



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT 2010



COCHISE

Regional Partnership Council



COCHISE

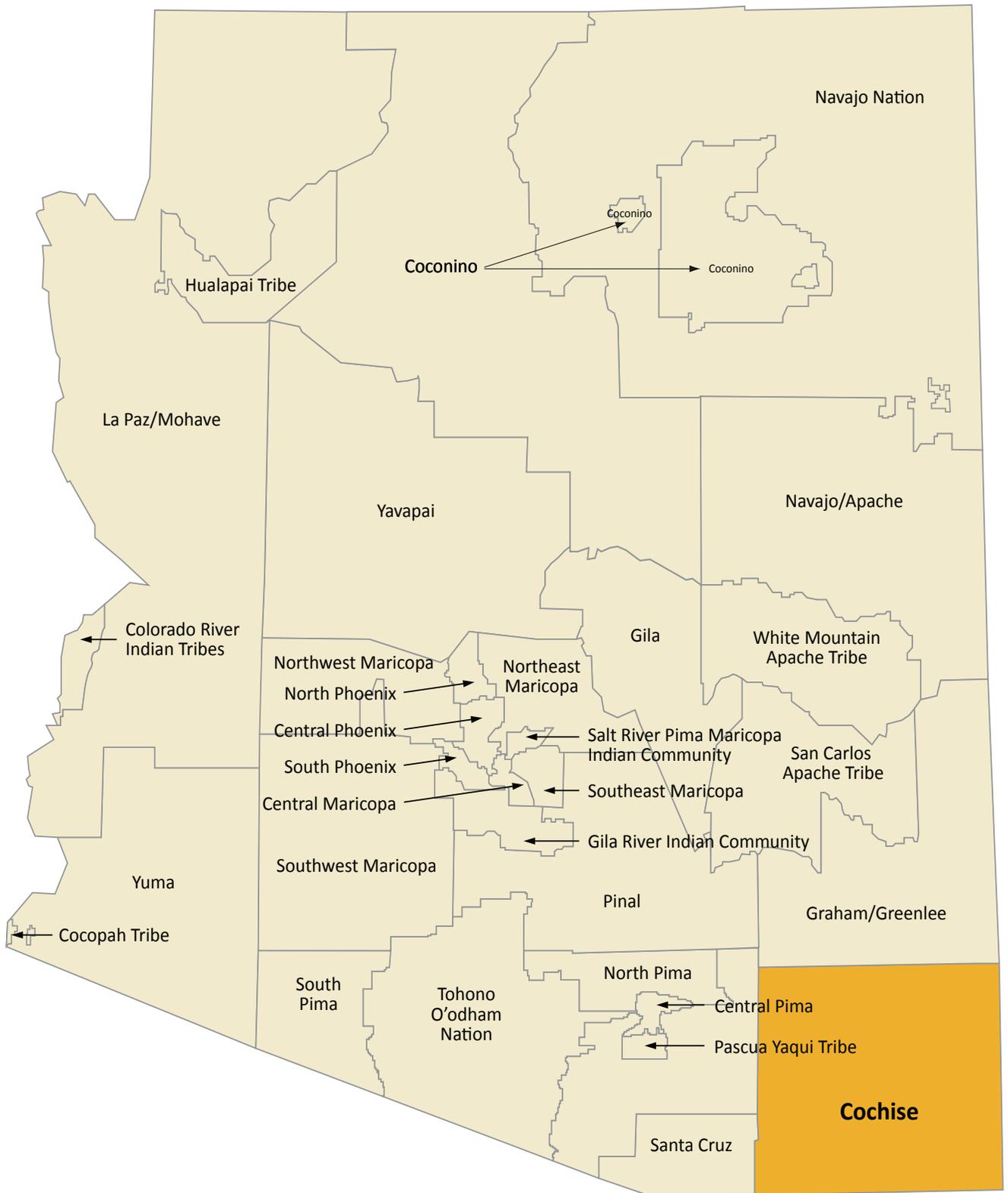
Regional Partnership Council

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Message from the Chair

Message from the Chair

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First Cochise 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 providing a range of integrated services and professional development for professionals who work with young children throughout Cochise County.

The First Things First Cochise Regional Partnership Council will continue to advocate and provide opportunities for a universal child care system, emphasizing engagement of the business community and focusing on the recruitment and retention challenges faced by employers when parents can't find affordable, quality childcare.

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

Going forward, the First Things First Cochise 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Howe". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

David Howe, Chair

Cochise Regional Partnership Council

Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments

First Things First Cochise Regional Partnership Council

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

This Needs and Assets Report for the Cochise Geographic Region provides a clear statistical analysis and helps us in understanding the needs, gaps and assets for young children and points to ways in which children and families can be supported. The needs young children and families face in the Cochise Region include, child and mental behavior problems, learning difficulties and substance abuse, oral health issues, childhood obesity, quality childcare; and, on the positive side, supportive relationships, social responsibility and a strong sense of community involvement.

The First Things First Cochise Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within Cochise County. A strong focus throughout the Cochise Region, in the past year, is the contribution of collaboration, coordination and partnerships formed among several agencies to provide quality services to young children and their families. This report provides basic data points that will aid the Council's decisions and funding allocations; while building a true comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

Acknowledgments:

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

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

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council would also like to thank, The Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral, the Arizona Department of Health Services and the Arizona State Immunization Information System, the Arizona Department of Education and School Districts across the State of Arizona, the Arizona Head Start Association, the Office of Head Start, and Head Start and Early Head Start Programs across the State of Arizona, and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for their contribution of data for this report.

Executive Summary

Approach to the 2010 Report

The Cochise Region 2010 Needs and Assets Report is rich with detail about the demographic, economic and social indicators that pertain to children birth to age five and their families. Data are summarized from Census 2000, American Community Survey 2006-2008, and various local, and state agencies at the regional, community and zip code level. The Census 2010 data were not yet available for inclusion. To illustrate the differences in communities, a resource guide of zip code fact boxes was created that contain the most relevant information available at the zip code level. The resource guide is intended to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible.

Cochise Region Geography

The Cochise Region and Cochise County share the same boundaries, so this region is also referred to as Cochise County in this report. Located in the southeastern corner of Arizona, it borders the state of New Mexico on its eastern side, and on its southern boundary, the international border of Sonora, Mexico. This region is geographically diverse and expansive covering 6,219 square miles. It includes 28 communities and 22 zip codes. There are 20 public school districts in Cochise County and five charter districts. Incorporated cities in the region are the following: Tombstone, Benson, Willcox, Huachuca City, Sierra Vista, Bisbee and Douglas.

The region's economy is primarily based on agriculture, mining, and tourism, with the exception of Sierra Vista where the Fort Huachuca Military Base is located, and Douglas which has a manufacturing base.

Large areas of Cochise County have been designated as "colonias" by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors. Most of these places are unincorporated, rural areas that have high rates of poverty. Colonias are places within 150 miles of the four US states bordering Mexico that lack sewer, water and/or decent housing; many also lack electricity, heat, paved streets and roads.

Demographic Overview and Economic Circumstances

- In 2009, the estimated population of the First Things First Cochise Region was approximately 140,246. The total number of families with children birth to age five was 4,068. According to estimates calculated by the First Things First (FTF) central office, there were an estimated 11,016 children birth to age five. Among those children, FTF estimated that 25 percent or 2,796 of those children were living at the poverty level.
- In 2009, an estimated 929 families with children birth to age five were headed by single mothers. The Census 2000 estimated that 49 percent of single-parent families headed by mothers were living below the poverty level. Given this, it can be extrapolated that a similar proportion of these families headed by a single mother are living below the poverty level in 2009.
- Census 2000 shows that about 45 percent of children birth to age five in the FTF Cochise

Region were Hispanic and 45 percent White; American Community Survey 2006-2008 (ACS) estimates show a similar rate of 43 percent that were Hispanic and 44 percent White. The American Community Survey (2006-08) also indicates that 35% of Hispanic families with children under five are living below the poverty level, higher than White families (13%) and all families (18%) in Cochise County.

- The estimated median family income in 2000 was \$38,005. About 22 percent of families in the region earned less than \$20,000. Nearly 14 percent of families were living below the poverty level, as were 29 percent of children birth to age five. Based on FTF's own estimates, 25 percent of children birth to age five were living below the poverty level in 2009.
- In Cochise County, American Community Survey 2006-08 estimates show that 45 percent of children birth to age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (2,976 children) and 65 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the work force (2,180 children). This total estimate of 5,156 children with working parents need some type of child care. Child care might also be needed for the children of non-working parents who are trying to find employment or are attending school.
- Unemployment rates jumped from 5 percent in January 2008 to 8 percent in January 2010, and unemployment claims increased by over 390 percent between January 2007 (550) and January 2010 (2,698). Benson and Whetstone were estimated to have the highest unemployment rates at 13.9 percent, and the lowest rates were for Sierra Vista at 4.9 percent.
- The number of families with children birth to age five receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits in the FTF Cochise Region went from 394 in January 2007 to 286 in January 2010, a decrease of 27.4 percent. In contrast, the enrollment of families with children birth to age five in food stamps increased by 33 percent and the enrollment of families with children birth to age four in Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) increased by 6 percent.
- The use of community food banks increased in Cochise County between 2008 and 2009. The number of food box distributions increased in 2009 by 22 percent over the 2008 numbers. The number of individuals served increased by 9 percent. The FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council contributed funds to community food banks in 2009-2010.

Education

- According to Census 2000, 21 percent of adults eighteen and over in the Cochise Region did not have a high school diploma. Updated estimates from the American Community Survey (2006-08) showed that 17 percent of adults did not have a high school diploma. Nineteen percent of adults had a bachelor's or advanced degree. Adult educational attainment rates vary by community with higher attainment rates reported for the greater Sierra Vista area, most likely due to the Fort Huachuca military base. There are lower rates of educational attainment reported for the smaller rural communities in the county.
- In Cochise County, according to the American Community Survey (2006-08), 36.7 percent of new mothers giving birth in the past six months were unmarried and 25 percent of those had less than a high school diploma, and none had a bachelor's or graduate degree. Of the 63 percent who were married, 16.5 percent had less than a high school degree and 18 percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree.

- In Cochise County, third grade AIMS scores showed 70 percent of students passing the math test, 70 percent passing the reading test and 76 percent passing the writing test. There is wide variation in average passing scores within and across the districts in the region. The following provides examples from the public school districts across the county: Pomerene Elementary School District had passing scores of 89 percent math, 89 percent reading, and 68 percent writing; Benson Unified School District had 70 percent math, 79 percent reading, 83 percent writing; Douglas Elementary District had passing scores of 67 percent math, 60 percent reading, and 72 percent writing; Sierra Vista Unified District had 74 percent math, 78 percent for reading, and 86 percent for writing; Willcox Unified District had passing scores of 53 percent math, 57 percent reading, and 66 percent writing. A complete listing of the third grade AIMS passing scores for all of the publicly funded districts and schools in Cochise County are in **Appendix F** of this report.

Health

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that about 85 percent of children birth to age five in Arizona were uninsured in 2008. Enrollment in AHCCCS in Cochise County was 7.6 percent higher in April 2010 compared to April 2009. Enrollment in KidsCare in Cochise County was 28 percent lower in April 2010 compared to April 2009.
- According to 2008 AHCCCS reports about its enrollees, 55 percent of infants under 16 months completed a well child check. Children ages 3-6 funded under KidsCare had a 60.6 percent completion rate.
- Fourteen percent of births in the Cochise Region in 2008 (249) were to teen mothers.
- Dental care among young children continues to be limited in the Cochise Region. Multiple barriers to maintaining good oral health for young children include cost, lack of dental insurance, lack of providers for underserved racial and ethnic groups, and fear of dental visits. The Cochise Regional Partnership Council has plans to address the oral health needs for all children birth to age five starting in fiscal year 2011.
- Child immunization rates in the Cochise Region in 2009 ranged from 68 percent of infants ages 12 to 24 months to 41 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months receiving the full immunization schedule. According to Arizona Dept. of Health Services (ADHS), the reported rates may be lower than actual rates due to children changing pediatricians.
- In 2010, the FTF Cochise Region has funded multiple strategies to address the health and nutritional needs of families and children birth to age five in the region. Partnerships with social service agencies and the County Public Health Department are underway to provide home visitation services to families in communities across the region. Teen parents are receiving support and education through these home visitation programs. To prevent childhood obesity, health and nutrition education are being provided to early childhood education providers and children at their centers are being monitored for height and weight.
- In 2009, 142 children birth to age three in the Cochise Region received development screenings through Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) and 89 children birth to age six received services through the Division of Developmental Disabilities. In order to increase the region's capacity for screening and treating children with development disabilities, the FTF Cochise Regional Council has funded a strategy to recruit and retain therapists to work in Cochise County.

Early Childhood Education and Child Care

- There were 138 regulated child care providers in the FTF Cochise Region registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral database as of April 2010. Among those, 37 were licensed centers, 6 were certified group homes, 95 were DES certified family homes. About 83 percent of the providers were contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families were eligible to receive child care subsidies. Also, the Fort Huachuca military base has two child care and education centers located on the base.
- Among the providers, three were accredited centers (two of these are on the Fort Huachuca Military base and regulated by the military), ten were Head Start programs, and nine were enrolled in the region's Quality First Program.
- The licensed capacity of providers was higher than the number of students typically enrolled in the FTF Cochise Region as well as other regions. In the 2008 DES Market Rate Survey, 50 licensed centers interviewed stated that their typical enrollment was 47 percent of their total capacity. Among the 254 homes interviewed, enrollment was typically about 85 percent of their total capacity. This may be explained in part by the high cost of care for many families.
- The average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region ranged from \$121 per week for infant care to \$115 per week for the care of 4-5 year olds. Infant care in licensed centers was \$133 per week on average, compared with \$96 per week for 4-5 year olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$118 per week on average, compared to \$116 per week for 4-5 year olds.
- In the FTF Cochise Region, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy decreased from 614 in January 2009 to 330 in January 2010, a decrease of 46 percent. Of the families eligible for benefits in 2010, 80 percent received the benefits. Due to the economic recession and declines in state revenues, the state legislature has reduced many family support programs including child care subsidies. In Fiscal Year 2009-2010 DES was maintaining a statewide waiting list that included approximately 11,000 families waiting to receive the child care subsidy. The FTF Cochise Region, along with the state FTF agency, has invested in emergency scholarships to help address this shortfall.
- The majority of staff members working in the child care profession lack professional qualifications. Arizona's child care 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 field results in a low compensation and benefits structure compared to the education sector and other professions. The FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council is addressing this through the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) program that offers scholarships towards college credits and various incentives to staff members and their employers, including wage enhancement. The Cochise Regional Council has also provided additional funding to increase the number of professional development slots available to child care providers in the region.

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. For Fiscal Year 2010, the FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services, to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems, and to increase the availability of resources that support health, language and literacy development for young children and their families. Cochise Regional Partnership Council was very intentional in how their partners targeted their services across the county. Services were developed and targeted based on the level of children and families' needs. The following partners are working with FTF to provide home visitation services, parenting education and family literacy services:
- Arizona Children's Association. The target is 60 families in the greater Sierra Vista area (i.e, Sierra Vista, Huachuca City, Whetsone, Tombstone, Hereford, and Palominas.) The Bright Start program provides a range of support services to families, including parenting skills, instruction in child development, infant brain development, accessing health services, home management, job preparation, accessing community resources and emergency assistance.
- Child and Family Resources. The target is 80 families in the greater Willcox area (i.e, Willcox, St. David, Benson, Bowie, Pearce, Sunsites, and San Simon). Services are free and voluntary and are aimed at families that exhibit multiple risk factors and vulnerabilities.
- Cochise County Health Department, Adolescent Maternal Child Health Program. The target is Bisbee, Naco and Douglas, and county-wide for 150 new families through June 30, 2010. A community health worker (CHW) makes home visits and provides medically accurate information on pregnancy, child-rearing, and life skills.

Public Awareness and Collaboration

Public awareness about FTF and its mission can be conceptualized on two levels. One is 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. A second is 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.

- The FTF Family and Community Survey, conducted in 2008, provided insight into the public's awareness and knowledge about early childhood development and age appropriate behavior. Responses were gathered from 144 parents from the Cochise Region. The results showed that although parents regarded themselves as knowledgeable about the role of early brain development, parents reported the need for more information about early childhood development, including language and literacy development, emotional development and developmentally appropriate behavior.
- First Things First's 2008 Partner Survey was conducted statewide as a baseline assessment measurement of system coordination and collaboration. 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.

First Things First collaboration with other partners in the region is making progress through various avenues. The FTF Cochise Regional Council is creating new mechanisms for collaboration and coordination and harnessing existing county coalitions and collaboration to promote early childhood education in the region. For example:

- In 2010, the Cochise Regional Council funded a pilot study through the University of Arizona, College of Public Health to provide research and insight on building a model program to create a comprehensive, coordinated and integrated system among those who service young children and their families. Based on the University of Arizona study findings, a strategy will be funded in 2011 and 2012 to develop a Cochise County Early Childhood Network of Stakeholders. This network will be charged with building a more coordinated system for early childhood care and education in Cochise County.
- The Cochise Regional Council has also created the Family Support Alliance comprised of FTF grantees and other partners to collaborate and coordinate their efforts.
- Cochise College Center for Teacher Education is partnering with FTF and other educational institutions and organizations to provide a program in Early Childhood Education.
- The Southeast Arizona Collaborative Home (SEARCH) is a collaborative effort of Southeastern Arizona Behavioral Health Services, Inc. (SEABHS), Information & Referral Services, and the Southeastern Arizona Governments Organization Area Agency on Aging (SEAGO). SEARCH is a clearinghouse for information of interest to families with young children in the region.
- The Cochise County Networking Coalition is a collaboration administered by SEABHS through its New Turf Prevention program. This coalition is comprised of collaborating partner agencies that provide an array of capacity building services for programs and communities that focus on youth and families. A Parent Resource Network (PRN) provides information and education to parents and caregivers of children birth to five years and works closely with FTF and child-serving agencies throughout Cochise County.
- Working in partnership with the FTF Board, the Cochise Region is contributing to a community awareness and mobilization campaign to build the public and political will necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities.

Conclusion

The geographic dispersion and economic disparities of the region's population continues to be a challenge for building a comprehensive, coordinated early care and childhood system in the Cochise region. The greatest needs and gaps facing this region include access to and availability of resources. The region's size and rural character make it difficult for many parents to access early childhood education resources for their children. The deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 also creates significant challenges for FTF partners and extreme hardship for families with young children due to job loss and reductions in the social safety net of health and human service programs.

The zip code level data illustrate contrasts in the socio-demographic picture of the region but the needs for early childhood care and education are evident. However, overall, regulated child care centers are finding it difficult to survive economically due to the reductions in child care subsidies to parents who would use their services. The implication of the cuts for working families is that parents must either stay at home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable unregulated child care (of potentially lower quality), to keep their jobs. Due to these economic hardships for families, the FTF Cochise Regional Council has responded by providing emergency scholarships to working parents to offset the reductions in child care subsidies, and funding for emergency food boxes to help families in need.

Despite these economic crises, the Cochise Regional Council has made progress in creating assets that will contribute to building a coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. The greatest regional assets for Cochise County continue to be the people who are deeply concerned and committed to early childhood care, education, and health issues for children ages birth to five years of age. The FTF Cochise Regional Council has harnessed many of these individuals to continue the efforts started by the Cochise County School Readiness Partnership (CCSRP) and others. Professional development and system coordination efforts are currently underway by the FTF Cochise Regional Council that will further pave the way for future work impacting the care, health, and educational needs of children birth to five years of age in Cochise County.

APPROACH TO THE REPORT

This is the second Needs and Assets report conducted on behalf of the First Things First Cochise 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 ages zero to five and their families in the region. The information in the report is designed to serve as a resource for members of the Cochise Regional Partnership Council (RPC) to inform and enhance planning and decision-making regarding strategies, activities and funding allocations for early childhood development, education and health.

The report has two major parts. Part One provides a snapshot of the demographic characteristics of the region's children birth to age five and their families, and the early care, development and health systems, 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 provides a resource guide of zip code fact boxes presenting the most relevant information available at the zip code level. This is intended to be used as a fact finder resource guide to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible. The introduction to this section contains a key to the fact boxes to assist in understanding and interpreting the numbers.

Wherever possible, data throughout the report are provided specifically for the Cochise Region, and are often presented alongside data for the state of Arizona for comparative purposes. The report contains data from national, state, and local agencies and organizations. The primary sources of demographic information are Census 2000 and the American Community Survey 2006-2008. Data from Census 2010 are not yet available. 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**.

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. In addition, many indicators that are critical 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.

Due to these inconsistencies, the approach to the data in this report emphasizes ratios and relationships over individual numbers.¹ For example, although the exact number of children ages zero to five living in families below the poverty level in the Cochise Region in 2010 may not be known, one can

¹ 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 consultants compiling this report found that not all schools report student demographic data in the Arizona Department of Education's database system – so therefore this set of data was dropped. In the process of analyzing data, the consultants also found some missing and inaccurate unemployment data at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Economic Security, and it was not included in the report.

estimate the relative proportion of children living in these circumstances compared to those who do not. Such ratios, which maintain a certain amount of stability over time, 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. 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 Cochise Regional 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 Cochise Regional Council's funding plan snapshot for 2010 including the prioritized need, goals, strategies and proposed numbers served, is included for reference in **Appendix B**, and provides information on assets being constructed through project activities.

PART ONE

I. Regional Overview: Cochise County

The Cochise Region and Cochise County share the same boundaries, so this region is also referred to as Cochise County in this report. Located in the southeastern corner of Arizona, it borders the state of New Mexico on its eastern side, and on its southern boundary, the international border of Sonora, Mexico, making this area a rural border community. This region is geographically diverse and expansive covering 6,219 square miles. It includes 28 communities and 22 zip codes. Most of the county is comprised of small rural towns and agricultural communities. Sierra Vista is the most populated area with over 40,000 people. The higher population is due to Fort Huachuca Military Base. There are 20 public school districts in Cochise County and five charter districts. Incorporated cities in the region are the following: Tombstone, Benson, Willcox, Huachuca City, Sierra Vista, Bisbee and Douglas.

The region's economy is primarily based on agriculture, mining, and tourism, with the exception of Sierra Vista where the Fort Huachuca Military Base is located, and Douglas which has a manufacturing base. The county has experienced rapid growth and development in the past 20 years, particularly in the Benson and Sierra Vista areas. As part of a county planning envisioning and planning process conducted in 2007-2008, residents expressed concern about growth and development's impact on the county's small town atmosphere, rural lifestyle and agricultural employment, as well as its impact on future water availability, and the land's natural beauty. Regarding education, a majority of residents rate schools as a high priority, but they also feel that they have good school systems.²

Large areas of Cochise County have been designated as "colonias" by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors. Most of these places are unincorporated, rural areas that have high rates of poverty. Colonias are places within 150 miles of the four US states bordering Mexico that lack sewer, water and/or decent housing; many also lack electricity, heat, paved streets and roads.

In Part Two of this report more detailed information is presented that paints a picture for each of these communities and zip code areas. What immediately follows is a snapshot of children birth to age five and their families in the region according to various demographic, economic and social indicators.

I.A. General Population Trends

The population statistics in this report focus on children birth to age five and their families. Numbers from Census 2000 were used because they are the most accurate counts to date. Numbers from Census 2010 will not be available until the end of 2010. Census 2000 data were downloaded at the zip code level to compute numbers specific to the Cochise Region by totaling across all zip codes assigned to the region. Updated numbers from the American Community Survey 2006-2008 are presented when available to provide more recent data, but are not available at the zip code level. First Things First (FTF) calculated 2009 estimates for the number of children birth to age five (11,016) and the number of children birth to age five living in poverty (2,796) for the Cochise Regional Council's 2011 Fiscal Year funding allocations. The 2009 estimates are the most recent available from FTF and are a primary point of comparison for many indicators in this report.

Children comprised about 7.8 percent of the total Cochise population in 2009. Eleven percent of families in the region are families with children birth to age five (about 4,068 families). Of the

² Cochise County Envisioning 2020 Report 2007 http://www.cochise.az.gov/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Zoning/FINAL%20Cochise%20Report%20607.pdf

families with children birth to age five, about 32.5 percent are headed by a single parent (1,323) and 22.8 percent by a mother only (929). These numbers are core figures for Cochise Region's planning and will be referred to throughout this report.

The authors of this report calculated 2009 population estimates for the total population in Arizona, and Cochise region by zip code, for families with children birth to age five, single parent families with children birth to age five and mother-only families with children birth to age five, using the Department of Commerce's population projection method.³ The purpose of these estimates is for planning and targeting project activities and services. The numbers in bold are estimates calculated by First Things First.

