



2014 NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

COCHISE REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

First Things First 2014 Needs and Assets Report Cochise Regional Partnership Council

August 10, 2014



Donelson Consulting, LLC.

Tucson, Arizona

Claire Brown, Ed.D.

Angie Donelson, Ph.D.

(520)370-6526



FIRST THINGS FIRST

**Cochise Regional
Partnership Council**

Chair

Melanie Rottweiler

Vice Chair

Dr. Stephen Poling

Members

Danielle Brownrigg

Rev. Shawn L. Buckhanan

Marge Dailey

Chuck Hoyack

Jane Strain

Nancy-Jean Welker

Pastor Tommy L. Simpson

Dr. Kathleen Vedock

Michael Vetter

Letter 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 specialists 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 report, as the reports are vital to our continued work in building a true integrated early childhood system for our young children and their future. The Cochise Regional Partnership 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 2014 report will help guide our decisions as we move forward for young children and their families.

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 an early childhood system within Cochise County.

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

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Melanie Rottweiler, Chair
Cochise Regional Partnership Council

Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments

Introductory Summary

A child's most important developmental years are those leading up to kindergarten. First Things First is committed to helping Arizona children five and younger receive the quality education, healthcare and family support they need to arrive at school healthy and ready to succeed. Children's success is fundamental to the well-being 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 and oral health. On the positive side, Cochise County children have access to 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 comprehensive 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, 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.

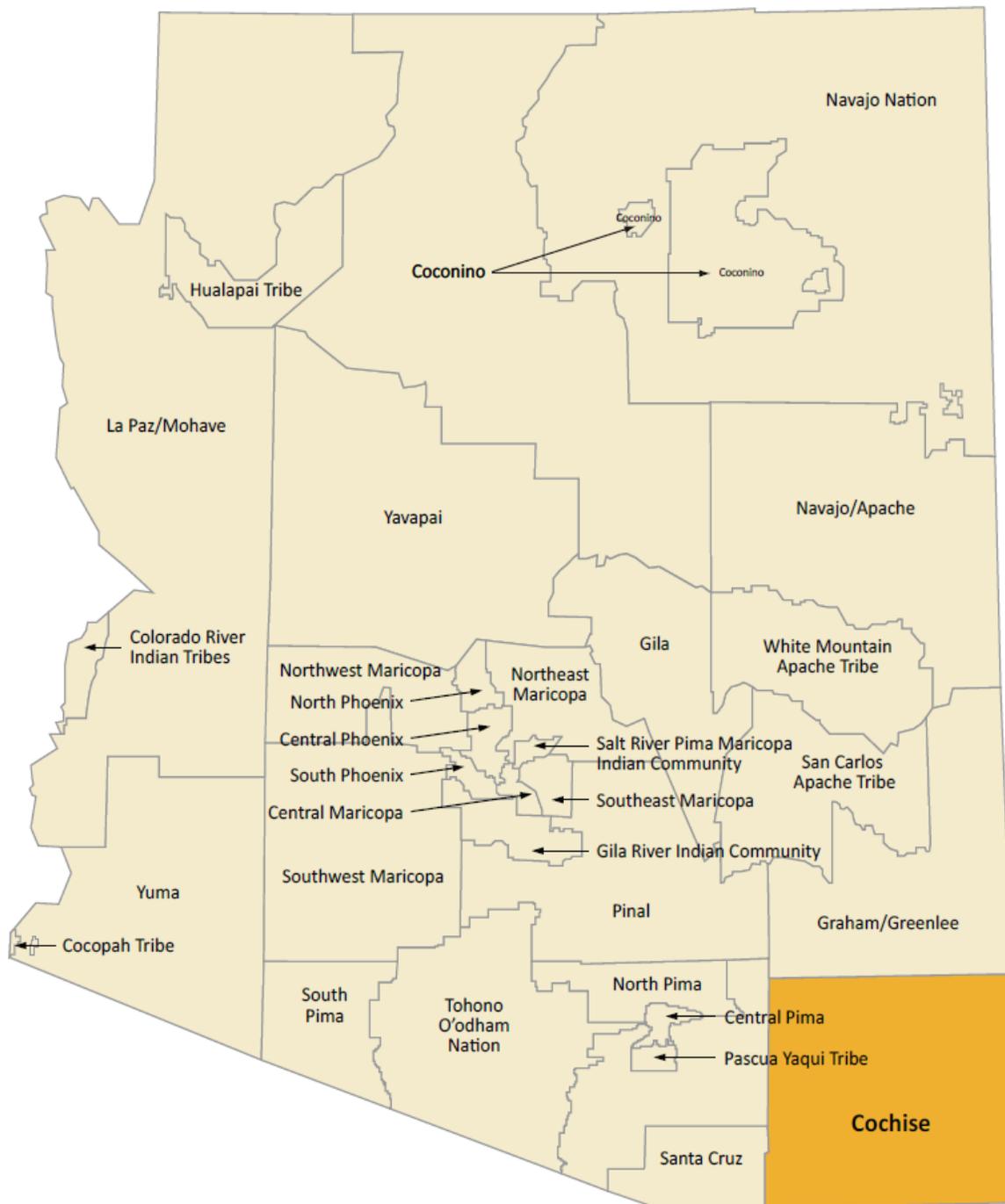


Table of Contents

	Page
Letter from the Chair and Regional Partnership Council Members	i
Introductory Summary and Acknowledgements.	ii
Map of First Things First Regions in Arizona.	iii
Executive Summary	1
Approach to Report	6
Map of Cochise Region	8
PART ONE	
I. Demographic Overview: Cochise Region	9
I.A. Population and Poverty Trends	10
I.B. Employment Status of Parents	11
I.C. Educational Attainment of New Mothers	12
II. The Early Childhood System	14
II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the Cochise Region	14
1. Access: Cochise Region’s Regulated Early Childhood Education and Care Providers	14
a. Capacity	17
b. Additional Information from the CCR&R Database	18
c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs	18
d. Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) Child Care Subsidy	21
2. Quality	22
a. Licensing and Certification	22
b. Head Start	22
c. Quality First	23
II.B. Supporting Children and Families	25
1. State and Federal Family Supports	25
a. Child and Family Support: TANF, SNAP, and WIC	25
b. Developmental Screening and Services: DDD and Arizona Early Intervention Program	27
c. Child Safety Services	28
2. FTF Funded Family Support Services	28
a. Family Support	29
b. Quality of and Access to Early Learning	30
II.C. Health	31
1. Birth Characteristics and Prenatal Health	31
2. Child Immunizations	33
3. Dental Care	34

	Page
II.D. Public Awareness & Collaboration	35
1. Public Awareness and Communication	35
a. Parents' Knowledge about Early Childhood Development: The Family and Community Survey 2012	35
2. Cochise Region Coordination and Collaboration; System-building Efforts	36
III. Summary and Conclusion	38
PART TWO	
I. Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide	39
I.A. Fact Box Legend	39
I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes	40
References	83
Appendices	85
Appendix A Early Care and Childhood Education Glossary	85
Appendix B Cochise Region Regional Strategic Plan for SFY 2013 - 2015	93
Appendix C Cochise Region Strategies and Funding Plan FY 2013	94
Appendix D Cochise Region Strategies and Funding Plan FY 2014	96
Appendix E Census 2000, 2010 and 2008-2012 ACS Table Resources	98
Appendix F Cochise Region Quality First Providers	101
Appendix G DES Child Care Eligibility Requirement	106

List of Tables

Page

Table 1. Population and Poverty Statistics for Arizona, Census 2000, Census 2010 and ACS 2007-2011	11
Table 2. Table 2. Population and Poverty Statistics for Cochise Region, Census 2000, Census 2010 and ACS 2007-2011	11
Table 3. Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth through Age Five in Arizona and Cochise County, 2008-2012 ACS	12
Table 4. Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona and Cochise County (Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months) 2008-2012 ACS	13
Table 5. Categories of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers in Arizona	15
Table 6. Cochise County Early Childhood Education and Care Providers Listed in AZ DES Child Care Resource and Referral Database, December 2013	16
Table 7. Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in Arizona in 2012 DES Market Rate Survey	18
Table 8. 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, December 2013	19
Table 9. Cochise County Estimated Yearly Cost of Full-Time Early Childhood Education and Care based on CCR&R (based on 50 weeks per year)	20
Table 10. DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2010, 2011 and 2012 in Arizona and Cochise County	21
Table 11. Head Start Programs in Cochise County	23
Table 12. Families, Women and Children 0-5 Eligible for and Receiving TANF, SNAP (Food Stamps) and WIC in Arizona and Cochise County, January 2012 Snapshot	27
Table 13. Children Referred for Screening and Receiving Services from the DES Department of Developmental Disabilities in 2012, Arizona, Cochise County	28
Table 14. Children in Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger in Arizona and Cochise County in 2010, 2011 and 2012	28
Table 15. Birth Characteristics and Prenatal Health in Arizona in 2010, 2011 and 2012	32
Table 16. Birth Characteristics and Prenatal Health in Cochise Region in 2010, 2011 and 2012	33
Table 17. Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed in Arizona and Cochise County, January 2012 Snapshot	34
Table 18. Parental Knowledge Findings from 2012 Family and Community Survey, Cochise Region	36
Table 19. Fact Box Legend	39

Executive Summary

This report highlights key population, socioeconomic, health and economic indicators that pertain to children birth through age five and their families in the Cochise Region. A comprehensive list of demographic indicators specific to each zip code is available in Section Two of this report (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide). These indicators were selected for their importance in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the Cochise Region's needs and assets, which are essential to strategic planning and ongoing early childhood system building work.

The Cochise Region Geography

The First Things First Cochise Region and Cochise County share the same boundaries. Therefore, the terms are used interchangeably in this report. Located in the southeastern corner of Arizona, the region borders the state of New Mexico on its eastern side, and on its southern boundary, the international border of Sonora, Mexico. Geographically diverse and expansive, it covers 6,219 square miles. Incorporated cities in the region include 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.

Population

- The 2010 Census reported that the population of Cochise County was 131,346. This is 10 percent higher than the population of 119,351 reported in the 2000 Census. During the same period of time, the population across the state of Arizona grew by about 25 percent.
- The number of children birth through age five reported in the 2010 Census was 10,125, up 5 percent from 9,640 reported in the 2000 Census. Children in this age group currently comprise approximately 8 percent of the county population.
- Cochise County birth numbers fluctuated between 2010 and 2012, according to the Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office. The numbers declined from 1,781 in 2010 to 1,660 in 2011, but then increased to 1,700 in 2012.

- Half (50 percent) of all children born in Cochise County in 2012 were white, more than the state average of 45 percent, according to the Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office. As for ethnicity, Cochise County's proportion of Hispanic/Latino children has been increasing. Hispanic/Latino births made up 41 percent of all county births in 2010 and 42 percent of all births in 2012. These rates exceed those of the state: Hispanic/Latino births in 2012 represented 39 percent of all births statewide.

Social and Economic Circumstances

- Poverty disproportionately impacts young children both in Cochise County and statewide, according to the 2007-2011 ACS. Approximately 15 percent of the general population in Arizona and Cochise County lived in poverty compared to approximately 24 percent of children birth through age five in the state and 25 percent in Cochise County.
- In a positive trend, child poverty for children birth through age five in the Cochise Region decreased approximately 3 percent between the 2000 Census and the 2007-2011 American Community Survey estimate, from 28 to 25 percent. This contrasts the state's numbers, where child poverty in this age group increased from 21 to 24 percent over the same time period.
- According to the 2008-2012 ACS, 37 percent of mothers in Cochise County were unmarried, slightly less than the state average of 38 percent. Among unmarried mothers in Cochise County, 36 percent had less than a high school diploma compared to 9 percent of married mothers.

Early Childhood Education and Child Care

- In Cochise County, the 2008-2012 ACS reported that about 50 percent of children birth through age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (3,003 children) and 73 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the workforce (2,686 children). These children with working parents, about 5,689, need some type of child care. Child care may also be needed for the children of non-working parents who are trying to find employment or who are attending school.
- Regulated child care and education providers include ADHS licensed centers, ADHS certified group homes, and DES certified homes. The FTF Cochise Region had 99 regulated (licensed and certified) child care and education providers in December 2013 registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral database, down from 119 registered providers in December 2011, which is a twenty percent reduction. Most of the decline occurred in certified home providers (from 78 to 51). Among regulated providers in 2013, 41 were ADHS licensed centers, 7 were ADHS certified group homes, and 51 were DES certified homes.

- Despite the downturn in the number of child care and education providers, their capacity has increased recently, as providers are able to care for a greater proportion of the county's children than reported in the 2012 Needs and Assets Report. The maximum authorized capacity of all care and education providers in December 2013 was about 3,469. If one assumes that 80 percent of that capacity is used for children birth through age five, licensed and certified providers in the Cochise Region had slots for an estimated 2,775 children in this age group in December 2013. That is, licensed and certified providers had the capacity to provide care for about 27 percent of the 10,125 estimated children birth through age five in the region and for about 49 percent of the 5,689 children birth through age five with working parents. This is an increase in capacity from the 24 percent of children birth through age five reported in the 2012 Needs and Assets Report.
- Due to the economic recession and decline in state revenues, the state legislature reduced many family support programs, including child care and education subsidies. The number of families eligible for the child care and education subsidy decreased by 17 percent in the state as a whole and by 25 percent in the Cochise Region from January 2010 to January 2012. In response to the cuts, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council is expending funds for scholarships to children through Quality First enrolled providers.
- Quality First is one of the cornerstone systemic strategies of First Things First to improve access to high quality early learning and care settings for children birth through age five. As of December 2013, there were 37 Quality First enrolled providers in the region, up from 26 reported in the 2012 Needs and Assets Report.
- The average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region in December 2013 ranged from \$119 per week for the care of four-to-five-year-olds to \$136 per week for infant care. Infant care in licensed centers was \$168 per week on average, compared with \$132 per week for four-to-five-year-olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$118 per week, on average, compared to \$115 per week for four- to five-year-olds. For families who pay for 50 weeks of care per year, the cost can range from about \$8,400 per year for an infant in an ADHS licensed center to about \$5,900 in a DES certified home.

