

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

August, 2010

**Prepared by Donelson Consulting, LLC
Joanne Basta, Ph.D.
Claire Brown, Ed.D.
Angie Donelson, Ph.D.**

Chair

Anthony R. Bruno

Vice Chair

Fran Driver

Member

Cyndi Barningham
Connie Espinoza
Rosanna Gabaldon
Jane Kroesen
Rebecca Manoleas
Cheryl McGlothlen
Paul Ohm
Debbie Palmer
Vacant

August 19, 2010

Message from the Chair:

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council, as we delivered on 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 enhanced family support services, professional development opportunities for early childhood professionals, early literacy support programs, program quality initiatives, and enhanced and better coordinated oral and medical health services.

The First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council is committed to the vision that all children in Arizona will be healthy and ready for school by the time they enter kindergarten. We will continue to advocate for and support programs that provide opportunities for high quality early care and education programs, parenting education, access to medical and dental services, and increased public awareness about the importance of early childhood.

Our strategic direction has been guided by the Needs and Assets reports, specifically created for the South 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 South Pima Regional Council would like to thank our Needs and Assets Vendor Donelson Consulting, LLC, for their knowledge, expertise and analysis of the South Pima region. The new report will help guide our decisions as we move forward for young children and their families within the South Pima region.

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

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

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Anthony Bruno, Chair
South Pima Regional Partnership Council

Introductory Summary and Acknowledgments

First Things First South 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 wellbeing of our communities, society and the State of Arizona.

- This Needs and Assets Report for the South 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 South Pima Region include access to:
 - regulated and affordable early care and education programs;
 - supports, community resources and information for families of young children;
 - highly qualified early childhood professionals; and
 - health care services and affordable health care coverage for young children and their families.

- The First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region. A strong focus throughout the South Pima Region, in the past year, is funding to support:
 - increased availability of and access to high quality, regulated, culturally responsive, and affordable early care and education programs;
 - a variety of high quality, culturally responsive, and affordable services, supports, and community resources for young children and their families;
 - access to high quality early childhood professional development;
 - increased access to high quality health care services including oral health services and affordable health care coverage for young children and their families.

This report provides basic data points that will aid the Council's decisions and funding allocations; while building a true comprehensive statewide early childhood system.

Acknowledgments:

The First Things First South Pima Regional Partnership Council owes special gratitude to the agencies and key stakeholders who participated in numerous work sessions and community forums throughout the past two years. The success of First Things First 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 South Pima Regional Partnership Council, your dedication, commitment and extreme passion has guided the work of making a difference in the lives of young children and families within the region. Our continued work will 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.

We also want to thank the Community Food Bank, the Pima County Health Department, the Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral, the Arizona Department of Health Services, and the Arizona State Immunization Information

System, the Arizona Department of Education and School Districts across the State of Arizona, the Arizona Head Start Association, the Office of Head Start, and Head Start and Early Head Start Programs across the State of Arizona, and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for their contribution of data for this report.

In addition, we express gratitude to the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County for providing additional information, the key informants representing the communities of Ajo, Summit View, and Three Points for participating in group interviews, key informants representing Ajo, Why, Lukeville, Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe, Green Valley, Sahuarita, Magee Ranch, Sahuarita Heights, Three Points, Tucson Mountain Park, Sunnyside, Summit View, Littleton, Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch, Southeast Tucson, and far east Tucson for responding to a web-based survey.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

Approach to the Report

Map of First Things First South Pima Region.....

PART ONE

I. Regional Overview: South Pima Region

- 1.A. General Population Trends.....
- 1.B. Additional Population Characteristics.....
 - 1. Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status.....
 - 2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren.....
- 1.C. Economic Circumstances.....
 - 1. Median Income Levels, Income Levels by Quintiles and Poverty Levels...
 - 2. Number of Parents in the Workforce.....
 - 3. Employment Status.....
 - 4. Unemployment Insurance Enrollments.....
 - 5. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Enrollments.....
 - 6. Food Assistance Program Recipients.....
 - a. Arizona Nutritional Assistance Program.....
 - b. Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients.....
 - c. Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price Lunch Program.....
 - 7. Homeless Children Enrolled in School.....
 - 8. Use of Food Banks.....
- 1.D. Educational Attainment in: Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region.....
 - 1. Educational Attainment.....
 - 2. New Mothers' Educational Attainment.....
 - 3. Adult Literacy.....
 - 4. Kindergarten Readiness.....

II. The Early Childhood System

- II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the South Pima Region.....
 - 1. Access: South Pima Region's Regulated Early Childhood Education and Care Providers.....
 - a. Capacity.....
 - b. Additional Information from CCRR Database.....
 - c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs.....
 - d. DES Child Care Subsidy.....
 - e. Public Preschool Enrollments.....
 - 2. Quality.....
 - a. Licensing and Certification.....
 - b. Head Start.....
 - c. Accreditation.....
 - d. Quality First.....
 - e. Project M.O.R.E.....
 - 3. Professional Credentials and Professional Development in Early Childhood Education and Child Care.....

- a. Credential and Certification Levels.....
 - b. Compensation, Wages and Benefits.....
 - c. Retention Rates and Benefits.....
 - d. Academic Degrees and Professional Development.....
- II.B. Health.....
 - 1. Health Insurance Coverage.....
 - 2. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS).....
 - 3. KidsCare.....
 - 4. Healthy Births (Prenatal care, Preterm births and Teen births).....
 - 5. Infant Mortality by Ethnicity.....
 - 6. Well Child Checks.....
 - 7. Oral Health.....
 - 8. Immunizations.....
 - 9. Developmental Screenings and Services.....
- II.C. Supporting Families.....
 - 1. Child Safety and Security.....
 - 2. Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health.....
 - 3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and Other Assets.....
 - 4. Parental Perceptions of FTF’s Services and Support.....
- II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration.....
 - 1. Public Awareness.....
 - a. Parents’ Knowledge about Early Childhood Development:
The Family and Community Survey 2008.....
 - b. Public Familiarity with First Things First.....
 - 2. Collaboration and Coordination.....
 - a. Baseline Evidence of Collaboration and Coordination.....
 - b. Regional Collaboration.....

PART TWO: South Pima Key Informant Study Result

I. Methodology

II. Key Informant Findings

- II.A. Introduction.....
- II.B. South Pima Region Findings Across the Communities.....
 - 1. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Education Services.....
 - 2. Services to Support Families and Children.....
 - 3. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility.....
 - 4. Impact of Economic Recession on Families.....
 - 5. Familiarity with First Things First Program.....