Population Statistics for Arizona and Cochise Region, Census 2000 and 2009 Population Estimates

	ARIZONA			COCHISE COUNTY		
	CENSUS 2000	% FAMILIES	2009 ESTIMATE	CENSUS 2000	% FAMILIES	2009 ESTIMATE
TOTAL POPULATION	5,130,632		6,685,213	117,755		140,246
Children 0-5	459,923		643,783	9,571		11,016
TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES	1,287,367	100%	1,677,439	30,786	100.0%	36,666
Families with Children 0-5	160,649	12.5%	209,326	3,416	11.1%	4,068
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	48,461	3.8%	63,145	1,111	3.6%	1,323
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	31,720	2.5%	41,331	780	2.5%	929

Source: Census 2000, See Appendix B for table references

Population estimates for 2009 for individual zip codes within the Cochise Region were also compiled using the Department of Commerce's population projection method. These estimates show that 85635, which is Sierra Vista, has the largest number of children 0-5 followed by 85607, which is Douglas. Zip codes that did not exist in 2000 provide no data for a population estimate in 2009.

³ <http://www.azcommerce.com/econinfo/demographics/Population+Estimates.html>. A detailed explanation of the methodologies are provided in **Appendix C**.

Cochise Region Population Estimates for 2009 by Zip Code

COCHISE ZIP CODES & TOWNS	2009 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	6,685,213	643,783	209,326	63,145	41,331
Cochise County	140,246	11,016	4,068	1,323	929
85602 (Benson, Cascabel, Pomerene)	10,575	657	237	71	37
85603 (Bisbee, Bisbee Junction)	10,222	700	258	111	85
85605 (Bowie)	841	75	25	8	5
85606 (Cochise)	1,896	91	32	8	2
85607 (Douglas, Chiricahua, Bernardino, Paul Spur)	25,167	2,388	690	274	217
85609 (Johnson, Dragoon)	354	14	6	1	0
85610 (Courtland, Elfrida, Gleeson, Webb)	1,627	108	23	5	4
85613 (Sierra Vista, Ft. Huachuca)	9,932	1,477	665	107	87
85615 (Hereford)	7,786	532	191	45	25
85616 (Huachuca City, Whetstone, Fairbank)	5,894	395	138	57	44
85617 (Double Adobe, McNeal)	1,504	100	35	10	7
85620 (Naco)	No estimates				
85625 (Sunizona, Pearce, Sunsites)	2,506	104	30	5	2
85626 (Pirtleville)	No estimates				
85627 (Pomerene)	167	15	5	1	0
85630 (St. David, Curtiss)	2,950	195	56	13	7
85632 (San Simon, Hilltop, Paradise, Portal, Apache)	990	63	25	11	7
85635* (Sierra Vista)	34,463	2,594	1,105	448	314
85638 (Tombstone, Charleston)	2,406	109	46	19	8
85643 (Willcox, Kansas Settlement, Dos Cabezas)	10,158	735	251	75	38
85650 (Sierra Vista, SE, Nicksville, Palominas)	12,710	744	275	58	42

Source: Arizona Department of Commerce HUM Population Estimate Method, see Appendix C.

*85635 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010. It is part of multiple 2000 zip codes -- 85613, 85616, 85638, and 85650. The zip code 85635 encompasses the core part of Sierra Vista and land just to the east of the Sierra Vista city limits, along Highway 90.

I.B. Additional Population Characteristics

1. Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status

It is important to understand the ethnic and racial composition of families and children in the region in order to identify potential disparities in socio-economic status, health and welfare. The identification of disparities can assist decision-makers in targeting services. Census 2000 data show that in the Cochise Region children birth to age five are about equally White (44.6 percent) and Hispanic (44.9 percent). About 5 percent are African American. A small percentage (one percent) is American Indian or Asian.

Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Cochise County Region, Census 2000

	ARIZONA		COCHISE COUNTY	
	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS
White	63.8%	46.1%	60.1%	44.6%
Hispanic	25.3%	40.1%	30.7%	44.9%
African American	3.1%	3.5%	4.5%	5.0%
American Indian	5.0%	6.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Asian	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	0.9%

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

More recent estimates of race and ethnicity from the ACS 2006 – 2008 show a similar pattern. About 44 percent of children birth to age five are White, and 43 percent are Hispanic and five percent are African American. There were no children reported to be American Indian or Asian.

Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Cochise County Region

	ARIZONA		COCHISE COUNTY	
	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS	TOTAL POPULATION	CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS
White	58.8%	40.0%	59.1%	44.2%
Hispanic	29.6%	45.7%	31.4%	43.2%
African American	3.5%	4.2%	1.1%	5.2%
American Indian	4.5%	5.5%	1.7%	N/A
Asian	2.4%	2.2%	0.1%	N/A

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, See **Appendix D** for table references.

Citizenship status, being native- or foreign-born, and linguistic isolation can be predictors of poverty and other risk factors. American Community Survey estimates from 2006-08 show that about 6.4 percent of the total population in Cochise County were estimated to be “not a U.S. citizen,” much lower than the state rate of 10.4 percent. In Cochise County, about one percent of children birth to age five were estimated to be foreign-born, slightly lower than the rate for Arizona (2.2 percent).

Citizenship Status, Native- and Foreign-Born Children for Arizona and Cochise County American Community Survey 2006-2008

	ARIZONA		COCHISE COUNTY	
	2006-2008 ESTIMATE	% POPULATION	2006-2008 ESTIMATE	% POPULATION
TOTAL POPULATION	6,343,952		127,882	
U.S. citizen by birth	5,398,726	85.1%	112,274	87.8%
U.S. citizen by naturalization	284,472	4.5%	7,421	5.8%
Not a U.S. citizen	660,754	10.4%	8,187	6.4%
	2006-2008 ESTIMATE	% CHILDREN 0-5		
TOTAL CHILDREN AGE 0-5	562,303		9,990	
Native-born	549,763	97.8%	9,896	99.1%
Foreign-born	12,540	2.2%	94	0.9%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-2008, See **Appendix D** for table references.

In the following table the ACS 2006-08 estimates of linguistically isolated households show that among all households in Cochise County, about 24 percent were Spanish-speaking and 5.4 percent were "other language speaking." Of the 11,556 Spanish-speaking households, 25 percent were estimated to be linguistically isolated. Among the 2,590 "other language-speaking" households, 8 percent were estimated to be linguistically isolated. In Cochise County, about 6.6 percent of all households were estimated to be linguistically isolated, similar to the state's rate of 6.7 percent. Linguistic isolation has implications for a family's ability to access and use resources and services.

Linguistically Isolated Households for Arizona and Cochise County, American Community Survey 2006-2008

	ARIZONA		COCHISE COUNTY	
	2006-2008 ESTIMATE	% HOUSEHOLDS	2006-2008 ESTIMATE	% HOUSEHOLDS
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2,250,241		47,829	
English-speaking	1,648,235	73.2%	33,683	70.4%
Spanish-speaking	438,487	19.5%	11,556	24.2%
Linguistically isolated	125,009	5.6%	2,931	6.1%
Not linguistically isolated	313,478	13.9%	8,625	18.0%
Other language-speaking	163,519	7.3%	2,590	5.4%
Linguistically isolated	25,103	1.1%	220	0.5%
Not linguistically isolated	138,416	6.2%	2,370	5.0%
TOTAL LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED	150,112	6.7%	3,151	6.6%
TOTAL NOT LINGUISTICALLY ISOLATED	2,100,129	93.3%	44,678	93.4%

Source: American Community Survey, 2006-2008, See **Appendix D** for table references.

2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

There has been increasing concern in recent years about the rising number of grandparents assuming the responsibility of caring for their grandchildren. Programs and special interest groups exist both locally and nation-wide that focus on assisting grandparents in caring for their grandchildren, such as Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Southern Arizona Coalition, and Child and Family Resources in Cochise County. ⁴ In the Cochise Region, according to Census 2000, about 2,938 households had a grandparent/spouse living in the household with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of this number, 1,616 households or over half (55 percent) had a grandparent/spouse who was responsible for their own grandchildren under 18 years old living with them. The rate is higher than the state's rate (45 percent). No sources exist that provide more recent data, but it is highly likely that due to the current economic recession, a higher proportion of grandparents are living with and responsible for caring for their grandchildren in 2010.

Grandparents Residing in Households with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years Old for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000

	ARIZONA		COCHISE COUNTY	
	2000	%	2000	%
UNIVERSE:				
TOTAL POPULATION OVER 30 LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS	2,821,947	-	66,388	-
Grandparent/spouse living in same household with own grandchildren under 18 years old	114,990	100%	2,938	100%
Grandparent/spouse living in same household with and responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years old	52,210	45%	1,616	55%

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

I.C. Economic Circumstances

Understanding the economic circumstances of the children birth to age five and their families is essential for planning early childhood development, education and health services. The following economic indicators figure prominently in this report because they identify populations undergoing economic hardship who are most in need of services. However, given the current severe economic crisis that is impacting the state and the nation, it is likely that many of these indicators are not up-to-date. Data on poverty rates, unemployment, and use of government assistance programs fluctuate significantly during these times, and the full extent of the recession's impact may not be captured in many of these indicators.

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

In the table that follows, median family income, income quintiles, and poverty status for children and families for the Cochise Region and the state are presented from Census 2000. Median family income in the Cochise Region in 2000 (\$38,005) was lower than Arizona (\$46,723). In the Cochise Region, 22.4 percent of families had a yearly income of less than \$20,000. About 13.5 percent of families had an income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. This was true for 47 percent of single mother families and for 49 percent of single mother families with children birth to age five. The FTF 2009 estimate of the proportion of children birth to age five below the poverty level in the Cochise Region is 25.3 percent, one out of four children, and is lower than the number reported in Census 2000 (29.2 percent). First Things First's estimated number of children birth to age five living in poverty in the Cochise Region in 2009 is 2,796 children. This number is key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need.

⁴ AARP, 2007, <http://www.grandfactsheets.org/doc/Arizona%2007.pdf>, accessed on 6/11/2010

Economic Status of Families for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000 with an Estimate of Children 0-5 Below 100 percent Poverty Level in 2009

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY
Median Family Income	\$46,723	\$38,005
Family income less than \$20,000	15.8%	22.4%
Family income \$20,000 - \$39,999	26.1%	29.9%
Family income \$40,000 - \$59,999	21.6%	21.7%
Family income \$60,000 to \$74,999	11.6%	10.3%
Family income \$75,000 or more	24.8%	15.7%
Families below Poverty Level	9.9%	13.5%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	15.2%	20.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	32.1%	47.2%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	36.6%	49.2%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	21.2%	29.2%
Children under 5 years old below the FTF estimated Poverty Level for 2009	23.2%	25.3%

Source: Census 2000, and FTF Regional Population Estimates for FY2011, See **Appendix D** for table references

To provide context for these economic status indicators, the federal poverty guidelines for 2000 and 2010 are presented in the tables that follow. Many, but not all, publicly funded social welfare programs use these guidelines for determining program eligibility.⁵ 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 Cochise Region, Census 2000 reported that 22.4 percent of families earned less than \$20,000 and that 20 percent of families with children birth to age five were below the Federal Poverty Level. In 2010, a family of four earning \$22,050 is considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

2000 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines (except for Hawaii and Alaska) 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

⁵ The poverty guidelines are updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for administrative or legislative purposes. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#programs> accessed on June 10, 2010.

2010 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines (except for Hawaii and Alaska) and the District of Columbia

SIZE OF FAMILY UNIT	50% OF POVERTY	100% OF POVERTY	150% OF POVERTY	200% OF POVERTY
1	\$5,415	\$10,830	\$16,245	\$21,660
2	\$7,285	\$14,570	\$21,855	\$29,140
3	\$9,155	\$18,310	\$27,465	\$36,620
4	\$11,025	\$22,050	\$33,075	\$44,100
5	\$12,895	\$25,790	\$38,685	\$51,580
6	\$14,765	\$29,530	\$44,295	\$59,060
7	\$16,635	\$33,270	\$49,905	\$66,540
8	\$18,505	\$37,010	\$55,515	\$74,020

Source: Federal Register: Extension of the 2009 poverty guidelines until at least March 1, 2010 — Vol. 75, No. 14, January 22, 2010, pp. 3734-3735

Data from 2000 Census show that in the Cochise Region, estimates for children living 50 percent below the poverty rate (12 percent) are higher than the state (9 percent). This is a high level of poverty as shown in the federal poverty guideline tables. Furthermore, nearly one-third (30 percent) of children birth to age five are considered to be living below 100 percent FPL. This rate may be higher in 2010 due to the economic downturn.

Children 0- 5 Living Below 50 100%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate for Arizona, and Cochise County, Census 2000

UNIVERSE:	ARIZONA	%	COCHISE COUNTY	%
All Children birth to age five for whom poverty status is determined	448,446		9,291	
Children 0-5 below 50% of poverty rate	38,635	9%	1,158	12%
Children 0-5 below 100% of poverty rate	94,187	21%	2,663	29%
Children 0-5 below 150% of poverty rate	156,922	35%	4,096	44%
Children 0-5 below 200% of poverty rate	214,241	48%	5,439	59%

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

The table that follows presents estimates of the number and percent of families living below 100 percent FPL by race/ethnicity (ACS 2006-08). Data were only available for White and Hispanic families. In Cochise County, 35 percent of Hispanic families with children under five were estimated to be living below 100 percent FPL, compared to 18 percent of all the families with children under 5 in the region.

The Number of Families with Children less than 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona and Cochise County, American Community Survey 2006-2008

	ARIZONA	%	COCHISE COUNTY	%
All Families with Children < 5 (presence of related children)	133,783		2671	
Below 100% FPL	21,429	16%	486	18%
White Families with Children < 5	76,474		1346	
Below 100% FPL	8,021	10%	181	13%
Hispanic Families with Children < 5	41,741		860	
Below 100% FPL	10,070	24%	305	35%
African American Families with Children < 5	4,536		N/A	
Below 100% FPL	1,057	23%	N/A	
American Indian Families with Children < 5	4,583		N/A	
Below 100% FPL	1,647	36%	N/A	
Asian American Families with Children < 5	5,134		N/A	
Below 100% FPL	659	13%	N/A	

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

2. Number of Parents in the Workforce

The table that follows presents the number of parents of children birth to age five who are in the workforce. American Community Survey 2006-08 provides estimates for Arizona and Cochise County only, so no information for specific localities in the region is available. The table presents information about parents who live with their own children (no other household configurations are included). In Cochise County, 66 percent of children birth to age five live with two parents, and of those, 45 percent have both parents in the workforce. Nearly 34 percent of children birth to age five live with one parent, and of those, about 65 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 5,156 children birth to age five in Cochise County or approximately 47 percent of children birth to age five in Cochise County. (The 2009 estimate of the number of children birth to age five in Cochise County is 11,016.) Furthermore, child care may also be needed for those unemployed parents looking for work or going to school.

Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children 0-5, Arizona and Cochise County

	ARIZONA		COCHISE COUNTY	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Children under 6 living with parents	562,303	100%	9,990	100%
Children under 6 living with two parents	369,626	65.7%	6,621	66.3%
Children under 6 living with two parents with both parents in the work force	177,454	48.0%	2,976	44.9%
Children under 6 living with one parent	192,677	34.3%	3,369	33.7%
Children under 6 living with one parent with that parent in the work force	144,176	74.8%	2,180	64.7%

Source: ACS 2006-08, see **Appendix D** for table references.

3. Employment Status

The impact of the economic recession that started in 2007 can be seen by the steady rise in unemployment rates from January 2008 to January 2010 for all communities in the Cochise Region and the state. Both Benson and Whetstone share the highest unemployment rates in January 2010, 13.9 percent. Sierra Vista (4.9 percent) and Sierra Vista South East (6.2 percent) have the lowest unemployment rates for January 2010. These lower unemployment rates are most likely due to the Fort Huachuca Military Base.

Fort Huachuca is an important economic engine for the area. Its total direct economic impact has been estimated to generate 9,537 jobs in the area, and \$888,736 in economic output. This direct economic impact does not include the “multiplier effect of indirect jobs created in the service and related industries.”⁶

The unemployment rates in the table that follows must be interpreted with caution, however, due to the method that the Bureau of Labor statistics uses to calculate and assign the rates. The unemployment rates at the county level are more accurate because they are based on monthly surveys of the population.⁷ Also, 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 numbers of parents with children under five who are unemployed, but given the high poverty rates for these families in the region, the numbers are likely to be high and to have increased since the onset of the recession.

Unemployment Rates for Arizona and Cochise County Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, and 2010

	JANUARY 08	JANUARY 09	JANUARY 10
Arizona	4.7%	8.2%	9.7%
Cochise County	5.0%	7.2%	8.0%
Benson	9.0%	12.6%	13.9%
Bisbee	5.6%	7.9%	8.8%
Douglas	7.8%	10.9%	12.2%
Huachuca City	7.4%	10.4%	11.5%
Sierra Vista	3.0%	4.3%	4.9%
Sierra Vista South East	3.*%	5.5%	6.2%
Whetstone	8.9%	12.5%	13.9%
Naco	7.8%	10.9%	12.1%
Pirtleville	7.1%	10.0%	11.1%
St. David	6.1%	8.6%	9.6%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program
<http://www.stats.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm>

⁶ Economic Impact of Arizona’s Principal Military Operations (2008) General information about Ft. Huachuca – p. 11, 12

⁷ The disaggregated “special unemployment data” for places is calculated by the Arizona Department of Commerce staff. Staff assigns the proportion of employment/unemployment present at the Census 2000 place level to more recent years. Source: John Graeflin, Research and Statistical Analyst with Department of Commerce 4/1/10.

4. 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 Cochise region. Data were only available at the state and the county level but 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 Cochise County paid claimants was a dramatic 390% increase.

Unemployment Insurance Claimants Paid by the State of Arizona for Arizona and Cochise County, January 2007, 2009, and 2010

	JANUARY 07	JANUARY 09	JANUARY 10	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona	22,588	87,370	183,994	714%
Cochise County	550	1,419	2,698	390%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

5. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Enrollments

The TANF program, 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 their families. According to the DES website, the program is designed to help families meet their basic needs for well-being and safety, and serves as a bridge back to self-sufficiency. Eligibility is based on citizenship or qualified noncitizen resident status, Arizona residency, and limits on resources and monthly income. DES uses means testing⁸ rather than the HHS Federal Poverty Guidelines for determining program TANF eligibility, so it is difficult to estimate the numbers of children and families who might be eligible in the Cochise region.

The impact of the recession on the state of Arizona and the nation has caused both the state and federal governments to cut funding for many of the social welfare programs, such as TANF, the Child Care Subsidy Program, the Arizona Nutritional Assistance Program (formerly food stamps), WIC, and adult and child health care insurance.

Data were received from DES on the number of TANF recipients in January 2007, 2009 and 2010 in every zip code, which makes it possible to observe trends over time in the Cochise Region. The numbers presented in the table that follows show that the total number of TANF recipients (families and children) decreased in the Cochise Region during this time period, whereas the rates across Arizona increased. For example, in the Cochise Region, the number of families with children birth to age five receiving TANF benefits decreased 27.4 percent from 2007 to 2010, and the actual number of children in those families receiving benefits decreased 26.4 percent. The number of families receiving benefits in the Cochise Region in January 2010 was 286, with 353 children in those families receiving benefits.

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

TANF Recipients in Arizona and Cochise Region, 2007, 2009, 2010

	JANUARY 07	JANUARY 09	JANUARY 10	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	16,511	18,477	18,129	9.8%
Arizona TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families Above	20,867	24,273	23,886	14.5%
Cochise TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	394	380	286	-27.4%
Cochise TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families Above	480	465	353	-26.4%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

6. Food Assistance Program Recipients

Several food assistance programs are available to families and children in the Cochise Region. Program enrollment and recipient data are indicative of the social and economic conditions within the region. Data were made available from DES regarding the Arizona Nutritional Assistance program (formerly Food Stamps) for January 2007, 2009 and 2010, and regarding the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) for January 2007 and 2009. Data were released at the zip code level so that trends for the Cochise 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 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.⁹

Food Stamp Recipients for Arizona and Cochise County Region January 2007, 2009, 2010

	JANUARY 07	JANUARY 09	JANUARY 10	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona Children 0-5	134,697	179,831	215,837	60%
Arizona Families with Children 0-5	88,171	119,380	145,657	65%
Cochise County Children 0-5	2,873	3,344	3,731	30%
Cochise County Families with Children 0-5	1,986	2,334	2,637	33%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

In the Cochise Region, there was a 30-33 percent increase from January 2007 to January 2010 in the number of children birth to age five and families with children birth to age five who received benefits. In January 2009, 3,344 children birth to age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the Cochise Region. Given FTF's estimated number of 2,796 children birth to age five living below the poverty level in the region in 2009, it appears that the children in highest need are benefiting from this program.

⁹ <https://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>

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 under the age of five 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.¹⁰ The Farmer's Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) provides women and children who participate in WIC \$30 worth of vouchers they can redeem for locally grown fruits and vegetables at the Farmer's markets. Currently, WIC clients can redeem their vouchers in the Sierra Vista, Bisbee, Elfrida or Douglas markets.

Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients for Arizona and Cochise County Region, January 2007 and 2009

	JANUARY 07	JANUARY 09	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona Women	50,645	60,528	19.5%
Arizona Children 0-4	87,805	109,026	24%
Cochise County Women	1,445	1,411	-2.0%
Cochise County Children 0-4	2,449	2,603	6.2%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

The WIC data indicate that in January 2009, 2,603 children birth to age four were enrolled in the Cochise Region. There was a two percent decline in Cochise County women receiving WIC from 2009 to 2010. However, with 2,796 children birth to age five estimated to live at the poverty level in Cochise, it appears that most children in highest need are benefiting from WIC supplements in the region. However, with the deepening recession these estimated numbers are likely to increase.

c. Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program

The percent of children participating in the Free and Reduced Price Lunch program provides a geographic identifier of children in low-income families. The table that follows presents the percentage of children participating in the Cochise Region by school district in October 2009. A complete table of school listings is available in Appendix E. The percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunches varied widely across districts. Naco Elementary School District had the highest percentage (91.6 percent) followed by Douglas Unified District (85 percent), Bisbee Unified (84 percent) and Bowie Unified Districts (84.4 percent). Sierra Vista Unified District (34.4 percent) and St. David Unified District (30.2 percent) had the lowest percentage of children receiving the program in the region.

¹⁰ <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>

Percent of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunch by School District in Cochise County, 2009

COCHISE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS	PERCENT OF CHILDREN RECEIVING FREE AND REDUCED LUNCH
Benson Unified School District	47.3%
Bisbee Unified District	84.0%
Bowie Unified District	84.4%
Cochise Elementary District	36.1%
Douglas Unified District	85.0%
Apache Elementary District	--
Elfrida Elementary District	83.0%
Valley Union High School District	58.2%
Palominas Elementary District	49.1%
Mcneal Elementary District	59.2%
Naco Elementary District	91.6%
Ash Creek Elementary District	81.8%
Pearce Elementary District	55.8%
Pomerene Elementary District	40.6%
St David Unified District	30.2%
San Simon Unified District	59.8%
Sierra Vista Unified District	34.4%
Tombstone Unified District	63.8%
Willcox Unified District	63.7%
Fort Huachuca Accommodation District	39.5%

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

In August, 2009 the USDA implemented a new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified for the Federal School Lunch Program.¹¹ Because the 2009-2010 school year had already begun in many areas when this new policy was announced in August 2009, some school districts may not have had the opportunity to fully implement the change. In planning for the 2010-2011 school year, however, states and school districts can take steps to implement the new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified. 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 who receive SNAP benefits and should be automatically enrolled for free meals have been missed in the direct certification process. In Arizona, for the 2008-2009 school year, 66 percent of school age children who were SNAP participants were directly certified.¹² The new policy will make it easier for school districts to automatically enroll these children.

¹¹ See Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household, USDA, August 27, 2009, http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/Policy-Memos/2009/SP_38-2009_os.pdf and Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, Questions and Answers on Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household, USDA, May 3, 2010, http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP_25_CACFP_11_SFSP_10-2010_os.pdf.

¹² Source: Direct Certification in the National School Lunch Program: State Implementation Progress, Report to Congress, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, October 2009, Figure 4, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/CNP/FILES/NSLPDirectCertification2009.pdf>.

7. Homeless Children Enrolled in School

Children and youth who have lost their housing live in a variety of places, including motels, shelters, shared residences, transitional housing programs, cars, campgrounds, and other places. Lack of permanent housing for children can lead to potentially serious physical, emotional, and mental consequences. Subtitle B of Title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq.) is included in No Child Left Behind as Title X-C.¹³ The 2002 reauthorization requires that all children and youth experiencing homelessness be enrolled in school immediately and have educational opportunities equal to those of their non-homeless peers. The statute requires every public school district and charter holder to designate a Homeless Liaison to ensure that homeless students are identified and have their needs met.

The data provided by ADE about the number of homeless students are limited and it is therefore difficult to determine patterns or trends. The table that follows summarizes the reports from the schools and districts in the Cochise Region which are the only ones for whom data were reported. Anecdotal reports suggest that individual schools are reluctant to report these data due to privacy issues.

