2012 NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

South Pima Regional Partnership Council

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

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August 16, 2012

Message from the Chair:

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council as we worked toward our mission to build better futures for young children and their families. During the past year, we have touched the lives of many young children and their families by expanding early learning opportunities in several rural communities, providing home visitation and parenting education programs, and addressing the oral health needs of young children by providing oral health screening, fluoride vanish application and dental referrals. In addition, there has been a significant investment in improving the quality of early learning experiences for children through Quality First, First Things First's quality improvement and rating system, and through several strategies that support early childhood professionals in attaining higher education standards.

The First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council will continue to advocate and provide opportunities for families to access information and supports to enhance their role as their child's most important teacher, increase access to high quality learning opportunities throughout the region, and address the oral health needs of children in the South Pima region.

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

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

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

Thank you for your continued support.
Sincerely,

Fran Driver,
Chair, South Pima Regional Partnership Council

Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments
First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council

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

The 2012 Needs and Assets Report for the South Pima geographic region provides a clear statistical analysis of available data sources and helps us in understanding the conditions that exist for young children in our region including gaps in services as well as existing assets. This document helps inform the South Pima Regional Partnership Council in prioritizing the needs, selecting strategies to address those conditions and determining appropriate funding levels to positively impact children and families. The challenges young children and families face in the South Pima region include access to:

- High quality early care and education programs
- Parenting education, community resources and information for families of young children
- Preventative oral health services and access to affordable health care coverage for young children

The First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region. There has been a significant focus throughout the South Pima region in the past year to expand access to high quality early learning opportunities, especially in rural communities which have historically lacked these services. These efforts have built upon a network of related strategies which together address access, affordability, quality programming and the professional development of the early childhood workforce. In addition, the South Pima Regional Council has acknowledged the important role families play in their child's development and has strived to provide access to the types of services and programs that will enhance parents' ability to provide safe, healthy and nurturing home environments and experiences. This report provides extensive data points and analysis that will further inform the Council's future decisions and their goal of building a truly comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

Acknowledgments:
The First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council owes special gratitude to the agencies and key stakeholders who participated in numerous work sessions and community forums throughout the past two years. The success of First Things First is due, in large measure, to the contributions of numerous individuals who gave their time, skill, support, knowledge and expertise.

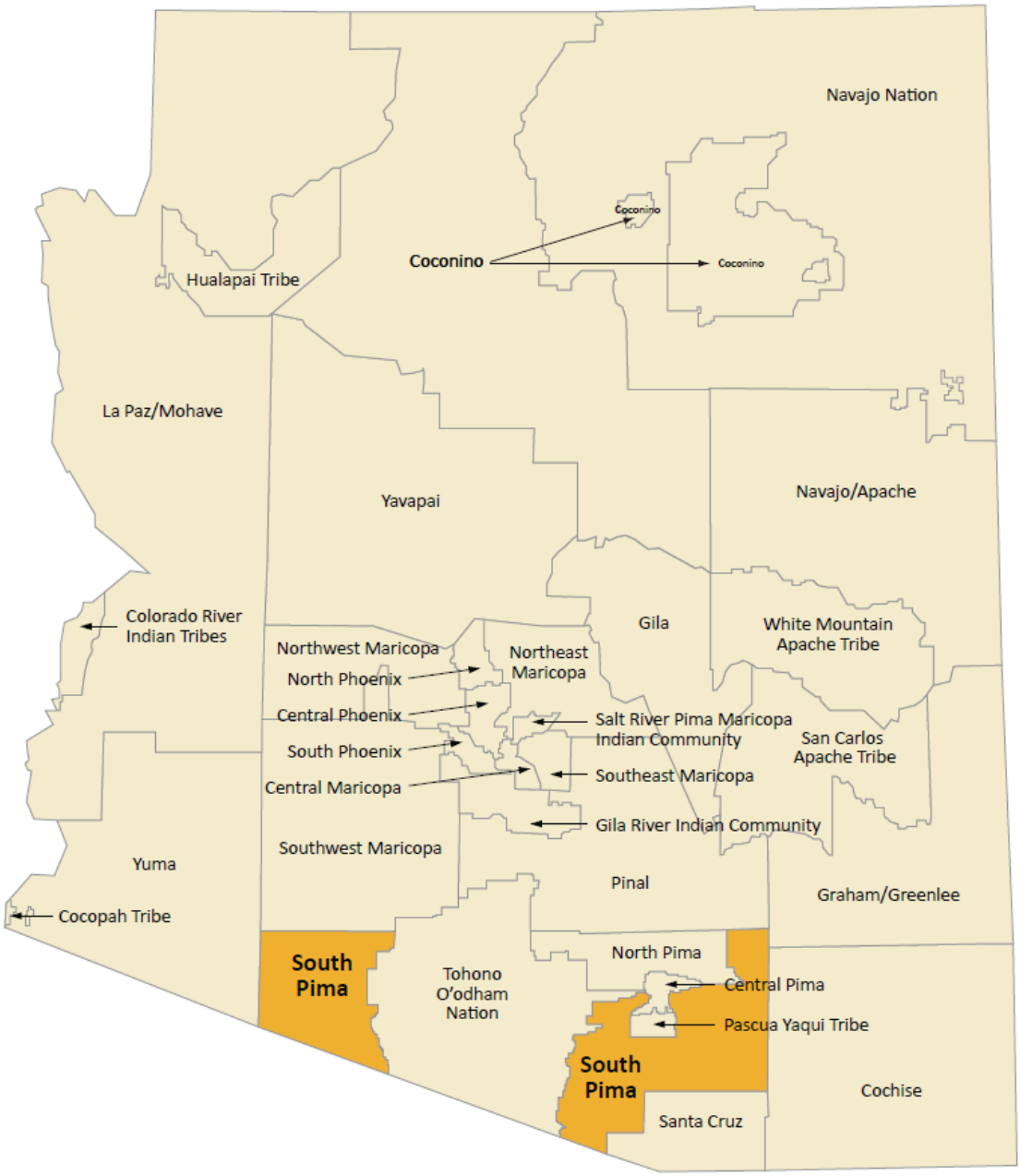
To the current and past members of the South Pima Regional Partnership Council, your dedication, commitment and extreme passion has guided the work of making a difference in the

lives of young children and families within the region. Our continued work will build upon the efforts and successes of the past four years and collectively move us closer to building a comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and the entire State.

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

In addition, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council wishes to acknowledge and thank its Fiscal Year 2012 lead grantees : Ajo Unified School District, Altar Valley School District, Child and Family Resources, Inc., Make Way for Books, Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation, Pima County Health Department, Sahuarita Unified School District, Sunnyside Unified School District, Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, and United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona and in particular the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance, the Professional Development Alliance, and the Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Arizona.

Arizona First Things First



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Executive Summary

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

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

South Pima Region Geography

The First Things First South Pima region has a diverse geography that includes many small rural towns and isolated communities and a few highly urban and suburban areas to the south and east of Tucson. It is an expansive region that covers more than 5,632 square miles and spans the far eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Pima County. The southern boundary borders Mexico at Lukeville in the far western part of the region and at Sasabe, southwest of Tucson. Its northern boundary reaches up to Speedway Boulevard on the far east of Tucson. There are 17 zip codes in the South Pima region representing 20 communities or geographical areas.

Eight public school districts have schools located in the South Pima region: Ajo Unified School District, Altar Valley Elementary School District, Continental Elementary School District, Sahuarita Unified School District, San Fernando Elementary School District, Sunnyside Unified School District, Tucson Unified School District, and the Vail Unified School District.

Demographic Overview and Economic Circumstances

- According to the 2010 Census the total population of the First Things First South Pima region was 267,603. At that time, there were 7,428 families with children birth through age five and 23,149 children birth through age five. First Things First estimated that in 2009, 27.9 percent or 6,134 children birth through age five were living below the poverty level.
- The population of the region grew significantly since the 2000 Census by 39.6 percent, and the number of families with children birth through age five has increased by 25.9 percent. Similarly, since 2000, the population of children birth through age five grew nearly 34 percent. The region's population growth has out-paced the growth of both the state and the county in the last decade.

- Within the region, the localities that have the highest numbers of children birth to age five continue to be Sunnyside (zip code 85706) with 6,557 children and Southeast Tucson (zip code 85730) with 2,997 children. These two areas share over one-third of the children birth to age five.
- The 2010 Census identified 1,597 families with children birth through age five headed by single mothers, which is 21.5 percent of all families with children in this age group. Sunnyside (85706) and Southeast Tucson (85730) have the highest proportion in the region, 35 percent and 20 percent respectively. In 2000, the Census estimated that 40 percent of single mothers with children birth through age five were living below the poverty level. Given this, it can be extrapolated that a similar proportion of these families headed by a single mother are living below the poverty level in 2010.
- Regarding ethnicity, the 2010 Census reported that 56.4 percent of children birth through age five in the FTF South Pima region were Hispanic. Regarding race, 63.6 percent were White, 3.5 percent were African American, nearly 3 percent were American Indian, 1.6 percent were Asian American, and 28.4 percent were some other race alone or multiple races. The proportion of Hispanic children birth through age five in the South Pima region is higher than in Pima County and Arizona as a whole.
- In the South Pima region, the estimated median income in 2000 was $41,277. About 17 percent of families in the region earned less than $20,000. Eleven percent of families were living below the poverty level. (Estimates are not available at the regional level from the 2010 Census.)
- Poverty rates for children birth through age five in 2000 vary by community in the South Pima region. The highest poverty rates for children in this age group were in the communities of Ajo (50 percent), Sasabe (44 percent), and the Sunnyside area (37 percent). Communities with the fewest children living below the poverty level were Rita Ranch (0.6 percent) and Southeast Tucson/S. Freeman Road and Vail/Corona de Tucson at 6 percent.
- In Pima County, 2008-2010 ACS estimates show that 54 percent of children birth through age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (22,962 children) and 76.4 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the workforce (23,288 children). This total estimate of 46,250 children with working parents in Pima County need some type of child care and education. Child care and education providers are also needed for the children of non-working parents who are attending school or seeking employment.
- Unemployment rates in Pima County jumped from 4.7 percent in January 2008 to 9.2 percent in January 2011, and unemployment claims increased by over 700 percent between January 2007 (3,208) and January 2010 (25,845). As of January 2011, the following South Pima region communities had the highest estimated unemployment rates: Ajo (16.3 percent), Three Points (14.8 percent) and Summit View (11.2 percent).
- Since the start of the recession in 2007, the enrollment of families and children in emergency and supplemental food assistance has been increasing in the South Pima region. The number of families with children birth through age five enrolled in the food stamp program increased 258 percent from 2007 to 2011. Children birth to age four enrolled in the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) increased 43.5 percent from 2007 to 2011. Similarly, in Pima County as a whole, use of the community food bank has increased significantly since the onset of the recession. Children birth through age six represented the group with the largest increase in use of the food bank, from 2007 to 2010, showing a 108 percent increase.

- The enrollment of children birth through age five in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) decreased in the South Pima region from 809 in January 2007 to 430 in January 2011, a decrease of 46.8 percent. Similar decreases were evident for children birth through age five receiving benefits during that time period. The decreases were most likely affected by state legislative action taken in 2010 and 2011 that reduced the TANF Lifetime Benefit Limits.
- The South Pima region has a somewhat unstable housing environment, a factor that is known to impact child development and health. South Pima residents have low housing mobility as evidenced by the low rental rate of 23.1 percent compared to 35.9 percent in Pima County and 34 percent in the state. However, the region has a comparatively higher pre-foreclosure rate, (the risk of losing one's home) than Pima County. In 2010 the pre-foreclosure rate for the South Pima region was 3.5 percent, that is, 1 in 29 residential property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice, higher than 2.5 percent for Pima County. Moreover, pre-foreclosure notices have impacted families across the economic spectrum in South Pima. For example, Vail and Rita Ranch, both stable, middle class areas, have high pre-foreclosure rates of 4.8 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. Sunnyside and Summit View/Littletown, both areas with more socio-economic challenges also have high pre-foreclosure rates of 4.4 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Education

- Updated estimates from the 2008-2010 ACS showed that 14 percent of adults in Pima County, and 16 percent in the City of Tucson did not have a high school diploma.
- In Pima County, according to the 2008-2010 ACS, 43 percent of new mothers giving birth in the past six months were unmarried and 31 percent of those had less than a high school diploma. One percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree. Of the 58 percent who were married, 13 percent had less than a high school degree and 22 percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree.
- Third grade AIMS scores are the best measure at this time for assessing children's learning in the early grades. In Pima County, third grade AIMS scores from 2010-2011 showed 67 percent of students passing the math test, and 74 percent passing the reading test. There continues to be a great variation in passing scores across the districts and schools in the region. For example, Vail Unified School District (88 percent passing math and 90 percent passing reading) had the highest percentage of students passing the tests. The charter districts of Arizona Community Development Corporation (50 percent passing math; 58 percent passing reading) and TAG Elementary, Inc. (25 percent passing math; 60 percent passing reading) had the lowest scores. Families with children in low performing schools may need targeted services for their younger children.

Health

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that about 13 percent of children birth through age five in Arizona were uninsured in 2010. The 2010 Arizona Health Survey estimated a slightly lower uninsured rate of 9 percent for Arizona's young children.

- In April 2010, 21 percent of the Pima County general population was enrolled in AHCCCS (Arizona Health Coverage and Cost Containment System). Enrollments increased slightly, by one percent from April 2010 (208,969) to April 2011 (211,840).
- The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Pima County continued to decrease due to the enrollment freeze initiated in 2009. KidsCare is Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program under AHCCCS that covers children 0-18 whose family income falls between 100 and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Pima County enrollments decreased by 61.7 percent from April 2009 (7,366) to April 2011 (2,817). Information specific to the South Pima region is not available. The FTF South Pima Regional Partnership Council is contributing funds for the coordination of access to public insurance for families with children birth through age five with outreach and enrollment assistance through the Pima County Health Department.
- According to fiscal year 2009 AHCCCS reports about its enrollees, 71 percent of infants under 16 months funded under KidsCare and 64.2 percent funded under Medicaid completed six or more well-child visits. Children ages three to six funded under KidsCare are measured slightly differently. They had a 73.7 percent completion rate and children funded under Medicaid had 69.4 percent completion rate. There are no numbers available for Pima County or the South Pima region. The implication of these rates is that having access to health care does not always ensure that health care services are used to the best advantage for young children.
- Healthy birth data are available for 2009 from Arizona Vital Statistics for the South Pima region. The total number of births in the region was 3,775, a two percent decrease from 2008 (3,850). In 2009, 12 percent of births were to teen mothers, 42 percent were to unwed mothers, and 51 percent were publicly funded. Seventy-two percent of mothers reported receiving prenatal care in the first trimester. In response to the high proportion of teens giving birth, the South Pima region is providing support and education to teen parents through Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS) and home visitation programs.
- Due to the limited access to dental care among young children in the region, the FTF South Pima Regional Partnership Council funded the Pima County Health Department's First Smiles Matter program to provide dental care services at child care centers, preschools, clinics and other community locations. South Pima targeted 1,100 children in fiscal year 2011 and 2,300 children in 2012 to receive dental screenings and care.
- Child immunization rates in the South Pima region in 2009 ranged from 73 percent of infants ages 12 to 24 months to 52 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months receiving the full immunization schedule. According to ADHS, the reported rates may be lower than actual rates due to children changing pediatricians.
- In 2010, 369 children birth to age three in the South Pima region received developmental screenings through the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) and 392 children birth to age six received services through the Division of Developmental Disabilities.

Early Childhood Education and Child Care

- There were 275 regulated and unregulated child care providers in the FTF South Pima region registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral database as of December 2011, down from 322 providers registered in the database in April 2010. Regulated child care and education providers include ADHS licensed centers, ADHS certified group homes, and DES

certified family homes. Unregulated providers are not licensed or certified by any agency. Among regulated providers, 50 were ADHS licensed centers, 40 were ADHS certified group homes, 163 were DES certified family homes. Twenty-two were unregulated providers. Approximately 83 percent of the regulated providers were contracted with DES to provide services to children whose families were eligible to receive child care subsidies.

- If one assumes that 80 percent of maximum authorized capacity is used for children birth through age five, licensed and certified providers in the South Pima region had slots for an estimated 5,622 children in this age group in December 2011. However, enrollments on a typical day are known to be far lower. Based on the total capacity used by providers reported in the 2010 DES Market Rate Survey, a reasonable estimate of the number of children birth through age five enrolled on a typical day in the South Pima region was approximately 3,060. This number represents 13 percent of the 23,149 children in the region reported in the 2010 Census. Viewed another way, across the region as a whole, there is one licensed center for every 463 children, and one certified provider for every 126 children in this age group.
- The FTF South Pima Regional Council is supporting the expansion of high quality early centers and education placements by providing funding for strategic business planning, licensing and certification. Examples of South Pima investments in this area are the continuing efforts of Project M.O.R.E. to recruit and assist in licensing and certification of providers in the region; the Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation early childhood education planning work in Ajo; and the Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship Program.
- Among the providers in the South Pima region, three were nationally accredited centers (down from the seven reported in 2010), nine were Head Start programs, and 70 were enrolled in the region's Quality First Program (an increase from the 53 reported in 2010). As of April 2012, there was one Quality First provider for every 331 children birth to age five in the region. The Sunnyside area had the highest number (31) of Quality First providers, and Southeast Tucson (85730) and Tucson Mountain Park (85735) had the lowest number (1).
- In 2010, the average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region ranged from $159 per week for infant care to $124 per week for the care of four-to five year-olds. Infant care in licensed centers was $125 per week on average, compared with $121 per week for four-to five year-olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost $119 per week on average, compared to $116 per week for four-to five-year olds.
- In the FTF South Pima region, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy decreased from 1,526 in January 2009 to 930 in January 2011, a decrease of 39 percent. Of the families eligible for benefits in 2011, 82 percent received the benefits.
- The Arizona Department of Economic Security has maintained a statewide waiting list that included approximately 3,223 families in January 2011 waiting to receive the child care subsidy. The FTF South Pima region invested in Quality First child care scholarships to help low-income families afford quality child care.
- The majority of staff members working in the field of early child care and education lack professional qualifications. Arizona's regulations require only a high school diploma or GED for assistant teachers and teachers working in licensed centers. Family home providers certified by DES are not required to have a high school diploma. The lack of professionalization of the early child care and education field results in a low compensation and benefits structure compared to other divisions of the education sector as well as other professions.

- The FTF South Pima Regional Council is addressing this gap by funding several professional development options. The Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (T.E.A.C.H.) program and a non-T.E.A.C.H. scholarship program offered through Central Arizona College provide scholarships for higher education and credentialing. The Community-Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals strategy provides quality education and training in a community setting to professionals working in the field.

Supporting Families

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council determined that supports and services to families was the second highest priority need in the region in fiscal years 2011 and 2012. In order to address this need, the council implemented a combined strategy that included both in-home parenting education (home visitation) and community-based parenting education. Highlights of these strategies are:

- For home-based family support services the Sunnyside Parents as Teachers program provided services in the Sunnyside area. The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona partnered with the following agencies: Child and Family Resources/Healthy Families; Make Way for Books; Parent Aid; The Parent Connection; and Sopori Elementary School. In fiscal year 2011, 237 families were targeted for home visitation services, and in fiscal year 2012 these numbers were increased to 297 families. The South Pima region has exceeded these targets, and there is a waiting list for some programs. The majority of families that enrolled in a home visitation program in fiscal year 2011 continued to participate in fiscal year 2012 allowing families to have continuity of supports and services.
- For community-based parent education and training, South Pima funded the following activities in fiscal years 2011 and 2012: Stay and Play parenting groups; nutrition education groups; case management; support and education for teen parents; Parent Info-line; health insurance outreach and enrollment assistance.

Public Awareness and Collaboration

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

- *Cross-Regional Public Awareness and Community Outreach*. In fiscal years 2011 and 2012, the South Pima region partnered with the Central and North Pima Regions, as well as the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'Odham Regional Partnership Councils in a cross-regional joint communication plan that includes media, printed material and support of a contracted team of consultants to do public outreach to an array of audiences.
- *Coordination and Collaboration with Key Community Stakeholders*. Public awareness, parent outreach and collaboration activities are being conducted by South Pima's partners under the umbrella of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, First Focus on Kids, Family Support Alliance and the Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County. A

wide variety of media and activities have been used such as public ads, social media, parenting workshops and resource distribution (e.g. children's books, resource guides, child development and child health fact sheets or parenting tip sheets).

- *Coordination of Services Grant.* The South Pima Regional Partnership Council funded a Coordination of Services grant in fiscal years 2011 and 2012 in partnership with the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona that targets six communities: Amado, Arivaca, Sasabe, Three Points, Summit View and Sunnyside. The primary goals were to identify available resources and opportunities for service coordination, and to improve or streamline processes for families with young children.
- *Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship Program.* The Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship strategy, new in fiscal year 2012, involves implementing pre-kindergarten programs in schools and coordination of other supportive services in small rural communities in the South Pima region. Thus far, this strategy has been considered successful due to good relationship building with the local school districts, specifically within Amado, Ajo, and Three Points. A new pre-kindergarten was opened in November, 2011 in the community of Ajo. As of March 2012, the classroom slots were full and there is a waiting list. The Altar Valley School District (Three Points) also opened a pre-kindergarten in February, 2012, and it maintains a waiting list. There are plans for continued funding of this strategy in fiscal year 2013.
- *The Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals Strategy.* South Pima has partnered with the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council and other agencies to implement this strategy in fiscal year 2012. Grantees work in partnership with program administrators, center directors and owners of early care and education programs to identify and implement professional development needs for staff within core competency areas. Grantees deliver high quality, best practice, and community-based professional development opportunities to early care and education teachers and administrators via a Communities of Practice model which includes ongoing education sessions, seminars, lectures and college level classes to enhance their skills and knowledge in working with children birth through age five. Multiple higher educational institutions have already articulated agreements to collaborate and coordinate services such as Pima Community College, University of Arizona and University of Arizona- South. Additional partnerships and collaborations have been formed with Central Arizona College, Rio Salado Community College, Tohono O'odham Community College, and Prescott College.

Conclusion

The major challenges for the First Things First South Pima region continue to be the geographic dispersion, economic disparities of the region's population, and state level cuts to social and health services. Approximately 23,149 children birth through age five in South Pima require services in health, education and other areas. Poverty rates are high and have increased since the start of the recession in 2007, based on the most recent estimates for Pima County. The rising use of emergency food services and food assistance programs points to continued hardship for a significant number of families with young children. The South Pima region also has high pre-foreclosure rates, or the risk of losing one's home. This particular hardship has affected not just low-income but also middle-income communities within the region. All of these factors can

result in stresses on families with young children such as relocation, lack of stability, and psycho-emotional distress[1].

Regional and local data show the continued need for high quality regulated care. South Pima's regulated (licensed and certified) providers have the capacity to care for approximately 24 percent of the region's population of children birth through age five. Access to quality care is improving yet varies by community. Although this is nearly the same capacity that existed over a year ago, there was a 14.5 percent reduction in the total number of providers from April 2010 to December 2011 translating into lost businesses. At the local level, data show disparities in the number of children and regulated providers across the zip code areas. Some of the small rural towns and more populated suburban areas have few, to no, licensed or certified providers. Furthermore, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Childcare Subsidy continues to decrease. Child care providers are finding it difficult to survive economically due to the reductions in child care subsidies to parents who would use their services. At the same time, the cost of care is prohibitive for many families. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that families turn to kith and kin care. Unregulated care can compromise optimal child development where there is a lack of formal education and training among child care providers.

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council has addressed these needs by employing multi-pronged, long-term strategies in the region to coordinate services and build capacity for early childhood care, education, and support services. These include the package of strategies under Quality First, and newer strategies such as the Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship and the Family, Friends and Neighbors programs that are considered to be creative and successful ways to build trust among community members and provide crucial services in the small rural towns. The South Pima Regional Partnership Council is also responding to the economic deprivation and hardship of families by providing in-home family supports, community based parenting education, and strategic coordination of existing family support services. An example is their investment in the Coordinated Services Grant that specifically focuses on services coordination and capacity building in six of the small rural communities with a high need for educational and family support services.

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

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

Approach to the Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

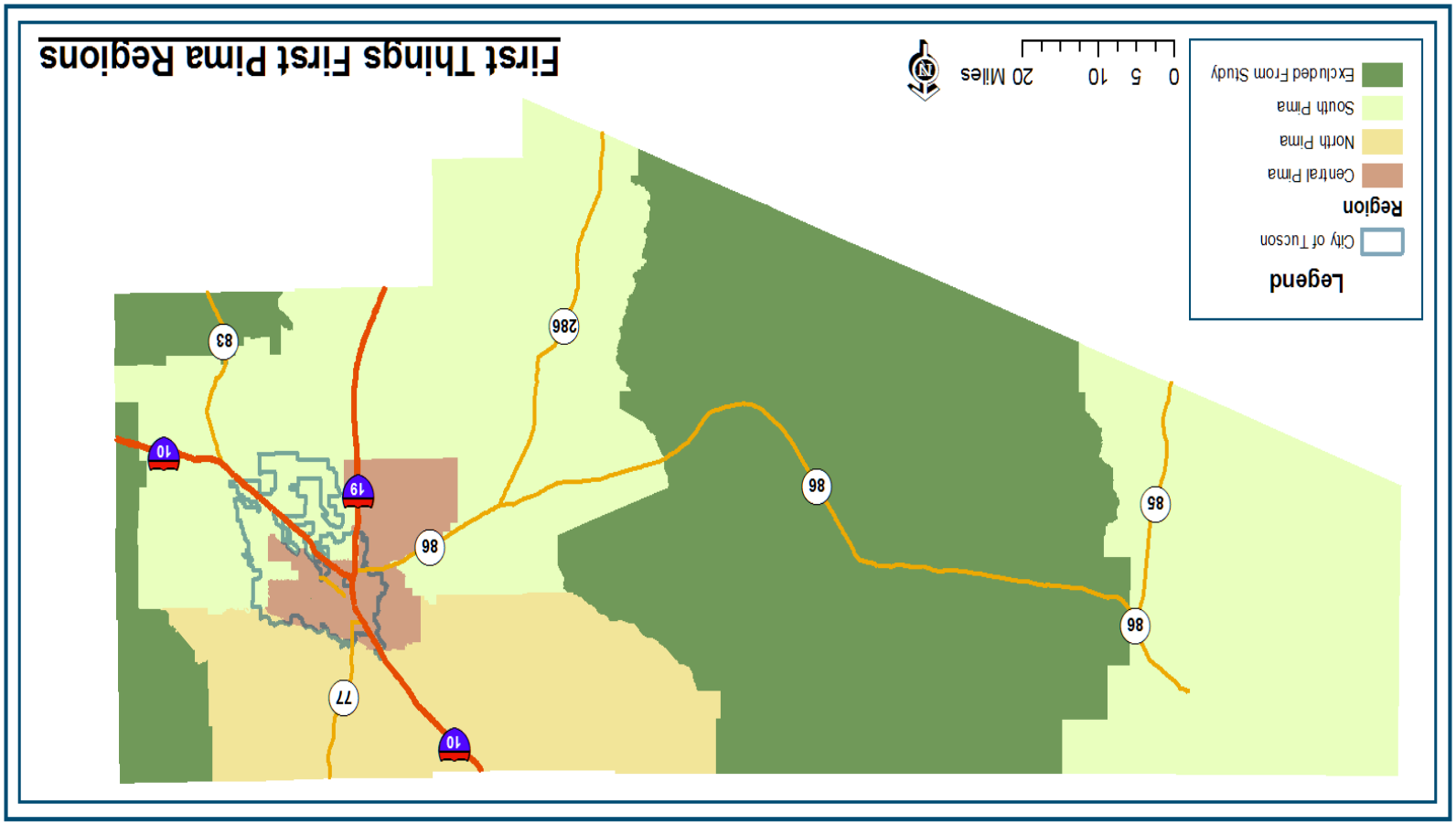
the 2008-2010 American Community Survey, the most recent three-year interval available. Because of a significant change in the methodology, many of the indicators previously collected in the long form of the decennial census are no longer being collected in the census (income, education, and other important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

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

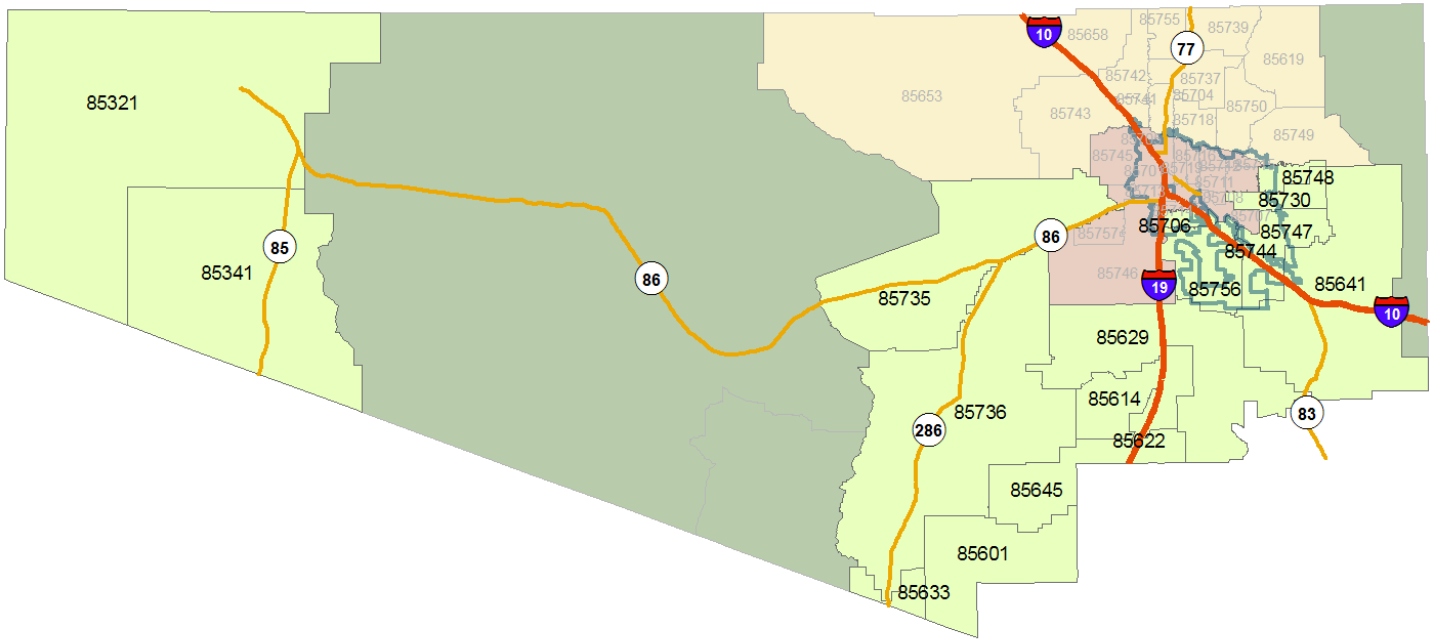
Due to these inconsistencies, the approach to the data in this report emphasizes ratios and relationships over individual numbers. Such ratios maintain a certain amount of stability over time and can be used in making decisions about how to allocate resources to children and families in greatest need. The emphasis in the narrative of the report, therefore, is to highlight ratios and patterns across the data acquired from various sources rather than the accuracy of each specific number.[2] The narrative section of the report highlights trends and juxtaposes key indicators across topical areas so that the Council can more easily make meaningful comparisons.

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

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



First Things First Pima Regions



Legend

- South Region
- Central Region
- North Region
- Excluded From Study
- City of Tucson

First Things First South Pima Region

0 5 10 20 Miles

PART ONE

I. Regional Overview: South Pima Region

The South Pima region has a diverse geography. It includes many small rural towns and isolated communities and a few highly urban and suburban areas to the south and east of Tucson. The region is expansive, covering more than 5,632 square miles and spanning the far eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Pima County. The southern boundary borders Mexico at the sparsely populated towns of Lukeville in the far western part of the region and at Sasabe, southwest of Tucson. Its northern boundary reaches up to Speedway Boulevard on the far east of Tucson.

The regional map shows the location of the zip codes within the South Pima region. There are a total of seventeen zip codes: 85321, 85341, 85601, 85614, 85622, 85629, 85633, 85641, 85645, 85706, 85730, 85735, 85736, 85744 (unique zip code), 85747, 85748, and 85756. Table 1 lists the region's communities clustered by zip code, towns, neighborhoods, and/or cross-streets.

Table 1. Municipalities, Neighborhoods and Zip Codes Within the South Pima Region

Zip Code[a]	Towns, Neighborhoods and/or Cross Streets
85321	Ajo
85341	Lukeville
85601	Arivaca
85614	Green Valley, Continental Rd.
85622	Green Valley, Camino del Sol
85629	Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch
85633	Sasabe
85641	Vail, Corona de Tucson
85645	Amado
85706	Sunnyside
85730	SE Tucson, E. Escalante Rd.
85735	Tucson Mountain Park
85736	Three Points
85744	Rita Road / Raytheon and IBM
85747	Rita Ranch
85748	Southeast Tucson, S. Freeman Rd.
85756	Summit View, Littletown

[a]A total of 17 zip codes are listed for the South Pima region. Two of these are post office boxes or unique zip codes: 85744 and 85341. Zip codes 85744 (the Rita Road facilities for Raytheon and IBM) is listed as a unique post office zip code. Zip code 85341 (Lukeville) is listed as a post office box; however, several sources providing information for this report supplied data about its residents (or users of that post office box) so it is included in data tables.

Eight public school districts operate schools within the South Pima region: Ajo Unified School District, Altar Valley Elementary School District, Continental Elementary School District, Sahuarita Unified School District, San Fernando Elementary School District, Sunnyside Unified School District, Tucson Unified School District, and the Vail Unified School District.

I.A. General Population Trends

The population statistics in this report focus on children birth through age five and their families. In 2010, children birth through age five made up 8.6 percent of the population in Arizona (n=546,609; Table 2) and 7.6 percent of the population in Pima County (n= 74,796; Table 3). In the South Pima region, children birth through age five comprised 8.7 percent of the total regional population (n= 23,149; Table 4). That is, the South Pima region in 2010 had a higher proportion of children under age six than did Pima County and the state. The number of children birth through age five is a key number for the South Pima region and will be referred to throughout the report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Population Statistics for South Pima County, Census 2000 and the 2010 Census

South Pima Region					
	Census 2000	**% 2000 Families**	**Census 2010**	**% 2010 Families**	**% growth 2000-2010**
Total Population	191,642	-	267,603	-	39.6%
Children 0-5	17,318	-	23,149	-	33.7%
Total Number of Families	50,728	100.0%	69,857	100.0%	37.7%
Families with Children 0-5	5,901	11.6%	7,428	10.6%	25.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1,918	3.8%	2,473	3.5%	28.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	1,336	2.6%	1,597	2.3%	19.5%

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

Tables 2 through 4 reveal the population characteristics of families in Arizona, Pima County and the South Pima region. Of particular interest is the number of families with children birth through age five in the South Pima region (n=7,428; Table 4). In the past decade, this regional number increased 25.9 percent. This rate of growth is significantly higher than that of the county (3.8 percent; Table 3) and the state (11.9 percent; Table 2).

Yet, the South Pima region had a lower share of families with children birth through age five (10.6 percent; Table 4) than Pima County (10.8 percent; Table 3) and Arizona (11.4 percent; Table 2). Among families in the South Pima region, 3.5 percent were headed by a single parent (2,473; Table 4), which is lower than the figures for the county (4.3 percent) and state (4.1 percent). The percentage of families headed by a single mother was also slightly lower in the South Pima region: 2.3 percent, compared with 2.9 percent in Pima County and 2.7 percent in Arizona.

Table 5 presents 2010 population data on family structure in a different way. In the South Pima region, of all families with children birth through age five, 33.3 percent of families were headed by a single parent, and 21.5 percent were headed by a single mother. These figures are lower than for the county (where 39.2 of families were headed by a single parent and 26.4 percent by a single mother) and state (where 36.3 percent of families were headed by a single parent and 23.4 percent were headed by a single mother). Single parent families and their children often undergo stresses that can have far-reaching consequences for a child's development, although this varies from family to family.

Table 5. Family Structure in Arizona, Pima County and South Pima County, the 2010 Census

	Arizona		Pima County		South Pima County	
	Census 2010	**% 2010 Families**	**Census 2010**	**% 2010 Families**	**Census 2010**	**% 2010 Families**
Families with Children 0-5	179,709	-	26,380	-	7,428	-
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	65,213	36.3%	10,354	39.2%	2,473	33.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	42,001	23.4%	6,966	26.4%	1,597	21.5%

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

Table 6 provides a breakdown of family demographics by zip code for the South Pima region from the 2010 Census, including the number of children birth through age five, the number of families with children birth through age five, and single parent and single mother families. Data are presented for the 16 inhabited zip codes in the South Pima region. These numbers are particularly helpful for planning and targeting services at the local level.

The zip code 85706 has the largest number of children birth through age five (6,557), followed by 85756 (3,242) and 85730 (2,997). These three zip codes account for a total of 55.3 percent of all children birth through age five living in the region.

Table 6. State, County and South Pima Region 2010 Population by Zip Code[a], the 2010 Census

Geographic Places and Zip Codes[b]	2010 Total	Children 0-5	Families with Children 0-5	Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)
Arizona	6,392,017	546,609	179,709	65,213	42,001
Pima County	980,263	74,796	26,380	10,354	6,966
South Pima region	267,603	23,149	7,428	2,473	1,597
85321[c] Ajo	4,435	338	91	52	-
85341[d] Lukeville	39	2	1	-	2
85601 Arivaca	698	23	8	3	35
85614 Green Valley, Continental Rd.	21,895	593	239	76	48
85622[d] Green Valley Camino del Sol	6,325	24	9	3	1
85629 Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	23,568	2,787	931	177	113
85633[c] Sasabe	54	3	1	1	1
85641 Vail, Corona de Tucson	21,753	1,915	616	91	56
85645 Amado	2,231	153	27	9	7
85706 Sunnyside	55,209	6,557	1,767	874	575
85730 SE Tucson, E. Escalante Rd.	38,323	2,997	1,145	483	308
85735 Tucson Mountain Park	11,250	835	247	91	47
85736 Three Points	4,975	346	88	41	26
85744[d] Southeast Tucson	-	-	-	-	-
85747[c] Rita Ranch	23,058	2,227	808	127	84
85748 Southeast Tucson, S. Freeman Rd.	18,087	1,107	430	114	78
85756[d] Summit View, Littletown	35,703	3,242	1,020	331	216

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

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

[b] A total of 17 zip codes is listed for the South Pima region. Two of these are post office boxes or unique zip codes: 85744 and 85341. Zip code 85744 (the Rita Road facilities for Raytheon and IBM) is listed as a unique post office zip code. Zip code 85341 (Lukeville) is listed as a post office box; however, several sources providing information for this report supplied data about its residents (or users of that post office box) so it is included in data tables.