III. South Pima Region Findings for the Seven Community Areas

- III.A. Ajo, Why, Lukeville.....
 - 1. Perceived Assets.....
 - a. Child Care and Early Childhood Assets.....
 - b. Other Community Assets that Support Families.....
 - 2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Education Options.....
 - 3. Services to Support Families and Children.....
 - a. Health.....
 - b. Other Services to Support Families.....
 - 4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility.....

	a. Barriers to Family Support Services.....	
	b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families.....	
III.B.	Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe.....	
	1. Perceived Assets.....	
	a. Child Care and Early Childhood Assets.....	
	b. Other Community Assets that Support Families.....	
	2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Education Options.....	
	3. Services to Support Families and Children.....	
	a. Health.....	
	b. Other Services to Support Families.....	
	4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility.....	
	a. Barriers to Family Support Services.....	
	b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families.....	
III.C.	Green Valley, Sahuarita, Magee Ranch, Sahuarita Heights.....	
	1. Perceived Assets.....	
	a. Child Care and Early Childhood Assets.....	
	b. Other Community Assets that Support Families.....	
	2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Education Options.....	
	3. Services to Support Families and Children.....	
	a. Health.....	
	b. Other Services to Support Families.....	
	4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility.....	
	a. Barriers to Family Support Services.....	
	b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families.....	
III.D.	Three Points, Tucson Mountain Park.....	
	1. Perceived Assets.....	
	a. Child Care and Early Childhood Assets.....	
	b. Other Community Assets that Support Families.....	
	2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Education Options.....	
	3. Services to Support Families and Children.....	
	a. Health.....	
	b. Other Services to Support Families.....	
	4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility.....	
	a. Barriers to Family Support Services.....	
	b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families.....	
III.E.	Sunnyside, Summit View, Littletown.....	
	1. Perceived Assets.....	
	a. Child Care and Early Childhood Assets.....	
	b. Other Community Assets that Support Families.....	
	2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Education Options.....	
	3. Services to Support Families and Children.....	
	a. Health.....	
	b. Other Services to Support Families.....	
	4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility.....	
	a. Barriers to Family Support Services.....	
	b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families.....	
III.F.	Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch.....	
	1. Perceived Assets.....	
	a. Child Care and Early Childhood Assets.....	
	b. Other Community Assets that Support Families.....	
	2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Education Options.....	

3. Services to Support Families and Children.....	
a. Health.....	
b. Other Services to Support Families.....	
4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility.....	
a. Barriers to Family Support Services.....	
b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families.....	

Conclusion

PART THREE

I. Zip Code Maps and Fact Box Resource Guide

I.A. Fact Box Legend.....	
I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes.....	
I.C. Pima County Community Development Target Areas.....	
I.D. Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Facilities.....	
I.E. Health Facilities, Parks, Public Libraries and Schools.....	

Citations for Resources Used and Extant Data Referenced

Appendices

Appendix A FTF Data Request.....	
Appendix B South Pima Strategies and Funding Plan 2010.....	
Appendix C HUM Population Estimate Method.....	
Appendix D Census and ACS Table Sources.....	
Appendix E Students Participating in FRL Program.....	
Appendix F 3 rd Grade AIMS Results South Pima.....	
Appendix G DES CC Eligibility Schedule.....	
Appendix H Public Preschool Enrollments Pima County.....	
Appendix I ADE Early Childhood Education Accreditation Guide.....	
Appendix J AHCCCS Eligibility Requirements.....	
Appendix K Family Support Alliance Members.....	
Appendix L Organizational Chart Family Support Alliance.....	
Appendix M FTFS Pima Key Informant Questionnaire.....	
Appendix N List of Key Informants.....	
Appendix O South Pima Zip Code Map Facilities List.....	
Appendix P Glossary of Early Care and Childhood Education Terms.....	

Executive Summary

Approach to the 2010 Report

The South Pima Region 2010 Needs and Assets Report is rich with detail about the demographic, economic and social indicators at the regional, community, and zip code level. Data are summarized from the Census 2000, American Community Survey 2006-2008, and various state agencies. The Census 2010 data were not yet available for inclusion. The South Pima Regional Partnership Council allocated extra funding for consultants to collect data in order to paint a picture of the multiple and diverse communities of this region. As part of this, a resource guide of zip code maps and fact boxes were created that contain the most relevant information available at the zip code level. The resource guide is intended to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible. Also, interviews and a survey of 39 community leaders and other key informants from the communities listed below were implemented to further supplement the data indicators. Due to the extent and breadth of data detail and data availability, selected information is provided in this summary that highlights the diversity and common needs and assets across the region.

South Pima Region Geography

The First Things First South Pima Region has a diverse geography that includes many small rural towns and isolated communities and a few highly urban and suburban areas to the south and east of Tucson. It is an expansive region that covers more than 5,632 square miles and spans the far eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Pima County. The southern boundary borders Mexico at Lukeville in the far western part of the region and at Sasabe, southwest of Tucson. Its northern boundary reaches up to Speedway Boulevard on the far east of Tucson. The regional map shows the locations of the zip codes in the South Pima region. The table below lists the communities and municipalities by zip code clustered by their geographical locations in the region.

FTF South Pima Region Communities	Zip Codes	Location
Ajo, Why, Lukeville	85321, 85341	Far West and South to Mexican border
Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe	85633, 85601, 85645	South to the Mexican border
Green Valley, Sahuarita, Magee Ranch, Sahuarita Heights	85614, 85629, 85622	South
Three Points, Tucson Mountain Park	85735, 85736	West
Sunnyside, Summit View, Littletown	85706, 85756	South of Tucson
Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch	85747, 85641	East of Tucson
Southeast Tucson, Far east Tucson	85730, 85748	South east / Far east

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

Demographic Overview and Economic Circumstances

- In 2009, the estimated population of the First Things First South Pima Region was approximately 231,312, including about 7,123 families with children birth to age five. There were about 21,936 children birth through age five with about 6,134 of those children living below the poverty level, as estimated by the First Things First central office. Sunnyside (zip code 85706) and Southeast Tucson (zip code 85730) have the highest numbers of children birth to age five.
- Census 2000 identified about 1,613 families with children birth to age five headed by single mothers. Of those families, about 40 percent were living below the poverty level.
- Census 2000 shows that about 57 percent of children birth to age five in the FTF South Pima Region were Hispanic; American Community Survey 2006-08 (ACS) estimates show that 51 percent were Hispanic.
- The estimated median income in 2000 was \$41,277. About 17 percent of families in the region earned less than \$20,000. Eleven percent of families were living below the poverty level, as were 25 percent of children birth to age five. Based on FTF's population estimates, 28 percent of children birth to age five were living below the poverty level in 2009. In 2000, the highest poverty rates for children birth to age five were in the communities of Ajo, Sasabe, the Sunnyside area, Three Points and Arivaca.
- In Pima County, ACS 2006-08 estimates show that 54 percent of children birth to 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).
- 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). As of January 2010, the following South Pima Region communities had the highest unemployment rates: Ajo (16 percent), Three Points (14.5 percent) and Summit View (11 percent).
- The number of families with children birth to age five receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits in the South Pima Region went from 809 in January 2007 to 684 in January 2010, a decrease of 15.5 percent. In contrast, the enrollment of families with children birth to age five in food stamps increased by 62 percent and the enrollment of families with children birth to age four in the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) increased by over 16 percent. Despite these increases, the Three Points and Arivaca community informants noted the lack of WIC programs for their communities.
- 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 to age six receiving food bank assistance increased by 87 percent. The FTF South Pima Region contributed funds to community food banks in 2009-2010.

Education

- According to Census 2000, 20 percent of adults 18 and over in the South Pima Region did not have a high school diploma. Updated estimates from the ACS 2006-08 showed that 14 percent of adults did not have a high school diploma. Twenty-six percent of adults had a bachelor's or advanced degree.
- In Pima County, according to the ACS 2006-08, 42 percent of new mothers giving birth in the past six 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.
- In Pima County, third grade AIMS scores from 2008-2009 showed 73 percent of students passing the math test, 71 percent passing the reading test and 81 percent passing the writing test. There is great variation across the districts and schools in the region, for example, Vail Unified School District had the highest percentage of students passing the tests, Sunnyside Unified District students were in the middle range. Ajo Unified District and Altar Valley Elementary had the lowest percentage of students passing the tests.

