



2012

NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

Cochise Regional Partnership Council



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Chair

Melanie Rottweiler

Vice Chair

Dr. Stephen Poling

Members

Marge Dailey

Chuck Hoyack

Jane Strain

Nancy-Jean Welker

Pastor Tommy L. Simpson

Michael Vetter

Vacant – Parent

Vacant – Faith Based

Vacant – Health Service

Provider

3643B S. Hwy 92
Sierra Vista, AZ 85650
Phone: 520.378.3280
Fax: 520.378.3622
www.azfff.gov

September 1, 2012

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 an early childhood system, emphasizing engagement of the business community and focusing on safe, affordable high quality childcare.

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

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 a true early childhood system.

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.

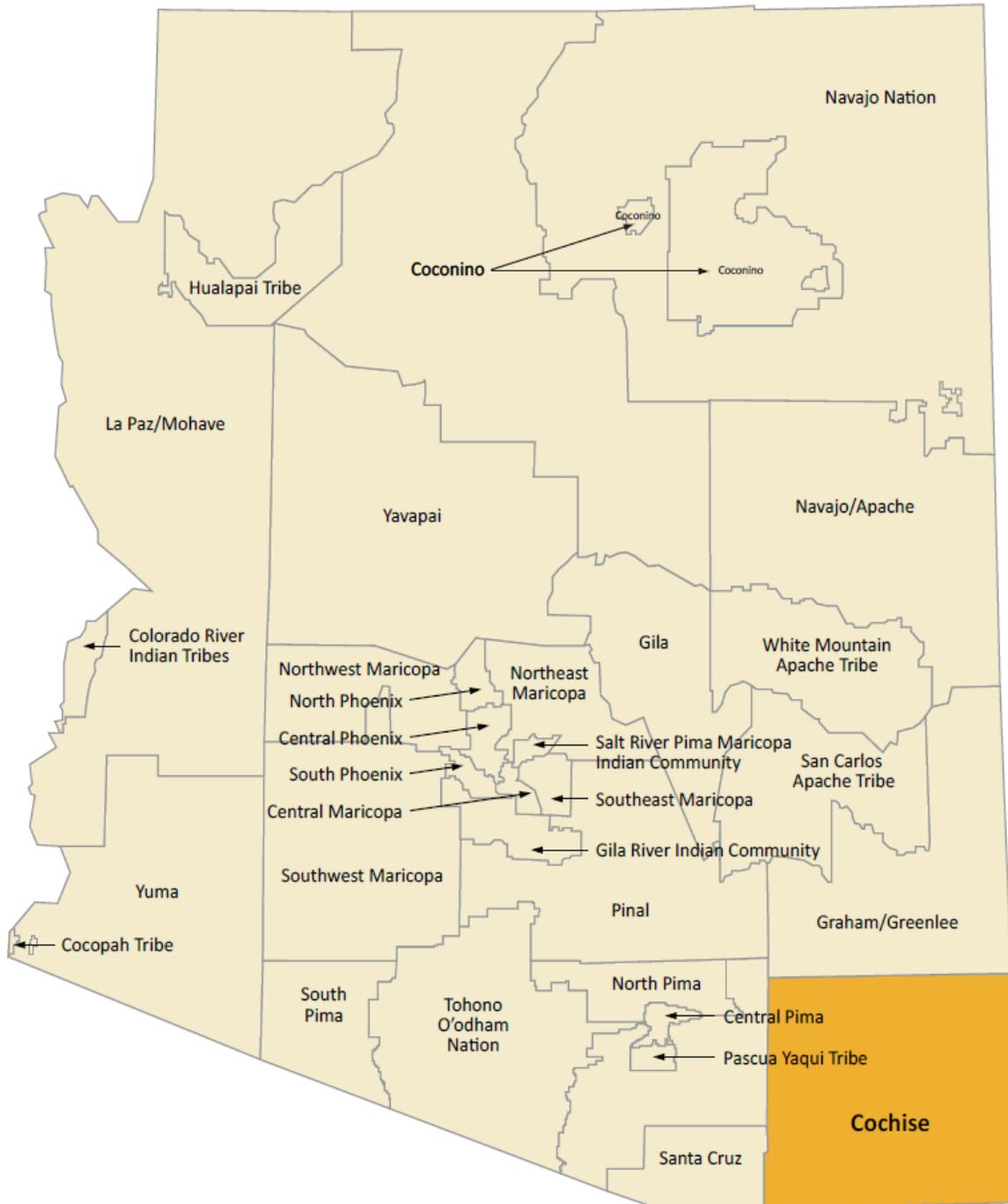
Sincerely,

Ms. Melanie Rottweiler



FIRST THINGS FIRST

3643B S. Hwy 92
Sierra Vista, AZ 85650
Phone: 520.378.3280
Fax: 520.378.3622
www.azfff.gov



Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments

First Things First Cochise Regional Partnership Council

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

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 access to safe, affordable and high quality childcare centers and homes, oral health issues; 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 the region. A strong focus throughout the Cochise Region in the past year is access to safe, affordable high quality childcare, home visitation services and oral health screenings. 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 the agencies and key stakeholders who participated in numerous work sessions and community forums throughout the past two years. The success of First Things First was due, in large measure, to the contributions of numerous individuals who gave their time, skill, support, knowledge and expertise.

To the current and past members of the 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 the region. Our continued work will only aid in the direction of building a true comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and the entire State.

The 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.

Table of Contents

Letter from Chair	
Introductory Summary and Acknowledgements	
Executive Summary	i
.....	
Approach to Report	1
.....	
Map of First Things First Cochise Region	3
.....	
PART ONE	
I. Regional Overview: Cochise Region	4
.....	
I.A. General Population Trends	5
I.B. Additional Population Characteristics	8
1. Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status	8
2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren	10
I.C. Economic Circumstances	11
1. Children Birth through Age Five in Poverty	11
2. Median Income Levels by Quintiles and Poverty Levels	12
3. Number of Parents in the Workforce	16
4. Employment Status	16
5. Unemployment Insurance Enrollments	17
6. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Enrollments	18
7. Food Assistance Program Recipients	19
a. Arizona Nutritional Assistance Program	19
b. Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients	20
c. Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program	21
8. Use of Food Banks	23
9. Housing Mobility and Stability	25
a. Housing Mobility – Rental Rates	26
b. Housing Instability – Pre-Foreclosure Rates	26
10. Colonias in Cochise County	28
I.D. Educational Attainment in Arizona and the Cochise Region	28
1. Educational Attainment	28
2. New Mothers’ Educational Attainment	30
3. Adult Literacy	31
4. Kindergarten Readiness	32
II. The Early Childhood System	34
.....	
II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the Cochise Region	34
1. Access: Cochise Region’s Regulated Early Childhood Education and Care Providers	34
a. Capacity	37
b. Additional Information from the CCRR Database	38
c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs	38

d. Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) Child Care Subsidy.....	40
2. Quality.....	44
a. Licensing and Certification.....	44
b. Head Start.....	44
c. Accreditation.....	45
d. Quality First.....	46
3. Professional Credentials and Professional Development in Early Childhood Education and Child Care.....	47
a. Credentials and Certification Levels.....	47
b. Compensation, Wages and Benefits.....	48
c. Retention Rates and Benefits.....	50
d. Academic Degrees and Professional Development.....	50
II.B. Health.....	51
1. Health Insurance Coverage.....	51
2. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS).....	52
3. KidsCare.....	53
4. Healthy Births (Prenatal Care, Preterm Births, Teen Births).....	54
5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity.....	56
6. Well-Child Checks.....	56
7. Oral Health.....	61
8. Immunizations.....	64
9. Developmental Screenings and Services.....	65
II.C. Supporting Families.....	67
1. Child Safety and Security.....	68
2. Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health.....	69
3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and Other Assets.....	70
4. Parental Perceptions of FTF's Services and Support.....	70
II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration.....	71
1. Public Awareness.....	71
a. Parents' Knowledge about Early Childhood Development.....	71
b. Public Familiarity with First Things First.....	73
2. Coordination and Collaboration.....	74
a. Baseline Evidence of Coordination and Collaboration.....	74
b. Coordination and Collaboration Efforts within the Region.....	75

PART TWO

I. Early Childhood Index for Children Birth through Age Five

.....	77
I.A. Introduction.....	77
I.B. Early Childhood Index Indicators.....	78
I.C. Using the Indicators to Inform the Cochise Regional Partnership Council's Priority Areas and Funded Strategies for 2013-2015.....	79
I.D. The Child.....	81
1. Number of Children Birth through Age Five.....	81
2. Number of Births in 2009.....	83
3. Number of Births to Teen Mothers in 2009.....	85
4. Births to Unwed Mothers in 2009.....	87
5. Percent of Mothers Giving Birth in 2009 Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester.....	89
6. Percent of Publicly Funded Births in 2009.....	91

7. Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009.....	93
I.E. The Family.....	95
8. Percent of Single Parent Families with Children Birth through Age Five (2010 Census).....	95
9. Percent of Adult 18 and Over Without a High School Diploma.....	97
10. Median Family Income in Dollars (from Census 2000 data – not collected in 2010 Census).....	99
11. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Living Below the Poverty Level (from Census 2000, not collected in 2010 Census).....	101
12. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Receiving Food Stamps (January 2010, DES).....	103
I.F. The Community.....	105
13. Occupied Housing – Percent of Renters, 2010 Census.....	105
14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (2010, RealtyTrac).....	107
15. Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care Providers by Zip Code, December 2011, CCR&R.....	109
16. Availability of ADHS and DES Certified Providers by Zip Code.....	111
17. The Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers for Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code.....	113

II. Conclusion

.....	115
-------	-----

PART THREE

I. Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide

.....	116
I.A. Fact Box Legend.....	116
I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes.....	116

References

.....	181
-------	-----

Appendices

.....	185
Appendix A FTF Data Request.....	185
Appendix B Early Care and Childhood Education Glossary.....	193
Appendix C Cochise Region Strategies and Funding Plan FY 2012.....	201
Appendix D Census and ACS Table Sources.....	205
Appendix E Hispanic Origin and Race Question, 2010 Census.....	209
Appendix F Students Participating in Free/Reduced Lunch Program in Cochise Region.....	211
Appendix G 3 rd Grade AIMS Scores, Schools Cochise Region, 2009 and 2011.....	214
Appendix H DES Child Care Eligibility Schedule.....	217
Appendix I AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements.....	218

List of Tables

	Page
Table 1. Population Statistics for Arizona, Census 2000 and 2010.....	5
Table 2. Population Statistics for Cochise County, Census 2000 and 2010.....	5
Table 3. Family Structure in Arizona and Cochise County, 2010 Census.....	6
Table 4. State and Cochise County 2010 Population by Zip Code.....	7
Table 5. Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Cochise County Region, 2010 Census.....	8
Table 6. Citizenship Status, and Native- and Foreign-Born Status for Total Population and Child Birth through Age Five for Arizona and Cochise County 2008-2010 American Community Survey	9
Table 7. English Language Proficiency Among the Population in Arizona and Cochise County, 2008-2010 American Community Survey	10
Table 8. Total Population of Children Birth through Age Five Living with Grandparents, Arizona, Cochise County – 2010 Census.....	11
Table 9. The Number and Proportion of Children Birth through Age Five Below Poverty for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000, FTF 2009 and 2008-2010 American Community Survey Estimates.....	12
Table 10. Median Family Income in 1999 and 2010 for Arizona and Cochise County.....	13
Table 11. Economic Status of Families for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000 with an Estimate of Children Birth through Age Five Below 100 percent Poverty Level in 2009.....	13
Table 12. 2000 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia.....	14
Table 13. 2011 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia.....	14
Table 14. Children Birth through Age Five Living Below 50%, 100%, 150% and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000.....	15
Table 15. The Number of Families with Children Birth through Age Four by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona and Cochise County, 2006-2008 American Community Survey	15
Table 16. Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth through Age Five in Arizona and Cochise County.....	16
Table 17. Unemployment Rates for Arizona and Cochise County Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011.....	17
Table 18. Unemployment Insurance Claimants Paid by the State of Arizona for Arizona and Cochise County, January 2007, 2009 and 2010.....	18
Table 19. TANF Recipients in Arizona and the Cochise Region 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011.....	19
Table 20. Arizona Nutritional Assistance (Food Stamps) Recipients in Arizona and Cochise County, January 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011.....	20
Table 21. Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) Recipients in Arizona and Cochise County, January 2007, 2009 and 2011	21
Table 22. Percent of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunch by School District in Cochise County, October 2009 and March 2011.....	22

Table 23. Food Boxes Distributed in Cochise County by Sites Participating in the Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program: FY 2009 (July 2009-June 2010) and FY 2010 (July 2010-June 2011).....	24
Table 24. Individuals Served in Cochise County by Sites Participating in the Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program: FY 2009 (July 2009-June 2010) and (July 2010-June 2011).....	25
Table 25. Percent of Renters and Total Occupied Housing Units in Arizona, Cochise County and the Three Cochise Zip Codes with Highest Rental Rates, 2010 Census.....	26
Table 26. 2010 Pre-Foreclosure Notices in Cochise County and Zip Codes in Cochise County with Highest Pre-Foreclosure Rates, RealtyTrac, 2010 and 2010 Census.....	27
Table 27. Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Cochise County, 2008-2010 American Community Survey Estimates	30
Table 28. Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona and Cochise County (Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months).....	31
Table 29. National Center for Education Statistics: Indirect estimate of percent lacking basic prose literacy skills and corresponding credible intervals in Arizona and Cochise County, 2003.....	31
Table 30. Percent of Third Graders Passing AIMS Tests in Arizona and Cochise County by District and School, 2011 and 2009 (includes charter schools).....	33
Table 31. Categories of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers in Arizona.....	35
Table 32. Cochise County Child Care and Early Childhood Education Providers Listed in AZ DES Child Care Resource and Referral Database, December 2011.....	36
Table 33. Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in Arizona in 2010, DES Sample.....	38
Table 34. Cochise County Number of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers on CCR&R List Serving Each Age Group and the Average Full-time Cost per Age Group per Week, April 2010.....	39
Table 35. 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).....	40
Table 36. DES Child Care Subsidies for Families and Children (0-5) in Arizona and Cochise County in 2009 and 2010 (Calendar Years).....	41
Table 37. DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2009, 2010 and 2011 in Arizona and Cochise County.....	42
Table 38. DES Child Care Subsidy – Statewide Waiting List Numbers (Children 0-5).....	43
Table 39. Head Start Programs in Cochise County.....	45
Table 40. Staff to Child Ratios for NAEYC Centers.....	46
Table 41. Accredited Providers in the Cochise Region.....	46
Table 42. Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wages by Education Level in Licensed Centers in 2007.....	49

Table 43. Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wages by Licensed Employer in 2007.....	49
Table 44. Estimated Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-5, Arizona, 2008 and 2010.....	52
Table 45. Arizona and Cochise County AHCCS Enrollments, April 2010 and 2011.....	53
Table 46. Arizona and Cochise KidsCare Enrollments (Children 0-18), April 2009, 2010 and 2011.....	54
Table 47. Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Cochise County & Region, 2010.....	55
Table 48. Birth Characteristics for the Cochise Region 2008, 2009 and 2010.....	55
Table 49. Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Cochise County and Cochise County Cities and Towns, 2009.....	56
Table 50. Well-Child Check-Ups Provided to Cochise County Children Birth Through Age Five by Chiricahua Community Health Centers, Inc., 2010.....	58
Table 51. Medical Information from Head Start Program Information Report, 2010-11, Southeastern Arizona (Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham and Greenlee Counties).....	59
Table 52. Cochise County Acute Care Hospitals.....	61
Table 53. Number of Dentists in Cochise County, 2009 and 2010.....	62
Table 54. Oral Health Among Children Six to Eight Years Old in Cochise County.....	63
Table 55. Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed for Arizona and Cochise County Region, 2005, 2007 and 2009.....	64
Table 56. DDD Recipients, Children Birth through Age Five, Arizona and Cochise County, 2007, 2009 and 2010.....	67
Table 57. Arizona Early Intervention Services (AzEIP), Arizona and Cochise County, 2007, 2009 and 2010.....	67
Table 58. Arizona Child Protective Services Removal of Child from Homes For Arizona and Cochise County, 2007, 2009 and 2010.....	68
Table 59. Children who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA 3 (Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham & Greenlee Counties), 2007, 2009 and 2010....	69
Table 60. Parental Knowledge Findings from 2008 FTF Family and Community Survey, Cochise County.....	73
Table 61. Early Childhood Indicators for Quality First Strategy	79
Table 62. Early Childhood Indicators for Oral Health Strategy.....	80
Table 63. Early Childhood Indicators for Home Visitation Strategy	80
Table 64. Early Childhood Indicators for Media Outreach/Community Awareness.....	80
Table 65. Number of Children Birth through Age Five in 2010 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest and Percent within Cochise Region (Census 2010).....	82
Table 66. Number of Births in 2009 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (ADHS).....	84
Table 67. Number and Percent of Births to Teen Mothers in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 and Percent of Such Births within Each Community (ADHS)...	86

Table 68. Number and Percent of Births to Unwed Mothers in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 and Percent of Such Births within Each Community (ADHS).....	88
Table 69. Percent of 2009 Birth Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (ADHS).....	90
Table 70. Percent of Publicly Funded Births by Presence in Community from Highest to Lowest in 2009 in Rank Order (ADHS).....	92
Table 71. Number of Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009 in Rank order by Zip Code and Community and Proportion within Each Community (ADHS).....	94
Table 72. Percent of Single Parent Families with Children Birth through Age Five in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (2010 Census).....	96
Table 73. Percent of Adults 18 and Over without a High School Diploma in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (Census 2000).....	98
Table 74. Median Family Income in Dollars in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (from Census 2000 data – not collected in 2010 Census).....	100
Table 75. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Living Below the Poverty Level in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (from Census 2000 data – not collected in 2010 Census).....	102
Table 76. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Receiving Food Stamps in Rank Order from highest to Lowest (January 2010, DES).....	104
Table 77. Occupied Housing – Percent of Renters in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (2010 Census).....	106
Table 78. Pre-Foreclosure Rate in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (RealtyTrac 2010).....	108
Table 79. Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R).....	110
Table 80. Availability of ADHS and DES Certified Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R).....	112
Table 81. Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers for Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code (April 2012, FTF).....	114

Executive Summary

Approach to the 2012 Report

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

In addition to the main body of the report, two additional sections contain comprehensive data to help inform the Cochise Regional Partnership Council's planning and decision making: the Early Childhood Index for Children Birth through Age Five (Part Two), and the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide (Part Three).

The Early Childhood Index (Part Two) is designed to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible. The Early Childhood Index shows where potential disparities exist at the zip code level. It does so by ranking 17 indicators organized at the child, family and community levels that are known to have an impact on the early years of a child's life. These indicators are not intended to measure progress on strategies and are not comparable to others that provide benchmarks for the Cochise Regional Partnership Council, such as the school readiness indicators. The index is designed to provide a better understanding of important indicators across zip codes and communities within the region and identify opportunities for improvement and action.

The Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide (Part Three) provides a more comprehensive picture of each zip code. Demographic, health, and economic information are presented for each zip code in Cochise County for multiple years to show how conditions within each zip code have changed or remained stable over time. The Resource Guide is a complement to the Early Childhood Index for decision-making; it is a more complete representation of data to help inform decision-making.

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.

Ten settlements within 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

- According to the 2010 Census, the population of the First Things First Cochise Region was approximately 131,346. At that time, there were 3,578 families with children birth through age five and 10,125 children birth through age five. First Things First estimated that 25 percent, or 2,796 children in Cochise County, were living at the poverty level in 2009.
- The proportion of children birth through age five in Cochise County grew 6 percent over the past decade, compared to 19 percent for Arizona, according to the 2000 and 2010 Census. Over this time period, the growth rate of the population of all ages in Cochise County was 12 percent. Therefore, most of Cochise County’s population growth is attributable to older population groups.
- Nearly half of all children birth through age five lived in Sierra Vista and Douglas, according to the 2010 Census. The greatest proportion (29 percent) lived in Sierra Vista (2,970 children of this age), while 18 percent (1,859 children of this age) lived in Douglas.
- The 2010 Census revealed that 826 Cochise County families with children birth through age five were headed by single mothers. Approximately 49 percent of single-parent families headed by mothers were living below the poverty level a decade earlier, according to the 2000 Census. Given this, it can be extrapolated that a similar proportion of families headed by a single mother were living below the poverty level in 2010.
- According to the 2010 Census, 47 percent of children birth through age five in the Cochise Region were Hispanic and 70 percent were white. The 2006-08 American Community Survey also revealed that 35 percent of Hispanic families with children birth through age four were living below the poverty level, higher than the proportion for white families (13%) and all families (18 percent) in Cochise County.
- The estimated median family income in Cochise County 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.
- Poverty rates for children birth through age five in 2000 varied by community in Cochise County. For example, the highest rates of poverty for children birth through age five were in the Douglas area (85607) where the rate was 55 percent, followed by 51 percent in Cochise (85606), and 44 percent in the Elfrida area (85610). The lowest rates were 6.7 percent for St. David (85630) and San Simon, Portal areas (85632), 7 percent for Hereford (85615) and 8 percent for Sierra Vista Southeast (85650).
- In Cochise County, 2008-10 American Community Survey estimated that 53 percent of children birth through age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (3,360) and 67 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the workforce (2,389 children). This total estimate of 5,749 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 who are attending school.

- Unemployment rates in Cochise County doubled from January 2008 to 2011, rising from 5 to 10 percent. Unemployment claims increased by more than 390 percent between January 2007 (550) and January 2010 (2,698). Benson and Whetstone were estimated to have the highest unemployment rates at 15.8 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively, and the lowest rates were for Sierra Vista at 5.6 percent.
- The number of families with children birth through age five receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits in the Cochise Region decreased 66 percent from January 2007 (294) to January 2011 (136), likely due to state legislative actions in 2010 and 2011 that reduced benefits. In contrast, the enrollment of families with children birth through age five on the Arizona Nutritional Assistance (Food Stamps) Program increased by 57 percent and the enrollment of children birth to age four in Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) increased by 24 percent.
- Enrollment in the Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program rose in eleven of the eighteen Cochise County school districts that reported data from 2009 to 2011. The greatest increases occurred in six school districts, all clustered in the northwest portion of the county: Saint David, Benson, Cochise, Willcox, Pearce and Pomerene.
- The use of community food banks increased in Cochise County between fiscal years 2009 and 2010. The number of food box distributions increased in fiscal year 2010 by 10 percent over the fiscal year 2009 numbers, while the number of individuals served increased by 7 percent.
- Cochise County has a relatively stable housing environment, a factor that is known to impact child development and health. Cochise County residents have low housing mobility, as evidenced by the relatively low rental rate of 32 percent, compared to the state rate of 34 percent. Cochise County also has comparatively low housing instability, as measured by the pre-foreclosure rate, or the risk of losing one's home. The overall pre-foreclosure rate for Cochise County in 2010 was 1.2 percent – that is, 1 in 83 residential property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice. By comparison, the rate in neighboring Pima County was 2.5 percent.

Education

- According to estimates from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 16 percent of adults eighteen and over in the Cochise Region did not have a high school diploma. Twenty-one percent of adults had a bachelor's or advanced degree, less than the state's ratio of 24 percent.
- Adult educational attainment rates vary by community. In 2000, more than 40 percent of adults lacked a high school diploma in Douglas and Bowie. High rates of low educational attainment were also present in Willcox (30 percent) and Elfrida (30 percent). In contrast, Ft Huachuca (2 percent) and East Sierra Vista (11 percent) had the lowest levels, most likely due to the influence of the Fort Huachuca military base.
- According to the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 40 percent of new mothers in Cochise County giving birth in the past six months were unmarried; 45 percent of those had less than a high school diploma, and only one percent of those had a bachelor's or graduate degree. Of the 60 percent who were married, 10 percent had less than a high school degree and 19 percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree.

- Across both Arizona and Cochise County, in 2011 about one in four children did not pass third-grade AIMS testing, and scores dropped from 2009 to 2011. In Cochise County, third grade AIMS scores showed 60 percent of students passing the math test and 70 percent passing the reading test. There is wide variation in average passing scores within and across the districts in the region, with two schools in Sierra Vista having the highest scores and two schools in Douglas and one in Naco having the lowest scores.

Health

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that about 87 percent of children birth through age five in Arizona were insured in 2010. Enrollment in AHCCCS in Cochise County was one percent higher in April 2011 than April 2010. Enrollment in KidsCare in Cochise County declined 62 percent from April 2009 to April 2011 due to the statewide enrollment freeze.
- According to fiscal year 2009 AHCCCS reports about its enrollees, 71 percent of infants under 16 months funded under KidsCare completed their well-child checks. Children ages three through six funded under KidsCare had a 74 percent completion rate. These figures are for Arizona; no numbers are available for Cochise County. The implication of these rates is that having access to health care does not always ensure health care services are used to the best advantage for young children.
- Twelve percent of births in the Cochise Region in 2010 (207) were to teen mothers, according to Arizona Vital Statistics. Douglas had the highest number of births to teen mothers in 2009 (76) and 30 percent of all teen births in the Cochise Region. Sierra Vista followed with 74 teen births (29% of all teen births). Six small communities reported no teen births.
- In Cochise County, 80 percent of mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy in 2010, according to Arizona Vital Statistics. Rates varied throughout the county, however. In 2009, they ranged from 25 percent in Bowie to 100 percent in Pomerene. Many small communities (Bowie, San Simon, Pearce, Wilcox, Cochise, Dragoon, and Pirtleville) having a low number of births (15 or fewer) showed the lowest occurrence of prenatal care in the first trimester.
- 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 providers for underserved racial and ethnic groups and fear of dental visits. The Cochise Regional Partnership Council is addressing the oral health needs for all children birth through age five.
- Child immunization rates in the Cochise Region for 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 fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the FTF Cochise Region funded multiple strategies to address the health and nutritional needs of families and children birth through age five in the region. Partnerships with social service agencies enabled home visitation services to families in communities across the region. Teen parents received support and education through these home visitation programs. Health and nutrition education were provided to early childhood education providers and parents.

- In 2010, 146 children birth through age three in the Cochise Region received developmental services through Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP), and 68 children birth through age six received services through the Division of Developmental Disabilities. In order to increase the region's capacity for screening and treating children with developmental disabilities, the FTF Cochise Regional Council entered into two-year contracts with four therapists: a physical therapist, an occupational therapist, and two speech/language therapists. One of the speech therapists will continue working within the region through 2014, while the remaining therapists will continue working through 2013.

Early Childhood Education and Child Care

- Regulated child care and education providers include ADHS licensed centers, ADHS certified group homes, and DES certified family homes. Unregulated providers are not licensed or certified by any agency. The FTF Cochise Region had 119 regulated (licensed and certified) child care and education providers in December 2011 registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral database, down from 140 registered providers in April 2010, which is a fifteen percent reduction. Among regulated providers in 2011, 34 were ADHS licensed centers (one of which is located on Fort Huachuca), 7 were ADHS certified group homes, and 78 were DES certified family homes.
- About 87 percent of the regulated providers (103 of 119) were contracted with DES to provide services to children whose families were eligible to receive child care subsidies.
- If one assumes that 80 percent of maximum authorized capacity is used for children birth through age five, licensed and certified providers in the Cochise Region had slots for an estimated 2,408 children in this age group in December 2011. However, enrollments on a typical day are known to be far lower. Based on the total capacity used by licensed and certified providers reported in the 2010 DES Market Rate Survey, a reasonable estimate of the number of children birth through age five enrolled on a typical day in the Cochise Region was approximately 1,697.
- Licensed and certified providers had capacity to care for approximately 24 percent of the 10,125 children in this age group in Cochise County reported in the 2010 Census. This represents a decline in capacity among licensed and certified providers which, as reported in the 2010 Needs and Assets Report, were able to meet the child care needs of an estimated 26 percent of children birth through age five in Cochise County.
- Across the Cochise Region as a whole, there was one licensed child care center in December 2011 for every 298 children birth through age five. Some communities had multiple licensed centers and others had none. For example, the community of Hereford reported no licensed facilities, and in 2010 they had a population of 600 children birth through age five. Fort Huachuca had one licensed provider for 657 children birth through age five. Huachuca City reported one licensed provider for 441 children. Douglas reported six licensed centers and had a population of 1,859 children birth through age five, resulting in one center for every 310 children.
- Across the Cochise Region as a whole, there was one certified child care provider in December 2011 for every 119 children birth through age five (certified providers include ADHS group homes and DES homes). The availability of certified providers varied greatly

from one community to the next. The community showing the fewest available certified providers was Ft. Huachuca, where none was reported for 657 children birth through age five. Hereford followed with one provider for every 300 children birth through age five. Next was Sierra Vista with one provider for every 248 children. St. David reported one certified provider for every 211 children.

- Quality First (QF) is one of the cornerstone systemic strategies of First Things First to improve access to high quality early learning and care settings for children birth through age five. As of April 2012, there were 26 QF enrolled providers in the region, approximately one for every 389 children birth through age five based on 2010 Census population counts. East Sierra Vista (85650) had the lowest ratio of QF care providers to children, 1/945, or one center for the 945 children known to live in that zip code in 2010. This is followed by Wilcox (85753) with one QF enrolled provider for about 815 children. Sierra Vista (85635) had the highest number of QF enrolled providers, 10, a ratio of 1/297. Pomerene (85627) had the highest ratio, with 1 QF provider for about 77 children who live in that area.
- The average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region in April 2010 ranged from \$119 per week for infant care to \$117 per week for the care of four-to-five-year-olds. Infant care in licensed centers was \$160 per week on average, compared with \$128 per week for four-to-five-year-olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$116 per week on average, compared to \$112 per week for four-to-five-year-olds.
- Due to the economic recession and declines in state revenues, the state legislature reduced many family support programs including child care subsidies. Use of DES Child Care subsidies declined substantially in Cochise County and statewide. The number of Cochise County families eligible for the DES subsidy declined by 55 percent from January 2009 (614 families) to January 2011 (278). The number of families receiving the DES subsidy declined by 52 percent from January 2009 (490 families) to January 2011 (236). Of the families eligible for benefits in January 2011, 85 percent received the benefits.
- The Arizona Department of Economic Security maintained a statewide waiting list that included approximately 3,223 families in January 2011 waiting to receive the child care subsidy. The FTF Cochise Region invested in child care scholarships to help address this shortfall.
- The majority of staff members working in the field of early child care and education lack professional qualifications. Arizona's regulations require only a high school diploma or GED for assistant teachers and teachers working in licensed centers. Family home providers certified by DES are not required to have a high school diploma. The lack of professionalization of the early child care and education field results in a low compensation and benefits structure compared to the education sector and other professions. The FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council has sought to address 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 allocated funding for 59 TEACH scholarships from fiscal years 2010 through 2012, although only five scholarships were utilized in the region during this time period.

Supporting Families

- Supportive services for families include a variety of formal and informal services and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, 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 intentional in how their partners targeted their services across the county.
- In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, services were developed and targeted based on the level of children and families' needs. Eight partners worked collaboratively and with FTF to provide a range of home visitation services, parenting education and family literacy services.

Public Awareness and Collaboration

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council has worked to build public awareness about FTF and its mission on two levels. One is at the parent or family level where information is provided to increase parents' or caregivers' knowledge of and access to quality early childhood development information and resources. A second is at a broad public level to enhance the 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 experimented with new mechanisms for collaboration and coordination and harnessed existing county coalitions and collaboration to promote early childhood education in the region. For example:

- In 2010, the Cochise Regional Partnership 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.
- The Cochise Regional Partnership Council in 2012 invested in producing a Cochise County Regional Resource Guide, which had made it possible for families and agencies to access information about the resources available within their respective communities.
- In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council funded a coordination strategy known as the Cochise County Collaboration Group, which was intended to provide a forum for service providers to share information, reduce duplication, maximize resources, and address service gaps, through five “HUBs” within Cochise County, located in Benson, Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista and Willcox. Through monthly meetings, barriers surfaced toward implementation of the “HUB” structure. Therefore, the Cochise County Collaboration Group will not be continued. However, grantees will continue to be required to address communication and coordination in their direct service provision, and formally report these activities monthly to the Cochise Regional Partnership Council.
- 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.
- 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 continue to challenge efforts to build a comprehensive, coordinated early care and childhood system in Cochise County. The greatest needs and gaps within the region include access to and availability of resources. Socio-economic disparities across communities also challenge ongoing efforts to serve young children and their families; these disparities are illustrated throughout this report, and in a more detailed way in both the Early Childhood Index (Part Two) and the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide (Part Three). Because the region’s size and rural character make it difficult for many parents to access early childhood education resources, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council in 2012 produced a Regional Resource Guide, which is had made it possible for families and agencies to access information about resources available within their respective communities.

The deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 has created significant challenges for early childhood education and care providers. Demands have intensified upon the early childhood care and education system. 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 number of regulated (licensed and certified) providers registered in the Child Care Resource and Referral database dropped from 140 in April 2010 to 119 in December 2011, a fifteen percent reduction. In December 2011, Cochise County's regulated providers had capacity to provide care for an estimated 24 percent of the county's children birth through age five, down from the estimated 26 percent identified in the 2010 Cochise County Needs and Assets Report. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that families turn to kith and kin care. Unregulated care can compromise optimal child development when there is a lack of formal education and training among child care providers.

