



2012

**NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT**

North Pima Regional Partnership Council



**FIRST THINGS FIRST**

*Ready for School. Set for Life.*



## FIRST THINGS FIRST

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August 10, 2012

### Message from the Chair:

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council, as we delivered on our mission to build better futures for young children and their families. During the past year, we have touched many lives of young children and their families by increasing coordination of available services in the region, improving the quality in child care settings, and linking families to valuable home visitation and community-based parent education programs.

The First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council will continue to advocate and provide opportunities for child care professionals to improve their knowledge and abilities. The Regional Council also recognizes the importance of community awareness of early childhood issues, and is committed to supporting outreach and awareness efforts in our community.

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

The First Things First North 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 the entire state.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Scott Ingram, MBA  
Chair, North Pima Regional Partnership Council

## **Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments**

### **First Things First North Regional Partnership Council**

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

This Needs and Assets Report for the North Pima Geographic Region provides clear statistical analysis and helps us understand the needs, gaps, and assets for young children, pointing to ways in which children and families can be supported. The needs young children and families face in the North Pima region include increased access to:

- Professional development opportunities for early childhood professionals;
- High quality early care and education programs, especially in rural communities; and
- Comprehensive family education and support services.

The First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region. A strong focus throughout the North Pima region, in the past year, is increasing access to high quality early care and education environments, providing families with vital support services, and increasing available professional development opportunities for those who work with young children. This report provides extensive data points and thorough analysis that will aid the Regional Council's decisions and funding allocations, while building a true comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

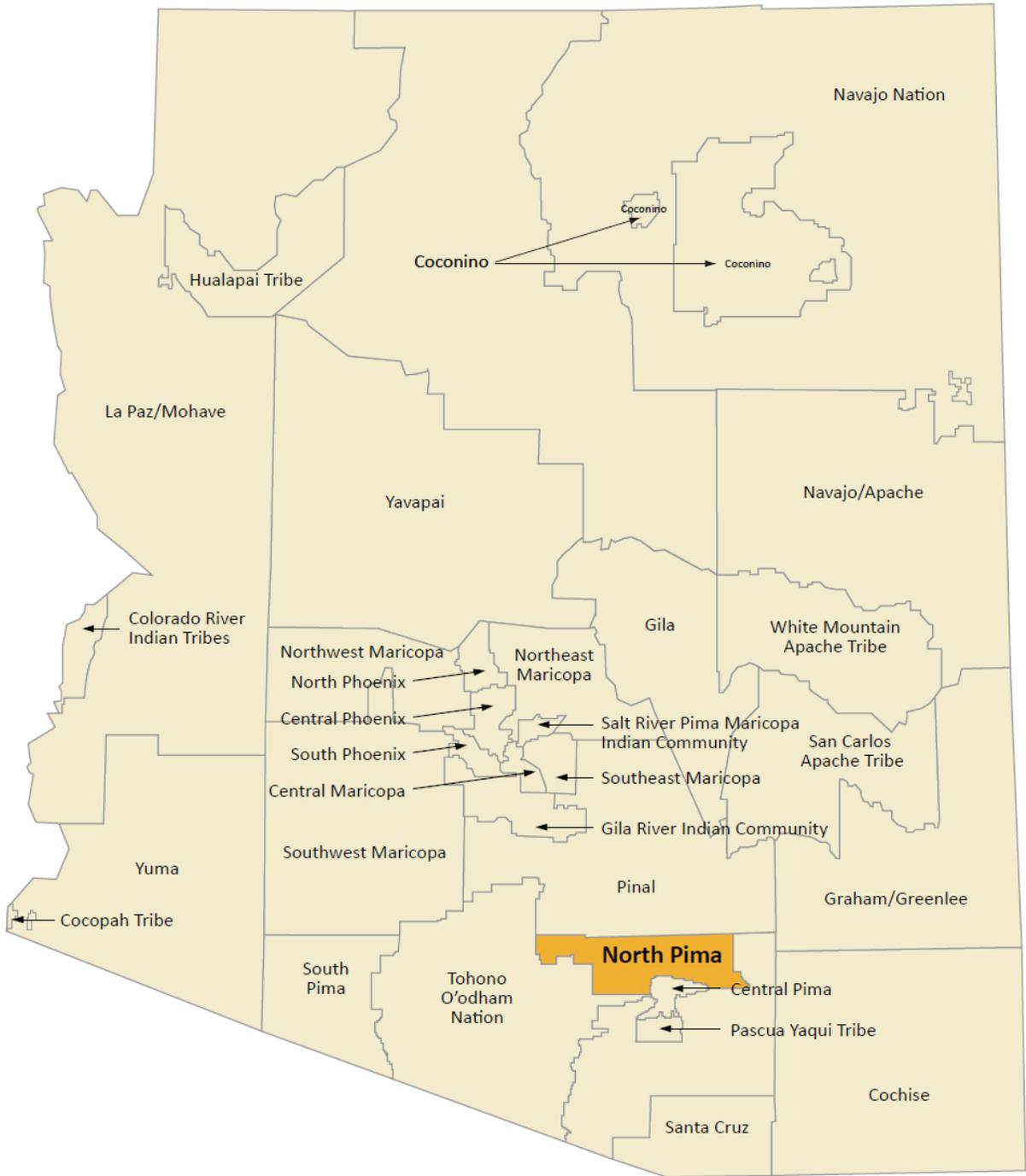
#### **Acknowledgments:**

The First Things First North 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 North Pima Regional Partnership Council, your dedication, commitment, and extreme passion have 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 truly comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and across the entire state.

The North 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 North Pima Regional Partnership Council wishes to acknowledge and thank all partners, including our regional Fiscal Year 2012 lead grantees: Pima County Health Department; Child-Parent Centers; Child and Family Resources; University of Arizona; Easter Seals Blake Foundation; Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services; and United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, in particular, the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the Early Childhood Partnership of North Pima County.



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## **Executive Summary**

### **Approach to the 2012 Report**

The 2012 Needs and Assets Report for the North Pima region describes demographic, economic and social indicators that pertain to children birth through age five and their families. Data are summarized from the 2010 Census, the 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS), the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, Census 2000 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 North 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 North Pima region from multiple years to show how conditions within each zip code have changed or remained stable over time.

### **The North Pima Region**

The North Pima region has a diverse geography that includes metropolitan, retirement, suburban and rural areas. It includes the Catalina Mountains and the Northern Foothills section of Tucson. The northwest portion of this region, in particular, has experienced rapid growth in recent years. It has one major medical facility, the Northwest Medical Center, operating at two locations, one in Tucson and one in Oro Valley. The Marana Health Center, operating in several locations, functions as a multi-service health care clinic and community services center in the region. Tourism is a major industry in the region, with numerous vacation and conference destinations, museums, parks and recreational areas. Large companies such as Wal-Mart and Honeywell provide local employment along with the hundreds of small businesses located in the region. Many residents are employed outside of the regional boundary in Tucson, and families conduct many of their activities and access services there.

Ten public and charter school districts operate schools located in the North Pima region: Amphitheater Unified School District, Catalina Foothills Unified District, Daisy Education Corporation Charter District (Sonoran Science Academy), Flowing Wells Unified District, Hermosa Montessori Charter School District, Khalsa Family Services Charter District, Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc. Charter District, Marana Unified District, Tanque Verde Unified District and Tucson Unified School District. Other assets are described throughout the report.

## Demographic Overview and Economic Circumstances

- According to the 2010 Census, the population of the First Things First North Pima region was approximately 265,545. At that time, there were 5,939 families with children birth through age five and 15,361 children birth through age five. First Things First estimated that in 2009, approximately 7 percent, or 1,219 children in the North Pima region, were living below the poverty level.
- The population of the region grew 19 percent between 2000 and 2010. The proportion of children birth through age five in the region grew 7 percent over the past decade, compared to 19 percent for Arizona. Therefore, most of the population growth in the North Pima region is attributable to older population groups.
- Nearly half of all children birth through age five lived in three zip codes, according to the 2010 Census. The greatest proportion lived in zip code 85741 (Tucson W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra), which had 16 percent (2,485 children birth through age five). This was followed by zip code 85743 (Picture Rocks), which had 15 percent (2,342 children birth through age five) and zip code 85742 (Tortolita), which had 12 percent of the population (1,847 children birth through age five).
- The 2010 Census identified that 1,075 North Pima families with children birth through age five were headed by single mothers. According to Census 2000 (more recent data are not available), 31 percent of single-parent families headed by mothers in the region were living below the poverty level. It is reasonable to assume that a similar or greater proportion of families headed by a single mother were living below the poverty level in 2010.
- According to the 2010 Census, 30 percent of children birth through age five in the North Pima region were Hispanic. This contrasts with figures for Pima County, where 53 percent of children birth through age five were reported to be Hispanic.
- The estimated median income in 2000 for the region was \$57,269. About 7 percent of families in the region earned less than \$20,000. When adjusting for inflation, median family income in Pima County declined approximately 2.3 percent between 2000 and 2010, based on estimates from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. Figures are not available for the North Pima region.
- Poverty rates for children birth through age five varied by zip code in the North Pima region (figures are from Census 2000; more recent data are not available at the zip code level). For example, the highest rates of poverty for children birth through age five were in zip codes 85653 (12 percent), 85704 (11 percent), 85718 (11 percent), and 85739 (10 percent).
- In Pima County, 2008-10 ACS estimates showed that 54 percent of children birth through age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (22,962 children) and 76 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the workforce (23,288 children). Approximately 46,250 children in Pima County have working parents that need some type of child care and education. Child care and education providers are also needed for children of non-working parents trying to find employment or who are attending school. Specific figures are not available for the North Pima region.
- Unemployment rates in Pima County doubled from January 2008 to January 2011, increasing from 5 to 10 percent. Unemployment claims increased by more than 700 percent between January 2007 (3,208) and January 2010 (25,845). Tortolita had the highest estimated unemployment rate in January 2011 (10.1 percent) followed by Marana (8.4 percent) and Oro Valley (6.4 percent).

- The number of families with children birth through age five receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits in the North Pima region decreased 61 percent from January 2007 (226) to January 2011 (88), due to the state legislative actions in 2010 and 2011 that reduced benefits. In contrast, the enrollment of families with children birth through age five on the Arizona Nutritional Assistance (Food Stamps) Program increased by 145 percent and the enrollment of children birth to age four in Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) increased by 62 percent during this period.
- Enrollment in the Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program rose in all six school districts in the North Pima region that reported data from 2009 to 2011. The Flowing Wells District had the highest percentage of students enrolled in the program (72 percent) followed by Tucson Unified School District (69 percent).
- The use of community food banks increased in Pima County between 2007 and 2010. Individual use increased by 67 percent, household use increased by 66 percent, and children birth through age six receiving food bank assistance increased by 108 percent. Use of food bank services also increased in both the North Pima region and Pima County from 2009 to 2010. The number of food box distributions increased by 11 percent in the North Pima region and by 20 percent in Pima County during the one-year period.
- The North Pima region has a relatively stable housing environment, a factor that is known to impact child development and health. According to the 2010 Census, the region had a rental rate of 25 percent compared to 36 percent in Pima County and 34 percent in the state. The North Pima region had a slightly lower pre-foreclosure rate (risk of losing one's home) than Pima County as a whole in 2010. The overall pre-foreclosure rate for the region was 2.3 percent, that is, 1 in 43 residential property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice, compared to 2.5 percent for Pima County, where 1 in 40 residential properties received a pre-foreclosure notice.

## **Education**

- According to estimates from the 2008-2010 ACS, 14 percent of adults eighteen and over in Pima County did not have a high school diploma. Twenty-six percent of adults in Pima County had a bachelor's or advanced degree, higher than the state's rate of 24 percent. Current figures are not available for the North Pima region. Children whose parents have a high level of educational attainment have a greater likelihood of receiving optimal health services and developmental support, which carry forward into positive educational experiences and learning outcomes.
- Adult educational attainment rates varied by zip code. In 2000, 66 percent of adults lacked a high school diploma in zip code 85654 (Rillito). High rates were also present in the following zip codes: 85619 (Summerhaven), at 30 percent, and 85653 (Avra Valley/Marana), at 24 percent. More recent data at the zip code level are not available.
- In Pima County, according to the 2008-10 ACS, 43 percent of new mothers giving birth in the past twelve months were unmarried and 31 percent of those had less than a high school diploma. Three percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree. Of the 57 percent who were married, 13 percent had less than a high school degree and 31 percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree. Current figures are not available for the North Pima region.

- In Pima County, the results of the 2011 third grade AIMS scores showed 67 percent of students passing the math test and 74 percent passing the reading test. The writing test was not administered. Third graders in the North Pima region scored higher, on average, across all school districts. Students from 16 out of 34 schools scored 90 percent or higher in reading and students in 9 schools out of 34 schools scored 90 percent or higher in math.

## **Health**

- The United States Census Bureau estimated that about 87 percent of children birth through age five in Arizona were uninsured in 2010. Enrollment in KidsCare in Pima County decreased by 62 percent between April 2010 and April 2011 due to the statewide enrollment freeze. The FTF North Pima Regional Partnership Council has contributed funds for the coordination of access to public health insurance enrollment, immunizations, participation in medical/dental homes, and mental health service for families with children birth through age five through Child-Parent Centers, Inc.
- In April 2010, 21 percent of the Pima County general population was enrolled in the Arizona Health Coverage and Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). Enrollments increased slightly, by one percent, from April 2010 (208,969) to April 2011 (211,840).
- According to AHCCCS reports from fiscal year 2009 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 regarding well-child visits, and children funded under Medicaid had a 69.4 percent completion rate. There are no numbers available for Pima County or the North 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 North Pima region. The total number of births in the region was 2,390, slightly lower than the 2,453 births in 2008. Seven percent of births in the North Pima region in 2009 were to teen mothers (159). The W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra zip code (85741) had the highest number of teen births in the region (41). This was followed by Avra Valley/W. Marana (85653) with 34 teen births. Teen parents in the North Pima region received support and education through Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS) and home visitation programs.
- In the North Pima region, 77 percent of mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy in 2009. Rates varied across the region, however. There was an 11 percent range from lowest to highest, with Catalina (71%) ranking lowest and Tanque Verde (82%) ranking highest.
- Dental care among young children continues to be a priority in Arizona. A 2009 study conducted by the Arizona Department of Health Services found 30 percent of Arizona children ages two to four had untreated tooth decay -- nearly twice the national rate of 16 percent. Among children 6 to 8 years old, Tucson had a higher incidence of untreated tooth decay (44 percent) than the state average (40 percent), according to the most recent Arizona dental survey (conducted in 2003) that includes local level data.
- Child immunization rates in the North Pima region in 2009 ranged from 67 percent of infants ages 12 to 24 months to 21 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months receiving the full immunization schedule. Thirty-nine percent of children ages 19 to 35 months received at

least a partial immunization schedule. According to ADHS, the reported rates may be lower than actual rates due to children changing pediatricians. (More recent data were not available.)

- In 2010, 235 children birth through age three in the North Pima region received development screenings through AzEIP (Arizona Early Intervention Program) and 249 children ages birth through age six received services through the Division of Developmental Disabilities. The North Pima Regional Partnership Council is investing in multiple strategies through several partnering agencies to support children in receiving developmental screenings and enriched care that include hearing, speech and language, communication, literacy, social-emotional growth and other areas. In addition, the council provided financial incentives in fiscal years 2011 and 2012 for specialized therapists to work in the region so that children can receive timely services.

### **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. As of December 2011, there were 111 regulated and unregulated child care providers in the North Pima region listed with the Child Care Resource and Referral database. This represents neither a gain nor a loss from the number reported in the 2010 Needs and Assets Report. However, the maximum authorized capacity rose from 7,431 to 8,136 slots, including places for children birth through 12 years old.
- If one assumes that 80 percent of maximum authorized capacity is used for children birth through age five, licensed and certified providers in the North Pima region had slots for an estimated 6,509 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 North Pima region was approximately 3,288.
- Among the 111 regulated and unregulated child care and education providers listed in December 2011, there were 65 ADHS licensed centers, 8 ADHS certified group homes, 21 DES certified family homes and 17 unregulated providers. Among the licensed centers, five were nationally accredited, three were Head Start programs, and thirty-two were enrolled in the region's Quality First Program, which provides support to increase quality in child care and early education centers. About thirteen rural providers were enrolled in the region's Project M.O.R.E. initiative, which facilitates and supports the DES certification process as well as providing ongoing professional development opportunities for caregivers.
- Across the North Pima region, there was one licensed center for every 236 children birth through age five. Some communities had multiple licensed centers and others had none. For example, North Oro Valley (85755) reported no licensed facilities and in 2010 they had a population of 715 children birth through age five. East Marana (85658) reported no licensed facilities for a population of 467 children birth through age five. East Catalina Foothills (85750) reported one licensed center per 488 children. In contrast, West Catalina Foothills (85718) reported 9 licensed centers, or one for every 120 children birth through age five.
- Across the North Pima region, there was one certified provider for every 530 children birth through age five. The availability of certified providers varied greatly from one community

to the next. The community showing the fewest available certified providers was West Catalina Foothills (85718) with no certified providers for a population of 1,079 children birth through age five. Following that was East Catalina Foothills (85750) with no certified providers for a population of 975 children. South Oro Valley (85737) listed one provider for 950 children. One zip code that had numerous providers was the W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra zip code (85741) with 10 providers, resulting in one provider for every 249 children birth through age five.

- 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. As of April 2012, there were 32 Quality First (QF) enrolled providers in the region, approximately one for every 480 children birth through age five. The communities of Avra Valley/West Marana (zip code 85653) had the lowest ratio of QF care providers to children, 1/1409, or one center for the 1,409 children known to live in that zip code in 2010. This is followed by Tanque Verde (zip code 85749) where there is one QF enrolled provider for about 847 children. In Oro Valley (zip code 85755), there are no QF enrolled providers for about 715 children birth through age five. East Marana (85658) also shows no QF enrolled providers for about 467 children. Cases Adobes (85704) has the highest number of QF enrolled providers (6), and had a ratio of one provider for every 262 children in that zip code.
- The average cost of full-time care and education across all providers in the region ranged from \$151 per week for infants to \$131 per week for four- to five-year-olds. Infant care in licensed centers was \$192 per week on average, compared with \$149 per week for four- to five-year-olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$134 per week on average, compared to \$127 per week for four- to five-year-olds.
- Due to the economic recession and declines in state revenues, the state legislature has reduced many family support programs including child care subsidies. The availability of DES Child Care subsidies has declined substantially in the North Pima region and statewide. In the North Pima region, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy declined from 632 in January 2009 to 419 in January 2011, a decrease of 34 percent. Of the families eligible for benefits in 2010, 76 percent received the benefits.
- The majority of staff members working in the child care and education profession lack professional qualifications. Arizona's regulations require only a high school diploma or GED for assistant teachers and teachers working in licensed centers. Program directors must have "some" college credits. 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, particularly when compared to other divisions in the education sector as well as other professions.
- The FTF state agency and the North Pima Regional Partnership Council are addressing this gap through the T.E.A.C.H. program and REWARD\$, which offer scholarships towards college credits and various incentives to staff members and their employers, including wage enhancement. Ninety nine T.E.A.C.H. scholarships were made available to professionals in the region, enabling staff to make progress on their Early Childhood Associates Degrees and Child Development Associate in 2011. Quality First enrolled providers receive professional development as part of the quality enhancing program.

## **Supporting Families**

- In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council implemented a combined strategy of in-home parenting education (home visitation) and community-based parenting education in order to increase service accessibility for families, working with various partners under the umbrella of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance. The following are examples of FTF funded family support activities:
  - o Child and Family Resources Healthy Families Program provided support services for child development, parenting education and health.
  - o Easter Seals Blake Foundation, Raising Healthy Kids program provided support services for families focusing on children with special needs providing screenings and follow-up care, parenting skills, and literacy.
  - o Make Way for Books provided new parents with literacy materials and information.
  - o Amphitheater School District Parents as Teachers Program and Parent Aid's Parents Partners Program supported children and families for kindergarten readiness, and provided multiple services including health and safety screenings, music education, and family meetings.
  - o Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services provided supportive services for teen parents.
  - o The Parent Connection provided Stay and Play events at local libraries and preschools, parenting classes, newborn support, a quarterly nutrition program, and networking opportunities.
  - o Amphitheater School District Parents as Teachers and Marana Parents as Teachers provided Stay and Play events in schools and community libraries, partnership and outreach activities.

## **Public Awareness and Collaboration**

Since 2010, significant progress in building an early care and education system in the North Pima region has continued. The North 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 North Pima's regional and cross-regional efforts are:

- The North Pima Mobilization Director had the responsibility for outreach and mobilization of community-based organizations and businesses to provide services and support for early childhood education and care in the region. In this role she convened and coordinated monthly meetings for the Early Childhood Partnership and the Home Provider Network, and other professional development seminars. She produced a newsletter and resource guide for the region, and coordinated public outreach events such as the Child and Family Festival and Catalina Youth Day.
- The North Pima Regional Partnership Council partnered with the Central and South Pima Regional Partnership Councils, as well as the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'Odham 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.

Their community outreach efforts included: support for community Outreach consultants to assist with identifying and presenting to local organizations, organizing site visits, gathering stories related to the impact of FTF strategies, and recruiting and retaining champions for early childhood education and health.

- The North Pima Regional Partnership Council continued to coordinate and partner with an active coalition of organizations and child advocates to build an early childhood education system. Under the umbrella of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona these coalitions were: First Focus on Kids, the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance, and the Early Childhood Partnership of Pima County.

## **Conclusion**

The North Pima region is made up of diverse communities whose families with young children vary in their capacities, resources and needs. Approximately 15,361 children birth through age five living within the North Pima region require services in health, education and other areas. The region includes both affluent and high need metropolitan and suburban areas, incorporated towns and unincorporated rural communities. The data presented in the report show significant variation in terms of need on a range of indicators throughout the North Pima region. Affluent communities like the Catalina Foothills contrast with Pima County's designated Community Development Target Areas of Marana, Rillito, Catalina and Picture Rocks. For these communities with more significant needs, the continued deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 creates significant challenges and hardship for many families with young children. The North Pima Regional Partnership Council is addressing many of their challenges.

The North Pima Regional Partnership Council, with the help of its funded partners, has made progress in creating assets that are 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 an enduring commitment from all actors. The North 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 of children ages birth through age five.

## **APPROACH TO THE REPORT**

This is the third Needs and Assets report conducted on behalf of the First Things First North 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 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 North 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 teachers and workers, 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 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.

Where possible, data presented in the report are specifically for the North 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, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona Department of Health Services, 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 American Community Survey, 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 American Community Survey 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.

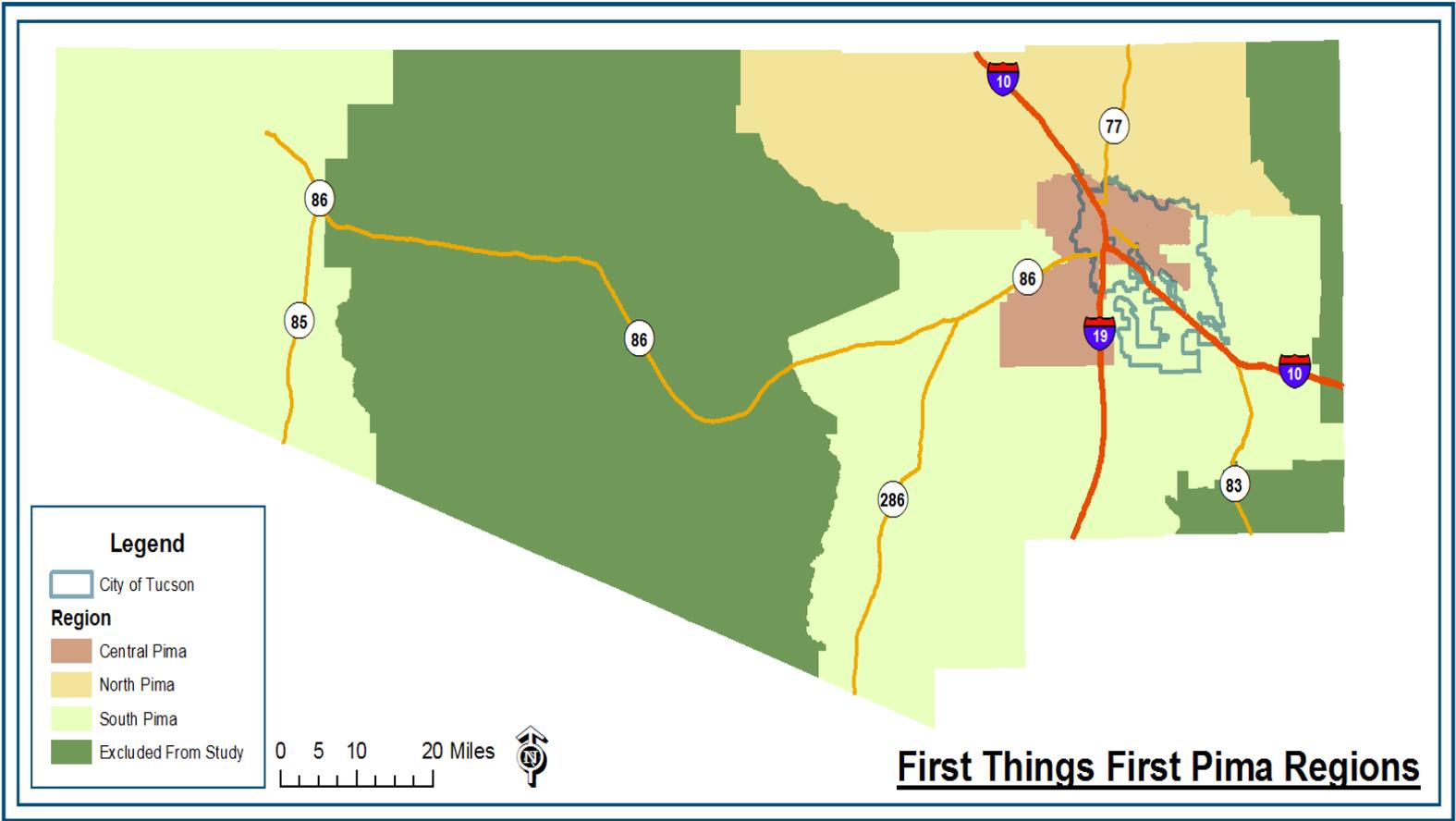
There is little, if any, coordination of data collection systems within and across state and local agencies and organizations. This results in a fractured data system that often makes the presentation, analysis, comparison and interpretation of data difficult. Many indicators that are of critical importance 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.