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 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 South Pima Region is not available. The FTF South Pima Regional Council is contributing funds for the coordination of access to public insurance for families with children birth to age five with outreach and enrollment assistance through the Pima County Health Department.
- According to 2008 AHCCCS reports about its enrollees, 55 percent of infants under 16 months completed a well-child check. Children age three to six funded under KidsCare had a 60.6 percent completion rate.
- Twelve percent of births in the South Pima Region in 2008 (465) were to teen mothers. Teen parents in the South Pima Region are receiving support and education through Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS) and home visitation programs.
- Due to the limited access to dental care among young children, the FTF South Pima Regional Council contributed to dental care services through child care centers and preschools implemented through the Pima County Health Department's First Smiles Matter program. Through combined funding 1,130 children received dental care from September 2009 to May 2010.
- Child immunization rates in the South Pima Region in 2009 ranged from 73 percent of infants ages 12 to 24 months to 52 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months receiving the full immunization schedule. According to ADHS, the reported rates may be lower than actual rates due to children changing pediatricians.

- In 2009, 237 children birth to age three in the South Pima Region received developmental screenings through the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) and 451 children birth to age six received services through the Division of Developmental Disabilities.

Early Childhood Education and Child Care

- There were about 323 regulated and unregulated child care providers in the FTF South Pima Region registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral database as of April 2010. Among those, 56 were licensed centers, 38 were certified group homes, 192 were DES certified family homes and about 28 were unregulated providers. About 81 percent of the providers were contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families were eligible to receive child care subsidies. The FTF South Pima Regional Council is providing funds to expand high quality early centers and education placements by providing funding for strategic business planning, renovation, expansion and start-up. These activities are taking place at the Casa de Esperanza, Three Points Child Center, Vail Unified School District, and Sahuarita Unified School District.
- Among the providers, seven were accredited centers, nine were Head Start programs, and 53 were enrolled in the region's Quality First Program. Thirty rural providers enrolled in the region's More Opportunities for Rural Educators (Project M.O.R.E.) initiative to facilitate and support the DES certification process.
- The licensed capacity of providers was higher than the number of students typically enrolled in the FTF South Pima Region as well as other regions. In the 2008 DES Market Rate Survey, 50 licensed centers interviewed stated that their typical enrollment was 47 percent of their total capacity. Among the 254 homes interviewed, enrollment was typically about 85 percent of their total capacity. This may be explained in part by the high cost of care for many families or by centers keeping ratios and group sizes smaller to maintain quality care.
- The average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region ranged from \$120 per week for infant care to \$117 per week for the care of four to five year olds. Infant care in licensed centers was \$157 per week on average, compared with \$126 per week for four to five year olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$117 per week on average, compared to \$75 per week for four to five year olds.
- In the FTF South Pima Region, the number of families eligible to receive the DES Child Care Subsidy decreased from 1,526 in January 2009 to 1,028 in January 2010, a decrease of 33 percent. Of the families eligible for benefits in 2010, 83 percent received the benefits. The FTF South Pima Regional Council, along with the state agency, has invested in emergency scholarships to help address this shortfall.
- The majority of staff members working in the child care profession lack professional qualifications. Arizona's child care regulations require only a high school diploma or GED for assistant teachers and teachers working in licensed centers. Program directors must have some college credits. Family home providers certified by DES are not required to have a high school diploma. The lack of professionalization of the early child care field results in a low compensation and benefits structure compared to the education sector and other professions.

The FTF South Pima Regional Council is addressing this through the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) program that offers scholarships towards college credits and various incentives to staff members and their employers, including wage enhancement.

Supporting Families

- Supportive services for families include a variety of formal and informal services, supports and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. For Fiscal Year 2010, the FTF South Pima Regional 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 various partners, the following are examples of FTF funded family support activities:
 - Parenting education and support for teens, with 46 teens targeted for services: Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)
 - Parenting education, family literacy, stay and play and home visitation services for 80 targeted families: Parents as Teachers, Sunnyside Unified School District
 - The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Family Support Alliance has partnered with five organizations to provide the following services: Home visitation services through Child and Family Resources Healthy Families Program targeting 102 families; The Parent Connection Parents as Teachers Program targeting 33 families, and Parent Aid targeting 8 families; Make Way for Books family literacy programs and literacy training targeting 125 families; parent and child stay and play groups targeting 100 families at the Sopori Elementary School Even Start Program, and the Parent Connection Stay and Play.

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 153 parents from the South Pima Region. The results showed that parents are knowledgeable about the role of early brain development but that more information is needed about early childhood development, including language and literacy development, emotional development and developmentally appropriate behavior.
- Results from the key informant interviews and survey conducted for this report also provide a glimpse into current awareness of FTF. A question was included that asked how familiar the key informants were with the state agency, First Things First. A total of 64 percent of the 39

key informants were either “somewhat” or “very familiar” with FTF. However, over a third (36 percent) of the informants, who were community leaders, were either “a little bit familiar” or “not at all familiar” with the agency.

- First Things First’s 2008 Partner Survey was conducted statewide as a baseline assessment measurement of system coordination and collaboration. Respondents reported that services are good to very good but that family access to services and information is poor. The report’s conclusion was that early childhood services need to be realigned and simplified so that families are aware of and understand the services available and can access these services in a timely manner. Respondents also suggested that FTF expand its inclusionary practices to more community experts and small agencies and intensify outreach and communication to Arizona’s hardest to reach families.
- 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 First Focus on Kids, the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance, and Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County. The results of 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 Regional Partnership Councils and the FTF Board, the South Pima Regional Council 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.

Local Community Needs and Assets

- Interviews and surveys conducted with 39 key informants from the communities in the South Pima Region showed that there was a common set of needs shared across these communities:
 - Informal child care by family, friends, relatives and neighbors was the most common available option, especially in the remote rural areas of Ajo, Arivaca, Amado, Summit View and Three Points. The need for a full array of formal child care and education providers as well as drop-in child care was expressed. Many working parents in these small communities have low wage service employment with no sick leave and are especially challenged when their child is sick or if child care hours are limited.
 - The cost of formal child care is too high for most families when it is available in these communities. High cost was selected as the most important reason families do not use formal child care and education programs when they are available.
 - Word of mouth is most commonly used to find out about child care in the rural communities. Schools and churches are the second most common source of information. The internet was more likely to be used in the Sahuarita, Vail, Corona de Tucson and Rita Ranch areas.

- Distance to child care and transportation to all kinds of services are problematic for all of the communities.
- There is a high need for information related to health and education services for children birth to age five.
- The economic recession is affecting families in all of the communities in various ways:
 - For the remote rural areas, the already limited state or federal programs that exist are either being eliminated or cut back such as WIC and KidsCare. High concern was expressed for children's health and welfare.
 - The cuts in DES child care subsidies are affecting families in most of the communities.
 - Middle class families living in Vail, Corona de Tucson and Rita Ranch are burdened with high mortgage payments, job loss, and cuts to their child care subsidies.
- Highlights of the major assets available to families in these communities were:
 - The available early care and education services in these communities were considered to be of high quality in terms of professional preparation and educational value.
 - There are strong advocates for early care and education who represent these communities, from coalitions such as the Early Childcare Partnership of Southern Arizona, individual staff working in the local schools and public health departments.
 - The available health services were considered to be high quality and were highly valued.
 - Although being rural and remote poses challenges, community pride is highly evident and small town living is valued because it can foster a strong community spirit and willingness to help when there is a need.

