

**2010 Needs and Assets Report  
First Things First  
Central Pima Regional Partnership Council**

**FINAL DRAFT  
Approved by the Regional Council on  
August 26, 2010**

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August 26, 2010

### Message from the Chair:

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council, as we work towards our mission to build better futures for young children and their families. The Regional Council and our community partners have touched many lives of young children and their families through newly developed and enhanced family support programs, increasing access to affordable child care with an emphasis on quality, offering innovative professional development opportunities for early childhood professionals, and increasing coordination of programs that exist in the Central Pima region.

The First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council will continue to strongly advocate for young children and their families. Priorities include young children benefiting from optimal early learning experiences in quality early care and education settings that are accessible to families, offering diverse family support and education opportunities for families to learn about the significant importance of the first five years of their child's life, providing professional development and higher education to early childhood professionals, and increasing public awareness of early childhood development and health.

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

Going forward, the First Things First Central 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 Arizona.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Marguerite "Peg" Harmon, Chair  
Central Pima Regional Partnership Council

## **Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments**

### **First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council**

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

The Needs and Assets Report for the Central Pima geographic region provides a clear statistical analysis and helps us in understanding the needs, gaps and assets for young children and points to ways in which children and families can be supported. The needs young children and families face in the Central Pima Region include, young children benefiting from optimal early learning experiences in quality early care and education settings that are accessible to families, offering diverse family support and education opportunities for families to learn about the significant importance of the first five years of their child's life, providing professional development and higher education to early childhood professionals, and increasing public awareness of early childhood development and health.

The First Things First Central Pima Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region. A strong focus throughout the Central Pima Region, in the past year, includes developing and enhancing family support programs, increasing access to affordable child care with an emphasis on quality, offering innovative professional development opportunities for early childhood professionals, and increasing coordination of programs that exist in the Central Pima region. This report provides basic data points that will aid the Council's decisions and funding allocations while building a true comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

#### **Acknowledgments:**

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

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

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

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Approach to the 2010 Report**

The 2010 Needs and Assets Report for the First Things First (FTF) Central Pima Region describes the demographic, economic and social characteristics of the region. Data are summarized from the 2000 Census, the American Community Survey 2006-08, and various state agencies. The 2010 Census data are not available for inclusion. A resource guide of zip code maps and fact boxes is provided at the end of the report that contains the most recent and relevant information available at the zip code level. The report and resource guide are intended to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible.

### **The Central Pima Region**

The Central Pima Region encompasses the central portion of the City of Tucson and the entire City of South Tucson. The region's boundary reaches north to the Rillito River, west to the Tucson Mountains, east to Harrison Road, and south to Irvington Road. Because it includes a significant portion of Tucson (the second largest city in Arizona) and the City of South Tucson, the region is urban and more densely populated than the contiguous North and South Pima Regions of FTF. The City of South Tucson is a mile-square community just south of downtown Tucson, and is completely surrounded by the City of Tucson. The Central Pima Region has many cultural, educational and economic assets that attract families with young children, including the major employers Raytheon Missiles Systems, the City of Tucson and Pima County governments, the University of Arizona, and numerous health care facilities.

Three public school districts serve children in this region: Amphitheater Unified School District, Flowing Wells School District, and Tucson Unified School District. Tucson Unified School District is the largest of these districts with about 63 elementary or primary schools. Within the region, there are approximately 23 charter districts, and approximately 99 public and charter elementary or primary schools.

### **Demographic Overview and Economic Circumstances**

- In 2009, the estimated population of the FTF Central Pima Region was approximately 516,193. According to estimates calculated by the FTF central office, there was about 44,447 *children* birth through age five. Among those children, about 12,334, or 28 percent, were living below the poverty level. The authors of this report estimate that there were approximately 16,591 *families* with children birth through age five in the region in 2009.
- The 2000 Census identified about 13,746 families with children birth through age five, of which 23% were living below the poverty level. About 3,954 families with children birth through age five were headed by single mothers. Of those families, about 46 percent were living below the poverty level. The largest number of these families (788) lived in zip code 85705, the Flowing Wells area.

- Regarding ethnicity, the 2000 Census shows that about 53 percent of children birth through age five in the FTF Central Pima Region were Hispanic, 34 percent were White, four percent were African American, nearly five percent were American Indian and less than two percent were Asian American. There are fewer White and more Hispanic children birth through age five in the Central Pima Region than in Pima County as a whole (a difference of about eight percent).
- The estimated median family income in 2000 was \$35,077. About 23 percent of families in the region earned less than \$20,000. Fourteen percent of families were living below the poverty level, as were nearly 27 percent of children birth through age five. In 2000, the highest poverty rates for children birth through age five were in the zip code areas of 85701 (17.6 percent), 85716 (14.8 percent), 85705 (13.7 percent), and 85714 (12.9 percent).
- In Pima County, 2006-08 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates show that 54 percent of children birth through age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (24,834 children) and 78 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the workforce (23,820 children).
- In Pima County, unemployment rates jumped from 4.7 percent in January 2008 to 9 percent in January 2010, and unemployment claims increased by over 700 percent between January 2007 (3,208) and January 2010 (25,845). Among the communities for which unemployment rates are reported, South Tucson-85713 had the highest unemployment rate in January 2010 (23.7 percent) followed by Flowing Wells-85705 (12 percent) and Valencia West-85757 (11.4 percent).
- The number of families with children birth through age five receiving TANF benefits in the Central Pima Region decreased from 1,970 in January 2007 to 1,654 in January 2010, a decline of 16 percent. In contrast, the enrollment of families with children birth through age five in the Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) increased by over 36 percent, and the enrollment of women with children birth through age four in the Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) program increased by over 14.5 percent.
- The use of community food banks increased in Pima County between 2006 and 2009. Individual use increased by 36 percent, household use increased by 20 percent, and children birth through age six receiving food bank assistance increased by 87 percent.

## **Education**

- According to the 2000 Census, 20 percent of adults eighteen and over in the Central Pima Region did not have a high school diploma. This figure is similar to 17 percent in Pima County and 21 percent in Arizona. Twenty-one percent of adults in the region had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 26 percent in Pima County and 23 percent in Arizona. More recent estimates for the Central Pima Region are not available. Children whose parents have a high level of educational attainment have a greater likelihood of receiving optimal health services and developmental support, which carry forward into positive educational experiences and learning outcomes.

- More recent educational attainment data are available for mothers ages 15 to 50. In Pima County, according to the 2006-08 ACS, 42 percent of new mothers giving birth in the past twelve months were unmarried and 32 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, 14 percent had less than a high school degree and 25 percent had a bachelor's or graduate degree. No specific figures are available for the Central Pima Region.
- In Pima County, the results of third grade Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) scores showed 73 percent of students passing the math test, 71 percent passing the reading test and 81 percent passing the writing test. In the Central Pima Region, AIMS scores vary widely both across and within school districts. The average passing scores for Tucson Unified School District were 66 percent in math, 67 percent in reading, and 81 percent in writing. An example of the variation across schools within this district is Gale Elementary School (85710), where 95 percent of third graders passed math, 100 percent passed reading, and 100 percent passed writing in contrast to Myers-Ganoung Elementary School (85711), where 41 percent passed math, 38 percent passed reading, and 48 percent passed writing. Families with children in low performing schools may need targeted services for their younger children.

## **Health**

- The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that about 85 percent of children birth through age five in Arizona were uninsured in 2008. Enrollment of the general population in Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) in Pima County was 11 percent higher in April 2010 (208,969) compared to April 2009 (188,007). Enrollment in KidsCare in Pima County was 32 percent lower in April 2010 (4,992) compared to April 2009 (7,366). Information specific to the Central Pima Region is not available.
- According to 2008 AHCCCS reports about its enrollees statewide, 55 percent of infants under 16 months old completed a well child check. Sixty-one percent of children ages 3-6 funded under KidsCare completed a well child check. There are no numbers available for Pima County or the Central Pima Region.
- Health birth data are available for 2008 from Arizona Vital Statistics. In the Central Pima Region, nearly 14 percent of births were to teen mothers, 54 percent were to unwed mothers, and 60 percent were publicly funded. About 69 percent of mothers reported receiving prenatal care in the first trimester. In response to the high proportion of teens giving birth, the Central Pima Region is providing support and education to teen parents through Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS) and home visitation programs, including the Nurse Family Partnership.
- Child immunization rates in the Central Pima Region in 2009 ranged from 63 percent of infants ages 12 to 24 months to 38 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months receiving the full immunization schedule. Forty-one percent of children ages 19 to 35 months received at least a partial immunization schedule. According to Arizona Department Health Services (ADHS),

the reported rates may be lower than actual rates due to children changing pediatricians and reporting challenges.

- In 2009, 354 children birth through age three in the Central Pima Region received development screenings through Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) and 731 children birth through age six received services through the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD).

### **Early Childhood Education and Child Care**

- There were about 499 regulated and unregulated child care providers in the FTF Central Pima Region registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) database in April 2010. Among those, 179 were ADHS licensed centers, 64 were ADHS certified group homes, 203 were Department of Economic Security (DES) certified family homes, 2 were regulated by the military and about 51 were unregulated providers. About 78 percent of the providers were contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families were eligible to receive child care subsidies.
- Among the providers, 44 of the licensed centers are accredited, 16 are Head Start programs, and about 65 are enrolled in the region's Quality First Program that provides support to improve the quality of child care and early education centers. The Central Pima Region is investing in several strategies to expand the capacity of the system as well as improve quality.
- The maximum capacity of licensed and registered providers in the region in April 2010 was for about 16,933 children, including places for children 5-12 years old. (The estimate of the number of children birth through age five in the region in 2009 is 44,447.) However, the licensed capacity of providers is typically much higher than the number of students enrolled, and includes slots for 5 to 12-year-olds. In the 2008 DES Market Rate Survey, centers interviewed in the region stated that their typical enrollment was 56 percent of their total authorized capacity. Among the homes interviewed, enrollment was typically about 83 percent of their total capacity. This may be explained in part by the high cost of care for many families and in part by the fact that authorized licensed capacity exceeds the threshold of children that providers can or desire to serve while maintaining quality.
- The average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region ranged from \$128 per week for infant care to \$123 per week for the care of 4- to 5-year-olds. Infant care in licensed centers was \$154 per week on average, compared with \$128 per week for 4- to 5-year-olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$124 per week on average and care for 1- to 5-year olds was \$123 per week.
- In the FTF Central Pima Region, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy decreased from 3,451 in January 2009 to 2,388 in January 2010, a decrease of 31 percent. Of the families eligible for benefits in January 2010, 84 percent received the benefits. To address this shortfall, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council invested

funds in emergency scholarships in August 2009 and developed a new strategy to provide scholarships to families in 2010 and 2011, known as the Economic Stabilization of Families.

- The majority of staff members working in the child care profession lack professional qualifications. Arizona's child care regulations require only a high school diploma or GED for assistant teachers and teachers working in licensed centers. Program directors must have "some" college credits. Family home providers certified by DES are not required to have a high school diploma. The lack of professionalization of the early child care field results in a low compensation and benefits structure, particularly when compared to other levels in the education sector and other professions. FTF as a state agency in collaboration with many of the Regional Partnership Councils including Central Pima are addressing this through Teacher Education and Compensation Helps (TEACH) and FTF REWARD\$, which offer scholarships toward college credits, various educational incentives and wage enhancements to early childhood professionals. About 85 staff members in the region were enrolled in the TEACH program in 2010. In addition, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council supports up to 15 early childhood professionals within the Pascua Yaqui Tribe Region to also access TEACH scholarships. Even more significant is the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's development of a far-reaching professional development strategy known as Innovative Professional Development. Under the umbrella of the United Way, a consortium of partners is working together to produce systemic change in the professionalization of the field through well conceived Communities of Practice (also known as cohorts), which local and national subject matter experts work with practitioners throughout the region. This strategy is receiving national attention.

### **Supporting Families**

- In Fiscal Year 2010, the FTF Central Pima Regional Partnership Council identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services, to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems, and to increase the availability of resources that support health, language and literacy development for young children and their families. Working with numerous partners, the following are examples of FTF funded community-based and home-based family support activities in the Central Pima Region:
  - Nurse Family Partnership and Raising Healthy Kids programs using nurses and community health workers to support high risk families, including pregnant women, through home visitation support through a joint partnership between Casa de los Niños and the Easter Seals Blake Foundation
  - Parenting education and support for pregnant and parenting teens through Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services
  - Intensive one-year parenting program for distressed families at risk for child abuse provided by family support specialists through Parent Aid, Parent Partner Programs
  - Parent information and training using the Born To Learn curriculum through Amphitheater School District's and The Parent Connection's Parents as Teachers

- Stay and Play events offered through The Parent Connection
- Fostering child wellness, appropriate development, positive parent-child interaction, and family health and functioning using the Healthy Family curriculum through Child and Family Resources (in partnership with La Frontera and CODAC Behavioral Health Services).
- Providing new parents with literacy materials and information through early literacy kits through Make Way for Books.
- The Parenting Education Program, offered through Casa de los Niños, is available for any parent of young children birth through age five. The program provides community-based education classes related to child development, health, behavior and building strong relationships.

### **Public Awareness and Collaboration**

Public awareness about FTF and its mission can be conceptualized on two levels. One is at the parent or family level where information is provided that increases parents' or caregivers' knowledge of and access to quality early childhood development information and resources. A second is at a broad public level in terms of increasing public's awareness or familiarity with the importance of early care and childhood education and how that connects to FTF's mission as a publicly funded program.

- The FTF Family and Community Survey, conducted in 2008, provided insight into the public's awareness and knowledge about early childhood development and age appropriate behavior. Responses were gathered from 305 adults in the Central Pima Region, including 205 parents. The results showed that these adults need more information about early childhood development, including language and literacy development, emotional development and developmentally appropriate behavior.
- FTF's 2008 Partner Survey was conducted statewide as a baseline assessment of system coordination and collaboration. Respondents reported that services are good to very good but that family access to services and information is poor. The report's conclusion was that early childhood services need to be realigned and simplified so that families are aware of and understand the services available and can access these services in a timely manner. Respondents also suggested that FTF expand its inclusionary practices to more community experts and small agencies and intensify outreach and communication to Arizona's hardest to reach families. The strategies that are currently being implemented in the Central Pima Region demonstrate that these recommendations are underway.
- Regional collaboration is making tremendous headway through various avenues, many of which harness the long-standing efforts of the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona in fostering and promoting early care and childhood education in the region. Initiatives that are linking providers, parents, and agencies across all areas critical to early childhood development are occurring through First Focus on Kids, the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance, and the Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County. The

linkages within and across these alliances and partnerships are having a great impact on reaching families and children across the region.

- Working in partnership with the Southeast Area Regional Partnership Councils and the FTF Board, the Central Pima Region is contributing to a community awareness and mobilization campaign to build the public and political will necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities.

## **Conclusion**

The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council, with the help of its funded partners, has made progress in creating assets that are already making a strong contribution to building a more coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. Building a coordinated system is a long-term proposition that requires a long-term commitment from all actors. The Central Pima Region has harnessed many agencies, organizations and individuals to build alliances that are making headway in this area. The greatest regional asset continues to be the people who are deeply concerned and committed to early childhood care, education, and health issues for children ages birth to five years of age.

## **Approach To The Report**

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

The report has two 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, services and other assets available to children and families. It includes information about unmet needs in these areas, concentrating on the characteristics of families that demonstrate greatest need. This part focuses on access to and quality of early care and education, health, the credentials and professional development of early care teachers and workers, family support, and communication and coordination among early childhood programs and services.

Part Two of the report provides a resource guide of zip code maps and 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. Families do not live their lives based on zip codes but they provide a geographically based structure for presenting data from multiple sources. The introduction to Part Two contains a key to the fact boxes to assist in understanding and interpreting the numbers.

Wherever possible, the data throughout the report are provided specifically for the Central 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. The primary sources of demographic information are the 2000 Census and the 2006-08 American Community Survey (ACS). Data from the 2010 Census are not yet available. A special request for data was made to the following State of Arizona agencies by FTF on behalf of the consultants: Arizona Department of Education, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona Department of Health Services, and First Things First. The data request is presented in Appendix A.

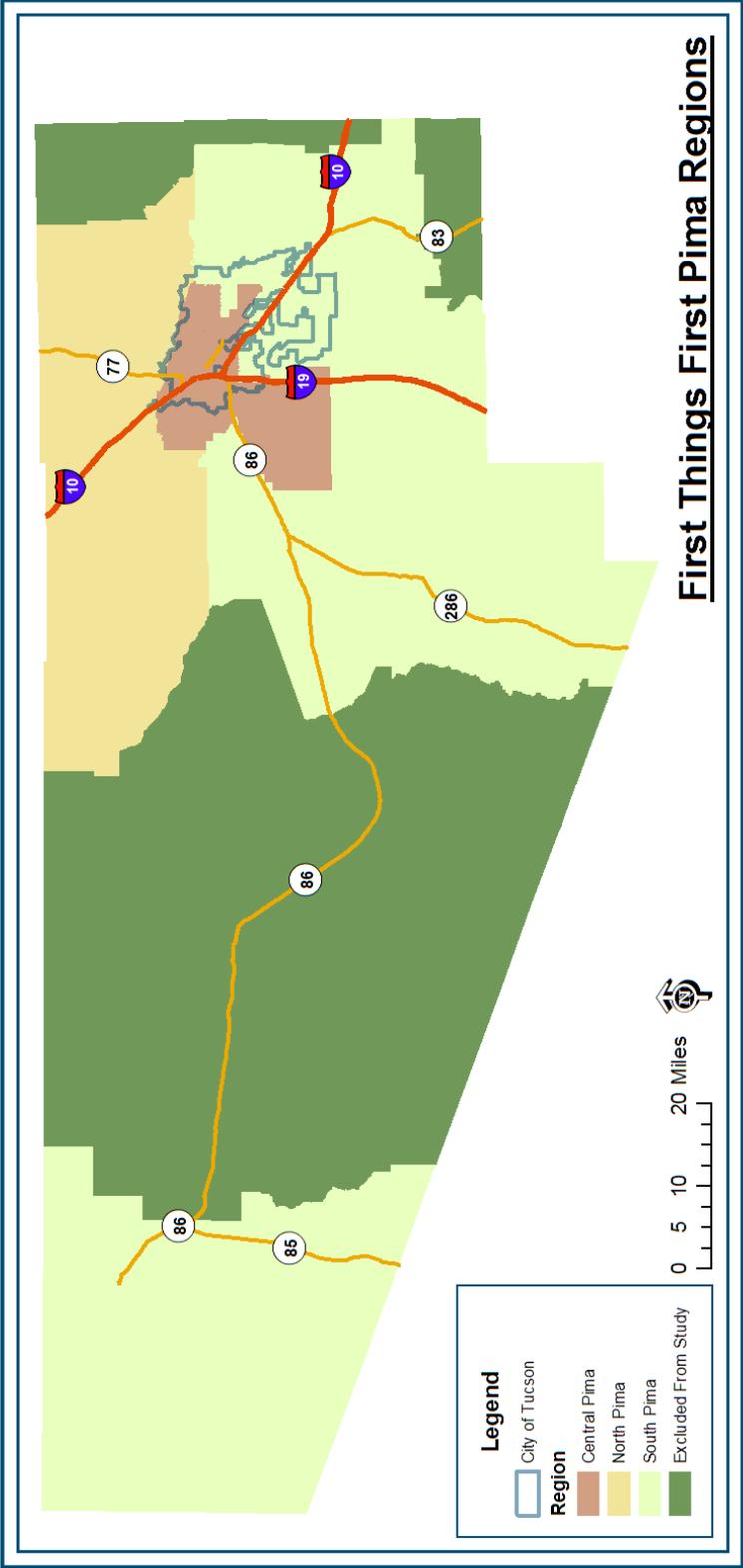
There is little, if any, coordination of data collection systems within and across state and local agencies and organizations. This results in a fractured data system that often makes the presentation, analysis, comparison and interpretation of data difficult. In addition, many indicators that are critical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

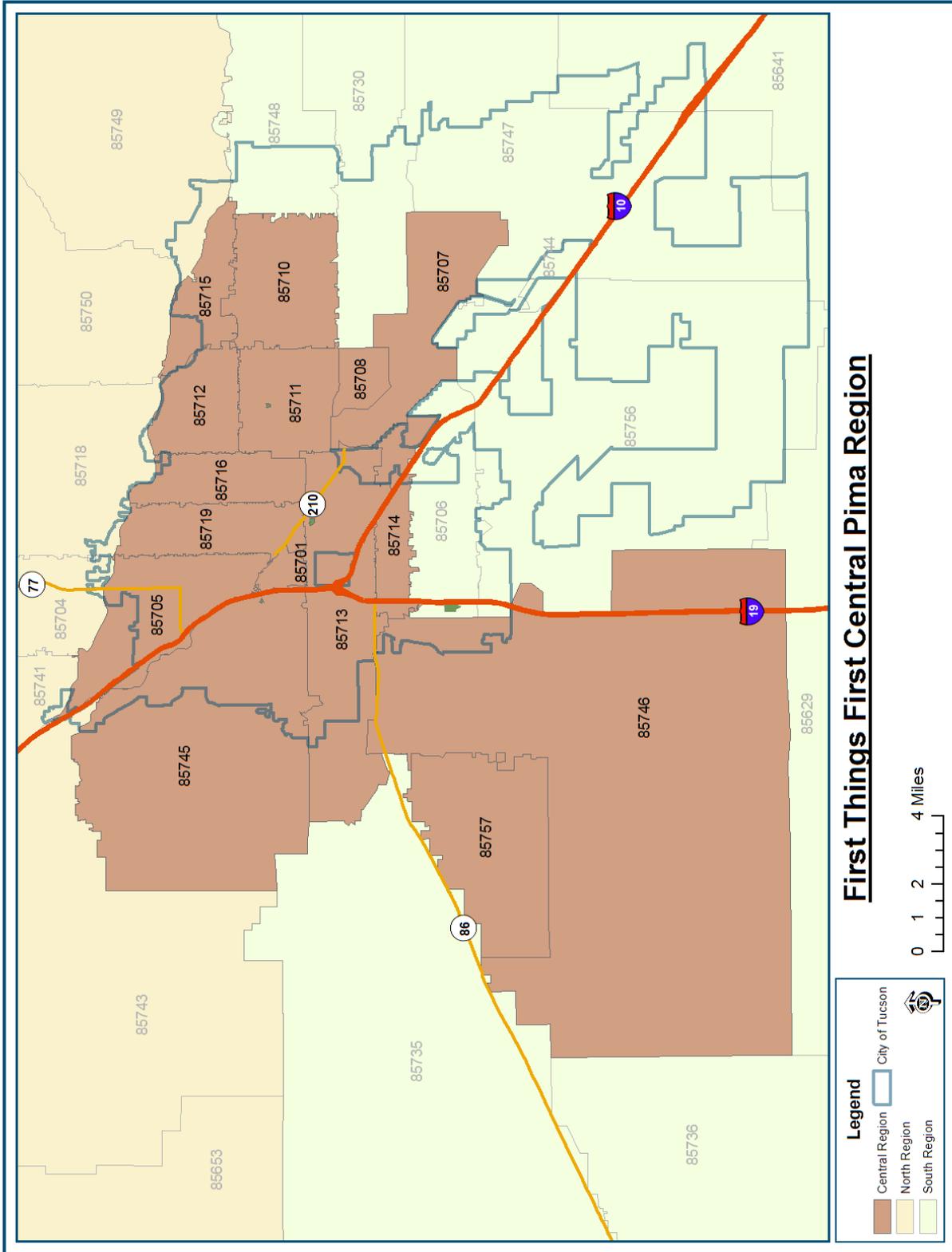
Due to these inconsistencies, the approach to the data in this report emphasizes ratios and relationships over individual numbers. For example, although the exact number of children birth through age five living in families below the poverty level in the Central Pima Region in 2010 may not be known, one can estimate the relative proportion of children living in these circumstances compared to those who do not. Such ratios, which maintain a certain stability over time, can be used in making decisions about how to allocate resources to children and families in greatest need. The emphasis in the narrative of the report, therefore, is to highlight ratios and patterns across the data acquired from various sources rather than the accuracy of each specific number.<sup>1</sup> The narrative section of the report highlights trends and juxtaposes key indicators across topical areas so that the Council can more easily make meaningful comparisons. A glossary of terms for child care and early education is also provided in Appendix B. This glossary defines terms used to describe aspects of child care and early education practice and policy.

This document is not designed to be an evaluation report. Therefore, critical information on new assets that are being created through the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's investment in ongoing activities and strategies is not fully covered. Evaluation data from grantees can be used to supplement the assets that are mentioned in this report. The Central Pima Regional Council's funding plan for 2010, 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.

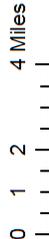
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<sup>1</sup> Another reason for emphasizing ratios and patterns over individual numbers is that some data reported by state agencies at the zip code level have slight inaccuracies. For example the consultants compiling this report found that not all schools report student demographic data in the Arizona Department of Education's database system, therefore this set of data was dropped. In the process of analyzing the data, the consultants also found some missing and inaccurate unemployment insurance data at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Economic Security, therefore it was not included in the report.





## First Things First Central Pima Region



**Legend**

- Central Region
- North Region
- South Region
- City of Tucson
-

## **PART ONE**

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

The Central Pima Region encompasses the central portion of the City of Tucson and the entire City of South Tucson. The region's boundary reaches north to the Rillito River, west to the Tucson Mountains, east to Harrison Road, and south to Irvington Road. The region is approximately 60 miles north of the U.S.-Mexico border and 118 miles southeast of Phoenix. Because it includes a significant portion of Tucson (the second largest city in Arizona) and the City of South Tucson, the region is urban and more densely populated than the contiguous North and South Pima Regions of First Things First. South Tucson is a mile-square community just south of downtown Tucson that is completely surrounded by the City of Tucson.

The Central Pima Region is known for its history, arts, diverse cultures, and beautiful desert and mountain surroundings. These regional features attract thousands of visitors each year and prompts retirees to take up residence in the area. The City of Tucson has a long and rich history that includes native peoples, Spanish conquerors, and the United States settlement of the southwest. South Tucson is widely known for its architectural styles, restaurants and colorful outdoor murals celebrating its Mexican heritage.

The region is rich in educational and economic assets and resources. Employment is available in various economic sectors: defense, high optics technology, government, education and research, healthcare, tourism and other services. Examples of some major employers in the region are: Davis Monthan Air Force Base, Raytheon Company, the University of Arizona, and the Veterans Administration. The City of Tucson is the county seat, which make city and county governments significant contributors to the economic base.

Three public school districts serve children in this region: Amphitheater Unified School District, Flowing Wells School District, and Tucson Unified School District. Tucson Unified School District is the largest of these districts with 63 elementary or primary schools. Within the region, there are about 23 charter districts. Altogether the region includes approximately 99 elementary or primary schools, both regular public and charter schools. Other assets are described throughout the report.

The regional map shows the location of the inhabited zip codes in the region.<sup>2</sup> There are fifteen inhabited zip codes in the region: 85701, 85705, 85707, 85708, 85710, 85711, 85712, 85713, 85714, 85715, 85716, 85719, 85745, 85746, 85757.

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<sup>2</sup> A total of 35 zip codes are listed for the Central Pima Region. Twenty of these are post office boxes or unique zip codes with no inhabitants. Zip code 85707 is listed as a post office zip code, however, several sources providing information for this report supplied data about its residents (or users of that post office box) so it is included in data tables. Zip code 85757 is a new zip code for 2010, considered to be an extension of 85746, and is Valencia West, a Census Designated Place (over 20,000 inhabitants).

## I.A. General Population Trends

The population statistics in this report focus on children birth through age five and their families. Numbers from the 2000 Census were used because they remain the most accurate counts to date. Numbers from the 2010 Census will not be available until the end of 2010. The 2000 Census data were downloaded at the zip code level to compute numbers specific to the Central Pima Region by totaling the numbers for all the zip codes assigned to the region. Updated numbers from the 2006-08 American Community Survey (ACS) are presented when available to provide more recent data. The ACS does not provide data at the zip code level. The First Things First central office calculated 2009 estimates for the number of children birth through age five (44,447) and the number of children birth through age five living in poverty (12,334) for the Central Pima Region. The 2009 estimates are the most recent available from FTF and are a primary point of comparison for many indicators in this report.

The authors of this report calculated 2009 population *estimates* for the total population in Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima region for families with children birth through age five, single parent families with children birth through age five and mother only families with children birth through age five, using the Department of Commerce's population projection method.<sup>3</sup> The purpose of these estimates is for planning and targeting project activities and services. The population figures are presented in the following table. The numbers in bold are the estimates calculated by the First Things First central office.

Children birth through age five (44,447) comprised about 6.8 percent of the estimated Central Pima population in 2009. Nearly 14 percent of families in the region were families with children birth through age five (about 16,591 families). Of the families with children birth through age five, about 41 percent were headed by a single parent (6,771) and 28.7 percent by a mother only (4,772). These numbers are core figures for Central Pima Region's planning and will be referred to throughout this report.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.azcommerce.com/econinfo/demographics/Population+Estimates.html>. A detailed explanation of the population estimate methodologies (Housing Unit Method) are provided in Appendix D.

Population Statistics for Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima Region

	Arizona			Pima County			Central Pima Region		
	Census 2000	% Families	2009 Estimate	Census 2000	% Families	2009 Estimate	Census 2000	% Families	2009 Estimate
Total Population	5,130,632		6,685,213	843,746		1,018,401	427,666		516,193
Children 0-5	459,141		<b>643,783</b>	67,159		<b>85,964</b>	34,618		<b>44,447</b>
Total Number of Families	1,287,367	100%	1,677,439	212,092	100%	255,995	98,403	100.0%	118,772
Families with Children 0-5	160,649	12.5%	209,326	25,405	12.0%	30,664	13,746	14.0%	16,591
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	48,461	3.8%	63,145	8,711	4.1%	10,514	5,610	5.7%	6,771
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	31,720	2.5%	41,331	6,059	2.9%	7,313	3,954	4.0%	4,772

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

Note: The notation used for the ages of children in all tables throughout the report is presented exactly as it appears in the original data source, i.e., children 0-5.

The Central Pima Region has a total of 35 zip codes, of which 15 are inhabited or have data associated with them from a major state agency. Twenty of the zip codes are post office boxes or used for mail distribution only. Population estimates for 2009 were calculated for each inhabited zip code, intended for planning purposes, and are presented in the table below. It was not possible to calculate population estimates for zip codes that did not exist in 2000. The zip code 85705 has the largest estimated number of children birth to age five (6,306), followed by 85746 (6,159), and 85713 (6,023). These three zip codes account for a total of 41.5% of all children birth to age five estimated to live in the region.

Central Pima Region 2009 Population Estimates by State, County, Region, and Zip Code

	2009 Total Population Estimate	Children 0-5 Population Estimate	Families with Children 0-5 Population Estimate	Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 Population Estimate	Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only) Population Estimate
Arizona	6,685,213	643,783	209,326	63,145	41,331
Pima County	1,018,401	85,964	30,664	10,514	7,313
Central Pima Region	516,193	44,447	16,591	6,771	4,772
85701	5,400	311	132	72	49
85705	66,625	6,306	2,258	1,149	788
85707*	no estimates				
85708*	7,838	1,596	584	74	49
85710	65,855	4,592	1,836	719	530
85711	51,731	4,757	1,807	756	517
85712	39,416	3,061	1,416	602	428
85713	57,934	6,023	1,651	693	472
85714	17,561	2,045	610	272	197
85715	19,179	1,247	496	98	70
85716	40,282	3,292	1,527	713	517
85719	53,188	2,771	1,267	536	397
85745	37,273	3,165	1,196	412	308
85746	53,911	6,159	1,812	676	450
85757*	no estimates				

Note: \*85707 and 85757 were not included in the 2000 census. No estimates could be calculated. 2000 zip code 85708 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010 (majority of old zip geography now falls in the new 85707).

I.B. Additional Population Characteristics

1. Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status

It is important to understand the ethnic and racial composition of families and children in the region in order to identify potential disparities in socio-economic status, health and welfare, which can assist decision-makers in targeting services. The following table presents race/ethnicity data from the 2000 Census for the total population and for children birth through age five. In the Central Pima Region, while the majority of the total population was white (55%), the majority of children birth through age five were Hispanic (53%). This contrasts Pima County and the state as a whole, where the proportion of Hispanic children was lower. In the Central Pima Region, just over one third of children birth to age five are white (34%), four percent are African American, nearly five percent are American Indian, and less than two percent are Asian American. More recent estimates available from the 2006-08 ACS do not have numbers specific to the Central Pima Region, but show that the proportion of children birth through age four in Pima County also reached nearly 51 percent. That is, the proportion of Hispanic children in the

region and the county is growing. (Note that 2000 Census data include 5-year-olds whereas ACS estimates are for children birth through age four.)

#### Race/Ethnicity in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region in 2000

	Arizona		Pima County		Central Pima Region	
	Total Population	Children 0-5	Total Population	Children 0-5	Total Population	Children 0-5
White	63.8%	46.1%	61.5%	41.5%	55.0%	34.2%
Hispanic	25.3%	40.1%	29.3%	46.9%	34.6%	53.3%
African American	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%	3.4%	3.8%	4.3%
American Indian	5.0%	6.6%	3.2%	4.6%	3.3%	4.6%
Asian	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.6%	2.3%	1.7%

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

#### Race/Ethnicity in Arizona and Pima County in 2006-08

	Arizona		Pima County	
	Total Population	Children 0-4	Total Population	Children 0-4
White	58.8%	40.0%	57.5%	36.8%
Hispanic	29.6%	45.7%	32.7%	50.8%
African American	3.5%	4.2%	3.3%	4.1%
American Indian	4.5%	5.5%	3.3%	5.0%
Asian	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%	2.0%

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

Citizenship status, being native- or foreign-born, and linguistic isolation can be predictors of poverty and other risk factors. The 2006-08 ACS estimates presented in the following table show that there are few children birth through age five in Pima County who are foreign born (1.7%), whereas about 5 percent of the total population are naturalized citizens and about eight percent are not citizens. These numbers are similar to those of the state as a whole. No data are available specific to the Central Pima Region.

Citizenship Status and Native- and Foreign-Born Status for Total Population and Children Birth Through Age Five in Arizona and Pima County in 2006-08

	Arizona		Pima County	
	Number	% Population	Number	% Population
Total Population	6,343,952		994,244	
U.S. citizen by birth	5,398,726	85.1%	863,456	86.8%
U.S. citizen by naturalization	284,472	4.5%	48,768	4.9%
Not a U.S. citizen	660,754	10.4%	82,020	8.2%
	2006-2008 estimate	% Children 0-5	2006-2008 estimate	% Children 0-5
Total children ages 0-5	562,303		76,197	
Native-born	549,763	97.8%	74,936	98.3%
Foreign-born	12,540	2.2%	1,261	1.7%

Source: 2006-2008 ACS, See Appendix E for table references.

In the following table, the 2006-08 ACS estimates of linguistically isolated households show that among all households in Pima County, about 23 percent were Spanish-speaking and 6 percent were “other language speaking.” Of the Spanish-speaking households, 16,141 (4.3 percent) were estimated to be linguistically isolated. Among “other language-speaking” households, 3,873 (1 percent) were estimated to be linguistically isolated. In Pima County, about 5.4 percent of all households were estimated to be linguistically isolated, slightly lower than the state’s rate of 6.7 percent. Linguistic isolation has implications for a family’s ability to access and use resources and services. No data specific to the Central Pima Region are available.