Family Supports

- In Cochise County, 236 children, or approximately 2 percent of the 10,125 children birth through age five, received TANF (or cash assistance) benefits. This proportion is the same as that of Arizona. TANF enrollments are low and have declined in recent years because of state legislative actions to restrict program benefits.

- In Cochise County and Arizona, the proportion of children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in January 2012 was much higher than for TANF benefits. Approximately 3,937 children birth through age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the Cochise Region in January 2012, or 39 percent of the 10,125 children in this age group. Statewide, 40 percent of children birth through age five received SNAP in January 2012.
- In January 2012, 2,544 children birth through age four were enrolled in the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) program in the Cochise Region. This represents 83 percent of the 3,078 children who were eligible for the program.
- The FTF Cochise Regional Partnership Council identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services and to increase the availability of resources that support health and access to early learning. Cochise Regional Partnership Council was intentional in how their partners targeted their services across the county.
- In response to a need for families to understand all services and programs offered, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council developed a printed resource guide and interactive online version for families and organizations to find programs/services. Home visitation workers within each program and organization have a copy and use it with families, and anyone can access the online version to make use of resources from the area.

Health

- Some health statistics put Cochise County in a position of somewhat greater risk than the state average. In 2012, the county had a lower percentage of mothers with prenatal care in the first trimester (80 percent) than the state (83 percent), according to the Arizona Department of Health Services. Three percent of mothers in Cochise County had no prenatal care, exceeding the state's rate of one percent. Approximately 5 percent of pregnant mothers reported smoking, compared to 4 percent statewide. The percentage of births to teen mothers was also slightly higher for Cochise County: 10 percent compared to the state rate of 9 percent.
- Cochise County outperforms the state on other health risk indicators relating to family structure and poverty, according to the Arizona Department of Health Services. Cochise County had a lower percent of unwed mothers in 2012 than the state, 38 percent compared to 45 percent. Cochise County's share of publicly funded births, at 44 percent, is significantly lower than the statewide average of 53 percent. In a positive trend, births to teen mothers in Cochise County decreased slightly over time, from approximately 12 percent of all births in 2010 to 10 percent in 2012.

- Immunization rates for the Cochise Region in 2012 were about the same as rates for Arizona, according to the Arizona Department of Health Services. In Cochise County and Arizona, 70 percent of children 12-24 months completed their immunization series. In Cochise County, 49 percent of children ages 19-35 months completed their immunization series compared to 48 percent for Arizona.
- Dental care among young children continues to be limited in the Cochise Region. The Cochise Regional Partnership Council is addressing the oral health needs for all children birth through age five.

Conclusion

The geographic dispersion and economic disparities of the region's population offer challenges to building a comprehensive, coordinated early care and childhood system in Cochise County. Although access to high quality, affordable early child care and education is improving, it varies by community and remains a critical need.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council has addressed these needs by employing multi-pronged, long-term strategies in the region to coordinate services and build capacity for early childhood care, education and support services. These include the package of strategies under Quality First, oral health and home visitation.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council alone cannot address all of the needs documented in this report, many of which are structural deficits in the social service and educational systems. However, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council's approach has been to build on the existing community resources and infrastructure and to partner or collaborate with numerous community agencies and organizations. These are the building blocks for a strong and sustainable early childhood care and education system.

APPROACH TO THE REPORT

This is the fourth 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 biennial 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 to inform and enhance planning and decision-making regarding strategies, activities and funding allocations for early childhood development, education and health.

The report has two parts. Part One provides an update of selected data regarding demographic characteristics of the region's children birth through age five and their families; the early care, development and health systems; as well as selected services and assets available to children and families. Part Two of the report presents the majority of the data in the report—focusing on data trends of 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 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. Much of the data in this report derive from these sources.

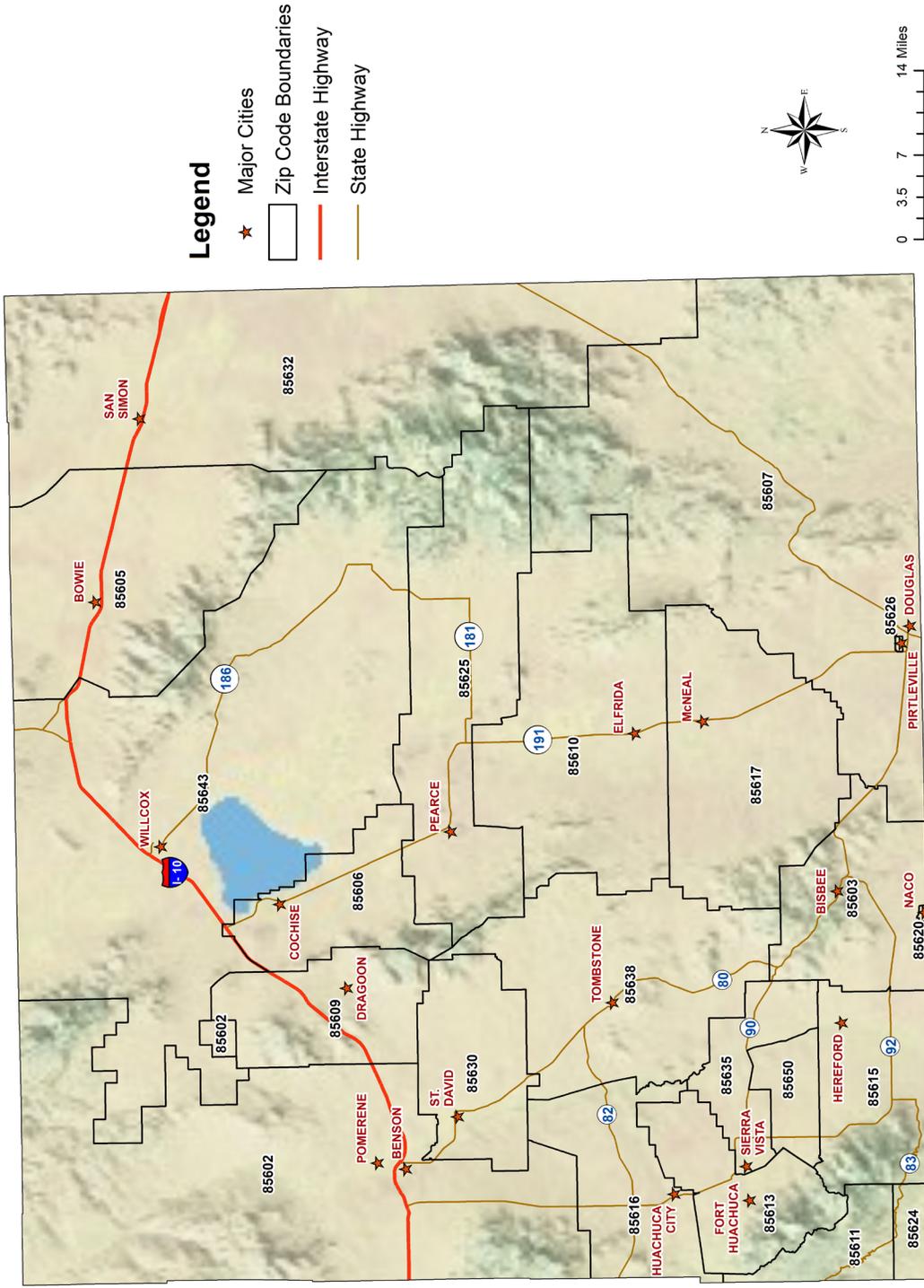
The primary sources of demographic information are the 2010 Census, the 2000 Census, and the 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys. Because of a significant change in the 2010 Census methodology, many of the indicators previously collected in the long form of the decennial census are no 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 zip codes, small cities and towns are often not reliable.

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. For example, previous reports presented birth characteristics for each zip code. As of 2010, however, birth data are no longer publicly available at the zip code level based on a decision by Arizona Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics Office. Therefore, we are limited to providing birth data at the state and regional levels in this report.

This document is not designed to be an evaluation report. Therefore, critical information on new assets that are being created through the Cochise Regional Partnership Council's investment in ongoing activities and strategies are not fully covered. Evaluation data from grantees can be used to supplement the assets that are mentioned in this report. The Cochise Regional Council's funding plan snapshots for fiscal years 2013 - 2015, 2013 and 2014 are included for reference in Appendices B, C and D.

FIRST THINGS FIRST COCHISE REGION



PART ONE

I. Demographic Overview: Cochise County

The First Things First Cochise Region and Cochise County share the same boundaries. Therefore, the terms are used interchangeably 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 21 public school districts in Cochise County and four 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 long range county planning visioning 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.¹

Ten settlements within Cochise County have been designated as "colonias" by the Cochise County Board of Supervisors.² 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.³ 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.

¹ Cochise County Envisioning 2020 Report, September 2008

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

² 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>.

³ 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.

IA. Population and Poverty Trends

In this section, population and poverty statistics are presented for the general population and for children birth through age five. Tables 1 and 2 display the numbers and proportions for these two populations in Arizona and Cochise County, respectively. The data come from the 2000 Census, the 2010 Census and poverty estimates come from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey five-year estimates.⁴

The population of Cochise County grew 10 percent between 2000 and 2010, from 119,351 to 131,346. The growth was lower than what occurred across the state as a whole during this time period, about 25 percent.

Current population estimates show that children birth through age five made up 8.5 percent of the population in Arizona (n =546,609; Table 1). In Cochise County, this proportion was 7.7 percent of the total Cochise County population (n = 10,125; Table 2).

The number of children birth through age five living in poverty is key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need. The most current estimate from the ACS shows that 2,510 children in Cochise County lived in poverty (Table 2).

Poverty disproportionately impacts young children in Cochise County and Arizona. As shown in Tables 1 and 2, approximately 15 percent of the general population in Arizona and Cochise County lived in poverty compared with 24 percent of children birth through age five. The percent of children birth through age five in poverty increased in Arizona, from 20.5 to 24.2 percent (Table 1), although the percentage decreased somewhat in Cochise County, from 27.8 to 24.8 percent (Table 2). That is, about one in four children in this age group lived in poverty.

More detailed, zip code level data for the number of children birth through age five from the 2007-2011 ACS are available in Part Two (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide).

⁴ Population counts published in the Regional Needs and Assets reports may vary from those provided by First Things First. First Things First's population methodology is based on 2010 Census Blocks while Donelson Consulting utilized the 2010 Census Zip Code Tabulation Areas; see Appendix E for a description of the geographies used to define the region and communities within the region.

Table 1. Population and Poverty Statistics for Arizona, Census 2000, Census 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

Arizona			
	Census 2000	Census 2010	ACS 2007-2011
Population	5,130,632	6,392,017	
Population in Poverty	698,669		933,113
Percent of Population in Poverty	13.6%		14.6%
Population 0-5	459,141	546,609	
Population 0-5 in Poverty	94,187		132,517
Percent Population 0-5 in Poverty	20.5%		24.2%

Source: Census 2000; Census 2010; ACS 2007-2011 obtained by FTF; see Appendix E for table references

Table 2. Population and Poverty Statistics for Cochise Region, Census 2000, Census 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

Cochise Region			
	Census 2000	Census 2010	ACS 2007-2011
Population	119,351	131,346	
Population in Poverty	19,856		19,409
Percent of Population in Poverty	16.6%		14.8%
Population 0-5	9,640	10,125	
Population 0-5 in Poverty	2,678		2,510
Percent Population 0-5 in Poverty	27.8%		24.8%

Source: Census 2000; Census 2010; ACS 2007-2011 obtained by FTF; see Appendix E for table references

I.B. Employment Status of Parents

Table 3 presents the number of parents of children birth through age five who are in the workforce. The 2008-2012 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, 62 percent of children birth through age five live with two parents, and of those, 50 percent have both parents in the workforce (n=3,003). Thirty-eight percent of children birth through age five live with one parent, 73 percent of whom are in the workforce (n=2,686). 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 and education is required. The American Community Survey estimates show this is the case for about 5,689 children birth through age five in Cochise County. (The 2010 Census count for the number of children birth through age five in Cochise County is 10,125.)

**Table 3: Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth through Age Five
in Arizona and Cochise County, 2008-2012 ACS**

	Arizona		Cochise County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children under 6 living in families	526,186	100%	9,687	100%
Children under 6 living with two parents	324,947	62%	5,988	62%
Children under 6 living with two parents with both parents in the work force	166,683	51%	3,003	50%
Children under 6 living with one parent	201,239	38%	3,699	38%
Children under 6 living with one parent with that parent in the work force	149,267	74%	2,686	73%

Source: 2008-2012 ACS, see Appendix E for table references.

I.C. Educational Attainment of New Mothers

An important indicator associated with child development is the educational attainment of mothers. Table 4 presents estimates from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment.

Estimates for the state as a whole show that 38 percent of mothers were unmarried, and of those, 31 percent had less than a high school education. Among married mothers, 15 percent were estimated to have less than a high school education. The estimates for Cochise County were 36 percent of unmarried mothers having less than a high school diploma compared to 9 percent of married mothers. It is possible that some of these new mothers completed or will complete their high school diplomas and further education at a later time.

