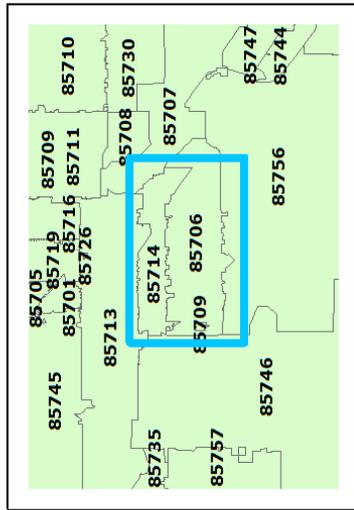
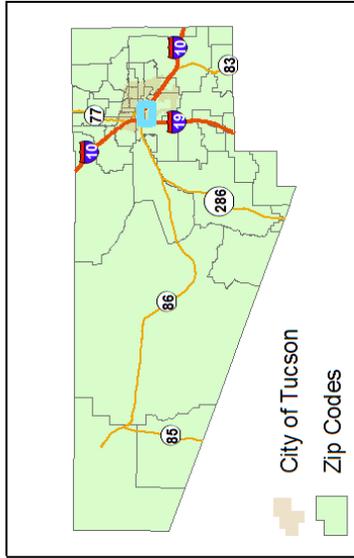
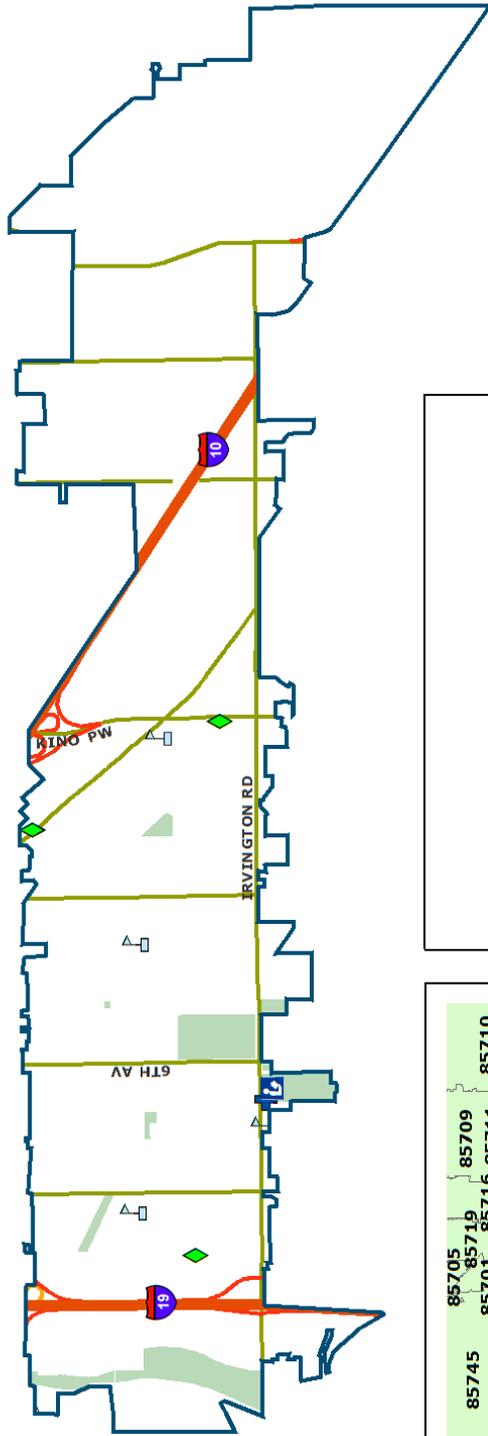
<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	47,998		50,151	
Children 0-5	4,691		4,542	
Total Number of Families	11,044	100.0%	11,253	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,368	12.4%	1,319	11.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	574	5.2%	671	6.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	391	3.5%	459	4.1%
Race, the 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			57.3%	48.2%
African American			5.1%	3.8%
American Indian			5.2%	6.6%
Asian			1.2%	0.9%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			31.3%	40.5%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			68.0%	83.4%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	12,510	36.7%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$29,438			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		30.3%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		28.2%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		46.5%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		46.1%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		39.7%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	332	277	235 (17.8%)	182
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	400	372	301 (6.6%)	228
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	1557	1797	2042 (155%) ^a	2,019
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	2320	2691	2992 (65.9%)	2,927
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	1324	1512		1,599

^a See Introduction to the Central Pima Resource Guide for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	19,268	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	2,574	13.4%		
Occupied housing units	16,694	86.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	6,254	37.5%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	6,480	38.8%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	582	3.0%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	856		898	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	147	17.2%	186	20.7%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	577	67.4%	625	69.6%
No prenatal care	24	2.8%	27	3.0%
Publicly-funded births	653	76.3%	713	79.4%
Low birth weight newborns (< 2,500 grams at birth)	69	8.1%	64	7.1%
Births to unwed mothers	543	63.4%	551	61.4%
Number of Infant deaths	6		5	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	694 (75%)	717 (78%)	618 (67%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	740 (55%)	687 (54%)	635 (45%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	446 (33%)	616 (49%)	572 (40%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		80	106	82
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		25	58	63
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		116	117	119
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		449	317	277
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		383 (85.3%)	261 (82.3%)	249 (90.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		675	490	422
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		546 (80.9%)	385 (78.6%)	377 (89.3%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010 and Dec 2011	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	20	22
ADHS Certified Group Homes	12	14
DES Certified Homes	47	43
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	2	0
Total	82	79
Subset: Head Start	3	3
Accredited	3	6
Quality First	7	12

85714 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing		Health Facilities
	Zip 85714		Clinic
	Schools		Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library		Hospital
	Parks		Pima County Health Department



85714	Zip Code Boundaries	85714	85706
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	85%	15%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	14,549		15,009	
Children 0-5	1,593		1,560	
Total Number of Families	3,411	100.0%	3,432	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	505	14.8%	434	12.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	225	6.6%	233	6.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	163	4.8%	162	4.7%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, the 2010 Census				
White			55.2%	48.4%
African American			2.3%	2.4%
American Indian			4.8%	5.4%
Asian			0.5%	0.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			37.2%	43.0%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			87.4%	92.5%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	5,195	54.2%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$27,596			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		37.7%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		50.6%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		55.8%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		70.1%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.9%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	146	119	109 (25.1%)	72
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	171	153	144 (9.2%)	88
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	552	649	745 (171.7%) ^a	724
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	808	955	1121 (71.9%)	1,054
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	488	557		620

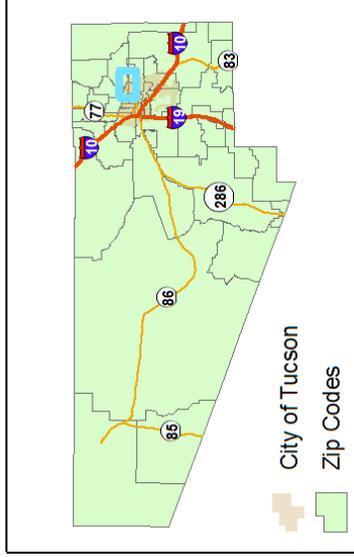
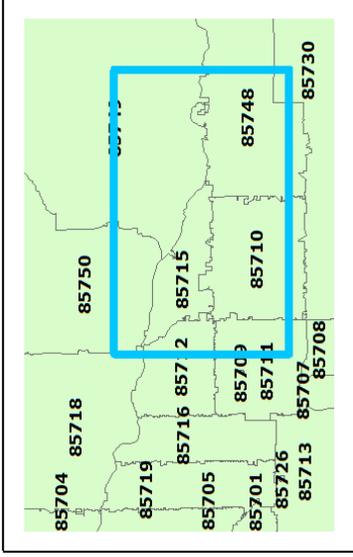
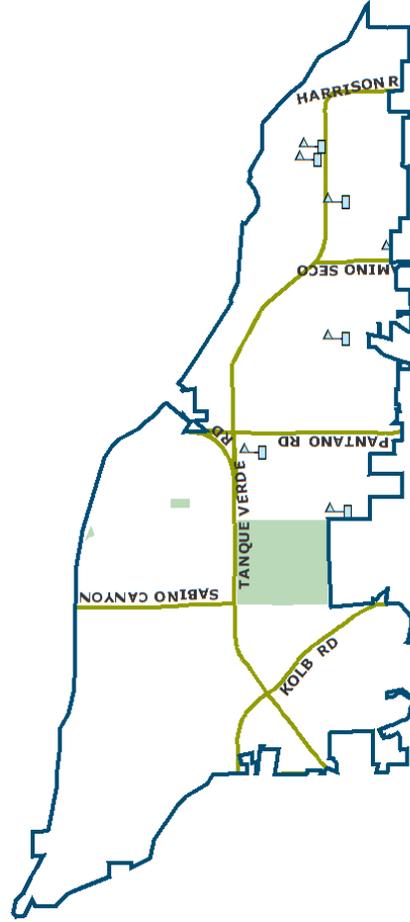
^a See Introduction to the Central Pima Resource Guide for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	5,536	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	712	12.9%		
Occupied housing units	4,824	87.1%		
Renter-occupied housing units	2,221	46.0%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	1,743	36.1%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	195	3.5%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	291		126	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	58	20.0%	24	19.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	198	68.0%	76	60.3%
No prenatal care	12	4.1%	5	4.0%
Publicly-funded births	228	78.2%	109	86.5%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	23	7.8%	8	6.3%
Births to unwed mothers	186	63.8%	85	67.5%
Number of Infant deaths	2		2	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	233 (72%)	266 (79%)	206 (64%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	212 (49%)	220 (48%)	234 (46%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	135 (31%)	192 (42%)	213 (42%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		31	32	<25
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		37	45	45
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		172	122	113
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		146 (84.9%)	110 (90.2%)	97 (85.8%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		255	195	163
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		205 (80.4%)	166 (85.1%)	143 (87.7%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010 and Dec 2011	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	4	5
DES Certified Homes	23	24
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	2	0
Total	33	33
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited ^a	2	1
Quality First	2	2

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85715 Zip Code



Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85715
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Health Facilities
 - Clinic
 - Federally Qualified Health Center
 - Hospital
 - Prima County Health Department



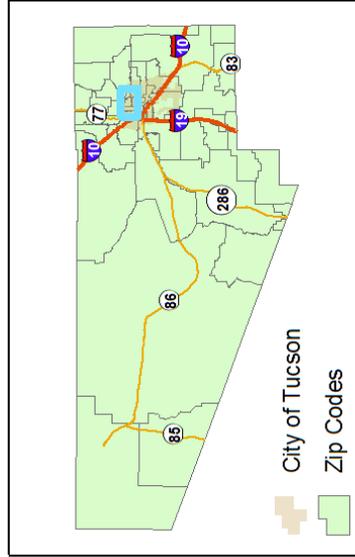
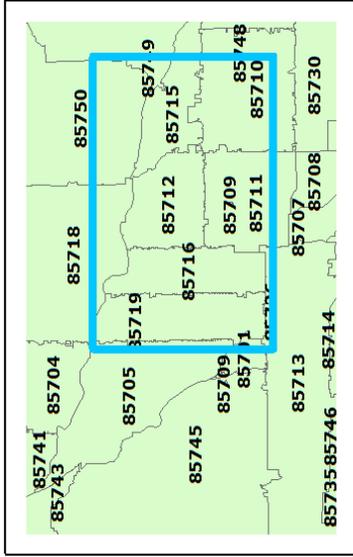
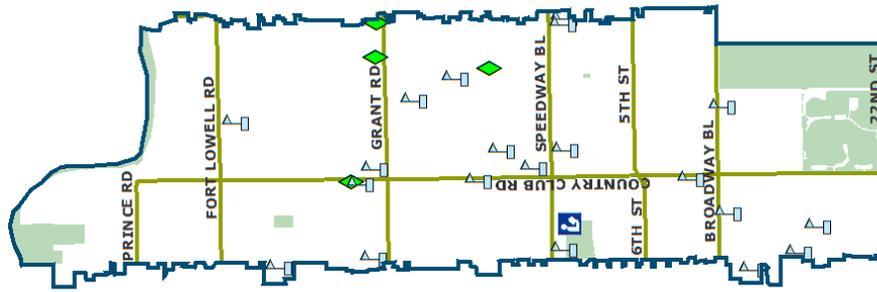
85715	Zip Code Boundaries	85715
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	15,890		17,702	
Children 0-5	971		894	
Total Number of Families	4,599	100.0%	4,892	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	411	8.9%	399	8.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	81	1.8%	140	2.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	58	1.3%	109	2.2%
Race, the 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			86.9%	73.9%
African American			2.8%	3.8%
American Indian			0.9%	2.1%
Asian			3.1%	3.8%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			6.3%	16.3%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			15.2%	28.2%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	701	5.6%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$60,419			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		4.9%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		10.3%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		5.7%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	81	96	125 (31.3%)	128
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	106	126	166 (18.6%)	169
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	51	57		67

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units		8,953	100.0%		
Vacant housing units		790	8.8%		
Occupied housing units		8,163	91.2%		
Renter-occupied housing units		2,251	27.6%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		4,099	50.2%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure		159	1.8%		
<u>Health</u>					
Births (most recent year available)		2008	% Births	2009	% Births
		Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births		198		152	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)		16	8.1%	13	8.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester		141	71.0%	113	74.3%
No prenatal care		3	1.7%	3	2.0%
Publicly-funded births		69	34.6%	56	36.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)		15	7.7%	8	5.3%
Births to unwed mothers		84	42.6%	54	35.5%
Number of Infant deaths		1		1	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed		2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months		102 (64%)	126 (72%)	86 (61%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months		105 (41%)	123 (51%)	79 (34%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months		66 (26%)	110 (46%)	75 (32%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6			2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
			<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
			<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)			<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>					
DES Child Care Subsidies			Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5			59	36	35
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5			50 (84.7%)	26 (72.2%)	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5			73	48	45
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5			61 (83.6%)	33 (68.8%)	30 (66.7%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010 and Dec 2011	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	5	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	1	1
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	6	5
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	1	1
Quality First	2	2

85716 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
	Zip 85716	Hospital
	Schools	Clinic
	Library	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Parks	Pima County Health Department