Linguistically Isolated Households in Arizona and Pima County in 2006-08

	Arizona		Pima County	
	Number	% Households	Number	% Households
Total households	2,250,241		371,799	
English-speaking	1,648,235	73.2%	264,766	71.2%
Spanish-speaking	438,487	19.5%	83,614	22.5%
Linguistically isolated	125,009	5.6%	16,141	4.3%
Not linguistically isolated	313,478	13.9%	67,473	18.1%
Other language-speaking	163,519	7.3%	23,419	6.3%
Linguistically isolated	25,103	1.1%	3,873	1.0%
Not linguistically isolated	138,416	6.2%	19,546	5.3%
Total linguistically isolated	150,112	6.7%	20,014	5.4%
Total not linguistically isolated	2,100,129	93.3%	351,785	94.6%

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

## 2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

There has been increasing concern in recent years about the rising number of grandparents assuming responsibility for the care of their grandchildren. Programs and special interest groups exist both locally and nationally that focus on assisting grandparents in caring for their grandchildren. Examples are Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Southern Arizona Coalition and the Pima Council on Aging.<sup>4</sup> The 2000 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 may also be present in the household. In the Central Pima Region, according to the 2000 Census, about 9,543 households had a grandparent/spouse living in the same household with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of this number, about 4,384 households, or forty-six percent had a grandparent/spouse living with and responsible for their own grandchildren under 18 years old. The rate is the same for Pima County (46 percent) and similar for the state as a whole (45 percent). No sources exist that provide more recent data, but it is highly likely that due to the current economic recession, a higher proportion of grandparents are living with and responsible for caring for their grandchildren in 2010.

### Grandparents Residing in Households with Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years Old in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region

	Arizona		Pima County		Central Pima Region	
	Number	%	Number	%	2000	%
Universe: Total Population Over 30 Living in Households	2,821,947	-	477,544	-	227,913	-
Grandparent/spouse living in same household with own grandchildren under 18 years old	114,990	100%	18,399	100%	9,543	100%
Grandparent/spouse living in same household with and responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years old	52,210	45%	8,471	46%	4,384	46%

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

### I. C. Economic Circumstances

Understanding the economic circumstances of 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, those who are most in need of services. The severity of the current economic crisis is impacting families, the state and the nation in similar ways. As the need for social safety net programs increases, the funding to support those programs is shrinking. The state and federal governments have cut funding for many of the social welfare programs, such as adult and child health care insurance, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and the DES Child Care Subsidy Program. As unemployment rates increase, families with children birth through age five are impacted in multiple ways, increasing the vulnerability of young children.

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

## 1. Income and Poverty Levels

In the following table, median family income, income quintiles, and poverty status for children and families in the Central Pima Region, Pima County and the state are presented from the 2000 Census. Median family income in the Central Pima Region in 2000 (\$35,077) was substantially lower than that of Pima County (\$44,446) and Arizona (\$46,723). On the low income spectrum, 22.7 percent of families in the Central Pima Region had a yearly income of less than \$20,000 compared to 17.1 percent in Pima County. On the high income spectrum, about 15 percent of families earned \$75,000 or more in the Central Pima Region compared to nearly 23 percent in Pima County. About 23.2 percent of families with children birth through age five had an income below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, compared to 17.8 percent in Pima County. This was true for 38.2 percent of single mother families and for 45.8 percent of single mother families with children birth through age five in the Central Pima Region. The FTF 2009 estimate of the proportion of children birth through age five living below the poverty level in the Central Pima Region was 27.7 percent. FTF's estimated number of children birth through age five living in poverty in the Central Pima Region in 2009 was 12,334 children. This number is key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need.

### Economic Status of Families in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region
Median Family Income	\$46,723	\$44,446	\$35,077
Family income less than \$20,000	15.8%	17.1%	22.7%
Family income \$20,000 - \$39,999	26.1%	27.4%	32.0%
Family income \$40,000 - \$59,999	21.6%	21.9%	21.3%
Family income \$60,000 to \$74,999	11.6%	11.2%	9.4%
Family income \$75,000 or more	24.8%	22.5%	14.7%
Families below Poverty Level	9.9%	10.5%	14.1%
Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	15.2%	17.8%	23.2%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	32.1%	35.2%	38.2%
Single Mother Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	36.6%	43.0%	45.8%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	21.2%	22.1%	26.8%
Children 0-5 years old below estimated Poverty Level for 2009, First Things First Estimate	23.2%	--	27.7%

Source: Census 2000, and FTF Regional Population Estimates, See Appendix E for table references.

The following table present the proportion of children reported to be living below 100 percent of the federal poverty level by zip code in the Central Pima region in the 2000 Census. At the zip code level, 85714 had the highest proportion of children 0-5 below poverty in 2000 (42.9 percent), followed by 85701 (42.5 percent). It is likely that these numbers have shifted in the current economic recession.

Children Birth Through Age Five Living Below the Federal Poverty Level by Zip Code in 2000

Zip Code	Percent
85701	42.5%
85705	37.6%
85707	n/a
85708	14.7%
85710	11.1%
85711	25.1%
85712	23.0%
85713	39.7%
85714	42.9%
85715	5.7%
85716	30.0%
85719	19.8%
85745	22.2%
85746	23.4%
85757	n/a

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

To provide context for these economic indicators, the federal poverty guidelines for 2000 and 2010 are presented in the following table. Many, but not all, publicly funded social support programs use these guidelines for determining program eligibility.<sup>5</sup> In 2000, a family of four that earned \$17,050 a year was considered to be at 100 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). In the Central Pima Region, the Census 2000 reported that 22.7 percent of families earned less than \$20,000 and that 23.2 percent of families with children birth through age five were below the federal poverty level. In 2010, a family of four earning \$22,050 is considered to be at 100 percent of the federal poverty level.

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

2000 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia (except for Hawaii and Alaska)

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

2010 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia (except for Hawaii and Alaska)

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

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

The following table presents the proportion of children at 50, 100, 150 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level as reported in the 2000 Census. In the Central Pima Region, estimates for children living 50 percent below the poverty rate (11 percent) are higher than for Pima County (9 percent) and the state (9 percent). These rates may be higher in 2010 due to the economic downturn.

Children Birth Through Age Five Living Below 50%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region

	Arizona	%	Pima County	%	Central Pima Region	%
Universe: All Children ages 0-5 for whom poverty status is determined	448,446		65,621		34,183	
Children 0-5 below 50% of poverty rate	38,635	9%	6,148	9%	3,858	11%
Children 0-5 below 100% of poverty rate	94,187	21%	14,488	22%	9,168	27%
Children 0-5 below 150% of poverty rate	156,922	35%	24,068	37%	14,991	44%
Children 0-5 below 200% of poverty rate	214,241	48%	33,323	51%	20,314	59%

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

The following table presents estimates of the number and percent of families living below 100% FPL by race/ethnicity (2006-08 ACS) in Arizona, Pima County, and Tucson. Data are not available specific to the Central Pima Region. In Pima County, American Indian families with children under five years old had the highest poverty rates, with 44 percent estimated to be living below 100 percent FPL. Hispanic families had the next highest percentage (29 percent), followed by African Americans (24 percent) and Whites (nine percent). In the city of Tucson, estimates were 12 percent for White families and 34 percent for Hispanic families with children under five years old. Estimates were not available for Tucson families of other ethnic/racial origin, particularly American Indian families, due to small sample sizes.

The Number of Families with Children Under 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson

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

Source: 2006-2008ACS, See Appendix E for table references.

## 2. Number of Parents in the Workforce

The following table presents the number of parents of children birth through age five who are in the workforce. The 2006-08 ACS provides estimates for Arizona and Pima County only, therefore no information specific to the Central 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, sixty percent of children birth through age five live with two parents, and of those, 54 percent have both parents in the workforce. Forty percent of children birth through age five live with one parent, and of those, 78 percent have that parent in the workforce. For two-parent families where both parents are in the workforce and one-parent families where that parent is in the workforce, some form of child care is required. The ACS estimates show that this is the case for about 48,654 children birth through age five in Pima County. (The 2009 estimate of the number of children birth through age five in Pima County is 85,964.)

Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Under 6 in Arizona and Pima County

	Arizona		Pima County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children under 6 living with parents	562,303	100%	76,197	100%
Children under 6 living with two parents	369,626	65.7%	45,782	60.1%
Children under 6 living with two parents with both parents in the work force	177,454	48.0%	24,834	54.2%
Children under 6 living with one parent	192,677	34.3%	30,415	39.9%
Children under 6 living with one parent with that parent in the work force	144,176	74.8%	23,820	78.3%

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

## 3. Employment Status

The impact of the economic recession that started in 2007 can be seen in the steady rise in unemployment rates from January 2008 to January 2010 for all communities in the Central Pima Region, Pima County and the state, presented in the following table. Arizona's unemployment rate rose from 4.7 percent in January 2008 to 9.7 percent in January 2010. Pima County's unemployment rate rose from 4.7 percent in 2008 to 9 percent in 2010. The rates for local communities are presented in the following table as well but must be interpreted with caution due to the method that the Bureau of Labor statistics uses to calculate and assign them, that is, they are estimates.<sup>6</sup> The unemployment rates at the county level are more accurate because they are based on monthly surveys of the population. South Tucson and Flowing Wells had the highest unemployment rates in January 2010, 23.7 percent and 12 percent respectively. The rate in South Tucson nearly doubled between January 2008 and January 2010. Drexel Heights (8.1 percent) had the lowest unemployment rate in January 2010. Also, it is widely known that many

<sup>6</sup> The disaggregated "special unemployment data" for places and towns 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 2000 Census *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 4/1/10.

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 the following table.

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

	January 08	January 09	January 10
Arizona	4.70%	8.20%	9.70%
Pima County	4.70%	7.50%	9.00%
City of Tucson	5.1%	8.3%	9.9%
Flowing Wells	6.3%	10.1%	12.0%
South Tucson	13.4%	20.4%	23.7%
Drexel Heights	4.2%	6.8%	8.1%
Valencia West	6.0%	9.6%	11.4%

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

4. Unemployment Insurance Enrollments

The number of claimants paid by the Arizona Department of Economic Security for unemployment insurance is another indicator of the impact of the recession on the region. Data are only available at the state and the county level. The increase in paid claimants from January 2007 to January 2010 rose over 700% in Arizona and Pima County. How long these benefits will be extended before employment gains take hold is unknown.

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

	January 07	January 09	January 10	Percent Change
Arizona	22,588	87,370	183,994	714%
Pima County	3,208	11,503	25,845	706%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF.

5. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Enrollments

The TANF, or Cash Assistance, program is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security and provides temporary cash benefits and support services to the neediest of Arizona's children and families. According to the DES website, the program is designed to help families meet basic needs for well-being and safety, and serves as a bridge back to self-sufficiency. Eligibility is based on citizenship or qualified noncitizen resident status, Arizona

residency, and limits on resources and monthly income. DES uses means testing<sup>7</sup> rather than the HHS Federal Poverty Guidelines for determining program eligibility, so it is difficult to estimate the numbers of children and families who are eligible in the Central Pima Region.

Data were received for this report from DES on the number of TANF recipients in January 2007, 2009 and 2010 by zip code, which makes it possible to observe trends over time in the Central Pima Region. The numbers presented in the following table show that the total number of TANF recipients (families and children) decreased in Pima County and the Central Pima Region during this time period, whereas the rates across Arizona increased. In the Central Pima Region, the number of families with children birth to age five receiving TANF benefits decreased 16 percent from 2007 to 2010, and the number of children birth through age five in those families receiving benefits decreased 13.9 percent. The number of families receiving benefits in the Central Pima Region in January 2010 was 1,654, with 2,103 children in those families receiving benefits.

TANF Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima Region, 2007, 2009, and 2010

	January 07	January 09	January 10	Percent change Jan 07 - Jan 10
Arizona TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	16,511	18,477	18,129	9.8%
Arizona TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	20,867	24,273	23,866	14.5%
Pima TANF Family Cases with Children 0-5	3,158	2,988	2,705	-14.3%
Pima TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	3,873	3,772	3,404	-12.1%
Central Pima Region TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	1970	1817	1654	-16.0%
Central Pima Region TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	2443	2303	2103	-13.9%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF.

## 6. Food Assistance Program Recipients

Several food assistance programs are available to families and children in the Central Pima Region: the Arizona Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly Food Stamps), the Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC), and the school based Free and Reduced Lunch program. Data were obtained from DES regarding the Arizona Nutrition Assistance Program for January 2007, 2009 and 2010, and the WIC program for January 2007 and 2009. Because data were available at the zip code level, it was possible to calculate and assess the enrollment trends for the Central Pima Region during these years.

<sup>7</sup> TANF's eligibility process includes determination of a family unit's monthly earned and unearned assets as well as other criteria .

a. Arizona Nutrition 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). 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. The gross income limit is 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.<sup>8</sup>

In the Central Pima region, there was a 33 percent increase from January 2007 to January 2010 in the number of children birth through age five receiving benefits and a 36 percent increase in the number of families with children birth through age five receiving benefits. The total number of Nutrition Assistance recipients also increased among the children and families in Pima County (from 47 to 49 percent) and Arizona (from 60 to 65 percent) during this time period. In January 2010, 21,753 children birth through age five were receiving nutrition assistance in the Central Pima Region.

Arizona Nutrition Assistance (Food Stamps) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Region, January 2007, 2009, 2010

	January 07	January 09	January 10	Percent change 2007 to 2010
Arizona Children 0-5	134,697	179,831	215,837	60%
Arizona Families with Children 0-5	88,171	119,380	145,657	65%
Pima County Children 0-5	20,946	26,156	30,703	47%
Pima County Families with Children 0-5	14,293	17,932	21,356	49%
Central Pima Region Children 0-5	16,351	19,062	21,753	33%
Central Pima Region Families with Children 0-5	11,143	13,068	15,135	36%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF.

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

The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is available to Arizona’s pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants and children under age five who are at nutritional risk and who are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The program provides a monthly supplement of food from the basic food groups. Participants are given vouchers to use at the grocery store for the approved food items. A new federal program revision was made in October 2009 that requires vouchers for the purchase of more healthy food such as fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>

The number of women in the Central Pima region receiving WIC benefits increased by 14.5 percent from January 2007 to January 2009. The number of children birth through age four receiving benefits increased by 19.2 percent, with 8,065 children enrolled in the Central Pima Region in January 2009.

Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima Region, January 2007 and 2009

	January 07	January 09	Percent change
Arizona Women	50,645	60,528	19.5%
Arizona Children 0-4	87,805	109,026	24.0%
Pima County Women	6,839	7,973	16.5%
Pima County Children 0-4	11,473	13,660	19.0%
Central Pima Region Women	4,217	4,829	14.5%
Central Pima Region Children 0-4	6,766	8,065	19.2%

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. In August, 2009 the USDA implemented a new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified for the Federal School Lunch Program.<sup>10</sup> Because the 2009-2010 school year had already begun in many areas when this new policy was announced in August 2009, some school districts may not have had the opportunity to fully implement the change. In planning for the 2010-2011 school year, however, states and school districts can take steps to implement the new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified. Under the revised USDA policy, if anyone in a household is a recipient of benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance program, or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), all children in the household are automatically eligible for free school meals. This policy change is important because an estimated 2.5 million children who receive SNAP benefits and should be automatically enrolled for free meals have been missed in the direct certification process. In Arizona, in the 2008-09 school year, 66 percent of school age children who were SNAP participants were directly certified<sup>11</sup>. The new policy will make it easier for these districts to automatically enroll these children.

<sup>10</sup> See Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*, USDA, August 27, 2009, [http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/Policy-Memos/2009/SP\\_38-2009\\_os.pdf](http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/Policy-Memos/2009/SP_38-2009_os.pdf) and Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Questions and Answers on Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*, USDA, May 3, 2010, [http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP\\_25\\_CACFP\\_11\\_SFSP\\_10-2010\\_os.pdf](http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP_25_CACFP_11_SFSP_10-2010_os.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> Source: *Direct Certification in the National School Lunch Program: State Implementation Progress, Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, October 2009, Figure 4, <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/CNP/FILES/NSLPDirectCertification2009.pdf>.

The following table presents percentage of children participating in the program in the Central Pima Region by school district in October 2009. The percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunches varied widely across districts. The Flowing Wells District had the highest percentage (67.6 percent) followed by Tucson Unified School District (65.4 percent). Amphitheater had the lowest rate (35 and 36 percent). Because the rates vary widely within districts across schools and only some schools from specific districts are located in the Central Region, a complete listing by school is available in Appendix F.

Percent of Children Participating in Free and Reduced Price Lunch Program in Central Pima Region School Districts, October 2009

Pima County School Districts with Schools in Central Pima Region	Percent of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunch
Amphitheater Unified District Total	36.0%
Flowing Wells Unified District Total	67.6%
Tucson Unified District Total	65.4%

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

7. Homeless Children Enrolled in School

Children and youth who have lost their housing live in a variety of places, including motels, shelters, shared residences, transitional housing programs, cars, campgrounds, and other places. Due to the impact of the recession, anecdotal reports from school staff and homeless advocates in Pima County report that families and their children are being forced to double up with other families or relatives. Lack of permanent housing for children can lead to potentially serious physical, emotional, and mental consequences. Subtitle B of Title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq.) is included in No Child Left Behind as Title X-C.<sup>12</sup> The 2002 reauthorization requires that all children and youth experiencing homelessness be enrolled in school immediately and have educational opportunities equal to those of their non-homeless peers. The statute requires every public school district and charter holder to designate a Homeless Liaison to ensure that homeless students are identified and have their needs met.

The data provided by ADE about the number of homeless students are limited and it is therefore difficult to determine patterns or trends. The table below summarizes the reports from the schools and districts in the Central Pima Region which are the only ones for which data are reported. Anecdotal reports suggest that individual schools are reluctant to report these data due to privacy issues. The data provided by ADE about the number of homeless students reported in Pima County in 2009-10 included seven schools from the Central Pima Region. There are about 73 elementary or primary schools in the public school districts in the region. It is therefore difficult to know if there are no homeless students in any other schools or they simply have not been reported.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://www.azed.gov/schooleffectiveness/specialpops/homeless/program.asp>

Number of Homeless School Children Reported in Central Pima Region in 2009 and 2010

District	School	Zip Code	Year	Homeless Students
Flowing Wells Unified District	Flowing Wells Early Childhood Education Center	85705	2009	1
Tucson Unified District	Schumaker Elementary School	85710	2009	20
			2010	25
	Rogers Elementary School	85711	2009	9
			2010	5
	Fort Lowell Elementary School	85712	2009	14
			2010	12
	Pueblo Gardens Elementary	85713	2009	22
			2010	24
	Southwest Alternative Middle School	85746	2009	3
			2010	1
	Harriet Johnson Primary School	85757	2009	12
			2010	12

Source: Arizona Department of Education (data for Amphitheater School District were not provided)

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, the Community Food Bank (serving Southern Arizona) tracks data on the use of its services.<sup>13</sup> The Community Food Bank distributes food boxes, which contain a three- to four-day supply of non-perishables such as peanut butter, rice, beans, cereal, canned vegetables and fruit. Items vary somewhat, with food including USDA commodities, purchased food and donated food. These contain \$19 in purchased food for children, with items such as canned and dry foods including pasta and cereal, and several healthy packaged snacks.

Approximately half of all Community Food Bank clients are female. Most are 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 their database, slightly less than half of all households who access their services (15,594 of 40,672) are enrolled in the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program.

The following table shows the use of food banks in Pima County for the 2009 fiscal year by various types of clients, including children birth to age six. The table also shows the number of food bank visits by each type of user, with the average number of yearly visits made by each. Children birth to age six made up 12 percent of all clients served. Food bank recipients with children birth to age six visited the food bank an average of 3.6 times in the 2009 fiscal year. The

<sup>13</sup> The Community Food Bank distributes food in Pima County through a network of more than three dozen churches, homeless and domestic violence organizations, and related social service providers.

table also shows that FTF Family Food Boxes were distributed to 7,285 clients, who accessed them an average of 1.6 times in fiscal year 2009.

The Use of Food Banks in Pima County in Fiscal Year 2009: July 2009-May 2010\*

	# clients served	# food bank visits	Average number of visits per year
Individuals	125,319	514,946	4.1
Households	40,672	154,995	3.8
Single female head of household	5,815	24,422	4.2
Children Age 0-6	15,185	55,352	3.6
Recipients of FTF family food boxes	7,285	11,380	1.6

\*At the time of printing, data were not yet complete for the fiscal year (July-June 2010).

Source: Community Food Bank

The use of food banks in Pima County has increased significantly since the recession began in late 2007.<sup>14</sup> The following table shows the percentage increase in use in Pima County between the 2006 and 2009 fiscal years. As shown below, data are reported for percentage increases (and decreases) among types of food bank clients and their number of visits. Regarding clients, the number of individuals and households increased by 30 percent during this time period with the exception of female heads of household. The number of visits to the food banks increased 36 percent for individuals, 20 percent for households and four percent for single female heads of household. The increase in food bank use was very pronounced for children birth to age six. Approximately 7,319 children birth to age six used food banks in FY 2006, and they averaged one food box per year. This compares to 15,185 children birth to age six who used in FY 2009, and averaged 1.6 food boxes per year. The increase in food bank visits for this group between 2006 and 2009 was 87 percent.

Percentage Increase (Decrease) in Use of Food Banks in Pima County between FY 2006 and FY 2009

	% increase (decrease) in clients	% increase (decrease) in food bank visits
Individuals	30%	36%
Households	30%	20%
Single female head of household	-4%	4%
Children Age 0-6	53%	87%

Source: Community Food Bank

<sup>14</sup> The increased demand for food boxes, brought about in part by the recession, has also led to cuts in the number of food boxes needy individuals can access. Since January 2009, families have been able to access no more than one food box per month (the national standard for food banks). Prior to 2009, families could access two food boxes per month.

## I.D. Educational Attainment in: Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima Region

### 1. Educational Attainment

A well-educated community is the key to economic and social stability and advancement. Educational attainment is the highest predictor of social gain and civic participation. Low educational attainment is highly associated with the expenditure of public dollars in programs such as welfare and unemployment insurance, publicly funded health insurance, correctional programs, and the like.<sup>15</sup> When parents are not able to provide early learning experiences for their children that are optimal for their development, either at home or in non-parental care, this sets the basis for disparities in achievement that continue into elementary and secondary school, and beyond.<sup>16</sup> Parental and family educational attainment is therefore critical to a child's development. The following tables present data on adult educational attainment in Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima Region from the 2000 Census and the 2006-08 ACS population estimates.

If the trends reported in the 2000 Census still hold, the adults in the Central Pima region have lower level of educational attainment than adults in Pima County and Arizona. Specifically, more adults had no high school diploma (20 percent) in Central Pima and in Tucson (21 percent), than the rate reported in Pima County (17 percent) and Arizona (21 percent). A smaller proportion of adults had a B.A. or other advanced degree in the Central Pima Region (21 percent) compared to Tucson (31 percent), Pima County (24 percent) and Arizona (21 percent). It is important to note that about 44 percent of adults in the region had only a high school diploma or less. The proportion of adults with low levels of education are highlighted in this report due to the fact that 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. More recent estimates of adult education in Pima County and Arizona are presented from the 2006-08 ACS but no numbers specific to Central Pima are available from that survey.

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<sup>15</sup> The Fiscal Return On Education -- How Educational Attainment Drives Public Finance In Oregon: Joe Cortright, Impresa Economics, January 2010, available at [http://www.ceosforcities.org/pagefiles/cortright\\_fiscal\\_return\\_on\\_education.pdf](http://www.ceosforcities.org/pagefiles/cortright_fiscal_return_on_education.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> Richard N. Brandon, Ph.D., Hilary Loeb, Ph.D., and Maya Magarati, Ph.D. A Framework for an Early Learning through Postsecondary Approach to Data and Policy Analysis, Washington Kids Count/Human Services Policy Center, Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington, December, 2009.

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender of Adults 18 and Over in Arizona, Pima County, the Central Pima Region, and Tucson

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region	Tucson
Total Population:	100%	100%	100%	100%
No high school diploma	21%	17%	20%	21%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25%	24%	24%	20%
Some college, no degree	27%	29%	30%	24%
Associate degree	6%	6%	6%	4%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	21%	24%	21%	31%
Male:	49%	48%	48%	53%
No high school diploma	22%	17%	19%	21%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24%	22%	23%	22%
Some college, no degree	26%	28%	30%	24%
Associate degree	6%	6%	6%	4%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23%	26%	21%	29%
Female:	51%	52%	52%	47%
No high school diploma	20%	17%	20%	22%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26%	25%	25%	17%
Some college, no degree	28%	29%	30%	23%
Associate degree	7%	6%	6%	4%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	20%	22%	20%	34%

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

Adult Educational Attainment by Gender in Arizona and Pima County

	Arizona	Pima County
Total Population:	100.0%	100.0%
No high school diploma	17.0%	13.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26.9%	25.7%
Some college or associate's degree	33.1%	34.6%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	22.9%	25.9%
Male:	49.7%	49.7%
No high school diploma	18.1%	13.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26.9%	26.6%
Some college or associate's degree	23.4%	26.9%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23.4%	26.9%
Female:	50.3%	50.3%
No high school diploma	16.0%	13.8%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27.0%	25.0%
Some college or associate's degree	22.5%	24.9%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	22.5%	24.9%

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

## 2. New Mothers' Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of mothers is critical to child development. The following table presents estimates on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment from the 2006-08 ACS for Arizona, Pima County and Tucson. Estimates for the state as a whole show that 36 percent of mothers were unmarried, and of those, 36 percent had less than a high school education. Among married mothers, 20 percent were estimated to have less than a high school education. The estimates for Pima County were that 42 percent of new mothers were unmarried and 32 percent of them had less than a high school education. This was the case for 14 percent of married mothers. In Tucson, 47 percent of new mothers were unmarried and 34 percent of them reported having less than a high school education. This was the case for 20 percent of married mothers. It is possible that some of these new mothers completed their high school diplomas and additional education at a later time. There are no specific figures available for the Central Pima Region.

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

	Arizona	Pima County	Tucson
Unmarried mothers:	36.0%	42.2%	47.2%
Less than high school graduate	35.6%	31.9%	34.1%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31.2%	30.0%	31.3%
Some college or associate's degree	28.4%	35.8%	33.5%
Bachelor's degree	3.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Graduate or professional degree	1.2%	1.6%	0.5%
Married mothers:	64.0%	57.8%	52.8%
Less than high school graduate	19.5%	14.0%	20.4%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23.2%	18.6%	20.5%
Some college or associate's degree	30.9%	36.2%	34.2%
Bachelor's degree	17.3%	17.9%	11.0%
Graduate or professional degree	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%

Source: 2006-08 ACS. See Appendix E for table references.

### 3. Adult Literacy

No local data are available regarding adult literacy rates at the state or county level. The U.S. Department of Education 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. Parents who lack basic literacy skills have more difficulty obtaining information and accessing appropriate services for their children.

National Center for Education Statistics: Indirect Estimate of Percent Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills and Corresponding Credible Intervals in All Counties: Arizona 2003

Location	Estimated Population size(1)	Percent lacking basic prose literacy skills (2)	95% confidence interval	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
Arizona	4,083,287	13	9.6	18.1
Pima County	666,376	11	6.7	18.8

<sup>1</sup> Estimated population size of persons 16 years and older in households in 2003.

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

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

### 4. Kindergarten Readiness

The 2006 report, *Safe, Healthy and Ready to Succeed: Arizona School Readiness Key Performance Indicators*, prepared for the Governor’s Office of Children, Youth and Families, selected benchmark indicators for school readiness. The report noted that there are various tools available to assess kindergarten readiness, including Dynamic Indicators of Basic Literacy Skills (DIBELS), the Texas Primary Reading Inventory (TPRI), and the AIMS web Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM) Reading Assessment System, or any equivalent thereof that meets the State Board of Education standards. The results of these assessments are not publicly or systematically available so that primary data collection from individual schools and districts is required. Given the labor intensity of that task, which warrants a special study, this report turns to the results of the third grade AIMS scores (Arizona’s Instrument to Measure Standards) at the district and school level to assess children’s learning in the early grades. By third grade, results of assessments are more valid and reliable than in earlier grades, and true differences in learning are more likely to be captured. The third grade AIMS assessment assists decision makers in targeting where children are located who may be most in need of additional attention and resources at the prekindergarten stages based on the results of tests at local schools.

The following table presents the proportion of third graders that passed the math, reading and writing tests in Arizona, Pima County, and in the school districts that have schools located in the Central Pima Region, including charter school districts in the 2008-09 academic year. In Arizona

and Pima County, about one out of four children did not pass the tests. In the Central Pima Region, there is a wide variation across schools and the district averages do not always represent the schools located in this region. Therefore, the pass rates for all the schools that tested third graders in the region are presented in Appendix G.

By way of example, the average passing scores for Tucson Unified School District were 66 percent in math, 67 percent in reading, and 81 percent in writing. An example of the variation across schools within this district is Gale Elementary School (85710), where 95 percent of third graders passed math, 100 percent passed reading, and 100 percent passed writing in contrast to Myers-Ganoung Elementary School (85711), where 41 percent passed math, 38 percent passed reading, and 48 percent passed writing. Families with children in low performing schools may need targeted services for their younger children.

Percent of Third Graders Passing AIMS Tests in Arizona, Pima County and Districts with Schools in Central Pima Region, 2008-09 (includes charter schools)

	<b>Percent Passing Math</b>	<b>Percent Passing Reading</b>	<b>Percent Passing Writing</b>
Arizona	73%	72%	79%
Pima County	73%	71%	81%
<b>Central Pima Region School Districts</b>			
Academy of Math & Science, Inc.	81%	69%	94%
Academy of Tucson, Inc.	98%	95%	100%
Accelerated Elementary and Secondary Schools	72%	67%	82%
Amphitheater Unified District Total	78%	74%	82%
Aprender Tucson	44%	37%	85%
Arizona Academy of Leadership, Inc.	28%	39%	39%
Arizona Community Development Corp.	59%	54%	70%
A Child's View, Inc.	90%	80%	80%
Carden of Tucson	100%	71%	86%
Desert Sky Community School, Inc	46%	38%	46%
Desert Springs Academy	80%	90%	100%
Educational Impact, Inc	58%	42%	50%
Flowing Wells Unified District Total	77%	72%	79%
Griffin Foundation, Inc. The	49%	57%	74%
Ideabanc, Inc. (AmeriSchools)	79%	71%	86%
Math and Science Success Academy, Inc.	67%	58%	67%
Montessori Schoolhouse of Tucson, Inc.	83%	92%	83%
PPEP & Affiliates, Inc. dba Arizona Virtual Academy	60%	67%	47%
Satori, Inc.	84%	84%	72%
Sonoran Science Academy-Broadway	92%	100%	88%
Southgate Academy	53%	53%	61%

Tucson International Academy, Inc.	72%	72%	62%
Tucson Unified District Total	66%	67%	81%

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

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

Pima County. Number of 3<sup>rd</sup> Graders Taking 2008-09 AIMS Tests

Math No. Tested	Reading No. Tested	Writing No. Tested
11,650	11,655	11,554

## II. The Early Childhood System

### II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the Central 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.

The extent of the use of kith and kin care compared to the more formal care and education settings is one of the main questions decision makers have. This issue is fundamental to supply and demand in early childhood care and education. It is a difficult issue to assess because there is no existing source of data regarding the number of children cared for by family, friends and neighbors. One way to think about supply and demand is to look at the number of children birth 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, along with the cost of different types of care. Capacity is often used rather than enrollments because enrollment numbers are rarely comprehensive, systematic, or up-to-date. Various communities around the country have used this approach.<sup>17</sup> Looking at the cost of different types of care for different age groups provides insight into the opportunities and barriers for parents in different income brackets. No comprehensive information exists on the cost of kith and kin care in the Central Pima Region but the cost of formal care is available and is discussed below.

#### 1. Access: Central 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 the 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 Central Pima Region that are included in the Department of Economic Security Child Care Administration's Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) list, a database that includes most, if not all, of the licensed and certified providers in the region. CCR&R is a program located at Child and Family Resources, which maintains the database for the southern region of Arizona and acts as a referral center for parents looking for child care. The database emphasizes licensed and certified child care providers but some unregulated care providers are also listed. Unregulated providers that are listed must meet a prescribed set of requirements.<sup>18</sup> This list is available on line and parents can search for providers on the internet by zip code. CCR&R updates the database on a regular basis to maintain current information. The following table describes the categories of providers on the list and their characteristics.

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<sup>17</sup> Illinois Department of Human Services: Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, IL 1999.

<sup>18</sup> Requirements will be discussed in the section below on regulation.

Categories of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers in Arizona

Categories	Setting and Number of Children Allowed	Relationship with DES child care subsidy	Adult per child ratio
ADHS* Licensed Child Care Centers (excludes those regulated by tribal authorities or on military bases)	Provide care in non-residential settings for five or more children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	Infants - 1:5 or 2:11 Age 1 – 1:6 or 2:13 Age 2 – 1:8 Age 3 – 1:13 Age 4 1:15 Age 5 and up – 1:20
ADHS Licensed Group Homes	Provide care in residential setting for up to 10 children for compensation, 15 including provider’s children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	1:5
DES Certified Home	Provide care in residential setting for up to 4 children for compensation, up to 6 including provider’s children	May care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:6
CCR&R Registered Family Child Care Homes – Not Certified or Monitored by Any State Agency but must meet some requirements	Provide care in residential setting for no more than four children at one time for compensation	Are not eligible to care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:4

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

\*Arizona Department of Health Services

The following table presents a summary of the early childhood education and care providers listed in the CCR&R database in the Central Pima Region in April 2010. For each category of provider, this table includes additional characteristics:

- 1) the number of providers contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families are eligible to receive child care subsidies
- 2) the number of providers that participate in the CACFP program, a federal program that provides reimbursement for meals
- 3) the number of Head Start programs (federally funded and free for eligible families)
- 4) the number of Quality First programs (discussed below)
- 5) the number of programs that are accredited (discussed below)
- 6) the maximum number of slots the provider is authorized for (discussed below)
- 7) the number of providers that did not report their licensed capacity, if any.

Central Pima Region Early Childhood Education and Care Providers Registered with CCR&R  
April 2010

	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	179	124	82	16	41	44	14,833	0
ADHS Certified Group Home	64	62	58		9	1	625	0
DES Certified Home	203	203	171		15		797	0
Registered Home (Unregulated)	51		6				222	19
Regulated by Military	2	2	1				456	0
Total	499	390	318	16	65	45	16,933	19
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		13,137	8,688	971	4,084	3,436		
Children 0-5 2009 Population Estimate							44,447	
Children 0-5 2009 Population Estimate in Poverty							12,334	

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, April 2010

a. Capacity

There is no data source that provides a count of the number of children receiving care from licensed or certified early care and education providers. 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 to assess a system's capacity. The maximum authorized capacity for most providers includes slots for 5-12 year olds. The number of slots for each age group is not specified, which means that the slots for 5-12 year olds cannot be subtracted from the total. The total number of slots that centers are authorized to provide in the Central Pima Region is about 16,933, including those for 5-12 year olds. If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of those are for children ages birth through four, the Central Pima Region would have about 13,546 places for children in this age group. First Things First's 2009 estimate of the number of children birth through age five in the Central Pima Region is 44,447. Therefore, licensed, certified and regulated providers have the capacity to provide care for a maximum of about 30 percent of the children birth to five age group in the region. However, although licensed providers are authorized to service that many children, it is likely that enrollments are far lower.