Despite challenges, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council has worked toward creating assets that will contribute to building a more coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. The Cochise Regional Partnership Council's approach has been to build on existing community resources and to collaborate with community agencies. 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 birth through five years of age. The council's funding strategies and partnerships demonstrate a commitment to impact the care, health and educational needs of children birth through five years of age in Cochise County.

APPROACH TO THE REPORT

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

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

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

Wherever possible, data 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. A special request for data was made to the following state agencies by FTF on behalf of the consultants: Arizona Department of Education, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona Department of Health Services, and FTF itself. This request can be found in Appendix A.

The primary sources of demographic information are the 2010 Census, Census 2000 and the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. The most recent population statistics for age groups, family status, race and ethnicity were compiled from 2010 Census data and are presented in this report at the zip code, county, and state levels. Population numbers from the Census 2000 are presented to provide growth trends between 2000 and 2010. Where appropriate, numbers are provided from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, the most recent three-year interval

available. Because of a significant change in the 2010 Census methodology, many of the indicators previously collected in the long form of the decennial census are no longer being collected in the census (income, education, and other important demographic characteristics). The American Community Survey (ACS) is now the only source available for many of these indicators. However, because of the way ACS samples from the population, margins of error for numbers below the county level are often very high. This means that data for small cities and towns are often not reliable, and ACS data are not available at the zip code level. Therefore, where economic and education data were not available or reliable below the county level, such as poverty levels and adult educational attainment, data from the Census 2000 were retained.

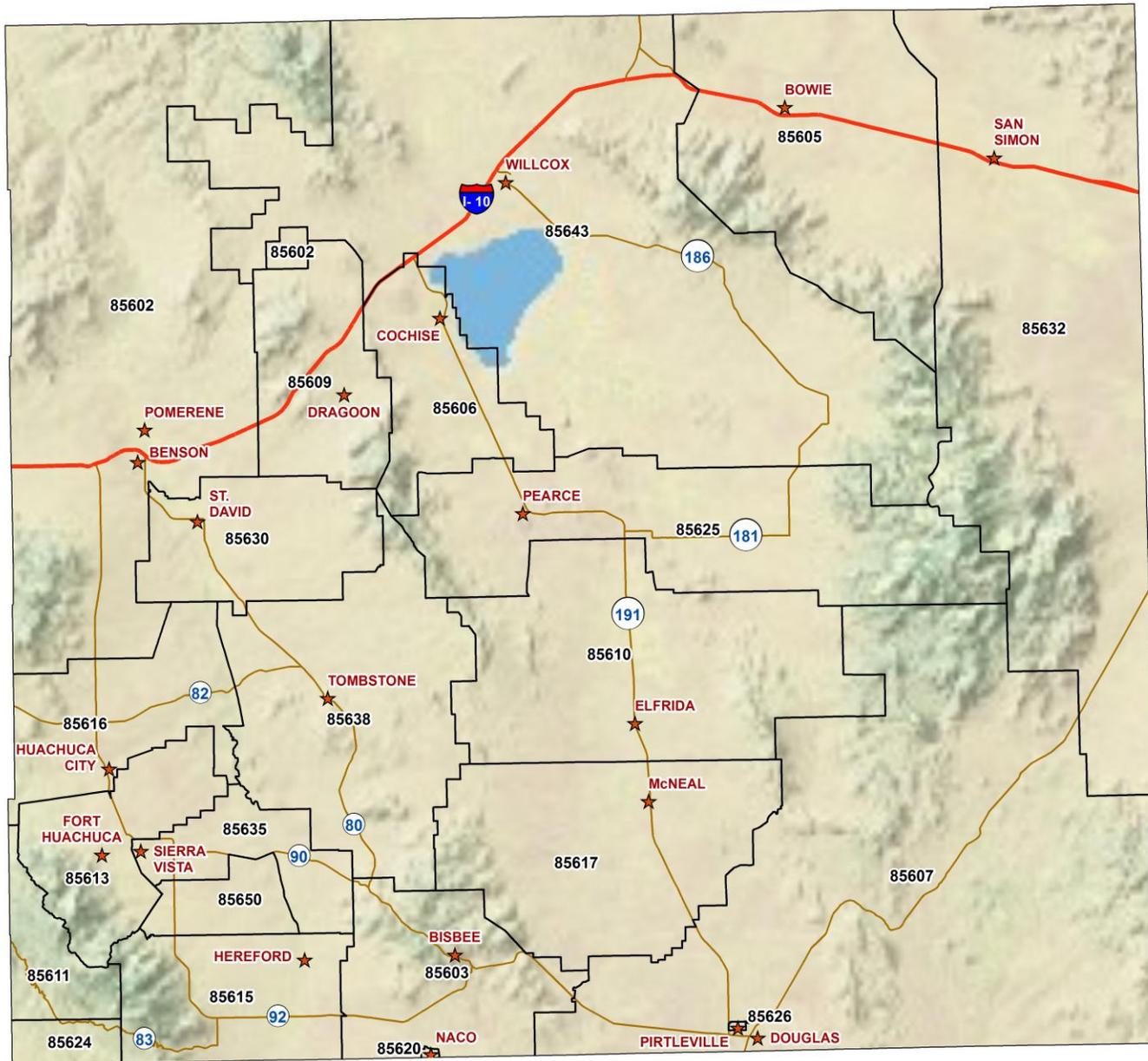
There is little, if any, coordination of data collection systems within and across state and local agencies and organizations. This results in a fractured data system that often makes the presentation, analysis, comparison and interpretation of data difficult. Many indicators that are of critical importance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

Due to these inconsistencies, the approach to the data in this report emphasizes ratios and relationships over individual numbers. Such ratios maintain a certain amount of stability over time and can be used in making decisions about how to allocate resources to children and families in greatest need. The emphasis in the narrative of the report, therefore, is to highlight ratios and patterns across the data acquired from various sources rather than the accuracy of each specific number.¹ The narrative section of the report highlights trends and juxtaposes key indicators across topical areas so that the 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 2012, including the prioritized need, goals, strategies and proposed numbers served, is included for reference in Appendix C. It provides information on assets being constructed through project activities.

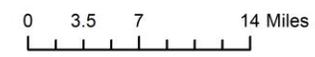
¹Another reason for emphasizing ratios and patterns over individual numbers is that some data reported by state agencies at the zip code level may have slight inaccuracies. For example, the DES report of food stamp recipients for families and children birth through age five may exceed 100% based on the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

FIRST THINGS FIRST COCHISE REGION



Legend

- ★ Major Cities
- Zip Code Boundaries
- Interstate Highway
- State Highway



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. The 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 more than 40,000 people, due to the presence of the Fort Huachuca Military Base. There are 20 public school districts in Cochise County and five charter districts. Incorporated cities in the region include Tombstone, Benson, Willcox, Huachuca City, Sierra Vista, Bisbee and Douglas.

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

Ten settlements within Cochise County have been designated as "colonias" by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors³. Colonias are US settlements within 150 miles of the border with Mexico that have been lacking sewer, water and/or decent housing for at least 20 years. Most of these places are unincorporated, rural areas that have high rates of poverty.

The regional map shows the location of the inhabited zip codes within the region.⁴ There are twenty-one inhabited zip codes: 85602, 85603, 86505, 85606, 85607, 85609, 85610, 85613, 85615, 85616, 85617, 85620, 85625, 85626, 85627, 85630, 85632, 85635, 85638, 85643 and 85650.

² Cochise County Envisioning 2020 Report 2007

http://www.cochise.az.gov/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Zoning/FINAL%20Cochise%20Report%20607.pdf

³ These ten places were certified as colonias in November 2011 by the Arizona Department of Housing. These colonias are eligible for special federal funding for sewer, water and/or decent housing

<http://www.azhousing.gov/azcms/uploads/INFO%20BULLETINS/IB%2011-11%20Colonias%20NOFA.pdf>

⁴ A total of 22 zip codes are listed for the Cochise Region. Twenty-one of these are places with inhabitants; the twenty-second zip code (85608) is a post office box north of Douglas. Because several sources providing information for this report supplied data about users of post office box 85608, data for that zip code is provided throughout tables in this report, where available.

I.A. General Population Trends

The population statistics in this report focus on children birth through age five and their families. In 2010, children birth through age five made up 8.6 percent of the population in Arizona (n=546,609; Table 1). In Cochise County, children birth through age five comprised 7.7 percent of the total Cochise County population (n= 10,125; Table 2). This is a key number for the Cochise Regional Partnership Council and will be referred to throughout the report. More detailed, zip code level data for the number of children birth through age five in the year 2010 are available in Part Two (the Early Childhood Index).

Table 1. Population Statistics for Arizona, Census 2000 and 2010

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

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

Table 2. Population Statistics for Cochise County, Census 2000 and 2010

Cochise County					
	Census 2000	% 2000 Families	2010 Census	% 2010 Families	% growth 2000-2010
Total Population	117,755	-	131,346	-	11.5%
Children 0-5	9,571	-	10,125	-	5.8%
Total Number of Families	30,786	100.0%	33,653	100.0%	9.3%
Families with Children 0-5	3,416	11.1%	3,578	10.6%	4.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1,111	3.6%	1,254	3.7%	12.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	780	2.5%	826	2.5%	5.9%

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

The growth rate from 2000 to 2010 of children birth through age five in Cochise County was 5.8 percent compared to 18.8 percent in Arizona, which means that other places in the state had a much higher rate of growth of young children during this time period. Table 2 shows the growth rate of children birth through age five in Cochise County (5.8 percent) was slower than the

growth rate of the population of all ages in Cochise County (11.5 percent) during the past decade. This means that Cochise County’s population growth is attributable to older population groups.

In addition to revealing growth trends, Tables 1 and 2 display the population characteristics of families in Arizona and Cochise County. Of particular interest is the number of families with children birth through age five in Cochise County (n=3,578). In 2010, Cochise County and Arizona had similar proportions of families with children birth through age five, 10.6 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively. Of Cochise County families, 3.7 percent were headed by a single parent (1,254) compared to 4.1 percent for the state. The percentage of these families headed by a single mother was similar: 2.5 percent in Cochise County and 2.7 percent in Arizona.

Table 3 presents 2010 population data on family structure in a different way. In Cochise County, of all families with children birth through age five, 35.0 percent of families were headed by a single parent, and 23.1 percent were headed by a single mother. This is similar for the state as a whole, where 36.3 percent of families with children birth through age five were headed by a single parent, and 23.4 percent by a single mother. Single parent families and their children often undergo stresses that can have far-reaching consequences for a child’s development, although this varies from family to family.

Table 3. Family Structure in Arizona and Cochise County, 2010 Census

	Arizona		Cochise County	
	2010 Census	% 2010 Families	2010 Census	% 2010 Families
Families with Children 0-5	179,709	-	3,578	-
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	65,213	36.3%	1,254	35.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	42,001	23.4%	826	23.1%

Source: 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references

Table 4 provides a breakdown of family demographics by zip code for the Cochise Region from the 2010 Census, including the number of children birth through age five, the number of families with children birth through age five, and single parent and single mother families. These numbers are particularly helpful for planning and targeting services at the local level.

In 2010, the zip code 85635 (Sierra Vista) had the largest number of children birth through age five (2,970), followed by zip code 85607 (Douglas, Chiricahua), with 1,859 children. These two zip codes account for a total of 47.7 percent of all children birth through age five living in the region.

Table 4. State and Cochise County 2010 Population by Zip Code^a

Cochise Zip Codes & Towns ^b	2010 Total	Children 0-5	Families with Children 0-5	Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)
Arizona	6,392,017	546,609	179,709	65,213	42,001
Cochise County	131,346	10,125	3,578	1,254	826
85602 ^c (Benson, Cascabel, Pomerene)	9,464	540	188	69	42
85603 (Bisbee, Bisbee Junction)	7,155	442	171	93	68
85605 (Bowie)	597	29	7	3	3
85606 (Cochise)	1,184	50	20	5	4
85607 (Douglas, Chiricahua)	18,925	1,859	485	231	162
85609 (Johnson, Dragoon)	392	24	4	-	-
85610 (Elfrida)	1,333	84	22	7	4
85613 ^d (Sierra Vista, Ft. Huachuca)	5,601	657	274	33	25
85615 (Hereford)	9,413	600	206	47	21
85616 (Huachuca City, Whetstone)	5,566	441	174	78	49
85617 (Double Adobe, McNeal)	1,277	64	20	8	5
85620 (Naco)	897	108	18	7	4
85625 (Sunizona, Pearce, Sunsites)	1,983	61	21	7	1
85626 (Pirtleville)	1,021	82	14	5	3
85627 ^c (Pomerene)	968	77	20	-	-
85630 (St. David)	2,819	211	46	13	8
85632 (San Simon, Hilltop, Paradise, Portal, Apache)	835	41	11	5	1
85635 ^d (Sierra Vista)	34,727	2,970	1,236	432	295
85638 (Tombstone)	1,973	87	37	14	10
85643 (Willcox, Kansas Settlement, Dos Cabezas)	9,810	815	272	124	74
85650 ^d (Sierra Vista SE, Palominas)	15,279	945	352	78	51

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

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

^b The list includes 21 zip codes of the 22 zip codes within the Cochise County FTF region. Zip code 85608 (a Douglas Post Office box) is excluded from the list because no population data exists for this post office box.

^c Population data for Pomerene, located just north of Benson, encompasses two zip codes: 85602 and 85627. Zip code 85627 is located within the much larger zip code 85602.

^d The City of Sierra Vista is split among multiple zip codes: 85636, 85613 and 85650. 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

An understanding of the ethnic and racial composition of families and children in the region provides insight as to potential disparities in socio-economic status, health and welfare. Policymakers who consider these disparities can improve targeting of services.

Table 5 displays the racial and ethnic characteristics in 2010 for children birth through age five and for the general population of Cochise County and Arizona.⁵ As shown, Cochise County's general population and the population of children birth through age five in 2010 was mostly white (78.5 percent and 69.8 percent, respectively) and higher than the state averages (73.0 percent and 61.5 percent, respectively). Approximately one quarter of children in Cochise County in 2010 were of some other race or mixed race (23.5 percent), a figure slightly lower than the state average (25.2 percent). Cochise County also had proportionately fewer young children of other racial categories (23.5 percent) than the state average (25.2 percent). Therefore, in terms of race, Cochise County in 2010 was more white, or less racially diverse, than the state as a whole. Please see Appendix E for the 2010 Census questions asked about ethnicity and race and the definition for some other race and multiple race.

As for ethnicity, Table 5 shows that Cochise County's population of children birth through age five was nearly half Hispanic (47.4 percent). This population of young children was more highly Hispanic than the state (44.9 percent). Of note in Table 5 is the fact that, within Cochise County, the percentage of young, Hispanic children birth through age five (47.5 percent) was significantly higher than for Hispanics in the general population (32.4 percent). This finding mirrors that of the state, where 44.9 percent of Arizona children birth through age five were Hispanic, compared to 29.6 percent of the population.

Table 5. Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Cochise County Region, 2010 Census

	Arizona		Cochise County	
	Total Population	Children Under 6 Years	Total Population	Children Under 6 Years
White	73.0%	61.5%	78.5%	69.8%
African American	4.1%	4.6%	4.2%	4.5%
American Indian	4.6%	6.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Asian	2.8%	2.6%	1.9%	1.2%
Other Race Alone or Multiple Races	15.3%	25.2%	13.9%	23.5%
Hispanic Origin	29.6%	44.9%	32.4%	47.4%

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

⁵ It is not possible to compare the change from 2000 to 2010 for the racial and ethnic composition for children birth through age five. The Census 2000 reported the racial and ethnic composition of children birth through age four as a single category, while the 2010 Census reported data for individual years. Therefore, the number of children birth through age five was aggregated for this report.

Citizenship status, being native- or foreign-born, and lack of English language proficiency can be predictors of poverty and other risk factors. These statistics, which are collected through the American Community Survey, are displayed in Tables 6 and 7 for Cochise County and Arizona. Data are not available below the county level because the margins of error reported are too high to be reliable.

Overall, the data show these risk factors for Cochise County are comparable to those of the state. American Community Survey estimates from 2008-2010 presented in Table 6 reveal 6.3 percent of the total population in Cochise County were estimated to be “not a U.S. citizen,” lower than the state rate of 9.1 percent. The percentage of Cochise County children birth through age five estimated to be foreign born (1.5 percent) was comparable to the state average (1.2 percent).

Table 6. Citizenship Status, and Native- and Foreign-Born Status for Total Population and Children Birth through Age Five for Arizona and Cochise County, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

	Arizona		Cochise County	
	Number	% Population	Number	% Population
Total population	6,345,751		130,298	
U.S. citizen by birth	5,398,461	85.1%	110,438	84.8%
U.S. citizen by naturalization	295,205	4.7%	8,117	6.2%
Not a U.S. citizen	577,794	9.1%	8,202	6.3%
	Number	% Children 0-5	Number	% Children 0-5
Total children age 0-5	464,019		8,505	
Native-born	458,262	98.8%	8,381	98.5%
Foreign-born	5,757	1.2%	124	1.5%

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

Table 7 displays 2008-2010 American Community Survey estimates of the level of English-language proficiency among the population ages five and above in Cochise County and Arizona. Statistics are only available for children ages five and above; the American Community Survey does not collect information on younger children whose English language proficiency skills may still be emerging. English-language proficiency has important implications for a family’s ability to access and use resources and services.

The estimated proportion of Cochise County’s population ages five and over that speaks English proficiently, or “very well,” mirrors the state average (89.6 percent for Cochise County, and 89.5 percent for Arizona; Table 7) In Cochise County, 23.6 percent of those ages five and above were Spanish speakers, a rate that is slightly higher than the state average of 20.6 percent. Approximately 39.2 percent of the 28,747 Spanish speakers in Cochise County reported not being able to speak English proficiently – that is, they said they spoke English less than “very well”. This rate is comparable to that for the state (41.2 percent).

Among the 4,303 estimated speakers of other languages in Cochise County, 31.7 percent reported not speaking English very well. This rate is nearly the same as the state rate of 31.5 percent.

Table 7. English Language Proficiency Among the Population in Arizona and Cochise County, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

	Arizona		Cochise County	
	2008-2010 Estimate	% Persons Age 5 and Over	2008-2010 Estimate	% Persons Age 5 and Over
Population ages five and over	5,881,732		121,793	
English-speaking (only)	4,297,797	73.1%	88,743	72.9%
Spanish-speaking	1,210,648	20.6%	28,747	23.6%
% of Spanish-speakers that speak English less than very well	498,675	41.2%	11,262	39.2%
Other language-speaking	373,287	6.3%	4,303	3.5%
% of speakers of other languages that Speak English less than very well	117,725	31.5%	1,364	31.7%
Total that speak English less than very well	616,400	10.5%	12,626	10.4%
Total that speak English very well	5,265,332	89.5%	109,167	89.6%

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

2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

Concern has mounted in recent years about the rising number of grandparents assuming the responsibility of caring for their grandchildren. Programs and special interest groups exist both locally and nationwide that focus on assisting grandparents in caring for their grandchildren, such as Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Southern Arizona Coalition and the Kinship and Adoption Resource and Education Family Center (K.A.R.E. Center).⁶ The census provides information on the number of households where grandparents live with their own grandchildren under 18 years old. However, this information needs to be interpreted with caution because it does not rule out that parents are also present in the household. In the Cochise Region, according to the 2010 Census as shown in Table 8, 1,515 children birth through age five were living with their grandparents. This represents 15 percent of the total children age birth through age five living in the region. The rate for this region is higher than that of the state as a whole (13.6 percent).

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

Table 8. Total Population of Children Birth through Age Five Living with Grandparents, Arizona, Cochise County - 2010 Census

	Arizona		Cochise County	
	Number	%	Number	%
Universe: Total Population of Children 0-5	546,609	100%	10,125	100%
Total children 0-5 living with grandparents	74,153	13.6%	1,515	15%

Source: 2010 Census, See Appendix D for table references

I. C. Economic Circumstances

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

This section includes the most current economic data available. However, some indicators are reported from the Census 2000, since up-to-date information is no longer available at the regional and zip code levels due to recent changes in Census methodology.⁷ The most current data collected and reported by state programs, such as for unemployment and use of government assistance programs, are also reported. Even so, these indicators may not capture the full extent of the recession’s impact because some state agencies do not report current-year data.

1. Children Birth through Age Five in Poverty

Table 9 displays the number and proportion of children birth through age five in poverty for Arizona and Cochise County. These numbers, which are key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need, come from three sources: the Census 2000, FY 2011 Regional Population Estimates from First Things First (calculated in 2009), and the 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

As shown in Table 9, First Things First estimated the number of children birth through age five in poverty in 2009 for Cochise County to be 2,796 and the proportion of this age group in poverty to be 25.3 percent. That is, approximately one in four children in Cochise County are estimated to be in poverty. This ratio is slightly higher than for the state (23.3 percent). It is also higher than the Cochise ratio reported in the Census 2000 (24.7 percent).

⁷ As described in the “Approach to the Report” section of this report, many of the economic indicators previously collected in the long form of the decennial census are no longer being collected. The American Community Survey only samples the population at three and five year intervals for selected economic indicators, which are collected in a way that cannot be aggregated to a regional level.

The American Community Survey provides no current, reliable estimates for children in poverty for Cochise County. However, county and state data shown in Table 9 reveal that the poverty rates for children birth through age five in the county and state reported by the 2008-2010 American Community Survey are higher than estimated by First Things First for 2009. Therefore, it is likely that the number and proportion of children in poverty in Cochise County also exceed 2009 First Things First estimates.

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

Table 9. The Number and Proportion of Children Birth through Age Five Below Poverty for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000, FTF 2009 and 2008-2010 American Community Survey Estimates

	Arizona	Cochise County
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, Census 2000	21.2%	24.7%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2009, First Things First Estimate	149,931	2,796
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2009, First Things First Estimate	23.3%	25.3%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2008-2010, 2008-2010 ACS	142,820	--*
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2008-2010 ACS	26.0%	--*

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

*The Cochise County calculation cannot be performed because the margins of error reported in the 2008-2010 ACS are too high for the data to be representative and valid.

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

Table 10 depicts median family income for 1999 and 2010, and the percent change in real (inflation-adjusted) incomes, for Arizona and Cochise County. Current data for the Cochise County are not available because American Community Survey data cannot be aggregated to the regional level.

Median family incomes in 2010 for Arizona and Cochise County were higher than in 1999. However, when 1999 data are adjusted to 2010 real dollars, a different economic picture emerges. Table 10 shows that inflation-adjusted median family incomes have increased in Cochise County (8.7 percent), while they have declined over time in Arizona (4.7 percent). The

recession has not contributed to the erosion of economic status of families in Cochise County as it has throughout the state.

Table 10. Median Family Income in 1999 and 2010 for Arizona and Cochise County

	Arizona	Cochise County
Median Family Income in 1999, Census 2000	\$46,723	\$38,005
1999 Median Family Income, Adjusted for Inflation to 2010 dollars*	\$61,153	\$49,743
Median Family Income in 2010, 2008-2010 American Community Survey	\$58,277	\$54,062
% Change in Real Income	-4.7%	8.7%

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

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

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

In the absence of up-to-date economic data for Cochise County, Table 11 provides economic data for 2000, the most recent year for which this information is available. Data are compared for Cochise County and the state for median family income, income quintiles, and poverty status for children and families. Median family income in Cochise County in 2000 (\$38,005) was lower than Arizona (\$46,723). In Cochise County, 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 through age five.

Table 11. Economic Status of Families for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000 with an Estimate of Children Birth through Age Five 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 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	15.2%	20.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	32.1%	47.2%
Single Mother Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	36.6%	49.2%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, Census 2000	21.2%	29.2%

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

To provide context for these economic status indicators, the federal poverty guidelines for 2000 and 2011 are presented in Tables 12 and 13. Many, but not all, publicly funded social welfare programs use these guidelines for determining program eligibility.⁸ 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 Cochise County, Census 2000 reported that 22.4 percent of families earned less than \$20,000 and that 20.0 percent of families with children birth through age five were below the Federal Poverty Level. In 2011, a family of four earning \$22,350 is considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

Table 12: 2000 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia

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

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

Table 13. 2011 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia

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

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

⁸ The poverty guidelines are updated periodically in the *Federal Register* by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 9902(2). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for administrative or legislative purposes. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#programs> accessed on April 13, 2012.

As shown in Table 14, Census 2000 data reveal that in Cochise County, 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 through age five are considered to be living below 100 percent FPL. This rate may be higher now due to the economic downturn.

Table 14. Children Birth through Age Five Living Below 50%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000

	Arizona	%	Cochise County	%
Universe: All Children birth through 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.

Table 15 presents estimates of the number and percent of families living below 100 percent FPL by race/ethnicity (2006-08 American Community Survey). Data were only available for white and Hispanic families. In Cochise County, 35 percent of Hispanic families with children birth through age four were estimated to be living below 100 percent FPL, compared to 18 percent of all the families with children under 5 in the region.

Table 15. The Number of Families with Children Birth through Age Four by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona and Cochise County, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

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

3. Number of Parents in the Workforce

Table 16 presents the number of parents of children birth through age five who are in the workforce. The 2008-2010 American Community Survey provides estimates for Arizona and Cochise County. The table presents information about parents who live with their own children (no other household configurations are included). In Cochise County, 63.9 percent of children birth through age five live with two parents, and of those, 52.9 percent have both parents in the workforce. Children birth through age five living with one parent is 36.1 percent, and of those, 66.6 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 American Community Survey estimates show that this is the case for about 5,749 children birth through age five in Cochise County. (The 2010 Census number of children birth through age five in Cochise County is 10,125.)

Table 16. Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth through Age Five in Arizona and Cochise County

	Arizona		Cochise County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children under 6 living in families	536,087	100%	9,943	100%
Children under 6 living with two parents	333,131	62.1%	6,356	63.9%
Children under 6 living with two parents with both parents in the work force	169,383	50.8%	3,360	52.9%
Children under 6 living with one parent	202,956	37.9%	3,587	36.1%
Children under 6 living with one parent with that parent in the work force	148,677	73.3%	2,389	66.6%

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

4. Employment Status

The impact of the economic recession that started in 2007 can be seen by the steady rise in unemployment rates from January 2008 to January 2011 for all communities in the Cochise Region and the state. Arizona’s unemployment rate rose from 4.7 percent in January 2008 to 10.0 percent in January 2011. Cochise County’s unemployment rate rose from 5.0 percent in 2008 to 9.2 percent in 2011.

Benson and Whetstone had the highest unemployment rates in January 2011: 15.8 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively. Sierra Vista (5.6 percent) and Tombstone (6.3 percent) had the lowest unemployment rates for January 2011. The lower unemployment rate for Sierra Vista is most likely due to the impact of 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.”⁹

⁹ Economic Impact of Arizona’s Principal Military Operations (2008) General information about Ft. Huachuca – p. 11, 12.

The rates for local communities are presented in Table 17 but must be interpreted with caution due to the method that the Bureau of Labor Statistics uses to calculate and assign them, that is, they are estimates. The unemployment rates at the county level are more accurate because they are based on monthly surveys of the population.¹⁰ Unemployment rates for the county and local communities may be higher than reported in the following table because it is widely known that many people stop looking for work and therefore are not officially recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Unemployment Statistics Program. It is difficult to estimate the numbers of parents with children birth through age five who are unemployed, but given their comparatively high poverty rates, it is likely that their numbers are higher than the figures presented in Table 17.

Table 17. Unemployment Rates for Arizona and Cochise County Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

	January 08	January 09	January 10	January 11
Arizona	4.7%	8.2%	9.7%	10.0%
Cochise County	5.0%	7.2%	8.0%	9.2%
Benson	9.0%	12.6%	13.9%	15.8%
Bisbee	5.6%	7.9%	8.8%	10.1%
Douglas	7.8%	10.9%	12.2%	13.9%
Huachuca City	7.4%	10.4%	11.5%	13.1%
Naco	7.8%	10.9%	12.1%	13.9%
Pirtleville	7.1%	10.0%	11.1%	12.7%
Sierra Vista	3.0%	4.3%	4.9%	5.6%
Sierra Vista South East	3.*%	5.5%	6.2%	7.1%
St. David	6.1%	8.6%	9.6%	11.0%
Tombstone	3.4%	4.9%	5.4%	6.3%
Whetstone	8.9%	12.5%	13.9%	15.7%
Willcox	7.7%	10.8%	12.1%	13.7%

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

5. Unemployment Insurance Enrollments

The number of claimants paid by the Arizona Department of Economic Security for unemployment insurance is another indicator of unemployment and the impact of the recession on the 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.

¹⁰ The disaggregated "special unemployment data" for places is calculated by the Arizona Department of Commerce staff. Staff assigns the current *county* employment/unemployment rates to the employment/unemployment rates present at the Census 2000 *place* level. Therefore, gains and losses in employment at the town and place level that vary from the county level may not be reflected in the updated numbers. Source: John Graeflin, Research and Statistical Analyst with Department of Commerce 2.6.12.

The percent change from 2007 to 2010 for Cochise County paid claimants was a dramatic 390% increase. Data for January 2011 were not available.¹¹

Table 18. 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

6. 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 testing¹² 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.

Data were received from DES on the number of TANF recipients in January 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011 in every zip code, which makes it possible to observe trends over time in the Cochise Region. The numbers presented in Table 19 show that the total number of TANF recipients (families and children) decreased in Arizona and the Cochise Region during this time period. For example, in the Cochise Region, the number of families with children birth through age five receiving TANF benefits decreased 65.5 percent from 2007 to 2011, and the number of children in those families receiving benefits decreased 64.6 percent. The number of families receiving benefits in the Cochise Region in January 2011 was 136, with 170 children in those families receiving benefits.¹³ TANF enrollments have declined significantly because of recent state legislative actions to restrict program benefits. In July 2010, the lifetime benefit limit for TANF was reduced from 60 months to 36 months, so all families that had received TANF from 37 to 60 months were immediately removed from the TANF program. In August 2011, the lifetime benefit was further reduced from 36 months to 24 months, families that had received more than 24 months were also removed.

¹¹ Data for 2011 are not reported. First Things First obtained January 2011 unemployment insurance data for initial claims only. The data are not comparable to the much larger numbers of combined new and continued claims data reported for 2007-2010.

¹² TANF's eligibility process includes determination of a family unit's monthly earned and unearned assets and other factors.

¹³ The percentage of children and families in January 2011 on TANF could not be calculated as a proportion of the regional, county and state totals. This is because the total number of families and children for the region, county and state in January 2011 is unknown; only 2010 population data is available from the 2010 Census.

Table 19. TANF Recipients in Arizona and the Cochise Region, 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

	Jan-07	Jan-09	Jan-10	Jan-11	Percent change Jan 07-Jan 11
Arizona TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	16,511	18,477	18,129	10,289	-37.7%
Arizona TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families Above	20,867	24,273	23,886	13,450	-35.5%
Cochise TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	394	380	286	136	-65.5%
Cochise TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families Above	480	465	353	170	-64.6%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

7. 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, 2010, and 2011 and regarding the Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) for January 2007, 2009 and 2010. 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 is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. The program helps to provide healthy food to low-income families with children and vulnerable adults. The term “food stamps” has become outdated since DES replaced paper coupons with more efficient electronic debit cards. Program eligibility is based on income and resources according to household size, and the gross income limit is 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.¹⁴

¹⁴ <https://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>

Table 20. Arizona Nutritional Assistance (Food Stamps) Recipients in Arizona and Cochise County, January 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011

	Jan-07	Jan-09	Jan-10	Jan-11	Percent change Jan 07-Jan 11
Arizona Children 0-5	134,697	179,831	215,837	204,058	+51.5%
Arizona Families with Children 0-5	88,171	119,380	145,657	138,687	+57.3%
Cochise County Children 0-5	2,873	3,344	3,731	3,768	+31.2%
Cochise County Families with Children 0-5	1,986	2,334	2,637	2,669	+34.4%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

In the Cochise region, there was a 31.2 percent increase from January 2007 to January 2011 in the number of children birth through age five and families with children birth through age five who received benefits. The total number of Nutritional Assistance recipients also increased for Arizona during this time period. In January 2011, 3,768 children birth through age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the Cochise Region.

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

The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is available to Arizona's pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, as well as infants and children birth through age four who are at nutritional risk and who are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The program provides a monthly supplement of food from the basic food groups. Participants are given vouchers to use at the grocery store for the approved food items. A new federal program revision was made in October 2009 that requires vouchers for the purchase of more healthy food such as fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables.¹⁵

¹⁵ <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>

Table 21. Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) Recipients in Arizona and Cochise County, January 2007, 2009 and 2011

	Jan-07	Jan-09	Jan-11	Percent Change
Arizona Women ¹⁶	50,645	60,528		
Arizona Children 0-4	87,805	109,026	135,795	+54.7%
Cochise County Women	1,445	1,411		
Cochise County Children 0-4	2,449	2,603	3,044	+24.3%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

The WIC data indicate that in January 2011, 3,044 children birth through age four were enrolled in the Cochise Region. This was an increase of 24.3 percent from the numbers reported in January 2007.

c. Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program

The percent of children participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch program provides a geographic identifier of children in low-income families through the lens of school districts and schools. The Table 22 presents percentages of children participating in Cochise County school districts in October 2009 and March 2011. A complete table of school listings is available in Appendix F; this list is provided as a reference because the rates differ significantly within districts across schools.