[c] Zip codes 85321, 85633 and 85747 geography for the 2010 Census does not clearly correspond to Census 2000 geography.

[d] Zip codes 85341, 85622, 85744 and 85756 are new zip codes in the 2010 Census; they were not included in the Census 2000 data.

I.B. Additional Population Characteristics

1. Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status

Table 7 displays the racial and ethnic characteristics in 2010 for children birth through age five and for the general population of the South Pima region, Pima County and Arizona.[3] As shown, the racial distribution of both South Pima region's general population and population of children birth through age five was similar to that of the county and state. In the South Pima region, white children birth through age five comprised 63.6 percent of the population, slightly more than figures for Pima County (61.3 percent) and Arizona (61.5 percent). Slightly more than one quarter of children birth through age five in South Pima County were of multiple races or some other race (28.4 percent), similar to county (27.4 percent) and state (25.2 percent) proportions. Please see Appendix E for the 2010 Census questions asked about ethnicity and race and the definition for some other race and multiple race.

Regarding ethnicity, Table 7 shows that slightly more than half of South Pima region's population of children birth through age five was Hispanic (56.4 percent). This was higher than the reports for the county (52.7 percent) or state (44.9 percent). Of note in Table 7 is the fact that, within the South Pima region, the percentage of young, Hispanic children under age six (56.4 percent) was significantly higher than for Hispanics in the general population (40.1 percent). This finding mirrors the state and county data, where there were larger proportions of Hispanic children under age six than Hispanics in the general population.

Table 7. Race and Ethnicity for Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, the 2010 Census

	Arizona		**Pima County**		**South Pima Region**	
	Total Population	**Children Under 6 Years**	**Total Population**	**Children Under 6 Years**	**Total Population**	**Children Under 6 Years**
White	73.0%	61.5%	74.3%	61.3%	73.6%	63.6%
African American	4.1%	4.6%	3.5%	4.2%	3.7%	3.5%
American Indian	4.6%	6.2%	3.3%	4.8%	2.4%	2.9%
Asian	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Other Race Alone or Multiple	15.3%	25.2%	16.0%	27.4%	18.2%	28.4%
Hispanic Origin	29.6%	44.9%	34.6%	52.7%	40.1%	56.4%

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

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

Citizenship status, being native- or foreign-born, and lack of English language proficiency can be predictors of poverty and other risk factors. This information is collected through the American Community Survey and is available for Pima County and Arizona (not the region), displayed in Tables 8 and 9. Data are not available below the county level because the margins of error reported are too high to be reliable. Overall, the data show these risk factors for Pima County are comparable to those of the state. In Table 8, 8.0 percent of the total population in Pima County were estimated to be "not a U.S. citizen," slightly lower than the state rate of 9.1 percent. The percentage of Pima County children under age six estimated to be foreign born (1.3 percent) was comparable to the state average (1.2 percent).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

Concern has mounted in recent years about the rising number of grandparents assuming the responsibility of caring for their grandchildren. Programs and special interest groups exist both locally and nation-wide that focus on assisting grandparents in caring for their grandchildren, such as Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Southern Arizona Coalition and the Kinship and Adoption Resource and Education Family Center (K.A.R.E Center).[4] The census provides information on the number of households where grandparents live with their own grandchildren under 18 years old. However, this information needs to be interpreted with caution because it does not rule out that parents are also present in the household. In the South Pima region, according to the 2010 Census and shown in Table 10, 3,261 children birth through age five were living with their grandparents. This represents 14.1 percent of the total children birth through age five living in the region in 2010. The rate in South Pima is slightly higher than that of Pima County (13.8 percent) and the state as a whole (13.6 percent).

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

	Arizona		Pima County		South Pima Region	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Universe: Total Population of Children 0-5	546,609	100%	74,796	100%	23,149	100%
Total children 0-5 living with grandparents	74,153	13.6%	10,346	13.8%	3,261	14.1%

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

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

I. C. Economic Circumstances

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

This section includes the most current economic data available. However, some indicators are reported from Census 2000, since up-to-date information is no longer available at the regional and zip code level due to recent changes in census methodology.[5] The most current data collected and reported by state programs, such as for unemployment and use of government assistance programs, are also reported. Even so, these indicators may not capture the extent of the recession's impact because some state agencies do not report current-year data.

1. Children Birth Through Age Five in Poverty

Table 11 displays the number and proportion of children birth through age five in poverty in Arizona, Pima County and the South Pima region. These numbers, which are key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need, come from three sources: Census 2000, fiscal year 2011 Regional Population Estimates from First Things First (calculated in 2009), and the three-year, 2008-2010 American Community Survey.

As shown in Table 11, First Things First estimated that the number of children birth through age five in poverty in 2009 for the South Pima region was 6,134, and the estimated proportion of young children in poverty was 27.9 percent. That is, nearly one in three young children in the South Pima region are estimated to be in poverty. This ratio is higher than that of Pima County (23.2 percent) and the state (23.3 percent). It is also slightly higher than the South Pima Regional ratio reported in Census 2000 (24.7 percent).

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

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

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

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

	Arizona	Pima County	South Pima Region
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, Census 2000	21.2%	22.1%	24.7%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2009, First Things First Estimate	149,931	19,687	6,134
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2009, First Things First Estimate	23.3%	23.2%	27.9%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2008-2010 ACS	142,820	20,705	--*
Percent of Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level, 2008-2010 ACS	26.0%	27.8%	--*

Sources: Census 2000, FTF Regional Population Estimates for FY 2011, and 2008-2010 ACS. See Appendix D for table references.
* Regional calculations cannot be performed because ACS data are collected in a way that cannot be aggregated to a regional level.

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

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

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

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

	Arizona	Pima	South Pima Region	Tucson
Median Family Income in 1999, 2000 Census	$46,723	$44,446	$41,277	$37,344
1999 Median Family Income, Adjusted for Inflation to 2010 dollars[a]	$61,153	$58,174	$54,026	$48,878
Median Family Income in 2010, 2008-2010 ACS	$58,277	$56,808	-- [b]	$46,133
% Change in Real Income	-4.7%	-2.3%	--[b]	-5.6%

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

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

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

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

In the absence of up-to-date economic data for the South Pima region, Table 13 provides economic data for 2000, the most recent year for which detailed economic information is available. Data are compared for the South Pima region, Pima County and the state for median family income, income quintiles, and poverty status for children and families. Median family income in the South Pima region in 2000 ($41,277) was slightly lower than that of Pima County ($44, 446) and Arizona ($46,723). In the South Pima region, 17.4 percent of families had a yearly income of less than $20,000. About 11 percent of families had an income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. This was true for 38.7 percent of single mother families and for 40 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five.

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

	Arizona	Pima County	South Pima Region
Median Family Income	$46,723	$44,446	$41,277
Family income less than $20,000	15.8%	17.1%	17.4%
Family income $20,000 - $39,999	26.1%	27.4%	30.1%
Family income $40,000 - $59,999	21.6%	21.9%	23.9%
Family income $60,000 to $74,999	11.6%	11.2%	10.7%
Family income $75,000 or more	24.8%	22.5%	17.8%
Families below Poverty Level	9.9%	10.5%	10.9%
Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	15.2%	17.8%	15.2%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	32.1%	35.2%	38.7%
Single Mother Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	36.6%	43.0%	40.0%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	21.2%	22.1%	24.7%

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

To provide context for these economic status indicators, the Federal Poverty Guidelines for 2000 and 2011 are presented in Tables 14 and 15. Many, but not all, publicly funded social welfare programs use these guidelines for determining program eligibility.[6] In 2000, a family of four who earned $17,050 a year was considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In the South Pima region, Census 2000 reported that 17.4 percent of families earned less than $20,000 and that 15.2 percent of families with children birth through age five were below the Federal Poverty Level. In 2011, a family of four earning $22,350 was considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As shown in Table 16, Census 2000 data reveal that a higher proportion of South Pima children live 50 percent below the poverty rate (11 percent) than in Pima County (9 percent) and the state (9 percent). This is a high level of poverty, as shown in the federal poverty guideline tables. Furthermore, one-quarter of children birth through age five are considered to be living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. This rate is likely higher now due to the economic downturn.

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

	Arizona	%	Pima County	%	South Pima Region	%
Universe: All Children ages 0-5 for whom poverty status is determined	448,446		65,621		16,427	
Children 0-5 below 50% of poverty rate	38,635	9%	6,148	9%	1,743	11%
Children 0-5 below 100% of poverty rate	94,187	21%	14,488	22%	4,034	25%
Children 0-5 below 150% of poverty rate	156,922	35%	24,068	37%	6,604	40%
Children 0-5 below 200% of poverty rate	214,241	48%	33,323	51%	9,137	56%

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

Table 17 presents the most current estimates of the number and percent of families living below 100 percent of FPL by race/ethnicity (2006-2008 ACS). In Pima County, 44 percent of American Indian families with children birth through age four were estimated to be living below the federal poverty level. Hispanic families had the next highest percentage (29 percent) of families with young children in poverty. For the City of Tucson, estimates of families in poverty for White (12 percent) and Hispanic families (34 percent) were higher than the county's rates for Whites (9 percent) and Hispanics (29 percent) and the state's rates for White (10 percent) and Hispanics (24 percent). The rates were not available for Tucson families of other racial origin.

Table 17. The Number and Proportion of Families with Children Birth through Age Four by Race and Ethnicity and Poverty Status in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson, 2006-2008 ACS

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

Source: 2006-2008 ACS, See Appendix D for table references. Data indicated with a -- were not available from the ACS.

3. Number of Parents in the Workforce

Table 18 presents the number of parents of children birth through age five who are in the workforce. The 2008-2010 ACS provides estimates for Arizona and Pima County only, so no information specific to the South Pima region is available. The table presents information about parents who live with their own children (no other household configurations are included). In Pima County, 58.2 percent of children birth through age five live with two parents, and of those, 54.1 percent have both parents in the workforce. The proportion of children birth through age five living with one parent is 41.8 percent, and of those, 76.4 percent have that parent in the workforce. For two-parent families where both parents are in the workforce and one-parent families where that parent is in the workforce, some form of child care is required. American Community Survey estimates show that this is the case for about 46,250 children birth through age five in Pima County. (The 2010 Census number of children birth through age five in Pima County is 74,796.)

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

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

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

4. Employment Status

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

The rates for local communities are presented in Table 19 as well but they must be interpreted with caution because of the method that the Bureau of Labor statistics uses to calculate these estimates.[7] The unemployment rates at the county level are more accurate because they are based

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

on monthly surveys of the population. Ajo and Three Points have the highest unemployment rates for January 2011, 16.3 percent and 14.8 percent respectively. The rates for both communities doubled between January 2008 and January 2011. Littletown (3.5 percent) and Vail (4.9 percent) have the lowest unemployment rates for January 2011.

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

Table 19. Unemployment Rates in Arizona, Pima County, and South Pima Region Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

	January 2008	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
Arizona	4.7%	8.2%	9.7%	10.0%
Pima County	4.7%	7.5%	9.0%	9.2%
Ajo	8.6%	13.6%	16.0%	16.3%
Green Valley	3.3%	5.4%	6.5%	6.6%
East Sahuarita	2.8%	4.7%	5.6%	5.7%
Sahuarita Town	4.3%	6.9%	8.3%	8.5%
Corona de Tucson	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vail	2.4%	4.0%	4.8%	4.9%
Drexel-Alvernon,	5.3%	8.6%	10.2%	10.4%
Tucson Estates	3.1%	5.0%	6.0%	6.1%
Three Points	7.7%	12.3%	14.5%	14.8%
Littletown	1.7%	2.9%	3.5%	3.5%
Summit	5.8%	9.2%	11.0%	11.2%

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

5. Unemployment Insurance Enrollments

The number of claimants paid by the Arizona Department of Economic Security for unemployment insurance is another indicator of unemployment and the impact of the recession on the South Pima region. Data were only available at the state and the county level. The increase in paid claimants from January 2007 to January 2010 shows evidence of the recession's impact. The percent change from 2007 to 2010 for Pima County paid claimants was a dramatic 706 percent increase. Data for January 2011 were not available.[8]

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

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

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

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

6. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Enrollments

The TANF 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 testing[9] 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 South Pima region.

Data were received from DES on the number of TANF recipients in January 2007, 2009, 2010 and 2011 in every zip code, which makes it possible to observe trends over time in the South Pima region. The numbers presented in Table 21 show that the total number of TANF recipients (families and children) decreased in Arizona, Pima County and the South Pima region during this time period. For example, in the South Pima region, the number of families with children birth through age five receiving TANF benefits decreased 46.8 percent from 2007 to 2011, and the number of children in those families receiving benefits decreased 43 percent. The number of families receiving benefits in the South Pima region in January 2011 was 430, with 553 children in those families receiving benefits.[10] The decreases in families receiving TANF benefits were most likely affected by legislative actions in 2010 and 2011 in Arizona that reduced the TANF Lifetime Benefit Limits[11].

[9] TANF's eligibility process includes determination of a family unit's monthly earned and unearned assets and other criteria.

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

[11] Effective July 1, 2010, the Lifetime Benefit Limit for TANF was reduced from 60 months to 36 months. All families that had received TANF from 37 to 60 months were immediately removed from the TANF roles. Effective August 1, 2011, the Lifetime Benefit Limit for TANF was reduced from 36 months to 24 months. All families that had received TANF for more than 24 months were immediately removed.

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

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent change Jan 07 - Jan 11
Arizona TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	16,511	18,477	18,129	10,289	-37.7%
Arizona TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	20,867	24,273	23,866	13,450	-35.5%
Pima TANF Family Cases with Children 0-5	3,158	2,988	2,705	1,770	-44.0%
Pima TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	3,873	3,772	3,404	2,266	-41.5%
South Pima Region TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	809	758	684	430	-46.8%
South Pima Region TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	970	967	863	553	-43.0%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

7. Food Assistance Program Recipients

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

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

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

according to household size, and the gross income limit is 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.[12]

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

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent change Jan 07 - Jan 11
Arizona Children 0-5	134,697	179,831	215,837	204,058	51.5%
Arizona Families with Children 0-5	88,171	119,380	145,657	138,687	57.3%
Pima County Children 0-5	20,946	26,156	30,703	30,325	44.8%
Pima County Families with Children 0-5	14,293	17,932	21,356	21,268	48.8%
South Pima Region Children 0-5	2,366	3,051	8,613	8,484	258.6%
South Pima Region Families with Children 0-5	1,652	2,110	5,970	5,906	257.5%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

In the South Pima region, there was a 258 percent increase from January 2007 to January 2011 in the number of children birth through age five and families with children birth through age five who received benefits. The total number of Nutritional Assistance recipients also increased, but at a lower rate for Pima County and Arizona during this time period. In January 2011, 8,484 children birth through age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the South Pima region.

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

The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is available to Arizona's pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, as well as infants and children birth through age four who are at nutritional risk and who are at or below185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The program provides a monthly supplement of food from the basic food groups. Participants are given vouchers to use at the grocery store for the approved food items. A new federal program revision was made in October 2009 that requires vouchers for the purchase of more healthy food such as fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables.[13]

The WIC data indicate that in January 2011, 4,983 children birth through age four were enrolled in the South Pima region. With 6,134 children birth through age five estimated to live at the poverty level in South Pima, it appears there are still children who could benefit from WIC supplements in the region.

[12] https://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206
[13] http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm

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

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2011	Percent change Jan 07 - Jan 11
Arizona Women[14]	50,645	60,528		
Arizona Children 0-4	87,805	109,026	135,795	54.7%
Pima County Women	6,839	7,973		
Pima County Children 0-4	11,473	13,660	16,757	46.1%
South Pima Region Women	1,926	2,235		
South Pima Region Children 0-4	3,473	4,223	4,983	43.5%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

c. Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program

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

The percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunches varied widely across districts. Table 24 reveals that Altar Valley Elementary District, which serves the community of Robles Junction/Three Points, had the highest percentage (85.9 percent). The proportion of children on the free and reduced lunch program in this district increased significantly from 2009 to 2011, from 70.8 percent to 85.9 percent. Sunnyside Unified School District (85.0 percent) and the Tucson Unified District (69.0 percent) also had high ratios. Vail Unified District had the lowest percentage of children (23.2 percent) receiving assistance from the program in the region.

As shown in Table 24, the percent of children participating in the program has increased in five of the seven school districts. The ratios have declined slightly in only two districts: Ajo Unified School District (from 67.8 percent in October 2009 to 66.2 percent in March 2011), and Sunnyside Unified School District (from 85.8 percent in October 2009 to 85.0 percent in March 2011). In August, 2009 the USDA implemented a new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified for the Federal School Lunch Program[15]. This may explain why the ratios of children on the program have increased. Under the revised USDA policy, if anyone in a household is a recipient of benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance program, or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations

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

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

(FDPIR), all children in the household are categorically eligible for free school meals. This policy change is important because an estimated 2.5 million children across the country who receive SNAP benefits and should be automatically enrolled for free meals, have been missed in the direct certification process. The new policy should continue to make it easier for school districts to automatically enroll these children.

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

Pima County School Districts	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch, October 2009	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch, March 2011
Ajo Unified District Total	67.8%	66.2%
Altar Valley Elementary District Total	70.8%	85.9%
Continental Elementary District Total	33.2%	36.1%
Sahuarita Unified District Total	33.2%	34.6%
Sunnyside Unified District Total	85.8%	85.0%
Tucson Unified District Total	65.4%	69.0%
Vail Unified District Total	20.9%	23.2%

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

8. Use of Food Banks

Many families with children in Pima County need supplemental food to make ends meet. Although data are not available on the demand for food banks, that is, the number of people seeking food through these services, the Community Food Bank (serving southern Arizona) does track data on the use of its services.[16] The Community Food Bank distributes food boxes, which contain a three- to four- day supply of non-perishables such as peanut butter, rice, beans, cereal, canned vegetables and fruit. Items vary somewhat, with food including USDA commodities, purchased food and donated food.

Approximately half of all Pima County Community Food Bank clients in fiscal year 2010 (June 2010 through July 2011) were female. Most were Hispanic (57 percent), with the remainder being non-Hispanic whites (25 percent), African American (4 percent), Native American (3 percent), and other racial groups (11 percent). According to the Community Food Bank database, nearly four in ten households accessing their services (18,147 of 47,481 households, or 38 percent) were enrolled in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program.

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

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

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

	# Clients served FY 2007	# Clients served FY 2010	% Change from 2007 - 2010
Individuals	87,622	146,193	67%
Households	28,637	47,481	66%
Single female head of household	6,030	7,167	19%
Children Age 0-6	7,139	14,857	108%

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

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

Table 26: Average Number of Visits Made by Food Bank Users in Pima County in Fiscal Years 2006 and 2010

	Average number of visits per year in FY 2007	Average number of visits per year in FY 2010
Individuals	3.8	4.8
Households	4.3	4.4
Single female head of household	3.9	4.8
Children Age 0-6	1.0	4.0

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

Table 27 shows the number of food boxes distributed in Pima County and the South Pima region for fiscal years 2009 and 2010, as well as the increase in food bank use. (Regional data were not readily available for fiscal year 2007). Approximately 30 percent of all food boxes distributed in Pima County, or 46,487 food boxes, were distributed in the South Pima region. The South Pima region had a greater increase in the use of food bank services than the rest of Pima County from 2009 to 2010. As shown in Table 27, South Pima region's number of distributions increased by 25 percent compared to the 20 percent increase in Pima County.

Table 27. Food Boxes Distributed and Individuals Served in First Things First, the Federal Emergency Food Assistance Program: FY 2009 (July 2009-June 2010) and FY 2010 (July 2010-June 2011)

	FY 2009	FY 2010	Percent Change
Food boxes distributed, Pima County	161,872	194,672	20%
Food boxes distributed, South Pima Region	46,487	58,053	25%

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

9. Housing Mobility and Stability

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

a. Housing Mobility – Rental Rates

Families living in rental units tend to be younger[17] and more mobile[18] than homeowners. Therefore, areas with high rental rates are important for First Things First to target for outreach to young families.

Table 28 displays the percent of renters in 2010 for Arizona, Pima County, the South Pima region, and zip codes within the South Pima region that have the highest rates of renters. The South Pima region has a significantly lower proportion of renters (23.1 percent) than Pima County (35.9 percent) or the state (34.0 percent). That is, the South Pima region has a higher homeownership rate, and therefore has a less mobile population, than the county and state.

Even so, some South Pima zip codes have high ratios of renters, which exceed the regional average. As shown in Table 28, these include the remote communities of Lukeville, Sasabe and Ajo, as well as the lower socio-economic status zip codes of Sunnyside and Southeast Tucson. A complete ranking of the percent of renters for the South Pima region is available in Part Two, The Early Childhood Index.

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

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

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

Geography	Percent of Renters	Total Rental Occupied Housing Units	Total Occupied Housing Units
Arizona	34.0%	809,303	2,380,990
Pima County	35.9%	139,690	388,660
South Pima Region	23.1%	96,994	96,994
(85341) Lukeville	86.7%	13	15
(85633) Sasabe	76.0%	19	25
S(85706) Sunnyside	40.5%	6,681	16,505
(85730) Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	30.3%	4,598	15,195
(85321) Ajo	29.4%	550	1,871

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

b. Housing Instability – Pre-Foreclosure Rates

The national housing foreclosure crisis that began in 2006 has contributed toward an unstable living environment for a significant number of households. Families threatened with the loss of their home often find themselves in a period of tremendous economic stress. In addition to relocation and the drain of financial resources, families may face loss of confidence and stability, discord, anger, and shame. These sources of stress can have serious effects on young children. A 2008 study conducted by researchers at First Focus and the National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth found that children birth through age four, in particular, are vulnerable to these stresses, and that these stresses can contribute to higher rates of delays in development and motor skills[19].

As shown in Table 29, the overall pre-foreclosure rate[20] for the South Pima region in 2010 was 3.5 percent – that is, 1 in 29 residential property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice. This rate is higher than the 2.5 percent rate for Pima County, where 1 in 40 property owners received a pre-foreclosure notice. Also shown a in Table 29 are the five zip codes in the South Pima region with the highest pre-foreclosure rates (pre-foreclosure data for all South Pima County zip codes are shown in The Early Childhood Index. Pre-foreclosures have impacted families across the economic spectrum in South Pima County, including higher and lower socio-economic status zip codes. For example, Vail and Rita Ranch, both stable, middle-class areas, have high pre-foreclosure rates of 4.8 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. Sunnyside and Summit

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

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

View/Littletown, both areas with greater socio-economic challenges, also have high pre-foreclosure rates of 4.4 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. All five of these zip codes are candidates for FTF programs and resources that support young children and their families.

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

Geography	Total Housing Units, 2010	Number of Pre-foreclosures, 2010	Pre-foreclosure rate, 2010
Pima County	444,810	11,140	2.5%
South Pima Region	120,133	4,187	3.5%
(85629) Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch)	8,832	454	5.1%
(85641) Vail, Corona de Tucson	8,308	402	4.8%
(85747) Rita Ranch	8,345	374	4.5%
(85756) Summit View, Littletown	11,378	515	4.5%
(85706) Sunnyside	18,298	803	4.4%

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

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

1. Educational Attainment

A well-educated community is key to economic and social stability and advancement. Educational attainment is the highest predictor of social gain and civic participation. Low educational attainment is highly associated with the expenditure of public dollars in programs such as welfare and unemployment insurance, publicly funded health insurance, correctional programs, and the like.[21] When parents are not able to provide early learning experiences for their children that are optimum for their development, either at home or in non-parental care, this sets the basis for disparities in achievement that continue into elementary, secondary school, and beyond.[22] Parental and family educational attainment is therefore critical to a child's development. The tables below present data on adult educational attainment in Arizona and Pima County from the 2008-2010 ACS population estimates.

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

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

Many of Arizona's adult population are ill prepared for the current demands of society and employers. Recent estimates from the 2008-2010 ACS report 16 percent of adults with no high school diploma and 25 percent with no more than a high school diploma, that is, 41 percent of the adult population. Pima County and Tucson have similar estimates. In addition, the Arizona Department of Education reported in 2011 that one out of five high school diplomas is issued through GED testing each year, which means that many adults get diplomas through high school equivalent degrees.[23] These numbers are highlighted because parents falling into these categories are more likely to need assistance from policy initiatives and interventions such as First Things First to guide and supplement the developmental, educational and health needs of their children.

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

	Arizona	Pima County	Tucson
Total Population:	100%	100%	100%
No high school diploma	16%	14%	16%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25%	24%	25%
Some college, no degree	35%	36%	37%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	24%	26%	21%
Male:	49%	49%	49%
No high school diploma	16%	14%	16%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26%	24%	26%
Some college, no degree	34%	35%	36%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	24%	27%	21%
Female:	51%	51%	51%
No high school diploma	15%	13%	16%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25%	23%	24%
Some college, no degree	37%	38%	39%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23%	25%	22%

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

2. New Mothers' Educational Attainment

An important indicator associated with child development is the educational attainment of mothers. The following table presents estimates on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment from the 2008-2010 ACS. Estimates for the state as a whole show that 38 percent of mothers were unmarried, and of those, 32 percent had less than a high school education. Among married mothers, 17 percent were estimated to have less

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

than a high school education. The estimates for Pima County were 31 percent of unmarried mothers having less than a high school diploma compared to 13 percent of married mothers. In Tucson, 28 percent of unmarried mothers and 18 percent of married mothers reported less than a high school education. It is possible that some of these new mothers completed their high school diplomas and further education at a later time.

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

	Arizona	Pima County	Tucson
Unmarried mothers:	38%	43%	45%
Less than high school graduate	32%	31%	28%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29%	29%	30%
Some college or associate's degree	33%	37%	40%
Bachelor's degree	5%	2%	2%
Graduate or professional degree	1%	1%	0%
Married mothers:	62%	57%	55%
Less than high school graduate	17%	13%	18%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	21%	20%	24%
Some college or associate's degree	34%	36%	34%
Bachelor's degree	19%	22%	16%
Graduate or professional degree	9%	9%	8%

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

3. Adult Literacy

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

Table 32. National Center for Education Statistics: Indirect Estimate of Percent Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills and Corresponding Credible Intervals: Arizona and Pima County, 2003

Location	Estimated Population size[a]	Percent lacking basic prose literacy skills[b]	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Arizona	4,083,287	13	9.6	18.1
Pima County	666,376	11	6.7	18.8

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

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

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

4. Kindergarten Readiness

Arizona school districts currently use a variety of tools to assess literacy in kindergarten, and a common comprehensive kindergarten assessment has not yet been adopted by the Arizona Department of Education. A state taskforce was convened in November 2011 to identify and implement a common Kindergarten Entry Assessment (KEA) across Arizona that will accomplish the following goals: coordinate and be aligned with current assessment efforts, measure appropriate developmental domains of school readiness, be useful to teachers and parents, serve as a benchmark for effectiveness.[24]

Until a statewide Kindergarten Entry Assessment is implemented, the third grade AIMS scores (Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards) are the best measure for assessing children's learning in the early grades. By third grade, results of assessments are more valid and reliable, and true differences in learning are more likely to be captured. The third grade AIMS assessments assist decision makers in targeting where younger children are most in need of additional attention and resources at the pre-kindergarten stages. Furthermore, a new law was recently passed in Arizona (A.R.S 15-701) that now prohibits advancement to the fourth grade if a pupil is reading far below the third-grade level as demonstrated by the AIMS test or a "successor" test. This law could affect children in the third grade at the end of 2013-2014 school year.[25]

Table 33 below presents the proportion of third graders that passed the math and reading tests in Arizona, Pima County, and in the school districts that have schools located in the South Pima region, including charter school districts. The third grade writing tests were not administered in the 2010/2011 school year. In the state and county, about one in four children did not pass the tests. From 2009 to 2011, Pima County passing rates for math decreased and passing rates for reading increased. This trend was similar to Arizona's passing rates for math and reading during the same time period. In the South Pima region, the pass rates varied widely. However, as with the state and county, most districts reported a decrease in passing rates for math and an increase in passing rates for reading.

[24] FTF Building Bright Futures 2011

[25] Ibid.

The charter districts of Great Expectations Academy and TAG Elementary, Inc. had the lowest rates in math and reading. The Vail School District reported the highest average pass rates and charter TAG Elementary, Inc. the lowest. At the school level in 2011, two schools in the Vail District reported the highest results--Mesquite Elementary School (93 percent passed math, 90 percent passed reading) and Ocotillo Ridge (90 percent passed math, 92 percent passed reading). Anza Trail in Sahuarita Unified District also reported higher scores (82 percent passed math, 90 percent passed reading), and Esperanza Elementary in Sunnyside Unified School District (82 percent passed math and 89 percent passed reading) among other schools in the South Pima region. On the lower end, the percent passing in charter TAG Elementary was 25 percent in math and 60 percent in reading. The lowest passing rates for reading were in Drexel Elementary School (Sunnyside Unified School District) at 46percent. Appendix G includes the pass rates for all the schools that tested third graders in the South Pima region.

To address literacy, in fiscal year 2011 and 2012 the South Pima Regional Partnership Council is funding center-based literacy strategies. This strategy involves a partnership with Make Way for Books and the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona to provide instruction for early care and education providers and teachers on early language and literacy to improve early childhood education. In fiscal year 2011, 125 education professionals were targeted, and in fiscal year 2012, 150 educational professionals were targeted. As part of this program, free books are distributed to young children and their families.

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

	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
Arizona	73%	68%	72%	76%
Pima County	73%	67%	71%	74%
Districts with Schools That Have Third Grades in South Pima Region:				
Ajo Unified District Total	35%	42%	42%	61%
Altar Valley Elementary District Total	51%	65%	55%	70%
Continental Elementary District Total	77%	78%	75%	76%
Great Expectations Academy (charter)	82%	79%	87%	86%
Arizona Community Development Corp.	59%	50%	54%	58%
Multidimensional Literacy Corp. (charter)	73%	*	73%	*
Sahuarita Unified District Total	82%	72%	82%	83%
San Fernando Elementary District	*	*	*	*
Sunnyside Unified District Total	70%	61%	63%	65%
TAG Elementary, Inc. (charter)	67%	25%	63%	60%
Tucson Unified District Total	66%	60%	67%	68%
Vail Unified District Total	92%	88%	87%	90%

* Scores not reported or not available
Source: ADE, http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/aims-assessment-results/ (2009 and 2011 reports)

II. The Early Childhood System

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

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

The extent of the use of kith and kin care compared to the more formal care and education settings is one of the main questions decision makers have. This issue is fundamental to supply and demand in early childhood care and education. It is a difficult issue to assess because there is no existing source of data regarding the number of children cared for by family, friends and neighbors. Nor are there comprehensive, systematic, or up-to-date numbers on enrollments in the regulated settings that assist in estimating the proportion of children attending them. Therefore, one way to think about supply and demand is to look at the number of children birth through age five and compare that number to a reasonable estimate of the number of formal child care/education slots available in a given geographic area. Capacity is often used rather than enrollments since the latter are not available. Various communities around the country have used this approach.[26] Information about the cost of care is systematically available for regulated care settings only. Looking at the cost of different types of regulated care for different age groups provides insight into the opportunities and barriers for parents in varying income brackets. No comprehensive information exists on the cost of kith and kin care in the South Pima region but the cost of formal care is available and is discussed below.

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

An assessment of the number of children birth through age five in the region compared to an estimate of the number of formal care slots available illustrates the current system's capacity to provide formal care and education. This section looks at the care and education centers in the South Pima region that are included in the Department of Economic Security Child Care Administration's Child Care Resource and Referral list, a database that includes most, if not all, of the licensed and certified providers in the region. The Child Care Resource and Referral, a program of 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. The database emphasizes licensed and certified child care providers but some unregulated care providers may also be listed. Unregulated providers that are listed must meet a prescribed set of requirements (See

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

Table 34). The database is available online and parents can search for providers on the internet by zip code. The Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) program updates the database on a regular basis to maintain current information. The table that follows describes the categories of providers on the list and their characteristics.

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

Categories	Setting and Number of Children Allowed	Relationship with DES child care subsidy	Adult per child ratio
ADHS* Licensed Child Care Centers (includes licensed providers on military bases)	Provide care in non-residential settings for five or more children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	Infants - 1:5 or 2:11 Age 1 – 1:6 or 2:13 Age 2 – 1:18 Age 3 – 1:13 Age 4 – 1:15 Age 5 and up – 1:20
ADHS Certified Group Homes	Provide care in residential setting for up to 10 children for compensation; 15 including provider's children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	1:5
DES Certified Home	Provide care in residential setting for up to 4 children for compensation; up to 6 including provider's children	May care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:6
CCR&R Listed Family Child Care Homes – Not Certified or Monitored by Any State Agency but must meet some requirements	Provide care in residential setting for no more than four children at one time for compensation	Are not eligible to care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:4

Sources: Child & Family Resources: Child Care Resource and Referral Brochure and Reference Guide
*Arizona Department of Health Services

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

1) the number of providers contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families are eligible to receive child care subsidies
2) the number of providers that participate in the CACFP program, a federal program that provides reimbursement for meals
3) the number of Head Start programs (federally funded and free for eligible families)
4) the number of Quality First programs (discussed below)

5) the number of programs that are accredited (discussed below)
6) the maximum number of slots the provider is authorized for (discussed in the next section).

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

	Number	Contracted with DES	CACFP Food Program	Head Start	Quality First	Accredited	Maximum Reported Capacity by Regulatory Status	Providers Not Reporting Capacity
ADHS Licensed Center	50	33	23	9	31	3	5,899	0
ADHS Certified Group Home	40	35	38		19		400	0
DES Certified Home	163	161	138		20		641	0
Listed Home (Unregulated)	22	0	6				88	0
Total	275	229	205	9	70	3	7,028	
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		6,017	3,985	499	4,263	141		
Children 0-5 2010 Population							23,149	
2009 FTF Estimate of Children 0-5 in Poverty							6,134	

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, December 2011

When comparing the number of providers listed on the CCR&R in April 2010 with those listed in December, 2011, the number of ADHS licensed centers decreased from 55 to 50; ADHS certified group homes rose from 38 to 40, DES certified homes decreased from 193 to 163; listed unregulated homes decreased from 28 to 22. The total number of providers listed in December 2011 was 275 compared to 322 in April 2010, a 14.5 percent decrease in number of providers listed in the CCR&R database.

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

1) the increase in Quality First enrolled providers from 53 in April 2010 to 70 in December 2011 (Quality First is discussed below); and,
2) the decrease in nationally accredited providers from 7 to 3 (accreditation is discussed below)[27].

a. Capacity

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

The second point to consider is that the maximum capacity that licensed and certified providers report is an imperfect way to count available slots but it is the only indicator that is systematically available. The maximum authorized capacity for most providers includes slots for 5-to 12- year-olds. The number of slots for each age group is not specified, which means that the slots for 5-to 12- year-olds cannot be subtracted from the total. The total number of slots that providers were authorized for in the South Pima region in December 2011 was 7,028, including 5-to 12- year-olds. When we compare this to the 6,765 slots that were estimated to be authorized in April 2010, this represents a slight increase (4 percent) despite the reduction in the number of providers (by 14.5 percent). If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of the current slots are for children birth through age five, South Pima region would have about 5,622 places for these children. The 2010 Census recorded 23,149 children in this age group. Therefore, licensed and certified providers have the capacity to provide care for about 24.3 percent of the 0-5 age group in the region, similar to the 25 percent reported in the 2010 Needs and Assets Report.

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

Applying the state average percent of capacity used by type of provider on an average day to South Pima region's providers, enrollments across all providers would be approximately 3,825 on a given day, and that includes 5- to 12-year-olds. If we assume that 80 percent of the average

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

daily enrollments are children birth through age five, there would be 3,060 children in this age group enrolled on a typical day in the South Pima region. Based on these numbers, it is reasonable to conclude that a significant number of children birth through age five are being cared for in the home and in unregulated kith and kin care.

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

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

Source: 2010 DES Market Rate Survey

b. Additional Information from the CCR&R Database

The CCR&R table also shows that in December 2011 approximately 83 percent of all regulated care centers were authorized to provide care for families receiving DES child care (cost issues and the subsidy are discussed below). About 75 percent of providers were enrolled in the food subsidy program Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The region has 9 Head Start centers. Information related to quality issues is discussed in a separate section below.

c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs

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

As expected, of the ADHS licensed centers that reported costs, the fees were the highest on average across younger age groups, ranging from $159.10 for infants to $123.58 for 4-5 year olds. Their fees were higher than those of other regulated providers for all age groups The ADHS certified group homes followed, with average costs ranging from $124.81 for infants to $120.76 for 4-to 5- year-olds. DES certified homes fell slightly below that with average costs ranging from $118.69 for infants to $116.38 for 4-5 year olds. Average costs were fairly stable compared to information reported in 2010.