85716	Zip Code Boundaries	85716
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

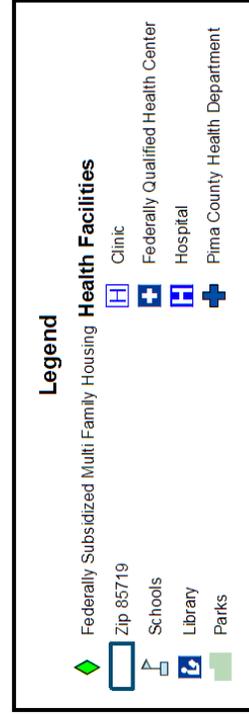
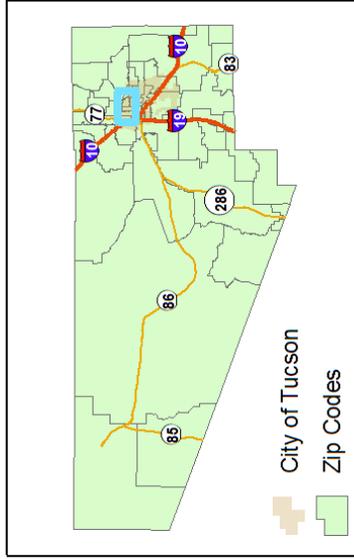
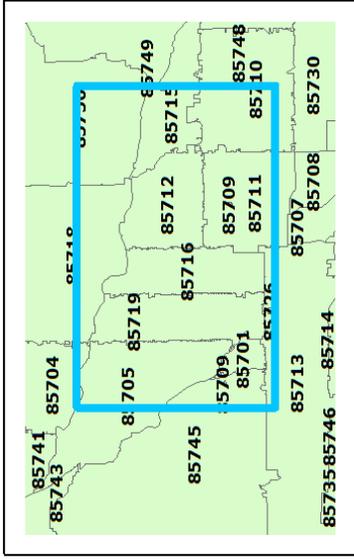
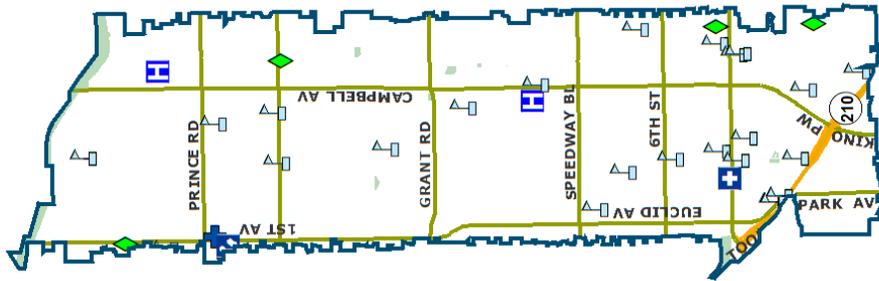
<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	33,374		32,853	
Children 0-5	2,564		2,388	
Total Number of Families	7,317	100.0%	6,833	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,265	17.3%	1,075	15.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	591	8.1%	546	8.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	428	5.8%	379	5.5%
Race, the 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			75.5%	59.3%
African American			5.1%	8.3%
American Indian			2.5%	3.6%
Asian			2.9%	2.5%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			14.0%	26.4%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			25.6%	42.5%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	3,412	12.6%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$32,947			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		24.5%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		29.1%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		38.1%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		55.3%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		30.1%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	133	107	94 (8.7%)	57
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	159	126	110 (4.6%)	81
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	693	711	843 (78.4%)	816
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	1010	1020	1202 (50.3%)	1,177
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	362	432		581

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	18,008	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	2,053	11.4%		
Occupied housing units	15,955	88.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	9,930	62.2%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	4,039	25.3%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	183	1.0%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	470		339	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	37	7.9%	34	10.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	333	70.9%	221	65.2%
No prenatal care	9	2.0%	14	4.1%
Publicly-funded births	265	56.4%	243	71.7%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	43	9.1%	21	6.2%
Births to unwed mothers	220	46.8%	195	57.5%
Number of Infant deaths	6		3	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	289 (70%)	293 (71%)	284 (60%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	246 (42%)	274 (45%)	262 (39%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	157 (27%)	239 (40%)	249 (37%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		40	47	47
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	29
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		80	85	76
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		247	177	187
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		207 (83.8%)	152 (85.9%)	144 (77.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		337	254	272
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		264 (78.3%)	202 (79.5%)	213 (78.3%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010 and Dec 2011	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	14	11
ADHS Certified Group Homes	3	3
DES Certified Homes	5	6
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	0
Total	23	20
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited ^a	4	3
Quality First	3	3

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85719 Zip Code



85719	Zip Code Boundaries	85719
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

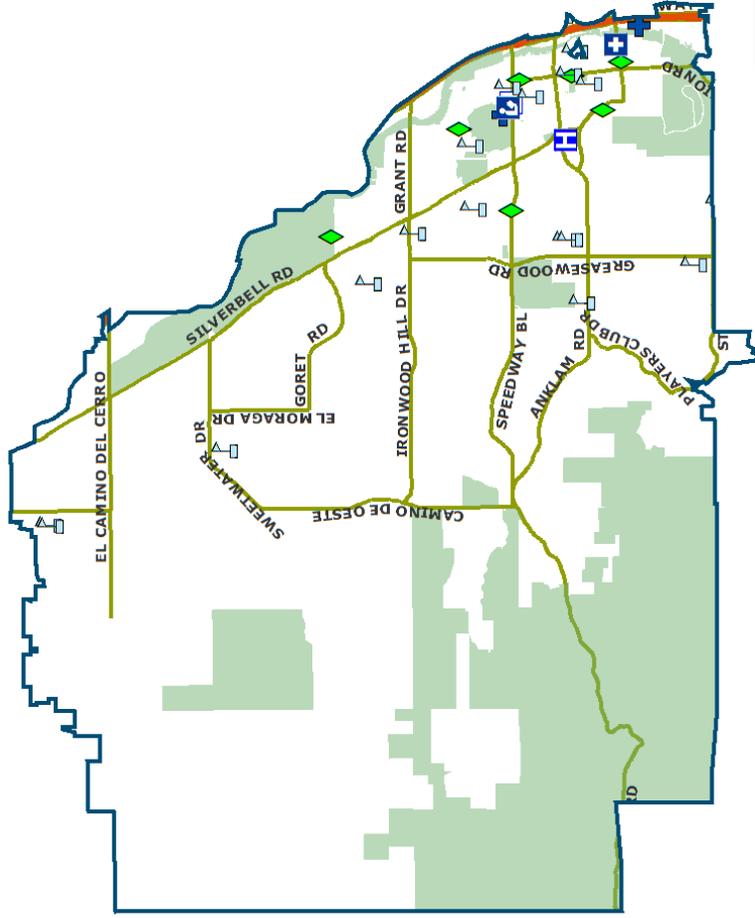
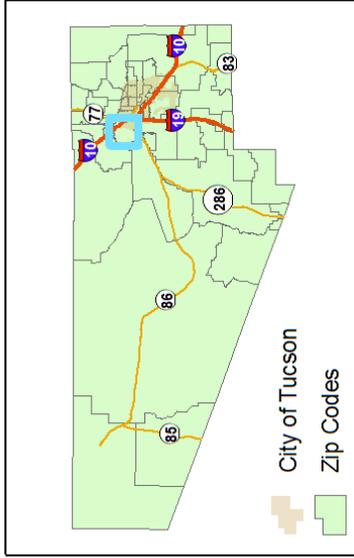
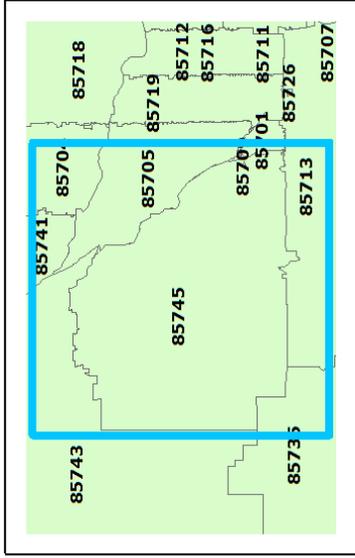
<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	44,066		43,989	
Children 0-5	2,158		2,081	
Total Number of Families	6,638	100.0%	6,218	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,050	15.8%	956	15.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	444	6.7%	472	7.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	329	5.0%	319	5.1%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, the 2010 Census				
White			75.2%	59.9%
African American			4.0%	6.5%
American Indian			2.1%	3.3%
Asian			6.2%	3.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			12.5%	27.1%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			24.1%	48.3%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	3,253	8.5%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$35,841			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		26.3%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		20.9%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		34.3%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		38.9%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		19.8%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	84	88	83 (8.7%)	55
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	102	108	99 (4.8%)	68
TANF Child Only Cases 0-5	59	57	44 (4.6%)	72
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	727	852	994 (47.8%)	984
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	322	399		470

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	19,849	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	2,060	10.4%		
Occupied housing units	17,789	89.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	12,638	71.0%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	3,271	18.4%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	173	0.9%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	483		489	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	52	10.7%	47	9.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	340	70.4%	347	71.0%
No prenatal care	11	2.2%	12	2.5%
Publicly-funded births	289	59.8%	274	56.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	38	7.8%	39	8.0%
Births to unwed mothers	264	54.7%	215	44.0%
Number of Infant deaths	2		7	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	250 (65%)	279 (72%)	257 (60%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	212 (41%)	260 (48%)	235 (38%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	117 (23%)	232 (42%)	222 (36%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		57	60	45
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		34	86	61
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		220	143	142
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		173 (78.6%)	122 (85.3%)	114 (80.3%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		300	203	201
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		223 (74.3%)	165 (81.3%)	161 (80.1%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010 and Dec 2011	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	19	16
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2	2
DES Certified Homes	3	2
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	24	20
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited ^a	4	3
Quality First	6	8

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85745 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing		Health Facilities
	Zip 85745		Clinic
	Schools		Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library		Hospital
	Parks		Pima County Health Department



85745	Zip Code Boundaries	85745	85743
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	90%	10%

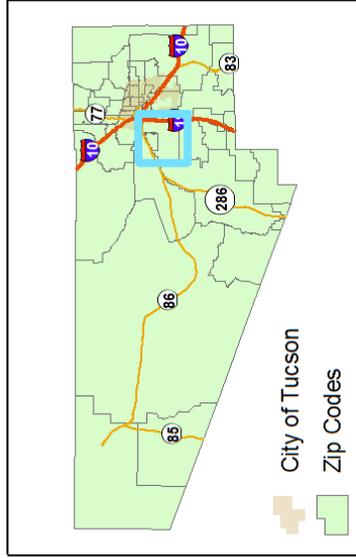
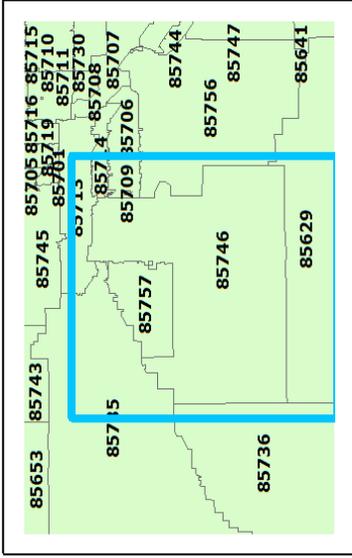
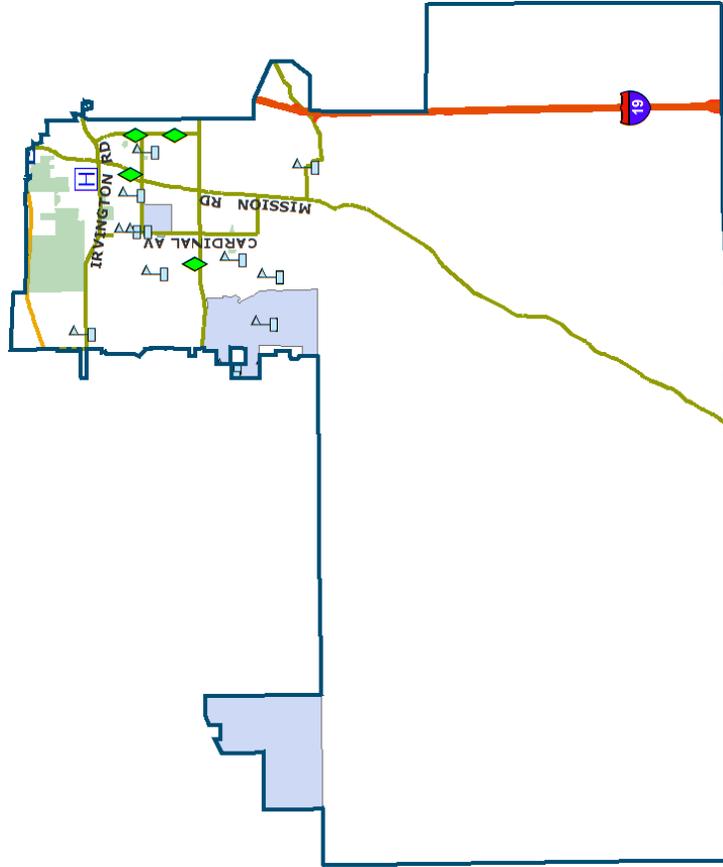
<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	30,881		37,006	
Children 0-5	2,465		2,572	
Total Number of Families	7,900	100.0%	9,036	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	991	12.5%	959	10.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	341	4.3%	385	4.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	255	3.2%	286	3.2%
<u>Race, the 2010 Census</u>			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			69.0%	54.6%
African American			3.9%	5.1%
American Indian			3.2%	4.1%
Asian			2.9%	1.9%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			21.2%	34.4%
<u>Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:</u>				
Hispanic			50.1%	67.8%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	4,516	18.9%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$50,065			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		16.0%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		14.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		36.6%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		44.2%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		22.2%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	124	97	88 (9.2%)	55
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	141	122	112 (4.4%)	73
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	483	597	749 (78.1%)	736
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	682	854	1083 (42.1%)	1,034
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	401	481		558

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	16,396	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,402	8.6%		
Occupied housing units	14,994	91.4%		
Renter-occupied housing units	5,495	36.6%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	7,049	47.0%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	402	2.5%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	525		641	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	76	14.5%	85	13.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	368	70.1%	474	73.9%
No prenatal care	10	2.0%	15	2.3%
Publicly-funded births	311	59.3%	372	58.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	44	8.4%	53	8.3%
Births to unwed mothers	258	49.1%	324	50.5%
Number of Infant deaths	7		7	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	316 (68%)	374 (77%)	363 (66%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	295 (45%)	332 (48%)	321 (40%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	170 (26%)	277 (40%)	286 (36%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		42	42	32
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		29	26	40
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		33	43	60
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		227	182	157
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		201 (88.5%)	147 (80.8%)	131 (83.4%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		330	265	220
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		270 (81.8%)	201 (75.8%)	192 (87.3%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010 and Dec 2011	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	13	15
ADHS Certified Group Homes	10	8
DES Certified Homes	19	19
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	3	0
Total	45	42
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited ^a	7	2
Quality First	4	7