Number of Homeless School Children Reported in Cochise County in 2009 and 2010

DISTRICT	SCHOOL	ZIP CODE	YEAR	HOMELESS STUDENTS
Douglas Unified District	Early Learning Center	85607	2009	2
Sierra Vista Unified District	Town & Country Elementary School	85635	2009	23
	Town & Country Elementary School	85635	2010	20

Source: Arizona Department of Education, obtained for FTF

8. Use of Food Banks

Many families with children in Cochise County need supplemental food to make ends meet. Although data is not available on the demand for food banks, the Community Food Bank (located in Tucson, serving all of southern Arizona) tracks data on the use of its services.¹⁴ The Community Food Bank distributes food boxes, which contain a three to four day supply of non-perishables such as peanut butter, rice, beans, cereal, canned vegetables and fruit. Items vary somewhat, with food including USDA commodities, purchased food and donated food.

The network of organizations distributing food boxes in Cochise County tracks both the number of individuals served and the number of food boxes distributed. However, there is no central data repository for client characteristics, such as race/ethnicity data, the number of children birth to age five, or the number of families on the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program.

The following two tables show the use of food banks in Cochise County for calendar years 2008 and 2009.¹⁵ The first table displays the number of food boxes distributed by site, and the second table displays the number of individuals served by site.

¹³ <https://www.azed.gov/schooleffectiveness/specialpops/homeless/program.asp>

¹⁴ The Community Food Bank distributes food in Cochise County through a network of 20 churches, homeless and domestic violence organizations, and related social service organizations.

¹⁵ The Community Food Bank began tracking food distribution in Cochise County in mid-2007; therefore, complete annual data are only available for 2008 and 2009, not prior to the recession.

The use of food banks in Cochise County has increased significantly as the recession has deepened.¹⁶ The number of food box distributions in 2009 increased by 22 percent over 2008 (**as shown in the first table that follows**), while the number of individuals served (**as shown in the second table**) increased by nine percent. These statistics point to the likelihood that more clients in 2009 than 2008 are repeat visitors, since the percentage of food box distributions has grown more quickly than the percentage of individuals served.¹⁷

As shown in both tables, sites with the largest percentage increase in individuals served are located in the more geographically remote regions and unincorporated areas of Cochise County. These include Willcox (which had a 94 percent increase in persons served), Huachuca City (which had a 75 percent increase in persons served), San Simon (which had a 44 percent increase in persons served) and Whetstone (which had a 41 percent increase in persons served). Sites with the largest decline in individuals served include the Bisbee Women's Transition Project (which reported distributing no food boxes in 2009), the Tombstone Food Bank (which reported an approximate 50 percent drop in the number of distributions), and the Douglas House of Hope and the Sierra Vista Forgach House (both of which reported no statistics beyond April 2009).

In 2010, to address children and families' increasing need for food, the FTF Cochise Region provided funding to the local area food banks for emergency food box distribution.

Food Boxes Distributed in Cochise County by Sites Participating in the Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program: January-December 2008 and January-December 2009

	# OF 2008 BOXES	# OF 2009 BOXES	PERCENT CHANGE
Benson Community Food Pantry	3,234	4,609	43%
Bisbee Coalition for the Homeless	2,025	2,106	4%
Bisbee Women's Transition Project	75	-	-100%
Bowie Rural Accent	1,553	1,824	17%
Cochise Post Office	968	1,185	22%
Cochise Wynn Chapel	1,265	1,435	13%
Douglas Food Bank	2,709	3,596	33%
Douglas House of Hope*	114	28	-75%
Dragoon Women's Club	962	1,125	17%
Elfrida Food Bank	1,484	1,807	22%
Huachuca City Senior Center	738	1,241	68%
Pearce First Assembly of God	1,410	2,004	42%
San Simon Distribution Site	550	858	56%
Sierra Vista Forgach House*	165	40	-76%
Sierra Vista St Vincent De Paul	5,927	7,056	19%
St David Distribution Site	1,691	2,199	30%
Tombstone Food Bank	2,342	1,207	-48%
Wilcox Community Center	1,960	3,504	79%
Whetstone	1,155	1,828	58%
TOTAL	27,093	33,043	22%

Source: Community Food Bank (in Tucson, Arizona)

*Sierra Vista's Forgach House and Douglas' House of Hope reported no 2009 statistics for May-December 2009.

¹⁶ The recession began in December 2007.

¹⁷ According to the Community Food Bank (in Tucson), families can access one food box per month.

Individuals Served through Food Banks Participating in the Federal Emergency Food Assistance

	# OF 2008 INDIVIDUALS SERVED	# OF 2009 INDIVIDUALS SERVED	PERCENT CHANGE
Benson Community Food Pantry	6,875	9,035	31%
Bisbee Coalition for the Homeless	5,192	4,909	-5%
Bisbee Women's Transition Project	89	-	-100%
Bowie Rural Accent	3,442	3,627	5%
Cochise Post Office	2,178	2,360	8%
Cochise Wynn Chapel	2,584	2,699	4%
Douglas Food Bank	4,808	6,356	32%
Douglas House of Hope*	253	68	-73%
Dragoon Women's Club	2,135	2,193	3%
Elfrida Food Bank	3,603	3,858	7%
Huachuca City Senior Center	1,337	2,338	75%
Pearce First Assembly of God	3,292	3,977	21%
San Simon Distribution Site	961	1,388	44%
Sierra Vista Forgach House*	327	85	-74%
Sierra Vista St Vincent De Paul	17,382	16,041	-8%
St David Distribution Site	3,778	4,454	18%
Tombstone Food Bank	4,444	2,147	-52%
Wilcox Community Center	4,016	7,811	94%
Whetstone	2,776	3,924	41%
TOTAL	62,597	68,235	9%

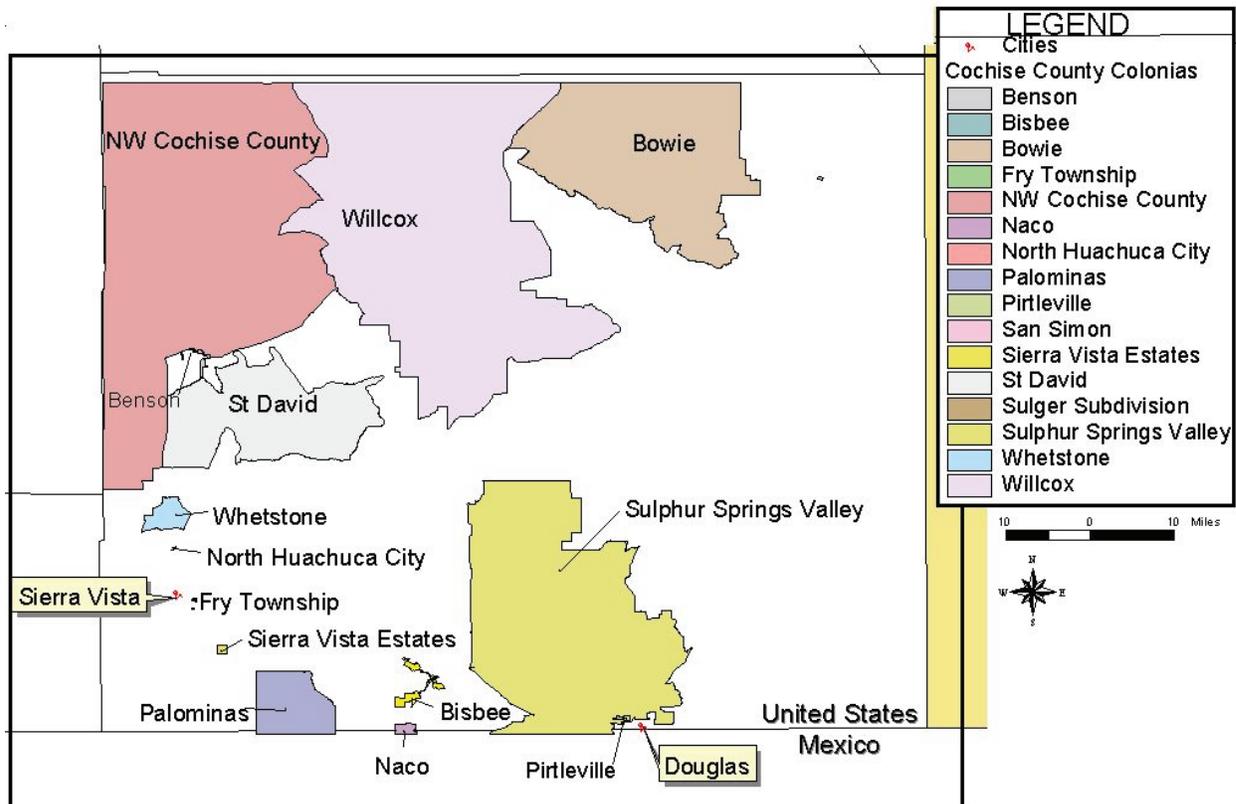
Source: Community Food Bank (in Tucson, Arizona)

*Sierra Vista's Forgach House and Douglas' House of Hope reported no 2009 statistics for May-December 2009.

9. Colonias in Cochise County

As shown in the following figure on “Colonias in Cochise County,” large areas of Cochise County have been designated as “colonias” by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors. Most of these places are unincorporated, rural areas that have high rates of poverty.

Colonias in Cochise County



Source: Cochise County Management Information Systems Department, 2004.

Since the early 1990s, three federal government agencies (US Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Agriculture-Rural Development and the US Environmental Protection Agency) have recognized “colonias” as eligible for targeted infrastructure improvements. Colonias are places within 150 miles of the four US states bordering Mexico that lack sewer, water and/or decent housing; many also lack electricity, heat, paved streets and roads.

Cochise County also has recognized these places as in need of special planning assistance. The County Board of Supervisors, through the Cochise County Comprehensive Plan, has directed the Planning Department and the Housing Authority of Cochise County to create area plans for these places to enable them to focus their efforts and seek greater funding.¹⁸ “Colonias” are relevant to the work of the FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council, as targeted improvement and funding, especially services benefitting low-income children, can be coordinated with the Cochise County Planning Department and Housing Authority.¹⁹

¹⁸ Cochise County Comprehensive Plan.1984, amended 2006. http://www.cochise.az.gov/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Zoning/Comprehensive%20Plan%202006%20-%20Final.pdf . The relevance of colonias designations is referenced on Page 14 of the Affordable Housing, Neighborhood Rehabilitation and Enterprise Redevelopment section, item #4.

¹⁹ Cochise County Envisioning 2020, Land Use Planning Report, Cochise County Planning Department (2007). references desires of specific places on growth issues and infrastructure – it also has a commonality matrix of needs

I.D. Educational Attainment in Arizona and the Cochise Region

1. Educational Attainment

A well-educated community is the 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.²⁰ When parents are not able to provide early learning experiences to 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 and secondary school, and beyond.²¹ 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 the Cochise Region from the 2000 Census and the ACS 2006-08 population estimates. Updated numbers from the Census 2010 are not yet available.

With 21 percent of the adult population reporting no high school diploma and 25 percent reporting only a high school diploma in 2000, many of Arizona's adult population are ill prepared for the current demands of society and employers. More recent estimates from ACS 2006-08 were 17 percent of adults with no high school diploma and 27 percent with no more than a high school diploma, that is, 44 percent of the adult population. In addition, the Arizona Department of Education reported in 2009 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.²² 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.

In the census table that follows, adults in Cochise County show similar rates of adult education attainment to Arizona rates. However, when viewed by gender, adult females in Cochise tend to have lower educational attainment levels.

voiced for these places starting on p. 35.

http://www.cochise.az.gov/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Zoning/Envisioning%20pt1.pdf

20 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

21 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.

22 What Adult Education Means to Arizona, 2008-09. Available at <https://www.ade.az.gov/adult-ed/Documents/AnnualOverview-PY08-09.pdf>

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender of Adults 18 and Over in Arizona and Cochise Region, Census 2000

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY
TOTAL POPULATION:	100%	100%
No high school diploma	21%	21%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25%	26%
Some college, no degree	27%	28%
Associate degree	6%	8%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	21%	17%
Male:	49%	50.0%
No high school diploma	22%	19.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24%	25.9%
Some college, no degree	26%	26.6%
Associate degree	6%	8.4%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23%	19.3%
Female:	51%	50.0%
No high school diploma	20%	22.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26%	26.4%
Some college, no degree	28%	29.1%
Associate degree	7%	7.7%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	20%	14.2%

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

More recent data from the ACS show a pattern of slightly higher adult education attainment for Cochise County as compared to Arizona. Sierra Vista, and Sierra Vista South East, for which ACS data were only available, has the highest rates of educational attainment, for example, 45 percent of all adults in Sierra Vista reported to have some college or an associate's degree as compared to 33 percent for Arizona. This is most likely due to the concentration of professionals who work at the Fort Huachuca Military Base in Sierra Vista and does not represent all of Cochise County. Education rates tend to be lower for communities in other parts of Cochise County. For example, adults 18 years and over without a high school diploma reported in the Census 2000 were 43.2 percent in Douglas, 42.4 percent in Bowie, and 32.5 percent in Willcox. **Part Two** of this report includes the adult educational attainment rates from the Census 2000 for each zip code and community in Cochise County.

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Cochise County, ACS Estimates 2006-08

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY	SIERRA VISTA	SIERRA VISTA SOUTH EAST
TOTAL POPULATION:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No high school diploma	17.0%	16.9%	10.0%	10.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26.9%	25.8%	22.8%	23.1%
Some college or associate's degree	33.1%	38.1%	45.3%	38.1%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	22.9%	19.1%	21.9%	28.0%
Male:	49.7%	49.7%	49.7%	49.1%
No high school diploma	18.1%	17.0%	8.2%	10.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26.9%	25.4%	19.7%	24.0%
Some college or associate's degree	31.6%	36.8%	46.2%	34.8%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23.4%	20.8%	25.9%	30.8%
Female:	50.3%	50.3%	50.3%	50.9%
No high school diploma	16.0%	16.9%	11.5%	11.2%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.0%	26.2%	25.6%	22.3%
Some college or associate's degree	34.5%	39.4%	44.5%	41.3%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	22.5%	17.6%	18.4%	25.2%

Source: American Community Survey 2006-08, See **Appendix D** for table references.

2. New Mothers' Educational Attainment

An important indicator associated with child development is the educational attainment of new mothers. The following table presents estimates on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment. Estimates for the state as a whole show that 36 percent of mothers were unmarried, and of those, 36 percent had less than a high school education. Among married mothers, 20 percent were estimated to have less than a high school education. The estimates for Cochise County were 25 percent of unmarried mothers having less than a high school diploma compared to 16.5 percent of married mothers. In Sierra Vista, 47.6 percent of unmarried mothers and 16.3 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.²³

²³ The results for this indicator should be viewed with caution since the American Community Survey uses a representative sampling of the area. Confidence intervals for responses can vary widely for areas of smaller population.

Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona, Cochise County and its Cities and Towns

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY	SIERRA VISTA	SIERRA VISTA SOUTHEAST
Unmarried mothers:	36.0%	36.7%	35.2%	13.6%
Less than high school graduate	35.6%	25.0%	47.6%	0.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31.2%	46.9%	32.9%	0.0%
Some college or associate's degree	28.4%	28.1%	19.6%	100.0%
Bachelor's degree	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Graduate or professional degree	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Married mothers:	64.0%	63.3%	64.8%	86.4%
Less than high school graduate	19.5%	16.5%	16.3%	25.3%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23.2%	19.2%	16.9%	11.0%
Some college or associate's degree	30.9%	46.3%	46.2%	44.5%
Bachelor's degree	17.3%	18.0%	20.5%	19.2%
Graduate or professional degree	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%

Source: ACS 2006-08 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 cited in the following table estimated in 2003 that between 7.2 and 25.3 percent of adults in Cochise 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.

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(1)	PERCENT LACKING BASIC PROSE LITERACY SKILLS (2)	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
			LOWER BOUND	UPPER BOUND
Arizona	4,083,287	13	9.6	18.1
Cochise County	88,018	15	7.2	25.3

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

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

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

4. Kindergarten Readiness

The 2006 report, Safe, Healthy and Ready to Succeed: Arizona School Readiness Key Performance Indicators, prepared for the Governor's Office of Children, Youth and Families, selected benchmark indicators for school readiness. This report noted that there are various tools available to assess kindergarten readiness, including Dynamic Indicators of Basic Literacy Skills (DIBELS), the Texas Primary Reading Inventory (TPRI), and the AIMS web Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM) Reading Assessment System, or any equivalent thereof that meets the State Board of Education standards. The results of these assessments are not publicly or systematically available so that primary data collection from individual schools and districts is required. Given the labor intensity of that task, which

warrants a special study, this report turns to the results of the third grade Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) scores at the district and school level to assess 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.

The table that follows presents the proportion of third graders that passed the math, reading and writing tests in Arizona, and in Cochise County's public school districts, including charter school districts. In Arizona and Cochise County, about one in four children did not pass the tests. The pass rates vary widely across public school districts, with Sierra Vista Charter School, Inc. reporting the highest average pass rates and Pearce Elementary School District the lowest. At the school level, the Imagine Charter School in Sierra Vista reported the highest results, (90 percent passed math, 82 percent passed reading and 85 percent passed writing) and the Pueblo Del Sol Elementary School in Sierra Vista also reported high scores (86 percent passed math, 82 percent passed reading and 96 percent passed writing). On the lower end, the percent passing in Pearce Elementary School was 50 percent in math, 30 percent in reading, and 50 percent in writing. Omega Alpha Academy had 48 percent passing in math, 33 percent in reading, and 53 percent in writing. **Appendix F** includes the pass rates for all the schools that tested third graders in the Cochise Region.

Percent of Third Graders Passing AIMS Tests in Arizona and Cochise County by District and School, 2008-09 (includes charter schools)

NAME	ZIP CODE	PERCENT PASSING MATH	PERCENT PASSING READING	PERCENT PASSING WRITING
Arizona		73%	72%	79%
Cochise County		70%	70%	76%
DISTRICTS WITH SCHOOLS THAT HAVE THIRD GRADES IN COCHISE COUNTY				
Apache Elementary District	85608	n/a*	n/a	n/a
Ash Creek Elementary District	85625	n/a	n/a	n/a
Benson Unified School District	85602	70%	79%	83%
Bisbee Unified District	85603	71%	68%	92%
Bowie Unified District	85605	n/a	n/a	n/a
Center for Academic Success, Inc. Charter District	85635	82%	82%	69%
Cochise Community Development Corp., Charter District	85635	50%	50%	59%
Cochise Elementary District	85606	n/a	n/a	n/a
Douglas Unified District	85607	67%	60%	72%
Elfrida Elementary District	85610	83%	67%	33%
Fort Huachuca Accommodation District	85670	69%	78%	65%
McNeal Elementary District	85617	n/a	n/a	n/a
Naco Elementary District	85620	76%	66%	86%
Palominas Elementary District	85653	83%	78%	76%
Pearce Elementary District	85625	50%	30%	50%
Pomerene Elementary District	85627	89%	89%	68%
St. David Unified District	85630	77%	74%	77%
Sierra Vista Unified District	85635	74%	78%	86%
Tombstone Unified District	85638	56%	64%	79%
Willcox Unified District	85643	53%	57%	66%

*n/a scores were not reported by ADE

Source: ADE <http://www.ade.state.az.us/researchpolicy/AIMSResults/>

The following table presents the number of third graders tested in Cochise County.

Cochise County. Number of 3rd Graders Taking 2008-09 AIMS Tests

MATH NO. TESTED	READING NO. TESTED	WRITING NO. TESTED
1,616	1,616	1,609

II. The Early Childhood System

II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the Cochise 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.

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. One way to think about supply and demand is to look at the number of children birth to 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 along with the cost of different types of care. Capacity is often used rather than enrollments because enrollment numbers are rarely comprehensive, systematic, or up-to-date. Various communities around the country have used this approach.²⁴ Looking at the cost of different types of care for different age groups provides insight into the opportunities and barriers for parents in different income brackets. No comprehensive information exists on the cost of kith and kin care in the Cochise Region but the cost of formal care is available and is discussed below.

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

An assessment of the number of children birth to 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 Cochise 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 are also listed. Unregulated providers that are listed must meet a prescribed set of requirements.²⁵ This list 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.

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

²⁵ Requirements will be discussed in the section below on regulation

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 (excludes those regulated by tribal authorities or 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 Licensed Group Homes	Provide care in residential setting for up to 10 children for compensation, 15 including provider’s children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	1:5
DES Certified Home	Provide care in residential setting for up to 4 children for compensation, up to 6 including provider’s children	May care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:6
CCR&R Registered 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

The following table presents a summary of the early childhood education and care providers listed in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in the Cochise Region in April 2010. For each category of provider listed in the table above, this 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)
- 7) the number of providers that did not report their licensed capacity, if any.

Cochise County Child Care and Early Childhood Education Providers Listed in AZ DES Child Care Resource and Referral Database

April 2010

	NO.	CONTRACTED WITH AZ DES	CACFP FOOD PROGRAM PARTICIPANT	HEAD START	QUALITY FIRST	ACCREDITED	MAXIMUM REPORTED CAPACITY BY REGULATORY STATUS	PROVIDERS NOT REPORTING CAPACITY
ADHS Licensed Center	39	19	21	10	9	1	3205	0
ADHS Certified Group Home	6	0	6		3		60	0
DES Certified Home	95	95	66		7		379	0
Registered Home (Unregulated)	0							
Total	140	114	93	10	19	1	3644	0
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		2315	2385	540	966	103		
Children 0-5 2009 Population Estimate							11016	
Children 0-5 2009 Population Estimate in Poverty							2796	

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, April 2010

In addition to the licensed and certified homes listed in the CCR&R, the Fort Huachuca Military Base has its own early care and childhood education programs and services. The Child, Youth, and School Services Parental Office administers the early care and educational services provided on the base. There are two child development centers on the base that serve an age range from infants (six weeks) to young children ages five to six in a variety of programs. These are: New Beginnings Child Development Center (CDC) offers Full-Day, Part-Day Preschool, Army Strong Beginnings Pre-Kindergarten, and Hourly Care for the children of Fort Huachuca soldiers and civilians. The Expanding Horizons Child Development Center (CDC) offers Part-Day Toddler, Part-Day Stepping Stones to Strong Beginnings Pre-Kindergarten, and Part-Day Army Strong Beginnings Pre-Kindergarten Programs for the children of Fort Huachuca soldiers and civilians. In addition, family child care is also offered to soldiers and civilians. Family child care is offered in leased housing on and off the base and is registered with the Child, Youth and School Services Parental Office and is supported by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

a. Capacity

Enrollment numbers are not systematically reported, so there is no reliable information on the number of children receiving care from licensed or certified early care and education providers. An alternative to enrollment numbers is to assess the system's capacity to provide care. There are several points that should be considered for 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 the standards of quality care. 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 5-12 year olds. The number of slots for each age group is not specified, which means that the slots for 5-12 year olds cannot be subtracted from the total. The total number of slots that centers are authorized to provide in the Cochise Region is 3,644, including 5-12 year olds. If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of those slots are for children birth to age four, Cochise Region would have about 2,915 places for children in this age group. First Things First's 2009 estimate of the number of children birth to age five in the Cochise Region is 11,016. Therefore, licensed, certified and regulated providers have the capacity to provide care for about 26 percent of the 0-5 age group in the region.

However, the table that follows, providing data from the 2008 DES Child Care Market Rate Survey, shows 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 73 percent of authorized capacity for licensed centers and 95 percent for certified homes. The survey includes slots for school-aged children 5-12 years old. Based on these two sets of numbers, a reasonable conclusion is that a significant number of children birth to age five are being cared for in the home and in unregulated kith and kin care.

Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in Cochise Region in 2008, DES sample

	NUMBER OF PROVIDERS INTERVIEWED	APPROVED NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO CARE FOR	NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR ON AN AVERAGE DAY	PERCENT
Centers	24	2012	1461	73%
Homes	127	591	563	95%

Source: 2008 DES Market Rate Survey²⁶

Also, in the Cochise region, about 45 percent of children birth to age five who live with two parents have both parents in the workforce, and 65 percent of children living with one parent have that parent in the work force. This equates to over 5,000 children with working parents and underscores the need to expand affordable quality care in the region.

b. Additional Information from the CRR Database

The CCR&R table also shows that in April 2010, approximately 83 percent of all regulated care centers were authorized to provide care for families receiving DES child care (cost issues and the subsidy are discussed below). About 67 percent of providers were enrolled in the food subsidy program Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The region has 10 Head Start centers, three accredited providers (two of these are on the military base), and 19 Quality First providers. Information related to quality issues are discussed in a separate section below.

c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs

The following table 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 vast majority of providers reported the costs for each age group (over 90 percent). Service provision and costs for 5-12 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 to age five.

As expected, the ADHS licensed centers report the highest average costs across age groups ranging from \$133 for infants to \$96 for 4-5 year olds. The ADHS certified group homes follow, with average costs ranging from \$128 for infants to \$110 for 4-5 year olds. DES certified homes fall slightly below that with average costs ranging from \$118 for infants to \$116 for 4-5 year olds.