Table 37. South Pima Region Number of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers on CCR&R List Serving Each Age Group and the Average Full-Time Cost per Age Group per Week, December 2011

	Total No.	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 - 5 Years Old	5-12 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers	50	14	16	20	40	48	29
Number of Centers Reporting Costs	32	13	15	19	29	32	25
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	$133.24	$159.19	$148.63	$144.29	$131.88	$123.58	$91.88
ADHS Certified Group Homes	40	38	38	38	39	39	37
Number of Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	37	36	36	36	37	37	35
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	$121.04	$124.81	$118.69	$121.89	$120.89	$120.76	$119.23
DES Certified Homes	163	155	156	157	159	159	149
Number of Certified Homes Reporting Costs	154	147	151	152	154	154	147
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	$116.95	$118.69	$117.53	$116.83	$116.44	$116.38	$115.83
Listed Home (Unregulated)	22	22	22	22	22	22	18
Number of Listed Homes Reporting Costs	20	20	20	20	20	20	16
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	$112.04	$117.00	$113.45	$113.45	$112.95	$109.45	$105.94
TOTAL providers by age group		229	232	237	260	268	233
Average Cost Across All Providers That Reported Costs	$118.34	$121.99	$119.45	$119.63	$118.70	$117.42	$112.86
Subset: Head Start (Licensed No Cost)	8						

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

The cost of child care is one of the primary factors that influence parental decisions about the type of child care they choose. If we assume that for working families full-time child care involves paying for 50 weeks per year, it is possible to compare the yearly cost of childcare to yearly family income. The estimated 2010 median family income for Pima County from the 2008-2010 ACS was $58,174 and for Tucson was $46,133 (it was not possible to compute a figure for the South Pima region). Table 38 presents estimates of the average yearly cost of child care, which ranged from $6,496 for infants to $5,877 for 4- to 5-year-olds across all types of providers in December 2011, and an average across all age ranges of $6,040. This represents

about 10 percent of gross median family income at the county level and about 13 percent of gross median family income for Tucsonans. It represents a much higher proportion of after-tax income. For any family earning the median income or below, paying for child care in a regulated setting is a major expense and in many cases unaffordable. For the estimated 15 percent of families with children birth through age five and the 40 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five that were reported to live below 100 percent of the poverty level in Census 2000 (more recent rates are not available), placing their children in a formal setting is not feasible without a subsidy. Full-time early childhood care and education in a regulated setting continues to be out of range for many middle class families and all low-income families that do not receive a subsidy. The next section addresses the DES subsidy for family child care.

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

	Total No.	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 - 5 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers Reporting Costs	32	13	15	19	29	32
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	$6,662	$7,960	$7,432	$7,214	$6,594	$6,179
ADHS Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	37	36	36	36	37	37
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	$6,052	$6,240	$5,935	$6,094	$6,045	$6,038
DES Certified Homes Reporting Costs	154	147	151	152	154	154
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	$5,848	$5,935	$5,877	$5,841	$5,822	$5,819
Number of Listed Homes Reporting Costs	20	20	20	20	20	20
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	$5,601.98	$5,850.00	$5,672.50	$5,672.50	$5,647.50	$5,472.50
Estimated Average Cost Across All Providers	$6,040.96	$6,496.10	$6,228.89	$6,205.68	$6,027.06	$5,877.04
Total Providers Reporting Costs	243	216	222	227	240	243

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, December 2011

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

To assist families in the lowest income brackets with child care costs, DES provides subsidies to families meeting specific eligibility criteria (see Appendix H for the criteria for 2011). One of the pillars of national welfare reform in the 1990s was to provide child care subsidies to low income families to enable them to enter and remain in the workforce. Due to the recent downturn in the economy and in state revenues, legislative decisions about spending priorities have resulted in

the reduction of a number of family support programs, including the child care subsidies. As a result, the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES child care subsidies has decreased dramatically. The Arizona Department of Economic Security provided data for this report on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving benefits at the state, county and zip code levels. State and county level data were provided for calendar years 2009 and 2010. Zip code level data were provided for three months: January 2009, January 2010 and January 2011. The numbers are presented in Table 39.

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

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

	Arizona 2009	Arizona 2010	Percent Change	Pima County 2009	Pima County 2010	Percent Change
Number of Families Eligible	35,369	23,776	-33%	8,366	5,845	-30%
Number of Families Receiving	29,514	17,306	-41%	6,768	5,659	-16%
Percent	83%	73%		81%	97%	
Number of Children Eligible	68,950	35,449	-49%	16,147	8,534	-47%
Number of Children Receiving	54,116	25,912	-52%	8,366	8,266	-1%
Percent	78%	73%		52%	97%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

Tables 40, 41 and 42 present monthly snapshots of the number of families and children eligible and receiving benefits in January 2009, January 2010 and January 2011 in Arizona, Pima County and the South Pima region, respectively. At the state level, the number of eligible families and children decreased by approximately 44 percent from January 2009 to January 2011. Just over 80 percent of those eligible received the benefits. In Pima County, the number of eligible families decreased by 35 percent and the number of eligible children also decreased by 35 percent from January 2009 to January 2011. In all, 3,007 families were reported to have received benefits in January 2011, and that was the case for 4,315 children, respectively, 81 percent and 82 percent of those eligible. In the South Pima region, the number of families eligible for and receiving benefits decreased by 39 percent and 42 percent, respectively, from January 2009 to January 2011. The number of children eligible for and receiving benefits during that time period decreased by 40 percent and 38 percent, respectively. In all, 930 families were reported to have

received benefits in January 2011, and that was the case for 1,069 children. Information on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES subsidies during these time periods is also presented in the zip code fact boxes in Part Three of this report.

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

	Arizona			
	Jan. 09	**Jan. 10**	**Jan. 11**	**% Change Jan. 09 to Jan. 11**
Number of Families Eligible	26,280	15,842	14,708	-44%
Number of Families Receiving	21,378	13,014	11,924	-44%
Percent Receiving	81%	82%	81%	
Number of Children Eligible	37,988	23,183	21,510	-43%
Number of Children Receiving	29,011	17,856	17,596	-39%
Percent Receiving	76%	77%	82%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

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

	Pima County			
	Jan. 09	**Jan. 10**	**Jan. 11**	**% Change Jan. 09 to Jan. 11**
Number of Families Eligible	5,745	3,952	3,714	-35%
Number of Families Receiving	4,794	3,300	3,007	-37%
Percent	83%	84%	81%	
Number of Children Eligible	8,146	5,725	5,274	-35%
Number of Children Receiving	6,422	4,467	4,315	-33%
Percent	79%	78%	82%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF

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

	South Pima Region			
	Jan. 09	**Jan. 10**	**Jan. 11**	**% change 2009 to 2011**
No. of Families Eligible	1,526	1,028	930	-39%
No. of Families Receiving	1,301	856	759	-42%
Percent Receiving	85%	83%	82%	
No. of Children Eligible	2,191	1,486	1,319	-40%
No. of Children Receiving	1,736	1,144	1,069	-38%
Percent Receiving	79%	77%	81%	

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

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

Calendar Year	**Arizona**			
Number of Families Eligible	2009	2010	Percent change	
Number of children ages 0-5 on wait list	5,558	6,965	25%	
Number of families with children ages 0-5 on wait list	4,854	5,257	8%	
Monthly Snapshot				
Number of Families Eligible	June 2009	January 2010	January 2011	Percent change Jan. 09 - Jan. 11
Number of children ages 0-5 on wait list	1,461	4,562	4,347	198%
Number of families with children ages 0-5 on wait list	1,365	3,860	3,223	136%

Source: DES obtained for FTF

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

In response to the severe cuts imposed to DES child care subsidies, the First Things First Board voted in 2010 to use a portion of non-allocated discretionary funding to support an emergency child care scholarship program. Regional councils, including the South Pima Regional Partnership Council, were allowed to use unspent regional funds to expand on the number of scholarships beyond what the state board had allocated. In fiscal year 2010 the South Pima Regional Council provided scholarships for 440 children birth through age five. This initiative ended on June 30, 2010, but another scholarship program began in fiscal year 2011 funded

entirely through regional dollars, with stiff eligibility and reporting requirements. Due to the high need and demand for emergency scholarships, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council funded 67 children in 2011 and is funding the same number in 2012. Beginning in fiscal year the South Pima Regional Council will provide scholarships for approximately 286 slots through Quality First enrolled providers.

2. Quality

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

a. Licensing and Certification

High quality programs must demonstrate certain characteristics and meet specific standards. Licensed and accredited centers are typically associated with higher quality. In Arizona, the Department of Health Services operates the Office of Child Care Licensing and is charged with enforcing state regulations for licensed centers. Being a licensed facility is a costly and complex process, which involves managing a complicated paperwork bureaucracy in addition to understanding and meeting requirements that are described in long, detailed licensing regulations. Among the areas overseen are: citizenship or resident status, personnel qualifications and records, equipment standards, safety, indoor and outdoor facilities, food safety and nutrition, transportation including for special needs children, discipline, sleeping materials, diaper changing, cleaning and sanitation, pets and animals, accident and emergency procedures, illness and infestation, medications, field trips, outdoor activities and equipment, liability insurance and regulations, and much more. Public schools as well as private entities can operate licensed facilities. ADHS also certifies (licenses) and supervises family child care group homes, which adhere to a different set of application and regulation criteria but cover similar categories as those described above.

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

b. Head Start

Head Start, the long-standing federally funded program, is the lowest cost option (free) for high quality care for low-income parents who fall below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. These centers meet rigorous federal performance standards and regulations and are monitored every three years. Child-Parent Centers, Inc. is the agency that oversees the Head Start programs in southern Arizona, which includes Pima, Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz Counties. In addition to providing high quality education programs, the Early Head Start (zero-three year olds) and Head Start (three-four year olds) provide comprehensive services to children regarding medical and dental care, and immunizations. Referrals to comprehensive services are also available to parents including job training, housing assistance, emergency assistance (food, clothing), English as Second Language training, mental health services, adult education, GED, and other support programs. Extensive data are collected on all services provided to the children and their families. The Head Start programs in the South Pima region are shown in Table 44.

Table 44. Head Start Programs in the South Pima Region

	Zip Code
Head Start- Liberty	85706
Head Start- Los Niños Sunnyside	85706
Head Start- Mission Manor	85706
Head Start- Santa Clara	85706
Head Start- Summit View	85756
Head Start- Sunnyside Extended Program	85706
Head Start- Elvira	85706
Head Start- Ajo	85321
Head Start- Erickson	85730

Source: http://childparentcenters.org/

c. Accreditation

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

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

- Association Montessori Internationale (AMI)
- National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)

- The National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission (NECPA)
- Association for Christian Schools International (ACSI)
- American Montessori Society (AMS)
- National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education (NAC)[28]

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

Table 45. Staff to Child Ratios for NAEYC Centers

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

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

Currently, as reported in the CCR&R, there are two NAEYC and one NAC accredited providers in the region: Los Niños del Valle Preschool and Child Care Center, Shepherd's Fold Preschool and Day Care and Erickson PACE Program (see Table 46). Their total authorized capacity is 141 slots.

Table 46. Accredited Providers in the South Pima Region

Provider Name	Accrediting Agency	Type of Provider	Number of Authorized Slots	Zip Code
Los Niños del Valle Preschool & Child Care Center	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	59	85614
Shepherd's Fold Preschool & Daycare	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	66	85614
Erickson PACE Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	16	85730

Source: Extracted from DES CCR&R December 2011

d. Addressing Quality Issues

First Things First and the South Pima Regional Council are addressing the importance of high quality early childhood care and education through several strategies. One was to recruit and support child care providers for Department of Health Services' licensure and home care providers for Department of Economic Security certification. In 2012 six center-based providers and 27 home-based providers received services, thereby increasing the number of quality slots

[28] http://www.azed.gov/early-childhood/preschool/preschool-programs/licensing/

available to families and children in the region. The second strategy, Expansion of Child Care, provided grants to increase capacity in existing child care centers and a rural school district.

The third strategy was to increase the number of providers in Quality First. As stated earlier, the number of providers enrolled in Quality First increased from 53 in 2010 to 70 in 2012. Quality First is First Things First's statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education. Enrolled providers receive:

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

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

In order to participate in Quality First, a provider must be regulated, which means licensed, certified or monitored by Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Department of Economic Security, United States Department of Defense, United States Health and Human Services (Head Start Bureau) or Tribal Governments. In Southern Arizona, Southwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and The United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, and Easter Seals Blake Foundation provide the ongoing coaching services. As of April 2012, South Pima region had 70 providers enrolled in Quality First. This is a landmark strategy that is already contributing to improvements in quality in participating centers.

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

a. Credentials and Certification Levels

The early childhood education profession is receiving increasing attention due to the recognized impact of quality education and care in a child's formative and ensuing years. According to the American Educational Research Association (AERA), one of the strongest predictors of high-quality early learning programs is the preparation and compensation of teachers.[29] The National Research Council recommends at least one teacher with a bachelor's degree and a specialization in early childhood for every group of children. They base this on evidence from numerous studies showing the substantial long-term benefits to children taught by highly trained

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

professionals. This is a high standard to attain. The information that is available about Arizona has not been updated since the 2008 release of *A Decade of Data: The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona's Early Care and Education Workforce*, a compilation of surveys of licensed early care providers across the state.

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

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

b. Compensation, Wages and Benefits

The low level of compensation is also problematic in the field of early child care and education. The vicious cycle of low wages, low educational attainment, and high turnover rates is difficult to break without policy changes, targeted educational and degree programs and designated resources. Since early childhood care and education is not part of the public education system where tax dollars supply the wages and cover the tuition costs for families, individual private resources provide the bulwark of the wages. But the high cost of quality care and education

programs to individuals and families makes the demand for these programs beyond the reach of most working parents. A limited amount of state and federal monies flow into early child care and education centers boosting wages that would otherwise be limited to tuition fees. Furthermore, staff salaries are influenced by K-12 public and private school teaching salaries, which are also notoriously low, and create a kind of ceiling for wage earners in this sector.

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

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

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

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

Table 48. Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wages by Licensed Employers in 2007

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

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

c. Retention Rates and Benefits

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

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

d. Academic Degrees and Professional Development

All of the topics discussed above have been evident to advocates working in and on behalf of the early childhood education sector for many years. The push towards professionalization of the early child care field is occurring throughout the country. This effort has emphasized the need for increased opportunities for obtaining academic degrees in this field. First Things First is supporting this effort by providing professional development assistance to providers working in regulated facilities through the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education program (T.E.A.C.H.) throughout the state. The T.E.A.C.H. program offers scholarships for Early Childhood Associates Degrees and Child Development Associate Assessments, targeting center directors, teachers and licensed home providers, particularly those enrolled in the Quality First program. The scholarship recipient's center of employment is involved in the financial commitment to support their staff members in the endeavor and staff members make a commitment to remain in their center for one year upon completion of their one-year contract. The T.E.A.C.H. program also includes the option for the child care program director to offer a salary bonus as an incentive for staff to further their education. In 2011, 46 scholarships were implemented. As of 2012, the South Pima Regional Council has allocated funding for 168 T.E.A.C.H. scholarships. In addition, to providing professional development opportunities to staff members of regulated providers not enrolled in the Quality First program, scholarships are being awarded through the Professional Careers Pathway Project. This pre-existing initiative is a partnership between Central Arizona College and Pima Community College, and offers courses for providers to prepare them to be eligible for a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential. In fiscal year 2012, fifty-five scholarships will be awarded through Central Arizona College.

Another strategy that advances professional development is the FTF administered REWARD$, a compensation and retention program that acknowledges and rewards progressive education, educational attainment and commitment to continuous employment at a qualified early care and education setting. South Pima Regional Council is one of eleven FTF Regional Councils in the state that funds this program to provide incentives for childcare professionals to advance their education and credentials. In fiscal year 2011, South Pima Regional Council targeted 120 early child care professionals to participate in the REWARD$ program and has allocated funding for 90 professionals in fiscal year 2012.

In addition to these strategies, in 2012 the South Pima Regional Partnership Council made an additional commitment to increase the quality of education and care through the professional development strategy known as Innovative Professional Development, joining in a collaborative effort initiated by the Central Pima Regional Partnership in 2010. Under the umbrella of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, a consortium of partners is working together through the Innovative Professional Development Alliance, a network of educational and non-profit organizations that are experts in early childhood care and education, to produce systemic change in the professionalization of the field.

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

Developmentally Appropriate Practice. The Communities of Practice and their partnering organizations are:

- Systems Change and Professional Development Systems Thinking – United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona
- Children with Special Needs – Easter Seals Blake Foundation
- Infants and Toddlers – Child and Family Resources
- Play-based Learning, Theory and Instruction – Early Childhood Development Group
- Early Childhood Educators and Students Preparing for Careers in Early Childhood Education – Southern Arizona Association for the Education of Young Children
- Embedding Developmentally Appropriate Practice and Community Priorities into the Masters Degree in Early Childhood Education at the University of Arizona – University of Arizona College of Education
- Embedding Developmentally Appropriate Practice into Higher Education Instruction and Pathways at Pima Community College – Pima Community College Center for Early Childhood Studies

Practitioners attend professional development classes with the local, statewide and national subject matter experts who also go into the field to help them apply the newly learned theories. Participants work towards attaining college credit, including educational degrees and credentials. Through the work of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona Professional Development Alliance, the Alliance was instrumental in developing a 2+2 program between Pima Community College and the University of Arizona, College of Education in May 2010. The alignment of courses in degree programs at Pima Community College (AA) and the University of Arizona (BA) provide new avenues with fewer barriers for much needed academic and professional credentialing for practitioners in the field. The Professional Development Alliance has also accomplished articulation agreements between Pima Community College (AA) and University of Arizona-South (BA) to further build the professional development system and secure additional pathways for formal education. New courses and new curricular components in existing courses at local higher education institutions regarding Developmentally Appropriate Practice are a focus of the initiative. Furthermore, the University of Arizona College of Education targeted the 2011-2012 school year as the first coursework for a Master's Degree in Early Childhood Education.

A major component of the new initiative is the emphasis on communication and cross-fertilization within and across Communities of Practice through regular meetings and on the incorporation of training for the experts and practitioners in implementing systems change. This strategy has been receiving national attention and, through the collaboration and cooperation of the major players in early care and education, promises great advancement for practitioners in the field in the South Pima region. In 2012, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council has allocated funding for 168 educators to participate in the Communities of Practice.

II.B. Health

1. Health Insurance Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

The 2010 Arizona Health Survey also provides insurance coverage estimates at the regional level. FTF's support made possible the collection of Regional Behavioral Health Authority-level health information on children 0-5. For the GSA-4 region which includes the South Pima region along with four other FTF regions[30] eight percent of respondents reported that their child did not have health insurance coverage.[31]

[30] For this special FTF study of the AZ Health Survey 2010, counties and regions were reassigned to different Geographical Service Areas (GSA) designations from the ADHS GSA designations. Thus, Pima County and respective regions in this area were reassigned from GSA-5 to GSA-4 for this report. GSA-4 includes the following FTF regions: Central Pima, North Pima, South Pima, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'odham Nation.

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

2. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the name of the Medicaid program in the state of Arizona. As with all Medicaid programs, it is a joint program between the state and the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Eligibility requirements are presented in Appendix I. Arizona's AHCCCS rosters are reported at the state and county levels on a monthly basis. A data request was made to obtain enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the request was not met. The table below presents the numbers enrolled in April 2010 and April 2011 in Arizona and Pima County. In April 2010, 21 percent of the total Arizona population were enrolled in AHCCCS in Arizona and 21 percent enrolled in Pima County. Enrollment of the general population in AHCCCS in 2011 in Arizona decreased 1 percent from April 2010 to April 2011. Pima County was 1 percent higher in April 2011 (211,840) compared to April 2010 (208,969). The 2010 Arizona Health Survey estimates that for the GSA-4 Region, 35.4 percent of parents with children 0-5 reported they received their healthcare coverage for their children through AHCCCS.[32]

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

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

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

3. KidsCare

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

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

the date of the application. As of February 15, 2012, there were 136,843 applicants on the KidsCare waiting list.[33]

A data request was made to obtain KidsCare enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the request was not met. Therefore, regional enrollments could not be tabulated for this report. The table below presents the KidsCare monthly enrollments for Arizona and Pima County for children ages 0-18. The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Pima County continues to decrease due to the enrollment freeze. . Enrollees in April 2011 (2,817) decreased dramatically compared to those in April 2009 (7,366), a decrease of 61.7 percent. The important issue for children birth through age five in the South Pima region is that many are no longer being covered through KidsCare and therefore are not likely to be receiving the medical attention they require and deserve.[34]

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

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

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

The South Pima region has dedicated funds to increase outreach and enrollment assistance for public health insurance to eligible children birth through age five. In an agreement with the Pima County Health Department, FTF is promoting coordination of services by connecting existing health care providers with existing information systems to expand access of families to high quality, diverse and relevant information and resources to support their child's development. A key component of this endeavor has been the utilization of the *Health-e-Arizona* online application for medical coverage, Nutrition Assistance (Food Stamps), and cash assistance. This online application was designed to be a "one stop access to health care" and is being used by the Pima County Health Department to conduct outreach at community events and facilities frequented by families. Over one-thousand families were targeted across fiscal years 2011 and 2012. However, the cuts to AHCCCS and KidsCare has greatly affected the efforts to reach the targeted numbers for this program.

Additionally, child care health consultation was provided through the Quality First strategy in both 2011 and 2012 fiscal years. This strategy provides for qualified health professionals who assist child care providers in achieving high standards related to health and safety for children in their care. Over the course of the 2011 and 2012 fiscal years, 184 providers were targeted with this strategy.

[33] http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=reporting#KidsCare_Renewal_Activity
[34] Source: AHCCCS KidsCare Enrollment Report available at http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2010/May/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf

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

The following tables present data on healthy births in Arizona, Pima County and the South Pima region. See Part Two and Part Three of this report for data by zip code. The data are from Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office and are available for 2008 and 2009 at the regional level. Data are available for 2010 at the state and county level only and are shown in Table 52.

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

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

	Arizona		**Pima County**	
	2010 Births	**% Births**	**2010 Births**	**% Births**
Total # births	87,053		12,169	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	9,416	10.8%	1,346	11.1%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	71,296	81.9%	9,163	75.3%
No prenatal care	1,383	1.6%	215	1.8%
Publicly-funded births	48,140	55.3%	6,498	53.4%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	6,155	7.1%	853	7.0%
Unwed mothers	38,871	44.7%	5,473	45.0%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

For the South Pima region in 2009, Table 53 shows there were 3,775 births reported, nearly a two percent decrease from the total number of births reported in 2008. Twelve percent were born to mothers under 20 years old and 42 percent were born to unwed mothers. Fifty-one percent of the births were funded by government provided health insurance. Seventy-two percent of the births received prenatal care in the first trimester, and three percent received no prenatal care. Seven percent of the babies were low-weight newborns. There were 19 infant deaths at birth in 2009, a decrease from the 30 reported in 2008.

Table 53. Birth Characteristics in Arizona and Pima County, 2009 and the South Pima Region, 2008 & 2009

	South Pima Region			
	2008 Births	**% Births**	**2009 Births**	**% Births**
Total # births	3,850		3,775	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	465	12.1%	455	12.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	2,789	72.5%	2,730	72.0%
No prenatal care	77	2.0%	96	3.0%
Publicly-funded births	1,883	48.9%	1,925	51.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	302	7.9%	259	7.0%
Unwed mothers	1,658	43.1%	1,578	42.0%
Infant deaths at birth	30		19	

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

As shown in Table 54, the South Pima region 2009 birth characteristic rates were similar to the state and Pima County with a few exceptions. The South Pima rate for mothers with no prenatal care was higher (3 percent) compared to two percent for both the county and the state. However, the region had a lower percent of publicly funded births, 51 percent when compared to 55 percent for the state and county. It also had a lower percent of unwed mothers, 42 percent compared to 46 percent for the county, and 45 percent for the state.

Table 54. Birth Characteristics for Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, 2009

	Arizona 2009	**Pima County 2009**	**South Pima 2009**
Total # births	92,616	12,840	3,775
	% Births	% Births	% Births
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	80.0%	72.0%	72.0%
No prenatal care	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%
Publicly-funded births	55.0%	55.0%	51.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Unwed mothers	45.0%	46.0%	42.0%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity

Infant mortality numbers for 2009 are reported below for Arizona, Pima County and localities within the region. Eighty-one infant deaths were reported in Pima County, with 57 percent of

those being Hispanic infants, 28.4 percent White infants, 11.1 percent African American, and 3.7 percent American Indian.

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

	Arizona	Arizona % of Deaths by Ethnicity	Pima County	Pima County % of Deaths by Ethnicity
Total infant deaths	547	100%	81	100%
White	192	35%	23	28.4%
Hispanic	215	39%	46	56.8%
African American	75	14%	9	11.1%
American Indian	52	10%	3	3.7%
Asian American	13	2%	0	0.0%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

6. Well-Child Checks

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

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

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

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

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

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

In fiscal year 2009, children ages three to six years old funded under Medicaid had a 69.4 percent completion rate. Children ages three to six funded under KidsCare had a 73.7 percent

completion rate.[35] The implication of these rates is that having access to health care is not enough because it does not ensure that health care services are used as intended or as prescribed by medical practitioners. Barriers exist outside of access to health care that impede parents from completing well-child checks and other health care requirements for their children. Among these are education (understanding the implications of completing well-child checks and preventative medical services), time, transportation, and others.

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

The following table provides data for children in Head Start, ages three to four, and Early Head Start, birth to age three. Percents for the various indicators are not reported in the table because they were not calculated in the original report. This may be due to enrollment fluctuations during the program year. In the Head Start program, 2,554 of the 2,777 enrolled, (92 percent), had health insurance coverage. This was true for 96 percent of the children in Early Head Start. Over 93 percent of the children in both programs were reported to have a medical home. Asthma and vision problems were the most frequent conditions diagnosed and treated for all ages, followed by overweight for 3-to 4-year-olds and hearing problems for children birth to age three. Immunizations were up-to-date for 98 percent of 3-to 4-year-olds and 93 percent of children birth to age three.

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

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

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

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

7. Oral Health

Many young children in Pima County and Arizona reportedly have limited access to dental care. Dental care is very important because poor oral health is linked to children's failure to thrive, poor speech development, school-based absences, and problems concentrating in school.[36] A 2009 study conducted by the Arizona Department of Health Services found 30 percent of Arizona children aged two to four had untreated tooth decay, nearly twice the national rate of 16

[36] 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

percent.[37] The same study also revealed that four out of every ten four-year-olds had urgent treatment needs.

The following table presents oral health conditions comparing Tucson and Arizona children. The data come from the most recent Arizona dental survey that includes local level data, "Every Tooth Counts,"[38] for data reported for 6-8-year-olds screened for dental services between 1999 and 2003. Data are not currently available for children under age six but the situation of these children is a result of dental care they did or did not received at an earlier age. "Urgent" refers to children with pain and/or infection requiring treatment within a 24-hour period. "Sealants Present" includes sealants on at least one permanent molar.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

shown in Table 58, 2,436 children birth through age five had at least one public health visit for dental screenings and/or fluoride treatments during this 12-month period.

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

Visit Number	Number of Visits[a]
First	2,436
Second	772
Third or more	2
Total visits	3,210

[a]Note: Numbers for second and third visits may include duplicates.
Source: Pima County Health Department, Oral Health Coordinator's Office, October 2011

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

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

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

	% of Checkups Revealing Need	Number of Checkups Revealing Oral Health Need	Total Number of Checkups
White Spots	43%	1,360	3,151
Untreated Decay	24%	754	3,149
Treated Decay	25%	784	3,150
Urgent Treatment Required	1%	37	3,195

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

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council has funded the First Smiles Matter program in both fiscal years 2011 and 2012 to address young children's oral health in the county. Agencies awarded funding have worked and will continue to work with regulated and licensed child care settings, community health clinics, and schools in Pima County to provide oral screenings, fluoride varnish and sealants to children birth through age five. In 2011, 1,100 children were targeted for oral health screens and fluoride varnishes. Two hundred adults and 40 professionals were targeted for oral health education, and 60 prenatal women were targeted for oral health screens. In 2012, the number of children targeted was increased to 2,300 for screenings and varnishes. Similar to 2011, in 2012, 200 adults and 40 professionals were targeted for oral health education and 60 prenatal women for screenings.

8. Immunizations

Child immunization numbers were obtained at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Health Services for 2005, 2007 and 2009[39]. Therefore, in addition to presenting the figures for Arizona and Pima County, numbers were calculated for the South Pima region. ADHS stated that the immunization numbers reported may be low due to children changing pediatricians and the lack of comprehensive reporting. The immunization series referred to in the table are defined as follows:

- 3:2:2:2 series (3 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, 2 poliovirus, 2 *Haemophilusinfluenzae* type B (Hib), and 2 hepatitis B vaccines)
- 4:3:1:3:3:1 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, and 1 dose Varicella vaccine
- 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, 1 dose Varicella, and 4 doses PCV7 vaccine.[40]

Since ADHS reported the second and third series separately, both of those series are included in the table below. The immunization rates, as reported, are slightly higher for the South Pima region than for Arizona and Pima County for all years. However, the rates declined for each series from 2007 to 2009. Furthermore, the percentage of immunizations completed decreases for each subsequent series, so that in 2009, 67 percent of children completed series one, 45 percent completed series 2 and 42 percent completed series three. The completion of immunizations for children in these age groups may indicate that these children are also receiving their well-child checks.

[39] The 2010 Child immunization data are not included in this report due to inconsistencies in the methods used to extract the data from the DES database compared to how the data were supplied and reported in the 2010 Needs & Assets Report.
[40] Definitions obtained from Ohio Department of Public Health available at http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/idc/immunize/immform.aspx

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

	Arizona		Pima County		South Pima Region	
2005	**Total Completed**	**Percent**	**Total Completed**	**Percent**	**Total Completed**	**Percent**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	70,371	70.5%	9,589	71%	2,814	73.1%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	66,546	45.9%	9,268	47.6%	2,918	51.7%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	37,182	25.6%	5,532	28.4%	1,762	31.2%
2007						
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	68,480	70.9%	10,421	74.9%	3,082	76.7%
4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed 19-35 months	69,141	47.9%	9,920	49.9%	3,060	52.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	58,797	40.7%	8,616	43.4%	2,716	46.9%
2009						
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	62,660	66.6%	9,241	63.9%	2,850	66.8%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	60,550	42.2%	9,390	43.4%	2,878	44.7%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	54,624	38.0%	8,399	38.8%	2,682	41.7%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, April 2009

9. Developmental Screenings and Services

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

Key Principles of Early Intervention[41]

- Infants and toddlers learn best through everyday experiences and interactions with familiar people in familiar contexts.
- All families, with necessary supports and resources, can enhance their children's learning and development.
- The primary role of a service provider in early intervention is to work with and support family members and caregivers in children's lives.

[41] OSEP TA Community of Practice—Part C Settings http://www.nectac.org/topics/families/families.asp

- The early intervention process, from initial contacts through transition, must be dynamic and individualized to reflect the child's and family members' preferences, learning styles, and cultural beliefs.
- Individual Family Service Plan outcomes must be functional and based on children's and families' needs and family-identified priorities.
- The families' priorities, needs and interests are addressed most appropriately by a primary provider who represents and receives team and community support.
- Interventions with young children and family members must be based on explicit principles, validated practices, best available research, and relevant laws and regulations.

The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) is Arizona's statewide, interagency system of supports and services for families and their children, birth to age three years with developmental delays or disabilities who are eligible for the Division of Disabilities (DDD), Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and Blind (ASDB) and AzEIP (i.e., AzEIP only services). AzEIP is established as Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which provides eligible children and their families access to services to enhance the capacity of families and caregivers to support the child's development. The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, the Arizona Department of Health Services, and the Arizona Department of Education are also participating agencies identified in Arizona law that are responsible for maintaining and implementing a comprehensive, coordinated, interagency system of early intervention services.[42] Starting in fiscal year 2013, DES will shift to team-based early intervention services, establishing the infrastructure to support all professionals involved (e.g., service coordinators, therapists, developmental special instructionists, social workers and psychologists) to work as a team in supporting families who are being served in the DES/AzEIP.[43]

Referrals to AzEIP can be made by families, physicians, hospitals, others in the medical community, schools, childcare providers and other referral sources if there is a concern about a child's development. The AzEIP Policies and Procedures Manual (July 2011)[44] defines a child birth to 36 months as exhibiting a developmental delay when that child has not reached 50 percent of the developmental milestones expected at his/her chronological age in one or more of the following domains:

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

During the process of an AzEIP referral, the family may receive the following services: screening, evaluation, assessment, and the development of the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP). All of these referral services are at no cost to the family. A multi-disciplinary team

[42] https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2646
[43] Communication received on May 7, 2012 from Megan Wills, Associate Director, Easter Seals Blake Foundation
[44] https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2384

of professionals conducts an evaluation of the child's abilities to determine service eligibility, and if determined eligible, an IFSP is created. However, once the child is determined eligible and the family is enrolled in the AzEIP, they may have to pay a share of the cost of services if their income exceeds 200 percent or more of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for family size.[45]

A report by the Arizona Chapter of the American Society of Pediatrics notes the shortage of therapies and therapists for children with developmental disabilities and that this shortage affects children at a sensitive time period when brain development is so critical.[46] Bilingual/Spanish speaking therapists are a particular need in Southern Arizona.[47]

To assess the number of children receiving services for disabilities, data were obtained from DES on the number of children served by the DES Division of Disabilities (DDD) and AzEIP in 2007, 2009, and 2010. Data are reported in the following tables for Arizona, Pima County, and the South Pima region. Data were made available at the zip code level. In South Pima, 409 children birth through age five received DDD services in 2007 and 392 children received services in 2010, a decrease of 4.2 percent.

Table 61. DDD Recipients, Children Birth through Age Five, Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, 2007, 2009, 2010

	Arizona	Pima County	South Pima Region
2007 Total Children	8,562	1,342	409
2009 Total Children	8,976	1,540	451
2010 Total Children	8,838	1,294	392
Percent Change	3.2%	-3.6%	-4.2%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, December 2011

The number of children birth to age three who received developmental services through AzEIP in the South Pima region was 132 in 2007 and 369 in 2010, an increase of nearly180 percent. Although it is encouraging to see this growth in services the extent of need for these services in the region is not known.

Table 62. Arizona Early Intervention Services (AzEIP), Arizona, Pima County and South Pima, 2007, 2009, 2010

	Arizona	Pima County	South Pima Region
2007 Totals	3,450	510	132
2009 Totals	5,078	789	237
2010 Totals	6,280	1,092	369
Percent Change	82.0%	114.1%	179.5%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, December 2011

[45] Family Cost Participation Fact Sheet, DES/AzEIP accessed at, https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=5741
[46] Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs, accessed at http://www.azaap.net/
[47] Communication received on April 23, 2012 from Megan Wills, Associate Director, Easter Seals Blake Foundation.

The South Pima region is investing in several strategies to increase developmental services, screenings and support services for children birth through age five, in large part by providing connective services to children and their families through early child care and educational settings and home visitation services.

II.C. Supporting Families

One of First Things First's major goals is to expand families' access to the information, services and supports they need to help their young children achieve their fullest potential.[48] Supportive services for families include a variety of formal and informal services, supports and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. Support can be provided in homes, at early care and education service programs, and in the broader network of community-based services. The purpose of family support is to promote the well-being of children and families and build on the strengths of family members in an atmosphere of respect for the family's culture, language and values. Family support practices and strategies are a common program component of child abuse and neglect prevention as well as family preservation programs.[49]

Exemplary early care and childhood centers use evidence-based program strategies to build protective factors that support families that can ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect.[50] In an early care and education setting, family support may be provided by teachers, a family resource specialist and/or outside providers. These may include: family assessment and plans to address family needs, referrals to resources and services, informal counseling, parenting information, family literacy programs, lending libraries, drop-in times for parents to meet staff and other parents, and organizing fun family activities.

For fiscal year 2011 and 2012, the South Pima Regional Partnership identified access to comprehensive family education and support services as a major priority. As a result of the Regional Partnership's efforts, families who need or want assistance are provided the support they need to use language and play throughout their daily routines and interactions, read with their children daily and increase their competence and confidence about their ability to support their child's safety, health and well-being. The goal is to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems in order to increase the availability and capacity of family support resources. Nearly all of the indicators described in this needs and assets report, such as low education and high poverty levels, point to the need for intensified family supportive services in the areas of remedial education, literacy, and economic and nutritional assistance. The South Pima Regional Council's efforts in this area for 2011 and 2012 are described later in this section. What immediately follows are indicators that describe additional areas of need that relate to family support.

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

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

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

1. Child Safety and Security

Child safety and security are crucial for healthy child development. Ongoing family support services are instrumental in preventing child abuse and neglect in at-risk families. Indicators on child abuse and neglect are difficult to interpret due to the limitations of official record-keeping and their low incidence in the general population. Table 63 shows the total number of children birth through age five who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect for 2007, 2009 and 2010. In 2010, there were 389 child removals officially reported in the South Pima region, a 22.7 percent increase from the numbers reported in 2007. The total number of child removals in this region represents about 26 percent of all removals of children birth through age five in Pima County in 2010.

Table 63. Arizona Child Protective Services; Removals of Children Birth through Age Five from Homes in Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, 2007, 2009, 2010

	2007	2009	2010	Percent Change from 2007 to 2010
Arizona	7,462	8,002	7,872	5.5%
Pima County	1,251	1,574	1,523	21.7%
South Pima	317	313	389	22.7%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

Another indicator of child abuse and neglect is the number of child dependency cases formally processed by the courts. In 2010, there were 1,698 dependency petitions filed in the Pima County Juvenile Court alleging abuse or neglect of children (mostly involving parental substance abuse). Nearly half (47 percent) of these children were five years old or younger.[51]

2. Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health

There are no official reports of adult substance abuse and other behavioral health issues available specifically for Pima County or the South Pima region. The number of women and children receiving behavioral health treatment is the most relevant indicator available for measuring this need.[52] The Arizona Department of Health Services, Behavioral Health Division provided data on state recipients of behavioral health services. Pima County is designated as Geographical Service Area 5 (GSA-5) by ADHS. The Community Partnership of Southern Arizona is currently the Regional Behavioral Health Authority for the GSA-5 region and is responsible for administering the direct provision of behavioral health services for this area.

The table below shows the total number of children birth through age five who received publicly funded behavioral health services in GSA 5 (Pima County) and in Arizona for 2007, 2009, and

[51] Pima County Juvenile Court, Blue Print for the Future, Annual Report 2010

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

2010. ADHS did not provide information on the type of services children receive. The Pima County number served in 2010 represents about 27 percent of the total number of children birth through age five who received behavioral services in Arizona in 2010. Also, the total number of children birth through age five in Pima County receiving services increased from a total of 2,014 in 2007 to 2,515 in 2010 representing about a 25 percent increase.