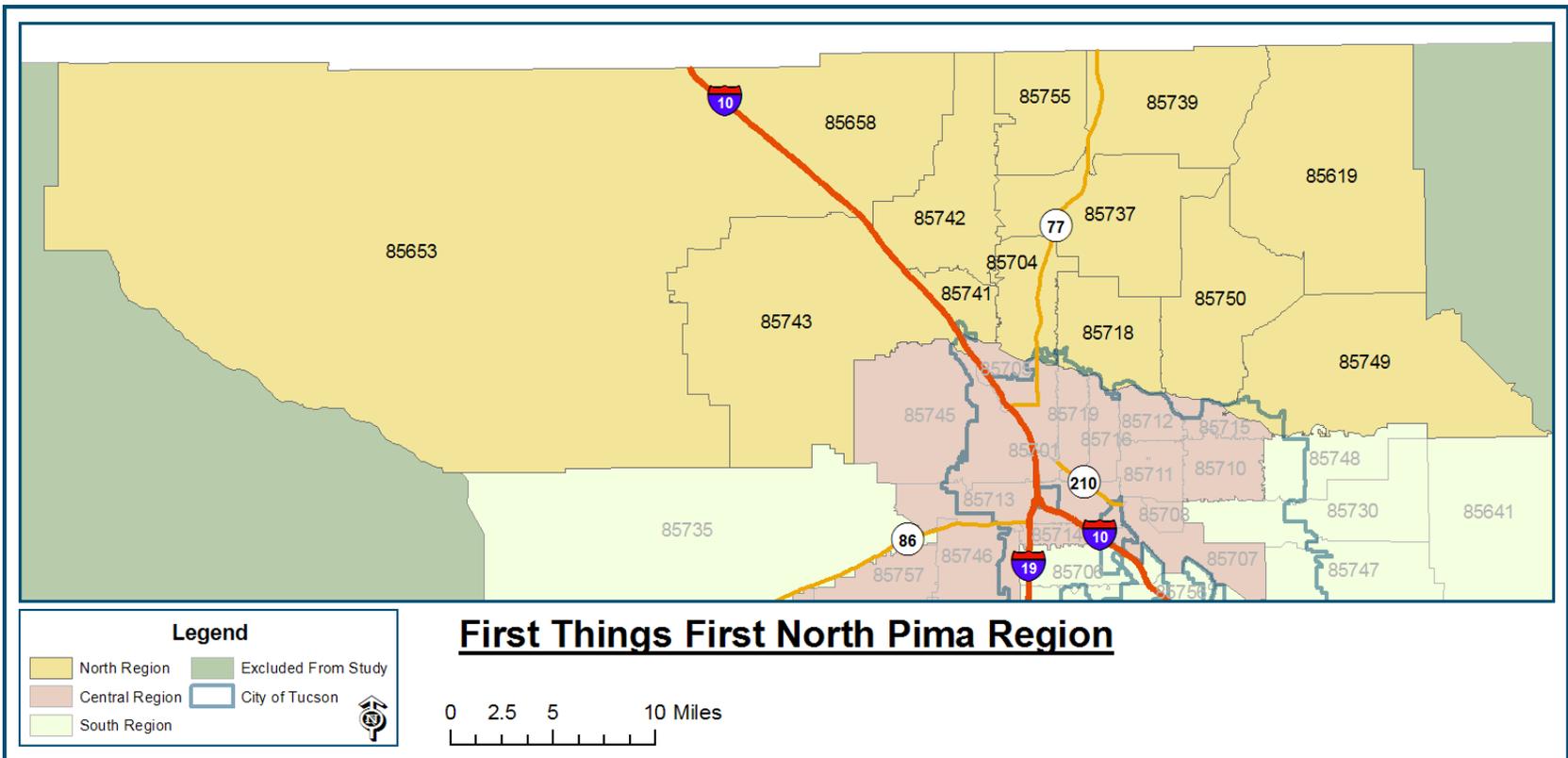
Due to these inconsistencies, the approach to the data in this report emphasizes ratios and relationships over individual numbers. Such ratios maintain a certain amount of stability over time and can be used in making decisions about how to allocate resources to children and families in greatest need. 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.<sup>1</sup> The narrative section of the report highlights trends and juxtaposes key indicators across topical areas so that the 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 North 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 North Pima Regional Partnership Council's funding plan snapshot for 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 2011 and 2012 funding plans are woven into the report.

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<sup>1</sup>Another 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 Census 2010 numbers that correspond to a zip code.





# **PART ONE**

## **I. Regional Overview: North Pima Region**

The North Pima region has a diverse geography with metropolitan, retirement, suburban and rural areas. The region includes part of the Catalina Mountains and the Northern Foothills section of Tucson. Two towns continue to experience rapid growth: Marana and Oro Valley.

The North Pima region has significant economic and educational assets. The region has one major medical facility, the Northwest Medical Center, located in Oro Valley (the second location is in the Central Pima Region in Tucson). The Marana Health Center also operates in several locations within the region. It functions as a multi-service health care clinic and community services center. Tourism is a major industry, with numerous vacation and conference destinations, museums, parks and recreational areas. Large companies, such as Wal-Mart and Honeywell, provide local employment along with the hundreds of small businesses located within the region. Many residents are employed outside of the region in Tucson, where families also conduct many of their activities and access services.

Ten public and charter school districts operate schools in the North Pima region: Amphitheater Unified School District, Catalina Foothills Unified School District, Daisy Education Corporation (Sonoran Science Academy) Charter District, Flowing Wells Unified School District, Hermosa Montessori Charter School District, Khalsa Family Services Charter District, Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc. Charter District, Marana Unified School District, Tanque Verde Unified School District and Tucson Unified School District. Other assets are described throughout the report.

The regional map shows the location of the inhabited zip codes within the region. There are fourteen inhabited zip codes: 85619, 85653, 85654, 85658, 85704, 85718, 85737, 85739, 85741, 85742, 85743, 85749, 85750, and 85755.

Table 1 lists the region's communities and municipalities clustered by zip code and geographic location.

Table 1. Communities and Zip Codes Within the North Pima Region

Zip code <sup>a</sup>	Cities, Towns and Neighborhoods
85619	Summerhaven
85653	Avra Valley, W. Marana
85654	Rillito P.O. Boxes
85658	East Marana
85704	Casas Adobes
85718	West Catalina Foothills
85737	South Oro Valley
85739	Catalina
85741	Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra
85742	Tortolita
85743	Picture Rocks
85749	Tanque Verde
85750	East Catalina Foothills
85755	North Oro Valley

<sup>a</sup> A total of 17 zip codes are listed for the North Pima region. Three of these are post office boxes or unique zip codes with no inhabitants: 85652, 85738, and 85740. Zip code 85654 (Rillito) is listed as a post office box zip code, however, several sources providing information for this report supplied data about its residents (or users of that post office box) so it is included in Part III data tables.

### 1.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 North Pima region, children birth through age five comprised 5.8 percent of the total regional population (n=15,361; Table 4). That is, in 2010 the North Pima region had a lower share of children birth through age five than did Pima County and the state. The number of children birth through age five is a key number for the North Pima region and will be referred to throughout the report. The number reported in the 2010 Census (n=15,361) is lower than the estimate provided in 2009 by First Things First (n=18,401).

Tables 2 through 4 present the population characteristics of families in Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima region. Of particular interest is the number of families with children birth through age five in the North Pima region (n=5,939; Table 4). In the past decade, this number increased 5.7 percent. The rate of growth exceeds that of the county (3.8 percent; Table 3), but falls far short of the growth rate for the state (11.9 percent; Table 2).

The percent of families with young children as a proportion of all families has remained lower than that of the county and state. The percent in the region was 7.8 percent (Table 4), compared with 10.8 percent for Pima County (Table 3) and 11.4 percent for Arizona (Table 2). Among all North Pima region families, 2.1 percent were headed by a single parent (1,606; Table 4), which is substantially lower than the figures for the county (4.3 percent) and state (4.1 percent). The

percent of these families headed by a single mother was also lower in the North Pima region: 1.4 percent, compared with 2.9 percent in Pima County and 2.7 percent in Arizona.

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

Arizona					
	Census 2000	% 2000 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	% growth 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	% growth 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 North Pima Region, Census 2000 and the 2010 Census

North Pima Region					
	Census 2000	% 2000 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	% growth 2000-2010
Total Population	222,661	-	265,545	-	19.3%
Children 0-5	14,332	-	15,361	-	7.2%
Total Number of Families	63,646	100.0%	76,082	100.0%	19.5%
Families with Children 0-5	5,620	8.8%	5,939	7.8%	5.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1,071	1.7%	1,606	2.1%	50.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	687	1.1%	1,075	1.4%	56.5%

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

Table 5 presents 2010 population data on family structure in a different way. In the North Pima region, of all families with children birth through age five, 27.0 percent of families were headed by a single parent, and 18.1 percent were headed by a single mother. These figures are much lower 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 North Pima Region, the 2010 Census

	Arizona		Pima County		North Pima Region	
	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families	Census 2010	% 2010 Families
Families with Children 0-5	179,709	-	26,380	-	5,939	-
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	65,213	36.3%	10,354	39.2%	1,606	27.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	42,001	23.4%	6,966	26.4%	1,075	18.1%

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

Table 6 provides a breakdown of family demographics by zip code for the North 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 14 inhabited zip codes in the North Pima region. These numbers are particularly helpful for planning and targeting services at the local level.

The zip code 85741 has the largest number of children birth through age five (2,485), followed by 85743 (2,342) and 85742 (1,847). These three zip codes account for a total of 43.4% of all children birth through age five living in the region.

Table 6. State, County and North Pima Region 2010 Population by Zip Code<sup>a</sup>, the 2010 Census

Geographic Places and Zip Codes <sup>b</sup>	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
North Pima Region	265,545	15,361	5,939	1,606	1,075
85619	50	3	2	-	-
85653	15,083	1,409	465	132	87
85654	97	11	1	1	1
85658	7,790	467	190	28	17
85704	30,929	1,570	727	266	182
85718	27,367	1,079	469	116	82
85737	20,727	950	348	63	48
85739	17,848	661	236	61	40
85741	32,998	2,485	983	367	240
85742	25,212	1,847	670	161	104
85743	29,144	2,342	883	220	131
85749	19,032	847	307	66	50
85750	24,161	975	396	89	66
85755	15,107	715	262	36	27

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

<sup>a</sup> Zip code data are reported for the 2010 Census ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs). The ZCTA is a statistical entity developed by the U.S. Census Bureau for tabulating summary statistics from Census 2010. ZCTAs are generalized area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) ZIP Code service areas, but rarely a perfect match to US Postal Service Zip Codes.

## 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 North Pima region, Pima County and Arizona.<sup>2</sup> The general population and population of children birth through age five in the North Pima region were less racially diverse than those of the county and state. More than three quarters of children birth through age five in the North Pima region were white (76.7 percent), which is greater than figures for Pima County (61.3 percent) and Arizona (61.5 percent). Nearly 16 percent of children birth through age five in North Pima region were of multiple races or some other race, much lower than the figures for the county (27.4 percent) and state (25.2 percent). See Appendix E for the 2010 Census questions asked about ethnicity and race and for the definition of “some other race” and “multiple race”.

<sup>2</sup> It is not possible to compare the change from 2000 to 2010 for the racial and ethnic composition for children birth through age five. Census 2000 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.

Regarding ethnicity, Table 7 shows that less than a third of North Pima region’s population of children birth through age five was Hispanic (29.6 percent). This was lower than the reports for the county (52.7 percent) and state (44.9 percent). Of note in Table 7 is the fact that, within the North Pima region, the percentage of young, Hispanic children birth through age five (29.6 percent) was significantly higher than for Hispanics in the general population (16.2 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 and Ethnicity for Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, the 2010 Census

	Arizona		Pima County		North 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%	86.7%	76.7%
African American	4.1%	4.6%	3.5%	4.2%	1.8%	2.4%
American Indian	4.6%	6.2%	3.3%	4.8%	0.9%	1.2%
Asian	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	3.2%	4.1%
Other Race Alone or Multiple Races	15.3%	25.2%	16.0%	27.4%	7.3%	15.6%
Hispanic Origin	29.6%	44.9%	34.6%	52.7%	16.2%	29.6%

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 estimate (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 ACS, 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 may still be 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 those ages five and above 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.

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: American Community Survey 2008-2010. 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 nationwide 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 Education Family Center (K.A.R.E. Center).<sup>3</sup> 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 North Pima region, according to the 2010 Census and shown in Table 10, 1,506 children birth through age five were living with their grandparents. This represents 9.8 percent of the total children birth through age five living in the region. The rate in the North Pima region is lower 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 North Pima Region, the 2010 Census

	Arizona		Pima County		North Pima Region	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Universe: Total Population of Children 0-5	546,609	100%	74,796	100%	35,812	100%
Total children 0-5 living with grandparents	74,153	13.6%	10,346	13.8%	1,506	9.8%

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

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

## 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 no longer available at the regional and zip code levels due to recent changes in census methodology.<sup>4</sup> The most current data collected 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 recession's impact because some state agencies do not report current-year data.

### 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 North Pima region. These numbers, which are key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need, come from three sources: Census 2000, FY 2011 Regional Population Estimates from First Things First (calculated in 2009), and the three-year 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 North Pima region was 1,219, and the estimated proportion of young children in poverty was 6.7 percent. This ratio is much lower than for Pima County (23.2 percent) and the state (23.3 percent). The First Things First estimated ratio for the North Pima region in 2009 was slightly higher than the ratio reported in Census 2000 (6.3 percent).

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

More detailed, 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.

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<sup>4</sup> 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.

Table 11. Number and Proportion of Children Birth through Age Five Below Poverty for Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima Region

	Arizona	Pima County	North Pima Region
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, Census 2000	21.2%	22.1%	6.3%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2009, First Things First Estimate	149,931	19,687	1,219
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2009, First Things First Estimate	23.3%	23.2%	6.7%
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 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 North 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 (4.7 percent), Pima County (2.3 percent) and the City of Tucson (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, North Pima Region, and Tucson

	Arizona	Pima	North Pima Region	Tucson
Median Family Income in 1999, 2000 Census	\$46,723	\$44,446	\$57,269	\$37,344
1999 Median Family Income, Adjusted for Inflation to 2010 dollars <sup>a</sup>	\$61,153	\$58,174	\$74,957	\$48,878
Median Family Income in 2010, 2008-2010 ACS	\$58,277	\$56,808	-- <sup>b</sup>	\$46,133
% Change in Real Income	-4.7%	-2.3%	-- <sup>b</sup>	-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.

<sup>a</sup> 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/>

<sup>b</sup> Incomes for 2010 for the North 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 North 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 North 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 North Pima region in 2000 (\$57,269) was substantially higher than that of Pima County (\$44, 446) and Arizona (\$46,723). On the low-income spectrum, 7.1 percent of families in the North Pima region had a yearly income of less than \$20,000 compared to 17.1 percent in Pima County. About 7.5 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 16.5 percent of single mother families and for 30.9 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five in the North Pima region.

Table 13. Economic Status of Families in Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, Census 2000

	Arizona	Pima County	North Pima Region
Median Family Income	\$46,723	\$44,446	\$57,269
Family income less than \$20,000	15.8%	17.1%	7.1%
Family income \$20,000 - \$39,999	26.1%	27.4%	17.6%
Family income \$40,000 - \$59,999	21.6%	21.9%	21.3%
Family income \$60,000 to \$74,999	11.6%	11.2%	14.7%
Family income \$75,000 or more	24.8%	22.5%	39.3%
Families below Poverty Level	9.9%	10.5%	3.6%
Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	15.2%	17.8%	7.5%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	32.1%	35.2%	16.5%
Single Mother Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	36.6%	43.0%	30.9%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	21.2%	22.1%	6.3%

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.<sup>5</sup> In 2000, a family of four who earned \$17,050 a year was considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In the North Pima region, Census 2000 reported that 7.1 percent of families earned less than \$20,000 and that 7.5 percent of families with children birth through age five were below the Federal Poverty Level. In 2011, a family of four earning \$22,350 is considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

<sup>5</sup> 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 Annual Update of the 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 North Pima region, estimates for children living 50 percent below the poverty rate (2 percent) are lower than for Pima County (9 percent) and the state (9 percent). However, this rate may currently be higher 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 North Pima Region, Census 2000

	Arizona	%	Pima County	%	North Pima Region	%
Universe: All Children ages 0-5 for whom poverty status is determined	448,446		65,621		14,228	
Children 0-5 below 50% of poverty rate	38,635	9%	6,148	9%	315	2%
Children 0-5 below 100% of poverty rate	94,187	21%	14,488	22%	906	6%
Children 0-5 below 150% of poverty rate	156,922	35%	24,068	37%	1,929	14%
Children 0-5 below 200% of poverty rate	214,241	48%	33,323	51%	3,289	23%

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

Table 17 presents estimates of the number and percent of families living below 100 percent of FPL by race/ethnicity (2006-08 ACS). Data are not available specific to the North Pima region. In Pima County, 44 percent of American Indian families with children birth through age four were estimated to be living below 100 percent of FPL. Hispanic families have the next highest percentage (29 percent). For the city of Tucson, estimates for white (12 percent) and Hispanic families (34 percent) are higher than the county's rates for white (9 percent) and Hispanic families (29 percent) as well as the state's rates for white (10 percent) and Hispanic families (24 percent). The rates were not available for Tucson families of other racial origin, particularly American Indian families.

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: 2006-2008 ACS, 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 North 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. The proportion of children birth through age five living with one parent is 41.8 percent, and of those, 76.4 percent have that parent in the workforce. 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 North Pima region, Pima County and the state. As shown 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.<sup>6</sup> The unemployment rates at the county level are more accurate because they are based on monthly surveys of the population. Tortolita and Marana had the highest unemployment rates in January 2011, 10.1 percent and 8.4 percent respectively. The

<sup>6</sup> 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.

rates for these communities doubled between January 2008 and January 2011. Avra Valley (5.0 percent) and Tanque Verde (5.3 percent) had the lowest unemployment rates in January 2011.

Unemployment rates for the county and local communities may be higher than reported in Table 19 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 in Arizona, Pima County, and North 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%
Avra Valley	2.5%	4.1%	4.9%	5.0%
Casas Adobes	2.9%	4.8%	5.7%	5.9%
Catalina Foothills	2.9%	4.7%	5.6%	5.7%
Marana	4.3%	6.9%	8.2%	8.4%
Oro Valley	3.2%	5.2%	6.3%	6.4%
Catalina	2.8%	4.5%	5.4%	5.5%
Tortolita	5.1%	8.3%	9.8%	10.1%
Picture Rocks	2.8%	4.6%	5.5%	5.6%
Tanque Verde	2.6%	4.3%	5.2%	5.3%

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 North 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.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> 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.

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

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

## 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 supportive 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 testing<sup>8</sup> rather than the HHS Federal Poverty Guidelines for determining program eligibility, so it is difficult to estimate the numbers of children and families who are eligible in the North 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 North 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 North Pima region during this time period. For example, in the North Pima region, the number of families with children birth through age five receiving TANF benefits decreased 61.1 percent from 2007 to 2011, and the number of children in those families receiving benefits decreased 60 percent. The number of families receiving benefits in the North Pima region in January 2011 was 88, with 109 children in those families receiving benefits.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> TANF's eligibility process includes determination of a family unit's monthly earned and unearned assets and other criteria .

<sup>9</sup> 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.

Table 21. TANF Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and the North 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 County TANF Family Cases with Children 0-5	3,158	2,988	2,705	1,770	-49.7%
Pima County TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	3,873	3,772	3,404	2,266	-47.0%
North Pima Region TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	226	230	200	88	-61.1%
North Pima Region TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	274	285	246	109	-60.2%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

## 7. Food Assistance Program Recipients

Several food assistance programs are available to families and children in the North 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 so that trends for the North Pima region could be calculated and assessed over time. 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.<sup>10</sup>

Table 22. Arizona Nutritional Assistance (Food Stamps) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and North 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%
North Pima Region Children 0-5	1,254	1,889	2,474	2,924	133.2%
North Pima Region Families with Children 0-5	873	1,335	1,778	2,142	145.4%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

In the North Pima region, there was a 133.2 percent increase from January 2007 to January 2011 in the number of children birth through age five and families with children birth through age five who received benefits. The total number of Nutritional Assistance recipients also increased for Pima County and Arizona during this time period. In January 2011, 2,924 children birth through age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the North Pima region.

b. Women, Infants 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.<sup>11</sup> The WIC data indicate that in January 2011, 1,900 children birth through age four were enrolled in the North Pima region. This was an increase of 61.8 percent compared to the numbers reported in January 2007.

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

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

Table 23. Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Region, January 2007, 2009, and 2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2011	Percent change January 2007 – January 2011
Arizona Women <sup>12</sup>	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%
North Pima Region Women	666	873		
North Pima Region Children 0-4	1,174	1,370	1,900	+61.8%

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 districts and schools. Table 24 presents the percent of children participating in the North 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.

As shown in Table 24, the percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunches varied widely across districts. The Flowing Wells District had the highest percentage (72.2 percent) followed by Tucson Unified School District (68.6 percent). Catalina Foothills reported the lowest rate (8.8 percent). Notably, the percent of children participating in the program increased in all six school districts from 2009 to 2011. In August 2009, the USDA implemented a new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified for the Federal School Lunch Program<sup>13</sup>. 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.

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

<sup>13</sup> 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](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](http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP_25_CACFP_11_SFSP_10-2010_os.pdf).

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

Pima County School Districts	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch, October. 2009	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch, March 2011
Amphitheater Unified School District	36.0%	46.1%
Catalina Foothills Unified School District	8.3%	8.8%
Flowing Wells Unified School District	67.6%	72.2%
Marana Unified School District	35.3%	38.5%
Tanque Verde Unified School District	11.4%	12.8%
Tucson Unified School District	65.4%	68.6%

Source: ADE <http://www.ade.az.gov/health-safety/cnp/nsfp/> (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 use of its services.<sup>14</sup> 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.

Approximately half of all Pima County Community Food Bank clients in fiscal year 2010 (June 2010 through July 2011) 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 over this time period, a 108 percent increase, when compared with individuals (67 percent), households (66 percent), or single female head of households (19 percent).

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<sup>14</sup> 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.

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

	# Clients served FY 2007	# Clients served FY 2010	Percent Increase 2007 - 2010
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 number of food bank visits by each type of user, with the average number of visits made, in the 2007 and 2010 fiscal years. 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 fiscal year 2010, compared with 1.0 times in fiscal year 2007.

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 North Pima region for 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 12 percent of all food boxes distributed in Pima County, or 22,954 food boxes, were distributed in the North Pima region. Use of food bank services increased in North Pima region and Pima County from 2009 to 2010. As shown in Table 27, the number of food box distributions increased by 11 percent for the North Pima region over the one-year period, which is less than the 20 percent increase in Pima County.

Table 27. Food Boxes Distributed and Individuals Served in the North Pima Region and Pima County, Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program: FY 2009 and FY 2010

	FY 2009	FY 2010	Percent Change
Food boxes distributed, Pima County	161,872	194,672	20%
Food boxes distributed, North Pima Region	20,666	22,954	11%

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 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 younger<sup>15</sup> and more mobile<sup>16</sup> 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 in Arizona, Pima County, the North Pima region, and zip codes within the North Pima region that have the highest rates of renters. The North Pima region has a significantly lower proportion of renters (24.6 percent) than Pima County (35.9 percent) or the state (34.0 percent). That is, the North Pima region has a higher homeownership rate, and therefore has a less mobile population, than the county and state.

Even so, some North Pima zip codes have high ratios of renters. As shown in Table 28, these zip codes include the second-home community of Summerhaven (zip code 85619), as well as four zip codes that are adjacent to each other and located within the central-southern portion of the region (85704, 85741, 85718, and 85750). In addition, Rillito (zip code 85654), located in the northern portion of the region, has a high proportion of renters. A complete ranking of the

<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

percent of renters for the North 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, North Pima Region, and the Six North Pima Zip Codes with Highest Rental Rates, the 2010 Census

Geography	Percent of Renters	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
North Pima Region	24.6%	27,569	112,015
85619 (Summerhaven)	44.4%	13	27
85704 (Casas Adobes)	40.5%	5,851	14,432
85741(Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra)	37.6%	4,944	13,139
85654 (Rillito P.O. Boxes)	35.1%	13	37
85718 (West Catalina Foothills)	32.0%	4,172	13,018
85750 (East Catalina Foothills)	26.1%	2,941	11,259

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 to 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 skills.<sup>17</sup>

As shown in Table 29, the overall pre-foreclosure rate<sup>18</sup> for the North Pima region in 2010 was 2.3 percent – that is, 1 in 43 residential property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice. This rate is 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 North Pima region with pre-foreclosure rates higher than the county average (pre-foreclosure data for all North

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> 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 homeowners 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.

Pima region zip codes are shown in Part Two, The Early Childhood Index). Pre-foreclosures have especially impacted families living in comparatively lower socio-economic status zip codes in the western portion of the North Pima region: zip codes 85653 (Avra Valley, W. Marana), 85742 (Tortolita), 85743 (Picture Rocks) and 85741 (Tucson W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra). 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, North Pima Region, and North 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%
North Pima Region	126,158	2,876	2.3%
85653 (Avra Valley, W. Marana)	5,863	294	5.0%
85742 (Tortolita)	10,275	435	4.2%
85743 (Picture Rocks)	12,095	418	3.5%
85741 (Tucson W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra)	14,008	419	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.<sup>19</sup> 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 beyond.<sup>20</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> *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](http://www.ceosforcities.org/pagefiles/cortright_fiscal_return_on_education.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> 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.

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.<sup>21</sup> 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

## 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 from the 2008-2010 ACS. 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,

<sup>21</sup> *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>

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 <sup>a</sup>	Percent lacking basic prose literacy skills <sup>b</sup>	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

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

<sup>a</sup> Estimated population size of persons 16 years and older in households in 2003.

<sup>b</sup> 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.

#### 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.<sup>22</sup>

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 Arizona’s Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) test or a “successor” test. This law could affect children in the third grade at the end of 2013-2014 school year.<sup>23</sup>

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 North 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 pass rates for math decreased and pass rates for reading increased. This trend was similar to Arizona’s from 2009 to 2011. Many districts and schools in the North Pima region had higher results than the state and county average pass rates. Students from 16 out of 34 schools scored 90 percent or higher in reading and students in 9 out of 34 schools scored 90 percent or higher in math. Across the region, the pass rates at the district level ranged from 60 percent (TUSD) to 100 percent (Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc.) in math and 68 percent (TUSD) to 100 percent (Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc. and Daisy Education Corp. dba Sonoran Science Academy) in reading. At the school level on the lower end of the spectrum, the percent passing in Collier Elementary was 67 percent in math and 67 percent in reading. Thornydale Elementary had 62 percent passing in math and 74 percent passing in reading.

Appendix G presents the pass rates for all the schools that tested third graders in the North Pima region.

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<sup>22</sup> FTF Building Bright Futures 2011

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

Table 33. Percent of Third Graders Passing AIMS Tests in Arizona and North Pima Region by District and School, 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 North Pima Region:				
Amphitheater Unified School District	78%	75%	74%	81%
Catalina Foothills Unified School District	89%	90%	91%	94%
Daisy Education Corp. dba Sonoran Science Academy	100%	98%	96%	100%
Flowing Wells Unified School District	77%	76%	72%	82%
Hermosa Montessori Charter School	85%	63%	91%	74%
Khalsa Family Services	89%	61%	89%	92%
Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc	100%	100%	100%	100%
Marana Unified School District	83%	78%	82%	85%
Tanque Verde Unified School District	91%	89%	91%	91%
Tucson Unified School District	66%	60%	67%	68%

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

## II. The Early Childhood System

### II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the North 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 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.<sup>24</sup> 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 North Pima region but the cost of formal care is available and is discussed below.

#### 1. Access: North 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 North Pima region that are included in the Department of Economic Security Child Care Administration's Child Care Resource and Referral 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 meet a

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

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 or 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 or 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

Sources: 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 North 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. North Pima Region Early Childhood Education and Care 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	65	37	20	3	27	5	7,909	0
ADHS Certified Group Home	8	8	7		3		76	0
DES Certified Home	21	21	14		2		83	0
Listed Home (Unregulated)	17		3				68	0
Total	111	66	44	3	32	5	8,136	
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		4,664	2,906	166	3,697	456		
Children 0-5 2010 Population							15,361	
2009 FTF Estimate of Children 0-5 in Poverty							1,219	

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 67 to 65; ADHS certified group homes rose from 6 to 8, DES certified homes decreased from 26 to 21; listed unregulated homes increased from 11 to 17. The total number of providers listed in both years was 111, representing neither a gain nor a loss, and the total licensed capacity rose from 7,431 to 8,136 (although, as explained below, licensed centers in particular do not typically provide services to the total number of children they are licensed to accommodate).

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 2010 Census. 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.