As shown in Table 22, the percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunches varied widely across districts. Naco Elementary School District had the highest percentage (94.4 percent) followed by Elfrida Elementary District (85.4 percent) and Douglas Unified District (84.8 percent). The Fort Huachuca Accommodation District (33.7 percent) and Sierra Vista Unified District (34.5 percent) had the lowest percentage of children receiving the program.

The percent of children participating in the program increased in twelve of the eighteen school districts that reported data from 2009 to 2011. The greatest increases occurred in six school districts clustered in the northwest portion of the county: Saint David, Benson, Cochise, Willcox, Pearce and Pomerene. The greatest decreases occurred in two districts: the Bisbee Unified School District, where the rate fell from 84.0 percent in 2009 to 66.3 percent in 2011, and the Fort Huachuca Accommodation District, where the rate fell from 39.5 percent in 2009 to 33.7 percent in 2011. Rates only fell slightly in the remaining four districts that had declines: Douglas Unified District, Palominas Elementary District, Ash Creek Elementary District (Pearce), and Tombstone Unified District.

In August 2009, the USDA implemented a new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified for the Federal School Lunch Program.¹⁷ This may explain why the ratios of children

¹⁶ The numbers of women receiving WIC for January 2011 were not made available for this report.

on the program have increased. Under the revised USDA policy, if anyone in a household is a recipient of benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance program, or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), all children in the household are categorically eligible for free school meals. This policy change is important because an estimated 2.5 million children across the country who receive SNAP benefits and should be automatically enrolled for free meals have been missed in the direct certification process. The new policy should continue to make it easier for school districts to automatically enroll these children.

Table 22. Percent of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunch by School District in Cochise County, October 2009 and March 2011

Cochise County School Districts	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch, October 2009	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch, March 2011
Benson Unified School District	47.3%	52.4%
Bisbee Unified District	84.0%	66.3%
Bowie Unified District	84.4%	--
Cochise Elementary District	36.1%	44.6%
Douglas Unified District	85.0%	84.8%
Apache Elementary District (Douglas)	--	--
Elfrida Elementary District	83.0%	85.4%
Valley Union High School District (Elfrida)	58.2%	58.9%
Palominas Elementary District	49.1%	48.2%
Mcneal Elementary District	59.2%	62.3%
Naco Elementary District	91.6%	94.4%
Ash Creek Elementary District (Pearce)	81.8%	79.1%
Pearce Elementary District	55.8%	63.2%
Pomerene Elementary District	40.6%	45.7%
St David Unified District	30.2%	53.9%
San Simon Unified District	59.8%	60.2%
Sierra Vista Unified District	34.4%	34.5%
Tombstone Unified District	63.8%	61.9%
Willcox Unified District	63.7%	67.7%
Fort Huachuca Accommodation District	39.5%	33.7%

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

¹⁷ 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.

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.¹⁸ 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 through age five, or the number of families on the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program.

Tables 23 and 24 show the use of food banks in Cochise County for fiscal years 2009 (July 2009-June 2010) and 2010 (July 2010-June 2011). Table 23 displays the number of food boxes distributed by site, and the Table 24 displays the number of individuals served by site. The largest numbers of food boxes distributed and individuals served in fiscal year 2010 occurred in two of the county's largest populations centers: Sierra Vista (where St. Vincent De Paul distributed 7,764 food boxes in fiscal year 2010 and served 16,765 individuals) and Douglas (where the Douglas Food Bank distributed 6,903 food boxes in fiscal year 2010 and served 11,442 individuals).

The use of food banks in Cochise County has increased as the impact of the recession has deepened. Table 23 reveals the number of food box distributions in fiscal year 2010 increased by 10 percent over fiscal year 2009, while Table 24 shows the number of individuals using food banks increased by seven percent. This means slightly more clients were repeat visitors in fiscal 2010 than fiscal 2009 because the percentage of food box distributions grew more quickly than the percentage of individuals served.¹⁹

As shown in Tables 23 and 24, sites with the largest increases in food bank use were in Bisbee (which had a 46 percent increase in food box distributions and 35 percent increase in persons served) and Douglas (which had a 45 percent increase in food box distributions and 43 percent increase in persons served). Sites with the largest declines were in Pearce (which had a 23 percent increase in food box distributions and 22 percent increase in persons served), Benson (which had a 9 percent increase in food box distributions and 2 percent increase in persons served) and Bowie (which had a 7 percent increase in food box distributions and 8 percent increase in persons served).

¹⁸The Community Food Bank distributes food in Cochise County through a network of 16 churches, homeless and domestic violence organizations, and related social service organizations. The food bank distribution list excludes other small food pantries in Cochise County operated by local churches. These smaller organizations are not included because they are not contracted by the state to provide emergency food assistance, and some do not participate in health inspections or carry liability insurance.

¹⁹ According to the Community Food Bank (in Tucson), families can access one food box per month.

Table 23. Food Boxes Distributed in Cochise County by Sites Participating in the Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program: FY 2009 (July 2009-June 2010) and FY 2010 (July 2010 - June 2011)

	# FY09 boxes	# FY10 boxes	Percent Change
Benson Community Food Pantry	4,242	3,846	-9%
Bisbee Coalition for the Homeless	2,492	3,639	46%
Bowie Rural Accent	1,658	1,550	-7%
Cochise Post Office	1,153	1,154	0%
Cochise Wynn Chapel	1,409	1,552	10%
Douglas Food Bank	4,365	6,309	45%
Dragoon Women's Club	1,107	1,084	-2%
Elfrida Food Bank	1,835	2,061	12%
Huachuca City Senior Center	1,399	1,490	7%
Pearce First Assembly of God	1,713	1,321	-23%
San Simon Distribution Site	988	1,083	10%
St David Distribution Site	2,216	2,274	3%
Sierra Vista St Vincent De Paul	7,544	7,764	3%
Tombstone Food Bank	1,359	1,590	17%
Whetstone	1,898	1,907	0%
Wilcox Community Center	3,553	4,121	16%
Total	39,052	43,114	10%

Source: Community Food Bank (in Tucson, Arizona), August 2011

Table 24. Individuals Served in Cochise County by Sites Participating in the Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program: FY 2009 (July 2009-June 2010) and FY 2010 (July 2010 -June 2011)

	# FY09 served	# FY10 served	Percent Change
Benson Community Food Pantry	8,324	8,162	-2%
Bisbee Coalition for the Homeless	5,698	7,694	35%
Bowie Rural Accent	3,235	2,986	-8%
Cochise Post Office	2,275	2,218	-3%
Cochise Wynn Chapel	2,701	2,821	4%
Douglas Food Bank	8,009	11,442	43%
Dragoon Women's Club	2,271	2,170	-4%
Elfrida Food Bank	4,007	4,420	10%
Huachuca City Senior Center	2,544	2,689	6%
Pearce First Assembly of God	3,398	2,652	-22%
San Simon Distribution Site	1,711	1,931	13%
St David Distribution Site	4,595	4,414	-4%
Sierra Vista St Vincent De Paul	17,369	16,765	-3%
Tombstone Food Bank	2,386	2,713	14%
Whetstone	3,996	3,987	0%
Wilcox Community Center	8,206	9,319	14%
Total	80,865	86,780	7%

Source: Community Food Bank (in Tucson, Arizona), August 2011

9. Housing Mobility and Stability

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

a. Housing Mobility – Rental Rates

Families living in rental units tend to be younger²⁰ and more mobile²¹ than homeowners. Therefore, areas with high rental rates are important for First Things First to target for outreach to young families.

Table 25 displays the percent of renters in 2010 for Arizona, Cochise County, and zip codes within Cochise County that have the highest rates of renters. Cochise County has a slightly lower proportion of renters (31.8 percent) than does the state (34.0 percent). That is, Cochise County has a higher homeownership rate, and therefore has a less mobile population, than the state.

Even so, some Cochise County zip codes have high ratios of renters, which exceed the county average. As shown in Table 25, these include more urbanized places in the county: zip codes 85635 (Sierra Vista), 85607 (Douglas) and 85643 (Willcox). A complete ranking of the percent of renters for Cochise County is available in Part Two (the Early Childhood Index).

Table 25. Percent of Renters and Total Occupied Housing Units in Arizona, Cochise County, and the Three Cochise Zip Codes with Highest Rental Rates, 2010 Census

Geography	Percent of Renters	Total Rental Occupied Housing Units	Total Occupied Housing Units
Arizona	34.0%	809,303	2,380,990
Cochise County	31.8%	16,154	50,865
Sierra Vista (85635)	44.0%	6,493	14,743
Douglas (85607)	37.2%	2,315	6,215
Willcox (85643)	33.1%	1,128	3,407

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

b. Housing Instability – Pre-Foreclosure Rates

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

²⁰ The consultants’ analysis of 2010 Census data show that 43 percent of householders who rent housing units in Cochise County are young, or under age 35. By comparison, only 7 percent of householders who own their homes are under age 35; that is, 93 percent of homeowner-headed householders are 35 years or older.

²¹ In 2009, the median length of tenure for renter-occupied units in western states of the U.S. was 2 years, compared to 8 years for owner-occupied units. In other words, renters move much more frequently than homeowners, on average. Source: Tables 3-9 and 4-9 of The American Housing Survey For the United States, 2009.

particular, are vulnerable to these stresses, and that these stresses can contribute to higher rates of delays in development and motor skills²².

As shown in Table 26, the overall pre-foreclosure rate²³ for Cochise County in 2010 was 1.2 percent – that is, 1 in 83 residential property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice. By comparison, this rate is much lower than for the neighboring county, Pima. There, the rate was 2.5 percent rate – that is, where 1 in 40 property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice.²⁴ Also shown in Table 26 are the seven zip codes in Cochise County with pre-foreclosure rates higher than the county average (pre-foreclosure data for all Cochise County zip codes are shown in Part Two of the report, the Early Childhood Index). Pre-foreclosures have especially impacted families in Huachuca City, where the foreclosure rate significantly exceeds the Cochise County average; this community, in particular, is a candidate for FTF programs and resources that support young children and their families.

Table 26. 2010 Pre-foreclosure Notices in Cochise County and Zip Codes in Cochise County with Highest Pre-Foreclosure Rates, RealtyTrac, 2010 and 2010 Census

Geography	Total Housing Units, 2010	Number of Pre-foreclosures, 2010	Pre-foreclosure rate, 2010
Cochise County	59,634	742	1.2%
Pima County	444,810	11,140	2.5%
85616 (Huachuca City)	2,605	57	2.2%
85638 (Tombstone)	1,204	20	1.7%
85602 (Benson)	5,049	74	1.5%
85615 (Hereford)	4,150	63	1.5%
85607 (Douglas)	7,159	99	1.4%
85635 (Sierra Vista)	16,298	210	1.3%
85625 (Pearce)	1,402	18	1.3%

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

²² Source: The Economic Crisis Hits Home: The Unfolding Increase in Child and Youth Homelessness. 2008. <http://www.naehcy.org/dl/TheEconomicCrisisHitsHome.pdf>, accessed April 12, 2012.

²³ Pre-foreclosures indicate potential financial hardship of homeowners that may result in foreclosure. In Cochise County, the recorder’s office sends a pre-foreclosure notice, or a notice of trustee sale, to home owners who are at risk of foreclosure. However, final foreclosure procedures do not always occur – homeowners can sometimes declare bankruptcy or enter into a workout plan with their lender.

²⁴ The pre-foreclosure rate is not available for Arizona; the consultants only purchased and analyzed data for Cochise and Pima Counties for this report.

10. Colonias in Cochise County

Ten neighborhoods and unincorporated settlements within Cochise County are currently designated as “colonias” by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors²⁵. Colonias are unincorporated, rural areas lacking basic infrastructure, often with high rates of poverty. 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.²⁶ “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.²⁷

I.D. Educational Attainment in Arizona and Cochise County

1. Educational Attainment

A well-educated community is key to economic and social stability and advancement. Educational attainment is the highest predictor of social gain and civic participation. Low educational attainment is highly associated with the expenditure of public dollars in programs such as welfare and unemployment insurance, publicly funded health insurance, correctional

²⁵ Until recently, 16 Cochise County communities were designated as colonias. However, the Arizona Department of Housing in November 2011 tightened the criteria for special funding for colonias by requiring counties and towns to better delineate high-need areas. Ten Cochise County communities now qualify as colonias. These include the following five incorporated areas: Benson’s Patrick Dr./Valley View Neighborhood, Benson’s Prickly Pear/Cactus Neighborhood, Bisbee’s Bakerville Neighborhood, Bisbee’s Tintown Neighborhood and Douglas’ Census Tract 9 (Original Townsite). The five unincorporated areas include Bowie, Fry Townsite, Lower Huachuca City, San Simon and Winchester Heights. The list of colonias is published at:
<http://www.azhousing.gov/azcms/uploads/INFO%20BULLETINS/IB%2011-11%20Colonias%20NOFA.pdf>.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Cochise County Envisioning 2020, Land Use Planning Report, Cochise County Planning Department (2007) references dozens of specific places on growth issues and infrastructure – it also has a commonality matrix of needs voices for these places starting on p. 35.

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

programs, and the like.²⁸ When parents are not able to provide early learning experiences for their children that are optimum for their development, either at home or in non-parental care, this sets the basis for disparities in achievement that continue into elementary, secondary school, and beyond.²⁹ Parental and family educational attainment is therefore critical to a child's development Table 27 presents data on adult educational attainment in Arizona and Cochise County from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey population estimates.

Many of Arizona's adult population are ill prepared for the current demands of society and employers. Recent estimates from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey report 16 percent of adults with no high school diploma and 25 percent with no more than a high school diploma, that is, 41 percent of the adult population. Cochise County has similar estimates. In addition, the Arizona Department of Education reported in 2011 that one out of five high school diplomas is issued through GED testing each year, which means that many adults get diplomas through high school equivalent degrees.³⁰ 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.

²⁸ 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

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ What Adult Education Means to Arizona, 2010-11. Available at <http://www.azed.gov/adult-ed-ged/files/2011/06/annual-overview-py10-11-final1.pdf>

Table 27. Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Cochise County, 2008-2010 American Community Survey Estimates

	Arizona	Cochise County
Total Population:	100%	100%
No high school diploma	16%	15%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25%	25%
Some college, no degree	35%	39%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	24%	21%
Male:	49%	51%
No high school diploma	16%	15%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26%	26%
Some college, no degree	34%	38%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	24%	22%
Female:	51%	49%
No high school diploma	15%	16%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25%	24%
Some college, no degree	37%	41%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23%	19%

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

2. New Mothers' Educational Attainment

An important indicator associated with child development is the educational attainment of mothers. Table 28 presents estimates on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey. Estimates for the state as a whole show 38 percent of mothers were unmarried, and of those, 32 percent had less than a high school education. Among married mothers, 17 percent were estimated to have less than a high school education. The estimates for Cochise County were 45 percent of unmarried mothers having less than a high school diploma compared to 10 percent of married mothers. It is possible that some of these new mothers completed their high school diplomas and further education at a later time.

Table 28. Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona and Cochise County (Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months)

	Arizona	Cochise County
Unmarried mothers:	38%	40%
Less than high school graduate	32%	45%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29%	15%
Some college or associate's degree	33%	39%
Bachelor's degree	5%	1%
Graduate or professional degree	1%	0%
Married mothers:	62%	60%
Less than high school graduate	17%	10%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21%	28%
Some college or associate's degree	34%	44%
Bachelor's degree	19%	17%
Graduate or professional degree	9%	2%

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

3. Adult Literacy

No local data are available regarding adult literacy rates at the state or county level. As shown in Table 29, a national source 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.

Table 29. National Center for Education Statistics: Indirect estimate of percent lacking basic prose literacy skills and corresponding credible intervals in Arizona and Cochise County, 2003

Location	Estimated Population size ^a	Percent lacking basic prose literacy skills ^b	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Arizona	4,083,287	13	9.6	18.1
Cochise County	88,018	15	7.2	25.3

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

^b Those lacking basic prose literacy skills include those who scored below basic prose and those who could not be tested due to language barriers.

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

4. Kindergarten Readiness

Arizona school districts currently use a variety of tools to assess literacy in kindergarten, but no common comprehensive kindergarten assessment has been adopted by the Arizona Department of Education. A state task force was convened in November 2011 to identify and implement a common Kindergarten Entry Assessment (KEA) across Arizona that will accomplish the following goals: coordinate and be aligned with current assessment efforts, measure appropriate developmental domains of school readiness, be useful to teachers and parents, serve as a benchmark for FTF effectiveness, and serve as a baseline of children's learning and development.³¹

Until a statewide Kindergarten Entry Assessment is implemented, the third grade AIMS scores (Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards) are the best measure for assessing children's learning in the early grades. By third grade, results of assessments are more valid and reliable, and true differences in learning are more likely to be captured. The third grade AIMS assessments assist decision makers in targeting where younger children are most in need of additional attention and resources at the pre-kindergarten stages and where these children are most likely to be located. Furthermore, a new law was recently passed in Arizona (A.R.S 15-701) that now prohibits advancement to the fourth grade if a pupil is reading far below the third-grade level as demonstrated by the Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) test or a "successor" test. This law could affect children in the third grade at the end of 2013-2014 school year.³²

Table 30 presents the proportion of third graders that passed the math and reading AIMS test in Arizona and in Cochise County's public school districts, including charter school districts for Spring 2009 and 2011. The third grade writing tests were not administered in the 2010/2011 school year. In 2011 for Arizona and Cochise County, about one in four children did not pass the tests. The pass rate for math in 2011 declined from the 2009 scores for Cochise County third graders. The pass rates vary widely across public school districts in the 2011 school year, with the St. David Unified district reporting the highest average pass rates and Naco Elementary School District the lowest. At the school level, the Center for Academic Success #5 (Sierra Vista) reported the highest results in 2011, (90 percent passed math, 90 percent passed reading) and the Coronado Elementary School in Sierra Vista also reported high scores (82 percent passed math, 92 percent passed reading). On the lower end, the percent passing in Omega Alpha Academy and Sarah Marley School (in Douglas) was 56 percent in math and 44 percent in reading. Also, Naco Elementary's passing rates declined considerably from 2009 to 2011 for both math reading - from 79 percent passing in math in 2009 to 29 percent passing in 2011, and 66 percent passing in reading in 2009 to 44 percent in 2011.

Appendix G includes the pass rates for all the schools that tested third graders in the Cochise Region.

³¹ FTF Building Bright Futures 2011

³² Ibid.

Table 30. Percent of Third Graders Passing AIMS Tests in Arizona and Cochise County by District and School, 2011 and 2009 (includes charter schools)

	City	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
ARIZONA	-	73%	68%	72%	76%
COCHISE COUNTY	-	70%	60%	70%	70%
Districts with Schools That Have Third Grades in the Cochise Region:					
APACHE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Douglas	n/a*	n/a	n/a	n/a
ASH CREEK ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Pearce	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT	Benson	70%		79%	
BISBEE UNIFIED DISTRICT	Bisbee	71%	54%	68%	67%
BOWIE UNIFIED DISTRICT	Bowie	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS INC. Charter District	Sierra Vista	89%	79%	72%	64%
COCHISE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP Charter District	Sierra Vista	50%	64%	50%	75%
COCHISE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Cochise	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DOUGLAS UNIFIED DISTRICT	Douglas	67%	61%	60%	60%
ELFRIDA ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Elfrida	83%	68%	67%	65%
FORT HUACHUCA ACCOMMODATION DISTRICT	Fort Huachuca	69%	63%	78%	79%
MCNEAL ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	McNeal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NACO ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Naco	76%	29%	66%	44%
OMEGA ALPHA ACADEMY DISTRICT	Douglas	48%	56%	33%	44%
PALOMINAS ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Hereford	83%	76%	78%	86%
PEARCE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Pearce	50%	n/a	30%	n/a%
POMERENE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT	Pomerene	89%	60%	89%	90%
ST DAVID UNIFIED DISTRICT	St. David	77%	86%	74%	93%
SIERRA VISTA UNIFIED DISTRICT	Sierra Vista	74%	65%	78%	76%
TOMBSTONE UNIFIED DISTRICT	Tombstone	56%	72%	64%	90%
WILLCOX UNIFIED DISTRICT	Willcox	53%	62*	57%	53%

* data not reported

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

II. The Early Childhood System

II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the 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. Parents seeking out-of-home care and education for their children weigh the convenience, affordability and quality of regulated centers and homes compared to kith and kin care.

The extent of the use of kith and kin care compared to the more formal care and education settings is one of the main questions facing decision makers. This issue is fundamental to supply and demand in early childhood care and education. It is a difficult issue to assess because there is no existing source of data regarding the number of children cared for by family, friends and neighbors. Nor are there comprehensive, systematic, or up-to-date numbers on enrollments in the regulated settings that assist in estimating the proportion of children attending them. Therefore, one way to think about supply and demand is to look at the number of children birth through age five and compare that number to a reasonable estimate of the number of formal child care/education slots available in a given geographic area. Capacity is often used rather than enrollments since the latter are not available. Various communities around the country have used this approach.³³ Information about the cost of care is systematically available for regulated care settings only. Looking at the cost of different types of regulated care for different age groups provides insight into the opportunities and barriers for parents in varying income brackets. No comprehensive information exists on the cost of kith and kin care in the 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 through age five in the region compared to an estimate of the number of formal care slots available illustrates the current system's capacity to provide formal care and education. This section looks at the care and education centers in the 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 may also be listed. Unregulated providers that are listed must meet a

³³ IL Department of Human Services: Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, Illinois, 1999.

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

Table 31. Categories of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers in Arizona

Categories	Setting and Number of Children Allowed	Relationship with DES child care subsidy	Adult per child ratio
ADHS* Licensed Child Care Centers (includes licensed providers on military bases)	Provide care in non-residential settings for five or more children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	Infants - 1:5 or 2:11 Age 1 – 1:6 or 2:13 Age 2 – 1:18 Age 3 – 1:13 Age 4 – 1:15 Age 5 and up – 1:20
ADHS Certified Group Homes	Provide care in residential setting for up to 10 children for compensation, 15 including provider’s children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	1:5
DES Certified Home	Provide care in residential setting for up to 4 children for compensation, up to 6 including provider’s children	May care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:6

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

*Arizona Department of Health Services

Table 32 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 December 2011. For each category of provider listed in the table above, the table includes additional characteristics:

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

³⁴ Requirements will be discussed in the section below on regulation

Table 32. Cochise County Child Care and Early Childhood Education Providers Listed in AZ DES Child Care Resource and Referral Database, December 2011

	No.	Contracted with AZ DES	CACFP Food Program Participant	Head Start	Quality First	Accre-dited ³⁵	Maximum Reported Capacity by Regulatory Status	Providers Not Reporting Capacity
ADHS Licensed Centers	33	17	18	8	14	0	2,326	0
ADHS Licensed Centers on Military Base	1	1	1			1	303	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	7	7	7		5		70	0
DES Certified Homes	78	78	54		7		311	0
Total	119	103	80	8	26	1	3,010	
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		2,160	1,854	526	1,355	303		
Children 0-5 2010 Population							10,125	
2009 FTF Estimate of Children 0-5 in Poverty							2,796	

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, December 2011

When comparing the number of providers listed on the CCR&R in April 2010 with those listed in December 2011, the number of ADHS licensed centers decreased from 39 to 34 (including military); ADHS certified group homes rose from 6 to 7, and DES certified homes decreased from 95 to 78. The total number of providers listed in December 2011 was 119 compared to 140 in April 2010, a fifteen percent reduction.

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

One of the licensed providers included in the CCR&R is located on the Fort Huachuca Military Base, which 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

³⁵ In the previous report, providers were listed in the CCR&R as being accredited because their staff members had CDA certificates. However, that is not accreditation by a national agency.

provided on the base. There are two child development venues 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) which offers full-day and 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. The center is accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). In addition, family child care is 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.

a. Capacity

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

The second point to consider is that the maximum capacity that licensed and certified providers report is an imperfect way to count available slots but it is the only indicator that is systematically available. The maximum authorized capacity for most providers includes slots for five-to-twelve-year-olds. The number of slots for each age group is not specified, which means that the slots for five-to-twelve-year-olds cannot be subtracted from the total. The total number of slots that centers were authorized to provide in the Cochise Region in December 2011 was 3,010, including five-to-twelve-year-olds. When we compare this to the 3,644 slots that were estimated to be authorized in April 2010, a notable decline has occurred. If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of the current slots are for children birth through age five, Cochise Region would have about 2,408 places for these children. The 2010 Census recorded 10,125 children in this age group. Therefore, licensed and certified providers have the capacity to provide care for about 24 percent of the birth through age five group in the region compared to 26 percent reported in the 2010 Needs and Assets Report.

Table 33 presents information about average enrollments in licensed centers across Arizona. Data from the 2010 DES Child Care Market Rate Survey confirm that licensed centers are authorized to provide care for more children than they normally have in their center. In the sample of centers and homes interviewed for that study, the number of children attending on a typical day was 51.6 percent of authorized capacity for all providers, including 49.7 percent for

licensed centers, 78.9 percent for group homes and 79.2 percent for certified homes. The survey includes slots for school-aged children five-to-twelve years old.

Applying the state average percent of capacity used by type of provider on an average day to Cochise County’s licensed and certified providers, enrollments across all providers would be approximately 1,697 on a given day, including 5- to 12-year-olds. If we assume that 80 percent of the average daily enrollments are children birth through age five, there would be 1,357 children in this age group enrolled on a typical day in Cochise County. Based on these two sets of numbers, it is reasonable to conclude a significant number of children birth through age five are being cared for in the home and in unregulated kith and kin care.

Table 33. Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in Arizona in 2010, DES Sample

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

Source: 2010 DES Market Rate Survey

Also, according to estimates from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, in the Cochise Region about 53 percent of children birth through age five who live with two parents have both parents in the workforce (about 3,360 children), and 67 percent of children living with one parent have that parent in the work force (about 2,389 children). This amounts to more than 5,700 children in the Cochise Region with working parents and underscores the need to expand affordable quality care in the region.

b. Additional Information from the CCR&R Database

The Child Care Resource and Referral database information presented in Table 32 shows that in December 2011 approximately 87 percent of all regulated care centers (103 of 119 centers) were authorized to provide care for families receiving DES child care subsidies (cost issues and the subsidy are discussed in the following section). About 67 percent of providers were enrolled in the food subsidy program Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The region has 8 Head Start centers, one accredited provider (this is on the military base), and 26 Quality First providers. Information related to quality issues is discussed in a separate section that follows.

c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs

Table 34 presents a breakdown of the information provided in the CCR&R database on the ages served by each type of provider and the average cost per age group. The costs reported are for full-time care per week. The majority of providers, 67 percent, reported the costs for each age

group (36 percent of licensed centers, 57 percent of certified group homes and 80 percent of certified homes). Service provision and costs for five-to-twelve-year-olds are included even though they do not fall under the mandate of First Things First. It is important to be aware of the presence of school-aged children in settings that provide services to children birth through age five.

As expected, of the ADHS licensed centers that reported costs, fees were the highest on average across younger age groups, ranging from \$160.40 for infants to \$127.42 for four-to-five-year-olds. Fees at licensed centers were higher than for other regulated providers. The ADHS certified group homes followed, with average costs ranging from \$123.50 for infants to \$118.75 for four-to-five-year-olds. DES certified homes fell slightly below that with average costs ranging from \$116.21 for infants to \$115.39 for four-to-five-year-olds. Because fewer centers reported their costs, the average cost presented in Table 34 may underestimate the true average.

Table 34. Cochise County Number of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers on CCR&R List Serving Each Age Group and the Average Full-time Cost per Age Group per Week, 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 Centers	33	6	11	11	32	32	21
Number of Centers Reporting Costs	12	5	9	9	12	12	4
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$131.25	\$160.40	\$143.44	\$140.22	\$129.92	\$127.42	\$127.50
ADHS Certified Group Homes	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Number of Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$123.50	\$133.75	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$118.75	\$118.75	\$116.67
DES Certified Homes	78	67	72	72	74	74	78
Number of Certified Homes Reporting Costs	63	55	60	60	61	61	59
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$116.21	\$118.16	\$116.73	\$116.32	\$115.39	\$115.07	\$112.61
TOTAL providers by age group	118	80	90	90	113	113	106
Average Cost Across All Providers That Reported Costs	\$118.86	\$122.44	\$120.48	\$119.74	\$117.83	\$117.18	\$113.70
Subset: Head Start (Licensed No Cost)	8						
Subset: Providers on Ft. Huachuca Military Base, no cost information available	1						

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 child care to yearly family income. The estimated 2010 median family income for Cochise County from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey is \$54,062. Table 35 presents estimates of the average yearly cost of child care, which ranged from \$5,943 for infants to \$5,891 for four-to-five-year-olds across all types of regulated providers in December 2011. This represents about 11 percent of gross median 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 a major expense and in many cases unaffordable. For the estimated 20 percent of families with children birth through age five and the 49 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five that were reported to live below 100 percent of the poverty level in the Census 2000 (more recent rates are not available), placing their children in a formal setting is not feasible without a subsidy. Full-time early childhood care and education in a regulated setting continues to be out of range for many middle class families and all low-income families that do not receive a subsidy. The next section addresses the DES subsidy for family child care.

Table 35. 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 Centers Reporting Costs	12	5	9	9	12	12
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,563	\$8,020	\$7,172	\$7,011	\$6,496	\$6,371
ADHS Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	4	4	4	4	4	4
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,175	\$6,688	\$6,250	\$6,250	\$5,938	\$5,938
DES Certified Homes Reporting Costs	63	55	60	60	61	61
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$5,810	\$5,908	\$5,837	\$5,816	\$5,770	\$5,753
Estimated Average Cost Across All Providers	5943	6122	6024	5987	5891.5	5859
Total Providers Reporting Costs	79	64	73	73	77	77

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 H for the criteria for 2011). One of

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

Table 36. DES Child Care Subsidies for Families and Children (0-5) in Arizona and Cochise County in 2009 and 2010 (Calendar Years)

	Arizona 2009	Arizona 2010	Percent Change	Cochise County 2009	Cochise County 2010	Percent Change
Number of Families Eligible	35369	23776	-33%	848	469	-45%
Number of Families Receiving	29514	17306	-41%	743	464	-38%
Percent	83%	73%		88%	99%	
Number of Children Eligible	68950	35449	-49%	1616	680	-58%
Number of Children Receiving	54116	25912	-52%	1343	674	-50%
Percent	78%	73%		83%	99%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

Table 36 presents the number of children and families who were eligible for and received benefits in 2009 and 2010. The numbers decreased from 2009 to 2010. The number of eligible families fell by 33 percent in Arizona and by 45 percent in Cochise County. In Cochise County in 2010, 464 families and 674 children (99 percent of those eligible) received benefits. The number of families receiving subsidies in Cochise County fell by 38 percent from one year to the next, and the number of children receiving subsidies fell by 50 percent.

Table 37 presents a monthly snapshot of the number of families and children eligible and receiving benefits in January 2009, January 2010 and January 2011 in Arizona and the Cochise Region. At the state level, the number of eligible families and children decreased by approximately 44 percent from January 2009 to January 2011. Just over 80 percent of those eligible received the benefits. In Cochise County, the number of eligible families decreased by 55 percent and the number of eligible children decreased by 47 percent from January 2009 to January 2011. In all, 236 families were reported to have received benefits in January 2011, and

that was the case for 329 children, respectively, 85 percent and 83 percent of those eligible. Information on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES subsidies during these time periods is also presented in the zip code fact boxes in Part Three of this report.

Table 37. DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2009, 2010 and 2011 in Arizona and Cochise County

	Arizona				Cochise County			
	Jan. 09	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	% change Jan. 09 to Jan. 11	Jan. 09	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	% change Jan. 09 to Jan. 11
No. of Families Eligible	26,280	15,842	14,708	-44%	614	330	278	-55%
No. of Families Receiving	21,378	13,014	11,924	-44%	490	274	236	-52%
Percent Receiving	81%	82%	81%		80%	83%	85%	
No. of Children Eligible	37,988	23,183	21,510	-43%	816	471	397	-51%
No. of Children Receiving	29,011	17,856	17,596	-39%	621	370	329	-47%
Percent Receiving	76%	77%	82%		76%	79%	83%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

Because the funds are not readily available to provide benefits to all who qualify, DES maintains a waiting list for families and children. Waiting lists represent unmet demand, that is, parents and children who want care that is not available to them at a certain cost. DES provides waiting list numbers for the state as a whole but not by county. Table 38 shows that from 2009 to 2010 the waiting list of eligible families increased by 8 percent and that of eligible children increased by 25 percent. The number of children and families on the waiting list reported in the monthly snapshots for June 2009 and January 2011 shows an increase of almost 200 percent for children and 136 percent for families. It is important to note that the change in eligibility requirements eliminated more families from receiving benefits than are present on the waiting list. Therefore, numbers of children and families on waiting lists represent only a portion of unmet demand for affordable child care.