Table 64. Children Who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA-5 in 2007, 2009 and 2010

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

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and Other Assets

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council determined that supports and services to families was the second highest priority need in the region in FY 2011 and 2012. In order to address this need, the council implemented a combined strategy that included both in-home parenting education (home visitation) and community-based parenting education. Several non-profit organizations were funded to provide comprehensive family support services that include many of the evidence-based program strategies described earlier. The services and funded community partners are briefly listed below. A more detailed list of other family support services and providers is provided in Appendix K.

a. Home-based Family Support (Home Visitation)

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

- Child and Family Resources/Healthy Families
- Make Way for Books
- Parent Aid
- The Parent Connection

- Sopori Elementary School
- Sunnyside Parents as Teachers

In fiscal year 2011, 237 families were targeted for home visitation services, and in fiscal year 2012 these numbers were increased to 297 families. The South Pima region has exceeded these targets, and there is a waiting list for some programs. The majority of families that enrolled in a home visitation program in fiscal year 2011 continued to participate in fiscal year 2012 allowing families to have continuity of supports and services.

b. Community-based Parent Education and Training

Families can access educational and support services in community locations such as libraries, churches, schools, and community centers and receive information on parenting that includes child development, child health and safety, early language and literacy development, and social emotional development of the child. Some examples are: Stay and Play parenting groups; nutrition education groups; case management; support and education for teen parents; Parent Info-line; health insurance outreach and enrollment assistance. Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services is the grantee providing these services targeted toward 50 teen parents in 2011 and 55 in 2012.

In addition to these family support strategies and services, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council coordinates and collaborates with the United Way of Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance. The Alliance's mission is to collaborate and coordinate with the multitude of service providers in Tucson and Southern Arizona in order to create a more seamless system of services for families and children. The Alliance includes a large number of partners active in the provision of family support services in the greater South Pima region. The Alliance's goals and activities are further described in the next section on the early childhood system collaboration and coordination.

II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration

As part of a comprehensive system of early childhood development and health, investments in universal parent outreach and awareness are meant to increase all parents' awareness of child development and child health and the availability of resources, support and services so that they have the information and tools to support their child's growth and development.[53] Collaboration and coordination of the resources and supportive services is a cornerstone of the early childhood system. This section addresses public awareness (i.e., information systems) and collaboration and coordination (i.e., systems of resources that support families).

[53] http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=118

1. Public Awareness

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

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

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

- Connect programs across communities
- Be available in a variety of forms
- Be culturally appropriate
- Build on family strengths and knowledge
- Provide accurate information
- Offer opportunities for sharing among and between families through various family and social networks[54]

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

The results from the Family & Community Survey were disaggregated for the region and were analyzed to provide insight into the public's awareness and knowledge about early childhood development and age appropriate behavior. A total of 153 parents responded to the survey in this region.

When parents were asked about early development, most understood that child development starts early. Parents were knowledgeable about the role of early brain development (92 percent). The following findings highlight areas where many parents need more information about early childhood development:

[54] Ibid.

Table 65. Parental Knowledge Findings from 2008 FTF Family and Community Survey, South Pima Region

Language and literacy development	20% of respondents indicated that television may promote language development as effectively as personal conversation.
Emotional development	19% of respondents believed that children sense and react to their parents' emotions only after they reach seven months of age or older.
Developmentally appropriate behavior	Approximately 25% of respondents held the expectation that 15 month-olds should share, and 23% believed that three year olds should be expected to sit quietly for an hour.

This assessment of parents' understanding of early development and the timing of children's early abilities identified several knowledge gaps which highlight areas in which parents need additional education and accurate information. Improving parents' understanding of these concepts may positively impact the degree to which they interact optimally with their children. First Things First has a number of activities that focus on increasing parent awareness and outreach. Currently, statewide strategies that support regional efforts in this area are the Arizona Parent Kit and the Birth to Five Helpline. The Kit is available to all families of newborns as they are discharged from their birthing hospital while the Helpline is a toll-free phone service open to all families with young children looking for the latest child development information from experts in the field.[55]

Regionally, there are multiple and overlapping strategies and activities to address parent outreach and awareness. Activities include the use of media, resource distribution (e.g. children's books, resource guide, child development and child health fact sheets or parenting tip sheets), and parenting education workshops. Many of these activities are conducted by South Pima's partners who are coordinating and collaborating to build a system of support services to families with young children. Also, it is important to note that the South Pima region continues to build trusting relationships with many of the rural communities within its boundaries which enhances increased parent outreach and education. The progress occurring in these areas is described in the following sections.

b. Community Awareness and Community Outreach

Community and public awareness of the importance of early care and childhood education was certainly evident when Arizona voters re-affirmed their support of FTF by voting down Proposition 302 in November 2010. The proposition would have eliminated FTF and moved its funds, approximately $300 million, to the state's general fund. Given the voter-protected nature of the initiative, lawmakers had to first get voter permission during a general election to be held on November 2, 2010. The redirection of the FTF funds would have greatly affected the development of the system of early education in Arizona.

[55] http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=118

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

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

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

2. Coordination and Collaboration within the South Pima Region

Coordination and collaboration across various systems or services such as child care providers, educational, economic, cultural and other resources are needed to create an effective family support infrastructure in an early childhood system. Coordination is identified as one of the six Goal Areas that will be accomplished by First Things First in order to build the Arizona early childhood system. In order to accomplish this coordination goal, First Things First is directed to foster cross-system collaboration efforts among local, state, federal and tribal organizations to improve the coordination and integration of Arizona programs, services and resources for young children and their families.[56] Cross-system efforts may include a wide variety of activities, but in general it involves people and organizations working together at varying levels of intensity on a common purpose. The FTF Standard of Practice on Coordination defines different levels of working together from networking and cooperation to higher intensity efforts such as coordination and collaboration. Coordination involves more formal working relationships

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

between organizations that maintain their individual authority but may share some resources and rewards. Collaboration is considered to be the most intensive, durable, yet most risky of cross-system efforts because it involves organizations to enter into a formal commitment to share a common mission, authority and resources.

As a result of coordination and collaboration, services are often easier to access and are implemented in a manner that is more responsive to the needs of the children and families. Coordination and collaboration may also result in greater capacity to deliver services because organizations are working together to identify and address gaps in service.[57]

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

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

a. Coordination of Services Grant

In fiscal year 2011 the South Pima Regional Partnership Council implemented the service coordination strategy in partnership with the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona that targets six communities: Amado, Arivaca, Sasabe, Three Points, Summit View and Sunnyside. The primary goals were to identify available resources, improve and streamline processes including applications, service qualification, service delivery and follow-up for families with young children, and to reduce confusion and duplication for families and service providers. The implementation of this strategy has resulted thus far in the identification of both cross-regional and community-specific needs and resources for coordination and collaboration. Plans to

[57] Ibid.

improve early childhood services in the six communities have been drafted. The draft plans address four major areas within each community[58]:

- *The Plan to Improve Services* - This area outlines various strategies and/or actions for service improvement. For example, in the Sunnyside community, the plan includes identification of resources to promote or enhance early literacy and parent education and convening family support providers to discuss the meaning of coordination, identifying ways to work together and avoid duplication. In Three Points, the plan includes exploring coordination of services for a pediatric dentist to provide services. In Arivaca, it includes working with a county planning/zoning official to identify potential sites in the community for a child care center. In Sasabe, it includes exploring the feasibility of licensing a room in the elementary school for a preschool program.
- *What Works Well in the Specific Community* - This area identifies assets that would assist in outreach and service provision, for example, strong community networks and building trust; identification of key community connectors such as schools, phone trees, and the post office, etc.
- *Areas Where Coordination May be Critical* - This area considers the following types of areas where coordination may be critical such as with community leadership, empowerment of families, transportation, and internet access.
- *Key Players in the Community* - This area identifies key organizations, programs, leaders or community members who would be important to engage for better service provision.

Also, the South Pima "Community Resource Directory" was created after convening a meeting with representatives from the six communities. The directory includes updated information about community service partners who offer services to families in the targeted communities. See Appendix J for this directory. Through PRO Neighborhoods, the printed resource directory has been distributed in the Summit View, Little Town and Three Points communities and at meetings. Social media has been utilized to disseminate this information such as posting it on the United Way in Green Valley Facebook Page and on their Blog.

b. Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships

The Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship strategy creates pre-kindergarten programs in local schools and can increase the capacity and infrastructure for early childhood education and care by allowing communities the ability to take advantage of the FTF professional development strategies, the center-based early literacy strategy, or the oral health strategy. The pre-kindergarten programs in partnership with the local schools can also serve as recruitment and outreach mechanisms for other FTF programs such as home visitation and community-based parenting programs. This strategy was newly implemented in fiscal year 2012 and has been considered to be the most successful strategy to increase access and affordability of high quality early education programs in the small rural communities of the South Pima region. The key to success has been developing relationships with the local school districts, specifically within

[58] First Things First, FY11-12, South Pima County, Coordination of Services, Networking, Cooperation, Coordination, and Collaboration [draft]. Information compiled by: United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona.

Amado, Ajo, and Three Points. New pre-kindergarten programs were opened in November, 2011 in the community of Ajo, and in February, 2012 in the community of Three Points. For both programs, the classroom slots have been filled and there has been a waiting list. There are plans for continued funding of this strategy in fiscal year 2013.

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

United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona works in collaboration with Child and Family Resources, who manages Project M.O.R.E. The goal of Project M.O.R.E. is to recruit child care providers of young children birth through age five to become regulated by either D.E.S. or A.D.H.S. Emphasis was placed on recruiting participants in outlying rural areas such as Ajo, Sasabe, Arivaca, and Amado. The project includes financial assistance for becoming certified or licensed, ongoing professional development on a monthly basis, and assistance in applying for other First Things First programs and services such as Quality First, REWARD$, and T.E.A.C.H. In fiscal year 2011, 29 providers in South Pima County became certified or applied for certification by DES or ADHS, and up to 270 new child care slots were created. Although this strategy has met its target each year, it has not been considered as successful in the more rural and isolated communities of the region where there is no regulated child care.[59]

d. Home Visitation

As described earlier, the South Pima region is funding the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona and its partners to provide home visitation services to families in the region. Many of the grantees funded by the South Pima Regional Council are members of the Family Support Alliance.

e. Center-Based Literacy

In the area of early literacy, United Way has partnered with Make Way for Books to serve all of the Quality First sites in the South Pima region. Center-based Quality First sites received three to five new hardcover books per enrolled child to establish or expand lending libraries whereby each site has at least one “check out” day for children. For home-based sites, lending libraries have been created so that home providers have a collection of books or a kit for a month to use. They can trade these kits every month for a new set to use in their work. The books are available in English, Spanish or bilingual. Additionally, all Quality First sites participating in the READ (Read Early and Daily) Program also had at least 50 percent of their early child care staff participate in two 1.5 to 2 hour early literacy professional development workshops. In 2011 4,500 books were distributed to Quality First sites in South Pima County by Make Way for Books. In 2012, at a minimum, 650 books will be distributed.

[59] FTF South Pima SFY2012-2015 Regional Funding Plan.

3. Cross-Regional Coordination and Collaboration

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

a. The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, First Focus on Kids Community Initiative

The United Way of Tucson and The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, First Focus on Kids (FFK) has a long-standing role in promoting and building a system of early care and childhood education in the region. It is a regional partnership comprised of a local council of community representatives formed around enhancing the quality and availability of child care since 1999 in Southern Pima County. First Focus on Kids received just over $9 million from FTF allocations from three Pima Regional Partnership Councils or the state FTF office in fiscal year 2011.[60] Several of FFK's new programs are cross-regional efforts that were either partially or fully funded by the South Pima region. These are:

- Leadership Development FFK Chairs (Professional Development);
- Family Support Conference (Family Support and Home Visitation);
- Early childhood education and care slot expansion, provider slot supplements, and quality enhancement support;
- South Pima Coordination of Services grant (funded solely by the South Pima Regional Council and described in the above section)
- Literacy Guides. The South Pima Council and Target Corporation provided funding to update an early childhood literacy guide designed for parents and caregivers. These guides are very popular and touted for their clear suggestions for engaging young children and youth with books at every stage of development. Nearly 8,300 literacy guides in English and Spanish were distributed across Pima County.
- T.E.A.C.H. Outreach and Support (Professional Development).

b. Regional Affiliates of First Focus on Kids Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County

The First Focus on Kids has regional affiliates in the southern and northern regions of Pima County. The Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County is a grassroots community group formed in 2004 that works to promote school readiness in rural areas. The Partnership

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

informs and educates communities in the region about the importance of high quality early learning environments through a monthly newsletter, and by sponsoring and/or implementing various events, workshops, and meetings. Some examples of the Early Childhood Partnership activities in the past year were:

- Participated in Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators)
- Provided lending libraries, professional development, story time volunteers, and free family literacy events through the Make Way for Books Read Early and Daily Program. The program is designed to meet the early literacy needs of young children birth through age five and to enhance the knowledge and skills of the caregivers. In the South Pima region, preschools, child care centers, and home providers were among the groups that received the services.
- Coordinated an annual "Celebrate Kids Festival" offered free in Sahuarita to bring awareness and information about local resources for families with young children in need of care, pre-school, or other support services.
- Created a sensory play time area at the Town of Sahuarita's Anamax Park and Recreation Center.
- Offered free volunteer income tax assistance sites to assist low-income working families at the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance site.
- Coordinated weekly Story Times through volunteers working with the Community Mobilizer Director in partnership with the Town of Sahuarita at the Sahuarita Town Hall at Anamax Park.

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

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

- Families will be able to enter services at multiple entry points and will be able to move from more intensive to less intensive services as a child progresses
- To eliminate gaps in services so geographically isolated families are reached and other at-risk populations are served[61]

The Alliance has more than 25 partner organizations working together to help achieve these goals. As described earlier, the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance is the administrative home of four FTF Family Support grants funded across all of the FTF Pima regions, amounting to $1.7 million. The Family Support Alliance received renewals of these grants, with increases for fiscal years 2011 and 2012. See Appendix K and Appendix L for an organizational chart of all grantees and partners, a link to their Family Alliance Partner Guide,

[61] United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids/family-support-alliance

and a list of all partners. The Alliance meets monthly and partners discuss collaboration and coordination issues. Each region has a Community Mobilization Director for the Family Support Alliance.

d. Quality First Sites

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council collaborates with the Pascua Yaqui Tribe Regional Partnership Council to provide funding to support participation of three Pascua Yaqui home child care providers in Quality First. Also, there is an established collaboration with the Tohono O'odham Nation Regional Partnership Council to support ten T.E.A.C.H. scholars working on the Tohono O'odham Nation.

e. Community Based Professional Development - Communities of Practice

In response to the low rates of higher education attainment and the lack of comprehensive professional development opportunities tied to college credit, the South Pima and Central Regional Partnership Councils have collaborated on implementing the innovative professional development strategy of Communities of Practice. (See Early Childhood System, Section 3.d., page 52). This continuing need inspired all five Pima regions to issue a joint, single Request for Grant Application for fiscal year 2013, for Innovative Professional Development for early childhood professionals. The target populations are home-based providers, undergraduate and master's students.

f. Cross-Regional Communication Plan

As mentioned in the previous section on community outreach, all five regions in Pima County have engaged in a cross-regional communication plan that involves collaboration and coordination. The regions have pooled their funding to better leverage their state funding. For example, they have purchased TV, radio and billboard ads that are shown throughout all of the Pima regions. Examples in South Pima are ads placed at bus stops and in the cinema, and gas pump toppers for Arivaca and Lukeville. The pooled funding has allowed the five regions to hire two consultants to conduct community outreach on their behalf. The result is that all of the Pima Regional Partnership Councils have partners who work together to create a coordinated message to the community.

PART TWO

I. Early Childhood Index for Children Birth through Age Five

I.A. Introduction

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

The set of indicators were chosen based on a review of the literature of early childhood quality of life indices in the US[62]. They are based on data that are readily available about families and the community from existing sources, and are a subset of the indicators that are presented by community in Part Three of the report, the Fact Box Resource Guide. Excluded are indicators that do not appear in similar quality of life indices for early childhood based on the literature review. Some indicators are not chosen due to potential reporting inaccuracies or to self-selection on the part of families who participate in programs such as public assistance programs. Because not all families with similar economic circumstances participate in such programs, families in need may not be identified.[63]

Each of the 17 early childhood indicators is categorized into three areas: the child, the family and the community. There is a section for each indicator that defines its importance and a table that ranks each from highest to lowest or lowest to highest, corresponding to areas of highest concentration or highest need. The data ranking for each indicator is discussed and interpreted. Some data are also provided in the table as context to understand indicator ratios, such as the number of children birth through age five, the number of births and the number of housing units.

Although the index rankings for the indicators provide a means for assessing need, the rankings can be used in multiple ways for determining plans of action and service provision. The strategic distribution of resources often calls for a balance between focusing on communities with the most highly disadvantaged children and families versus communities with the highest number of

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

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

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

For future planning purposes, the Regional Partnership Council's priority areas and strategies are included and mapped onto the indicators that provide data to help inform them.

Early Childhood Indicators

The Child

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

The Family

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

The Community

13. Percent of Occupied Housing Units – Renters (the 2010 Census)
14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (RealtyTrac, 2010)
15. Number of ADHS licensed providers and availability of licensed child care for the population of children birth through age five (December 2011, CCR&R)
16. Number of ADHS and DES certified providers and availability of certified child care for the population of children birth through age five (December 2011, CCR&R)
17. Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers to Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code (April 2012, South Pima region)

I.B. The South Pima Regional Partnership Council's Priority Areas and Funded Strategies for 2013-3015

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

Priority Area: Supports and Services for Families

- Home Visitation—Provides voluntary in-home services for infants, children, and their families focusing on parenting skills, early physical and social development, literacy, health and nutrition. Targets are pregnant women, grandparents, and parents of infants and toddler.
- Parent Education Community-Based Training—Provides a series of classes on parenting, child development and problem-solving skills. Universally targets all parents with children birth through age five.
- Center-Based Literacy—Provides instruction for early care and education providers and teachers on early language development.
- Family, Friends and Neighbors—Provides supports to family, friends and neighbor caregivers include training and financial resources. Targeted towards one small, rural community with high numbers of unregulated care.

Priority Area: Access to High Quality Early Childhood Care

- Expansion: Increase Slots and/or Capital Expense—this strategy is not being funded in FY2013.
- Quality First—Provides supports 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. Universally targets all early childhood education and care professionals.
- Quality First Child Care Scholarships—Provides scholarships for children to attend Quality First centers and homes. Target is families with limited incomes up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships—Provides scholarships to quality preschool programs in a variety of settings to allow programs to serve more children. Targeted toward three rural communities with limited early education opportunities, and one with high poverty rates and an extensive waiting list.
- Service Coordination—Involves coordination and collaboration efforts, improves and streamlines processes including applications, service qualifications, service delivery and follow-up for families with young children. This strategy is a component under the Priority Areas for "Early Care and Education System Development."

Priority Area: Access to Quality Healthcare and Services

- Oral Health—Provides oral health screenings and fluoride varnish in a variety of community settings; training to families on the importance of oral health care for their

children; and outreach to dentists to encourage service to children for a first dental visit by age one. Universally targets all children birth to age five and their families, health care providers and pregnant women.

- Child Care Health Consultation—A component of the Quality First strategy.

Priority Area: Building Public Awareness & Support

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

It was not possible to acquire local level indicators to help inform the priority area of the "Professional Development System". Therefore the strategies elaborated under this priority area are addressed in the index only in terms of the availability of licensed providers by zip code. We included a summary nonetheless for general reference. The media strategy is not addressed in the index.

Priority Area: Professional Development System

- Community Based Professional Development and Early Care and Education—Provides quality education and training in community settings to early care and education professionals. Universally targets all early childhood education and care professionals.
- Scholarships for T.E.A.C.H.—Provides scholarships to early care and education professionals to assist them as they continue their education. The program covers a portion of tuition, books, release time from work, and provides a bonus. A component of the Quality First package.
- FTF Professional REWARD$--Provides financial incentives for educational attainment to improve the retention of early care and education teachers. Universally targets all early childhood education and care professionals.
- Scholarships non-T.E.A.C.H.—Provides scholarships for higher education and credentialing to early care and education teachers through the Professional Career Pathways Project.

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

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

Table 66. Early Childhood Indicators for Strategies Providing Supports and Services for Families: Home Visitation, Parent Education Community-Based Training, Center-Based Literacy, and Family, Friends and Neighbors Strategy

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

Table 67. Early Childhood Indicators for Quality Early Childhood Care Strategies: Expansion, Quality First, Quality First Scholarships, Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships and Services Coordination

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

Table 68. Early Childhood Indicators for Access to Quality Healthcare and Services Strategies: Oral Health and Professional Child Care Health Consultation

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

Table 69. Early Childhood Indicators for Building Public Awareness and Support Strategies: Community Awareness and Community Outreach

Target group for strategy	Indicators relevant to target group within strategy areas
General outreach	1. The number of children birth through age 5 (2010)
Parents/ mothers of young children	2. The total number of births (2009)
Parents of low-income infants and children	8. Percent of single parent families with children 0-5 (2010) 9. Percent of adults 18+ without a high school diploma (2000) 11. Percent of children under 5 years old below poverty level (2000) 12. Percent of children 0-5 receiving food stamps (2010)
Families that are highly mobile, undergoing housing instability	13. Percent of Occupied Housing Units – Renters (2010) 14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (2010)
Screenings and assessments for special needs	7. Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth of 2009 births)

I.D. The Early Childhood Index: The Child

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

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

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

According to the 2010 Census, the population of children birth through age five in the South Pima region was 23,149. By zip code the population numbers ranged from 6,557 in Sunnyside (85706) to 2 in Lukeville (85341), demonstrating the urban/rural contrast across communities in the region. Five communities had populations greater than 2,000 and four communities had populations fewer than 25.

Funded Strategies

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

Table 70. Number of Children Birth through Age Five in 2010 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest and Percent within South Region (the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0-5 Population	Percent within Region	Ranking
Sunnyside	85706	6,557	28.3%	1
Summit View, Littletown	85756	3,242	14.0%	2
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	2,997	12.9%	3
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	2,787	12.0%	4
Rita Ranch	85747	2,227	9.6%	5
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	1,915	8.3%	6
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	1,107	4.8%	7
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	835	3.6%	8
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	593	2.6%	9
Three Points	85736	346	1.5%	10
Ajo	85321	338	1.5%	11
Amado	85645	153	0.7%	12
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	24	0.1%	13
Arivaca	85601	23	0.1%	14
Sasabe	85633	3	0.0%	15
Lukeville	85341	2	0.0%	16
Total		**23,149**	**100%**	

2. Number of Births in 2009

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

The number of births in the region in 2009 was 3,775. Seventy-four percent of the births occurred within 4 zip codes: 85706 (Sunnyside), 85629 (Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental and Magee Ranch), 85756 (Summit View and Littletown), and 85730 (Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.). Twenty-six percent of births occurred across nine zip codes. Three zip codes reported no births (communities of Lukeville, Green Valley Camino del Sol, and Sasabe).

Funded Strategies

The number of births can inform the number of infant care slots that may be required at the community level. Also, these data can be useful for home visitation and parent-education community-based training strategies. Parents of newborns can be targeted to receive information about the services First Things First can provide to their child and family through direct contact and general media strategies.

Table 71. Number of Births in 2009 by Zip Code in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	Percent of Births	Ranking
Sunnyside	85706	1,161	31%	1
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	587	16%	2
Summit View, Littletown	85756	577	15.3%	3
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	464	12%	4
Rita Ranch	85747	317	8%	5
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	181	5%	6
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	177	4.7%	7
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	140	4%	8
Three Points	85736	79	2%	9
Ajo	85321	58	2%	10
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	22	1%	11
Amado	85645	10	0%	12
Arivaca	85601	2	0%	13
Lukeville	85341	0	0%	14
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	0	0%	15
Sasabe	85633	0	0%	16
Total		**3,775**	**100%**	

3. Number of Births to Teen Mothers in 2009

This indicator provides the number and percent of births occurring in mothers under the age of 20 years in 2009 in rank order from highest to lowest by community and zip code within the region. It also includes where the highest concentration of teen births occurred as a proportion of births in each community. This additional information was provided due to the importance of knowing in which communities teen mothers and their children are most highly concentrated for targeting resources and support services to them. For example, 48 percent of all teen births in the South Pima region occurred in Sunnyside. In addition, 19 percent of all births in Sunnyside were births to teen mothers.

Eleven percent of births in the South Pima region in 2009 were to teen mothers (n=456). This is similar to the percentage for Arizona (12 percent). Children born to teen mothers often undergo stresses that are less prevalent in older mothers, such as receiving adequate prenatal care and potential exposure to high risk behaviors during pregnancy. Teen parents often demonstrate less developed parenting skills than older parents. Many teen mothers do not have a partner and grandparents often assume many parenting responsibilities. This is especially true for teen mothers who have not completed high school.

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

Sunnyside had the highest number of births to teen mothers in 2009 (n=219). Summit View and Littletown (85756) followed with 76 teen births, 17 percent of the region's. Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd. was third with 53 teen births, 12 percent of the region's. Eight communities reported twenty or fewer teen births.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation and parenting education services targeting teen mothers. As stated in the funding plan, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council has identified providing home visitation services for families. Enrollment of new families will focus on infants and toddlers and women who are pregnant. The council has also identified the intent to reach high risk populations including pregnant and parenting teens. Grantees can use this table to help plan outreach to teen mothers within and across communities. In addition, this table helps inform providers in the Quality First program about the ratio of teen mothers in their zip codes whose children may benefit from child care scholarships.

Table 72: Number and Percent of Births to Teen Mothers in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 and Percent of Such Births within Each Community (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Number of Births to Teen Mothers (19 years old or younger)	Percent of Teen Births in Region	Percent of All Births in the Community	Ranking
Sunnyside	85706	219	48%	19%	1
Summit View, Littletown	85756	76	17%	13%	2
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	53	12%	11%	3
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	35	8%	6%	4
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	20	4%	14%	5
Rita Ranch	85747	16	4%	5%	6
Three Points	85736	10	2%	13%	7
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	9	2%	5%	8
Ajo	85321	8	2%	14%	9
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	7	2%	4%	10
Amado	85645	2	0%	20%	11
Arivaca	85601	1	0.2%	50%	12
Lukeville	85341	0	n/a	n/a	-
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	0	n/a	n/a	-
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	0	n/a	n/a	-
Sasabe	85633	0	n/a	n/a	-
Total		**456**	**100%**	**11%**	

4. Births to Unwed Mothers in 2009

This indicator provides the number and percent of births to unwed mothers in rank order by community and zip code. It also includes where the highest concentration of births to unwed mothers occurred as a proportion of births in each community. This additional information was provided due to the importance of knowing in which communities unwed mothers and their children are most highly concentrated for targeting resources and support services to them. For example, 46 percent of all unwed births in the South Pima region took place among mothers living in Sunnyside (85706) in 2009. In addition, 63 percent of the births in Sunnyside were to unwed mothers in 2009.

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

Forty-two percent of births in South Pima region in 2009 were to unmarried mothers. This is similar to the rate for Pima County, 46 percent, and Arizona, 45 percent. The highest percentage of births to unwed mothers in the South Pima region occurred in Sunnyside (85706, 46 percent), Summit View and Littletown (85756, 16 percent) and Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd. (85730, 13 percent). Within communities, Ajo (85321, 69 percent), had the highest proportion of births to unwed mothers, followed by Sunnyside (85706, 63 percent), and Tucson Mountain Park (85735, 56 percent).

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services and parenting education—community-based training targeting parents of at-risk infants and children, and for assessing the potential distribution of child care scholarships. As stated in the funding plan, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council plans to fund more slots for home visitation (400), and it has increased the target service number for parenting education from 150 to 200 families, with particular focus on the smaller communities in the region to insure services are provided to families in more isolated and underserved communities. For pre-kindergarten child care scholarships, the council has identified four public school districts, three that serve small rural communities (Ajo, Three Points, Amado and Arivaca) and Sunnyside (85706) which has the highest number of children birth through five in the region.

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

City/Town in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Number of Births to Unwed Mothers	Percent of All Births in Community to Unwed Mothers	Percent of Unwed Mother Births in South Pima Region	Ranking
Sunnyside	85706	732	63%	46%	1
Summit View, Littletown	85756	253	44%	16%	2
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	199	43%	13%	3
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	105	18%	7%	4
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	78	56%	5%	5
Rita Ranch	85747	52	16%	3%	6
Three Points	85736	42	53%	3%	7
Ajo	85321	40	69%	3%	8
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	34	19%	2%	9
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	27	15%	2%	10
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	12	55%	1%	11
Amado	85645	4	40%	0.3%	12
Arivaca	85601	1	50%	0.1%	13
Lukeville	85341	0	n/a	n/a	-
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	0	n/a	n/a	-
Sasabe	85633	0	n/a	n/a	-
Total		**1,579**	**37%**		

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

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

In the South Pima region, 72 percent of mothers received prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. The state rate in 2009 was 80 percent. Several small communities showed the lowest occurrence of prenatal care in the first trimester (Arivaca, Amado and Three Points). They were followed by Sunnyside, which had the highest total number of births, where 63 percent of mothers had prenatal care during the first trimester.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services and community-based parenting strategies targeting new mothers. It is also useful for health care providers tracking outreach to pregnant women who require prenatal services, although this is not a funded strategy. The South Pima Regional Partnership Council plans to fund and expand its home visitation services with particular focus on at-risk mothers. It plans to coordinate and collaborate with school districts through the pre-kindergarten scholarship program which can provide a recruitment mechanism for home visitation and community-based parenting education strategies, and other support services.

Table 74: Percent of 2009 Birth Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (ADHS Vital Statistics)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	2009 Number of Mothers with Prenatal Care in the 1st trimester	2009 Percent of Mothers with Prenatal Care in the 1st trimester	Ranking
Arivaca	85601	2	1	50%	1
Amado	85645	10	6	60%	2
Three Points	85736	79	48	61%	3
Sunnyside	85706	1,161	735	63%	4
Ajo	85321	58	41	71%	5
Summit View, Littletown	85756	577	414	72%	6
Southeast Tucson	85730	464	336	72%	7
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	140	105	75%	8
Green Valley	85614	22	17	77%	9
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	587	467	80%	10
Southeast Tucson	85748	177	144	81%	11
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	181	148	82%	12
Rita Ranch	85747	317	265	84%	13
Green Valley	85622	0	n/a	n/a	-
Sasabe	85633	0	n/a	n/a	-
Lukeville	85341	0	n/a	n/a	-
Total		**3,775**	**2,727**	**72%**	

6. Percent of Publicly Funded Births in 2009

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

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

For a pregnant woman expecting one child:	Monthly income
Applicant living alone	$1,822
Applicant living with:	
1 parent or spouse 2/3 of $2,289	$1,524
Applicant living with 2 parents 1/2 of $2,757	$1,379
(Limit increases for each expected child)[64]	

In the South Pima region, 51 percent of births were funded through public health insurance. The state rate was 55 percent. The communities that had the highest proportion of births that fell into this category were Sunnyside (78 percent), Three Points (71 percent) and Ajo (71 percent). In Tucson Mountain Park and Amado, about 60 percent of births were publicly funded. This table, in fact, shows that many communities have large proportions of mothers and their newborns qualifying for this health coverage assistance. In eight out of the sixteen zip codes, 50 percent or more of birth mothers qualified for this assistance.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation and community-based parenting education services targeting mothers with low income. It is also useful for grantees providing oral health services targeting low income families. In addition, it shows where concentrations of low-income children reside who might benefit from child care scholarships. As indicated in the South Pima funding plan, the regional partnership council plans to target communities that ranked high on this indicator with the following strategies: home visitation, community-based parenting education, oral health, pre-kindergarten scholarships, outreach, and services coordination.

[64] AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements Oct. 1 2009, Arizona Department of Health Services.

Table 75. Percent of Publicly Funded Births by Presence in Community in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest in 2009 (ADHS Vital Statistics)

City/Town(s) in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	2009 Number of publicly-funded births	2009 Percent of publicly-funded births	Ranking
Sunnyside	85706	1,161	903	78%	1
Three Points	85736	79	56	71%	2
Ajo	85321	58	41	71%	3
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	140	86	61%	4
Amado	85645	10	6	60%	5
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	22	13	59%	6
Summit View, Littletown	85756	577	335	58%	7
Arivaca	85601	2	1	50%	8
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	464	226	49%	9
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	177	41	23%	10
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	587	134	23%	11
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	181	36	20%	12
Rita Ranch	85747	317	53	17%	13
Lukeville	85341	0	n/a	n/a	-
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	0	n/a	n/a	-
Sasabe	85633	0	n/a	n/a	-
Total		**3,775**	**1,931**	**51%**	

7. Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009

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

In 2009 in the South Pima region, 259, or 7 percent of all newborns were low birth weight. The state rate was 7 percent. Sunnyside (85706) along with Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch (85629) were home to 119 low birth weight babies, 46 percent of the total for the region. Also, by community, Three Points (85736) had the highest proportion of low birth weight newborns (12.7 percent), followed by 9.1 percent for 85748 (S. Freeman Road, near Saguaro National Park East), and 9 percent for Green Valley/Continental (85614).

Funded Strategies

There are no specific funding strategies in the 2013-2015 funding plan that target low birth weight infants per se, but this indicator is useful for grantees providing home visitation services targeting pregnant women and mothers with infants and young children with special needs. It is useful for health practitioners and child care and education providers that provide screenings and assessment for special needs. Grantees providing home visitation services to high-risk pregnant women and mothers may want to use these tables for planning and outreach. Media outreach to these mothers and children is also important to consider.

Table 76. Number of Low Birth Weight Newborns in 2009 in Rank Order by Zip Code and Community and Proportion within Each Community (ADHS Vital Statistics)

City/Town(s) in Zip Code	Zip code	2009 Total Number of Births	Percent of Newborns that Were Low Birth Weight (<2,500 grams at birth) by Community	Number of Low Birth Weight Newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	Ranking
Sunnyside	85706	1,161	6.3%	73	8
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	587	7.8%	46	4
Summit View, Littletown	85756	577	6.6%	38	7
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	464	6.3%	29	8
Rita Ranch	85747	317	6.0%	19	9
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	177	9.0%	16	3
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	181	7.7%	14	5
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	140	7.1%	10	6
Three Points	85736	79	12.7%	10	1
Ajo	85321	58	3.4%	2	10
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	22	9.1%	2	2
Arivaca	85601	2	0%	0	12
Amado	85645	10	0%	0	11
Lukeville	85341	0	n/a	n/a	-
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	0	n/a	n/a	-
Sasabe	85633	0	n/a	n/a	-
Total		**3,775**	**7%**	**259**	

I.E. The Early Childhood Index: The Family

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

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

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

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

In the South Pima region, the 2010 Census reported that Sunnyside (85706) had 874 single parent families, or 35 percent of all those residing in the region. It was followed by Southeast Tucson, E. Escalante Rd. (85730) with 483 single parent families, or 20 percent of the region's total.

Funded Strategies

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

Table 77. Percent of Single Parent Families with Children Birth through Age Five in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Number of Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	Percent of Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 in Region	Ranking
Sunnyside	85706	874	35%	1
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	483	20%	2
Summit View, Littletown	85756	331	13%	3
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	177	7%	4
Rita Ranch	85747	127	5%	5
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	114	5%	6
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	91	4%	7
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	91	4%	8
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	76	3%	9
Ajo	85321	52	2%	10
Three Points	85736	41	2%	11
Amado	85645	9	0%	12
Arivaca	85601	3	0%	13
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	3	0%	14
Sasabe	85633	1	0%	15
Lukeville	85341	0	0%	16
Total		**2,473**	**100%**	

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

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

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

In 2000, about 20 percent of adults over 18 did not have a high school diploma in the region. The highest ranking communities were Sasabe (85633, 60 percent), Sunnyside (85706, 40 percent), Ajo (85321, 32 percent), and Three Points (85736, 31 percent).

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for assessing where to provide family support and home visitation services. In 2013-2015, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council plans to target families for community-based parenting education irrespective of income levels. However, some of the smaller communities that show low levels of adult educational attainment will be targeted for programming such as Arivaca, Amado, Ajo, and Three Points. The South Pima Regional Partnership Council also plans to continue funding the Center-Based Literacy strategy which provides early childhood and care providers training and assistance in literacy.

Table 78. Percent of Adults 18 and Over without a High School Diploma in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (Census 2000)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of adults 18 and over without a high school diploma, Census 2000	Ranking
Sasabe	85633	60.4%	1
Sunnyside	85706	40.3%	2
Ajo	85321	31.9%	3
Three Points	85736	30.5%	4
Amado	85645	27.4%	5
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	21.5%	6
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	19.4%	7
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	14.8%	8
Arivaca	85601	14.4%	9
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	8.5%	10
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	8.4%	11
Rita Ranch	85747	6.2%	12
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	6.2%	13
Lukeville	85341	n/a	14
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	n/a	15
Summit View, Littletown	85756	n/a	16
Total		**20%**	

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

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

In 2000, the median family income in the South Pima region was $41,277. Within the region, the lowest median family income occurred in Sasabe ($9,688), followed by Arivaca ($26,458), and Ajo ($26,806). The highest occurred in Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road ($65,137), Rita Ranch ($57,450), and Vail, Corona de Tucson ($56,453).

Based on the estimates for Pima County released in the 2008-2010 ACS, the median family income has increased from $44,446 in 2000 to $56,808 despite the economic downturn. However, unless a substantial new employment source appeared, it is likely that the relative ranking across communities has not varied enormously, which means that the ranking presented may still be viable.

Funded Strategies

This indicator is useful for assessing family economic background in relation to family support services, cost of child care and education, and where low cost health services such as oral health care are needed. The South Pima Regional Partnership Council plans to fund strategies in 2013-2015 focusing on communities with a higher proportion of low-income and poor families with children birth to age five. Of particular note is the Pre-Kindergarten Scholarship strategy that plans to target three school districts serving the small rural communities of Arivaca, Amado, Ajo, and Three Points, and the Sunnyside school district which has the highest number of children birth through age five. Families at or below 200 percent of the poverty level will be targeted. The oral health strategy will universally target all children birth through age five in the South Pima region, but it also gives priority to children from low-income families.

Table 79. Median Family Income in Dollars in Rank Order from Lowest to Highest (from Census 2000, data not collected in the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Median Family Income, Census 2000	Ranking
Sasabe	85633	$9,688	1
Arivaca	85601	$26,458	2
Ajo	85321	$26,806	3
Sunnyside	85706	$29,032	4
Three Points	85736	$34,659	5
Amado	85645	$37,095	6
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	$41,277	7
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	$44,389	8
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	$48,197	9
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	$49,583	10
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	$56,453	11
Rita Ranch	85747	$57,450	12
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	$65,137	13
Lukeville	85341	n/a	-
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	n/a	-
Summit View, Littletown	85756	n/a	-
Total	Total	41,277	

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

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

Children living in poverty are known to grow up in conditions that can impact their growth, development and thriving. In 2000, 24.7 percent of children birth through age five were living below the poverty level in the South Pima region, compared to 21 percent in Arizona. Estimates from the 2008-2010 ACS are not available for the South Pima region but the increase in Pima County to 27.8 percent and in Arizona to 26.0 percent imply that percents have risen for children in the region as well. Within the region, the percent was highest in Ajo (50 percent), Sasabe (44 percent), and Sunnyside (37 percent). The communities with fewest children living below the poverty level were Rita Ranch (0.6 percent) and SE Tucson/S. Freeman Rd and Vail/Corona de Tucson both at 6 percent.