Additional changes to note are:

- 1) the increase in Quality First enrolled providers from 24 in April 2010 to 32 in December 2011 (Quality First is discussed below); and,
- 2) the decrease in nationally accredited providers from 8 to 5 (accreditation is discussed below).<sup>25</sup>

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 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 North Pima region in December 2011 was 8,136, including 5- to 12-year-olds. When we compare this to the 7,431 slots that were estimated to be authorized in April 2010, this represents an increase (8.7 percent). If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of the current slots are for children birth through age five, North Pima region would have about 6,509 places for these children. The 2010 Census recorded 15,361 children in this age group, which is substantially lower than the 18,401 previously estimated for regional planning purposes by the First Things First central office. Therefore, licensed and certified providers have the capacity to provide care for about 42 percent of the 0-5 age group in the region, a substantially higher proportion than the 30 percent reported in the 2010 Needs and Assets Report.

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.

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<sup>25</sup> 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 North 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 children in this age group enrolled on a typical day in the North 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 57 percent of all regulated care centers were authorized to provide care for families receiving DES child care subsidies (cost issues and the subsidy are discussed below). About 31 percent of providers were enrolled in the food subsidy program Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The region has 3 Head Start centers. Information related to quality issues is discussed in a separate section that follows.

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, 63 percent, reported the costs for each age group (40 percent of licensed centers, 88 percent of certified group homes, 95 percent of certified homes, and 94 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 \$191.68 for infants to \$148.61 for 4- to 5-year-olds (note that only 40 percent reported costs). Their fees were higher than those of other regulated providers for all age groups. Listed unregulated providers reported average costs ranging from \$141.15 for infants to \$126.88 for 4- to 5-year-olds. The ADHS certified group homes followed, with average costs ranging from \$137.14 for infants to \$121.43 for 4- to 5-year-

olds. DES certified homes reported average costs ranging from \$133.68 for infants to \$127.00 for 4- to 5-year-olds. Finally, the average full-time weekly cost for each age group across all types of providers is presented, ranging from \$150.91 for infants progressively down to \$130.98 for 4- to 5-year-olds.

Table 37. North Pima Region Number of Early Childhood Education and Care 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	65	19	27	33	56	63	34
Number of Centers Reporting Costs	26	15	17	18	21	25	34
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$158.39	\$191.68	\$175.45	\$168.37	\$151.91	\$148.61	\$114.29
ADHS Certified Group Homes	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$125.95	\$137.14	\$129.29	\$129.29	\$121.43	\$121.43	\$117.14
DES Certified Homes	21	20	21	21	21	21	18
Number of Certified Homes Reporting Costs	20	19	20	20	20	20	17
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$130.13	\$133.68	\$131.25	\$131.25	\$128.75	\$127.00	\$128.82
Listed Home (Unregulated)	17	14	14	17	17	17	13
Number of Listed Homes Reporting Costs	16	13	13	16	16	16	11
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$129.40	\$141.15	\$135.38	\$127.50	\$126.88	\$126.88	\$118.64
TOTAL providers by age group		61	70	79	102	109	73
Average Cost Across All Providers That Reported Costs	\$135.97	\$150.91	\$142.84	\$139.10	\$132.24	\$130.98	\$119.72
Subset: Head Start (Licensed No Cost)	3						

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 North Pima region). Table 38 presents estimates of the average yearly cost of child care, which ranged from \$7,546 for infants to \$6,549 for 4- to 5-year-olds across all types of providers in December 2011, and an average across all age ranges of \$6,798. 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 7.5 percent of families with children birth through age five and the 31 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, North 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	26	15	17	18	21	25
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$7,920	\$9,584	\$8,773	\$8,419	\$7,596	\$7,431
ADHS Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	8	8	8	8	8	8
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,298	\$6,857	\$6,465	\$6,465	\$6,072	\$6,072
DES Certified Homes Reporting Costs	20	19	20	20	20	20
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,507	\$6,684	\$6,563	\$6,563	\$6,438	\$6,350
Number of Listed Homes Reporting Costs	16	13	13	16	16	16
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,470	\$7,058	\$6,769	\$6,375	\$6,344	\$6,344
Estimated Average Cost Across All Providers	\$6,798	\$7,546	\$7,142	\$6,955	\$6,612	\$6,549
Total Providers Reporting Costs	70	55	58	62	65	69

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 for and receiving benefits in January 2009, January 2010 and January 2011 in Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima region, respectively. 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. The story is similar in the North Pima region. The number of families eligible for benefits decreased by 34 percent and those receiving benefits decreased by 40 percent from January 2009 to January 2011. The number of children eligible for and receiving benefits decreased by approximately 33 percent. In all, 306 families were reported

to have received benefits in January 2011, and that was the case for 445 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 Childcare 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 North Pima Region

	North Pima Region			
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent Change January 2009 to January 2011
Number of Families Eligible	632	441	419	-34%
Number of Families Receiving	507	363	306	-40%
Percent Receiving	80%	82%	73%	
Number of Children Eligible	870	612	587	-33%
Number of Children Receiving	671	474	445	-34%
Percent Receiving	77%	77%	76%	

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 childcare.

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

Calendar Year	Arizona			
No. of Families Eligible	2009	2010	Percent Change	
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				
No. of Families Eligible	June 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent change Jan. 2009 - Jan. 2011
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 implications for families and providers in the North Pima region. As discussed previously, the number of providers in the North Pima region has decreased since 2010. This may be a result of the decrease in subsidies and in families' disposable income, resulting in a decrease in revenues for some providers who subsequently close their doors. The impact of the cuts on many 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 First Things First Board voted in 2010 to use a portion of non-allocated discretionary funding to support an emergency child care scholarship program. Regional councils, including the North Pima Regional Partnership Council, were allowed to use unspent regional funds to expand the number of scholarships beyond what the state board had allocated. In fiscal year 2010 the North Pima Regional Partnership Council provided scholarships to 229 children birth through age five. The supplemental strategy was discontinued in fiscal years 2011 and 2012. However, due to changes made to the Quality First program on a statewide level, child care scholarships will be allocated

to enrolled providers at a rate based on their quality rating scores in fiscal year 2013 (beginning July 1, 2012).

## 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 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 (free) 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, Early Head Start zero- to three-year-olds) and Head Start (three- to 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 North Pima region are shown in Table 44.

Table 44. Head Start Programs in the North Pima Region

	Zip Code
Desert Winds Head Start	85743
Marana Head Start	85753
Coronado Head Start	85739

Source: <https://www.childparentconnection.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)<sup>26</sup>
- National School Age Care Alliance (NSACA)

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

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

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](http://www.naeyc.org/files/academy/file/Teacher-Child_Ratio_Chart_9_16_08.pdf)

Currently, as reported in the CCR&R, there are five nationally accredited providers in the region: three by NAEYC, one by NSACA (National School Age Care Alliance) and one by NAC. (see Table 46 ). Their maximum authorized capacity is 325 slots.

Table 46. Accredited Providers in the North Pima Region

Provider Name	Accrediting Agency	Type of Provider	Number of Authorized Slots	Zip Code
CEP Coronado School-Age Program (public school)	NSACA	ADHS Licensed Center	46	85739
CEP Preschool At Lulu Walker (public school)	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	65	85704
Desert Skies Child Care & Learning Center	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	96	85704
KinderCare Learning Center at 413 La Canada	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	164	85737
St Alban's Preschool & Kindergarden	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	85	85750
Maximum Authorized Capacity			325	

Source: Extracted from DES CCR&R December 2011

#### d. Quality First

First Things First and the North Pima Regional Partnership Council are addressing the importance of high quality early childhood care and education through several strategies, including Quality First and Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators). Quality First is First Things First's statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education. As stated earlier, the number of providers enrolled in Quality First increased from 24 in April 2010 to 32 in April 2012. 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. 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 Northern Arizona, Northwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and The United Way of Tucson & Northern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, 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.

### e. Project M.O.R.E.

The North Pima Regional Partnership Council is further contributing to increasing access to and quality of early care and education through Project M.O.R.E., initiated in September 2009. This activity targets home-based providers in rural and underserved areas to become DES certified, an initial step in improving quality. The project recruits home care providers and provides support through technical assistance for the preparation of all the documentation and steps required for certification. The documentation for certification is detailed and laborious and includes health, fingerprinting and residence screenings in addition to dozens of preparatory forms. Interaction with various regulatory agencies is required to prepare for the application process. Once the application process is underway, financial and marketing assistance, as well as professional and educational opportunities, are provided. Since its inception, the program has expanded the number of regulated child care homes in the region by 13 and provided support services to maintain the higher quality settings. Child and Family Resources is the lead grantee for this activity.

## 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.<sup>27</sup> The National

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<sup>27</sup> AERA Newsletter, Research Points, Fall, 2005, page 2, available at

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 2008 release 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.

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, 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 BA or Master's Degree. Furthermore, the percent of personnel who had no degree beyond high school and no Child Development Associate (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) Wages by Licensed Employers 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. In 2011, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council made 99 scholarships available to professionals in the region.

Another option available to FTF Regional Councils to advance professional development is the FTF administered REWARDS, 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. The North Pima Regional Partnership Council is one of eleven FTF Regional Partnership Councils in the state that funds this program to provide incentives for childcare professionals to advance their education and credentials. In fiscal year 2011, 84 incentive awards were distributed to early child care. Funding is committed for 40 professionals in fiscal year 2012.

North Pima Regional Partnership Council funded an additional professional development strategy to improve the quality of care through the Consultation on Language and Communication initiative. This strategy provides valuable coaching services to child care center staff to increase their competence in identifying and referring children who have possible speech and language delays. This service was provided to centers not participating in Quality First to broaden quality support to centers not benefitting from other coaching services. Seventeen center-based and seven home-based providers received services in fiscal year 2011. Funding is available for four center-based and six home-based providers in fiscal year 2012.

Beginning in fiscal year 2013, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council is planning to make an additional commitment to increase the quality of education and care through the professional development strategy known as Innovative Professional Development, joining in a collaborative effort initiated by the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council in 2010, and implemented by the South Pima Regional Partnership Council in 2011. 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. This collaborative strategy is based on well-conceived Communities of Practice, and offers educators and caregivers the opportunity to learn about and

implement developmentally appropriate practice in concrete ways. It also offers the opportunity to earn college credit through courses sponsored by Pima Community College, the University of Arizona, Prescott College and other institutions. This strategy has received 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 North Pima region. In 2013, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council has allocated funding for 168 educators to participate in the Communities of Practice.

## 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 14 percent were not. 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 and 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).

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 0-5. In the GSA-4 region which includes the North Pima region along with four other FTF regions<sup>28</sup> eight percent of respondents reported that their child did not have health insurance coverage.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>28</sup> 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

## 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. As with all Medicaid programs, 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. In April 2010, 21 percent of the total Arizona population was enrolled in AHCCCS in Arizona and the same percent was enrolled in Pima County. Enrollment of the general population in AHCCCS in 2011 for Arizona decreased 1 percent from April 2010. 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, 35.4 percent of parents with children birth through age five reported they received healthcare coverage for their children through AHCCCS.<sup>30</sup>

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

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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.

<sup>29</sup> The 2010 Arizona Health Survey, (2010). *The Healthy Development of Arizona's Youngest Children. A 21<sup>st</sup> 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.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

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.<sup>31</sup>

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 in 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. Numbers enrolled in April 2011 (2,817) decreased dramatically from those enrolled in April 2009 (7,366), which represents a decrease of 61.7 percent. The important issue for children birth through age five in the North 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.<sup>32</sup>

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 North Pima region. The data are from Arizona Department of Health’s Vital Statistics Office and are available for 2008 and 2009 at the regional level. The zip code level tables of birth data for 2009 are presented in Part Two, The Early Childhood Index. Data are available for 2010 at the state and county level only and are shown in Table 52.

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 Pima County births declined from 12,840 in 2009 to 12,169 in 2010. Pima County showed similar rates 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.

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=reporting#KidsCare\\_Renewal\\_Activity](http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=reporting#KidsCare_Renewal_Activity)

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

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

Approximately 2,390 births were reported in the North Pima region in 2009, a 2.5 percent decrease from the birth numbers reported in 2008. In 2009, 7 percent of infants were born to mothers under 20 years old and 29 percent were born to unwed mothers. Thirty-three percent of the births were funded by government provided health insurance in 2009. Seventy-seven percent of the mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester, and 1 percent received no prenatal care. Six percent of the babies were low-weight newborns. There were nine infant deaths at birth in 2009, a notable decrease of nearly 53% from the numbers reported in 2008.

Table 53. Birth Characteristics in the North Pima Region, 2008 and 2009

	North Pima Region			
	2008 Births	% Births	2009 Births	% Births
Total # births	2,453		2,390	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	184	7.5%	159	6.7%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1,825	74.4%	1,846	77.2%
No prenatal care	32	1.3%	27	1.1%
Publicly-funded births	732	29.8%	792	33.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	177	7.2%	150	6.3%
Unwed mothers	666	27.2%	692	29.1%
Infant deaths at birth	19		9	

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

As shown in Table 54, the North Pima region showed stronger birth characteristics in 2009 than the state and the county overall. North Pima had a lower percent of births to teen mothers, 6.7 percent when compared to the 12 percent for state and county. The region had a higher percent of

mothers who received prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy than the county—77.2 percent compared to 72 percent for the county— but lower than the state’s rate of 80 percent. North Pima had 1.1 percent of pregnant mothers receiving no prenatal care, lower than 2 percent for the state and the county. The region also had a lower percent of publicly funded births and a lower percent of unwed mothers than the state and the county.

Table 54. Birth Characteristics in Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, 2009

	Arizona 2009	Pima County 2009	North Pima 2009
Total # births	92,616	12,840	2,390
	% Births	% Births	% Births
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	12.0%	12.0%	6.7%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	80.0%	72.0%	77.2%
No prenatal care	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%
Publicly-funded births	55.0%	55.0%	33.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	7.0%	7.0%	6.3%
Unwed mothers	45.0%	46.0%	29.1%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

### 5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity

Infant mortality numbers for 2009 are reported below. This information is only available for Arizona, Pima County and municipalities. 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. Numbers for Marana and Oro Valley are also presented.

Table 55. Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Localities, 2009

	Arizona	Arizona % of Deaths by Ethnicity	Pima County	Pima County % of Deaths by Ethnicity	Marana	Oro Valley
Total infant deaths	547	100%	81	100%	1	1
White	192	35%	23	28%	0	0
Hispanic	215	39%	46	57%	1	0
African American	75	14%	9	11%	0	1
American Indian	52	10%	3	4%	0	0
Asian American	13	2%	0	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 FY 2009, 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 FY 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.<sup>33</sup> The implication of these rates is that having *access* to health care is not enough because it does not ensure that health care services are used as intended or as prescribed by medical practitioners. Barriers 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

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<sup>33</sup>[http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/PerformanceMeasures/acute/FinalReport\\_MeasPeriodCYE2009.pdf](http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/PerformanceMeasures/acute/FinalReport_MeasPeriodCYE2009.pdf).

(four centers) and Greenlee County (one center). Unfortunately, the Child-Parent Centers, Inc. were not able 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, 2554 of the 2777 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.

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	2,777	575
Health Insurance Coverage		
Number of Children with health insurance	2,554	555
Number enrolled in Medicaid	2,267	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	2,561	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	2,733	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.<sup>34</sup> 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

<sup>34</sup> 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](http://www.azftf.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/FTF_Building_Bright_Futures_2011.pdf)

of 16 percent.<sup>35</sup> 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,"<sup>36</sup> 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

<sup>35</sup> 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](http://azdhs.gov/cfhs/ooh/pdf/ArizonaPreschoolChildrensOralHealthStatus_Feb11.pdf), accessed February 3, 2012.

<sup>36</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup>
First Visit	2,436
Second Visit	772
Third Visit	2
Total Visits	3,286

<sup>a</sup>Note: 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

	Percent 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 2009.<sup>37</sup> Therefore, in addition to presenting the figures for

<sup>37</sup> 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.

Arizona and Pima County, numbers are presented for the North Pima region. ADHS stated that the immunization numbers reported may be low due to children changing pediatricians and the 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.<sup>38</sup>

Completion rates reported in the Table 60 were calculated by ADHS. Since ADHS reported the second and third series separately, both are included. The immunization rates, as reported, are slightly lower for the North Pima region than for Arizona and Pima County for all years. The number of children immunized in North Pima increased from 2005 to 2007, particularly in series three for 19-35 month-olds, from 844 to 1,435. The number and percent of children immunized declined slightly as reported in North Pima from 2007 to 2009. According to these figures, in 2009, 61 percent of infants completed their immunizations; 39 percent of children 19-35 months old completed the second series and 34 percent of children 19-35 months old completed the third series. A question arises about the comparability of the number of children completing the immunization schedules and the number of children completing well-child checks.

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

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

	Arizona		Pima County		North Pima Region	
	Total Completed	Percent	Total Completed	Percent	Total Completed	Percent
2005						
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	70,371	70.5%	9,589	71%	1,894	66.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	66,546	45.9%	9,268	47.6%	1,542	39.1%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	37,182	25.6%	5,532	28.4%	844	21.4%
2007						
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	68,480	70.9%	10,421	74.9%	1,933	70.6%
4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed 19-35 months	69,141	47.9%	9,920	49.9%	1,748	45.0%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	58,797	40.7%	8,616	43.4%	1,435	36.9%
2009						
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	62,660	66.6%	9,241	63.9%	1,675	61.2%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	60,550	42.2%	9,390	43.4%	1,612	38.7%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	54,624	38.0%	8,399	38.8%	1,417	34.0%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, April 2009.

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 Table 61 were provided by ADHS.

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

Zip Code	Children 12-24 months	Number Completing 3:2:2:2	Percent Completing 3:2:2:2	Children 19-35 Months	Number completing 4:3:1:3:3:1	Percent Completing 4:3:1:3:3:1	Number Completing 4:3:1:3:3:1:4	Percent Completing 4:3:1:3:3:1:4
85653	289	195	67.5%	429	201	46.9%	182	42.4%
85658	88	51	58.0%	82	26	31.7%	21	25.6%
85704	331	192	58.0%	463	165	35.6%	151	32.6%
85718	175	84	48.0%	295	89	30.2%	76	25.8%
85737	171	99	57.9%	263	89	33.8%	84	31.9%
85739	80	45	56.3%	149	47	31.5%	42	28.2%
85741	433	280	64.7%	639	263	41.2%	228	35.7%
85742	318	208	65.4%	515	207	40.2%	180	35.0%
85743	443	300	67.7%	673	287	42.6%	243	36.1%
85749	141	88	62.4%	216	80	37.0%	73	33.8%
85750	164	83	50.6%	260	92	35.4%	80	30.8%
85755	110	50	45.5%	180	66	36.7%	57	31.7%
Total	2743	1675	61.1%	4164	1612	38.7%	1417	34.0%

## 9. Breast Feeding Support

There are no comprehensive data sources on the number of women who breastfeed their infants in Arizona or Pima County. The number of women living in the region who give birth at the Women’s Center at Northwest Regional Hospital (NRH) and the Marana Health Center’s maternity and obstetrics facility and receive breastfeeding consultations is not publicly reported. The Women's Outreach Education Coordinator at NRH oversees the breastfeeding support program for women who have given birth there and also provides resources for women in the region who seek additional support after giving birth elsewhere. The resources include a list of additional hospitals in the Tucson area that 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 BEST (Breastfeeding Education Support Team). A number of private organizations provide consultations and home visits for a fee (Best Fed Breastfeeding Support, LLC., Desert Doulas, 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 North 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 online 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*<sup>39</sup>

- 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.

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 developmental services.<sup>40</sup> Starting in fiscal year 2013, DES will shift to team-based early

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

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

intervention services, establishing the infrastructure to support all professionals involved (e.g., service coordinators, therapists, developmental special instructionists, social workers and psychologists) to work as a team in supporting families who are being served in the DES/AzEIP.<sup>41</sup>

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)<sup>42</sup> 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.<sup>43</sup>

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

To assess the number of children receiving services and screenings for disabilities, data were obtained from DES on the number of children served by DDD and AzEIP in 2007 2009, and 2010. The numbers are reported in the following tables for Arizona, Pima County, and the North Pima region. Data were made available at the zip code level. In North Pima, 259 children received DDD services in 2007, and 249 children received services in 2010, a decrease of 3.9 percent. However, the number of children who are in need of these services but did not receive them is unknown.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 62. DDD Recipients, Children Birth through Age Five, Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima Region, 2007, 2009 and 2010

	Arizona	Pima County	North Pima Region
2007 Total Children	8,562	1,342	259
2009 Total Children	8,976	1,540	297
2010 Total Children	8,838	1,294	249
Percent Change	3.2%	-3.6%	-3.9%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, December 2011

The number of children who received developmental screening services through AzEIP in the North Pima region was 132 in 2007 and 235 in 2010, an increase of 78 percent. It is encouraging to see this growth in services, but once again, there are no sources of data that indicate how many children are in need of these services.

Table 63. Arizona Early Intervention Program Screenings (AzEIP), Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima Region, 2007, 2009 and 2010

	Arizona	Pima County	North Pima Region
2007 Totals	3,450	510	132
2009 Totals	5,078	789	237
2010 Totals	6,280	1,092	235
Percent Change	+82.0%	114.1%	78.0%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, December 2011

In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the region targeted physicians to use developmental screening tools with their patients who were young children. Also, early child care and education programs were targeted to receive speech and language as well as social and emotional support services through the University of Arizona and Southwest Human Development. This strategy includes ongoing instruction, consultation, and mentoring of teachers in centers and caregivers in regulated homes through a speech language pathologist and/or children’s mental health specialist. Services focus on speech, language, communication, literacy and social-emotional growth for children.

### 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.<sup>46</sup>

Exemplary early care and education centers use evidence-based program strategies to build protective factors that support families that can ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect.<sup>47</sup> 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.

For fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services. The primary strategies for addressing this need are to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems and to increase the availability of resources that support language and literacy development for young children and their families. 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 North Pima Regional Partnership Council's efforts in this area for 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. Child abuse and neglect indicators 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 207 child removals officially reported in the North Pima region, compared to 123 removals reported in 2007, an increase of 68.3 percent. These removals represent about 10 percent of all removals of children birth through age five in Pima County in 2007 and about 14 percent in 2010.

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

<sup>47</sup>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 the North Pima Region, 2007, 2009, 2010

	2007	2009	2010	Percent Change from 2007 - 2010
Arizona	7,462	8,002	7872	5.5%
Pima County	1,251	1,574	1523	21.7%
North Pima Region	123	188	207	68.3%

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.<sup>48</sup>

## 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 North Pima region. The number of women and children receiving behavioral health treatment is the most relevant indicator available for measuring this need.<sup>49</sup> 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 through 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.

<sup>48</sup> Pima County Juvenile Court, Blue Print for the Future, Annual Report 2010

<sup>49</sup> The number of pregnant women and women with dependent children receiving behavioral health services 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.

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

	2007 Number	2007 Percent of children 0-5 served	2009 Number	2009 Percent of children 0-5 served	2010 Number	2010 Percent of children 0-5 served	% change from 2007 - 2010
Arizona - Total Children 0-5 served	8,133	-	9,504	-	9,253	-	13.8%
GSA 5 - Total Children birth through age five served	2,014	24.8%	2,429	25.6%	2,515	27.2%	24.9%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

In fiscal year 2012, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council contracted with Southwest Human Development to provide mental health consultation to five child care centers and two home-based to support the social-emotional development of young children.

### 3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and other Assets

In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council implemented a combined strategy of in-home parenting education (home visitation) and community-based parenting education in order to increase service accessibility for families. Several non-profit organizations were funded to provide comprehensive family support services that include many of the evidence-based program strategies described earlier. The services and funded community partners are briefly listed below. A more detailed list of other family support services and providers is provided in Appendix J.

#### a. Home-based Family Support (Home Visitation)

Families receive in-home support to assist them as they raise their young children. Guidance and support are provided on the following topics: child development; peer support for families; resource and referral information; health-related information; child and family literacy. A total of 164 families were targeted in each fiscal year. The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona in partnership with the following organizations are providing these services in the region:

- Child and Family Resources' Healthy Families Program provides support services for child development, parenting education and health.
- Easter Seals Blake Foundation, Raising Healthy Kids program provides support services for families focusing on children with special needs providing screenings and follow-up care, parenting skills, literacy.
- Make Way for Books provides new parents with literacy materials and information
- Amphitheater School District's Parents as Teachers Program and Parent Aid's Parents Partners Program supports children and families for kindergarten readiness, multiple

services including health and safety screenings, music education, and family meetings.

#### 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 the social-emotional development of the child. The North Pima Regional Partnership Council and its partners targeted 250 adults in fiscal year 2011, and 275 in fiscal year 2012 for these services. Also, 50 teen parents were targeted for community-based parenting education in both fiscal years 2011 and 2012. The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona in partnership with the following organizations are providing these services in the region:

- Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services provides supportive services for teen parents.
- The Parent Connection provides Stay and Play events at local libraries and preschools, parenting classes and provided newborn support, a quarterly nutrition program, and networking opportunities.
- Amphitheater School District's Parents as Teachers and Marana Parents as Teachers provide Stay and Play events in schools and community libraries, partnership and outreach activities.

In addition to these family support strategies and services, the North 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 more seamless system of services for families and children. The Alliance includes a number of partners active in the provision of family support services in the greater North Pima region. The Alliance's goals and activities are further described in the next section on the early childhood system collaboration and coordination.

#### II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration

As part of a comprehensive system of early childhood development and health, investments in universal parent outreach and awareness are meant to increase all parents' awareness of child development and child health and the availability of resources, support and services so that they have the information and tools to support their child's growth and development.<sup>50</sup> Collaboration and coordination of the resources and supportive services is a cornerstone of the early childhood system. This section addresses public awareness (i.e., information systems) and collaboration and coordination (i.e., systems of resources that support families).

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<sup>50</sup> <http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=118>

## 1. Public Awareness

Public awareness about 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 networks<sup>51</sup>

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.

The results from the Family & Community Survey were disaggregated for the region and were analyzed to provide insight into the public's awareness and knowledge about early childhood development and age appropriate behavior. When the 241 adult respondents in the North Pima region were asked about when a parent can begin to have significant impact on a child's brain development, only 50 percent responded "prenatally and from birth", compared to 78 percent across the state. The following findings table highlights other areas where many parents need more information about early childhood development.

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<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

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

Age when an infant or young child begins to take in and react to the world around them	43 percent of respondents incorrectly responded at seven months or older
Impact of first year on school performance	Only 53 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 28 percent of respondents correctly indicated that a six-month-old is too young to spoil Only 47 percent of respondents correctly indicated that it is appropriate to pick up a three-month-old every time she cries.

This assessment of parents’ understanding of early development and the timing of children’s early abilities identified several knowledge gaps which highlight areas in which parents need additional education and accurate information. Improving parents’ understanding of these concepts may positively impact the degree to which they interact optimally with their children. First Things First has a number of activities that focus on increasing parent awareness and outreach. Currently, statewide strategies that support regional efforts in this area are the Arizona Parent Kit and the Birth to Five Helpline. The Kit is available to all families of newborns as they are discharged from their birthing hospital while the Helpline is a toll-free phone service open to all families with young children looking for the latest child development information from experts in the field.<sup>52</sup>

Regionally, there are multiple and overlapping strategies and activities to address parent outreach and awareness. Activities include the use of media, resource distribution (e.g. children’s books, resource guide, child development and child health fact sheets or parenting tip sheets), and parenting education workshops. Many of these activities are implemented through its Community Mobilization component that involves coordination and collaboration of services to families with young children. The progress occurring in these areas is described in the following sections.

#### b. Community Awareness and Community Outreach

Community and public awareness of the importance of early care and childhood education was certainly evident when Arizona voters re-affirmed their support of FTF by voting down Proposition 302 in November 2010. The proposition would have eliminated FTF and moved its funds, approximately \$300 million, to the state’s general fund. Given the voter-protected nature of the initiative, lawmakers had to first get voter permission during a general election to be held

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=118>

on November 2, 2010. The redirection of the FTF funds would have greatly affected the development of the system of early education in Arizona.