Conclusion

The South Pima region's greatest needs and gaps are access to and availability of resources. The region's size and remoteness of its small communities makes it difficult for many parents to access early childhood education resources for their children. On top of these challenges, the deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 has created hardship for parents with young children due to job loss and severe reductions in the social safety network of health and human service programs.

The zip code level data illustrate similarities and contrasts in the socio-demographics of the region. Many of the small rural communities have high poverty levels, high rates of unemployment, and some areas lack basic infrastructure. The suburban places closer to Tucson include middle class working families with easier access to amenities. Despite these differences, communities all across the region perceive that lack of quality, affordable child care for all ages continues to be a universal need. The recession's impact is also taking its toll on the child care centers as well as the families with young children. Overall, child care centers are finding it difficult to survive economically due to the reductions in child care subsidies to parents who would use their services. Health care services, already limited in several of these communities, are receiving further reductions or are being eliminated in some areas.

The South Pima Regional Council has responded to the economic crisis by providing emergency assistance to families while also continuing its mission of early childhood education system building. To that end, it is creating community assets that contribute to a comprehensive, coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. Although public awareness and education continue to be a need, the South Pima Regional Council is coordinating and collaborating with a strong network of dedicated expert partners to build capacity in this area, many of whom are parents and residents in the same communities that the South Pima Regional Council serves. The South Pima Regional Council has made great strides in supporting the development of the infrastructure and services to create better outcomes for children. Efforts are currently underway that will continue to pave the way for impacting the care, health, and educational needs of children birth to five years of age in the region.

Approach to the Report

This is the second Needs and Assets report conducted on behalf of the First Things First South 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 Health and Development Board detailing the assets, coordination opportunities and unmet needs of children birth to age five and their families in the region. The information in the report is designed to serve as a resource for members of the South Pima Regional Council to inform and enhance planning and decision making regarding strategies, activities and funding allocations for early childhood development, education and health.

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

Part Two of the report presents the results of key informant focus groups and questionnaires about needs and assets in the seven community areas designated by the South Pima Regional Council for additional primary data collection. A descriptive picture of the communities in these areas is provided that includes the perspectives of various community stakeholders such as child care providers, early childhood educators, health care providers and parents.

Part Three 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. The introduction to Part Three 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 South Pima Region, and are often presented alongside data for Pima County and the state of Arizona for comparative purposes. The report contains data from national, state, and local agencies and organizations. The primary sources of demographic information are Census 2000 and the American Community Survey 2006-2008. Data from Census 2010 are not yet available. A special request for data was made to the following State 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. This data request can be found in Appendix A.

There is little, if any, coordination of data collection systems within and across state and local agencies and organizations. This results in a fractured data system that often makes the presentation, analysis, comparison and interpretation of data difficult. In addition, many indicators that are critical to young children and their families are not collected. Therefore, there

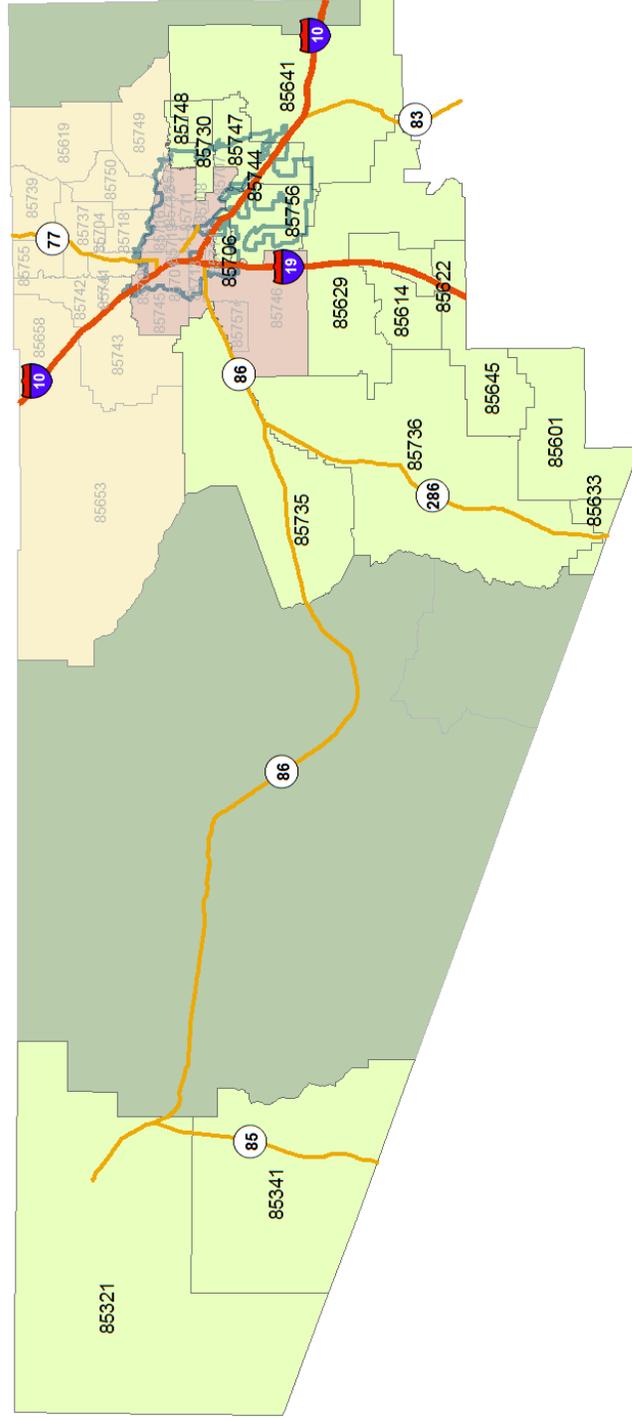
are many areas of interest with data deficiencies. Furthermore, the differences across agencies in the timing, method of collection, unit of analysis, geographic or content level, presentation and dissemination of data often result in inconsistencies.

Due to these inconsistencies, the approach to the data in this report emphasizes ratios and relationships over individual numbers. For example, although the exact number of children birth to age five living in families below the poverty level in the South 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 amount of stability over time, can be used in making decisions about how to allocate resources to children and families in greatest need. The emphasis in the narrative of the report, therefore, is to highlight ratios and patterns across the data acquired from various sources rather than the accuracy of each specific number.¹ The narrative section of the report highlights trends and juxtaposes key indicators across topical areas so that the Council can more easily make meaningful comparisons.

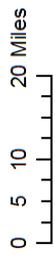
A glossary of terms for child care and early education is provided in Appendix P. This glossary defines terms used to describe aspects of child care and early education practice and policy.

This document is not designed to be an evaluation report. Therefore, critical information on new assets that are being created through the South Pima Regional Council's investment in ongoing activities and strategies are not fully covered. Evaluation data from grantees can be used to supplement the assets that are mentioned in this report. The South Pima Regional Council's funding plan for 2010 - 2012, including the prioritized need, goals, strategies and proposed numbers served, is included for reference in Appendix B, and provides information on assets being constructed through project activities.