**Table 4. Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona and Cochise County
(Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months) 2008-2012 ACS**

	Arizona	Cochise County
Unmarried Mothers:	38%	37%
Married Mothers:	62%	63%
Unmarried Mothers:	100%	100%
Less Than High School Graduate	31%	36%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	27%	25%
Some College or Associate's Degree	35%	38%
Bachelor's Degree	4%	1%
Graduate or Professional Degree	1%	0%
Married Mothers:	100%	100%
Less Than High School Graduate	15%	9%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	20%	24%
Some College or Associate's Degree	35%	45%
Bachelor's Degree	20%	19%
Graduate or Professional Degree	10%	3%

Source: 2008-2012 ACS. See Appendix E for table references

II 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 relying on family, friends and neighbors.⁵

The extent of the use of family, friends and neighbors for 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 and 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.⁶ 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 family, friend and neighbor 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,

⁵ This type of care is also known as kith and kin in the early childhood education and care literature.

⁶ IL Department of Human Services: Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, Illinois, 1999.

of the licensed and certified providers in the region. Child and Family Resources, Inc. maintains the database for the southern region of Arizona and acts as a referral center for parents looking for child care and education. The database emphasizes licensed and certified child care and education providers but some family, friend and neighbor care providers may also be listed. Family, friend and neighbor care providers that are listed must meet a prescribed set of requirements. 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 an ongoing basis to maintain current information. The table that follows describes the categories of providers on the list and their characteristics.

Table 5. 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 – 1:8 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 6 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 2013. 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 and education 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)
- 7) the desired capacity providers reported as opposed to their authorized capacity.

**Table 6. Cochise County Early Childhood Education and Care Providers Listed in
AZ DES Child Care Resource and Referral Database, December 2013**

	Number	Contracted with DES	CACFP Food Program	Head Start	Quality First	Accredited	Maximum Reported Capacity by Regulatory Status	Desired Capacity
ADHS Licensed Center	39	18	17	8	15		2,727	2,375
ADHS Licensed Centers on Military Base	2	2	2			2	468	448
ADHS Certified Group Home	7	7	7		11		70	70
DES Certified Home	51	51	44		11		204	204
Total	99	78	70	8	37	2		
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		2,125	1,947	55	1,770	468	3,469	3,097
Children 0-5 2010 Population							10,125	
2008-2012 ACS Estimate of Children 0-5 in Poverty							2,510	

Source: Child & Family Resources DES CCR&R, December 2013

When comparing the number of providers listed on the CCR&R in December 2011 with those listed in December 2013, the number of ADHS licensed centers increased from 33 to 41 (including military); ADHS certified group homes remained stable at 7; and DES certified homes decreased from 78 to 51. The total number of providers listed in December 2013 was 99 compared to 119 in December 2011, a twenty percent reduction. Yet, the capacity of the system to serve children increased and is discussed in the following section.

Two of the licensed providers included in the CCR&R are 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 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. As of December 2013, both centers were accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC); they are the only accredited providers in the region. In addition, family child care and education is offered to soldiers and civilians. Family child care and education 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 and education providers. The first point is that although the capacity of providers is important, the primary goal and priority of First Things First and many providers 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. This is reflected in the providers "desired capacity" that appears in Table 6.

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 2013 was 3,469, including five- to twelve-year-olds. When we compare this to the 3,010 slots that were estimated to be authorized in December 2011, a notable increase has occurred (13 percent). If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of the current slots are for children birth through age five, Cochise Region would have about 2,775 places for these children. The 2010 Census reports 10,125 children in this age group. Therefore, licensed and certified providers have the capacity to provide care for about 27 percent of the birth through age five population in the region compared to 24 percent reported in the 2012 Needs and Assets Report. Note that the desired capacity of providers, 3,097, is lower than the authorized capacity, 3,469. Therefore, the increase in authorized capacity may not be reflected in the number of children providers actually serve.

Table 7 presents information about average enrollments in licensed centers across Arizona. Data from the 2012 DES Child Care Market Rate Survey confirm that licensed centers are authorized to provide care for more children than they normally have attending their center. In the sample of centers and homes interviewed for that study, the number of children attending on a typical day was 56.3 percent of authorized capacity for all providers, including 54.7 percent for

licensed centers, 81.9 percent for group homes and 83.2 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 on an average day to Cochise County's licensed and certified providers, enrollments across all providers would be approximately 1,953 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 1,562 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 that a significant number of children birth through age five are being cared for in the home and in the care of family, friends and neighbors.

Table 7. Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in Arizona in 2012 DES Market Rate Survey

	Number of Providers Interviewed	Approved Number of Children to Care For	Number of Children Cared For on an Average Day	Percent of Total Capacity Used on an Average Day
Centers	1,787	194,108	106,222	54.7%
Certified Group Homes	306	3,003	2,460	81.9%
Approved Homes	1,676	8,057	6,707	83.2%
Total	3,769	204,946	115,389	56.3%

Source: 2012 DES Market Rate Survey

Also, according to estimates from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, in the Cochise Region about 62 percent of children birth through age five who live with two parents have both parents in the workforce (about 3,003 children), and 73 percent of children living with one parent have that parent in the work force (about 2,686 children). This amounts to approximately 5,689 children in the Cochise Region with working parents and underscores the need to expand affordable quality child care and education in the region.

b. Additional Information from the CCR&R Database

The Child Care Resource and Referral database information presented in Table 6 shows that in December 2013 approximately 79 percent of all regulated care providers (78 of 99 providers) were authorized to provide care for families receiving DES child care and education subsidies (cost issues and the subsidy are discussed in the following section). About 70 percent of providers were enrolled in the food subsidy program Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The region has 8 Head Start centers, 2 accredited providers (these are on the military base), and 37 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 8 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 cost information. 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 among younger age groups, ranging from \$168.38 per week for infants to \$132.00 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 \$122.35 for infants to \$111.35 for four- to five-year-olds. DES certified homes fell slightly below that with average costs ranging from \$118.16 for infants to \$115.07 for four- to five-year-olds. Because fewer centers reported their costs, the average cost presented in Table 8 may underestimate the true average.

Table 8. 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, December 2013

	Total	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Olds	2 Years Olds	3 Years Olds	4 - 5 Years Old	5 - 12 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers Reporting Costs by Age Group	31	8	13	14	35	36	17
ADHS Licensed Centers Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$142.54	\$168.38	\$150.09	\$146.73	\$132.21	\$132.00	\$125.43
ADHS Licensed Centers on Military Base Reporting Costs by Age Group	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ADHS Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs by Age Group	7	5	5	5	5	5	5
ADHS Certified Group Homes Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$115.18	\$122.35	\$116.35	\$116.35	\$113.35	\$111.35	\$111.35
DES Certified Homes Reporting Costs by Age Group	51	40	44	46	46	45	42
DES Certified Homes Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$116.21	\$118.16	\$116.73	\$116.32	\$115.39	\$115.07	\$112.61
Average Full Time Weekly Cost Across All Providers	\$124.64	\$136.30	\$127.72	\$126.47	\$120.32	\$119.47	\$116.46
Subset: Head Start (Licensed No Cost)	8						

Source: Child & Family Resources DES CCR&R, December 2013

The cost of child care and education 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 and education involves paying for 50 weeks per year, it is possible to compare the yearly cost of child care and education to yearly family income. The estimated median family income for Cochise County from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey is \$54,034. Table 9 presents estimates of the average yearly cost of child care and education, which ranged from \$6,815 for infants to \$5,823 for four- to five-year-olds across all types of regulated providers in December 2013. This represents about 12 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 and education in a regulated setting is a major expense and in many cases unaffordable. For the families of the estimated 24.6 percent of children birth through age five that were reported to live below 100 percent of the poverty level in the 2007-2011 ACS, 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 and education.

Table 9. Cochise County Estimated Yearly Cost of Full-Time Early Childhood Education and Care Based on CCR&R (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	5-12 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers Reporting Costs	13	8	11	11	13	13	7
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$7,127.00	\$8,419.00	\$7,504.50	\$7,336.50	\$6,615.50	\$6,615.50	\$6,271.50
ADHS Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$5,759.00	\$6,117.50	\$5,817.50	\$5,817.50	\$5,667.50	\$5,567.50	\$5,567.50
DES Certified Homes Reporting Costs	46	40	44	46	46	45	42
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$5,810.50	\$5,908.00	\$5,836.50	\$5,816.00	\$5,769.50	\$5,753.50	\$5,630.50
Total Providers Reporting Costs	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Estimated Average Cost Across All Providers	\$6,232.17	\$6,814.83	\$6,386.17	\$6,323.33	\$6,017.50	\$5,978.83	\$5,823.17
Subset: Providers on Ft. Huachuca Military Base, No Cost Information Available	2						
Subset: Head Start (Licensed No Cost)	8						

Source: Child & Family Resources DES CCR&R, December 2013

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

To assist families in the lowest income brackets with child care costs, DES provides subsidies to families meeting specific eligibility criteria (see Appendix G for the criteria for 2012). One of the pillars of national welfare reform in the 1990s was to provide child care and education subsidies to low income families to enable them to enter and remain in the workforce. Due to the 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 and education subsidies. As a result, the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES child care and education subsidies has decreased in recent years. 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 the month of January in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Zip code level data are presented in Part Two, the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide.

From January 2010 to January 2012, the number of families eligible for the child care and education subsidy decreased by 17 percent in the state as a whole and by 25 percent in the Cochise Region. Similarly the number of children eligible decreased by 15 percent across the state and by 23 percent in the Cochise Region. As eligibility decreased, the percent who actually received the subsidy increased over time. In total, 401 children in the Cochise Region received the DES subsidy in January 2012.

The reduction in child care and education subsidies has a number of consequences for families and providers in the Cochise Region. In response to the cuts, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council is expending funds on providing scholarships to children through Quality First enrolled providers (see Appendices B, C, and D).

Table 10. DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2010, 2011 and 2012 in Arizona and Cochise County

	Arizona				Cochise County			
	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	% change Jan. 10 to Jan. 12	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	% change Jan. 10 to Jan. 12
No. of Families Eligible	15,842	14,708	13,363	-17%	330	312	264	-25%
No. of Families Receiving	13,014	11,924	12,820	-1%	274	264	277	1%
Percent Receiving	82%	81%	97%		83%	85%	105%	
No. of Children Eligible	23,183	21,510	19,665	-15%	471	448	382	-23%
No. of Children Receiving	17,856	17,596	19,036	7%	370	372	401	8%
Percent Receiving	77%	82%	97%		79%	83%	105%	

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, January 2014.

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 in the previous section.

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 and education 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 11.

Table 11. 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
Migrant and Seasonal Head Start - Willcox	Willcox	85643

Source: Child & Family Resources DES CCR&R, December 2013

c. 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. This comprises First Things First’s statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education. Quality First is designed to provide supports through eight program components that include:

- 1) Program assessments on the provider’s environment, curriculum, teacher-child interactions and more, using valid and reliable assessment tools
- 2) Individualized coaching and quality improvement planning
- 3) Financial incentives to help support the quality improvement process, including educational materials, equipment, and other resources
- 4) Financial support for licensing fees
- 5) Child care and education scholarship funds to disperse to low-income families
- 6) Expert consultations from nurses and child health professionals regarding health, nutrition and safety as well as behavior management and supporting children with special needs

- 7) T.E.A.C.H. Scholarships to qualifying staff to help pay for college coursework leading to an early childhood degree or credential and a bonus or pay raise upon completion of the coursework
- 8) Assignment of a Star Rating.⁷

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. The rating system is as follows:

- five stars – far exceeds quality standards
- four stars – exceeds quality standards
- three stars – meets quality standards
- two stars - approaching quality standards
- one star – committed to quality improvement
- no rating – program is enrolled in Quality First but does not yet have a public rating

The criteria on which centers are evaluated include:

- Health and safety practices that promote children's basic well-being
- Staff qualifications, including experience working with infants, toddlers and preschoolers as well as training or college coursework in early childhood development and education
- Teacher-child interactions that are positive, consistent and nurture healthy development and learning
- Learning environments, including age-appropriate books, toys and learning materials that promote emotional, social, language and cognitive development
- Lessons that follow state requirements or recommendations for infants, toddlers and preschoolers
- Group sizes that give young children the individual attention they need
- Child assessment and parent communication that keeps families regularly informed of their child's development.⁸

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,

⁷ For more information visit <http://qualityfirstaz.com>

⁸ <http://qualityfirstaz.com/providers/star-ratings/>

Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, and Easter Seals Blake Foundation provide the ongoing coaching services. As of December 2013, Cochise Region had 37 providers enrolled in Quality First (see Appendix F). This is a landmark strategy that is already contributing to improvements in quality in participating centers.

II.B. Supporting Children and Families

One of First Things First's major goals is to expand families' access to the information and assistance they need to help their young children achieve their fullest potential.⁹ Supportive services include a variety of formal and informal services, supports and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. Assistance can be provided in homes, at early care and education programs, and in the broader network of community-based services. The purpose of family support is to promote the well-being of children and families and build on the strengths of family members in an atmosphere of respect for the family's culture, language and values. Family support practices and strategies are a common program component of child abuse and neglect prevention as well as family preservation programs.¹⁰

1. State and Federal Supports

The state of Arizona provides supportive services for children and their families, in large part with federal funding. These include cash assistance and supportive services to help meet children's basic needs (through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and The Women, Infants and Children Programs), screening and supports to identify and address developmental delays or disabilities, and child safety services aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect in at-risk families.

a. Child and Family Support: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), SNAP (Food Stamps) and WIC Enrollments

Three programs discussed in this section provide families with cash assistance and supportive services to help meet families' basic needs.