The North Pima Regional Partnership Council has identified the need to increase the level of awareness about early childhood health and development throughout the region. The council has implemented a strategy that provides access to a variety of community-based activities and materials to increase public awareness on the importance of early childhood development and health through participation in community events, and the dissemination of materials.

The North Pima region has partnered with Central and South Pima Regions, as well as the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O’Odham Regional Partnership Councils in a cross-regional joint communication plan that includes media, printed material and support of a contracted team of consultants to do public outreach. Their community outreach efforts have included: support for Community Outreach consultants to assist with identifying and presenting to local organizations, organizing site visits, gathering stories related to the impact of FTF strategies, and recruiting and retaining champions for early childhood education and health. The Southeast Area Cross-Regional Communications Plan targeted a diverse audience of groups and populations that are considered to be key partners in a successful early childhood system:

- Parents and caregivers
- Civic-minded Arizonans
- FTF Regional Partnership Councils and grantees
- Early childhood development and health related providers
- Early childhood coalitions/advocacy organizations
- Medical community
- Researchers
- Women’s organizations
- Faith Organizations
- K-12 community
- Elders and seniors

## 2. Coordination and Collaboration Efforts to Date within the Region

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 in order to build the Arizona early childhood system. In order to accomplish this coordination 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.<sup>53</sup> Cross-system efforts may include a wide variety of activities, but in general

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<sup>53</sup> First Things First, Coordination Standard of Practice-Service, accessed at <http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=46>

it involves people and organizations working together at varying levels of intensity on a common purpose. The FTF Standard of Practice on Coordination defines different levels of working together from networking and cooperation to higher intensity efforts such as coordination and collaboration. Coordination involves more formal working relationships between organizations that maintain their individual authority but may share some resources and rewards. Collaboration is considered to be the most intensive, durable, yet most risky of cross-system efforts because it involves organizations to 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.<sup>54</sup>

In 2008, FTF conducted a baseline measurement of system coordination and collaboration called *The Partner Survey*. It was administered as an online 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.

Since 2008, much has been accomplished in building an early childhood system in the region and 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 North Pima Regional Partnership Council in its efforts to coordinate and collaborate both within and across regions in Pima County. New developments in systems collaboration and coordination in the region are highlighted in this section.

#### a. North Pima Region Community Mobilization Director

The North Pima region's Community Mobilization Director has been funded under the Community-Based Parenting Education strategy through the United Way. As part of her responsibilities, she engages in outreach and mobilization of community-based organizations and businesses to provide services and support for early childhood education and care in the region. Much of her work focuses on getting the agencies and service providers located in central Pima County and the Tucson area to provide support and services to centers, caregivers, and parents in Marana, Picture Rocks, Catalina, Oro Valley, the Tanque Verde School District and along River

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<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

Road. In addition, special outreach is required for providers, caregivers and families in the more remote areas of the North Pima region to become aware of programs and resources that exist in nearby communities. The goal is to link the resources and providers with those needing services through meetings, new associations, and public events. The Community Mobilization Director coordinates ongoing activities and she has created new resources for those who care for and work with young children. These include:

- Home Provider Network of certified and unregulated providers that meets on a monthly basis to discuss topics of their choosing for which they receive professional training hours.
- Professional development sessions that occur on a monthly basis in the North Pima region and on a quarterly basis for smaller areas within the region for directors of child care centers about specific topics such as those related to the ADHS “Empower PAC”.
- Convening monthly meetings for The Early Childhood Partnership of North Pima region. Established in 2007, participants include: early childhood professionals, home care providers, health service professionals, public service agencies, and members of the North Pima region community. The partnership’s mission is to collaborate to give families the tools to foster healthy development in early childhood and to build awareness in the community about early childhood development.<sup>55</sup>
- Email newsletter sent to providers and parents throughout the region on a monthly basis.
- Creation of a North Pima Community Resource Guide that includes information about all agencies, organizations, and businesses that provide services in the region.
- Conducting special outreach events such as the Child and Family Festival held annually and gathers over 40 agencies, organizations and businesses that provide services to young children and their families.
- Coordination of the annual Rural Home Provider Conference
- Attending community events such as Catalina Youth Day to build awareness about early childhood education, and connecting with community leaders such as the CEO of the Marana Chamber of Commerce to build partnerships with the business community for providing early childhood services.

b. Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators)

United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona works in collaboration with Child and Family Resources, who manages Project M.O.R.E. The goal of Project M.O.R.E. is to recruit child care providers of young children birth through age five to become regulated by either DES or ADHS. Emphasis was placed on recruiting participants in outlying rural areas in the region. The project includes financial assistance for becoming certified or licensed, ongoing professional development on a monthly basis, and assistance in applying for other First Things First program and services such as Quality First, REWARD\$, and T.E.A.C.H. In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, a total of 10 home-based providers in North Pima were targeted for certification by DES or ADHS.

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<sup>55</sup> United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Annual Report 2010-2011, First Focus on Kids.  
<http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids>

### 3. Cross-Regional Coordination and Collaboration

Coordination across the FTF Southeast Area regions has been intentional and has resulted in the implementation of several cross-regional implementation efforts of which North Pima has been a part. Also, North Pima coordinates and 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, First Focus on Kids Community Initiative

The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, First Focus on Kids (FFK) has played a long-standing role in promoting and building a system of early care and childhood education in the region. It is a cross-regional partnership comprised of a local council of community representatives formed around enhancing the quality and availability of child care since 1999 in Southern Pima County. First Focus on Kids received just over \$9 million from FTF allocations from three Pima Regional Partnership Councils or the state FTF office in FY 2011.<sup>56</sup> Several of FFK's new programs are cross-regional efforts that were either partially or fully funded by the North Pima region. These are:

- Leadership Development FFK Chairs (Professional Development);
- Family Support Conference (Family Support and Home Visitation);
- T.E.A.C.H Outreach and Support (Professional Development)

#### b. 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 served<sup>57</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Annual Report 2010-2011 First Focus on Kids, accessed at <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids>

<sup>57</sup> United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids/family-support-alliance>

The Alliance has more than 25 partner organizations 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 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 FY2011 and FY2012. See Appendix 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.

### c. 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 funding to better leverage their state funding. For example, they have purchased TV, radio and billboard ads that are shown throughout all of the Pima regions. The pooled funding has allowed the five regions to hire two consultants to conduct community outreach on their behalf. The result is that all of the Pima Regional Partnership Councils have partners who work together to create a coordinated message to the community.

These activities demonstrate the progress that the North Pima Regional Partnership Council's investments in strategies have made in creating coordinated efforts across service providers and raising public awareness through coordinated strategies. Great strides have been made in building the 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 all 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 North 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 US.<sup>58</sup> 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, 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.<sup>59</sup>

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 children and families in need, or some combination thereof. This is common when addressing

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<sup>58</sup> See Anderson Moore et al, (2009), Hagerty and Land (2004), Land (2008 and 2010), Mather, et al, (2007), and Smith et al, (2009).

<sup>59</sup> 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.

rural/urban 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 1<sup>st</sup> trimester (% 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 0-5 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 five (December 2011, CCR&R)
17. Number and availability of Quality First enrolled providers by zip code (April 2012, North Pima Region)

## I.B. The North 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 2013-2015 Funding Plan. Strategies may address more than one priority area.

*Priority Area: Increase professional development opportunities for early childhood educators, especially that which leads to a degree*

- Community Based Professional Development for Early Care and Education Professionals—Provides quality education and training in community settings to early care and education professionals. Targets early education and childhood professionals with a focus on those who are seeking credentials or degrees.
- Additional T.E.A.C.H.—Supports professionals seeking credentials and associate's degrees while continuing employment in early childhood settings. Targets scholars both in and outside of Quality First participating settings.
- FTF Professional REWARDS\$—Improves retention of early care and education teachers through financial incentives. Targets early childhood professionals who work in regulated settings and are committed to improving their quality either by enrolling in Quality First or obtaining accreditation.
- Consultation: Language and Communication (FY13 Only)—Provides consultations to early care and education teachers to strengthen their delivery of early language and literacy curriculum. Targets population in non-Quality First settings who serve all children birth through age five with a specific focus on children who have potential speech and language delays.

Note: It was not possible to acquire local level indicators to help inform the priority area of professional development. Therefore the strategies elaborated under this priority area are not included in the index. We included a summary nonetheless for general reference.

*Priority Area: Increase access to high quality 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; childcare scholarships; and consultants specializing in health and safety practices. Targets children accessing regulated care in settings that are dedicated to providing high quality learning opportunities (approximately 100 in the region).
- Expansion: Increase Slots/Capital Expense—Recruits new or existing early childhood educators to begin to serve or expand early education opportunities and 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. Targets new and existing home care providers.

*Priority Area: Increase family support and education*

- 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. Targets families with risk factors such as single-parent homes, low income families or refugees.
- Parent Education - Community Based Training—Provides classes on parenting, child development and problem-solving skills. Universally targets all children birth through age five and their families.

*Priority Area: Increase access to health services*

- Coordination: Community Partnerships—A system-level intervention to establish partnerships that promote innovation and leverage resources to increase availability of services to families and children. Targets service providers, community organizations and families in the region.
- Mental Health Consultation—Provides mental health consultation to teachers and caregivers, and tuition reimbursement to support professional development to increase capacity of workforce.

*Priority Area: Build public awareness of the importance of early childhood education and understanding of child development*

- Community Awareness—Participation in the Cross-Regional Communication efforts with the four other Regional Partnership Councils in Pima County. Uses a variety of community-based activities and materials to increase public awareness of the critical importance of early childhood development and health. Universally targets the general public focusing on parents, educators, health providers, and policy makers in Pima County.
- Community Outreach—Participation in the Cross-Regional Communication efforts with the four other Regional Partnership Councils in Pima County. Provides grassroots support and engagement to increase parent and community awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health. Targets multiple audiences.

*Priority Area: Increase access to nutrition information in early care and education settings*

- Coordination: Community Partnerships—A system-level intervention to establish partnerships that promote innovation and leverage resources to increase availability of services to families and children. Targets service providers, community organizations and families in the region.
- 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. Targets families with risk factors such as single-parent homes, low income families or refugees.

- Parent Education - Community Based Training—Provides classes on parenting, child development and problem-solving skills. Universally targets all children birth through age five and their families.

I.C. Using the Indicators to Inform the North Pima Regional Partnership Council’s Priority Areas and Funded Strategies for Fiscal Years 2013-2015

The following section provides a series of tables that group together 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 North Pima Regional Partnership Council staff and council members 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 to Inform Strategies Regarding Increasing Access to High Quality Care and Education Settings: Quality First, Additional T.E.A.C.H., Expansion-Increase Slots/Capital Expense

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 0-5 below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Pre-schoolers, young children and their parents	2. The total number of births (2009)
Communities lacking high-quality child care	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 68. Early Childhood Indicators to Inform Strategies for Increasing Family Support and Education: Home Visitation; Parent Education – Community Based Training

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) 5. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester (2009)
Parents with low educational attainment	9. Percent of adults 18+ 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 with 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 0-5 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 69. Early Childhood Indicators to Inform Strategies to Increase Access to Health Services: Coordination - Community Partnerships; Mental 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 0-5 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)
Parents/mothers of young children	2. The total number of births (2009) 5. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester (2009)
Families vulnerable to mental and behavioral stresses	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 0-5 below poverty level (2000)

	12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
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Table 70. Early Childhood Indicators to Inform Strategies to Build Public Awareness of the Importance of Early Childhood Education and Understanding of Child Development: Community Awareness, Community Outreach

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy areas
General Public, Parents and Caregivers, Civic-minded Arizonans, Regional Partnership Councils, Grantees, Early Childhood Development and Health Related Providers, Early Childhood Coalitions, Medical Community, Researchers, Faith Organizations, K-12 Community, Elders/seniors, Public Officials, Business Leaders	Information on all the early childhood indicators is appropriate for this strategy: 1. The number of children birth through age 5 (2010) 2. The total number of births (2009) 3. Percent of births to teen mothers (% of 2009 births) 4. Percent of births to unwed mothers (% of 2009 births) 5. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester (2009) 6. Percent of publicly funded births (% of 2009 births) 7. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth 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 0-5 below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010) 13. Percent of Occupied Housing Units – Renters (2010) 14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (2010) 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 71. Early Childhood Indicators to Inform Strategies to Increase Access to Nutrition Information in Early Care and Education Settings: Coordination – Community Partnerships; Home Visitation; Parent Education – Community Based Training

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 and parents with economic vulnerability	6. Percent of publicly funded births (% of 2009 births) 10. Median family income in dollars (2000) 11. Percent of children 0-5 below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Parents/mothers of young children	3. Percent of births to teen mothers (% of 2009 births) 4. Percent of births to unwed mothers (% of 2009 births) 8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010)
Parents with low educational attainment	9. Percent of adults 18+ without a high school diploma (2000)

## 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 community and 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 community in urban and rural areas. Typically, it is easier to reach children and their families living in urban areas, and the efficient use of resources often translates into providing more and better services in these areas. Yet, children living in more distant communities also require services and alternative strategies are often required to reach them, particularly if they have special needs. 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 urban and rural areas 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 North Pima region was 15,361. By zip code the population numbers ranged from 2,485 in 85741 (Tucson, West Ina/Camino de la Tierra) to 3 in 85619 (Summerhaven), demonstrating the urban/rural contrast across communities in the region. Two zip code/communities had populations greater than 2000 and two had populations 11 or fewer.

### 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 72. Number of Children Birth Through Age Five in 2010 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest and Percent within North Pima Region, the 2010 Census

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Percent within Region	Ranking
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	2,485	16%	1
Picture Rocks	85743	2,342	15%	2
Tortolita	85742	1,847	12%	3
Casas Adobes	85704	1,570	10%	4
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	1,409	9%	5
West Catalina Foothills	85718	1,079	7%	6
East Catalina Foothills	85750	975	6%	7
South Oro Valley	85737	950	6%	8
Tanque Verde	85749	847	6%	9
North Oro Valley	85755	715	5%	10
Catalina	85739	661	4%	11
East Marana	85658	467	3%	12
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	11	0.07%	13
Summerhaven	85619	3	0.02%	14
Total		15,361	100%	

## 2. Number of Births in 2009

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). It is reasonable to assume that the number of births in each community in subsequent years is similar to the number that occurred in 2009.

The number of births in the region in 2009 was 2,390. Five of the nineteen populated zip codes had 66 percent of the births in the region: 85741 (Tucson, West Ina/Camino de la Tierra, 19%), 85653 (Avra Valley/W. Marana, 13%), 85742 (Tortolita, 13%), 85743 (Picture Rocks, 11%) and 85718, West Catalina Foothills, 10%). Two zip codes reported no births: 85619 (Summerhaven) and 84654 (Rillito P.O. Boxes).

### 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 grantees can target families 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.

1. Increase Slots/Capital Expense
2. Home Visitation
3. Parent Education – Community Based Training
4. Coordination: Community Partnerships
5. Community Outreach

Table 73. 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
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	447	19%	1
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	312	13%	2
Tortolita	85742	302	13%	3
Picture Rocks	85743	254	11%	4
West Catalina Foothills	85718	249	10%	5
Casas Adobes	85704	199	8%	6
South Oro Valley	85737	163	7%	7
East Catalina Foothills	85750	124	5%	8
Tanque Verde	85749	120	5%	9
North Oro Valley	85755	94	4%	10
East Marana	85658	78	3%	11
Catalina	85739	48	2%	12
Summerhaven	85619	0	0%	13
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	0	0%	14
Total		2,390	100%	

### 3. Number of Births to Teen Mothers in 2009

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 community and zip code within the region. It also includes where the highest concentration of teen births occurred as a proportion of births in each community. 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, six percent of all teen births in the North Pima region occurred in Catalina (85739), yet these births represented 21 percent of all births in that community.

Seven percent of births in the North Pima region in 2009 were to teen mothers (n=159). This was less 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.

The Tucson, W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra zip code (85741) had the highest number of teen births (41) in the region. It was followed by Avra Valley/W. Marana (85653) with 34 teen births. Catalina (21 percent), Avra Valley/W. Marana (11 percent) and Tucson, W Ina/Camino de la Tierra (9 percent) had the highest concentration of teen births in their communities. North Oro Valley (85755) had only 1 teen birth out of 94 and East Marana (85658) had 2 out of 78.

#### 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. Grantees can assess how to develop strategies to target teen parents where they are concentrated in urban areas as well as more rural areas.

1. Home Visitation
2. Parent Education – Community Based Training
3. Coordination: Community Partnerships
4. Community Outreach
5. Quality First Childcare Scholarships

Table 74. 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
Catalina	85739	10	6%	21%	1
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	34	21%	11%	2
Tucson W.Ina/ Camino de la Tierra	85741	41	26%	9%	3
Tanque Verde	85749	9	5.7%	8%	4
Casas Adobes	85704	14	9%	7%	5
Tortolita	85742	20	13%	7%	6
West Catalina Foothills	85718	15	9%	6%	7
East Marana	85658	2	1%	3%	8
South Oro Valley	85737	4	3%	2%	9
East Catalina Foothills	85750	3	2%	2%	10
Picture Rocks	85743	6	4%	2%	11
North Oro Valley	85755	1	1%	1%	12
Summerhaven	85619	0	-	-	-
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	0	-	-	-
Total		159	100%	7%	

#### 4. Births to Unwed Mothers in 2009

This indicator provides the number and percent of births to unwed mothers in rank order by community and zip code. It also includes where the highest concentration of births to unwed mothers occurred as a proportion of births in each community. 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, 42 percent of births in Avra Valley/West Marana (85653) in 2009 were to unwed mothers, and these births represent 19 percent of all unwed births in the North 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.

Twenty-nine percent of births in North Pima region in 2009 were to unmarried mothers. This was lower than the rate for Pima County, 45.0 percent, and Arizona, 44.7 percent. The highest percentage of births to unwed mothers in the North Pima region occurred in Tucson, W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra (85741, 22 percent), Avra Valley/West Marana (85653, 19 percent) and Tortolita (85742, 14 percent). Within communities, Catalina had the highest ratio of births to unwed mothers (44 percent) followed by Avra Valley/West Marana (42 percent), Casas Adobes (85704, 38 percent) and Tucson, W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra (85741, 34 percent).

#### 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.

1. Home Visitation
2. Parent Education – Community Based Training
3. Coordination: Community Partnerships
4. Community Outreach
5. Quality First Childcare Scholarships

Table 75. 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
Tucson W.Ina/ Camino de la Tierra	85741	150	34%	22%	1
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	130	42%	19%	2
Tortolita	85742	98	32%	14%	3
Casas Adobes	85704	75	38%	11%	4
West Catalina Foothills	85718	67	27%	10%	5
Picture Rocks	85743	45	18%	7%	6
South Oro Valley	85737	29	18%	4%	7
East Catalina Foothills	85750	28	23%	4.0%	8
Tanque Verde	85749	27	23%	3.9%	9
Catalina	85739	21	44%	3%	10
North Oro Valley	85755	12	13%	2%	11
East Marana	85658	10	13%	1%	12
Summerhaven	85619	0	-	-	-
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	0	-	-	-
Total		692	29%	100%	

## 5. Percent of Mothers Giving Birth in 2009 Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

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 and community. 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 and community is also included in the table.

In the North Pima region, 77 percent of mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. This was comparable to 75.3 percent in Pima County and 81.9 percent in Arizona. There was an 11 percent range from lowest to highest with Catalina (71 percent) ranking lowest and Tanque Verde (82 percent) ranking highest.

### Funded Strategies

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

1. Home Visitation
2. Parent Education – Community Based Training
3. Coordination: Community Partnerships
4. Community Awareness

Table 76. 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
Catalina	85739	48	34	71%	1
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	312	225	72%	2
Casas Adobes	85704	199	148	74%	3
West Catalina Foothills	85718	249	186	75%	4
East Marana	85658	78	59	76%	5
Tucson W.Ina/ Camino de la Tierra	85741	447	347	78%	6
East Catalina Foothills	85750	124	97	78%	7
North Oro Valley	85755	94	74	79%	8
Picture Rocks	85743	254	203	80%	9
South Oro Valley	85737	163	131	80%	10
Tortolita	85742	302	244	81%	11
Tanque Verde	85749	120	98	82%	12
Summerhaven	85619	0	0	-	-
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	0	0	-	-
Total		2,390	1,846	77%	

## 6. Percent of Publicly Funded Births in 2009

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 community and 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) <sup>60</sup>	

In the North Pima region, 33 percent of births were funded through public health insurance, far lower than Pima County (53 percent) and Arizona (55 percent). The range by zip code spanned from 58 percent to 17 percent. The communities that had the highest proportion of births that fell into this category were Catalina (85739, 58 percent), Avra Valley/West Marana (85653, 52 percent) and Tucson, W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra (43 percent). North Oro Valley (85755, 16 percent) and East Catalina Foothills (85750, 17 percent) had the lowest rates.

### Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing services to parents and families undergoing economic hardship, such as home visitation and community-based parent education 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 coordination efforts among community partners and service providers, community outreach and community awareness.

1. Home Visitation
2. Parent Education – Community Based Training
3. Quality First Childcare Scholarships
4. Coordination: Community Partnerships
5. Community Outreach
6. Community Awareness

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<sup>60</sup> AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements Oct. 1 2009, Arizona Department of Health Services.

Table 77. 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
Catalina	85739	48	28	58%	1
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	312	163	52%	2
Tucson W.Ina/ Camino de la Tierra	85741	447	191	43%	3
Casas Adobes	85704	199	78	39%	4
Tortolita	85742	302	105	35%	5
West Catalina Foothills	85718	249	64	26%	6
Tanque Verde	85749	120	29	24%	7
South Oro Valley	85737	163	38	23%	8
East Marana	85658	78	15	19%	9
Picture Rocks	85743	254	45	18%	10
East Catalina Foothills	85750	124	21	17%	11
North Oro Valley	85755	94	15	16%	12
Summerhaven	85619	0	0	-	-
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	0	0	-	-
Total		2,390	792	33%	

## 7. Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009

This indicator presents the number of low birth weight newborns in rank order by zip code and community from highest to lowest. In addition, we presented the proportion of low birth weight newborns within each community. 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 North Pima region, 150, or six percent of all newborns were low birth weight. This was similar to the rates for Pima County (7 percent) and Arizona (7.1 percent). North Oro Valley reported the highest rates (85755, 12 percent) followed by Casas Adobes (85704, 10 percent), West Catalina Foothills (85718, 8 percent) and Tanque Verde (85749, 8 percent).

### 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, and providers of other healthcare consultations including mental health consultations. Community awareness and about the needs of low birth weight infants and their developmental trajectory warrants attention and resources.

1. Home Visitation
2. Child Care Health Consultations (Quality First)
3. Mental Health Consultations
4. Coordination: Community Partnerships
5. Community Awareness
6. Community Outreach

Table 78. 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	Number of Low Birth Weight Newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	Percent of Newborns that Were Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams at birth) by Community	Ranking
North Oro Valley	85755	94	11	12%	1
Casas Adobes	85704	199	19	10%	2
West Catalina Foothills	85718	249	20	8%	3
Tanque Verde	85749	120	9	8%	4
East Catalina Foothills	85750	124	8	6%	5
Catalina	85739	48	3	6%	6
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	312	19	6%	7
Tucson W.Ina/ Camino de la Tierra	85741	447	27	6%	8
East Marana	85658	78	4	5%	9
Tortolita	85742	302	14	5%	10
Picture Rocks	85743	254	10	4%	11
South Oro Valley	85737	163	6	4%	12
Summerhaven	85619	0	0	-	-
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	0	0	-	-
Total		2,390	150	6%	

## 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 community, and the percent of single parent families in the North Pima region. This indicator sheds light on where the highest share of single parents reside within the region and highlights the variation in single parent families across communities, particularly between urban and rural settings. 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 North Pima region, the 2010 Census reported that 27 percent of families with children birth through age five were single parent families. In two zip codes 37 percent of the families were single parent: Tucson W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra (85741) and Casas Adobes (85704). Seven zip codes had between 21 and 28 percent single parent families. Apart from Summerhaven (0 percent), North Oro Valley (85755, 14 percent) and East Marana (85658, 15 percent) had the lowest rate of single parent families.

### Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing parent education and home visitation services targeting single parent families with higher levels of need. It is also useful for assessing the disbursement of child care scholarships. The identification of these families by zip code is useful for community partners targeting services for these families. This indicator is also informative regarding community awareness and community outreach.

1. Home Visitation
2. Parent Education – Community Based Training
3. Quality First Childcare Scholarships
4. Coordination: Community Partnerships
5. Community Awareness
6. Community Outreach

Table 79. 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
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	367	37%	1
Casas Adobes	85704	266	37%	2
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	132	28%	3
Catalina	85739	61	26%	4
Picture Rocks	85743	220	25%	5
West Catalina Foothills	85718	116	25%	6
Tortolita	85742	161	24%	7
East Catalina Foothills	85750	89	22%	8
Tanque Verde	85749	66	21%	9
South Oro Valley	85737	63	18%	10
East Marana	85658	28	15%	11
North Oro Valley	85755	36	14%	12
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	1	[100%]	13
Summerhaven	85619	0	0%	14
Total		1606	27%	

9. Percent of Adults 18 and Over without a High School Diploma (from Census 2000 – 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. 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, and parents with higher educational attainment 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 8 percent of adults over 18 did not have a high school diploma in the region. The highest ranking communities were Rillito (85654, 65.6 percent), Summerhaven (85619, 30 percent), Avra Valley/Marana (85653, 23.9 percent), and Catalina (12.8 percent).

#### Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for all strategies that target families with lower levels of educational attainment, including where to provide parent support and home visitation services, coordination of partner services, community outreach and community awareness.

1. Parent Education – Community Based Training
2. Home Visitation
3. Coordination: Community Partnerships
4. Community Outreach
5. Community Awareness

Table 80. 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
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	65.6%	1
Summerhaven	85619	30%	2
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	23.9%	3
Catalina	85739	12.8%	4
Picture Rocks	85743	10.6%	5
Tucson W.Ina/ Camino de la Tierra	85741	10.2%	6
Casas Adobes	85704	8.7%	7
Tortolita	85742	7.8%	8
Tanque Verde	85749	5.1%	9
South Oro Valley	85737	5%	10
West Catalina Foothills	85718	4.3%	11
East Catalina Foothills	85750	3.4%	12
East Marana	85658	n/a	-
North Oro Valley	85755	n/a	-
Total		8%	

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 and community. 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 North Pima region was \$57,269. Within the region, the lowest median family income occurred in Rillito P.O. Boxes (\$19,375), followed by Summerhaven (85619, \$32,604) and Avra Valley/West Marana (\$41,504). The highest occurred in West Catalina Foothills (85750, \$85,679), Tanque Verde (85749, \$82,752), and East Catalina Foothills (85750, \$81,232).

Based on the estimates for Pima County released in the 2008-2010 ACS, the median family income increased from \$44,446 in 2000 to \$56,808. As explained in Part One of the report, despite the increase in dollars, after adjusting for inflation the median income fell by almost 5 percent from 2000 to 2010 (see Table 12). Therefore, unless a substantial new employment source appeared, it is likely that the relative ranking across communities has not varied enormously, which means that the ranking presented is probably still viable.

#### 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.

1. Quality First Child Care Scholarships
2. Home Visitation
3. Parent Education – Community Based Training
4. Coordination: Community Partnerships
5. Community Awareness

Table 81. Median Family Income in Dollars in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (from Census 2000, data not collected in 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Median Family Income, Census 2000	Ranking
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	\$19,375	1
Summerhaven	85619	\$32,604	2
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	\$41,504	3
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	\$51,002	4
Catalina	85739	\$52,203	5
Picture Rocks	85743	\$55,499	6
Casas Adobes	85704	\$59,039	7
Tortolita	85742	\$62,437	8
South Oro Valley	85737	\$67,421	9
East Catalina Foothills	85750	\$81,232	10
Tanque Verde	85749	\$82,752	11
West Catalina Foothills	85718	\$85,679	12
East Marana	85658	n/a	-
North Oro Valley	85755	n/a	-
Total		\$57,269	

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

This indicator presents the percent of children living below the poverty level from Census 2000 by zip code and within community. 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 and community levels.