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85746 Zip Code

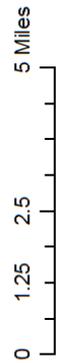


Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85746
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Valencia West and Drexel Heights

Health Facilities

- Clinic
- Federally Qualified Health Center
- Hospital
- Pima County Health Department



85746	Zip Code Boundaries	85746	85757	85735
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	85%	15%	
	Drexel Heights	70%	25%	5%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	44,665		43,057	
Children 0-5	4,797		4,429	
Total Number of Families	11,006	100.0%	10,488	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,501	13.6%	1,230	11.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	560	5.1%	582	5.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	373	3.4%	384	3.7%
Race, the 2010 Census			All	Children
White			55.9%	45.0%
African American			2.8%	2.6%
American Indian			7.7%	10.1%
Asian			0.9%	0.6%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			32.7%	41.7%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			70.1%	81.4%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	7,864	26.4%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$39,199			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		19.6%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		24.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		38.3%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		49.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.4%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	203	212	167 (13.6%)	100
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	262	268	211 (4.8%)	137
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	945	1256	1572 (128%) ^a	1,631
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	1423	1908	2253 (50.9%)	2,306
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	819	903		1,104

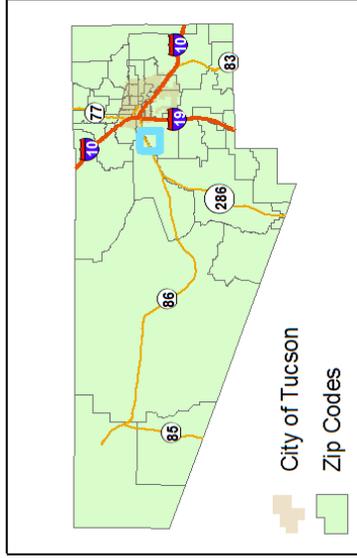
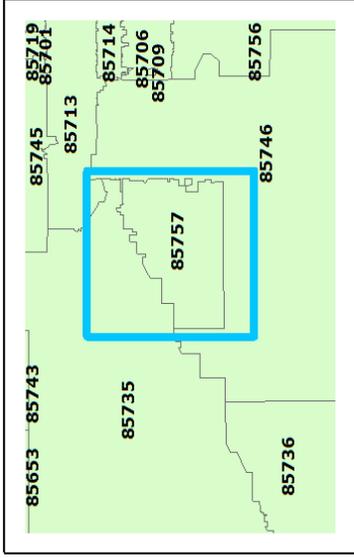
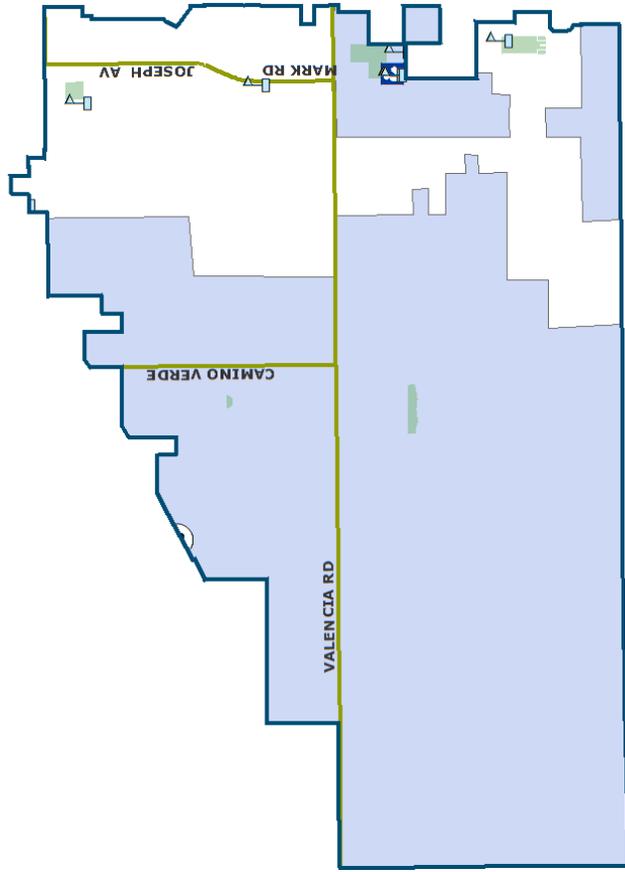
^a See Introduction to the Central Pima Resource Guide for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units		15,592	100.0%		
Vacant housing units		1,767	11.3%		
Occupied housing units		13,825	88.7%		
Renter-occupied housing units		3,867	28.0%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		7,613	55.1%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure		750	4.8%		
<u>Health</u>					
Births (most recent year available)		2008	% Births	2009	% Births
		Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births		898		681	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)		152	16.9%	104	15.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester		639	71.2%	483	70.9%
No prenatal care		20	2.2%	18	2.6%
Publicly-funded births		580	64.6%	466	68.4%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)		60	6.7%	49	7.2%
Births to unwed mothers		505	56.2%	386	56.7%
Number of Infant deaths		3		1	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed		2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months		661 (77%)	676 (80%)	625 (69%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months		693 (54%)	640 (51%)	616 (48%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months		436 (34%)	561 (45%)	559 (43%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6			2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
			82	87	75
AzEIP Cases Services			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
			30	35	39
Child Safety and Security			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)			69	64	71
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>					
DES Child Care Subsidies			Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5			427	269	280
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5			353 (82.7%)	226 (84.0%)	240 (85.7%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5			631	400	406
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5			494 (78.3%)	318 (79.5%)	355 (87.4%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010 and Dec 2011	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	10	9
ADHS Certified Group Homes	15	13
DES Certified Homes	47	40
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	74	62
Subset: Head Start	1	0
Accredited ^a	4	1
Quality First	5	6

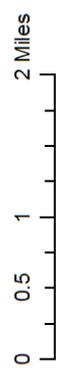
^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

85757 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
	Zip 85757	Clinic
	Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library	Hospital
	Parks	Pima County Health Department
	Target Area Valencia West	



85757	Zip Code Boundaries	85757	85735
	2000 zip code	85757 was not included in the 2000 census	
	2010 zip code	100% - 85757 was included in the 2010 census.	
	Valencia West	95%	5%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	16,988	
Children 0-5	-	-	1,987	
Total Number of Families	-	-	4,046	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	561	13.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	232	5.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	148	3.7%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, the 2010 Census				
White			48.8%	40.7%
African American			2.4%	2.6%
American Indian			21.9%	25.2%
Asian			1.1%	1.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			25.9%	30.6%
Ethnicity, the 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			57.0%	61.8%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-			
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	-			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		-		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	85	108	113 (20.1%)	88
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	127	155	176 (8.9%)	125
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	320	461	597 (106%) ^a	597
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	498	707	925 (46.6%)	878
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	114	233		358

^a See Introduction to the Central Pima Resource Guide for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, the 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	5,486	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	513	9.4%		
Occupied housing units	4,973	90.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	1,156	23.2%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	2,966	59.6%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	372	6.8%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (most recent year available)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	288		296	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	48	16.6%	42	14.2%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	208	72.1%	209	70.6%
No prenatal care	9	3.2%	2	0.7%
Publicly-funded births	177	61.4%	183	61.8%
Low birth weight newborns (< 2,500 grams at birth)	15	5.0%	21	7.1%
Births to unwed mothers	161	55.9%	163	55.1%
Number of Infant deaths	2		4	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	187 (83%)	240 (81%)	214 (62%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	151 (55%)	195 (54%)	217 (44%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	83 (30%)	166 (46%)	199 (40%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	28	25
AzEIP Cases Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	32
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		116	87	86
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		93 (80.2%)	75 (86.2%)	70 (81.4%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		182	153	118
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		136 (74.7%)	118 (77.1%)	103 (87.3%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010 and Dec 2011	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	2
DES Certified Homes	15	14
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	0
Total	35	16
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	1	1

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APPENDIX A.
FTF Statewide Needs and Assets Data Requests – MERGED WITH DONELSON TEAM REQUEST
(which was submitted July 27, 2011)
UPDATE OF PROGRESS IN FULFILLING REQUEST, MAY 4, 2012

State Agency DES/AHCCCS			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Areas
AHCCCS Acute Enrollment –[NO, NOT ZIPCODE LEVEL, CONSULTANTS DOWNLOADED FROM WEBSITE] Kidscare [NO, CONSULTANTS DOWNLOADED FROM WEBSITE] AHCCCS Summary Enrollment [COUNTY ONLY FROM WEB SITE]	# of families with children 0-5; # children 0-5	Yearly summaries: 2006, 2008, 2010 Monthly snapshots: January, July 2006 January, July 2008 January, July 2010 January 2011	County Totals [YES] Zip Code [NO] Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total [YES]

State Agency: DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Areas
TANF Summary Enrollment Data [YES] ZIP TANF Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) [YES] ZIP TANF child only cases [YES] ZIP	TANF Children 0-5; TANF Families with Children 0-5	Monthly snapshots: July 2010, January 2011, July 2011	County Totals [YES] Zip Code [YES] Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total [YES]

State Agency DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Areas
DES Childcare Subsidy: [YES, However WAIT LIST PROVIDED ONLY AT STATE LEVEL]	Number of children eligible Number of children receiving Number of children on waitlist Number of families eligible Number of families receiving Number of families on waitlist	Yearly summaries: 2007, 2009, 2010 total for year Monthly snapshots: January 2011, July 2011	County Totals [YES] Zip Code [YES] Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total [YES]

State Agency DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Areas
Unemployment insurance [YES, HOWEVER – DATA FOR 2011 WAS NOT USABLE BECAUSE IT WAS FOR INITIAL CLAIMS ONLY, UNLIKE THE COMBINED NEW AND CONTINUED CLAIMS DATA REPORTED FOR 2007-2010] Note: unemployment rates were downloaded by consultants through workforce.az.gov website	# Adults # families with children 0-5 # Adults with children 0-5 who had a new request for unemployment insurance [NOT RECEIVED]	2010 total for year Monthly snapshots: January 2011, July 2011	County Totals [NO] Zip Code [NO] County Incorporated Places Pima [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total [YES]

State Agency DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
DES Childcare Resource & Referral Listing including name and address of provider [YES, BUT CONSULTANTS RECEIVED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM CFR – I.E. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CENTERS – TO CREATE A UNIQUE LIST AND ANALYZE DATASET]	Provider Id, Full Name, Business Name, Street Address, City, County, Zip, Phone1, Phone2, Type Of Care (ADHS Licensed Center, Certified Group Home, DES Certified Home, Registered Home Unregulated, Regulated by Military, Regulated by Tribe, Head Start, Public Preschool), License Type, Fund Source, Total Licensed Capacity, Population Age group, Cost: Full Time Daily Rate, Cost: Full Time Weekly Rate, Days of Care, 24-Hour, Accreditation, Affiliation, provides transportation, services for special needs	September 2011 or most recent data available	By zip code for FTF regional boundaries [NO, OBTAINED BY CONSULTANT FROM CFR]

State Agency DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
DES Out of Home Care [NO]	Number of children entering out of home care # of foster placements	1) Yearly summary for 2010 2) Yearly summaries 2007, 2009, 2010	County Totals [YES] Zip Code [NO] County Incorporated Places [NO] County Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total [YES] Note: county and state totals available on website
Child Care market rate survey (2010)	Response data to	2010 data set	County [NO]

[YES BUT ONLY FOR STATE, NOT FTF REGIONS]	questionnaires by center without identification of individual centers – NO		FTF Regional Area [NO]
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State Agency DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
<p>AZEIP development screenings and services to children with disabilities/at risk for disabilities. [ONLY DATA ON CASE SERVICES WAS PROVIDED.]</p> <p>Note: Councils requested data on the number of all services including initial screenings and follow up visits.</p>	<p># of unduplicated children served 0-3</p> <p># of service visits</p>	<p>1) Yearly summary: 2010</p> <p>2) Yearly Summaries for 2007, 2009 and 2010 if data include new categories of services not counted in previous N&A report</p>	<p>County Total [YES]</p> <p>Zip Code [YES]</p> <p>Arizona Total [YES]</p>
<p>DDD developmental screenings and services to children with disabilities/at risk for disabilities. [ONLY DATA ON DDD RECIPIENTS WAS PROVIDED.]</p> <p>Note: Councils requested data on the number of all services including initial screenings AND follow up visits</p>	<p># of unduplicated children served 0-2.9 & 3-5.9</p> <p># of service visits</p>	<p>1) Yearly summary: 2010</p> <p>2) Yearly Summaries for 2007, 2009 and 2010 if data include new categories of services not counted in previous download</p>	<p>County Total [YES]</p> <p>Zip Code [YES]</p> <p>Arizona Total [YES]</p>

State Agency ADHS			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
WIC participation [YES, BUT ONLY RECEIVED FOR ALL ZIP CODES FOR WIC RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-4.]	# women participating in WIC program WIC Recipients Children 0-4	January 2010 & January 2011 Monthly Snapshots	County Total [YES] Zip Code [YES] Arizona Total [YES]

State Agency: ADHS			
Indicators Requested - Received or Not	Units Requested	Time points	Geographical Areas
Arizona State Immunization Information System) [YES, BUT DATA ARE REPORTED DIFFERENTLY FOR 2010 THAN 2007-2009, SO NOT INCLUDED] Oral Health Care Note: Received from Community Health profiles	Immunization series: 3:2:2:2 - 12-24 months 4:3:1:3:3:1 19-35 months 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 19-35 months	Yearly summary: 2010	County Total [NO] Zip Code [YES] State Total [NO]
Vital Statistics 1. Total number of births 2. Births to teen mothers (< 19 years) 3. Prenatal care in the first trimester 4. No prenatal care 5. Publicly-funded births 6. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth) 7. Unwed mothers 8. Infant deaths at birth [NO – ZIP CODE LEVEL REQUEST WAS NOT MET; CONSULTANTS DOWNLOADED DATA FROM ADHS WEBSITE]	# of children # of mothers	Yearly calendar summaries: 2009, 2010	County Total [YES] County Incorporated Places [YES] County Unincorporated Places [YES] 2000 Census Tracts [YES] Zip Code [NO]