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

⁹ First Things First, Family Support Strategy List, accessed at <http://www.azfff.gov/Pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=707AFAB1DD2A45799DAA2BD13F42D4C1&GoalArea=17>
¹⁰ Arizona Department of Health Services (2009). Arizona's Project Launch Environmental Scan Report. <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/index.htm>

testing¹¹ rather than the HHS Federal Poverty Guidelines for determining program TANF eligibility, so it is difficult to estimate the numbers of children and families who might be eligible in the Cochise Region.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, 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.¹²

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 federal program revision made in October 2009 requires vouchers for the purchase of more healthy food such as fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables.¹³

Table 12 displays the number of TANF, SNAP and WIC recipients in Cochise County and Arizona in January 2012 (a one-month snapshot). In Cochise County, 236 children, or approximately 2.3 percent of the 10,125 children birth through age five, received TANF benefits. This proportion is the same as that of Arizona. TANF enrollments are low and have declined in recent years because of 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 and families that had received more than 24 months were also removed.

In Cochise County and Arizona, the proportion of children receiving SNAP benefits in January 2012 was much higher than for TANF benefits. Approximately 3,937 children birth through age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the Cochise Region in January 2012, or 39 percent of the 10,125 children in this age group. Statewide, 40 percent of children birth through age five received SNAP in January 2012.

The WIC data shown in Table 12 reveal that in January 2012, 2,544 children birth through age four were enrolled in the Cochise Region. This represents 83 percent of the 3,355 children who were eligible for the program.

¹¹ TANF’s eligibility process includes determination of a family unit’s monthly earned and unearned assets and other factors.

¹² <http://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>

¹³ <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>

Data for TANF, SNAP and WIC were also received from DES for January 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 in every zip code; this is reported for each zip code in Part Two of the report (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide).

Table 12. Families, Women and Children 0-5 Eligible for and Receiving TANF, SNAP (Food Stamps) and WIC in Arizona and Cochise County, January 2012 Snapshot

	Arizona	Cochise County
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	9,427	189
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	12,358	236
Food Stamp Recipients: Families with Children 0-5	150,952	2,803
Food Stamp Recipients: Children 0-5	219,926	3,937
WIC Certified (Eligible) Women	47,546	966
WIC Participating Women	40,780	778
WIC Certified (Eligible) Children 0-4	155,547	3,078
WIC Participating Children 0-4	132,657	2,544

Source: DES and ADHS, obtained for FTF, January 2014

b. Developmental Screening and Services

A child that has been identified with developmental delays or disabilities may need an array of supports and resources to help the child learn and thrive. Children birth to age three years with developmental delays or disabilities are eligible for screening and services from the Division of Disabilities (DDD). AzEIP reported that 9,738 children were served in 2013 in Arizona by the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP), the Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind and DDD.

Table 13 shows that fewer than 25 children birth to age three were referred for screening and screened for services through DES in 2012. Services were provided to 36 children, including children screened during previous years, and the number of service visits that occurred during the year was 2,588. The extent of need for these services in the region is not known. Updated data for the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) programs were not provided for this report at the zip code level.

Table 13. Children Referred for Screening and Receiving Services from the DES Department of Developmental Disabilities in 2012, Arizona, Cochise County

	Arizona	Cochise County
DDD No. of Children Referred for Screening	2,817	<25
DDD No. of Children Screened	1,405	<25
DDD No. of Children Served	5,231	36
DDD No. of Service Visits for All Children Served	534,419	2,588

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, January 2014

c. Child Safety Services

Child safety and security are crucial for healthy child development. Ongoing family support services are instrumental in preventing child abuse and neglect in at-risk families. Indicators on child abuse and neglect are difficult to interpret due to the limitations of official record-keeping and their low incidence in the general population.

Table 14 displays the total number of children birth through age five in foster care who entered it at the age of five or younger due to child abuse and neglect in Fiscal Years 2010, 2011 and 2012. In 2012, 108 children in the Cochise Region were living in foster care.

Table 14. Children in Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger in Arizona and Cochise County in 2010, 2011 and 2012

	Arizona	Cochise County
SFY 2010	4,976	81
SFY 2011	5,206	112
SFY 2012	6,392	108

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, January 2014

2. FTF Funded Family Support Services

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council seeks to coordinate and integrate existing family support systems, and to increase the availability of resources, that support children birth through age five and their families. For fiscal years 2013 and 2014, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council identified the need to increase access to comprehensive, evidence based family education and support services and place emphasis on supporting all children within the County. The prioritized needs for SFY13, 14 and 15 to promote optimal development and school readiness for children birth through age five in the Cochise Region include:

- Family Support - The Cochise Regional Partnership Council recognizes and supports parents as the first teachers of their children. Therefore, the family support strategy, which

focuses on the universal level of support, emphasizes developing and nurturing the capacity of parents by providing home visits to build the knowledge base of parents and/or guardians of children birth through age five with an emphasis on birth through age 3. Child development and health are assessed, and referrals for follow-up services are made as appropriate.

- Quality of and Access to Early Learning - Due to the high cost of child care and education, young children often are left in the care of relatives or neighbors. These are often untrained individuals who may not be providing the supports and environment necessary to prepare young children for kindergarten success. The Cochise Council has addressed this need by funding scholarships to allow more young children to attend high quality early learning programs. The region is increasing the quality of those early learning programs by funding scholarships to build the knowledge and skills of teachers working with infants, toddlers and preschoolers.
- Health - Building on the idea of supporting families, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council recognizes that in order for children to be ready to learn, they must be healthy. Many parents are unaware of the needs for oral hygiene in their young children. 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.¹⁴ By bringing dental education to sites where other services are rendered (preschools, child care and education centers and homes), children are gaining access to screenings and fluoride varnishes that prevent dental decay.
- Public Awareness – Awareness of the importance of early childhood is crucial so that all stakeholders – parents, community members and policymakers – can do their part to support school readiness for young children in Cochise County. The Regional Council funds advertising printed materials and other items that reinforce the message that the early years are critical.

The following describes activities in which the Cochise Regional Partnership Council has invested that are making inroads towards providing family support services in the region as it relates to the priorities of family support, quality and access to early learning, and health. Public awareness is addressed in Section II.D.

a. Family Support

The Cochise Regional Council funded through the Request for Grant Application (RFGA) a 3-year contract to the evidence based home visitation program called Parents as Teachers (PAT) through Easter Seals Blake Foundation as a lead grantee and a subcontract to Cochise County Health and Social Services. Parents as Teachers (PAT) programs provide a comprehensive array of evidence-based services for pregnant mothers and families with young children. PAT

¹⁴ 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

emphasizes providing services for families of children with special health and/or developmental needs, as well as for low-income families and teen parents. Through comprehensive home visitation services and regular group meetings and trainings, trained Parent Educators help families reach their goals and support their children's development.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council felt in order for families to understand all services and programs offered, families needed to know where to go and what was available throughout the County. The Cochise RPC developed a printed Resource Guide and interactive online version¹⁵ for the 5 major cities, Benson, Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista and Willcox and the surrounding areas for families and organizations to find programs/services. Home visitation workers within each program and organization have a copy and use it with families, and anyone can access the online version to pull resources from the area.

The FTF Staff held an open forum for all agencies and organizations who wanted to share information on services/programs and how they wanted their agencies listed in the new version. This was updated in 2013 since the first version was released in 2012. The open forum was successful with over 25 agencies represented and sharing information. In addition, the Cochise County Sheriff's office has incorporated the guides in every sheriff's vehicle across the county to aid in providing resources to families.

b. Quality of and Access to Early Learning

The Cochise Council has sought to improve access to early learning. The high cost of child care leads many families to leave young children in the care of relatives or neighbors. Caregivers are often untrained individuals who may not be providing the supports and environment necessary to prepare children for kindergarten success.

The Cochise Council has addressed this need by funding child care and education scholarships to allow more young children to attend high quality early learning programs. The region is increasing the quality of those early learning programs by also funding teacher scholarships to build the knowledge and skills of teachers working with infants, toddlers and preschoolers.

"If it weren't for the First Things First scholarship, my daughter would not be getting a high quality education," one parent, Jennifer McDowell, has said. "I am thankful every day that my daughter is well on her way to becoming such a well-rounded individual now as the direct result of the scholarship."

The child care and education scholarships are available to children who attend child care and education centers and homes in the region participating in Quality First. This is a signature FTF program through which providers can access resources to improve the quality of their early learning programs and scholarships to help families afford early learning. The scholarships are crucial to families in the region, where the average yearly cost of child care and education for

¹⁵ The resource guide is available at http://www.azftf.gov/RPCCouncilPublicationsCenter/Cochise_Resource_Guide.pdf

infants and 4- to 5-year-olds ranges from \$8,419 to \$5,567 (about 12 percent of gross family income).

Imagine Early Learning Center Director and regional council member Marge Dailey has noted: “The Quality First program is the best program to help facilitate learning.”

II.C. Health

This section summarizes current health data for Cochise County and Arizona as they relate to birth characteristics, prenatal health and child immunizations. It concludes with a brief discussion of the Cochise Regional Partnership Council’s oral health strategy.

1. Birth Characteristics and Prenatal Health

Tables 15 and 16 present birth and prenatal health data from 2010, 2011 and 2012 for Arizona and Cochise County. The data come from Arizona Department of Health’s Vital Statistics Office.¹⁶

In 2012, a total of 85,652 births were reported in Arizona, a decrease from the 86,838 births reported in 2010 (Table 15).

Cochise County birth numbers fluctuated over the three-year period from 2010 and 2012. The numbers declined from 1,780 in 2010 to 1,660 in 2011, but then increased to 1,700 in 2012 (Table 16). About half (49.6 percent) of all children born in Cochise County in 2012 were white, more than the state average of 45.3 percent. As for ethnicity, Cochise County’s proportion of Hispanic/Latino children has been increasing. Hispanic/Latino births made up 41.2 percent of all Cochise County births in 2010 and 42.1 percent of all births in 2012. These rates exceed those of the state: Hispanic/Latino births in 2012 represented 38.6 percent of all births statewide.

Cochise County birth characteristic rates diverge from the state in several areas that may be of concern to health professionals. The most current statistics for 2012 show the county has a lower percentage of mothers with prenatal care in the first trimester (79.9 percent) than the state (82.6 percent). Also, 2.9 percent of mothers in Cochise County had no prenatal care, exceeding the state’s rate of 1.2 percent. Approximately 5 percent of pregnant mothers reported smoking, compared to 4 percent statewide. The county had a slightly higher rate of low-birth weight infants, 7.3 percent compared to 6.9 percent for the state. The percentage of births to teen mothers was also slightly higher for Cochise County: 10.1 percent compared to the state rate of 9.4 percent.

¹⁶ Birth information refers to the mother’s place of residence, not the child’s place of birth. Birth and prenatal health data is compiled from the original documents filed with the Arizona Department of Health Services’ Office of Vital Records and from transcripts of original birth certificates.

Despite these higher indicators of risk, Cochise County had a lower percent of unwed mothers compared to the state, 38.1 percent compared to 45.0 percent. Cochise County's share of publicly funded births, at 43.9 percent, is significantly lower than the statewide average of 53.1 percent. Also of note is that births to teen mothers in Cochise County decreased slightly over time, from 11.5 percent of all births in 2010 to 10.1 percent in 2012.

Table 15. Birth Characteristics and Prenatal Health in Arizona in 2010, 2011 and 2012

Arizona						
	2010 Births	% Births	2011 Births	% Births	2012 Births	% Births
Total number of births	86,838		84,810		85,652	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	9,280 ¹	10.7%	8,320	9.8%	8,070	9.4%
Births to unwed Mothers	38,203	44.0%	37,257	43.9%	38,543	45.0%
Publicly-funded births (AHCCCS)	46,284	53.3%	44,857	52.9%	45,453	53.1%
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	39,590	45.6%	39,110	46.1%	38,760	45.3%
Hispanic or Latino	34,070	39.2%	32,230	38.0%	33,050	38.6%
Black or African American	4,240	4.9%	4,300	5.1%	4,680	5.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,660	6.5%	5,680	6.7%	5,529	6.5%
Asian or other Pacific Islander	3,280	3.8%	3,490	4.1%	3,620	4.2%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	71,250	82.0%	69,466	81.9%	70,782	82.6%
No prenatal care	1,370	1.6%	1,340	1.6%	1,050	1.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	6,130	7.1%	5,920	7.0%	5,940	6.9%
Infant Deaths	530	0.6%	510	0.6%	510	0.6%
Length of gestation						
<37 weeks	8,340	9.6%	7,880	9.3%	7,890	9.2%
37-41 weeks	78,137	90.0%	76,574	90.3%	77,455	90.4%
42+ weeks	340	0.4%	320	0.4%	270	0.3%
Mother's substance abuse						
Drinker, nonsmoker	260	0.3%	300	0.4%	250	0.3%
Smoker, nondrinker	3,830	4.4%	3,470	4.1%	3,450	4.0%
Smoker and drinker	190	0.2%	130	0.2%	150	0.2%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics, obtained for FTF, January 2014.

¹ Sums rounded to nearest tens by ADHS.