Table 38. DES Child Care Subsidy - Statewide Waiting List Numbers (Children 0-5)

Calendar Year	Arizona			
	2009	2010	percent change	
No. of Families Eligible				
Number of children ages 0-5 on wait list	5,558	6,965	25%	
Number of families with children ages 0-5 on wait list	4,854	5,257	8%	
Monthly Snapshot				
No. of Families Eligible	June 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent change Jan. 09 - Jan. 11
Number of children ages 0-5 on wait list	1,461	4,562	4,347	198%
Number of families with children ages 0-5 on wait list	1,365	3,860	3,223	136%

Source: DES obtained for FTF

The reduction in child care subsidies has a number of consequences for families and providers in the 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. The dramatic decrease in child care subsidies helps explain the downturn in capacity of the system. As a result of the decrease in demand, some child care providers have not been able to stay in business. The reduction in the number of providers reported earlier is the result. The implication of the cuts for working families is that parents must stay home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable informal or unregulated care to keep their jobs. The quality of care for many children is therefore jeopardized.

In response to the severe cuts imposed to DES child care subsidies, the 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 Regional Partnership Council, were allowed to use unspent regional funds to expand on the number of scholarships beyond what the state board had allocated. This initiative ended on June 30, 2010, but another scholarship program began in fiscal year 2011 funded entirely through regional dollars, with stiff eligibility and reporting requirements. Due to the high need and demand for child care scholarships, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council funded full scholarships for 253 children in 2010. In 2011, in an effort to extend limited resources, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council provided 113 partial scholarships, which funded 50 percent of the providers' fees for parents in need. In 2012, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council decided to once again fund full scholarships, so as to better serve young children in most need of child care. Therefore, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council funded full scholarships for 90 children. Beginning in fiscal year 2013, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council will provide scholarships for 169 slots in Quality First enrolled providers.

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. The decrease in DES subsidies may be impacting the quality of care in the region because providers operating in an environment of economic uncertainty may be discouraged from seeking formal licensure; due to that, they may lack oversight and access to quality enhancements.

b. Head Start

Head Start, the long-standing federally funded program, is the lowest cost option (free) for high quality care for low income parents who fall below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. These centers meet rigorous federal performance standards and regulations and are monitored every three years. Child-Parent Centers, Inc. is the agency that oversees the Head Start programs in southern Arizona, which includes Pima, Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz Counties.

In addition to providing high quality education programs, the Early Head Start (zero-to-three-year-olds) and Head Start (three-to-five-year-olds) provide comprehensive services to children regarding medical and dental care, and immunizations. Referrals to comprehensive services are also available to parents including job training, housing assistance, emergency assistance (food, clothing), English as Second Language training, mental health services, adult education, GED, and other support programs. Extensive data are collected on all services provided to the children and their families. The Head Start programs in the Cochise Region are shown in Table 39.

Table 39. Head Start Programs in Cochise County

	City/Town	Zip Code
Head Start- Benson	Benson	85602
Head Start-Bonita	Douglas	85607
Head Start- Carmichael	Sierra Vista	85636
Head Start-Cobre Del Sol	Bisbee	85603
Head Start-La Escuelita	Douglas	85607
Head Start-Pueblo Del Sol	Sierra Vista	85635
Head Start-Willcox	Willcox	85643
Head Start-Blake – Great Leaps	Sierra Vista	85635

Source: <http://childparentcenters.org>

c. Accreditation

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

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

- Association Montessori Internationale (AMI)
- National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- The National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission (NECPA)
- Association for Christian Schools International (ACSI)
- American Montessori Society (AMS)
- National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education (NAC)³⁶

Staff to child ratios for NAEYC Centers are shown in Table 40.

³⁶ <http://www.azed.gov/early-childhood/preschool/preschool-programs/licensing/>

Table 40. Staff to Child Ratios for NAEYC Centers

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

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

Currently, as reported in the CCR&R, there is one NAEYC accredited provider in the region, the New Beginnings and Expanding Horizons Child Development Centers, on the Fort Huachuca Military Base that includes a variety of educational and care offerings for children of military personnel (see Table 41). Their total authorized capacity is 303 slots.

Table 41. Accredited Providers in the Cochise Region

Provider Name	Accrediting Agency	Type of Provider	Number of Authorized Slots	Zip Code
New Beginnings Child Development Center	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	303	85635

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R December 2011

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 is in the process of incorporating a rating system that indicates a provider’s progress toward achieving high quality standards. The rating signifies these accomplishments and is intended to assist parents in identifying programs that provide high quality early care and education.

In order to participate in Quality First, a provider must be regulated, which means licensed, certified or monitored by Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Department of Economic Security, United States Department of Defense, United States Health and Human Services (Head Start Bureau) or Tribal Governments. In Southern Arizona, Southwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and The United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, and Easter Seals Blake Foundation provide the ongoing coaching services. As of April 2012, Cochise Region had 26 providers enrolled in Quality First. This is a landmark strategy that is already contributing to improvements in quality in participating centers.

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

a. Credentials and Certification Levels

The early childhood education profession is receiving increasing attention due to the recognized impact of quality education and care in a child's formative and ensuing years. According to the American Educational Research Association (AERA), one of the strongest predictors of high-quality early learning programs is the preparation and compensation of teachers.³⁷ The National Research Council recommends at least one teacher with a bachelor's degree and a specialization in early childhood for every group of children. They base this on evidence from numerous studies showing the substantial long-term benefits to children taught by highly trained professionals. This is a high standard to attain. The information that is available about Arizona has not been updated since the release in 2008 of *A Decade of Data: The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona's Early Care and Education Workforce*, a compilation of surveys of licensed early care providers across the state.

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

³⁷ AERA Newsletter, Research Points, Fall, 2005, page 2, available at http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals_and_Publications/Research_Points/RPFall05.pdf

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 American Education Research Association’s National Research Council. In 2007, the CCS study reported that eight percent of assistant teachers, 24 percent of teachers, 34 percent of teacher directors and 55 percent of administrative directors had a BA or Master’s Degree. Furthermore, the percent of personnel who had no degree beyond high school and no Child Development Associate (CDA) credential was 76 percent of assistant teachers, 45 percent of teachers, 27 percent of teacher directors and 23 percent of administrative directors. Although they were not included in the survey, personnel in licensed group homes and small family homes would be expected to have lower levels of educational attainment than these. Various studies, including the Arizona Community Foundation’s *Building Our Foundation: Assessing Early Care and Education in Arizona*, have documented this issue.

b. Compensation, Wages and Benefits

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

Tables 42 and 43 present wage data by staffing category, education level, and employer compiled from the CCS report. Hourly wages presented in the report have been converted to annual salaries based on the Department of Labor statistics on average hours worked full time per year in the preschool sector in Arizona (2,080 hours per year). It follows that personnel working in non-licensed centers earn less. In addition, given the economic downturn in recent years, it is unlikely that wages have increased from these levels for many if not most employees in this sector.

Table 42. Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wages by Education Level in Licensed Centers in 2007

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

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

Table 43. Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wages by Licensed Employer in 2007

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

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

c. Retention Rates and Benefits

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

Across all licensed centers, the CCS survey results reported that 78 percent provided reduced child care fees, 26 percent provided paid maternity leave (while at the same time 85 percent were reported to provide *unpaid* maternity leave), 57 percent provided a retirement plan, 82 percent paid registration fees for workshops and 56 percent provided tuition reimbursement to full-time employees. Sick leave and paid vacation time 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 child care 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. 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 with a wage bonus offered by the child care program as an incentive to further their education. The Cochise Regional Council allocated funding for 59 TEACH scholarships from fiscal years 2010 through 2012, although only five scholarships were utilized in the region during this time period.

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. Cochise College, which has campuses throughout the county, has provided a 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.³⁸

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.

II.B. Health

1. Health Insurance Coverage

Accurate data is scarce for the number of children birth through age five with and without health insurance in Arizona. The number with health insurance 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 annual estimate is conducted through a national population survey, but the Census Bureau warns that the numbers must be interpreted with caution due to sample sizes. The estimates for Arizona in 2010 were that 87 percent of the children birth through age five were insured, either through private or government insurance, and that about 14 percent were uninsured. As shown in Table 44, these proportions were similar to those reported for Arizona children birth through age five in 2008.

³⁸ Starting in 2012, kindergarten teachers 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.)

Table 44. Estimated Health Insurance Coverage of Children 0-5, Arizona, 2008 and 2010

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

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

The 2010 Arizona Health Survey³⁹ reports a slightly higher insurance coverage rate for Arizona: 91 percent of young children birth through age five were insured either through government or private insurance, and 9 percent were uninsured. Families with incomes 100 to 200 percent of the poverty level reported to have the highest uninsured estimates (14.2 percent). Families with higher incomes of 300 percent or more of the poverty level reported the lowest uninsured rates (3 percent).

The 2010 Arizona Health Survey also provides insurance coverage estimates at the regional level. FTF’s support made possible the collection of Regional Behavioral Health Authority-level health information on children birth through age five. For the GSA-3 region, which includes the Cochise region along with eight other FTF regions,⁴⁰ 13.6 percent of respondents reported that their child did not have health insurance coverage.

2. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the name of the Medicaid program in the state of Arizona. As with all Medicaid programs, it is a joint program between the state and the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Eligibility requirements are presented in Appendix I. Arizona’s AHCCCS rosters are reported at the state and county levels on a monthly basis. A data request was made to obtain enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the request was not met. Table 45 presents the numbers enrolled in April 2010 and April 2011 in Arizona and Cochise County. In April 2010, 21 percent of the total Arizona population was enrolled in AHCCCS in Arizona and 21 percent were enrolled in Cochise County. Enrollment of the general population in AHCCCS in 2011 for Arizona decreased one percent from April 2010. Cochise County was one percent higher in April 2011 (28,289) compared to April 2010 (28,007). The 2010 Arizona Health Survey⁴¹ estimates that for GSA-3 Region, 40.3

³⁹ Arizona Health Survey (2010). *The Healthy Development of Arizona’s Youngest Children. A 21st Century Profile of Opportunity and Challenge*. Prepared by Charles Bruner and Syed Noor Tirmizi for The St. Luke’s Health Initiative and First Things First, Arizona.

⁴⁰ For this special FTF study of the AZ Health Survey 2010, counties and regions were re-assigned to different Geographical Service Area (GSA) designations from the ADHS GSA designations. Thus, multiple regions were re-assigned into GSA 3 for this report. GSA 3 includes the following FTF regions: Cochise, Gila, Gila River Indian Community, Graham, Greenlee, Pinal, Santa Cruz, San Carlos Apache and Tohono O’odham Nation.

⁴¹ Arizona Health Survey (2010). *The Healthy Development of Arizona’s Youngest Children. A 21st Century Profile of Opportunity and Challenge*. Prepared by Charles Bruner and Syed Noor Tirmizi for The St. Luke’s Health Initiative and First Things First, Arizona.

percent of families with children birth through age five had coverage for their children provided by AHCCCS.

Table 45. Arizona and Cochise County AHCCCS Enrollments, April 2010 and 2011

	April 10	April 11	Percent Change
Arizona 2010 Population (Census, 2010)	6,392,017	n/a	
Arizona AHCCCS Enrolled	1,356,424	1,337,961	-1%
Percent Enrolled	21%		
Cochise County 2010 Population (Census, 2010)	131,346	n/a	
Cochise County AHCCCS Enrolled	28,007	28,289	1%
Percent Enrolled	21%		

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

3. KidsCare

KidsCare is Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program under AHCCCS that covers children birth through age 18 whose family income falls between 100 percent and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The KidsCare program is funded jointly by the state and federal government under Title XXI of the Social Security Act. Enrollment in the Arizona KidsCare has been frozen since January 1, 2010 due to lack of funding for the program. However, DES is still accepting applications and is reviewing these applications for AHCCCS Health Insurance eligibility. If the children are not eligible for AHCCCS Health Insurance and it appears they may be eligible for KidsCare, and the family is willing to pay a premium, DES will send the application to the KidsCare Office to add them to the KidsCare waiting list. The waiting list is prioritized based on the date of the application. As of February 15, 2012, there were 136,843 applicants on the KidsCare waiting list.⁴²

Table 46 presents the KidsCare monthly enrollments for Arizona and Cochise County for children birth through age 18. The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Cochise County continues to decrease due to the enrollment freeze. Enrollees in April 2011 (2,817) decreased dramatically compared to those in April 2009 (7,366), a decrease of 61.7 percent. The important issue for children birth through age five 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 require and deserve.⁴³

⁴² http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=reporting#KidsCare_Renewal_Activity

⁴³ Source: AHCCCS KidsCare Enrollment Report available at <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2010/May/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf>

Table 46. Arizona and Cochise County KidsCare Enrollments (Children 0-18), April 2009, 2010 and 2011

	April 2009	April 2010	April 2011	Percent Change from 2009 to 2011
Arizona	56,396	36,107	20,198	-64.19%
Cochise County	756	541	312	-58.73%

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

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

Table 47 presents data from 2010 on healthy births for Arizona and Cochise County as a whole. The data are from Arizona Department of Health’s Vital Statistics Office. The zip code level tables of birth data are presented in Section Two, The Early Childhood Index. Data are available for 2010 at the state and county/regional level only.

In 2010, a total of 87,053 births were reported in Arizona, a decrease from the 92,616 births reported in 2009. Similarly, Cochise County’s number of births declined from 1,846 in 2009 to 1,781 in 2010. Cochise County birth characteristic rates diverge from the state in several areas that may be of concern to health professionals. The county has a lower percentage of mothers with prenatal care in the first trimester (78.8 percent) than the state (81.9 percent). Also, 3.1 percent of mothers in Cochise County had a higher percent with no prenatal care than the state’s rate of 1.6 percent. The county also had a higher rate of low-birth weight infants, 8.0 percent versus 7.1 percent for state. Cochise also has a slightly higher rate of births to teen mothers, 11.6 percent compared to the state rate of 10.8 percent.

However, despite these higher indicators of risk, Cochise County had a lower percent of unwed mothers compared to the state, 36.9 percent compared to 44.7 percent for the state. Also, the county’s rates of unwed mothers and publicly funded births have declined each year from 2008 to 2010.

Table 47. Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Cochise County & Region, 2010

	Arizona		Cochise	
	2010 Births	% Births	2010 Births	% Births
Total # births	87,053		1,781	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	9,416	10.8%	207	11.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	71,296	81.9%	1,403	78.8%
No prenatal care	1,383	1.6%	56	3.1%
Publicly-funded births	48,140	55.3%	801	45.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	6,155	7.1%	142	8.0%
Unwed mothers	38,871	44.7%	658	36.9%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

As shown in Table 48, Cochise County birth numbers fluctuated over the three-year period from 2008 to 2010. The numbers rose in 2008 from 1,781 to 1,846 in 2009, but declined to 1,781 in 2010. Of note is that births to teen mothers steadily decreased over time, from around 14 percent of all births in 2008 and 2009 to 11.6 percent in 2010. However, prenatal care in the first trimester decreased over time from a high of 80.6 percent of expectant mothers receiving it in 2008 to 78.8 percent in 2010.

Table 48. Birth Characteristics for the Cochise Region 2008, 2009 and 2010

	Cochise Region					
	2008 Births	% Births	2009 Births	% Births	2010 Births	% Births
Total # births	1,781		1,846		1,781	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	249	14.0%	255	13.8%	207	11.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1,436	80.6%	1,476	80.0%	1,403	78.8%
No prenatal care	44	2.5%	61	3.3%	56	3.1%
Publicly-funded births	887	49.8%	897	48.6%	801	45.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	141	7.9%	152	8.2%	142	8.0%
Unwed mothers	736	41.3%	727	39.4%	658	36.9%
Infant deaths at birth	11		10			

Source: ADHS Vital statistics

5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity

Infant mortality numbers for 2009 are reported in Table 49. This information is only available at the county and town/city level. Ten infant deaths were reported in Cochise County, with seven of those being white infants and three Hispanic infants. A majority of the infant deaths were reported in Sierra Vista (6).

Table 49. Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Cochise County, and Cochise County Cities and Towns, 2009

	Arizona	Arizona % of Deaths by Ethnicity	Cochise County	Cochise County % of Deaths by Ethnicity	Benson	Bisbee	Douglas	Hereford	Sierra Vista
Total infant deaths	547	100%	10	100%	1	1	1	1	6
White	192	35%	7	70%	1	0	0	1	5
Hispanic	215	39%	3	30%	0	1	1	0	1
African American	75	14%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	52	10%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	13	2%	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

6. Well-Child Checks

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

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

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

In FY 2009, 71 percent of infants under 16 months funded under KidsCare, completed at least six or more well-child visits. The rate was 64.2 percent of infants funded under Medicaid.

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

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

In FY 2009, children ages three through six years old funded under Medicaid had a 69.4 percent completion rate. Children ages three through six funded under KidsCare had a 73.7 percent completion rate.⁴⁴ The implication of these rates is that having *access* to health care is not enough because it does not ensure health care services are used as intended or as prescribed by medical practitioners. Barriers exist outside of access to health care that impede parents from completing well-child checks and other health care requirements for their children. Among these are education (understanding the implications of completing well-child checks and preventative medical services), time, transportation, and others.

One of the largest local health care providers, Chiricahua Community Health Centers, Inc,⁴⁵ served many of Cochise County's young children with well-child visits, especially in the Douglas area. Chiricahua Community Health Centers, Inc. is not the only provider for these services, but nevertheless serves many young children. Data reveal that, in 2010, the agency provided 1,667 well-child checks to Cochise County children.⁴⁶ Table 50 presents this data by the Cochise communities where these children live.

⁴²http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/PerformanceMeasures/acute/FinalReport_MeasPeriodCYE2009.pdf.

⁴⁵ Chiricahua Community Health Centers, Inc. offers a wide range of health services to young children and their families throughout the county, including those on AHCCCS and private insurance.

⁴⁶ Many children, especially infants and toddlers, receive multiple well-child visits within the first two years of life.

Table 50. Well-Child Check-Ups Provided to Cochise County Children Birth Through Age Five by Chiricahua Community Health Centers, Inc., 2010

Residence of Child	# Well-Child Check Visits
Ajo	2
Bisbee	27
Cochise	4
Douglas	1,496
Elfrida	23
Hereford	5
Huachuca City	0
McNeal	8
Naco	5
Pearce	5
Pirtleville	78
Sierra Vista	14
Total	1,667

Source: Chiricahua Community Health Centers, Inc., Jan-Dec 2010.

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

Table 51 provides data for children in Head Start, ages three to four, and Early Head Start, birth through 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, 2,554 of the 2,777 enrolled, (92 percent), had health insurance coverage. This was true for 96 percent of the children in Early Head Start. More than 93 percent of the children in both programs were reported to have a medical home. Asthma and vision problems were the most frequent conditions diagnosed and treated for all ages, followed by overweight for three-to-four-year-olds and hearing problems for children birth through age three. Immunizations were up-to-date for 98 percent of three-to-four-year-olds and 93 percent of children birth through age three.

Table 51. Medical Information from Head Start Program Information Report, 2010-11, Southeastern Arizona (Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham and Greenlee Counties)

	Head Start ages 3-4	Early Head Start ages 0-3
Enrollment 8-01-2010 to 7-31-2011	2,777	575
Health Insurance Coverage		
Number of Children with health insurance	2,554	555
Number enrolled in Medicaid	2,267	507
Number enrolled in CHIP or other state-only funded insurance	58	13
Number with private health insurance	153	28
Number with other health insurance (military, etc.)	69	7
No health insurance	213	20
Medical Home		
Number of Children with an ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care	2,575	559
Medical Services		
Number of children up-to-date on state's schedule for well-child care	2,561	525
Children diagnosed with a chronic condition during this year	100	18
Of those, the number who received treatment	100	18
Conditions diagnosed		
Anemia	8	5
Asthma	178	11
Hearing Difficulties	14	7
Overweight	15	1
Vision problems	58	5
High Lead Levels	0	0
Diabetes	0	0
Up-to-date on immunizations	2,733	536

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

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 Regional Partnership Council funded the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension in fiscal years 2011 and 2012 to provide health and nutrition education to parents and early childhood education professionals. The strategy was expanded from the previous emphasis on early childhood professionals alone; the Cochise Regional Partnership Council acknowledged that it was important to also address parent awareness and education regarding health and nutrition beyond the child care setting. In fiscal year 2010, 2,929 children and adults were reached with this strategy.

Other health service providers are available in Cochise County. The Cochise County Health Department, Nursing and Community Health Division, offers a variety of programs that address families and young children's health needs:⁴⁷

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

In response to cross-border needs, the Cochise County Health Department 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).⁴⁸ This program used to conduct well-child checkups but due to nursing staff cutbacks these have not occurred for most of the past decade.⁴⁹

According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, the majority of Cochise County is designated as a federally medically underserved area.⁵⁰ The federal Medically Underserved Area/Population (MUA/MUP) identifies areas or populations as having a need for medical services on the basis of demographic data. These designations are important when seeking a Community and Migrant Health Center or Federally Qualified Health Center status.⁵¹ Similar to the federal designation, the state has its own designation for medically underserved areas and the Willcox/Bowie area in Northern Cochise County was designated as a medically underserved area in December 2011.⁵² The state health department also compiles health care information into profiles of counties and smaller geographic localities, called Primary Care Area Profiles. These profiles are useful for determining gaps and needs for health care in the region. Information from the 2010 Primary Care Area Profiles indicates that for Cochise County there were 182 primary care providers in the region, or 722:1 (722 people per one primary care provider).

As of April 2012, 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

⁴⁷ http://cochise.az.gov/cochise_health.aspx?id=858&ekmense1=c580fa7b_170_410_858_1

⁴⁸ Cochise County Public Health Department Bi-national Border Health Program

http://cochise.az.gov/cochise_health.aspx?id=4690&ekmense1=c580fa7b_170_0_4690_12

⁴⁹ Personal communication, Suzi Peru, Bi-national Health Program, Cochise County Health Department, May 2010

⁵⁰ <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/profiles/fedmua.pdf>

⁵¹ http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/mua_mup.htm

⁵² <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/profiles/azmua.pdf>

the following communities and several of these hospitals also have located health clinics in the smaller communities of the county:

Table 52. Cochise County Acute Care 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

Source: http://www.azdhs.gov/als/databases/providers_med.pdf

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 practitioner). 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 and Arizona experience limited access to dental care. Dental care is very important because poor oral health is linked to children's failure to thrive, poor

speech development, school-based absences, and problems concentrating in school.⁵³ A 2009 study conducted by the Arizona Department of Health Services Found that 30 percent of Arizona children ages two to four, had untreated tooth decay - nearly twice the national rate of 16 percent.⁵⁴ The same study also revealed that four of every ten four-year-olds have urgent treatment needs.

According to a 2007 Cochise County Oral Health Needs Assessment completed by the University of Arizona,⁵⁵ barriers to dental care in Cochise County – like in the state and the 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 Table 53, the number of dentists throughout the county declined from 2009 to 2010. The number dropped in three of the seven primary care areas (Sierra Vista, Elfrida, and Bowie/Willcox) and increased only in two areas (Benson and Bisbee). Most dentists remain concentrated in the Sierra Vista area. Neither data on pediatric dentists nor dental specialists are available by primary care areas.

Table 53. Number of Dentists in Cochise County, 2009 and 2010

Primary Care Area	Number of Dentists, 2009	Number of Dentists, 2010	Change in Number of Dentists, 2009-2010
Benson	2	4	2
Bisbee	4	5	1
Bowie/Willcox	3	2	-1
Douglas	5	5	0
Elfrida	2	0	-2
Sierra Vista	34	27	-7
Tombstone	0	0	0
Total for Cochise County	50	43	-7

Source: Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners, October 2009, and 2010, published in Arizona Department of Health Services Statistical Profiles for 2009, and 2010, available at <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/profiles/arizonapcas.htm>. Arizona Department of Health Services Statistical Profiles, updated on 2/14/2012

No current quantitative data for oral health checks were available for this report. However, a 2003 study of young school-age children points to significant oral health needs in Cochise

⁵³ Source: Building Bright Futures: Arizona’s Early Childhood Opportunities, 2011. First Things First Arizona. Retrieved from http://www.azftf.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/FTF_Building_Bright_Futures_2011.pdf

⁵⁴ Source: Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009. Retrieved from http://azdhs.gov/cfhs/ooh/pdf/ArizonaPreschoolChildrensOralHealthStatus_Feb11.pdf. Accessed February 3, 2012.

⁵⁵ 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

County. According to the 2003 Arizona School dental survey, "Every Tooth Counts,"⁵⁶ many six-to-eight-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 Table 54, the rate of untreated tooth decay is higher in Sierra Vista and Douglas than the rate of 40 percent statewide and 52 percent nationally.⁵⁷ Urgent treatment needs are highest in Sierra Vista, the population center of Cochise County. Table 54 also shows the rate of children with sealants is highest in Tombstone, although this rate is lower than the state average.

Table 54. Oral Health Among Children Six To Eight Years Old 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 should be on at least one permanent molar.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council funded strategies in fiscal years 2011 and 2012 to address young children's oral health in the county. Agencies awarded funding have worked and will continue to work with regulated and licensed child care settings, community health clinics, and schools in Cochise County to provide oral screenings and fluoride varnish to children birth through age five. In addition, agencies provide outreach to dentists to encourage service to children for a dental visit by age one, and to child care programs to implement tooth brushing programs.

⁵⁶ 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>.

⁵⁷ 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.

8. Immunizations

Child immunization numbers were obtained at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Health Services for 2005, 2007 and 2009.⁵⁸ These zip code level rates are available in the Resource Fact Box Guide in Part Three. 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.⁵⁹

Since ADHS reported the second and third series separately, both of those series are included in Table 55. 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, for children ages 19 to 35 months.

Table 55. Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed for Arizona and Cochise County Region, 2005, 2007 and 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

⁵⁸The 2010 Child immunization data are not included in this report due to inconsistencies in the methods used to extract the data from the DES database compared to how the data were supplied and reported in the 2010 Needs & Assets Report.

⁵⁹ Definitions obtained from Ohio Department of Public Health available at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/idc/immunize/immform.aspx>

9. Developmental Screenings and Services

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

*Key Principles of Early Intervention*⁶⁰

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

The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) is Arizona's statewide, interagency system of supports and services for families and their children, birth to age three years with developmental delays or disabilities who are eligible for the Division of Disabilities (DDD), Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and Blind (ASDB) and AzEIP (i.e., AzEIP only services). AzEIP is established as Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which provides eligible children and their families access to services to enhance the capacity of families and caregivers to support the child's development. The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, the Arizona Department of Health Services, and the Arizona Department of Education are also participating agencies identified in Arizona law that are responsible for maintaining and implementing a comprehensive, coordinated, interagency system of early intervention services.⁶¹ Starting in fiscal year 2013, DES will shift to team-based early intervention services, establishing the infrastructure to support all professionals involved (e.g., service coordinators, therapists,

⁶⁰ OSEP TA Community of Practice—Part C Settings <http://www.nectac.org/topics/families/families.asp>

⁶¹ <https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2646>

developmental special instructionists, social workers and psychologists) to work as a team in supporting families who are being served in the DES/AzEIP.⁶²

Referrals to AzEIP can be made by families, physicians, hospitals, others in the medical community, schools, child care providers and other referral sources if there is a concern about a child's development. The AzEIP Policies and Procedures Manual (July 2011)⁶³ defines a child birth to 36 months as exhibiting a developmental delay when that child has not reached 50 percent of the developmental milestones expected at his/her chronological age in one or more of the following domains:

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

During the process of an AzEIP referral, the family may receive the following services: screening, evaluation, assessment, and the development of the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP). All of these services provided during the referral process are at no cost to the family. A multi-disciplinary team of professionals conducts an evaluation of the child's abilities to determine service eligibility, and if determined eligible, an IFSP is created. However, once the child is determined eligible and the family is enrolled in the AzEIP, they may have to pay a share of the cost of services if their income exceeds 200 percent or more of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for family size.⁶⁴

A report by the Arizona Chapter of the American Society of Pediatrics notes the shortage of therapies and therapists for children with developmental disabilities and that this shortage affects children at a sensitive time period when brain development is so critical.⁶⁵ Bilingual/Spanish speaking therapists are a particular need in Southern Arizona.⁶⁶

To assess the number of children receiving services for disabilities, data were obtained from DES on the number of children served by the DES Division of Disabilities (DDD) and AzEIP in 2007, 2009 and 2010. Data are reported in the following tables for Arizona and the Cochise Region. Data were made available at the zip code level. In Cochise County, 112 children birth through age five received DDD services in 2007 and 68 children received services in 2010, a decrease of 39.3 percent.

⁶² Communication received on May 7, 2012 from Megan Wills, Associate Director, Easter Seals Blake Foundation

⁶³ <https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2384>

⁶⁴ Family Cost Participation Fact Sheet, DES/AzEIP retrieved from, <https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=5741>

⁶⁵ Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs, available at <http://www.azaap.net/>

⁶⁶ Communication received on April 23, 2012 from Megan Wills, Associate Director, Easter Seals Blake Foundation.

Table 56. DDD Recipients, Children Birth through Age Five, Arizona and Cochise County, 2007, 2009 and 2010

	Arizona	Cochise County
2007 Total Children	8,562	112
2009 Total Children	8,976	89
2010 Total Children	8,838	68
Percent Change	3.2%	-39.3%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, December 2011

The number of children birth to age three who received developmental services through AzEIP in the Cochise Region was 104 in 2007 and 146 in 2010, an increase of 40.3 percent. Although it is encouraging to see this growth in services, the extent of need for these services in the region is not known.

Table 57. Arizona Early Intervention Services (AzEIP), Arizona and Cochise County, 2007, 2009 and 2010

	Arizona	Cochise County
2007 Totals	3,450	104
2009 Totals	5,078	142
2010 Totals	6,280	146
Percent Change	+82.0%	40.3%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, December 2011

In order to increase the region’s capacity for screening and treating children with developmental disabilities, the FTF Cochise Regional Council entered into two-year contracts with four therapists: a physical therapist, an occupational therapist, and two speech/language therapists. One of the speech therapists will continue working within the region through 2014, while the remaining therapists will continue working through 2013. The Cochise Region is additionally investing in the home visitation strategy which provides voluntary in-home services for infants, children and their families delivering an array of services including those for early physical and social development.

I.I.C. Supporting Families

One of First Things First’s major goals is to expand families’ access to the information, services and supports they need to help their young children achieve their fullest potential.⁶⁷ 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

⁶⁷First Things First, Family Support Strategy List, accessed at <http://www.azftf.gov/Pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=707AFAB1DD2A45799DAA2BD13F42D4C1&GoalArea=17>

values. Family support practices and strategies are a common program component of child abuse and neglect prevention as well as family preservation programs.⁶⁸

Exemplary early care and childhood centers use evidenced-based program strategies to build protective factors that support families that can ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect.⁶⁹ 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 2011 and 2012, 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 Regional Partnership Councils efforts in this area for 2011 and 2012 are described later in this section.

1. Child Safety and Security

Child safety and security are crucial for healthy child development. Ongoing family support services are instrumental in preventing child abuse and neglect in at risk families. Indicators on child abuse and neglect are difficult to interpret due to the limitations of official record-keeping and their low incidence in the general population. The following table shows the total number of children birth through age five who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect for 2007, 2009 and 2010. In 2009, there were 103 child removals officially reported in the Cochise region, a significant decrease from the 149 reported in 2007. There is no way of knowing what factors affected this decrease over the two year period.

Table 58. Arizona Child Protective Services Removal of Child from Homes for Arizona & Cochise County, 2007, 2009 and 2010

	Arizona	Cochise County
2007 Totals	7,462	149
2009 Totals	8,002	72
2010 Totals	7,872	103
% change from 2007	5.5%	-30.9%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

⁶⁸ Arizona Department of Health Services (2009). *Arizona's Project Launch Environmental Scan Report*. <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/index.htm>

⁶⁹Center 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 most relevant indicator available for measuring this need.⁷⁰ 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. Cenpatico Behavioral Health of 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.

Table 59 shows the total numbers of children birth through age five who received publicly funded behavioral health services in GSA-3 (Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham and Greenlee Counties) and in Arizona for 2007, 2009, and 2010. Arizona Department of Health Services did not provide information on the type of services children receive. The total number served in 2010 for GSA-3 represents 2.9 percent of the total number of children birth through age five who received behavioral services in Arizona in 2010. Also, the total number of children birth through age five in GSA-3 receiving services decreased slightly from a total of 275 in 2007 to 272 in 2010 representing about a 1 percent decrease. The highest number served in this three year period was in 2009 with a total of 292 children.

In order to better identify mental health needs of children in early care and childhood education centers, Cochise Regional Partnership Council funded the Easter Seals Blake Foundation in fiscal years 2011 and 2012 to assist in increasing the number of providers in the county who obtain infant/toddler mental health credentials.

Table 59. Children who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA 3 (Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham & Greenlee Counties), 2007, 2009 and 2010

	2007 Number	2007 Percent of total children 0-5 served	2009 Number	2009 Percent of total children 0-5 served	2010 Number	2010 Percent of total children 0-5 served	% change from 2007
Arizona - Total Children 0-5 served	8,133	-	9,504	-	9,253	-	13.8%
GSA 3 - Total Children birth through age five served	275	3.4%	292	3.1%	272	2.9%	-1.1%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

⁷⁰ The number of pregnant women and women with dependent children receiving behavioral health services are not included in this report due to inconsistencies in the methods used to extract the data from the DES database compared to how the data were supplied and reported in the 2010 Needs & Assets Report.