²⁶ The 2010 DES Market Rate Survey is currently underway and not available as of the writing of this report

Cochise County Number of Child Care and Early Education Providers on CCRR List Serving Each Age Group and the Average Full-time Cost per Age Group Per Week April 2010

	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 Center	37	7	12	14	29	32	15
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$146	\$133	\$129	\$118	\$114	\$96	
ADHS Certified Group Home	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$135	\$128	\$120	\$114	\$114	\$110	
DES Certified Home	95	85	87	90	91	91	83
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$119	\$118	\$117	\$116	\$116	\$116	
TOTAL	138	97	104	110	126	129	104
Number of Centers Reporting Costs		70	76	81	85	85	71
Average Cost Across All Providers		\$121	\$120	\$118	\$116	\$115	\$114
Subset: Head Start (Licensed No Cost)	10	1	1	1	7	8	2

Source: CCR&R database, Child and Family Resources, accessed April 2010

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 childcare to yearly individual and family income. Detailed data on family income is currently available only from Census 2000, as previously reported in the section on the economic status of families. Since it is important to compare 2010 costs to 2010 income, an adjustment needs to be made in the incomes reported in Census 2000. The cost-of-living adjustment made between the 2000 to 2010 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for all families is based on an increase of 7.7 percent (See 2020 HHS Poverty Guidelines in first section of report). This provides a reasonable estimate of national inflation or cost-of-living increases for the ten-year time period.

The median income reported in 2000 for the Cochise Region was \$38,005, therefore, a reasonable estimate for median income in 2010 is approximately \$40,931. The average yearly cost of child care for infants to four to five year olds ranges from \$6,050 to \$5,800 in April, 2010. This represents about 14 percent of gross family income and 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 prohibitive. As expected, for the 20 percent of families with children birth to age five that are below 100 percent of the poverty level, and the 49 percent of single mother families with children birth to age five that are below 100 percent of the poverty level in the Cochise Region, placing their children in a formal setting is not feasible without a subsidy. Currently, full-time child care and early childhood education in a regulated setting is out of range for many middle class families and all low-income families who do not receive a subsidy. As a consequence, the next section will address the DES subsidy for family child care.

Estimated Yearly Cost of Full-Time Early Childhood Education and Child Care based on CCR&R database, Cochise 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 Center	37	7	12	14	29	32
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$6,650	\$6,450	\$5,900	\$5,700	\$4,800
ADHS Certified Group Home	6	5	5	6	6	6
Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$6,400	\$6,000	\$5,700	\$5,700	\$5,500
DES Certified Home	95	85	87	90	91	91
Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$5,900	\$5,850	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$5,800
Average Cost Across All Providers		\$6,050	\$6,000	\$5,900	\$5,800	\$5,750
TOTAL CENTERS PROVIDING COSTS		70	76	81	85	85

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, April 2010

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 G for the most recent criteria available). 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 level. State and county level data were provided for the fiscal year 2009. Zip code level data were provided for two months: January 2009 and January 2010. These data are presented below.

DES Child Care Subsidies in 2009 for Families and Children (0-5) in Arizona and Cochise County

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY
No. of Families Eligible	35369	848
No. of Families Receiving	29514	743
Percent	83%	88%
Number of Children Eligible	68950	1616
Number of Children Receiving	54116	1343
Percent	78%	83%

Source: DES obtained for FTF

The table above presents the number of children and families who were eligible for and received benefits during fiscal year 2009. In Cochise County, 743 families (88 percent of those eligible) and 1,616 children (83 percent of those eligible) received benefits in 2009. No comparative data are available for previous years.

The table that follows presents the number of families and children eligible and receiving benefits in January 2009 compared to January 2010 in Arizona and the Cochise Region. In both years, the proportion of families and children receiving benefits compared to those who were eligible is between 77 percent and 79 percent. That is, in both years, about 25 percent of families and children qualifying did not receive benefits. What changed dramatically from one year to the next, however, is the drop in the number of families and children who are eligible: about 40 percent across the state and 46 percent in Cochise County. That represents a loss of eligibility for 284 families and children in the Cochise Region. 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 Two of this report.

DES Childcare Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children Eligible and Receiving in 2009 and 2010 (Children 0-5) Arizona and Cochise County

	ARIZONA			COCHISE COUNTY		
	JAN. 09	JAN. 10	% CHANGE	JAN. 09	JAN 10	% CHANGE
No. of Families Eligible	26,280	15,842	-40%	614	330	-46%
No. of Families Receiving	21,378	13,014	-39%	490	274	-44%
Percent	81%	82%		80%	83%	
No. of Children Eligible	37,988	23,183	-39%	816	471	-42%
No. of Children Receiving	29,011	17,856	-38%	621	370	-40%
Percent	76%	77%		76%	79%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

Questions arise about waiting lists for the DES subsidy. The number of children on waiting lists for the Cochise County Region is not available. However, statewide numbers provided by DES are presented in the following table. Waiting lists represent unmet demand, that is, parents and children who want care that is not yet available to them at a certain cost. However, it is possible that the change in eligibility requirements has eliminated more families and children from the DES subsidy roster than the number of children and families currently on the waiting list. Therefore, numbers of children and families on waiting lists represent only a portion of unmet demand for affordable childcare.

DES Childcare Subsidy - Statewide Waiting List Numbers (Children 0-5)

	ARIZONA		
NO. OF FAMILIES ELIGIBLE	JUNE 2009	FY 2009	JANUARY 2010
Number of children ages 0-5 on wait list	1461	5558	4562
Number of families with children ages 0-5 on wait list	1365	4854	3860

Source: DES obtained for FTF

The reduction in child care subsidies has a number of consequences for families and providers in the Cochise Region. The demand for child care among low income families has dropped resulting in lower enrollments for providers who are contracted with DES to provide services to families and children receiving subsidies. The revenue of these providers is decreasing. Furthermore, there have been anecdotal reports that child care centers that service both low and middle income families have experienced decreased enrollments, including ADHS licensed centers. There are reports that providers of all types are closing but no comprehensive data exist to help understand the extent to which this is occurring. The implication of the cuts for working families is that parents must stay home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable informal or unregulated care to keep their jobs. The quality of care for many children is therefore jeopardized.

In response to the severe cuts imposed to DES child care subsidies, the 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 Cochise RPC, were allowed to use unspent regional funds to expand on the number of scholarships beyond what the state board had allocated. This initiative ends June 30, 2010, but another scholarship program will begin next fiscal year that regional councils can buy into, funded entirely through regional dollars, with stiff eligibility and reporting requirements. Due to the high need and demand for emergency scholarships in fiscal year 2010, the Cochise RPC funded partial scholarships to provide additional slots for 28 infants and toddlers, and 30 slots for three to five year olds not in kindergarten. These partial scholarships fund 50 percent of the provider fees for parents in need. The partial scholarship program will be continued in fiscal year 2011.

e. Public Preschool Enrollments

As part of capacity and access, the following table presents the enrollments for preschools in public schools in Cochise County.

2009 PUBLIC PRESCHOOL ENROLLMENTS IN COCHISE COUNTY IN PRESCHOOLS RECEIVING EARLY CHILDHOOD BLOCK GRANTS

Douglas Unified District		
Early Learning Center Preschool	145	145
Sierra Vista Unified District		
Town & Country Elementary School	13	13

Source: CCR&R database, Child and Family Resources, accessed April 2010

An additional topic that merits discussion, even though it is outside the sphere of First Things First, is the cuts to full-day kindergarten that are planned for the 2010-2011 school year due to state budget shortages. Different school districts are managing the cuts in different ways. In some districts, programs that were previously free to parents are now charging tuition fees. This adds more economic stress to families with young children, and may cause parents to remove these children from kindergarten or to remove younger siblings from early education programs, jeopardizing their preparation for elementary school.

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 out certification even though it affords them the opportunity to provide care to families receiving DES subsidies.

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, the Early Head Start (two-three year olds) and Head Start (four 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 Cochise Region are the following:

	ZIP CODE
Head Start- Benson	85602
Head Start-Bonita	85607
Head Start- Carmichael	85636
Head Start-Cobre Del Sol	85603
Head Start-La Escuelita	85607
Head Start-Palomitas Children’s Center	85546
Head Start-Pueblo Del Sol	85635
Head Start-Sierra Bonita	85548
Head Start-Willcox	85643
Head Start-Blake – Great Leaps	85635

Source: <http://theparentconnectionaz.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 depending on the accrediting body and the number of children in the care center. Preparing for and maintaining accreditation also involves substantial costs.²⁷

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

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)

National Early Childhood Program (NECP)

Association for Christian Schools International (ACSI)

American Montessori Society (AMS)

American Montessori International (AMI)

National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education (NAC)

²⁷ <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/licensing/accred.asp>. See **Appendix H** for ADE’s guidelines on accreditation agencies and procedures.

Staff to child ratios for NAEYC centers are:

NAEYC STAFF TO CHILD RATIO RECOMMENDATIONS	GROUP SIZE									
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
Infants (Birth to 15 Months)	1:3	1:4								
Toddlers (12-28 months)	1:3	1:4	1:4	1:4						
Toddlers (21-36 months)		1:4	1:5	1:6						
Pre-school (Two and a half to three years)				1:6	1:7	1:8	1:9			
Pre-school (Four years)						1:8	1:9	1:10		
Pre-school (Five years)								1:10	1:11	1:12

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

Currently, as reported in the CCR & R, there is only one accredited provider listed in Sierra Vista with a total of 67 slots. However, although not listed in the CCR&R, there are two NAEYC accredited child care centers, New Beginnings and Expanding Horizons Child Development Centers, on the Fort Huachuca Military Base that include a variety of educational and care offerings for children of military personnel.

Accredited Providers in the Cochise Region

PROVIDER NAME	ACCREDITING AGENCY	TYPE OF PROVIDER	NUMBER OF SLOTS	ZIP CODE
Town & Country Bobcat Preschool	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	67	85635

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R April 2010

d. Quality First

First Things First and the Cochise Regional Council are addressing the importance of high quality early childhood care and education through several strategies, primarily through Quality First. Quality First is First Things First’s statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education. Enrolled providers receive:

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

Each of the components listed above has multiple facets with specialized personnel working closely with each of the centers. In addition, the Quality First program will incorporate a rating system that will indicate providers’ progress toward achieving high quality standards. The rating will signify these accomplishments, and will also allow parents to identify programs that provide high quality early care and education.

In order to participate in Quality First, a provider must be regulated, which means licensed, certified or monitored by Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Department of Economic Security, United States Department of Defense, United States Health and Human Services (Head Start

Bureau) or Tribal Governments. In Southern Arizona, Southwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and The United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, and Easter Seals Blake Foundation provide the ongoing coaching services. As of April 2010, Cochise Region had 19 providers enrolled in Quality First. This is a landmark strategy that is still in the early stages of implementation but is already contributing to improvements in quality in participating centers.

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

a. Credentials and Certification Levels

The early childhood education profession is receiving increasing attention due to the recognized impact of quality education and care in a child's formative and ensuing years. According to the American Educational Research Association, one of the strongest predictors of high-quality early learning programs is the preparation and compensation of teachers.²⁸ The National Research Council recommends at least one teacher with a bachelor's degree and a specialization in early childhood for every group of children. They base this on evidence from numerous studies showing the substantial long-term benefits to children taught by highly trained professionals. This is a high standard to attain. The most recent and comprehensive information available on the early childcare workforce in Arizona is the 2008 Compensation and Credentials Study, 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 Cochise 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

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

percent of teachers, 34 percent of teacher directors and 55 percent of administrative directors had a BA or Masters 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.

The following tables 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 (2080 per year). It follows that personnel working in non-licensed centers earn less.

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

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

	FOR PROFIT < 4 SITES	FOR PROFIT > 4 SITES	HEAD START	PUBLIC SCHOOLS	OTHER NON-PROFIT	ALL
Assistant Teachers	\$7.75	8.00	\$10.25	\$10.00	\$8.50	\$9.00
Yearly	\$16,120.00	\$16,640.00	\$21,320.00	\$20,800.00	\$17,680.00	\$18,720.00
Teachers	\$8.50	\$9.00	\$15.00	\$13.50	\$11.00	\$9.75
Yearly	\$17,680.00	\$18,720.00	\$31,200.00	\$28,080.00	\$22,880.00	\$20,280.00
Teacher Directors	\$11.56	\$11.50	\$15.00	\$14.31	\$14.50	\$13.50
Yearly	\$24,044.80	\$23,920.00	\$31,200.00	\$29,764.80	\$30,160.00	\$28,080.00
Administrative Directors	\$14.50	\$14.00	\$20.00	\$21.47	\$16.75	\$16.82
Yearly	\$30,160.00	\$29,120.00	\$41,600.00	\$44,657.60	\$34,840.00	\$34,985.60

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

c. Retention Rates and Benefits

Retention rates are highly correlated with wages and benefits. In licensed centers, assistant teachers reported the greatest longevity in Head Start programs and public schools, where educational requirements are higher than in non-licensed centers, and benefits are more secure.

Sixty-eight percent of assistant teachers in Head Start programs and 54 percent in public school pre-schools 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 was provided through "personal time off" by 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

The push towards professionalization of the early childcare field has been occurring throughout the country for many years. The emphasis on professionalization points to the need for increased opportunities for obtaining academic degrees in this field. First Things First is supporting this push by providing professional development assistance to providers working in licensed facilities throughout

the state and in the Cochise Region by partnering with TEACH Arizona. TEACH offers scholarships for Early Childhood Associates Degrees and Child Development Associate Assessments, targeting center directors, teachers and licensed home providers, particularly those enrolled in the Quality First program. The scholarship recipient’s center of employment is involved in the financial commitment to support their staff members in the endeavor and staff members make a commitment to remain in their center for one year upon completion of their one-year contract. The TEACH program is supplemented by a wage enhancement program as an incentive to further their education. The following scholarships and wage enhancement incentives were awarded in the Cochise Region in 2010. Also, the Cochise Regional Council funded 29 additional scholarships in 20 centers and homes beyond what was provided through Quality First in order to provide more incentives for professional development.

TEACH and Cochise Regional Partnership Funded Scholarships Awarded in Cochise Region, as of April 2010

	STATEWIDE QUALITY FIRST	REGIONAL QUALITY FIRST	T.E.A.C.H. ONLY	COCHISE R.P.C. ONLY	FTF COCHISE REGION TOTALS
Total AA Awarded Scholarships	5	4	2	29	40

Source: Obtained for FTF from TEACH program coordinator and Cochise Regional Coordinator

The Cochise College Center for Teacher Education has been offering an early childhood education and training program since 2003. The program has served a range of child care providers in Cochise County from small home-based providers to larger centers including Ft. Huachuca’s New Beginnings Childhood Development Center. First Things First, through the TEACH program, and DES are currently funding some childhood providers to receive training at Cochise College. The Cochise College program is a multi-campus (Sierra Vista and Douglas) collaborative effort dedicated to offering quality educational programs for adults who want to work with young children and their families. It works in alignment with the mission and goals of the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) to promote the creation and improved accessibility of innovative and effective educational opportunities for the early childhood professional. There are four programs that offer different certificates or degrees:

- 1) Associate of Arts in Early Childhood Education - university-bound students in a “2 plus 2” program, looking to finish two more years at a four-year college or university;
- 2) Associate of Applied Science in Early Childhood Education - this is a terminal degree.
- 3) Basic certificate – an 18 credit program for students working toward their child development associate certification
- 4) Other – Elementary education majors may take a coursework concentration in early childhood education.²⁹

In addition to Cochise College, individuals and professionals living in Cochise County can enroll in courses or an early childhood program online through Rio Salado College. Rio Salado College has established an Early Childhood Program that serves undergraduate students and provides professional development for early childhood practitioners employed in early childhood non-certified settings. The college has partnered with First Things First and the TEACH program, offering professional development grants and scholarships to early childhood professionals.

²⁹ Starting in 2012, kindergarten teachers will need a state “early childhood endorsement” as part of their training (i.e., 24 extra units of coursework in early childhood education and/or they can test in or be grandfathered in if they are an existing teacher.)

II.B. Health

1. Health Insurance Coverage

There is a scarcity of accurate data on the number of children birth to 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 2008 were that 86 percent of the children birth to age five were insured, either through private or government insurance.

Estimated Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-5, Arizona, 2008

POPULATION ESTIMATE CHILDREN 0-5	627,936	100%
Insured Estimate	541,159	86%
Uninsured Estimate	86,778	14%

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

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. The table that follows presents the numbers enrolled in April 2009 and April 2010 in Arizona and Cochise County. In April 2009, nearly 18 percent of the total Arizona population were enrolled in AHCCCS in Arizona and almost 19 percent were enrolled in Cochise County. The number of enrollees in April 2010 was 13 percent higher than in April 2009 in Arizona and 7.6 percent higher in Cochise County.

Arizona and Cochise County AHCCCS Enrollments, April 2009 and 2010

	APRIL 2009	APRIL 2010	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona 2009 Population Estimate (FTF)	6,685,213	n/a	
Arizona AHCCCS Enrolled	1,196,673	1,356,424	+13%
Percent Enrolled	17.9%		
Cochise County 2009 Population Estimate (FTF)	140,246	n/a	
Cochise County AHCCCS Enrolled	26,021	28,007	+7.6%
Percent Enrolled	18.5%		

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. Due to the Arizona budget shortfall, in March, 2010, the program was slated to end on June 15, 2010. However, on March 23, 2010, President Obama signed federal health care

reform into law. As part of the passage of the health care overhaul bill, the new law requires states to maintain eligibility levels in all existing programs, including Title XXI (known as KidsCare in Arizona) in order to qualify for federal matching funds for its Title XIX program. AHCCCS recently completed its initial analysis of the new federal law and has concluded that the KidsCare program (in its current form) will need to be maintained or Arizona will lose federal participation for Title XIX. Due to this federal requirement, Arizona withdrew the KidsCare program termination, and it will be funded.³⁰

A data request was made to obtain KidsCare enrollment numbers at the zip code level, but the request was not met. However, county-level data are publicly available. The table that follows presents the KidsCare monthly enrollments for Arizona and Cochise County. The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Cochise County April 2010 (541) decreased dramatically from the number enrolled in April 2009 (756), which represents a decrease of 28 percent. This raises questions about how income eligibility requirements are currently being applied. The important issue for children 0-5 in the Cochise Region is that many are no longer being covered through KidsCare and therefore are not likely to be receiving the medical attention they need and deserve.

Arizona and Cochise County KidsCare Enrollments (Children 0-18), April 2009, and 2010

	APRIL 2009	APRIL 2010	PERCENT CHANGE
Arizona	56,396	36,107	-35.9%
Cochise County	756	541	-28.4%

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

The Cochise Region has dedicated funds to a home visitation and outreach program in partnership with the Cochise County Health Department. Community health workers (CHW) coordinate health information and services through their community health worker program. The CHW's make home visits and provide medically accurate information on pregnancy, child-rearing and life skills. One-hundred-fifty new families were targeted in fiscal year 2010 for the home visitation program. The Cochise Health Department has also received FTF funding to conduct outreach to and recruitment of childcare providers to promote health and nutrition to the families and children they serve. Five hundred children and their families in collaboration with 15 childcare providers were targeted in fiscal year 2010 for the health and nutrition outreach program.

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

The following table presents data on healthy births for Arizona and Cochise County from Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office for 2008, the most recent year for which data are available. This information is publicly available at the census tract level and was translated to zip code areas by the consultants and is provided in Part Two of this report.

There were 1,781 births reported in Cochise County in 2008, of which 14 percent were born to mothers under 19 years old and 41 percent were born to unwed mothers. Nearly 50 percent of the births were funded by government provided health insurance. Nearly 81 percent of the births received prenatal care in the first trimester, and 2.5 percent received no prenatal care. Eight percent of the babies were low-weight newborns. There were 11 infant deaths at birth in 2008.

30 http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=acute#Impact_on_the_KidsCare_Program

Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Cochise County Region, 2008

	ARIZONA		COCHISE COUNTY	
	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	99,215		1,781	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	12,161	12.3%	249	14.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	78,738	79.4%	1,436	80.6%
No prenatal care	1,755	1.8%	44	2.5%
Publicly-funded births	53,965	54.4%	887	49.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	7,026	7.1%	141	7.9%
Unwed mothers	44,728	45.1%	736	41.3%
Infant deaths	625		11	

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity

Infant mortality numbers for 2008 are reported below. This information is only available at the county and town level. Eleven infant deaths were reported in Cochise County, with five of those being Hispanic infants, four White infants, and two African American.

Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona,

Cochise County, and Cochise County Cities and Towns, 2008

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY	BENSON	DOUGLAS	FORT HUACHUCA	HEREFORD	SIERRA VISTA	WILLCOX
Total infant deaths	625	11	1	4	1	1	3	1
White	215	4	1	1	0	0	2	0
Hispanic	251	5	0	3	1	0	0	1
African American	76	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
American Indian	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

6. Well Child Checks

Because we do not have an integrated health care system or an integrated health care data reporting system, there is no comprehensive source of information regarding well child checks from individual practitioners, health care providers, or insurance companies for all children. AHCCCS reports the completion of well child checks for infants under 16 months old as well as children ages 3-6 in Arizona.³¹ In 2008, 55.5 percent of infants under 16 months completed a well child check. Children ages 3-6 funded under Medicaid had a 57.6 percent completion rate. Children ages three to six funded under KidsCare had a 60.6 percent completion rate.³² The implication of these rates is that having access to health care is not enough because it does not insure that health care services are used as intended or as prescribed by medical practitioners. There are barriers that exist outside of access to health care that impede parents from completing well child checks and other health

31 AHCCCS, Internal memo - http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/Oversight/Acute/NTCs/2009_01_30APIPNotice_Cure.pdf

32 These categories are reported as appears in the document. Coverage programs are not explained.

care requirements for their children. Among these are education (understanding the implications of completing well child checks and preventive medical services), time, transportation, and others.

An additional source of information for children birth to 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 2008-09 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 (29 centers), Cochise County (10 centers), Santa Cruz County (four centers), Graham County (four centers) and Greenlee County (one center). Unfortunately, the Child-Parents Centers, Inc. was 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.

The following table provides data for children in Head Start, ages three to four, and Early Head Start, birth to age three. Percents 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, 2408 of the 2721 enrolled, (88 percent), had health insurance coverage. This was true for 96 percent of the children in Early Head Start. Over 96 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 anemia for the three to four year-olds and hearing problems for infants to three year-olds. Immunizations were up-to-date for 96 percent of three to four year-olds and 86 percent of children birth to age three.

Medical Information from Head Start Program Information Report, 2008-09

	HEAD START AGES 3-4	EARLY HEAD START AGES 0-3
Enrollment 8-01-2008 to 7-31-2009	2721	624
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE		
Number of Children with health insurance	2408	600
Number enrolled in Medicaid	2074	527
Number enrolled in CHIP or other state-only funded insurance	56	28
Number with private health insurance	212	38
Number with other health insurance (military, etc.)	64	7
No health insurance	313	24
MEDICAL HOME		
Number of Children with an ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care	2519	606
MEDICAL SERVICES		
Number of children up-to-date on state's schedule for well child care	2392	521
Children diagnosed with a chronic condition during this year	192	27
Of those, the number who received treatment	190	26
CONDITIONS DIAGNOSED		
Anemia	34	2
Asthma	109	14
Hearing Difficulties	22	5
Overweight	32	1
Vision problems	47	8
High Lead Levels	3	0
Diabetes	3	0
UP-TO-DATE ON IMMUNIZATIONS	2648	536

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

Related to well-child checks is the Cochise region's need for health education efforts to prevent future health problems in children such as childhood obesity. With the rise in childhood obesity, the Cochise RPC funded the Cochise County Health Department to provide health and nutrition education to early childhood education professionals in 2010. The health department recruited over 15 child care providers throughout the county to participate, and over 600 children have participated in the nutritional and physical activity components of the program. These children are monitored for height and weight as part of the program.

The Cochise County Health Department, Nursing and Community Health Division, also offers a variety of programs that address families and young children's health needs.³³

- Immunization Program
- TB Control Program
- Family Planning Program
- STD Testing & Treatment Services

33 http://cochise.az.gov/cochise_health.aspx?id=858&ekmense=c580fa7b_170_410_858_1

In response to cross-border needs, the Cochise County Health Department also maintains the “Bi-National Border Health Program” - the only program of its kind at a local health department in Arizona. The program links the Cochise County Health Department and its counterparts at the Ministry of Health in Sonora, Mexico and at Mexican clinics along the border and works at a practical “on the ground” level to provide solutions to issues that may arise between these health systems. The council promotes mutual cooperation on local, regional, or international health problems and facilitates local education and training of healthcare professionals and community members. Topics of mutual interest and collaboration include environmental health, emergency services, maternal and child health (particularly the maintenance of vaccination schedules for children), communicable disease treatment and surveillance, mental substance abuse, and chronic disease (particularly diabetes).³⁴ This program used to conduct well child checkups but due to nursing staff cutbacks these have not occurred in the last five to six years.³⁵

As of March 2010, the Arizona Department of Health Services listed 53 licensed medical facilities in Cochise County. These facilities include six acute care hospitals. Nearly half of these facilities are located in Sierra Vista (26) and nine are located in Douglas. The six hospitals are located in the following communities and several of these hospitals also have located health clinics in the smaller communities of the county:

COCHISE COUNTY HOSPITALS	LOCATION
Benson Hospital	Benson
Copper Queen Community Hospital	Bisbee
Northern Cochise Community Hospital	Willcox North
Raymond W Bliss Army Hospital	Fort Huachuca
Sierra Vista Regional Medical Center	Sierra Vista
Southeast Arizona Medical Center	Douglas

Also included among these licensed facilities are the Chiricahua Community Health Centers, Inc. health clinics which offer a wide-range of health services to families and young children across the county. Three free-standing health clinics are located in Elfrida, Douglas, and Bisbee. They also provide a Mobile Medical Unit, and Mobile Dental Unit. The health centers provide the following primary care services:

- General Physicals
- Chronic Disease Management Program - Diabetes Education
- Women’s Health
- Prenatal Care
- Pediatric Care

The prenatal program is comprehensive and is offered to all women regardless of their ability to pay for services, at all of their clinic locations as well as their Mobile Medical Unit. The health centers also participate in Vaccines For Children, a program that offers free immunization vaccines to those who qualify.