Table 16. Birth Characteristics and Prenatal Health in Cochise Region in 2010, 2011 and 2012

Cochise Region						
	2010 Births	% Births	2011 Births	% Births	2012 Births	% Births
Total number of births	1,780		1,660		1,700	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	204	11.5%	175	10.5%	171	10.1%
Births to unwed Mothers	639	35.9%	622	37.5%	647	38.1%
Publicly-funded births (AHCCCS)	794	44.7%	729	43.9%	747	43.9%
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	912	51.2%	869	52.3%	843	49.6%
Hispanic or Latino	734	41.2%	667	40.2%	715	42.1%
Black or African American	66	3.7%	67	4.0%	81	4.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	<25	-	<25	-	<25	-
Asian or other Pacific Islander	59	3.3%	41	2.5%	55	3.2%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1,406	79.0%	1,325	79.8%	1,359	79.9%
No prenatal care	52	2.9%	48	2.9%	49	2.9%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	142	8.0%	131	7.9%	124	7.3%
Infant deaths	<25	-	<25	-	<25	-
Length of gestation						
<37 weeks	167	9.4%	162	9.8%	135	8.0%
37-41 weeks	1,586	90.5%	1,482	89.3%	1,557	91.6%
42+ weeks	<25	-	<25	-	<25	-
Mother's substance abuse						
Drinker, nonsmoker	0	0.0%	-	-	0	0.0%
Smoker, nondrinker	138	7.8%	104	6.3%	86	5.1%
Smoker and drinker	0	0.0%	-	-	0	0.0%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics, obtained for FTF, January 2014.

1 Sums rounded to nearest tens by ADHS; cell count less than 25 suppressed.

2. Child Immunizations

Child immunization rates for two series are reported in data received from the Arizona State Immunization Information System (ASIIIS) through the Arizona Department of Health Services for 2010, 2011 and 2012. It is important to note that ASIIIS-based coverage level estimates are nearly always lower than actual coverage levels given the challenges in determining a completion rate. Fragmented records, children relocating out of state before completing their immunizations, and duplication of records are some of the reasons for these challenges. The zip code level rates are available in Part Two of the report (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide).

The immunization series referred to in Table 17 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 vaccine¹⁷

As shown in Table 17, the 2012 immunization rates for the Cochise Region are similar to those of the state, with series two slightly higher in the region than for Arizona. Completion rates must be interpreted with caution, however, due to challenges in calculating the rates.¹⁸

Table 17. Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed in Arizona and Cochise County, January 2012 Snapshot

	Arizona	Cochise County
Number 3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	64,469	1,367
Percent 3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	69.2%	70.1%
Number 4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	61,420	1,334
Percent 4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	47.9%	49.3%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, January 2014.

3. Dental Care

Dental care is one of the most important health priorities for the Cochise Council because young children in Cochise County and Arizona experience limited access to dental care. The Cochise Regional Partnership Council funded strategies in fiscal years 2013, 2014 and 2015 to address young children’s oral health in the county to University of Arizona Cooperative Extension through the First Smiles Program. Childhood tooth decay (cavities) is one of the most common preventable diseases. The First Smiles Program provides preventative dental health education and fluoride varnishing to children birth to five in Cochise County.

First Things First recently contracted with the ADHS - Office of Oral Health to conduct an upcoming statewide oral health survey. The survey will give FTF baseline data to assess the number and percentage of children age five with untreated tooth decay¹⁹. FY 2014 is a planning year with the screening and survey to occur with kindergartners in School Year 2015 (August 2014 - May 2015). Approximately 4,200 kindergartners will be randomly sampled for dental screening and the surveyed to capture the number of children with dental caries.

¹⁷ Definitions obtained from Centers for Disease Control Morbidity and Mortality Report, September 2013, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6236a1.htm>.

¹⁸ ASIIS-based coverage level estimates are nearly always lower than actual coverage levels given the challenges in determining a completion rate. Fragmented records, children relocating out of state before completing their immunizations, and duplication of records are some reasons for these challenges.

¹⁹ School Readiness Indicators adopted by the First Things First Board, September 2011, available at http://www.azfff.gov/documents/School_Readiness_Indicators.pdf

II.D. Public Awareness & Collaboration

1. Public Awareness and Communication

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 and then reaffirmed that commitment in 2010.

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 the importance of investing in early childhood. 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, sponsorships to local organizations and events, radio spots and printed material such as posters and educational reinforcement materials. 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 is being implemented in concert with the First Things First State Board to effectively conduct public outreach.

a. Parents' Knowledge about Early Childhood Development: The Family and Community Survey 2012

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

- Connect programs across communities
- Be culturally appropriate and relevant
- Build on family strengths and knowledge
- Provide accurate information
- Offer opportunities for sharing among and between families through various family and social networks²⁰

Gaps in these information areas are indicators of unmet needs that require asset building. The most recent primary source available for documenting current public awareness regarding early care and childhood education is the 2012 Family and Community Survey.

²⁰ Ibid.

The results from the Family & Community Survey were disaggregated for the region and were analyzed to provide insight into the public’s awareness and knowledge about early childhood development and age appropriate behavior. When the 145 parent respondents in the Cochise Region were asked about when a parent can begin to have significant impact on a child’s brain development, 77 percent responded “prenatally and from birth,” compared to 80 percent across the state. The findings in Table 18 highlight other trends in understanding early childhood development.

Table 18. Parental Knowledge Findings from 2012 Family and Community Survey, Cochise Region

Language and literacy development	58% of respondents indicated that television definitely or probably does not promote language development as effectively as personal conversation.
Emotional development	44% of respondents believed that infants can begin to sense their parents’ emotions between birth and one month of age.
Capacity for learning is set at birth	78% of respondents did not agree with the statement that a child’s capacity for learning is pretty much set from birth and cannot be greatly increased or decreased by how the parents interact with them.

Source: FTF

This assessment of adults’ understanding of early development and the timing of children’s early abilities identified several opportunities, especially related to emotional development, which highlight areas in which some parents can benefit from additional education and accurate information. Improving parents’ understanding of these concepts may positively impact the degree to which they interact optimally with their children.

2. Cochise Region Coordination and Collaboration; System-building Efforts

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 system building 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. 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.

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 system building may also result in greater capacity to deliver services because organizations are working together to identify and address gaps in service. The following describes the most current information to date about collaboration and system building efforts within Cochise County.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council has made progress toward coordinated and collaborative efforts to build an early childhood system in Cochise County. As described earlier in this section, the Cochise Council has three priorities: access to early care and education, family support and oral health. The funding plan process results in a systematic approach to determining strategies for implementation in Cochise Region's service delivery network for children and families. The chosen strategies link to past accomplishments, support the State Board's priority roles, impact school readiness indicators at a local and state level and influence elements needed for a sustainable early learning system.

Based on the data and prioritized needs, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council developed a prioritized action plan that encompasses a comprehensive early childhood system that focuses on children's well-being and healthy development to prepare all children for school and life success. Through working with grantees and connecting agencies and businesses towards a common goal, the Cochise Council developed six system building priorities to engage partners in building the early childhood system in Cochise County:

System Building Priorities

- Enhance Early Literacy Opportunities - Develop a coordinated approach and foster collaboration within all organizations that provide a literacy service. Convene stakeholders and leaders throughout the county to leverage to expand literacy services for children birth to 8 years of age.
- Early Childhood Investments - Engage in conversations on why early childhood development and health are important and critical for investments.
- Health Connections - Create a roadmap of health services throughout Cochise County and create linkages to health programs and services.
- Access to Affordable High Quality Care - Provide opportunities to expand slots for all child care and education providers that choose to enroll in the Quality First program.
- Home Visiting Participants enrolled in a High Quality Child Care and Education Setting - Connect young children to affordable high quality child care and education settings and services from home visitation services.
- Community Awareness - Create awareness as to the importance of early childhood development and health programs and services: Ready for School. Set for Life.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council investments are intended to coordinate efforts across service providers and raise public awareness as to the importance of early care and education through coordinated system building strategies. The Cochise Council has made linkages with numerous organizations, agencies and groups with these six efforts. The Council will continue to hold future dialogues to leverage dollars through public private partnerships to maximize the resources available to help young children within Cochise County to arrive at school healthy and ready to succeed.

III Summary and Conclusion

Cochise County, located in the southeastern corner of Arizona, includes 28 communities and unincorporated rural areas encompassing an expansive area (6,219 square miles).

Because a county level perspective can mask important needs and assets that exist for the communities within the region, Part Two of this report (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide) provides a rich socio-demographic picture of individual places within the region.

The major challenges for the First Things First Cochise Region are its geographic dispersion, economic disparities of the region's population, and state level cuts to social and health services.

Regional and local data show the continued need for high quality affordable regulated care. Access to quality care is improving yet varies by community. The number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy continues to decrease. At the same time, the cost of care continues to be prohibitive for many families. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated child care and education suggests that families turn to friends, families and neighbors for their child care needs. Unregulated care can compromise optimal child development when there is a lack of formal education and training among child care providers.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council has addressed these needs by employing multi-pronged, long-term strategies in the region to coordinate services and build capacity for early childhood care, education and support services. These include the package of strategies under Quality First, oral health and home visitation.

The Cochise Regional Partnership Council alone cannot address all of the needs documented in this report, many of which are structural deficits in the social service and educational systems. However, since 2008, the Cochise Regional Partnership Council has conducted careful strategic planning that has strived to be responsive to the region's significant needs in a balanced and feasible way. The Regional Partnership Council's approach has been to build on the existing community resources and infrastructure and to partner or collaborate with numerous community agencies and organizations. The Cochise Region's funded strategies and partnerships have demonstrated a commitment to a long-term, sustainable approach for creating an early childhood care and education system.

PART TWO

Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide

I.A. Fact Box Legend

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.

Table 19. 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 boundary from 2000 is compared with the zip code boundary in 2010. Data reported for 85602 in 2000 correspond to a different geographical boundary than data reported for 85602 in 2010. In the example above, the zip code boundary for 85602 in the year 2000 spilled into zip codes 85614, 85622, 85645 and 85736 in the year 2010. The boundary in 2010 shifted as a result of population growth and changes. The reason for including the above table is to help the reader understand how the zip code boundaries have shifted. For example, the population reported for 85602 in the 2000 Census was 8,879. The population reported for 85602 in the 2010 Census was 9,464. Yet, the boundary for 85602 shifted during the 10-year period so the growth in population does not correspond to exactly the same geographical area.

The fact boxes present data regarding TANF, SNAP (Food Stamps), WIC, immunizations, DES child care and education subsidies, etc. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in a zip code is also listed in the box. In this example, Benson, Cascabel, and Pomerene are in 85602. Occasionally, towns and places spill into adjacent zip codes. The 2000 and 2010 population data are reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs), which are approximate representations of the U.S. Postal Service zip codes. For further explanation of ZCTAs, see Appendix E.

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

I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes

- The source for each number in the fact boxes is included, such as the 2000 Census, the 2010 Census, and the 2007-2011 American Community Surveys (ACS). Population statistics are reported from these sources as a basis for comparison over time.
- 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.
- The data in each column refer to a year, be it 2000, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 or 2013. The percent of families receiving TANF and Food Stamps in the 2010 data column uses the 2010 Census population numbers as the denominator. For some zip codes, these percentages are over 100 percent because of inconsistencies in the way that DES counts families compared to the numbers that appear in the 2010 Census. For example, families may list their addresses in these zip codes to DES although they were not counted there in the census, or DES may be counting families more than once if they reapply for benefits.
- Some zip codes do not have any data from certain categories, and are marked “- ” for not available. This is not equivalent to the number 0.
- Data at the zip code level pertaining to TANF, SNAP, and DES child care and education scholarships and CPS reporting cases of fewer than 10 families or 10 children birth through age five are reported as “<10” due to requests to maintain confidentiality. Data pertaining to WIC had cases suppressed at <30 in the data set provided by ADHS. Additional health indicators with fewer than 25 cases, such as immunizations and DDD services, are reported as “<25”. Percentages are reported for TANF and SNAP recipients pertaining to children birth through age five and their families in 2010 since these population numbers were reported in the 2010 Census, providing a denominator.

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%				

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	8,879		9,464	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	1,168	13.2%		1,318
Children 0-5	571		540	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	139	24.3%		56
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	17	14 (7%)	<10	11
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	19	17 (3%)	<10	14
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	147	147 (78%)	145	168
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	214	214 (40%)	193	245
WIC Certified Women		63	67	59
WIC Recipients Women		52	52	56
WIC Certified Children 0-4		203	198	193
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		173	163	170

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	69	59	76	
3:2:2:2 % completed	76.7%	68.6%	71.0%	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	62	67	54	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	52.5%	55.8%	44.3%	
DDD				
	2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	33	67	58	
Child Safety and Security				
	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	<10	<10	<10	
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	24	16	14	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	22 (92%)	12 (75%)	12 (86%)	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	36	23	17	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	31 (86%)	15 (65%)	14 (82%)	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers	2	2	2	
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	0	
DES Certified Homes	2	3	2	
Total	4	5	4	
Subset: Head Start	1	1	1	
Accredited	0	0	0	
Quality First	1	2	3	

85603	Zip Code Boundaries	85603	85607	85615	85617	85635	85638
	2000 zip code	100%					
	2010 zip code	50%	20%	5%	15%	5%	5%
	Bisbee City	100%					
	Bisbee Junction	100%					

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	8,583		7,155	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	1,527	17.8%		1,677
Children 0-5	608		442	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	164	27.0%		159
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			84.8%	78.3%
African American			1.2%	1.1%
American Indian			1.4%	2.5%
Asian			0.5%	0.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			12.1%	17.4%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			36.6%	61.1%
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	25	19 (11%)	13	11
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	32	25 (6%)	18	12
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	137	168 (98%)	156	161
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	195	243 (55%)	231	226
WIC Certified Women		45	52	49
WIC Recipients Women		40	44	43
WIC Certified Children 0-4		180	153	156
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		162	140	140