¹ Another reason for emphasizing ratios and patterns over individual numbers is that some data reported by state agencies at the zip code level may have slight inaccuracies. For example the consultants compiling this report found that not all schools report student demographic data in the Arizona Department of Education's database system – so therefore this set of data was dropped. In the process of analyzing 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, and it was not included in the report.



First Things First South Pima Region



Legend

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

PART ONE

I. Regional Overview: South Pima Region

The South Pima Region has a diverse geography that includes many small rural towns and isolated communities and a few highly urban and suburban areas to the south and east of Tucson. It is an expansive region that covers more than 5,632 square miles and spans the far eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Pima County. The southern boundary borders Mexico at Lukeville in the far western part of the region and at Sasabe, southwest of Tucson. Its northern boundary reaches up to Speedway Boulevard on the far east of Tucson. The regional map shows the locations of the zip codes in the South Pima region. The table below lists the communities and municipalities by zip code clustered by their geographical locations in the region.

FTF South Pima Region Communities	Zip Codes	Location
Ajo, Why, Lukeville	85321, 85341	Far West and South to Mexican border
Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe	85633, 85601, 85645	South to the Mexican border
Green Valley, Sahuarita, Magee Ranch, Sahuarita Heights	85614, 85629, 85622	South
Three Points, Tucson Mountain Park	85735, 85736	West
Sunnyside, Summit View, Littletown	85706, 85756	South of Tucson
Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch	85747, 85641	East of Tucson
Southeast Tucson, Far east Tucson	85730, 85748 (85744*)	South east / Far east

*Considered a "unique" zip code area: University of Arizona

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

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

I.A. General Population Trends

The population statistics in this report focus on children birth to age five and their families. Numbers from Census 2000 were used because they are the most accurate counts to date. Numbers from the Census 2010 will not be available until the end of 2010. Census 2000 data were downloaded at the zip code level to compute numbers specific to the South Pima Region by totaling across all zip codes assigned to the region. Updated numbers from the American Community Survey 2006-08 are presented when available to provide more recent data but are not available at the zip code level. First Things First (FTF) calculated 2009 estimates for the number of children birth to age five (21,936) and the number of children birth to age five living

in poverty (6,134). The 2009 estimates are the most recent available from FTF and are a primary point of comparison for many indicators in this report.

FTF estimated that there were 21,936 children birth to age five in 2009 in the South Pima Region. Children comprised about 9.2 percent of the total South Pima population in 2009. Nearly 12 percent of families in the region are families with children birth to age five (about 7,123 families). Of the families with children birth to age five, about 33 percent are headed by a single parent (2,315) and 23 percent by a mother only (1,613). These numbers are core figures for South Pima Region’s planning and will be referred to throughout this report.

The authors of this report calculated 2009 population *estimates* for the total population in Arizona, Pima County, the South Pima region, including by zip code, for families with children birth to age five, single parent families with children birth to age five and mother-only families with children birth to age five, using the Department of Commerce’s population projection method.² The purpose of these estimates is for planning and targeting project activities and services. The numbers in bold are estimates calculated by First Things First.

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

	Arizona			Pima County			South 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	191,642		231,312
Children 0-5	459,141		643,783	67,159		85,964	17,318		21,936
Total Number of Families	1,287,367	100%	1,677,439	212,092	100%	255,995	50,728	100%	61,229
Families with Children 0-5	160,649	12.5%	209,326	25,405	12.0%	30,664	5,901	11.6%	7,123
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	48,461	3.8%	63,145	8,711	4.1%	10,514	1,918	3.8%	2,315
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	31,720	2.5%	41,331	6,059	2.9%	7,313	1,336	2.6%	1,613

Source: Census 2000, See Appendix D for table references

Population estimates for 2009 for the South Pima Region show that 85706 has the largest number of children birth to age five, followed by 85730. Zip codes that did not exist in 2000 provide no data for a population estimate in 2009.

² <http://www.azcommerce.com/econinfo/demographics/Population+Estimates.html>. A detailed explanation of the methodologies are provided in Appendix C

South Pima Region 2009 Population Estimates by 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
South Pima Region	231,312	21,936	7,123	2,315	1,613
85321* ³ Ajo	6,040	479	145	71	48
85341* Lukeville	No estimates				
85601 Arivaca	1,097	48	21	6	6
85614 Green Valley	21,801	217	100	31	23
85622* Green Valley	No estimates				
85629 Sahuarita, Helmut Peak, Continental, Magee Ranch	9,464	817	251	43	28
85633* Sasabe	147	9	4	1	1
85641 Vail, Corona de Tucson	8,139	650	220	40	19
85645 Amado	2,868	255	69	18	14
85706 Sunnyside	84,980	9,641	2,820	1,228	877
85730 SE Tucson	46,919	4,524	1,724	581	408
85735 Tucson Mountain Park	9,901	859	269	76	49
85736 Three Points	5,689	509	144	52	24
85744* Southeast Tucson	No estimates				
85747* Rita Ranch	15,364	1,909	769	72	47
85748 Southeast Tucson	18,904	1,361	589	95	66
85756* Summit View, Littletown	No estimates				

85756 was not included in Census 2000. No estimates are available.

I.B. Additional Population Characteristics

1. Race, Ethnicity and Citizenship Status

It is important to understand the ethnic and racial composition of families and children in the region in order to identify potential disparities in socio-economic status, health and welfare. The

³ 2000 zip code 85321 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010.

85341 was not included in Census 2000. No population estimates are available. Limited data available from other data sources are provided in Fact Boxes.

85622 was not included in Census 2000. No population estimates are available. Limited data available from other data sources are provided in Fact Boxes.

2000 zip code 85633 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010 (majority of old zip geography now falls in 85736).

85744 was not included in Census 2000. No population estimates available. Limited data available from other data sources are provided in Fact Boxes.

2000 zip code 85747 does not clearly correspond to the same zip code in 2010 (majority of old zip geography now falls in 85641).

identification of disparities can assist decision-makers in targeting services. Census 2000 data show that in the South Pima Region a higher percentage of children birth to age five are Hispanic (57 percent) than other racial/ethnic categories. This ratio is higher in South Pima Region than in Pima County (46.9 percent) and Arizona (40.1 percent). South Pima Region has fewer American Indian children birth to age five (3.4 percent) than Pima County (4.6 percent) or the state (6.6 percent). In the following table, the ACS 2006-2008 estimates show about 51 percent of children under age five in Pima County are Hispanic compared to 45.7 percent for the state.⁴ ACS does not provide numbers for the South Pima Region. Note that Census 2000 data include 5-year-olds whereas ACS estimates are for children birth to age four.

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

	Arizona		Pima County		South 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%	54.3%	34.1%
Hispanic	25.3%	40.1%	29.3%	46.9%	37.9%	57.1%
African American	3.1%	3.5%	3.0%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%
American Indian	5.0%	6.6%	3.2%	4.6%	2.7%	3.4%
Asian	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%

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

Race/Ethnicity

	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 D for table references.