The following data from the 2008 DES Child Care Market Rate Survey show that licensed centers are authorized to provide care for more children than they normally have in their centers.

In the sample of centers and homes interviewed for that study, the number of children attending on a typical day was 56 percent of authorized capacity for licensed centers and 83 percent for certified homes. The survey included slots for school-aged children 5-12 years old. Based on these facts, it is reasonable to conclude that the vast majority of children birth through age five are being cared for in the home and in unregulated kith and kin care. Since it was reported that in Pima County over 54 percent of children birth through age five who live with two parents have both parents in the workforce, and 78 percent of children living with one parent have that parent in the work force, expanding affordable quality care is crucial.

Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in Central Pima Region in 2008, DES sample<sup>19</sup>

	Number of Providers Interviewed	Approved Number of Children to Care For	Number of Children Cared For on an Average Day	Percent
Centers	179	18,297	10,268	56%
Homes	233	1,413	1,228	87%

Source: AZ DES Child Market Rate Survey 2008<sup>20</sup>

The Central Pima Region addressed the need for additional quality care programs in fiscal year 2010 by investing in the expansion of placements for infants and toddlers, including children with special needs. Under the umbrella of the United Way, over one million dollars was allocated to provide expansion, renovation and strategic business planning for eight to ten early care and education programs to increase the capacity for infant and toddler care by at least 100 places. Participating providers are required to be accredited or associated with First Thing's First Quality First program (described below). The first year of this expansion program focused on strategic planning by the participating early care and education programs. The Microbusiness Advancement Center of Tucson provided business training and one-on-one business planning consultation for the participating providers. The City of Tucson's Community Services Department was contracted to provide technical assistance and oversight of the preconstruction and construction phases of the project. At the end of fiscal year 2010, fifteen early care and education programs successfully completed the pre-planning phase with eight programs moving forward to the pre-construction phase. In fiscal year 2011, ten programs anticipate entering the construction/renovation phase.

b. Additional Information from the CCR&R database

The CCR&R table also shows that in April 2010, approximately 78 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 64 percent of providers were enrolled in the CACFP food subsidy program. The region has 16 Head Start centers, 45 accredited providers, and 65 providers enrolled in the Quality First program. Information related to quality issues is discussed in a separate section.

<sup>19</sup> The numbers in this table were provided by the FTF central office. The consultants were not supplied with the list of centers referred to in the 2008 DES Market Rate Study. Therefore, it was not possible to verify that the licensed centers referred to in the study (179) actually fall within the Central Pima region.

<sup>20</sup> The 2010 DES Market Rate Survey is currently underway and not available as of the writing of this report

c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs

The following table presents a breakdown of the information provided in the CCR&R database on the ages served by each type of provider and the average cost per age group. The costs reported are for full-time care per week. The vast majority of providers reported the costs for each age group (over 90 percent). Service provision and costs for 5-12 year-olds are included even though they do not fall under the mandate of First Things First. It is important to be aware of the presence of school-aged children in settings that provide services to children birth through age five.

The ADHS licensed centers report the highest average costs across age groups ranging from \$154 for infants to \$128 for 4- to 5-year-olds. The ADHS certified group homes and DES certified homes follow, with average costs ranging from \$124 for infants to about \$122 for 4- to 5-year-olds. Unregulated homes ranged on average from \$115 for infants to \$113 for 4- to 5-year-olds. These are average costs for each type of provider, and there is variation in cost across providers in each category.

Central Pima Region Number of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers Serving Each Age Group and Average Full-time Cost per Age Group Per Week

	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	179	57	87	106	146	167	109
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$154	\$140	\$135	\$127	\$128	\$137
ADHS Certified Group Home	64	64	64	64	64	64	62
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$124	\$123	\$123	\$123	\$122	\$121
DES Certified Home	203	194	198	200	200	198	179
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$124	\$123	\$123	\$123	\$123	\$114
Registered Home (Unregulated)	51	22	23	24	26	26	16
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$115	\$111	\$114	\$117	\$113	\$112
Regulated by Military	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	499	339	374	396	438	457	366
Number of Providers Reporting Costs		323	348	357	366	362	306
Average Cost Across All Providers		\$128	\$126	\$126	\$124	\$123	\$121
Subset: Head Start (Licensed, No Cost)		0	1	1	8	14	2

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, April 2010

The cost of child care is one of the primary factors that influence parental decisions about the type of child care they choose. If we assume that for working families, full time child care involves paying for 50 weeks per year, it is possible to compare the yearly cost of child care to yearly individual and family incomes. Detailed data on family income is currently available only from the 2000 Census, as previously reported in the section on the economic status of families. Since it is important to compare 2010 costs to 2010 income, an adjustment needs to be made in the incomes reported in the 2000 Census. The cost-of-living adjustment made between the 2000 to 2010 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines (presented previously) for all families is based on an increase of 7.7 percent. This provides a reasonable estimate of national inflation or cost-of-living increase for the ten-year time period.

In 2000, about 55 percent of the families in the Central Pima Region earned less than \$40,000, which would translate into about \$43,080 in 2010 dollars. The average yearly cost of child care for infants to 4- to 5-year-olds in a licensed center ranged from \$7,707 to \$6,376 in April, 2010.<sup>21</sup> This represents about 16 to 18 percent of gross family income for a family earning \$43,080 and a much higher proportion of after-tax income. Therefore, for more than half of the families in the Central Pima Region, paying for child care in an ADHS licensed center is beyond reach. As expected, for the families in the region with children birth through age five that are below 100 percent of the federal poverty level (estimated to be 23% in 2000 and 27% in 2006-08), and the single mother families with children birth through age five that are below 100 percent of the poverty level (estimated to be 46% in 2000), placing their children in a formal setting is not feasible without a subsidy. Currently, full-time child care and early childhood education in a regulated setting is out of range for many middle class families and all low-income families who do not receive a subsidy. As a consequence, the next section will address the DES subsidy for family child care.

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<sup>21</sup> The full-time tuition fee for an undergraduate resident of the state working towards a B.A. at the University of Arizona for the academic year 2010-11 is \$8250.26. Therefore, the cost of full time child care for some families is not far from the cost of one year of college tuition.

<http://www.bursar.arizona.edu/students/fees/showrates.asp?term=104&feetype=undergrad&feerate=res>

Estimated Yearly Cost of Full-Time Early Childhood Education and Care based on CCR&R database, Central 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	5 - 12 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers	179	57	87	106	146	167	109
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$7,707	\$6,990	\$6,758	\$6,373	\$6,376	\$6,850
ADHS Certified Group Home	64	64	64	64	64	64	62
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$6,205	\$6,156	\$6,156	\$6,134	\$6,106	\$6,073
DES Certified Home	203	194	198	200	200	198	179
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$6,208	\$6,174	\$6,170	\$6,159	\$6,155	\$5,699
Registered Home (Unregulated)	51	22	23	24	26	26	16
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$5,744	\$5,542	\$5,685	\$5,842	\$5,631	\$5,614
Regulated by Military	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	499	339	374	396	438	457	366
Number of Providers Reporting Costs		323	348	357	366	362	306
Average Cost Across All Providers		\$6,424	\$6,310	\$6,276	\$6,190	\$6,172	\$6,050

Source: DES CCR&R, April 2010, yearly costs calculated by authors.

d. 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 most recent criteria available). One of the pillars of national welfare reform in the 1990s was to provide child care subsidies to low income families to enable them to enter and remain in the workforce. Due to the recent downturn in the economy and in state revenues, legislative decisions about spending priorities have resulted in the reduction of a number of family support programs, including the child care subsidies. As a result, the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES child care subsidies has decreased dramatically. DES provided data for this report on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving benefits at the state, county and zip code level. State and county level data were provided for fiscal year 2009. Zip code level data were provided for two months: January 2009 and January 2010. The figures are presented in the following two tables.

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

	Arizona	Pima County
No. of Families Eligible	35,369	8,366
No. of Families Receiving	29,514	6,768
Percent Receiving	83%	81%
Number of Children Eligible	68,950	16,147
Number of Children Receiving	54,116	8,366
Percent	78%	52%

Source: DES obtained for FTF April 2010.

The previous table presents the total number of children and families who were eligible for and received benefits during fiscal year 2009 in Arizona and Pima County. In Pima County, 6,768 families (81 percent of those eligible) and 8,366 children (52 percent of those eligible) received benefits in 2009. No comparative data are available for previous years.

The following table presents the number of families and children eligible and receiving benefits in January 2009 and January 2010 in Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima Region. In January 2010, 2,005 families (2,744 children) in the Central Pima Region received DES child care subsidies. In both years, the proportion of families and children receiving benefits compared to those who were eligible falls between 77 percent and 79 percent. That is, in both years, about 25 percent of families and children qualifying did not receive benefits. What changed dramatically from one year to the next, however, was the drop in the number of families and children who were eligible: about 40 percent across the state, 31 percent in Pima County, and 31 percent in the Central Pima Region. That represents a loss of eligibility for 1,063 families and 1,431 children in the Central Pima Region in one year. First Things First's estimate of the number of children in poverty in 2009 in Central Pima Region is 12,334. A substantial proportion of those children lost the subsidy in January 2010. Information on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES subsidies during these time periods is also presented in the zip code fact boxes in Part Two of this report.

DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children Eligible and Receiving Subsidies in January 2009 and January 2010 (Children 0-5)

	Arizona			Pima County			Central Pima Region		
	Jan. 09	Jan. 10	% change	Jan. 09	Jan 10	% change	Jan. 09	Jan 10	% change
No. of Families Eligible	26,280	15,842	-40%	5,745	3,952	-31%	3,451	2,388	-31%
No. of Families Receiving	21,378	13,014	-39%	4,794	3,300	-31%	2,866	2,005	-30%
Percent	81%	82%		83%	84%		83%	84%	
No. of Children Eligible	37,988	23,183	-39%	8,146	5,725	-30%	4,919	3,488	-29%
No. of Children Receiving	29,011	17,856	-38%	6,422	4,467	-30%	3,861	2,744	-29%
Percent	76%	77%		79%	78%		78%	79%	

Source: DES obtained for FTF April 2010.

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

DES Child Care Subsidy - Statewide Waiting List

	Arizona		
	June 2009	FY 2009	January 2010
No. of Families Eligible			
Number of children ages 0-5 on wait list	1461	5558	4562
Number of families with children ages 0-5 on wait list	1365	4854	3860

Source: DES obtained for FTF April 2010.

The reduction in child care subsidies has a number of ramifications for families and providers in the Central 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. Furthermore, there have been anecdotal reports that child care centers that service both low and middle income families, including ADHS licensed centers, have experienced decreased enrollments. There are reports that providers of all types are closing but no comprehensive data exist to help understand the extent to which this is occurring. The implications of the cuts for working families are that parents must stay home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable kith or kin 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 2009 to use a portion of non-allocated discretionary funding to support an emergency child care scholarship program. In August 2009, the Central Pima Regional Council allocated \$575,000 in regional funding to the emergency child care scholarship program administered by the United Way Valley of the Sun and its partner, United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona. The Central Pima Region was one of the first in the state to fully expend the discretionary scholarship dollars. To continue to provide support in this area, the Regional Council developed a new strategy to provide scholarships to families in fiscal years 2010 and 2011, known as the Economic Stabilization of Families. The initiative provides a 50% scholarship to a Quality First or accredited provider for families at or below 200% of the federal poverty level.<sup>22</sup>

#### e. Public Preschool Enrollments

As part of capacity and access, Appendix J presents the enrollments for preschools in public schools in Pima County that participate in ADE's Early Child Care Block Grant. Please see Appendix J for that information.

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

## 2. Quality

Given the number of parents in the workforce, high quality early childhood education programs are critical. For low income parents, access to quality providers is 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 undertaking, which involves managing a complicated paperwork bureaucracy in addition to understanding and meeting requirements that are described in long, detailed licensing

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<sup>22</sup> It is important to point out that Arizona received over \$50 million dollars in American Reinvestment and Recovery Act funds, of which about \$33 million were expended between February and December 2009 to prevent 9,230 children, on an average monthly basis, from losing child care assistance. Source: Schulman, Karen and Blank, Helen, *Supporting State Child Care Efforts with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funds*, (2010) National Women's Law Center, Washington D.C. Available at <http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/supportingstatechildcareeffortswitharra.pdf>  
See Appendix I for additional information.

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.

DES is charged with certifying and supervising providers in a residential setting for up to 4 children at one time for compensation (certified homes). 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, 6 hours of training per year; indoor and outdoor regulations for square footing, locks, fences, sanitation, swimming pools and spas, fire safety exits, pets, equipment, and much more. Many in-home providers do not seek out certification even though it affords them the opportunity to provide care to families receiving DES subsidies.

#### b. Head Start

Head Start, the long-standing federally funded program, is the lowest cost option (free) for high quality care for low income parents who fall below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. These centers meet rigorous federal performance standards and regulations, and are monitored every three years. Child-Parent Centers, Inc. is the agency that oversees the Head Start programs in the Southern Arizona, which includes Pima, Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz Counties. In addition to providing high quality education programs, the Early Head Start ( for 2- to 3-year-olds) and Head Start (for 4-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), ESL 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 sixteen Head Start programs located in the Central Pima Region are listed in the following table. Nine of the centers provide Head Start home based programs and another nine offer Early Head Start home based programs. Seven centers offer both types of home based programs.

## Head Start Programs in the Central Pima Region

Name	Address	Zip Code	Maximum Licensed Capacity
Santa Rosa Child Development Center	1065 S 10th Ave	85701	36
Amphi	1075 W Roger Rd	85705	64
Jacinto Park	701 S Tipton Dr	85705	60
Homer Davis	4258 N Romero Rd	85705	60
Keeling	435 E Glenn St	85705	40
Laguna	5001 N Shannon Rd, Bldg 2	85705	66
Northwest	2160 N 6th Ave	85705	20
Prince	90 E King Rd	85705	58
Walter Douglas	3232 N. Flowing Wells Rd	85705	66
Roberts	1945 S Columbus Blvd	85711	80
Wright	2080 N Columbus Blvd	85712	40
Southside	317 W 23Rd St	85713	84
Morning Star	1201 E 25th St	85713	60
Cavett	2125 E Poquita Vista	85713	72
Easter Seals Blake Foundation	330 N Commerce Park Loop	85745	125
Southwest	6855 S Mark Rd	85746	40
Total			971

Source: <http://theparentconnectionaz.org/> and CCR&R

### 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 is costly and fees can range from two hundred to several thousand dollars or more depending on the accrediting body and the number of children in the care center. There are additional associated costs other than fees. The Arizona State Board of Education publishes a list of approved national accrediting agencies:<sup>23</sup>

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)  
 National Early Childhood Program (NECP)  
 Association for Christian Schools International (ACSI)  
 American Montessori Society (AMS)  
 American Montessori International (AMI)

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/licensingaccred.asp>. See Appendix K for ADE's guidelines on accreditation agencies and procedures.

National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education (NAC)

NAEYC is the most highly regarded national accrediting agency. Staff to child ratios for NAEYC centers are presented below and can be compared with the ratios approved by the Arizona Department of Education for licensed centers in this state.

NAEYC Staff to Child Ratio Recommendations

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

Source: [http://www.naeyc.org/files/academy/file/Teacher-Child\\_Ratio\\_Chart\\_9\\_16\\_08.pdf](http://www.naeyc.org/files/academy/file/Teacher-Child_Ratio_Chart_9_16_08.pdf)

The forty-five accredited providers in Central Pima Region are listed below with their accrediting agency and total capacity. They are all ADHS licensed centers with the exception of one ADHS certified group home. As mentioned previously, the capacity includes slots for 5- to 12-year-olds. Also, as stated previously, enrollments are usually much lower than maximum licensed capacity suggests. Lower student-teacher ratios are an indicator of quality due to the attention teachers can provide to a lower number of students.

Accredited Providers in the Central Pima Region

Accredited Providers	Accrediting Agency	Type of Provider	Maximum Licensed Capacity	Zip Code
Pio Decimo Center	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	166	85701
Arts for All Inc.	NSACA	ADHS Licensed Center	145	85705
Cozy Casa Day Care	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	86	85705
Downtown Campus Child Development Center	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	44	85705
Flowing Wells Early Childhood	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	120	85705
Kids Village Preschool	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	113	85705
Richey Elementary Project PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	89	85705
Wings On Words Preschool & Kindergarten	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	48	85705
Precious Souls Group Home	NAFCC	ADHS Licensed Group Home	<b>10</b>	85710
Schumaker Explorer & Community Science	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	25	85710
Small World Preschool II	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	92	85710
Young Explorers Schools	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	99	85710
Angel Children Center, Emerge Against Domestic Abuse	NECPA	ADHS Licensed Center	87	85711

Rogers Elementary PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	58	85711
Adventure School	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	52	85712
Adventure School 2	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	61	85712
Fort Lowell Elementary Explorer Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	20	85712
Kids First Preschool & Child Care	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	177	85712
Sandbox 2, The	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	183	85712
Wright Elementary PACE Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	16	85712
Mission View Elementary PACE Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	27	85713
Head Start Southside	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	84	85713
Kids Forever Quincie Douglas	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	63	85713
Kindercare Learning Center # 599	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	113	85714
Van Buskirk Elementary PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	16	85714
Kindercare Learning Center # 894	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	114	85715
Olga & Bob Strauss Center for Early Childhood Education	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	80	85716
Outer Limits School	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	150	85716
Small World Preschool	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	100	85716
St Mark's Presbyterian Preschool and Kindergarten	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	130	85716
Creative Beginnings Preschool	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	52	85719
Kindercare Learning Center #71405	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	125	85719
Tucson Community School	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	80	85719
Kindercare Learning Center #71405	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	125	85719
El Rio Day Care Center (Nosotros)	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	67	85745
Head Start Easter Seals Blake Foundation	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	125	85745
Manzo Title I Pace	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	16	85745
Menlo Park PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	16	85745
Tully Elementary Playgroup Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	33	85745
Tully PACE Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	25	85745
West Campus Child Development Center	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	25	85745
Desert Vista Campus Child Development Center	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	59	85746
Grijalva PACE Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	16	85746
Johnson Elementary Explorer Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	40	85746
Southwest Education Center PACE	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	64	85746
Total	45		3436	

Source: DES CCR&R April 2010

#### d. Quality First

- 1) First Things First and the Central Pima Regional Council are addressing the importance of high quality early childhood care and education through several strategies, primarily through Quality First. Quality First is First Things First's statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education.

Enrolled providers receive:

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

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

In order to participate in Quality First, a provider must be regulated, which means licensed, certified or monitored by Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Department of Economic Security, United States Department of Defense, United States Health and Human Services (Head Start Bureau) or Tribal Governments. In Southern Arizona, Southwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, and Easter Seals Blake Foundation provide the ongoing coaching services. As of April 2010, the Central Pima Region had sixty-five providers enrolled in Quality First. Eleven of those centers are accredited. The statewide initiative provided funding to target 21 licensed providers and 12 certified homes. The Central Region provided funding to target 25 licensed providers and 10 certified homes. A list of participating providers is provided in Appendix L.

To provide additional support for quality improvements, the Central Pima Region also provided funding for early language and literacy coaches to work in coordination with the Quality First coaches to improve language and literacy skills in the centers attaining low benchmark scores on measures pertaining to this aspect of early care and education. As of March 2010, twenty centers and eight group homes received services through Make Way for Books, partnering with United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona. Services were provided to over 130 early childhood professionals and over 150 parents, impacting more than one thousand children.

A third strategy that addresses quality is the investment in mental health consultation coaches targeting approximately 25 licensed providers through technical assistance to caregivers and families focusing on developmentally appropriate practices for meeting children's social and emotional needs. The services are provided through Easter Seals Blake Foundation in collaboration with Casa de los Niños.

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

#### a. Credentials and Certification Levels

According to the American Educational Research Association, one of the strongest predictors of high-quality early learning programs is the preparation and compensation of teachers.<sup>24</sup> 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 recommendation on evidence from numerous studies showing the substantial long-term benefits to children taught by highly trained professionals. This is a high standard to attain. The most recent and comprehensive information available on the early child care workforce in Arizona is the 2008 Compensation and Credentials Study, a compilation of surveys of licensed early care providers across the state. Specific information from this study on the licensed child care providers surveyed in the Central Pima Region was requested through the authors' data request to First Things First but was not obtained.

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 3 credit hours of early childhood education at an accredited college. Head Start programs 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 8 percent of assistant teachers, 24 percent of teachers, 34 percent of teacher directors and 55 percent of administrative directors had a BA or Masters Degree. 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

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<sup>24</sup> AERA Newsletter - Research Points, Fall, 2005, page 2, available at [http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals\\_and\\_Publications/Research\\_Points/RPFall05.pdf](http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals_and_Publications/Research_Points/RPFall05.pdf)

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. 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 problematic in the field of early 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 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 many, if not most, working parents. A limited amount of state and federal monies flow into early care and education centers boosting wages that would otherwise be limited to tuition fees. Furthermore, staff salaries are influenced by K-12 public and private school teaching salaries, which are also notoriously low, and create a kind of ceiling for wage earners in this sector.

The following tables present wage data by staffing category, education level, and employer compiled from the CCS report. Hourly wages presented in the report have been converted to annual salaries based on the Department of Labor statistics on average hours worked full time per year in the preschool sector in Arizona (2080 per year). It is likely that personnel working in non-licensed centers earn less.

Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wages by Education Level in Licensed Centers in Arizona in 2007

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

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

### Average Hourly (and Estimated Yearly) Wage by Licensed Employer in Arizona 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 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 increases for each higher position level in all types of settings. Head Start and public school programs reported an average of five or more years of service for 38 percent of teachers, 52 percent of teacher directors, and 68 percent of administrative directors. 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 for turnover rates to be higher in unlicensed settings.

Regarding benefits across all licensed centers, the CCS survey results reported that 78 percent provided reduced child care fees, 26 percent provided paid maternity leave (while at the same time 85 percent were reported to provide *unpaid* maternity leave), 57 percent provided a retirement plan, 82 percent paid registration fees for workshops and 56 percent provided tuition reimbursement to full-time employees. Sick leave and paid vacation time was provided through "personal time off" by 79 percent of personnel surveyed. Paid holidays were reported by 86 percent. Health insurance was provided to 34 percent of personnel to employee only and 37 percent to employee and dependents. About the same percentages 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 push has emphasized the need for increased opportunities for obtaining academic degrees in this field. The University of Arizona offers degree programs in early childhood education and in many specialized areas that can be applied to children birth through age five. The University of Phoenix offers a Master’s level program that includes early childhood education. Pima Community College offers associate’s degrees in primary and early childhood education that can be used to transfer into a four-year college. It also offer courses to obtain the Child Development Associate certificate in a non-degree program. However, the opportunities to obtain degrees in the field of early childhood education in Pima County remain scarce in relation to the number of adults working in the field without academic training.

First Things First is supporting the professionalization of the sector through the statewide strategies Quality First, TEACH, and REWARD\$. These strategies directly address the need for college-based professional development and academic degrees for providers working in licensed facilities throughout the state, as well as improved compensation for those attaining professional credentials. The Central Pima Region is participating in these strategies and, in addition, has developed its own innovative and comprehensive professional development initiative.

TEACH offers scholarships for Early Childhood Associates Degrees and Child Development Associate certificates, targeting center directors, teachers and licensed home providers, particularly those enrolled in the Quality First program. Participants take classes offered through Pima Community College. The scholarship recipient’s center of employment makes a financial commitment to support their staff member in the endeavor and the staff member makes a commitment to remain in the center for one year upon completion of a one-year contract.

TEACH scholarships awarded in Central Pima Region, as of April 2010

	Statewide Quality First	Regional Quality First	T.E.A.C.H. Only	Central Pima Region Totals
Total AA Awarded Scholarships	18	26	41	85

Source: Obtained for FTF from TEACH program coordinator

In addition to the TEACH program, the Central Pima Region has planned to allocate funding beginning in July 2010 for an additional 100 early childhood professionals to participate in 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. The Central Pima Region is offering support for this program to providers who are unable to participate in the TEACH Program.

The REWARD\$ program addresses low compensation and provides an incentive for educational attainment. Caregivers and educators working in centers enrolled in Quality First who have a

CDA or an AA are provided monetary compensation. By tying dollars to educational milestones, the REWARD\$ program provides encouragement, recognition and financial remuneration to those to have made the effort to attain a professional credential. The reward inspires motivated colleagues to follow suit. The program was launched in May, 2010, and over 145 early childhood professionals applied for the 107 available rewards.

In addition to these strategies, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council made an additional investment and commitment to increase the quality of education and care through a far-reaching professional development strategy known as Innovative Professional Development. 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 in the Central Pima Region. 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 and 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 & Southern Arizona Professional Development Alliance, funded by the Central Pima Regional Council, 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. New courses and new curricular components in existing courses regarding Developmentally Appropriate Practice are a focus of the initiative. Furthermore, the University of Arizona College

of Education has targeted the 2011-2012 school year as the first coursework for a Masters Degree in Early Childhood Education.

A major component of the new initiative is the emphasis on communication and cross-fertilization within and across COPs through regular meetings and on the incorporation of training for the experts and practitioners in implementing systems change. This strategy is 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 Central Pima Region.

## 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 2008 were that 86 percent of the children birth through age five were insured, either through private or government insurance.

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

Population Estimate Children 0-5	627,936	100%
Insured Estimate	541,159	86%
Uninsured Estimate	86,778	14%

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

### 2. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the name of the Medicaid program in the state of Arizona. As with all Medicaid programs, it is a joint program between the state and the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Eligibility requirements are presented in Appendix M. 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 data were not obtained. The following table presents the numbers enrolled in April 2009 and April 2010 in Arizona and Pima County. In April 2009, nearly 18 percent of the total Arizona population were enrolled in AHCCCS in Arizona and almost 19 percent were enrolled in Pima County. The number of enrollees in April 2010 was 13 percent higher than in April 2009 in Arizona and 11 percent higher in Pima County.

Arizona and Pima County AHCCCS Enrollments, April 2009 and 2010

	April 2009	April 2010	Percent Change
Arizona 2009 Population Estimate (FTF)	6,685,213	n/a	

Arizona AHCCCS Enrollments	1,196,673	1,356,424	+13%
Percent Enrolled	17.9%		
Pima County 2009 Population Estimate (FTF)	1,018,401	n/a	
Pima County AHCCCS Enrollments	188,007	208,969	+11%
Percent Enrolled	18.5%		

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

### 3. KidsCare

KidsCare is Arizona's Children's Health Insurance Program under AHCCCS that covers children birth to age 18 whose family income falls between 100 percent and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. The KidsCare program is funded jointly by the state and federal government under Title XXI of the Social Security Act. Due to the Arizona budget shortfall, in March, 2010, the program was slated to end on June 15, 2010. However, on March 23, 2010, President Obama signed federal health care reform into law. As part of the passage of the health care overhaul bill, the new law requires states to maintain eligibility levels in all existing programs, including Title XXI (known as KidsCare in Arizona) in order to qualify for federal matching funds for its Title XIX program. AHCCCS recently completed its initial analysis of the new federal law and concluded that the KidsCare program (in its current form) needs to be maintained or Arizona will lose federal participation for Title XIX. Due to this federal requirement, Arizona withdrew the KidsCare program termination, and it will be funded.<sup>25</sup>

A data request was made to obtain KidsCare enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the data were not obtained. Therefore, regional enrollments could not be tabulated for this report. The following table presents the KidsCare monthly enrollments for Arizona and Pima County. The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Pima County in April 2010 (4,992) decreased dramatically from the number enrolled in April 2009 (7,366), a decrease of 32 percent. This raises questions about how income eligibility requirements are currently being applied. The important issue for children birth to age five in the Central Pima Region is that many are no longer being covered through KidsCare and are therefore not likely to be receiving the medical attention they need and deserve.

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

	April 2009	April 2010	Percent Change
Arizona	56,396	36,107	-35.9%
Pima County	7,366	4,992	-32.2%

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

The Central Pima Region has dedicated funds to increase outreach to address critical health needs of children birth through age five through United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona

<sup>25</sup> [http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=acute#Impact\\_on\\_the\\_KidsCare\\_Program](http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=acute#Impact_on_the_KidsCare_Program)

and two of its partners, Children’s Action Alliance and Carondelet Health Network. The Children’s Action Alliance sponsors the Covering Kids Coalition, a health insurance outreach program, which works to bring community groups, agencies and individuals together to get as many children insured as possible in Southern Arizona. Carondelet Health Networks employs a Community Outreach Coordinator who screens families regarding eligibility (below 200% federal poverty level), answers questions, arranges to complete the electronic health application and follows up to make sure all required documentation is submitted. Parent education groups and family support specialists also refer families to the outreach coordinator. Additional venues through United Way’s activities are used for outreach. Approximately 2000 children were targeted for these services in 2010.

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

The following tables present data on healthy births for Arizona, Pima County and the Central Pima Region as a whole and by individual zip codes. The data are from Arizona Department of Health’s Vital Statistics Office for 2008, the most recent year for which data are available. There were 6,989 births reported in the Central Pima Region in 2008, of which 13.9 percent were born to mothers 19 years old and younger. Fifty-four percent were born to unwed mothers. Sixty-three percent of all births were funded by government provided health insurance. About sixty-nine percent of the mothers received prenatal care in the first trimester, and 2.7 percent received no prenatal care. About 7.5 percent of the babies were low-weight newborns. There were 47 infant deaths at birth in 2008.

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

	Arizona		Pima County		Central Pima Region	
	2008 Births	% Births	2008 Births	% Births	2008 Births	% Births
Total # births	99,215		13,503		6989	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	12,161	12.3%	1,654	12.2%	969	13.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	78,738	79.4%	9,555	70.8%	4801	68.7%
No prenatal care	1,755	1.8%	304	2.3%	192	2.7%
Publicly-funded births	53,965	54.4%	7,155	53.0%	4402	63.0%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	7,026	7.1%	1,024	7.6%	526	7.5%
Unwed mothers	44,728	45.1%	6,227	46.1%	3768	53.9%
Infant deaths at birth	625		97		47	

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics - [www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/cvs/cvso8/cvsindex.htm](http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/cvs/cvso8/cvsindex.htm).

The breakdown by zip code shows that 85705 had the highest number of births in the region (936). The highest percent of births to teen mothers (20 percent) and the highest percent of births to unwed mothers (63.8 percent) were in 85714. These two zip codes also had the highest proportion of publicly funded births (79.8 and 78.2 percent, respectively). There were also high percentages of births to unwed mothers in the zip code areas of 85701, 85705, and 85713 (around 63 percent). The percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester ranged from 77.4 percent in 85708 and 85708 to 61.8 percent in 85705.

### Birth Characteristics in the Central Pima Region by Zip Code, 2008

	Total Number of births	Births to Teen Mothers	Births to Unwed Mothers	Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester	Publicly Funded Births
Central Pima Region	6989	13.9%	53.9%	68.7%	63.0%
85701	78	15.8%	62.7%	68.3%	68.6%
85705	936	16.7%	62.9%	61.8%	79.8%
85707	123	5.2%	15.6%	76.6%	14.9%
85708	31	5.2%	15.6%	76.6%	14.9%
85710	684	10.8%	46.5%	70.4%	47.8%
85711	672	12.8%	52.4%	68.5%	63.7%
85712	457	10.3%	47.4%	67.0%	55.3%
85713	856	17.2%	63.4%	67.4%	76.3%
85714	291	20.0%	63.8%	68.0%	78.2%
85715	198	8.1%	42.6%	71.0%	34.6%
85716	470	7.9%	46.8%	70.9%	56.4%
85719	483	10.7%	54.7%	70.4%	59.8%
85745	525	14.5%	49.1%	70.1%	59.3%
85746	898	16.9%	56.2%	71.2%	64.6%
85757	288	16.6%	55.9%	72.1%	61.4%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

### 5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity

Infant mortality numbers for 2008 are reported below. This information is only available at the county and town level. Ninety-seven infant deaths were reported in Pima County, with 46 percent of those being Hispanic infants, 38 percent White infants, 10 percent African American, 2 percent American Indian and 2 percent Asian American. Numbers for South Tucson, and Tucson are also presented.

### Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Cities, 2008

	Arizona	Pima County	South Tucson	Tucson
Total infant deaths	625	97	3	83
White	215	37	0	29
Hispanic	251	45	3	41
African American	76	10	0	9
American Indian	52	2	0	1
Asian	27	3	0	3

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

## 6. Well Child Checks

Because we do not have an integrated health care system or an integrated health care data reporting system, there is no comprehensive source of information regarding well child checks from individual practitioners, health care providers, or insurance companies for all children. AHCCCS reports the completion of well child checks for infants under 16 months old as well as children ages three to six in Arizona.<sup>26</sup> In 2008, 55.5 percent of infants under 16 months completed a well child check. Children ages three to six funded under Medicaid had a 57.6 percent completion rate. Children ages three to six funded under KidsCare had a 60.6 percent completion rate.<sup>27</sup> The implication of these rates is that having *access* to health care is not enough because it does not insure that health care services are used as intended or as prescribed by medical practitioners. There are barriers that exist outside of access to health care that impede parents from completing well child checks and other health care requirements for their children. Among these are education (understanding the implications of completing well child checks and preventive medical services), time, transportation, and others. As the figures above suggest, equality of health outcomes requires differential policies in addition to access for children who are at risk of not receiving the care they need.

An additional source of health information regarding young children comes from the federally funded Head Start programs. Head Start reports comprehensive medical information on the children enrolled in the program. The eligibility requirement for enrolling in the program is family income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The 2008-09 Head Start Program Information Report for Southeastern Arizona, obtained from Child-Parent Centers, Inc., provides health care data on the children enrolled in Head Start programs in Pima County (29 centers), Cochise County (8 centers), Santa Cruz County (4 centers), Graham County (4 centers) and Greenlee County (1 center). Unfortunately, Child-Parent Centers, Inc. was not able to provide breakdowns by center or county. Nonetheless, due to the fact that there are few comprehensive health reports on children in this age group, this information is useful. Children enrolled in Head Start 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, 2,408 of the 2,721 enrolled (88 percent), had health insurance coverage. This was true for 96 percent of the children in Early Head Start. Over 96 percent of the children in both programs were reported to have a medical home. Asthma and vision problems were the most frequent conditions diagnosed and treated for all ages, followed by anemia for three to four year-olds and hearing problems for children birth to age three. Immunizations were up-to-date for 96 percent of three to four year-olds and 86 percent of children birth to age three.

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<sup>26</sup> [http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/Oversight/Acute/NTCs/2009\\_01\\_30APIPANotice\\_Cure.pdf](http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/Oversight/Acute/NTCs/2009_01_30APIPANotice_Cure.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> These categories are reported as appears in the document. Coverage programs are not explained.