Funded Strategies

This additional economic indicator is useful for assessing where to provide services to families undergoing economic hardship (for home visitation and oral health) and to children who could benefit from child care scholarships. As mentioned in the previous section, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council plans to fund multiple strategies that take into account the economic hardship of families in the various communities in the South Pima region, all of which are the communities that rank highest on this child indicator.

Table 80. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Living Below the Poverty Level in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (from Census 2000, data not collected in the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of children under 5 years old below poverty level within community, Census 2000	Ranking
Ajo	85321	50.3%	1
Sasabe	85633	44.4%	2
Sunnyside	85706	37.4%	3
Three Points	85736	27.6%	4
Arivaca	85601	26.7%	5
Amado	85645	20.0%	6
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	18.9%	7
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	17.0%	8
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	13.5%	9
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	8.6%	10
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	6.1%	11
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	5.6%	12
Rita Ranch	85747	0.6%	13
Lukeville	85341	n/a	14
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	n/a	15
Summit View, Littletown	85756	n/a	16
Total	**Total**	**24.7%**	

12. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Receiving Food Stamps (January 2011, DES)

This indicator presents the most recent information available at the community level about children in this age group who are undergoing economic hardship, namely, the percent of children birth through age five receiving food stamps in January 2011 in rank order by zip code and community. It is important to note that because families must proactively apply for food stamps, children undergoing hardship who are living in families that have not gone through this process are not represented in these percentages.

In January 2011 in South Pima region, 37% percent of children birth through age five received food stamps. This was also true for 37 percent of children across Arizona. At the community level, Sasabe, Arivaca, Sunnyside, and Amado ranked highest. Vail and Corona de Tucson and Rita Ranch ranked lowest.

Funded Strategies

This is an additional economic indicator that is useful for assessing where to provide services to children undergoing economic hardship and child care scholarships. According to the South Pima Regional Partnership Council funding plan, all of the communities that are ranked highest on this indicator will be targeted for family support services and pre-kindergarten scholarships.

Table 81. Percent of Children Birth through Age Five Receiving Food Stamps in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (January 2010, DES)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Percent of Children 0-5 receiving Food Stamps, January 2010, DES	Ranking
Sasabe	85633	<25	1
Arivaca	85601	<25	2
Sunnyside	85706	69%	3
Amado	85645	61%	4
Three Points	85736	58%	5
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	45%	6
Ajo	85321	40%	7
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	37%	8
Summit View, Littletown	85756	36%	9
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	<25	10
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	22%	11
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	14%	12
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	13%	13
Rita Ranch	85747	9%	14
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	8%	15
Lukeville	85341	0%	16
	Total	**37%**	

I.F. The Early Childhood Index: The Community

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

13. Occupied Housing – Percent of Renters, the 2010 Census

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

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

Across the South Pima region, 23 percent of occupied housing is rented. The communities with the highest proportions of renters are Lukeville (87 percent), Sasabe (76 percent) and Sunnyside (41 percent). The communities with the lowest percentage of renters are Green Valley Camino del Sol (5 percent), Vail and Corona de Tucson (12 percent) and Tucson Mountain Park (13.7 percent).

Funded Strategies

This indicator, when considered along with other economic indicators such as median income and children living below the poverty level, may be useful for targeting specific communities for parent education, home visitation, and oral health strategies. The communities that rank high on this indicator will be targeted by the South Pima Regional Partnership Council for various strategies that provide family support and child care scholarships.

Table 82. Occupied Housing – Percent of Renters in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (the 2010 Census)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing, Percent of Renters, 2010 Census	Ranking
Lukeville	85341	15	87%	1
Sasabe	85633	25	76%	2
Sunnyside	85706	16,505	41%	3
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	15,195	30%	4
Ajo	85321	1,871	29%	5
Arivaca	85601	359	21.4%	6
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	7,474	21.2%	7
Summit View, Littletown	85756	9,673	21.1%	8
Amado	85645	788	18.9%	9
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	12,114	18.2%	10
Rita Ranch	85747	7,927	16%	11
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	7,895	15.9%	12
Three Points	85736	1,814	14.5%	13
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	4,132	13.7%	14
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	7,624	12%	15
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	3,583	5%	16
Total		**96,994**	**23%**	

14. Pre-Foreclosure Rate (RealtyTrac, 2010)

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

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

The overall pre-foreclosure rate for the South Pima region in 2010 was 3.5 percent compared to 2.5 percent for Pima County. The highest pre-foreclosure rates by community in the region occurred in Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, and Magee Ranch (85629) at 5.1 percent. This was followed by Vail and Corona de Tucson at 4.8 percent, Rita Ranch (4.5 percent), Summitview and Littletown (4.5 percent) and Sunnyside (4.4 percent). The lowest pre-foreclosure rates occurred in Sasabe, Lukeville, Green Valley Camino del Sol, and Ajo, all below 1 percent.

Funded Strategies

Communities with higher pre-foreclosures may benefit from strategies that target children and families undergoing economic stress and hardship. This indicator may be useful to grantees when it is considered within the context of other community level indicators, such as the ratio of the number children to child care centers, median level income, and child poverty levels.

Table 83. Pre-Foreclosure Rate in Rank Order from Highest to Lowest (RealtyTrac, 2010)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	Total Housing Units	Number of Pre-foreclosures	Pre-foreclosure rate, 2010	Ranking
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	8,832	454	5.1	1
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	8,308	402	4.8	2
Rita Ranch	85747	8,345	374	4.5	3
Summit View, Littletown	85756	11,378	515	4.5	4
Sunnyside	85706	18,298	803	4.4	5
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	4,629	160	3.5	6
Three Points	85736	2,225	78	3.5	7
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	16,583	556	3.4	8
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	7,826	184	2.4	9
Amado	85645	959	14	1.5	10
Arivaca	85601	496	6	1.2	11
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	16,136	182	1.1	12
Ajo	85321	2,731	24	0.9	13
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	5,029	33	0.7	14
Lukeville	85341	8,308	402	0.0	15
Sasabe	85633	50	0	0.0	16
Total		**120,133**	**4,187**	**3.5**	

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

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

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

Across the South Pima region as a whole, there is one licensed center for every 463 children birth through age five. Some communities have multiple licensed centers and others have none. For example, the communities of Summit View and Littletown (85756) reported one licensed facility and in 2010 they had a population of 3,242 children birth through age five. Other small communities: Green Valley Camino Del Sol, Arivaca, Sasabe and Lukeville, with fewer than 24 children birth through age five, reported no licensed facilities. Sunnyside (85706), a highly urban area with a population of 6,557, reported 16 licensed centers, or one for every 409 children birth through age five. The number of licensed and certified care facilities was provided in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in December 2011. Numbers are subject to change based on the accuracy of the database and the opening and closing of centers.

Funded Strategies

From 2013 – 2015, the South Pima Regional Partnership Council plans to fund the continuation of the Quality First (QF) program in centers and homes already enrolled in the program. This strategy (QF) includes supports to providers to improve the quality of their programs through on-site assessments, coaching, opportunities and financial incentives for professional development, and child care scholarships to make it more affordable for children to attend these centers and homes committed to quality services. Three of its slots will be designated for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe as part of an ongoing collaboration between the two regional councils. The South Pima region shares borders with the Pascua Yaqui Tribe Reservation and families move between the two regions.

Table 84. Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care Providers by Zip Code, December 2011, CCR&R

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Number of ADHS licensed providers by zip code	Availability of ADHS Licensed Child Care (How to read: "There is 1 (or 0) licensed facility for every (#) children ages 0-5")	Ranking
Summit View, Littletown	85756	3,242	1	1/3,242	1
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	2,787	3	1/929	2
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	835	1	1/835	3
Rita Ranch	85747	2,227	4	1/557	4
Sunnyside	85706	6,557	16	1/409	5
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	1,915	5	1/383	6
Southeast Tucson	85748	1,107	3	1/369	7
Three Points	85736	346	1	1/346	8
Ajo	85321	338	1	1/338	9
SE Tucson	85730	2,997	9	1/333	10
Amado	85645	153	1	1/153	11
Green Valley	85614	593	5	1/119	12
Green Valley	85622	24	0	0/24	13
Arivaca	85601	23	0	0/23	14
Sasabe	85633	3	0	0/3	15
Lukeville	85341	2	0	0/2	16
Total		**23,149**	**50**	**463**	

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

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

Across the South Pima region as a whole, there is one certified provider for every 126 children birth through age five. The availability of certified providers varies greatly from one community to the next. The community showing the fewest available certified providers was Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road (85748), where one certified provider was reported for every 553 children birth through age five. Ajo (85321) followed with one provider for every 300 children birth through age five. Next were Vail and Corona de Tucson (85641) with one provider for every 319 children. The number of licensed and certified care facilities was provided in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in December 2011. Numbers are subject to change based on the accuracy of the database and the opening and closing of home-based providers.

Funded Strategies

As with licensed care facilities, from 2013 – 2015 the South Pima region plans to fund the continuation of Quality First for the certified homes already enrolled in the program. It also has plans to fund Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships, a program designed to increase the access of high quality child care to low-income families by partnering with four school districts to provide pre-kindergarten programs, one of which is in the community of Ajo. Additionally, there are plans for a new strategy, Family, Friend, and Neighbors that will provide support, training, resources and referral for unregulated providers caring for children in their homes in order to increase the quality of care provided.

Table 85. Availability of ADHS and DES Certified Providers by Zip Code, December 2011 CCR&R

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip Codes	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Number of certified providers per zip code	Availability of certified providers (How to read: "There is 1 (or 0) certified facility for every (#) children ages 0-5")	Ranking
Southeast Tucson S. Freeman Road	85748	1,107	2	1/553	1
Ajo	85321	338	0	0/338	2
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	1,915	6	1/319	3
Rita Ranch	85747	2,227	10	1/223	4
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	835	4	1/209	5
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	593	3	1/198	6
Southeast Tucson E. Escalante Rd.	85730	2,997	16	1/187	7
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	2,787	17	1/163	8
Summit View, Littletown	85756	3,242	21	1/154	9
Amado	85645	153	1	1/153	10
Three Points	85736	346	3	1/115	11
Sunnyside	85706	6,557	101	1/65	12
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	24	0	0/24	13
Arivaca	85601	23	0	0/23	14
Sasabe	85633	3	0	0/3	15
Lukeville	85341	2	0	0/2	16
Total		**23,149**	**184**	**1/126**	

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

This indicator presents the ratio of children birth through age five to the number of Quality First enrolled providers by zip code and community. Quality First is one of the cornerstone systemic strategies of First Things First to improve access to high quality early learning and care settings for children birth through age five. This strategy represents a systemic asset that is being built within the state, the regions and across neighborhoods. Building a high quality early learning and care system is a long-term endeavor. The First Things First South Pima region is investing substantial resources in this strategy to address the region's need for additional quality care settings that support children as they grow, develop and prepare for school. The components of this strategy are described earlier in the report (Part I, page 46). This indicator is included in the index as a benchmark for recent and future implementation of the strategy in terms of gauging the availability of high quality care settings in relation to the targeted population. As the implementation of this strategy continues over time, the goal is that the ratio of quality centers to the number of children will increase. The index highlights where there is room for growth in providing Quality First supported education and care at the neighborhood level, although where children reside in relation to the location of providers is not necessarily limited by zip code boundaries.

As of April 2012, there were 70 Quality First (QF) enrolled providers in the region, approximately one for every 331 children birth through age five based on the 2010 Census population counts. Zip code 85748 (Southeast Tucson, centered at S. Freeman Road) shows the lowest ratio of QF care providers to children, 1/1107, or one center for the 1107 children known to live in that zip code in 2010. This is followed by 85735 (Tucson Mountain Park) where there is one QF enrolled provider for about 835 children. Overall, 85706, Sunnyside, has the highest number of QF enrolled providers, 31, and a ratio of 1/212. The zip code with the highest ratio is 85614 (Green Valley, Continental Road) with 7 QF providers, one for every 85 children birth to age five in that zip code.

Funded Strategies

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council has plans to fund the continuation of the Quality First program for certified and licensed and centers homes already enrolled in the program. Also, three home-based provider slots are designated for providers on the Pascua Yaqui Tribe Reservation as part of an ongoing collaboration between the two councils.

Table 86. Number and Availability of Quality First Enrolled Providers to Children Birth through Age Five by Zip Code (April 2012, South Pima Region)

Towns/Cities in Zip Code	Zip code	Children 0-5 Population, 2010	Quality First Enrolled Providers	Ratio of children 0-5 per QF Enrolled Provider	Ranking on Number of QF Enrolled Providers per Zip Code
Southeast Tucson, S. Freeman Road	85748	1,107	1	1/1,107	1
Tucson Mountain Park	85735	835	1	1/835	2
Summit View, Littletown	85756	3,242	5	1/648	3
Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	85629	2,787	5	1/557	4
Rita Ranch	85747	2,227	5	1/445	5
Southeast Tucson, E. Escalante Rd.	85730	2,997	7	1/428	6
Three Points	85736	346	1	1/346	7
Ajo	85321	338	0	0/338	8
Vail, Corona de Tucson	85641	1,915	6	1/319	9
Sunnyside	85706	6,557	31	1/212	10
Amado	85645	153	1	1/153	11
Green Valley Continental Rd	85614	593	7	1/85	12
Arivaca	85601	23	0	0/23	-
Green Valley Camino del Sol	85622	24	0	0/24	-
Sasabe	85633	3	0	0/3	-
Lukeville	85341	2	0	0/2	-
Total		**22,040**	**70**	**1/331**	

II. CONCLUSION

The First Things First South Pima region's diverse geography includes many small rural towns and isolated communities (some on the border of Mexico) and a few highly urban and suburban areas to the south and east of Tucson. It is an expansive region that covers more than 5,632 square miles and spans the far eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Pima County.

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

A continuing challenge for building a comprehensive, coordinated early care and childhood system within South Pima is the geographic dispersion, economic disparities of the region's population, and state level cuts to social and health services. Approximately 23,149 children birth through age five in South Pima require services in health, education and other areas. Poverty rates are high and have increased since the start of the recession in 2007, based on the most recent estimates for Pima County. The rising use of emergency food services and food assistance programs points to continuing hardship for a significant number of families with young children. The South Pima region also has been affected by the downturn in the housing market as shown by a fairly high pre-foreclosure rate (3.5 percent) which exceeds that of Pima County's at 2.5 percent. This particular hardship has affected not just low-income but also middle-income communities within the region. All of these factors can result in stresses on families with young children that include relocation, lack of stability, and psycho-emotional distress.

Regional and local data show the need for high quality regulated care. South Pima's capacity to provide regulated (licensed and certified) care and education is limited to a maximum estimated capacity of about 5,622 children for birth through age five, or for about 24 percent of this population. Although this is nearly the same capacity that existed over a year ago, there was a 14.5 percent reduction in the total number of providers from April 2010 to December 2011. Viewed another way, across the region, there is about one licensed provider for every 463 children, and one certified provider for every 126 children. At the local level, data show disparities in the number of children and regulated providers ranked across the zip code areas. Some of the small rural towns and more populated suburban areas have few, to no, licensed or certified providers. Furthermore, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Childcare Subsidy continues to decrease. Child care providers are finding it difficult to survive economically due to the reductions in child care subsidies to parents who would use their services. At the same time, the cost of care is prohibitive for many families. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that families turn to kith and kin care. But unregulated care can compromise optimal child development due to the lack of formal education and training among child care providers.

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council has addressed these needs by employing multi-pronged, long-term strategies in the region to coordinate services and build capacity for early childhood care, education, and support services. The package of strategies under Quality First is a prime example of such a long-term strategy. It includes supports to providers to improve the quality of their programs through on-site assessments, coaching, opportunities and financial incentives for professional development, and child care scholarships to make it more affordable for children to attend these centers and homes committed to quality services. Significant progress in building these assets are evident, for example the number of providers in Quality First increased from 53 in 2010 to 70 in 2012. Furthermore, newer strategies such as the Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships and Family, Friends and Neighbors are considered to be successful ways to build trust among community members and provide crucial services in the small rural towns. These strategies also are intended to address the provision of quality child care particularly in the small rural communities.

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council is also responding to the economic deprivation and hardship families are facing by providing in-home family supports, community-based parenting education, and strategic coordination of existing family support services. An example is their investment in the Coordination of Services Grant that specifically focuses on services coordination and capacity building in six of the small rural communities with a high need for educational and family support services.

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council alone cannot address all of the needs documented in this report, many of which are structural deficits in the social services and educational systems. However, since 2008, the council members have conducted careful strategic planning that strives to be responsive to the high needs in the South Pima region in a balanced and feasible way. The council approach has been to build on the existing community resources and to partner or collaborate with willing community agencies. Their funded strategies and partnerships have demonstrated a commitment to a long-term sustainable approach for creating an early childhood care and education system. This is clearly evident in the assets documented in the 2012 report and their upcoming plans for the next three years.

PART THREE

I. Zip Code Maps and Fact Box Resource Guide

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

I.A. Fact Box Legend

Each zip code has a table like the one below. The table presents a geographical analysis of the change in the zip code boundary between 2000 and 2010. The original zip code from 2000 is compared with the zip code as it existed in 2010. In the example above, in 2010, what was 85601 now spills into new zip codes 85645 and 85736. The reason for including these changes is that Census 2000 data listed in the fact boxes correspond to the 2000 zip code, but more recent data from the 2010 Census and data regarding TANF, Food Stamps, WIC, new births, immunizations, DES child care subsidies, etc., are from more recent years and correspond to the 2010 zip code geography. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in the zip code is listed in the box. Occasionally, towns and places spill into adjacent zip codes.

85601	**Zip Code Boundaries**	**85601**	**85645**	**85736**
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	75%	10%	15%
	Arivaca	100%		
	Continental	100%		

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

I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes

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

Asian are reported under race and Hispanic is reported separately under ethnicity. The race and ethnicity of children birth through age five were calculated from 2010 Census data reported in single years of age and aggregated for this report. Please see Appendix E for a definition of the "Other race alone" and Multiple races" categories.

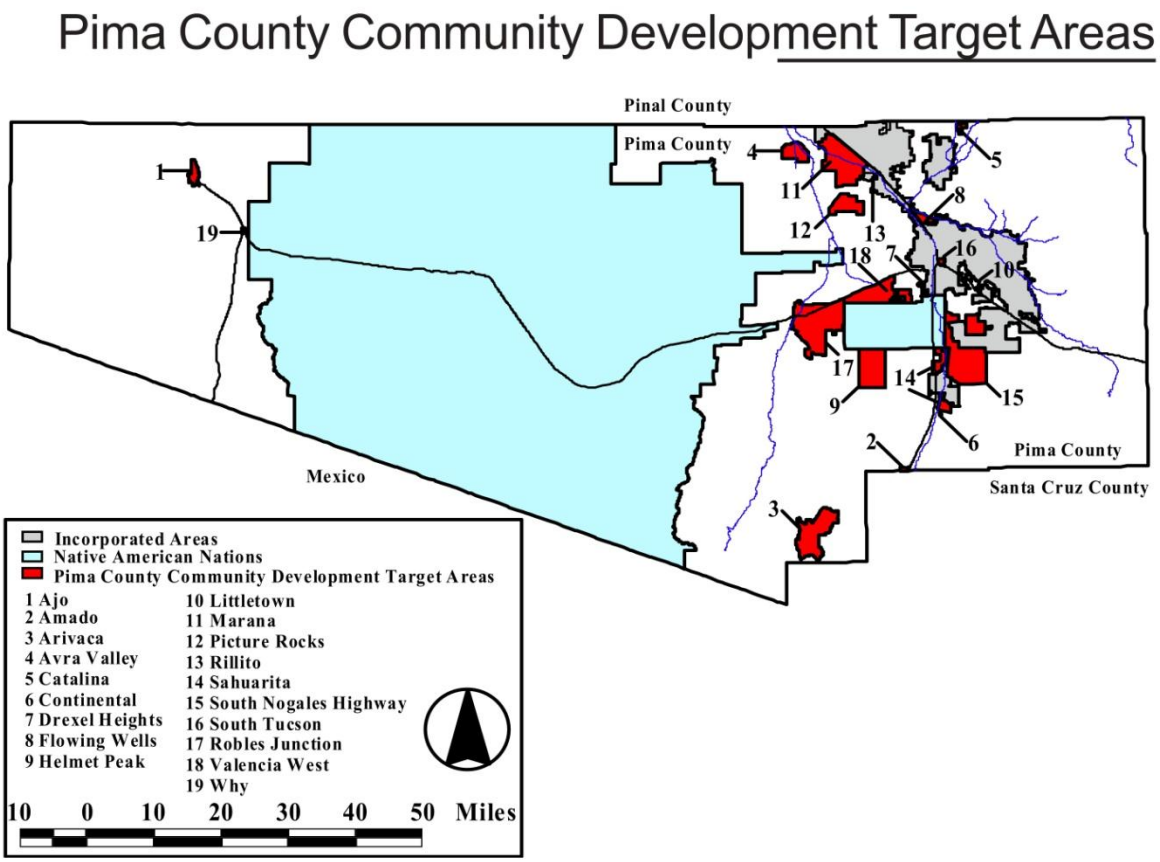
- Educational Attainment: The statistics for adults 18 and over without a high school diploma are reported from the Census 2000. The Census 2010 did not collect statistics on educational attainment. Although more recent educational attainment data are available through the ACS, it is not available at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

I.C. Pima County Community Development Target Areas

The maps include areas known as Pima County Community Development Target Areas. As shown in the figure below, the Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation Department has identified 19 Pima County Community Development Target areas as low-income areas eligible for community development assistance.[65] Approximately 7 percent of the Pima County population – approximately 59,000 residents at the time of Census 2000 --

[65] To be eligible for funding, the target area must have more than 51% of the households below 80% of the median income as determined by HUD based on the U.S. Decennial Census. Pima County delineates target areas each ten years based on the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Low- and Moderate-Income Estimates which are derived from the decennial census and the American Community Survey. Pima County plans to have updated Development Target Areas in 2012.

lives within these target areas. Updated numbers of residents living in these areas from the Census 2010 are not available. As Community Development Target areas, these places are eligible to receive funding through the federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by Pima County. Funding is intended to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities, infrastructure improvements and public services. Pima County Community Development Target Areas are relevant to the work of the FTF Pima County Regional Councils, especially when these services benefit children. The Resource Guide includes the locations of these target areas so the FTF Councils can better coordinate their investments with the Pima County Community Services department.



Source: Pima County Community Services Department, 2004.

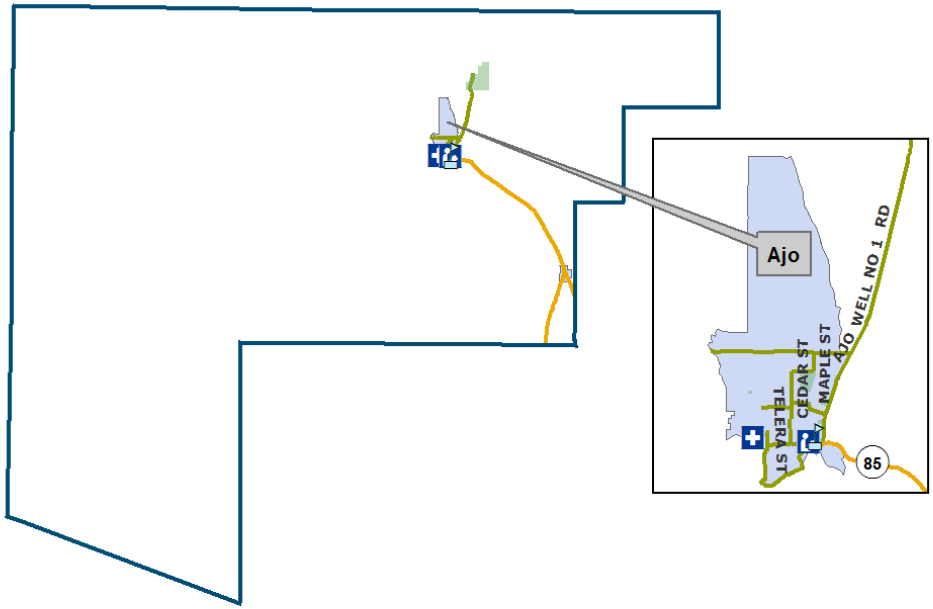
I.D. Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Facilities

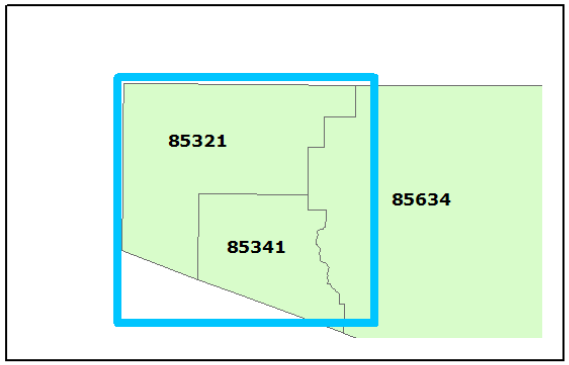
The maps show the locations of federally subsidized multi-family housing facilities. Their locations come from the HUD geographic information system (GIS) "A Picture of Subsidized Households: 2008." This geospatial database is the most current source for publicly-subsidized multi-family housing facilities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

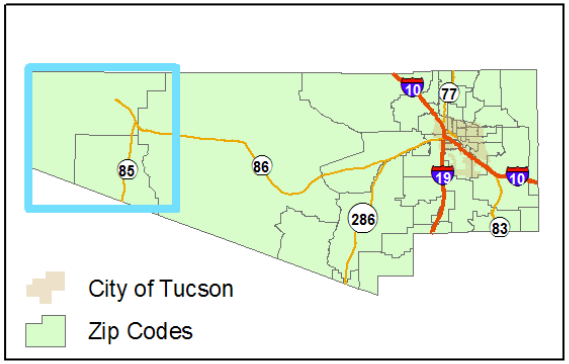
I.E. Health Facilities, Parks, Public Libraries and Schools

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

85321 Zip Code







0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85321
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Ajo

Health Facilities

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

85321	Zip Code Boundaries	85321	85341	85634
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	35%	30%	35%
	Ajo	100%		
	Why (& Lukeville)	100%		

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	5,004		4,435	
Children 0-5	378		338	
Total Number of Families	1,366	100.0%	1,113	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	120	8.8%	91	8.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	59	4.3%	52	4.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	40	2.9%	35	3.1%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	60.0%	37.3%
African American	0.7%	2.7%
American Indian	28.1%	43.8%
Asian	0.8%	1.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	10.5%	15.1%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	30.8%	41.1%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,198	31.9%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$26,806	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		35.0 %
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.9%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		53.2%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		65.8%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		50.3%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

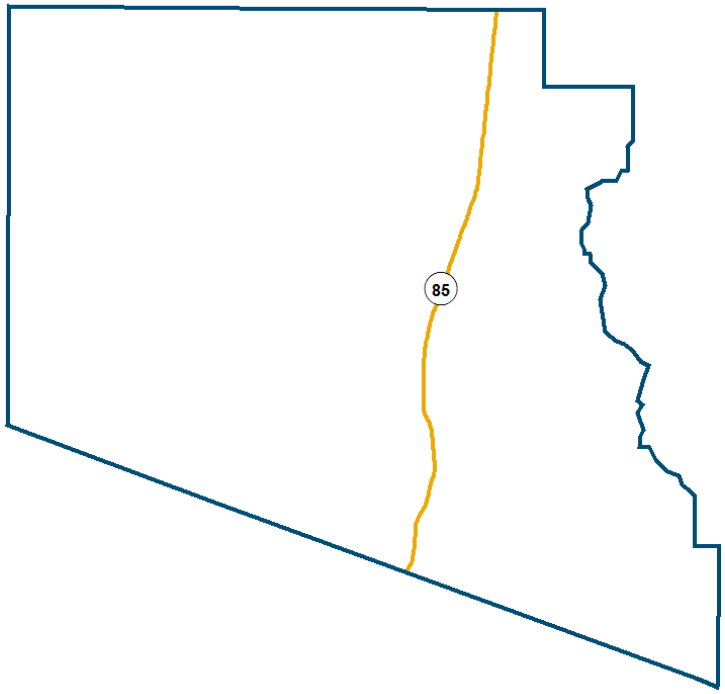
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	26	<25	25 (27.4%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	31	30	28 (8.3%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	79	84	100 (109%)[a]	90
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	116	125	136 (40.2%)	136
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	58	75	-	95

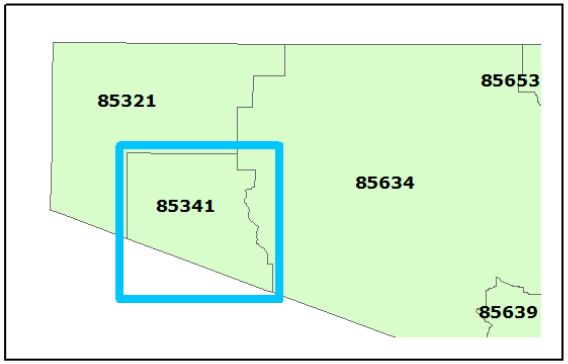
[a] See introduction to Part Three for why percentages might exceed 100 percent.

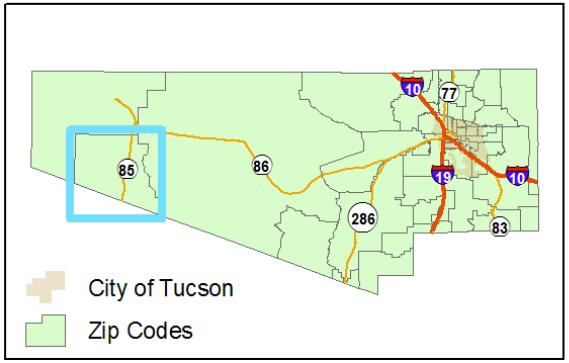
Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units	2,731	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	860	31.5%		
Occupied housing units	1,871	68.5%		
Renter-occupied housing units	550	29.4%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	482	25.8%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	24	0.9%		
Health				
Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	62		58	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	7	11.3%	8	13.8%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	39	62.9%	41	70.7%
No prenatal care	2	3.2%	0	0
Publicly-funded births	42	67.7%	41	70.7%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	9	14.5%	2	3.4%
Births to unwed mothers	40	64.5%	40	69.0%
Number of Infant deaths	1		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	44 (73%)	36 (84%)	54 (78%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	57 (66%)	50 (61%)	51 (60%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	41 (48%)	41 (50%)	43 (51%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		0	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	<25
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies		**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		<25	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		<25	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		<25	0	0

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

85341 Zip Code







0 1.5 3 6 Miles

Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85341
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

Health Facilities

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

85341	Zip code 85341 was not included in the 2000 Census but it was included in the 2010 Census.

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	39	
Children 0-5	-	-	2	
Total Number of Families	-	-	7	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	1	14.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	0	0.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	0	0.0%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	59.0%	50.0%
African American	2.6%	0
American Indian	0	0
Asian	0	0
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	38.5%	50.0%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	87.2%	100.0%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	-	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		-
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		-
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	0	0	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	0	-	<25

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	24	100.0%
Vacant housing units	9	37.5%
Occupied housing units	15	62.5%
Renter-occupied housing units	13	86.7%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	1	6.7%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	0	0%	0	0%
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0%	0	0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	0	0%	0	0%
No prenatal care	0	0%	0	0%
Publicly-funded births	0	0%	0	0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0%	0	0%
Births to unwed mothers	0	0%	0	0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0

DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	0	0	0

AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	0	0	0

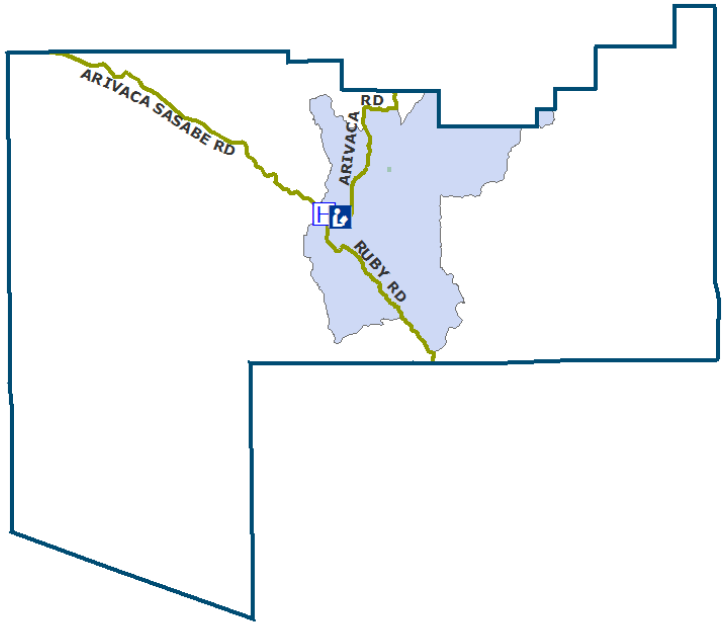
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	0	0	0

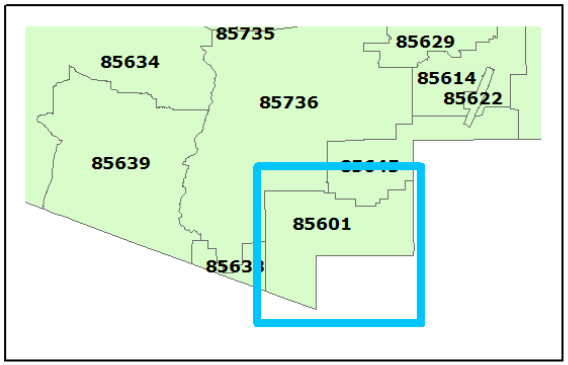
Early Education and Child Care

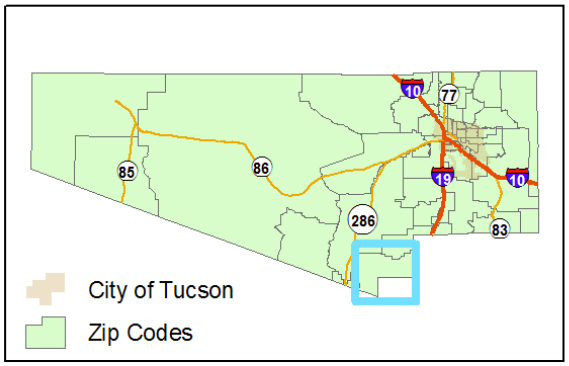
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0

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

85601 Zip Code







0 1 2 4 Miles

Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85601
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Arivaca

Health Facilities

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

85601	Zip Code Boundaries	85601	85645	85736
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	75%	10%	15%
	Arivaca	100%		

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	909		698	
Children 0-5	38		23	
Total Number of Families	240	100.0%	195	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	17	7.1%	8	4.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	5	2.1%	3	1.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	5	2.1%	2	1.0%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	91.5%	82.6%
African American	0.6%	0
American Indian	1.3%	8.7%
Asian	0.6%	0
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	6.0%	8.7%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	17.5%	21.7%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	103	14.4%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$26,458	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		31.4%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		54.5%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		72.7%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		26.7%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

[a] See introduction to Part Three for why percentages might exceed 100 percent.