The Mobile Medical Unit has a bilingual medical staff (i.e., Family Practice Physician and nurse

34 Cochise County Public Health Department Bi-national Border Health Program http://cochise.az.gov/cochise_health.aspx?id=4690&ekmense=c580fa7b_170_0_4690_12

35 Personal communication, Suzi Peru, Bi-national Health Program, Cochise County Health Department, May 2010

practitioner) and serves the following communities: Willcox, Winchester Heights, Dragoon, Sunsites, Benson, Sierra Vista and Tombstone. Medical care is provided to individuals who are insured, underinsured or have no insurance at all. Services include most if not all of the primary care services provided at the health clinics.

7. Oral Health

Young children in Cochise County experience limited access to dental care. According to a 2007 Cochise County Oral Health Needs Assessment completed by the University of Arizona,³⁶ barriers to dental care in Cochise County – like the state and nation – include cost, lack of dental insurance, lack of providers from underserved racial and ethnic groups, and fear of dental visits.

Few dentists are available to serve the more rural areas of Cochise County, as shown in the table that follows. Most dentists are concentrated in the Sierra Vista area. Data on pediatric dentists are not available.

Dental Care in Cochise County

PRIMARY CARE AREA	NUMBER OF DENTISTS
Benson	2
Bisbee	4
Bowie/Willcox	3
Douglas	5
Elfrida	2
Sierra Vista	34
Tombstone	0
TOTAL FOR COCHISE COUNTY	49

Source: Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners, October 2009, published in Arizona Department of Health Services Statistical Profiles, 2009, available at <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/profiles/arizonapcas.htm>

No current quantitative data for oral health checks were available for this report. Yet, a key oral health concern related in the 2008 Cochise Regional Partnership Council Needs and Assets Report remains relevant: few dentists accept the publicly financed health insurance for low income families, Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). Enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start programs does help ensure access to medical and dental care. Ten such programs are available in Cochise County.

According to the 2003 Arizona School dental survey, “Every Tooth Counts,”³⁷ many 6-8 year olds in Cochise County communities have a high incidence of untreated tooth decay and urgent treatment needs. Data are not currently available for children under age six. As shown in the table that follows, the rate of untreated tooth decay is higher in Sierra Vista, Douglas, and Tombstone than the rate of 40 percent statewide and 52 percent nationally.³⁸ Urgent treatment needs are highest in Sierra Vista, the population center of Cochise County. The table also shows the rate of children with sealants is highest in Tombstone, although this rate is lower than the state average.

36 Source: Juliana Pugmire Evans, Michelle Gamber, and Kate McDonald. 2007. Oral Health Needs Assessment, Cochise County, AZ. Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health, University of Arizona

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

38 Cochise County data are not provided, as the survey data is based on a probability sample by community and therefore may not be representative of the county as a whole.

Oral Health among Children 6-8 Years in Cochise County

COCHISE COMMUNITY (2003)	UNTREATED TOOTH DECAY	URGENT TREATMENT NEEDS	SEALANTS PRESENT
Benson	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bisbee	37%	9%	22%
Douglas	56%	4%	0%
Huachuca City	36%	9%	5%
Sierra Vista	64%	16%	8%
Tombstone	50%	9%	25%
Willcox	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arizona	40%	9%	28%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Community Health Profile 2003. The number for individual communities was not reported. The percentage for Cochise County was not reported because the data is based on a probability sample by community and therefore may not be representative of the county as a whole. "Urgent" means children with pain and/or infection requiring treatment within a 24-hour period. Sealants Present on at least one permanent molar.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council is planning to fund a strategy in fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013 to address young children's oral health in the county. Agencies awarded funding would work with regulated and licensed child care settings, community health clinics, and schools in Cochise County to provide oral screenings, fluoride varnish and sealants to children under the age of five years. Additionally, grantees would implement tooth brushing programs in the child care settings and utilize outreach materials to educate dentists on the need to serve children beginning at age one year and provide them with age appropriate strategies for screening very young children. An estimated 3,000 to 5,000 children will be targeted for this program in 2011, and 5,000 to 8,000 children for the subsequent years.

8. Immunizations

Child immunization numbers were obtained at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Health Services for 2005, 2007 and 2009. These zip code level rates are available in the Resource Fact Box Guide in Part Two. 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.³⁹

Since ADHS reported the second and third series separately, both of those series are included in the table that follows. The immunization rates, as reported, are slightly lower for the Cochise Region than for Arizona with the exception of 2009. However, the rates increased for two of the series from 2007 to 2009. The completion of immunizations for children in these age groups may be a signal for the number who complete well-child checks.

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

Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed for Arizona and Cochise County Region, 2005, 2007, & 2009

	ARIZONA		COCHISE COUNTY	
	TOTAL COMPLETED	PERCENT	TOTAL COMPLETED	PERCENT
2005				
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	70,371	70.5%	1,576	69.7%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	66,546	45.9%	1,445	42.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	37,182	25.6%	664	19.7%
2007				
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	68,480	70.9%	1,295	74.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed 19-35 months	69,141	47.9%	1,043	34.4%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	58,797	40.7%	1,024	33.8%
2009				
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	62,660	66.6%	1,253	68.4%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	60,550	42.2%	1,170	44.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	54,624	38.0%	1,077	41.2%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, obtained for FTF

9. Developmental Screenings and Services

The Arizona chapter of the American Society of Pediatrics listed the following agencies that provide services to children birth to age five in their white paper *Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs* : ⁴⁰

- The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) in the Department of Economic Security (DES) serving children birth to age three years;
- The Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) in DES serving children of all ages who have a diagnosis or are at risk for one of four specific developmental diagnoses (mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, or epilepsy);
- Child Find, serving children ages three to five years old with developmental delays, funded by Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) through the Arizona Department of Education (ADE).
- Arizona Schools for the Deaf and Blind (ASDB), serving children from birth to age 22 who have certain hearing and vision disabilities.
- The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), through Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT).

40 Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs, available at <http://www.azaap.net/userfiles/Early%20Intervention%20In%20AZ%20WHITE%20PAPER%205-9-08.pdf>

The report by pediatricians 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.

Data were obtained from DES through the central office of FTF on the number of children served by DDD and AzEIP in 2007 and 2009. The numbers are reported below for Arizona and Cochise County. Data were also made available at the zip code level. In Cochise County, 112 children received DDD services in 2007 and 89 in 2009, a decrease of 20.5 percent. There is no way of knowing the number of children who are in need of these services but did not receive them.

DDD Recipients, Children Ages 0-6 Arizona, and Cochise County Region, 2007 & 2009

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY
2007 TOTAL CHILDREN	8,562	112
2009 TOTAL CHILDREN	8,976	89
Percent Change	+4.8%	-20.5%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, April 2009

The number of children who received developmental screening services through AzEIP in the Cochise Region was 104 in 2007 and 142 in 2009, an increase of nearly 37 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.

Arizona Early Intervention Program Screenings (AZEIP), Arizona and Cochise County, 2007 & 2009

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY
2007 TOTALS	3,450	104
2009 TOTALS	5,078	142
Percent Change	47.2%	36.5%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, April 2009

The FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council, through an interagency agreement with the Arizona Department of Health Services, allocated funding in 2010 to provide financial incentives to attract a targeted number of five therapists to work in Cochise County communities, specifically with children birth through age five. With this funded strategy, the Cochise RPC intends to increase and retain more speech, physical and occupational therapists to conduct developmental screenings and treatment in the region.

II.C. Supporting Families

Supportive services for families include a variety of formal and informal services, supports and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. Support can be provided in homes, at early care and education service programs, and in the broader network of community based services. The purpose of family support is to promote the well-being of children and families and build on the strengths of family members in an atmosphere of respect for the family's culture, language and values. Family support practices and strategies are a common program component of child abuse and neglect prevention as well as family preservation programs.⁴¹

Exemplary early care and childhood centers use evidence-based program strategies to build protective factors that support families that can ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect.⁴² 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 Year 2010, the Cochise Regional Partnership identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services. The primary goals 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 supportive services in the areas of remedial education, literacy, and economic and nutritional assistance. The Cochise RPCs efforts in this area for 2010 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 involve many subjects, but one of most concern is child abuse and neglect, which necessitates family support services in a community. 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. The following table shows the total number of children birth to age five who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect for 2007 and 2009. In 2009, there were 72 child removals officially reported in the Cochise region, a significant decrease from the 149 reported in 2007. There is no way of knowing the factors that affected this decrease over the two year period.

Arizona Child Protective Services Removal of Child from for Arizona & Cochise County, 2007 & 2009

	ARIZONA	COCHISE COUNTY
2007 TOTALS	7,462	149
2009 TOTALS	8,002	72

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

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

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

2. Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health

There are no official reports of adult substance abuse and other behavioral health issues available specifically for Cochise County. The number of women and children receiving behavioral health treatment is the closest indicator for measuring this need. The Arizona Department of Health Services, Behavioral Health Division provided data on state recipients of behavioral health services. Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham and Greenlee Counties are designated as Geographical Service Area 3 (GSA 3) by ADHS and data were not made available specific to Cochise County. The Community Partnership of Southern Arizona is currently the Regional Behavioral Health Authority for the GSA 3 region, and is responsible for administering the direct provision of behavioral health services for this area.

The following table shows the total number of pregnant and non-pregnant women with dependents who received state funded behavioral health services for general mental health or substance abuse problems in 2007 and 2009. As shown in the table that follows, pregnant and non-pregnant women with dependents who received behavioral health services increased from 2007 to 2009 for GSA 3 and the state. Of the total women who received either mental health or substance abuse services in GSA 3 in 2009, pregnant women with dependents represented a small percentage, 5.3 percent for mental health but a higher percentage for substance abuse services (11.8 percent). Non-pregnant women with dependents represent a much larger percentage receiving these types of services, about 40.1 percent and 52.3 percent respectively. In 2009, GSA 3 had a much higher percentage of pregnant women with dependents receiving services than Arizona (11.8 percent versus 7.5 percent respectively). Also, in 2009 a higher percentage of women with dependents in GSA 3 (40.1 percent and 52.3 percent) received mental health and substance abuse services than across the state as a whole (23.6 percent and 40.6 percent).

Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women with Dependents who Received Behavioral Health Services, Arizona and GSA -3 (Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham & Greenlee Counties) in 2007 and 2009

	2007		2009	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
ARIZONA - PREGNANT WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS				
General Mental Health	849	1.9%	1,433	2.6%
Substance abuse	692	5.0%	1,001	7.5%
ARIZONA - WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS				
General Mental Health	7763	17.3%	13,092	23.6%
Substance abuse	3699	27.1%	5,440	40.6%
Arizona All General Mental Health Women	44,808	-	55,334	-
Arizona All Substance Abuse Women	13,644	-	13,400	-
GSA 3 - PREGNANT WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS				
General Mental Health	94	4.5%	113	5.3%
Substance abuse	83	10.3%	86	11.8%
GSA 3 - WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS				
General Mental Health	781	37.6%	880	40.1%
Substance abuse	373	46.5%	381	52.3%
GSA 3 ALL GENERAL MENTAL HEALTH WOMEN	2,075	-	2,150	-
GSA 3 ALL SUBSTANCE ABUSE WOMEN	803	-	729	-

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

The table that follows shows the total numbers of children birth to age five who received publicly funded behavioral health services in GSA 3 (Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham and Greenlee Counties) and in Arizona for 2007 and 2009. Arizona Department of Health Services reports these numbers by children who were “not seriously emotionally disturbed” and “all children.” Children who were not diagnosed with an emotional disturbance represent a majority of the children who received services. Arizona Department of Health Services did not provide information on the type of services they receive. The number of children birth to age five in GSA 3 receiving services decreased from a total of 213 in 2007 to 201 in 2009 representing about a 6 percent decrease for this region.

In order to better identify mental health needs of children in early care and childhood education centers, Cochise RPC funded the Easter Seals Blake Foundation in 2010 to assist in increasing the number of providers in the county who obtain infant/toddler mental health credentials.

Children who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona, and GSA 3 (Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham & Greenlee Counties), 2007 and 2009

	2007		2009	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Arizona - Children 0-5, not seriously emotionally disturbed	5,428	66.7%	6,431	67.7%
Arizona - Total Children 0-5 served	8,133	-	9,504	-
GSA 3 - Children 0-5, not seriously emotionally disturbed	213	77.5%	201	68.8%
GSA 3 - Total Children 0-5 served	275	-	292	-

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and Other Assets

The following section describes the activities in which the Cochise RPC has invested that are making inroads towards providing family support services in the region. In Fiscal Year 2010, the Cochise RPC implemented Strategy 1 which involves “expanding existing programs that focus on parent education, support, and resources that include increase of home visiting and parent mentoring programs countywide with an emphasis on the Northeastern part of the region.”⁴³ This strategy involved funding several non-profit organizations to provide comprehensive home visitation and family support services that include many of the evidence-based program strategies described earlier. Strategy 1 is based on Cochise RPC’s Pyramid Model Tiered Service Delivery System for early childhood development and health. The Pyramid Model is briefly described as having four major tiers within its service system:

- 1) The first tier is foundational and contains elements that are essential for all family support and services such as providing information for families, implementation of workforce standards and practices, financing, and cultural responsiveness.
- 2) The second or “Universal” tier of services are provided to all children and families.
- 3) The third “Reducing Risk Factors” tier of services are targeted to vulnerable children to reduce risk factors that affect children’s development and learning.
- 4) The fourth “Intensive Intervention” tier of services are targeted for children with additional

43 FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council Funding Plan, July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2012

needs that require intensive and specialized services.

Community partners were funded in Fiscal Year 2010 to provide an intensity and range of services that address all tiers of the Pyramid Model, and are described in the following. Other partners and related community service networks and providers are further described in the next section on collaboration and coordination.

Home visitation services, parenting education and family literacy services:

- Arizona Children’s Association. The target is 60 families in the greater Sierra Vista area (i.e., Sierra Vista, Huachuca City, Whetsone, Tombstone, Hereford, and Palominas.) The Bright Start program provides a range of support services to families, including parenting skills, instruction in child development, infant brain development, accessing health services, home management, job preparation, accessing community resources and emergency assistance. A Parent Aide is assigned to families and provides in-home support and follow-up for up to 12 months.
- Child and Family Resources. The target is 80 families in the greater Willcox area (i.e., Willcox, St. David, Benson, Bowie, Pearce, Sunsites, and San Simon.) Services are free and voluntary and are aimed at families that exhibit multiple risk factors and vulnerabilities such as: pregnant and parenting teens, families experiencing mental health concerns, family violence, CPS involvement, criminal history, substance use, low income and/or not currently employed and/or unable to maintain stable housing.
- Cochise County Health Department, Adolescent Maternal Child Health Program. The target is 150 new families county-wide through June 30, 2010. A community health worker (CHW) makes home visits and provides medically accurate information on pregnancy, child-rearing, and life skills. The CHWs provide support systems to families through services such as home safety checks, community resource information, and referral, and developmental checks for children.

4. Parental Perceptions of FTF’s Services and Support

In order for family support services to be effective, parents must feel that the supports and services they receive are accessible and of high quality. The parent respondents’ results from the Family and Community Survey conducted by FTF in 2008 were made available for this region. A total of 144 parents from the Cochise Region were disaggregated from the 3,345 parents that responded to the survey across the state. These data were obtained through the Cochise Regional Coordinator from the FTF “Regional Profiles.” Although these results are limited, they provide a glimpse of parents’ perceptions about the quality of the family support they receive in the Cochise region.

Parents from the Cochise Region were asked 11 questions that assessed their perceptions of family support services and information. Overall, parents indicated that the quality of access to services, and the eligibility processes for services are the areas with poorest performance—with 89 percent of respondents reporting that they have to fill out paperwork and eligibility forms multiple times, and 45 percent agreeing that services are not available at times and locations they need, or meet the needs of their whole family. Also, 40 percent of the parents felt that services did not reflect their cultural values.

II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration

The family support infrastructure of an early childhood system encompasses a broad array of components, in which public awareness and systems collaboration and coordination play an important part. For example, a national workgroup that was formed to study what creates a statewide early childhood system described what the elements of a family support infrastructure should include: varied and targeted voluntary services, economic supports, cultural responsiveness, strong and safe communities, and statewide information systems.⁴⁴ Together, these components provide a system of support that strengthens families and enriches children. This section, addresses public awareness (i.e., information systems) and collaboration and coordination (i.e., systems of resources that create family support).

1. Public Awareness

Public awareness 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.⁴⁵

Gaps in these information areas are indicators of unmet needs that require asset building.⁴⁶ The most recent primary source available for documenting current public awareness regarding early care

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

45 Ibid.

46 The 2008 Cochise County School Readiness Partnership Community Assessment Report provided insights into these areas, specifically in regard to parents' access to quality information about early care and childhood development. These results may still be current for assessing progress in these areas.

and childhood education is the 2008 FTF Family and Community Survey.

As stated earlier, 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. A total of 144 parents responded to the survey in this region.

When parents were asked about early development, most understood that child development starts early. Parents were knowledgeable about the role of early brain development (85 percent). The following findings highlight areas where many parents need more information about early childhood development:

Language and literacy development	19 percent of respondents indicated that television may promote language development as effectively as personal conversation.
Emotional development	23 percent of respondents believed that if a child is turning the TV on and off then he/she is angry at their parents and trying to get back at them.
Developmentally appropriate behavior	<p>Approximately 49 percent of respondents held the expectation that 15 month-olds should share, and 26 percent believed that three year olds should be expected to sit quietly for an hour.</p> <p>Many parents thought the following would spoil children: Rocking a one-year old to sleep every night because the child will protest (67 percent). Picking up a three-month old every time she cries (40 percent); letting a two year old leave the dinner table before the meal was finished (48 percent).</p>

The Family and Community Survey's 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.

b. Public Familiarity with First Things First

Public awareness of the importance of early care and childhood education was certainly evident when Arizona voters passed the referendum to fund First Things First in 2006. The extent to which the public maintains or increases their familiarity with First Things First depends on how well FTF communicates with the public and educates them about these issues. To this end, the region has funded a community awareness campaign to build the public and political will necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities. The Cochise RPC has funded a communication plan that includes media such as billboards and radio spots, and printed material such as posters and "give-aways." A major goal of this plan is to increase parental awareness and learning about early childhood development. The public outreach materials and media were created using the most recent research and information in the early childhood development field. The materials convey a wealth of information designed to be accessible for parents with young children. This communication plan will be implemented in concert with the FTF State board and media consultant to effectively conduct public outreach.

2. Collaboration and Coordination

Collaboration and coordination across various systems or services such as child care providers, educational, economic, cultural and other resources are needed to create an effective family support infrastructure in an early childhood system. This section describes the most current information to date about collaboration and coordination in this region.

a. Baseline Evidence of Collaboration and Coordination

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

b. Regional Collaboration

The Cochise RPC recognizes the need for coordination and collaboration in order to interlock its strategies together instead of piecemeal funding of programs and services. The Cochise Region 2010-2012 funding plan includes the development of a service mechanism among state and other local agencies to improve quality early childhood programs through system change by working together for a seamless service delivery. In 2010, the Cochise RPC funded a pilot study conducted by the University of Arizona Public Health to provide research and insight on building a model program to create a comprehensive, coordinated and integrated system among those who service young children and their families. Based on the findings from this study, and council member discussions, a strategy has been funded in fiscal year 2011 to develop a Cochise County Early Childhood Network of Stakeholders. A full-time staff position will be supported to implement the major components of this strategy which involve networking and coordination:

Networking:

- Identification of community stakeholders, existing networks and partners in Cochise County
- Development of materials for families and agencies that raise awareness of early childhood resources in Cochise County
- Maintain updated information of community services on FTF Cochise website
- Identify and participate in community events and activities in the county where children's services can be promoted.

Coordination:

- Work with Cochise County FTF grantees to reduce duplication of services and reach the community more effectively
- Assist Cochise County FTF grantees to coordinate internal service more effectively
- Invite non-Cochise County FTF grantees to participate in a formal alliance or network
- Establish regular meetings and activities.

A longer-term, sustainable goal for this network is to create collaborative leadership that includes sharing of needs and assets and identification of data sources, planning, prioritizing, and more formal identification of roles and agreements between collaborators.

In the interim, the Cochise RPC has a mechanism for coordinating the current grantees called the Family Support Alliance. First Things First grantees are required to attend these Alliance meetings monthly, but other service partners are welcome to attend the meetings. First Things First grantees are also required to address communication and coordination in their direct service provision, and formally report these activities monthly to the RPC.

In addition to these above activities and strategies, Cochise County has several other coalitions and mechanisms for communication and coordination that are related to early childhood education and resources such as:

- Cochise College Center for Teacher Education. As described earlier, the college has an Early Childhood Education program and has been working with FTF to improve the quality and accessibility of education for early childhood professionals in the community. This program carries out its mission through community-based partnerships, community college and university collaborations.
- The Southeast Arizona Collaborative Home (SEARCH) is a collaborative effort of Southeastern Arizona Behavioral Health Services, Inc. (SEABHS), Information & Referral Services, and the Southeastern Arizona Governments Organization Area Agency on Aging (SEAGO). These agencies pool together community information and resources on various government, school, health & human services agencies and organizations, support services and happenings which can be accessed via the internet.⁴⁷ SEARCH has developed three directories that are applicable to families and service providers and promote communication and coordination: 1) a directory of Early Intervention resources,⁴⁸ 2) A 2008 directory of youth and family resources, which includes parenting resources,⁴⁹ 3) A directory of food banks in Cochise County.⁵⁰
- SEABHS also maintains a list of social service providers, and there is an extensive email list that is maintained. It also administers the Cochise County Networking Coalition through its New Turf Prevention program. This coalition is comprised of collaborating partner agencies whose mission is to: “support healthy communities by fostering resiliency in youth and families and building upon community assets by providing resources, positive alternative activities, leadership and supportive prevention services to Cochise, Graham, Greenlee and Santa Cruz Counties.”⁵¹ It provides an array of capacity building services for programs and communities focused on youth

47 SEARCH <http://www.infoseaz.org/index2.htm>.

48 SEARCH Early Intervention Local Directory, <http://www.infoseaz.org/documents/ArizonaEarlyInterventionlocaldirectory.pdf>

49 SEARCH Directory of Youth and Family Resources, <http://www.infoseaz.org/documents/CCDirectory080608.pdf>

50 SEARCH, Directory of Food Banks. <http://www.infoseaz.org/documents/Foodbanks4Counties121109.pdf>

51 Cochise County Networking Coalition, SEABHS New Turf Prevention <http://www.infoseaz.org/prevention.htm>

and families. A Parent Resource Network (PRN) provides information and education to parents and caregivers of children birth to five years and works closely with various child serving agencies throughout Cochise County. It also has an extensive resource library available to families and providers.

These activities demonstrate the progress that the Cochise RPC's investments have made in creating coordinated efforts across service providers and raising public awareness through coordinated strategies. The Cochise RPC has made linkages with existing coalitions, agencies and groups such as those listed above. It is anticipated that their funding strategy to develop a Cochise County Early Childhood Network of Stakeholders will build a more formal system for coordination, further strengthening these linkages. Although there is more progress to be made, the foundation for coordinated services for families and children in the region is well underway.

III. CONCLUSION

Cochise County is comprised of small towns and rural areas geographically distributed over a large area (6,219 square miles). There are 28 communities representing 22 zip code locations where residents live across this vast region. The county's southern boundary is the international border of Sonora, Mexico, making this region one of Arizona's border communities. Large areas of Cochise County have been designated as "colonias" by the County Board of Supervisors. Colonias are places within 150 miles of the four US states bordering Mexico that have high levels of poverty, and lack sewer, water and/or decent housing.

A continuing challenge for building a comprehensive, coordinated early care and childhood system in the Cochise region is the geographic dispersion and economic disparities of the region's population. In 2009, Cochise County's population was estimated to be 140,246. Of this total, there are about 4,068 families with children birth to age five and 11,016 children birth to age five. Approximately 25 percent of these children are living at the poverty level. The greatest early childhood needs and gaps facing this region include access to and availability of resources. The region's size, rural character, and lack of infrastructure make it difficult for many parents to access early childhood education resources for their children. The continued deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 also creates significant challenges for FTF partners and extreme hardship for families with young children due to job loss and reductions in the social safety net of health and human service programs.