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

	Head Start ages 3-4	Early Head Start ages 0-3
Enrollment 8-01-2008 To 7-31-2009	2721	624
<b>Health Insurance Coverage</b>		
Number of Children With Health Insurance	2408	600
Number Enrolled in Medicaid	2074	527
Number Enrolled in CHIP or Other State-Only Funded Insurance	56	28
Number with Private Health Insurance	212	38
Number with Other Health Insurance (Military, Etc.)	64	7
No Health Insurance	313	24
<b>Medical Home</b>		
Number of Children with an Ongoing Source of Continuous, Accessible Health Care	2519	606
<b>Medical Services</b>		
Number of Children Up-To-Date on State's Schedule for Well Child Care	2392	521
Children Diagnosed with a Chronic Condition During This Year	192	27
Of Those, the Number Who Received Treatment	190	26
<b>Conditions Diagnosed</b>		
Anemia	34	2
Asthma	109	14
Hearing Difficulties	22	5
Overweight	32	1
Vision Problems	47	8
High Lead Levels	3	0
Diabetes	3	0
Up-To-Date on Immunizations	2648	536

Source: Child-Parent Centers, Inc. Tucson, Az.

## 7. Oral Health

Many young children in Pima County reportedly have limited access to dental care. Enhanced funding (made available in part through First Things First) is making preventative dental services more accessible to young children. The following table presents oral health conditions comparing Tucson and Arizona children. The data come from the most recent statewide dental

survey, "Every Tooth Counts,"<sup>28</sup>, which contains data reported for six- to eight-year-olds screened for dental services between 1999 and 2003. Data are not currently available for children under age six but the situation of the six- to eight-year-olds is a result of dental care they have or have 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 below, Tucson has a higher incidence of untreated tooth decay (46 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.

**Oral Health among Children 6-8 Years 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.

Through funding that comes in part from First Things central office,<sup>29</sup> the Pima County Health Department provides oral health services to children birth through age five at numerous child care and preschool centers. 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 child care and pre-school program includes: 1) establishing daily tooth brushing programs 2) providing dental screenings and referrals 3) applying fluoride varnish on the children's teeth to strengthen them and 4) training staff and parents on the importance of early childhood oral health.

Data on dental screenings were provided by the Pima County Health Department, oral health coordinator's office, for September 2009 through May 2010. Through the program, 1,130 children birth through age five were served during this 9-month period. The following table shows that about two-thirds of the children participated in more than one dental visit during the nine-month period.

**Number of Public Health Dental Visits Pima County, Children Birth Through Age Five, Sept 2009 - May 2010**

Number of Visits	Number of Children	Percent
One visit	338	30%
Two visits	767	68%

<sup>28</sup> Data come from a statewide dental survey of more than 13,000 kindergarten through third graders assessed between 1999-2003. The statewide survey data were published in the Arizona Department of Health Services, Community Health Profiles, 2003, at <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/chpweb/2001/index.htm>.

<sup>29</sup> "First Smiles Matter" is a prevention and early intervention program that addresses the oral health issues of young children and pregnant women. Other community partners include United Way, the 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 Northern Arizona Oral Health Coalition.

Three or more visits	25	2%
Total	1,130	100%

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

As shown in the following table, Pima County's oral health program has addressed the important need for early intervention. More than half of 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 nearly one third of children 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.

#### Incidence of Oral Health Needs Identified through Checkups of Children 0-5 Years in Pima County, September 2009-May 2010

	% of Checkups Revealing Need	Number of Checkups Revealing Oral Health Need	Total Number of Checkups
White Spots	57%	979	1,709
Untreated Decay	25%	431	1,707
Treated Decay	31%	523	1,707
Urgent Treatment Required	1%	25	1,705

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

## 8. Immunizations

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

- 3:2:2:2 series (3 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, 2 poliovirus, 2 *Haemophilus influenzae* type B (Hib), and 2 hepatitis B vaccines)
- 4:3:1:3:3:1 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, and 1 dose Varicella vaccine
- 4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, 1 dose Varicella, and 4 doses PCV7 vaccine.<sup>30</sup>

Completion rates reported in the following table were calculated by ADHS. Since ADHS reported the second and third series separately, both are included. The immunization rates reported for the Central Pima Region are similar to those of Arizona and Pima County for all

<sup>30</sup> Definitions obtained from Ohio Department of Public Health available at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/idc/immunize/immform.aspx>

years. The number of children immunized in Central Pima increased from 2005 to 2007 in series three for 19-35 month olds, from 2,749 to 4,261. However, the number and percent of children immunized declined slightly in Central Pima from 2007 to 2009. According to these figures, in 2009, 62.8 percent of infants completed their immunizations; 41.5 percent of children 19-35 months old completed the second series and 38 percent of children 19-35 months old completed the third series.

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

	Arizona		Pima County		Central Pima Region	
	Total Completed	Percent	Total Completed	Percent	Total Completed	Percent
2005						
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	70,371	70.5%	9,589	71%	4,728	71.2%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	66,546	45.9%	9,268	47.6%	4,612	47.9%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	37,182	25.6%	5,532	28.4%	2,749	28.6%
2007						
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	68,480	70.9%	10,421	74.9%	5,242	75.2%
4:3:1:3:3:1 Completed 19-35 months	69,141	47.9%	9,920	49.9%	4,895	49.3%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	58,797	40.7%	8,616	43.4%	4,261	42.9%
2009						
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	62,660	66.6%	9,241	63.9%	4,555	62.6%
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	60,550	42.2%	9,390	43.4%	4,484	41.5%
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	54,624	38.0%	8,399	38.8%	4,113	38.1%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF., April 2009.

The number and percent of children completing the three immunization series in 2009 are presented below by zip code. All of the numbers and the percent calculations in the table were provided by ADHS. Zip code 85708 reported the lowest completion rates and 85746 the highest.

Two data sets examines in this report, the well-child checks and the immunization schedules, point to inadequate medical attention to young children during critical years of growth and development.

## 2009 Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed in the Central Pima Region by Zip Code

Zip Code	12-24 months	3:2:2:2 completed	% 3:2:2:2	19-35 months	4:3:1:3:3:1 completed	% 4:3:1:3:3:1	4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed	% 4:3:1:3:3:1:4
85701	66	42	63.6%	115	44	38.3%	43	37.4%
85705	1048	668	63.7%	1546	643	41.6%	588	38.0%
85708	183	38	20.8%	288	32	11.1%	30	10.4%
85710	704	449	63.8%	943	402	42.6%	373	39.6%
85711	679	405	59.6%	1063	450	42.3%	413	38.9%
85712	501	280	55.9%	744	287	38.6%	265	35.6%
85713	925	618	66.8%	1420	635	44.7%	572	40.3%
85714	321	206	64.2%	509	234	46.0%	213	41.8%
85715	141	86	61.0%	232	79	34.1%	75	32.3%
85716	471	284	60.3%	666	262	39.3%	249	37.4%
85719	427	257	60.2%	624	235	37.7%	222	35.6%
85734	27	20	74.1%	50	22	44.0%	22	44.0%
85745	545	363	66.6%	793	321	40.5%	286	36.1%
85746	899	625	69.5%	1295	616	47.6%	559	43.2%
85754	**	**	**	20	5	25.0%	4	20.0%
85757	345	214	62.0%	493	217	44.0%	199	40.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>10,801</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>41.5%</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>38.1%</b>

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, April, 2010

### 9. Breast Feeding Support

There are no comprehensive data sources on the number of women who breastfeed their infants in Arizona or Pima County. Hospitals and other agencies in Pima County use a handout that lists all of the resources available in the Tucson area, including web site links. The following hospitals in the Tucson area have breastfeeding support programs: Corondelet St. Joseph Hospital Lactation Services, Tucson Medical Center Breastfeeding Support Program, and University Hospital Lactation Services. These three hospitals have lactation consultants on staff who can provide private consultations. The main WIC office in Tucson provides services through Breastfeeding Education Support Team (BEST). A number of private organizations provide consultations and home visits for a fee, including BEST, Desert Doula, La Leche League International, Mama's Latte LLC., We Follow the Stork, and Womb Dance Lactation. Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services, a partner organization of the Central Pima region, also provides breastfeeding support services to teen mothers. Many of the organizations listed above provide bilingual services.

Additional resources listed are locations that rent hospital grade pumps for women who are returning to the workplace, provide prenatal breastfeeding classes, post-birth breastfeeding support groups, and pregnancy and postpartum depression support groups. Two local hotline numbers for pregnancy and postpartum depression are provided, as well as a number of on-line

resources. Finally, a list of doulas is provided who are certified breastfeeding counselors and offer services for a fee in the greater Tucson area.

## 10. Developmental Screenings and Services

The Arizona chapter of the American Society of Pediatrics listed the following agencies that provide services to children birth through age five in their white paper *Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs*<sup>31</sup>:

- The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzeIP) in the Department of Economic Security (DES) serving children ages 0-3 years;
- The Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) in DES serving children of all ages who have a diagnosis or are at risk for one of four specific developmental diagnoses (mental retardation, autism, cerebral palsy, or epilepsy);
- Child Find, serving children ages three to five years old with developmental delays, funded by Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) through the Arizona Department of Education (ADE).
- Arizona Schools for the Deaf and Blind (ASDB), serving children from birth to age 22 who have certain hearing and vision disabilities.
- The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), through Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT).

The report by pediatricians notes the shortage of therapies and therapists for children with developmental disabilities, which affects children at a sensitive time period when brain development is critical.

To assess the number of children receiving services and screenings for disabilities, data were obtained from DES on the number of children served by DDD and AzeIP in 2007 and 2009. The numbers are reported in the following tables for Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima Region. Data were made available at the zip code level. In Central Pima, 624 children received DDD services in 2007 and 731 children received services in 2009, an increase of 17.1 percent. However, the number of children who are in need of these services but did not receive them is unknown.

### DDD Recipients, Children Ages 0-6, Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Region, 2007 & 2009

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region
2007 Total Children	8,562	1,342	624
2009 Total Children	8,976	1,540	731
Percent Change	14.8%	10.3%	17.1%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, April 2009

The number of children who received developmental screening services through AzeIP in the Central Pima Region was 244 in 2007 and 354 in 2009, an increase of nearly 45 percent. It is

<sup>31</sup> Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs, available at <http://www.azaap.net/userfiles/Early%20Intervention%20In%20AZ%20WHITE%20PAPER%205-9-08.pdf>

encouraging to see the growth in services, however, as stated above, there are no sources of data that indicate how many children are in need of these services in the region.

#### Arizona Early Intervention Program Screenings (AzeIP), Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima, 2007 & 2009

	Arizona	Pima County	Central Pima Region
2007 Totals	3,450	510	244
2009 Totals	5,078	789	354
Percent Change	47.2%	54.7%	45.1%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, April 2009

### II.C. Supporting Families

Supportive services for families include a variety of formal and informal services, supports and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. Support can be provided in homes, at early care and education service programs, and in the broader network of community based services. The purpose of family support is to promote the well-being of children and families and build on the strengths of family members in an atmosphere of respect for the family's culture, language and values. Family support practices and strategies are a common program component of child abuse and neglect prevention as well as family preservation programs.<sup>32</sup>

Exemplary early care and childhood centers use evidenced-based program strategies to build protective factors that support families that can ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect.<sup>33</sup> In an early care and education setting, family support may be provided by teachers, a family resource specialist and/or outside providers. These may include: family assessment and plans to address family needs, referrals to resources and services, informal counseling, parenting information, family literacy programs, lending libraries, drop-in times for parents to meet staff and other parents, and organizing fun family activities.

For Fiscal Year 2010, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services. The primary strategies for addressing this need are to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems and to increase the availability of resources that support language and literacy development for young children and their families. Nearly all of the indicators described in this needs and assets report, such as low education and high poverty levels, point to the need for intensified family support services in the areas of remedial education, literacy, and economic and nutritional assistance. The Central Pima Regional Partnership Council's efforts in this area for 2010 are described later in this section. What immediately follows are indicators that describe additional areas of need that relate to family support.

<sup>32</sup> Arizona Department of Health Services (2009). *Arizona's Project Launch Environmental Scan Report*. <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/index.htm>

<sup>33</sup>Center for the Study of Social Policy, *Key Program Elements: Family Support Services. Strengthening Families through Early Care and Education*, <http://www.cssp.org>

## 1. Child Safety and Security

Child safety and security involve many subjects, but some of the most concerning are child abuse and neglect, which necessitate family support services in a community. Child abuse and neglect indicators are difficult to interpret due to the limitations of official record-keeping and their low incidence in the general population. The following table shows the total number of children birth through age five who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect in 2007 and 2009. In 2009, there were 188 child removals officially reported in the Central Pima region, compared to 123 removals reported in 2007, an increase of 53 percent. These removals represent about 10 percent of all removals of children birth through age five in Pima County in 2007 and about 12 percent in 2009.

Arizona Child Protective Services; Removal of Children Birth Through Age Five from Homes in Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, 2007 and 2009

	2007	2009
Arizona	7,462	8,002
Pima County	1,251	1,574
Central Pima	123	188

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 2008, there were 1,076 dependency petitions filed in the Pima County Juvenile Court alleging abuse or neglect of children (mostly involving parental substance abuse). This was a 25 percent increase from 2007, and nearly half (47 percent) of these children were five years old or younger. Factors such as the economic recession, and increasing public concern about child abuse, as well as higher surveillance may have contributed to this increase.<sup>34</sup>

## 2. Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health

There are no official reports of adult substance use and other behavioral health issues available specifically for the Pima County or the Central Pima Region. The numbers of women and children receiving behavioral health treatment is the closest indicator for measuring this need. The Arizona Department of Health Services, Behavioral Health Division provided data on state recipients of behavioral health services. 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 following table shows the total number of pregnant and non-pregnant women with dependents who received state funded behavioral health services for general mental health or substance abuse problems in 2007 and 2009. As shown in the following table, of the total women who received either mental health or substance abuse services in Pima County, pregnant women with dependents represented a very small percentage, 2.2 percent for mental health and 4.7 percent for substance abuse services. Non-pregnant women with dependents represent a much larger percentage receiving these types of services, about 33 and 38 percent respectively. Pima County had a smaller percentage of

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<sup>34</sup> Pima County Juvenile Court, Blue Print for the Future, Annual Report 2008

pregnant women with dependents receiving services than Arizona (4.7 percent versus 7.5 percent respectively). In contrast, a greater percentage women with dependents in Pima County (34 percent and 43.3 percent) received mental health and substance abuse services than across the state as a whole (23.6 percent and 40.6 percent).

**Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women with Dependents Who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA -5 (Pima County) in 2007 and 2009**

	2007		2009	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Arizona - Pregnant Women with dependents				
General Mental Health	849	1.9%	1,433	2.6%
Substance abuse	692	5.0%	1,001	7.5%
Arizona - Women with dependents				
General Mental Health	7763	17.3%	13,092	23.6%
Substance abuse	3699	27.1%	5,440	40.6%
Arizona All General Mental Health Women	44,808	-	55,334	-
Arizona All Substance Abuse Women	13,644	-	13,400	-
GSA 5 - Pregnant Women with dependents				
General Mental Health	287	3.2%	214	2.2%
Substance abuse	130	5.3%	107	4.7%
GSA 5 - Women with dependents				
General Mental Health	2,897	32.7%	3,326	34.0%
Substance abuse	916	37.7%	982	43.3%
GSA 5 All General Mental Health Women	8865	-	9,773	-
GSA 5 All Substance Abuse Women	2,451	-	2,269	-

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

The table that follows shows the total numbers of children birth through age five who received publicly funded behavioral health services in GSA 5 (Pima County) and in Arizona for 2007 and 2009. ADHS reports these numbers by children who were “not seriously emotionally disturbed” and “all children.” Children who were not diagnosed with an emotional disturbance represent a majority of the children who received services. ADHS did not provide information on the type of services they receive. The number of children birth through age five in Pima County receiving services increased from a total of 2,014 in 2007 to 2,429 in 2009 representing about a 21 percent increase for this region. The 2009 number receiving services, 2,429, represents about 11 percent of the estimated number of children birth through age five in Pima County in 2009 (21,936), or just over one in ten children.

Children who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA 5 (Pima County), 2007 and 2009

	2007		2009	
	Number	Percent of total children 0-5 served	Number	Percent of total children 0-5 served
Arizona - Children 0-5, not seriously emotionally disturbed	5,428	66.7%	6,431	67.7%
Arizona - Total Children 0-5 served	8,133	-	9,504	-
GSA 5 - Children 0-5, not seriously emotionally disturbed	1,456	72.3%	1,770	72.9%
GSA 5 - Total Children 0-5 served	2,014	-	2,429	-

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

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

In Fiscal Year 2010, the Central Pima Region funded a number of non-profit organizations 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 N, the Family Support Alliance Members.

Central Pima Region family support funded services and partners in Fiscal Year 2010:

- Community based family support services are provided through The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona’s Family Support Alliance grantees and partnering agencies, targeting over 250 families region wide.
  - Parenting education and support for pregnant and parenting teens, with over 160 teen mothers and families targeted for services: Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)
  - Intensive one-year parenting program for distressed families at risk for child abuse targeting seven families. The program uses family support specialists to help families establish goals, teach positive parenting strategies, increase understanding of children development, provide education on family nutrition and enhance family communication: Parent Aid, Parent Partner Programs
  - Parent information and training targeting twenty families through the Born To Learn curriculum regarding six domains of child development, the stages of development within each domain, and appropriate pre-literacy skills for children birth through five: Amphitheater School District Parents as Teachers
  - Additional programs targeting about thirty families as described above for parents outside the Amphitheater School District, namely, Stay and Play events at The Parent Connection and other community locations, parenting classes and newborn support, quarterly nutrition program, and networking opportunities: The Parent Connection, Parents as Teachers
  - The Parenting Education Program, offered through Casa de los Niños, is available for any parent of young children birth through age five. The program provides

community-based education classes related to child development, health, behavior and building strong relationships.

#### Home visitation services for high-risk families

- Through a joint partnership, Casa de los Niños and the Easter Seals Blake Foundation are providing the Nurse Family Partnership and Raising Healthy Kids programs using nurses and community health workers to support high risk families, including pregnant women, through home visitation support. These two intensive programs are implemented simultaneously for families with children birth through age five who are considered high risk, focusing primarily on health issues. An aggressive outreach program helps identify families with greatest needs. The Nurse Family Partnership is an evidence based national program with rigorous training and fidelity requirements that has a documented track record in improving health and behavior outcomes for young children and their parents. The Raising Healthy Kids program provides at-risk parents with in-home support from a Community Health Specialist. This specialist makes visits in the home to work with families on bonding and attachment, child development activities, parenting skills and school readiness. In addition, the Community Health Specialist assists families with personal goals, community resources, and other support services as needed. As of March 2010, about 350 families were served.
- Fostering child wellness, appropriate development, positive parent-child interaction, family health and functioning and the prevention of child abuse and neglect through voluntary free home visitation and other services targeting 114 families using the Healthy Family curriculum: Child and Family Resources in partnership with La Frontera and CODAC Behavioral Health Services
- Providing new parents with literacy materials and information through early literacy kits. These are supplied through home visits by family support specialists: training and kits provided by Make Way for Books (no target numbers available?)
- Jessica – Please make sure that we did not omit any activities that fall under family support.

In addition to being the administrative home for several FTF funded grants for family support services, the United Way of Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance's mission is to collaborate and coordinate with the multitude of service providers in Tucson and Southern Arizona to create a more seamless system of services for families and children. The Alliance includes not only the FTF funded partners, but a large number of additional agencies active in the provision of family support services in the greater Central Pima Region. The Alliance's goals and activities are further described in the following section on system collaboration and coordination.

#### 4. Parental Perceptions of FTF's Services and Support

In order for family support services to be effective, parents must feel that the supports and services they receive are accessible and of high quality. In 2008, First Things First conducted a

statewide Family and Community Survey of 3,345 parents and other adults to assess parental and community knowledge and awareness of early childhood issues. A total of 305 adults, including 205 parents, were surveyed in the Central Pima region. Their responses were obtained through the Central Pima Region from the FTF “Regional Profiles.” Although these results are limited, they provide a glimpse of the perceptions parents have about the quality of the family support in the Central Pima region.

Respondents were asked 11 questions about family support services and access to information. Overall, they indicated that they were very satisfied with the information and resources available to them about children’s development and health (99 percent). However, only 30 percent of respondents reported that they were either “somewhat satisfied” or “very satisfied” with how agencies that serve young children and their families work together and communicate. Nearly all parents reported that they could locate services they need or want (92 percent), although 28 percent reported services were not available at times or at locations that are convenient. However, this was much lower than the statewide response rate of 45 percent. Seventy-nine percent of respondents in the region agreed that they had to fill out paperwork multiple times, compared to 61 percent across the state. Nineteen percent reported that they could not find services to prevent problems and only qualified for services after problems were severe. About 30 percent reported they did not know if they were eligible to receive services. About 27 percent of respondents reported that services did not reflect their cultural values. On average, the respondents in the Central Pima Region had more positive responses than those of respondents across the state as a whole.

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

The family support infrastructure of an early childhood system encompasses a broad array of components in which public awareness and systems collaboration and coordination play an important part. For example, a national workgroup that was formed to study what creates a statewide early childhood system described the elements that a family support infrastructure should include: varied and targeted voluntary services, economic supports, cultural responsiveness, strong and safe communities, and statewide information systems<sup>35</sup>. Together, these components provide a system of support that strengthens families and enriches children. This section addresses public awareness (i.e., information systems) and collaboration and coordination (i.e., systems of resources that create family support).

##### 1. Public Awareness

Public awareness of 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

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<sup>35</sup> Early Childhood Systems Working Group (2006). [http://www.ccsso.org/content/PDFs/ECD\\_System\\_and\\_Core\\_Elements\\_Final.ppt](http://www.ccsso.org/content/PDFs/ECD_System_and_Core_Elements_Final.ppt) *State Early Childhood Development System* [PowerPoint slides]. From FTF Family Support Framework, 4/28/2009.

care and childhood education and how that connects to FTF’s mission as a publicly funded program. Current information about what is known in these areas is described below.

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

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

- Connect programs across communities
- Be available in a variety of forms
- Be culturally appropriate
- Build on family strengths and knowledge
- Provide accurate information
- Offer opportunities for sharing among and between families through various family and social networks<sup>36</sup>

Gaps in these information areas are indicators of unmet needs that require asset building.<sup>37</sup> 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, described above. When the 305 adult respondents in the Central Pima region were asked about when a parent can begin to have significant impact a child’s brain development, only 58 percent responded “prenatally and from birth”, compared to 78 percent across the state. The following findings highlight other areas where many parents need more information about early childhood development:

Age when an infant or young child begins to take in and react to the world around them	41 percent of respondents incorrectly responded at seven months or older
Impact of first year on school performance	Only 56 percent responded that it has a major impact compared to 79 percent across the state
Language and literacy development	51 percent of respondents incorrectly indicated that television may promote language development as effectively as personal conversation.
Child-parent interaction	Only 26 percent of respondents correctly indicated that a six-month-old is too young to spoil Only 44 percent of respondents correctly indicated that it is appropriate to pick up a three-

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<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> The 2008 Needs and Assets Report referred to results from several community based surveys conducted by the United Way of Centralern Arizona, and the Vail Community Action Board that provided insights into these areas, specifically in regard to parents’ access to quality information about early care and childhood development. These results may still be current for assessing progress in these areas.

month-old ever time she cries.

Developmentally appropriate behavior

Only 33 percent correctly responded that letting a two-year-old get down from the dinner table before the rest of the family has finished their meal is appropriate

This assessment of parents' understanding of early development identified several knowledge gaps which highlight areas in which parents need additional education and accurate information. Improving parents' understanding of these concepts would positively impact their interactions with their children.

#### b. The Public's Familiarity with First Things First

Public awareness of the importance of early care and childhood education was certainly evident when Arizona voters passed the referendum to fund First Things First in 2006. The extent to which the public maintains or increases their familiarity with First Things First depends on how well FTF communicates with the public and educates them about these issues. To this end, the region has funded a community awareness campaign to build the public and political will necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities. The Central Pima Region has partnered with Central and South Pima Regions, as well as the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'Odham Nation Regional Partnership Councils in a cross-regional joint communication plan that includes media, printed material and support from a contracted team of consultants to increase parent and community awareness about the importance of providing young children and their families access to services and supports that will help prepare them to enter kindergarten healthy and ready to learn.

### 2. Collaboration and coordination

Collaboration and coordination across various systems, services, agencies and providers, be they educational, health, economic, or cultural, are needed to create an effective family support infrastructure in an early childhood system. This section describes the most current information to date about collaboration and coordination in the region and across the state.

#### a. Baseline Evidence of Collaboration and Coordination Across the State

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

Respondents reported that services are good to very good but that family access to services and information is poor. The conclusion of the report 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. Many of the strategies funded by the Central Pima Council are addressing these issues.

## b. Regional Collaboration

Southern Arizona has a robust and active coalition of organizations and child advocates that have placed early childhood education and care at the forefront of issues for children and families. Several of these coalitions and partnerships existed prior to First Things First and were major contributors to the conceptualization and support of FTF statewide. These organizations were fully described in the 2008 Needs and Assets Report, and the major ones are described only briefly in the following. New developments in systems collaboration and coordination in the region are highlighted in this section.

### 1) *The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Family Support Alliance*

The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona has played a long-standing role in fostering and promoting early care and childhood education in the region. One of United Way's collaborative efforts is First Focus on Kids, a regional partnership comprised of a local council of community representatives formed around enhancing the quality and availability of child care since 1999 in Pima County. Another important asset that was developed recently by the United Way is the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance. Through the funding provided by the Central, North and South Pima Regional Partnership Councils, the 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. 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
- Gaps in services to geographically isolated families will be eliminated so that they and other at-risk populations are served<sup>38</sup>

As described earlier, the Family Support Alliance is the administrative home of several FTF Family Support grants funded across all of the FTF Pima regions. See Appendix O for an organizational chart of all grantees and partners, a list of all partners, and a link to their Family Alliance Partner Guide. The Alliance meets monthly and partners discuss collaboration and coordination issues.

### 2) *Community Conversation on Coordination*

In May 2010, the FTF Southeastern Arizona Region hosted a "Community Conversation on Coordination" that involved all six FTF Regional Partnership Councils and their partners in the

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<sup>38</sup> <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/family-support-alliance> retrieved on March, 2010

Southeast. The purpose of this meeting was to share ideas about coordination and to present findings from an environmental scan that involved interviewing council members, grantees, and community partners from all six FTF regions in the Southeastern Arizona area. The environmental scan assessed the participants' past experiences and future vision for coordination in the Southeastern Arizona area.<sup>39</sup> Participants identified three main elements that contributed to positive coordination: comprehensive participation, effective communication and regular meetings. Barriers to successful coordination were: "turfdom" or unwilling and self-interested attitudes that prevent coordination from taking place, lack of communication, limited time to work on coordination, and geographical distance to travel for coordination. The vision for future positive coordination involved information sharing through cross-regional meetings and improved interaction between FTF grantees. The importance of increasing public awareness was stressed. A "one-stop shop" website where parents can obtain early childhood development information, hotlines, and newsletters were suggested ways to increase public awareness.

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<sup>39</sup> From Vision To Reality: Coordination of Southeastern Arizona's Early Childhood Development and Health Services. FTF 2010.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

The Central Pima region is made up of diverse communities whose families with young children vary in their capacities, resources and needs. The region contains both affluent and high needs metropolitan and suburban areas. The Central Pima Region scores higher than Pima County as a whole on a number of indicators presented in this report that demonstrate need: education for children and families, medical, nutritional, employment, and economic, among others. The continued deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 creates significant challenges and hardship for many families with young children due to job loss and the reduction in the safety net of health and human service programs. Yet, there are many assets to draw from in the community and the Central Pima Region Partnership Council is addressing many of the current challenges.

There are over 44,000 children birth through age five who require services in health, education and other areas. The region's capacity to provide regulated care and education is limited to a maximum capacity of about 17,000 slots, including those for 5- to 12-year-olds. It is unlikely that all of these slots are available or used. The cost of care is prohibitive for many working families, which forces them to choose affordability over quality. Yet quality care is limited, with less than ten percent of licensed and regulated providers being accredited. The lack of sufficient and affordable regulated care suggests that families turn to kith and kin care, which is more convenient and affordable. But unregulated care can compromise optimal child development due to lack of formal education and training.

Until recent initiatives supported by the Central Pima Region, there have been limited local opportunities for education and professional development in the early child care field. Pursuing an Associate's degree or an early child care certificate is beyond the reach of many people working in this field but new strategies are in place to make this possible for more adults caring for and educating young children. The average full time salary for early child care teachers and teaching assistants is comparable to salaries of non-skilled workers, lower than a living wage. The Central Pima region is investing in and increasing access to multiple professional development programs and opportunities that are tied to college credit and are offered to all early care and education professionals within the region.

The Central Pima region is investing in a number of strategies to support children and families with health care needs, screenings for development delays as well as social-emotional support services. Family support is growing through community-based activities as well as home-based support services.

The Central Pima Region, with the help of its funded partners, has made progress in creating assets that are already making a strong contribution to building a more coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. Building a coordinated system is a long-term proposition that requires a long-term commitment from all actors. The Central Pima region has harnessed many agencies, organizations and individuals to build alliances that are making headway in this area. The greatest regional asset continues to be the people who are deeply concerned and committed to early childhood care, education, and health issues for children ages birth to five years of age.

## PART TWO

### I. Zip Code Maps and Fact Box Resource Guide

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

#### I.A. Fact Box Legend

<b>85713</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85713</b>	<b>85745</b>	<b>85735</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	80%	15%	5%
	<b>City of South Tucson</b>	100%		

Each zip code has a table like the one above. The table presents a geographical analysis of the change in the zip code boundary between 2000 and 2010. The original zip code from 2000 is compared with the zip code as it exists in 2010. In the example above, in 2010, what was 85713 now spills into zip codes 85745 and 85735. The reason for including these changes is that the 2000 Census data listed in the fact boxes correspond to the 2000 zip code, but more recent data regarding TANF, Food Stamps, WIC, new births, immunizations, DES child care subsidies, etc., are from more recent years and correspond to the 2010 zip code geography. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in the zip code is listed in the box, in this case, the City of South Tucson. Occasionally, towns and places spill into adjacent zip codes.

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

#### I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes

- The source for each number in the fact boxes is presented in the box, such as Census 2000, or 2006-08 American Community Survey. The 2009 population estimates for the number of children 0-5 and the numbers of families with children birth through five were calculated by First Things First for the budgetary allocations for each region. The consultants calculated additional 2009 estimates based on First Things First's methodology and the Census Bureau's HUM projection method (see Appendix D).

- The data in each column refer to a year, be it 2000, 2007, 2009 or 2010. The percent of families receiving TANF, Food Stamps and WIC benefits in 2009 data column uses the 2009 population estimates as the denominator.
- The 2006-08 ACS provides data for “census designated places” with a population of 20,000 or more, as well as for the county and the state. In the fact boxes, these “places” are positioned in the zip code that is most closely associated with that place. For example, information about Drexel Heights is located in the fact box for 85746.
- Child Immunizations Percent Completed: the numbers and percents completed by zip code were provided by the ADHS.
- 2006-08 ACS Educational Attainment of New Mothers: The total number of unmarried and married mothers equals 100 percent. The education level attained for married mothers uses married mothers as the denominator (i.e., among married mothers, 10 percent do not have a high school diploma). The education level attained for unmarried mothers uses unmarried mothers as the denominator (i.e., among unmarried mothers, 12 percent do not have a high school diploma).
- 2006-08 ACS Estimates of New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship: The total number of unmarried and married mothers equals 100 percent. The citizenship status for married mothers uses married mothers as a denominator (i.e., among married mothers, 85 percent are native born and 15 percent are foreign born). The same applies for unmarried mothers.
- Some zip codes do not have any data from certain categories, and are marked n/a for not available.

### III.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 Services Department has identified 19 Pima County Community Development Target areas as low-income areas eligible for community development assistance.<sup>40</sup> Approximately 7 percent of the Pima County population – approximately 59,000 residents at the time of the 2000 Census - lives within these target areas.

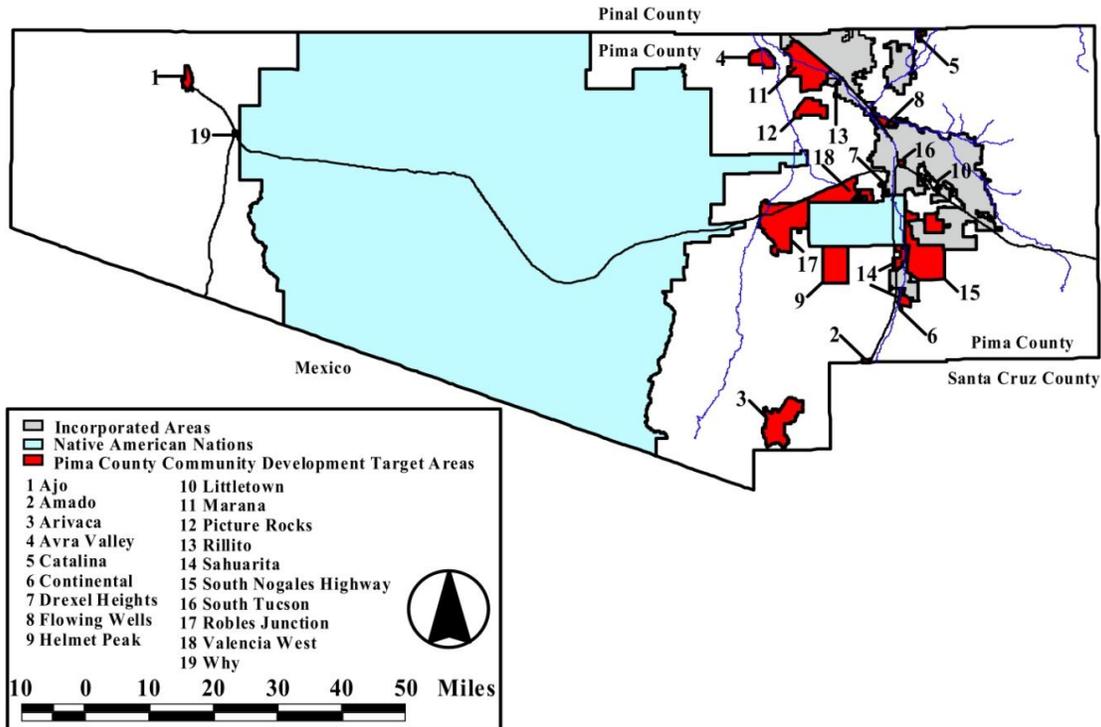
As Community Development Target areas, these places are eligible to receive funding through the federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by Pima County. Funding is intended to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities, infrastructure improvements and public services.

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<sup>40</sup> 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.

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 Regional Councils can better coordinate their investments with the Pima County Community Services department.

## Pima County Community Development Target Areas



Source: Pima County Community Services Department, 2004.

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

The maps show the locations of federally subsidized multi-family housing facilities. The locations of these facilities comes from the HUD geographic information system (GIS) “A Picture of Subsidized Households: 2008”. This geospatial database is the most current source of data for publicly-subsidized multi-family housing facilities in the United States.