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		57	44	67
3:2:2:2 % completed		75.0%	68.8%	79.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		63	49	48
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		53.9%	52.1%	49.0%
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		-	<25	-
# Children Screened		-	<25	-
# Children Served		<25	-	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served		<25	-	<25
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		<10	<10	<10
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	24	16	23	11
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	22 (92%)	12 (75.0%)	21 (91%)	12 ^a (109%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	36	23	41	17
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	31 (86%)	15 (65.2%)	35 (85%)	21 ^a (124%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		3	3	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		6	6	4
Total		9	9	8
Subset: Head Start		1	1	1
Accredited ^a		1	0	0
Quality First		1	2	3

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 and 2013 data sets, 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%		

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	706		597	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	226	32.0%		82
Children 0-5	65		29	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	24	36.9%		12
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	<10	0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	<10	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	13 (186%) ^a	16	14
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	18 (62%)	20	19
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		<25	<25	<25
3:2:2:2 % completed		-	-	-
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		<25	<25	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		-	-	-
DDD				
		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	0	0
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	0	0	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	0	0	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	0	0

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

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	1,592		1,184	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	272	17.1%		170
Children 0-5	79		50	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	34	43.0%		24
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
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%
			January 2009	January 2012
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance				
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	20 (100%)	21	15
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	31 (62%)	30	20
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		<25	<25	<25
3:2:2:2 % completed		-	-	-
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		<25	<25	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		-	-	-
DDD				
		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	<10	<10
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	0	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	0	<10	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<10	0	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	0	<10	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	0	0
		0	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 and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	21,131		18,925	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	6,846	32.4%		6,267
Children 0-5	2,075		1,859	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	1085	52.3%		780
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	131	114 (24%)	57	69
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	155	144 (8%)	75	81
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	749	844 (174%) ^a	863	890
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	1,109	1,192 (64%)	1,215	1,221
WIC Certified Women		291	304	291
WIC Recipients Women		265	272	248
WIC Certified Children 0-4		1,080	1,000	949
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		980	883	815

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

<u>Health and Safety</u>				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	338	318	285	
3:2:2:2 % completed	81.6%	78.5%	79.0%	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	376	350	344	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	66.0%	65.9%	63.7%	
DDD	2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	1,070	584	1,081	
Child Safety and Security	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	<10	<10	<10	
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	210	136	125	102
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	177 (84.3%)	114 (83.8%)	110 (88.0%)	104 (102%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	296	207	179	153
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	237 (80.1%)	158 (76.3%)	159 (88.8%)	150 (98%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers	7	6	8	
ADHS Certified Group Homes	3	4	4	
DES Certified Homes	37	30	22	
Total	47	40	34	
Subset: Head Start	1	2	2	
Accredited	0	0	0	
Quality First	5	7	9	

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

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	297		392	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	60	20.2%		8
Children 0-5	12		24	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	0	0.0%		0
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
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	<10	13 (325%) ^a	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	10 (42%)	<10	<10
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

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

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		<25	<25	0
3:2:2:2 % completed		-	-	0.0%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		<25	0	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		-	0.0%	-
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	0	0
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
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
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	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%			

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	1,366		1,333	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	407	29.8%		144
Children 0-5	94		84	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	54	57.4%		8
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
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:			32.9%	53.6%
Hispanic				
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	26	<10	<10	29
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	35	37 (44.0%)	31	43
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

<u>Health and Safety</u>				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		<25	<25	<25
3:2:2:2 % completed		-	-	-
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		<25	<25	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		-	-	-
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	<25	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	0	0
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
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
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	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%		

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	8,339		5,601	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	545	6.5%		334
Children 0-5	1,283		657	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	174	13.6%		91
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	<10	0	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	<10	0	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	40	29 (10.6%)	28	45
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	74	45 (6.8%)	53	86
WIC Certified Women		120	94	110
WIC Recipients Women		101	80	85
WIC Certified Children 0-4		401	322	313
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		339	264	247

<u>Health and Safety</u>				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	238	195	172	
3:2:2:2 % completed	75.1	75.6	76.4	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	225	209	149	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	55.8	51.5	44.0	
DDD				
	2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	0	<25	0	
# Children Screened	0	<25	0	
# Children Served	<25	<25	0	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	<25	28	0	
Child Safety and Security				
	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	<10	0	5	
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	13	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	11	17	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers	2	0	0	
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	0	
DES Certified Homes	0	0	0	
Regulated by Military	0	1	2	
Total	2	1	2	
Subset: Head Start	0	0	0	
Accredited	0	1	2	
Quality First	0	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%				

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	6,537		9,413	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	605	9.3%		1,001
Children 0-5	462		600	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	62	13.4%		85
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	21	21	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	22	25 (4.2%)	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	107	114 (55.3%)	108	104
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	156	157 (26.2%)	150	142
WIC Certified Women		41	44	44
WIC Recipients Women		36	36	37
WIC Certified Children 0-4		151	127	126
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		142	110	106

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		70	61	60
3:2:2:2 % completed		70.0	61.6	61.9
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		70	64	52
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		51.9	46.0	40.9
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	<25	<25
# Children Screened		0	<25	<25
# Children Served		<25	<25	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served		<25	275	167
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		<10	<10	<10
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	21	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	19 (90%)	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	29	<10	11	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	22 (76%)	<10	10 (91%)	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		3	2	1
Total		3	2	1
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	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%		

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	4,949		5,666	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	958	19.4%		800
Children 0-5	343		441	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	85	24.8%		116
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
Race, 2010 Census			All Ages	Children 0-5
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%
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	21	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	25	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	126	131 (75.3%)	115	118
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	175	179 (40.6%)	158	160
WIC Certified Women		49	34	32
WIC Recipients Women		44	31	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		164	94	113
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		151	86	62

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		47	36	49
3:2:2:2 % completed		65.3	65.5	75.4
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		57	41	48
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		57.0	48.8	54.6
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		<25	<25	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		<25	<25	0
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		<10	<10	<10
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	20	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	13 (65%)	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	25	<10	11	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	16 (64%)	<10	<10	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		1	1	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		1	3	1
Total		2	4	2
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	0	1

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

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	1,263		1,277	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	256	20.3%		105
Children 0-5	87		64	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	19	21.8%		5
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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 Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
White			93.6%	95.3%
African American			0.2%	0.0%
American Indian			1.1%	0.0%
Asian			0.6%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			4.5%	4.7%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			14.9%	21.9%
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	16
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	23
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		<25	<25	<25
3:2:2:2 % completed		-	-	-
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		<25	<25	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		-	-	-
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	0	0
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	0	<10	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	0	<10	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	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%

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census^a	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	-		897	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)				160
Children 0-5	-		108	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)				33
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	57	55 (305.6%) ^a	56	49
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	84	83 (76.9%)	82	74
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		35	33	31
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		31	<30	<30

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

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		<25	<25	<25
3:2:2:2 % completed		62.5%	-	-
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		26	<25	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		65.0%	-	-
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	0	0
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	22	11	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	14 (64%)	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	29	12	10	14
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	18 (62%)	10 (83%)	11 (110%) ^a	11 (79%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		13	10	6
Total		13	10	6
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited ^b		3	0	0
Quality First		0	0	1

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

^b In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 and 2013 data sets, 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%								

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	2,104		1,983	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	392	18.6%		325
Children 0-5	90		61	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	37	41.1%		31
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	23	24 (114%)	23	19
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	29	27 (44%)	26	28
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

Health and Safety**Child Immunizations**

	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25
3:2:2:2 % completed	-	-	-
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	-	-	-

DDD

	2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening	0	0	0
# Children Screened	0	0	0
# Children Served	0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served	0	0	0

Child Safety and Security

	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	0	<10	<10

Early Education and Child Care**DES Child Care Subsidies**

	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	0	0	0

Providers Listed with CCR&R

	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers	1	1	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1
Subset: Head Start	0	0	0
Accredited	0	0	0
Quality First	0	0	0

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

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census^a	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	-	-	1,021	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)				_b
Children 0-5	-	-	82	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)				-
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	42	51 (364.3%) ^c	56	60
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	53	69 (84.1%)	77	81
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		48	45	45
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		45	36	35

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

^b Poverty estimates were not available in the 2007-2011 ACS data.

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

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25	
3:2:2:2 % completed	-	-	-	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	-	-	-	
DDD	2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	0	0	0	
# Children Screened	0	0	0	
# Children Served	0	0	0	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	0	0	0	
Child Safety and Security	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	0	0	0	
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<10	<10	12	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	1	1	
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	1	1	
DES Certified Homes	3	2	1	
Total	4	4	3	
Subset: Head Start	0	0	0	
Accredited	0	0	0	
Quality First	0	1	1	

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

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	140		968	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	45	32.1%		- ^a
Children 0-5	13		77	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	3	23.1%		-
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0 (0.0%)	0	10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<10	10 (50%)	<25	<10
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	11 (14%)	<25	<10
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

^a Poverty estimates were not available in the 2007-2011 ACS data.

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25	
3:2:2:2 % completed	-	-	-	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	-	-	-	
DDD	2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	0	0	0	
# Children Screened	0	0	0	
# Children Served	0	0	0	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	0	0	0	
Child Safety and Security	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	0	0	0	
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
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
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0	0	
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	0	
DES Certified Homes	2	0	0	
Total	2	0	0	
Subset: Head Start	0	0	0	
Accredited	0	0	0	
Quality First	1	0	0	

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

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	2,477		2,819	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	299	12.1%		279
Children 0-5	169		211	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	30	17.8%		38
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	31	38 (83%)	38	35
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	49	55 (26%)	54	51
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25	
3:2:2:2 % completed	-	-	-	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	-	-	-	
DDD	2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	<25	<25	<25	
Child Safety and Security	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	<10	0	0	
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	0	0	0
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		2	1	1
Total		2	1	1
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		1	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%				

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	831		835	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	129	15.5%		197
Children 0-5	55		41	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	9	16.4%		31
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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 Ages	Children 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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	0	0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	0	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		<25	<25	<25
3:2:2:2 % completed		-	-	-
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		<25	<25	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		-	-	-
DDD		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	0	0
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
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
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	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					

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	28,936		34,727	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	3,765	13.0%		3,935
Children 0-5	2,254		2,970	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	465	20.6%		693
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
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%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			22.0%	34.1%
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	101	64 (5.2%)	31	38
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	133	80 (2.7%)	37	46
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	534	598 (48.4%)	638	707
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	738	843 (28.4%)	884	972
WIC Certified Women		298	300	261
WIC Recipients Women		252	256	206
WIC Certified Children 0-4		894	833	799
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		768	711	626

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	437	408	386	
3:2:2:2 % completed	66.6%	61.0%	63.0%	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	493	412	383	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	54.4%	46.2%	43.7%	
DDD	2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	410	432	928	
Child Safety and Security	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	26	41	37	
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	132	67	56	65
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	98 (74.2%)	53 (79.1%)	43 (76.8%)	61 (94%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	166	95	82	95
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	123 (74.1%)	71 (74.7%)	58 (70.7%)	86 (91%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers	13	11	13	
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	2	2	
DES Certified Homes	17	11	7	
Total	31	24	22	
Subset: Head Start	2	2	2	
Accredited ^a	2	0	0	
Quality First	7	10	14	

^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%				

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	2,020		1,973	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	322	13.0%		409
Children 0-5	95		87	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	26	27.4%		39
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
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%
Ethnicity, 2010 Census:				
Hispanic			17.3%	32.2%
<u>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	0	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	0	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<10	32 (86.5%)	26	32
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	31	43 (49.4%)	44	46
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		<25	<25	<25
3:2:2:2 % completed		-	-	-
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		<25	<25	<25
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		-	-	-
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	<10	<10
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<10	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	0	0	0
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	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%			

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	8,529		9,810	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	1,699	19.9%		1,129
Children 0-5	639		815	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	205	32.1%		238
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	15	<10	<10	18
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	16	11 (1.3%)	<10	28
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	181	198 (72.8%)	213	198
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	254	288 (35.3%)	322	304
WIC Certified Women		80	91	80
WIC Recipients Women		67	78	70
WIC Certified Children 0-4		297	280	283
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		260	237	230

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	<25	<25	<25	
3:2:2:2 % completed	-	-	-	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	<25	<25	<25	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	-	-	-	
DDD	2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	59	40	162	
Child Safety and Security	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	<10	<10	<10	
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	38	35	10	12
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	30 (78.9%)	11 (31%)	11 (110%) ^a	10 (83%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	48	50	12	18
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	36 (75.0%)	13 (26%)	12 (100%)	14 (78%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	4	4	
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	0	
DES Certified Homes	6	5	4	
Total	10	9	8	
Subset: Head Start	2	2	2	
Accredited	0	0	0	
Quality First	1	1	1	

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

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

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	10,672		15,279	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	335	3.1%		1,068
Children 0-5	646		945	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	63	9.8%		72
			Census 2010	Census 2010
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%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, 2010 Census				
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>Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance</u>				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	14	11 (3%)	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	19	12 (1.3%)	<10	13
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	88	113 (32.1%)	115	124
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	122	156 (16.5%)	156	170
WIC Certified Women		54	53	40
WIC Recipients Women		45	46	33
WIC Certified Children 0-4		152	159	146
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		137	142	113

Health and Safety				
Child Immunizations				
		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		112	102	103
3:2:2:2 % completed		75.2%	68.0%	67.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		122	91	89
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		56.0%	48.2%	41.0%
DDD				
		2010 Total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		<25	0	<25
# Children Screened		<25	0	<25
# Children Served		<25	0	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served		50	0	103
Child Safety and Security				
		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	<10	<10
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	17	<10	<10	15
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	14 (82%)	<10	<10	13 (87%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	21	10	12	19
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	17 (81%)	10 (100%)	<10	17 (89%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		3	4	5
ADHS Certified Group Homes		1	0	0
DES Certified Homes		3	5	2
Total		7	9	7
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited ^a		1	0	0
Quality First		2	1	3