A county level perspective can mask important needs and assets that exist for the communities in the region. Therefore, an effort and emphasis was made in this report to collect data at the zip code level, where available. These zip code level data illustrate some dramatic contrasts in the socio-demographic picture of the region. For example, the highest child poverty rates were found to be in the Douglas area (55 percent), and the lowest in the Sierra Vista area (six to eight percent). However, despite these contrasts, the need for early care and childhood education is clearly evident. For example, the ACS 2006-08 estimates that about 5,156 children birth to age six have parents in the workforce. Data from the Child Care Resource and Referral database indicates a provider capacity for about 3,644 children in Cochise County. However, overall, child care providers are finding it difficult to survive economically due to the reductions in child care subsidies to parents who would use their services. The implication of the cuts for working families is that parents must stay at home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable and most likely unregulated care to keep their jobs. Due to these economic hardships for families and early child care providers, the FTF Cochise Region has responded by providing emergency scholarships to working parents to offset the reductions in child care subsidies, and funding for emergency food boxes provided by local area food banks to help families in need.

Despite these economic crisis challenges, the FTF Cochise Regional Council has made progress in creating assets that will contribute to building a coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. The greatest regional assets for Cochise County continue to be the people who are deeply concerned and committed to early childhood care, education, and health issues for children ages birth to five years of age. The Cochise Regional Council has harnessed many of these individuals to continue the efforts started by the Cochise County School Readiness Partnership (CCSRP) and others. Professional development and system coordination efforts are currently underway by the Cochise Regional Council that will further pave the way for future work impacting the care, health, and educational needs of children birth to five years of age in Cochise County.

PART TWO

I. Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide

The following section provides guidance for understanding the data presented in the zip code fact boxes.

I.A. Fact Box Legend

	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85602	85614	85622	85645	85736
85602	2000 zip code	100%	0	0	0	0
	2010 zip code	20%	50%	10%	5%	15%
	Benson	100%				
	Cascabel	100%				
	Pomerene	100%				

Each zip code has a table like the one above. 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 exists in 2010. In the example above, in 2010, what was 85602 now spills into new zip codes 85614, 85622, 85645 and 85736. 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 regarding TANF, Food Stamps, WIC, new births, immunizations, DES child care subsidies, etc., are from more recent years and correspond to the 2010 zip code geography. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in the zip code is listed in the box. In this example, Benson, Cascabel, and Pomerene are in 85602. Occasionally, towns and places spill into adjacent zip codes.

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 presented in the box, such as Census 2000, or ACS 2006-08. The 2009 population estimates for the number of children 0-5 and the numbers of families with children 0-5 were calculated by First Things First for the budgetary allocations for each region. The consultants calculated additional 2009 estimates based on First Things First's methodology and the Arizona Department of Commerce's housing unit projection method (see Appendix C).
- The data in each column refer to a year, be it 2000, 2007, 2009 or 2010. The percent of families receiving TANF, Food Stamps and WIC benefits in 2009 data column uses the 2009 population estimates as the denominator.
- The American Community Survey 2006-08 provides data for "census designated places" with a population of 20,000 or more, as well as for the county and the state. In the fact boxes, these "places" are positioned in the zip code that is most closely associated with that place. For example, information about Sierra Vista is located in the fact box for 85635.

- Child Immunizations Percent Completed: the numbers and percents completed by zip code were provided by the ADHS.
- ACS 2006-08 Educational Attainment of New Mothers: The total number of unmarried and married mothers equals 100 percent. The education level attained for married mothers uses married mothers as the denominator (i.e., among married mothers, 10 percent do not have a high school diploma). The education level attained for unmarried mothers uses unmarried mothers as the denominator (i.e., among unmarried mothers, 12 percent do not have a high school diploma).
- ACS 2006-08 Estimates of New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship: The total number of unmarried and married mothers equals 100 percent. The citizenship status for married mothers uses married mothers as a denominator (i.e., among married mothers, 85 percent are native born and 15 percent are foreign born). The same applies for unmarried mothers.
- Some zip codes do not have any data from certain categories, and are marked n/a for not available.

85602	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85602	85614	85622	85645	85736
	2000 zip code	100%	0	0	0	0
	2010 zip code	20%	50%	10%	5%	15%
	Benson	100%				
	Cascabel	100%				
	Pomerene	100%				

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	8,879		10,575
Children 0-5	571		657
Total Number of Families	2,556	100.0%	3,044
Families with Children 0-5	199	7.8%	237
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	60	2.3%	71
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	31	1.2%	37

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	81.6%	66.4%
Hispanic	15.3%	27.7%
African American	0.6%	0.4%
American Indian	1.1%	2.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,481	21.8%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$38,514	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		34.2%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		18.1%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		37.5%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		00%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		27.8%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	22	17 (7.2%)	14
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	28	19 (2.9%)	17
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	97	113 (47%)	147
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	138	163 (25%)	214
WIC Recipients Women	60	58	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	111	104	n/a

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (BENSON)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	79	
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)	11	13.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	64	81.0%
No prenatal care	2	2.5%
Publicly-funded births	38	48.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	7	8.9%
Births to unwed mothers	30	38.0%
Number of Infant deaths	1	

2008 BIRTHS (POMERENE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	10	
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	8	80.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	5	50.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	1	10.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	68 (76.4%)	48 (70.6%)	59 (70.2%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	64 (46.4%)	59 (48.7%)	61 (42.1%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	39 (28%)	51 (42.2%)	56 (38.6%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	3	5
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	5	3
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	7	9

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	24	16
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	22 (92%)	12 (75%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	36	23
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	31 (86%)	15 (65%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	2
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	2
TOTAL	4
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	0
Quality First	1

Benson City, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	9.0%	12.6%	13.9%

85603	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85603	85607	85615	85617	85635	85638
	2000 zip code	100%					
	2010 zip code	50%	20%	5%	15%	5%	5%
	Bisbee City	100%					
	Bisbee Junction	100%					

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	8,583		10,222
Children 0-5	608		700
Total Number of Families	2,100	100.0%	2,501
Families with Children 0-5	217	10.3%	258
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	93	4.4%	111
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	71	3.4%	85

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	57.0%	34.5%
Hispanic	40.0%	62.1%
African American	0.5%	0.6%
American Indian	1.3%	2.6%
Asian	0.4%	0.2%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,413	21.4%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$36,234	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		28.4%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		21.1%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		44.7%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		45%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		25.7%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	21	25 (9.6%)	19
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	23	32 (4.6%)	25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	117	137 (53%)	168
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	153	195 (28%)	243
WIC Recipients Women	71	69	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	101	110	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (BISBEE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	94	
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)	16	17.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	75	79.8%
No prenatal care	1	1.1%
Publicly-funded births	57	60.6%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	10	10.6%
Births to unwed mothers	51	54.3%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	62 (76.4%)	63 (71.6%)	62 (73.8%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	76 (60.8%)	66 (51.9%)	48 (42.5%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	36 (29%)	53 (41.7%)	47 (41.6%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	6	3
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	2	2
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	6	1

Early Education and Child Care

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	3
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	6
TOTAL	9
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	1
Quality First	1

85605	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES			
		85605	85632	85643
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	85%	5%	10%
Bowie	100%			

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	706		841
Children 0-5	65		75
Total Number of Families	188	100.0%	224
Families with Children 0-5	21	11.2%	25
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	7	3.7%	8
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	4	2.1%	5

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	54.4%	35.1%
Hispanic	42.6%	56.1%
African American	0.1%	0.0%
American Indian	0.3%	0.0%
Asian	0.0%	0.0%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	229	42.4%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$21,316	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		20.8%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		33%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		29.8%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0 (0%)	1
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0 (0%)	1
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	8	12 (48%)	13
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	12	16 (21%)	18
WIC Recipients Women	3	2	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	5	4	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (BOWIE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	2	
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	0	0.0%
No prenatal care	1	50.0%
Publicly-funded births	2	100.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	2	100.0%
Number of Infant deaths	1	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	1
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	00	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES		JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		1	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		1 (100%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		1	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		1 (100%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	0
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85606	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85606	85625	85643
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	55%	5%	40%
	Cochise	100%		

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	1,592		1,896
Children 0-5	79		91
Total Number of Families	447	100.0%	532
Families with Children 0-5	27	6.0%	32
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	7	1.6%	8
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	2	0.4%	2

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	80.5%	63.2%
Hispanic	17.5%	30.9%
African American	0.1%	1.5%
American Indian	0.9%	0.0%
Asian	0.9%	1.5%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	262	23.8%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$34,125	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		25.1%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		37.5%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		75%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		50.7%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0 (0%)	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0 (0%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	3	14 (43.7%)	20
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	7	21 (23.1%)	31
WIC Recipients Women	4	6	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	9	12	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (COCHISE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	9	
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)	3	33.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	6	66.7%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	7	77.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	3	33.3%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	1	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	TOTAL 2009	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	000	1	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	000	2	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	0
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85607	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85607	85610	85617	85626
	2000 zip code	100%			
2010 zip code	85%	10%	4%	1%	
Douglas City	100%				
Chiricahua	100%				
Bernardino	100%				
Paul Spur	100%				

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	21,131		25,167
Children 0-5	2,075		2,388
Total Number of Families	4,611	100.0%	5,492
Families with Children 0-5	579	12.6%	690*
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	230	5.0%	274
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	182	3.9%	217

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	17.2%	7.2%
Hispanic	79.0%	91.6%
African American	1.9%	0.3%
American Indian	1.5%	0.6%
Asian	0.5%	0.4%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	6,368	43.2%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$22,404	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		30.0%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.2%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		67.7%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		76.6%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		55.5%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	132	131 (19%)	114
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	160	155 (7%)	144
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	654	749 (>100%)	844
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	972	1109 (46%)	1192
WIC Recipients Women	327	382	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	701	785	

*The number of families with children birth to age five is an estimate and therefore may be lower or higher than actual population numbers living in the zip code.

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (DOUGLAS)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	338	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	71	21.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	246	72.8%
No prenatal care	19	5.6%
Publicly-funded births	240	71.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	27	8.0%
Births to unwed mothers	210	62.1%
Number of Infant deaths	4	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	369 (78.3%)	318 (77.2%)	60 (89.6%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	411 (57.9%)	351 (56.7%)	75 (90.4%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	220 (31%)	276 (44.6%)	66 (79.5%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	26	22
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	5	12
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	12	10

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	210	136
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	177 (84%)	114 (84%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	296	207
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	237 (80%)	158 (76%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	7
ADHS Certified Group Homes	3
DES Certified Homes	37
TOTAL	47
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	0
Quality First	5

Douglas City, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	7.8%	10.9%	12.2%

85609	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85609	85606
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	75%	25%
	Johnson	100%	
	Dragoon	100%	

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	297		354
Children 0-5	12		14
Total Number of Families	85	100.0%	101
Families with Children 0-5	5	5.9%	6
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1	1.2%	1
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	0

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	86.9%	100.0%
Hispanic	11.4%	0.0%
African American	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	1.3%	0.0%
Asian	0.0%	0.0%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	73	21.2%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$27,917	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		36.5%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0 (0%)	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0 (0%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	1	4 (66.6%)	13
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	1	8 (57.1%)	10
WIC Recipients Women	2	4	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	8	7	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (DRAGOON)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	2	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	2	100.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	2	100.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	1	50.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	3	00
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	3	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	0
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85610	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85610	85607	85617	85625
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	70%	7%	15%	8%
	Courtland	100%			
	Elfrida	100%			
	Gleeson	100%			
	Webb	100%			

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	1,366		1,627
Children 0-5	94		108
Total Number of Families	344	100.0%	410
Families with Children 0-5	19	5.5%	23*
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	4	1.2%	5
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	3	0.9%	4

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	60.5%	43.3%
Hispanic	36.1%	50.7%
African American	1.6%	1.5%
American Indian	1.2%	1.5%
Asian	0.7%	1.5%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	289	30.0%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$27,391	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		41.1%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		7.7%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		19.0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		44.3%

*The number of families with children birth to age five is an estimate and therefore may be lower or higher than actual population numbers living in the zip code.

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	4	3 (13%)	2
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	5	5 (4.6%)	2
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	18	26 (>100%)	23
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	28	35 (32.4%)	37
WIC Recipients Women	5	11	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	10	25	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (ELFRIDA)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	11	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	10	90.9%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	9	81.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	3	27.3%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	16 (80.0%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	17 (54.8%)	9 (39.1%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	16 (51.6%)	9 (39.1%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	2	1
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	1
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	3	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	0
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85613	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85613	85635	85650
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	100%		
	Sierra Vista City	70%	20%	10%
	Ft. Huachuca	100%		

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	8,339		9,932
Children 0-5	1,283		1,477
Total Number of Families	1,720	100.0%	2,049
Families with Children 0-5	558	32.4%	665
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	90	5.2%	107
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	73	4.2%	87

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	56.8%	50.9%
Hispanic	14.8%	19.0%
African American	20.6%	19.8%
American Indian	0.9%	0.6%
Asian	2.8%	1.9%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	126	2.2%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$31,860	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		51.4%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.9%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		15.9%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.1%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		14.3%

*The number of families with children birth to age five is an estimate and therefore may be lower or higher than actual population numbers living in the zip code.

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0 (0%)	2
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0 (0%)	2
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	16	40 (6.0%)	29
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	34	74 (5.0%)	45
WIC Recipients Women	132	152	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	253	299	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (FORT HUACHUCA)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	144	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	6	4.2%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	131	91.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	6	4.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	13	9.0%
Births to unwed mothers	10	6.9%
Number of Infant deaths	1	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	227 (57.2%)	177 (80.1%)	166 (76.5%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	186 (30.5%)	170 (39.1%)	184 (55.3%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	65 (11%)	137 (31.5%)	169 (50.8%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	5	6
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	10	13
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	7	12

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	8	3
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	6 (75%)	1 (33%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	11	3
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	8 (72.7%)	1 (33%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	2
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	2
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85615	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85615	85603	85650	85611	85624
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	60%	5%	5%	20%	10%
	Hereford	60%		35%	5%	
	Nicksville	100%				
	Palominas	100%				

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	6,537		7,786
Children 0-5	462		532
Total Number of Families	1,893	100.0%	2,255
Families with Children 0-5	160	8.5%	191
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	38	2.0%	45
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	21	1.1%	25

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	78.3%	63.5%
Hispanic	14.5%	27.3%
African American	1.5%	0.8%
American Indian	1.8%	2.0%
Asian	0.6%	0.3%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	596	12.3%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$47,328	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		24.1%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		35.5%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		47.4%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		8%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	22	21 (11%)	21
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	25	22 (4.1%)	25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	85	107 (56%)	114
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	122	156 (29%)	157
WIC Recipients Women	52	46	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	104	105	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (HEREFORD)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	84	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	10	11.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	75	89.3%
No prenatal care	1	1.2%
Publicly-funded births	38	45.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	5	6.0%
Births to unwed mothers	31	36.9%
Number of Infant deaths	1	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	72 (65.5%)	62 (76.54%)	47 (50.5%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	63 (40.7%)	56 (40.9%)	43 (36.8%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	24 (15%)	33 (24.1%)	39 (33.3%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	5	4
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	4	9
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	13	3

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	21	8
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	19 (90.5%)	7 (87.5%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	29	10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	22 (75.8%)	8 (80%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	3
TOTAL	3
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85616	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85616	85602	85613
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	55%	30%	15%
	Huachuca City	100%		
	Whetstone CDP	100%		
	Fairbank	100%		

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	4,949		5,894
Children 0-5	343		395
Total Number of Families	1,343	100.0%	1,600
Families with Children 0-5	116	8.6%	138
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	48	3.6%	57
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	37	2.8%	44

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	75.1%	66.5%
Hispanic	14.5%	21.8%
African American	4.2%	3.2%
American Indian	1.8%	2.1%
Asian	1.0%	0.7%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	662	18.5%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$34,909	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		22.9%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		16.9%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		40.8%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		25.9%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		26.9%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	19	21 (15.2%)	8
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	23	25 (5.8%)	9
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	71	126 (32%)	131
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	100	175 (44%)	179
WIC Recipients Women	179	65	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	100	114	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (HUACHUCA CITY)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	81	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	15	18.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	65	80.2%
No prenatal care	3	3.7%
Publicly-funded births	53	65.4%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	11	13.6%
Births to unwed mothers	41	50.6%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	50 (70.4%)	51 (38.7%)	48 (64.9%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	41 (36.7%)	37 (38.5%)	31 (33.0%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	16 (15%)	26 (27.1%)	30 (31.9%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	3	3
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	3	8
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	9	2

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	20	6
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	13 (65%)	5 (83%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	25	9
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	16 (64%)	7 (78%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	1
TOTAL	2
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

Huachuca City, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	7.4%	10.4%	11.5%

Whetstone DCP, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	8.9	12.5%	13.9%

85617	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85617	85607
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	95%	5%
	Double Adobe	100%	
	McNeal	100%	

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	1,263		1,504
Children 0-5	87		100
Total Number of Families	366	100.0%	436
Families with Children 0-5	29	7.9%	35
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	8	2.2%	10
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	6	1.6%	7

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	78.8%	71.2%
Hispanic	18.3%	25.8%
African American	0.6%	0.0%
American Indian	0.8%	0.0%
Asian	0.2%	0.0%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	189	18.4%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$35,000	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		22.9%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		41.9%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		30.2%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	5	4 (11%)	5
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	8	5 (8%)	5
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	17	13 (37%)	18
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	23	15 (15%)	23
WIC Recipients Women	12	5	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	12	14	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (MCNEAL)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	12	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	12	100.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	3	25.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	1	8.3%
Births to unwed mothers	2	16.7%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	10 (50%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	10 (50%)	12 (35%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	7 (31%)	10 (29%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	2	1
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	2
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	5	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	6	1
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	4 (67%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	8	1
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	4 (50%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	0
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85620	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85620	85603
	2000 zip code	85620 not included in 2000 census. Data are limited.	
Naco CDP*	50%	50%	

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	00,000		00,000
Children 0-5	0,000		00,000
Total Number of Families	000	%	00,000
Families with Children 0-5	0,000	%	0,000
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	000	%	000
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	000	%	000

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	%	%
Hispanic	%	%
African American	%	%
American Indian	%	%
Asian	%	%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	0,000	%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$00,000	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		0%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%

*There were no available population estimates for this zip code.

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	7	6	3
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	7	8	3
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	38	57	55
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	62	84	83
WIC Recipients Women	21	22	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	39	44	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (NACO)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	20	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	9	45.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	12	60.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	20	100.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	2	10.0%
Births to unwed mothers	16	80.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	24 (83%)	28 (93%)	32 (91%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	35 (65%)	26 (65%)	30 (65%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	22 (41%)	23 (58%)	28 (61%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	1	1
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	00	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	22	11
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	14 (64%)	9 (82%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	29	12
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	18 (62%)	10 (83%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	13
TOTAL	13
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	3
Quality First	0

Naco CDP, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	7.8%	10.9%	12.1%

	ZIP CODE AREA	85625	85606	85607	85609	85610	85630	85632	85638	85643
85625	2000 zip code	100%								
	2010 zip code	50%	5%	8%	7%	8%	8%	4%	3%	7%
	Sunizona	100%								
	Pearce	100%								
	Sunsites	100%								

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	2,104		2,506
Children 0-5	90		104
Total Number of Families	655	100.0%	780
Families with Children 0-5	25	3.8%	30
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	4	0.6%	5
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	2	0.3%	2

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	88.5%	71.6%
Hispanic	9.5%	25.7%
African American	0.3%	0.0%
American Indian	0.5%	0.0%
Asian	0.6%	1.4%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	373	19.1%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$34,479	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		21.8%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		47.1%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		62.8%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		100%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		33.3%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	6	6 (20%)	3
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	7	7 (6.7%)	3
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	12	23 (77%)	24
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	16	29 (28%)	27
WIC Recipients Women	4	4	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	13	8	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (PEARCE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	10	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	1	10.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	8	80.0%
No prenatal care	1	10.0%
Publicly-funded births	6	60.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	2	20.0%
Births to unwed mothers	4	40.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	100	00
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	00	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	2	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	2 (100%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	2	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	2 (100%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	1
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85626	ZIP CODE AREA	85626	85607
	2000 zip code	85626 was not included in the 2000 census	
	2010 zip code	100%	
	Pirtleville CDP*	50%	50%

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	00,000		00,000
Children 0-5	0,000		00,000
Total Number of Families	000	%	00,000
Families with Children 0-5	0,000	%	0,000
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	000	%	000
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	000	%	000

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	%	%
Hispanic	%	%
African American	%	%
American Indian	%	%
Asian	%	%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	0,000	%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$00,000	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		0%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%

*No available population estimates for this zip code

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	5	5	4
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	8	5	4
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	45	42	51
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	58	53	69
WIC Recipients Women	23	26	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	42	49	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (PIRTLEVILLE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	12	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	2	16.7%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	9	75.0%
No prenatal care	1	8.3%
Publicly-funded births	12	100.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	11	91.7%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	24 (89%)	13 (65%)	21 (75%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	22 (65%)	15 (71%)	25 (66%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	12 (35%)	14 (67%)	24 (63%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	00	1

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	8	3
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	6 (75%)	1 (33%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	9	3
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	7 (78%)	1 (33%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1
DES Certified Homes	3
TOTAL	4
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

Pirtleville, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	7.1%	10.0%	11.1%

85627	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85627	85602	85609	85643
	2000 zip code	100%			
2010 zip code (Pomerene)	0%	50%	45%	5%	

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	140		167
Children 0-5	13		15
Total Number of Families	41	100.0%	49
Families with Children 0-5	4	9.8%	5*
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1	2.4%	1
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	0

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	87.1%	66.7%
Hispanic	12.1%	33.3%
African American	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	0.0%	0.0%
Asian	0.7%	0.0%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	40	22.1%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$41,071	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		16.4%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		60%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10.7%

*The number of families with children birth to age five is an estimate and therefore may be lower or higher than actual population numbers living in the zip code.