Behavioral Health Services [YES, BUT ONLY DATA FOR CHILDREN 0-5 ARE REPORTED DUE TO PROBLEMS WITH THE PREGNANT WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS DATASETS]	# Pregnant women with dependent children receiving services # of Women with dependent children receiving services # of children 0-5 receiving services	Yearly calendar summary 2010	By Geographical Services Area (GSA) and State [YES]
State Agency ADE			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
Name and address of preschools, childcare centers, head start programs and schools providing services to children over 3 with delays or disabilities [NO]	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County [NO] Zip Code [NO]
Children by school receiving free or reduced price breakfast and lunch – Economic Disadvantage (ED)number of children home-schooled [DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE] AIMS scores [DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE] Number of children: a) Homeschooled [NO] b) Homeless [NO] c) Migrant [NO] d) SPED [NO] e) In ELL program [NO] Note: homeless children by county available from Arizona Homeless Coordination Office [PARTIAL INFORMATION]	% of children by school in preschool and elementary schools receiving free and reduced breakfast and lunch # of children by school in preschool and elementary schools	Scholastic years: 2009-2010, 2010-2011	County [NO] Zip Code [NO]

Head Start			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
# of children served by age [IN PIR REPORT BUT NOT BY CENTER]	Children 0-5	2005-2009	County [YES] Zip Code [NO]
Copies of Head Start Needs and Assets reports [NO, HOWEVER, PROGRAM INFORMATION REPORTS (PIR) PROVIDED. CONSULTANTS OBTAINED DIRECTLY FROM PARENT CHILD CENTER/SOUTHERN ARIZONA FOR 2011]	All		

State Agency Arizona Department of Housing	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
Housing Foreclosures [NO, 2010 PRE-FORECLOSURE DATA PURCHASED BY CONSULTANT THROUGH REALTY TRAC]	# of foreclosures # of clients requesting foreclosure mitigation assistance	Yearly totals for: 2007, 2009, 2010	County [NO] Zip Code [NO] County Incorporated Places [NO] County Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total [NO]

State Agency: First Things First			
Indicators Requested	Units Requested	Time points	Geographical Areas
2007-2008 Compensation and Credentials Report [YES-BUT ONLY STATE LEVEL]	Response data to questionnaires by center without identification of individual centers – NO	2007-8 data set	County [NO]
Regional Area Population Estimates [YES, 2009 FTF COUNTY AND REGIONAL POPULATION ESTIMATES]		2009	FTF Regional Area [YES]
Family and community survey [YES, BY REGION]		2008	FTF Regional Area [YES]
Family & Community Survey [YES, BY REGION]		2008	FTF Regional Area [YES]
Zip code boundaries, First Things First Regional Partnership Council Boundaries Review Findings and Recommendations [YES, BY REGION]		2011	FTF Regional Area [YES]
Building Bright Futures: Arizona's Early Childhood Opportunities 2011 Report [YES]		2011	FTF Regional Area [YES]

Appendix B. Early Care and Childhood Education Glossary - Extracted from Child Care and Early Education Research Connections available at <http://www.childcareresearch.org/childcare/childcare-glossary>

The child care & early education glossary defines terms used to describe aspects of child care and early education practice and policy.

Accessibility

In the child care field, the term refers to the availability of child care when and where a family needs it.

Accreditation

A process through which child care programs voluntarily meet specific standards to receive endorsement from a professional agency. The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Programs (NAC) are among the organizations that offer accreditation programs for child care.

Adult-Child Ratio

A ratio of the qualified caregivers to children in a child care program.

Affordability

In the child care field, the term refers to the degree to which the price of child care is a feasible family expense. High-quality care may be available but it may not be affordable for a family with a low or moderate income.

Attachment

A psychological bond between adult and child. It is believed that secure bonding leads to psychological well being and resistance to ordinary as well as extreme stress experienced throughout a lifetime.

Best Practices

A term used to denote the ways of delivering services that have been found through research or experience as the "best" ways to achieve desired outcomes.

Capacity

The total number of children that may be in child care at any one time in a particular program.

Center-Based Child Care

Programs that are licensed or otherwise authorized to provide child care services in a non-residential setting.

Certification

The process by which an individual or institution attests to or is shown to have met a prescribed standard or set of standards.

Child Care Bureau

A division of Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which administers the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) to states, territories, and federally-recognized Tribes.

Child Care Provider

An institution or individual who provides child care services.

Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R)

Local and statewide services including (1) guidance and referrals for parents seeking child care; (2) the collection information about the local supply of child care; and, (3) provider training and support. Some CCR&R agencies also administer child care subsidies.

Child Care Subsidy

Public or private financial assistance intended to lower the cost of care for families.

Child Care Tax Credit

The federal or a state program that reduces the tax liability for families with employment-related child care expenses.

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

Federally funded grant authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L.104-193, to assist low-income families, families receiving temporary public assistance, and those transitioning from public assistance to obtain child care so they can work or attend training /education.

Child Development

The process by which a child acquires skills in the areas of social, emotional, intellectual, speech and

language, and physical development, including fine and gross motor skills. Developmental stages refer to the expected, sequential order of acquiring skills that children typically go through. For example, most children crawl before they walk, or use their fingers to feed themselves before they use utensils.

Child Development Associate Credential

A credential earned by an early childhood educator who has demonstrated his or her skills in working with young children and their families by successfully completing an established credentialing process. The CDA credentialing process is administered by the Council of Early Childhood Professional Recognition.

Child Protective Services

An official public agency, usually a unit of the public county social services agency, responsible for receiving and investigating reports of suspected abuse or neglect of children and for ensuring that services are provided to children and families to prevent abuse and neglect.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)

A state-administered program funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that provides federal subsidies for meals for income-qualifying participants in licensed non-residential child care centers and licensed or license-exempt family or group child care homes.

Co-Payment

A specific fixed amount for a subsidized service that is the recipient's responsibility to pay.

Comprehensive Services

An array of services that meet the needs of and promote the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development of the children and families enrolled in the program.

Continuity of Care

Provision of care to children by consistent caregivers in consistent locations throughout the day and/or year to ensure a stable and nurturing environment.

Developmental Assessment

Measurement of a child's cognitive, language, knowledge and psychomotor skills in order to evaluate development in comparison to children of the same chronological age.

Developmental Domains

Term used to describe areas of a child's development, including: "gross motor development" (large muscle movement and control); "fine motor development" (hand and finger skills, and hand-eye coordination); speech and language/communication; the child's relationship to toys and other objects, to people and to the larger world around them; and the child's emotions and feeling states, coping behavior and self-help skills.

Developmental Milestone

A memorable accomplishment on the part of a baby or young child; for example, rolling over, sitting up without support, crawling, pointing to get an adult's attention, or walking.

Developmentally Appropriate

A way of describing practices that are adapted to match the age, characteristics and developmental progress of a specific age group of children.

Developmentally Appropriate Practice

A concept of classroom practice that reflects knowledge of child development and an understanding of the unique personality, learning style, and family background of each child. These practices are defined by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

Drop-in Child Care

A child care program that children attend on an unscheduled basis.

Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale (ECERS)

A research-based assessment instrument to ascertain the quality of early care and education programs. The scale is designed for classrooms of children ages 2 1/2- 5 years. It is used to assess general classroom environment as well as programmatic and interpersonal features that directly affect children and adults in the early childhood setting.

Early Head Start

A program established under the 1994 Head Start Reauthorization Act to serve low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers. This program is family centered and community based and designed to enhance children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development. Early Head Start supports parents in fulfilling their parental roles and helps them move toward economic independence. Participation in this program is determined based on referrals by local entities, such

as Head Start programs, to Early Head Start program centers. Programs offer the following core services: (1) High quality early education in and out of the home; (2) family support services, home visits and parent education; (3) comprehensive health and mental health services, including services for pregnant and post-partum women; (4) nutrition; (5) child care, and, (6) ongoing support for parents through case management and peer support. Programs have a broad range of flexibility in how they provide their services.

Early Intervention

A range of services designed to enhance the development of children with disabilities or at risk of developmental delay. Early intervention services under public supervision generally must be given by qualified personnel and require the development of an individualized family service plan.

Earned Income Tax Credit

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) reduces the income tax liabilities of low- to moderate-income working families (with annual incomes of up to about \$32,000) and provides a wage supplement to some families. One important feature of the federal EITC is that it is refundable, meaning that a family receives, as a cash payment, any amount of the credit that exceeds its tax liability. By definition, only families with earnings are eligible for the EITC.

Even Start

The U.S. Department of Education's Even Start Family Literacy Program provides parents with instruction in a variety of literacy skills and assists them in promoting their children's educational development. Its projects must provide participating families with an integrated program of early childhood education, adult basic education, and parenting education.

Extended Day Program

A term that refers to programs for school-age children and provides supervision, academic enrichment, and recreation for children of working parents after school hours end.

FDCRS - Family Day Care Rating Scale

A research-based rating scale of 40 items used to assess the quality of a family child care environment. The scale is divided into 7 categories: space/furnishings, basic care, language/reasoning, learning activities, social development, adult needs, and supplemental items.

Family Assessment

A systematic process of learning from family members their ideas about a child's development and the family's strengths, priorities, and concerns as they relate to the child's development.

Family Child Care

Child care provided for a group of children in a home setting. Most states have regulatory guidelines for family child care homes if they serve a number of children or families over a specified threshold or if they operate more than a specified number of hours each month.

Family Literacy

Literacy for all family members. Family literacy programs frequently combine adult literacy, preschool/school-age education, and parenting education.

Free Play

An unhurried time for children to choose their own play activities, with a minimum of adult direction. Providers may observe, intervene, or join the play, as needed. Free play may be indoors or outdoors.

Gross Motor Development

A child's development of large muscle movement and control.

Head Start

A federal program that provides comprehensive developmental services for low-income, preschool children ages 3-5 and social services for their families. Head Start began in 1965 and is administered by the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Head Start provides services in four areas: education, health, parent involvement and social services. Grants are awarded to local public or private non-profit agencies.

IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

A federal program that provides grants to states and jurisdictions to support the planning of service systems and the delivery of services, including evaluation and assessment, for young children who have or are at risk of developmental delays/disabilities. Funds are provided through the Infants and Toddlers Program (known as Part C of IDEA) for services to children birth through 2 years of age, and through the Preschool Program (known as Part B-Section 619 of IDEA) for services to children ages 3-5.

ITERS-Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale

A 35-item instrument designed to evaluate the quality of a child care setting for infants and toddlers. The scale is divided into 7 areas: furnishings and displays for children; personal care routines; listening and talking; learning activities; interaction; program structure; and adult needs.

Ill Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "mildly ill child care" and "sick child care."

In-Home Child Care

Child care provided in the child's home by relatives or non-relatives during the hours when parents are working. Non-relative caregivers are sometimes called nannies, babysitters and au pairs.

In-Kind

A contribution of property, supplies, or services that are contributed by non-federal third parties without charge to the program.

Inclusion

The principle of enabling all children, regardless of their diverse abilities, to participate actively in natural settings within their communities.

Informal Care

A term used for child care provided by relatives, friends and neighbors in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated settings. Related terms include kith and kin child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

Kith and Kin Child Care

A term used for child care provided by relatives (kin), and friends and neighbors (kith) in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated settings. Related terms include informal child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

Learning Disability

An impairment in a specific mental process which affects learning.

License-Exempt Child Care

Legally operating child care that is exempt from the regulatory system of the state or community. In many cases, subsidized child care that is otherwise license-exempt must comply with requirements of the subsidy system (e.g., criminal records checks of providers).

Licensed Child Care

Child care programs operated in homes or in facilities that fall within the regulatory system of a state or community and comply with those regulations. Many states have different levels of regulatory requirements and use different terms to refer to these levels (e.g., licensing, certification, registration).

Licensing Inspection

On-site inspection of a facility to assure compliance with licensing or other regulatory requirements.

Licensing or Regulatory Requirements

Requirement necessary for a provider to legally operate child care services in a state or locality, including registration requirements established under state, local, or Tribal law.

Manipulative Toys

Small toys that foster fine-motor development and eye-hand coordination, such as nesting cups, puzzles, interlocking blocks, and materials from nature.

Market Rate

The price charged by providers for child care services offered to privately paying families. Under CCDF, state lead agencies are required to conduct a market rate survey every two years to determine the price of child care throughout the state. In their state plans, lead agencies are required to describe how the rates they pay to child care providers serving subsidized children ensure access to the child care market. This should include a description of how payment rates are adequate, based on the local market survey.

Maternity Leave

Paid or unpaid time off work to care for a new baby, either after adoption or giving birth. In the U.S., under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, companies with 50 or more employees are required to offer eligible employees up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period after the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child.

Migrant child care

Special child care programs designed to serve children of migrant workers while their parents work.

Mildly Ill Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "ill child care" and "sick child care."

Military Child Care

Child care supported by the Department of Defense (DoD) to children of military personnel. In response to the Military Child Care Act of 1989, the DoD created a child care system that included monitoring and oversight, staff training and wage standards, program accreditation, and reduced costs to families.

Mixed Age Grouping

Grouping children or students so that the chronological age span is greater than one year. Multiple-age grouping is prevalent in family child care.

Needs Assessment

An analysis that studies the needs of a specific group (e.g., child care workers, low-income families, specific neighborhoods), presents the results in a written statement detailing those needs (such as training needs, needs for health services, etc.), and identifies the actions required to fulfill these needs, for the purpose of program development and implementation.

Non-Traditional Hour Child Care

Care provided during non-traditional work hours (i.e. weekends, work between either before 6am or after 7pm Monday-Friday).

Nursery Schools

Group programs designed for children ages 3-5. Normally they operated for 3-4 hours per day, and from 2-5 days a week.

On-Site Child Care

Child care programs that occur in facilities where parents are on the premises.

Parent Choice

Accessibility by parents to a range of types of child care and types of providers. The term often is used to refer to the CCDF stipulation that parents receiving subsidies should be able to use all legal forms of care, even if a form child care would be otherwise unregulated by the state.

Parent Education

Instruction or information directed toward parents on effective parenting.

Parental Leave

Job protected leave for the birth, adoption, or serious illness of a child.

Part-Time Child Care

A child care arrangement where children attend on a regular schedule but less than full time.

Part-Year Child Care

Child care that is offered less than 12 months a year. Typical programs include summer camps and summer child care for school-age children or younger children enrolled in 9-month early education programs, such as some Head Start and pre-kindergarten programs.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)

PRWORA is the federal welfare reform act. Titles in the act provide block grants for temporary assistance to needy families and child care; changes to Supplemental Security Income, child support, child protection, child nutrition, and food stamp program requirements; and restriction of welfare and public assistance benefits for aliens. PRWORA replaced AFDC programs with a stable block grant for six years. The replacement block grant program is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, which provides states greater flexibility in designing eligibility, benefit calculation and other criteria.