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

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>.
- Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2014) DES Multi-data set. Received from the First Things First data request. (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Economic Security, Division of Employment and Rehabilitation Services, Child Care Administration. (2012). *Child Care Market Rate Survey 2012*, Phoenix, AZ. Available at <https://www.azdes.gov/InternetFiles/Reports/pdf/MarketRateSurvey2012.pdf>
- Arizona Department of Education, Preschool Programs, (n.d.). Licensing and Accreditation. Retrieved on May 5, 2010, at <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/licensingaccred.asp>.
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2014). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIIIS). Received from the First Things First data request. (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2014). Arizona Women, Infants & Children Dataset. Received from the First Things First data request. (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2014). Vital Health Statistics Office Birth Data. Received from the First Things First data request. (Unpublished Data).
- 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 (2013). Department of Economic Security CCR&R Database. Data pulled December 2013. (Unpublished Data).
- 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
- 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. (2012). *Cochise Regional Partnership Council Funding Plan, State Fiscal Year 2013*
- First Things First. (2013). *Cochise Regional Partnership Council Funding Plan, State Fiscal Year 2014*.
- First Things First. (2012). *High-Quality Child Care and Early Education: What Arizona's Parents Want*. Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board, Phoenix, Arizona.
- First Things First. (2013). *Arizona's Unknown Education Issue: Early Learning Workforce Trends*. Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board. Phoenix, AZ.
- First Things First. (2013). *2013 Building Bright Futures: Index of Arizona's Early Childhood Opportunities*. Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board. Phoenix, AZ, available at <https://www.azftf.gov/publications/Documents/Building%20Bright%20Futures%20-%20Statewide%20Needs%20and%20Assets%20Report%202013.pdf>
- Illinois Department of Human Services. (1999). *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*, Ounce of Prevention Fund, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, IL.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2007-11). Five-year estimates. *American Community Survey*.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2008-2012). Five-year estimates. *American Community Survey*.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). U.S. Census. *Summary File 1*.
- U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Census *ZIP Code Tabulation Areas*

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

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

Accessibility

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

Accreditation

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

Adult-Child Ratio

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

Affordability

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

Attachment

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

Best Practices

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

Capacity

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

Center-Based Child Care

Programs that are licensed or otherwise authorized to provide child care services in a non-residential setting.

Certification

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

Child Care Bureau

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

Child Care Provider

An institution or individual who provides child care services.

Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R)

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

Child Care Subsidy

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

Child Care Tax Credit

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

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

Child Development

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

Child Development Associate Credential

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

Child Protective Services

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

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)

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

Co-Payment

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

Comprehensive Services

An array of services that meet the needs of and promote the physical, social, emotional, and

cognitive development of the children and families enrolled in the program.

Continuity of Care

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

Developmental Assessment

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

Developmental Domains

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

Developmental Milestone

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

Developmentally Appropriate

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

Developmentally Appropriate Practice

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

Drop-in Child Care

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

Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale (ECERS)

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

Early Head Start

A program established under the 1994 Head Start Reauthorization Act to serve low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers. This program is family centered and community based and designed to enhance children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development. Early Head Start supports parents in fulfilling their parental roles and helps them move toward economic independence. Participation in this program is determined based on referrals by local entities, such as Head Start programs, to Early Head Start program centers. Programs offer the following core services: (1) High quality early education in and out of the home; (2) family support services, home visits and parent education; (3) comprehensive health and mental health services, including services for pregnant and post-partum women; (4) nutrition; (5) child care, and, (6) ongoing support for parents through case management and peer support. Programs have a broad range of flexibility in how they provide their services.

Early Intervention

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

Earned Income Tax Credit

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

Even Start

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

Extended Day Program

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

FDCRS - Family Day Care Rating Scale

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

Family Assessment

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

Family Child Care

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

Family Literacy

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

Free Play

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

Gross Motor Development

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

Head Start

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

IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

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

ITERS-Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale

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

Ill Child Care

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

In-Home Child Care

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

In-Kind

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

Inclusion

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

Informal Care

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

Kith and Kin Child Care

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

Learning Disability

An impairment in a specific mental process which affects learning.

License-Exempt Child Care

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

Licensed Child Care

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

Licensing Inspection

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

Licensing or Regulatory Requirements

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

Manipulative Toys

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

Market Rate

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

Maternity Leave

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

Migrant child care

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

Mildly Ill Child Care

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

Military Child Care

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

Mixed Age Grouping

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

Needs Assessment

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

Non-Traditional Hour Child Care

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

Nursery Schools

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

On-Site Child Care

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

Parent Choice

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

Parent Education

Instruction or information directed toward parents on effective parenting.

Parental Leave

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

Part-Time Child Care

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

Part-Year Child Care

Child care that is offered less than 12 months a year. Typical programs include summer camps and summer child care for school-age children

or younger children enrolled in 9-month early education programs, such as some Head Start and pre-kindergarten programs.

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

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

Physical Disabilities

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

Pre-Kindergarten

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

Preschool Programs

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

Preservice Training

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

Professional Development

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

Professional Isolation

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

professional community, or related professional organizations.

Quality

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

Quality Initiatives

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

Regulated Child Care

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

Relative Child Care

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

Reporting Requirements

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

Respite Child Care

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

Retention

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

School Readiness

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

School-Age Child Care

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

School-Based Child Care

Child care programs that occur in school facilities.

Self Care

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

Sick Child Care

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

Sliding Fee Scale

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

Special Education

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

Special Needs Child

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

Subsidized Child Care

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

Subsidy

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

Subsidy Take-Up Rates

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

Supplemental Child Care

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

Supply Building

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

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

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

Therapeutic Child Care

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

Tiered Reimbursement System

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

Title 1

Part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act legislation of the U.S. Department of Education. Section A of Title 1 describes how funds under this Act may be used to provide early education development services to low-income children through a local education

agency (LEA). These services may be coordinated/integrated with other preschool programs.

Transitional Child Care

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

Tribal Child Care

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

Unlicensed Child Care

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

Unregulated Child Care

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

Vouchers

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

Work Requirements

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

Wrap Around Child Care Programs

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

Appendix B Cochise Region Strategic Plan for SFY 2013 - 2015

**Section III B.
Strategic Plan for SFY 2013 – 2015
Regional Priorities, Selected FTF Indicators and Priority Roles, and Strategies to Achieve Outcomes**

Regional Priority to be addressed	School Readiness Indicators Correlated to the needs and priority roles	FTF Priority Roles in the Early Childhood System	SFY 2013-2015 Strategies
<p>Limited access to quality, affordable early care and education</p> <p>Limited knowledge and information about the importance of early childhood development and health</p>	<p>1. #/% children demonstrating school readiness at kindergarten entry in the development domains of social-emotional, language and literacy, cognitive, and motor and physical</p> <p>2. #/% of children enrolled in an early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars</p> <p>3. #/% of children with special needs/rights enrolled in an inclusive early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars</p> <p>4. #/% of families that spend no more than 10% of the regional median family income on quality care and education with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars</p> <p>5. % of children with newly identified developmental delays during the kindergarten year</p> <p>6. # of children entering kindergarten exiting preschool special education to regular education</p> <p>7. #/% of children ages 2-5 at a healthy weight (Body Mass Index-BMI)</p> <p>8. #/% of children receiving timely well child visits</p> <p>9. #/% of children age 5 with untreated tooth decay</p> <p>10. % of families who report they are competent and confident about their ability to support their child's safety, health and well being</p>	<p>Early Care and Education System Development and Implementation – Convene partners and provide leadership in the development and implementation of a comprehensive early care and education system that is aligned both across the spectrum of settings and with the full continuum of the education system.</p> <p>Quality Early Care and Education Standards, Curriculum and Assessment – Convene partners, provide leadership, and provide funding for the development and implementation of quality standards for early childhood care and education programs and related curricula and assessments.</p> <p>Quality, Access, and Affordability of Regulated Early Care and Education Settings – Convene partners, provide leadership, and provide funding for increased availability of and access to high quality, regulated, culturally responsive and affordable early care and education programs.</p> <p>Supports and Services for Families - Convene partners, provide leadership, provide funding, and advocate for development, enhancement, and sustainability of a variety of high quality, culturally responsive, and affordable services, supports, and community resources for young children and their families.</p> <p>Access to Quality Health Care Coverage and Services- Collaborate with partners to increase access to high quality health care services (including oral health and mental health) and affordable health care coverage for young children and their families.</p> <p>Access to Quality Health Care Coverage and Services- Collaborate with partners to support improved nutrition and increased age/developmentally appropriate physical activity levels among young children.</p>	<p>Quality First (including CCHC, CC Scholarships, TEACH)</p> <p>Additional CC Scholarships</p> <p>Home Visitation</p> <p>Oral Health</p> <p>Media Community Awareness</p> <p>Statewide Evaluation</p>

Appendix C

Cochise Region Strategies and Funding Plan Fiscal Year 2013

Section III B.
Strategic Plan for SFY 2013 – 2015
Regional Priorities, Selected FTF Indicators and Priority Roles, and Strategies to Achieve Outcomes

Regional Priority to be addressed	School Readiness Indicators Correlated to the needs and priority roles	FTF Priority Roles in the Early Childhood System	SFY 2013-2015 Strategies
Limited access to quality, affordable early care and education	1. #/% children demonstrating school readiness at kindergarten entry in the development domains of social-emotional, language and literacy, cognitive, and motor and physical	Early Care and Education System Development and Implementation – Convene partners and provide leadership in the development and implementation of a comprehensive early care and education system that is aligned both across the spectrum of settings and with the full continuum of the education system.	Quality First (including CCHC, CC Scholarships, TEACH)
Limited knowledge and information about the importance of early childhood development and health	2. #/% of children enrolled in an early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars	Quality Early Care and Education Standards, Curriculum and Assessment – Convene partners, provide leadership, and provide funding for the development and implementation of quality standards for early childhood care and education programs and related curricula and assessments.	Additional CC Scholarships
High number of uninsured children and low utilization of preventative health care	3. #/% of children with special needs/rights enrolled in an inclusive early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars	Quality, Access, and Affordability of Regulated Early Care and Education Settings – Convene partners, provide leadership, and provide funding for increased availability of and access to high quality, regulated, culturally responsive and affordable early care and education programs.	Home Visitation
Limited access to parent education and information	4. #/% of families that spend no more than 10% of the regional median family income on quality care and education with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars	Supports and Services for Families - Convene partners, provide leadership, provide funding, and advocate for development, enhancement, and sustainability of a variety of high quality, culturally responsive, and affordable services, supports, and community resources for young children and their families.	Oral Health
	5. #/% of children ages 2-5 at a healthy weight (Body Mass Index-BMI)	Access to Quality Health Care Coverage and Services- Collaborate with partners to increase access to high quality health care services (including oral health and mental health) and affordable health care coverage for young children and their families.	Media Community Awareness
	6. #/% of children receiving timely well child visits	Access to Quality Health Care Coverage and Services- Collaborate with partners to support improved nutrition and increased age/developmentally appropriate physical activity levels among young children.	Statewide Evaluation
	7. #/% of children age 5 with untreated tooth decay		
	8. % of families who report they are competent and confident about their ability to support their child's safety, health and well being		

Cochise Regional Partnership Council

Allocations and Funding Sources	SFY13	Board Approvals, 1/17-18, 2012 SFY13 Strategies and Amounts
FY Allocation	\$2,572,050	
Population Based Allocation	\$1,413,067	
Discretionary Allocation	\$839,638	
Other (FTF Fund balance addition)	\$319,345	
Carry Forward From Previous Year	\$1,392,710	
Total Regional Council Funds Available	\$3,964,760	
Strategies	Proposed Allotments	
Quality First (<i>statewide</i>)	\$700,645	Approved
Child Care Health Consultation (<i>statewide</i>)	\$113,400	Approved
Quality First Child Care Scholarships (<i>statewide</i>)	\$1,583,670	Approved
Scholarships TEACH (<i>statewide</i>)(<i>state funded for QF</i>)	-	Approved
Home Visitation	\$600,000	Approved
Oral Health	\$190,000	Approved
Media (<i>statewide</i>)	\$57,212	Approved
Community Awareness (<i>FTF Directed</i>)	\$21,000	Approved
Statewide Evaluation (<i>statewide</i>)	\$70,589	Approved
Proposed Allotment Total:	\$3,336,516	
Total Unallotted	\$628,243	

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.	\$2,211,919	Valley of the Sun United Way	\$1,590,996
	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.		Southwest Human Development Valley of the Sun United Way	\$51,630 \$562,919
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.	\$325,300	Arizona Department of Health Services	\$27,060
	Oral Health	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.		University of Arizona Cooperative Extension	\$190,000
	Child Care Health Consultation	Provides qualified health professionals who assist child care providers in achieving high standards related to health and safety for the children in their care. Improves the health and safety of children in a variety of child care settings.		First Things First (FTF-Directed) Maricopa County Department of Public Health Pima County Health Department University of Arizona Cooperative Extension	\$6,825 \$2,340 \$4,255 \$94,820



Cochise Regional Partnership Council

Family Support	Home Visitation	Provides voluntary in-home services for infants, children and their families, focusing on parenting skills, early physical and social development, literacy, health and nutrition. Connect families to resources to support their child's health and early learning. Gives young children stronger, more supportive relationships with their parents through in-home services on a variety of topics, including parenting skills, early childhood development, literacy, etc. Connects parents with community resources to help them better support their child's health and early learning.	\$600,000	Easter Seals Blake Foundation	\$600,000
Evaluation	Statewide Evaluation	Statewide evaluation includes the studies and evaluation work which inform the FTF Board and the 31 Regional Partnership Councils, examples are baseline Needs and Assets reports, specific focused studies, and statewide research and evaluation on the developing early childhood system.	\$181,996	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$136,996
Community Awareness	Regional Family Support Strategies	Evaluation study conducted to determine the effectiveness, impact, and relative merits of regional family support strategies.		First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$45,000
	Media	Increases public awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health via a media campaign that draws viewers/listeners to the ReadyAZKids.com web site.	\$88,212	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$57,212
	Community Awareness	Uses a variety of community-based activities and materials to increase public awareness of the critical importance of early childhood development and health so that all Arizonans are actively engaged in supporting young kids in their communities.		First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$31,000

APPENDIX E. Table Sources for Data Downloaded from 2000, 2010 Census, and 2008-2012 American Community Survey

ZIP codes and ZIP code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs)

Census 2000 and 2010 population data were provided at the zip code level for this report. The following describes how ZCTAs are configured and how they relate to zip codes.