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	496	100.0%
Vacant housing units	137	27.6%
Occupied housing units	359	72.4%
Renter-occupied housing units	77	21.4%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	101	28.1%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	6	1.2%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	2		2	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	1	50%	1	50%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1	50%	1	50%
No prenatal care	0	0	0	0
Publicly-funded births	1	50%	1	50%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	50%	0	50%
Births to unwed mothers	1	50%	1	50%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0

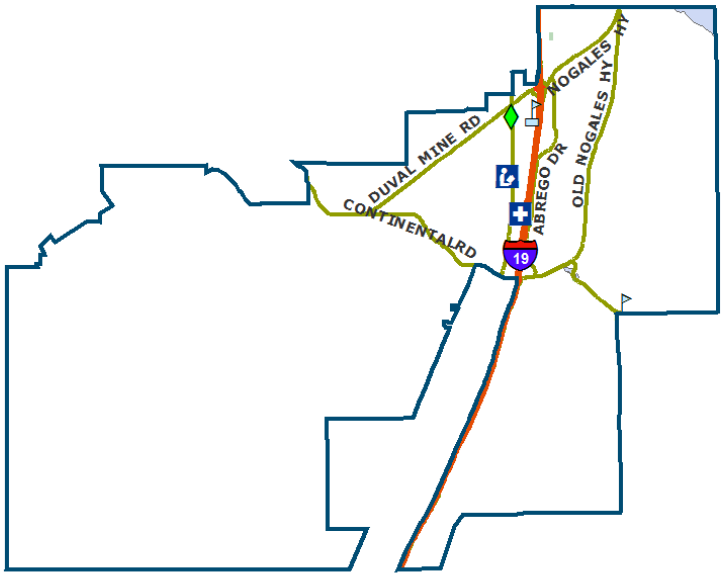
DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	0	0	0
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	0	0	0
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	0	<25	<25

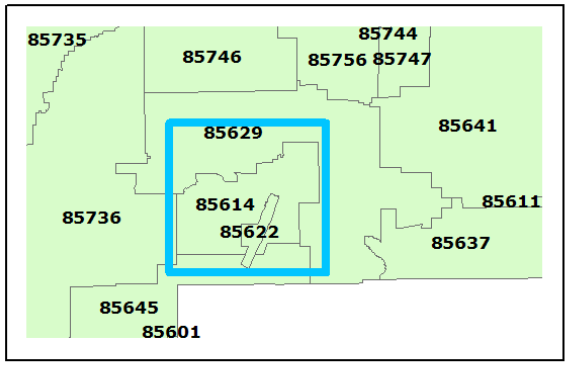
Early Education and Child Care

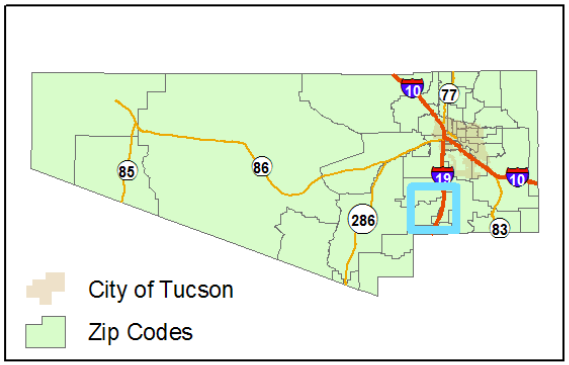
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0

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

85614 Zip Code







Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85614
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Sahuarita

Health Facilities

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

0 1 2 4 Miles

85614	Zip Code Boundaries	85614	85622	85629	85656	85736
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	50%	10%	20%	5%	15%
	Green Valley	90%	10%			

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	18,062		21,895	
Children 0-5	171		593	
Total Number of Families	6,577	100.0%	7,114	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	83	1.3%	239	3.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	26	0.4%	76	1.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	19	0.3%	48	0.7%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	92.7%	66.8%
African American	1.0%	3.7%
American Indian	0.6%	2.2%
Asian	1.0%	2.9%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	4.6%	24.5%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	11.5%	52.3%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,491	8.5%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$48,197	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		9.2%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		13.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		16.4%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.1%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		8.6%

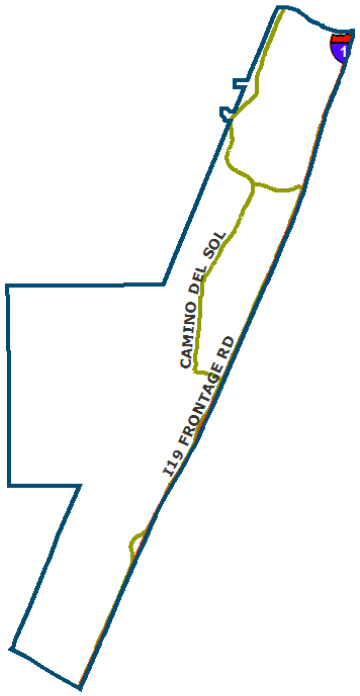
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

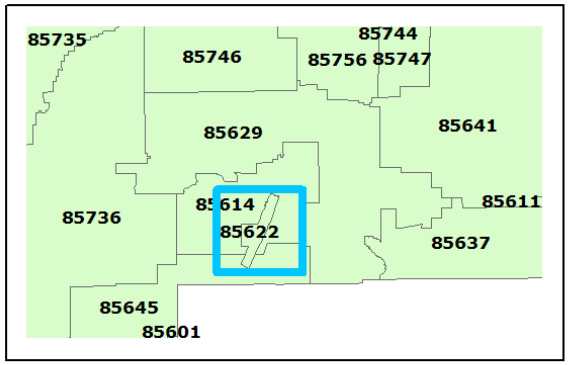
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	30	61	89 (37.2%)	75
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	40	93	131 (22.1%)	110
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	36	55	-	73

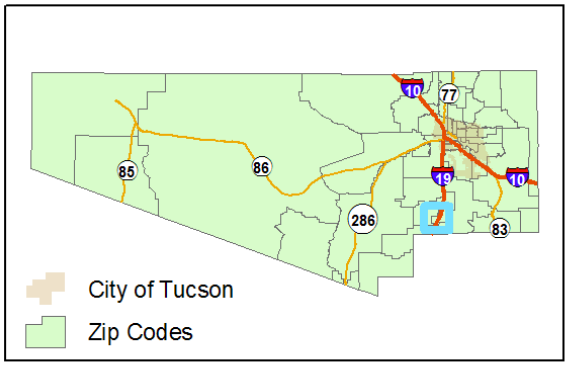
Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units	16,136	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	4,022	24.9%		
Occupied housing units	12,114	75.1%		
Renter-occupied housing units	2,209	18.2%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	4,921	40.6%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	182	1.1%		
Health				
Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	116		22	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	8	6.5%	0	0
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	87	75.1%	17	77.3%
No prenatal care	2	1.9%	0	0
Publicly-funded births	44	37.7%	13	59.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	8	6.6%	2	9.1%
Births to unwed mothers	35	30.0%	12	54.5%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	40 (77%)	65 (87%)	41 (66%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	41 (46%)	68 (63%)	56 (48%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	<25	60 (56%)	55 (47%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		37	<25	<25
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies		**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		27	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		34	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		27 (79.4%)	<25	<25

Providers Listed with CCR&R	**April 2010**	**December 2011**
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	5
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	1
DES Certified Homes	5	3
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0	0
Total	9	9
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	1	2
Quality First	6	7

85622 Zip Code







0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85622
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

Health Facilities

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

85622	Zip Code 85622 was not included in 2000 Census but it was included in the 2010 Census.

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	6,325	
Children 0-5	-	-	24	
Total Number of Families	-	-	2,412	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	9	0.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	3	0.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	1	0

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	98.0%	62.5%
African American	0.1%	0
American Indian	0.3%	0
Asian	0.6%	8.3%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	1.1%	29.2%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	3.0%	62.5%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	-
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less	-
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	-
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	-
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	-
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	-

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	<25	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	-	<25

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	5,029	100.0%
Vacant housing units	1,446	28.8%
Occupied housing units	3,583	71.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	187	5.2%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	1,444	40.3%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	33	0.7%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	2		0	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0	0	0
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1	50.0%	0	0
No prenatal care	0	0	0	0
Publicly-funded births	1	50.0%	0	0
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	50.0%	0	0
Births to unwed mothers	1	50.0%	0	0
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0

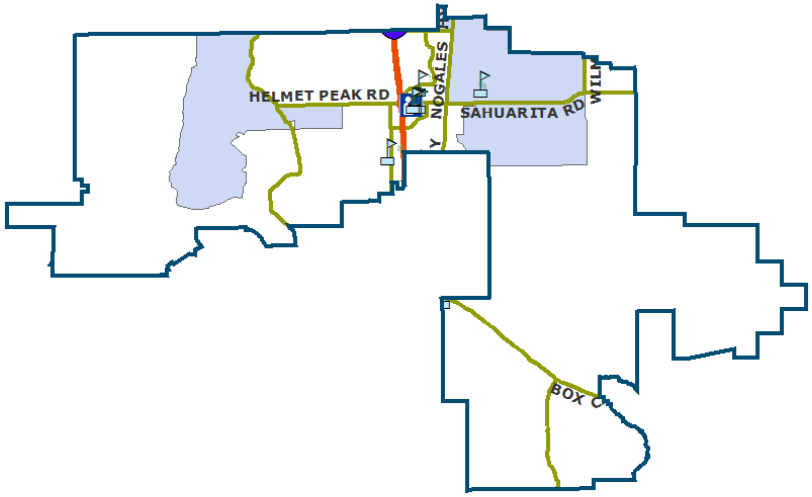
DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	0	0
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	0	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	0	0	0

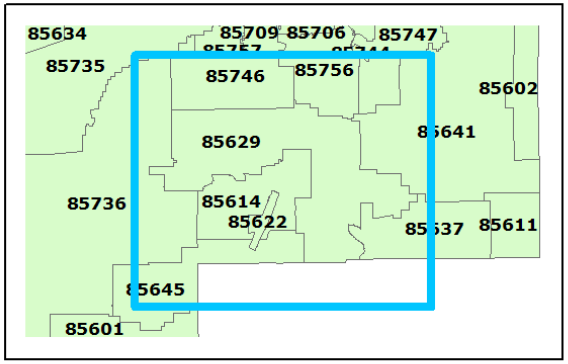
Early Education and Child Care

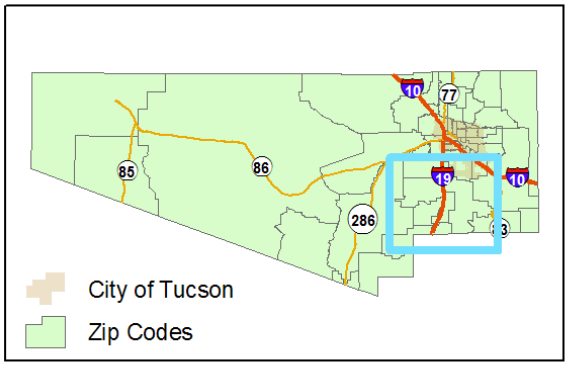
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25

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

85629 Zip Code







Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85629
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Sahuarita and Helmet Peak

Health Facilities

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

0 2 4 8 Miles

85629	Zip Code Boundaries	85629	85614	85641	85636	85637
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	75%	10%	7%	5%	3%
	Continental	100%				
	Helmet Peak	100%				
	Magee Ranch	100%				
	Sahuarita town	100%				
	East Sahuarita	100%				

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	7,841		23,568	
Children 0-5	645		2,787	
Total Number of Families	2,092	100.0%	6,232	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	208	9.9%	931	14.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	36	1.7%	177	2.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	23	1.1%	113	1.8%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	79.3%	76.0%
African American	2.7%	2.4%
American Indian	1.4%	1.1%
Asian	1.8%	1.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	14.8%	19.3%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	35.5%	41.1%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,123	19.4%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$49,583	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		15.1%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		9.7%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		22.2%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		27.3%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		13.5%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	31	28 (3.0%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	28	40	37 (1.3%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	127	178	241 (25.9%)	271
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	185	267	361 (13.0%)	396
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	170	220	-	312

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	8,832	100.0%
Vacant housing units	937	10.6%
Occupied housing units	7,895	89.4%
Renter-occupied housing units	1,259	15.9%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,465	69.2%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	454	5.1%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	396		587	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	21	5.4%	35	6.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	318	80.3%	467	79.6%
No prenatal care	2	0.6%	4	0.7%
Publicly-funded births	104	26.2%	134	22.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	27	6.7%	46	7.8%
Births to unwed mothers	80	20.2%	105	17.9%
Number of Infant deaths	2		2	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	276 (76%)	331 (79%)	264 (68%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	322 (59%)	359 (60%)	278 (45%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	199 (36%)	324 (54%)	263 (42%)

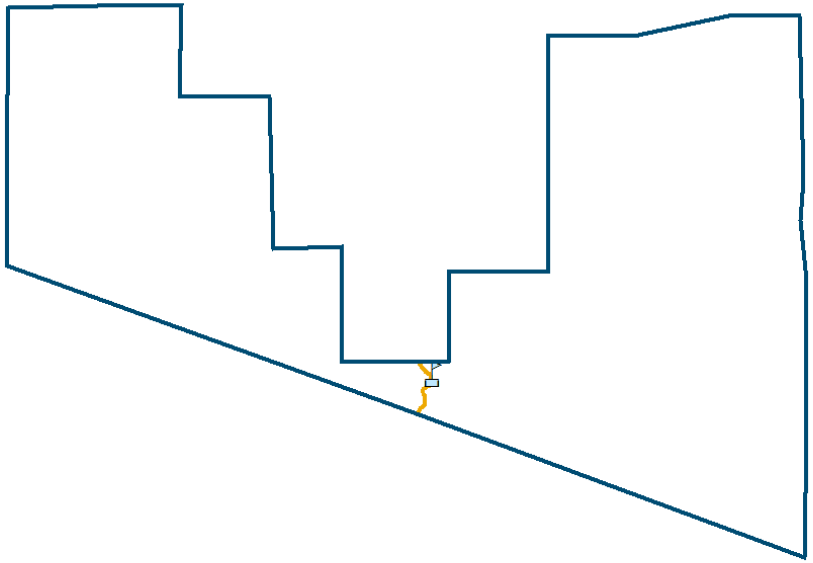
DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	50	73	56
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	38	61
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	<25	<25	29

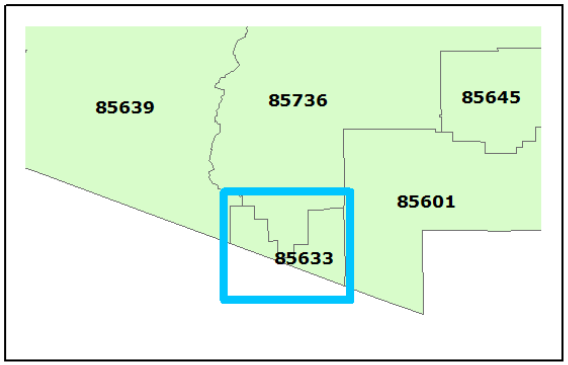
Early Education and Child Care

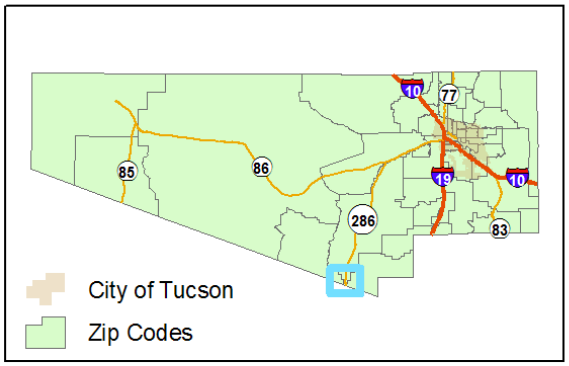
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	63	36	33
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	50 (79.4%)	32 (88.9%)	27 (81.8%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	87	50	45
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	64 (73.6%)	43 (86.0%)	36 (80.0%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	**April 2010**	**December 2011**
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	3
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	1
DES Certified Homes	13	14
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	3	3
Total	21	21
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	4	5

85633 Zip Code







0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85633
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

Health Facilities

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

85633	Zip Code Boundaries	85633	85601	85645	85736
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	10%	15%	5%	70%
	Sasabe	100%			

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	122		54	
Children 0-5	7		3	
Total Number of Families	28	100.0%	17	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	3	10.7%	1	5.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1	3.6%	1	5.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	1	3.6%	1	5.9%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	96.3%	100.0%
African American	0	0
American Indian	0	0
Asian	1.9%	0
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	1.9%	0
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	40.7%	66.7%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	55	60.4%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$9,6880	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		52.2%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		92.3%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		44.4%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	<25	<25	<25	<25

[a] See introduction to Part Three for why percentages might exceed 100 percent.

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	50	100.0%
Vacant housing units	25	50.0%
Occupied housing units	25	50.0%
Renter-occupied housing units	19	76.0%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	2	8.0%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	0	0

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	1		0	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	0	0	0	0
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	0	0	0	0
No prenatal care	0	0	0	0
Publicly-funded births	1	0	0	0
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0	0	0
Births to unwed mothers	0	0	0	0
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0

DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	0	0	0

AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	0	0	0

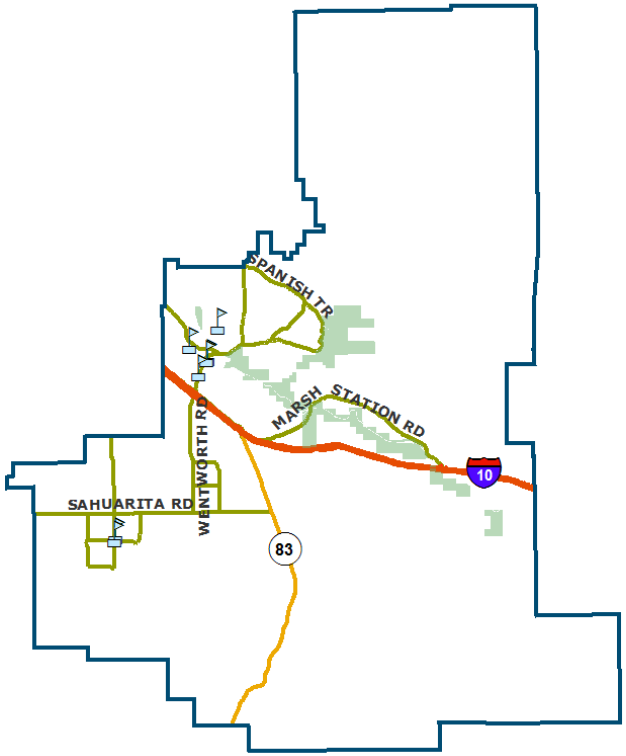
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	0	0	0

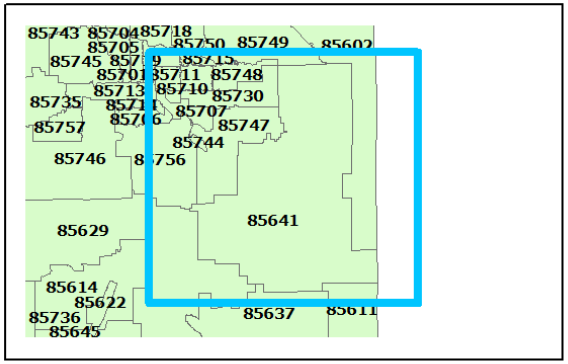
Early Education and Child Care

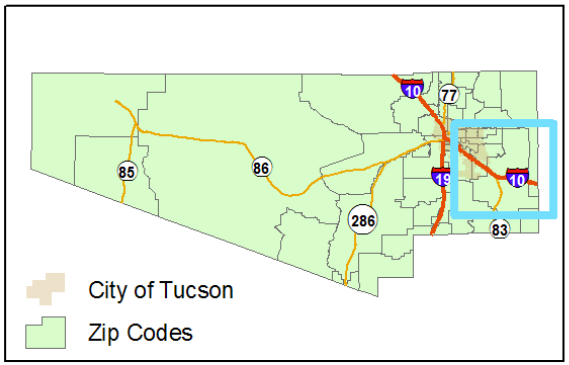
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0

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

85641 Zip Code







0 2 4 8 Miles

Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85641
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

Health Facilities

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

85641	Zip Code Boundaries	85641	85629	85747	85756	85602	85637	85749
	2000 zip code	100%						
	2010 zip code	50%	5%	5%	5%	25%	5%	5%
	Corona de Tucson	100%						
	Vail	100%						

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	6,743		21,753	
Children 0-5	513		1,915	
Total Number of Families	1,935	100.0%	6,141	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	182	9.4%	616	10.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	33	1.7%	91	1.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	16	0.8%	56	0.9%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	85.8%	81.8%
African American	2.9%	2.7%
American Indian	0.8%	0.4%
Asian	2.1%	1.5%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	8.4%	13.6%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	18.3%	27.4%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	394	8.4%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$56,453	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		7.2%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		33.7%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		5.6%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	30 (4.9%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	28	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	51	78	111 (18.0%)	120
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	74	114	159 (8.3%)	173
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	63	92	-	108

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	8,308	100.0%
Vacant housing units	684	8.2%
Occupied housing units	7,624	91.8%
Renter-occupied housing units	920	12.1%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,893	77.3%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	402	4.8%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	184		181	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	8	4.1%	9	5.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	151	82.0%	148	82.0%
No prenatal care	0	0	2	1.0%
Publicly-funded births	33	17.8%	36	20.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	17	9.2%	14	8.0%
Births to unwed mothers	27	14.8%	27	15.0%
Number of Infant deaths	2		0	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	219 (75%)	255 (79%)	205 (66%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	195 (48%)	251 (58%)	219 (44%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	129 (32%)	229 (53%)	208 (42%)

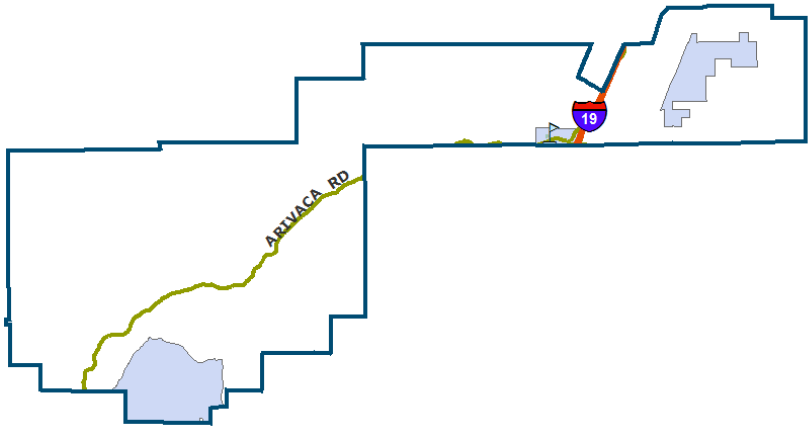
DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	32	28	<25
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	28	34
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	<25	<25	27

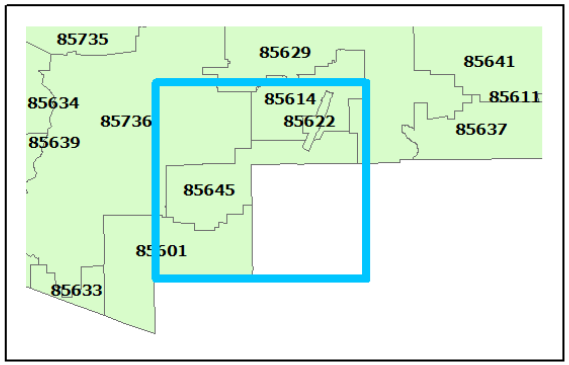
Early Education and Child Care

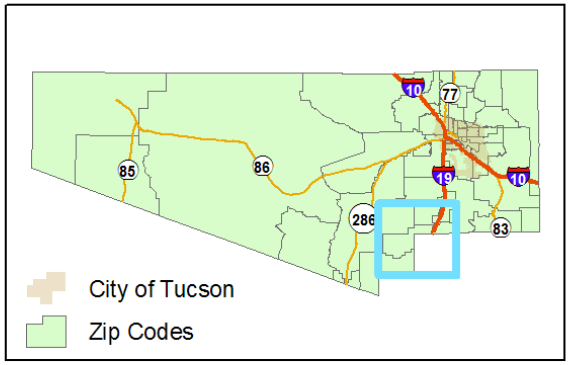
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	43	35	28
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	36 (83.7%)	30 (85.7%)	25 (89.3%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	61	50	34
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	48 (78.6%)	37 (74.0%)	32 (94.1%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	**April 2010**	**December 2011**
ADHS Licensed Centers	3	5
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	1
DES Certified Homes	1	2
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	4	4
Total	9	12
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	3	6

85645 Zip Code







Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85645
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Arivaca, Elephant Head and Amado

Health Facilities

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

0 1.5 3 6 Miles

85645	Zip Code Boundaries	85645	85601	85614	85736
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	60%	15%	10%	15%
	Amado	100%			

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	2,376		2,231	
Children 0-5	201		153	
Total Number of Families	648	100.0%	582	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	57	8.8%	27	4.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	15	2.3%	9	1.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	12	1.9%	7	1.2%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	76.1%	65.4%
African American	0.2%	0.0
American Indian	1.8%	2.6%
Asian	0.5%	0.0
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	21.3%	32.0%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	51.1%	67.3%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	474	27.4%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$37,095	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		20.2%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10.5%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		62.0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		100.0%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		20.0%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	39	48	66 (244%)[a]	55
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	59	69	93 (60.8%)	79
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	-	<25

[a] See introduction to Part Three for why percentages might exceed 100 percent.

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	959	100.0%
Vacant housing units	171	17.8%
Occupied housing units	788	82.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	149	18.9%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	385	48.9%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	14	1.5%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	5		10	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	1	20.0%	2	20.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	3	60.0%	6	60.0%
No prenatal care	0	0	0	0
Publicly-funded births	3	60.0%	6	60.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0	0	0
Births to unwed mothers	2	40.0%	4	40.0%
Number of Infant deaths	0		0	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0

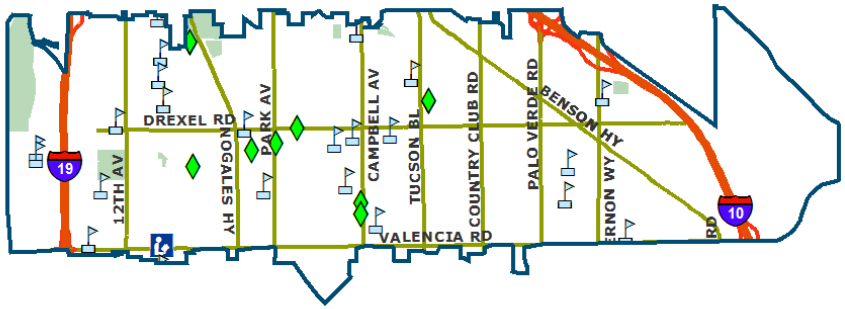
DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	0	0	0
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	0	0
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	<25	<25	<25

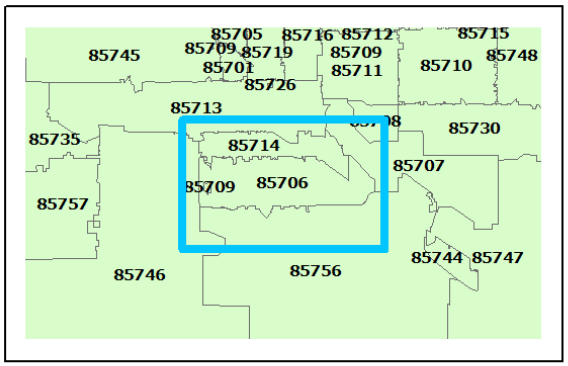
Early Education and Child Care

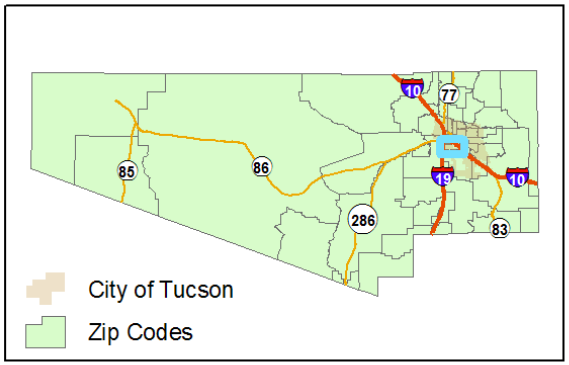
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25

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

85706 Zip Code







Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85706
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

Health Facilities

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

85706	Zip Code Boundaries	85706	85747	85756	85614
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	15%	15%	70%	
	Drexel Alvernon CDP	100%			
	Sunnyside	95%			5%

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	70,406		55,209	
Children 0-5	7,609		6,557	
Total Number of Families	15,773	100.0%	12,828	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	2,336	14.8%	1,767	13.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1017	6.4%	874	6.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	727	4.6%	575	4.5%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	55.5%	49.7%
African American	2.7%	2.8%
American Indian	3.8%	4.5%
Asian	0.8%	0.5%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	37.1%	42.5%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	82.1%	87.7%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	19,369	40.3%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$29,032	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		31.8%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.9%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		49.1%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		50.8%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		37.4%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	535	398	349 (19.8%)	226
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	636	505	449 (6.8%)	296
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	2,157	2,730	3,081 (174%)[a]	2,994
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	3,711	4,035	4,493 (68.5%)	4,315
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	2,469	2,975	-	3,075

[a] See introduction to Part Three for why percentages might exceed 100 percent.

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	18,298	100.0%
Vacant housing units	1,793	9.8%
Occupied housing units	16,505	90.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	6,681	40.5%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	6,776	41.1%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	803	4.4%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	1203		1,161	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	232	19.3%	219	18.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	775	64.4%	735	63.3%
No prenatal care	42	3.4%	64	5.5%
Publicly-funded births	921	76.5%	903	77.8%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	92	7.6%	73	6.3%
Births to unwed mothers	766	63.6%	732	63.0%
Number of Infant deaths	8		9	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	1,811 (74%)	1,305 (77%)	1,180 (66%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	1,311 (55%)	1,269 (52%)	1,220 (45%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	777 (33%)	1,096 (45%)	1,134 (42%)

DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	142	171	137
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	47	73	123
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	154	109	114

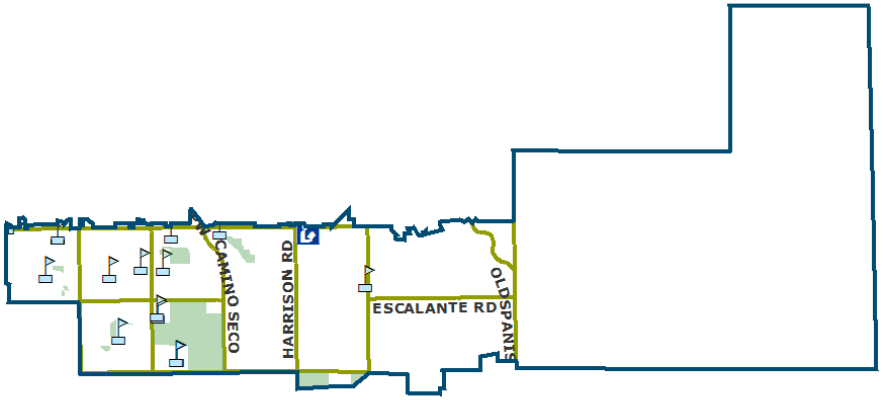
Early Education and Child Care

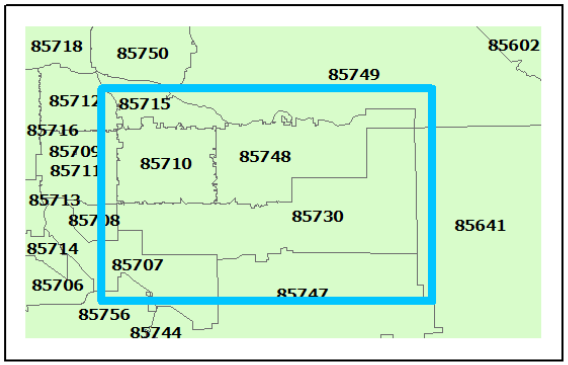
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	672	439	427
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	572 (85.1%)	362 (82.5%)	350 (82.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	993	655	616
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	782 (78.8%)	498 (76.0%)	499 (81.0%)

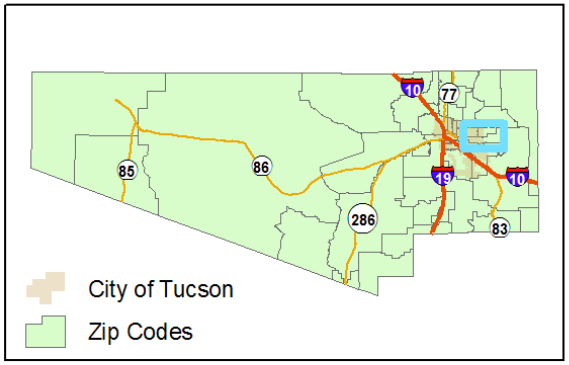
Providers Listed with CCR&R	**April 2010**	**December 2011**
ADHS Licensed Centers	28	16
ADHS Certified Group Homes	28	23
DES Certified Homes	125	98
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	4	3
Total	187	141
Subset: Head Start	7	6
Accredited	5	0[a]
Quality First	28	31

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

85730 Zip Code







0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85730
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

Health Facilities

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

85730	Zip Code Boundaries	85730	85747
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	75%	25%

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	38,872		38,323	
Children 0-5	3,571		2,997	
Total Number of Families	10,451	100.0%	10,010	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	1,428	13.7%	1,145	11.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	481	4.6%	483	4.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	338	3.2%	308	3.1%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	74.8%	65.0%
African American	6.9%	6.3%
American Indian	1.2%	1.5%
Asian	3.4%	2.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	13.8%	24.9%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	26.1%	41.0%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	4,159	14.8%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$44,389	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		10.6%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.1%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		25.8%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		24.1%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		18.9%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

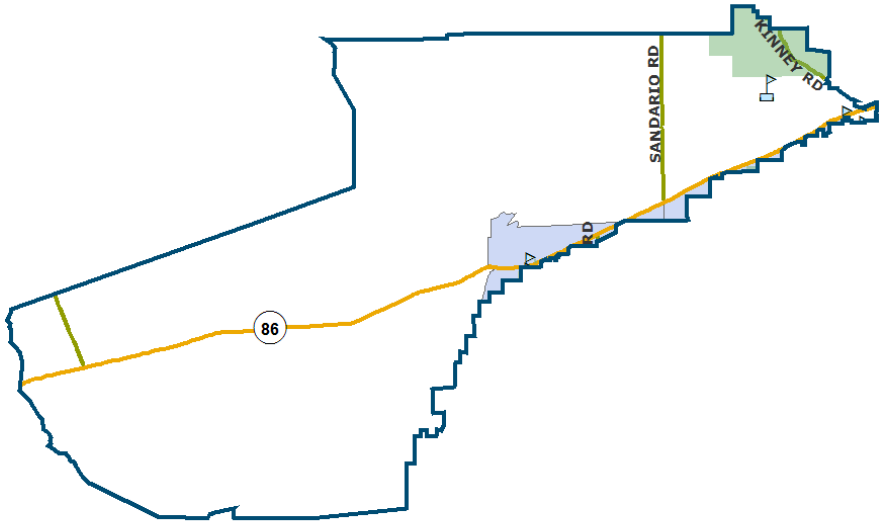
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	107	114	83 (7.2%)	44
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	127	147	102 (3.4%)	53
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	525	662	791 (69.1%)	746
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	743	942	1,106 (36.9%)	1,047
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	365	413	-	543

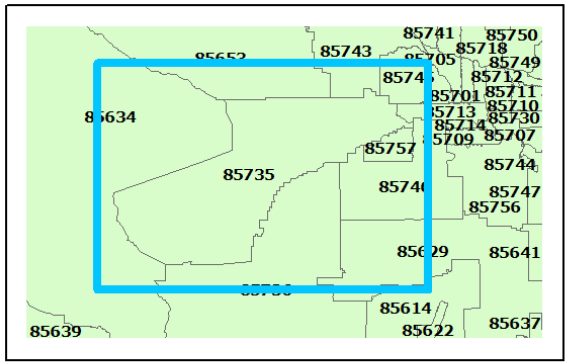
Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units	16,583	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,388	8.4%		
Occupied housing units	15,195	91.6%		
Renter-occupied housing units	4,598	30.3%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	8,098	53.3%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	556	3.4%		
Health				
Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	567		464	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	59	10.4%	53	11.4%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	423	74.6%	336	72.4%
No prenatal care	6	1.1%	6	1.3%
Publicly-funded births	225	39.7%	226	48.7%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	50	8.9%	29	6.3%
Births to unwed mothers	230	40.7%	199	42.9%
Number of Infant deaths	8		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	377 (69%)	393 (78%)	375 (72%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	378 (47%)	386 (50%)	402 (46%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	218 (27%)	346 (45%)	369 (43%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		80	79	78
AzEIP Cases Services		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		<25	37	53
Child Safety and Security		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		59	52	82
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies		**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		315	212	162
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		276 (87.6%)	177 (83.5%)	136 (84.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		438	293	219
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		355 (81.1%)	228 (77.8%)	185 (84.5%)

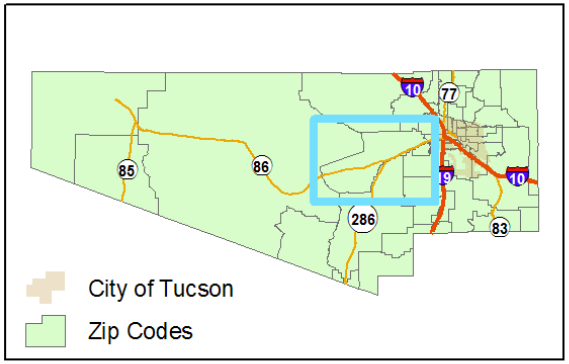
Providers Listed with CCR&R	**April 2010**	**December 2011**
ADHS Licensed Centers	9	9
ADHS Certified Group Homes	5	3
DES Certified Homes	11	10
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	5	6
Total	32	28
Subset: Head Start	1	1
Accredited	1	0[a]
Quality First	4	7

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

85735 Zip Code







Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85735
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Robles Junction and Valencia West

Health Facilities

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

0 1.5 3 6 Miles

85735	Zip Code Boundaries	85735	85736	85743	85735
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	90%	5%	5%	
	Tucson Mountain Park	100%			
	Tucson Estates			20%	80%

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	8,203		11,250	
Children 0-5	678		835	
Total Number of Families	2,194	100.0%	2,951	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	223	10.2%	247	8.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	63	2.9%	91	3.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	41	1.9%	47	1.6%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	74.6%	65.3%
African American	1.7%	2.8%
American Indian	3.3%	2.2%
Asian	1.0%	0.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	19.4%	29.1%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	40.2%	63.5%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,259	21.5%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$41,277	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		12%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		26.5%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		28.8%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		56.4%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		17.0%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

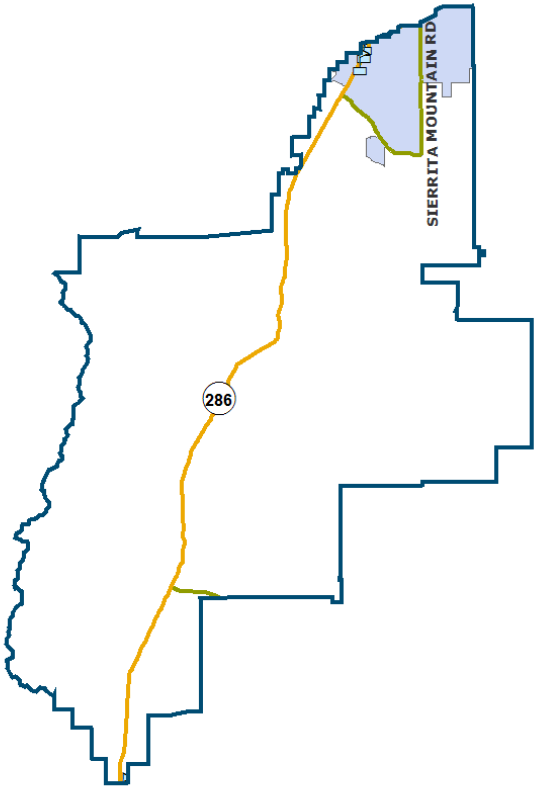
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	34	28	33 (13.4%)	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	42	35	41 (4.9%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	162	182	256 (104%)[a]	257
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	244	266	372 (44.6%)	368
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	124	139	-	198

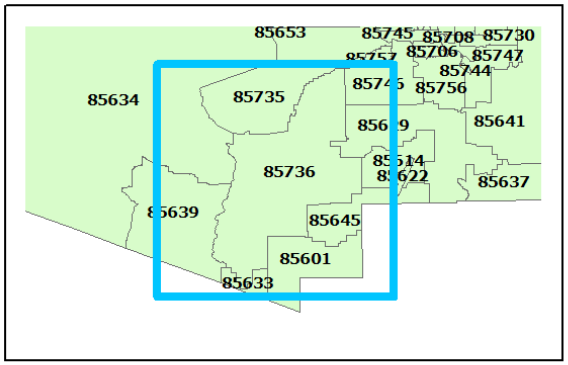
[a] See introduction to Part Three for why percentages might exceed 100 percent.