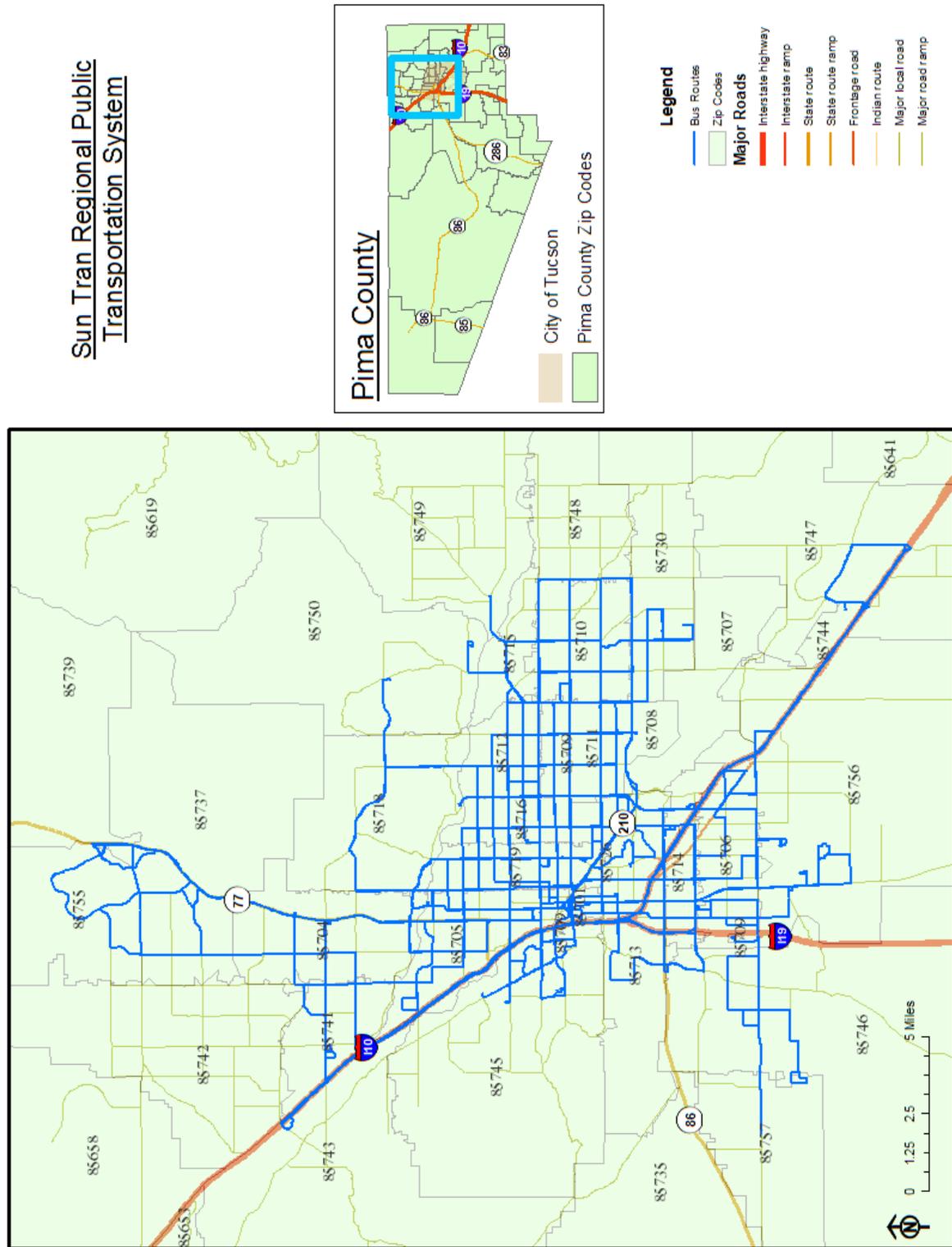
Facilities that are mapped here include facilities whose tenants receive federal housing assistance. These include public housing units, apartments accepting Section 8 housing vouchers, and multi-family units that are part of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. Senior housing units are excluded from the mapping for this report.

### III.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 P. 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.

III.F. San Tran Bus Routes in Tucson, retrieved in May, 2010







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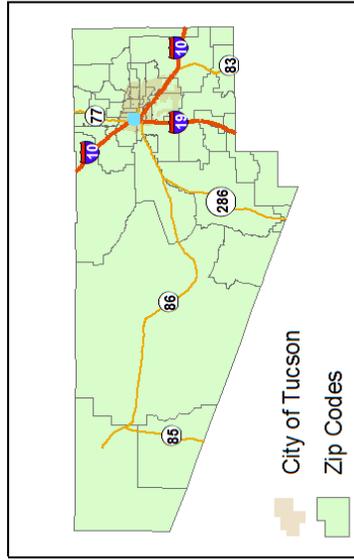
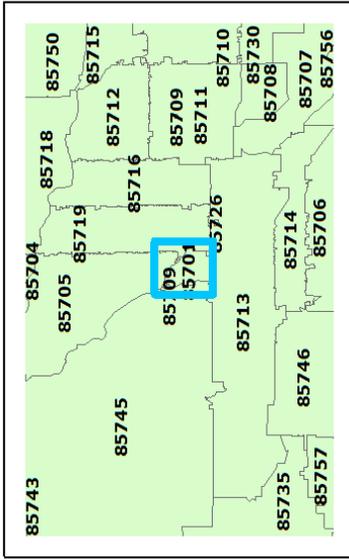
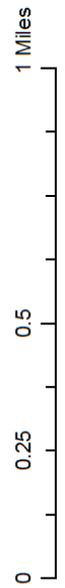
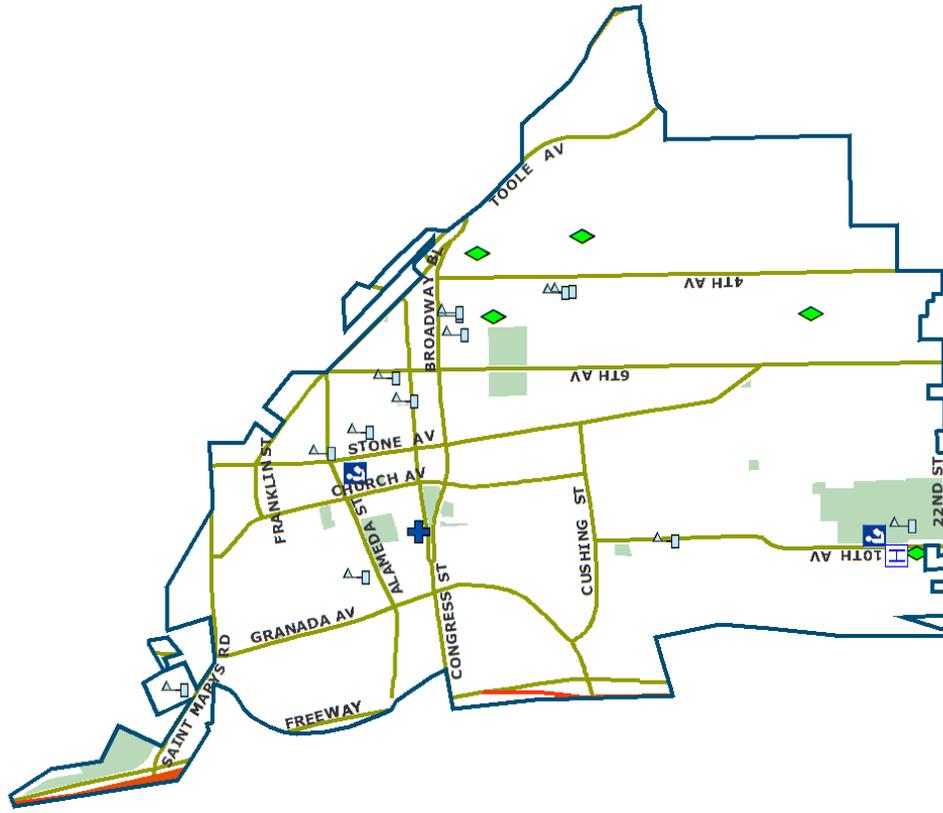
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## 85701 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	<b>Health Facilities</b>
	Zip 85701	Clinic
	Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library	Hospital
	Parks	Pima County Health Department

<b>85701</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85701</b>	
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>City of Tucson</b>	< 10%	Extends into all of the Central Region zip codes

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000	2000	2009
	Total	Percent	Estimate
Total Population	4,474		5,400
Children 0-5	242		311
Total Number of Families	767	100.0%	926
Families with Children 0-5	109	14.2%	132
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	60	7.8%	72
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	41	5.3%	49
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	45.2%	20.0%	
Hispanic	44.9%	67.3%	
African American	3.8%	5.4%	
American Indian	3.4%	5.9%	
Asian	1.4%	0.5%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	816	21.1%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$24,464		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		37.5%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		22.8%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		71.5%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		80.0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.5%	
		January	January
		2007	2009
			January
			2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		22	17 (13%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		28	19 (6%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		99	114 (86%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		144	162 (52%)
WIC Recipients Women		62	51
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		106	108

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	78		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	12	15.8%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	53	68.3%	
No prenatal care	1	1.7%	
Publicly-funded births	53	68.6%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	3	4.2%	
Births to unwed mothers	49	62.7%	
Number of Infant deaths	0		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	38 (61%)	55 (59%)	42 (64%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	39 (42%)	57 (45%)	44 (38%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	20 (22%)	49 (39%)	43 (38%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		8	5
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		5	3
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		11	5
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		53	36
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		44 (83%)	32 (89%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		76	56
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		61 (80%)	43 (77%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	2
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	1
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
Total	7
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	1
Quality First	1

**City of Tucson, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008**

**Population Estimates**

Total Population	532,288	
Children 0-5	45,802	
Total Number of Families	111,133	100%
Families with Children 0-5	7,399	7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1,938	2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	4,439	4%

**Race/Ethnicity**

	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	49.8%	32.3%
Hispanic	39.5%	1520.7%
African American	4.4%	51.6%
American Indian	2.8%	41.6%
Asian	2.7%	17.3%

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

Median Family Income	\$48,089		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	15.8		
Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	5.1%	8.3%	9.9%

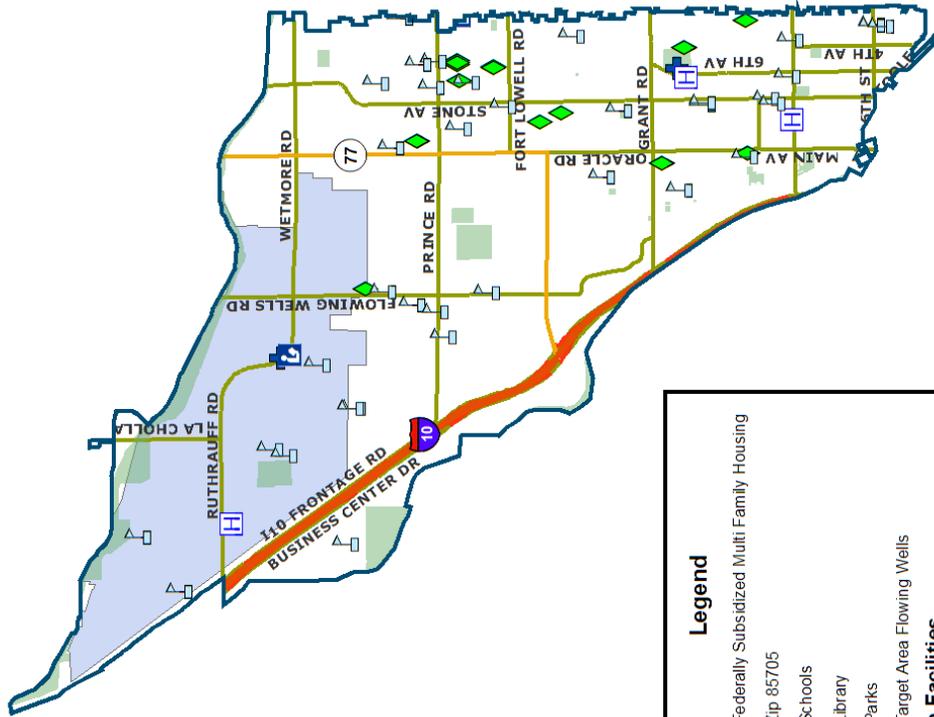
**Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	66,040	16.3%
<b>New Mothers' Marital Status and Education</b>		
Unmarried Mothers	47.2%	
Less than high school graduate	16.1%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14.8%	
Some college or associate's degree	15.8%	
Bachelor's degree	0.3%	
Married mothers:	52.8%	
Less than high school graduate	10.8%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10.8%	
Some college or associate's degree	18.1%	
Bachelor's degree	5.8%	

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

Women 15-50 giving birth in the last 12 months	New Mothers	% New Mothers
Unmarried	3,389	47.2%
Native	2,720	37.9%
Foreign-born	669	9.3%
Married	3,794	52.8%
Native	2,786	38.8%
Foreign-born	1,008	14.0%
Total new mothers	7,183	100.0%

## 85705 Zip Code

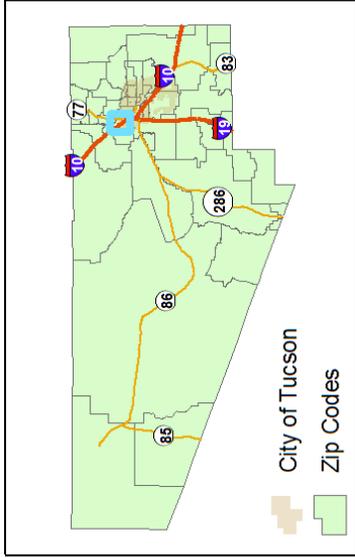
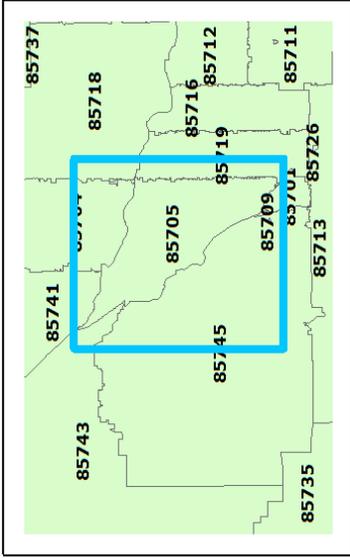


**Legend**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85705
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Flowing Wells

**Health Facilities**

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



<b>85705</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85000</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%
	<b>Flowing Wells</b>	100%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	55,199		66,625
Children 0-5	4,911		6,306
Total Number of Families	12,367	100.0%	14,927
Families with Children 0-5	1,871	15.1%	2,258
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	952	7.7%	1,149
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	653	5.3%	788
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	57.2%	36.8%	
Hispanic	32.4%	51.9%	
African American	3.5%	3.6%	
American Indian	3.4%	4.5%	
Asian	2.4%	1.7%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	11,048	26.5%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$29,149		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		31.9%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		35.3%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		46.0%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		58.3%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		37.6%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		340	346 (15%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		439	440 (7%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		1715	2072 (92%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		2534	3013 (48%)
WIC Recipients Women		62	51
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		106	108
		January 2010	
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5			333
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients			427
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5			2970
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5			3284

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	936		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	156	16.7%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	579	61.8%	
No prenatal care	43	4.5%	
Publicly-funded births	747	79.8%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	62	6.6%	
Births to unwed mothers	588	62.9%	
Number of Infant deaths	6		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	643 (70%)	814 (77%)	668 (64%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	655 (48%)	773 (52%)	643 (42%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	377 (28%)	637 (43%)	588 (38%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		73	102
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		24	46
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		134	284
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		553	369
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		438 (82%)	308 (83%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		803	550
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		600 (75%)	428 (78%)

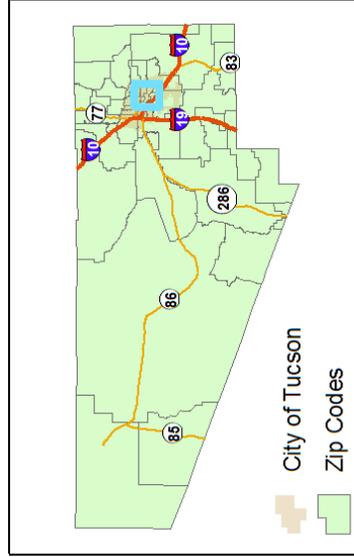
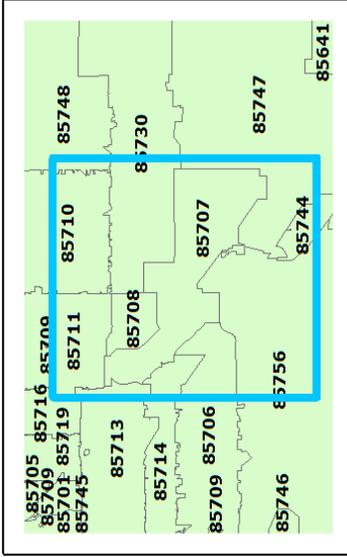
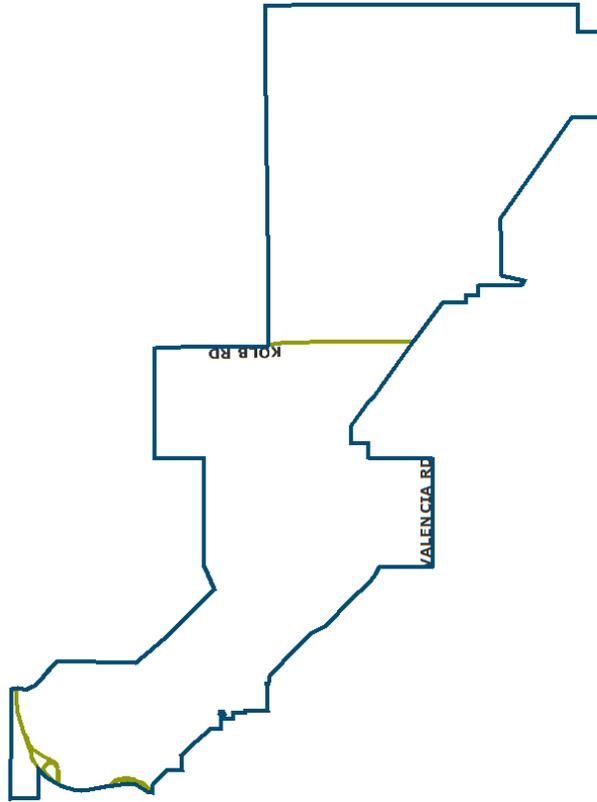
<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	31
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2
DES Certified Homes	14
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	4
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>
Subset: Head Start	8
Accredited	7
Quality First	7

**Flowing Wells, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-2008**

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

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	6.3%	10.1%	12.0%

## 85707 Zip Code



**Legend**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85707
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Health Facilities
  - Clinic
  - Federally Qualified Health Center
  - Hospital
  - Pima County Health Department



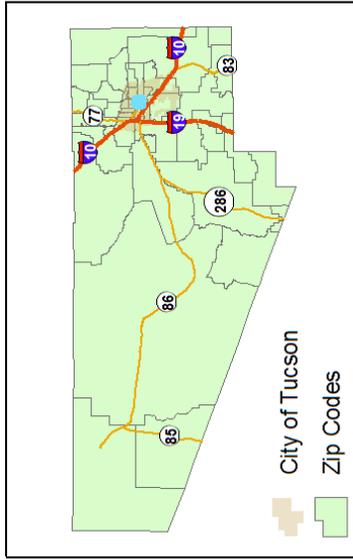
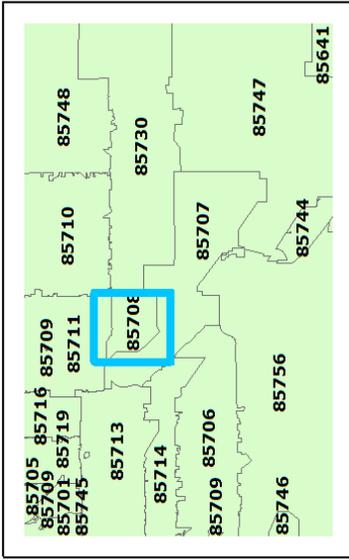
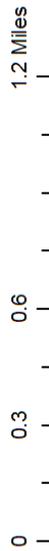
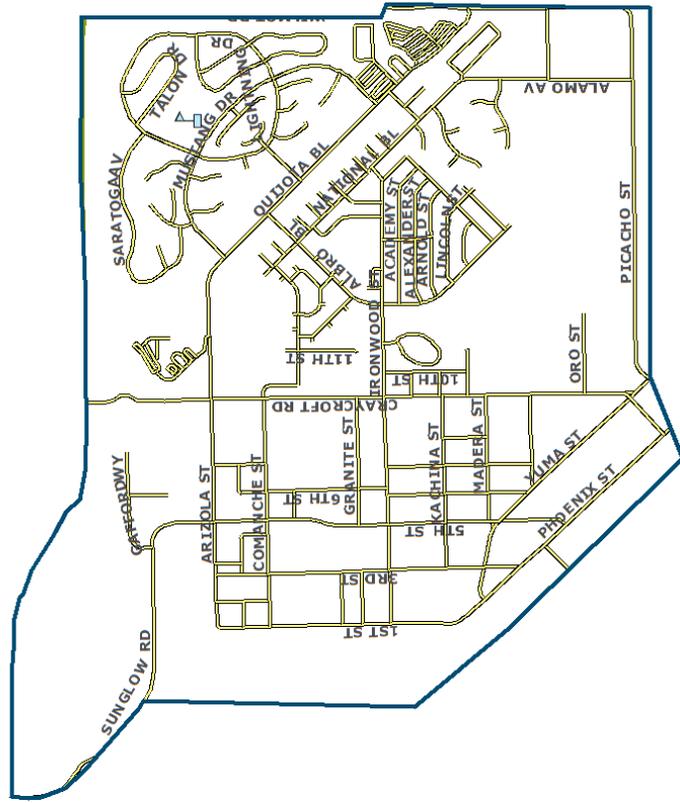
**85707****Zip Code 85707 was not included in the 2000 census. Data are limited.**

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	n/a		
Children 0-5	n/a		
Total Number of Families	n/a		
Families with Children 0-5	n/a		
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	n/a		
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	n/a		
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	n/a		
Hispanic	n/a		
African American	n/a		
American Indian	n/a		
Asian	n/a		
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	n/a		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	n/a		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		n/a	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		n/a	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		n/a	n/a
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		n/a	n/a
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		0	0 (0%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		0	0 (0%)
WIC Recipients Women		3	6
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		11	9

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	123		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	6	5.2%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	94	76.6%	
No prenatal care	4	3.2%	
Publicly-funded births	18	14.9%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	10	7.8%	
Births to unwed mothers	19	15.6%	
Number of Infant deaths	1		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	n/a	n/a	n/a
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	n/a	n/a	n/a
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		0	1
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		0	0
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	1
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		n/a	n/a
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		n/a	n/a
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		n/a	n/a
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		n/a	n/a

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Regulated by Military	2
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

## 85708 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing		Health Facilities
	Zip 85708		Clinic
	Schools		Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library		Hospital
	Parks		Pima County Health Department

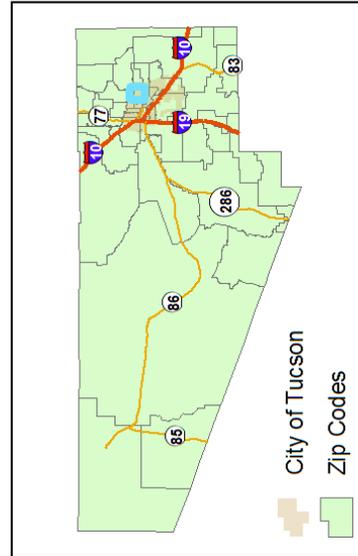
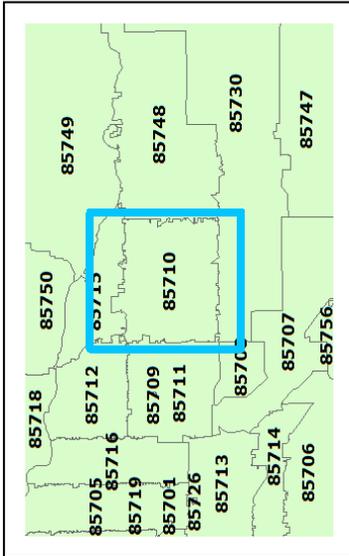
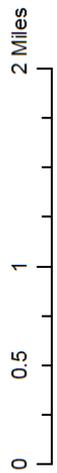
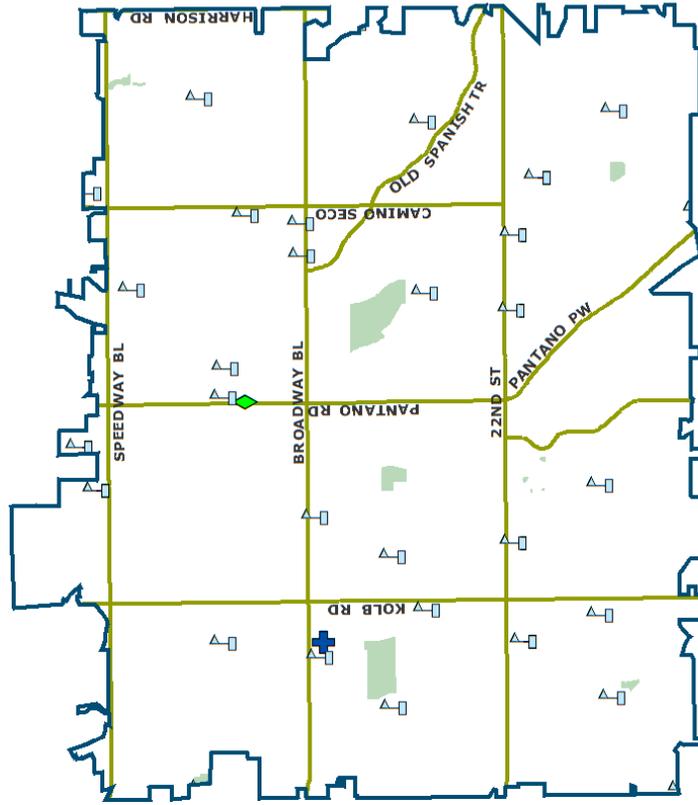
<b>85708</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85708</b>	<b>85707</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	35%	65%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	6,494		7,838
Children 0-5	1,243		1,596
Total Number of Families	1,494	100.0%	1,803
Families with Children 0-5	484	32.4%	584
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	61	4.1%	74
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	41	2.7%	49
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	60.0%	58.7%	
Hispanic	16.9%	16.6%	
African American	14.4%	11.5%	
American Indian	0.9%	0.7%	
Asian	3.5%	2.9%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	322	8.4%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$35,077		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		11.8%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		13.1%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		35.3	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		14.0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		14.7%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	1	1 (0.1%)	1
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	1	1 (0.06%)	2
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	12	4 (0.6%)	17
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	18	5 (0.3%)	31
WIC Recipients Women	72	78	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	114	164	

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>	<b>2008 Births</b>	<b>% Births</b>	
Total # births	31		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	2	5.2%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	24	76.6%	
No prenatal care	1	3.2%	
Publicly-funded births	5	14.9%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	2	7.8%	
Births to unwed mothers	5	15.6%	
Number of Infant deaths	0		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	87 (42%)	58 (33%)	38 (21%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	55 (19%)	48 (16%)	32 (11%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	18 (6%)	43 (15%)	30 (11%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		<b>2007 total</b>	<b>2009 total</b>
		12	13
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		<b>2007 Total</b>	<b>2009 Total</b>
		0	5
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		<b>2007 Total</b>	<b>2009 Total</b>
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		7	3
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		<b>Jan 2009</b>	<b>Jan 2010</b>
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		8	2
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		5 (63%)	2 (100%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		11	3
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		6 (55%)	3 (100%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
Total	0
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

## 85710 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing	<b>Health Facilities</b>
	Zip 85710	Clinic
	Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library	Hospital
	Parks	Pima County Health Department

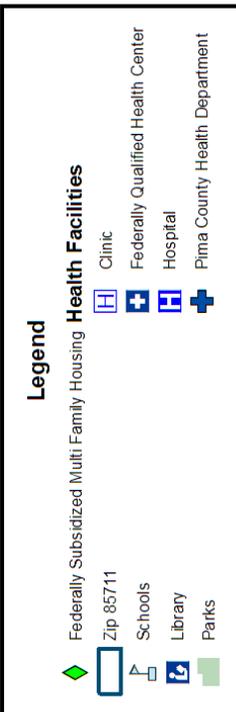
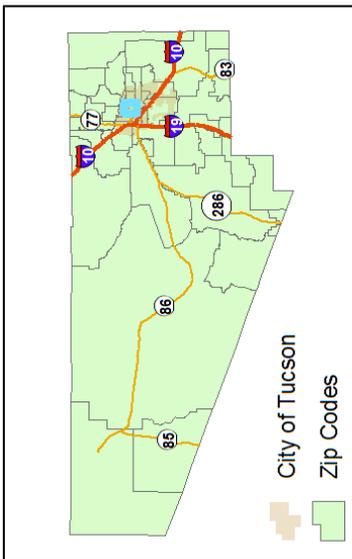
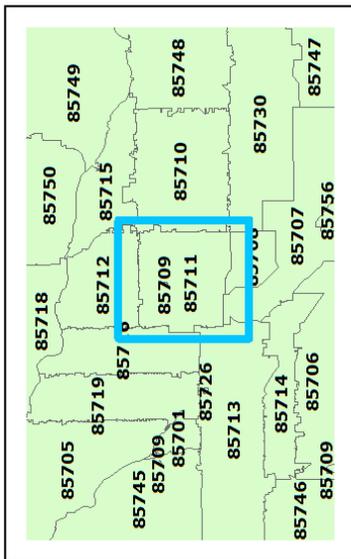
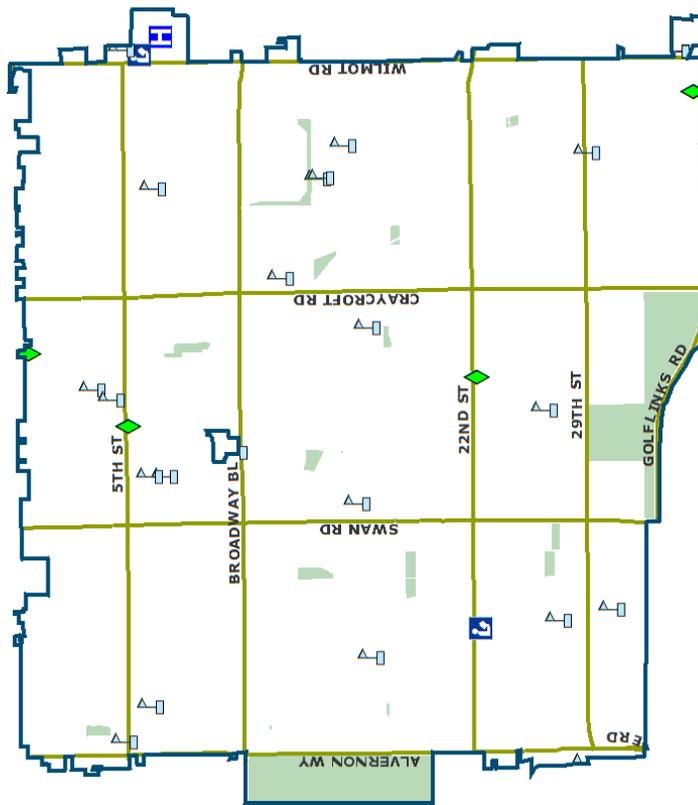
<b>85710</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85710</b>	<b>85715</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	95%	5%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	54,561		65,855
Children 0-5	3,576		4,592
Total Number of Families	14,293	100.0%	17,252
Families with Children 0-5	1,521	10.6%	1,836
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	596	4.2%	719
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	439	3.1%	530
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	76.1%	59.0%	
Hispanic	15.2%	28.9%	
African American	4.0%	5.0%	
American Indian	0.8%	0.9%	
Asian	2.0%	1.5%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	4,906	11.4%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$44,036		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		13.4%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10.7%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		18.5%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		15.8%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		11.1%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		124	113 (6%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		140	131 (3%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		607	834 (45%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		850	1157 (25%)
WIC Recipients Women		277	334
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		388	506
		January 2010	
			103
			121
			956
			1310

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>	<b>2008 Births</b>	<b>% Births</b>	
Total # births	684		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	74	10.8%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	482	70.4%	
No prenatal care	10	1.5%	
Publicly-funded births	327	47.8%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	49	7.1%	
Births to unwed mothers	318	46.5%	
Number of Infant deaths	6		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	432 (69%)	463 (73%)	449 (64%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	436 (46%)	458 (48%)	402 (43%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	258 (27%)	406 (42%)	373 (40%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		<b>2007 total</b>	<b>2009 total</b>
		52	75
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		<b>2007 Total</b>	<b>2009 Total</b>
		19	28
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		<b>2007 Total</b>	<b>2009 Total</b>
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		65	68
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		<b>Jan 2009</b>	<b>Jan 2010</b>
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		358	221
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		295 (82%)	184 (83%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		479	307
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		374 (78%)	238 (78%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	24
ADHS Certified Group Homes	7
DES Certified Homes	11
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	12
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>
Subset: Head Start	
Accredited	4
Quality First	7

### 85711 Zip Code



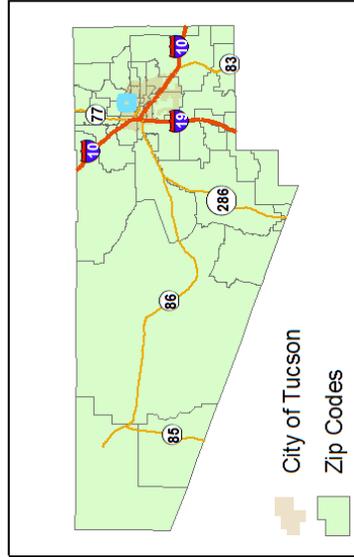
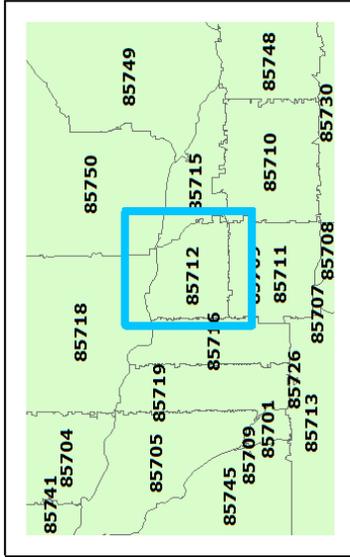
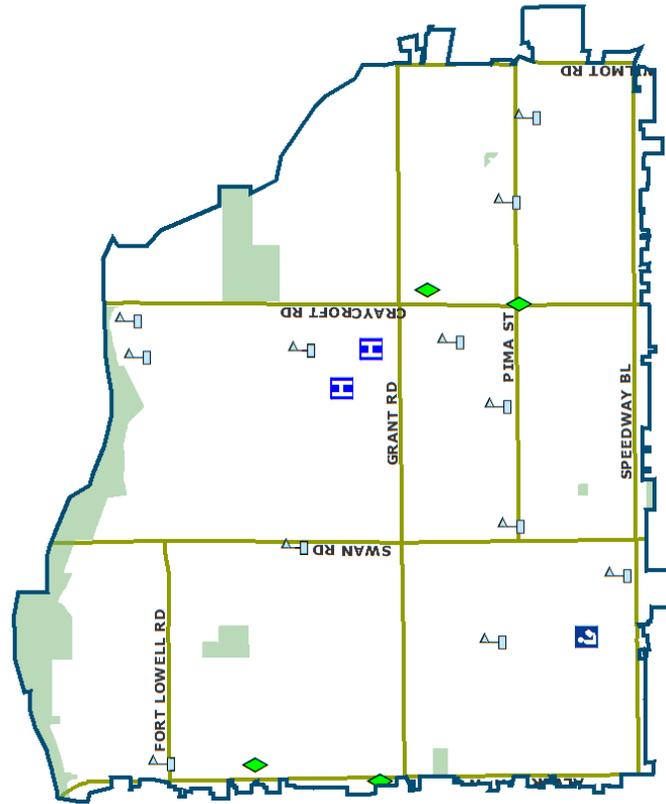
<b>85711</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85000</b>	<b>85001</b>	<b>85002</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	70%	30%	