Citizenship status, being native- or foreign-born, and linguistic isolation can be predictors of poverty and other risk factors. ACS estimates from 2006-08 show that 8.2 percent of children birth to age five in Pima County were estimated to be “not a U.S. citizen,” slightly lower than the state rate of 10.4 percent. In Pima County 1.7 percent of children birth to age five were estimated to be foreign-born, similar to the rate for Arizona (2.2 percent). No data are available specific to the South Pima Region.

⁴ It should be noted that the ACS is a less reliable population descriptor because it is based on a sample of the population, whereas Census 2000 used actual head counts. This limitation of the ACS data should also be considered for all indicators reported, including citizenship status and linguistically isolated households.

Population Citizenship Status and Native- and Foreign-Born Children 0-5 in Arizona and Pima County

	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: American Community Survey 2006-2008, See Appendix D 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, 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.

Linguistically Isolated Households in Arizona and Pima County

	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 D for table references.

2. Family Composition: Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren

There has been increasing concern in recent years about the rising number of grandparents assuming the responsibility of caring for their grandchildren. Programs and special interest groups exist both locally and nation-wide that focus on assisting grandparents in caring for their

grandchildren, such as Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Southern Arizona Coalition, and the Pima County Area Agency on Aging.⁵ In the South Pima Region, according to the Census 2000, about 5,195 households had a grandparent/spouse living in the household with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of this number, over 2,500 households, or nearly half (49 percent) had a grandparent/spouse who was responsible for their own grandchildren under 18 years old living with them. The rate is slightly lower for Pima County (46 percent) and 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 South Pima Region

	Arizona		Pima County		South Pima Region	
	Number	%	Number	%	2000	%
Universe: Total Population Over 30 Living in Households	2,821,947	-	477,544	-	108,560	-
Grandparent/spouse living in same household with own grandchildren under 18 years old	114,990	100%	18,399	100%	5,195	100%
Grandparent/spouse living in same household with and responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years old	52,210	45%	8,471	46%	2,552	49%

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

I. C. Economic Circumstances

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

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

In the table below, median family income, income quintiles, and poverty status for children and families for the South Pima Region, Pima County and the state are presented from Census 2000. Median family income in the South Pima Region in 2000 (\$41,277) was slightly lower than that of Pima County (\$44,446) and Arizona (\$46,723). In the South Pima Region, 17.4 percent of families had a yearly income of less than \$20,000. About 11 percent of families had an income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. This was true for 38.7 percent of single mother families and for 40 percent of single mother families with children birth to age five. The FTF

⁵ AARP, 2007, <http://www.grandfactsheets.org/doc/Arizona%2007.pdf>, accessed on 6/11/2010.

2009 estimate of the proportion of children birth to age five below the poverty level in the South Pima Region is 27.9 percent nearly one out of three children, and is higher than the number reported in Census 2000 (24.7 percent). FTF's estimated number of children birth to age five living in poverty in the South Pima Region in 2009 is 6,134 children. This number is key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need.

Economic Status of Families in Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region

	Arizona	Pima County	South Pima Region
Median Family Income	\$46,723	\$44,446	\$41,277
Family income less than \$20,000	15.8%	17.1%	17.4%
Family income \$20,000 - \$39,999	26.1%	27.4%	30.1%
Family income \$40,000 - \$59,999	21.6%	21.9%	23.9%
Family income \$60,000 to \$74,999	11.6%	11.2%	10.7%
Family income \$75,000 or more	24.8%	22.5%	17.8%
Families below Poverty Level	9.9%	10.5%	10.9%
Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	15.2%	17.8%	15.2%
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level	32.1%	35.2%	38.7%
Single Mother Families with Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	36.6%	43.0%	40.0%
Children 0-5 Years Old below Poverty Level	21.2%	22.1%	24.7%
Children 0-5 years old below estimated Poverty Level for 2009, First Things First Estimate	23.2%	--	27.9%

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

To provide context for these economic status indicators, the federal poverty guidelines for 2000 and 2010 are presented below. Many, but not all, publicly funded social welfare programs use these guidelines for determining program eligibility.⁶ In 2000, a family of four who earned \$17,050 a year was considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In the South Pima Region, Census 2000 reported that 17 percent of families earned less than \$20,000 and that 15.2 percent of families with children birth to age five were below the Federal Poverty Level. In 2010, a family of four earning \$22,050 is considered to be at 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

⁶ The poverty guidelines are updated periodically in the *Federal Register* by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of [42 U.S.C. 9902\(2\)](#). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for administrative or legislative purposes. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#programs> accessed on June 10, 2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data from Census 2000 show that in the South 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). This is a high level of poverty as shown in the federal poverty guideline tables. Furthermore, one-quarter of children birth to age five are considered to be living below 100 percent FPL. This rate may be higher in 2010 due to the economic downturn.

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

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

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

The table below presents estimates of the number and percent of families living below 100 percent FPL by race/ethnicity (ACS 2006-08). In Pima County, 44 percent of American Indian families with children under 5 were estimated to be living below 100 percent FPL. Hispanic families have the next highest percentage (29 percent). For the city of Tucson, estimates for White (12 percent) and Hispanic families (34 percent) are higher than the county's rates for Whites (9 percent) and Hispanics (29 percent) and the state's rates for White (10 percent) and Hispanic families (24 percent). The rates were not available for Tucson families of other racial origin, particularly American Indian families. The race/ethnicity rates reported earlier in the table for South Pima Region from Census 2000 showed that 57 percent of children birth to age five were Hispanic, which is higher than Pima County's rate of 46.9 percent. Therefore, a higher proportion of Hispanic children birth to age five in South Pima Region are living below 100 percent FPL than in Pima County as a whole.

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

2. Number of Parents in the Workforce

The table below presents the number of parents of children birth to age five who are in the workforce. ACS 2006-08 provides estimates for Arizona and Pima County only, so no information specific to the South Pima Region is available. The table presents information about parents who live with their own children (no other household configurations are included). In Pima County, 60 percent of children birth to age five live with two parents, and of those, 54 percent have both parents in the workforce. 40 percent of children birth to 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 to age five in Pima County. (The 2009 estimate of the number of children birth to 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: ACS 2006-08, see Appendix D for table references.

3. Employment Status

The impact of the economic recession that started in 2007 can be seen by the steady rise in unemployment rates from January 2008 to January 2010 for all communities in the South Pima Region, Pima County and the state. Ajo and Three Points have the highest unemployment rates for January 2010, 16 percent and 14.5 percent respectively. The rates in both communities doubled between January 2008 and January 2010. Littleton (3.5 percent) and Vail (4.8 percent) have the lowest unemployment rates for January 2010. The rates in the table below must be interpreted with caution, however, due to the method that the Bureau of Labor statistics uses to calculate and assign the rates. The unemployment rates at the county level are more accurate because they are based on monthly surveys of the population⁷. Also, it is widely known that many people stop looking for work and therefore are not officially recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Unemployment Statistics Program.

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

It is difficult to estimate the numbers of parents with children under 5 who are unemployed, but given the high poverty rates for these families in the region, the numbers are likely to be high and to have increased since the onset of the recession.