Physical Disabilities

Disorders that result in significantly reduced bodily function, mobility, or endurance.

Pre-Kindergarten

Programs designed children who are ages 3-5, generally designed to provide children with early education experiences that prepare them for school. Also sometimes referred to as preschool and nursery school programs.

Preschool Programs

Programs that provide care for children ages 3-5. Normally they operated for three to four hours per day, and from two to five days a week.

Preservice Training

In the child care field, refers to education and training programs offered to child care staff prior to their formal work in a child care program.

Professional Development

In the child care field, the term refers to opportunities for child care providers to get ongoing training to increase their preparation and skill to care for children. These include mentoring programs,

credentialing programs, in-service training, and degree programs.

Professional Isolation

A condition of professional individuals or groups characterized by lack of communication or interaction with colleagues, the relevant professional community, or related professional organizations.

Quality

Quality child care commonly refers to early childhood settings in which children are safe, healthy, and receive appropriately stimulation. Care settings are responsive, allowing children to form secure attachments to nurturing adults. Quality programs or providers offer engaging, appropriate activities in settings that facilitate healthy growth and development, and prepare children for or promote their success in school.

Quality Initiatives

Initiatives that are designed to increase the quality or availability of child care programs or to provide parents with information and support to enhance their ability to select child care arrangements most suited to their family and child's needs. The CCDF provides funds to states to support such initiatives. Common quality initiatives include child care resource and referral services for parents, training and professional development and wage enhancement for staff, and facility-improvement and accreditation for child care programs.

Regulated Child Care

Child care facilities and homes that comply with either a state's regulatory system or another system of regulation. In the United States, there is considerable state variation in the characteristics of the homes and facilities that must comply with regulations, as well as in the regulations themselves. A related term is "licensed child care," which often refers to a particular level or standard of regulation. **Relative Child Care**

Child care provided by extended family members either within the child's home or at the relative's home. These forms of child care are often referred to as informal care or child care by kith and kin.

Reporting Requirements

Information that must be reported to comply with federal or state law. Under the CCDF, states must report information about child care subsidy expenditures, numbers and characteristics of children and families who receive subsidies, the types of services that they receive, and other information.

Respite Child Care

Child care services offered to provide respite to a child's primary caregiver.

Retention

In the child care field, the term often refers to issues related to the reduction in the turnover of child care staff.

School Readiness

The state of early development that enables an individual child to engage in and benefit from first grade learning experiences. Researchers, policymakers, and advocates have described school readiness in different ways, but generally they refer to children's development in five arenas: health and physical development; social and emotional development; approaches toward learning; language development and communication; and, cognition and general knowledge. Some policymakers and researchers also use the term "school readiness" to describe a school's capacity to educate children.

School-Age Child Care

Child care for any child who is at least five years old and supplements the school day or the school year.

School-Based Child Care

Child care programs that occur in school facilities.

Self Care

In the child care field, a term used to describe situations when children are not supervised by adults or older children while parents are working.

Sick Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "ill child care" and "mildly ill child care."

Sliding Fee Scale

A formula for determining the amount of child care fees or co-payments to be paid by parents or guardians, usually based on income. Families eligible for CCDF-subsidized child care pay fees according to a sliding fee scale developed by the state, territory, or Tribe. A state may waive fees may for families with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level.

Special Education

Educational programs and services for disabled and/or gifted individuals who have intellectually, physically, emotionally, or socially different

characteristics from those who can be taught through normal methods or materials.

Special Needs Child

A child under the age of 18 who requires a level of care over and above the norm for his or her age.

Subsidized Child Care

Child care that is at least partially funded by public or charitable funds to decrease its cost for parents.

Subsidy

Private or public assistance that reduces the cost of a service for its user.

Subsidy Take-Up Rates

The rate at which eligible families use child care subsidies. "Take-up rate" is a term generally used when all families who are eligible for a service have access to it. In the case of child care services, a state may choose to offer child care subsidies to a portion of those who are eligible for them and many have waiting lists because of limited funding.

Supplemental Child Care

A secondary form of child care that supplements a primary arrangement, for example, a grandmother who cares for the child after Head Start classes end or for the time when a center is closed.

Supply Building

Efforts to increase the quantity of high-quality family child care and/or center based programs in a particular local area.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

A component of Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). TANF replaced the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) programs, ending the federal entitlement to assistance. States each receive a block grant and have flexibility to design their TANF programs in ways that promote work, responsibility, self-sufficiency, and strengthen families. TANF's purposes are: to provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. With some exceptions, TANF cash-assistance recipients generally are subject to work requirements and a five-year lifetime limit.

Therapeutic Child Care

Child care services offered provided for at-risk children, such as children in homeless families, and in families with issues related to alcohol and substance abuse, violence, and neglect. Therapeutic child care is commonly an integrated complement of services provided by professional and paraprofessional staff and includes a well structured treatment program for young children provided in a safe, nurturing, stimulating environment. It often is offered as one of a complement of services for a family.

Tiered Reimbursement System

A subsidy payment system that offers higher payments for child care that meets higher quality standards or for child care that is in short supply.

Title 1

Part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act legislation of the U.S. Department of Education. Section A of Title 1 describes how funds under this Act may be used to provide early education development services to low-income children through a local education agency (LEA). These services may be coordinated/integrated with other preschool programs.

Transitional Child Care

Child care subsidies offered to families who have transitioned from the cash assistance system to employment. The Family Support Act of 1986 established a federal Transitional Child Care program, which was replaced by the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). Some states continue to operate their own Transitional Child Care programs.

Tribal Child Care

Publicly supported child care programs offered by Native American Tribes in the United States. Federally recognized Tribes are CCDF grantees.

Unlicensed Child Care

Child care programs that have not been licensed by the state. The term often refers both to child care that can be legally unlicensed as well as programs that should be but are not licensed.

Unregulated Child Care

Child care programs that are not regulated. The term often refers both to child care that can be legally unregulated as well as those programs that should be but are not regulated.

Vouchers

In the child care field, refers to a form of payment for subsidized child care. States often have different definitions regarding the exact nature of vouchers, and sometimes refer to them as certificates.

Work Requirements

Requirements related to employment upon which receipt of a child care subsidy or cash assistance is contingent.

Wrap Around Child Care Programs

Child care designed fill the gap between an another early childhood program's hours and the hours that parents work.

Appendix C. Central Pima Region Strategies and Funding Plan Fiscal Year 2012



**SFY2012 SERVICES FUNDED FOR CHILDREN
REGIONAL PROGRAMS**

Central Pima Regional Partnership Council

Goal Area	Strategy	Strategy Description	Total Funds Available	Service Provider (FTF Contractor)	Awarded Amount
Quality and Access			\$5,007,600		
	Quality First Child Care Scholarships	Provides scholarships to children to attend quality early care and education programs. Helps low-income families afford a better educational beginning for their children.		City of Tucson	\$2,450,000
	Quality First	Supports provided to early care and education centers and homes to improve the quality of programs, including: on-site coaching; program assessment; financial resources; teacher education scholarships; and consultants specializing in health and safety practices. Expands the number of children who have access to high quality care and education, including learning materials that are developmentally appropriate, a curriculum focused on early literacy and teachers trained to work with infants, toddlers and preschoolers.		Arizona Department of Health Services	\$40,083
				Southwest Human Development	\$235,200
				United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$750,612
Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships	Provides scholarships to quality preschool programs in a variety of settings to allow programs to serve more children. Increases the number of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in high quality preschool programs that prepare them to succeed in kindergarten and beyond.		Flowing Wells School District	\$135,000	
Expansion: Increase slots and/or capital expense	Recruits new or existing providers to begin to serve or expand services. May assist with planning, licensing or certification process for new centers or homes, or provide support to a provider to improve the quality of facility or programs. Increases the number of child care providers who are state/tribal licensed or certified, and strengthens the skills of caregivers in those settings who are working with children birth to 5 years old.		United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$1,081,000	

Central Pima Regional Partnership Council

	Center-based Literacy	Provides instruction for early care and education providers and teachers on early language and literacy. Improves early childhood education by offering consultation and training on teaching language and literacy more effectively.	Make Way for Books	\$86,350
Professional Development				\$1,921,990
	Scholarships TEACH	Provides scholarships for higher education and credentialing to early care and education teachers. Improves the professional skills of those providing care and education to children 5 and younger.	Association for Supportive Child Care	\$564,700
	Scholarships non-TEACH	Provides scholarships for higher education and credentialing to early care and education teachers. Improves the professional skills of those providing care and education to children 5 and younger.	Central Arizona College	\$100,000
	FTF Professional REWARDS	Improves retention of early care and education teachers through financial incentives. Keeps the best teachers with our youngest kids by rewarding longevity and continuous improvement of their skills.	Valley of the Sun United Way	\$528,750
	Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals	Provides quality education and training in community settings to early care and education professionals. Improves the professional skills of those providing care and education to children 5 and younger.	United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$771,540
Health				\$757,500
	Recruitment – Stipends/Loan Forgiveness	Offers professionals financial incentives to work in underserved communities. Improves the quality and range of therapeutic and intervention services in underserved communities.	Arizona Department of Health Services	\$61,278
	Mental Health Consultation	Provides mental health consultation to teachers and caregivers, and tuition reimbursement to support professional development to increase capacity of workforce. Helps child care staff and early childhood programs to support the social-emotional development of young children.	Southwest Human Development	\$500,000

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	Child Care Health Consultation	Provides qualified health professionals who assist child care providers in achieving high standards related to health and safety for the children in their care. Improves the health and safety of children in a variety of child care settings.	Pima County Health Department	\$136,000
Family Support				\$2,584,700
	Parent Education Community-Based Training	Provides classes on parenting, child development and problem-solving skills. Strengthens families with young children by providing voluntary classes in community-based settings.	Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services	\$161,700
	Home Visitation	Provides voluntary in-home services for infants, children and their families, focusing on parenting skills, early physical and social development, literacy, health and nutrition. Connect families to resources to support their child's health and early learning. Gives young children stronger, more supportive relationships with their parents through in-home services on a variety of topics, including parenting skills, early childhood development, literacy, etc. Connects parents with community resources to help them better support their child's health and early learning.	Arizona Department of Economic Security	\$10,456
			Casa de los Ninos, Inc.	\$1,760,000
			United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$648,538
Evaluation				\$576,274
	Statewide Evaluation	Statewide evaluation includes the studies and evaluation work which inform the FTF Board and the 31 Regional Partnership Councils, examples are baseline Needs and Assets reports, specific focused studies, and statewide research and evaluation on the developing early childhood system.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$299,274
	Regional Family Support Strategies	Evaluation study conducted to determine the effectiveness, impact, and relative merits of regional family support strategies.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$90,000
	Regional Early Childhood Workforce Development Strategy	Evaluation study examines current educational level of ECE workforce, identifies professional development needs, and assesses the quality, accessibility and match with community needs of current professional development opportunities within a region.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$125,000

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Coordination	Needs and Assets	Biennial, overall assessment of data on opportunities and challenges for children zero through five and their families undertaken to inform regional strategic planning. This additional funding is for specific enhancements to the baseline regional report.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$40,000
				\$150,000
Community Awareness	Community Partnerships	Establish partnerships to promote innovation and to leverage resources. Improves the flow of services to young families by streamlining the application process, and helping local agencies share information and resources.	International Rescue Committee	\$50,000
			Make Way for Books	\$46,933
				\$160,001
	Media	Increases public awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health via a media campaign that draws viewers/listeners to the ReadyAZKids.com web site.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$66,720
	Community Outreach	Provides grassroots support and engagement to increase parent and community awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$69,837
	Community Awareness	Uses a variety of community-based activities and materials to increase public awareness of the critical importance of early childhood development and health so that all Arizonans are actively engaged in supporting young kids in their communities.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$23,444

APPENDIX D. Table Sources for Data Downloaded from Census 2000, the 2010 Census, 2008-2010 American Community Survey Data, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and ADHS Vital Records

Table references are in the order that the tables appear in the document.

Population Statistics for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000 and 2010 Population

Table P1. Total Population - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population under 20 years, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table PCT12. Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years – Population under 20 years, Data set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data.

Table P35. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P39. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000 and 2010

Census Table P3. Race - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P4. Hispanic Or Latino By Race - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12a. Sex By Age (White Alone) - Universe: People Who Are White Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12b. Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Black Or African American Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12c. Sex By Age (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: People Who Are American Indian And Alaska Native Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12d. Sex By Age (Asian Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Asian Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12e. Sex By Age (Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12f. Sex By Age (Some other Race Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Some Other Race Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12h. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: People Who Are Hispanic Or Latino; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Population Citizenship Status And Native- And Foreign-Born Children 0-5 For Arizona And Cochise County, American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2010

ACS Table B05001 - Universe: Total Population In The United States; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B06001. Children Characteristics - Universe: Population under 18 years old; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Linguistically Isolated Households For Arizona And Cochise County, American Community Survey 2008-2010

ACS Table B16002. Household Language By Linguistic Isolation - Universe: Households; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Grandparents Residing In Households With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years Old For Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2010

Census Table P41. Age of Grandchildren Under 18 years Living with a Grandparent Householder. Universe: Grandchildren under 18 years living with grandparent householder; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) – 100-Percent Data

The Number and Proportion of Children Birth Through Age Five Below Poverty for Arizona Cochise County, Census 2000 and First Things First 2009 Poverty Rate for Children 0-5, ACS 2008-2010 Estimates.

Census Table P90. Poverty Status In 1999 Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children [41] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population Under 20 Years; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

ACS, B17001: Poverty Status In the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined. Data Set: 2008-2010.

Median Family Income in 1999 and 2010 for Arizona and Cochise County; Economic Status of Families in Arizona and Cochise County Census 2000

Census Table P77. Median Family Income In 1999 (Dollars) [1] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P76. Family Income In 1999 [17] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

ACS B19126. Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) By Family Type by Presences of Own Children Under 18. Universe: Families Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Children 0-5 Living Below 50%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000

Census Table PCT50. Age by Ratio of Income in 1999 to Poverty Level [144] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data; NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

The Number of Families with Children under 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona, Cochise County, ACS 2006-2008 Estimates

ACS Table B17010b. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Black Or African American Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Black Or African American Alone

ACS TABLE B17010c. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is American Indian And Alaska Native Alone

ACS Table B17010d. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Asian Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Asian Alone

ACS Table B17010h. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (White Alone)

ACS Table B17010i. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Hispanic Or Latino

ACS Table B19058. Public Assistance Income Or Food Stamps In The Past 12 Months For Households - Universe: Households

Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth Through Age Five in Arizona and Cochise County

ACS Table B23008. Age of Own Children Under 18 Years Old in Families and Subfamilies By Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents - Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies; Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

Unemployment Rates for Arizona, Cochise County, Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011

Unemployment Rates, Dept. Of Commerce; Table Sources: Bls Regional And State Employment And Unemployment Summary. Data Determined By Monthly Household Surveys, Taken Through The Bls Local Area Unemployment Statistics (Laus) Program. [Http://www.stats.bls.gov/news.release/Laus.Nr0.htm](http://www.stats.bls.gov/news.release/Laus.Nr0.htm).