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	1	0 (0%)	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	2	0 (0%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	3	8 (>100%)	10
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	7	9 (60%)	11
WIC Recipients Women	3	8	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	10	8	

Health Indicators

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	00	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	TOTAL 2009	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	000	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0 (0%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	000	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0 (0%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	2
TOTAL	2
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	1

85630	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85630	85602	85609
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	90%	5%	5%
	St. David CDP	100%		
	Curtiss	100%		

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	2,477		2,950
Children 0-5	169		195
Total Number of Families	671	100.0%	799
Families with Children 0-5	47	7.0%	56
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	11	1.6%	13
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	6	0.9%	7

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	87.9%	91.4%
Hispanic	9.2%	8.6%
African American	0.6%	0.0%
American Indian	0.7%	0.0%
Asian	0.4%	0.0%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	393	22.7%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$34,907	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		30.1%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		24.1%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		40.6%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		17.1%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	3	4 (7%)	1
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	4	5 (2.6%)	2
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	26	31 (55%)	38
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	36	49 (25%)	55
WIC Recipients Women	16	19	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	34	45	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (SAINT DAVID)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
TOTAL # BIRTHS	29	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	3	10.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	22	75.9%
No prenatal care	1	3.4%
Publicly-funded births	13	44.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	6	20.7%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	23 (79%)	20 (74%)	16 (80%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	13 (32%)	25 (58%)	9 (28.%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	8 (20%)	18 (42%)	9 (28%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	1	00
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	2	1
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	2	1

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	8	1
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	6 (75%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	9	1
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	6 (67%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	2
TOTAL	2
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	1

St. David, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	6.1%	8.6%	9.6%

85632	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85632	85605	85607	85625	85643
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	70%	10%	3%	7%	10%
	San Simon	100%				
	Hilltop	100%				
	Paradise	100%				
	Portal	100%				
	Apache	100%				

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	831		990
Children 0-5	55		63
Total Number of Families	240	100.0%	286
Families with Children 0-5	21	8.8%	25
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	9	3.8%	11
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	6	2.5%	7

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	78.5%	65.9%
Hispanic	20.3%	31.8%
African American	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	0.4%	0.0%
Asian	0.1%	0.0%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	144	27.0%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$34,907	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		30.1%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		24.1%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		40.6%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		17.1%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	1 (4%)	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	1 (1.5%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	6	5 (20%)	6
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	9	7 (11%)	7
WIC Recipients Women	1	3	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	7	3	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (PORTAL)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	1	
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	0	0.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	0	0.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	0	0.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

2008 BIRTHS (SAN SIMON)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	2	
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1	50.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	0	0.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	1	50.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	00	00
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	2	1

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	000	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	000 (00%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	0
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85635	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85635	85613	85616	85638	85650
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	30%	30%	5%	30%	5%

Sierra Vista - 2000's 85635 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	28,936		34,463
Children 0-5	2,254		2,594
Total Number of Families	7,864	100.0%	9,366
Families with Children 0-5	928	11.8%	1,105
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	376	4.8%	448
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	264	3.4%	314

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	66.0%	52.5%
Hispanic	18.0%	31.7%
African American	8.2%	7.8%
American Indian	0.9%	1.3%
Asian	3.6%	1.3%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	2,825	13.0%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$44,070	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		12.6%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		17.6%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		40.4%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		51.4%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.9%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	94	101 (9%)	64
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	112	133 (5%)	80
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	505	534 (48%)	598
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	705	738 (28%)	843
WIC Recipients Women	329	342	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	555	549	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (SIERRA VISTA)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	694	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	73	10.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	602	86.7%
No prenatal care	9	1.3%
Publicly-funded births	268	38.6%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	48	6.9%
Births to unwed mothers	238	34.3%
Number of Infant deaths	3	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	440 (64%)	348 (70%)	338 (62%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	353 (36%)	38 (4%)	277 (37%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	155 (16%)	239 (27%)	258 (34%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	32	26
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	49	70
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	50	23

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	132	67
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	98 (74%)	53 (79%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	166	95
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	123 (74%)	71 (75%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	13
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1
DES Certified Homes	17
TOTAL	31
Subset: Head Start	2
Accredited	2
Quality First	7

Sierra Vista, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008

POPULATION ESTIMATES		
Total Population	39,546	
Children 0-5	3,811	
Total Number of Families	10,612	100%
Families with Children 0-5	1,520	14.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1,203	11.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	193	1.8%

RACE/ETHNICITY	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	64.9%	41.1%
Hispanic	18.7%	38.2%
African American	0.8%	8.4%
American Indian	3.7%	N/A
Asian	0.3%	N/A

Economic Status of Families & Children, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Median Family Income	\$59,611
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	10.9%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	3.0%	4.3%	4.9%

Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	2,998	10.0%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education		
Unmarried Mothers		
Less than high school graduate	35.2%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	47.6%	
Some college or associate's degree	32.9%	
Bachelor's degree	19.6%	
Married mothers:		
Less than high school graduate	0.0%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	64.8%	
Some college or associate's degree	16.3%	
Bachelor's degree	16.9%	
	46.2%	
	20.5%	

New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

WOMEN 15-50 GIVING BIRTH IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NEW MOTHERS	% NEW MOTHERS
Unmarried	286	35.2%
Native	215	26.5%
Foreign-born	71	8.7%
Married	526	64.8%
Native	478	58.9%
Foreign-born	48	5.9%
TOTAL NEW MOTHERS	812	100.0%

85638	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85638	85610	85616	85617	85630
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	60%	15%	10%	10%	5%
	Tombstone City	100%				
	Charleston	100%				

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	2,020		2,406
Children 0-5	95		109
Total Number of Families	574	100.0%	684
Families with Children 0-5	39	6.8%	46
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	16	2.8%	19
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	7	1.2%	8

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	74.9%	66.3%
Hispanic	21.2%	30.0%
African American	0.4%	0.0%
American Indian	0.9%	1.3%
Asian	0.5%	0.0%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	342	21.5%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$33,542	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		6.4%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		32.1%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		35.1%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		40.0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		32.0%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	7	5 (11%)	3
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	7	7 (6%)	3
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	21	23 (50%)	32
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	24	31 (28%)	43
WIC Recipients Women	10	11	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	8	16	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (TOMBSTONE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	15	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	9	60.0%
No prenatal care	2	13.3%
Publicly-funded births	14	93.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	4	26.7%
Births to unwed mothers	9	60.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	000 (00%)	000 (00%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	18 (56%)	9 (35%)	000 (00%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	5 (16%)	6 (23%)	000 (00%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	1	1
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	1	1
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	2	00

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	2	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	2 (100%)	000 (00%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	2	000
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	2 (100%)	000 (00%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
TOTAL	0
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

Tombstone, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	3.4%	4.9%	5.4%

85643	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES	85643	85602	85605	85609
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	88%	5%	5%	2%
	Willcox City	100%			
	Kansas Settlement	100%			
	Dos Cabezas	100%			

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	8,529		10,158
Children 0-5	639		735
Total Number of Families	2,047	100.0%	2,438
Families with Children 0-5	211	10.3%	251
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	63	3.1%	75
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	32	1.6%	38

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	59.1%	44.8%
Hispanic	36.3%	53.9%
African American	1.9%	0.4%
American Indian	1.7%	1.1%
Asian	0.5%	0.2%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	2,076	32.5%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$35,567	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		3.5%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		37.6%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		54.8%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		65.9%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		32.0%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	24	15 (6%)	9
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	32	16 (2%)	11
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	152	181 (72%)	198
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	234	254 (35%)	288
WIC Recipients Women	129	104	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	212	190	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (WILLCOX)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	131	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	28	21.4%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	78	59.5%
No prenatal care	3	2.3%
Publicly-funded births	93	71.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	11	8.4%
Births to unwed mothers	65	49.6%
Number of Infant deaths	1	

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	97 (85%)	79 (73%)	69 (71%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	73 (45%)	80 (46%)	92 (54%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	39 (24%)	66 (38%)	80 (47%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	12	12
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	18	6
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	17	6

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	38	12
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	30 (79%)	11 (92%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	48	15
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	36 (75%)	13 (87%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	6
TOTAL	10
Subset: Head Start	2
Accredited	0
Quality First	1

Willcox, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	7.7%	10.8%	12.1%

85650	ZIP CODE BOUNDARIES		85650	85615
	2000 zip code		100%	
	2010 zip code		100%	
	Sierra Vista SE, CDP		50%	50%

Population Statistics, Census 2000

	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT	2009 ESTIMATE
Total Population	10,672		12,710
Children 0-5	646		744
Total Number of Families	3,286	100.0%	3,914
Families with Children 0-5	231	7.0%	275
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	49	1.5%	58
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	35	1.1%	42

RACE/ETHNICITY, CENSUS 2000	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0 - 5
White	77.2%	63.4%
Hispanic	13.3%	27.8%
African American	3.2%	2.2%
American Indian	0.7%	0.2%
Asian	3.0%	1.4%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	851	10.8%

ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES & CHILDREN, CENSUS 2000	2000 TOTAL	2000 PERCENT
Median Family Income	\$61,798	
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		8.6%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		1.4%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		16.1%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		100%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.9%

	JANUARY 2007	JANUARY 2009	JANUARY 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	23	14 (5%)	11
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	31	19 (3%)	12
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	91	88 (32%)	113
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	132	122 (16%)	156
WIC Recipients Women	57	63	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	101	105	

Health Indicators

2008 BIRTHS (SIERRA VISTA SE)	2008 BIRTHS	% BIRTHS
Total # births	See Sierra Vista Data	
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)		
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester		
No prenatal care		
Publicly-funded births		
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)		
Births to unwed mothers		
Number of Infant deaths		

CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS PERCENT COMPLETED	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	104 (70.1%)	88 (76.5%)	66 (54.5%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	83 (37.7%)	74 (35.2%)	48 (32.4%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	22 (10%)	50 (23.8%)	45 (30.4%)

DDD RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-6	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	9	3
AZEIP SCREENINGS	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
	1	11
CHILD SAFETY AND SECURITY	2007 TOTAL	2009 TOTAL
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	6	2

Early Education and Child Care

DES CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	17	7
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	14 (82%)	7 (100%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	21	10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	17 (81%)	10 (100%)

PROVIDERS REGISTERED WITH CCR&R APRIL 2010	NUMBER
ADHS Licensed Centers	3
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1
DES Certified Homes	3
TOTAL	7
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	1
Quality First	2

Sierra Vista Southeast, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008

POPULATION ESTIMATES		
Total Population	20,683	
Children 0-5	1,460	
Total Number of Families	5,481	100%
Families with Children 0-5	342	6.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	228	4.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	36	0.65%

RACE/ETHNICITY	ALL AGES	CHILDREN 0-5
White	67.0%	50.0%
Hispanic	23.7%	32.8%
African American	1.1%	N/A
American Indian	1.3%	N/A
Asian	0.2%	N/A

Economic Status of Families & Children, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Median Family Income	\$65,764
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	8.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (ACTUAL RATE FROM DEPT OF COMMERCE)	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010
	3.8%	5.5%	6.2%

Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,660	10.8%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education		
Unmarried Mothers		
Less than high school graduate	0.0%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0.0%	
Some college or associate's degree	100.0%	
Bachelor's degree	0.0%	
Married mothers:		
Less than high school graduate	25.3%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11.0%	
Some college or associate's degree	44.5%	
Bachelor's degree	19.2%	

New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

WOMEN 15-50 GIVING BIRTH IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	NEW MOTHERS	% NEW MOTHERS
Unmarried	23	13.6%
Native	23	13.6%
Foreign-born	0	0.0%
Married	146	86.4%
Native	104	61.5%
Foreign-born	42	24.9%
TOTAL NEW MOTHERS	169	100.0%

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A: FTF Statewide Needs and Assets Data Requests – MERGED WITH DONELSON TEAM REQUEST, UPDATE OF PROGRESS OF FULFILLING REQUEST, MAY 10, 2010

STATE AGENCY: DES			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
TANF Summary Enrollment Data [YES] ZIP	# families with children 0-5	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	County Totals [YES]
TANF Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) [YES] ZIP	# children 0-5 (child only cases)	Monthly snapshots:	Zip Code [YES]
TANF child only cases [YES] ZIP	# single parent households	January, June 2005	Incorporated Places [NO]
TANF medical assistance enrollment [NO]	# persons (recipients)	January, June 2007	Unincorporated Places [NO]
TANF cash to unemployed parents [NO]		January, June 2009	Arizona Total
		January 2010	

STATE AGENCY DES/AHCCCS			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
AHCCCS Acute Enrollment – [YES, BUT NOT ZIPCODE LEVEL ONLY COUNTY]	# Families with Children 0-5	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	County Totals [YES]
Kidscare [YES, BUT ONLY COUNTY]	# Children 0-5	Monthly snapshots:	Zip Code [NO]
AHCCCS Summary Enrollment [COUNTY ONLY FROM WEB SITE]	# Total Enrollment	January, June 2005	Incorporated Places [NO]
ALTCS (incl Freedom to Work) [NO]	# of Individuals	January, June 2007	Unincorporated Places [NO]
SOBRA women [NO]		January, June 2009	Arizona Total
SOBRA children [NO]		January 2010	

STATE AGENCY DES			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
Unemployment insurance [YES, HOWEVER – NOT USABLE DUE TO HOW ZIP CODES WERE EXTRACTED AND REPORTED] Note: unemployment rates and income data were downloaded by consultants through workforce.az.gov website	# Adults # families with children 0-5	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009 Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	County Totals County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places Pima Unincorporated Places Arizona Total

STATE AGENCY DES			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS
DES Childcare Subsidy: [YES, However WAIT LIST PROVIDED ONLY AT STATE LEVEL]	Number of children eligible Number of children receiving Number of children on waitlist Number of families eligible Number of families receiving Number of families on waitlist	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009 Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	County Totals County by Zip Code Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total

STATE AGENCY DES			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT (REQUESTED 2/24/10; FULFILLED 3/1/10)	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
DES Childcare Resource & Referral Listing including name and address of provider [YES, BUT CONSULTANTS RECEIVED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM CFR – I.E. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CENTERS – TO CREATE A UNIQUE LIST AND ANALYZE DATASET]	Provider Name , Provider Id, Type Of Care, License Type, Fund Source, Provider Address , Zip, Total Licensed Capacity, Total Vacancies, Minimum Age Range, Maximum Age Range, Days of Care, 24-Hour, Full Time Daily Rate, Full Time Weekly Rate, Accreditation, Affiliation	April 2010	County FTF Regional boundaries

STATE AGENCY DES			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
DES Out of Home Care [NO]	Number of children entering out of home care	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places County Unincorporated Places Note: county and state totals available on website

STATE AGENCY ADHS			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
WIC participation [YES]	# women participating in WIC program	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009 Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	County Total County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places County Unincorporated Places

STATE AGENCY ADHS			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
Immunization records (Arizona State Immunization Information System – ASIIS) [YES] # receiving behavioral health services # receiving neonatal intensive services #Healthy births (low birth weight, preterm births, provided by public insurance) and mother’s status (prenatal care at first, second, and third trimester, marital status, teen births) [YES] Oral health care children 0-5 [RECEIVED FROM PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT NOT FTF]	# children 0-5 # mothers	Yearly summaries: 2008- 2009	County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places County Unincorporated Places Note: county and state totals available on website; also available on website, Community Health profiles and Licensed early care and education providers
Behavioral Health data: #Women and children 0-5 receiving mental health and substance abuse services [YES]	# Pregnant women with dependent children receiving services # of Women with dependent children receiving services # of children 0-5 receiving services	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	By Geographical Services Area (GSA) and State

STATE AGENCY ADE			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
Name and address of preschools, childcare centers, head start programs and schools providing services to children over 3 with delays or disabilities [NO]	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County Zip Code

STATE AGENCY ADE			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
Preschools & schools participating in Early Childhood Block Grant [CONSULTANTS RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM HEAD START]	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County Zip Code

STATE AGENCY ADE			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
Percent of children by school receiving free or reduced price breakfast and lunch # of homeless children [DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE] AIMS scores [DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE] # children in ESL programs [ONLY PARTIAL – NOT REPORTABLE]	All schools participating	2009-2010	County Zip Code Note: homeless children by county available from Arizona Homeless Coordination Office [PARTIAL INFORMATION]

HEAD START			
INDICATORS REQUESTED – RECEIVED OR NOT	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
# of children served by age [IN PIR REPORT BUT NOT BY CENTER]	Children 0-5	2005-2009	County Zip Code
Copies of Head Start Needs and Assets reports [NO, HOWEVER, PROGRAM INFORMATION REPORTS (PIR) PROVIDED]	All		

STATE AGENCY ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
Housing Foreclosures [NO]	# of foreclosures	2007	County Total
	# of clients requesting foreclosure mitigation assistance	2009	County by Zip Code
		2010	County Incorporated Places
			County Unincorporated Places

STATE AGENCY: FIRST THINGS FIRST	UNITS REQUESTED	TIME POINTS REQUESTED	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
2007-8 Compensation and Credentials raw survey data for each center that responded in Pima County and Cochise County [YES-BUT ONLY STATE LEVEL]	Response data to questionnaires by center without identification of individual centers – NO	2007-8 data set	County
Child Care market rate survey (2008) [YES BUT ONLY BY REGION]	Response data to questionnaires by center without identification of individual centers – NO	2008 data set	County
Regional Area Population Estimates		2010 and 2011 estimates	FTF Regional Area
[YES fulfilled 3/17/10]			
Family and community survey [YES, BY REGION]	All items	2008	FTF Regional Area
Zip code boundaries [YES fulfilled 3/17/10]	Definitions and changes	2010 and 2011 estimates	FTF Regional Area
FTF PARTNER SURVEY REPORT [YES, STATE WIDE ONLY]		2008	STATEWIDE
TEACH PARTICIPANTS – PENDING	# of TEACH Participants	2010	FTF Regional Area?
[CONSULTANTS RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM TEACH]			

APPENDIX B

FIRST THINGS FIRST COCHISE REGION INVESTMENT PLAN 2010

STRATEGY NAME	DESCRIPTION	REGIONAL ALLOCATION	AWARDS MADE	SERVICE NUMBERS
Home Visitation	Expand existing programs that focus on parent education, support, and resources including increase of home visitation and parent mentoring programs Countywide with an emphasis on the North Eastern part of the county and neighborhood based parent education/classes utilizing Community Health Workers.	\$1,119,289	\$1,119,289 awarded to Child and Family Resources, Arizona Children's Association and Cochise County Health Department.	398 Families
Recruit and Retain Therapists	Provide a financial incentive to attract therapists to work in Cochise County communities, specifically with children birth through age five.	\$350,000	Interagency services agreement in place with Arizona Department of Health Services, Bureau of Health Systems Development.	5 therapists
Quality First	Expand and increase the number of centers/homes participating in Quality First beyond the statewide funded number.	\$330,000	FTF Statewide Initiative awarded to United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Easter Seals Blake Foundation and Community Extension Programs	7 Centers, 3 homes
T.E.A.C.H.	Fund additional scholarships beyond those provided through participation in Quality First.	\$135,000	FTF Statewide Initiative awarded to Association for Supportive Child Care	29 Associate level Scholarships and 18 Child Development Associate Scholarships
Nutrition	Collaborate with state and community based organizations for the prevention of childhood obesity.	\$100,000	\$39,090 awarded to Cochise County Health Department	500 Children and their families in collaboration with 12 childcare providers throughout the Cochise Region.
Mental Health Credentials	Increase the number of providers in the community who have obtained the infant/toddler mental health credentials.	\$49,999	\$49,999 awarded to Easter Seals Blake Foundation	30 Providers
Coordination	Develop a service mechanism among state and other local agencies to improve quality early childhood programs through system change by working together for a seamless service delivery.	\$10,000	Agreement in place with University of Arizona College of Public Health	

STRATEGY NAME	DESCRIPTION	REGIONAL ALLOCATION	AWARDS MADE	SERVICE NUMBERS
FTF Emergency Response Plan	Emergency Child Care Scholarships	\$100,000	Valley of the Sun United Way in partnership with United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	160 Child Care scholarships
FTF Emergency Response Plan	Food Boxes	\$50,000	St. Vincent de Paul Food Bank, Benson Food Bank, SE Willcox Food Bank, Willcox Food Pantry, Community Food Bank, Inc.	

APPENDIX C

Arizona Department of Commerce, Population Estimation Method

		POLICY NUMBER	
		045Z 05-01-1	
CHAPTER		ARTICLE	
045Z AZ Population Statistics		05 Estimates Procedures	
SUBJECT		REVISION	EFFECTIVE DATE
01 HUM Estimates Methodology		1	10-03-05

045Z 05-01-1

A. PURPOSE

To provide documentation which describes the method used in development of the Housing Unit Method (HUM)

B. AUTHORITY

A.R.S § 41-1954 A14, A15

C. MODEL

The Household Population is composed of all persons living in housing units, as distinct from persons living in group quarters. The household population for any geographic area can be defined in terms of the number of housing units that are occupied and the number of persons per household. This relationship can be presented as an accounting identity:

$$\text{HHPOP} = \text{HU} \times \text{OCCR} \times \text{PPH}$$

Where:

- HHPOP – Persons living in households
- HU – Number of housing units
- OCCR – Proportion of total housing units that are occupied
- PPH – Number of persons per household or average household size

For example the Census 2000 reported that Arizona's population in households was 5,020,782, the state's total number of housing units was 2,189,189 and that 1,901,327 of the housing units were occupied by persons for whom these housing units were their usual place of residence. Housing units may be occupied on a seasonal basis, yet counted by the Census as vacant because the housing units do not serve as a usual place of residence. The ratio of occupied units to total units is the occupancy rate, that is, the proportion of total housing that is occupied. The Census 2000 also reported that the average household size was 2.64 persons. Substituting these values into the formula above illustrates this accounting identity for Arizona.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HHPOP} &= 5,020,782 \\ \text{HU} &= 2,189,189 \\ \text{OCCR} &= (1,901,327 / 2,189,189) = 0.868507 = 86.9\% \\ \text{PPH} &= (5,020,782 / 1,901,327) = 2.640673 = 2.64 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HHPOP} &= \text{HU} \times \text{OCCR} \times \text{PPH} \\ 5,020,782 &= 2,189,189 \times 86.9\% \times 2.64 \end{aligned}$$

In order to estimate population of an area—be it the state, a county or municipal jurisdiction—what is needed are estimates of the number of housing units, the occupancy rate, and average household size. Ideally, current estimates of the three factors are used such that household population for a specific year may be estimated as follows:

$$\text{HHPOP}_{2005} = \text{HU}_{2005} \times \text{OCCR}_{2005} \times \text{PPH}_{2005}$$

In practice it is possible to estimate changes to the number of housing units by relying on administrative records such as certificates of occupancy, demolition permits and mobile home placements. However there is generally a lack of objective and reliable data on occupancy rates and average household sizes in the years following a decennial census. In some cases sample surveys have been produced that yield reasonable estimates, but in general these are only available for areas with very large populations. In the absence of updated estimates of occupancy rates and average household size, one procedure is to hold these constant at their value in the last census. In this case, the estimates formula for 2005 becomes:

$$\text{HHPOP}_{2005} = \text{HU}_{2005} \times \text{OCCR}_{2000} \times \text{PPH}_{2000}$$

D. INPUT DATA

Housing Units

The estimates of housing units are prepared annually and build on the previous year's estimate. The starting point for a decade is the counts provided in the decennial census. The decennial census count of housing units is broken down by four types: 1-unit in structure (e.g. - single family homes and townhouses); 2-4 units in structure (e.g. – duplexes); 5 or more units (apartment building), and mobile homes. Through the use of administrative records, municipal jurisdictions report to the Arizona Department of Economic Security changes in the housing stock by quarter. Additions to the housing stock by type are summarized from certificates of occupancy. Additions for mobile homes are based on mobile home permits. Subtractions from the housing stock are based on demolition permits. Changes in municipal boundaries require changes to the census base and the number of affected housing units is reported.

Occupancy Rates

The occupancy rate is the proportion of total housing units that are occupied, consistent with the Census Bureau's residency rules on "usual place of residence." The rates for all jurisdictions are derived from the Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table H3 - Occupancy Status. The table reports total, occupied and vacant housing units. The occupancy rate is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Occupancy Rate} = \text{Occupied Units} / \text{Total Units}$$

Data for the State of Arizona serve to illustrate:

$$\text{Occupancy Rate} = (1,901,327 / 2,189,189) = 0.868507 = 86.9\%$$

Persons Per Household Size

Persons per household, also referred to as average household size, is a statistical average calculated by dividing the number of persons living in households by the number of households (which is the same as occupied housing units). The Census Bureau reports persons per household for all jurisdictions in Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P17 - Average Household Size. The data are derived by dividing values in Table P16 - Population in Households by Table P15 – Households.

$$\text{Persons Per Household} = (5,020,782 / 1,901,327) = 2.640673 = 2.64$$

E. ADJUSTMENTS

The place controlled population is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{CONPOP} = (\text{HUMPOP} * \text{WEIGHTEDAVG}) / \text{SUMHUMPOP}$$

Where:

$$\text{CONPOP} = \text{Controlled Population}$$

HUMPOP = Population calculated using the Occupied households times Persons Per Household plus the number of people living in Group Quarters

WEIGHTEDAVG = The county population calculated using a weighted average of the Housing Unit Method and the Composite Method

SUMHUMPOP = The sum of individual place HUMPOP in each county

F. EVALUATION

Errors for population estimates are evaluated in census years by calculating the difference between the value of the estimate and the official census count. The difference is error. Expressing the difference as a percent and then calculating the mean percent error for all counties or places yields a summary measure of the bias in the estimates. A negative value means the populations, on average, were underestimated; and a positive value means that the estimates tended to be high. The closer the average is to a value of zero, the less bias in the estimates. This measure of bias is called the Mean Algebraic Percent Error, or MALPE for short. Another way to express bias in estimates is to calculate the percent of positive differences that is, what proportion of the estimates were high. Here a value close to 50% means there is little bias—that is a tendency to over or under estimate.

A second group of summary measures of error are intended to assess the precision of the estimates. If the estimates are in error by substantial differences yet the errors are equally balanced as positive and negative the MALPE and % Positive Differences will show low or no bias. In order to summarize the precision of the estimates, that is how far they vary from the census count, Mean Absolute Percent Error, referred to in shorthand fashion as MAPE, is used. By calculating the absolute error and determining the mean value across all counties or places, the precision of the estimates may be determined. The closer to zero the lower the variation in estimates from the census count and the better the precision of the estimates. A closely related summary measure of precision is to count the proportion of estimates that have relatively large errors in percentage terms. A commonly used set of thresholds is errors greater than 5 and 10 percent.

APPENDIX D

Table Sources for Data Downloaded from 2000 Census, 2006-08 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, Pima County, and the South Pima RPC, Census 2000 and 2009 Population Estimates

Table P1. Total Population [1] - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 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 P35. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children [20] - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Note: With the exception of "Children 0-5"; 2009, population estimates were calculated using the HUM population growth rate (0.191 for Cochise County). FTF growth rates for children 0-5 were used to estimate the 2009 population of children in that age group. The FTF rate for Cochise County is 0.151.