3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and Other Assets

The following section describes the activities in which the Cochise Regional Partnership Council has invested that are making inroads towards providing family support services in the region. In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council implemented a Home Visitation Strategy, 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.”⁷¹ This strategy involved funding eight non-profit organizations to provide comprehensive home visitation and family support services that include many of the evidence-based program strategies described earlier. The Home Visitation Strategy is based on Cochise Regional Partnership Council’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 is provided to all children and families.
- 3) The third or “Reducing Risk Factors” tier of services is targeted to vulnerable children to reduce risk factors that affect children’s development and learning.
- 4) The fourth or “Intensive Intervention” tier of services is targeted for children with additional needs that require intensive and specialized services.

Community partners were funded in fiscal year 2011 and 2012 to provide an intensity and range of services that address all tiers of the Pyramid Model, through the Bright Futures Collaboration. This is a group of community social service providers, business individuals, educators and mental health providers that combined their individual strengths to develop a continuum of services to encompass the unique needs of families with children birth through age five. Bright Futures offered community-based, culturally appropriate family centered services for child safety, school readiness and the enhanced ability for families to create a stable and nurturing home environment. The collaboration utilized family-centered and strength-based approaches as staff worked with families based on goals and service plans established in partnership with parents. The collaboration helped parents, particularly those facing the greatest challenges, get young children off to a good start in life. Emphasis was placed on working with families with pregnant women, teen parents and grandparents raising grandchildren. Other partners and related community service networks and providers are further described in the next section on collaboration and coordination.

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

⁷¹ FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council Funding Plan, July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012

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 received 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 the quality of access to services and the eligibility processes for services are the areas with poorest performance. Approximately 89 percent of respondents reported they had to fill out paperwork and eligibility forms multiple times, and 45 percent agreed services were not available at times and locations they needed, or met 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 systems⁷². 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 in the following section.

a. Parents’ Knowledge about Early Childhood Development

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

⁷² 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.

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 networks⁷³

Gaps in these information areas are indicators of unmet needs that require asset building.⁷⁴ The most recent primary source available for documenting current public awareness regarding early care and childhood education is the 2008 FTF Family and Community Survey.

The results from the Family & Community Survey were disaggregated for the region and were analyzed to provide insight into the public’s awareness and knowledge about early childhood development and age appropriate behavior. A total of 144 parents responded to the survey in Cochise County.

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). Table 60 highlights areas where many parents need more information about early childhood development:

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ 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.

Table 60. Parental Knowledge Findings from 2008 FTF Family and Community Survey, Cochise County

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	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. 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).

N=144; Source: First Things First

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 Regional Partnership Council 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. Coordination and Collaboration

Coordination and collaboration across various systems or services are needed to create an effective family support infrastructure in an early childhood system. They can span educational, economic, health and cultural resources. Coordination is identified as one of the six goal areas for First Things First to accomplish in order to build the Arizona early childhood system. In order to accomplish this coordination goal, First Things First is directed to foster cross-system collaboration efforts among local, state, federal and tribal organizations to improve the coordination and integration of Arizona programs, services and resources for young children and their families.⁷⁵ Cross-system efforts may include a wide variety of activities, but in general it involves people and organizations working together at varying levels of intensity on a common purpose. The FTF Standard of Practice on Coordination defines different levels of working together from networking and cooperation to higher intensity efforts such as coordination and collaboration. Coordination involves more formal working relationships among organizations that maintain their individual authority but may share some resources and rewards. Collaboration is considered to be the most intensive, durable, yet most challenging of cross-system efforts because it involves organizations to enter into a formal commitment to share a common mission, authority and resources.

As a result of coordination and collaboration, services are often easier to access and are implemented in a manner that is more responsive to the needs of the children and families. Coordination and collaboration may also result in greater capacity to deliver services because organizations are working together to identify and address gaps in service.⁷⁶ The following describes the most current information to date about collaboration and coordination within the region.

a. Baseline Evidence of Coordination and Collaboration

In 2008, FTF conducted a baseline measurement of system coordination and collaboration called *The Partner Survey*. It was administered as an on-line survey to 145 respondents that included various partners in early childhood development and care: regional partnership council members, state agencies involved in early childhood efforts, community partners, service providers, non-profit organizations and doctors such as pediatricians and dentists. Only state level results from this survey were made available but they are helpful for understanding regional issues of collaboration and coordination. 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.

⁷⁵ First Things First, Coordination Standard of Practice-Service, accessed at <http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=46>

⁷⁶ Ibid.

b. Coordination and Collaboration Efforts Within the Region

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council has made progress toward coordinated and collaborative efforts to build an early childhood system in Cochise County. In 2010, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council 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, as well as its continuing work with grantees, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council invested in initiatives that require collaboration and coordination. For example, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council invested in the Bright Futures Collaboration, a continuum of services for home visitation-based family support services.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council in 2012 also invested in producing a Cochise County Regional Resource Guide⁷⁷, which had made it possible for families and agencies to access information about the resources available within their respective communities. In 2012, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council also implemented a survey to gauge the usefulness of the guide, which provides information about services available in Benson, Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista and Willcox.

In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council funded a coordination strategy known as the Cochise County Collaboration Group, which was intended to provide a forum for service providers to share information, reduce duplication, maximize resources, and address service gaps, through five “HUBs” within Cochise County, located in Benson, Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista and Willcox. Through monthly meetings, barriers surfaced toward implementation of the “HUB” structure, including: “grantees’ knowledge of past attempts of collaboration failing or not working, attendance of grantee line staff at monthly meetings, too many similar meetings and many individuals already attending other established networking meetings.”⁷⁸ Therefore, the Cochise County Collaboration Group will not be continued. However, grantees will continue to be required to address communication and coordination in their direct service provision, and formally report these activities monthly to the Cochise Regional Partnership Council.

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. 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.

⁷⁷First Things First, Cochise County Resource_Guide, accessed at http://www.azftf.gov/RPCCouncilPublicationsCenter/FTF_Cochise_Resource_Guide.pdf

⁷⁸ Cochise Regional Partnership Council Regional Funding Plan , Three Year Strategic Direction SFY 2013-2015

- 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.⁷⁹ SEARCH has developed three directories that are applicable to families and service providers and promote communication and coordination: 1) a 2004 directory of Early Intervention resources,⁸⁰ 2) A 2008 directory of youth and family resources, which includes parenting resources,⁸¹ 3) A 2009 directory of food banks in Cochise County.⁸²

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council's investments are intended to coordinate efforts across service providers and raise public awareness through coordinated strategies. The Cochise Regional Partnership Council has made linkages with existing coalitions, agencies and groups such as those listed previously in this section. The Cochise Regional Partnership Council will continue to be prescriptive with grantees to ensure they coordinate and collaborate with each other and the Cochise Regional Partnership Council. Although there is more progress to be made, the foundation for coordinated services for families and children in the region is well underway.

⁷⁹ SEARCH <http://www.infoseaz.org/index2.htm>.

⁸⁰ SEARCH Early Intervention Local Directory, <http://www.infoseaz.org/documents/ArizonaEarlyInterventionlocaldirectory.pdf>

⁸¹ SEARCH Directory of Youth and Family Resources, <http://www.infoseaz.org/documents/CCDirectory080608.pdf>

⁸² SEARCH, Directory of Food Banks, <http://www.infoseaz.org/documents/Foodbanks4Counties121109.pdf>

PART TWO

I. Early Childhood Index for Children Birth through Age Five

I.A Introduction

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

The set of indicators were chosen based on a review of the literature of early childhood quality of life indices in the US⁸³. They are based on data that are readily available about families and the community from existing sources, and are a subset of the indicators that are presented by community in Part Three of the report, the Fact Box Resource Guide. Excluded are indicators that do not appear in similar quality of life indices for early childhood based on the literature review. Some indicators are not chosen due to potential reporting inaccuracies or to self-selection on the part of families who participate in programs such as public assistance programs. Because not all families with similar economic circumstances participate in such programs, families in need may not be identified.⁸⁴

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

⁸³ See Anderson Moore et. al, (2009), Hagerty and Land (2004), Land (2008 and 2010), Mather, etl. al, (2007) and Smith et. al, (2009).

⁸⁴ One exception to this is the indicator "Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps in January, 2010". This was included due to the lack of systematic and comprehensive family economic data and poverty measures for all communities and zip codes in the region in recent census and ACS data.

children and families in need, or some combination thereof. This is common when addressing rural/urban or other types of disparities.

For planning purposes, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council's strategies named in the 2013-2015 Regional Funding Plan are included and mapped onto the indicators that are listed as follows.

I.B. Early Childhood Index Indicators

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

The Child

1. The number of children 0-5 (2010 Census)
2. The total number of births (2009, most recent year available, ADHS)
3. Percent of births to teen mothers (percent of 2009 births, ADHS)
4. Percent of births to unwed mothers (percent of 2009 births, ADHS)
5. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in 1st trimester (% of 2009 births, ADHS)
6. Percent of publicly funded births (percent of 2009 births, ADHS)
7. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth of 2009 births, ADHS)

The Family

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

The Community

13. Percent of occupied housing units – renters (2010 Census)
14. Pre-foreclosure rate (2010, RealtyTrac)
15. Number of ADHS licensed providers and availability of licensed child care for the population of children 0-5 (December 2011, CCR&R)
16. Number of ADHS and DES certified providers and availability of certified child care for the population of children 0-5 (December 2011, CCR&R)
17. The number and availability of Quality First enrolled providers for children 0-5 by zip code (April 2012, CCR&R)

I.C. Using the Indicators to Inform the Cochise Regional Partnership Council’s Priority Areas and Funded Strategies for 2013-3015

As shown in Tables 61-64, the following provides a summary of the four sets of funded strategies elaborated in the 2013-2015 Cochise Regional Partnership Council Funding Plan and the target groups they address. In Fiscal Year 2013-2015, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council is investing in Quality First, Home Visitation, Oral Health and Media Outreach/Community Awareness.

Multiple strategies combine to address the needs of parents and young children in critical areas. Mapped to these four sets of strategies are the early childhood indicators from the index that provide useful data for informing future investments. The tables provide a reference for Cochise Regional Partnership Council staff and council members as they consider how to allocate funds to communities, families, and children demonstrating greatest need. The data presented in the indicators are also useful for grantees as they develop proposals and plans to fulfill the goals and objectives of the RPC.

Table 61. Early Childhood Indicators for Quality First Strategy⁸⁵

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy area
General Outreach	1. The number of children 0-5 (2010)
Children who may benefit from child care scholarships	3. Percent of births to teen mothers (% of 2009 births) 4. Percent of births to unwed mothers (% of 2009 births) 6. Percent of publicly funded births (% of 2009 births) 8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010) 10. Median family income in dollars (2000) 11. Percent of children 0-5 below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Communities lacking high-quality child care and education settings	15. Availability of ADHS licensed child care providers by zip code (2011) 16. Availability of ADHS and DES certified providers by zip code (2011) 17. Number and availability of Quality First enrolled providers (2011)

⁸⁵ 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 a number of services, which are listed on page 46 of this report.

Table 62. Early Childhood Indicators for Oral Health Strategy

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy area
General Outreach	1. The number of children 0-5 (2010)
Low-income Children	6. Percent of publicly funded births (% of 2009 births) 8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010) 10. Median family income in dollars (2000) 11. Percent of children 0-5 below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)

Table 63. Early Childhood Indicators for Home Visitation Strategy

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy area
General Outreach	1. The number of children 0-5 (2010)
Parents/ mothers of young children	2. The total number of births (2009) 5. Percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in 1 st trimester (2009)
Parents demonstrating educational and economic vulnerability	3. Percent of births to teen mothers (% of 2009 births) 4. Percent of births to unwed mothers (% of 2009 births) 6. Percent of publicly funded births (% of 2009 births) 8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010) 9. Percent of adults 18+ without a high school diploma (2000) 10. Median family income in dollars (2000) 11. Percent of children 0-5 below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Families that are highly mobile, undergoing housing instability	13. Percent of occupied housing units – renters (2010) 14. Pre-foreclosure rate (2010)
Screenings and assessments for special needs	7. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth of 2009 births)

Table 64. Early Childhood Indicators for Media Outreach/Community Awareness

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy area
General outreach	1. The number of children 0-5 (2010)
Parents/ mothers of young children	2. The total number of births (2009)

I.D. The Child

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

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

This indicator provides the number of children birth through age five in rank order from highest to lowest by community and zip code. This ranking informs strategic planning in terms of where children and their families are located for receiving early childhood education and care services. It highlights the variation in target population by community in urban and rural areas. Typically, it is easier to reach children and their families living in urban areas, and the efficient use of resources often translates into providing more and better services in these areas. Yet, children living in more distant communities also require services and alternative strategies, particularly if they have special needs. Since one of the primary goals of First Things First is to provide early education and care services to all children in Arizona, the equitable distribution of resources across urban and rural areas assures that all children are given an equal opportunity to receive the important services they require.

According to the 2010 Census, the population of children birth through age five ranged from 24 in Dragoon to 2,970 in Sierra Vista. Sierra Vista and Douglas were home to 47 percent of the children birth through age five in the region. There were ten communities that had fewer than 100 children in this age range.

Funded Strategies

Cochise Regional Partnership's four funded strategies (excluding statewide evaluation) for fiscal years 2013 – 2015 are Quality First, home visitation, oral health, and media to increase public awareness. Knowing the number of children birth through age five by zip code is useful for all grantees that will provide services to children and their families both in terms of planning outreach by community and service, as well as gauging the penetration of services by community.

Table 65. Number of Children Birth Through Age Five in 2010 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest and Percent within Cochise Region (2010 Census)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip Code	0-5 Population	Percent within Cochise Region	Ranking
Sierra Vista	85635	2,970	29%	1
Douglas	85607	1,859	18%	2
East Sierra Vista	85650	945	9%	3
Willcox	85643	815	8%	4
Ft. Huachuca	85613	657	6%	5
Hereford	85615	600	6%	6
Benson	85602	540	5%	7
Bisbee	85603	442	4%	8
Huachuca City	85616	441	4%	9
St David	85630	211	2%	10
Naco	85620	108	1%	11
Tombstone	85638	87	1%	12
Elfrida	85610	84	1%	13
Pirtleville	85626	82	1%	14
Pomerene	85627	77	1%	15
McNeal	85617	64	1%	16
Pearce	85625	61	1%	17
Cochise	85606	50	0.5%	18
San Simon	85632	41	0.4%	19
Bowie	85605	29	0.3%	20
Dragoon	85609	24	0.2%	21
Total		10,125	100%	

2. Number of Births in 2009 (ADHS)

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

Birth numbers for Cochise County are reported by the Arizona Department of Health Services by community rather than by zip code. No birth data were reported for East Sierra Vista as a separate community, and its birth numbers are included in Sierra Vista. The total number of births in 2009 was 1,846. The number of births across the region ranged from 3 in San Simon to 704 in Sierra Vista. Fifty-seven percent of the children born in 2009 lived in Sierra Vista and Douglas (n=1059). Fort Huachuca and Willcox had fifteen percent of the births (n=286). Twenty-six percent of the births occurred in the remaining seventeen communities.

Funded Strategies

The number of births can inform the number of infant care slots that may be required at the community level and home visitation strategies that target infants from birth. Parents of newborns can be targeted to receive information about the services First Things First can provide to their child and family through direct contact and general media strategies.

Table 66. Number of Births in 2009 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (ADHS)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	Percent of Births	Ranking
Sierra Vista (includes East Sierra Vista, 85650)	85635	704	38%	1
Douglas	85607	355	19%	2
Ft. Huachuca	85613	170	9%	3
Willcox	85643	116	6%	4
Benson	85602	94	5%	5
Hereford	85615	94	5%	6
Huachuca City	85616	78	4%	7
Bisbee	85603	67	4%	8
Naco	85620	33	2%	9
St David	85630	32	2%	10
Pirtleville	85626	22	1%	11
Tombstone	85638	19	1%	12
Pearce	85625	15	1%	13
Elfrida	85610	14	1%	14
Cochise	85606	8	0.4%	15
Dragoon	85609	6	0.3%	16
McNeal	85617	6	0.3%	16
Pomerene	85627	6	0.3%	16
Bowie	85605	4	0.2%	17
San Simon	85632	3	0.2%	18
East Sierra Vista	85650	included in 85635	n/a	n/a
Total		1,846		

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

This indicator provides the number and percent of births occurring in mothers under the age of 20 years in 2009, in rank order from highest to lowest by community and zip code within the region. It also includes where the highest concentration of teen births occurred as a proportion of births in each community. This additional information was provided due to the importance of knowing where teen mothers and their children are most highly concentrated for targeting resources and support services to them. For example, 30 percent of all teen births in the Cochise Region occurred in Douglas. In addition, 21 percent of all births in Douglas were births to teen mothers.

Fourteen percent of births in the Cochise Region in 2009 were to teen mothers (n=255). This is similar to the percentage for Arizona (12 percent). Children born to teen mothers often undergo stresses that are less prevalent in older mothers, such as receiving adequate prenatal care and potential exposure to high risk behaviors during pregnancy. Teen parents often demonstrate less developed parenting skills than older parents. Many teen mothers do not have a partner and grandparents often assume many parenting responsibilities. This is especially true for teen mothers who have not completed high school.

Teen mothers and their children are known to benefit from various support services, including health and developmental monitoring, parenting education and support, counseling, and information about continuing education.

Douglas had the highest number of births to teen mothers in 2009 (76) and 30 percent of all teen births in the Cochise Region. Sierra Vista followed with 74 teen births (29% of all teen births). Six small communities reported no teen births.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting teen mothers. As stated in the funding plan, about 600 at-risk children will receive home visitation from FY 2013 through FY 2015, including about 80% of teen mothers. Grantees can use this table to help plan outreach to teen mothers across communities. In addition, this table helps inform providers in the Quality First program about the ratio of teen mothers in their zip codes whose children may benefit from child care scholarships.

Table 67. Number and Percent of Births to Teen Mothers in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 and Percent of Such Births within Each Community

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Number of Births to Teen Mothers (19 years old or younger)	Percent of Teen Births in Cochise Region	Teen Births as a Percent of All Births in the Community	Ranking
Douglas	85607	76	30%	21%	1
Sierra Vista	85635	74	29%	11%	2
Willcox	85643	23	9%	20%	3
Bisbee	85603	14	5%	21%	4
Hereford	85615	13	5%	14%	5
Benson	85602	12	5%	13%	6
Ft. Huachuca	85613	12	5%	7%	7
Naco	85620	9	4%	27%	8
Huachuca City	85616	7	3%	9%	9
Pirtleville	85626	7	3%	32%	10
St David	85630	4	2%	13%	11
Elfrida	85610	2	1%	14%	12
Cochise	85606	1	0%	13%	13
San Simon	85632	1	0%	33%	14
Bowie	85605	0	0%	0	-
Dragoon	85609	0	0%	0	-
McNeal	85617	0	0%	0	-
Pearce	85625	0	0%	0	-
Pomerene	85627	0	0%	0	-
Tombstone	85638	0	0%	0	-
East Sierra Vista	85650	n/a	n/a		-
Total		255	100%		

4. Births to Unwed Mothers in 2009 (ADHS)

This indicator provides the number and percent of births to unwed mothers in rank order by community and zip code. It also includes where the highest concentration births to unwed mothers occurred as a proportion of births in each community. This additional information was provided due to the importance of knowing where unwed mothers and their children are most highly concentrated for targeting resources and support services to them. For example, 31 percent of all unwed births in the Cochise Region took place among mothers living in Sierra Vista in 2009. In addition, 32 percent of the births in Sierra Vista were to unwed mothers in 2009.

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

Thirty-nine percent of births in Cochise County in 2009 were to unmarried mothers. This is somewhat lower than the rate for Arizona, 45 percent. Sierra Vista and Douglas were home to 59 percent of births to unwed mothers (N=428). The numbers are much lower in other communities, but not always the proportion. For example, Pirtleville had 18 births in 2009 to unwed mothers, and that represented 82 percent of the births in that community.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting at-risk infants and children, and as an additional indicator for assessing the potential distribution of child care scholarships.

Table 68. Number and Percent of Births to Unwed Mothers in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 and Percent of Such Births within Each Community (ADHS)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Number of Births to Unwed Mothers	2009 Percent of All Births in Community to Unwed Mothers	Percent of Unwed Mother Births in Cochise Region	Ranking
Sierra Vista	85635	222	32%	31%	1
Douglas	85607	206	58%	28%	2
Willcox	85643	61	53%	8%	3
Bisbee	85603	47	70%	6%	4
Huachuca City	85616	38	49%	5%	5
Benson	85602	32	34%	4%	6
Hereford	85615	31	33%	4%	7
Naco	85620	25	76%	3%	8
Pirtleville	85626	18	82%	2%	9
Ft. Huachuca	85613	11	6%	2%	10
St David	85630	8	25%	1%	11
Tombstone	85638	7	37%	1%	12
Elfrida	85610	6	43%	1%	13
Pearce	85625	6	40%	1%	14
Cochise	85606	3	38%	0%	15
Dragoon	85609	3	50%	0%	16
Bowie	85605	2	50%	0%	17
McNeal	85617	1	17%	0%	18
Pomerene	85627	0	0%	0%	-
San Simon	85632	0	0%	0%	-
East Sierra Vista	85650	included in 85635	n/a		
Total		727		100%	

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

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

In Cochise County, 80 percent of mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. This is somewhat lower than the rate for Arizona, 82 percent. At the community level, it ranged from 25 percent in Bowie to 100 percent in Pomerene. Many small communities having a low number of births (15 or fewer) showed the lowest occurrence of prenatal care in the first trimester (Bowie, San Simon, Pearce, Wilcox, Cochise, Drought, and Pirtleville) but this was not true in all small communities (McNeal, Elfrida, Pomerene).

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting new mothers. It is also useful for health care providers tracking outreach to pregnant women who require prenatal services, although this is not a funded strategy.

Table 69. Percent of 2009 Birth Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (ADHS)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	2009 Number of Mothers with Prenatal Care in the 1st trimester	2009 Percent of Mothers with Prenatal Care in the 1st trimester	Ranking
Bowie	85605	4	1	25%	1
San Simon	85632	3	1	33%	2
Pearce	85625	15	9	60%	3
Willcox	85643	116	71	61%	4
Cochise	85606	8	5	63%	5
Dragoon	85609	6	4	67%	6
Pirtleville	85626	22	15	68%	7
Bisbee	85603	67	47	70%	8
Douglas	85607	355	253	71%	9
St David	85630	32	23	72%	10
Naco	85620	33	24	73%	11
Benson	85602	94	74	79%	12
Hereford	85615	94	76	81%	13
McNeal	85617	6	5	83%	14
Tombstone	85638	19	16	84%	15
Huachuca City	85616	78	66	85%	16
Elfrida	85610	14	12	86%	17
Sierra Vista	85635	704	613	87%	18
Ft. Huachuca	85613	170	155	91%	19
Pomerene	85627	6	6	100%	20
East Sierra Vista	85650			included in 85635	
Total		1,846	1,476		

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

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

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

<u>For a pregnant woman expecting one child:</u>	<u>Monthly income</u>
Applicant living alone	\$1,822
Applicant living with:	
1 parent or spouse 2/3 of \$2,289	\$1,524
Applicant living with 2 parents 1/2 of \$2,757	\$1,379
(Limit increases for each expected child) ⁸⁶	

In the Cochise Region, 49% of births were funded through public health insurance, lower than the rate for Arizona (55%). The communities that had the highest proportion of births that fell into this category, over 90%, were Pirtleville and Elfrida. Naco, Tombstone, and Douglas followed with over 70%. This table, in fact, shows that many communities have large proportions of mothers and their newborns qualifying for this health coverage assistance. In thirteen out of twenty communities, 50 percent or more of birth mothers qualified for this assistance.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting mothers with low income. It is also useful for grantees providing oral health services targeting low income families. In addition, it shows where concentrations of low-income children reside who might benefit from child care scholarships.

⁸⁶ AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements Oct. 1 2009, Arizona Department of Health Services.

Table 70. Percent of Publicly Funded Births by Presence in Community from Highest to Lowest in 2009 in Rank Order (ADHS)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	2009 Number of publicly-funded births	2009 Percent of publicly-funded births within each community	Ranking
Pirtleville	85626	22	21	95%	1
Elfrida	85610	14	13	93%	2
Naco	85620	33	27	82%	3
Tombstone	85638	19	15	79%	4
Douglas	85607	355	257	72%	5
Huachuca City	85616	78	52	67%	6
Bisbee	85603	67	44	66%	7
Cochise	85606	8	5	63%	8
Willcox	85643	116	71	61%	9
Pearce	85625	15	9	60%	10
Benson	85602	94	48	51%	11
Dragoon	85609	6	3	50%	12
St David	85630	32	16	50%	13
Hereford	85615	94	40	43%	14
Sierra Vista	85635	704	266	38%	15
McNeal	85617	6	2	33%	16
San Simon	85632	3	1	33%	17
Bowie	85605	4	1	25%	18
Ft. Huachuca	85613	170	6	4%	19
Pomerene	85627	6	0	0	20
East Sierra Vista	85650			included in 85635	
Total		1,846	897		

7. Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009 (ADHS)

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

In 2009 in Cochise County, 152, or 8 percent of all newborns were low birth weight. This was slightly higher than the rate for Arizona (7.1%). Sierra Vista and Douglas together were home to 96 low birth weight babies, 63 percent of the total for the region. There were seven communities that reported no low birth weight babies.

Funded Strategies

There are no specific funding strategies in the 2013-2015 funding plan that target low birth weight infants, but this indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting mothers with infants and young children with special needs. It is useful for health practitioners and child care and education providers that provide screenings and assessment for special needs.

Table 71. Number of Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009 in Rank Order by Zip Code and Community and Proportion within Each Community (ADHS)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	Percent of Newborns that Were Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams at birth) by Community	Number of Low Birth Weight Newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	Ranking
Sierra Vista	85635	704	9%	66	1
Douglas	85607	355	8%	30	2
Ft. Huachuca	85613	170	9%	16	3
Huachuca City	85616	78	10%	8	4
Benson	85602	94	7%	7	5
Willcox	85643	116	6%	7	6
Bisbee	85603	67	7%	5	7
Hereford	85615	94	4%	4	8
Tombstone	85638	19	21%	4	9
St David	85630	32	6%	2	10
McNeal	85617	6	17%	1	11
Pirtleville	85626	22	5%	1	12
San Simon	85632	3	33%	1	13
Bowie	85605	4	0%	0	14
Cochise	85606	8	0%	0	15
Dragoon	85609	6	0%	0	16
Elfrida	85610	14	0%	0	17
Naco	85620	33	0%	0	18
Pearce	85625	15	0%	0	19
Pomerene	85627	6	0%	0	20
East Sierra Vista	85650		n/a	included in 85635	
Total		1,846		152	

I.E. The Family

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

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

This indicator presents the number of single parent families with children birth through age five in rank order by zip code and community, and the percent of single parent families in the Cochise Region. This sheds light on where the highest share of single parents reside within the Cochise Region and highlights the variation in single parent families across communities, particularly between urban and rural settings. This helps to inform the equitable distribution of resources and service to these families across communities.

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

In the Cochise Region, the 2010 Census reported that Sierra Vista had 432 single parent families, or 34 percent of all those residing in the region. Douglas followed with 231 single parent families, or 18 percent. Dragoon and Pomerene reported no single parent families.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation and oral health services targeting single parent families with higher levels of need. It is also useful for assessing the disbursement of child care scholarships.

Table 72. Percent of Single Parent Families with Children Birth through Age Five in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (2010 Census)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	Number of Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	Percent of Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 in Cochise Region	Ranking
Sierra Vista	85635	432	34%	1
Douglas	85607	231	18%	2
Willcox	85643	124	10%	3
Bisbee	85603	93	7%	4
Huachuca City	85616	78	6%	5
East Sierra Vista	85650	78	6%	5
Benson	85602	69	5%	6
Hereford	85615	47	4%	7
Ft. Huachuca	85613	33	3%	8
Tombstone	85638	14	1%	9
St David	85630	13	1%	10
McNeal	85617	8	1%	11
Elfrida	85610	7	1%	12
Naco	85620	7	1%	13
Pearce	85625	7	1%	14
Cochise	85606	5	0%	15
Pirtleville	85626	5	0%	16
San Simon	85632	5	0%	17
Bowie	85605	3	0%	18
Dragoon	85609	0	0%	19
Pomerene	85627	0	0%	20
Total		1,259	100%	

9. Percent of Adults 18 and Over Without a High School Diploma (from Census 2000 – not collected in 2010 Census)

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

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

In 2000, more than 40 percent of adults lacked a high school diploma in Douglas and Bowie. High rates were also present in Willcox (30%) and Elfrida (30%). Ft Huachuca (2%) and East Sierra Vista (11%) had the lowest levels, most likely due to the Fort Huachuca military base.

Funded Strategies

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

Table 73. Percent of Adults 18 and Over without a High School Diploma in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (Census 2000)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of Adults 18 and Over without a High School Diploma, Census 2000	Ranking
Douglas	85607	43%	1
Bowie	85605	42%	2
Willcox	85643	33%	3
Elfrida	85610	30%	4
San Simon	85632	27%	5
Cochise	85606	24%	6
St David	85630	23%	7
Pomerene	85627	22%	8
Benson	85602	22%	9
Tombstone	85638	22%	10
Bisbee	85603	21%	11
Dragoon	85609	21%	12
Pearce	85625	19%	13
Huachuca City	85616	19%	14
McNeal	85617	18%	15
Sierra Vista	85635	13%	16
Hereford	85615	12%	17
East Sierra Vista	85650	11%	18
Ft. Huachuca	85613	2%	19
Naco	85620	not available	
Pirtleville	85626	not available	
Total		21%	

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

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

In 2000, the median family income in Cochise County was \$38,005. Within the region, the lowest median family income occurred in Bowie (\$21,316) and Douglas (\$22,404). Elfrida (\$27,391) and Dragoon (\$27,917) followed. The highest median family income was reported in East Sierra Vista (\$61,798) and Hereford (\$47,328).

Based on the estimates for the county released in the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, the median family income has increased to \$54,062 in the Cochise Region despite the economic downturn. However, unless a substantial new employment source appeared, it is likely that the relative ranking across communities has not varied enormously, which means that the ranking presented may still be viable.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for assessing family economic background in relation to family support services, cost of child care and education, and where low cost health services such as oral health care are needed.

Table 74. Median Family Income in Dollars in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (from Census 2000 data – not collected in 2010 Census)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	Median Family Income, Census 2000	Ranking
Bowie	85605	\$21,316	1
Douglas	85607	\$22,404	2
Elfrida	85610	\$27,391	3
Dragoon	85609	\$27,917	4
San Simon	85632	\$30,417	5
Ft. Huachuca	85613	\$31,860	6
Tombstone	85638	\$33,542	7
Cochise	85606	\$34,125	8
Pearce	85625	\$34,479	9
St David	85630	\$34,907	10
Huachuca City	85616	\$34,909	11
McNeal	85617	\$35,000	12
Willcox	85643	\$35,567	13
Bisbee	85603	\$36,234	14
Benson	85602	\$38,514	15
Pomerene	85627	\$41,071	16
Sierra Vista	85635	\$44,070	17
Hereford	85615	\$47,328	18
East Sierra Vista	85650	\$61,798	19
Naco	85620	not available	
Pirtleville	85626	not available	
Total		\$38,005	

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

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

Children living in poverty are known to grow up in conditions that can impact their growth, development and ability to thrive. In 2000, 25 percent of children birth through age five were living below the poverty level in Cochise County, compared to 21 percent in Arizona. Within the region, the percent was highest in Douglas (56 percent) and Cochise (51 percent), where over half the children were living below the poverty level. Elfrida (44 percent) and Willcox (36 percent) followed. The communities with fewest children living below the poverty level were San Simon and East Sierra Vista, each at 7 percent.

Funded Strategies

This is an additional economic indicator useful for assessing where to provide services to families undergoing economic hardship (for home visitation and oral health) and to children who could benefit from child care scholarships.

Table 75. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Living Below the Poverty Level in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (from Census 2000 data – not collected in 2010 Census)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of Children 0-5 Below Poverty Level within Community, Census 2000	Ranking
Douglas	85607	56%	1
Cochise	85606	51%	2
Elfrida	85610	44%	3
Willcox	85643	36%	4
Pearce	85625	33%	5
Tombstone	85638	32%	6
McNeal	85617	30%	7
Bowie	85605	30%	8
Benson	85602	28%	9
Huachuca City	85616	27%	10
Bisbee	85603	26%	11
Sierra Vista	85635	24%	12
St David	85630	17%	13
Ft. Huachuca	85613	14%	14
Pirtleville	85626	11%	15
Pomerene	85627	11%	16
Hereford	85615	8%	17
East Sierra Vista	85650	7%	18
San Simon	85632	7%	19
Dragoon	85609	0%	20
Naco	85620	not available	
Total		25%	

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

This indicator presents the most recent information available at the community level about children in this age group who are undergoing economic hardship, namely, the percent of children birth through age five receiving food stamps in January 2010 in rank order by zip code and community. It is important to note that because families must proactively apply for food stamps, children undergoing hardship who are living in families that have not gone through this process are not represented in these percentages.