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Cochise County, ACS Estimates 2008-2010

ACS Table C15001. Sex By Age By Educational Attainment For The Population 18 Years And Over - Universe: Population 18 Years And Over, Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona and Cochise County (Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months)

ACS TABLE B13014. Women 15 To 50 Years Who Had A Birth In The Past 12 Months By Marital Status And Educational Attainment - Universe: Women 15 To 50 Years, Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

Estimated Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-5, Arizona, 2008 and 2010

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2009 and 2011 http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html

Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Cochise County, 2010

2010 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2010

Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Cochise County, 2008 and 2009

2008 and 2009 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2008 and 2009; Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008 and 2009

Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona and Cochise County

2009 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Source: Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2009

**APPENDIX E. Hispanic Origin and Race Question, U.S. Census 2010 and
Definition of Ethnic and Race Categories**

*Adapted from 2010 Census Summary File 1—Technical Documentation/prepared by the U.S.
Census Bureau, 2011*

Hispanic Origin and Race Question on the U.S. Census 2010

**NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race.
For this census, Hispanic origins are not races**

**8. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark “X” the “No” box if NOT
Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.**

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino – Print origin, for example Argentinian, Columbian,
Dominican, Nicaragan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on

9. What is Person 1’s Race? Mark X one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native -- Print name of enrolled or principal tribe:
- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian – Print race:
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander--Print race:

- Some other race—print race:

Definition of Some other Race and Multiple Races

The Census Bureau conforms to the Federal Office of Management Budget (OMB) requirements for race which includes five minimum categories, of which a respondent *can select one or more categories*: 1) White, 2) Black or African American, 3) American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4) Asian, and 5) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The “Some other Race” category was also approved by the OMB to be in the Census.

“Some other Race” includes:

All other responses not included in the five minimum racial categories above such as Asian Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan. Respondents may enter an additional race category not included on the list. Multiracial, mixed race and interracial categories result from a respondent choosing more than one race category.

Spanish/Hispanic/Latino designations refer to ethnicity, not race, and include Mexican, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Hispanic designations that respondents may write in. These categories do not combine into the multiracial, mixed race or interracial categories.

“Multiple Races” (Donelson Team terminology, not a census category) includes:

All respondents who selected 1) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or 2) the respondent provided multiple responses, or some combination of check boxes or write-in responses. The latter appears as “two or more races” in the Census 2010 data tables.

**APPENDIX F. Students Participating in Free/Reduced Lunch Program
in the Central Pima Region in October 2009 and March 2011**

Central Pima District & School	Zip Code	Oct 2009 % FRL	March 2011 % FRL
Amphitheater Unified District Total	85705	36%	46%
Amphitheater High School	85705	70%	77%
Amphitheater Middle School	85705	83%	93%
E C Nash School	85705	89%	96%
Frances Owen Holaway Elementary School	85719	83%	69%
Helen Keeling Elementary School	85705	92%	99%
L M Prince School	85705	85%	93%
Rillito Center	85705	69%	65%
Rio Vista Elementary School	85719	82%	90%
Flowing Wells Unified District Total	85705	68%	72%
Centennial Elementary School	85705	78%	81%
Flowing Wells High School	85705	55%	63%
Flowing Wells Junior High School	85705	70%	74%
Homer Davis Elementary School	85705	88%	89%
Laguna Elementary School	85705	89%	91%
Sentinel Peak High School	85705	54%	76%
Walter Douglas Elementary School	85705	89%	92%
Tucson Unified District Total	85719	65%	69%
Alice Vail Middle School	85711	61%	62%
Anna Henry Elementary School	85710	50%	57%
Anna Lawrence Intermediate School	85757	93%	94%
Annie Kellond Elementary School	85710	66%	66%
Blenman Elementary School	85716	82%	81%
Bloom Elementary	85715	46%	47%
Bonillas Elementary Basic Curriculum Magnet School	85711	72%	83%
Booth Magnet Elementary School	85710	62%	*
Booth-Fickett Math/Science Magnet School	85710	58%	67%
Borman Elementary School	85708	35%	40%
Borton Primary Magnet School	85713	55%	60%
Brichta Elementary School	85745	72%	71%
C E Rose Elementary School	85714	90%	91%
Carrillo Intermediate Magnet School	85701	75%	75%
Catalina High Magnet School	85716	72%	76%
Cavett Elementary School	85713	98%	98%
Cholla High Magnet School	85713	67%	72%
Corbett Elementary School	85711	72%	77%
Cragin Elementary School	85716	87%	87%

Central Pima District & School	Zip Code	Oct 2009 % FRL	March 2011 % FRL
Davidson Elementary School	85712	89%	87%
Davis Bilingual Magnet School	85701	54%	57%
Dietz Elementary School	85710	83%	86%
Doolen Middle School	85716	74%	72%
Drachman Primary Magnet School	85701	78%	82%
Duffy Elementary School	85711	85%	Closed
Fort Lowell Elementary School	85712	85%	86%
Frances J Warren Elementary School	85746	87%	87%
Gale Elementary School	85710	30%	30%
Harold Steele Elementary School	85710	69%	73%
Harriet Johnson Primary School	85757	88%	89%
Henry Hank Oyama	85713	93%	91%
Hohokam Middle School	85746	87%	90%
Holladay Intermediate Magnet School	85713	64%	62%
Hollinger Elementary School	85713	94%	96%
Howell Peter Elementary	85711	83%	85%
Howenstine High School	85716	61%	68%
Hudlow Elementary School	85710	71%	75%
Ida Flood Dodge Traditional Middle Magnet School	85712	40%	42%
Jefferson Park Elementary School	85719	71%	Closed
John E White Elementary School	85746	73%	75%
John E Wright Elementary School	85712	94%	98%
Joyce Drake Alternative Middle School	85719	73%	73%
Lineweaver Elementary School	85711	54%	57%
Lynn Urquides	85713	93%	96%
Magee Middle School	85710	41%	42%
Maldonado Amelia Elementary School	85746	88%	89%
Mansfeld Middle School	85719	69%	71%
Manzo Elementary School	85745	92%	92%
Marshall Elementary School	85710	51%	52%
Mary Meredith K-12 School	85711	80%	91%
Maxwell Middle School	85745	88%	88%
Menlo Park Elementary School	85745	97%	96%
Miles-Exploratory Learning Center	85719	34%	35%
Miller Elementary School	85746	88%	89%
Mission View Elementary School	85713	99%	98%
Museum School for the Visual Arts	85719	45%	48%
Myers-Ganoung Elementary School	85711	94%	94%
Myers-Ganoung Elementary School	85711	94%	94%

Central Pima District & School	Zip Code	Oct 2009 % FRL	March 2011 % FRL
Naylor Middle School	85711	93%	95%
Ochoa Elementary School	85713	97%	97%
PACE Alternative	85719	80%	80%
Palo Verde High Magnet School	85710	60%	63%
Pistor Middle School	85746	73%	78%
Project More High School	85719	62%	78%
Pueblo Gardens Elementary	85713	96%	97%
Pueblo High Magnet School	85713	73%	79%
Raul Grijalva Elementary School	85746	84%	89%
Richey Elementary School	85705	95%	Closed
Rincon High School	85711	41%	43%
Roberts Elementary School	85711	97%	97%
Robins Elementary School	85745	39%	39%
Robison Elementary School	85716	86%	90%
Rogers Elementary School	85711	69%	Closed
Roskruge Bilingual Elementary School	85705	79%	*
Roskruge Bilingual Magnet Middle School	85705	71%	81%
Safford Elementary School	85701	89%	*
Safford Engineering/Technology Magnet Middle School	85701	85%	86%
Sahuaro High School	85710	26%	30%
Sam Hughes Elementary	85719	31%	30%
Schumaker Elementary School	85710	72%	77%
Southwest Alternative Middle School	85746	81%	86%
Southwest Education Center	85746	100%	*
Teenage Parent Program - TAPP	85719	75%	80%
Tolson Elementary School	85745	82%	84%
Townsend Middle School	85712	78%	78%
Tucson Magnet High School	85705	52%	55%
Tully Elementary Accelerated Magnet School	85745	74%	81%
Utterback Middle School	85713	79%	84%
Valencia Middle School	85746	76%	84%
Van Buskirk Elementary School	85714	93%	97%
Van Horne Elementary School	85715	52%	Closed
Vesey Elementary School	85757	77%	78%
W Arthur Sewel Elementary School	85711	58%	62%
W V Whitmore Elementary School	85712	55%	61%
Wakefield Middle School	85713	98%	98%
Wheeler Elementary School	85710	63%	57%
Wrightstown Elementary	85715	26%	Closed

Source: Arizona Department of Education, Health and Nutrition Services. (2009 and 2011). Retrieved from <http://www.azed.gov/health-nutrition/frpercentages/>

APPENDIX G. Third Grade AIMS Scores Spring 2011 and 2009, Central Pima Region.
Source ADE. Third Grade writing tests were not administered in the 2010/2011 school year.
District Scores are average for all third graders in each district.

Zip Code	School	District	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
85701	Carrillo Intermediate Magnet School	TUSD	65%	72%	62%	75%
85701	Davis Bilingual Magnet School	TUSD	75%	62%	77%	68%
85701	Drachman Primary Magnet School	TUSD	30%	77%	58%	87%
85701	Safford Elementary School	TUSD	81%	31%	69%	44%
85705	Academy Adventures Primary School	Educational Impact, Inc. Charter	50%	n/a	30%	n/a
85705	Academy of Math & Science	Academy of Math & Science, Inc.	81%	82%	69%	82%
85705	Carden of Tucson	Carden of Tucson Charter	100%	67%	71%	80%
85705	Centennial Elementary School	Flowing Wells Unified District	73%	88%	68%	90%
85705	E C Nash School	Amphi	60%	70%	48%	64%
85705	Helen Keeling Elementary School	Amphi	52%	56%	41%	69%
85705	Homer Davis Elementary School	Flowing Wells Unified District	77%	67%	77%	80%
85705	L M Prince School	Amphi	68%	56%	59%	63%
85705	Laguna Elementary School	Flowing Wells Unified District	76%	69%	70%	79%
85705	Richey Elementary School	TUSD	37%	Closed	42%	Closed
85705	Roskruge Bilingual Elementary School	TUSD	46%	64%	63%	70%
85705	Walter Douglas Elementary School	Flowing Wells Unified District	80%	86%	69%	81%
85705		Amphitheater Unified District Average	78%	75%	74%	81%
85705		Flowing Wells Unified District Average	77%	76%	72%	82%
85706	Math and Science Success Academy	Math and Science Success Academy, Inc.	67%	86%	58%	94%
85706	Southgate Academy	Southgate Academy Inc Charter	53%	67%	53%	67%
85708	Borman Elementary School	TUSD	81%	75%	81%	82%
85710	Anna Henry Elementary School	TUSD	70%	71%	70%	83%

Zip Code	School	District	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
85710	Annie Kellond Elementary School	TUSD	50%	67%	56%	76%
85710	Booth Magnet Elementary School	TUSD	57%	55%	72%	58%
85710	Dietz Elementary School	TUSD	74%	58%	65%	65%
85710	Gale Elementary School	TUSD	95%	86%	100%	81%
85710	Harold Steele Elementary School	TUSD	64%	42%	76%	63%
85710	Hudlow Elementary School	TUSD	66%	51%	68%	67%
85710	Marshall Elementary School	TUSD	73%	69%	68%	83%
85710	Schumaker Elementary School	TUSD	69%	70%	77%	75%
85710	Sonoran Science Academy - Broadway	Sonoran Science Academy-Broadway Charter	92%	75%	100%	88%
85710	Wheeler Elementary School	TUSD	88%	82%	84%	91%
85711	Bonillas Elementary Magnet School	TUSD	74%	53%	77%	66%
85711	Children Reaching for the School Preparatory	The Griffin Foundation, Inc. Charter	49%	48%	57%	73%
85711	Corbett Elementary School	TUSD	60%	55%	64%	68%
85711	Desert Sky Community School	Desert Sky Community School, Inc	46%	40%	38%	90%
85711	Duffy Elementary School	TUSD	28%	Closed	49%	Closed
85711	Howell Peter Elementary	TUSD	70%	69%	74%	59%
85711	Lineweaver Elementary School	TUSD	74%	70%	77%	82%
85711	Mary Meredith K-12 School	TUSD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
85711	Myers-Ganoung Elementary School	TUSD	41%	58%	38%	56%
85711	Roberts Elementary School	TUSD	66%	69%	66%	69%
85711	Rogers Elementary School	TUSD	85%	Closed	85%	Closed
85711	W Arthur Sewel Elementary School	TUSD	70%	73%	82%	79%
85712	Davidson Elementary School	TUSD	48%	37%	43%	59%
85712	Fort Lowell Elementary School	TUSD	58%	47%	58%	50%
85712	John E Wright Elementary School	TUSD	63%	67%	66%	65%

Zip Code	School	District	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
85712	La Paloma Academy	Arizona Community Development Corp.	56%	30%	44%	46%
85712	W V Whitmore Elementary School	TUSD	82%	68%	84%	79%
85712		Arizona Community Development Corp. Charter Average	59%	50%	54%	58%
85713	Cavett Elementary School	TUSD	51%	35%	49%	52%
85713	Henry Hank Oyama	TUSD	47%	40%	53%	53%
85713	Holladay Intermediate Magnet School	TUSD	69%	69%	71%	68%
85713	Hollinger Elementary School	TUSD	73%	55%	64%	58%
85713	Lynn Urquides	TUSD	51%	60%	48%	54%
85713	Mission View Elementary School	TUSD	85%	47%	75%	47%
85713	Ochoa Elementary School	TUSD	53%	64%	56%	61%
85713	Pueblo Gardens Elementary	TUSD	80%	71%	71%	71%
85713	Southside Community School	Aprender Tucson	44%	52%	37%	62%
85714	Arizona Virtual Academy	PPEP & Affiliates, Inc. Charter	60%	56%	67%	73%
85714	C E Rose Elementary School	TUSD	64%	63%	67%	67%
85714	Van Buskirk Elementary School	TUSD	56%	44%	63%	49%
85715	Academy of Tucson Elementary	Academy of Tucson, Inc.	98%	81%	95%	97%
85715	Bloom Elementary	TUSD	79%	59%	74%	75%
85715	Tucson Country Day School	Tucson Country Day School, Inc. Charter	84%	75%	90%	82%
85715	Van Horne Elementary School	TUSD	70%	Closed	61%	Closed
85715	Wrightstown Elementary	TUSD	84%	Closed	92%	Closed
85716	AmericSchools Academy - Country Club	Ideabanc, Inc. Charter	79%	63%	71%	63%
85716	Blenman Elementary School	TUSD	85%	66%	75%	67%
85716	Cragin Elementary School	TUSD	61%	42%	65%	60%
85716	Desert Springs Academy	Desert Springs Academy	80%	82%	90%	91%
85716	Robison Elementary School	TUSD	62%	65%	55%	65%