Children living in poverty are known to grow up in conditions that can impact their growth, development and thriving. In 2000, 6.3 percent of children birth through age five were living below the poverty level in the North 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 North Pima region but they do show an increase in Pima County to 27.8 percent and in Arizona to 26.0 percent. This implies that the percentage has probably increased for children in the region as well.

Within the region, the percent was highest in Avra Valley/West Marana (85653, 12 percent), followed by Casas Adobes (85704, 11.2 percent), and West Catalina Foothills (85718, 10.9 percent).

#### Funded Strategies

This is an additional economic indicator that is useful for assessing where to provide services to families and children undergoing economic hardship, including home visitation, parent education and the disbursement of child care scholarships. In addition, community awareness about the increase in poverty levels among children in recent years is imperative.

1. Home Visitation
2. Parent Education – Community Based Training
3. Quality First Child Care Scholarships
4. Community Awareness

Table 82. 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
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	12%	1
Casas Adobes	85704	11.2%	2
West Catalina Foothills	85718	10.9%	3
Catalina	85739	10%	4
Tucson W.Ina/ Camino de la Tierra	85741	8.2%	5
South Oro Valley	85737	4.9%	6
Picture Rocks	85743	4%	7
Tortolita	85742	2.7%	8
East Catalina Foothills	85750	2.3%	9
Tanque Verde	85749	1.7%	10
Summerhaven	85619	0	11
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	0	12
East Marana	85658	n/a	-
North Oro Valley	85755	n/a	-
Total		6.3%	

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

This indicator presents the information 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 2010<sup>61</sup> 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 the North Pima region, 2,474 children birth through age five received food stamps (16.1 percent). At the community level, Rillito P.O. Boxes (85654, 45.5 percent), Avra Valley (85654, 30.9 percent), Catalina (29.7 percent), Tucson W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra (85741, 27.9 percent) and Casas Adobes (85704, 24.4 percent) ranked highest.

### Funded Strategies

This is an economic indicator that is useful for assessing where to provide services to families and children undergoing economic hardship and child care scholarships. Since the data are recent, it is also helpful for informing services provided by community partners, community outreach and community awareness.

1. Home Visitation
2. Parent Education – Community Based Training
3. Quality First Child Care Scholarships
4. Coordination: Community Partnerships
5. Community Outreach
6. Community Awareness

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<sup>61</sup> 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 83. 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
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	45.5%	1
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	30.9%	2
Catalina	85739	29.7%	3
Tucson W.Ina/ Camino de la Tierra	85741	27.9%	4
Casas Adobes	85704	24.4%	5
Tortolita	85742	17.8%	6
Picture Rocks	85743	17.4%	7
East Marana	85658	15.4%	8
Tanque Verde	85749	10%	9
South Oro Valley	85737	9.7%	10
West Catalina Foothills	85718	9.5%	11
North Oro Valley	85755	7.4%	12
East Catalina Foothills	85750	5.9%	13
Summerhaven	85619	0%	14
Total		16.1%	

## 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 and community in rank order. The indicator is ranked from highest to lowest to highlight the communities that have a greater population flux or more mobility, 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 North Pima region in 2010, 24.6 percent of occupied housing was rented. The communities with the highest proportion of renters were Summerhaven (85619, 44.4 percent), Casas Adobes (85704, 40.5 percent), and Tucson W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra (85741, 37.6 percent). Catalina (85739, 9.8 percent), East Marana (85658, 9.9 percent) and North Oro Valley (85755, 11.5 percent) had the lowest proportion of renters.

### Funded Strategies

Communities with higher rental rates may be useful targets for:

1. Parent Education – Community Based Training
2. Home Visitation
3. Quality First Child Care Scholarships
4. Community Awareness

Table 84. Occupied Housing – Percent of Renters in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	Total Occupied Housing Units	Percent of Renters, 2010 Census	Ranking
Summerhaven	85619	27	44.4%	1
Casas Adobes	85704	14432	40.5%	2
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	13139	37.6%	3
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	37	35.1%	4
West Catalina Foothills	85718	13018	32%	5
East Catalina Foothills	85750	11259	26.1%	6
South Oro Valley	85737	8639	21.1%	7
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	5136	19.3%	8
Tortolita	85742	9373	18.8%	9
Picture Rocks	85743	11092	17%	10
Tanque Verde	85749	7686	16.7%	11
North Oro Valley	85755	6585	11.5%	12
East Marana	85658	3382	9.9%	13
Catalina	85739	8210	9.8%	14
Total		112015	24.6%	

#### 14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (RealtyTrac, 2010)

This indicator presents the pre-foreclosure rate in rank order by zip code and community from highest to lowest. The indicator is presented as a rate to highlight the communities where higher concentrations of pre-foreclosures 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 can have a tremendous impact on children's lives.

The overall pre-foreclosure rate for the North Pima region in 2010 was 2.3 percent compared to 2.5 percent for Pima County. The highest pre-foreclosure rates by community in the region occurred in Avra Valley/West Marana (85653, 5.0 percent). This was followed by Tortolita (85742, 4.2 percent) and Picture Rocks (85743, 3.5 percent). Rillito P.O. Boxes (85654, 0 percent), Summerhaven (85619, 0.3 percent) and West Catalina Foothills (85718, 1.3 percent) had the lowest pre-foreclosure rates.

#### Funded Strategies

Communities with higher pre-foreclosures may benefit from strategies that target children and families undergoing economic stress and hardship. Community awareness about how this situation impacts families with young children is also important.

1. Parent Education – Community Based Training
2. Home Visitation
3. Quality First Child Care Scholarships
4. Community Awareness

Table 85. Pre-Foreclosure Rate in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (RealtyTrac, 2010)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	Total Housing Units	Number of Pre-foreclosures	Pre-foreclosure rate, 2010	Ranking
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	5,863	294	5.0%	1
Tortolita	85742	10,275	435	4.2%	2
Picture Rocks	85743	12,095	418	3.5%	3
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	14,008	419	3.0%	4
East Marana	85658	4,197	105	2.5%	5
North Oro Valley	85755	7,907	158	2.0%	6
South Oro Valley	85737	9,633	189	2.0%	7
Tanque Verde	85749	8,348	125	1.5%	8
Casas Adobes	85704	15,833	236	1.5%	9
East Catalina Foothills	85750	13,194	179	1.4%	10
Catalina	85739	9,331	122	1.3%	11
West Catalina Foothills	85718	15,037	195	1.3%	12
Summerhaven	85619	388	1	0.3%	13
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	49	0	0.0%	14
Total		126,158	2876	2.3%	

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 and community. 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. Providing a ranking of this indicator is challenging because a number of communities have no licensed providers, yet there may be a demonstrated need or desire for quality licensed care. The ranking is based on potential need, that is, the largest number of children with the lowest number of 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 North Pima region as a whole, there is one licensed center for every 236 children birth through age five. Some communities have multiple licensed centers and others have none. For example, North Oro Valley (85755) reported no licensed facilities and in 2010 they had a population of 715 children birth through age five. East Marana (85658) reported no licensed facilities for a population of 467 children birth through age five. East Catalina Foothills (85750) reported one licensed center per 488 children. In contrast, West Catalina Foothills (85718) reported 9 licensed centers, or one for every 120 children birth through age five. These ratios are based on the best data available as of December, 2011, and are subject to change based on the opening and closing of centers.

#### Funded Strategies

This indicator helps inform the following strategies:

1. Expansion: Increase Slots/Capital Expense
2. Community-Based Professional Development Early Care And Education Professionals
3. Coordination: Community Partnerships
4. Quality First expansion beyond 2015

Table 86. Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Number of ADHS licensed 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
North Oro Valley	85755	715	0	0/715	1
East Catalina Foothills	85750	975	2	1/488	2
East Marana	85658	467	0	0/467	3
Tortolita	85742	1847	6	1/308	4
Picture Rocks	85743	2342	8	1/293	5
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	1409	5	1/282	6
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	2485	10	1/249	7
South Oro Valley	85737	950	4	1/238	8
Catalina	85739	661	4	1/165	9
Casas Adobes	85704	1570	10	1/157	10
Tanque Verde	85749	847	7	1/121	11
West Catalina Foothills	85718	1079	9	1/120	12
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	11	0	0/11	13
Summerhaven	85619	3	0	0/3	14
Total		15361	65	1/236	

## 16. Availability of Certified Providers by Zip Code

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 and community. 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 community. 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 North Pima region as a whole, there was one certified provider for every 530 children birth through age five. The availability of certified providers varied greatly from one community to the next. The community showing the fewest available certified providers was West Catalina Foothills (85718) with no certified providers for a population of 1,079 children birth through age five. Following that was East Catalina Foothills (85750) with no certified providers for a population of 975 children. South Oro Valley (85737) showed one provider for 950 children. One zip code that had numerous providers was Tucson, W. Ina/Camino de la Tierra (85741) with 10 providers, resulting in one provider for every 249 children birth through age five.

### Funded Strategies

1. Expansion: Increase Slots/Capital Expense
2. Community-Based Professional Development Early Care And Education Professionals
3. Coordination: Community Partnerships
4. Quality First expansion beyond 2015

Table 87. Availability of ADHS and DES Certified Providers by Zip Code, December 2011, CCR&R

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	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
West Catalina Foothills	85718	1079	0	0/1079	1
East Catalina Foothills	85750	975	0	0/975	2
South Oro Valley	85737	950	1	1/950	3
Tanque Verde	85749	847	0	0/847	4
Casas Adobes	85704	1570	2	1/785	5
North Oro Valley	85755	715	0	0/715	6
Catalina	85739	661	1	1/661	7
Picture Rocks	85743	2342	5	1/468	8
East Marana	85658	467	0	0/467	9
Tortolita	85742	1847	5	1/369	10
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	1409	5	1/282	11
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	2485	10	1/249	12
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	11	0	0/11	13
Summerhaven	85619	3	0	0/3	14
Total		15361	29	1/530	

17. Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers for Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code (April 2012, North 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 North Pima Regional 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 46). 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 32 Quality First (QF) enrolled providers in the region, approximately one for every 480 children birth through age five based on the 2010 Census population counts. The communities of Avra Valley/West Marana (zip code 85653) show the lowest ratio of QF care providers to children, 1/1409, or one center for the 1,409 children known to live in that zip code in 2010. This is followed by Tanque Verde (zip code 85749) where there is one QF enrolled provider for about 847 children. In Oro Valley (zip code 85755), there are no QF enrolled providers for about 715 children birth through age five. East Marana (85658) also shows no QF enrolled providers for about 467 children. Cases Adobes (85704) has the highest number of QF enrolled providers (6), and had a ratio of one provider for every 262 children in that zip code.

#### Funded Strategies

1. Quality First program components
2. Quality First expansion beyond 2015

Table 88. Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers for Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code (April 2012, North Pima Region)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Quality First Enrolled Providers	Ratio of QF Enrolled Providers to Children 0-5	Ranking on Ratio of QF Enrolled Providers to Children 0-5 by Zip Code
Avra Valley, W. Marana	85653	1409	1	1/1409	1
Tanque Verde	85749	847	1	1/847	2
North Oro Valley	85755	715	0	0/715	3
Picture Rocks	85743	2342	3	1/781	4
West Catalina Foothills	85718	1079	2	1/540	5
East Catalina Foothills	85750	975	2	1/488	6
South Oro Valley	85737	950	2	1/475	7
East Marana	85658	467	0	0/467	8
Tortolita	85742	1847	4	1/462	9
Catalina	85739	661	2	1/331	10
Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra	85741	2485	9	1/276	11
Casas Adobes	85704	1570	6	1/262	12
Rillito P.O. Boxes	85654	11	0	0/11	-
Summerhaven	85619	3	0	0/3	-
Total		15361	32	1/480	

## **II. CONCLUSION**

The North Pima region is made up of diverse communities whose families with young children vary in their capacities, resources and needs. The region includes both affluent and high need metropolitan and suburban areas, incorporated towns and unincorporated rural communities, all within an area that extends across 1,300 square miles.

Overall, the North Pima Region's adult population is more affluent and highly educated than Pima County as a whole. Yet, the regional perspective alone masks important needs and assets that exist for communities within the region. Throughout this report, an effort and emphasis was made to collect data at the zip code level, where available. These data are reported in both the Early Childhood Index (Part Two), which compares rankings of zip codes within the county, and the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide (Part Three), which provides a more comprehensive picture of the demographic, health, and economic information within each zip code. The data show significant variation in terms of need on a range of indicators throughout the North Pima Region. Affluent communities like the Catalina Foothills contrast with Pima County's designated Community Development Target Areas of Marana, Rillito, Catalina and Picture Rocks. For these communities with more significant needs, the continued deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 creates significant challenges and hardship for many families with young children. The North Pima Regional Council is addressing many of their challenges.

Approximately 15,361 children birth through age five living within the North Pima Region require services in health, education and other areas. Licensed and certified providers in the North Pima Region in 2011 had the capacity to care for 8,136 children birth through age 12, and an estimated 6,509 children birth through age five. It is unlikely that all child care slots are used, because the licensed capacity of providers is much higher than the number of students enrolled. The cost of care is prohibitive for many working families, especially those living in the more socio-economically stressed communities of the region, which forces them to choose affordability over quality. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that working families turn to kith and kin care, which is more convenient and affordable. But unregulated care can compromise optimal child development due to lack of formal education and training.

There are limited opportunities in the region 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. 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 North Pima Regional Council is investing in scholarship opportunities for staff members in centers undergoing quality improvements. Professional development opportunities are also being provided through networks and associations.

The North Pima Regional Council is investing in a number of strategies to support children and families by ensuring optimal social-emotional development in children birth through age five . Family support is growing through community-based activities as well as home-based support services.

The North Pima Region, 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 North Pima Regional 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 through 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 North 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 85739 now spills into new zip codes 85619 and 85737. 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. Occasionally, towns and places spill into adjacent zip codes.

<b>85739</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85739</b>	<b>85619</b>	<b>85737</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	80%	10%	10%
	<b>Catalina</b>	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 the 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 Census 2000. The 2010 Census did not collect statistics on educational attainment. Although more recent educational attainment data are available through the ACS, it is 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 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: 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.<sup>62</sup> 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.

As Community Development Target areas, these places are eligible to receive funding through the federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by Pima

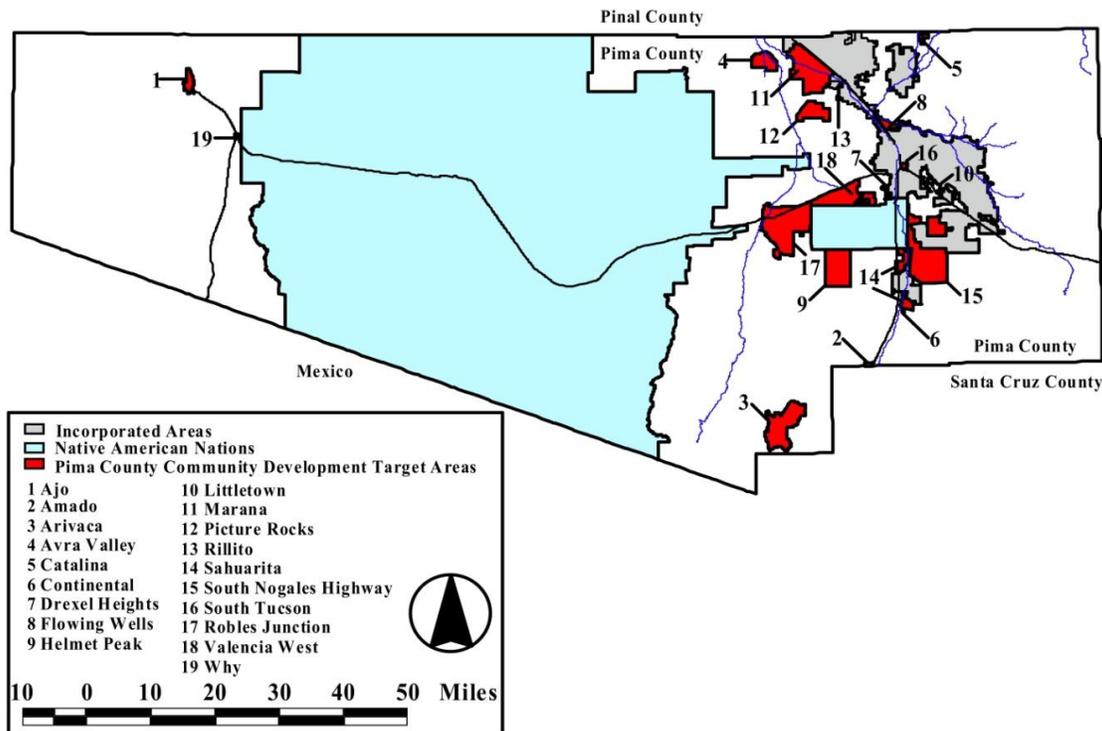
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<sup>62</sup> To be eligible for funding, the target area must have more than 51 percent of the households below 80% of the median income as determined by HUD based on the U.S. Decennial Census. Pima County delineates target areas each ten years based 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.

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

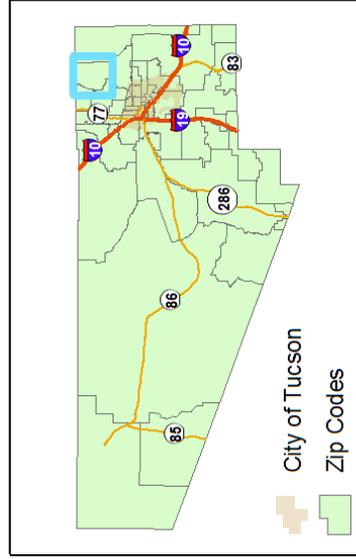
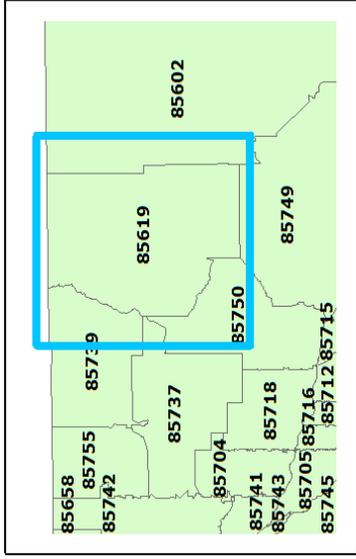
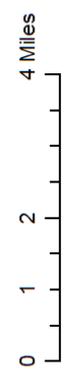
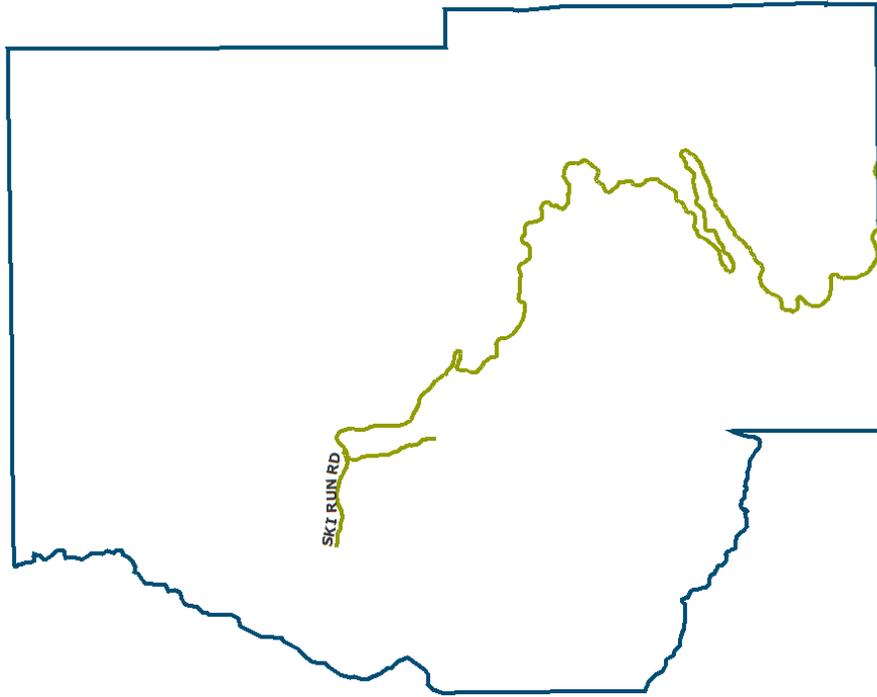
### I.D. Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Facilities

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.

# 85619 Zip Code



**Legend**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85619
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Health Facilities
  - Clinic
  - Federally Qualified Health Center
  - Hospital
  - Pima County Health Department

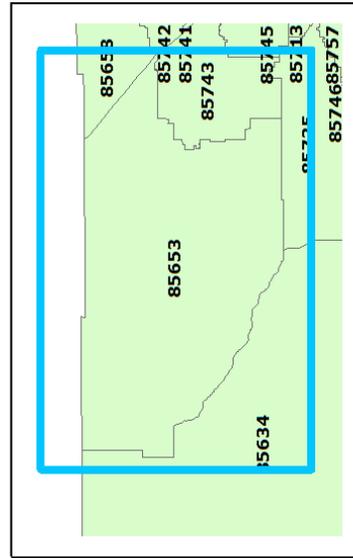
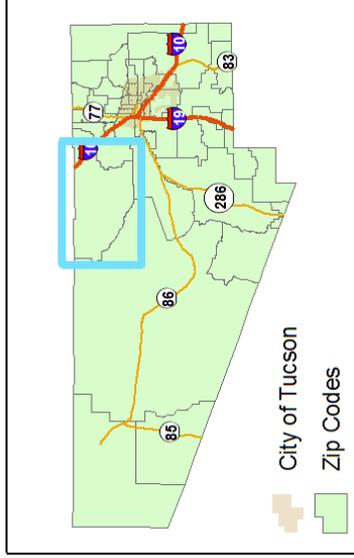
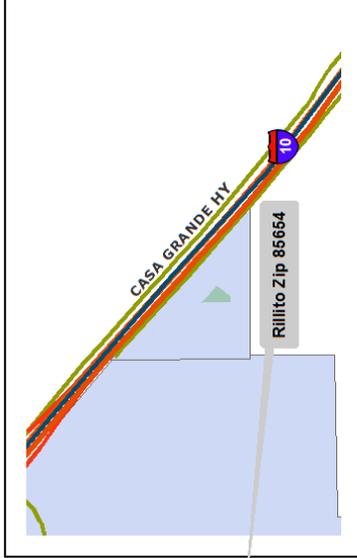
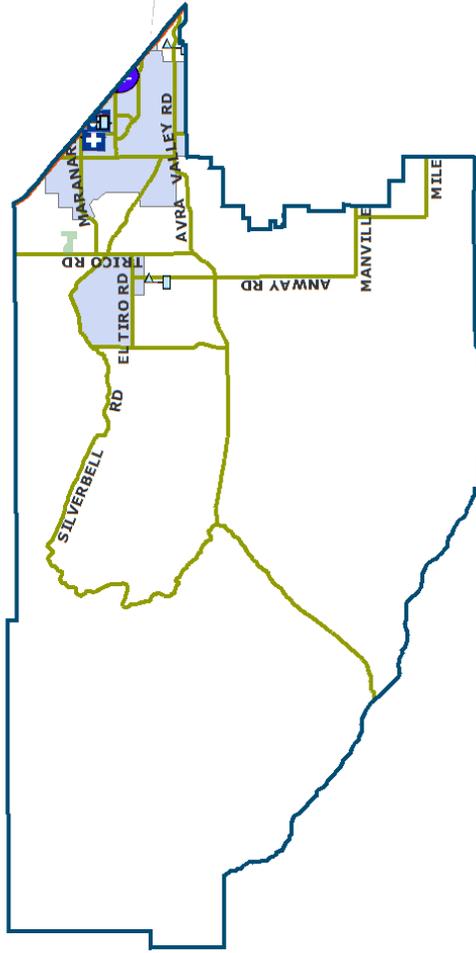
<b>85619</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85619</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	73		50	
Children 0-5	0		3	
Total Number of Families	24	100.0%	12	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	2	16.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>				
White			80.0%	33.3%
African American			0	0.0%
American Indian			12.0%	0.0%
Asian			8.0%	66.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			0	0.0%
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			6.0%	0.0%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	12	30.0%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$32,604			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		47.8%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	-	0

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units		388	100.0%		
Vacant housing units		361	93.0%		
Occupied housing units		27	7.0%		
Renter-occupied housing units		12	44.4%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		13	48.1%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure		1	0.3%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>					
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>		2008	% Births	2009	% Births
		Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births		0		0	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No prenatal care		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Number of Infant deaths		0		0	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>		2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
			0	0	0
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
			0	0	0
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)			0	0	0
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>					
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>			Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5			0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5			0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5			0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5			0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

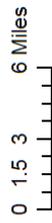
<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

# 85653 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	<b>Health Facilities</b>
	Zip 85653	Clinic
	Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library	Hospital
	Parks	Pima County Health Department
	Target Area Avra Valley, Marana and Rillito	



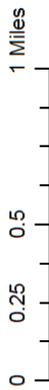
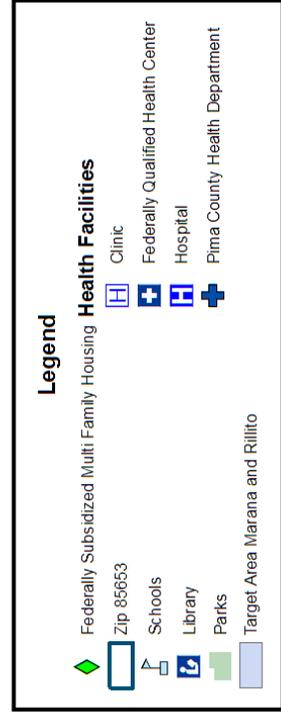
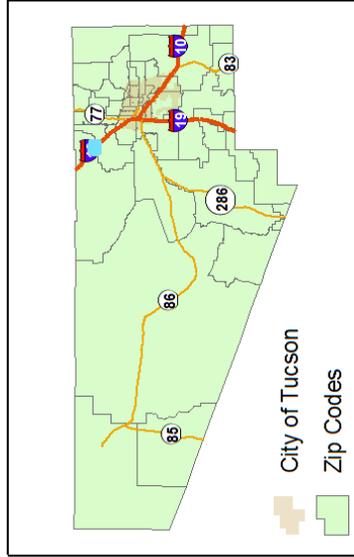
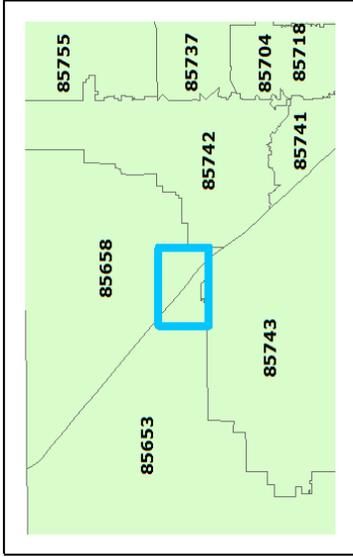
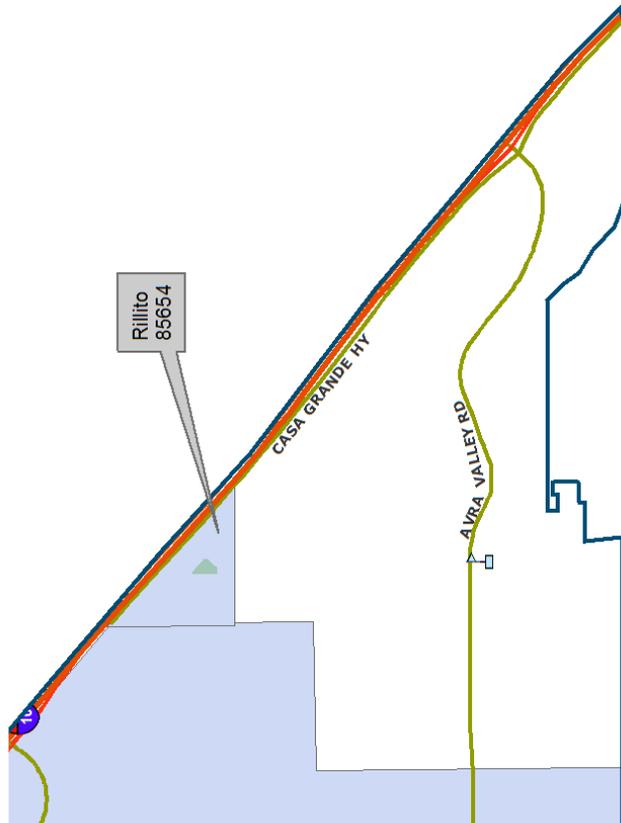
<b>85653</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85653</b>	<b>85743</b>	<b>85658</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	98%	2%	
	<b>Avra Valley</b>	100%		
	<b>Marana town</b>	50%	30%	20%
	<b>Rillito</b>	100%		