Unemployment Rates in Arizona, Pima County, and South 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%
Ajo	8.60%	13.60%	16.00%
Green Valley	3.30%	5.40%	6.50%
East Sahuarita	2.80%	4.70%	5.60%
Sahuarita Town	4.30%	6.90%	8.30%
Corona de Tucson	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vail	2.40%	4.00%	4.80%
Drexel-Alvernon,	5.30%	8.60%	10.20%
Tucson Estates	3.10%	5.00%	6.00%
Three Points	7.70%	12.30%	14.50%
Little-town	1.70%	2.90%	3.50%
Summit	5.80%	9.20%	11.00%

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 unemployment and the impact of the recession on the South Pima region. Data were only available at the state and the county level but the increase in paid claimants from January 2007 to January 2010 shows evidence of the recession’s impact. The percent change from 2007 to 2010 for Pima County paid claimants was a dramatic 706 percent increase.

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 program, or Cash Assistance program, is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security and provides temporary cash benefits and supportive services to the neediest

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

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

Data were received from DES on the number of TANF recipients in January 2007, 2009 and 2010 in every zip code, which makes it possible to observe trends over time in the South Pima Region. The numbers presented in the table below show that the total number of TANF recipients (families and children) decreased in Pima County and the South Pima Region during this time period, whereas the rates across Arizona increased. For example, in the South Pima Region, the number of families with children birth to age five receiving TANF benefits decreased 15.5 percent from 2007 to 2010, and the number of children in those families receiving benefits decreased 11 percent. The number of families receiving benefits in the South Pima Region in January 2010 was 684, with 863 children in those families receiving benefits.

TANF Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and the South 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%
South Pima Region TANF Number of Family Cases with Children 0-5	809	758	684	-15.5%
South Pima Region TANF Number of Children 0-5 Receiving Benefits in Families above	970	967	863	-11.0%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

6. Food Assistance Program Recipients

Several food assistance programs are available to families and children in the South Pima Region. Program enrollment and recipient data are indicative of the social and economic conditions within the region. Data were made available from DES regarding the Arizona

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

Nutritional Assistance program (formerly Food Stamps) for January 2007, 2009 and 2010, and regarding the Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) for January 2007 and 2009. Data were released at the zip code level so that trends for the South Pima Region could be calculated and assessed over time. Data regarding the Arizona Department of Education’s Free and Reduced Lunch program offered in the public schools were downloaded from their web site.

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

In 2008, the U.S. Congress changed the name of the Food Stamp Program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The name of the program in Arizona is Nutrition Assistance (NA) and it is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. The program helps to provide healthy food to low-income families with children and vulnerable adults. The term “food stamps” has become outdated since DES replaced paper coupons with more efficient electronic debit cards. Program eligibility is based on income and resources according to household size, and the gross income limit is 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.⁹

Arizona Nutritional Assistance (Food Stamps) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and South 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%
South Pima Region Children 0-5	2,366	3,051	3,824	62%
South Pima Region Families with Children 0-5	1,652	2,110	2,672	62%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

In the South Pima region, there was a 62 percent increase from January 2007 to January 2010 in the number of children birth to age five and families with children birth to age five who received benefits. The total number of Nutritional Assistance recipients increased by a similar rate for Pima County and Arizona during this time period. In January 2009, 3,051 children birth to age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the South Pima Region. Given FTF’s estimated number of 6,134 children birth to age five living below the poverty level in the region in 2009, it appears there is a large number of children who could still benefit from this program.

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, as well as infants and children under the age of five who are at nutritional risk and who are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The

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

program provides a monthly supplement of food from the basic food groups. Participants are given vouchers to use at the grocery store for the approved food items. A new federal program revision was made in October 2009 that requires vouchers for the purchase of more healthy food such as fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables.¹⁰

Women, Infant and Children Program (WIC) Recipients in Arizona, Pima County, and South 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%
South Pima Region Women	1,926	2,235	16.0%
South Pima Region Children 0-4	3,473	4,223	17.7%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF

The WIC data indicate that in January 2009, 4,222 children birth to age four were enrolled in the South Pima Region. With 6,134 children birth to age five estimated to live at the poverty level in South Pima, it appears there are still children who could benefit from WIC supplements in the region. Key informants in Three Points and Arivaca indicated that there is no WIC program office in the area. Mothers have to travel to the nearest office to get these benefits, which may explain why some mothers are not participating.

c. Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price School Lunch Program

The percent of children participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch program provides a geographic identifier of children in low-income families. The table below presents percentages of children participating in the South Pima Region by school district in October 2009. A complete table of school listings is available in Appendix E. The percent of children receiving free and reduced price lunches varied widely across districts. Sunnyside Unified School District had the highest percentage (85.8 percent) followed by Altar Valley Elementary District (70.8 percent). This district serves the community of Robles Junction/Three Points. The Ajo Unified District had the next highest percentage (67.8 percent). Vail Unified District had the lowest percentage of children (20.9 percent) receiving the program in the region.

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

Pima County School Districts	Percent of Children Receiving Free and Reduced Lunch
Ajo Unified District Total	67.8%
Altar Valley Elementary District Total	70.8%
Continental Elementary District Total	33.2%
Sahuarita Unified District Total	33.2%
Sunnyside Unified District Total	85.8%

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

Tucson Unified District Total	65.4%
Vail Unified District Total	20.9%

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

In August, 2009 the USDA implemented a new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified for the Federal School Lunch Program¹¹. Because the 2009-2010 school year had already begun in many areas when this new policy was announced in August 2009, some school districts may not have had the opportunity to fully implement the change. In planning for the 2010-2011 school year, however, states and school districts can take steps to implement the new policy so that more eligible children are directly certified. Under the revised USDA policy, if anyone in a household is a recipient of benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly the Food Stamp Program), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance program, or the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), all children in the household are categorically eligible for free school meals. This policy change is important because an estimated 2.5 million children who receive SNAP benefits and should be automatically enrolled for free meals, have been missed in the direct certification process. In Arizona, for the 2008-2009 school year, 66 percent of school age children who were SNAP participants were directly certified¹². The new policy will make it easier for school districts to automatically enroll these children.

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.¹³ The 2002 reauthorization requires that all children and youth experiencing homelessness be enrolled in school immediately and have educational opportunities equal to those of their non-homeless peers. The statute requires every public school district and charter holder to designate a Homeless Liaison to ensure that homeless students are identified and have their needs met.

The data provided by ADE about the number of homeless students are limited and it is therefore difficult to determine patterns or trends. The table below summarizes the reports from the

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

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

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

schools and districts in the South Pima Region which are the only ones for which data were reported. Anecdotal reports suggest that individual schools are reluctant to report these data due to privacy issues. However, additional information from a key informant employed at a school in the Altar Valley School District helps to illustrate the potential need of children and families in one large area of the South Pima Region. In the Altar Valley District, it was reported that 50 children, or seven percent out of a total of 717 children enrolled in the district, were considered homeless in 2010, and received assistance through the McKinney-Vento program. The McKinney-Vento funding allows the district to provide children with two sets of uniforms, including shoes, socks, underwear, jacket and a backpack, and they automatically are enrolled in the free lunch program.