Zip Code	School	District	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
85718	Beginning Academy	Arizona Community Development Corp.	83%	Closed	83%	Closed
85719	Frances Owen Holaway Elementary School	Amphi	70%	53%	67%	66%
85719	Jefferson Park Elementary School	TUSD	33%	Closed	41%	Closed
85719	Miles-Exploratory Learning Center	TUSD	73%	62%	73%	71%
85719	Montessori Schoolhouse	Montessori Schoolhouse of Tucson, Inc. Charter	83%	91%	92%	100%
85719	Presidio School	Presidio School Charter	96%	71%	96%	93%
85719	Rio Vista Elementary School	Amphi	87%	66%	74%	75%
85719	Sam Hughes Elementary	TUSD	96%	79%	95%	82%
85719	Satori Charter School	Satori, Inc. Charter	84%	70%	84%	78%
85719		Tucson Unified District Average	66%	60%	67%	68%
85745	Brichta Elementary School	TUSD	71%	44%	69%	63%
85745	Manzo Elementary School	TUSD	45%	30%	45%	50%
85745	Menlo Park Elementary School	TUSD	58%	81%	58%	81%
85745	Robins Elementary School	TUSD	75%	68%	68%	79%
85745	Tolson Elementary School	TUSD	50%	68%	61%	74%
85745	Tucson International Academy	Tucson International Academy, Inc. Charter	60%	58%	67%	58%
85745	Tully Elementary Accelerated Magnet School	TUSD	66%	64%	67%	71%
85746	A Child's View School	A Child's View School, Inc.	90%	75%	80%	83%
85746	Frances J Warren Elementary School	TUSD	60%	47%	69%	80%
85746	John E White Elementary School	TUSD	68%	65%	74%	65%
85746	Maldonado Amelia Elementary School	TUSD	73%	37%	69%	55%
85746	Miller Elementary School	TUSD	58%	83%	69%	85%
85746	Raul Grijalva Elementary School	TUSD	53%	59%	62%	66%
85757	Anna Lawrence Intermediate School	TUSD	55%	54%	57%	63%
85757	Vesey Elementary School	TUSD	63%	57%	58%	62%

APPENDIX H. DES Child Care Eligibility Schedule, July 2011

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY
CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE

Effective July 1, 2011

FAMILY SIZE	FEE LEVEL 1 (L1) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL.*	FEE LEVEL 2 (L2) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL.*	FEE LEVEL 3 (L3) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL.*	FEE LEVEL 4 (L4) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL.*	FEE LEVEL 5 (L5) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL.*	FEE LEVEL 6 (L6) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL.*
1	0 - 772	773 - 908	909 - 1,226	1,227 - 1,317	1,318 - 1,408	1,409 - 1,499
2	0 - 1,043	1,044 - 1,226	1,227 - 1,656	1,657 - 1,778	1,779 - 1,901	1,902 - 2,023
3	0 - 1,314	1,315 - 1,545	1,546 - 2,086	2,087 - 2,241	2,242 - 2,395	2,396 - 2,550
4	0 - 1,584	1,585 - 1,863	1,864 - 2,516	2,517 - 2,702	2,703 - 2,888	2,889 - 3,074
5	0 - 1,854	1,855 - 2,181	2,182 - 2,945	2,946 - 3,163	3,164 - 3,381	3,382 - 3,599
6	0 - 2,125	2,126 - 2,500	2,501 - 3,375	3,376 - 3,625	3,626 - 3,875	3,876 - 4,125
7	0 - 2,396	2,397 - 2,818	2,819 - 3,805	3,806 - 4,087	4,088 - 4,368	4,369 - 4,650
8	0 - 2,666	2,667 - 3,136	3,137 - 4,234	4,235 - 4,548	4,549 - 4,861	4,862 - 5,175
9	0 - 2,937	2,938 - 3,455	3,456 - 4,665	4,666 - 5,010	5,011 - 5,356	5,357 - 5,701
10	0 - 3,208	3,209 - 3,773	3,774 - 5,094	5,095 - 5,471	5,472 - 5,849	5,850 - 6,226
11	0 - 3,478	3,479 - 4,091	4,092 - 5,523	5,524 - 5,932	5,933 - 6,342	6,343 - 6,751
12	0 - 3,749	3,750 - 4,410	4,411 - 5,954	5,955 - 6,395	6,396 - 6,836	6,837 - 7,277

MINIMUM REQUIRED COPAYMENTS

Per child in care	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$0.50	full day = \$2.00 part day = \$1.00	full day = \$3.00 part day = \$1.50	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50	full day = \$7.00 part day = \$3.50	full day = \$10.00 part day = \$5.00
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For families receiving Transitional Child Care (TCC) there is no co-pay assigned beyond the 3rd child in the family

Full day = Six or more hours; Part day = Less than 6 hours

Families receiving Child Care Assistance based on Child Protective Services/Foster Care, the Jobs Program or those who are receiving Cash Assistance (CA) and are employed, may not have an assigned fee level and may not have a minimum required co-payment. However, all families may be responsible for charges above the minimum required co-payments if a provider's rates exceed allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) = US DHHS 2011 poverty guidelines. The Arizona state statutory limit for child care assistance is 165% of the Federal Poverty Level.

The Federal Child Care & Development Funds statutory limit (for eligibility for child care assistance) is 85% of the State median income.

APPENDIX I. DES AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements, July 2011

Where to Apply		Eligibility Criteria				General Information	
		Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) ¹	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security #	Special Requirements	Benefits	
Coverage for Children							
S.O.B.R.A. Children Under Age 1	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent Child living with 2 parents	\$1,271 \$1,717 \$2,162	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent Child living with 2 parents	\$1,207 \$1,631 \$2,054 ²	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 1 – 5	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent or spouse Child living with 2 parents	\$ 908 ² 1/3 of \$1,226 1/3 of \$1,545	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
	KidsCare Children Under Age 19	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 \$1,815 2 \$2,452 3 \$3,089 4 \$3,725 Add \$637 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for Medicaid No health insurance coverage within last 3 months Not available to State employees, their children, or spouses \$10 - \$70 monthly premium covers all eligible children only Premium included in parent's if parent is covered under Health Insurance for Parents 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Coverage for Families or Individuals							
AHCCCS for Families with Children	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 \$ 908 2 \$1,226 3 \$1,545 4 \$1,863 Add \$319 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family includes a child deprived of parental support due to absence, death, disability, unemployment or underemployment 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³	
	AHCCCS Care (AC)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Applicant living alone Applicant living with spouse 1/3 of \$ 908 1/3 of \$1,226	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineligible for any other categorical Medicaid coverage 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Coverage for Women							
S.O.B.R.A. Pregnant	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	For a pregnant woman expecting one baby: Applicant living alone Applicant living with: 1 parent or spouse 2/3 of \$2,317 1/2 of \$2,794 (Limit increases for each expected child)	\$1,839 N/A	Required	Need proof of pregnancy	AHCCCS Medical Services ³	
	Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Program	Well Women Healthcheck Program Call 1-888-257-8502 for the nearest office	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under age 65 Screened and diagnosed with breast cancer, cervical cancer, or a pre-cancerous cervical lesion by the Well Woman Healthcheck Program Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³	



AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS May 1, 2011

Where to Apply	Eligibility Criteria			General Information	
	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) ¹	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security #	Special Requirements	Benefits

Coverage for Children

S.O.B.R.A. Children Under Age 1	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent Child living with 2 parents	\$1,271 1/2 of \$1,717 1/3 of \$2,162	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
	S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 1 – 5	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent Child living with 2 parents	\$1,207 1/2 of \$1,631 1/3 of \$2,054 ²	N/A	Required	N/A
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 6 – 19	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent or spouse Child living with 2 parents	\$ 908 ² 1/2 of \$1,226 1/3 of \$1,545	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
KidsCare Children Under Age 19	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St. 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 \$1,815 2 \$2,452 3 \$3,089 4 \$3,725 Add \$637 per Add'l person	N/A	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not eligible for Medicaid ▪ No health insurance coverage within last 3 months ▪ Not available to State employees, their children, or spouses ▪ \$10 - \$70 monthly premium covers all eligible children only ▪ Premium included in parent's if parent is covered under Health Insurance for Parents 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³

Coverage for Families or Individuals

AHCCCS for Families with Children	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 \$ 908 2 \$1,226 3 \$1,545 4 \$1,863 Add \$319 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family includes a child deprived of parental support due to absence, death, disability, unemployment or underemployment 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
	AHCCCS Care (AC)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Applicant living alone Applicant living with spouse	\$ 908 \$1,226	N/A	Required

Coverage for Women

S.O.B.R.A. Pregnant	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	For a pregnant woman expecting one baby: Applicant living alone \$1,839 Applicant living with: 1 parent or spouse 2/3 of \$2,317 Applicant living with 2 parents 1/2 of \$2,794 (Limit increases for each expected child)	N/A	Required	Need proof of pregnancy	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
	Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Program	Well Women Healthcheck Program Call 1-888-257-8502 for the nearest office	N/A	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under age 65 ▪ Screened and diagnosed with breast cancer, cervical cancer, or a pre-cancerous cervical lesion by the Well Woman Healthcheck Program ▪ Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage



AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS May 1, 2011

Application		Eligibility Criteria			General Information	
Where to Apply	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) ¹	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security Number	Special Requirements	Benefits	

Coverage for Elderly or Disabled People

Long Term Care	Where to Apply	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) ¹	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security Number	Special Requirements	Benefits
Long Term Care	ALTCS Office Call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest office	\$ 2,022 Individual	\$2,000 Individual ⁴	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires nursing home level of care or equivalent May be required to pay a share of cost Estate recovery program for the cost of services received after age 55 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³ , Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice
SSI CASH	Social Security Administration	\$ 674 Individual \$ 1,011 Couple	\$2,000 Individual \$3,000 Couple	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
SSI MAO	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E. Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	\$ 908 Individual \$1,226 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Freedom to Work	Mail to: 801 E. Jefferson MD 7004 Phoenix, AZ 85034 602-417-8677 1-800-654-8713 Option 6	\$2,269 Individual Only Earned Income is Counted	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be working and either disabled or blind Must be age 16 through 64 Premium may be \$0 to \$35 monthly 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for Nursing home level of care or equivalent is required for Long Term Care (Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, or Hospice) 	Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice

Coverage for Medicare Beneficiaries

QMB	SLMB	QI-1
Mail to SSI MAO 801 E. Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E. Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E. Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office
\$ 908 Individual \$1,226 Couple	\$ 908.01 – \$ 1,089 Individual \$1,226.01 – \$1,471 Couple	\$ 1,089.01 – \$1,226 Individual \$1,471.01 – \$1,655 Couple
N/A	N/A	N/A
Required	Required	Required
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to Medicare Part A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to Medicare Part A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to Medicare Part A Not receiving Medicaid Benefits
Payment of Part A & B premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles	Payment of Part B premium	Payment of Part B premium

Applicants for the above programs must be Arizona residents and either U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants and must provide documentation of identity and U.S. Citizenship or immigrant status. Applicants for S.O.B.R.A., AHCCCS for Families with Children, SSI-MAO, and Long Term Care who do not meet the citizen/immigrant status requirements may qualify for Emergency Services.

- NOTES:** 1 Income deductions vary by program, but may include work expenses, child care, and educational expenses.
 2 Income considered is the applicant's income, plus a share of the parent's income for a child, or a share of the spouse's income for a married person.
 3 AHCCCS Medical Services include, but are not limited to, doctor's office visits, immunizations, hospital care, lab, x-rays, and prescriptions.
 4 If the applicant has a spouse living in the community, between \$21,912 and \$109,560 of the couple's resources may be disregarded.

Appendix J. Family Support Alliance Member List



Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance Members

Last Updated 06/14/10

*indicates UWTSA FTF sub-grantees **indicates receiving FTF funds on their own

<p>United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona (UWTSA) Contact Person: Ally Baehr 330 N. Commerce Park Loop, Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85754 (520) 903-3954 FAX 903-9002 abaehr@unitedwaytucson.org www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids/family-support-alliance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Home of the 4 FTF Grants • Coordinates Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance • Providing Nutrition Services to Community Based providers • Providing Community Mobilization in North & South Pima County Regions • LaVonne Douville, Andrea Chiasson, Christiana Patchett, Vanessa Felty, Shaundra Higgins, and others are also participating from the United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona
<p>Amphitheater Public Schools – Amphi P.A.T. * Contact Person: Dina Gutierrez & Tom Collins 435 E. Glenn Tucson, AZ 85705 Dina (520) 696-4095 & Tom (520) 696-4087 FAX 696-6953 dagutierrez or tcollins@amphi.com www.parentsasteachers.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North and Central Pima regions • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in North and Central Pima regions
<p>Arizona Center for the Study of Children and Families Contact Person: Monica Brinkerhoff 870 W. Miracle Mile Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 750-9667 FAX 750-0056 monica@azcenter.org www.azcenter.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mission of the Arizona Center for the Study of Children and Families is to develop and evaluate policy, practice and programs to enhance the well-being of children and families in Arizona. They will also be key players in helping translate knowledge into practice and practice into knowledge.
<p>Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Contact Person: Megan Wills Easter Seals Blake Foundation 717 S. Alvernon Way Tucson, AZ 85711 (520) 792-2636 x5227 FAX 326-0564 mwills@blake.easterseals.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) is a state and federally funded service for children birth to three with, or at risk for, developmental delays and their families. This program is designed to provide families with information, skills, and support related to enhancing their child's development. Early Interventionists focus on everyday learning environments and activities that promote skill development within the child's daily routine. Support and coaching may also be provided to community child care staff.