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using whole blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau defines ZCTAs by allocating each block that contains addresses to a single ZCTA, usually to the ZCTA that reflects the most frequently occurring ZIP Code for the addresses within that tabulation block. Blocks that do not contain addresses but are completely surrounded by a single ZCTA (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs will be added to a single ZCTA based on limited buffering performed between multiple ZCTAs. The Census Bureau identifies five-digit ZCTAs using a five-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS ZIP Code within that ZCTA, and this code may contain leading zeros.

Definition obtained from https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_zcta.html

Population Statistics for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 2000 and ACS 2008-2012

Table P1. Total Population - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population under 20 years, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P35. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

(Note: 2007-2011 ACS population estimates presented at the state, regional and zip code levels were provided by First Things First's Evaluation Unit.)

Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Cochise County, Census 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

The Number and Proportion of Children Birth through Age Five Below Poverty for Arizona Cochise County, Census 2000.

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

(Note: 2007-2011 ACS poverty estimates presented at the state, regional and zip code levels were provided by First Things First's Evaluation Unit.)

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 2008-2012.

Educational Attainment of New Mothers in 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 2008-2012.

Median Family Income Cochise County

ACS Table DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics selecting for Cochise County: Data Set: ACS 2008-2012.

CPS Data provided by Department of Economic Security through First Things First

The data set received from DES Child Protective Services for SFY 2010, 2011 and 2012 presents the number of children that entered foster care at the age of five or younger who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect. The data set identified removals by zip code, and some zip codes were assigned to multiple counties. We included the count for the removals identified where the zip code was assigned to the county where it lies geographically, due to a lack of explanation and clarity regarding why some zip codes were associated with counties where that zip code is not located geographically.

Appendix F. Quality First Enrolled Providers 2013 (Total = 37)

CENTERS

85607-5102 Arcoiris

Arcoiris Day Care Center 2340 East Primrose St. Douglas, AZ 85607-5102
Josefina Sanchez, Owner p 520-364-4612
jsanchezb62@gmail.com f none
Regional Funded

85635-1050 Cactus Wren Cooperative Pre School, Inc

Cactus Wren Cooperative Pre School, Inc 800 Taylor Drive Sierra Vista, AZ 85635-1050
Lori Silk, Director p 520-459-2929
jlcbbsilk@cox.net f N/A
Regional Funded

85635 Center for Academic Success Preschool

Center For Academic Success Preschool 900 Carmelita Drive Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
Brad Dale, Director p 520-439-3526
bdale@cpic-cas.org f 520-458-6396
Regional Funded

85635 Childtime Learning Center 1433

Childtime Child Care 1299 North 7th Street Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
Teresa Hearn, Director p 520-459-2909
1433@childtime.com f 520-459-0988
Regional Funded

85603 Community Montessori School of Bisbee, Inc.

Community Montessori School of Bisbee 1900 South Naco Highway Bisbee, AZ 85603
Emily Munoff, Director p 520-249-5789
bisbeemontessori@gmail.com
Regional Funded

85602 Community Presbyterian Church Preschool

Community Presbyterian Church Preschool 590 South Huachuca Street Benson, AZ 85602
Lynn Hestand, Director p 520-586-4634
cpcpreschool@ymail.com f 520-586-4634
Regional Funded

85607 Douglas Unified School District

Douglas High School/Early Childhood Education Preschool
1500 East 15th Street Douglas, AZ 85607
Connie Klein, Director p 520-364-3462
cklein@dusd.k12.az.us f N/A
Regional Funded

85626 Douglas Unified School District #27

D.U.S.D.#27 - Early Learning Center 410 Fir Avenue Pirtleville, AZ 85626
Joanie Duarte, Lead Preschool Teacher p 520-364-8461
jduarte@dusd.k12.az.us f 520-805-5532
Regional Funded

85635 First Baptist Christian Academy

First Baptist Christian Academy 1447 South 7th Street Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
Holly Martin, Director p 520-458-2983
hollym@fbccademy.us f 520-458-2273
Regional Funded

85635-4610**Imagine Schools**

Imagine Early Learning Center 1764 Paseo San Luis Sierra Vista, AZ 85635-4610
Marge Dailey, Director p 520-458-3965
marge.dailey@imagineschools.com f 520-458-7258
Regional Funded

85635 Johnson 'n' Johnson Family Daycare Center

Johnson 'n' Johnson Family Day Care 3815 Foothills Drive #c Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
Jessica Hursh, Director p 520-458-9614
j.j.north@hotmail.com f 520-452-8564
Regional Funded

85650 Johnson N Johnson Day Care Center

Johnson N Johnson Day Care Center 3803 South Highway 92 Sierra Vista, AZ 85650
Andy Ayala
Site Cordinator p 520-803-9403
andrewmariaayala66@msn.com f 520-452-8564
Regional Funded

85607 Lomelis Childcare Center

Lomelis Childcare Center 1240 East 23rd Street Douglas, AZ 85607
Angelita Lomeli, Owner/Director p 520-364-3007
lomelisd@hotmail.com f 520-364-4290
Regional Funded

85607-2240 Ministerios Tierra De Bendicion

Coqui Children's Center 721 East 11th Street Douglas, AZ 85607-2240
Denisse Betancourt, Director p 520-364-1327
coquichildrencenter@yahoo.com

85635-2000 Sierra Ev Lutheran Church of Cochise County

Shepherd's Fold Child Care Center 101 N. Lenzner Ave. Sierra Vista, AZ 85635-2000
Rhoma Hargis, Director p 520-459-0115
shepherd@sierralutheran.org f 520-459-0115
Regional Funded

85635-2437 Sierra Vista Foursquare Church dba Oasis Foursquare Church

Berean Pre-School 4699 E Hwy 90 Suite A Sierra Vista, AZ 85635-2437
Elizabeth Woodard, Director p 520-458-2236
director@bereanpreschool.com f 520-515-0315
Regional Funded

85635 Sierra Vista Public Schools

S.V.U.S.D.#68 - Town And Country Elementary School
1313 South Lenzner Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
Heather Reed, Grants Management Specialist p 520-515-2737
heather.reed@svps.k12.az.us f 520-515-2744
Regional Funded

85635-1160 Sierra Vista Public Schools

S.V.U.S.D.#68 - Carmichael Elementary School
701 North Carmichael Avenue Sierra Vista, AZ 85635-1160
Heather Reed, Grants Management Specialist p 520-515-2737
heather.reed@svps.k12.az.us f 520-515-2744
Regional Funded

85650-8201 Tiny Tots Daycare Center, LLC

Tiny Tots Daycare Center 4431 South Highway 92 Sierra Vista, AZ 85650-8201
Victoria Mendoza, Owner/Director p 520-803-9534
tinytotsvictoria@yahoo.com f 520-803-9534
Regional Funded

85616-9775 Tombstone Unified School District

Huachuca City School 100 School Drive Huachuca City, AZ 85616-9775
Robin Iott, Special Needs Pre- K teacher p 520 456 9842
riott@tombstone.k12.az.us f none
Regional Funded

85603 Trinity Pre-School

Trinity Pre-School /Child Care 216 Arizona Street Bisbee , AZ 85603
Rainy Couchenour, Director p 520-678-9940
missrainy@cableone.net f
Regional Funded

85643 Willcox United Methodist Church

Wesleyan Preschool and Childcare Center 151 South Curtis Avenue Willcox, AZ 85643
Christine St. Ores, Director p 520-766-3482
wpcc@vtc.net f 520-766-3482
Regional Funded

HOMES

85627 Caralynn's Daycare

Caralynn's Daycare 1321 East Morris Lane Pomerene, AZ 85627
Caralynn Bachtel, Owner p 520-586-9194
cbachtel@powerc.net f N/A
Regional Funded

85603 Care Bear Cares

Care Bear Cares 33 Hillside Avenue Bisbee, AZ 85603
Cari Roos, Owner p 520-432-3322
cari.roos@gmail.com f 520-432-3322
Regional Funded

85635-6988 Copper Pointe Kids Daycare

Celeste Francisco 3079 Copper Pointe Drive Sierra Vista, AZ 85635-6988
Celeste Francisco, family home provider p 520-508-4902
SFCCJF@yahoo.com
Regional Funded

85620 Cristina's Childcare

Cristina Serrano 2108 Hogan Street Naco, AZ 85620
Cristina Serrano, Owner p 520 432 1601
Cristinass54@hotmail.com
Regional Funded

85635 Little Angels Daycare

Little Angels Daycare 924 Ocotillo Drive Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
April Clark, Director p 520-335-2191
littleangelsdc@gmail.com f 520-335-2191
Regional Funded

85630 Manuela Ramirez

Manuela Ramirez 37 North Mcrae Lane Saint David, AZ 85630
Manuela Ramirez, Owner p 520-720-9653
nellieramirez@live.com
Regional Funded

85607 Maria Chavez

Maria Chavez 2101 East 13th Street Douglas, AZ 85607
Maria Chavez, Owner p 520-364-1244
mariachavez57@yahoo.com f 520-364-7735
Regional Funded

85607-2318 Maria Hoke

Maria Hoke 1340 11th St Douglas, AZ 85607-2318
Maria Hoke, Owner p 520-364-8195
qualityfirst@azftf.gov f
Regional Funded

85607-2202 Mirella Cruz

Mirella Cruz 728 East 8th Street Douglas, AZ 85607-2202
Mirella Cruz
Owner p 520-364-7794
Regional Funded

85607 Monica Curfman

Monica Curfman 2514 East 6th Street Douglas, AZ 85607
Monica Curfman, Owner p 520-234-8842
punkycurfman@aol.com f 520-805-0943
Regional Funded

85635 Play & Learn Family Child Care

Vielka Thompson 1792 Calle Ventana Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
Vielka Thompson, Owner p 520-335-2716
vtpanaz@hotmail.com f
Regional Funded

85635 Rossy's Daycare

Rosy's Daycare 310 N 3rd Street Sierra Vista, AZ 85635
Rosa Rubio, Owner p 520-458-1965
rosarubio73@yahoo.com
Regional Funded

85602 Sarah's Family Daycare

Sarah Williams 1171 West Coyote Trail Benson, AZ 85602
Sarah Williams, Owner p 520-586-7689
sarahwilliams04@yahoo.com
Regional Funded

85607 Susana G Varela

Susana G Varela 2228 East 12th Street Douglas, AZ 85607

Susana G. Varela, Owner p 520-364-4571

mayrauriarte@hotmail.com f

Regional Funded

85635 U3 Academy

U3 Academy 957 Ocotillo Drive Sierra Vista, AZ 85635

Arpasinee Somanandana, Owner p 520-508-2901

arpasineeU3@hotmail.com

Regional Funded

APPENDIX G. DES Child Care Eligibility Schedule 2012

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY
CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE
 Effective July 1, 2012

CC-229 (7-1 2)

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 - 792	793 - 931	932 - 1,257	1,258 - 1,350	1,351 - 1,444	1,445 - 1,537
2	0 - 1,072	1,073 - 1,261	1,262 - 1,703	1,704 - 1,829	1,830 - 1,955	1,956 - 2,081
3	0 - 1,353	1,354 - 1,591	1,592 - 2,148	2,149 - 2,307	2,308 - 2,467	2,468 - 2,626
4	0 - 1,633	1,634 - 1,921	1,922 - 2,594	2,595 - 2,786	2,787 - 2,978	2,979 - 3,170
5	0 - 1,914	1,915 - 2,251	2,252 - 3,039	3,040 - 3,264	3,265 - 3,490	3,491 - 3,715
6	0 - 2,194	2,195 - 2,581	2,582 - 3,485	3,486 - 3,743	3,744 - 4,001	4,002 - 4,259
7	0 - 2,475	2,476 - 2,911	2,912 - 3,930	3,931 - 4,221	4,222 - 4,513	4,514 - 4,804
8	0 - 2,755	2,756 - 3,241	3,242 - 4,376	4,377 - 4,700	4,701 - 5,024	5,025 - 5,348
9	0 - 3,036	3,037 - 3,571	3,572 - 4,821	4,822 - 5,178	5,179 - 5,536	5,537 - 5,893
10	0 - 3,316	3,317 - 3,901	3,902 - 5,267	5,268 - 5,657	5,658 - 6,047	6,048 - 6,437
11	0 - 3,597	3,598 - 4,231	4,232 - 5,712	5,713 - 6,135	6,136 - 6,559	6,560 - 6,900**
12	0 - 3,877	3,878 - 4,561	4,562 - 6,158	6,159 - 6,614	6,615 - 7,050**	

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 2012 poverty guidelines. The Arizona state statutory limit for child care assistance is 165% of the Federal Poverty Level.

** Federal Child Care & Development Fund (CCDF) statutory limit is 85% of the 2012 State median income (SMI).