Race/Ethnicity for Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, Census 2000

Census Table P7. Race [8] - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data;

Census Table P8. Hispanic Or Latino By Race [17] - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent 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

Census Table P12b. Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) [49] - Universe: People Who Are Black Or African American Alone; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12c. Sex By Age (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) [49] - Universe: People Who Are American Indian And Alaska Native Alone; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12d. Sex By Age (Asian Alone) [49] - Universe: People Who Are Asian Alone; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12h. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) [49] - Universe: People Who Are Hispanic Or Latino; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12i. Sex By Age (White Alone Not Hispanic Or Latino); Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Race/Ethnicity, American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-08

ACS Table B01001i. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Hispanic Or Latino Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B02001. Race - Universe: Total Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B03002. Hispanic Or Latino Origin By Race - Universe: Total Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001. Sex By Age - Universe: Total Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001b. Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) - Universe: Black Or African American Alone Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001c. Sex By Age (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: American Indian And Alaska Native Alone Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001d. Sex By Age (Asian Alone) - Universe: Asian Alone Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001h. Sex By Age (White Alone); Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B01001i. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Hispanic Or Latino Population; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Population Citizenship Status And Native- And Foreign-Born Children 0-5 For Arizona And Pima County, American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2008

ACS Table B05001. Citizenship Status In The United States - Universe: Total Population In The United States; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Linguistically Isolated Households For Arizona And Pima County, American Community Survey 2006-2008

ACS Table B16002. Household Language By Linguistic Isolation - Universe: Households; Data Set: 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Grandparents Residing In Households With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years Old For Arizona, Pima County And South Pima Region, Census 2000

Census Table Pct9. Household Relationship By Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years By Responsibility For Own Grandchildren For The Population 30 Years And Over In Households [16] - Universe: Population 30 Years And Over In Households; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Economic Status of Families for Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region Census 2000 and First Things First 2009 Poverty Rate for Children 0-5

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

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

Children 0-5 Living Below 50%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate for Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, 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 and Tucson, 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 Under 6, Arizona and Pima County

ACS Table GCT2302. Percent of Children Under 6 Years Old With All Parents in the Labor Force - Universe: Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies

Unemployment Rates for Arizona, Pima County, and South Pima Region Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, and 2010

Unemployment Rates, Dept. Of Commerce; Table Sources: BIs Regional And State Employment And Unemployment Summary. Data Determined By Monthly Household Surveys, Taken Through The BIs Local Area Unemployment Statistics (Laus) Program. <http://www.stats.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm>.

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender of Adults 18 and Over in Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, Census 2000

Census table Pct25. Sex By Age By Educational Attainment For The Population 18 Years And Over [83] - Universe: Population 18 Years And Over; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Pima County, ACS Estimates 2006-08

ACS Table C15001. Sex By Age By Educational Attainment For The Population 18 Years And Over - Universe: Population 18 Years And Over

Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson (Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months)

ACSTABLE 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

Estimated Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-5, Arizona, 2008

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2009 http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpssc/cps_table_creator.html

Birth Characteristics for Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, 2008

2008 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; Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008; Note: Zip Code Data Not Available For Cochise County. Instead, "2008 Births, Vital Statistics" Table Created For County And Places.

Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Pima County, and South Pima Localities, 2008

2008 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Source: Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008

APPENDIX E

Students Participating in FRL Program

Cochise County All Schools 2010 with Percent Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch Oct 2009 (Source ADE)

NAME	STREETNUMBER	CITY	ZIP	% FRL
BENSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	360 S. PATAGONIA STREET	BENSON	85602	47.3%
BENSON HIGH SCHOOL	360 S. PATAGONIA	BENSON	85602	30.8%
BENSON MIDDLE SCHOOL	360 S PATAGONIA STREET	BENSON	85602	52.2%
BENSON PRIMARY SCHOOL	360 S PATAGONIA STREET	BENSON	85602	59.5%
SAN PEDRO VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL	360 S. PATAGONIA ST	BENSON	85602	25.0%
NEW WEST SCHOOL	98 N. OAK DR.	BENSON	85602	
NEW WEST SCHOOL	98 N. OAK DR.	BENSON	85602	
BISBEE UNIFIED DISTRICT	100 OLD DOUGLAS ROAD	BISBEE	85603	84.0%
BISBEE HIGH SCHOOL	100 OLD DOUGLAS ROAD	BISBEE	85603	58.0%
BISBEE MIDDLE SCHOOL	100 OLD DOUGLAS ROAD	BISBEE	85603	
GREENWAY PRIMARY SCHOOL	100 OLD DOUGLAS ROAD	BISBEE	85603	
LOWELL SCHOOL	100 OLD DOUGLAS ROAD	BISBEE	85603	61.2%
PPEP TEC - MANUEL BORJORQUEZ LEARNING CENTER CHARTER	203 BISBEE ROAD AND SUITE A	BISBEE	85603	
BOWIE UNIFIED DISTRICT	P.O. BOX 157	BOWIE	85605	84.4%
BOWIE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 157	BOWIE	85605	84.4%
BOWIE HIGH SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 157	BOWIE	85605	
COCHISE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	P O BOX 1088	COCHISE	85606	36.1%
COCHISE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 1088	COCHISE	85606	36.1%
DOUGLAS UNIFIED DISTRICT	1132 12TH ST	DOUGLAS	85607	85.0%
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS #4	1415 F AVENUE	DOUGLAS	85607	
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS and THE #2	510 G AVENUE	DOUGLAS	85607	
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS and THE #3	1415 F AVENUE	DOUGLAS	85607	
CLAWSON SCHOOL	1235 7TH STREET	DOUGLAS	85607	88.8%
DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL	1500 15TH STREET	DOUGLAS	85607	79.2%
EARLY LEARNING CENTER	1100 15TH STREET	DOUGLAS	85607	78.4%
JOE CARLSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1700 N. LOUIS AVE	DOUGLAS	85607	93.9%
MARYVALE SCHOOL	1104 N. MADISON AVENUE	DOUGLAS	85607	
OMEGA ALPHA ACADEMY	1402 SAN ANTONIO AVE.	DOUGLAS	85607	
OMEGA ALPHA ACADEMY SCHOOL	1402 SAN ANTONIO	DOUGLAS	85607	
PAUL H HUBER JR HIGH SCHOOL	1650 WASHINGTON AVE.	DOUGLAS	85607	83.5%
RAY BORANE MIDDLE SCHOOL	840 12TH STREET	DOUGLAS	85607	93.2%
SARAH MARLEY SCHOOL	735 7TH STREET	DOUGLAS	85607	97.0%
STEVENSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	2200 11TH STREET	DOUGLAS	85607	75.1%
FARAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PO BOX 1237	DOUGLAS	85608	95.9%
APACHE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	DRAWER 111 9	DOUGLAS	85608	
APACHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PO DRAWER 1119	DOUGLAS	85608	
ELFRIDA ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	P O BOX 328	ELFRIDA	85610	83.0%

ELFRIDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 328	ELFRIDA	85610	83.0%
VALLEY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	P O BOX 158	ELFRIDA	85610	58.2%
VALLEY UNION HIGH SCHOOL	PO BOX 158	ELFRIDA	85610	58.2%
PALOMINAS ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	P O BOX 38	HEREFORD	85653	49.1%
PALOMINAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 38	HEREFORD	85615	53.6%
CORONADO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PO BOX 38	HEREFORD	85615	46.0%
VALLEY VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 38	HEREFORD	85615	45.9%
SIERRA SUMMIT ACADEMY Charter School	4200 E. RAMSEY ROAD	HEREFORD	85615	
MCNEAL ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	P O BOX 8	MCNEAL	85617	59.2%
MCNEAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P O BOX 8	MCNEAL	85617	59.2%
NACO ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	P O BOX 397	NACO	85620	91.6%
NACO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P. O. BOX 397	NACO	85620	91.6%
ASH CREEK ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	6460 EAST HIGHWAY 181	PEARCE	85625	81.8%
ASH CREEK ELEMENTARY	6460 E. HWY 181	PEARCE	85625	81.8%
PEARCE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	1487 E. SCHOOL ROAD	PEARCE	85625	55.8%
PEARCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1487 E. SCHOOL ROAD	PEARCE	85625	55.8%
POMERENE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	P O BOX 7	POMERENE	85627	40.6%
POMERENE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 7	POMERENE	85627	40.6%
ST DAVID UNIFIED DISTRICT	P O BOX 70	ST DAVID	85630	30.2%
ST DAVID ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	PO BOX 70	ST DAVID	85630	32.0%
ST DAVID HIGH SCHOOL	PO BOX 70	ST. DAVID	85630	25.9%
SAN SIMON UNIFIED DISTRICT	P O BOX 38	SAN SIMON	85632	59.8%
SAN SIMON SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 38	SAN SIMON	85632	59.8%
SIERRA VISTA UNIFIED DISTRICT	3555 FRY BLVD	SIERRA VISTA	85635	34.4%
APACHE MIDDLE SCHOOL	3335 E FRY	SIERRA VISTA	85635	35.8%
BELLA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	3555 FRY BLVD	SIERRA VISTA	85635	42.4%
BUENA HIGH SCHOOL	3555 FRY BLVD	SIERRA VISTA	85635	23.7%
CARMICHAEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	701 NE CARMICHAEL AVENUE	SIERRA VISTA	85635	69.9%
HUACHUCA MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	3555 FRY BLVD	SIERRA VISTA	85635	26.8%
JOYCE CLARK MIDDLE SCHOOL (FORMERLY SIERRA VISTA MIDDLE SCHOOL)	1045 S. LENZNER AVE	SIERRA VISTA	85635	39.4%
PUEBLO DEL SOL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5130 PASEO LAS PALMAS	SIERRA VISTA	85635	33.8%
TOWN & COUNTRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1313 S. LENZNER AVE	SIERRA VISTA	85635	47.7%
VILLAGE MEADOWS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	905 EL CAMINO REAL	SIERRA VISTA	85635	45.6%
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS INC. CHARTER DISTRICT	900 CARMELITA DRIVE	SIERRA VISTA	85635	
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS #5	900 CARMELITA DRIVE	SIERRA VISTA	85635	
COCHISE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP CHARTER DISTRICT	4699 E. HIGHWAY 90	SIERRA VISTA	85635	
THE BEREAN SCHOOLS Charter School	1169 N. COLOMBO DRIVE	SIERRA VISTA	85635	
TOMBSTONE UNIFIED DISTRICT	P O BOX 1000	TOMBSTONE	85638	63.8%
TOMBSTONE HIGH SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 1000	TOMBSTONE	85638	47.3%
WALTER J MEYER SCHOOL	P.O. BOX 1000	TOMBSTONE	85638	67.1%
HUACHUCA CITY SCHOOL	PO BOX 1000	TOMBSTONE	85638	75.9%
WILLCOX UNIFIED DISTRICT	480 N. BISBEE	WILLCOX	85643	63.7%
WILLCOX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	501 W DELOS STREET	WILLCOX	85643	68.5%
WILLCOX HIGH SCHOOL	240 N BISBEE AVE	WILLCOX	85643	50.5%

WILLCOX MIDDLE SCHOOL	360 N BISBEE AVE	WILLCOX	85643	71.0%
PPEP TEC - EUGENE LOPEZ LEARNING CENTER CHARTER	158 WEST MALEY	WILLCOX	85643	
FORT HUACHUCA ACCOMMODATION DISTRICT	P O BOX 12954	FT HUACHUCA	85670	39.5%
General Myer Elementary School			85670	39.0%
Colonel Johnston Elementary School			85670	48.9%
Colonel Smith MiddleSchool			85670	28.5%

APPENDIX F

3rd Grade AIMS Results

NAME	CITY	ZIP	PERCENT PASSING MATH	PERCENT PASSING READING	PERCENT PASSING WRITING
APACHE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Douglas	85608	*	*	*
APACHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Douglas	85608	*	*	*
ASH CREEK ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Pearce	85625	*	*	*
ASH CREEK ELEMENTARY	Pearce	85625	*	*	*
BENSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	Benson	85602	70%	79	83
BENSON PRIMARY SCHOOL	Benson	85602	70%	79	83
NEW WEST SCHOOL	Benson	85602	*	*	*
BISBEE UNIFIED DISTRICT	Bisbee	85603	71%	68	92
GREENWAY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Bisbee	85603	71%	68	92
BOWIE UNIFIED DISTRICT	Bowie	85605	*	*	*
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS INC. Charter District	Sierra Vista	85635	89%	72	78
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS #5	Sierra Vista	85635	82%	82	69
COCHISE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP Charter District	Sierra Vista	85635	50%	50	59
THE BEREAN SCHOOLS Charter School	Sierra Vista	85635	50%	50	59
COCHISE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Cochise	85606	*	*	*
COCHISE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Cochise	85606	*	*	*
DOUGLAS UNIFIED DISTRICT		85607	67%	60	72
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS #4	Douglas	85607	*	*	*
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS and THE #2	Douglas	85607	*	*	*
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS and THE #3	Douglas	85607	93%	66	83
CLAWSON SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	58%	65	76
EARLY LEARNING CENTER	Douglas	85607	*	*	*
FARAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Douglas	85608	65%	59	66
JOE CARLSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	76%	64	76
MARYVALE SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	*	*	*
OMEGA ALPHA ACADEMY SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	48%	33	53
SARAH MARLEY SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	61%	50	57
STEVENSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	73%	60	77
ELFRIDA ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Elfrida	85610	83%	67	33
ELFRIDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Elfrida	85610	83%	67	33
FORT HUACHUCA ACCOMMODATION DISTRICT	Sierra Vista	85670	69%	78	65
Colonel Johnston Elementary School	Sierra Vista	85670	*	*	*
General Myer Elementary School	Sierra Vista	85670	69%	78	65
MCNEAL ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	McNeal	85617	*	*	*
MCNEAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	McNeal	85617	*	*	*

NACO ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Naco	85620	76%	66	86
NACO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Naco	85620	76%	66	86
PALOMINAS ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Palominas	85653	83%	78	76
CORONADO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Hereford	85615	85%	75	75
PALOMINAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Hereford	85615	81%	77	85
VALLEY VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Hereford	85615	81%	85	71
PEARCE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Pearce	85625	*	*	*
PEARCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Pearce	85625	50%	30	50
PPEP TEC - EUGENE LOPEZ LEARNING CENTER Charter	Willcox	85643	*	*	*
PPEP TEC - MANUEL BORJORQUEZ LEARNING CENTER Charter	Bisbee	85603	*	*	*
POMERENE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Pomerene	85627	89%	89	68
POMERENE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Pomerene	85627	89%	89	68
ST DAVID UNIFIED DISTRICT	St. David	85630	77%	74	77
ST DAVID ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	St. David	85630	77%	74	77
SAN SIMON UNIFIED DISTRICT	San Simon	85632	*	*	*
SAN SIMON SCHOOL	San Simon	85632	*	*	*
SIERRA VISTA UNIFIED DISTRICT	Sierra Vista	85635	74%	78	86
BELLA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	67%	70	71
CARMICHAEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	65%	75	74
HUACHUCA MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	82%	83	94
PUEBLO DEL SOL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	86%	82	96
TOWN & COUNTRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	66%	77	83
VILLAGE MEADOWS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	70%	77	91
TOMBSTONE UNIFIED DISTRICT	Tombstone	85638	56%	64	79
HUACHUCA CITY SCHOOL	Tombstone	85638	54%	58	81
WALTER J MEYER SCHOOL	Tombstone	85638	62%	77	77
WILLCOX UNIFIED DISTRICT	Tombstone	85643	53%	57	66
WILLCOX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Willcox	85643	53%	57	66

APPENDIX G

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

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CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE

Effective July 1, 2009

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 – 768	769 – 903	904 – 1,220	1,221 - 1,310	1,311 - 1,400	1,401 - 1,490
2	0 – 1,033	1,034 - 1,215	1,216 - 1,641	1,642 - 1,762	1,763 - 1,884	1,885 – 2,005
3	0 – 1,298	1,299 - 1,526	1,527 – 2,061	2,062 - 2,213	2,214 - 2,366	2,367 - 2,518
4	0 - 1,563	1,564 - 1,838	1,839- 2,482	2,483 - 2,666	2,667 - 2,849	2,850 – 3,033
5	0 - 1,828	1,829 – 2,150	2,151 - 2,903	2,904 – 3,118	3,119 - 3,333	3,334 - 3,548
6	0 – 2,092	2,093 - 2,461	2,462 - 3,323	3,324 - 3,569	3,570 - 3,815	3,816 – 4,061
7	0 - 2,358	2,359 - 2,773	2,774 - 3,744	3,745 – 4,021	4,022 – 4,299	4,300 - 4,576
8	0 - 2,623	2,624 – 3,085	3,086 – 4,165	4,166 - 4,474	4,475 - 4,782	4,783 – 5,091
9	0 - 2,887	2,888 - 3,396	3,397 - 4,585	4,586 – 4,925	4,926 – 5,264	5,265 - 5,604
10	0 – 3,152	3,153 - 3,708	3,709 – 5,006	5,007 – 5,377	5,378 - 5,748	5,749 – 6,119
11	0 – 3,417	3,418 – 4,020	4,021 – 5,427	5,428 - 5,829	5,830 – 6,231	6,232 – 6,633
12	0 - 3,682	3,683 – 4,331	4,332 - 5,847	5,848 – 6,280	6,281 – 6,714	6,715 – 7,102**

MINIMUM REQUIRED COPAYMENTS

Per child in care	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$0.50	full day = \$2.00 part day = \$1.00	full day = \$3.00 part day = \$1.50	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50	full day = \$7.00 part day = \$3.50	full day = \$10.00 part day = \$5.00
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For families receiving Transitional Child Care (TCC) there is no co-pay assigned beyond the 3rd child in the family

Full day = Six or more hours; Part day = Less than 6 hours

Families receiving Child Care Assistance based on Child Protective Services/Foster Care, the Jobs Program or those who are receiving Cash Assistance (CA) and are employed, may not have an assigned fee level and may not have a minimum required co-payment. However, all families may be responsible for charges above the minimum required co-payments if a provider's rates exceed allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) = US DHHS 2009 poverty guidelines. The Arizona state statutory limit for child care assistance is 165% of the Federal Poverty Level.

** This amount is equal to the Federal Child Care & Development Funds statutory limit (for eligibility for child care assistance) of 85% of the State median income.

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ARE YOU ELIGIBLE FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE AT FEE LEVELS L5 OR L6?

What does this mean to me?

Sometimes when families are eligible at L5 or L6, the DES required copayment per child can be equal to or greater than the DES payment rate. This means that no payment will be made for a child whose copayment is equal or greater than the DES payment rate (*because the family is responsible to pay the required copayment amount per child to the provider*).

All child care providers set their own rates, and DES pays providers up to a maximum amount. The maximum amount varies based on the provider you have chosen and the age of your child. If the DES required copayment for your child is less than the DES payment rate, DES will pay the difference. If the DES required copayment is equal to or greater than the DES payment rate, no DES payment will be made for the child.

How do I find out if this applies to me?

If you are eligible for Child Care Assistance at fee levels L5 or L6, this may apply to you. When you are selecting a provider, ask the provider how much their DES payment rate is for each full day of care, and for each part day of care. Rates vary based on the age of the child, so be sure the provider gives you their DES payment rate for your child's age.

If you will be using part days (*less than 6 hours per day*), the daily copayment amount will be lower and DES may pay a portion of the cost.

Find the DES required copayment for each of your children using the [Child Care Assistance Gross Monthly Income Eligibility Chart and Fee Schedule](#). Subtract the daily full or part day copayment amount from your provider's daily full or part day payment rate to see how much DES will pay per child per day.

Example:

If you are eligible at fee level L6, the copayment for each child in care is \$10.00 for a full day. If your provider's DES payment rate is \$10.00 for a full day for each of your children, DES will pay the following amounts for each full day of care per child:

DES payment rate:	Per Child-Full Day: \$10.00	Part Day: \$5.00
Copayment:	\$10.00	- \$5.00
DES payment to provider:	\$ 0.00 = No DES payment to provider	\$0.00 = No DES payment to provider

How will this affect me?

If you are eligible at fee levels L5 or L6, and if you select a provider whose DES payment rate is less than or equal to your DES required copayment amount, no payment will be made to the provider for your child.

What are my options if I select a provider where no payment can be made for my child(ren)?

You can keep your Child Care case open. Your Child Care Specialist will continue to monitor your Child Care case. If you decide to keep your case open:

- ◆ You must continue to report all changes within 2 work days;
- ◆ You must comply with the review process at least every 6 months;
- ◆ If you later decide to change to a provider where payment can be made by DES, your Specialist will authorize services;
- ◆ If the Priority Waiting List goes into effect while your case is open, you will not have to wait on the list before receiving Child Care Assistance;

You can have your case closed. If you decide to have your case closed:

- ◆ Your Child Care Specialist will ask you to sign a voluntary withdrawal form;
- ◆ If you later reapply for Child Care Assistance when the Priority Waiting List is in effect, you will have to be placed on the list before receiving services.

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program ♦ Under Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VI & VII), and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Department prohibits discrimination in admissions, programs, services, activities, or employment based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and disability. The Department must make a reasonable accommodation to allow a person with a disability to take part in a program, service or activity. For example, this means if necessary, the Department must provide sign language interpreters for people who are deaf, a wheelchair accessible location, or enlarged print materials. It also means that the Department will take any other reasonable action that allows you to take part in and understand a program or activity, including making reasonable changes to an activity. If you believe that you will not be able to understand or take part in a program of activity because of your disability, please let us know of your disability needs in advance if at all possible. To request this document in alternative format or for further information about this policy, contact (602) 542-4248; TTY/TDD Services: 7-1-1.

APPENDIX H

Arizona Department of Education Early Childhood Education Center Accreditation Guide available at

<https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/ComparisonProcessInfo-AMI1.PDF>

	National Association for the Education of Young Children	The National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission	Association for Christian Schools International	Association Montessori Internationale	American Montessori Society	National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education
Contact Information	NAEYC 1509 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036-1426 Contact: 800-424-2460 ext. 360 or 202-328-2601 www.naeyc.org	National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA) 425 Main Street, Ste. 2000 Greenwood, SC 29646 Contact: 800-505-9878 www.necpa.net	ACSI, Rocky Mountain Region 326 S. Wilmot Rd., Ste. A110 Tuscon, AZ 85711 Contact: 520-514-2897 www.acsi.org	Association Montessori Internationale (AMI/USA) 410 Alexander St. Rochester, NY 14607 Contact Information: 1-800-872-2643 Email USAAMI3@aol.com Website: www.MONTESSORI-AMI.ORG	American Montessori Society (AMS) 281 Park Avenue South, 6th Fl New York, NY 10010 Contact: 212-358-1250 amshq.org	National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education P.O. Box 90723 Austin, Texas 78709 Contact: 800-537-1118 www.naccp.org
Cost	Expenses for Validator Visit	7-120 Children \$650.00 121-240 Children \$800.00 241+ \$950.00 Expenses for Validator Visit	\$250.00 Expenses for Team Visit	Consultation 1 day \$340.00 2 days \$565.00 3 days \$740.00 each additional day \$265.00 all travel expenses	All Consultant Expenses	0-50 Children \$225.00 51-75 Children \$500.00 76-125 Children \$550.00 126-200 Children \$750.00
Process	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Validator Visit 4. Commission Decision	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Request for Verification 4. Verifier Visit 5. NECPA Accreditation Council Decision	1. Application 2. Candidate Status Visit: 3. Self Study 4. Team Visit 5. Accreditation Commission	1. Application 2. Survey/Self Study 3. Consultation visit 4. Accreditation decision 5. Consultation evaluation	1. Application 2. Select Consultant 3. Complete Pre-Consultation Report 4. Consultation Visit 5. Accreditation Decision	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Validation 4. Commission Review
Timeframe	Program must complete process within 3 yrs.	No restriction	Program must complete process within 3 yrs.	no restriction	Program must complete process within 2 years	No restriction
Reporting and renewal	Annual Report Renewal every three years.	Annual Report Renewal every three years	Annual Report Renewal every three years	Renewal every three years	Annual	Renewal every 3 years

APPENDIX I



AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS October 1, 2009

Where to Apply	Eligibility Criteria					General Information
	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) ¹	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security #	Special Requirements	Benefits	
Coverage for Children						
S.O.B.R.A. Children Under Age 1	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone \$1,264 Child living with 1 parent 1/2 of \$1,700 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of \$2,137	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 1 – 5	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone \$1,201 Child living with 1 parent 1/2 of \$1,615 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of \$2,030 ²	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
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 \$ 903 ² Child living with 1 parent or spouse 1/2 of \$1,215 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of \$1,526	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
KidsCare Children Under Age 19	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 \$1,805 2 \$2,429 3 \$3,052 4 \$3,675 Add \$624 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for Medicaid No health insurance coverage within last 3 months Not available to State employees, their children, or spouses \$10-35 monthly premium covers all eligible children only Premium included in parent's if parent is covered under Health Insurance for Parents 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Coverage for Families or Individuals						
AHCCCS for Families with Children	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 \$ 903 2 \$1,215 3 \$1,526 4 \$1,838 Add \$312 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family includes a child deprived of parental support due to absence, death, disability, unemployment or underemployment 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
AHCCCS Care (AC)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Applicant living alone \$ 903 Applicant living with spouse 1/2 of \$1,215	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineligible for any other categorical Medicaid coverage 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Medical Expense Deduction (MED)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 \$ 361 2 \$ 486 3 \$ 611 4 \$ 735 Add \$125 per Add'l person	\$100,000 No more than \$5,000 liquid	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage. May deduct allowable medical expenses from income 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Coverage for Women						
S.O.B.R.A. Pregnant	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	For a pregnant woman expecting one baby: Applicant living alone \$1,822 Applicant living with: 1 parent or spouse 2/3 of \$2,289 Applicant living with 2 parents 1/2 of \$2,757 (Limit increases for each expected child)	N/A	Required	Need proof of pregnancy	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Program	Well Women Healthcheck Program Call 1-888-257-8502 for the nearest office	N/A	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under age 65 Screened and diagnosed with breast cancer, cervical cancer, or a pre-cancerous cervical lesion by the Well Woman Healthcheck Program Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³