<b>Population Statistics, Census 2000</b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	42,859		51,731
Children 0-5	3,705		4,757
Total Number of Families	10,377	100.0%	12,525
Families with Children 0-5	1,497	14.4%	1,807
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	626	6.0%	756
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	428	4.1%	517
<b>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	60.4%	39.1%	
Hispanic	29.5%	47.4%	
African American	4.4%	5.2%	
American Indian	1.6%	2.1%	
Asian	2.5%	2.1%	
<b>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	5,758	18.0%	
<b>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</b>			
Median Family Income	\$37,246		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		24.0%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.6%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		42.7%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		54.2%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		25.1%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	245	204 (11%)	191
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	308	247 (5%)	234
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	1111	1225 (68%)	1317
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	1620	1746 (37%)	1895
WIC Recipients Women	412	438	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	648	803	

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	672		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	86	12.8%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	460	68.5%	
No prenatal care	23	3.4%	
Publicly-funded births	428	63.7%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	59	8.8%	
Births to unwed mothers	352	52.4%	
Number of Infant deaths	3		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	504 (76%)	544 (76%)	405 (60%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	489 (51%)	534 (53%)	450 (42%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	290 (30%)	472 (47%)	413 (39%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		73	83
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		25	32
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		112	120
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		356	262
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		300 (84%)	225 (86%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		498	372
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		399 (80%)	291 (78%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	19
ADHS Certified Group Homes	6
DES Certified Homes	13
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	3
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	2
Quality First	8

## 85712 Zip Code



**Legend**

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	<b>Health Facilities</b>
	Zip 85712	Clinic
	Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library	Hospital
	Parks	Pima County Health Department

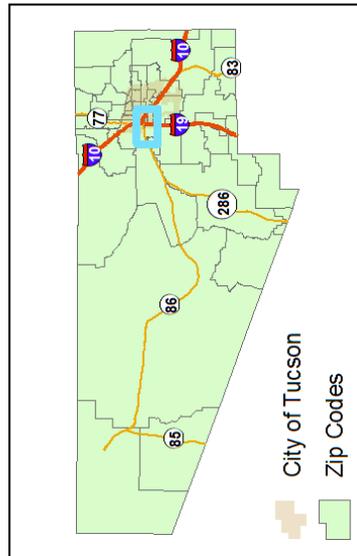
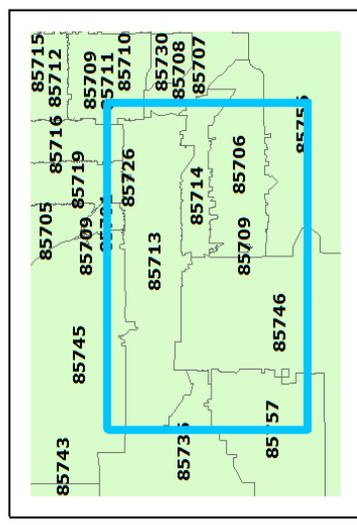
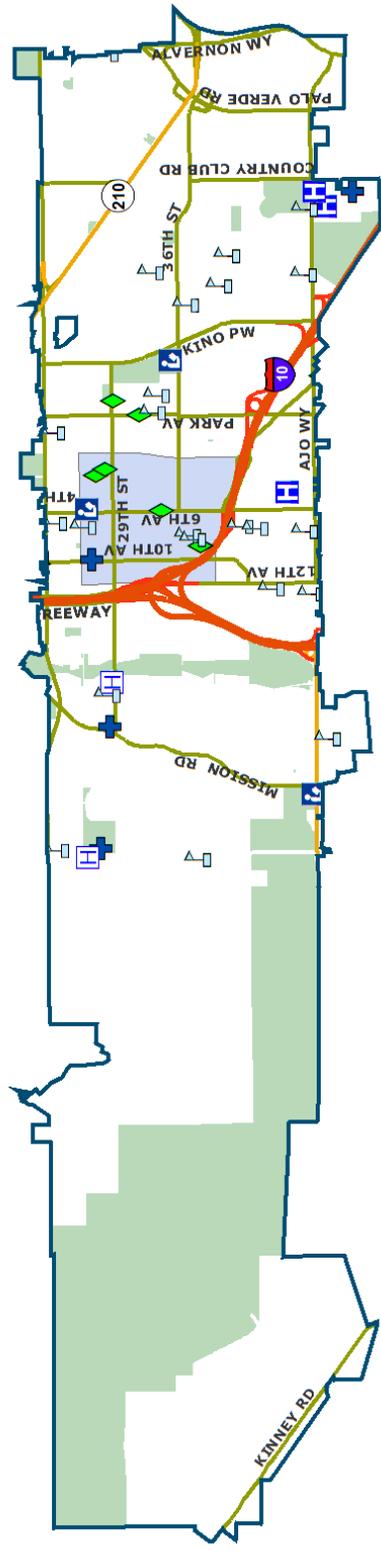
<b>85712</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85712</b>	<b>85715</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	95%	5%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	32,656		39,416
Children 0-5	2,384		3,061
Total Number of Families	7,190	100.0%	8,678
Families with Children 0-5	1,173	16.3%	1,416
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	499	6.9%	602
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	355	4.9%	428
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			Children
	All Ages		0-5
White	70.8%		49.2%
Hispanic	19.3%		35.0%
African American	4.0%		5.7%
American Indian	1.6%		1.9%
Asian	2.8%		4.0%
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	5,758	18.0%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$34,422		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		23.1%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		16.4%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		33.9%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		24.9%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.0%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		110	103 (7%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		134	122 (4%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		537	659 (46%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		785	926 (30%)
WIC Recipients Women		247	290
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		307	399
			January 2010
			102
			123
			817
			1161

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	457		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	47	10.3%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	306	67.0%	
No prenatal care	11	2.3%	
Publicly-funded births	252	55.3%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	34	7.5%	
Births to unwed mothers	216	47.4%	
Number of Infant deaths	1		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	292 (69%)	318 (76%)	280 (56%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	271 (46%)	279 (46%)	287 (39%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	168 (29%)	247 (41%)	265 (36%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		49	48
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		10	23
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		45	64
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		240	194
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		200 (83%)	158 (81%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		335	263
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		263 (79%)	205 (78%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	16
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1
DES Certified Homes	3
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	6
Quality First	4

# 85713 Zip Code



**Legend**

**Health Facilities**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85713
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area South Tucson
- Clinic
- Federally Qualified Health Center
- Hospital
- Pima County Health Department



<b>85713</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85713</b>	<b>85745</b>	<b>85735</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	80%	15%	5%
	<b>City of South Tucson</b>	100%		

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	47,998		57,934
Children 0-5	4,691		6,023
Total Number of Families	11,044	100.0%	13,330
Families with Children 0-5	1,368	12.4%	1,651
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	574	5.2%	693
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	391	3.5%	472
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	27.2%	9.3%	
Hispanic	62.1%	81.3%	
African American	6.2%	5.1%	
American Indian	4.2%	5.4%	
Asian	0.9%	0.7%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	12,510	36.7%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$29,438		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		30.3%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		28.2%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		46.5%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		46.1%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		39.7%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		332	277(20%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		400	372 (6%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		1557	1797(100%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		2320	2691 (45%)
WIC Recipients Women		710	803
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		1324	1512
			January 2010
			235
			301
			2042
			2992
			n/a
			n/a

<b>Health Indicators</b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	856		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	147	17.2%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	577	67.4%	
No prenatal care	24	2.8%	
Publicly-funded births	653	76.3%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	69	8.1%	
Births to unwed mothers	543	63.4%	
Number of Infant deaths	6		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	694 (75%)	717 (78%)	618 (67%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	740 (55%)	687 (54%)	635 (45%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	446 (33%)	616 (49%)	572 (40%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		80	106
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		25	58
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		116	117
<b>Early Education and Child Care</b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		449	317
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		383 (85%)	261 (82%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		675	490
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		546 (81%)	385 (79%)

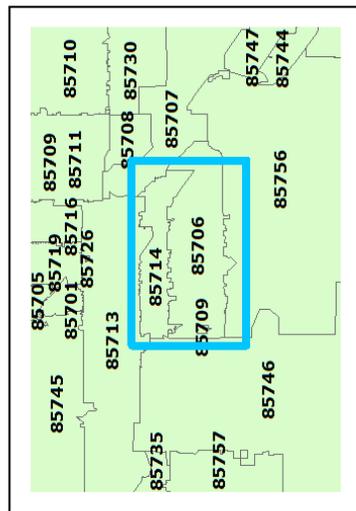
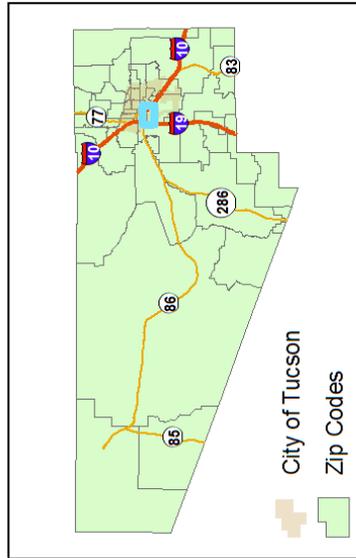
<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	20
ADHS Certified Group Homes	12
DES Certified Homes	47
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	2
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>
Subset: Head Start	3
Accredited	3
Quality First	7

**South Tucson, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08**

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

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	13.4%	20.4%	23.7%

# 85714 Zip Code



**Legend**

Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
Zip 85714	Clinic
Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
Library	Hospital
Parks	Pima County Health Department



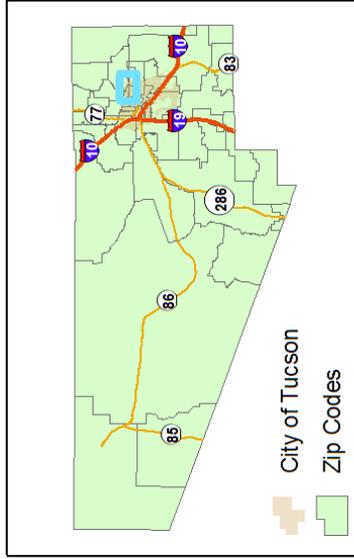
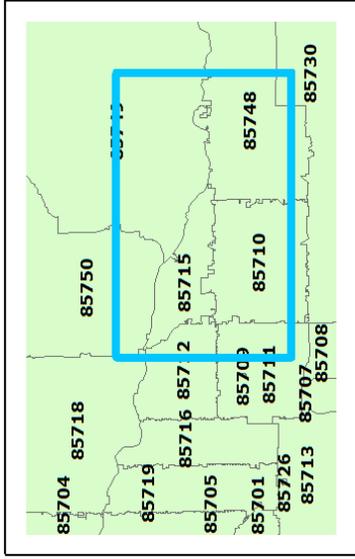
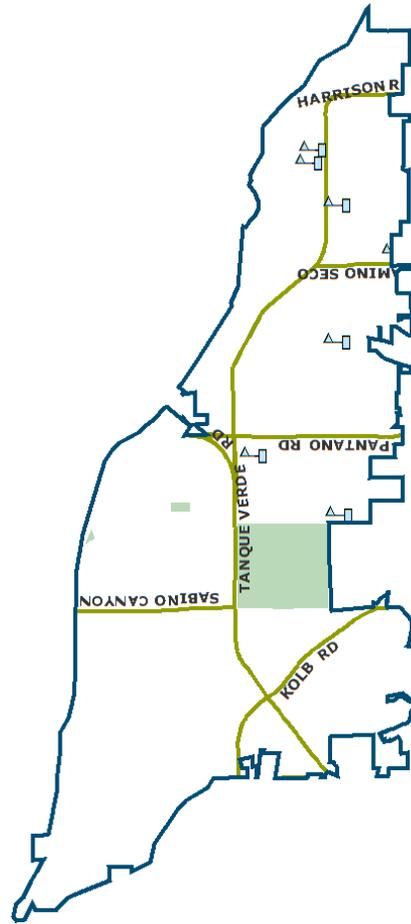
<b>85714</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85714</b>	<b>85706</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	85%	15%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	14,549		17,561
Children 0-5	1,593		2,045
Total Number of Families	3,411	100.0%	4,117
Families with Children 0-5	505	14.8%	610
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	225	6.6%	272
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	163	4.8%	197
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	8.6%	5.2%	
Hispanic	87.1%	90.2%	
African American	1.5%	1.2%	
American Indian	3.5%	4.4%	
Asian	0.4%	0.2%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	5,195	54.2%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$27,596		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		37.7%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		50.6%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		55.8%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		70.1%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.9%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	146	119 (20%)	109
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	171	153 (7%)	144
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	552	649 (100%)	745
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	808	955 (47%)	1121
WIC Recipients Women	294	300	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	488	557	n/a

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	291		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	58	20.0%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	198	68.0%	
No prenatal care	12	4.1%	
Publicly-funded births	228	78.2%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	23	7.8%	
Births to unwed mothers	186	63.8%	
Number of Infant deaths	2		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	233 (72%)	266 (79%)	206 (64%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	212 (49%)	220 (48%)	234 (46%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	135 (31%)	192 (42%)	213 (42%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		31	32
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		13	15
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		37	45
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		172	122
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		146 (85%)	110 (90%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		255	195
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		205 (80%)	166 (85%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	4
DES Certified Homes	23
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	2
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	2
Quality First	2

**85715 Zip Code**



**Legend**

Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Zip 85715	Health Facilities
Schools	Clinics	Federally Qualified Health Center
Libraries	Hospitals	Hospital
Parks	Prisma County Health Department	



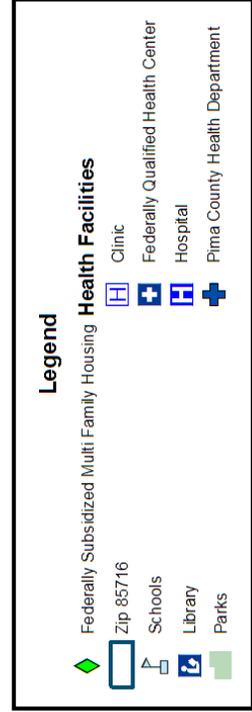
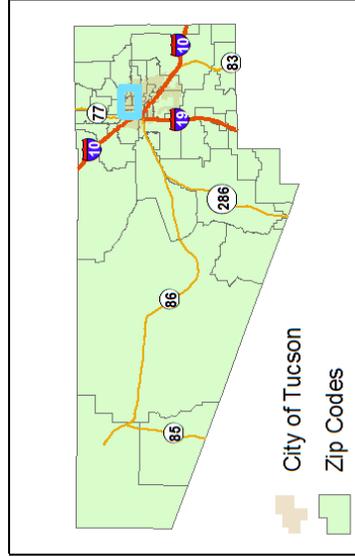
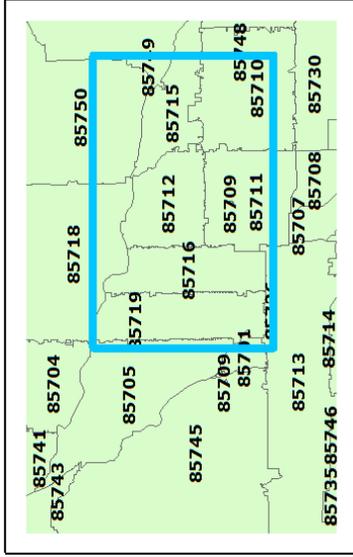
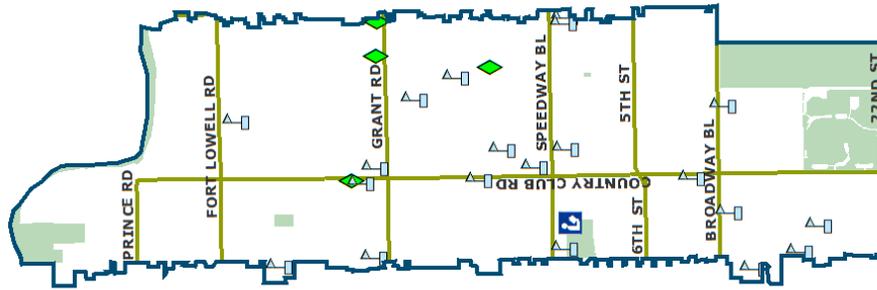
<b>85715</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85715</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	15,890		19,179
Children 0-5	971		1,247
Total Number of Families	4,599	100.0%	5,551
Families with Children 0-5	411	8.9%	496
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	81	1.8%	98
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	58	1.3%	70
		<b>Children</b>	
<b>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</b>	<b>All Ages</b>	<b>0-5</b>	
White	83.0%	71.9%	
Hispanic	10.7%	18.2%	
African American	1.8%	1.8%	
American Indian	0.5%	0.6%	
Asian	2.5%	2.7%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	701	5.6%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$60,419		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		4.9%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		10.3%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		5.7%	
		<b>January</b>	<b>January</b>
		<b>2007</b>	<b>2009</b>
			<b>January</b>
			<b>2010</b>
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		17	17 (1%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		18	21 (4%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		81	96 (19%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		106	126 (10%)
WIC Recipients Women		36	46
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		51	57
			n/a
			n/a

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	198		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	16	8.1%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	141	71.0%	
No prenatal care	3	1.7%	
Publicly-funded births	69	34.6%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	15	7.7%	
Births to unwed mothers	84	42.6%	
Number of Infant deaths	1		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	102 (64%)	126 (72%)	86 (61%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	105 (41%)	123 (51%)	79 (34%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	66 (26%)	110 (46%)	75 (32%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		17	21
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		9	12
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		6	10
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		59	36
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		50 (85%)	26 (72%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		73	48
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		61 (84%)	33 (69%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	5
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	1
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	1
Quality First	2

## 85716 Zip Code



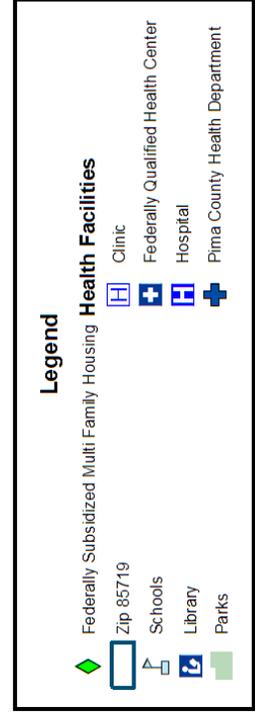
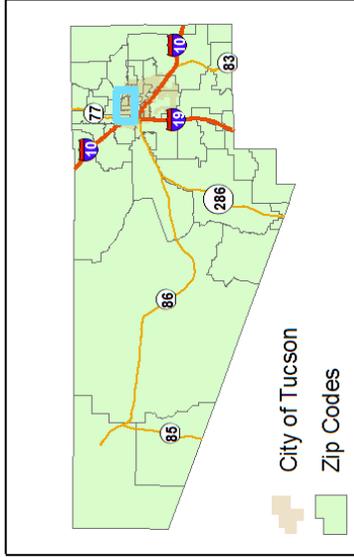
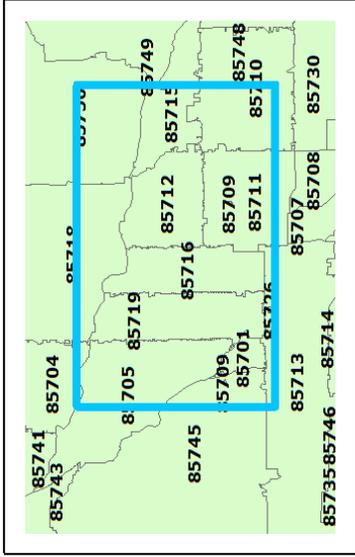
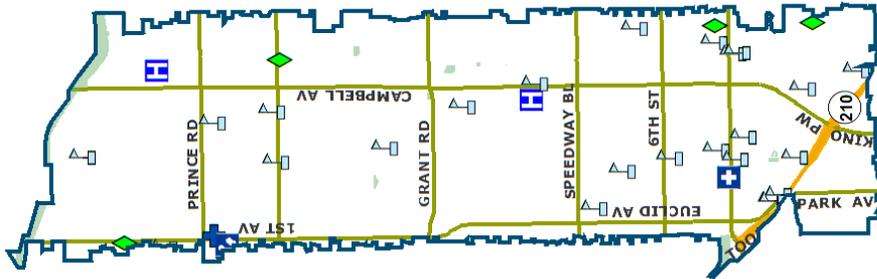
<b>85716</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85716</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	33,374		40,282
Children 0-5	2,564		3,292
Total Number of Families	7,317	100.0%	8,832
Families with Children 0-5	1,265	17.3%	1,527
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	591	8.1%	713
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	428	5.8%	517
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	69.7%	50.4%	
Hispanic	20.7%	35.9%	
African American	3.5%	5.4%	
American Indian	1.6%	2.5%	
Asian	2.8%	1.8%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	3,412	12.6%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$32,947		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		24.5%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		29.1%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		38.1%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		55.3%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		30.1%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		133	107 (7%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		159	126 (4%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		693	711 (47%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		1010	1020 (67%)
WIC Recipients Women		256	294
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		362	432
			January 2010
			94
			110
			843
			1202
			n/a
			n/a

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>			
Total # births	2008 Births	% Births	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	470		
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	37	7.9%	
No prenatal care	333	70.9%	
Publicly-funded births	9	2.0%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	265	56.4%	
Births to unwed mothers	43	9.1%	
Number of Infant deaths	220	46.8%	
6			
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	289 (70%)	293 (71%)	284 (60%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	246 (42%)	274 (45%)	262 (39%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	157 (27%)	239 (40%)	249 (37%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		40	47
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		24	18
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		80	85
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		247	177
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		207 (84%)	152 (86%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		337	254
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		264 (78%)	202 (80%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	14
ADHS Certified Group Homes	3
DES Certified Homes	5
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	1
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	4
Quality First	3

## 85719 Zip Code



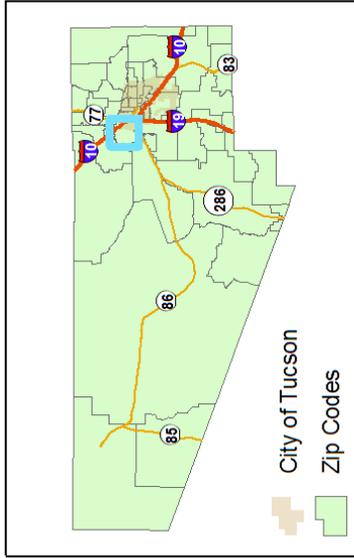
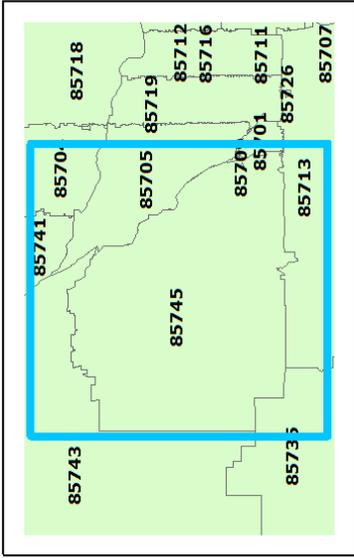
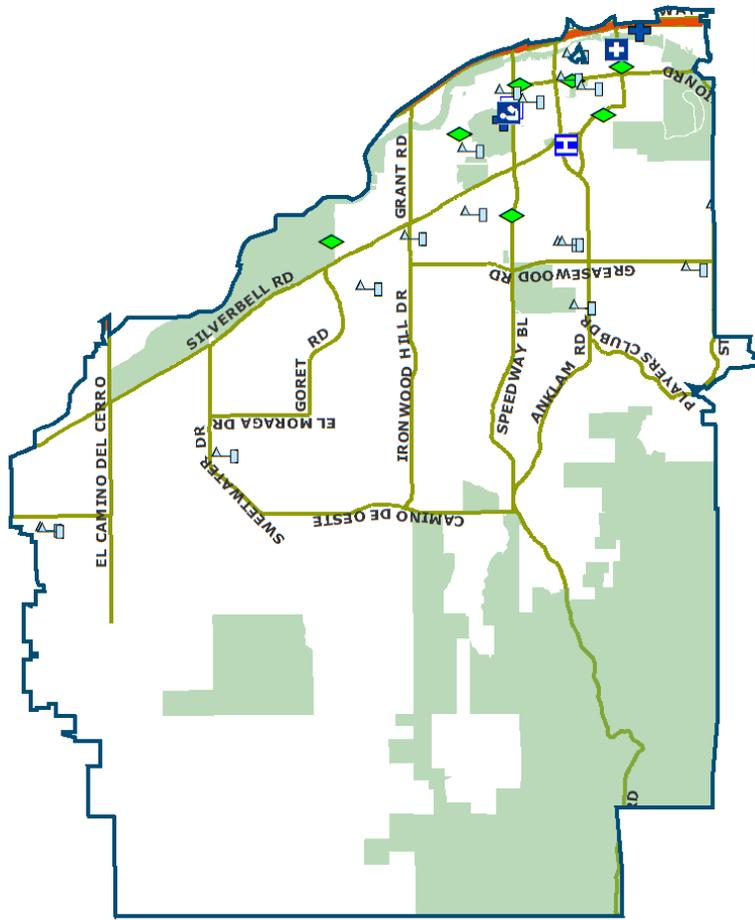
<b>85719</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85719</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	44,066		53,188
Children 0-5	2,158		2,771
Total Number of Families	6,638	100.0%	8,012
Families with Children 0-5	1,050	15.8%	1,267
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	444	6.7%	536
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	329	5.0%	397
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
White	68.2%	47.8%	
Hispanic	18.9%	38.8%	
African American	3.1%	3.3%	
American Indian	2.1%	3.1%	
Asian	5.7%	3.7%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	3,253	8.5%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$35,841		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		26.3%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		20.9%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		34.3%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		38.9%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		19.8%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		84	88 (7%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		102	108 (4%)
TANF Child Only Cases 0-5		59	57 (5%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		727	852 (31%)
WIC Recipients Women		225	280
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		322	399
		January 2010	
			83
			99
			44
			994
			n/a
			n/a

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	483		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	52	10.7%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	340	70.4%	
No prenatal care	11	2.2%	
Publicly-funded births	289	59.8%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	38	7.8%	
Births to unwed mothers	264	54.7%	
Number of Infant deaths	2		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	250 (65%)	279 (72%)	257 (60%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	212 (41%)	260 (48%)	235 (38%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	117 (23%)	232 (42%)	222 (36%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		57	60
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		25	23
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		34	86
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		220	143
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		173 (79%)	122 (85%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		300	203
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		223 (74%)	165 (81%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	19
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2
DES Certified Homes	3
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	4
Quality First	6

# 85745 Zip Code



**Legend**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85745
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Health Facilities
  - Clinic
  - Federally Qualified Health Center
  - Hospital
  - Pima County Health Department



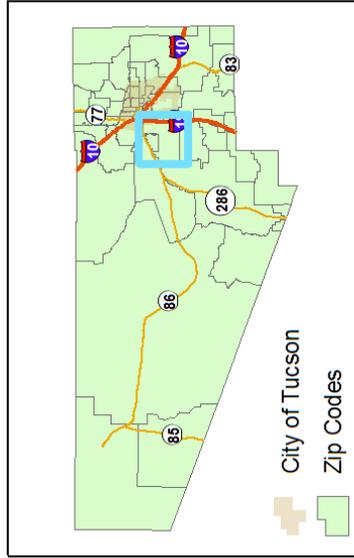
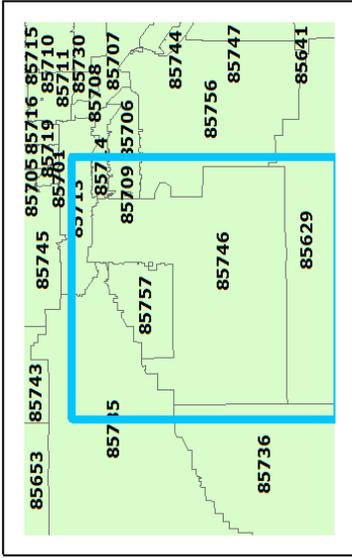
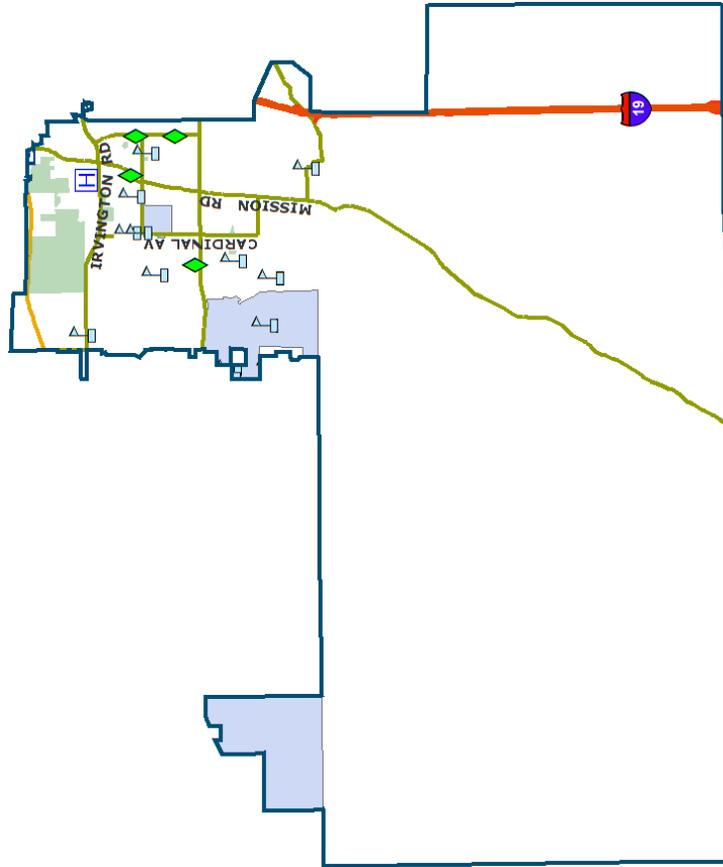
<b>85745</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85745</b>	<b>85743</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	90%	10%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	30,881		37,273
Children 0-5	2,465		3,165
Total Number of Families	7,900	100.0%	9,535
Families with Children 0-5	991	12.5%	1,196
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	341	4.3%	412
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	255	3.2%	308
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	43.2%	23.8%	
Hispanic	49.1%	67.1%	
African American	2.8%	3.1%	
American Indian	3.0%	3.9%	
Asian	1.8%	1.2%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	4,516	18.9%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$50,065		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		16.0%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		14.0%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		36.6%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		44.2%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		22.2%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		124	97 (8%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		141	122 (4%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		483	597 (50%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		682	854 (27%)
WIC Recipients Women		251	315
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		401	481
			January 2010
			88
			112
			749
			1083
			n/a
			n/a

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	525		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	76	14.5%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	368	70.1%	
No prenatal care	10	2.0%	
Publicly-funded births	311	59.3%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	44	8.4%	
Births to unwed mothers	258	49.1%	
Number of Infant deaths	7		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	316 (68%)	374 (77%)	363 (66%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	295 (45%)	332 (48%)	321 (40%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	170 (26%)	277 (40%)	286 (36%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		42	42
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		29	26
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		33	43
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		227	182
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		201 (89%)	147 (81%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		330	265
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		270 (82%)	201 (76%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	13
ADHS Certified Group Homes	10
DES Certified Homes	19
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	3
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	7
Quality First	4

## 85746 Zip Code



**Legend**

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing (Blue diamond)
- Zip 85746 (Blue square)
- Schools (Triangle)
- Library (Book icon)
- Parks (Green square)
- Target Area Valencia West and Drexel Heights (Light blue square)

**Health Facilities**

- Clinic (Blue square with 'H')
- Federally Qualified Health Center (Blue square with cross)
- Hospital (Blue square with cross)
- Pima County Health Department (Blue square with cross)



<b>85746</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85746</b>	<b>85757</b>	<b>85735</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	100%		
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	85%	15%	
	<b>Drexel Heights</b>	70%	25%	5%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	44,665		53,911
Children 0-5	4,797		6,159
Total Number of Families	11,006	100.0%	13,284
Families with Children 0-5	1,501	13.6%	1,812
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	560	5.1%	676
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	373	3.4%	450
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	29.0%	12.7%	
Hispanic	56.7%	71.9%	
African American	2.6%	2.5%	
American Indian	12.2%	14.3%	
Asian	0.8%	0.7%	
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	7,864	26.4%	
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	\$39,199		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		19.6%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		24.0%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		38.3%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		49.0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.4%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	203	212 (12%)	167
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	262	268 (4%)	211
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	945	1256 (69%)	1572
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	1423	1908 (31%)	2253
WIC Recipients Women	451	527	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	819	903	n/a

<b><u>Health Indicators</u></b>			
<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>			
Total # births	2008 Births	% Births	
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	898		
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	152	16.9%	
No prenatal care	639	71.2%	
Publicly-funded births	20	2.2%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	580	64.6%	
Births to unwed mothers	60	6.7%	
Number of Infant deaths	505	56.2%	
3			
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	661 (77%)	676 (80%)	625 (69%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	693 (54%)	640 (51%)	616 (48%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	436 (34%)	561 (45%)	559 (43%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		82	87
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		30	35
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		69	64
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		427	269
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		353 (83%)	226 (84%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		631	400
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		494 (78%)	318 (80%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	<b>Number</b>
ADHS Licensed Centers	10
ADHS Certified Group Homes	15
DES Certified Homes	47
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	4
Quality First	5

## **Drexel Heights, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008**

### **Population Estimates**

Total Population	30,217	
Children 0-5	3,239	
Total Number of Families	6,517	100%
Families with Children 0-5	557	8.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	349	5.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	86	1.3%

### **Race/Ethnicity**

	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	29.2%	12.6%
Hispanic	65.3%	79.7%
African American	1.8%	N/A
American Indian	3.1%	N/A
Asian	0.9%	N/A

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

Median Family Income	\$51,952		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	13.0%		
Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	4.2%	6.8%	8.1%