In January 2010 in Cochise County, 37 percent of children birth through age five received food stamps. This was true for 39 percent of children across Arizona. At the community level, Pirtleville (84 percent) and Naco (77 percent) had the highest proportion of children receiving food stamps. They were followed by Douglas (64 percent) and Bowie and Cochise (each with 62 percent). Along with Bisbee (55 percent), well over half the children in these six communities were receiving food through this nutrition assistance program. Fort Huachuca (7 percent) and Pomerene (14 percent) had the lowest proportion of children receiving assistance through food stamps.

Funded Strategies

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

Table 76. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Receiving Food Stamps in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (January 2010, DES)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of Children 0-5 receiving Food Stamps, January 2010, DES	Ranking
Pirtleville	85626	84%	1
Naco	85620	77%	2
Douglas	85607	64%	3
Bowie	85605	62%	4
Cochise	85606	62%	5
Bisbee	85603	55%	6
Tombstone	85638	49%	7
Pearce	85625	44%	8
Elfrida	85610	44%	9
Dragoon	85609	42%	10
Huachuca City	85616	41%	11
Benson	85602	40%	12
McNeal	85617	36%	13
Willcox	85643	35%	14
Sierra Vista	85635	28%	15
Hereford	85615	26%	16
St David	85630	26%	17
San Simon	85632	17%	18
East Sierra Vista	85650	17%	19
Pomerene	85627	14%	20
Ft. Huachuca	85613	7%	21
Total		37%	

I.F. The Community

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

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

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

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

Across Cochise County, 32 percent of occupied housing is rented. The ranking excludes Ft. Huachuca, where 99% of the inhabitants are renters due to the military base rental properties. Sierra Vista's proximity to the military base also impacts its percentage of renters (44%). Following these, Douglas had the highest percent of renters at 36 percent, followed by Wilcox at 33 percent. Bisbee and Bowie each have a rental rate of 31 percent. Pomerene and Hereford had the lowest rental rate, at 14% each.

Funded Strategies

Communities with higher rental rates may be useful targets for parent education, home visitation, and oral health strategies.

Table 77. Occupied Housing – Percent of Renters in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (2010 Census)

City/Town(s) in Zip Code	Zip code	Total Occupied Housing Units, 2010 Census	Percent of Renters, 2010 Census	Ranking
Ft. Huachuca	85613	834	(99%)	-
Sierra Vista	85635	14,743	44%	1
Douglas	85607	6,215	37%	2
Willcox	85643	3,407	33%	3
Bisbee	85603	3,299	31%	4
Bowie	85605	266	31%	4
Huachuca City	85616	2,283	27%	5
Tombstone	85638	939	26%	6
Benson & Pomerene	85602	4,193	25%	7
Pirtleville	85626	307	24%	8
Naco	85620	231	23%	9
Elfrida	85610	545	23%	9
McNeal	85617	570	23%	9
St David	85630	1,143	22%	10
Dragoon	85609	177	20%	11
San Simon	85632	413	18%	12
Cochise	85606	562	17%	13
East Sierra Vista	85650	6,207	16%	14
Pearce	85625	982	15%	15
Pomerene (#2)	85627	358	14%	16
Hereford	85615	3,726	14%	16
Total		51,400	32%	

14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (2010, RealtyTrac)

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

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

The overall pre-foreclosure rate for Cochise County in 2010 was 1.2 percent. The highest pre-foreclosure rates by community in Cochise County in 2010 occurred in Huachuca City (2.2 percent), followed by Tombstone (1.7 percent), Benson (1.5 percent) and Hereford (1.5%). The largest number of pre-foreclosures occurred in Sierra Vista (210), with a rate of 1.3 percent. Douglas had 99 pre-foreclosures (1.4 percent).

Funded Strategies

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

Table 78. Pre-Foreclosure Rate in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (RealtyTrac, 2010)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip Code	Total Housing Units	Number of Pre-foreclosures	Pre-foreclosure rate, 2010	Ranking
Huachuca City	85616	2,605	57	2.2%	1
Tombstone	85638	1,204	20	1.7%	2
Benson	85602	5,049	74	1.5%	3
Hereford	85615	4,150	63	1.5%	4
Douglas	85607	7,159	99	1.4%	5
Sierra Vista	85635	16,298	210	1.3%	7
Pearce	85625	1,402	18	1.3%	6
East Sierra Vista	85650	6,637	82	1.2%	9
Elfrida	85610	753	9	1.2%	8
Bisbee	85603	4,117	44	1.1%	10
Willcox	85643	4,187	40	1%	12
St David	85630	1,335	14	1%	11
Cochise	85606	747	5	0.7%	13
McNeal	85617	745	5	0.7%	14
San Simon	85632	665	2	0.3%	15
Bowie	85605	352	0	0	-
Dragoon	85609	217	0	0	-
Ft. Huachuca	85613	944	0	0	-
Naco	85620	274	0	0	-
Pirtleville	85626	367	0	0	-
Pomerene (#2)	85627	427	0	0	-
Total		59,634	742	1.2%	

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

This indicator presents the ratio of children to the number of licensed child care and education facilities by zip code and community. The number of licensed care facilities was provided in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in December 2011. Providing a ranking of this indicator is challenging because a number of communities have no licensed providers, yet there may be a demonstrated need or desire for quality licensed care. The ranking is based on potential need, that is, the largest number of children with the lowest number of centers in their zip code.

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

Across the Cochise Region as a whole, there is one licensed center for every 298 children birth through age five. Some communities have multiple licensed centers and others have none. For example, the community of Hereford reported no licensed facilities and in 2010 they had a population of 600 children birth through age five. Fort Huachuca had one licensed provider for 657 children birth through age five. Huachuca City reported one licensed provider for 441 children. Douglas reported six licensed centers and had a population of 1,859 children birth through age five, resulting in one center for every 310 children. These ratios are based on the best data available as of December 2011, and are subject to change based on the opening or closing of centers.

Funded Strategies

There is no plan to increase the availability of licensed child care providers through funding by the Cochise Regional Partnership Council in the Cochise Region. From 2013 – 2015, Cochise Regional Partnership Council will fund the continuation of the Quality First program in centers and homes already enrolled in the program. This program primarily focuses on improving quality, although child care scholarships expand access to these centers and homes for children in need.

Table 79. Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R)

City/Town(s) in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0- 5 Population, 2010	Number of ADHS licensed or Military providers by zip code	Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care (How to read: "There is 1 (or 0) licensed facility for every (#) children ages 0-5")	Ranking
Hereford	85615	600	0	0/600	1
Ft. Huachuca	85613	657	1	1/657	2
Huachuca City	85616	441	1	1/441	3
Douglas	85607	1,859	6	1/310	4
Sierra Vista	85635	2,970	11	1/270	5
Benson	85602	540	2	1/270	6
East Sierra Vista	85650	945	4	1/236	7
St David	85630	211	0	0/211	8
Willcox	85643	815	4	1/204	9
Bisbee	85603	442	3	1/147	10
Naco	85620	108	0	0/108	11
Tombstone	85638	87	0	0/87	12
Elfrida	85610	84	0	0/84	13
Pirtleville	85626	82	1	1/82	14
Pomerene	85627	77	0	0/77	15
McNeal	85617	64	0	0/64	16
Pearce	85625	61	1	1/61	17
Cochise	85606	50	0	0/50	18
San Simon	85632	41	0	0/41	19
Bowie	85605	29	0	0/29	20
Dragoon	85609	24	0	0/24	21
Total		10,125	34	1/298	

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

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

Across the Cochise Region as a whole, there is one certified provider for every 119 children birth through age five. The availability of certified providers varies greatly from one community to the next. The community showing the fewest available certified providers was Ft. Huachuca, where none was reported for 657 children birth through age five. Hereford followed with one provider for every 300 children birth through age five. Next was Sierra Vista with one provider for every 248 children. St. David reported one certified provider for every 211 children. These ratios are based on the best data available as of December, 2011, and are subject to change based on the opening or closing of home based centers.

Funded Strategies

As with licensed care facilities, there is no plan to increase the availability of certified child care providers through funding by the Cochise Regional Partnership Council in the Cochise Region. From 2013 – 2015, the Cochise Region will fund the continuation of the Quality First program certified homes already enrolled in the program. This program primarily focuses on improving quality, although child care scholarships expand access to these centers and homes for children in need.

Table 80. Availability of ADHS and DES Certified Providers by Zip Code (December 2011, CCR&R)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Number of Certified Providers per Zip Code	Availability of Certified Child Care (How to read: "There is 1 (or 0) certified facility for every (#) children ages 0-5")	Ranking
Ft. Huachuca	85613	657	0	0/657	1
Hereford	85615	600	2	1/300	2
Sierra Vista	85635	2,970	12	1/248	3
St David	85630	211	1	1/211	4
East Sierra Vista	85650	945	5	1/189	5
Benson	85602	540	3	1/180	6
Willcox	85643	815	5	1/163	7
Huachuca City	85616	441	3	1/147	8
Tombstone	85638	87	0	0/87	9
Elfrida	85610	84	0	0/84	10
Pomerene	85627	77	0	0/77	11
Bisbee	85603	442	6	1/74	12
McNeal	85617	64	0	0/64	13
Pearce	85625	61	0	0/61	14
Douglas	85607	1859	34	1/55	15
Cochise	85606	50	0	0/50	16
San Simon	85632	41	0	0/41	17
Bowie	85605	29	0	0/29	18
Dragoon	85609	24	0	0/21	19
Pirtleville	85626	82	3	1/27	20
Naco	85620	108	10	1/11	21
Total		10,125	76	1/119	

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

This indicator presents the ratio of children birth through age five to the number of Quality First enrolled providers by zip code and community. Quality First is one of the cornerstone systemic strategies of First Things First to improve access to high quality early learning and care settings for children birth through age five. This strategy represents a systemic asset that is being built within the state, the regions and across neighborhoods. Building a high quality early learning and care system is a long-term endeavor. The First Things First Central Pima Region is investing substantial resources in this strategy to address the region's need for additional quality care settings that support children as they grow, develop and prepare for school. The components of this strategy are described earlier in the report (Part I, page 47).

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

As of April 2012, there were 26 Quality First enrolled providers in the region, approximately one for every 392 children birth through age five based on 2010 Census population counts. East Sierra Vista (85650) shows the lowest ratio of QF care providers to children, 1/945, or one center for the 945 children known to live in that zip code in 2010. This is followed by Wilcox (85753) with one QF enrolled provider for about 815 children. Overall, Sierra Vista (85635) had the highest number of QF enrolled providers, 10, and a ratio of 1/297. The community with the highest ratio is Pomerene (85627), with 1 QF provider for about 77 children who live in that area.

Funded Strategies

In fiscal years 2013-2015, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council plans to fund regulated homes and centers across the county in the Quality First program. Also, the Council will fund the same number of providers and not expand in the next two years, for stability and validity of the program. As part of the Quality First package, the Council plans to fund additional Quality First Child Care Scholarships in order to reach 10 percent of the children living at poverty level in the county.

Table 81. Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers for Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code (April 2012, FTF)

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip Code	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Quality First Enrolled Providers	Ratio of Children 0-5 per QF Enrolled Provider	Ranking on Number of QF Enrolled Providers per Zip Code
East Sierra Vista	85650	945	1	1/945	1
Willcox	85643	815	1	1/815	2
Ft. Huachuca	85613	657	0	0/657	3
Hereford	85615	600	0	0/600	4
Huachuca City	85616	441	0	0/441	5
Sierra Vista	85635	2,970	10	1/297	6
Benson	85602	540	2	1/270	7
Douglas	85607	1,859	7	1/266	8
Bisbee	85603	442	2	1/221	9
St David	85630	211	1	1/211	10
Naco	85620	108	0	0/108	11
Tombstone	85638	87	0	0/87	12
Elfrida	85610	84	0	0/84	13
Pirtleville	85626	82	1	1/82	14
Pomerene	85627	77	1	1/77	15
McNeal	85617	64	0	0/64	16
Pearce	85625	61	0	0/61	17
Cochise	85606	50	0	0/50	18
San Simon	85632	41	0	0/41	19
Bowie	85605	29	0	0/29	20
Dragoon	85609	24	0	0/24	21
Total		10,125	26	1/389	

II. 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 21 inhabited zip codes 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. Ten settlements within 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 county level perspective can mask important needs and assets that exist for the communities within the region. Therefore, an effort and emphasis was made in this report to collect data at the zip code level, where available. These data are reported in both the Early Childhood Index (Part Two), which compares rankings of zip codes within the county, and the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide (Part Three), which provides a more comprehensive picture of the demographic, health and economic information within each zip code. The data show great variation in terms of need on a range of indicators throughout Cochise County.

A continuing challenge for building a comprehensive, coordinated early care and childhood system within Cochise County is the geographic dispersion, economic disparities of the region's population and state level cuts to social services. Approximately 10,125 children birth through age five in Cochise County require services in health, education and other areas. The region's capacity to provide regulated (licensed and certified) care and education is limited to a maximum estimated capacity of about 2,408 children for birth through age five, or for about 24 percent of this population. 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. At the same time, the cost of care is prohibitive for many working families. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that families turn to kith and kin care, which is more convenient and affordable. But unregulated care can compromise optimal child development due to lack of formal education and training. Due to these economic hardships for families and early child care providers, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council responded by providing child care scholarships to working parents to offset the reductions in child care subsidies.

Despite these challenges, the FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council has made progress in creating assets that will contribute to building a coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. Building a coordinated system is a long-term proposition that requires a long-term commitment from a range of committed partners. 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 through five years of age. Professional development and system coordination efforts are currently underway that will further pave the way for future work impacting the care, health, and educational needs of children birth through five years of age in Cochise County.

PART THREE

I. Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide

This part of the report provides demographic, health, and economic data pertaining to Cochise County children birth through age five and their families. The following section provides guidance for understanding the data presented in the zip code fact boxes.

I.A. Fact Box Legend

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%				

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 existed 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 from the 2010 Census, and data regarding TANF, Food Stamps, WIC, new births, immunizations, DES child care subsidies, etc., are from more recent years and correspond to the 2010 zip code geography. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in the zip code is listed in the box. In this 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 and 2010 Census. Population statistics are reported for both the Census 2000 and 2010 Census as a basis for comparison.
- Race & Ethnicity: It is not possible to compare the change from 2000 to 2010 for the racial and ethnic composition of the general population or children under age six. This is because the 2012 fact boxes were modified to conform to the standard practice of reporting race and ethnicity as separate categories. Therefore, White, African American, American Indian, and Asian are reported under race and Hispanic is reported separately under ethnicity. The race

and ethnicity of children birth through age five were calculated from 2010 Census data reported in single years of age and aggregated for this report. Please see Appendix E for the definition of the “Other race alone” and “Multiple races” categories.

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

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%				
	Casabel	100%				
	Pomerene	100%				

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	8,879		9,464	
Children 0-5	571		540	
Total Number of Families	2,556	100.0%	2,674	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	199	7.8%	188	7.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	60	2.3%	69	2.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	31	1.2%	42	1.6%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			89.9%	83.1%
African American			0.8%	1.1%
American Indian			1.0%	0.4%
Asian			0.6%	0.6%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			7.7%	14.8%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			17.8%	32.4%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,481	21.8%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		27.8%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	28	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	97	113	147 (78.2%)	145
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	138	163	214 (39.6%)	193
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	111	104	-	144

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	5,049	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	856	17.0%		
Occupied housing units	4,193	83.0%		
Renter-occupied housing units	1,031	24.6%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	1,757	41.9%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	74	1.5%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Benson)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	79		94	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	11	13.9%	12	12.8%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	64	81.0%	74	78.7%
No prenatal care	2	2.5%	1	1.1%
Publicly-funded births	38	48.1%	48	51.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	7	8.9%	7	7.4%
Births to unwed mothers	30	38.0%	32	34.0%
Number of Infant deaths	1		1	
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	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		36	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		31 (86.1%)	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	2	2
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	2	3
Total	4	5
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	1	2

85603	Zip Code Area	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%					

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	8,583		7,155	
Children 0-5	608		442	
Total Number of Families	2,100	100.0%	1,656	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	217	10.3%	171	10.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	93	4.4%	93	5.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	71	3.4%	68	4.1%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census			84.8%	78.3%
White			1.2%	1.1%
African American			1.4%	2.5%
American Indian			0.5%	0.7%
Asian			12.1%	17.4%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races				
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			36.6%	61.1%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,413	21.4%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	32	25 (5.7%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	117	137	168 (98.2%)	156
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	153	195	243 (55.0%)	231
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	101	110	-	133

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	4,117	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	818	19.9%		
Occupied housing units	3,299	80.1%		
Renter-occupied housing units	1,027	31.1%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	1,155	35.0%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	44	1.1%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Bisbee)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	94		67	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	16	17.0%	14	20.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	75	79.8%	47	70.1%
No prenatal care	1	1.1%	2	3.0%
Publicly-funded births	57	60.6%	44	65.7%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	10	10.6%	5	7.5%
Births to unwed mothers	51	54.3%	47	70.1%
Number of Infant deaths	0		1	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 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	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		36	<25	41
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		31 (86.1%)	<25	35 (85.4%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	3	3
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	6	6
Total	9	9
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited ^a	1	0
Quality First	1	2

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

85605	Zip Code Boundaries	85605	85632	85643
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	85%	5%	10%
	Bowie	100%		

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	706		597	
Children 0-5	65		29	
Total Number of Families	188	100.0%	146	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	21	11.2%	7	4.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	7	3.7%	3	2.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	4	2.1%	3	2.1%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			84.3%	62.1%
African American			0.7%	0.0%
American Indian			1.3%	3.4%
Asian			0.2%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			13.6%	34.5%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			37.0%	65.5%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	229	42.4%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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		0.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		33%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		29.8%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	<25	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	<25	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units	352	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	86	24.4%		
Occupied housing units	266	75.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	82	30.8%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	69	25.9%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0.0%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Bowie)	2008 Births	% Births (2008)	2009 Births	% Births (2009)
Total # births	2		4	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
No prenatal care	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	2	100.0%	1	25.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	2	100.0%	2	50.0%
Number of Infant deaths	1		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		0	<25	0
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	0	0
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

85606	Zip Code Boundaries	85606	85625	85643
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	55%	5%	40%
	Cochise	100%		

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	1,592		1,184	
Children 0-5	79		50	
Total Number of Families	447	100.0%	335	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	27	6.0%	20	6.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	7	1.6%	5	1.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	2	0.4%	4	1.2%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			94.4%	94.0%
African American			0.3%	0.0%
American Indian			1.2%	0.0%
Asian			0.3%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			3.7%	6.0%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			10.6%	20.0%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	262	23.8%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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		75.0%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		50.7%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	0 (0.0%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	0 (0.0%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	31 (62.0%)	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	747	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	185	24.8%		
Occupied housing units	562	75.2%		
Renter-occupied housing units	97	17.3%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	210	37.4%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	5	0.7%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Cochise)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	9		8	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	3	33.3%	1	12.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	6	66.7%	5	62.5%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	7	77.8%	5	62.5%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	3	33.3%	3	37.5%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		0	0	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	0	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Total 2009	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	0	<25	0	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0 (0.0%)	<25	0 (0.0%)	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	<25	0	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0 (0.0%)	<25	0 (0.0%)	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	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, Census 2000 and 2010				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	21,131		18,925	
Children 0-5	2,075		1,859	
Total Number of Families	4,611	100.0%	4,545	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	579	12.6%	485	10.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	230	5.0%	231	5.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	182	3.9%	162	3.6%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			70.3%	64.0%
African American			1.0%	0.9%
American Indian			1.0%	1.3%
Asian			0.5%	0.3%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			27.3%	33.5%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			86.5%	93.9%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	6,368	43.2%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	132	131	114 (23.5%)	57
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	160	155	144 (7.7%)	75
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	654	749	844 (174.0%) ^a	863
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	972	1,109	1,192 (64.1%)	1,215
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	701	785	-	893

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

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units		7,159	100.0%		
Vacant housing units		944	13.2%		
Occupied housing units		6,215	86.8%		
Renter-occupied housing units		2,315	37.2%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		2,266	36.5%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure		99	1.4%		
<u>Health</u>					
Births (Douglas)		2008	% Births	2009	% Births
		Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births		338		355	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)		71	21.0%	76	21.4%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester		246	72.8%	253	71.3%
No prenatal care		19	5.6%	28	7.9%
Publicly-funded births		240	71.0%	257	72.4%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)		27	8.0%	30	8.5%
Births to unwed mothers		210	62.1%	206	58.0%
Number of Infant deaths		4		1	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed		2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 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	2010 Total
			26	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
			<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)			<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>					
DES Child Care Subsidies			Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5			210	136	125
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5			177 (84.3%)	114 (83.8%)	110 (88.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5			296	207	179
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5			237 (80.1%)	158 (76.3%)	159 (88.8%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	7	6
ADHS Certified Group Homes	3	4
DES Certified Homes	37	30
Total	47	40
Subset: Head Start	1	2
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	5	7

85609	Zip Code Boundaries	85609	85606
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	75%	25%
	Johnson	100%	
	Dragoon	100%	

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	297		392	
Children 0-5	12		24	
Total Number of Families	85	100.0%	109	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	5	5.9%	4	3.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
			All	Children
Race, 2010 Census			Ages	0-5
White			93.4%	83.3%
African American			0.3%	0.0%
American Indian			0.8%	0.0%
Asian			0.0%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			5.6%	16.7%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			8.4%	12.5%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	73	21.2%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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		0.0%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units	217	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	40	18.4%		
Occupied housing units	177	81.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	35	19.8%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	57	32.2%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0.0%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Dragoon)	2008 Births	% Births (2008)	2009 Births	% Births (2009)
Total # births	2		6	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	2	100.0%	4	66.7%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	2	100.0%	3	50.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	1	50.0%	3	50.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	0	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	0
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	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%			

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	1,366		1,333	
Children 0-5	94		84	
Total Number of Families	344	100.0%	367	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	19	5.5%	22	6.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	4	1.2%	7	1.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	3	0.9%	4	1.1%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			82.3%	77.4%
African American			0.5%	0.0%
American Indian			2.4%	1.2%
Asian			0.5%	2.4%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			14.3%	19.0%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			32.9%	53.6%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	289	30.0%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		44.3%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	26	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	28	35	37 (44.0%)	31
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	25	-	<25

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

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	753	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	208	27.6%		
Occupied housing units	545	72.4%		
Renter-occupied housing units	124	22.8%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	211	38.7%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	9	1.2%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Elfrida)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	11		14	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	2	14.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	10	90.9%	12	85.7%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	9	81.8%	13	92.9%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	3	27.3%	6	42.9%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		0	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	0	0
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	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%		

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	8,339		5,601	
Children 0-5	1,283		657	
Total Number of Families	1,720	100.0%	808	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	558	32.4%	274	33.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	90	5.2%	33	4.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	73	4.2%	25	3.1%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			71.0%	67.4%
African American			14.9%	15.4%
American Indian			0.8%	0.5%
Asian			3.2%	2.1%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			10.2%	14.6%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			16.1%	19.8%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	126	2.2%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	<25	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	<25	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	40	29 (10.6%)	28
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	34	74	45 (6.8%)	53
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	253	299	-	254

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	944	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	110	11.7%		
Occupied housing units	834	88.3%		
Renter-occupied housing units	825	98.9%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	6	0.7%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0.0%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Fort Huachuca)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2009)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	144		170	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	6	4.2%	12	7.1%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	131	91.0%	155	91.2%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	6	4.2%	6	3.5%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	13	9.0%	16	9.4%
Births to unwed mothers	10	6.9%	11	6.5%
Number of Infant deaths	1		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 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	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25

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

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	6,537		9,413	
Children 0-5	462		600	
Total Number of Families	1,893	100.0%	2,747	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	160	8.5%	206	7.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	38	2.0%	47	1.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	21	1.1%	21	0.8%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			87.2%	77.2%
African American			1.6%	1.0%
American Indian			1.0%	0.3%
Asian			1.1%	1.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			9.1%	20.5%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			17.8%	32.7%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	596	12.3%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	25	<25	25 (4.2%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	85	107	114 (55.3%)	108
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	122	156	157 (26.2%)	150
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	104	105	-	121

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	4,150	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	424	10.2%		
Occupied housing units	3,726	89.8%		
Renter-occupied housing units	523	14.0%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	2,328	62.5%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	63	1.5%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Hereford)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	84		94	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	10	11.9%	13	13.8%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	75	89.3%	76	80.9%
No prenatal care	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	38	45.2%	40	42.6%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	5	6.0%	4	4.3%
Births to unwed mothers	31	36.9%	31	33.0%
Number of Infant deaths	1		1	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 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	<25	33 (24.1%)	39 (33.3%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	3	2
Total	3	2
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	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%		

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000	2000	2010	2010
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	4,949		5,566	
Children 0-5	343		441	
Total Number of Families	1,343	100.0%	1,452	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	116	8.6%	174	12.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	48	3.6%	78	5.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	37	2.8%	49	3.4%
			All	Children
			Ages	0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			82.7%	72.6%
African American			3.6%	5.4%
American Indian			1.5%	1.6%
Asian			1.6%	1.1%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			10.6%	19.3%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			17.4%	29.7%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	662	18.5%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January	January	January	January
	2007	2009	2010	2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	71	126	131 (75.3%)	115
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	100	175	179 (40.6%)	158
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	100	114	-	104

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units	2,605	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	322	12.4%		
Occupied housing units	2,283	87.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	618	27.1%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	1,173	51.4%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	57	2.2%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Huachuca City)	2008 Births	% Births (2008)	2009 Births	% Births (2009)
Total # births	81		78	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	15	18.5%	7	9.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	65	80.2%	66	84.6%
No prenatal care	3	3.7%	1	1.3%
Publicly-funded births	53	65.4%	52	66.7%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	11	13.6%	8	10.3%
Births to unwed mothers	41	50.6%	38	48.7%
Number of Infant deaths	0		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	<25	26 (27.1%)	30 (31.9%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total <25	2009 total <25	2010 Total <25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total <25	2009 Total <25	2010 Total <25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total <25	2009 Total <25	2010 Total <25
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	1	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	1	3
Total	2	4
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

85617	Zip Code Boundaries	85617	85607
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	95%	5%
	Double Adobe	100%	
	McNeal	100%	

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	1,263		1,277	
Children 0-5	87		64	
Total Number of Families	366	100.0%	351	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	29	7.9%	20	5.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	8	2.2%	8	2.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	6	1.6%	5	1.4%
			All	Children
			Ages	0-5
Race, 2010 Census			93.6%	95.3%
White			0.2%	0.0%
African American			1.1%	0.0%
American Indian			0.6%	0.0%
Asian			4.5%	4.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races				
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			14.9%	21.9%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	189	18.4%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	745	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	175	23.5%		
Occupied housing units	570	76.5%		
Renter-occupied housing units	128	22.5%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	201	35.3%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	5	0.7%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (McNeal)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	12		6	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	12	100.0%	5	83.3%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	3	25.0%	2	33.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	1	8.3%	1	16.7%
Births to unwed mothers	2	16.7%	1	16.7%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

85620	Zip Code Boundaries	85620	85603
	2000 zip code	85620 not included in 2000 census. Data are limited.	
	Naco CDP^a	50%	50%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-		897	
Children 0-5	-		108	
Total Number of Families	-	-	172	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	18	10.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	7	4.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	4	2.3%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			58.8%	55.6%
African American			0.7%	2.8%
American Indian			0.4%	0.0%
Asian			0.0%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			40.1%	41.7%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			87.3%	95.4%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-	-		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	-			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		-		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	38	57	55 (305.6%) ^b	56
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	62	84	83 (76.9%)	82
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	39	44	-	42

^a There were no available population estimates for this zip code for Census 2000, but data are available for 2010.

^b See Introduction to the Cochise Resource Guide for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	274	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	43	15.7%		
Occupied housing units	231	84.3%		
Renter-occupied housing units	54	23.4%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	83	35.9%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0.0%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Naco)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	20		33	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	9	45%	9	27.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	12	60	24	72.7%
No prenatal care	0	0%	6	18.2%
Publicly-funded births	20	100%	27	81.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	2	10%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	16	80%	25	75.8%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	<25	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	<25	<25	28 (61%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	13	10
Total	13	10
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited ^a	3	0
Quality First	0	0

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

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

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	2,104		1,983	
Children 0-5	90		61	
Total Number of Families	655	100.0%	594	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	25	3.8%	21	3.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	4	0.6%	7	1.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	2	0.3%	1	0.2%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			92.1%	90.2%
African American			0.6%	0.0%
American Indian			1.5%	3.3%
Asian			0.7%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			5.1%	6.6%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			10.4%	19.7%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	373	19.1%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	29	27 (44.3%)	26
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	1,402	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	420	30.0%		
Occupied housing units	982	70.0%		
Renter-occupied housing units	142	14.5%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	405	41.2%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	18	1.3%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Pearce)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	10		15	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	1	10.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	8	80.0%	9	60.0%
No prenatal care	1	10.0%	2	13.3%
Publicly-funded births	6	60.0%	9	60.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	2	20.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	4	40.0%	6	40.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		0	0	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	0	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	0	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	1	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Total	1	1
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

85626	Zip Code Boundaries	85626	85607
	2000 zip code	85626 was not included in the 200 census	
	2010 zip code	100%	
	Pirtleville CDP^a	50%	50%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	1,021	
Children 0-5	-	-	82	
Total Number of Families	-	-	239	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	14	5.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	5	2.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	3	1.3%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			64.5%	63.4%
African American			0.6%	0.0%
American Indian			0.6%	0.0%
Asian			0.3%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			34.0%	36.6%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			95.8%	96.3%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-	-		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	-			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		-		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		-		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	45	42	51 (364.3%) ^b	56
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	58	53	69 (84.1%)	77
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	42	49	-	54

^a There were no available population estimates for this zip code for Census 2000, but data are available for 2010.