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	10,948		15,083	
Children 0-5	844		1,409	
Total Number of Families	2,872	100.0%	3,837	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	274	9.5%	465	12.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	183	2.8%	132	3.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	81	2.3%	87	2.3%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>				
White			80.3%	75.9%
African American			2.3%	2.5%
American Indian			2.5%	1.7%
Asian			0.9%	0.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			13.9%	19.2%
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			26.1%	35.6%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,880	23.9%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$41,504			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		16.2%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		8.7%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		36.9%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		29.6%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.0%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	54	41	36 (7.7%)	13
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	64	56	42 (3.0%)	14
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	220	262	302 (64.9%)	310
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	322	391	435 (30.9%)	450
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	286	320	-	376

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	5,863	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	727	12.4%		
Occupied housing units	5,136	87.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	989	19.3%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	3,186	62.0%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	294	5.0%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	290		312	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	35	12.1%	34	10.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	209	71.9%	225	72.1%
No prenatal care	5	1.6%	6	1.9%
Publicly-funded births	137	47.1%	163	52.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	27	9.2%	19	6.1%
Births to unwed mothers	118	40.6%	130	41.7%
Number of Infant deaths	2		2	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	171 (70%)	229 (77%)	195 (68%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	185 (50%)	207 (54%)	201 (47%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	94 (26%)	164 (43%)	182 (42%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		37	34	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		19	25	28
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	36	25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		65	48	34
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		51 (78.5%)	46 (95.8%)	31 (91.2%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		99	81	60
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		76 (76.8%)	70 (86.4%)	60 (100.0%)

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	5	5
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	1
DES Certified Homes	5	4
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	1

## 85654 Zip Code



<b>85654</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85654</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%
85654 is a small area within 85653 and includes (part of) Rillito. Most of the data for this population are included in the figures for 85653		

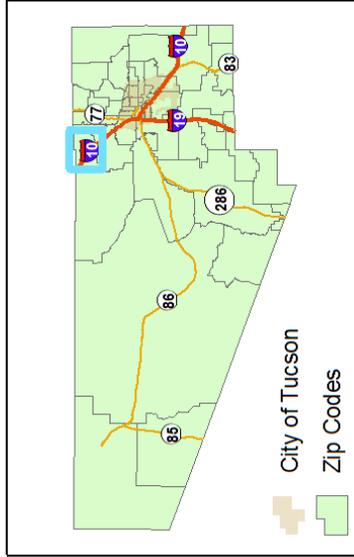
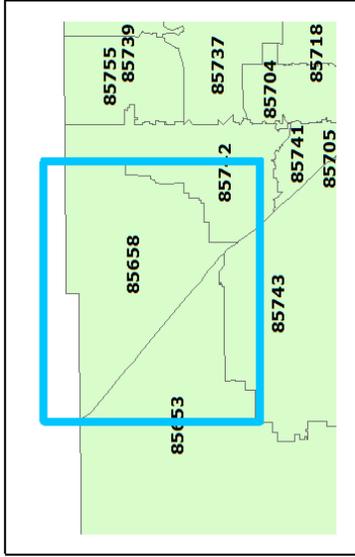
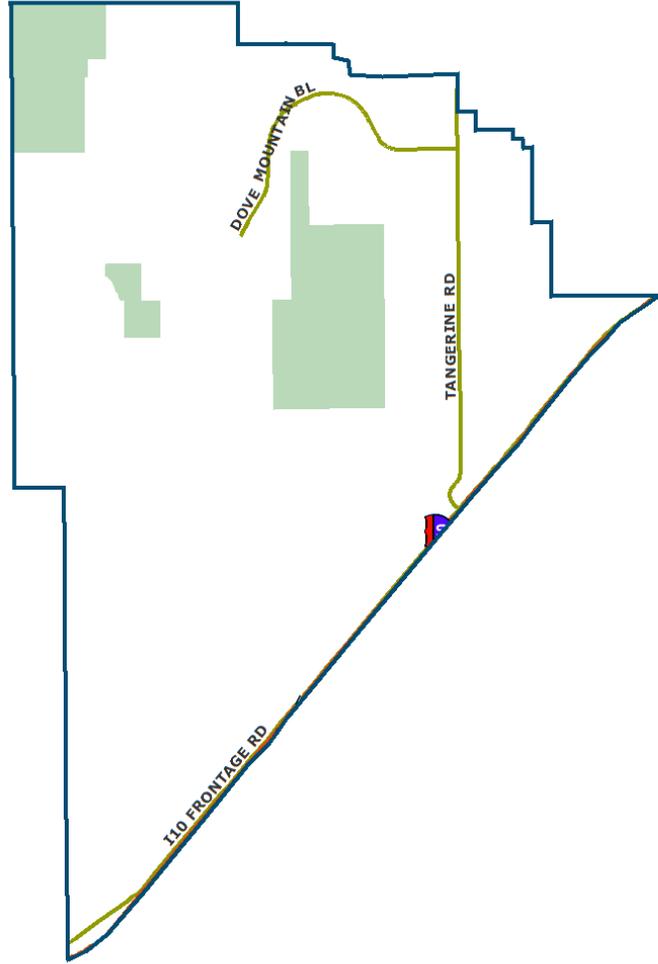
<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	148		97	
Children 0-5	6		11	
Total Number of Families	40	100.0%	24	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	2	5.0%	1	4.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	1	4.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	1	4.2%
<b><u>Race, Census 2010</u></b>			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			27.8%	0.0%
African American			38.1%	36.4%
American Indian			2.1%	0.0%
Asian			0.0%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			32.0%	63.6%
<b><u>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</u></b>				
Hispanic			44.3%	63.6%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	86	65.6%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$19,375			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		53.1%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	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	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

[a] See introduction to Part Three for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	49	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	12	24.5%		
Occupied housing units	37	75.5%		
Renter-occupied housing units	13	35.1%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	11	29.7%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0.0%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Low birth weight newborns (< 2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	0	0
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		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

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

# 85658 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	<b>Health Facilities</b>
	Zip 85658	Hospital
	Schools	Clinic
	Library	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Parks	Pima County Health Department



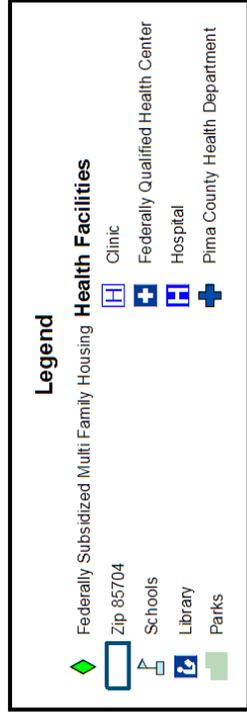
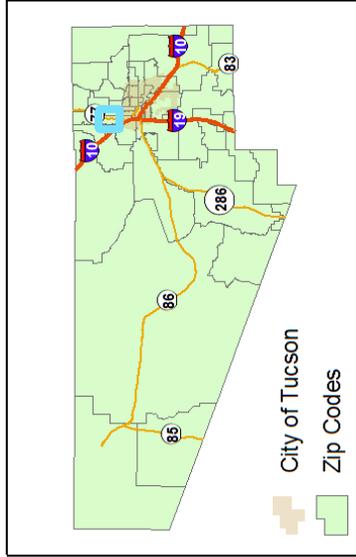
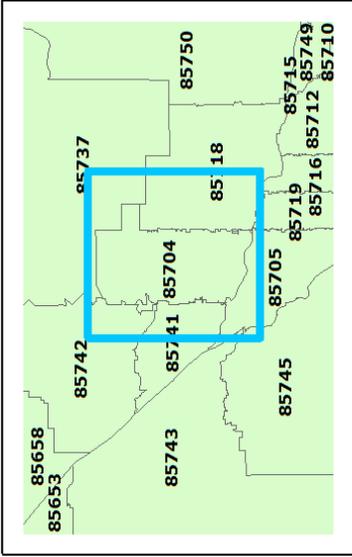
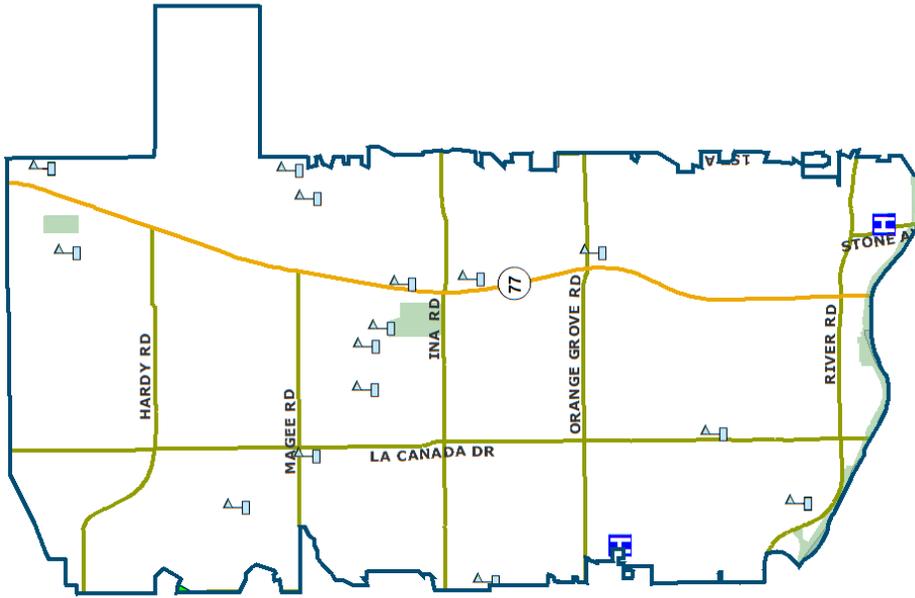
**85658****Zip Code 85628 was not included in the 2000 census and was included in the 2010 census.**

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	7,790	
Children 0-5	-	-	467	
Total Number of Families	-	-	2,597	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	190	7.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	28	1.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	17	0.7%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b><u>Race, Census 2010</u></b>				
White			89.4%	80.3%
African American			1.2%	0.9%
American Indian			0.9%	0.6%
Asian			2.0%	2.6%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			6.4%	15.6%
<b><u>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</u></b>				
Hispanic			12.4%	26.8%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-	-		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
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		-		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	45	44 (23.2%)	47
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	67	72 (15.4%)	77
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	-	0

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	4,197	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	815	19.4%		
Occupied housing units	3,382	80.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	335	9.9%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	2,235	66.1%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	105	2.5%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	77		78	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	4	5.2%	2	2.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	58	75.3%	59	75.6%
No prenatal care	1	0.9%	1	1.3%
Publicly-funded births	15	20.1%	15	19.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	6	7.8%	4	5.1%
Births to unwed mothers	14	18.3%	10	12.8%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	<25	32 (80%)	51 (58%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	<25	28 (52%)	26 (32%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		0	<25	<25
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	<25	<25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		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

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

# 85704 Zip Code



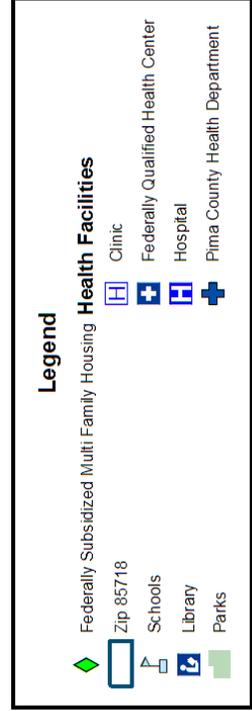
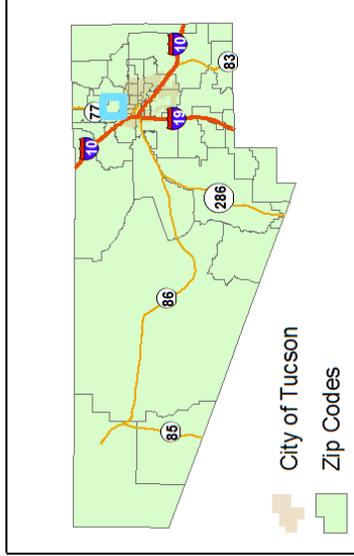
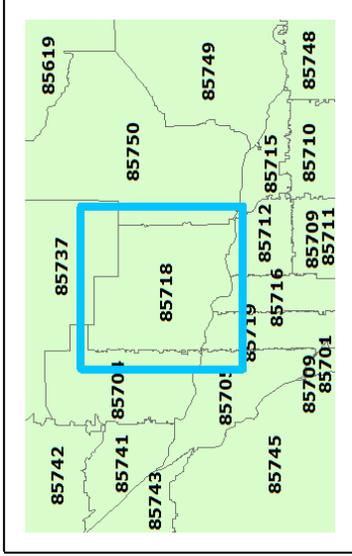
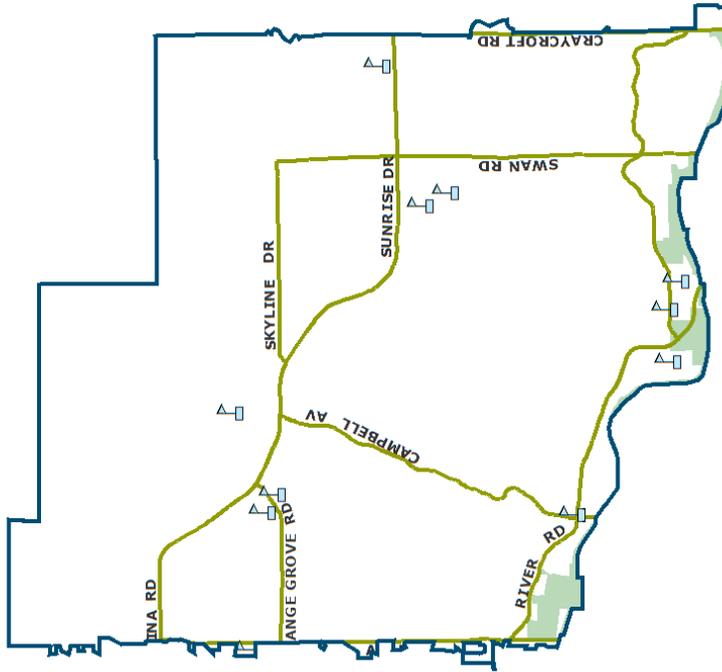
<b>85704</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85704</b>	<b>85741</b>	<b>85742</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>Casas Adobes</b>	50%	25%	25%

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	26,869		30,929	
Children 0-5	1,242		1,570	
Total Number of Families	7,125	100.0%	8,011	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	566	7.9%	727	9.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	163	2.3%	266	3.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	105	1.5%	182	2.3%
<b><u>Race, Census 2010</u></b>			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			86.9%	74.5%
African American			1.8%	3.0%
American Indian			1.0%	1.8%
Asian			3.3%	3.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			6.9%	17.0%
<b><u>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</u></b>				
Hispanic			16.9%	30.8%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,936	8.7%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$59,039			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		8.9%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		16.8%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		20.6%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		11.2%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	31	26	39 (5.4%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	40	30	48 (3.1%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	134	184	281 (38.7%)	281
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	180	257	383 (24.4%)	368
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	113	150	-	206

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units	15,833		100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,401		8.8%		
Occupied housing units	14,432		91.2%		
Renter-occupied housing units	5,851		40.5%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,671		39.3%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	236		1.5%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>					
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>					
	2008	% Births	2009	% Births	
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)	
Total # births	271		199		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	24	8.9%	14	7.0%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	190	70.0%	148	74.4%	
No prenatal care	8	2.8%	3	1.5%	
Publicly-funded births	100	36.8%	78	39.2%	
Low birth weight newborns (< 2,500 grams at birth)	26	9.7%	19	9.5%	
Births to unwed mothers	76	28.2%	75	37.7%	
Number of Infant deaths	4		1		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>					
	2005	2007	2009		
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	181 (65%)	212 (73%)	192 (58%)		
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	131 (35%)	161 (43%)	165 (36%)		
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	80 (21%)	125 (34%)	151 (33%)		
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>					
		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total	
		<25	<25	28	
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>					
		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total	
		<25	<25	29	
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>					
		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total	
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	36	27	
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>					
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>					
		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		82	65	68	
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		64 (78.0%)	57 (87.7%)	45 (66.2%)	
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		101	75	83	
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		76 (75.2%)	61 (81.3%)	55 (66.3%)	

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	13	10
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	1
DES Certified Homes	4	1
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	3
Total	17	15
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	1	2
Quality First	3	6

## 85718 Zip Code



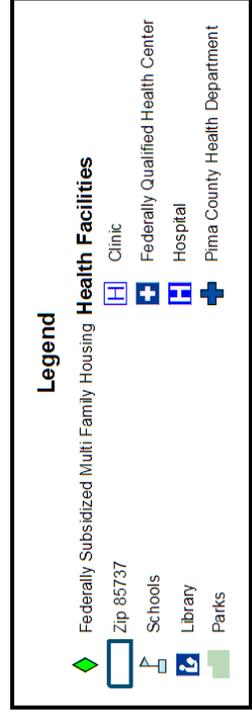
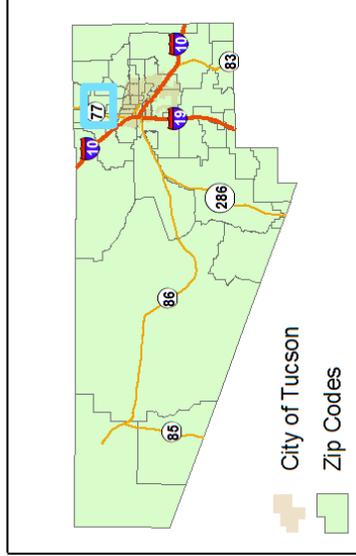
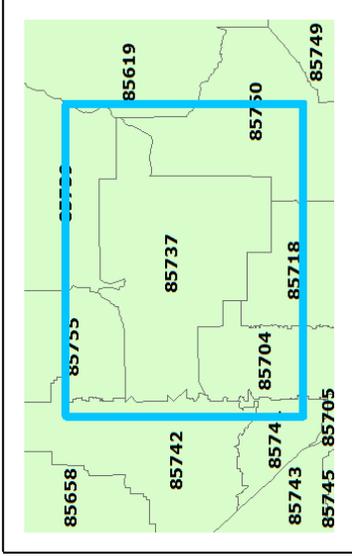
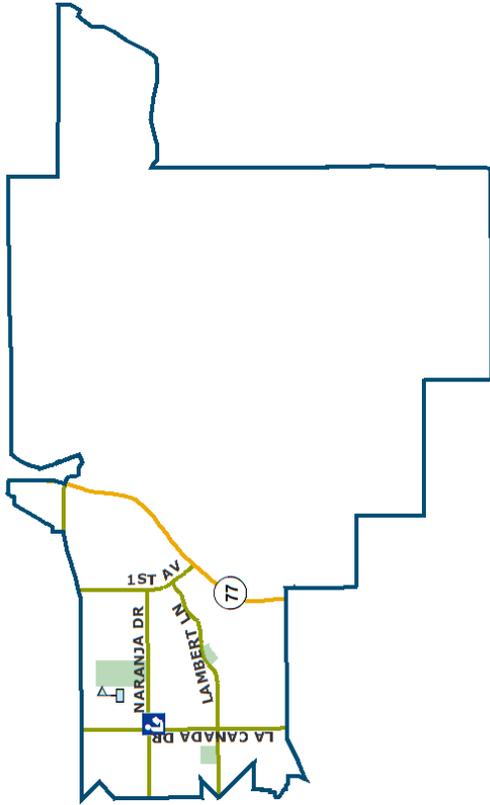
<b>85718</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85718</b>	<b>85715</b>	<b>85750</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>Catalina Foothills</b>	50%	10%	40%

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	26,424		27,367	
Children 0-5	1,089		1,079	
Total Number of Families	7,291	100.0%	7,659	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	442	6.1%	469	6.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	93	1.3%	116	1.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	63	0.9%	82	1.1%
<b><u>Race, Census 2010</u></b>			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			87.7%	73.2%
African American			1.6%	1.9%
American Indian			0.6%	1.7%
Asian			5.5%	10.3%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			4.7%	13.0%
<b><u>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</u></b>				
Hispanic			11.0%	22.0%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	937	4.3%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$85,679			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		5.4%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.3%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		1.0%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		1.5%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		5.5%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25 (0.9%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25 (0.5%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	49	56	79 (16.8%)	83
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	69	75	102 (9.5%)	109
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	41	-	72

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	15,037	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	2,019	13.4%		
Occupied housing units	13,018	86.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	4,172	32.0%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,737	44.1%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	195	1.3%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	190		249	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	13	7.1%	15	6.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	144	75.7%	186	74.7%
No prenatal care	5	2.8%	3	1.2%
Publicly-funded births	49	25.6%	64	25.7%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	15	7.7%	20	8.0%
Births to unwed mothers	42	21.9%	67	26.9%
Number of Infant deaths	3		1	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	119 (61%)	115 (63%)	84 (48%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	79 (28%)	102 (38%)	89 (30%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	46 (16%)	84 (43%)	76 (26%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		34	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		28 (82.4%)	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		42	25	30
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		33 (78.6%)	<25	28 (93.3%)

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	8	9
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	8	9
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	1	2

## 85737 Zip Code



<b>85737</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85737</b>	<b>85619</b>	<b>85704</b>	<b>85739</b>	<b>85750</b>	<b>85755</b>	<b>85742</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%						
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	35%	25%	5%	10%	15%	10%	
	<b>Oro Valley town</b>	40%		10%			40%	10%

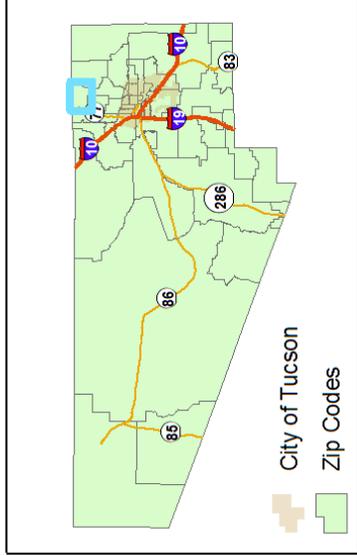
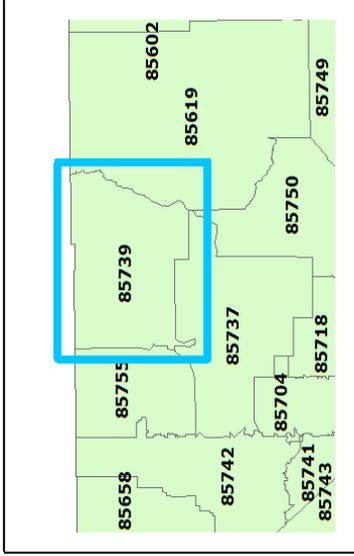
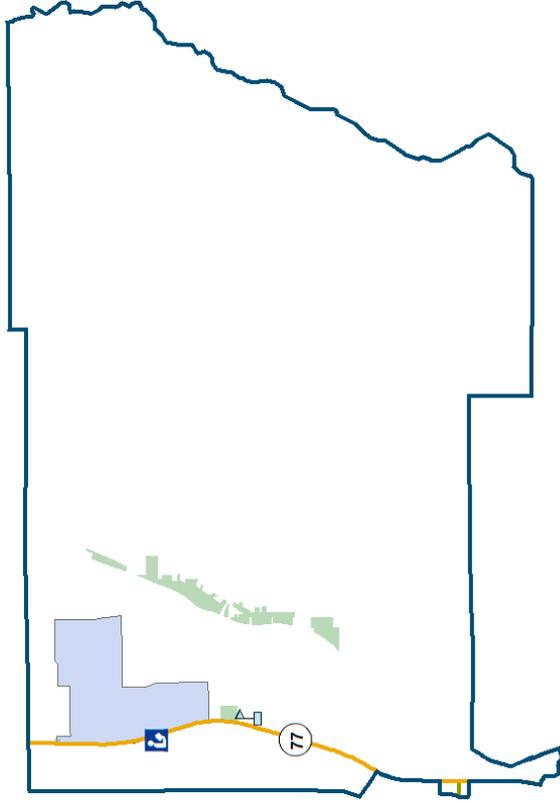
<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	30,370		20,727	
Children 0-5	1,854		950	
Total Number of Families	9,581	100.0%	6,215	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	726	7.6%	348	5.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	105	1.1%	63	1.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	74	0.8%	48	0.8%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b><u>Race, Census 2010</u></b>				
White			89.3%	78.5%
African American			1.4%	1.5%
American Indian			0.4%	0.4%
Asian			3.5%	4.8%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			5.5%	14.7%
<b><u>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</u></b>				
Hispanic			11.8%	23.7%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,179	5.0%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$67,421			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		5.1%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		15.4%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		17.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		4.9%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	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	52	69 (19.8%)	73
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	31	72	92 (9.7%)	92
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	39	50	-	72

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units		9,633	100.0%		
Vacant housing units		994	10.3%		
Occupied housing units		8,639	89.7%		
Renter-occupied housing units		1,824	21.1%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		5,082	58.8%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure		189	2.0%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>					
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>		2008	% Births	2009	% Births
		Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births		131		163	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)		6	4.7%	4	2.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester		97	74.2%	131	80.4%
No prenatal care		1	0.8%	0	-
Publicly-funded births		29	22.3%	38	23.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)		8	5.8%	6	3.7%
Births to unwed mothers		26	20.0%	29	17.8%
Number of Infant deaths		1		0	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>		2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months		161 (65%)	117 (64%)	99 (58%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months		123 (33%)	97 (36%)	89 (34%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months		71 (19%)	79 (29%)	84 (32%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>			2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
			<25	<25	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
			<25	<25	<25
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)			<25	<25	<25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>					
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>			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

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	7	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	1	1
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	3	1
Quality First	2	2

<b>85730</b>	Zip Code Boundaries	85739	85619	85737
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**85739 Zip Code**



**Legend**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85739
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Catalina