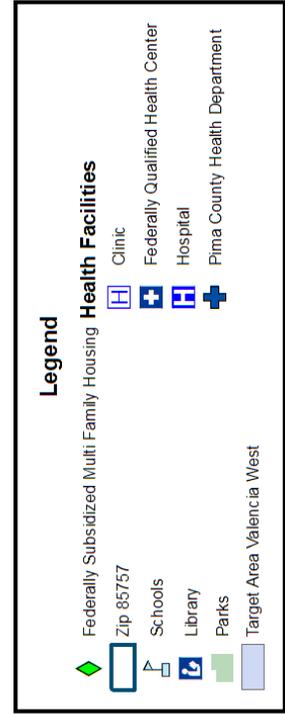
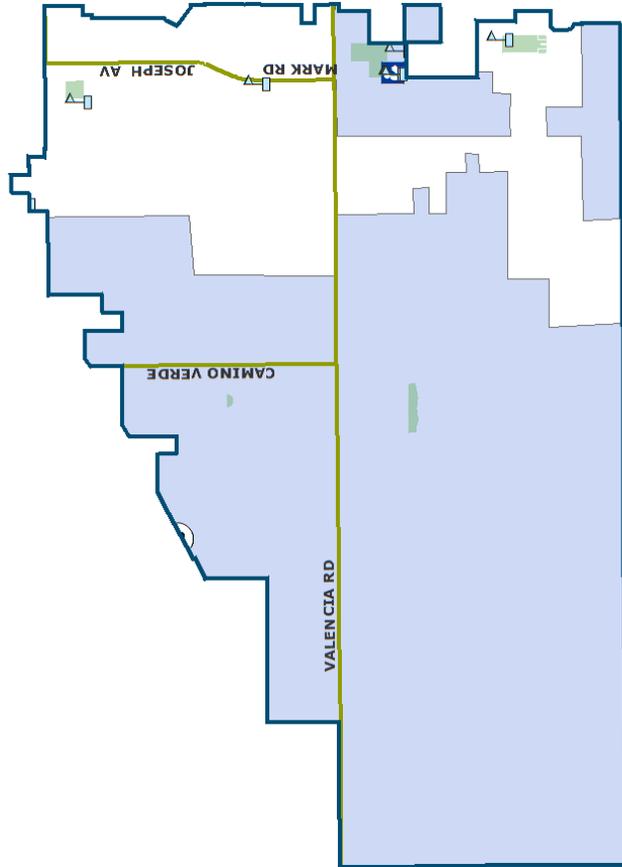
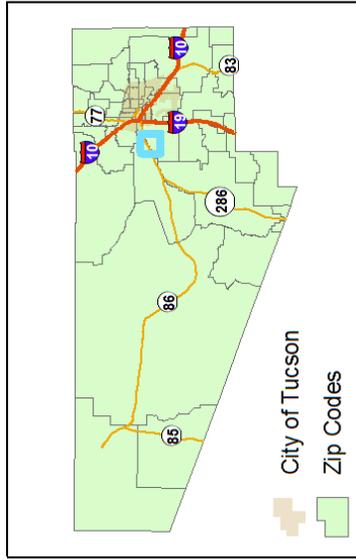
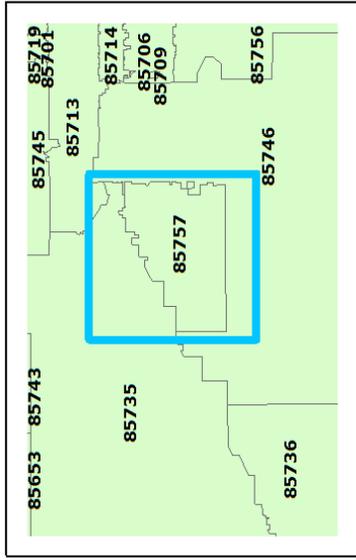
### **Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008**

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	4,531	22.0%
<b>New Mothers' Marital Status and Education</b>		
Unmarried Mothers	51.9%	
Less than high school graduate	13.4%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18.9%	
Some college or associate's degree	16.2%	
Bachelor's degree	0.0%	
Married mothers:	48.1%	
Less than high school graduate	15.6%	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5.8%	
Some college or associate's degree	24.4%	
Bachelor's degree	2.4%	

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

Women 15-50 giving birth in the last 12 months	New Mothers	% New Mothers
Unmarried	330	51.9%
Native	258	40.6%
Foreign-born	72	11.3%
Married	306	48.1%
Native	184	28.9%
Foreign-born	122	19.2%
Total new mothers	636	100.0%

## 85757 Zip Code



<b>85757</b>	<b>Zip Code Boundaries</b>	<b>85757</b>	<b>85735</b>
	<b>2000 zip code</b>	Zip code 85757 was not included in the 2000 census. Data are limited.	
	<b>2010 zip code</b>	100%	
	<b>Valencia West</b>	95%	5%

<b><u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u></b>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	n/a		
Children 0-5	n/a		
Total Number of Families	n/a		
Families with Children 0-5	n/a		
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	n/a		
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	n/a		
<b><u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u></b>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	n/a		
Hispanic	n/a		
African American	n/a		
American Indian	n/a		
Asian	n/a		
<b><u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u></b>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	n/a		
<b><u>Economic Status of Families &amp; Children, Census 2000</u></b>			
Median Family Income	n/a		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		n/a	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		n/a	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		n/a	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		85	108
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		127	155
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		320	461
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		498	707
WIC Recipients Women		113	146
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		114	233
		January 2010	
			113
			176
			597
			925
			n/a
			n/a

**Health Indicators**

<b>2008 Births (most recent year available)</b>	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	288		
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	48	16.6%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	208	72.1%	
No prenatal care	9	3.2%	
Publicly-funded births	177	61.4%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	15	5.0%	
Births to unwed mothers	161	55.9%	
Number of Infant deaths	2		
<b>Child Immunizations Percent Completed</b>	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	187 (83%)	240 (81%)	214 (62%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	151 (55%)	195 (54%)	217 (44%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	83 (30%)	166 (46%)	199 (40%)
<b>DDD Recipients Children 0-6</b>		2007 total	2009 total
		17	28
<b>AzEIP Screenings</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
		3	19
<b>Child Safety and Security</b>		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		19	17
<b><u>Early Education and Child Care</u></b>			
<b>DES Child Care Subsidies</b>		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		116	87
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		93 (80%)	75 (86%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		182	153
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		136 (75%)	118 (77%)

<b>Providers Registered with CCR&amp;R April 2010</b>	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1
DES Certified Homes	15
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	1
No Licensing Information on CCRR	18
Total	35
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	1

**Drexel Heights, No Estimates Available from ACS 2006-08**

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

Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	6.0%	9.6%	11.4%

**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; the research glossary defines terms used in conducting social science and policy research, for example those describing methods, measurements, statistical procedures, and other aspects of research.

#### **Accessibility**

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

#### **Accreditation**

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

#### **Adult-Child Ratio**

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

#### **Affordability**

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

#### **Attachment**

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

#### **Best Practices**

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

#### **Capacity**

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

#### **Center-Based Child Care**

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

#### **Certification**

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

#### **Child Care Bureau**

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

#### **Child Care Provider**

An institution or individual who provides child care services.

#### **Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R)**

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

#### **Child Care Subsidy**

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

#### **Child Care Tax Credit**

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

#### **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**

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

**Child Development**

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

**Child Development Associate Credential**

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

**Child Protective Services**

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

**Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)**

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

**Co-Payment**

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

**Comprehensive Services**

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

**Continuity of Care**

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

**Developmental Assessment**

Measurement of a child's cognitive, language, knowledge and psychomotor skills in order to

evaluate development in comparison to children of the same chronological age.

**Developmental Domains**

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

**Developmental Milestone**

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

**Developmentally Appropriate**

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

**Developmentally Appropriate Practice**

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

**Drop-in Child Care**

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

**Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale (ECERS)**

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

**Early Head Start**

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

**Early Intervention**

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

**Earned Income Tax Credit**

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

**Even Start**

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

**Extended Day Program**

A term that refers to programs for school-age

children and provides supervision, academic enrichment, and recreation for children of working parents after school hours end.

**FDCRS - Family Day Care Rating Scale**

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

**Family Assessment**

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

**Family Child Care**

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

**Family Literacy**

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

**Free Play**

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

**Gross Motor Development**

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

**Head Start**

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

**IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act**

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

**ITERS-Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale**

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

**Ill Child Care**

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

**In-Home Child Care**

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

**In-Kind**

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

**Inclusion**

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

**Informal Care**

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

**Kith and Kin Child Care**

A term used for child care provided by relatives (kin), and friends and neighbors (kith) in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated

settings. Related terms include informal child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

**Learning Disability**

An impairment in a specific mental process which affects learning.

**License-Exempt Child Care**

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

**Licensed Child Care**

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

**Licensing Inspection**

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

**Licensing or Regulatory Requirements**

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

**Manipulative Toys**

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

**Market Rate**

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

**Maternity Leave**

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

**Migrant child care**

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

**Mildly Ill Child Care**

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

**Military Child Care**

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

**Mixed Age Grouping**

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

**Needs Assessment**

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

**Non-Traditional Hour Child Care**

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

**Nursery Schools**

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

**On-Site Child Care**

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

**Parent Choice**

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

**Parent Education**

Instruction or information directed toward parents on effective parenting.

**Parental Leave**

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

**Part-Time Child Care**

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

**Part-Year Child Care**

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

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

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

**Physical Disabilities**

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

**Pre-Kindergarten**

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

**Preschool Programs**

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

**Preservice Training**

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

**Professional Development**

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

**Professional Isolation**

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

**Quality**

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

**Quality Initiatives**

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

**Regulated Child Care**

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

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

**Reporting Requirements**

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

**Respite Child Care**

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

**Retention**

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

**School Readiness**

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

**School-Age Child Care**

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

**School-Based Child Care**

Child care programs that occur in school facilities.

**Self Care**

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

**Sick Child Care**

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

**Sliding Fee Scale**

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

**Special Education**

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

**Special Needs Child**

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

**Subsidized Child Care**

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

**Subsidy**

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

**Subsidy Take-Up Rates**

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

**Supplemental Child Care**

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

**Supply Building**

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

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**

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

**Therapeutic Child Care**

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

**Tiered Reimbursement System**

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

**Title 1**

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

**Transitional Child Care**

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

**Tribal Child Care**

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

**Unlicensed Child Care**

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

**Unregulated Child Care**

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

**Vouchers**

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

**Work Requirements**

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

**Wrap Around Child Care Programs**

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

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

<b>State Agency: DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Areas</b>
TANF Summary Enrollment Data [YES] <b>ZIP</b> TANF Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) [YES] <b>ZIP</b> TANF child only cases [YES] <b>ZIP</b> TANF medical assistance enrollment [NO] TANF cash to unemployed parents [NO]	# families with children 0-5 # children 0-5 (child only cases) # single parent households # persons (recipients)	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009 Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	<b>County Totals</b> [YES] Zip Code [YES] Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] <b>Arizona Total</b>

<b>State Agency DES/AHCCCS</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Areas</b>
AHCCCS Acute Enrollment –[YES, BUT NOT ZIPCODE LEVEL ONLY COUNTY] Kidscare [YES, BUT ONLY COUNTY] AHCCCS Summary Enrollment [COUNTY ONLY FROM WEB SITE] ALTCS (incl Freedom to Work) [NO] SOBRA women [NO] SOBRA children [NO]	# Families with Children 0-5 # Children 0-5 # Total Enrollment # of Individuals	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009 Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	<b>County Totals</b> [YES] Zip Code [NO] Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] <b>Arizona Total</b>

<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Areas</b>
Unemployment insurance [YES, HOWEVER – NOT USABLE DUE TO HOW ZIP CODES WERE EXTRACTED AND REPORTED]  Note: unemployment rates and income data were downloaded by consultants through workforce.az.gov website	# Adults # families with children 0-5	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009 Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	<b>County Totals</b> County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places Pima Unincorporated Places <b>Arizona Total</b>

<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Areas</b>
DES Childcare Subsidy: [YES, However WAIT LIST PROVIDED ONLY AT STATE LEVEL]	Number of children eligible Number of children receiving Number of children on waitlist Number of families eligible Number of families receiving Number of families on waitlist	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009 Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	<b>County Totals</b> County by Zip Code Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] <b>Arizona Total</b>

<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not (Requested 2/24/10; fulfilled 3/1/10)</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
DES Childcare Resource & Referral Listing including name and address of provider [YES, BUT CONSULTANTS RECEIVED ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM CFR – I.E. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CENTERS – TO CREATE A UNIQUE LIST AND ANALYZE DATASET]	<b>Provider Name</b> , Provider Id, Type Of Care, License Type, Fund Source, <b>Provider Address</b> , Zip, Total Licensed Capacity, Total Vacancies, Minimum Age Range, Maximum Age Range, Days of Care, 24-Hour, Full Time Daily Rate, Full Time Weekly Rate, Accreditation, Affiliation	April 2010	<b>County</b> <b>FTF Regional boundaries</b>

<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
DES Out of Home Care [NO]	Number of children entering out of home care	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places County Unincorporated Places <b>Note: county and state totals available on website</b>

<b>State Agency DES</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
AZEIP development screenings and services to children with disabilities/at risk for disabilities [YES]	# of children under 3 receiving AZEIP services # of children at age 3 being referred to additional services	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009	<b>County Total</b> County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places County Unincorporated Places <b>Arizona Total</b>

<b>State Agency ADHS</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
WIC participation [YES]	# women participating in WIC program	Yearly summaries: 2005, 2007, 2009 Monthly snapshots: January, June 2005 January, June 2007 January, June 2009 January 2010	<b>County Total</b> County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places County Unincorporated Places

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

<b>State Agency ADE</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
Name and address of preschools, childcare centers, head start programs and schools providing services <b>to children over 3 with delays or disabilities [NO]</b>	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County Zip Code

<b>State Agency ADE</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
Preschools & schools participating in Early Childhood Block Grant [ <b>CONSULTANTS RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM HEAD START</b> ]	All schools participating including name & address	2009-2010	County Zip Code

<b>State Agency ADE</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
Percent of children by school receiving free or reduced price breakfast and lunch # of homeless children [ <b>DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE</b> ] AIMS scores [ <b>DOWNLOADED FROM ADE WEB SITE</b> ] # children in ESL programs [ <b>ONLY PARTIAL – NOT REPORTABLE</b> ]	All schools participating	2009-2010	County Zip Code  Note: homeless children by county available from Arizona Homeless Coordination Office [ <b>PARTIAL INFORMATION</b> ]

<b>Head Start</b>			
<b>Indicators Requested – Received or Not</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
# of children served by age [ <b>IN PIR REPORT BUT NOT BY CENTER</b> ]	Children 0-5	2005-2009	County Zip Code
Copies of Head Start Needs and Assets reports [ <b>NO, HOWEVER, PROGRAM INFORMATION REPORTS (PIR) PROVIDED</b> ]	All		

<b>State Agency Arizona Department of Housing</b>	<b>Units requested</b>	<b>Time points requested</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>
Housing Foreclosures [ <b>NO</b> ]	# of foreclosures # of clients requesting foreclosure mitigation assistance	2007 2009 2010	<b>County Total</b> County by Zip Code County Incorporated Places County Unincorporated Places <b>Arizona Total</b>

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

## **Appendix B. Child Care & Early Education Glossary**

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

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

### **Accessibility**

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

### **Accreditation**

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

### **Adult-Child Ratio**

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

### **Affordability**

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

### **Attachment**

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

### **Best Practices**

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

### **Capacity**

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

### **Center-Based Child Care**

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

### **Certification**

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

### **Child Care Bureau**

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

### **Child Care Provider**

An institution or individual who provides child care services.

### **Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R)**

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

### **Child Care Subsidy**

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

### **Child Care Tax Credit**

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

### **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**

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

### **Child Development**

The process by which a child acquires skills in the areas of social, emotional, intellectual, speech and language, and physical development, including fine

and gross motor skills. Developmental stages refer to the expected, sequential order of acquiring skills that children typically go through. For example, most children crawl before they walk, or use their fingers to feed themselves before they use utensils.

### **Child Development Associate Credential**

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

### **Child Protective Services**

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

### **Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)**

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

### **Co-Payment**

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

### **Comprehensive Services**

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

### **Continuity of Care**

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

### **Developmental Assessment**

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

### **Developmental Domains**

Term used to describe areas of a child's development,

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

### **Developmental Milestone**

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

### **Developmentally Appropriate**

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

### **Developmentally Appropriate Practice**

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

### **Drop-in Child Care**

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

### **Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale (ECERS)**

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

### **Early Head Start**

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

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

### **Early Intervention**

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

### **Earned Income Tax Credit**

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

### **Even Start**

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

### **Extended Day Program**

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

### **FDCRS - Family Day Care Rating Scale**

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

### **Family Assessment**

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

### **Family Child Care**

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

### **Family Literacy**

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

### **Free Play**

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

### **Gross Motor Development**

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

### **Head Start**

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

### **IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act**

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

**ITERS-Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale**

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

**Ill Child Care**

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

**In-Home Child Care**

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

**In-Kind**

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

**Inclusion**

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

**Informal Care**

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

**Kith and Kin Child Care**

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

**Learning Disability**

An impairment in a specific mental process which affects learning.

**License-Exempt Child Care**

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

**Licensed Child Care**

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

**Licensing Inspection**

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

**Licensing or Regulatory Requirements**

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

**Manipulative Toys**

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

**Market Rate**

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

**Maternity Leave**

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

**Migrant child care**

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

**Mildly Ill Child Care**

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

**Military Child Care**

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

**Mixed Age Grouping**

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

**Needs Assessment**

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

**Non-Traditional Hour Child Care**

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

**Nursery Schools**

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

**On-Site Child Care**

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

**Parent Choice**

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

**Parent Education**

Instruction or information directed toward parents on effective parenting.

**Parental Leave**

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

**Part-Time Child Care**

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

**Part-Year Child Care**

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

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

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

**Physical Disabilities**

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

**Pre-Kindergarten**

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

**Preschool Programs**

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

**Preservice Training**

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

**Professional Development**

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

credentialing programs, in-service training, and degree programs.

### **Professional Isolation**

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

### **Quality**

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

### **Quality Initiatives**

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

### **Regulated Child Care**

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

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

### **Reporting Requirements**

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

### **Respite Child Care**

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

### **Retention**

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

### **School Readiness**

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

### **School-Age Child Care**

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

### **School-Based Child Care**

Child care programs that occur in school facilities.

### **Self Care**

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

### **Sick Child Care**

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

### **Sliding Fee Scale**

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

### **Special Education**

Educational programs and services for disabled and/or gifted individuals who have intellectually, physically, emotionally, or socially different

characteristics from those who can be taught through normal methods or materials.

### **Special Needs Child**

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

### **Subsidized Child Care**

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

### **Subsidy**

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

### **Subsidy Take-Up Rates**

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

### **Supplemental Child Care**

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

### **Supply Building**

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

### **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**

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

### **Therapeutic Child Care**

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

### **Tiered Reimbursement System**

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

### **Title 1**

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

### **Transitional Child Care**

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

### **Tribal Child Care**

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

### **Unlicensed Child Care**

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

### **Unregulated Child Care**

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

**Vouchers**

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

**Work Requirements**

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

**Wrap Around Child Care Programs**

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

APPENDIX B. Central Pima Regional Partnership Council Strategy and Funding Allocation List June 2010

Strategy	Description	Regional Allocation	Grantees
<b>Home Visitation for High-Risk Families</b>	The Nurse Family Partnership and Raising Healthy Kids programs use Nurses and/or Community Health Workers to support high risk families, including pregnant women, through home-based support. The program provides transportation assistance to at-risk families participating in the programs who exhibit difficulty in getting their children (prenatal-5) to medical related appointments.	FY 2010: \$1,600,000  FY2011: \$1,533,429	<b>Casa de los Niños and Easter Seals Blake Foundation</b>
<b>Expansion of Infant and Toddler Care</b>	To increase the number of high quality infant and toddler placements (including expansion of placements for children with special needs), this program works with early care and education programs by providing funding for strategic business planning, renovation and expansion.	FY 2010: \$1,049,926  FY 2011: \$630,000	<b>United Way of Tucson &amp; Southern AZ City of Tucson Microbusiness Advancement Center of Tucson</b>
<b>Expansion of Parent Kits</b>	Expand information, such as additional local information and resources to be included in Parent Kit. The Parent Kits will be used in conjunction with family support strategies 5 and 7 as a supplemental education component.	FY 2010: \$25,000  FY 2011: \$25,000	<b>First Things First</b> in partnership with: <b>Virginia G Piper Charitable Trust</b>
<b>Economic Stabilization of Families</b>	Beginning in June, this program will support working families who are facing economic challenges by offering a scholarship program that assists families in retaining their young children in their current early care and education program at a reduced cost.	FY 2010: \$450,000  FY 2011: \$2,000,000	<b>City of Tucson</b>
<b>Professional Career Pathways Project</b>	Beginning in July, Professional Career Pathways Project (PCPP) scholarships will assist professionals in early childhood coursework to prepare them to be eligible for a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential. This program is for early childhood professionals who are unable to participate in the T.E.A.C.H. program.	FY 2010: N/A  FY 2011: \$100,000	<b>Central Arizona College</b> in partnership with: <b>Pima Community College</b>
<b>Maintaining Quality to Currently Accredited Programs</b>	The Accreditation and Literacy Support Program works with currently accredited early care and education programs to maintain their accreditation status.	FY 2010: \$300,000  FY 2011: N/A	<b>United Way of Tucson and Southern AZ</b> , in partnership with <b>Make Way For Books</b>

<b>Mental Health Consultation</b>	The Smart Start program provides ongoing support and guidance to early care and education providers. The program helps caregivers provide engaging classrooms, manage children’s difficult behaviors, talk to parents effectively, and provide referrals to community resources.	FY 2010: \$250,000  FY 2011: \$500,000	<b>Southwest Human Development</b> , in partnership with <b>Easter Seals Blake Foundation</b>
<b>Innovative Professional Development</b>	The Innovative Professional Development Alliance consists of multiple educational and non-profit organizations that each offer a Community of Practice (also known as a cohort) of early childhood professionals researching a common topic related to Developmentally Appropriate Practice (DAP). Each Community of Practice works with a subject matter expert, many of them being recognized at the national level. Many participants have the opportunity to apply newly learned theories taught by the subject matter expert in the classroom to reinforce learning. Each Community of Practice meets multiple times throughout the year and college credit is offered.	FY 2010: \$584,449  FY 2011: \$701,400	<b>United Way of Tucson &amp; Southern AZ</b> in partnership with: <b>Child &amp; Family Resources</b> <b>Early Childhood Development Group</b> <b>Easter Seals Blake Foundation</b> <b>Pima Community College</b> <b>Southern Arizona Association for the Education of Young Children</b> <b>University of Arizona College of Education</b>
<b>Early Education Promise Partnership</b>	The Early Education Promise Partnership facilitates a collaborative, coordinated opportunity to partner with the Flowing Wells School District, specifically for families that reside in the Central Pima zip code, 85705 to support the Flowing Wells Emily Meschter Early Learning Center staff and sustain operations in the 2010-2011 school year and coordinating with multiple community partners to secure a Promise Neighborhood Planning Grant for the Flowing Wells Neighborhoods in the 85705 zip code.	FY 2010: N/A  FY 2011: \$130,000	<b>Flowing Wells School District</b>
<b>Home-Based and Community-Based Parent Visitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Home-Based Family Support</b> Families receive in-home support to assist them as they raise their young children. The program involves guidance and support in the following topics: child development; peer support for families; resource and referral information; health-related information; child and family literacy.</li> <li>● <b>Community-Based Family Support</b> Families can access educational and support services in community locations such as libraries and community centers. Some examples are: Stay and Play parenting groups; nutrition education groups; case management, support and education for teen parents; Parent Info-line 520-624-9290; health insurance outreach and enrollment</li> </ul>	FY 2010: \$750,000  FY 2011: \$750,000	<b>United Way of Tucson &amp; Southern AZ</b> in partnership with: <b>Amphitheater Parents As Teachers</b> <b>Carondelet Health Network</b> <b>Casa de los Niños</b> <b>Child &amp; Family Resources</b> <b>Children’s Action Alliance</b> <b>Easter Seals Blake Foundation</b> <b>Make Way for Books</b> <b>Parent Aid</b> <b>The Parent Connection</b> <b>Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services</b>

	assistance.		
<b>Language and Literacy Coaches</b>	This program provides language and literacy coaches to work in coordination with Quality First Coaches for the purpose of the improving language and literacy.	FY 2010: \$78,500 FY 2011: \$78,500	<b>Make Way For Books</b>
<b>Communications</b>	Work in partnership with the Southeast Regional Partnership Councils and FTF Board to implement a community awareness and mobilization campaign to build the public and political will necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities. The plan has these objectives: 1) Ensure consistent messaging internally and externally 2) Fulfill Arizona's commitment to our youngest kids. 3 ) Build and drive support for FTF in community 4) Inform Arizona caregivers of children five years old and younger about early childhood programs and services, particularly FTF supported programs.	FY 2010: \$100,000  FY 2011: \$150,000	<b>Unknown at this time</b>
<b>Quality First</b>		FY 2010: \$1,020,300  FY 2011: \$1,020,300	
<b>TEACH</b>		FY 2010: \$675,000  FY 2011: \$675,000	
<b>FTF Professional REWARD\$</b>		FY 2010: \$225,000  FY 2011: \$450,000	

## APPENDIX C. Arizona Department of Commerce, Housing Unit Method (HUM) Population Estimation Method

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

### 045Z 05-01-1

#### A. PURPOSE

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

#### B. AUTHORITY

A.R.S § 41-1954 A14, A15

#### C. MODEL

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$HHPOP_{2005} = HU_{2005} \times OCCR_{2000} \times PPH_{2000}$$

#### D. INPUT DATA

##### Housing Units

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

##### Occupancy Rates

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

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

Data for the State of Arizona serve to illustrate:

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

##### Persons Per Household Size

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

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

#### E. ADJUSTMENTS

The place controlled population is calculated using the following formula:

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

Where:

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

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

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

SUMHUMPOP = The sum of individual place HUMPOP in each county

## F. EVALUATION

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

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

## **APPENDIX D. Table Sources for Data Downloaded from 2000 Census, 2006-08 American Community Survey Data, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and ADHS Vital Records**

Table references are in the order that the tables appear in the document.

### **Population Statistics for Arizona, Pima County, and the Central Pima Region, Census 2000 and 2009 Population Estimates**

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

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

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

Note: With the exception of "Children 0-5", 2009, population estimates were calculated using the HUM (Housing Unit Method, see Appendix D) population growth rate (0.207 for Pima County). FTF growth rates for children 0-5 were used to estimate the 2009 population of children in that age group. The FTF rate for the Central Pima Region is 0.284.

### **Race/Ethnicity for Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, Census 2000**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Table P77. Median Family Income In 1999 (Dollars) [1] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P76. Family Income In 1999 [17] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P90. Poverty Status In 1999 Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children [41] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

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

## **Children 0-5 Living Below 50%, 100%, 150%, and 200% of Federal Poverty Rate for Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, Census 2000**

Census Table PCT50. Age by Ratio of Income in 1999 to Poverty Level [144] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data; NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

## **The Number of Families with Children under 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona, Pima County and Tucson, ACS 2006-2008 Estimates**

ACS Table B17010b. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Black Or African American Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Black Or African American Alone

ACS TABLE B17010c. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is American Indian And Alaska Native Alone

ACS Table B17010d. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Asian Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Asian Alone

ACS Table B17010h. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (White Alone)

ACS Table B17010i. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Hispanic Or Latino

ACS Table B19058. Public Assistance Income Or Food Stamps In The Past 12 Months For Households - Universe: Households

## **Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Under 6, Arizona and Pima County**

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

## **Unemployment Rates for Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Region Towns and Places, January 2008, 2009, and 2010**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2009[http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps\\_table\\_creator.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html)

## **Birth Characteristics for Arizona, Pima County and Central Pima Region, 2008**

2008 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2008; Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008; Note: Zip Code Data Not Available For Pima County. Instead, "2008 Births, Vital Statistics" Table Created For County And Places.

## **Infant Mortality by Race & Ethnicity, Arizona, Pima County, and Central Pima Localities, 2008**

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

**APPENDIX E. Percent of Students Participating in Free /Reduced Lunch Program in the Central Pima Region**

<b>Central Pima District &amp; School</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Percent Participating</b>
<b>Amphitheater Unified District Total</b>	85705	36%
Amphitheater High School	85705	70%
Amphitheater Middle School	85705	83%
E C Nash School	85705	89%
Frances Owen Holaway Elementary School	85719	83%
Helen Keeling Elementary School	85705	92%
L M Prince School	85705	85%
Rillito Center	85705	69%
Rio Vista Elementary School	85719	82%
<b>Flowing Wells Unified District Total</b>	85705	68%
Centennial Elementary School	85705	78%
Flowing Wells High School	85705	55%
Flowing Wells Junior High School	85705	70%
Homer Davis Elementary School	85705	88%
Laguna Elementary School	85705	89%
Sentinel Peak High School	85705	54%
Walter Douglas Elementary School	85705	89%
<b>Tucson Unified District Total</b>	85719	65%
Alice Vail Middle School	85711	61%
Anna Henry Elementary School	85710	50%
Anna Lawrence Intermediate School	85757	93%
Annie Kellond Elementary School	85710	66%
Blenman Elementary School	85716	82%
Bloom Elementary	85715	46%
Bonillas Elementary Basic Curriculum Magnet School	85711	72%
Booth Magnet Elementary School	85710	62%
Booth-Fickett Math/Science Magnet School	85710	58%
Borman Elementary School	85708	35%
Borton Primary Magnet School	85713	55%
Brichta Elementary School	85745	72%
C E Rose Elementary School	85714	90%
Carrillo Intermediate Magnet School	85701	75%
Catalina High Magnet School	85716	72%
Cavett Elementary School	85713	98%
Cholla High Magnet School	85713	67%
Corbett Elementary School	85711	72%

<b>Tucson Unified District Total</b>	85719	65%
Cragin Elementary School	85716	87%
Davidson Elementary School	85712	89%
Davis Bilingual Magnet School	85701	54%
Dietz Elementary School	85710	83%
Doolen Middle School	85716	74%
Drachman Primary Magnet School	85701	78%
Duffy Elementary School	85711	85%
Fort Lowell Elementary School	85712	85%
Frances J Warren Elementary School	85746	87%
Gale Elementary School	85710	30%
Harold Steele Elementary School	85710	69%
Harriet Johnson Primary School	85757	88%
Henry Hank Oyama	85713	93%
Hohokam Middle School	85746	87%
Holladay Intermediate Magnet School	85713	64%
Hollinger Elementary School	85713	94%
Howell Peter Elementary	85711	83%
Howenstine High School	85716	61%
Hudlow Elementary School	85710	71%
Ida Flood Dodge Traditional Middle Magnet School	85712	40%
Jefferson Park Elementary School	85719	71%
John E White Elementary School	85746	73%
John E Wright Elementary School	85712	94%
Joyce Drake Alternative Middle School	85719	73%
Lineweaver Elementary School	85711	54%
Lynn Urquides	85713	93%
Magee Middle School	85710	41%
Maldonado Amelia Elementary School	85746	88%
Mansfeld Middle School	85719	69%
Manzo Elementary School	85745	92%
Marshall Elementary School	85710	51%
Mary Meredith K-12 School	85711	80%
Maxwell Middle School	85745	88%
Menlo Park Elementary School	85745	97%
Miles-Exploratory Learning Center	85719	34%
Miller Elementary School	85746	88%
Mission View Elementary School	85713	99%
Museum School for the Visual Arts	85719	45%
Myers-Ganoung Elementary School	85711	94%
Naylor Middle School	85711	93%

<b>Tucson Unified District Total</b>	85719	65%
Ochoa Elementary School	85713	97%
PACE Alternative	85719	80%
Palo Verde High Magnet School	85710	60%
Pistor Middle School	85746	73%
Project More High School	85719	62%
Pueblo Gardens Elementary	85713	96%
Pueblo High Magnet School	85713	73%
Raul Grijalva Elementary School	85746	84%
Richey Elementary School	85705	95%
Rincon High School	85711	41%
Roberts Elementary School	85711	97%
Robins Elementary School	85745	39%
Robison Elementary School	85716	86%
Rogers Elementary School	85711	69%
Roskruge Bilingual Elementary School	85705	79%
Roskruge Bilingual Magnet Middle School	85705	71%
Safford Elementary School	85701	89%
Safford Engineering/Technology Magnet Middle School	85701	85%
Sahuaro High School	85710	26%
Sam Hughes Elementary	85719	31%
Schumaker Elementary School	85710	72%
Southwest Alternative Middle School	85746	81%
Southwest Education Center	85746	100%
Teenage Parent Program - TAPP	85719	75%
Tolson Elementary School	85745	82%
Townsend Middle School	85712	78%
Tucson Magnet High School	85705	52%
Tully Elementary Accelerated Magnet School	85745	74%
Utterback Middle School	85713	79%
Valencia Middle School	85746	76%
Van Buskirk Elementary School	85714	93%
Van Horne Elementary School	85715	52%
Vesey Elementary School	85757	77%
W Arthur Sewel Elementary School	85711	58%
W V Whitmore Elementary School	85712	55%
Wakefield Middle School	85713	98%
Wheeler Elementary School	85710	63%
Wrightstown Elementary	85715	26%

**APPENDIX F. Third Grade AIMS Results in 2008-09 in Public and Charter Schools in the Central Pima Region, Source ADE**

<b>Central Pima Region Districts &amp; Schools</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Percent Passing Math</b>	<b>Percent Passing Reading</b>	<b>Percent Passing Writing</b>
<b>A Child's View School, Inc.</b>	85746	90%	80%	80%
A Child's View School, Inc.	85746	90%	80%	80%
<b>Academy of Math &amp; Science, Inc.</b>	85705	81%	69%	94%
Academy of Math & Science, Inc.	85705	81%	69%	94%
<b>Academy of Tucson, Inc.</b>	85715	98%	95%	100%
Academy of Tucson, Inc. Elementary	85715	98%	95%	100%
<b>Accelerated Elementary &amp; Secondary Schools</b>	85745	72%	67%	82%
Accelerated Learning Laboratory	85745	72%	67%	82%
<b>Amphitheater Unified District</b>	85705	78%	74%	82%
E C Nash School	85705	60%	48%	69%
Frances Owen Holaway Elementary School	85719	70%	67%	75%
Helen Keeling Elementary School	85705	52%	41%	53%
L M Prince School	85705	68%	59%	66%
Rillito Center	85705	*	*	*
Rio Vista Elementary School	85719	87%	74%	79%
<b>Aprender Tucson</b>	85713	44%	37%	85%
Southside Community School	85713	44%	37%	85%
<b>Arizona Academy of Leadership, Inc.</b>	85716	28%	39%	39%
Academy of Leadership	85716	28%	39%	39%
<b>Arizona Community Development Corp.</b>	85712	56%	44%	62%
La Paloma Academy	85712	59%	54%	70%
<b>Carden of Tucson</b>	85705	100%	71%	86%
Carden of Tucson	85705	100%	71%	86%
<b>Desert Sky Community School, Inc</b>	85711	46%	38%	46%
Desert Sky Community School	85711	46%	38%	46%
<b>Desert Springs Academy</b>	85716	80%	90%	100%
Desert Springs Academy	85716	80%	90%	100%
<b>Educational Impact, Inc</b>	85705	58%	42%	50%
Academy Adventures Primary School	85705	50%	30%	40%
<b>Flowing Wells Unified District Total</b>	85705	73%	72%	79%
Centennial Elementary School	85705	77%	68%	69%
Homer Davis Elementary School	85705	76%	77%	81%
Laguna Elementary School	85705	80%	70%	75%
Walter Douglas Elementary School	85705	77%	69%	86%