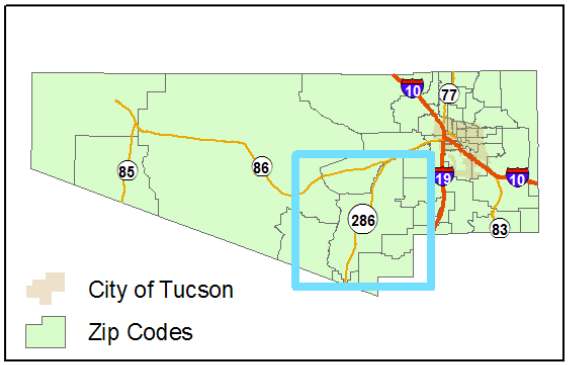
Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units	4,629	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	497	10.7%		
Occupied housing units	4,132	89.3%		
Renter-occupied housing units	566	13.7%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	2,532	61.3%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	160	3.5%		
Health				
Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	160		140	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	24	15.3%	20	14.3%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	115	72.1%	105	75.0%
No prenatal care	3	1.6%	5	3.6%
Publicly-funded births	82	51.2%	86	61.4%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	13	8.1%	10	7.1%
Births to unwed mothers	81	50.9%	78	55.7%
Number of Infant deaths	2		0	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	105 (79%)	105 (71%)	105 (63%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	102 (52%)	100 (50%)	118 (46%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	62 (32%)	86 (43%)	104 (40%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		<25	<25	28
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies		**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		60	41	35
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		49 (81.7%)	30 (73.2%)	28 (80.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		88	56	51
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		70 (79.5%)	39 (69.6%)	43 (84.3%)

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

85736 Zip Code







Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85736
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Robles Junction

Health Facilities

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

0 2 4 8 Miles

85736	Zip Code Boundaries	85736	85629	85735
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	90%	5%	5%
	Three Points CDP	70%		30%

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	4,713		4,975	
Children 0-5	402		346	
Total Number of Families	1,176	100.0%	1,251	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	119	10.1%	88	7.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	43	3.7%	41	3.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	20	1.7%	26	2.1%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	73.7%	63.6%
African American	0.8%	2.9%
American Indian	2.8%	1.2%
Asian	0.6%	0.6%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	22.0%	31.8%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	39.1%	58.7%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	976	30.5%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$34,659	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		26.5%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		19.0%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		48.0%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		41.2%
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		27.6%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	26	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	84	113	133 (151%)[a]	112
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	122	164	201 (58.1%)	170
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	58	79	-	59

[a] See introduction to Part Three for why percentages might exceed 100 percent.

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	2,225	100.0%
Vacant housing units	411	18.5%
Occupied housing units	1,814	81.5%
Renter-occupied housing units	263	14.5%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	1,021	56.3%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	78	3.5%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	75		79	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	11	14.1%	10	12.7%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	45	60.4%	48	60.8%
No prenatal care	5	6.0%	2	2.5%
Publicly-funded births	53	71.1%	56	70.9%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	5	6.7%	10	12.7%
Births to unwed mothers	44	58.4%	42	53.2%
Number of Infant deaths	1		1	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	44 (83%)	33 (75%)	32 (64%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	45 (56%)	34 (59%)	29 (41%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	30 (38%)	32 (55%)	28 (40%)

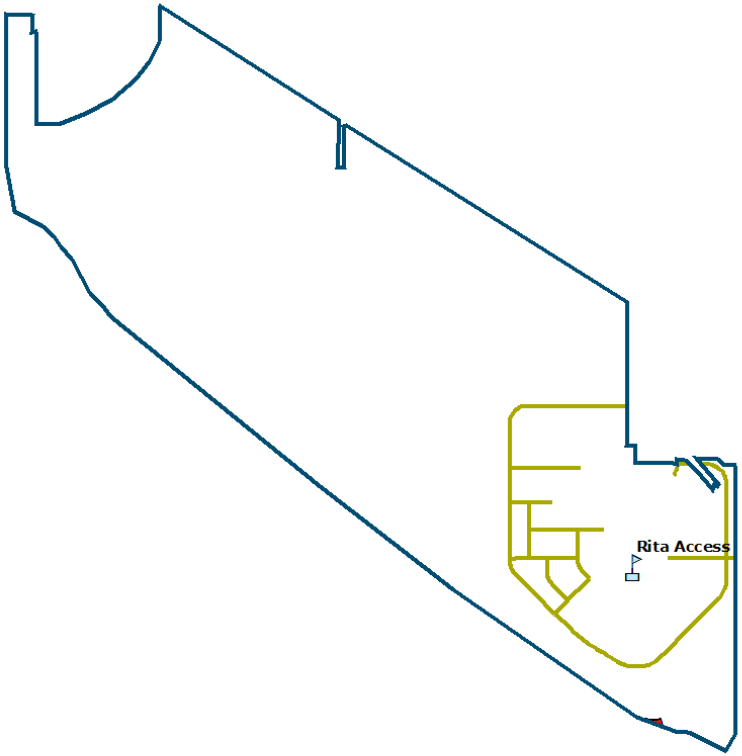
DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	<25	<25	<25

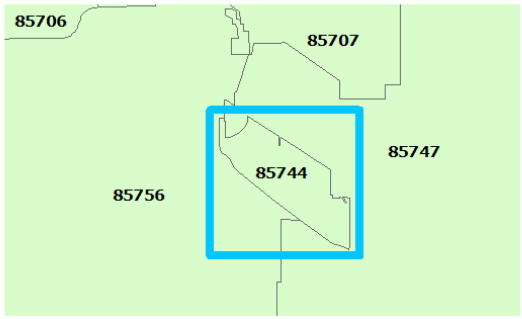
Early Education and Child Care

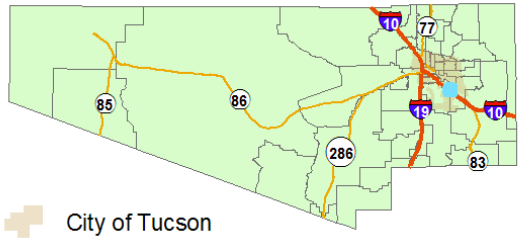
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	29	25	<25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	25 (86.2%)	19 (76.0%)	16 (100.0%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	42	37	25
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	34 (81.0%)	<25	<25

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

85744 Zip Code







City of Tucson

Zip Codes

Legend

Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing

Schools

Library

Parks

Health Facilities

Clinic

Federally Qualified Health Center

Hospital

Pima County Health Department

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

85744	Zip code 85744 was not included in the 2000 Census. Data is limited.

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	-	
Children 0-5	-	-	-	
Total Number of Families	-	-	-	-
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	-	-
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	-	-
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	-	-

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	-	-
African American	-	-
American Indian	-	-
Asian	-	-
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	-	-
Ethnicity, Census 2010: Hispanic	-	-

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	-
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less	-
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	-
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	-
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	-
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level	-

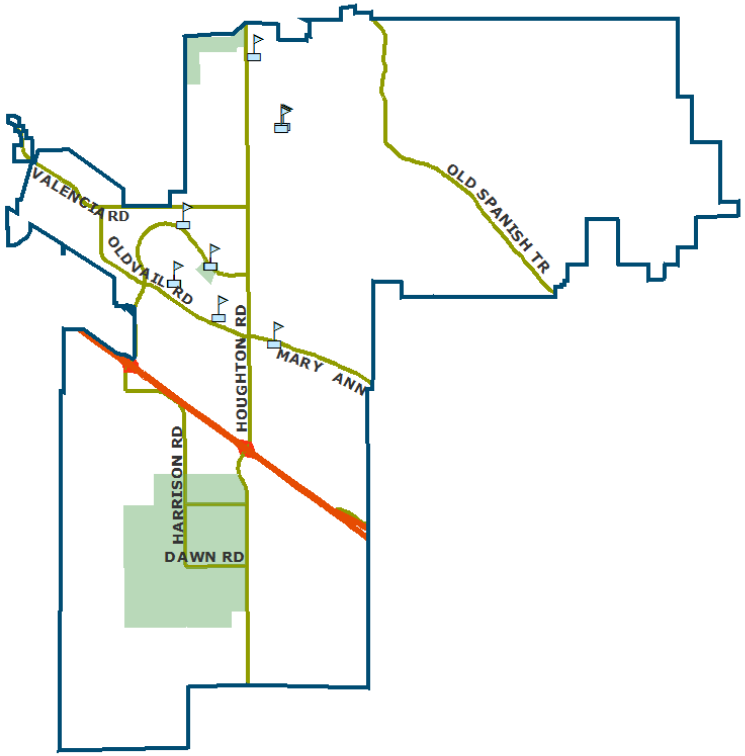
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

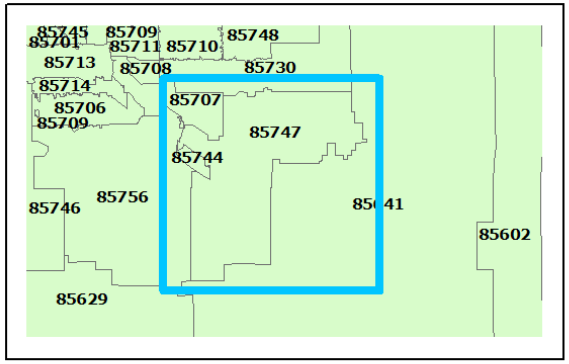
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	-	0

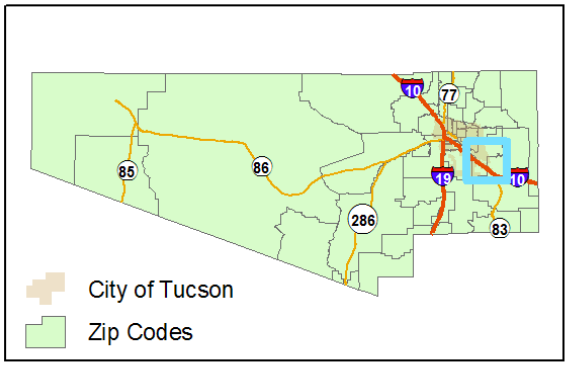
Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units	-	-		
Vacant housing units	-	-		
Occupied housing units	-	-		
Renter-occupied housing units	-	-		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	-	-		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**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

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

85747 Zip Code







0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85747
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

Health Facilities

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

85747	Zip Code Boundaries	85747	85641	85630	85748
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	20%	60%	15%	5%
	Rita Ranch	90%	10%		

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	12,729		23,058	
Children 0-5	1,507		2,227	
Total Number of Families	3,609	100.0%	6,290	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	637	17.7%	808	12.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	60	1.7%	127	2.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	39	1.1%	84	1.3%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	81.9%	77.5%
African American	4.7%	3.6%
American Indian	0.6%	0.6%
Asian	3.3%	2.6%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	9.5%	15.7%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	20.5%	26.7%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	541	6.2%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$57,450	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		2.9%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		4.1%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.6%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	28	26	26 (1.2%)	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	62	115	139 (17.2%)	148
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	87	165	198 (8.9%)	212
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	71	104	-	154

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	8,345	100.0%
Vacant housing units	418	5.0%
Occupied housing units	7,927	95.0%
Renter-occupied housing units	1,282	16.2%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,924	74.7%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	374	4.5%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	240		317	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	8	3.2%	16	5.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	196	81.6%	265	83.6%
No prenatal care	2	0.7%	0	0
Publicly-funded births	30	12.7%	53	16.7%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	19	7.8%	19	6.1%
Births to unwed mothers	36	15.1%	52	16.4%
Number of Infant deaths	4		2	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	299 (75%)	297 (72%)	287 (65%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	275 (46%)	295 (51%)	257 (42%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	165 (28%)	271 (46%)	246 (40%)

DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	48	46	38
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	<25	34
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	<25	<25	<25

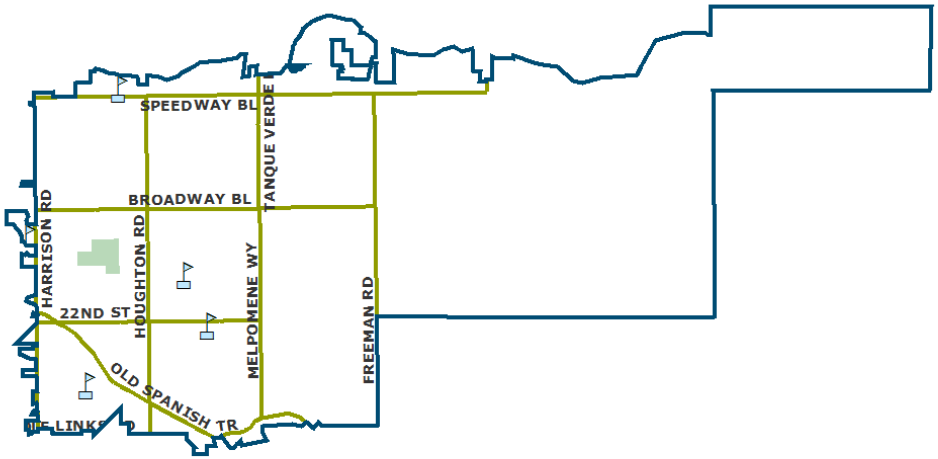
Early Education and Child Care

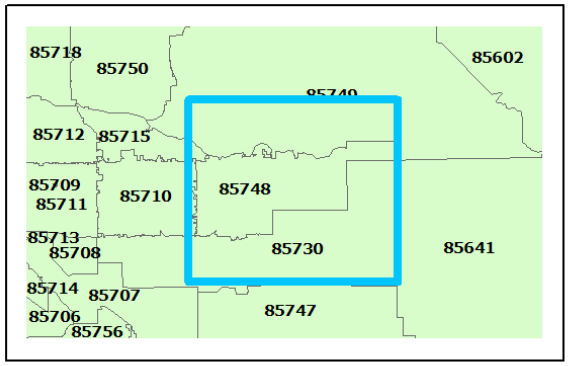
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	56	44	52
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	49 (87.5%)	35 (79.5%)	40 (76.9%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	77	62	74
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	63 (81.8%)	46 (74.2%)	54 (73.0%)

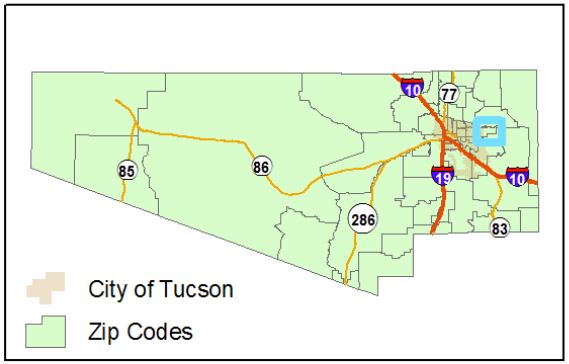
Providers Listed with CCR&R April 2010	**April 2010**	**December 2011**
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2	4
DES Certified Homes	9	6
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	6	4
Total	22	18
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	1	0[a]
Quality First	2	5

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

85748 Zip Code







Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85748
- Schools
- Library
- Parks

Health Facilities

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

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

85748	Zip Code Boundaries	85748
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	15,662		18,087	
Children 0-5	1,074		1,107	
Total Number of Families	4,639	100.0%	5,232	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	488	10.5%	430	8.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	79	1.7%	114	2.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	55	1.2%	78	1.5%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	85.6%	77.3%
African American	3.2%	3.5%
American Indian	0.7%	1.3%
Asian	3.8%	3.9%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	6.7%	14.0%

Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	15.1%	24.1%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	740	6.2%

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	$65,137	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		6.0%
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.2%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		9.5%
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.1%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<25	<25	<25	<25
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<25	<25	<25	<25
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	69	95	111 (25.8%)	116
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	95	141	155 (14.0%)	167
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	46	72	-	95

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units	7,826	100.0%
Vacant housing units	352	4.5%
Occupied housing units	7,474	95.5%
Renter-occupied housing units	1,587	21.2%
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	4,550	60.9%

Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	184	2.4%

Health

Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	183		177	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	16	8.8%	7	4.0%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	141	77.3%	144	81.4%
No prenatal care	1	0.4%	0	0
Publicly-funded births	39	21.2%	41	23.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	17	9.0%	16	9.0%
Births to unwed mothers	50	27.1%	34	19.2%
Number of Infant deaths			1	

Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	146 (64%)	149 (72%)	147 (67%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	121 (38%)	145 (49%)	107 (36%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	74 (23%)	133 (45%)	102 (34%)

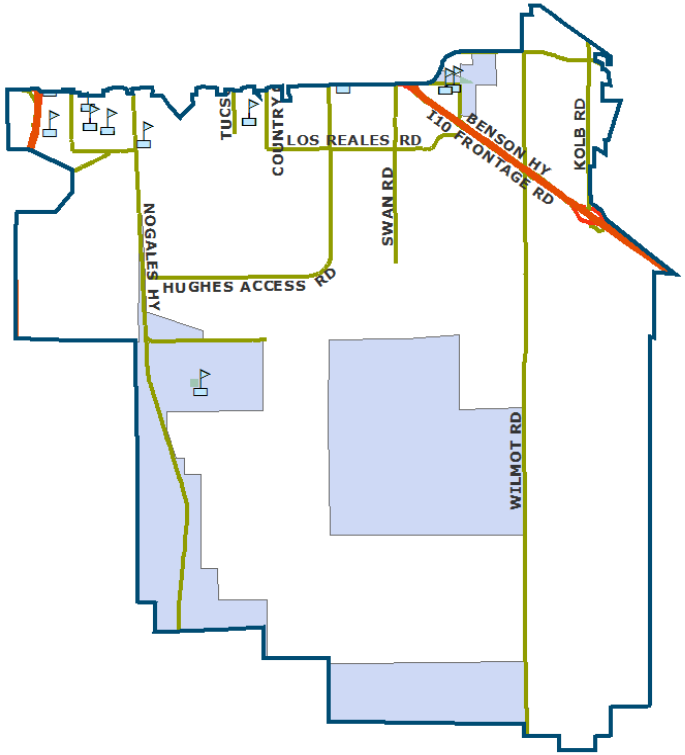
DDD Recipients Children 0-6	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
	<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security	**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)	<25	<25	<25

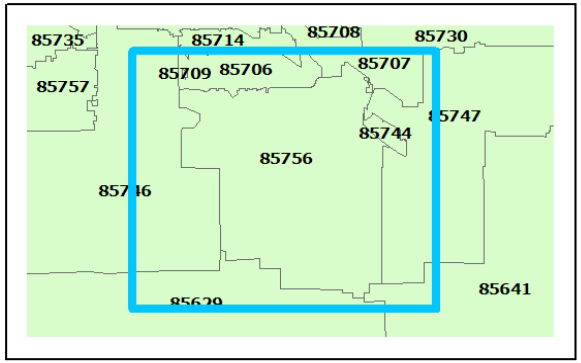
Early Education and Child Care

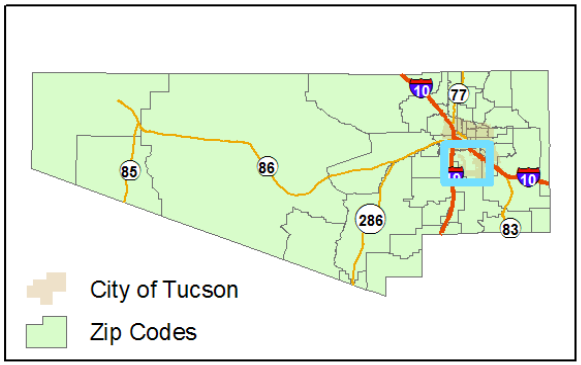
DES Child Care Subsidies	**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	60	41	36
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	53 (88.3%)	36 (87.8%)	26 (72.2%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	81	53	46
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	66 (81.5%)	46 (86.8%)	38 (82.6%)

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

85756 Zip Code







Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85756
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Sahuarita and Littletown

Health Facilities

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

0 1 2 4 Miles

85756	Zip Code Boundaries	85756	85629
	2000 zip code	Zip Code 85756 was not included in 2000 census	
	2010 zip code	100%	
	Littletown	100%	
	Summit	95%	5%

Population, Census 2000 and 2010

	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2010 Total	2010 Percent
Total Population	-	-	35,703	
Children 0-5	-	-	3,242	
Total Number of Families	-	-	7,482	100.0%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	1,020	13.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	331	4.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	216	2.9%

Race, Census 2010	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	62.5%	56.7%
African American	6.3%	4.3%
American Indian	3.0%	2.4%
Asian	1.9%	1.9%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	26.3%	34.7%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:		
Hispanic	56.5%	69.1%

Educational Attainment, Census 2000

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	-

Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000

Median Family Income	-	
Families Earning $20,000 Per Year or Less		-
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		-
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		-

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance, 2007-2011

	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	72	80 (7.8%)	74
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	97	101 (3.1%)	94
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	589	827 (81.1%)	896
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	875	1,181 (36.4%)	1,275
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	-	242

Housing, Census 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units	11,378	100.0%		
Vacant housing units	1,705	15.0%		
Occupied housing units	9,673	85.0%		
Renter-occupied housing units	2,039	21.1%		
Owner-occupied housing units with a mortgage	5,511	57.0%		
Residential Housing In Pre-Foreclosure, REALTYTRAC, 2010	**2010 Total**	**2010 Percent**		
Housing units with a mortgage in pre-foreclosure	515	4.5%		
Health				
Births	**2008 Births**	**% Births (2008)**	**2009 Births**	**% Births (2009)**
Total # births	623		577	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	69	11.0%	76	13.2%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	467	75.0%	414	71.8%
No prenatal care	13	2.0%	14	2.4%
Publicly-funded births	300	48.2%	335	58.1%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	44	7.1%	38	6.6%
Births to unwed mothers	259	41.6%	253	43.8%
Number of Infant deaths	2		4	
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	**2005**	**2007**	**2009**	
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	83 (77%)	113 (78%)	160 (67%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	71 (52%)	103 (52%)	141 (50%)	
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	47 (35%)	98 (50%)	130 (46%)	
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		<25	<25	<25
AzEIP Cases Services		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
		<25	<25	<25
Child Safety and Security		**2007 Total**	**2009 Total**	**2010 Total**
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	32	40
Early Education and Child Care				
DES Child Care Subsidies		**Jan 2009**	**Jan 2010**	**Jan 2011**
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		182	135	118
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		150 (82.4%)	118 (87.4%)	94 (79.7%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		268	204	181
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		207 (77.2%)	162 (79.4%)	137 (75.7%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R	**April 2010**	**December 2011**
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	6
DES Certified Homes	18	19
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	3	2
Total	22	27
Subset: Head Start	0	0
Accredited	0	0
Quality First	0	5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[**YES BUT ONLY FOR STATE, NOT FTF REGIONS]**	questionnaires by center without identification of individual centers **– NO**		FTF Regional Area **[NO]**

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

State Agency ADHS			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	**Units requested**	**Time points requested**	**Geographical Area**

WIC participation **[YES, BUT ONLY RECEIVED FOR ALL ZIP CODES FOR WIC RECIPIENTS CHILDREN 0-4.]**	# women participating in WIC program WIC Recipients Children 0-4	January 2010 & January 2011 Monthly Snapshots	County Total **[YES]** Zip Code **[YES]** Arizona Total **[YES]**

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

PROBLEMS WITH THE PREGNANT WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH DEPENDENTS DATASETS]	# of Women with dependent children receiving services # of children 0-5 receiving services		

State Agency ADE			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	**Units requested**	**Time points requested**	**Geographical Area**
Name and address of preschools, childcare centers, head start programs and schools providing services to children over 3 with delays or disabilities **[NO]**	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County **[NO]** Zip Code **[NO]**
Children by school receiving free or reduced price breakfast and lunch – Economic Disadvantage (ED)number of children home-schooled **[DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE]** AIMS scores **[DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE]** Number of children: a) Homeschooled **[NO]** b) Homeless **[NO]** c) Migrant **[NO]** d) SPED **[NO]** e) In ELL program **[NO]** **Note: homeless children by county available from Arizona Homeless Coordination Office [PARTIAL INFORMATION]**	% of children by school in preschool and elementary schools receiving free and reduced breakfast and lunch # of children by school in preschool and elementary schools	Scholastic years: 2009-2010, 2010-2011	County **[NO]** Zip Code **[NO]**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adult-Child Ratio
A ratio of the qualified caregivers to children in a child care program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Child Care Provider
An institution or individual who provides child care services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drop-in Child Care
A child care program that children attend on an unscheduled basis.

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

Early Head Start
A program established under the 1994 Head Start Reauthorization Act to serve low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers. This program is family centered and community based and designed to enhance children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development. Early Head

Start supports parents in fulfilling their parental roles and helps them move toward economic independence. Participation in this program is determined based on referrals by local entities, such as Head Start programs, to Early Head Start program centers. Programs offer the following core services: (1) High quality early education in and out of the home; (2) family support services, home visits and parent education; (3) comprehensive health and mental health services, including services for pregnant and post-partum women; (4) nutrition; (5) child care, and, (6) ongoing support for parents through case management and peer support. Programs have a broad range of flexibility in how they provide their services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Family Child Care
Child care provided for a group of children in a home setting. Most states have regulatory guidelines for family child care homes if they serve a number of children or families over a specified threshold or it 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 lo-low-income children through a local education agency (LEA). These services may be coordinated/integrated with other preschool programs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wrap Around Child Care Programs
Child care designed fill the gap between an another early childhood program's hours and the hours that parents work

Appendix C
South Pima Region Strategies and Funding Plan, FY 2012

FIRST THINGS FIRST
Ready for School. Set for Life.

SFY2012 SERVICES FUNDED FOR CHILDREN
REGIONAL PROGRAMS

South Pima Regional Partnership Council

Goal Area	Strategy	Strategy Description	Total Funds Available	Service Provider (FTF Contractor)	Awarded Amount
Quality and Access			$2,924,578		
	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.		Valley of the Sun United Way	$500,000
	Quality First	Supports provided to early care and education centers and homes to improve the quality of programs, including: on-site coaching; program assessment; financial resources; teacher education scholarships; and consultants specializing in health and safety practices. Expands the number of children who have access to high quality care and education, including learning materials that are developmentally appropriate, a curriculum focused on early literacy and teachers trained to work with infants, toddlers and preschoolers.		Arizona Department of Health Services	$48,455
				Southwest Human Development	$456,000
				United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	$1,388,526
	Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships	Provides scholarships to quality preschool programs in a variety of settings to allow programs to serve more children. Increases the number of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in high quality preschool programs that prepare them to succeed in kindergarten and beyond.		Arizona Department of Education	$343,976
	Expansion: Increase slots and/or capital expense	Recruits new or existing providers to begin to serve or expand services. May assist with planning, licensing or certification process for new centers or homes, or provide support to a provider to improve the quality of facility or programs. Increases the number of child care providers who are state/tribal licensed or certified, and strengthens the skills of caregivers in those settings who are working with children birth to 5 years old.		Child and Family Resources Inc.	$396,529
				Pima County Community Development and Neihborhood Conservation	$77,153
	Center-based Literacy	Provides instruction for early care and education providers and teachers on early language and literacy. Improves early childhood education by offering consultation and training on teaching language and literacy more effectively.		Make Way for Books	$112,090

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SFY2012 SERVICES FUNDED FOR CHILDREN
REGIONAL PROGRAMS

South Pima Regional Partnership Council

Professional Development			**$756,100**	
	Scholarships TEACH	Provides scholarships for higher education and credentialing to early care and education teachers. Improves the professional skills of those providing care and education to children 5 and younger.	Association for Supportive Child Care	$294,800
	Scholarships non-TEACH	Provides scholarships for higher education and credentialing to early care and education teachers. Improves the professional skills of those providing care and education to children 5 and younger.	Central Arizona College	$50,000
	FTF Professional REWARD$	Improves retention of early care and education teachers through financial incentives. Keeps the best teachers with our youngest kids by rewarding longevity and continuous improvement of their skills.	Valley of the Sun United Way	$211,500
	Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals	Provides quality education and training in community settings to early care and education professionals. Improves the professional skills of those providing care and education to children 5 and younger.	United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	$200,000
Health			**$701,293**	
	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.	Pima County Health Department	$224,987
	Health Insurance Enrollment	Assists families in application for or renewal of public health insurance. Increases children's access to preventive health care and builds community awareness of the availability of public health insurance options.	Pima County Health Department	$188,294

South Pima Regional Partnership Council

	Child Care Health Consultation	Provides qualified health professionals who assist child care providers in achieving high standards related to health and safety for the children in their care. Improves the health and safety of children in a variety of child care settings.		Pima County Health Department	$432,000
Family Support			$1,021,446		
	Parent Education Community-Based Training	Provides classes on parenting, child development and problem-solving skills. Strengthens families with young children by providing voluntary classes in community-based settings.		Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services	$48,400
	Home Visitation	Provides voluntary in-home services for infants, children and their families, focusing on parenting skills, early physical and social development, literacy, health and nutrition. Connect families to resources to support their child's health and early learning. Gives young children stronger, more supportive relationships with their parents through in-home services on a variety of topics, including parenting skills, early childhood development, literacy, etc. Connects parents with community resources to help them better support their child's health and early learning.		Arizona Department of Economic Security	$12,165
				Sunnyside School District	$180,166
				United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	$765,479
Evaluation			$188,355		
	Statewide Evaluation	Statewide evaluation includes the studies and evaluation work which inform the FTF Board and the 31 Regional Partnership Councils, examples are baseline Needs and Assets reports, specific focused studies, and statewide research and evaluation on the developing early childhood system.		First Things First (FTF-Directed)	$148,355
	Needs and Assets	Biennial, overall assessment of data on opportunities and challenges for children zero through five and their families undertaken to inform regional strategic planning. This additional funding is for specific enhancements to the baseline regional report.		First Things First (FTF-Directed)	$40,000

FIRST THINGS FIRST
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SFY2012 SERVICES FUNDED FOR CHILDREN
REGIONAL PROGRAMS

South Pima Regional Partnership Council

Coordination			**$150,000**	
	Service Coordination	Through coordination and collaboration efforts, improves and streamlines processes including applications, service qualifications, service delivery and follow-up for families with young children. Reduces confusion and duplication for service providers and families. Strengthens and improves the coordination of services and programs for children 5 and younger.	United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	$150,000
Community Awareness			**$140,000**	
	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.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	$74,475
	Community Outreach	Provides grassroots support and engagement to increase parent and community awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health.	First Things First (FTF-Directed)	$46,564
	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)	$18,961

APPENDIX D. Table Sources for Data Downloaded from 2000, 2010 Census, 2008-2010 American Community Survey Data, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and ADHS Vital Records

Table references are in the order that the tables appear in the document.

Population Statistics for Arizona and Pima County, Census 2000 and 2010 Population

Table P1. Total Population - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

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

Table PCT12. Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years – Population under 20 years, Data set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data.

Table P35. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2000 and 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P39. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Pima County, Census 2000 and 2010

Census Table P3. Race - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P4. Hispanic Or Latino By Race - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12a. Sex By Age (White Alone) - Universe: People Who Are White Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12b. Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Black Or African American Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12c. Sex By Age (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: People Who Are American Indian And Alaska Native Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12d. Sex By Age (Asian Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Asian Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12e. Sex By Age (Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12f. Sex By Age (Some other Race Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Some Other Race Alone; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12h. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: People Who Are Hispanic Or Latino; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Population Citizenship Status And Native- And Foreign-Born Children 0-5 For Arizona and Pima County, American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2010

ACS Table B05001 - Universe: Total Population In The United States; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

ACS Table B06001. Children Characteristics - Universe: Population under 18 years old; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Linguistically Isolated Households For Arizona and Pima County, American Community Survey 2008-2010

ACS Table B16002. Household Language By Linguistic Isolation - Universe: Households; Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Grandparents Residing In Households With Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years Old For Arizona and Pima County, Census 2010

Census Table P41. Age of Grandchildren Under 18 years Living with a Grandparent Householder. Universe: Grandchildren under 18 years living with grandparent householder; Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) – 100-Percent Data

The Number and Proportion of Children Birth Through Age Five Below Poverty for Arizona and Pima County, Census 2000 and First Things First 2009 Poverty Rate for Children 0-5, ACS 2008-2010 Estimates.

Census Table P90. Poverty Status In 1999 Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children [41] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

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

ACS, B17001: Poverty Status In the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined. Data Set: 2008-2010.

Median Family Income in 1999 and 2010 for Arizona and Pima County; Economic Status of Families in Arizona and Pima County Census 2000

Census Table P77. Median Family Income In 1999 (Dollars) [1] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P76. Family Income In 1999 [17] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

ACS B19126. Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2010 inflation-adjusted dollars) By Family Type by Presences of Own Children Under 18. Universe: Families Data Set: 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

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

Census Table PCT50. Age by Ratio of Income in 1999 to Poverty Level [144] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data; NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

The Number of Families with Children under 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona, Pima County, and the City of Tucson ACS 2006-2008 Estimates

ACS Table B17010b. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Black Or African American Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Black Or African American Alone

ACS TABLE B17010c. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is American Indian And Alaska Native Alone

ACS Table B17010d. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Asian Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Asian Alone

ACS Table B17010h. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (White Alone)

ACS Table B17010i. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Hispanic Or Latino

ACS Table B19058. Public Assistance Income Or Food Stamps In The Past 12 Months For Households - Universe: Households

Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth Through Age Five in Arizona and Pima County

ACS Table B23008. Age of Own Children Under 18 Years Old in Families and Subfamilies By Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents - Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies; Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

Unemployment Rates for Arizona, Pima County, Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011

Unemployment Rates, Dept. Of Commerce; Table Sources: Bls Regional And State Employment And Unemployment Summary. Data Determined By Monthly Household Surveys, Taken Through The Bls Local Area Unemployment Statistics (Laus) Program. Http://Www.Stats.Bls.Gov/News.Release/Laus.Nr0.Htm.

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Pima County, ACS Estimates 2008-2010

ACS Table C15001. Sex By Age By Educational Attainment For The Population 18 Years And Over - Universe: Population 18 Years And Over, Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

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

ACS TABLE B13014. Women 15 To 50 Years Who Had A Birth In The Past 12 Months By Marital Status And Educational Attainment - Universe: Women 15 To 50 Years, Data Set: ACS 2008-2010

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

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2009 and 2011 http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html

Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Pima County, 2010

2010 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2010

Birth Characteristics for Arizona and Pima County, 2008 and 2009

2008 and 2009 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2008 and 2009; Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008 and 2009

Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona and Pima County

2009 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Source: Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2009

APPENDIX E. Hispanic Origin and Race Question, U.S. Census 2010 and Definition of Ethnic and Race Categories

Adapted from 2010 Census Summary File 1—Technical Documentation/prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011

Hispanic Origin and Race Question on the U.S. Census 2010

NOTE: Please answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic origin and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic origins are not races

8. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark "X" the "No" box if NOT Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

_ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
_Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
_Yes, Puerto Rican
_Yes, Cuban
_Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino – Print origin, for example Argentinean, Columbian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on

9. What is Person 1's Race? Mark X one or more boxes.

_White
_Black, African Am., or Negro
_American Indian or Alaska Native -- Print name of enrolled or principal tribe:
_Asian Indian
_Chinese
_Filipino
_Japanese
_Korean
_Vietnamese
_Other Asian – Print race:
_Native Hawaiian
_Guamanian or Chamorro
_Samoan
_Other Pacific Islander--Print race:

_Some other race—print race:

Definition of Some other Race and Multiple Races

The Census Bureau conforms to the Federal Office of Management Budget (OMB) requirements for race which includes five minimum categories, of which a respondent *can select one or more categories:* 1) White, 2) Black or African American, 3) American Indian or Alaskan Native, 4) Asian, and 5) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The "Some other Race" category was also approved by the OMB to be in the Census.

"Some other Race" includes:

All other responses not included in the five minimum racial categories above such as Asian Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan. Respondents may enter an additional race category not included on the list. Multiracial, mixed race and interracial categories result from a respondent choosing more than one race category.

Spanish/Hispanic/Latino designations refer to ethnicity, not race, and include Mexican, Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban and other Hispanic designations that respondents may write in. These categories do not combine into the multiracial, mixed race or interracial categories.

"Multiple Races" (Donelson Team terminology, not a census category) includes:

All respondents who selected 1) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or 2) the respondent provided multiple responses, or some combination of check boxes or write-in responses. The latter appears as "two or more races" in the Census 2010 data tables.

APPENDIX F. Percent of Students Participating in Free /Reduced Lunch Program in South Pima Region

School District/School	Zip Code	Oct 2009 % FRL	March 2011 % FRL
Ajo Unified District Total	85321	67.8%	66.2%
Ajo Elementary School	85321	67.8%	66.2%
Altar Valley Elementary District Total	85736	70.8%	85.9%
Altar Valley Middle School	85736	62.6%	83.2%
Robles Elementary School	85736	77.9%	88.1%
Continental Elementary District Total	85614	33.2%	36.1%
Continental Elementary School	85614	33.2%	36.1%
Sahuarita Unified District Total	85629	33.2%	34.6%
Anza Trail	85629	28.8%	31.5%
Sahuarita High School	85629	28.6%	27.3%
Sahuarita Primary School	85629	34.5%	38.9%
Sopori Elementary School	85645	79.5%	76.0%
Sunnyside Unified District Total	85706	85.8%	85.0%
Apollo Middle School	85706	91.5%	89.0%
Billy Lane Lauffer Middle School	85706	75.6%	72.4%
Challenger Middle School	85706	83.9%	84.1%
Chaparral Middle School	85706	90.9%	90.3%
Craycroft Elementary School	85706	75.4%	76.1%
Desert View High School	85706	77.8%	77.2%
Drexel Elementary School	85706	96.3%	96.4%
Elvira Elementary School	85706	89.9%	90.3%
Esperanza Elementary School	85706	92.0%	89.0%
Gallego Basic Elementary School	85706	73.5%	74.3%
Liberty Elementary School	85706	90.3%	91.8%
Los Amigos Elementary School	85706	94.8%	93.6%
Los Niños Elementary School	85706	83.4%	87.5%
Los Ranchitos Elementary School	85706	97.1%	97.1%
Mission Manor Elementary School	85706	92.2%	91.0%
Ocotillo Elementary School	85706	89.0%	77.9%
Rivera Elementary	85706	91.5%	92.8%
S.T.A.R. Academic Center	85706	73.4%	73.4%
Santa Clara Elementary School	85706	90.9%	91.7%
Sierra Middle School	85706	87.6%	86.5%
Summit View Elementary	85706	88.4%	93.2%
Sunnyside High School	85706	80.3%	77.2%
Tucson Unified District Total	85719	65.4%	69.0%
Carson Middle School	85730	67.3%	76.0%
Dunham Elementary School	85748	50.6%	52.4%
Ford Elementary	85730	68.4%	70.2%

Gridley Middle School	85748	35.7%	41.6%
Irene Erickson Elementary School	85730	80.8%	81.2%
Nan Lyons Elementary School	85730	64.2%	72.3%
Reynolds Elementary School	85730	68.9%	Closed
Santa Rita High School	85730	39.8%	48.3%
Secrist Middle School	85730	42.9%	48.5%
Soleng Tom Elementary School	85748	24.7%	27.4%
Vail Unified District Total	85641	20.9%	23.2%
Acacia Elementary School	85641	32.6%	30.0%
Cienega High School	85641	16.8%	21.0%
Corona Foothills Middle School	85641	29.4%	31.3%
Cottonwood Elementary School	85747	23.8%	23.4%
Desert Sky Middle School	85747	20.6%	22.8%
Desert Willow Elementary School	85747	23.4%	25.7%
Empire High School	85747	16.0%	15.8%
Mesquite Elementary School	85747	18.8%	21.7%
Ocotillo Ridge Elementary	85641	11.2%	18.1%
Old Vail Middle School	85641	21.0%	26.4%
Rincon Vista Middle School	85747	21.9%	24.4%
Senita Valley Elementary School	85747	22.0%	21.1%
Sycamore Elementary School	85641	26.5%	29.7%
Vail Academy & High School	85747	20.1%	19.6%

http://www.azed.gov/health-nutrition/frpercentages/

Appendix G. Third Grade AIMS Scores Spring 2011 and 2009. South Pima Region. Source ADE. Third Grade writing tests were not administered in the 2010/2011 school year. District Scores are average for all third graders in each district.