^b See Introduction to the Cochise Resource Guide for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	367	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	60	16.3%		
Occupied housing units	307	83.7%		
Renter-occupied housing units	75	24.4%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	108	35.2%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0.0%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Pirtleville)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	12		22	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	2	16.7%	7	31.8%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	9	75.0%	15	68.2%
No prenatal care	1	8.3%	1	4.5%
Publicly-funded births	12	100.0%	21	95.5%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	1	4.5%
Births to unwed mothers	11	91.7%	18	81.8%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	25 (66%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		0	0	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	1
DES Certified Homes	3	2
Total	4	4
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	1

85627	Zip Code Boundaries	85627	85602	85609	85643
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code (Pomerene)	0%	50%	45%	5%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	140		968	
Children 0-5	13		77	
Total Number of Families	41	100.0%	269	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	4	9.8%	20	7.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1	2.4%	0	0.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			93.1%	90.9%
African American			0.2%	0.0%
American Indian			0.7%	0.0%
Asian			0.9%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			5.1%	9.1%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			10.1%	18.2%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	40	22.1%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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		0.0%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10.7%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	0	0 (0.0%)	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	0	0 (0.0%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	427	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	69	16.2%		
Occupied housing units	358	83.8%		
Renter-occupied housing units	51	14.2%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	194	54.2%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0.0%		
Births (Pomerene)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	10		6	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	8	80.0%	6	100.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	5	50.0%	0	0.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	1	10.0%	0	0.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	0	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Total 2009	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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

85630	Zip Code Boundaries	85630	85602	85609
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	90%	5%	5%
	St. David CDP	100%		
	Curtiss	100%		

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	2,477		2,819	
Children 0-5	169		211	
Total Number of Families	671	100.0%	763	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	47	7.0%	46	6.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	11	1.6%	13	1.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	6	0.9%	8	1.0%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			91.9%	89.1%
African American			0.5%	0.5%
American Indian			1.6%	3.8%
Asian			0.6%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			5.5%	6.6%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			10.3%	14.7%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	393	22.7%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		17.1%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	26	31	38 (82.6%)	38
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	36	49	55 (26.1%)	54
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	34	45	-	39

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	1,335	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	192	14.4%		
Occupied housing units	1,143	85.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	248	21.7%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	448	39.2%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	14	1.0%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Saint David)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	29		32	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	3	10.3%	4	12.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	22	75.9%	23	71.9%
No prenatal care	1	3.4%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	13	44.8%	16	50.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	2	6.3%
Births to unwed mothers	6	20.7%	8	25.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	<25	25 (58%)	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

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

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%				

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000	2000	2010	2010
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total Population	831		835	
Children 0-5	55		41	
Total Number of Families	240	100.0%	220	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	21	8.8%	11	5.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	9	3.8%	5	2.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	6	2.5%	1	0.5%
			All	Children
			Ages	0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			88.4%	78.0%
African American			0.1%	0.0%
American Indian			0.8%	0.0%
Asian			0.5%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			10.2%	22.0%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			20.8%	41.5%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	144	27.0%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
Median Family Income	\$30,417			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		17.5%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		15.4%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.7%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January	January	January	January
	2007	2009	2010	2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	<25	0 (0.0%)	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	<25	0 (0.0%)	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	0

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	665	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	252	37.9%		
Occupied housing units	413	62.1%		
Renter-occupied housing units	74	17.9%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	118	28.6%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	2	0.3%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Portal)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	1		0	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Births to unwed mothers	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Births (San Simon)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	2		3	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1	50.0%	1	33.3%
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Publicly-funded births	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
Births to unwed mothers	1	50.0%	0	0.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		0	0	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		-	-	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25

Early Education and Child Care

DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

	April 2010	December 2011
Providers Listed with CCR&R		
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

85635	Zip Code Boundaries	85635	85613	85616	85638	85650
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	30%	30%	5%	30%	5%
	Sierra Vista – The 2000 zip code for 85635 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010					

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	28,936		34,727	
Children 0-5	2,254		2,970	
Total Number of Families	7,864	100.0%	9,081	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	928	11.8%	1,236	13.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	376	4.8%	432	4.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	264	3.4%	295	3.2%
<u>Race, 2010 Census</u>			All	Children
White			74.3%	66.0%
African American			7.9%	7.9%
American Indian			1.2%	1.0%
Asian			3.8%	2.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			12.8%	23.1%
<u>Ethnicity, 2010 Census:</u>				
Hispanic			22.0%	34.1%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	2,825	13.0%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	94	101	64 (5.2%)	31
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	112	133	80 (2.7%)	37
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	505	534	598 (48.4%)	638
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	705	738	843 (28.4%)	884
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	555	549	-	709

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units	16,298	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,555	9.5%		
Occupied housing units	14,743	90.5%		
Renter-occupied housing units	6,493	44.0%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,936	40.3%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010 Total	2010 Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	210	1.3%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Sierra Vista)	2008 Births	% Births (2008)	2009 Births	% Births (2009)
Total # births	694		704	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	73	10.5%	74	10.5%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	602	86.7%	613	87.1%
No prenatal care	9	1.3%	17	2.4%
Publicly-funded births	268	38.6%	266	37.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	48	6.9%	66	9.4%
Births to unwed mothers	238	34.3%	222	31.5%
Infant Deaths	3		6	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2 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	2010 Total
		32	26	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		49	70	64
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		50	<25	46
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		132	67	56
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		98 (74.2%)	53 (79.1%)	43 (76.8%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		166	95	82
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		123 (74.1%)	71 (74.7%)	58 (70.7%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	13	11
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	2
DES Certified Homes	17	11
Total	31	24
Subset: Head Start	2	2
Accredited ^a	2	0
Quality First	7	10

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

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%				

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	2,020		1,973	
Children 0-5	95		87	
Total Number of Families	574	100.0%	536	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	39	6.8%	37	6.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	16	2.8%	14	2.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	7	1.2%	10	1.9%
<u>Race, 2010 Census</u>			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			93.2%	88.5%
African American			0.5%	1.1%
American Indian			0.9%	0.0%
Asian			0.5%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			5.0%	10.3%
<u>Ethnicity, 2010 Census:</u>				
Hispanic			17.3%	32.2%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	342	21.5%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	32 (86.5%)	26
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	31	43 (49.4%)	44
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	1,204	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	265	22.0%		
Occupied housing units	939	78.0%		
Renter-occupied housing units	248	26.4%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	358	38.1%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	20	1.7%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Tombstone)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births	15		19	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	9	60.0%	16	84.2%
No prenatal care	2	13.3%	1	5.3%
Publicly-funded births	14	93.3%	15	78.9%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	4	26.7%	4	21.1%
Births to unwed mothers	9	60.0%	7	36.8%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	0 (0.0%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	0 (0.0%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	0
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	0
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	0	0
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0
Total	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	0

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%			

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	8,529		9,810	
Children 0-5	639		815	
Total Number of Families	2,047	100.0%	2,329	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	211	10.3%	272	11.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	63	3.1%	124	5.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	32	1.6%	74	3.2%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			74.5%	59.9%
African American			1.7%	0.4%
American Indian			1.5%	1.0%
Asian			0.5%	0.5%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			21.7%	38.3%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			43.0%	62.9%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	2,076	32.5%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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		35.8%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	32	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	152	181	198 (72.8%)	213
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	234	254	288 (35.3%)	322
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	212	190	-	221

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units		4,187	100.0%		
Vacant housing units		780	18.6%		
Occupied housing units		3,407	81.4%		
Renter-occupied housing units		1,128	33.1%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage		1,253	36.8%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010		2010	2010		
		Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure		40	1.0%		
<u>Health</u>					
Births (Willcox)		2008	% Births	2009	% Births
		Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births		131		116	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)		28	21.4%	23	19.8%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester		78	59.5%	71	61.2%
No prenatal care		3	2.3%	2	1.7%
Publicly-funded births		93	71.0%	71	61.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)		11	8.4%	7	6.0%
Births to unwed mothers		65	49.6%	61	52.6%
Number of Infant deaths		1		0	
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	2010 Total
			<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
			<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security			2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)			<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>					
DES Child Care Subsidies			Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5			38	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5			30 (78.9%)	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5			48	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5			36 (75.0%)	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0
DES Certified Homes	6	5
Total	10	9
Subset: Head Start	2	2
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	1	1

85650	Zip Code Boundaries	85650	85615
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	100%	
	Sierra Vista SE, CDP	50%	50%

<u>Population, Census 2000 and 2010</u>				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	10,672		15,279	
Children 0-5	646		945	
Total Number of Families	3,286	100.0%	4,632	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	231	7.0%	352	7.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	49	1.5%	78	1.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	35	1.1%	51	1.1%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			82.7%	75.1%
African American			4.6%	5.7%
American Indian			0.9%	0.8%
Asian			3.5%	2.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			8.2%	16.3%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			15.5%	28.3%
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	851	10.8%		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>				
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%		
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011</u>				
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	31	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	91	88	113 (32.1%)	115
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	132	122	156 (16.5%)	156
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	101	105	-	122

<u>Housing, 2010 Census</u>	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units	6,637	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	430	6.5%		
Occupied housing units	6,207	93.5%		
Renter-occupied housing units	974	15.7%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	3,731	60.1%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, RealtyTrac, 2010	2010	2010		
	Total	Percent		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	82	1.2%		
<u>Health</u>				
Births (Sierra Vista SE)	2008	% Births	2009	% Births
	Births	(2008)	Births	(2009)
Total # births				
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)			See Sierra Vista Data (Zip Code 85635)	
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	<25	50 (23.8%)	45 (30.4%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Case Services		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total	2010 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011
ADHS Licensed Centers	3	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	0
DES Certified Homes	3	5
Total	7	9
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited ^a	1	0
Quality First	2	1

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

References

- American Academy of Pediatrics, Arizona Chapter. (2008). *Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs*, Retrieved from <http://www.azaap.net/userfiles/Early%20Intervention%20In%20AZ%20WHITE%20PAPER%205-9-08.pdf>.
- American Association of Retired Persons. (2007). Arizona Grand Facts. *A State Fact Sheet for Grandparents and other Relatives Raising Children*. Retrieved from <http://www.grandfactsheets.org/doc/Arizona%2007.pdf>.
- American Educational Research Association. (2005). *Research Points*, [Newsletter-Fall]. Retrieved from http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals_and_Publications/Research_Points/RPFall05.pdf.
- Anderson Moore, K.M., Murphey, D., Emig, C., Hamilton, K., Hadley, A., Sidorowica, K (2009). *Results and Indicators for Children: An Analysis to Inform Discussions About Promise Neighborhoods*, Child Trends, 2009.
- Arizona Department of Commerce, (2008). *Economic Impact of Arizona's Principal Military Operations, Final Report*. Retrieved from, http://www.azcommerce.com/doclib/commasst/military%20economic%20impact%20study/military_econ_impact_full_study.pdf.
- Arizona Department of Commerce. (2009). Research Center, Retrieved from <http://www.azcommerce.com/econinfo/demographics/Population+Estimates.html>.
- Arizona Department of Economic Security, Division of Employment and Rehabilitation Services, Child Care Administration. (2010). *Arizona Child Care Market Rate Survey 2010*. Phoenix, AZ: Maricopa County Office of Research and Reporting.
- Arizona Department of Economic Security, AzEIP (2010). *Family Cost Participation Fact Sheet*.
- Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2009). *Federal Poverty Guidelines*. Retrieved from <https://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>.
- Arizona Department of Economic Security, AzEIP, *Information for Families* (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2646>
<https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2384>
<https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=5741>
- Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2007, 2009, 2010, 2011). DES Multi-data pulled on May 4, 2010 and December 11, 2011 from Database (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Education. ADE Student Demographics data pulled on December, 2011 (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Education (2011). *AZ's Instrument to Measure Standard (AIMS) Results*. Retrieved from <http://www.ade.state.az.us/researchpolicy/AIMSResults/>.
- Arizona Department of Education, Health and Nutrition Services. (2009 and 2011). Retrieved from <http://www.azed.gov/health-nutrition/frpercentages/>.
- Arizona Department of Education, Preschool Programs, (n.d.). Licensing and Accreditation. Retrieved from, on May 5, 2010, <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/licensingaccred.asp>.
- Arizona Department of Education. (2008-09). *What Adult Education Means to Arizona*. Retrieved from <http://www.azed.gov/adult-ed-ged/files/2011/06/annual-overview-py10-11-final1.pdf>
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009. Retrieved from http://azdhs.gov/cfhs/ooH/pdf/ArizonaPreschoolChildrensOralHealthStatus_Feb11.pdf
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2005, 2007, 2009). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIIS) data pulled on May 4, 2010 (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011). Arizona Women, Infants & Children data pulled April 22, 2010 and December, 2011.Database (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010.) *Arizona Women, Infants and Children (WIC,) Eligibility Guidelines*. Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2003). *Community Health Profiles*. Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/chpweb/2001/index.htm>.
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2005, 2007, 2009, 2010). Division of Behavioral Health Services Data Base pulled on May 14, 2010 and December, 2011(Unpublished Data). <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/chpweb/2001/index.htm>.
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2008, 2009, 2010). Vital Health Statistics. [Data file]. Retrieved from www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/cvs/cvso8/cvsindex.htm
- Arizona Department of Housing (2011), *2011 Information Bulletin No. 11-11* retrieved from

- <http://www.azhousing.gov/azcms/uploads/INFO%20BULLETINS/IB%2011-11%20Colonias%20NOFA.pdf>
- Arizona Federal Medically Underserved Areas and Populations. (December, 2011). Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/profiles/fedmua.pdf>
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2009 & 2010). *Arizona and Pima County AHCCCS Enrollments*. Retrieved from <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/enrollment/healthplans.aspx>.
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2012). *KidsCare Enrollment Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2012/Jan/KidsCareDemographics.pdf>
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System.(2012). Information about KidsCare Waiting List as of February 15, 2012. Retrieved from http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=reporting#KidsCare_Renewal_Activity
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2010). *Quality Management Performance Measures for Acute-Care Contractors and the Division of Developmental Disabilities*. Measure Period Ending September 30, 2009. Prepared by the Division of Health Care Management, December 2010, retrieved from http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/PerformanceMeasures/acute/FinalReport_MeasPeriodCYE2009.pdf.
- Arizona Health Survey (2010). *The Healthy Development of Arizona's Youngest Children. A 21st Century Profile of Opportunity and Challenge*. Prepared by Charles Bruner and Syed Noor Tirmizi for The St. Luke's Health Initiative and First Things First, Arizona.
- Brandon, R.N., Loeb, H., and Magarati, M. (2009). *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.
- Child and Family Resources. (2010.) *Child Care Resource and Referral Brochure and Reference Guide*. Unpublished brochure.
- Child Care Resource and Referral Southern Arizona (2011). CCR&R data pulled April December 11, 2011 Database (Unpublished Data).
- Children's Action Alliance. (2008). *A Decade of Data; The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona's Early Care and Education Workforce* . Retrieved from <http://www.azchildren.org/>
- Chiricahua Community Health Centers, Inc. (2010). Appointments listing pulled from database November 16, 2011. (Unpublished Data).
- Cochise County Health Department, **Bi-national Border Health Program**. Retrieved from http://cochise.az.gov/cochise_health.aspx?id=4690&ekmense=c580fa7b_170_0_4690_12
- Cochise County Health Department, Nursing and Community Health Services, Retrieved from http://cochise.az.gov/cochise_health.aspx?id=858&ekmense=c580fa7b_170_410_858_1
- Cochise County Planning Department, (2007). *Envisioning 2020 Report, Land Use Planning Report, 2007*. Retrieved from: http://www.cochise.az.gov/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Zoning/Envisioning%20pt1.pdf
http://www.cochise.az.gov/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Zoning/FINAL%20Cochise%20Report%20607.pdf
http://www.cochise.az.gov/uploadedFiles/Planning_and_Zoning/Comprehensive%20Plan%202006%20-%20Final.pdf
- Community Food Bank (in Tucson, AZ) (2011). Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010 food bank usage pulled from database August 20, 2011 and September 22, 2011. (Unpublished Data).
- Cortright, J. (2010). *The Fiscal Return On Education -- How Educational Attainment Drives Public Finance In Oregon: Impresa Economics*. Retrieved from http://www.ceosforcities.org/pagefiles/cortright_fiscal_return_on_education.pdf.
- Duffield, B. & Lovell, P. (2008). *Economic Crisis Hits Home: The Unfolding Increase in Child and Youth Homelessness*, National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth and First Focus. Retrieved from <http://www.naehcy.org/dl/TheEconomicCrisisHitsHome.pdf>
- First Things First. (2009, January). *Arizona Early Childhood Coordination and Collaboration: A Baseline Report*. Report presented at the meeting of the First Things First – Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board, Yuma, AZ.
- First Things First, (2011) Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board. *Building Bright Futures: Arizona's Early Childhood Opportunities 2011 Report*. http://www.azftf.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/FTF_Building_Bright_Futures_2011.pdf

- First Things First. (2009). *Cochise Regional Partnership Council Funding Plan, July1, 2009 to June 30, 2012*.
- First Things First. (2012). *Cochise Regional Partnership Council Funding Plan, July1, 20013 to June 30, 2015*.
- First Things First. (2008). *Complete by Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).
- First Things First. (2009, March). *Family and Community Survey on Early Childhood: A Baseline Report on Families and Coordination*. Report presented at the meeting of First Things First – Arizona Early Child Development and Health Board, Phoenix, AZ.
- First Things First. (2010). *Final Fiscal Year 2010 Population and Potential Discretionary Allocation*. Report presented at the meeting of First Things First – Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board, Flagstaff, AZ.
- First Things First. (2010). *Zip Codes by Regional Council FTF Data Base* (Unpublished Data).
- Hagerty, M., Land, K. (2004). *Constructing Summary Indices of Social Well-Being: A Model for the Effect of Heterogeneous Importance Weights*. Revision of a paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Chicago, IL, August 16-19, 2002. University of California at Davis.
- Gamber, M., McDonald, K. and Pugmire, Evans, J. (2007). *Oral Health Needs Assessment, Cochise County, AZ*. University of Arizona, Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health.
- Head Start Program Information Report. (2010-11). Head Start Program Information Reports for Early Head Start and Head Start (Unpublished Data). Received from Parent-Child Centers, Inc. Tucson, Arizona.
- Illinois Department of Human Services. (1999). *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*, Ounce of Prevention Fund, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, IL
- Land, K.C. (2008). *2008 Special Focus Report: Trends in Infancy/Early Childhood and Middle Childhood Well-Being, 1994-2006*. The Foundation for Child Development Child and Youth Well-Being Index (CWI) Project. A Composite Index of Trends in the Well-Being of America’s Children and Youth. Duke University.
- Land, Kenneth C., 2010 Child Well-Being Index (CWI), *The Foundation for Child Development Child and Youth Well-Being Index Project*, Duke University, Durham, N.C. Retrieved from <http://fcd-us.org/resources/2010-child-well-being-index-cwi>
- Mather, M., O’Hare, W., Adams, D. 2007. *A Working Paper: Testing the Validity of the KIDS COUNT State-Level Index of Child Well-Being*. Annie E. Casey Foundation.
- National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (2007). *Agreed Upon Mission and Key Principles for Providing Early Intervention Services in Natural Environments*. Developed by the Work Group on Principles and Practices in Natural Environments. OSEP TA Community of Practice-Part C Settings. Retrieved from <http://www.nectac.org/topics/natenv/natenv.asp>
- National Association for the Education of Young Children. (2008). *NAEYC Accreditation*. Retrieved from http://www.naeyc.org/files/academy/file/Teacher-Child_Ratio_Chart_9_16_08.pdf
- RealtyTrac *Pre-Foreclosures* (2010). Notice of trustee sale data pulled September 22, 2011 from RealtyTrac database. (Unpublished Data). <http://www.realtytrac.com/home>
- Smith, D., Romero, R., Alonzo, M. (2009). *2009 Childhood Quality of Life Index*, McClennan County, Texas Waco Foundation Texas Early Childhood Education Coalition.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2006-08). Three-year estimates. *American Community Survey*.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2008-2010). Three-year estimates. *American Community Survey*.
- U.S. Census Bureau (2009). Current Housing Reports, Series H150/09, *American Housing Survey for the United States: 2009*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 20401. Printed in 2011 Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/h150-09.pdf> *American Housing Survey for the United States (2009)*
- U.S. Census Bureau (2009). *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*.
- U.S. Census Bureau (2010) *2010 Census Housing Units*
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *U.S. Census. Summary File 1*.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). *U.S. Census. Summary File 1*.
- U.S. Census Bureau (2010) *2010 Census ZIP Code Tabulation Areas*
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2009). *Direct Certification in the National School Lunch Program: State Implementation Progress, Report to Congress*, Figure 4. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/CNP/FILES/NSLPDirectCertification2009.pdf>.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2009). Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*. Retrieved from http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/Policy-Memos/2009/SP_38-2009_os.pdf

- U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2010). Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Questions and Answers on Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*, May 3, 2010. Retrieved from http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP_25_CACFP_11_SFSP_10-2010_os.pdf.
- U.S. Department of Education. (2003). *National Assessment of Adult Literacy*. Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington D.C. Retrieved from <http://nces.ed.gov/naal/estimates/StateEstimates.aspx>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2011). *Federal Register*, 2011 — Vol. 76, No. 13, January 20, 2011, pp. 3637-3638. Retrieved from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/11poverty.shtml>.
- U.S. Department of Labor Statistics. (2011). Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program. Retrieved from <http://www.azstats.gov/pubs/labor/specrates2011.pdf>

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

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

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

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

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

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

State Agency DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
DES Out of Home Care [NO]	Number of children entering out of home care # of foster placements	1) Yearly summary for 2010 2) Yearly summaries 2007, 2009, 2010	County Totals [YES] Zip Code [NO] County Incorporated Places [NO] County Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total [YES] Note: county and state totals available on website
Child Care market rate survey (2010) [YES BUT ONLY FOR STATE, NOT FTF REGIONS]	Response data to questionnaires by center without identification of individual centers – NO	2010 data set	County [NO] FTF Regional Area [NO]

State Agency DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
<p>AZEIP development screenings and services to children with disabilities/at risk for disabilities. [ONLY DATA ON CASE SERVICES WAS PROVIDED.]</p> <p>Note: Councils requested data on the number of all services including initial screenings and follow up visits.</p>	<p># of unduplicated children served 0-3</p> <p># of service visits</p>	<p>1) Yearly summary: 2010</p> <p>2) Yearly Summaries for 2007, 2009 and 2010 if data include new categories of services not counted in previous N&A report</p>	<p>County Total [YES]</p> <p>Zip Code [YES]</p> <p>Arizona Total [YES]</p>
<p>DDD developmental screenings and services to children with disabilities/at risk for disabilities. [ONLY DATA ON DDD RECIPIENTS WAS PROVIDED.]</p> <p>Note: Councils requested data on the number of all services including initial screenings AND follow up visits</p>	<p># of unduplicated children served 0-2.9 & 3-5.9</p> <p># of service visits</p>	<p>1) Yearly summary: 2010</p> <p>2) Yearly Summaries for 2007, 2009 and 2010 if data include new categories of services not counted in previous download</p>	<p>County Total [YES]</p> <p>Zip Code [YES]</p> <p>Arizona Total [YES]</p>

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

State Agency: ADHS			
Indicators Requested - Received or Not	Units Requested	Time points	Geographical Areas
Arizona State Immunization Information System) [YES, BUT DATA ARE REPORTED DIFFERENTLY FOR 2010 THAN 2007-2009, SO NOT INCLUDED] Oral Health Care Note: Received from Community Health profiles	Immunization series: 3:2:2:2 - 12-24 months 4:3:1:3:3:1 19-35 months 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 19-35 months	Yearly summary: 2010	County Total [NO] Zip Code [YES] State Total [NO]
Vital Statistics 1. Total number of births 2. Births to teen mothers (< 19 years) 3. Prenatal care in the first trimester 4. No prenatal care 5. Publicly-funded births 6. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth) 7. Unwed mothers 8. Infant deaths at birth [NO – ZIP CODE LEVEL REQUEST WAS NOT MET; CONSULTANTS DOWNLOADED DATA FROM ADHS WEBSITE]	# of children # of mothers	Yearly calendar summaries: 2009, 2010	County Total [YES] County Incorporated Places [YES] County Unincorporated Places [YES] Census 2000 Tracts [YES] Zip Code [NO]
Behavioral Health Services [YES, BUT ONLY DATA FOR CHILDREN 0-5 ARE REPORTED DUE TO PROBLEMS WITH THE PREGNANT WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS DATASETS]	# Pregnant women with dependent children receiving services # of Women with dependent children receiving services # of children 0-5 receiving services	Yearly calendar summary 2010	By Geographical Services Area (GSA) and State [YES]

State Agency ADE			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Area
Name and address of preschools, childcare centers, head start programs and schools providing services to children over 3 with delays or disabilities [NO]	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County [NO] Zip Code [NO]
<p>Children by school receiving free or reduced price breakfast and lunch – Economic Disadvantage (ED)number of children home-schooled [DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE] AIMS scores [DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE] Number of children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Homeschooled [NO] b) Homeless [NO] c) Migrant [NO] d) SPED [NO] e) In ELL program [NO] <p>Note: homeless children by county available from Arizona Homeless Coordination Office [PARTIAL INFORMATION]</p>	<p>% of children by school in preschool and elementary schools receiving free and reduced breakfast and lunch</p> <p># of children by school in preschool and elementary schools</p>	Scholastic years: 2009-2010, 2010-2011	County [NO] Zip Code [NO]

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

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

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

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

The child care & early education glossary defines terms used to describe aspects of child care and early education practice and policy.

Accessibility

In the child care field, the term refers to the availability of child care when and where a family needs it.

Accreditation

A process through which child care programs voluntarily meet specific standards to receive endorsement from a professional agency. The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Programs (NAC) are among the organizations that offer accreditation programs for child care.

Adult-Child Ratio

A ratio of the qualified caregivers to children in a child care program.

Affordability

In the child care field, the term refers to the degree to which the price of child care is a feasible family expense. High-quality care may be available but it may not be affordable for a family with a low or moderate income.

Attachment

A psychological bond between adult and child. It is believed that secure bonding leads to psychological well being and resistance to ordinary as well as extreme stress experienced throughout a lifetime.

Best Practices

A term used to denote the ways of delivering services that have been found through research or experience as the "best" ways to achieve desired outcomes.

Capacity

The total number of children that may be in child care at any one time in a particular program.

Center-Based Child Care

Programs that are licensed or otherwise authorized to

provide child care services in a non-residential setting.

Certification

The process by which an individual or institution attests to or is shown to have met a prescribed standard or set of standards.

Child Care Bureau

A division of Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which administers the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) to states, territories, and federally-recognized Tribes.

Child Care Provider

An institution or individual who provides child care services.

Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R)

Local and statewide services including (1) guidance and referrals for parents seeking child care; (2) the collection information about the local supply of child care; and, (3) provider training and support. Some CCR&R agencies also administer child care subsidies.

Child Care Subsidy

Public or private financial assistance intended to lower the cost of care for families.

Child Care Tax Credit

The federal or a state program that reduces the tax liability for families with employment-related child care expenses.

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

Federally funded grant authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L.104-193, to assist low-income families, families receiving temporary public assistance, and those transitioning from public assistance to obtain child care so they can work or attend training /education.

Child Development

The process by which a child acquires skills in the areas of social, emotional, intellectual, speech and language, and physical development, including fine and gross motor skills. Developmental stages refer to the expected, sequential order of acquiring skills that children typically go through. For example, most children crawl before they walk, or use their fingers to feed themselves before they use utensils.

Child Development Associate Credential

A credential earned by an early childhood educator who has demonstrated his or her skills in working with young children and their families by successfully completing an established credentialing process. The CDA credentialing process is administered by the Council of Early Childhood Professional Recognition.

Child Protective Services

An official public agency, usually a unit of the public county social services agency, responsible for receiving and investigating reports of suspected abuse or neglect of children and for ensuring that services are provided to children and families to prevent abuse and neglect.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)

A state-administered program funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that provides federal subsidies for meals for income-qualifying participants in licensed non-residential child care centers and licensed or license-exempt family or group child care homes.

Co-Payment

A specific fixed amount for a subsidized service that is the recipient's responsibility to pay.

Comprehensive Services

An array of services that meet the needs of and promote the physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development of the children and families enrolled in the program.

Continuity of Care

Provision of care to children by consistent caregivers in consistent locations throughout the day and/or year to ensure a stable and nurturing environment.

Developmental Assessment

Measurement of a child's cognitive, language, knowledge and psychomotor skills in order to evaluate development in comparison to children of the same chronological age.

Developmental Domains

Term used to describe areas of a child's development, including: "gross motor development" (large muscle movement and control); "fine motor development" (hand and finger skills, and hand-eye coordination); speech and language/communication; the child's relationship to toys and other objects, to people and to the larger world around them; and the child's emotions and feeling states, coping behavior and self-help skills.

Developmental Milestone

A memorable accomplishment on the part of a baby or young child; for example, rolling over, sitting up without support, crawling, pointing to get an adult's attention, or walking.

Developmentally Appropriate

A way of describing practices that are adapted to match the age, characteristics and developmental progress of a specific age group of children.

Developmentally Appropriate Practice

A concept of classroom practice that reflects knowledge of child development and an understanding of the unique personality, learning style, and family background of each child. These practices are defined by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

Drop-in Child Care

A child care program that children attend on an unscheduled basis.

Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale (ECERS)

A research-based assessment instrument to ascertain the quality of early care and education programs. The scale is designed for classrooms of children ages 2 1/2- 5 years. It is used to assess general classroom environment as well as programmatic and interpersonal features that directly affect children and adults in the early childhood setting.

Early Head Start

A program established under the 1994 Head Start Reauthorization Act to serve low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers. This program is family centered and community based and designed to enhance children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development. Early Head Start supports parents in fulfilling their parental roles and helps them move toward economic independence. Participation in this program is determined based on referrals by local entities, such

as Head Start programs, to Early Head Start program centers. Programs offer the following core services: (1) High quality early education in and out of the home; (2) family support services, home visits and parent education; (3) comprehensive health and mental health services, including services for pregnant and post-partum women; (4) nutrition; (5) child care, and, (6) ongoing support for parents through case management and peer support. Programs have a broad range of flexibility in how they provide their services.

Early Intervention

A range of services designed to enhance the development of children with disabilities or at risk of developmental delay. Early intervention services under public supervision generally must be given by qualified personnel and require the development of an individualized family service plan.

Earned Income Tax Credit

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) reduces the income tax liabilities of low- to moderate-income working families (with annual incomes of up to about \$32,000) and provides a wage supplement to some families. One important feature of the federal EITC is that it is refundable, meaning that a family receives, as a cash payment, any amount of the credit that exceeds its tax liability. By definition, only families with earnings are eligible for the EITC.

Even Start

The U.S. Department of Education's Even Start Family Literacy Program provides parents with instruction in a variety of literacy skills and assists them in promoting their children's educational development. Its projects must provide participating families with an integrated program of early childhood education, adult basic education, and parenting education.

Extended Day Program

A term that refers to programs for school-age children and provides supervision, academic enrichment, and recreation for children of working parents after school hours end.

FDCRS - Family Day Care Rating Scale

A research-based rating scale of 40 items used to assess the quality of a family child care environment. The scale is divided into 7 categories: space/furnishings, basic care, language/reasoning, learning activities, social development, adult needs, and supplemental items.

Family Assessment

A systematic process of learning from family members their ideas about a child's development and the family's strengths, priorities, and concerns as they relate to the child's development.

Family Child Care

Child care provided for a group of children in a home setting. Most states have regulatory guidelines for family child care homes if they serve a number of children or families over a specified threshold or if they operate more than a specified number of hours each month.

Family Literacy

Literacy for all family members. Family literacy programs frequently combine adult literacy, preschool/school-age education, and parenting education.

Free Play

An unhurried time for children to choose their own play activities, with a minimum of adult direction. Providers may observe, intervene, or join the play, as needed. Free play may be indoors or outdoors.

Gross Motor Development

A child's development of large muscle movement and control.

Head Start

A federal program that provides comprehensive developmental services for low-income, preschool children ages 3-5 and social services for their families. Head Start began in 1965 and is administered by the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Head Start provides services in four areas: education, health, parent involvement and social services. Grants are awarded to local public or private non-profit agencies.

IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

A federal program that provides grants to states and jurisdictions to support the planning of service systems and the delivery of services, including evaluation and assessment, for young children who have or are at risk of developmental delays/disabilities. Funds are provided through the Infants and Toddlers Program (known as Part C of IDEA) for services to children birth through 2 years of age, and through the Preschool Program (known as Part B-Section 619 of IDEA) for services to children ages 3-5.

ITERS-Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale

A 35-item instrument designed to evaluate the quality of a child care setting for infants and toddlers. The scale is divided into 7 areas: furnishings and displays for children; personal care routines; listening and talking; learning activities; interaction; program structure; and adult needs.

Ill Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "mildly ill child care" and "sick child care."

In-Home Child Care

Child care provided in the child's home by relatives or non-relatives during the hours when parents are working. Non-relative caregivers are sometimes called nannies, babysitters and au pairs.

In-Kind

A contribution of property, supplies, or services that are contributed by non-federal third parties without charge to the program.

Inclusion

The principle of enabling all children, regardless of their diverse abilities, to participate actively in natural settings within their communities.

Informal Care

A term used for child care provided by relatives, friends and neighbors in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated settings. Related terms include kith and kin child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

Kith and Kin Child Care

A term used for child care provided by relatives (kin), and friends and neighbors (kith) in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated settings. Related terms include informal child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

Learning Disability

An impairment in a specific mental process which affects learning.

License-Exempt Child Care

Legally operating child care that is exempt from the regulatory system of the state or community. In many cases, subsidized child care that is otherwise license-exempt must comply with requirements of the subsidy system (e.g., criminal records checks of providers).

Licensed Child Care

Child care programs operated in homes or in facilities that fall within the regulatory system of a state or community and comply with those regulations. Many states have different levels of regulatory requirements and use different terms to refer to these levels (e.g., licensing, certification, registration).

Licensing Inspection

On-site inspection of a facility to assure compliance with licensing or other regulatory requirements.

Licensing or Regulatory Requirements

Requirement necessary for a provider to legally operate child care services in a state or locality, including registration requirements established under state, local, or Tribal law.

Manipulative Toys

Small toys that foster fine-motor development and eye-hand coordination, such as nesting cups, puzzles, interlocking blocks, and materials from nature.

Market Rate

The price charged by providers for child care services offered to privately paying families. Under CCDF, state lead agencies are required to conduct a market rate survey every two years to determine the price of child care throughout the state. In their state plans, lead agencies are required to describe how the rates they pay to child care providers serving subsidized children ensure access to the child care market. This should include a description of how payment rates are adequate, based on the local market survey.

Maternity Leave

Paid or unpaid time off work to care for a new baby, either after adoption or giving birth. In the U.S., under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, companies with 50 or more employees are required to offer eligible employees up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period after the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child.

Migrant child care

Special child care programs designed to serve children of migrant workers while their parents work.

Mildly Ill Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "ill child care" and "sick child care."

Military Child Care

Child care supported by the Department of Defense (DoD) to children of military personnel. In response to the Military Child Care Act of 1989, the DoD created a child care system that included monitoring and oversight, staff training and wage standards, program accreditation, and reduced costs to families.

Mixed Age Grouping

Grouping children or students so that the chronological age span is greater than one year. Multiple-age grouping is prevalent in family child care.

Needs Assessment

An analysis that studies the needs of a specific group (e.g., child care workers, low-income families, specific neighborhoods), presents the results in a written statement detailing those needs (such as training needs, needs for health services, etc.), and identifies the actions required to fulfill these needs, for the purpose of program development and implementation.

Non-Traditional Hour Child Care

Care provided during non-traditional work hours (i.e. weekends, work between either before 6am or after 7pm Monday-Friday).

Nursery Schools

Group programs designed for children ages 3-5. Normally they operated for 3-4 hours per day, and from 2-5 days a week.

On-Site Child Care

Child care programs that occur in facilities where parents are on the premises.

Parent Choice

Accessibility by parents to a range of types of child care and types of providers. The term often is used to refer to the CCDF stipulation that parents receiving subsidies should be able to use all legal forms of care, even if a form child care would be otherwise unregulated by the state.

Parent Education

Instruction or information directed toward parents on effective parenting.

Parental Leave

Job protected leave for the birth, adoption, or serious illness of a child.

Part-Time Child Care

A child care arrangement where children attend on a regular schedule but less than full time.