<p>Carondelet Health Network* Contact Person: Tara Sklar Carondelet Foundation 120 N. Tucson Blvd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 873-5024 FAX 873-5030 TSklar@carondelet.org www.carondelet.org/kidscare/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating media outreach for Kids Care and AHCCCS enrollment
<p>Casa de los Niños Parent Education Program* Contact Person: Carol Weigold 1101 N. 4th Ave. Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 624-5600 ext. 401 FAX 623-2443 carolw@casadelosninos.org www.casadelosninos.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing community-based parent education workshops in the Central Pima region • Providing the home of the Pima County Parenting Coalition Parent-info phone line.
<p>Casa de los Niños** Raising Healthy Kids & Nurse Family Partnership Contact Person : Joanne Karolzak 1101 N. 4th Ave. Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 624-5600 ext. 306 FAX 623-2443 joannek@casadelosninos.org www.casadelosninos.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services to families in the Central Pima Region.
<p>Child & Family Resources - Healthy Families* Contact Person: Pauline Haas-Vaughn (Zoe Lemme) 2800 E. Broadway Blvd. Tucson, AZ 85716 Pauline (520) 321-3774 (or 904-9384) & Zoe 323-4284 FAX 325-8780 phaas-vaughn@cfraz.org & zlemme@cfraz.org www.childfamilyresources.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services to families in the North, Central, and South Pima Regions.
<p>Child-Parent Centers, Inc. – Head Start Programs Contact Person: Mary Jo Schwartz 602 E. 22nd St. Tucson, AZ 85706 520-882-0100 FAX 622-1927 mschwartz@childparentcenters.org http://www.childparentcenters.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Early Head Start home visitation services in Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties.
<p>Children’s Action Alliance Southern Arizona* Contact Person: Penelope Jacks 2850 N. Swan Rd., Suite 160 Tucson, AZ 85712 (520) 795-4199 FAX 319-2979 pjacks@caa.tuccoxmail.com www.azchildren.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the Southern Arizona Covering Kids Coalition • Helps coordinate the Fall Radio/Phone Drive for insurance outreach



<p>CODAC Behavioral Health Services Contact person: Aimee L. Graves (for administrative questions) and Elisa Tesch (for referrals to program) 127 S. 5th Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85701 520-202-1722 (Aimee); 520-202-1888, ext. 8531 (Elisa) FAX 520-202-1889 (Aimee); 520-202-1736 (Elisa) www.codac.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration
<p>Easter Seals Blake Foundation* Raising Healthy Kids Contact Person: Carol Bolger (Grace Hopkins) 616 N. Country Club Rd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 628-2282 Carol ext. 5364 & Grace ext. 5304 FAX 628-2281 cbolger@blake.easterseals.com & ghopkins@blake.easterseals.com www.blakefoundation.easterseals.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services to targeted population of families with children who have special health care needs in the North Pima region.
<p>Health Start Pima County Health Department Contact Person: Kathleen Malkin 6920 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite E Tucson, AZ 85710 (520) 298-3888 FAX 751-9351 Kathleen.Malkin@pima.gov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services for families prenatally through the time the child is 2 years old. They provide services throughout Pima County, including Amado, Arivaca, Ajo, Sahuarita, and Green Valley.
<p>LeCroy & Milligan Associates, Inc.* Contact Person: Kerry Milligan & Olga Valenzuela 4911 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 100 Tucson, AZ 85711 (520) 326-5154 Kerry ext. 118 & Olga ext. 119 FAX 326-5155 kerry@lecroymilligan.com & olga@lecroymilligan.com www.lecroymilligan.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Evaluation Services for the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the FTF grants
<p>Make Way for Books* Contact Person: Mary Jan Bancroft (Noel Townsend) 3955 E. Ft. Lowell, Suite 114 Tucson, AZ 85712 (520) 721-2334 FAX 881-0669 maryjan@makewayforbooks.org & noel@makewayforbooks.org www.makewayforbooks.org www.readtomearizona.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Early Literacy Kits to home visitation providers in North, Central, and South Pima Regions. • Providing 3 literacy trainings for each of the Pima Regions.

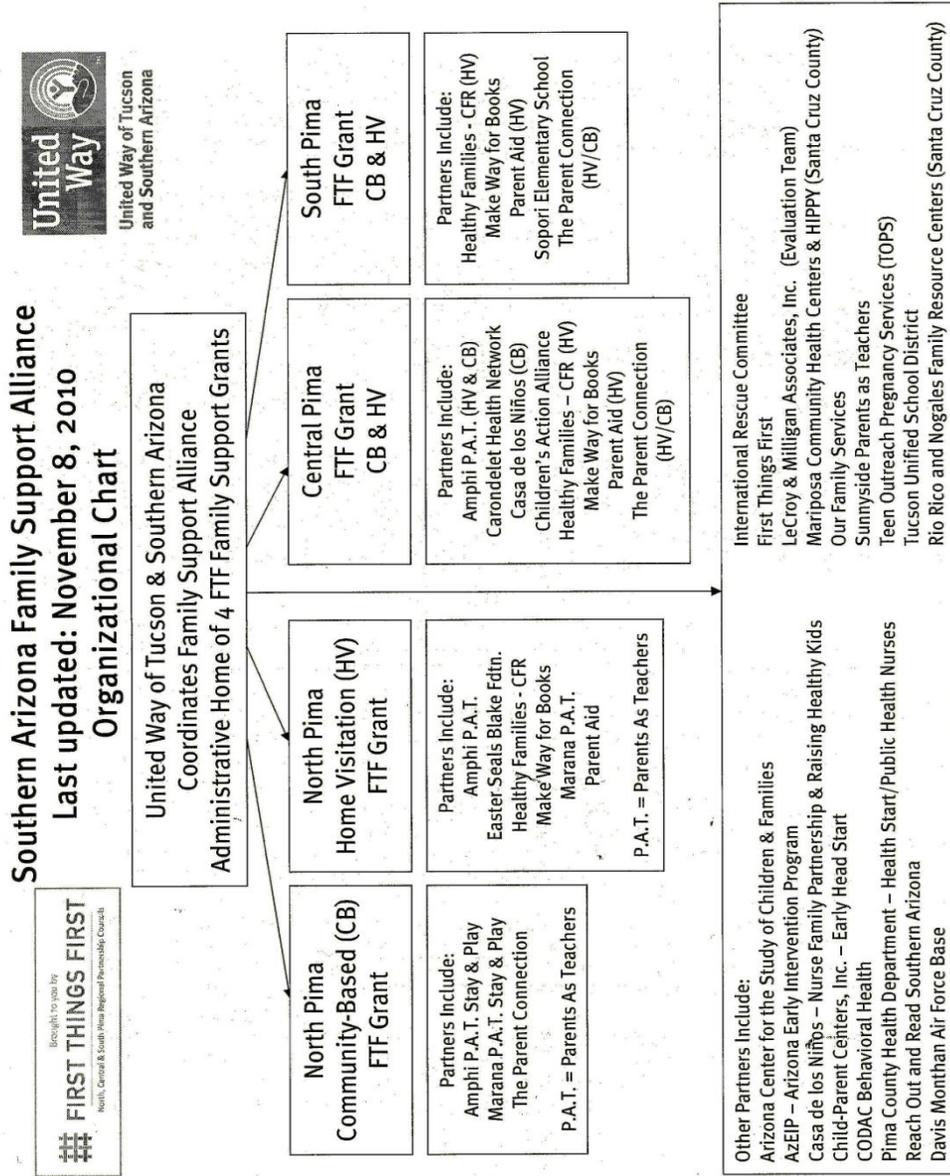


<p>Marana Unified School District – Marana P.A.T.* Contact Person: Christina Noriega 7651 N. Oldfather Dr. Tucson, AZ 85741 (520) 579-4920 FAX 579-4929 C.M.Noriega@maranausd.org www.maranausd.org/index.aspx?NID=1902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North Pima region • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in the North Pima region
<p>Mariposa Community Health Centers** Contact Person: Joyce Latura 1825 N. Mastick Way Nogales, AZ 85640 (520) 375-6076 FAX 761-2153 jalatura@mariposachc.net www.mariposachc.net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with Mariposa, HIPPY, and Santa Cruz Cooperative Extension in Nogales, AZ. • Home visitation programs with Promotoras through the Healthy Start, Health Start, and HIPPY programs
<p>Our Family Services Contact Person: Shari Kirschner 3830 E. Bellevue Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 323-1708 ext. 139 FAX skirschner@OurFamilyServices.org www.ourfamilyservices.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing intensive and moderate-level in home services to families.
<p>Parent Aid* Child Abuse Prevention Center Contact Person: Sean Young 2580 E. 22nd St. Tucson, AZ 85713 (520) 798-3304 FAX 798-3305 youngs@parentaid.org www.parentaid.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services in North, Central, and South Pima regions.
<p>Reach Out and Read Southern Arizona Contact Person: Sarah Launius (520) 977-5493 sarahlaunius@gmail.com http://roraz.org/southern-arizona.asp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating early literacy outreach which provides books to families during child's well child visits.
<p>Sopori Even Start Family Literacy* Contact Person: Gloria William 5000 W. Arivaca Rd. Amado, AZ 85645 Mailing Address: 350 Sahuarita Rd. Sahuarita, AZ 85629 (520) 625-3502 ext. 1362 FAX 398-2024 gwilliams@sahuarita.k12.az.us www.ed.gov/programs/evenstartformula/index.html</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a weekly Stay & Play Group for families in Amado and Arivaca



<p>Sunnyside Unified School District – Parents as Teachers** Contact Person: Joan Katz, Coordinator 5702 S. Campbell Ave. Tucson, AZ 85706 520-545-2360 FAX 545-3571 joank@susd12.org www.sunnysideud.k12.az.us/district/parents-teachers-pat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the South Pima region • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in the South Pima region
<p>Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)** Contact Person: Marie Fordney & Laura Pedersen 3024 E. Fort Lowell Rd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 888-2881 FAX 770-0035 Marie.fordney@topsaz.org & laura.pedersen@topsaz.org www.teenoutreachaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support, case management, home visitation, and pregnancy, childbirth, and parent education to teenage moms and dads
<p>The Parent Connection* Contact Person: Kim Metz (Maria Ortiz) 5326 E. Pima St. Tucson, AZ 85712 (520) 321-1500 FAX 321-1971 kmetz@arizonaschildren.org www.theparentconnectionaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Parents as Teachers (PAT) home visitation in the Central and South Pima Regions • Providing Stay and Play groups in North, Central, and South Pima regions.

Appendix K. Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance Organizational Chart



APPENDIX L. Health Facilities, Libraries, and Federally Subsidized Mulei-Family Housing Appearing in Zip Code Maps in the Central Pima Region

Health Facilities	City	Zip Code	FTF Region
St. Elizabeth's of Hungary Clinic - Santa Rosa	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
St. Elizabeth's of Hungary Clinic	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Northwest Neighborhood Center	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
St. Elizabeth's of Hungary Clinic - Flowing Wells	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85710	Central Pima
PC Public Health & Medical Services - Eastside Office	Tucson	85710	Central Pima
Carondelet - St. Joseph's Hospital	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Posada del Sol	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Pima Health Services Behavioral Health Clinic	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Tucson Medical Center	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Children's Clinics for Rehabilitative Services	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima Community College HH	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Posada del Sol - Proposed	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
JTED Reg. Health Program	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
University Physicians Healthcare Hospital at Kino	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Kino Community Hospital	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Juvenile Detention Center	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Kino Teen Center	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Veterans Administration Hospital	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
U of A Bioscience Park	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
JTED Reg. Health Program	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Quincie Douglas Neighborhood Center	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Adult Detention Complex - Mission	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Adult Detention Complex	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Archer Neighborhood Center	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
Home Health Facility	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
COPASA	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
El Rio - Broadway	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
University Medical Center	Tucson	85719	Central Pima

U of A Telemed Program	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
PC Public Health & Medical Services - Northside Office	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
UMC North - Cancer Center	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
El Rio/COPE Health Center	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Early Intervention	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Carondelet - St. Mary's Hospital	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
HACER	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
El Rio Neighborhood Center	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
New Pascua	Tucson	85746	Central Pima
El Pueblo Clinic	Tucson	85746	Central Pima

Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing (excludes Senior Housing)	City	Zip Code	Region
Posadas Sentinel Ph. I	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Fry Apartments	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Donna Rahn Lp III	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Heidel Apartments	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Tucson House I & II	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Mixed Finance Development Tucson House	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
St. Luke's In The Desert	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Parkside Terrace	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Sahuaro Apartments	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Laguna Terrace	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Scattered Sites	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Hacienda Fontana Apartments	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Fontana Hacienda	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Stephenson Place	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Fontana Gardens Apts	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Yavapai Hacienda Apts	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Yavapai Apartments	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Casa Bonita I & II	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Loma Verde (Aka Talavera) Apartments	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Gerd & Inge Strauss Manor On Pantano	Tucson	85710	Central Pima
Posadas Sentinel Scattered Sites	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Mayfair Manor	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Tanglewood Apartments	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Catalina Village	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Scattered Sites	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Viviendas Asistenciales	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Shalom House	Tucson	85712	Central Pima

Alvernon Hacienda Apts	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Colonia Libre Aka Valle Del Sur	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Midway Manor Apartments	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Robert F. Kennedy Homes	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
South Park	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
El Seniorial	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Colonia Progreso	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Campbell Terrace Apartments	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
Mountain Trace Terrace	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
El Patio Apartments	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
Kiva Apartments	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Brewster Centers	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Mission Vista Apartments	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Chula Vista Apartments	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Scattered Sites	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Vista View Apartments	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Shadow Pines Apartments	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Lander Apts - Phase II	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Boulder Terrace	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Menlo Park Apartments	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Del Bac Townhomes	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Casa De Colinas	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Greenview Apartments	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Silverbell	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Mountain Shadow	Tucson	85746	Central Pima
La Posada Apartments	Tucson	85746	Central Pima
Cabo Del Sol Apartments	Tucson	85746	Central Pima
Mission Antigua II Dba Tierra	Tucson	85746	Central Pima

Public Libraries	City	Zip Code	FTF Region
Santa Rosa	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Joel Valdez-Main	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Flowing Wells	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Eckstrom-Columbus	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Murphy-Wilmot	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Martha Cooper	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Mission	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Quincie Douglas	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Sam Lena-South Tucson	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
El Pueblo	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
Himmel Park	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Woods Memorial	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
El Rio	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Southwest	Tucson	85757	Central Pima