\*\* scores not available

<b>Central Pima Region Districts &amp; Schools</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Percent Passing Math</b>	<b>Percent Passing Reading</b>	<b>Percent Passing Writing</b>
Centennial Elementary School	85705	77%	68%	69%
Homer Davis Elementary School	85705	76%	77%	81%
Laguna Elementary School	85705	80%	70%	75%
Walter Douglas Elementary School	85705	77%	69%	86%
<b>Global Education Foundation</b>	85701	*	*	*
Tucson Academy of Leadership Arts	85701	*	*	*
<b>Griffin Foundation, Inc. The</b>	85711	49%	57%	74%
Children Reaching for the School Preparatory	85711	49%	57%	74%
<b>Highland Free School</b>	85719	42%	*	*
Highland Free School	85719	*	83%	*
<b>Ideabanc, Inc.</b>		79%	71%	86%
AmericSchools Academy - Country Club	85716	79%	71%	86%
<b>Math and Science Success Academy, Inc.</b>	85706	67%	58%	67%
Math and Science Success Academy	85706	67%	58%	67%
<b>Montessori Schoolhouse of Tucson, Inc.</b>	85719	83%	92%	83%
Montessori Schoolhouse	85719	83%	92%	83%
<b>Old Pueblo Childrens Academy</b>	85710	*	*	*
Old Pueblo Childrens Academy	85710	*	*	*
<b>PPEP &amp; Affiliates, Inc. dba Arizona Virtual Academy</b>		60%	67%	47%
Arizona Virtual Academy	85714	60%	67%	47%
<b>Satori, Inc.</b>	85719	84%	84%	72%
Satori Charter School	85719	84%	84%	72%
<b>Sonoran Science Academy-Broadway</b>	85710	92%	100%	88%
Sonoran Science Academy-Broadway	85710	92%	100%	88%
<b>Southgate Academy</b>		53%	53%	61%
Southgate Academy	85706	53%	53%	61%
<b>Tucson International Academy, Inc.</b>	85745	*	72%	62%
Tucson International Academy, Inc.	85745	*	*	*
Tucson International Academy, Inc.	85710	*	*	*
Tucson International Academy, Inc.	85719	72%	*	*

\*\* scores not available

<b>Central Pima Region Districts &amp; Schools</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Percent Passing Math</b>	<b>Percent Passing Reading</b>	<b>Percent Passing Writing</b>
<b>Tucson Unified District Total</b>	85719	66%	67%	81%
Anna Henry Elementary School	85710	70%	70%	86%
Anna Lawrence Intermediate School	85757	55%	57%	67%
Annie Kellond Elementary School	85710	50%	56%	69%
Blenman Elementary School	85716	85%	75%	80%
Bloom Elementary	85715	79%	74%	87%
Bonillas Elementary Basic Curriculum Magnet School	85711	74%	77%	92%
Booth Magnet Elementary School	85710	57%	72%	72%
Borman Elementary School	85708	81%	81%	94%
Brichta Elementary School	85745	71%	69%	84%
C E Rose Elementary School	85714	64%	67%	88%
Carrillo Intermediate Magnet School	85701	65%	62%	77%
Cavett Elementary School	85713	51%	49%	62%
Corbett Elementary School	85711	60%	64%	83%
Cragin Elementary School	85716	61%	65%	73%
Davidson Elementary School	85712	48%	43%	63%
Davis Bilingual Magnet School	85701	75%	77%	95%
Dietz Elementary School	85710	74%	65%	70%
Drachman Primary Magnet School	85701	30%	58%	70%
Duffy Elementary School	85711	28%	49%	63%
Fort Lowell Elementary School	85712	58%	58%	88%
Frances J Warren Elementary School	85746	60%	69%	83%
Gale Elementary School	85710	95%	100%	100%
Harold Steele Elementary School	85710	64%	76%	75%
Henry Hank Oyama	85713	47%	53%	73%
Holladay Intermediate Magnet School	85713	69%	71%	76%
Hollinger Elementary School	85713	73%	64%	90%
Howell Peter Elementary	85711	70%	74%	81%
Hudlow Elementary School	85710	66%	68%	86%
Jefferson Park Elementary School	85719	33%	41%	76%
John E White Elementary School	85746	68%	74%	82%

\*\* scores not available

<b>Central Pima Region Districts &amp; Schools</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Percent Passing Math</b>	<b>Percent Passing Reading</b>	<b>Percent Passing Writing</b>
<b>Tucson Unified District Total</b>	85719	66%	67%	81%
John E Wright Elementary School	85712	63%	66%	78%
Lineweaver Elementary School	85711	74%	77%	82%
Lynn Urquides	85713	51%	48%	74%
Maldonado Amelia Elementary School	85746	73%	69%	85%
Manzo Elementary School	85745	45%	45%	82%
Marshall Elementary School	85710	73%	68%	82%
Mary Meredith K-12 School	85711	*	*	*
Menlo Park Elementary School	85745	58%	58%	81%
Miles-Exploratory Learning Center	85719	73%	73%	88%
Miller Elementary School	85746	58%	69%	77%
Mission View Elementary School	85713	85%	75%	82%
Myers-Ganoung Elementary School	85711	41%	38%	48%
Ochoa Elementary School	85713	53%	56%	72%
Pueblo Gardens Elementary	85713	80%	71%	95%
Raul Grijalva Elementary School	85746	53%	62%	85%
Richey Elementary School	85705	37%	42%	74%
Roberts Elementary School	85711	66%	66%	81%
Robins Elementary School	85745	75%	68%	82%
Robison Elementary School	85716	62%	55%	67%
Rogers Elementary School	85711	85%	85%	96%
Roskruge Bilingual Elementary School	85705	46%	63%	72%
Safford Elementary School	85701	81%	69%	86%
Sam Hughes Elementary	85719	96%	95%	95%
Schumaker Elementary School	85710	69%	77%	63%
Tolson Elementary School	85745	50%	61%	85%
Tully Elementary Accelerated Magnet School	85745	66%	67%	89%
Van Buskirk Elementary School	85714	56%	63%	77%
Van Horne Elementary School	85715	70%	61%	79%
Vesey Elementary School	85757	63%	58%	82%
W Arthur Sewel Elementary School	85711	70%	82%	66%
W V Whitmore Elementary School	85712	82%	84%	77%
Wheeler Elementary School	85710	88%	84%	93%
Wrightstown Elementary	85715	84%	92%	76%

\*\* scores not available

## APPENDIX H. A Summary of Arizona’s Funding Received from the State Child Care and Development Fund in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Source: Schulman, Karen and Blank, Helen, Supporting State Child Care Efforts with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funds, National Women’s Law Center, Expanding the Possibilities, Washington D.C., April 2010. Available at <http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/supportingstatechildcareeffortswitharra.pdf>

Excerpt from page 34:

### STATE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND ALLOCATIONS IN THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA) OF 2009

	<i>ARRA Targeted Funds: Quality Expansion</i>	<i>ARRA Targeted Funds: Infant &amp; Toddler</i>	<i>ARRA Discretionary Excluding Targeted Funds</i>	<i>Total ARRA Discretionary (Including Targeted Funds)</i>
Alabama	\$3,180,354	\$1,841,842	\$38,448,794	\$38,470,990
Alaska	333,660	193,233	3,509,202	4,036,095
Arizona	4,205,936	2,435,788	44,235,162	50,876,886
Arkansas	2,077,781	1,203,307	21,852,679	25,133,767

Excerpt from page 2:

- ◆ Arizona expended \$33 million between February and December 2009 to prevent 9,230 children, on an average monthly basis, from losing child care assistance.<sup>4</sup>

Excerpts from page 30:

- ◆ Arizona is using \$12 million to replace TANF funds that had been used for child care.<sup>251</sup>
- ◆ Arizona, as discussed above, used ARRA funds to avoid eliminating child care assistance for 9,230 children, on an average monthly basis, between February and December 2009. However, the ARRA funds were not sufficient to reverse a 5 percent reduction in reimbursement rates and the elimination of copayment discounts for the second and subsequent children if a family has more than one child in care (both of which were approved prior to the passage of ARRA and went into effect April 1, 2009). Moreover, to implement a combined \$59 million cut during the 2009 and 2010 state fiscal years, the state is limiting the availability of child care assistance for newly eligible families. Effective February 18, 2009, newly eligible families who apply for assistance are placed on the waiting list.<sup>258</sup> There were approximately 11,200 children on the waiting list as of January 2010,<sup>259</sup> and that number is expected to grow to 17,000 by June 2010.<sup>260</sup>
- ◆ Arizona, which has not yet contracted out the portion of ARRA funds that will be allocated to child care quality services, cut quality improvement projects by almost \$1.6 million during the 2009 state fiscal year. The areas affected included the career registry (which was eliminated), a quality improvement and accreditation preparation (self-study) project, recruitment and certification preparation for family child care homes that serve children receiving child care assistance, community-based training and outreach as a part of child care resource and referral, assistance with tuition for post-secondary education, training and orientation of new child care staff, and school readiness and after-school programs.<sup>274</sup>

**APPENDIX I: 2009 Public Preschool Enrollments in Pima County in Preschools Receiving ADE's Early Childhood Block Grants**

<b>School District &amp; Site</b>	<b>ECBG Students</b>	<b>Total Enrollments</b>
<b>Flowing Wells School District</b>		
Flowing Wells Early Childhood Education Center	190	190
<b>Sunnyside Unified District</b>		
Drexel Steps 4 Success	36	37
Esperanza Steps 4 Success	36	36
Los Amigos Steps 4 Success	36	36
Ocotillo Preschool	10	10*
<b>Sahuarita Unified District</b>		
SUSD Early Childhood Center	15	180
<b>Tucson Unified School District</b>		
Santa Rosa Head Start	4	36
Southside Head Start	4	18
Fort Lowell Elementary	8	16
Harriet Johnson Primary School	16	32
Irene Erickson Elementary School	17	40
Menlo Park Elementary School	16	16
Myers Ganoung Elementary School	16	16
Pueblo Garden Elementary School	8	32
Raul Grijalva Elementary School	16	16
Rogers Elementary School	16	40
Schumaker Elementary School	8	16
Tully Elementary Accelerated Magnet	16	16
Van Buskirk Elementary School	16	56
<b>Vail Unified District</b>		
Acacia Public School	14	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>843</b>

**APPENDIX J. Arizona Department of Education Early Childhood Education Center Accreditation Guide available at <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/ComparisonProcessInfo-AMI1.PDF>**

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

**APPENDIX K. Central Pima Region Participants in Quality First Program as of March 2010**

<b>Provider Name</b>	<b>Provider Address</b>	<b>Zip code</b>	<b>Provider Type</b>	<b>Funding Source</b>
Holsclaw Family Child Care Center	222 North Church Ave	85701	Center	Regional
Casita Feliz Day Care	1609 N Stone Ave	85705	Center	Regional
Early Bird Day Care & Learning	132 East Prince Road	85705	Center	Statewide
Kiddie Korner Preschool/Daycare	242 West Lester	85705	Center	Statewide
Kids Forever Prince	216 East Prince Road	85705	Center	Statewide
Kids Village Pre-School And Child Care	1321 North 6th Ave	85705	Center	Regional
Kids World Preschool	321 East Yavapai	85705	Center	Regional
Mini-Skool #206	31 E Limberlost	85705	Center	Regional
New Discoveries Preschool	1109 West Prince Road #141	85705	Center	Statewide
Discovery Learning Center	6601 East Broadway Blvd.	85710	Center	Statewide
Kids First Preschool and Childcare Center	8185 E 22nd St	85710	Center	Regional
KinderCare Learning Center	8425 East Old Spanish Trail	85710	Center	Statewide
Mama Kangaroo	634 S Prudence Road	85710	Home	Regional
Saguaro Infant Care and Preschool	8302 East Broadway Blvd.	85710	Center	Statewide
Small World Preschool	8720 East Speedway Blvd.	85710	Center	Regional
Terry Midkiff	8010 E 18th Pl	85710	Home	Statewide
Alyah's Child Care	4002 E 32nd St	85711	Home	Regional
Emerge Angel Children's Center	4101 East 22nd St	85711	Center	Statewide
Froggy's Child Care Center	1001 North Wilmot Road	85711	Center	Statewide
Learning Bee Preschool & Day Care Center	3975 East 22nd St	85711	Center	Statewide
Learn-N-Grow Child Care	5235 East Pima St	85711	Center	Regional
Little Angels Brown Way	4114 E Brown Way	85711	Center	Regional
Maria Jaime	6232 E. 26 St	85711	Home	Statewide
Mini skool early learning centers	1702 S Craycroft Rd	85711	Center	Regional
Mini-Skool Early Learning Centers, Inc #202	4517 East 29th St	85711	Center	Statewide
Mis Ninos Childcare	4626 East Malvern St	85711	Home	Statewide
Kids First Preschool & Childcare	5316 East Pima St	85712	Center	Regional
Little Angels Columbus	1631 N Columbus	85712	Center	Regional
Young Explorers Schools	6207 E Bellevue St	85712	Center	Regional
Juanes Day Care	1107 East 35th St	85713	Home	Statewide
Kids Forever Van Tran	3401 East Ajo Way	85713	Center	Statewide
Little Joys Learning Center	1902 W. Calle Del Arroyito	85713	Home	Regional
Mini-Skool #203	2837 E. 22nd St	85713	Center	Regional
My Little Angels Daycare	1960 S Park Ave	85713	Center	Statewide
Sarai C. Roman	2211 S. Miramonte Strav.	85713	Home	Regional

<b>Provider Name</b>	<b>Provider Address</b>	<b>Zip code</b>	<b>Provider Type</b>	<b>Funding Source</b>
Tuty's South	251 W 38th. St	85713	Center	Regional
KinderCare Learning Center	1802 East Irvington Rd	85714	Center	Statewide
Maria Mendoza	225 W Illinois St	85714	Home	Statewide
Kindercare Learning Center	7770 East Wrightstown Rd	85715	Center	Statewide
La Petite Academy	1155 North Sarnoff Drive	85715	Center	Regional
Iracel Castellon	2931 N Sparkman Blvd	85716	Home	Regional
Little Ranch School	1125 East Glenn	85716	Center	Statewide
Outer Limits School	3472 East Ft Lowell	85716	Center	Regional
Small World Preschool	3637 East 3rd St	85716	Center	Regional
Bright Star Learning Center	1750 East Prince Rd	85719	Center	Statewide
Childtime Childcare #1419	2972 N. Campbell	85719	Center	Regional
Grand Star Child Care	2327 N Santa Rita Ave	85719	Home	Regional
Happy Trails School	3255 North Campbell Ave	85719	Center	Regional
Kids Ville	4055 North 1st Avenue	85719	Center	Statewide
KinderCare Learning Center	1621 E 1st St	85719	Center	Regional
La Petite Academy	1935 East Fort Lowell Rd	85719	Center	Statewide
Little Sprouts Child Care Learning Centers	1010 East Broadway Blvd	85719	Center	Statewide
Children's Achievement Center	330 N. Commerce Park Loop, Suite 100	85745	Center	Regional
Enrichment Academy II	1415 W St Marys Rd	85745	Center	Regional
Loreto Day Care	75 North Grande Avenue	85745	Home	Statewide
Los Arbolitos	4921 West Paseo De Las Colinas	85745	Home	Regional
Nosotros - El Rio Day Care Center	1390 West Speedway	85745	Center	Statewide
De Colores Daycare	7370 South Sorrel Lane	85746	Home	Statewide
Felipa Pastrana	5081 South Lavender Moon Way	85746	Home	Statewide
Gaby's Child Care	6241 Manus Place	85746	Home	Statewide
Jardin De Ninos Day Care II Jorge	5056 S Lavender Moon Way	85746	Home	Regional
Mundo Divertido	2710 West Aurora Drive	85746	Home	Statewide
Nuevo Dia Child Care	5660 South Midvale Ave	85746	Home	Statewide
Viviam Arrivillaga	2618 W Vereda Roja	85746	Home	Statewide
Vielka Thompson	4885 W. Calle Don Roberto	85757	Home	Regional
<b>TOTAL Participants</b>	65			32 Regional 33 Statewide



## AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS October 1, 2009

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

### Coverage for Children

<b>S.O.B.R.A. Children Under Age 1</b>	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent 1/2 of Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of	\$1,264 \$1,700 \$2,137	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 1 – 5</b>	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent 1/2 of Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of	\$1,201 \$1,615 \$2,030 <sup>2</sup>	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 6 – 19</b>	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent or spouse 1/2 of Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of	\$ 903 <sup>2</sup> \$1,215 \$1,526	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>KidsCare Children Under Age 19</b>	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 2 3 4 Add \$624 per Add'l person	\$1,805 \$2,429 \$3,052 \$3,675	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not eligible for Medicaid</li> <li>▪ No health insurance coverage within last 3 months</li> <li>▪ Not available to State employees, their children, or spouses</li> <li>▪ \$10-35 monthly premium covers all eligible children only</li> <li>▪ Premium included in parent's if parent is covered under Health Insurance for Parents</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>

### Coverage for Families or Individuals

<b>AHCCCS for Families with Children</b>	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 2 3 4 Add \$312 per Add'l person	\$ 903 \$1,215 \$1,526 \$1,838	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Family includes a child deprived of parental support due to absence, death, disability, unemployment or underemployment</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>AHCCCS Care (AC)</b>	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Applicant living alone Applicant living with spouse 1/2 of	\$ 903 \$1,215	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ineligible for any other categorical Medicaid coverage</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>Medical Expense Deduction (MED)</b>	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 2 3 4 Add \$125 per Add'l person	\$ 361 \$ 486 \$ 611 \$ 735	\$100,000 No more than \$5,000 liquid	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage.</li> <li>▪ May deduct allowable medical expenses from income</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>

### Coverage for Women

<b>S.O.B.R.A. Pregnant</b>	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	For a pregnant woman expecting one baby: Applicant living alone Applicant living with: 1 parent or spouse 2/3 of Applicant living with 2 parents 1/2 of (Limit increases for each expected child)	\$1,822 \$2,289 \$2,757	N/A	Required	Need proof of pregnancy	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>Breast &amp; Cervical Cancer Treatment Program</b>	Well Women Healthcheck Program Call 1-888-257-8502 for the nearest office	N/A		N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under age 65</li> <li>▪ Screened and diagnosed with breast cancer, cervical cancer, or a pre-cancerous cervical lesion by the Well Woman Healthcheck Program</li> <li>▪ Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>



## AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS October 1, 2009

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

### Coverage for Elderly or Disabled People

<b>Long Term Care</b>	ALTCS Office Call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest office	\$ 2,022 Individual	\$2,000 Individual <sup>4</sup>	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Requires nursing home level of care or equivalent</li> <li>▪ May be required to pay a share of cost</li> <li>▪ Estate recovery program for the cost of services received after age 55</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup> , Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice
<b>SSI CASH</b>	Social Security Administration	\$ 674 Individual \$ 1,011 Couple	\$2,000 Individual \$3,000 Couple	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>SSI MAO</b>	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	\$ 903 Individual \$1,215 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled</li> </ul>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>
<b>Freedom to Work</b>	Mail to: 801 E Jefferson MD 7004 Phoenix, AZ 85034 602-417-6677 1-800-654-8713 Option 6	\$2,257 Individual Only Earned Income is Counted	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must be working and either disabled or blind</li> <li>▪ Must be age 16 through 64</li> <li>▪ Premium may be \$0 to \$35 monthly</li> </ul> <p style="margin-left: 0;">+ Need for Nursing home level of care or equivalent is required for Long Term Care (Nursing Facility, Home &amp; Community Based Services, or Hospice)</p>	AHCCCS Medical Services <sup>3</sup>  Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice

### Coverage for Medicare Beneficiaries

<b>QMB</b>	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 903 Individual \$1,215 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> </ul>	Payment of Part A & B premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles
<b>SLMB</b>	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	\$ 903.01 – \$ 1,083 Individual \$1,215.01 – \$1,457 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> <li>▪ Not receiving Medicaid benefits</li> </ul>	Payment of Part B premium
<b>QI-1</b>	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 1,083.01 – \$1,219 Individual \$1,457.01 – \$1,640 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A</li> <li>▪ Not receiving Medicaid benefits</li> </ul>	Payment of Part B premium

Applicants for the above programs must be Arizona residents and either U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants and must provide documentation of identity and U.S. Citizenship or immigrant status. Applicants for S.O.B.R.A., AF Related, AC, MED, 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.

## Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance Members

**Last Updated 09/2/09**

**\*indicates UW TSA FTF sub-grantees \*\*indicates receiving FTF funds on their own**

<p>United Way of Tucson &amp; Southern Arizona (UW TSA)                  Contact Person: Ally Baehr                  330 N. Commerce Park Loop, Suite 200                  Tucson, AZ 85754                  (520) 903-3954                  FAX 903-9002                  abaeher@unitedwaytucson.org                  www.unitedwaytucson.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative Home of the 4 FTF Grants</li> <li>• Coordinates Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance</li> <li>• Providing Nutrition Services to North Community Based providers</li> <li>• Providing Community Mobilization in North &amp; South Pima County Regions</li> <li>• LaVonne Douville, Andrea Chiasson, Christiana Patchett, Vanessa Felty, Annie Richards, and others are also participating from the United Way of Tucson &amp; Southern Arizona</li> </ul>
<p>Amphitheater Public Schools – Amphi P.A.T. *                  Contact Person: Dina Gutierrez &amp; Tom Collins                  435 E. Glenn                  Tucson, AZ 85705                  Dina (520) 696-4095 &amp; Tom (520) 696-6967                  FAX 696-6953                  dagutierrez or tcollins@amphi.com                  www.parentsasteachers.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North and Central Pima regions</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in North and Central Pima regions</li> </ul>
<p>Arizona Center for the Study of Children and Families                  Contact Person: Monica Brinkerhoff                  870 W. Miracle Mile                  Tucson, AZ 85705                  (520) 750-9667                  FAX 750-0056                  monica@azcenter.org                  www.azcenter.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mission of the Arizona Center for the Study of Children and Families is to develop and evaluate policy, practice and programs to enhance the well-being of children and families in Arizona. They will also be key players in helping translate knowledge into practice and practice into knowledge.</li> </ul>
<p>Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)                  Contact Person:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<p>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/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating media outreach for Kids Care and AHCCCS enrollment</li> </ul>



<p>Casa de los Niños*          Contact Person: Carol Weigold          1101 N. 4<sup>th</sup> Ave.          Tucson, AZ 85705          (520) 624-5600 ext. 401          FAX 623-2443          carolw@casadelosninos.org          www.casadelosninos.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing community-based parent education trainings in the Central Pima region</li> </ul>
<p>Casa de los Niños**          Raising Healthy Kids &amp; Nurse Family Partnership          Contact Person : Joanne Karolzak          1101 N. 4th Ave.          Tucson, AZ 85705          (520) 624-5600 ext. 306          FAX 623-2443          joannek@casadelosninos.org          www.casadelosninos.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to families in the Central Pima Region.</li> </ul>
<p>Child &amp; Family Resources - Healthy Families*          Contact Person: Pauline Haas-Vaughn (Zoe Lemme)          2800 E. Broadway Blvd.          Tucson, AZ 85716          Pauline (520) 321-3774 &amp; Zoe 323-4284          FAX 325-8780          phaas-vaughn@cfraz.org &amp; zlemme@cfraz.org          www.childfamilyresources.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to families in the North, Central, and South Pima Regions.</li> </ul>
<p>Child-Parent Centers, Inc. – Head Start Programs          Contact Person: Mary Jo Schwartz          602 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St.          Tucson, AZ 85706          520-882-0100          FAX 622-1927          mschwartz@childparentcenters.org          http://www.childparentcenters.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Early Head Start home visitation services in Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties.</li> </ul>
<p>Child Protective Services          Contact Person: Ginger Van Winkle          1075 East Fort Lowell          Tucson, AZ 85719          520 407-2884          FAX 520 408-9776          VVanWinkle@azdes.gov</p>	
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports the Southern Arizona Covering Kids Coalition</li> </ul>

<p><b>CODAC Behavioral Health Services</b>                  Contact person: Aimee L. Graves (for administrative questions) and Elisa Tesch (for referrals to program)                  127 S. 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85701                  520-202-1722 (Aimee); 520-202-1888, ext. 8531 (Elisa)                  FAX 520-202-1889 (Aimee); 520-202-1736 (Elisa)  <a href="http://www.codac.org">www.codac.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration</li> </ul>
<p><b>Easter Seals Blake Foundation*</b>                  Raising Healthy Kids                  Contact Person: Carol Bolger (Grace Hopkins)                  616 N. Country Club Rd.                  Tucson, AZ 85716                  (520) 628-2282 Carol ext. 5364 &amp; Grace ext. 5304                  FAX 628-2281  <a href="mailto:cbolger@blake.easterseals.com">cbolger@blake.easterseals.com</a> &amp;  <a href="mailto:ghopkins@blake.easterseals.com">ghopkins@blake.easterseals.com</a>  <a href="http://www.blakefoundation.easterseals.com">www.blakefoundation.easterseals.com</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services to targeted population of families with children who have special health care needs in the North Pima region.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Health Start</b>                  Pima County Health Department                  Contact Person: Kathleen Malkin                  6920 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite E                  Tucson, AZ 85710                  (520) 298-3888                  FAX 751-9351  <a href="mailto:Kathleen.Malkin@pima.gov">Kathleen.Malkin@pima.gov</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services for families prenatally through the time the child is 2 years old. They provide services throughout Pima County, including Amado, Arivaca, Ajo, Sahuarita, and Green Valley.</li> </ul>
<p><b>La Frontera</b>                  Contact Person: Jeannine Chappel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration</li> </ul>
<p><b>LeCroy &amp; Milligan Associates, Inc.*</b>                  Contact Person: Kerry Milligan &amp; Darlene Lopez                  4911 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 100                  Tucson, AZ 85711                  (520) 326-5154 Kerry ext. 118 &amp; Darlene ext. 112                  FAX 326-5155  <a href="mailto:kerry@lecroymilligan.com">kerry@lecroymilligan.com</a> &amp;  <a href="mailto:darlene@lecroymilligan.com">darlene@lecroymilligan.com</a>  <a href="http://www.lecroymilligan.com">www.lecroymilligan.com</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Evaluation Services for the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the FTF grants</li> </ul>
<p><b>Make Way for Books*</b>                  Contact Person: Mary Jan Bancroft (Elizabeth Soltero)                  3955 E. Ft. Lowell, Suite 114                  Tucson, AZ 85712                  (520) 721-2334                  FAX 721-2414  <a href="mailto:maryjan@makewayforbooks.org">maryjan@makewayforbooks.org</a>  <a href="http://www.makewayforbooks.org">www.makewayforbooks.org</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Baby Literacy Bags to home visitation providers in North, Central, and South Pima Regions.</li> <li>• Providing 3 literacy trainings for each of the Pima Regions.</li> </ul>

<p>Marana Unified School District – Marana P.A.T.*                  Contact Person: Christina Noriega                  7651 N. Oldfather Dr.                  Tucson, AZ 85741                  (520) 579-4920                  FAX 579-4909                  C.M.Noriega@maranausd.org                  www.maranausd.org/index.aspx?NID=1902</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North Pima region</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in the North Pima region</li> </ul>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with Mariposa, HIPPY, and Santa Cruz Cooperative Extension in Nogales, AZ.</li> <li>• Home visitation programs with Promotoras through the Healthy Start, Health Start, and HIPPY programs</li> </ul>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing intensive and moderate-level in home services to families.</li> </ul>
<p>Parent Aid*                  Child Abuse Prevention Center                  Contact Person: Sean Young (Tiffany Chipman)                  2580 E. 22<sup>nd</sup> St.                  Tucson, AZ 85713                  (520) 798-3304                  FAX 798-3305                  youngs@parentaid.org &amp; tiffany@parentaid.org                  www.parentaid.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing home visitation services in North, Central, and South Pima regions.</li> </ul>
<p>Project Intensive Caring                  Contact Person: Kim Malisewski                  (520) 465-9928                  kmalisewski@cox.net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurse home visitation program with families of children being released from the NICU of UMC, TMC, Northwest, and St. Joseph’s hospitals.</li> </ul>
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing a weekly Stay &amp; Play Group for families in Amado and Arivaca</li> </ul>

<p><b>Sunnyside Unified School District – Parents as Teachers**</b>                  Contact Person: Joan Katz, Coordinator                  6015 S. Santa Clara/PCEC                  Tucson, AZ 85706                  520-545-2360                  FAX 545-3571                  joank@susd12.org                  www.sunnysideud.k12.az.us/district/parents-teachers-pat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the South Pima region</li> <li>• Providing P.A.T. Stay &amp; Play groups in the South Pima region</li> </ul>
<p><b>Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)**</b>                  Contact Person: Marie Fordney &amp; Laura Pedersen                  3024 E. Fort Lowell Rd.                  Tucson, AZ 85716                  (520) 888-2881                  FAX 770-0035                  Marie.fordney@topsaz.org &amp;                  laura.pedersen@topsaz.org                  www.teenoutreachaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing support, case management, home visitation, and pregnancy, childbirth, and parent education to teenage moms and dads</li> </ul>
<p><b>The Parent Connection*</b>                  Contact Person: Kim Metz (Maria Ortiz)                  5326 E. Pima St.                  Tucson, AZ 85712                  (520) 321-1500                  FAX 321-1971                  kmetz@arizonaschildren.org                  www.theparentconnectionaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing Parents as Teachers (PAT) home visitation in the Central and South Pima Regions</li> <li>• Providing Stay and Play groups in North, Central, and South Pima regions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>UMC Home Health</b>                  Contact Person: Becky</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurse home visitation program with families of children being released from the NICU of UMC, TMC, Northwest, and St. Joseph’s hospitals.</li> </ul>

# Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance

Last updated: September 21, 2009

## Organizational Chart



United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona

United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona  
Coordinates Family Support Alliance  
Administrative Home of 4 FTF Family Support Grants

**North Pima  
Community-Based (CB)  
FTF Grant**

Partners Include:  
Amphi P.A.T. Stay & Play  
Marana P.A.T. Stay & Play  
The Parent Connection  
  
P.A.T. = Parents As Teachers

**North Pima  
Home Visitation (HV)  
FTF Grant**

Partners Include:  
Amphi P.A.T.  
Easter Seals Blake Fdtn.  
Healthy Families - CFR  
Make Way for Books  
Marana P.A.T.  
Parent Aid  
  
P.A.T. = Parents As Teachers

**Central Pima  
FTF Grant  
CB & HV**

Partners Include:  
Amphi P.A.T. (HV & CB)  
Carondelet Health Network  
Casa de los Niños (CB)  
Children's Action Alliance  
Healthy Families – CFR (HV)  
Make Way for Books  
Parent Aid (HV)  
The Parent Connection  
(HV/CB)

**South Pima  
FTF Grant  
CB & HV**

Partners Include:  
Healthy Families - CFR (HV)  
Make Way for Books  
Parent Aid (HV)  
Sopori Elementary School  
The Parent Connection  
(HV/CB)

**Other Partners Include:**

Arizona Center for the Study of Children & Families	La Frontera Center, Inc.
AzEIP – Arizona Early Intervention Program	LeCroy & Milligan Associates, Inc. (Evaluation Team)
Casa de los Niños – Nurse Family Partnership & Raising Healthy Kids	Mariposa Community Health Centers & HIPPY (Santa Cruz County)
Child-Parent Centers, Inc. – Early Head Start	Our Family Services
Child Protective Services, AZ Department of Economic Security	Sunnyside Parents as Teachers
CODAC Behavioral Health	Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)
Pima County Health Department – Health Start/Public Health Nurses	UMC & Project Intensive Caring - Newborn Intensive Care Program

**APPENDIX O. Health Facilities, Libraries, and Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Appearing in Zip Code Maps in the Central Pima Region**

<b>Health Facilities</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>FTF Region</b>
St. Elizabeth's of Hungary Clinic - Santa Rosa	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
St. Elizabeth's of Hungary Clinic	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Northwest Neighborhood Center	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
St. Elizabeth's of Hungary Clinic - Flowing Wells	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85710	Central Pima
PC Public Health & Medical Services - Eastside Office	Tucson	85710	Central Pima
Carondelet - St. Joseph's Hospital	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Posada del Sol	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Pima Health Services Behavioral Health Clinic	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Tucson Medical Center	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Children's Clinics for Rehabilitative Services	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima Community College HH	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Posada del Sol - Proposed	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
JTED Reg. Health Program	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
University Physicians Healthcare Hospital at Kino	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Kino Community Hospital	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Juvenile Detention Center	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Kino Teen Center	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Veterans Administration Hospital	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
U of A Bioscience Park	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
JTED Reg. Health Program	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Quincie Douglas Neighborhood Center	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Adult Detention Complex - Mission	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Adult Detention Complex	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Archer Neighborhood Center	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
Home Health Facility	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
COPASA	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
El Rio - Broadway	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
University Medical Center	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
U of A Telemed Program	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
PC Public Health & Medical Services - Northside Office	Tucson	85719	Central Pima

UMC North - Cancer Center	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
El Rio/COPE Health Center	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Early Intervention	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Carondelet - St. Mary's Hospital	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
HACER	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
El Rio Neighborhood Center	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Pima County Health Department	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
New Pascua	Tucson	85746	Central Pima
El Pueblo Clinic	Tucson	85746	Central Pima

<b>Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing (excludes Senior Housing)</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>Region</b>
Posadas Sentinel Ph. I	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Fry Apartments	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Donna Rahn Lp III	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Heidel Apartments	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Tucson House I & II	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Mixed Finance Development Tucson House	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
St. Luke's In The Desert	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Parkside Terrace	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Sahuaro Apartments	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Laguna Terrace	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Scattered Sites	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Hacienda Fontana Apartments	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Fontana Hacienda	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Stephenson Place	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Fontana Gardens Apts	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Yavapai Hacienda Apts	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Yavapai Apartments	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Casa Bonita I & II	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Loma Verde (Aka Talavera) Apartments	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Gerd & Inge Strauss Manor On Pantano	Tucson	85710	Central Pima
Posadas Sentinel Scattered Sites	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Mayfair Manor	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Tanglewood Apartments	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Catalina Village	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Scattered Sites	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Viviendas Asistenciales	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Shalom House	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Alvernon Hacienda Apts	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Colonia Libre Aka Valle Del Sur	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Midway Manor Apartments	Tucson	85713	Central Pima

Robert F. Kennedy Homes	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
South Park	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
El Seniorial	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Colonia Progreso	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Campbell Terrace Apartments	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
Mountain Trace Terrace	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
El Patio Apartments	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
Kiva Apartments	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Brewster Centers	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Mission Vista Apartments	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Chula Vista Apartments	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Scattered Sites	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Vista View Apartments	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Shadow Pines Apartments	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
Lander Apts - Phase II	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Boulder Terrace	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Menlo Park Apartments	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Del Bac Townhomes	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Casa De Colinas	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Greenview Apartments	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Silverbell	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Mountain Shadow	Tucson	85746	Central Pima
La Posada Apartments	Tucson	85746	Central Pima
Cabo Del Sol Apartments	Tucson	85746	Central Pima
Mission Antigua II Dba Tierra	Tucson	85746	Central Pima

<b>Public Libraries</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Zip Code</b>	<b>FTF Region</b>
Santa Rosa	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Joel Valdez-Main	Tucson	85701	Central Pima
Flowing Wells	Tucson	85705	Central Pima
Eckstrom-Columbus	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Murphy-Wilmot	Tucson	85711	Central Pima
Martha Cooper	Tucson	85712	Central Pima
Mission	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Quincie Douglas	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
Sam Lena-South Tucson	Tucson	85713	Central Pima
El Pueblo	Tucson	85714	Central Pima
Himmel Park	Tucson	85716	Central Pima
Woods Memorial	Tucson	85719	Central Pima
El Rio	Tucson	85745	Central Pima
Southwest	Tucson	85757	Central Pima