Part-Year Child Care

Child care that is offered less than 12 months a year. Typical programs include summer camps and summer child care for school-age children or younger children enrolled in 9-month early education programs, such as some Head Start and pre-kindergarten programs.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)

PRWORA is the federal welfare reform act. Titles in the act provide block grants for temporary assistance to needy families and child care; changes to Supplemental Security Income, child support, child protection, child nutrition, and food stamp program requirements; and restriction of welfare and public assistance benefits for aliens. PRWORA replaced AFDC programs with a stable block grant for six years. The replacement block grant program is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, which provides states greater flexibility in designing eligibility, benefit calculation and other criteria.

Physical Disabilities

Disorders that result in significantly reduced bodily function, mobility, or endurance.

Pre-Kindergarten

Programs designed children who are ages 3-5, generally designed to provide children with early education experiences that prepare them for school. Also sometimes referred to as preschool and nursery school programs.

Preschool Programs

Programs that provide care for children ages 3-5. Normally they operated for three to four hours per day, and from two to five days a week.

Preservice Training

In the child care field, refers to education and training programs offered to child care staff prior to their formal work in a child care program.

Professional Development

In the child care field, the term refers to opportunities for child care providers to get ongoing training to increase their preparation and skill to care for children. These include mentoring programs, credentialing programs, in-service training, and degree programs.

Professional Isolation

A condition of professional individuals or groups characterized by lack of communication or interaction with colleagues, the relevant professional community, or related professional organizations.

Quality

Quality child care commonly refers to early childhood settings in which children are safe, healthy, and receive appropriately stimulation. Care settings are responsive, allowing children to form secure attachments to nurturing adults. Quality programs or providers offer engaging, appropriate activities in settings that facilitate healthy growth and development, and prepare children for or promote their success in school.

Quality Initiatives

Initiatives that are designed to increase the quality or availability of child care programs or to provide parents with information and support to enhance their ability to select child care arrangements most suited to their family and child's needs. The CCDF provides funds to states to support such initiatives. Common quality initiatives include child care resource and referral services for parents, training and professional development and wage enhancement for staff, and facility-improvement and accreditation for child care programs.

Regulated Child Care

Child care facilities and homes that comply with either a state's regulatory system or another system of regulation. In the United States, there is considerable state variation in the characteristics of the homes and facilities that must comply with regulations, as well as in the regulations themselves. A related term is "licensed child care," which often refers to a particular level or standard of regulation. **Relative Child Care**

Child care provided by extended family members either within the child's home or at the relative's home. These forms of child care are often referred to as informal care or child care by kith and kin.

Reporting Requirements

Information that must be reported to comply with federal or state law. Under the CCDF, states must report information about child care subsidy expenditures, numbers and characteristics of children and families who receive subsidies, the types of services that they receive, and other information.

Respite Child Care

Child care services offered to provide respite to a child's primary caregiver.

Retention

In the child care field, the term often refers to issues related to the reduction in the turnover of child care staff.

School Readiness

The state of early development that enables an individual child to engage in and benefit from first grade learning experiences. Researchers, policymakers, and advocates have described school readiness in different ways, but generally they refer to children's development in five arenas: health and physical development; social and emotional development; approaches toward learning; language development and communication; and, cognition and general knowledge. Some policymakers and researchers also use the term "school readiness" to describe a school's capacity to educate children.

School-Age Child Care

Child care for any child who is at least five years old and supplements the school day or the school year.

School-Based Child Care

Child care programs that occur in school facilities.

Self Care

In the child care field, a term used to describe situations when children are not supervised by adults or older children while parents are working.

Sick Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "ill child care" and "mildly ill child care."

Sliding Fee Scale

A formula for determining the amount of child care fees or co-payments to be paid by parents or guardians, usually based on income. Families eligible for CCDF-subsidized child care pay fees according to a sliding fee scale developed by the state, territory, or Tribe. A state may waive fees may for families with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level.

Special Education

Educational programs and services for disabled and/or gifted individuals who have intellectually, physically, emotionally, or socially different characteristics from those who can be taught through normal methods or materials.

Special Needs Child

A child under the age of 18 who requires a level of care over and above the norm for his or her age.

Subsidized Child Care

Child care that is at least partially funded by public or charitable funds to decrease its cost for parents.

Subsidy

Private or public assistance that reduces the cost of a service for its user.

Subsidy Take-Up Rates

The rate at which eligible families use child care subsidies. "Take-up rate" is a term generally used when all families who are eligible for a service have access to it. In the case of child care services, a state may choose to offer child care subsidies to a portion of those who are eligible for them and many have waiting lists because of limited funding.

Supplemental Child Care

A secondary form of child care that supplements a primary arrangement, for example, a grandmother who cares for the child after Head Start classes end or for the time when a center is closed.

Supply Building

Efforts to increase the quantity of high-quality family child care and/or center based programs in a particular local area.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

A component of Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). TANF replaced the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) programs, ending the federal entitlement to assistance. States each receive a block grant and have flexibility to design their TANF programs in ways that promote work, responsibility, self-sufficiency, and strengthen families. TANF's purposes are: to provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. With some exceptions, TANF cash-assistance recipients generally are subject to work requirements and a five-year lifetime limit.

Therapeutic Child Care

Child care services offered for at-risk children, such as children in homeless families, and in families with issues related to alcohol and substance abuse, violence, and neglect. Therapeutic child care is commonly an integrated complement of services provided by professional and paraprofessional staff and includes a well structured treatment program for young children provided in a safe, nurturing, stimulating environment. It often is offered as one of a complement of services for a family.

Tiered Reimbursement System

A subsidy payment system that offers higher payments for child care that meets higher quality standards or for child care that is in short supply.

Title 1

Part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act legislation of the U.S. Department of Education. Section A of Title 1 describes how funds under this Act may be used to provide early education development services to low-income children through a local education agency (LEA). These services may be coordinated/integrated with other preschool programs.

Transitional Child Care

Child care subsidies offered to families who have transitioned from the cash assistance system to employment. The Family Support Act of 1986 established a federal Transitional Child Care program, which was replaced by the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). Some states continue to operate their own Transitional Child Care programs.

Tribal Child Care

Publicly supported child care programs offered by Native American Tribes in the United States. Federally recognized Tribes are CCDF grantees.

Unlicensed Child Care

Child care programs that have not been licensed by the state. The term often refers both to child care that can be legally unlicensed as well as programs that should be but are not licensed.

Unregulated Child Care

Child care programs that are not regulated. The term often refers both to child care that can be legally unregulated as well as those programs that should be but are not regulated.

Vouchers

In the child care field, refers to a form of payment for subsidized child care. States often have different definitions regarding the exact nature of vouchers, and sometimes refer to them as certificates.

Work Requirements

Requirements related to employment upon which receipt of a child care subsidy or cash assistance is contingent.

Wrap Around Child Care Programs

Child care designed fill the gap between an another early childhood program's hours and the hours that parents work.

Appendix C
Cochise Region Strategies and Funding Plan Fiscal Year 2012

Cochise Regional Partnership Council

Goal Area	Strategy	Strategy Description	Total Funds Available	Service Provider (FTF Contractor)	Awarded Amount
Quality and Access	Quality First Child Care Scholarships	Provides scholarships to children to attend quality early care and education programs. Helps low-income families afford a better educational beginning for their children.	\$991,250	Valley of the Sun United Way	\$584,000
	Quality First	Supports provided to early care and education centers and homes to improve the quality of programs, including: on-site coaching; program assessment; financial resources; teacher education scholarships; and consultants specializing in health and safety practices. Expands the number of children who have access to high quality care and education, including learning materials that are developmentally appropriate, a curriculum focused on early literacy and teachers trained to work with infants, toddlers and preschoolers.		Arizona Department of Health Services Southwest Human Development United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$12,645 \$100,800 \$335,416
Professional Development	Scholarships TEACH	Provides scholarships for higher education and credentialing to early care and education teachers. Improves the professional skills of those providing care and education to children 5 and younger.	\$107,100	Association for Supportive Child Care	\$107,100
Health	Recruitment – Stipends/Loan Forgiveness	Offers professionals financial incentives to work in underserved communities. Improves the quality and range of therapeutic and intervention services in underserved communities.	\$836,734	Arizona Department of Health Services	\$344,183

Cochise Regional Partnership Council

<p>Family Support</p>	<p>Home Visitation</p>	<p>Provides voluntary in-home services for infants, children and their families, focusing on parenting skills, early physical and social development, literacy, health and nutrition. Connect families to resources to support their child's health and early learning. Gives young children stronger, more supportive relationships with their parents through in-home services on a variety of topics, including parenting skills, early childhood development, literacy, etc. Connects parents with community resources to help them better support their child's health and early learning.</p>	<p>Child and Family Resources Inc.</p>	<p>\$1,039,250</p>
<p>Oral Health</p>	<p>Nutrition/Obesity/Physical Activity</p>	<p>Provides oral health screenings and fluoride varnish in a variety of community-based settings; provide training to families on the importance of oral health care for their children; and provide outreach to dentists to encourage service to children for a first dental visit by age one. Decreases preventable oral health problems in young children.</p> <p>Provides health education focused on obesity prevention to children, families and early care and education professionals. Improves the health and safety of young children by providing community-based health education on a variety of topics including: healthy food choices and appropriate physical activity.</p>	<p>University of Arizona Cochise Cooperative Extension</p>	<p>\$190,000</p>
<p>Mental Health Education & Credentials</p>	<p>Child Care Health Consultation</p>	<p>Provides a professional development track with supervised work experiences that leads to endorsement for infant/toddler mental health and family behavioral health specialists. Increases the number of mental health professionals who are prepared to support the social-emotional needs of children 5 and younger.</p> <p>Provides qualified health professionals who assist child care providers in achieving high standards related to health and safety for the children in their care. Improves the health and safety of children in a variety of child care settings.</p>	<p>University of Arizona Cochise Cooperative Extension</p> <p>Easter Seals Blake Foundation</p>	<p>\$168,551</p> <p>\$49,999</p> <p>\$84,000</p>
<p>Family Support</p>		<p>Home Visitation</p>	<p>Child and Family Resources Inc.</p>	<p>\$1,039,250</p>

Cochise Regional Partnership Council

Evaluation	<p>Statewide Evaluation</p> <p>Regional Family Support Strategies</p> <p>Needs and Assets</p>	<p>Statewide evaluation includes the studies and evaluation work which inform the FTF Board and the 31 Regional Partnership Councils, examples are baseline Needs and Assets reports, specific focused studies, and statewide research and evaluation on the developing early childhood system.</p> <p>Evaluation study conducted to determine the effectiveness, impact, and relative merits of regional family support strategies.</p> <p>Biennial, overall assessment of data on opportunities and challenges for children zero through five and their families undertaken to inform regional strategic planning. This additional funding is for specific enhancements to the baseline regional report.</p>	<p>\$200,589</p> <p>First Things First (FTF-Directed)</p> <p>First Things First (FTF-Directed)</p> <p>First Things First (FTF-Directed)</p>	<p>\$70,589</p> <p>\$90,000</p> <p>\$40,000</p>
Coordination	<p>Service Coordination</p>	<p>Through coordination and collaboration efforts, improves and streamlines processes including applications, service qualifications, service delivery and follow-up for families with young children. Reduces confusion and duplication for service providers and families. Strengthens and improves the coordination of services and programs for children 5 and younger.</p>	<p>\$100,000</p> <p>First Things First (FTF-Directed)</p>	<p>\$100,000</p>
Community Awareness	<p>Media</p> <p>Community Awareness</p>	<p>Increases public awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health via a media campaign that draws viewers/listeners to the ReadyAZKids.com web site.</p> <p>Uses a variety of community-based activities and materials to increase public awareness of the critical importance of early childhood development and health so that all Arizonans are actively engaged in supporting young kids in their communities.</p>	<p>\$90,730</p> <p>First Things First (FTF-Directed)</p> <p>First Things First (FTF-Directed)</p>	<p>\$69,730</p> <p>\$21,000</p>

APPENDIX D. Table Sources for Data Downloaded from 2000, 2010 Census, 2008-2010 American Community Survey Data, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and ADHS Vital Records

Table references are in the order that the tables appear in the document.

Population Statistics for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000 and 2010 Population

Table P1. Total Population - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population under 20 years, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table PCT12. Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years – Population under 20 years, Data set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data.

Table P35. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P39. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children - Universe: Families, Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000 and 2010

Census Table P3. Race - Universe: Total population; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P4. Hispanic Or Latino By Race - Universe: Total population; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12a. Sex By Age (White Alone) - Universe: People Who Are White Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12b. Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Black Or African American Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12c. Sex By Age (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: People Who Are American Indian And Alaska Native Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12d. Sex By Age (Asian Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Asian Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12e. Sex By Age (Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12f. Sex By Age (Some other Race Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Some Other Race Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12h. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: People Who Are Hispanic Or Latino; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Population Citizenship Status And Native- And Foreign-Born Children 0-5 For Arizona And Cochise County, American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2010

ACS Table B05001 - Universe: Total Population In The United States; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B06001. Children Characteristics - Universe: Population under 18 years old; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Linguistically Isolated Households For Arizona And Cochise County, American Community Survey 2008-2010

ACS Table B16002. Household Language By Linguistic Isolation - Universe: Households; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Grandparents Residing In Households With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years Old For Arizona and Cochise County, 2010 Census

Census Table P41. Age of Grandchildren Under 18 years Living with a Grandparent Householder. Universe: Grandchildren under 18 years living with grandparent householder; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) – 100-Percent Data

The Number and Proportion of Children Birth Through Age Five Below Poverty for Arizona Cochise County, Census 2000 and First Things First 2009 Poverty Rate for Children 0-5, ACS 2008-2010 Estimates.

Census Table P90. Poverty Status In 1999 Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children [41] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population Under 20 Years; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

ACS, B17001: Poverty Status In the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined. Data Set: 2008-2010.

Median Family Income in 1999 and 2010 for Arizona and Cochise County; Economic Status of Families in Arizona and Cochise County Census 2000

Census Table P77. Median Family Income In 1999 (Dollars) [1] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P76. Family Income In 1999 [17] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

ACS B19126. Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) By Family Type by Presences of Own Children Under 18. Universe: Families Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

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

Census Table PCT50. Age by Ratio of Income in 1999 to Poverty Level [144] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data; NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

The Number of Families with Children under 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona, Cochise County, ACS 2006-2008 Estimates

ACS Table B17010b. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Black Or African American Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Black Or African American Alone

ACS TABLE B17010c. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is American Indian And Alaska Native Alone

ACS Table B17010d. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Asian Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Asian Alone

ACS Table B17010h. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (White Alone)

ACS Table B17010i. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Hispanic Or Latino

ACS Table B19058. Public Assistance Income Or Food Stamps In The Past 12 Months For Households - Universe: Households

Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth Through Age Five in Arizona and Cochise County

ACS Table B23008. Age of Own Children Under 18 Years Old in Families and Subfamilies By Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents - Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies; Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

Unemployment Rates for Arizona, Cochise County, Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011

Unemployment Rates, Dept. Of Commerce; Table Sources: Bls Regional And State Employment And Unemployment Summary. Data Determined By Monthly Household Surveys, Taken Through The Bls Local Area Unemployment Statistics (Laus) Program.
[Http://Www.Stats.Bls.Gov/News.Release/Laus.Nr0.Htm](http://www.stats.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nr0.htm).

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Cochise County, ACS Estimates 2008-2010

ACS Table C15001. Sex By Age By Educational Attainment For The Population 18 Years And Over - Universe: Population 18 Years And Over, Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

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

ACS TABLE B13014. Women 15 To 50 Years Who Had A Birth In The Past 12 Months By Marital Status And Educational Attainment - Universe: Women 15 To 50 Years, Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

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

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2009 and 2011 http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpssc/cps_table_creator.html

Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Cochise County, 2010

2010 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2010

Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Cochise County, 2008 and 2009

2008 and 2009 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2008 and 2009; Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008 and 2009

Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona and Cochise County

2009 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Source: Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2009

APPENDIX E. Hispanic Origin and Race Question, U.S. 2010 Census and Definition of Ethnic and Race Categories

Adapted from 2010 Census Summary File 1—Technical Documentation/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011

Hispanic Origin and Race Question on the U.S. 2010 Census

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races

8. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark “X” the “No” box if NOT Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

- No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
- Yes, Puerto Rican
- Yes, Cuban
- Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino – Print origin, for example Argentinian, Columbian, Dominican, Nicaragan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on

9. What is Person 1’s Race? Mark X one or more boxes.

- White
- Black, African Am., or Negro
- American Indian or Alaska Native -- Print name of enrolled or principal tribe:
- Asian Indian
- Chinese
- Filipino
- Japanese
- Korean
- Vietnamese
- Other Asian – Print race:
- Native Hawaiian
- Guamanian or Chamorro
- Samoan
- Other Pacific Islander--Print race:

- Some other race—print race:

Definition of Some other Race and Multiple Races

The Census Bureau conforms to the Federal Office of Management Budget (OMB) requirements for race which includes five minimum categories, of which a respondent *can select one or more categories*: 1) White, 2) Black or African American, 3) American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4) Asian, and 5) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The “Some other Race” category was also approved by the OMB to be in the Census.

“Some other Race” includes:

All other responses not included in the five minimum racial categories above such as Asian Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan. Respondents may enter an additional race category not included on the list. Multiracial, mixed race and interracial categories result from a respondent choosing more than one race category.

Spanish/Hispanic/Latino designations refer to ethnicity, not race, and include Mexican, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Hispanic designations that respondents may write in. These categories do not combine into the multiracial, mixed race or interracial categories.

“Multiple Races” (Donelson Team terminology, not a census category) includes:

All respondents who selected 1) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or 2) the respondent provided multiple responses, or some combination of check boxes or write-in responses. The latter appears as “two or more races” in the 2010 Census data tables.

APPENDIX F Students Participating in Free/Reduced Lunch Program in the Cochise Region in Oct 2009 and March 2011

Cochise Region District and School	City	Zip	Oct 2009 % FRL	Mar 2011 %FRL
Benson Unified School District	Benson	85602	47.3%	52.4%
Benson High School	Benson	85602	30.8%	40.4
Benson Middle School	Benson	85602	52.2%	58.2
Benson Primary School	Benson	85602	59.5%	59.1
San Pedro Valley High School	Benson	85602	25.0%	43.6
New West School	Benson	85602	*	*
Bisbee Unified District	Bisbee	85603	84.0%	66.3
Bisbee High School	Bisbee	85603	58.0%	65.5
Bisbee Middle School	Bisbee	85603	*	*
Greenway Primary School	Bisbee	85603	*	68.0
Lowell School	Bisbee	85603	61.2%	65.1
Ppep Tec - Manuel Borjorquez Learning Center Charter	Bisbee	85603	*	*
Bowie Unified District	Bowie	85605	84.4%	*
Bowie Elementary School	Bowie	85605	84.4%	*
Bowie High School	Bowie	85605	*	*
Cochise Elementary District	Cochise	85606	36.1%	44.6
Cochise Elementary School	Cochise	85606	36.1%	44.6
Center for Academic Success Charter	Douglas	84607	*	*
Center For Academic Success Elementary	Douglas	85607	*	*
Center For Academic Success High School	Douglas	85607	*	*
Center For Academic Success Elementary	Sierra Vista	85635	*	*
Center For Academic Success High School	Sierra Vista	85635	*	*
Douglas Unified District	Douglas	85607	85.0%	84.8
Clawson School	Douglas	85607	88.8%	85.7
Douglas High School	Douglas	85607	79.2%	79.0
Early Learning Center	Douglas	85607	78.4%	84.4
Joe Carlson Elementary School	Douglas	85607	93.9%	94.5
Maryvale School	Douglas	85607	*	*
Omega Alpha Academy	Douglas	85607	*	*
Omega Alpha Academy School	Douglas	85607	*	*
Paul H Huber Jr High School	Douglas	85607	83.5%	82.7
Ray Borane Middle School	Douglas	85607	93.2%	95.8
Sarah Marley School	Douglas	85607	97.0%	95.3
Stevenson Elementary School	Douglas	85607	75.1%	74.9
Faras Elementary School	Douglas	85608	95.9%	94.5

Cochise Region District and School	City	Zip	Oct 2009 % FRL	Mar 2011 %FRL
Apache Elementary District	Douglas	85608	*	*
Apache Elementary School	Douglas	85608	*	*
Elfrida Elementary District	Elfrida	85610	83.0%	85.4
Elfrida Elementary School	Elfrida	85610	83.0%	85.4
Valley Union High School District	Elfrida	85610	58.2%	58.9
Valley Union High School	Elfrida	85610	58.2%	58.9
Palominas Elementary District	Hereford	85653	49.1%	48.2
Palominas Elementary School	Hereford	85615	53.6%	54.4
Coronado Elementary School	Hereford	85615	46.0%	43.1
Valley View Elementary School	Hereford	85615	45.9%	46.0
Sierra Summit Academy Charter School	Hereford	85615	*	*
Mcneal Elementary District	Mcneal	85617	59.2%	62.3
Mcneal Elementary School	Mcneal	85617	59.2%	62.3
Naco Elementary District	Naco	85620	91.6%	94.4
Naco Elementary School	Naco	85620	91.6%	94.4
Ash Creek Elementary District	Pearce	85625	81.8%	79.1
Ash Creek Elementary	Pearce	85625	81.8%	79.1
Pearce Elementary District	Pearce	85625	55.8%	63.2
Pearce Elementary School	Pearce	85625	55.8%	63.2
Pomerene Elementary District	Pomerene	85627	40.6%	45.7
Pomerene Elementary School	Pomerene	85627	40.6%	45.7
St David Unified District	St David	85630	30.2%	53.9
St David Elementary School	St David	85630	32.0%	54.2
St David High School	St. David	85630	25.9%	52.8
San Simon Unified District	San Simon	85632	59.8%	60.2
San Simon School	San Simon	85632	59.8%	60.2
Sierra Vista Charter School, Inc	Sierra Vista	85635	*	41.9%
Imagine Charter School at Sierra Vista	Sierra Vista	85635	*	41.9%
Sierra Vista Unified District	Sierra Vista	85635	34.4%	34.5
Apache Middle School	Sierra Vista	85635	35.8%	Closed
Bella Vista Elementary School	Sierra Vista	85635	42.4%	40.9
Buena High School	Sierra Vista	85635	23.7%	25.0
Carmichael Elementary School	Sierra Vista	85635	69.9%	67.3
Huachuca Mountain Elementary School	Sierra Vista	85635	26.8%	23.2
Joyce Clark Middle School (Formerly Sierra Vista Middle School)	Sierra Vista	85635	39.4%	35.8
Pueblo Del Sol Elementary School	Sierra Vista	85635	33.8%	35.9
Town & Country Elementary School	Sierra Vista	85635	47.7%	41.7
Village Meadows Elementary School	Sierra Vista	85635	45.6%	45.7

Cochise Region District and School	City	Zip	Oct 2009 % FRL	Mar 2011 %FRL
Center For Academic Success Inc. Charter District	Sierra Vista	85635	*	*
Center For Academic Success #5	Sierra Vista	85635	*	48.0
Cochise Community Development Corp Charter District	Sierra Vista	85635	*	44.0
The Berean Schools Charter School	Sierra Vista	85635	*	44.0
Cochise County Juvenile Detention	Sierra Vista	85635		100%
Cochise County Juvenile Detention	Sierra Vista	85635		100%
Tombstone Unified District	Tombstone	85638	63.8%	61.9
Tombstone High School	Tombstone	85638	47.3%	49.2
Walter J Meyer School	Tombstone	85638	67.1%	80.0
Huachuca City School	Tombstone	85638	75.9%	71.6
Willcox Unified District	Willcox	85643	63.7%	67.7
Willcox Elementary School	Willcox	85643	68.5%	76.0
Willcox High School	Willcox	85643	50.5%	47.6
Willcox Middle School	Willcox	85643	71.0%	79.8
Ppep Tec - Eugene Lopez Learning Center Charter	Willcox	85643	*	*
Fort Huachuca Accommodation District	Ft Huachuca	85670	39.5%	33.7
General Myer Elementary School		85670	39.0%	38.3
Colonel Johnston Elementary School		85670	48.9%	39.9
Colonel Smith Middle School		85670	28.5%	21.3

*No data provided by ADE

APPENDIX G

Third Grade AIMS Scores Spring 2009 and 2011, Cochise Region, Source ADE. Third Grade writing tests were not administered in the 2010/2011 school year. District Scores are average for all third graders in each district.

Name	City	Zip	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
APACHE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85608				
APACHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Douglas	85608	n/a*	n/a	n/a	n/a
ASH CREEK ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85625				
ASH CREEK ELEMENTARY	Pearce	85625	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
BENSON UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT		85602	70%		79%	
BENSON PRIMARY SCHOOL	Benson	85602	70%	81%	79%	85%
BISBEE UNIFIED DISTRICT		85603	71%	54%	68%	67%
GREENWAY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Bisbee	85603	71%	54%	68%	67%
BOWIE UNIFIED DISTRICT		85605				
BOWIE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Bowie	85605	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS INC. Charter District		85635	89%	79%	72%	64%
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS #5	Sierra Vista	85635	82%	90%	82%	90%
CENTER FOR ACADEMIC SUCCESS #3	Douglas	85607	93%	75%	66%	54%
COCHISE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP Charter District		85635	50%	64%	50%	75%
THE BEREAN SCHOOLS Charter School	Sierra Vista	85635	50%	64%	50%	75%
COCHISE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85606				
COCHISE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Cochise	85606	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DOUGLAS UNIFIED DISTRICT		85607	67%	61%	60%	60%
CLAWSON SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	58%	61%	65%	60%
FARAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Douglas	85608	65%	41%	59%	56%
JOE CARLSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	76%	45%	64%	45%
SARAH MARLEY SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	61%	56%	50%	44%
STEVENSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	73%	51%	60%	61%

Name	City	Zip	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
ELFRIDA ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85610	83%	68%	67%	65%
ELFRIDA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Elfrida	85610	83%	31%	67%	69%
FORT HUACHUCA ACCOMMODATION DISTRICT		85670	69%	63%	78%	79%
General Myer Elementary School		85670	69%	63%	78%	79%
MCNEAL ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85617				
MCNEAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	McNeal	85617	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NACO ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85620	76%	29%	66%	44%
NACO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Naco	85620	76%	29%	66%	44%
OMEGA ALPHA ACADEMY DISRICT			48%	56%	33%	44%
OMEGA ALPHA ACADEMY SCHOOL	Douglas	85607	48%	56%	33%	44%
PALOMINAS ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85653	83%	76%	78%	86%
CORONADO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Hereford	85615	85%	82%	75%	92%
PALOMINAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Hereford	85615	81%	70%	77%	78%
VALLEY VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Hereford	85615	81%	77%	85%	86%
PEARCE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85625	50%	n/a	30%	n/a%
PEARCE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Pearce	85625	50%	n/a	30%	n/a
POMERENE ELEMENTARY DISTRICT		85627	89%	60	89%	90%
POMERENE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Pomerene	85627	89%	60	89%	90%
ST DAVID UNIFIED DISTRICT		85630	77%	86	74%	93%
ST DAVID ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	St. David	85630	77%	86	74%	93%
SIERRA VISTA UNIFIED DISTRICT		85635	74%	65	78%	76%
BELLA VISTA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	67%	80	70%	85%
CARMICHAEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	65%	54	75%	83%
HUACHUCA MOUNTAIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	82%	70	83%	80%
PUEBLO DEL SOL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	86%	63	82%	68%
TOWN & COUNTRY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	66%	64	77%	77%
VILLAGE MEADOWS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Sierra Vista	85635	70%	60	77%	70%
TOMBSTONE UNIFIED DISTRICT		85638	56%	72	64%	90%

Name	City	Zip	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
HUACHUCA CITY SCHOOL	Tombstone	85638	54%	71	58%	91%
WALTER J MEYER SCHOOL	Tombstone	85638	62%	n/a	77%	n/a
WILLCOX UNIFIED DISTRICT		85643	53%	62	57%	53%
WILLCOX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Willcox	85643	53%	62	57%	53%

n/a* scores not reported

APPENDIX H DES Child Care Eligibility Schedule

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

CC-229 (7-11)

FAMILY SIZE	FEE LEVEL 1 (L1) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 2 (L2) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 3 (L3) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 4 (L4) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 5 (L5) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 6 (L6) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 - 772	773 - 908	909 - 1,226	1,227 - 1,317	1,318 - 1,408	1,409 - 1,499
2	0 - 1,043	1,044 - 1,226	1,227 - 1,656	1,657 - 1,778	1,779 - 1,901	1,902 - 2,023
3	0 - 1,314	1,315 - 1,545	1,546 - 2,086	2,087 - 2,241	2,242 - 2,395	2,396 - 2,550
4	0 - 1,584	1,585 - 1,863	1,864 - 2,516	2,517 - 2,702	2,703 - 2,888	2,889 - 3,074
5	0 - 1,854	1,855 - 2,181	2,182 - 2,945	2,946 - 3,163	3,164 - 3,381	3,382 - 3,599
6	0 - 2,125	2,126 - 2,500	2,501 - 3,375	3,376 - 3,625	3,626 - 3,875	3,876 - 4,125
7	0 - 2,396	2,397 - 2,818	2,819 - 3,805	3,806 - 4,087	4,088 - 4,368	4,369 - 4,650
8	0 - 2,666	2,667 - 3,136	3,137 - 4,234	4,235 - 4,548	4,549 - 4,861	4,862 - 5,175
9	0 - 2,937	2,938 - 3,455	3,456 - 4,665	4,666 - 5,010	5,011 - 5,356	5,357 - 5,701
10	0 - 3,208	3,209 - 3,773	3,774 - 5,094	5,095 - 5,471	5,472 - 5,849	5,850 - 6,226
11	0 - 3,478	3,479 - 4,091	4,092 - 5,523	5,524 - 5,932	5,933 - 6,342	6,343 - 6,751
12	0 - 3,749	3,750 - 4,410	4,411 - 5,954	5,955 - 6,395	6,396 - 6,836	6,837 - 7,277

MINIMUM REQUIRED COPAYMENTS

Per child in care	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$0.50	full day = \$2.00 part day = \$1.00	full day = \$3.00 part day = \$1.50	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50	full day = \$7.00 part day = \$3.50	full day = \$10.00 part day = \$5.00
-------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---

For families receiving Transitional Child Care (TCC) there is no co-pay assigned beyond the 3rd child in the family

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

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

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) = US DHHS 2011 poverty guidelines. The Arizona state statutory limit for child care assistance is 165% of the Federal Poverty Level.

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



AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS May 1, 2011

Where to Apply	Eligibility Criteria				General Information	
	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) ¹	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security #	Special Requirements	Benefits	
Coverage for Children						
S.O.B.R.A. Children Under Age 1	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent Child living with 2 parents	\$1,271 \$1,717 \$2,162	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 1 – 5	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent Child living with 2 parents	\$1,207 \$1,631 \$2,054 ²	N/A	Required	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 Child living with 1 parent or spouse Child living with 2 parents	\$ 908 ² 1/2 of \$1,226 1/3 of \$1,545	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
KidsCare Children Under Age 19	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St, 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 2 3 4 Add \$637 per Add'l person	\$1,815 \$2,452 \$2,089 \$3,725	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services 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 2 3 4 Add \$319 per Add'l person	\$ 908 \$1,226 \$1,545 \$1,863	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
AHCCCS Care (AC)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Applicant living alone Applicant living with spouse	\$ 908 \$1,226	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Coverage for Women						
S.O.B.R.A. Pregnant	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	For a pregnant woman expecting one baby: Applicant living alone Applicant living with: 1 parent or spouse ^{2/3} of Applicant living with 2 parents (Limit increases for each expected child)	\$1,839 \$2,317 \$2,794	N/A	Required	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	N/A	Required	AHCCCS Medical Services ³



AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS May 1, 2011

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

Coverage for Elderly or Disabled People

Long Term Care	ALTCS Office Call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest office	\$ 2,022 Individual	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requires nursing home level of care or equivalent ▪ May be required to pay a share of cost ▪ Estate recovery program for the cost of services received after age 55 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³ , Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice
SSI CASH	Social Security Administration	\$ 674 Individual \$ 1,011 Couple	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
SSI MAO	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E. Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Freedom to Work	Mail to: 801 E. Jefferson MD 7004 Phoenix, AZ 85034 602-417-8677 1-800-654-8713 Option 6	\$2,269 Individual Only Earned Income is Counted	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Must be working and either disabled or blind ▪ Must be age 16 through 64 ▪ Premium may be \$0 to \$35 monthly + Need for Nursing home level of care or equivalent is required for Long Term Care (Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, or Hospice)	AHCCCS Medical Services ³ Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice

Coverage for Medicare Beneficiaries

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

Applicants for the above programs must be Arizona residents and either U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants and must provide documentation of identity and U.S. Citizenship or immigrant status. Applicants for S.O.B.R.A., AHCCCS for Families with Children, SSI-MAO, and Long Term Care who do not meet the citizen/immigrant status requirements may qualify for Emergency Services.

NOTES: 1 Income deductions vary by program, but may include work expenses, child care, and educational expenses.

2 Income considered is the applicant's income, plus a share of the parent's income for a child, or a share of the spouse's income for a married person.

3 AHCCCS Medical Services include, but are not limited to, doctor's office visits, immunizations, hospital care, lab, x-rays, and prescriptions.

4 If the applicant has a spouse living in the community, between \$21,912 and \$109,560 of the couple's resources may be disregarded.

Revised Eff. May 1, 2011