**Health Facilities**

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



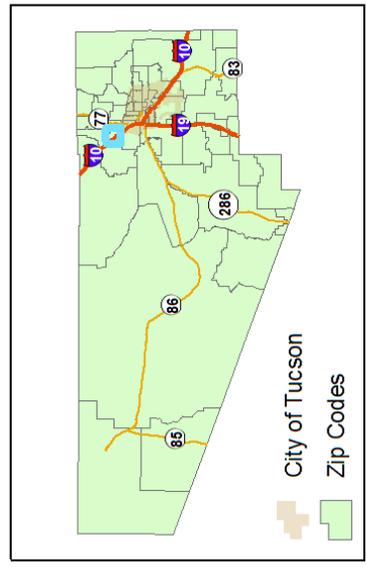
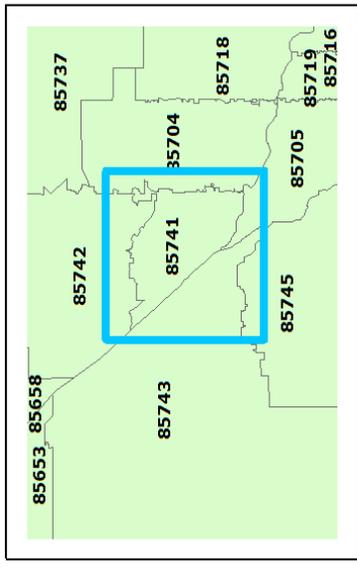
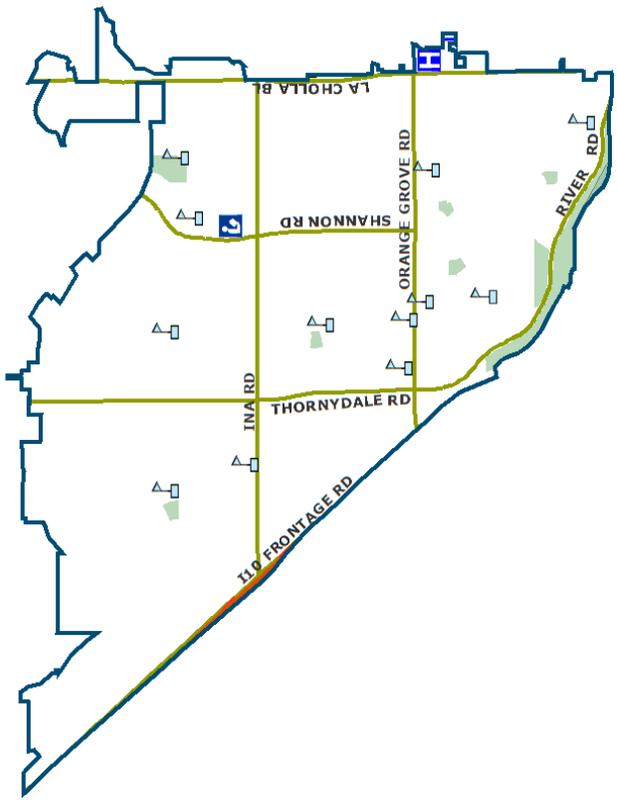
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	80%	10%	10%
	<b>Catalina</b>	100%		

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	12,088		17,848	
Children 0-5	531		661	
Total Number of Families	4,027	100.0%	6,095	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	203	5.0%	236	3.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	62	1.5%	61	1.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	38	0.9%	40	0.7%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>				
White			91.2%	75.9%
African American			0.8%	2.7%
American Indian			0.6%	0.9%
Asian			0.9%	1.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			6.4%	19.2%
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			13.5%	37.7%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,301	12.8%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$52,203			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		9.7%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		14.5%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10.0%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	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	58	93	140 (59.3%)	130
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	82	132	196 (29.7%)	176
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	96	102	-	126

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	9,331	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,121	12.0%		
Occupied housing units	8,210	88.0%		
Renter-occupied housing units	805	9.8%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	4,271	52.0%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	122	1.3%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	58		48	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	7	12.5%	10	20.8%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	39	67.7%	34	70.8%
No prenatal care	1	1.7%	1	2.1%
Publicly-funded births	31	53.0%	28	58.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	3	5.2%	3	6.3%
Births to unwed mothers	22	38.4%	21	43.8%
Number of Infant deaths	-		1	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	90 (77%)	89 (77%)	45 (56%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	76 (48%)	69 (50%)	47 (32%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	39 (25%)	58 (42%)	42 (28%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		35	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		28 (80.0%)	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		51	26	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		41 (80.4%)	<25	<25

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	3	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	3	1
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	6	5
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited	0	1
Quality First	0	2

# 85741 Zip Code



### Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing		Zip 85741
	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing		Zip 85741
	Schools		Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library		Hospital
	Parks		Pima County Health Department
			Clinic

### Health Facilities

<b>85741</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85741</b>	<b>85742</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	90%	10%

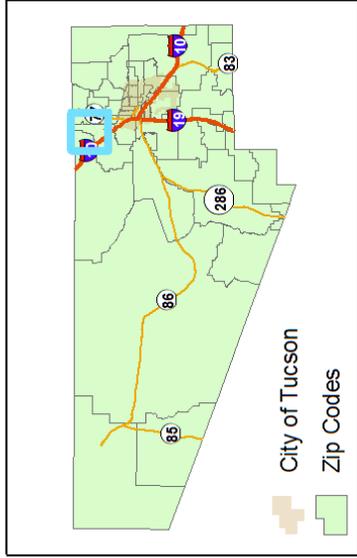
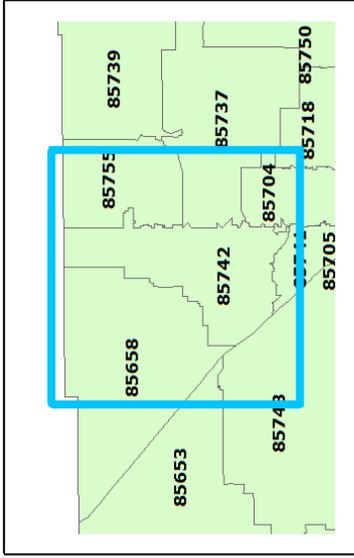
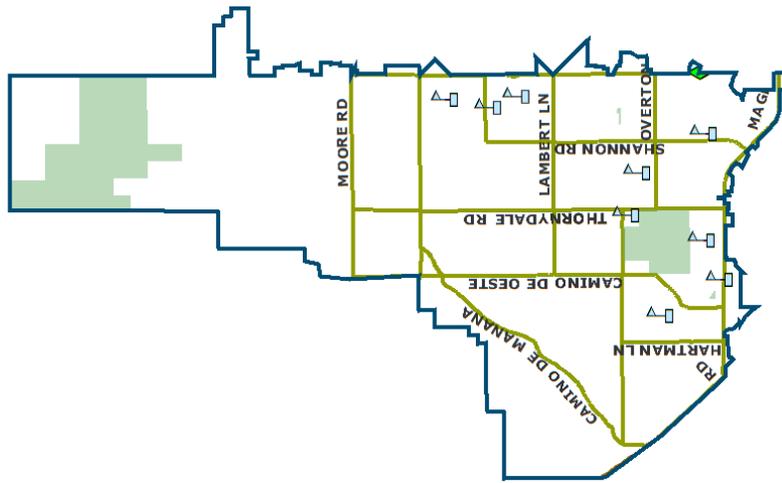
<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	31,757		32,998	
Children 0-5	2,673		2,485	
Total Number of Families	8,435	100.0%	8,532	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,059	12.6%	983	11.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	250	3.0%	367	4.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	171	2.0%	240	2.8%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>				
White			82.0%	73.0%
African American			2.5%	2.9%
American Indian			1.1%	1.4%
Asian			2.9%	3.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			11.6%	19.0%
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			25.7%	39.1%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	2,329	10.2%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$51,002			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		9.5%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		19.8%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		66.7%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		8.2%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	38	52	38 (3.9%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	44	62	47 (1.9%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	206	355	505 (51.4%)	510
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	294	494	694 (27.9%)	697
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	247	303	-	447

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>		2010	2010	
		Total	Percent	
Housing units		14,008	100.0%	
Vacant housing units		869	6.2%	
Occupied housing units		13,139	93.8%	
Renter-occupied housing units		4,944	37.6%	
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		6,693	50.9%	
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>		2010	2010	
		Total	Percent	
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure		419	3.0%	
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>				
	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	404		447	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	41	10.1%	41	9.2%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	282	69.8%	347	77.6%
No prenatal care	3	0.7%	7	1.6%
Publicly-funded births	162	40.1%	191	42.7%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	21	5.2%	27	6.0%
Births to unwed mothers	162	40.1%	150	33.6%
Number of Infant deaths	1		2	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>				
	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	289 (65%)	311 (73%)	280 (65%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	242 (39%)	301 (48%)	263 (41%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	130 (21%)	248 (40%)	228 (36%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>				
		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		43	41	46
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>				
		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	27
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>				
		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		29	32	38
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>				
		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		161	98	97
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		125 (77.6%)	74 (75.5%)	73 (75.3%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		218	146	136
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		167 (76.6%)	104 (71.2%)	109 (80.1%)

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	14	10
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2	2
DES Certified Homes	7	8
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	2	2
Total	25	22
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited <sup>a</sup>	2	0
Quality First	8	9

<sup>a</sup>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.

# 85742 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing	<b>Health Facilities</b>
	Zip 85742	Clinic
	Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library	Hospital
	Parks	Pima County Health Department



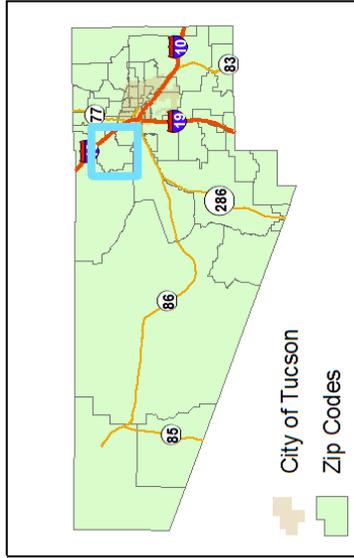
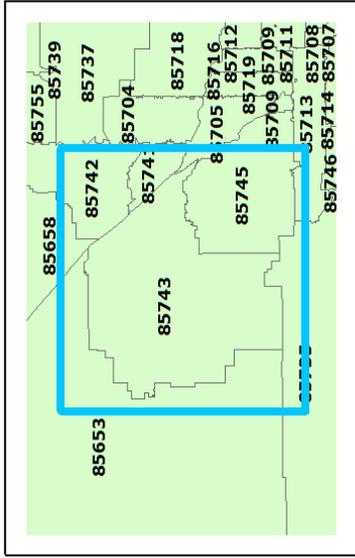
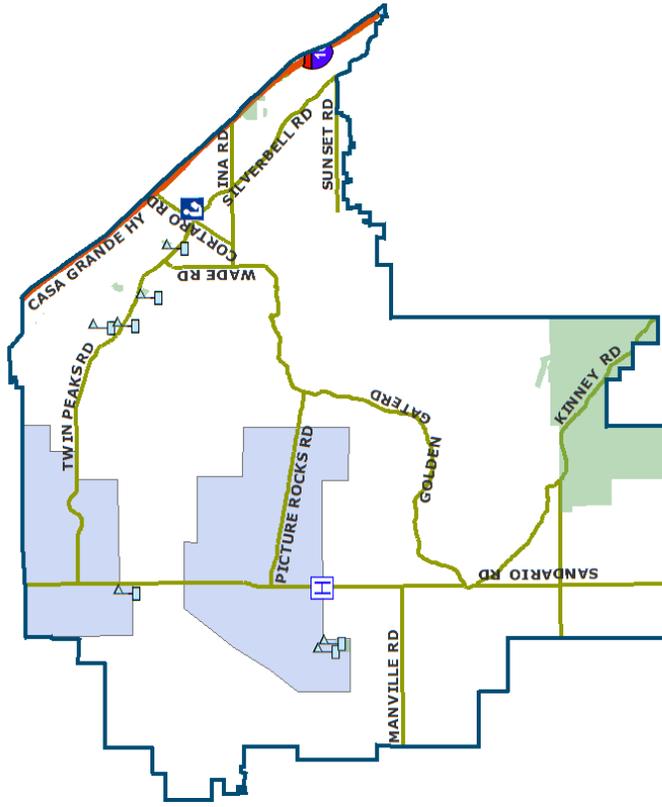
<b>85742</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85742</b>	<b>85658</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	80%	20%
	<b>Tortolita</b>	100%	

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	22,239		25,212	
Children 0-5	2,005		1,847	
Total Number of Families	6,290	100.0%	7,016	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	773	12.3%	670	9.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	94	1.5%	161	2.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	56	0.9%	104	1.5%
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>			All	Children
White			Ages 85.0%	0-5 78.5%
African American			2.1%	2.0%
American Indian			0.9%	1.2%
Asian			2.5%	2.6%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			9.5%	15.8%
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			19.8%	30.5%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,224	7.8%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$62,437			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		4.4%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		3.4%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		9.2%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		39.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.7%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	31	25	30 (1.6%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	118	178	236 (35.2%)	260
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	163	244	328 (17.8%)	348
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	136	143	-	190

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	10,275	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	902	8.8%		
Occupied housing units	9,373	91.2%		
Renter-occupied housing units	1,763	18.8%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	6,409	68.4%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	435	4.2%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	299		302	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	17	5.6%	20	6.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	226	75.6%	244	80.8%
No prenatal care	5	1.8%	2	0.7%
Publicly-funded births	82	27.4%	105	34.8%
Low birth weight newborns (< 2,500 grams at birth)	21	6.9%	14	4.6%
Births to unwed mothers	72	24.1%	98	32.5%
Number of Infant deaths	0		1	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	236 (70%)	245 (72%)	208 (65%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	180 (39%)	244 (50%)	207 (40%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	83 (18%)	199 (41%)	180 (35%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	38	39
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	33	37
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		86	58	58
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		71 (82.6%)	47 (81.0%)	39 (67.2%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		124	74	78
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		92 (74.2%)	56 (75.7%)	54 (69.2%)

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	6
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2	2
DES Certified Homes	3	3
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	2	4

# 85743 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	<b>Health Facilities</b>
	Schools	
	Library	
	Zip 85743	
	Parks	
	Target Area Marana and Picture Rocks	

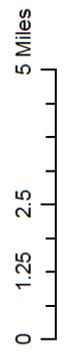
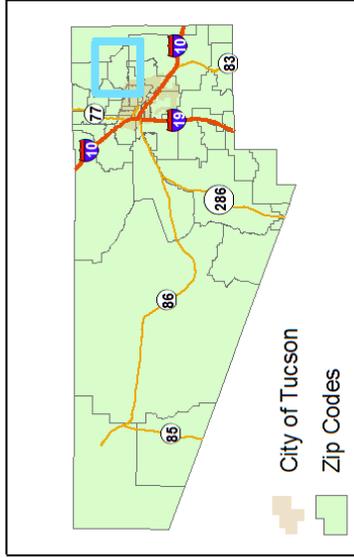
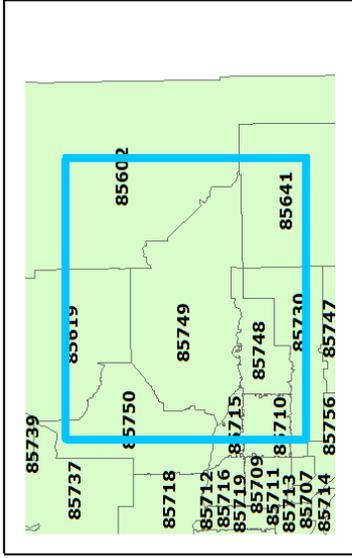
<b>85743</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85743</b>	<b>85653</b>	<b>85745</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	70%	25%	5%
	<b>Picture Rocks</b>	60%	40%	

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	18,695		29,144	
Children 0-5	1,775		2,342	
Total Number of Families	5,261	100.0%	8,187	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	665	12.6%	883	10.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	94	1.8%	220	2.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	50	1.0%	131	1.6%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>				
White			84.4%	77.9%
African American			1.8%	2.1%
American Indian			1.1%	1.0%
Asian			3.6%	4.4%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			9.0%	14.5%
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			19.5%	28.5%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,410	10.6%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$55,499			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		7.9%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		9.7%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		4.0%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	37	41	27 (3.1%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	43	52	33 (1.4%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	139	208	289 (32.7%)	305
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	203	298	407 (17.4%)	407
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	192	197	-	307

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	12,095	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,003	8.3%		
Occupied housing units	11,092	91.7%		
Renter-occupied housing units	1,885	17.0%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	7,169	64.6%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	418	3.5%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	370		254	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	20	5.4%	6	2.4%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	288	78.0%	203	79.9%
No prenatal care	2	0.5%	3	1.2%
Publicly-funded births	84	22.9%	45	17.7%
Low birth weight newborns (< 2,500 grams at birth)	18	5.0%	10	3.9%
Births to unwed mothers	79	21.2%	45	17.7%
Number of Infant deaths	2		0	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	327 (70%)	288 (73%)	300 (68%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	242 (41%)	287 (46%)	287 (43%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	113 (19%)	233 (37%)	243 (36%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		55	67	49
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	34
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		34	33	47
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		74	54	60
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		61 (82.4%)	47 (87.0%)	42 (70.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		107	81	81
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		88 (82.2%)	65 (80.2%)	58 (71.6%)

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	8	8
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	2
DES Certified Homes	3	3
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	1	3

# 85749 Zip Code



**Legend**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85749
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

**Health Facilities**

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

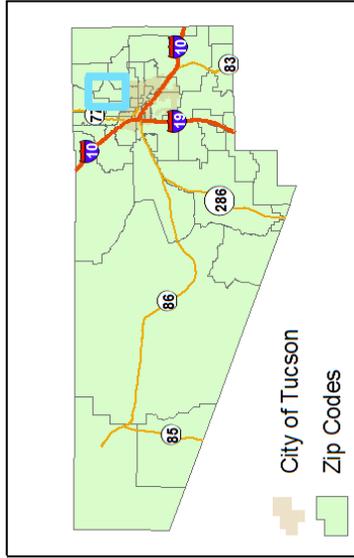
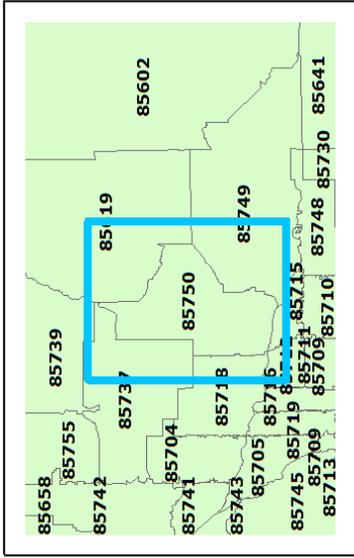
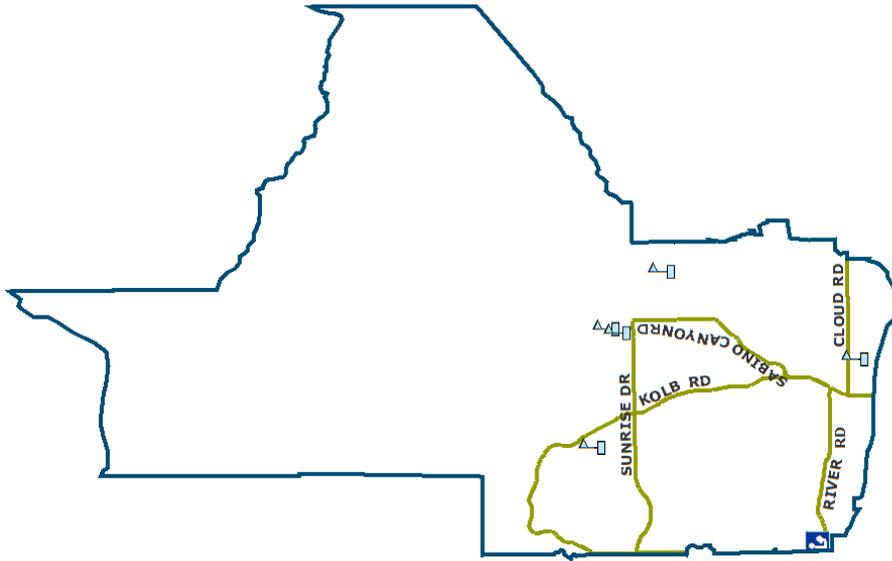
<b>85749</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85749</b>	<b>85619</b>	<b>85750</b>	<b>85602</b>	<b>85748</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%				
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	20%	20%	5%	55%	
	<b>Tanque Verde</b>	90%				10%

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	18,267		19,032	
Children 0-5	985		847	
Total Number of Families	5,456	100.0%	5,831	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	364	6.7%	307	5.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	42	0.8%	66	1.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	32	0.6%	50	0.9%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>				
White			90.9%	81.8%
African American			1.5%	3.0%
American Indian			1.0%	1.2%
Asian			1.9%	2.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			4.7%	12.0%
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			10.3%	21.1%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	702	5.1%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$82,752			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		5.2%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		11.5%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		1.7%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	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	31	39	63 (20.5%)	46
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	45	57	85 (10.0%)	72
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	46	-	55

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units		8,348	100.0%		
Vacant housing units		662	7.9%		
Occupied housing units		7,686	92.1%		
Renter-occupied housing units		1,281	16.7%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		4,757	61.9%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure		125	1.5%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>					
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>					
		2008	% Births	2009	% Births
		Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births		123		120	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)		8	6.5%	9	7.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester		97	78.9%	98	81.7%
No prenatal care		0	0.0%	0	0
Publicly-funded births		20	16.3%	29	24.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)		5	4.1%	9	7.5%
Births to unwed mothers		21	17.1%	27	22.5%
Number of Infant deaths		3		0	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>					
		2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months		103 (63%)	109 (69%)	88 (62%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months		107 (43%)	101 (45%)	80 (37%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months		74 (30%)	91 (40%)	73 (34%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total		2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25		<25	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total		2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25		<25	<25
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total		2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25		<25	<25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>					
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	27	<25	
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25	
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		38	39	29	
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		31 (81.6%)	32 (82.1%)	<25	

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	5	7
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	2	1

# 85750 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	<b>Health Facilities</b>	
	Schools		Hospital
	Library		Clinic
	Zip 85750		Federally Qualified Health Center
	Parks		Pima County Health Department

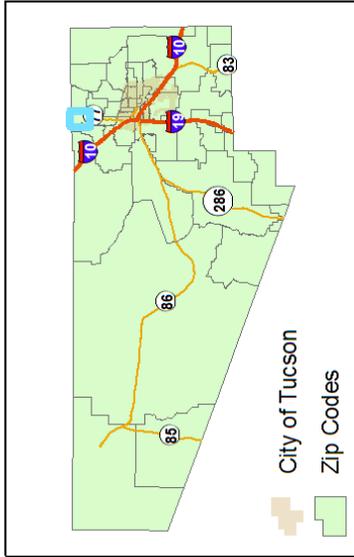
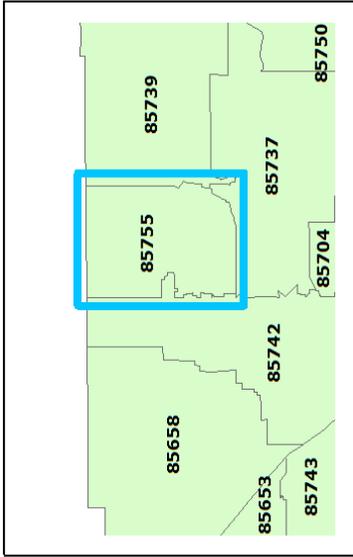
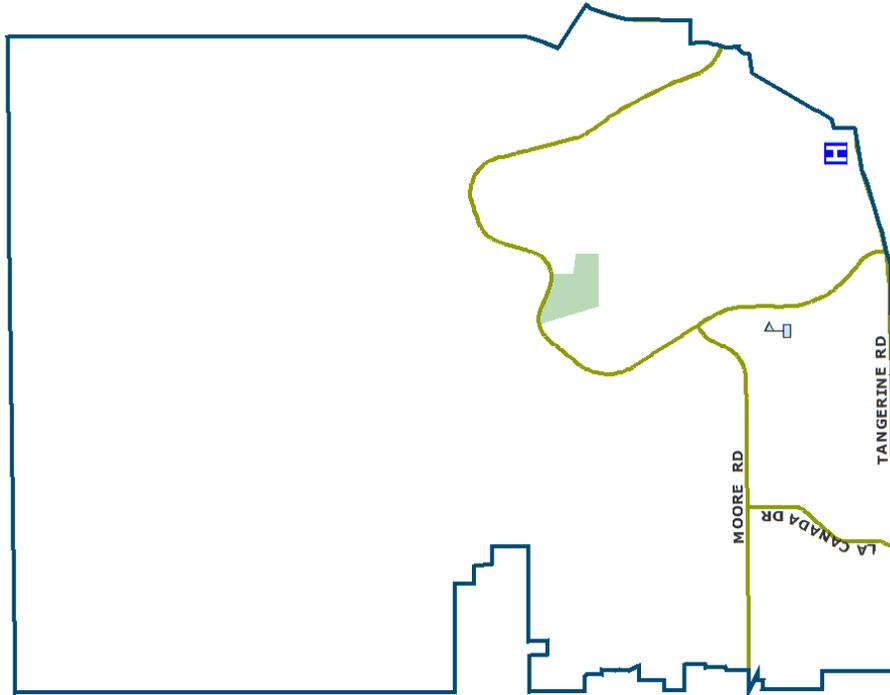
<b>85750</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85750</b>
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	24,783		24,161	
Children 0-5	1,328		975	
Total Number of Families	7,244	100.0%	7,155	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	546	7.5%	396	5.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	87	1.2%	89	1.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	57	0.8%	66	0.9%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>				
White			88.5%	76.8%
African American			1.5%	3.2%
American Indian			0.4%	0.1%
Asian			5.4%	9.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			4.2%	10.7%
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			9.9%	18.8%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	661	3.4%		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
Median Family Income	\$81,232			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		4.4%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.6%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		9.2%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.1%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.3%		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	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	38	48 (12.1%)	55
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	40	46	58 (5.9%)	72
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	25	<25	-	45

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	13,194	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,935	14.7%		
Occupied housing units	11,259	85.3%		
Renter-occupied housing units	2,941	26.1%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,583	49.6%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	179	1.4%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	140		124	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	6	4.3%	3	2.4%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	113	80.6%	97	78.2%
No prenatal care	1	0.7%	1	0.8%
Publicly-funded births	11	8.0%	21	16.9%
Low birth weight newborns (< 2,500 grams at birth)	15	10.6%	8	6.5%
Births to unwed mothers	21	14.8%	28	22.6%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	125 (57%)	124 (63%)	83 (51%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	91 (29%)	87 (30%)	92 (35%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	59 (19%)	78 (28%)	80 (31%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		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

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	2	2
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	1
Total	3	3
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	1	1
Quality First	1	2

**85755 Zip Code**



**Legend**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85755
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Health Facilities
  - Clinic
  - Federally Qualified Health Center
  - Hospital
  - Prisma County Health Department



<b>85755</b>	<b>Zip Code 85755 was not included in the 2000 census and was included in the 2010 census.</b>
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<b><u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u></b>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	15,107	
Children 0-5	-	-	715	
Total Number of Families	-	-	4,911	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	262	5.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	36	0.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	27	0.5%
			All	Children
			Ages	0-5
<b>Race, Census 2010</b>			90.8%	83.2%
White			1.6%	2.2%
African American			0.4%	0.3%
American Indian			3.0%	5.5%
Asian			4.1%	8.8%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races				
<b>Ethnicity, Census 2010:</b>				
Hispanic			9.7%	22.0%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-	-		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>				
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		-		
<b><u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u></b>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	39 (6.7%)	37
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	28	53 (7.4%)	48
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	0	-	0

<b><u>Housing, Census 2010</u></b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	7,907	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,322	16.7%		
Occupied housing units	6,585	83.3%		
Renter-occupied housing units	754	11.5%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	3,600	54.7%		
<b>Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010</b>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	158	2.0%		
<b><u>Health</u></b>				
<b>Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	100		94	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	2	2.0%	1	1.1%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	82	81.9%	74	78.7%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	12	12.3%	15	16.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	13	12.9%	11	11.7%
Births to unwed mothers	13	13.2%	12	12.8%
Number of Infant deaths	3		1	
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	68 (77%)	62 (58%)	50 (46%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	61 (53%)	64 (43%)	66 (37%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	38 (33%)	56 (38%)	57 (32%)	
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>AzEIP Cases Services</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>				
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		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