Zip Code	School	District	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
85321	Ajo Elementary School	Ajo Unified District	35%	42%	42%	61%
85321		**Ajo Unified District Average**	35%	42%	42%	61%
85614	Continental Elementary School	Continental Elementary District	77%	78%	75%	76%
85614		**Continental Elementary District Average**	77%	78%	75%	76%
85629	Anza Trail	Sahuarita	91%	82%	88%	90%
85629	Great Expectations Academy	Great Expectations Academy Charter	82%	79%	87%	86%
85629	Sahuarita Intermediate School	Sahuarita	78%	71%	80%	81%
85629	Sahuarita Primary School (grades 0-2 only)	Sahuarita	*	*	*	*
85629		**Sahuarita Unified District Average**	82%	72%	82%	83%
85633	San Fernando Elementary School	San Fernando Elementary District	*	*	*	*
85633		**San Fernando Elementary District Average**	*	*	*	*
85641	Acacia Elementary School	Vail	86%	89%	81%	90%
85641	Ocotillo Ridge Elementary	Vail	95%	90%	88%	92%
85641	Sycamore Elementary School	Vail	86%	82%	83%	93%
85641		**Vail Unified School District Average**	92%	88%	87%	90%
85645	Sopori Elementary School	Sahuarita	67%	33%	67%	75%
85706	Craycroft Elementary School	Sunnyside	86%	67%	82%	72%
85706	Drexel Elementary School	Sunnyside	72%	53%	67%	46%
85706	Elvira Elementary School	Sunnyside	71%	66%	64%	65%
85706	Esperanza Elementary School	Sunnyside	72%	82%	70%	89%
85706	Gallego Basic Elementary School	Sunnyside	85%	73%	84%	81%
85706	Liberty Elementary School	Sunnyside	76%	48%	70%	64%
85706	Los Amigos Elementary School	Sunnyside	63%	69%	50%	60%

Zip Code	School	District	2009 % Passing Math	2011 % Passing Math	2009 % Passing Reading	2011 % Passing Reading
85706	Los Niños Elementary School	Sunnyside	70%	60%	67%	61%
85706	Los Ranchitos Elementary School	Sunnyside	59%	55%	55%	54%
85706	Mission Manor Elementary School	Sunnyside	62%	51%	51%	55%
85706	Ocotillo Elementary School	Sunnyside	55%	Closed	45%	Closed
85706	Rivera Elementary	Sunnyside	52%	47%	49%	60%
85706	Santa Clara Elementary School	Sunnyside	73%	60%	58%	66%
85706	Summit View Elementary	Sunnyside	79%	67%	66%	71%
85706		**Sunnyside Unified District Average**	70%	61%	63%	65%
85719		**Tucson Unified School District Average**	66%	60%	67%	68%
85730	Ford Elementary	TUSD	71%	58%	82%	81%
85730	Irene Erickson Elementary School	TUSD	62%	67%	56%	71%
85730	La Paloma Academy (Lakeside)	Arizona Community Development Corp. Charter	62%	66%	66%	68%
85730	Nan Lyons Elementary School	TUSD	58%	38%	50%	68%
85730	Reynolds Elementary School	TUSD	72%	Closed	77%	Closed
85730		**Arizona Community Development Corp. Average**	59%	50%	54%	58%
85735	Desert Mosaic School	Multidimensional Literacy Corp. Charter	73%	*	73%	*
85736	Robles Elementary School	Altar Valley	51%	65%	55%	70%
85736		**Altar Valley Elementary District Average**	51%	65%	55%	70%
85747	Cottonwood Elementary School	Vail	90%	89%	89%	90%
85747	Desert Willow Elementary School	Vail	95%	88%	87%	90%
85747	Mesquite Elementary School	Vail	97%	93%	94%	90%
Zip Code	**School**	**District**	**2009 % Passing Math**	**2011 % Passing Math**	**2009 % Passing Reading**	**2011 % Passing Reading**

85747	Senita Valley Elementary School	Vail	97%	83%	93%	86%
85748	Dunham Elementary School	TUSD	91%	50%	84%	58%
85748	Soleng Tom Elementary School	TUSD	93%	86%	91%	90%
85748	TAG Elementary	TAG Elementary, Inc.	67%	25%	63%	60%

* scores were not available

APPENDIX H. DES Child Care Eligibility Schedule

CC-229 (7-11)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE

Effective July 1, 2011

FAMILY SIZE	FEE LEVEL 1 (L1) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 2 (L2) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 3 (L3) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 4 (L4) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 5 (L5) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 6 (L6) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 – 772	773 – 908	909 – 1,226	1,227 – 1,317	1,318 – 1,408	1,409 – 1,499
2	0 – 1,043	1,044 – 1,226	1,227 – 1,656	1,657 – 1,778	1,779 – 1,901	1,902 – 2,023
3	0 – 1,314	1,315 – 1,545	1,546 – 2,086	2,087 – 2,241	2,242 – 2,395	2,396 – 2,550
4	0 – 1,584	1,585– 1,863	1,864 – 2,516	2,517 – 2,702	2,703 – 2,888	2,889 – 3,074
5	0 – 1,854	1,855 – 2,181	2,182 – 2,945	2,946 – 3,163	3,164 – 3,381	3,382 – 3,599
6	0 – 2,125	2,126 - 2,500	2,501 – 3,375	3,376 – 3,625	3,626 – 3,875	3,876 – 4,125
7	0 – 2,396	2,397 – 2,818	2,819 – 3,805	3,806 – 4,087	4,088 – 4,368	4,369 – 4,650
8	0 – 2,666	2,667 – 3,136	3,137 – 4,234	4,235 – 4,548	4,549 – 4,861	4,862 – 5,175
9	0 – 2,937	2,938 – 3,455	3,456 – 4,665	4,666 – 5,010	5,011 – 5,356	5,357 – 5,701
10	0 – 3,208	3,209 – 3,773	3,774 – 5,094	5,095 – 5,471	5,472 – 5,849	5,850 – 6,226
11	0 – 3,478	3,479 – 4,091	4,092 – 5,523	5,524 – 5,932	5,933 – 6,342	6,343 – 6,751
12	0 – 3,749	3,750 – 4,410	4,411 – 5,954	5,955 – 6,395	6,396 – 6,836	6,837 – 7,277

MINIMUM REQUIRED COPAYMENTS

Per child in care	full day = $1.00 part day = $0.50	full day = $2.00 part day = $1.00	full day = $3.00 part day = $1.50	full day = $5.00 part day = $2.50	full day = $7.00 part day = $3.50	full day = $10.00 part day = $5.00

For families receiving Transitional Child Care (TCC) there is no co-pay assigned beyond the 3rd child in the family

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

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

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) = US DHHS 2011 poverty guidelines. The Arizona state statutory limit for child care assistance is 165% of the Federal Poverty Level.

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

APPENDIX I
AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements

AHCCCS

AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS May 1, 2011

	Where to Apply	Eligibility Criteria: Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions)[1]	Eligibility Criteria: Resource Limits (Equity)	Eligibility Criteria: Social Security #	Eligibility Criteria: Special Requirements	General Information: Benefits
Coverage for Children						
S.O.B.R.A. Children Under Age 1	**DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office**	Child living alone $1,271 Child living with 1 parent ½ of $1,717 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of $2,162	**N/A**	Required	**N/A**	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 1 – 5	**DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office**	Child living alone $1,207 Child living with 1 parent ½ of $1,631 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of $2,054[2]	**N/A**	Required	**N/A**	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 6 – 19	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone $ 908[2] Child living with 1 parent or spouse ½ of $1,226 Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of $1,545	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
KidsCare Children Under Age 19	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 $1,815 2 $2,452 3 $3,089 4 $3,725 Add $637 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	▪ Not eligible for Medicaid ▪ No health insurance coverage within last 3 months ▪ Not available to State employees, their children, or spouses ▪ $10 - $70 monthly premium covers all eligible children only ▪ Premium included in parent's if parent is covered under Health Insurance for Parents	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
Coverage for Families or Individuals						
AHCCCS for Families with Children	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 $ 908 2 $1,226 3 $1,545 4 $1,863 Add $319 per Add'l person	N/A	Required	▪ Family includes a child deprived of parental support due to absence, death, disability, unemployment or underemployment	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
AHCCCS Care (AC)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Applicant living alone $ 908 Applicant living with spouse ½ of $1,226	N/A	Required	▪ Ineligible for any other categorical Medicaid coverage	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
Coverage for Women						
S.O.B.R.A. Pregnant	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	For a pregnant woman expecting one baby: Applicant living alone $1,839 Applicant living with: 1 parent or spouse2/3 of $2,317 Applicant living with 2 parents 1/2 of $2,794 (Limit increases for each expected child)	N/A	Required	Need proof of pregnancy	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Program	Well Women Healthcheck Program Call 1-888-257-8502 for the nearest office	N/A	N/A	Required	▪ Under age 65 ▪ Screened and diagnosed with breast cancer, cervical cancer, or a pre-cancerous cervical lesion by the Well Woman Healthcheck Program ▪ Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]

AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS May 1, 2011

AHCCCS

Application		Eligibility Criteria				General Information
	Where to Apply	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions)[1]	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security Number	Special Requirements	Benefits
Coverage for Elderly or Disabled People						
Long Term Care	ALTCS Office Call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest office	$ 2,022 Individual	$2,000 Individual[4]	Required	▪ Requires nursing home level of care or equivalent ▪ May be required to pay a share of cost ▪ Estate recovery program for the cost of services received after age 55	AHCCCS Medical Services[3], Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice
SSI CASH	Social Security Administration	$ 674 Individual $ 1,011 Couple	$2,000 Individual $3,000 Couple	Required	▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
SSI MAO	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	$ 908 Individual $1,226 Couple	N/A	Required	▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled	AHCCCS Medical Services[3]
Freedom to Work	Mail to: 801 E Jefferson MD 7004 Phoenix, AZ 85034 602-417-6677 1-800-654-8713 Option 6	$2,269 Individual Only Earned Income is Counted	N/A	Required	▪ Must be working and either disabled or blind ▪ Must be age 16 through 64 ▪ Premium may be $0 to $35 monthly + Need for Nursing home level of care or equivalent is required for Long Term Care (Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, or Hospice)	AHCCCS Medical Services[3] Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice
Coverage for Medicare Beneficiaries						
QMB	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	$ 908 Individual $1,226 Couple	N/A	Required	▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A	Payment of Part A & B premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles
SLMB	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	$ 908.01 – $ 1,089 Individual $1,226.01 – $1,471 Couple	N/A	Required	▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A	Payment of Part B premium
QI-1	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	**$ 1,089.01 – $1,226 Individual $1,471.01 – $1,655 Couple**	**N/A**	**Required**	▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A ▪ Not receiving Medicaid benefits	**Payment of Part B premium**

Applicants for the above programs must be Arizona residents and either U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants and must provide documentation of identity and U.S. Citizenship or immigrant status. Applicants for S.O.B.R.A., AHCCCS for Families with Children, SSI-MAO, and Long Term Care who do not meet the citizen/immigrant status requirements may qualify for Emergency Services.

NOTES: 1 Income deductions vary by program, but may include work expenses, child care, and educational expenses.

2 Income considered is the applicant's income, plus a share of the parent's income for a child, or a share of the spouse's income for a married person.

3 AHCCCS Medical Services include, but are not limited to, doctor's office visits, immunizations, hospital care, lab, x-rays, and prescriptions.

4 If the applicant has a spouse living in the community, between $21,912 and $109,560 of the couple's resources may be disregarded.

Revised Eff. May 1, 2011

Appendix J. South Pima Community Resource Guide

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

azftf.gov

United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona

First Things First (FTr), approved by Arizona voters, works to ensure that our youngest children have access to quality early childhood experiences so they will start school healthy and ready to succeed. Across the state, FTF regional partnership councils - in collaboration with local leaders - identify the educational and health needs of children from birth through age 5 in their communities and fund strategies to address those needs. The following is brought to you by the South Pima *Coordination of Services* strategy.

South Pima County Resource Directory for Families with Children Birth to Five Years Old

"Linking Southern Arizona to Family Support Resources"

CHILD CARE RESOURCES FOR FAMILIES IN NEED OF CHILD CARE

1. Child Care Resource & Referral, 800-308-9000, or visit www.azchildcare.org
2. Child Care Scholarships (VaIIey of the Sun United Way), 602-631-4800, or visit www.azftfscholarships.org
3. Arizona Head Start Association, 520-882-0100, or visit www.azheadstart.org
4. Department of Economic Security, (Child Care, Child Protective Services, Subsidy), 520-622-1259, or visit www.azdes.gov
5. Department of Health Services, (to look up child care facility center or small group home), 520-628-6541, or visit www.azdhs.gov

PROGRAMS FOR CHILD CARE PROVIDERS

1. Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators): Provides support for individuals wanting to become a certified or licensed child care provider, with an emphasis in rural communities in South Pima County. Call Bonnie Simmons at 520-321-3751 for more Information.
2. Child & Family Resources, Inc., 520-881-8940, has a listing of 10 different programs for child care professiona Is at.http://childfamilyresources.org/childcare providers/tucson. html
3. Easter Seals - Blake Foundation, 520-628-2282, or visit http://www.easterseals.com/site/PageServer?pagename=AZTU services
4. United Way's Early Childhood Partnership of South Pima County, offers monthly networking/professional development for all early child care professionals in South Pima County. Call 520-903-3922 or email greenvalleyoffice@unitedwaytucson.org.

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"Linking Southern Arizona to Family Support Resources"

CHILD & PARENT PLAV PROGRAMS

1. Kids and Parent Playtime (KAPP) ˜.a Pima County Initiative. For a complete listing of all KAPP locations, please visit http://www. pima .gov/nrpr/tots/index. htm
   a. Three Points: Robles Ranch Community Center, 16150 W. Ajo Hwy, Tucson, FREE program, call Adam Bernal at 520-822-4408.
   b. Arivaca: at the Arivaca Community Center, 16012 Universal Ranch Rd., Arivaca, call Ellen Dursema at 520-398-3010
2. The Parent Connection: offers various (free) stay & plays throughout the county. Call 520-3211500 or visit http://www.theparentconnectionaz.org/

HEALTH CLINICS & ACCESS TO HEALTH PROGRAMS

1. United Community Health Centers, serving Amado, Arivaca, Three Points & Green Valley, 520-4074600 or visit http://uchcaz.org
2. El Rio Health Center, 520-792-9890, or visit http://www.elrio.org/locations.html
3. Pima Kids Connection, Call 520-741-4311 (English) or für information in Spanish call 520-741-4310.
4. Complete listing of Pima County Health Dept. Clinics & Neighborhood Services is available at: http://www.pimahealth.org/clinics locations.asp
5. Child Care Health Consultant Program, call 520-243-7761 or visit www.pimahealth.org/cchc

OTHER HEALTH: INCLUDING ORAL HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH & NUTRITION PROGRAMS

1. First Smiles Matter: a prevention and early intervention program to address the oral health issues of young children and pregnant women. Other community partners providing services include El Rio Community Health Center's Dental Program, Desert Senita Community Health Center's Dental Clinic (Ajo), Mobile Health Program, Department of Family and Community Medicine, University of Arizona and the Southern Arizona Oral Health Coalition. Call 520-243-7902 or visit: http://www.pimahealth.org/dental hygiene/oralhealth.asp

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"Linking Southern Arizona to Family Support Resources"

2. Women, lnfants, and Children Program (WIC), 520-243-7777 or visit http://www.pimahealth.org/commhealth/index.asp
3. Communities Putting Prevention to Work, http://www.heafthypima.org/
4. Community Food Bank, 520-622-0525, for a complete listing of all branch food banks visit: *http://commu*nityfoodbank.com/
5. Community Food Bank - Food Box Distribution sites: http://communityfoodbank.com/get-involved/agencies/
6. Healthy Families: offers individual and family centered services in your home for about an hour per week to discuss pre-natal and child development information; health & safety information; available to expectant or parenting families with children age birth to five years old. Call 520-321-3754.
7. Easter Seals Blake Foundation: The Children and Family Services Department of the Foundation provides a myriad of services to families and their children in seven southern Arizona counties. Programs provide support in the areas of health, parenting, child abuse and neglect, child development and early education, mental health and disabilities.

   Visit: http://blakefoundation.easterseals.com/site/PageServer?pagename=AZTU_children_family_services
8. United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona's Nutrition Program: Call 520-903-3931 orvisit http://uwnutritionprogram.wordpress.com/resources/

PARENTING/FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

1. Parent Aid: Child Abuse Prevention Center, 520-798-3304, or visit http://www.parentaid.org/
2. Tu Nidito Children and Family Services: provides comfort, hope and support for children and families whose lives have been impacted by a serious medical condition or death. Call 520-322-9155 or visit http://www.tunidito.org/

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United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona

First Things First (FTF), approved by Arizona voters, works to ensure that our youngest children have access to quality early childhood experiences so they will start school healthy and ready to succeed. Across the state, FTF regional partnership councils —in collaboration with local teaders - identify the educational and health needs of children from birth through age 5 in their communities and fund strategies to address those needs. The following is brought to you by the South Pima *Coordination of Services* strategy.

South Pima County Resource Directory for Families with Children Birth to Five Years OId
"Linking Southern Arizona to Family Support Resources"

3. Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services: provides teen specific pregnancy, childbirth, and parenting educational support so teens and their families can experience a positive outcome. Call 877-882-2881 or visit http://teenoutreachaz.org/
4. Pima County Parenting Coalition Parent: Info line at 520-624-9290
5. Community Information and Referral Helpline: Available 24 hours, 7 days a week at 800-352-3792
6. Casa de los Ni?Sos: offers a variety of programs designed to prevent child abuse and to care for children who have already been abused. Call 520-624-5600 or visit http://wwwcasadelosninos.org/
7. Parents As Teachers: Sunnyside School District Parents as Teachers serves more than four hundred famllles within the dlstrlct Parents as Teachers Program serves, families beginning prenatally until their child enters Kindergarten, with the emphasis that parents are the first and most important teacher. Ca II 520-545-3650, or visit http://www.sunnysideud.k12.az.us/district/Parents-teachers-pat
8. United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona's Financial Stability Partnership (FSP): is working to increase the number of individuals and families in Southern Arizona that are financially stable and live above a sustainable income level. The FSP works on a number of strategieto help individuals and families increase their income, build savings, and gain and sustain assets. The FSP and UWTSA will continue to implement best and promising practices to heip individuals and families link to the resources they need to become more financially stable. For more information call 520-903-3914 or visit www.unitedwaytucson.org.

GRANDPARENTS RAISING YOUNG CHILDREN

1. KARE Family Center: kinship, adoption resource, and education for grandparents raising grand children. Call 520-323-4476 or visit http://www.arizonaschildren.org/karecenter.htm
2. Pima Council on Aging: caIl 520-790-7262 or visit http://www.pcoa.org/caregivers/

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LITERACY RESOURCES

1. Make Way for Books: promotes eariy Iiteracy in limited resource areas of Tucson and southern Arizona by providing young children an opportunity to fall in love with books and reading. Call 520-721-2334 or visit www.makewayforbooks.org
2. Pima County Library Bookmobile: provides monthly library service to citizens of all ages who live in outlying areas of Pima County. The bookmobile carries over 2,500 materials/bocks and ioans approximately 17,000 items annually. For more information cail 520-594-5416 or visit http://www.library.pima.gov/services/bookmobile/ index.php
1. Tucson Area Literacy Coalition: lists its members' literacy programs with contact information at http://iiteracvworks.org/taic/resources.html
2. Pima County Public Library Locations and Hours: call 520-791-4010 or visit http://www.library.Pima.gov/locations/
3. Pima County Public Library Birth to Five biog: http://www.library.pima.gov/about/news/?id=3499
4. Reach Out and Read, Southern Arizona: prepares America's youngest children to succeed in school by partnering with doctors to prescribe bocks and encourage families to read together. For more information email Will Creamer at will@lovetoread.org or visit http://roraz.org/index.asp

SERVICES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN

1. Easter Seals Blake Foundation: The Children and Family Services Department of the Foundation provides a myriad of services to families and their children in seven scuthern Arizona counties. Programs provide support in the areas of health, parenting, child abuse and neglect, child deveiopment and eariy education, mental health and disabilities. Visit: http://blakefoundation.easterseals.com/site/PageServer?pagename=AZTLJ
2. AZ Early Intervention Program (AzEIP): isArizona's statewide, interagencysystem ofsupports and services for infants and toddiers with deveiopmentai delays or disabilities and their families. AzEIP is established by Part C of the lndividuaIs with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which provides eligible chiidren and their families access to services to enhance the capacity of families and caregivers to support the child's development. Call 800-352-8168 or visit: https://www.azdes.gov/main.aspx?menu=98&id=2646
3. Child Find: lt's a component of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) that requires states to identify, locate, and evaluate all children with disabiliti es, aged birth through 21, who are in need of early intervention or special education services. Public schools and the Arizona Early
4. Intervention Program (AzEIP) are responsible for finding eligible children. Call your local school district's administration office or call 1-800-352-4558 and ask for ChiId Find.

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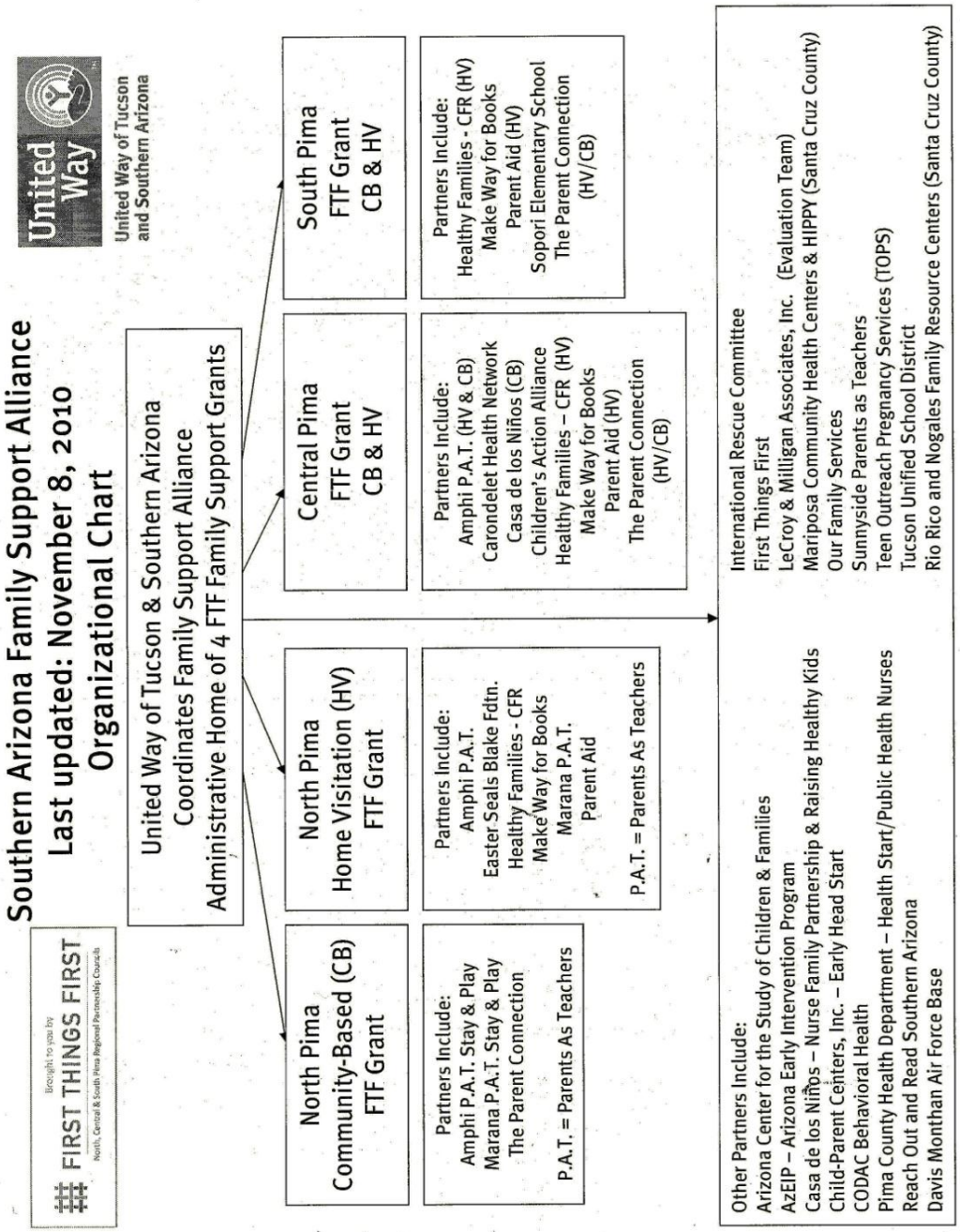
OTHER RESOURCE INFORMATION: ADVOCACY, EDUCATION

1. Children's Action Alliance (CAA): Kids can't speak out for themselves but YOU can help make their voices heard through Children's Action Alliance! Children's Action Alliance is an independent voice for Arizona children at the state capitol and in the cornmunity. CAA works to improve children's health, education and security through Information and action. For more information call 520-795-4199 or visit htp://www.azchiIdren.org/disIay.asp?pageId=5&arentId=0
2. Southern Arizona Association tor the Education of Young Children: The Southern Arizona Association forthe Education of Young Children serves young children, theirfamilies and stakeholders in the community through: Advocacy and leadership; High quality early care and education; and Professional development and collaboration. For more information call 520-293-2121 or visit http://sazaeyc.org/
3. Pima Community College (for Information about early childhood education degree program): CaIl 520-206-4500 or visit http://www.pima.edu/newsreleases/nr20005/ece.shtml
4. University of Arizona, College of Education (for information regarding obtaining a Bachelor's Degree in Early Education), call 520-621-1462 or visit http://www.coe.arizona.edu/tls/tte

Revised August 2011 by United Way of Tucson and Soüthern Arizona. For updates to this document, please call 520-903-3922 or email: greenvalleyoffice@unitedwaytucson.org.

Appendix K. Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance Organizational Chart



Appendix L. Family Support Alliance Member List

Brought to you by FIRST THINGS FIRST
North, Central & South Pima Regional Partnerships Councils

United Way
United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona

Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance Members
Last Updated 06/14/10

***indicates UWTSA FTF sub-grantees **indicates receiving FTF funds on their own**

United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona (UWTSA) Contact Person: Ally Baehr 330 N. Commerce Park Loop, Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85754 (520) 903-3954 FAX 903-9002 abaehr@unitedwaytucson.org www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids/family-support-alliance	• Administrative Home of the 4 FTF Grants • Coordinates Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance • Providing Nutrition Services to Community Based providers • Providing Community Mobilization in North & South Pima County Regions • LaVonne Douville, Andrea Chiasson, Christiana Patchett, Vanessa Felty, Shaundra Higgins, and others are also participating from the United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona
Amphitheater Public Schools – Amphi P.A.T. * Contact Person: Dina Gutierrez & Tom Collins 435 E. Glenn Tucson, AZ 85705 Dina (520) 696-4095 & Tom (520) 696-4087 FAX 696-6953 dagutierrez or tcollins@amphi.com www.parentsasteachers.org	• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North and Central Pima regions • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in North and Central Pima regions
Arizona Center for the Study of Children and Families Contact Person: Monica Brinkerhoff 870 W. Miracle Mile Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 750-9667 FAX 750-0056 monica@azcenter.org www.azcenter.org	• The mission of the Arizona Center for the Study of Children and Families is to develop and evaluate policy, practice and programs to enhance the well-being of children and families in Arizona. They will also be key players in helping translate knowledge into practice and practice into knowledge.
Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Contact Person: Megan Wills Easter Seals Blake Foundation 717 S. Alvernon Way Tucson, AZ 85711 (520) 792-2636 x5227 FAX 326-0564 mwills@blake.easterseals.com	• The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) is a state and federally funded service for children birth to three with, or at risk for, developmental delays and their families. This program is designed to provide families with information, skills, and support related to enhancing their child's development. Early Interventionists focus on everyday learning environments and activities that promote skill development within the child's daily routine. Support and coaching may also be provided to community child care staff.

Carondelet Health Network* Contact Person: Tara Sklar Carondelet Foundation 120 N. Tucson Blvd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 873-5024 FAX 873-5030 TSklar@carondelet.org www.carondelet.org/kidscare/	• Coordinating media outreach for Kids Care and AHCCCS enrollment
Casa de los Niños Parent Education Program* Contact Person: Carol Weigold 1101 N. 4th Ave. Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 624-5600 ext. 401 FAX 623-2443 carolw@casadelosninos.org www.casadelosninos.org	• Providing community-based parent education workshops in the Central Pima region • Providing the home of the Pima County Parenting Coalition Parent-info phone line.
Casa de los Niños** Raising Healthy Kids & Nurse Family Partnership Contact Person : Joanne Karolzak 1101 N. 4th Ave. Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 624-5600 ext. 306 FAX 623-2443 joannek@casadelosninos.org www.casadelosninos.org	• Providing home visitation services to families in the Central Pima Region.
Child & Family Resources - Healthy Families* Contact Person: Pauline Haas-Vaughn (Zoe Lemme) 2800 E. Broadway Blvd. Tucson, AZ 85716 Pauline (520) 321-3774 (or 904-9384) & Zoe 323-4284 FAX 325-8780 phaas-vaughn@cfraz.org & zlemme@cfraz.org www.childfamilyresources.org	• Providing home visitation services to families in the North, Central, and South Pima Regions.
Child-Parent Centers, Inc. – Head Start Programs Contact Person: Mary Jo Schwartz 602 E. 22nd St. Tucson, AZ 85706 520-882-0100 FAX 622-1927 mschwartz@childparentcenters.org http://www.childparentcenters.org	• Providing Early Head Start home visitation services in Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties.
Children's Action Alliance Southern Arizona* Contact Person: Penelope Jacks 2850 N. Swan Rd., Suite 160 Tucson, AZ 85712 (520) 795-4199 FAX 319-2979 pjacks@caa.tuccoxmail.com www.azchildren.org	• Supports the Southern Arizona Covering Kids Coalition • Helps coordinate the Fall Radio/Phone Drive for insurance outreach

CODAC Behavioral Health Services Contact person: Aimee L. Graves (for administrative questions) and Elisa Tesch (for referrals to program) 127 S. 5th Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85701 520-202-1722 (Aimee); 520-202-1888, ext. 8531 (Elisa) FAX 520-202-1889 (Aimee); 520-202-1736 (Elisa) www.codac.org	• Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration
Easter Seals Blake Foundation* Raising Healthy Kids Contact Person: Carol Bolger (Grace Hopkins) 616 N. Country Club Rd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 628-2282 Carol ext. 5364 & Grace ext. 5304 FAX 628-2281 cbolger@blake.easterseals.com & ghopkins@blake.easterseals.com www.blakefoundation.easterseals.com	• Providing home visitation services to targeted population of families with children who have special health care needs in the North Pima region.
Health Start Pima County Health Department Contact Person: Kathleen Malkin 6920 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite E Tucson, AZ 85710 (520) 298-3888 FAX 751-9351 Kathleen.Malkin@pima.gov	• Providing home visitation services for families prenatally through the time the child is 2 years old. They provide services throughout Pima County, including Amado, Arivaca, Ajo, Sahuarita, and Green Valley.
LeCroy & Milligan Associates, Inc.* Contact Person: Kerry Milligan & Olga Valenzuela 4911 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 100 Tucson, AZ 85711 (520) 326-5154 Kerry ext. 118 & Olga ext. 119 FAX 326-5155 kerry@lecroymilligan.com & olga@lecroymilligan.com www.lecroymilligan.com	• Providing Evaluation Services for the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the FTF grants
Make Way for Books* Contact Person: Mary Jan Bancroft (Noel Townsend) 3955 E. Ft. Lowell, Suite 114 Tucson, AZ 85712 (520) 721-2334 FAX 881-0669 maryjan@makewayforbooks.org & noel@makewayforbooks.org www.makewayforbooks.org www.readtomearizona.org	• Providing Early Literacy Kits to home visitation providers in North, Central, and South Pima Regions. • Providing 3 literacy trainings for each of the Pima Regions.

Marana Unified School District – Marana P.A.T.* Contact Person: Christina Noriega 7651 N. Oldfather Dr. Tucson, AZ 85741 (520) 579-4920 FAX 579-4929 C.M.Noriega@maranausd.org www.maranausd.org/index.aspx?NID=1902	• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North Pima region • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in the North Pima region
Mariposa Community Health Centers** Contact Person: Joyce Latura 1825 N. Mastick Way Nogales, AZ 85640 (520) 375-6076 FAX 761-2153 jalatura@mariposachc.net www.mariposachc.net	• Collaboration with Mariposa, HIPPY, and Santa Cruz Cooperative Extension in Nogales, AZ. • Home visitation programs with Promatoras through the Healthy Start, Health Start, and HIPPY programs
Our Family Services Contact Person: Shari Kirschner 3830 E. Bellevue Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 323-1708 ext. 139 FAX skirschner@OurFamilyServices.org www.ourfamilyservices.org	• Providing intensive and moderate-level in home services to families.
Parent Aid* Child Abuse Prevention Center Contact Person: Sean Young 2580 E. 22nd St. Tucson, AZ 85713 (520) 798-3304 FAX 798-3305 youngs@parentaid.org www.parentaid.org	• Providing home visitation services in North, Central, and South Pima regions.
Reach Out and Read Southern Arizona Contact Person: Sarah Launius (520) 977-5493 sarahlaunius@gmail.com http://roraz.org/southern-arizona.asp	• Coordinating early literacy outreach which provides books to families during child's well child visits.
Sopori Even Start Family Literacy* Contact Person: Gloria William 5000 W. Arivaca Rd. Amado, AZ 85645 Mailing Address: 350 Sahuarita Rd. Sahuarita, AZ 85629 (520) 625-3502 ext. 1362 FAX 398-2024 gwilliams@sahuarita.k12.az.us www.ed.gov/programs/evenstartformula/index.html	• Providing a weekly Stay & Play Group for families in Amado and Arivaca

Sunnyside Unified School District – Parents as Teachers** Contact Person: Joan Katz, Coordinator 5702 S. Campbell Ave. Tucson, AZ 85706 520-545-2360 FAX 545-3571 joank@susd12.org www.sunnysideud.k12.az.us/district/parents-teachers-pat	• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the South Pima region • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in the South Pima region
Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)** Contact Person: Marie Fordney & Laura Pedersen 3024 E. Fort Lowell Rd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 888-2881 FAX 770-0035 Marie.fordney@topsaz.org & laura.pedersen@topsaz.org www.teenoutreachaz.org	• Providing support, case management, home visitation, and pregnancy, childbirth, and parent education to teenage moms and dads
The Parent Connection* Contact Person: Kim Metz (Maria Ortiz) 5326 E. Pima St. Tucson, AZ 85712 (520) 321-1500 FAX 321-1971 kmetz@arizonaschildren.org www.theparentconnectionaz.org	• Providing Parents as Teachers (PAT) home visitation in the Central and South Pima Regions • Providing Stay and Play groups in North, Central, and South Pima regions.

Appendix M. Health Facilities, Libraries, and Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Appearing in Zip Code Maps in South Pima Region (Source: Pima County 2008 GIS Database)

Health Facilities	City	Zip Code	Region
PC Public Health & Medical Services	Ajo	85321	South Pima
Desert Senita Community Health Center	Ajo	85321	South Pima
Ajo District Jail	Ajo	85321	South Pima
Arivaca United Community Health Center	Arivaca	85601	South Pima
United Community Health Center	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Pima County Health Department	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
PC Public Health & Medical Services - Green Valley Office	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Carondelet Health Network - Sahuarita	Sahuarita	85629	South Pima
Carondelet Health Network	Vail	85641	South Pima

Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing	City	Zip Code	Region
Michelle Manor Apartments	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Anthony Gardens Apartments	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Del Moral Apts Dba Los Montano	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Las Montanas Villages	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Rancho Del Mar Dba Las Montana	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Colores Del Sol Apartments	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Scattered Sites	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Casa Bonita III, IV, V	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Farrell Park Apartments	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Las Villas De Kino Apartments I and II	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Steno Nuevo	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Casa Del Pueblo	Tucson	85706	South Pima

Public Libraries	City	Zip Code	FTF Region
Salazar-Ajo	Ajo	85321	South Pima
Caviglia-Arivaca	Arivaca	85601	South Pima
Joyner-Green Valley	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Sahuarita	Sahuarita	85629	South Pima
Valencia	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Miller-Golf Links	Tucson	85730	South Pima