<b>Providers Listed with CCR&amp;R April 2010 and Dec 2011</b>	<b>April 2010</b>	<b>December 2011</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	1
Total	1	1
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

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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 OF FULFILLING REQUEST, MAY 4, 2012**

<b>State Agency DES/AHCCCS</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Areas</b>
AHCCCS Acute Enrollment –[ <b>NO, NOT ZIPCODE LEVEL, CONSULTANTS DOWNLOADED FROM WEBSITE</b> ] Kidscare [ <b>NO, CONSULTANTS DOWNLOADED FROM WEBSITE</b> ] 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 [ <b>YES</b> ] Zip Code [ <b>NO</b> ] Incorporated Places [ <b>NO</b> ] Unincorporated Places [ <b>NO</b> ] Arizona Total [ <b>YES</b> ]

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

<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Areas</b>
DES Childcare Subsidy: <b>[YES, However WAIT LIST PROVIDED ONLY AT STATE LEVEL]</b>	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 <b>[YES]</b> Zip Code <b>[YES]</b> Incorporated Places <b>[NO]</b> Unincorporated Places <b>[NO]</b> Arizona Total <b>[YES]</b>

<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Areas</b>
Unemployment insurance <b>[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]</b>  <b>Note: unemployment rates were downloaded by consultants through workforce.az.gov website</b>	# Adults # families with children 0-5 # Adults with children 0-5 who had a new request for unemployment insurance <b>[NOT RECEIVED]</b>	2010 total for year  Monthly snapshots: January 2011, July 2011	County Totals <b>[NO]</b> Zip Code <b>[NO]</b> County Incorporated Places Pima <b>[NO]</b> Unincorporated Places <b>[NO]</b> Arizona Total <b>[YES]</b>

<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
DES Childcare Resource & Referral Listing including name and address of provider [ <b>YES, BUT CONSULTANTS RECEIVED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM CFR – I.E. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CENTERS – TO CREATE A UNIQUE LIST AND ANALYZE DATASET</b> ]	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 [ <b>NO, OBTAINED BY CONSULTANT FROM CFR</b> ]

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

[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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<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
<p>AZEIP development screenings and services to children with disabilities/at risk for disabilities. [ONLY DATA ON CASE SERVICES WAS PROVIDED.]</p> <p><b>Note: Councils requested data on the number of all services including initial screenings and follow up visits.</b></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&amp;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><b>Note: Councils requested data on the number of all services including initial screenings AND follow up visits</b></p>	<p># of unduplicated children served 0-2.9 &amp; 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>

<b>State Agency ADHS</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>

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]
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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]
<b>Vital Statistics</b> 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	# Pregnant women with dependent children receiving services # of Women with dependent	Yearly calendar summary 2010	By Geographical Services Area (GSA) and State [YES]

<b>WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS DATASETS]</b>	children receiving services # of children 0-5 receiving services		
<b>State Agency ADE</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
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 <b>[DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE]</b> AIMS scores <b>[DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE]</b> Number of children: a) Homeschooled [NO] b) Homeless [NO] c) Migrant [NO] d) SPED [NO] e) In ELL program [NO] <b>Note: homeless children by county available from Arizona Homeless Coordination Office [PARTIAL INFORMATION]</b>	% 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]

<b>Head Start</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
# 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		

<b>State Agency Arizona Department of Housing</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
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]

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

## **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.

**North Pima Regional Partnership Council**

**Appendix C  
 North Pima Region Strategies and Funding Plan Fiscal Year 2012**

Goal Area	Strategy	Strategy Description	Total Funds Available	Service Provider (FTF Contractor)	Awarded Amount
Quality and Access	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.	\$633,500	Arizona Department of Health Services	\$24,000
	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.		Southwest Human Development United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$120,000 \$400,767
Professional Development	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.	\$438,300	Association for Supportive Child Care	\$209,300
	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	\$94,000
	Consultation: Language and Communication	Provides consultations to early care and education teachers to strengthen their delivery of early language and literacy curriculum. Enhances the quality of early education by helping those working with young children to sharpen their teaching skills in language and communication.		Arizona Board of Regents for and on behalf of University of Arizona	\$134,995



**North Pima Regional Partnership Council**

		<b>\$518,488</b>		<b>\$73,488</b>
<b>Health</b>	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	
	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	\$125,000
	Health Insurance Enrollment	Assists families in application for or renewal of public health insurance. Increases children’s access to preventive health care and builds community awareness of the availability of public health insurance options.	Child-Parent Centers, Inc.	\$100,000
	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	\$213,494
<b>Family Support</b>			<b>\$500,000</b>	
	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 United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$48,400 \$101,600
	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 United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$4,622 \$343,607



**North Pima Regional Partnership Council**

<b>Evaluation</b>		<b>\$194,515</b>	
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)	\$69,515
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)	\$60,000
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 is additional funding for specific enhancements to the baseline regional report.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$50,000
<b>Community Awareness</b>		<b>\$25,000</b>	
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)	\$10,000
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)	\$13,000
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)	\$2,000

## **APPENDIX D. Table Sources for Data Downloaded from 2000, 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 Pima 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 Pima 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 Pima 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 Pima 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 Pima 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 Pima 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 Pima County; Economic Status of Families in Arizona and Pima 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 Pima 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, Pima 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 Pima 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, Pima 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 Pima 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 Pima 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](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html)

## **Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Pima 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 Pima 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 Pima 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, the 2010 U.S. Census 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 North Pima Region in Oct 2009 and March 2011**

<b>School District/School</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Oct 2009 % FRL</b>	<b>March 2011 % FRL</b>
<b>Amphitheater Unified District Total</b>		36.0%	46.1%
Copper Creek Elementary School	85737	19.4%	23.5%
Coronado K-8 School	85739	40.3%	45.0%
Ironwood Ridge High School	85742	12.6%	12.3%
La Cima Middle School	85704	77.0%	73.2%
Lawrence W Cross Middle School	85704	23.1%	28.4%
Lulu Walker School	85704	50.7%	65.7%
Marion Donaldson Elementary School	85704	33.7%	44.3%
Mesa Verde Elementary School	85704	31.8%	36.1%
Painted Sky Elementary School	85755	9.9%	12.1%
Richard B Wilson Jr School	85742	13.8%	13.5%
Winifred Harelson Elementary School	85704	17.6%	22.0%
<b>Catalina Foothills Unified District Total</b>	85750	8.3%	8.8%
Canyon View Elementary School	85750	10.8%	10.4%
Catalina Foothills High School	85718	5.4%	6.0%
Esperero Canyon Middle School	85750	9.6%	8.2%
Manzanita School	85718	6.5%	8.5%
Orange Grove Middle School	85718	10.9%	8.7%
Sunrise Drive Elementary School	85718	12.5%	16.7%
Ventana Vista Elementary School	85750	9.8%	11.1%
<b>Flowing Wells Unified District Total</b>		67.6%	72.2%
J Robert Hendricks Elementary School	85741	59.1%	58.1%
Robert Richardson Elementary School	85741	40.2%	45.0%
<b>Marana Unified District Total</b>	85653	35.3%	38.5%
Butterfield Elementary School	85741	42.9%	45.2%
Coyote Trail Elementary School	85743	29.2%	26.0%
Degrazia Elementary School	85742	40.3%	38.8%
Desert Winds Elementary School	85743	65.5%	69.4%
Ironwood Elementary School	85742	34.0%	32.8%
Marana High School	85653	28.7%	33.2%
Marana Middle School	85653	39.3%	44.8%
Marjorie W Estes Elementary School	85653	47.9%	49.2%
Mountain View High School	85742	19.3%	25.2%
Picture Rocks Intermediate School	85743	60.1%	67.6%
Quail Run Elementary School	85742	37.0%	38.6%

<b>School District/School</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Oct 2009 % FRL</b>	<b>March 2011 % FRL</b>
Rattlesnake Ridge Elementary	85743	22.7%	25.2%
Roadrunner Elementary School	85653	69.3%	76.9%
Thornycroft Elementary School	85741	39.7%	40.3%
Tortolita Middle School	85742	30.8%	34.9%
Twin Peaks Elementary School	85743	25.5%	27.2%
<b>Tanque Verde Unified District Total</b>	85749	11.4%	12.8%
Agua Caliente School	85749	9.6%	12.8%
Emily Gray Junior High School	85749	10.7%	11.9%
Tanque Verde Elementary School	85749	13.6%	13.5%
<b>Tucson Unified School District</b>	(85719)	65.4%	68.6%
Collier Elementary School	85749	29.4%	32.0%
Fruchtendler Elementary School	85750	10.4%	15.1%
Sabino High School	85749	9.3%	10.1%

**APPENDIX G**

**Third Grade AIMS Scores Spring 2011 and 2009. North 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.

<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>School</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2009 % Passing Math</b>	<b>2011 % Passing Math</b>	<b>2009 % Passing Reading</b>	<b>2011 % Passing Reading</b>
85653	Marjorie W Estes Elementary School	Marana	75%	80%	83%	90%
85653	Roadrunner Elementary School	Marana	77%	64%	82%	77%
85653		<b>Marana Unified District Average</b>	83%	78%	82%	85%
85704	Lulu Walker School	Amphi	67%	73%	71%	79%
85704	Marion Donaldson Elementary School	Amphi	84%	80%	84%	87%
85704	Mesa Verde Elementary School	Amphi	75%	84%	77%	84%
85704	Winifred Harelson Elementary School	Amphi	93%	92%	89%	93%
85705		<b>Amphitheater Unified District Average</b>	78%	75%	74%	81%
85705		<b>Flowing Wells Unified District Average</b>	77%	76%	72%	82%
85718	Khalsa Montessori School	Khalsa Family Services Charter	89%	61%	89%	92%
85718	Manzanita School	Catalina Foothills	91%	87%	93%	91%
85718	Sunrise Drive Elementary School	Catalina Foothills	86%	91%	87%	93%
85719		<b>Tucson Unified District Average</b>	66%	60%	67%	68%
85737	Copper Creek Elementary School	Amphi	91%	81%	90%	90%
85739	Coronado K-8 School	Amphi	87%	80%	79%	90%
85741	Butterfield Elementary School	Marana	89%	85%	83%	85%
85741	J Robert Hendricks Elementary School	Flowing Wells	71%	67%	68%	74%
85741	Lifelong Learning Academy	Lifelong Learning Research Inst Charter	100%	100%	100%	100%
85741	Robert Richardson Elementary School	Flowing Wells	86%	82%	80%	88%

<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>School</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2009 % Passing Math</b>	<b>2011 % Passing Math</b>	<b>2009 % Passing Reading</b>	<b>2011 % Passing Reading</b>
85741	Sonoran Science Academy Tucson	Daisy Education Corp Charter	100%	98%	96%	100%
85741	Thornycroft Elementary School	Marana	70%	62%	66%	74%
85742	Degrazia Elementary School	Marana	80%	77%	82%	84%
85742	Ironwood Elementary School	Marana	90%	84%	85%	85%
85742	Quail Run Elementary School	Marana	93%	95%	89%	94%
85742	Richard B Wilson Jr School	Amphi	93%	91%	86%	91%
85743	Coyote Trail Elementary School	Marana	86%	81%	83%	95%
85743	Desert Winds Elementary School	Marana	84%	77%	82%	79%
85743	Rattlesnake Ridge Elementary	Marana	85%	70%	87%	82%
85743	Twin Peaks Elementary School	Marana	83%	75%	82%	82%
85749	Agua Caliente School	Tanque Verde	89%	88%	91%	88%
85749	Collier Elementary School	TUSD	74%	67%	75%	67%
85749	Hermosa Montessori Charter	Hermosa Montessori Charter	85%	63%	91%	74%
85749	Tanque Verde Elementary School	Tanque Verde	93%	89%	91%	93%
85749		<b>Tanque Verde Unified District Average</b>	91%	89%	91%	91%
85750	Fruchthendler Elementary School	TUSD	91%	66%	92%	85%
85750		<b>Catalina Foothills Unified District Average</b>	89%	90%	91%	94%
86750	Canyon View Elementary School	Catalina Foothills	84%	86%	89%	96%
86750	Ventana Vista Elementary School	Catalina Foothills	97%	97%	95%	96%
85755	Painted Sky Elementary School	Amphi	88%	88%	87%	95%

## APPENDIX H. DES Child Care Eligibility Schedule

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY  
**CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE**  
 Effective July 1, 2011

CC-229 (7-11)

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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.



**AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS May 1, 2011**

Where to Apply	Eligibility Criteria				General Information	
	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) <sup>1</sup>	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security #	Special Requirements	Benefits	
<b>Coverage for Children</b>						
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	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
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 \$1,631 \$2,054 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
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 <sup>2</sup> ½ of \$1,226 1/3 of \$1,545	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
KidsCare Children Under Age 19	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St, 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 2 3 4 Add \$637 per Add'l person	\$1,815 \$2,452 \$2,089 \$3,725	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>Coverage for Families or Individuals</b>						
AHCCCS for Families with Children	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 2 3 4 Add \$319 per Add'l person	\$ 908 \$1,226 \$1,545 \$1,863	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
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	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>Coverage for Women</b>						
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 <sup>2/3</sup> of Applicant living with 2 parents (Limit increases for each expected child)	\$1,839 \$2,317 \$2,794	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Program	Well Women Healthcheck Program Call 1-888-257-4502 for the nearest office	N/A	N/A	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>



## AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS May 1, 2011

<b>Application</b>	<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>		<b>General Information</b>
Where to Apply	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) <sup>1</sup>	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security Number
			Special Requirements
			Benefits

### Coverage for Elderly or Disabled People

<b>Long Term Care</b>	ALTCS Office Call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest office	\$ 2,022 Individual	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Requires nursing home level of care or equivalent</li> <li>▪ May be required to pay a share of cost</li> <li>▪ Estate recovery program for the cost of services received after age 55</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup> , Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice
<b>SSI CASH</b>	Social Security Administration	\$ 674 Individual \$ 1,011 Couple	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>SSI MAO</b>	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E. Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>Freedom to Work</b>	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	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must be working and either disabled or blind</li> <li>▪ Must be age 16 through 64</li> <li>▪ Premium may be \$0 to \$35 monthly</li> </ul> + Need for Nursing home level of care or equivalent is required for Long Term Care (Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, or Hospice)	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>  Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice

### Coverage for Medicare Beneficiaries

<b>QMB</b>	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	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> </ul>	Payment of Part A & B premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles
<b>SLMB</b>	801 E. Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 908.01 – \$ 1,089 Individual \$1,226.01 – \$1,471 Couple	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> </ul>	Payment of Part B premium
<b>QI-1</b>	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	\$ 1,089.01 – \$1,226 Individual \$1,471.01 – \$1,655 Couple	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> <li>▪ Not receiving Medicaid Benefits</li> </ul>	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.

Revised Eff. May 1, 2011

## 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 &amp; 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"> <li>• Administrative Home of the 4 FTF Grants</li> <li>• Coordinates Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance</li> <li>• Providing Nutrition Services to Community Based providers</li> <li>• Providing Community Mobilization in North &amp; South Pima County Regions</li> <li>• LaVonne Douville, Andrea Chiasson, Christiana Patchett, Vanessa Felty, Shaundra Higgins, and others are also participating from the United Way of Tucson &amp; Southern Arizona</li> </ul>
<p>Amphitheater Public Schools – Amphi P.A.T. *                  Contact Person: Dina Gutierrez &amp; Tom Collins                  435 E. Glenn                  Tucson, AZ 85705                  Dina (520) 696-4095 &amp; Tom (520) 696-4087                  FAX 696-6953                  dagutierrez or tcollins@amphi.com                  www.parentsasteachers.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North and Central Pima regions</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in North and Central Pima regions</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Carondelet Health Network*</b>          Contact Person: Tara Sklar          Carondelet Foundation          120 N. Tucson Blvd.          Tucson, AZ 85716          (520) 873-5024          FAX 873-5030          TSklar@carondelet.org  <a href="http://www.carondelet.org/kidscare/">www.carondelet.org/kidscare/</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating media outreach for Kids Care and AHCCCS enrollment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Casa de los Niños Parent Education Program*</b>          Contact Person: Carol Weigold          1101 N. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave.          Tucson, AZ 85705          (520) 624-5600 ext. 401          FAX 623-2443          carolw@casadelosninos.org  <a href="http://www.casadelosninos.org">www.casadelosninos.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing community-based parent education workshops in the Central Pima region</li> <li>• Providing the home of the Pima County Parenting Coalition Parent-info phone line.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Casa de los Niños**</b>          Raising Healthy Kids &amp; 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  <a href="http://www.casadelosninos.org">www.casadelosninos.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to families in the Central Pima Region.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Child &amp; Family Resources - Healthy Families*</b>          Contact Person: Pauline Haas-Vaughn (Zoe Lemme)          2800 E. Broadway Blvd.          Tucson, AZ 85716          Pauline (520) 321-3774 (or 904-9384) &amp; Zoe 323-4284          FAX 325-8780          phaas-vaughn@cfraz.org &amp; zlemme@cfraz.org  <a href="http://www.childfamilyresources.org">www.childfamilyresources.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to families in the North, Central, and South Pima Regions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Child-Parent Centers, Inc. – Head Start Programs</b>          Contact Person: Mary Jo Schwartz          602 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St.          Tucson, AZ 85706          520-882-0100          FAX 622-1927          mschwartz@childparentcenters.org  <a href="http://www.childparentcenters.org">http://www.childparentcenters.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Early Head Start home visitation services in Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Children’s Action Alliance Southern Arizona*</b>          Contact Person: Penelope Jacks          2850 N. Swan Rd., Suite 160          Tucson, AZ 85712          (520) 795-4199          FAX 319-2979          pjacks@caa.tuccoxmail.com  <a href="http://www.azchildren.org">www.azchildren.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports the Southern Arizona Covering Kids Coalition</li> <li>• Helps coordinate the Fall Radio/Phone Drive for insurance outreach</li> </ul>



<p><b>CODAC Behavioral Health Services</b>          Contact person: Aimee L. Graves (for administrative questions) and Elisa Tesch (for referrals to program)          127 S. 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85701          520-202-1722 (Aimee); 520-202-1888, ext. 8531 (Elisa)          FAX 520-202-1889 (Aimee); 520-202-1736 (Elisa)  <a href="http://www.codac.org">www.codac.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration</li> </ul>
<p><b>Easter Seals Blake Foundation*</b>          Raising Healthy Kids          Contact Person: Carol Bolger (Grace Hopkins)          616 N. Country Club Rd.          Tucson, AZ 85716          (520) 628-2282 Carol ext. 5364 &amp; Grace ext. 5304          FAX 628-2281  <a href="mailto:cbolger@blake.easterseals.com">cbolger@blake.easterseals.com</a> &amp;  <a href="mailto:ghopkins@blake.easterseals.com">ghopkins@blake.easterseals.com</a>  <a href="http://www.blakefoundation.easterseals.com">www.blakefoundation.easterseals.com</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to targeted population of families with children who have special health care needs in the North Pima region.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health Start</b>          Pima County Health Department          Contact Person: Kathleen Malkin          6920 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite E          Tucson, AZ 85710          (520) 298-3888          FAX 751-9351  <a href="mailto:Kathleen.Malkin@pima.gov">Kathleen.Malkin@pima.gov</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>LeCroy &amp; Milligan Associates, Inc.*</b>          Contact Person: Kerry Milligan &amp; Olga Valenzuela          4911 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 100          Tucson, AZ 85711          (520) 326-5154 Kerry ext. 118 &amp; Olga ext. 119          FAX 326-5155  <a href="mailto:kerry@lecroymilligan.com">kerry@lecroymilligan.com</a> &amp;  <a href="mailto:olga@lecroymilligan.com">olga@lecroymilligan.com</a>  <a href="http://www.lecroymilligan.com">www.lecroymilligan.com</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Evaluation Services for the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the FTF grants</li> </ul>
<p><b>Make Way for Books*</b>          Contact Person: Mary Jan Bancroft (Noel Townsend)          3955 E. Ft. Lowell, Suite 114          Tucson, AZ 85712          (520) 721-2334          FAX 881-0669  <a href="mailto:maryjan@makewayforbooks.org">maryjan@makewayforbooks.org</a> &amp;  <a href="mailto:noel@makewayforbooks.org">noel@makewayforbooks.org</a>  <a href="http://www.makewayforbooks.org">www.makewayforbooks.org</a>  <a href="http://www.readtomearizona.org">www.readtomearizona.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Early Literacy Kits to home visitation providers in North, Central, and South Pima Regions.</li> <li>• Providing 3 literacy trainings for each of the Pima Regions.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Marana Unified School District – Marana P.A.T.*</b>          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"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North Pima region</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in the North Pima region</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mariposa Community Health Centers**</b>          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"> <li>• Collaboration with Mariposa, HIPPY, and Santa Cruz Cooperative Extension in Nogales, AZ.</li> <li>• Home visitation programs with Promotoras through the Healthy Start, Health Start, and HIPPY programs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Our Family Services</b>          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"> <li>• Providing intensive and moderate-level in home services to families.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Parent Aid*</b>          Child Abuse Prevention Center          Contact Person: Sean Young          2580 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St.          Tucson, AZ 85713          (520) 798-3304          FAX 798-3305          youngs@parentaid.org          www.parentaid.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services in North, Central, and South Pima regions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reach Out and Read Southern Arizona</b>          Contact Person: Sarah Launius          (520) 977-5493          sarahlaunius@gmail.com          http://roraz.org/southern-arizona.asp</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating early literacy outreach which provides books to families during child's well child visits.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sopori Even Start Family Literacy*</b>          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"> <li>• Providing a weekly Stay &amp; Play Group for families in Amado and Arivaca</li> </ul>

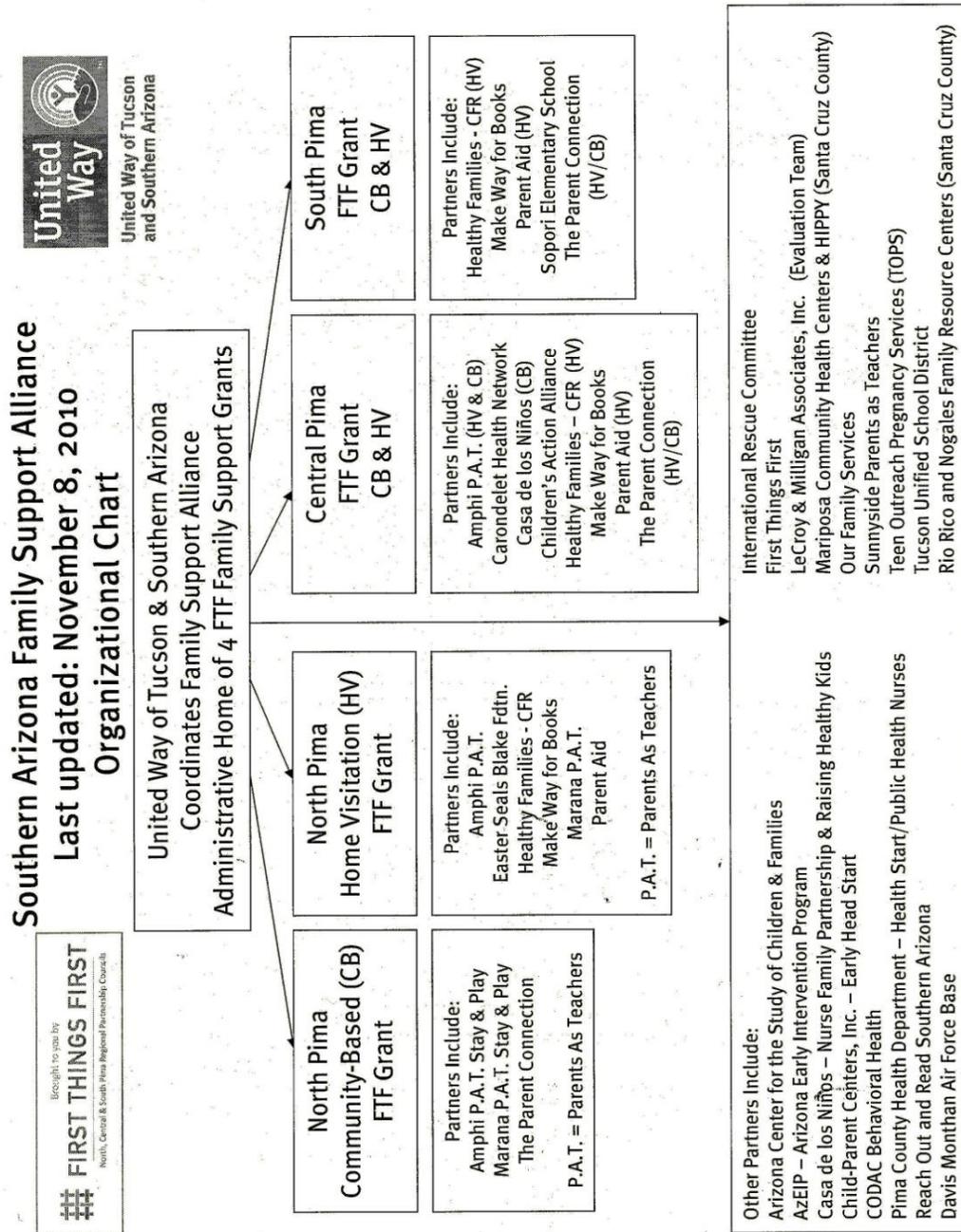


<p>Sunnyside Unified School District – Parents as Teachers**          Contact Person: Joan Katz, Coordinator          5702 S. Campbell Ave.          Tucson, AZ 85706          520-545-2360          FAX 545-3571          joank@susd12.org          www.sunnysideud.k12.az.us/district/parents-teachers-pat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the South Pima region</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in the South Pima region</li> </ul>
<p>Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)**          Contact Person: Marie Fordney &amp; Laura Pedersen          3024 E. Fort Lowell Rd.          Tucson, AZ 85716          (520) 888-2881          FAX 770-0035          Marie.fordney@topsaz.org &amp;          laura.pedersen@topsaz.org          www.teenoutreachaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing support, case management, home visitation, and pregnancy, childbirth, and parent education to teenage moms and dads</li> </ul>
<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"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (PAT) home visitation in the Central and South Pima Regions</li> <li>• Providing Stay and Play groups in North, Central, and South Pima regions.</li> </ul>

## Appendix K. Family Support Alliance Organizational Chart

Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance Partner Guide:

<http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/sites/unitedwaytucson.org/files/Southern%20Arizona%20FSA%20Partner%20Guide.pdf>



**Appendix L. Health Facilities, Libraries, and Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing  
Appearing in Zip Code Maps in North Pima Region**

<b>Health Facilities</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Region</b>
Northwest Medical Center	Marana	85653	North Pima
Marana Health Center	Marana	85653	North Pima
Tucson Heart Hospital	Tucson	85704	North Pima
Sonora Behavioral Health Hospital	Tucson	85704	North Pima
Northwest Hospital	Tucson	85741	North Pima
Picture Rocks Community Clinic	Tucson	85743	North Pima
Northwest Medical Center Oro Valley	Tucson	85755	North Pima

<b>Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Zip code</b>	<b>Region</b>
Marana Apartments	Marana	85653	North Pima
Don Frew Apartments	Marana	85653	North Pima
Country Club Of La Cholla	Tucson	85704	North Pima

<b>Public Libraries</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>FTF Region</b>
Geasa-Marana	Marana	85653	North Pima
Oro Valley Library	Tucson	85737	North Pima
Dewhirst-Catalina	Tucson	85739	North Pima
Nanini	Tucson	85741	North Pima
Wheeler Taft Abbett, Sr.	Tucson	85743	North Pima
Kirk-Bear Canyon	Tucson	85749	North Pima
Dusenberry-River	Tucson	85750	North Pima