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

District	School	Zip Code	Year	Homeless Students
Sahuarita Unified District	Sahuarita Primary School	85629	2009	5
	Sahuarita Primary School	85629	2010	3
Vail Unified District	Acacia Elementary School	85641	2009	9
	Acacia Elementary School	85641	2010	4
Sunnyside Unified District	Drexel Elementary School	85706	2009	38
	Drexel Elementary School	85706	2010	43
	Esperanza Elementary School	85706	2009	51
	Esperanza Elementary School	85706	2010	16
	Los Amigos Elementary School	85706	2009	52
	Los Amigos Elementary School	85706	2010	16

Source: Arizona Department of Education, obtained for FTF

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.¹⁴ The Community Food Bank distributes food boxes, which contain a three to four day supply of non-perishables such as peanut butter, rice, beans, cereal, canned vegetables and fruit. Items vary somewhat, with food including USDA commodities, purchased food and donated food. Since 2009, FTF regional councils in Pima County also have funded the Community Food Bank to distribute a supplemental item, FTF Children's Food Boxes. These contain \$19 in purchased food for children, with items such as canned and dry foods such as 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 (four percent), Native American (three percent), and other racial groups (11 percent). According to

¹⁴ 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.

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 table below 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 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 obtained for FTF

The use of food banks in Pima County has increased significantly since the recession began in late 2007.¹⁵ The table below shows the percentage increase in food bank 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 recipients and their number of visits. More individuals -- except for single female heads of households -- used food banks more often in 2009 than 2006. However, female heads of households now use food bank services more often (for an average of 4.2 visits per year in FY 2009 compared to an average of 3.9 visits per year in FY 2006.) 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.

¹⁵ 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.

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 obtained for FTF

I.D. Educational Attainment in: Arizona, Pima County, and the South 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.¹⁶ When parents are not able to provide early learning experiences to their children that are optimum for their development, either at home or in non-parental care, this sets the basis for disparities in achievement that continue into elementary, secondary school, and beyond.¹⁷ Parental and family educational attainment is therefore critical to a child’s development. The tables below present data on adult educational attainment in Arizona, Pima County and the South Pima Region from Census 2000 and the 2006-08 ACS population estimates. Updated numbers from Census 2010 are not yet available.

With 21 percent of the adult population reporting no high school diploma and 24 percent reporting only a high school diploma in 2000, many of Arizona’s adult population are ill prepared for the current demands of society and employers. More recent estimates from ACS 2006-08 were 17 percent of adults with no high school diploma and 27 percent with no more than a high school diploma, that is, 44 percent of the adult population. In addition, the Arizona Department of Education reported in 2009 that one out of five high school diplomas is issued through GED testing each year, which means that many adults get diplomas through high school equivalent degrees.¹⁸ These numbers are highlighted because parents falling into these categories are more likely to need assistance from policy initiatives and interventions such as First Things First to guide and supplement the developmental, educational and health needs of their children.

¹⁶ 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

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ What Adult Education Means to Arizona, 2008-09. Available at <https://www.ade.az.gov/adult-ed/Documents/AnnualOverviewPY08-09.pdf>

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

	Arizona	Pima County	South Pima Region
Total Population:	100%	100%	100%
No high school diploma	21%	17%	20%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25%	24%	24%
Some college, no degree	27%	29%	30%
Associate degree	6%	6%	6%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	21%	24%	21%
Male:	49%	48%	49%
No high school diploma	22%	17%	23%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24%	22%	27%
Some college, no degree	26%	28%	27%
Associate degree	6%	6%	6%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	23%	26%	17%
Female:	51%	52%	51%
No high school diploma	20%	17%	23%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26%	25%	29%
Some college, no degree	28%	29%	28%
Associate degree	7%	6%	6%
Bachelor's or other advanced degree	20%	22%	15%

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

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

	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 D for table referenc

2. New Mothers' Educational Attainment

An important indicator associated with child development is the educational attainment of mothers. The following table presents estimates on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment. 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 32 percent of unmarried mothers having less than a high school diploma compared to 14 percent of married mothers. In Tucson, 34 percent of unmarried mothers and 20 percent of married mothers reported less than a high school education. It is possible that some of these new mothers completed their high school diplomas and further education at a later time.

Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson
(Women 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: ACS 2006-08. See Appendix D for table references.

3. Adult Literacy

No local data are available regarding adult literacy rates at the state or county level. A national source 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.

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
¹ Estimated population size of persons 16 years and older in households in 2003.				
² Those lacking <i>Basic</i> prose literacy skills include those who scored <i>Below Basic</i> in prose and those who could not be tested due to language barriers.				

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

4. Kindergarten Readiness

The 2006 report, *Safe, Healthy and Ready to Succeed: Arizona School Readiness Key Performance Indicators*, prepared for the Governor’s Office of Children, Youth and Families, selected benchmark indicators for school readiness. This report noted that there are various tools available to assess kindergarten readiness, including Dynamic Indicators of Basic Literacy Skills (DIBELS), the Texas Primary Reading Inventory (TPRI), and the AIMS web Curriculum Based Measurement (CBM) Reading Assessment System, or any equivalent thereof that meets the State Board of Education standards. The results of these assessments are not publicly or systematically available so 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, and true differences in learning are more likely to be captured. The third grade AIMS assessments assist decision makers in targeting where younger children are most in need of additional attention and resources at the pre-kindergarten stages and where these children are most likely to be located.

The table below 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 South Pima Region, including charter school districts. In Arizona and Pima County, about one in four children did not pass the tests. In the South Pima Region, the pass rates vary widely across school districts, with Vail School District reporting the highest average pass rates and Ajo Unified District the lowest. At the school level, the Senita Valley Elementary School in Vail reported the highest results, (97 percent passed math, 93 percent passed reading and 93 percent passed writing) and the Soleng Tom Elementary School in TUSD also reported high scores (93 percent passed math, 91 percent passed reading and 99 percent passed writing). On the lower end, the percent passing in Ajo Elementary School was 35 percent in math, 42 percent in reading, and 43 percent in writing. Just over half the third graders in Robles Elementary School in Altar Valley District passed the three tests. This was true for third graders in Rivera Elementary (Sunnyside) though 69 percent passed writing, and in Ocotillo Elementary

(Sunnyside) though 76 percent passed writing there. Appendix F includes the pass rates for all the schools that tested third graders in the South Pima Region.

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

	Percent Passing Math	Percent Passing Reading	Percent Passing Writing
Arizona	73%	72%	79%
Pima County	73%	71%	81%
Districts With Schools That Have Third Grades in South Pima Region			
Ajo Unified District Total	35%	42%	43%
Altar Valley Elementary District Total	51%	55%	52%
Great Expectations Academy	82%	87%	92%
Multidimensional Literacy Corp.	73%	73%	82%
Sahuarita Unified District Total	82%	82%	90%
San Fernando Elementary District (Sasabe)	*	*	*
Sunnyside Unified District Total	70%	63%	79%
TAG Elementary, Inc.	67%	63%	79%
Tucson Unified District Total	66%	67%	81%
Vail Unified District Total	92%	87%	87%

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

*scores not reported or not available

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

Pima County. Number of 3rd 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 South Pima Region

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

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 from 0 to 5 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.¹⁹ 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 South Pima Region but the cost of formal care is available and is discussed below.

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

An assessment of the number of children birth to 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 South Pima Region that are included in the Department of Economic Security Child Care Administration's Child Care Resource and Referral list, a database that includes most if not all of the licensed and certified providers in the region. Child and Family Resources maintains the database for the southern region of Arizona and acts as a referral center for parents looking for child care. The database emphasizes licensed and certified child care providers but some unregulated care providers are also listed. Unregulated providers that are listed must meet a prescribed set of requirements²⁰. This list is available on line and parents can search for providers on the internet by zip code. Child and Family Resources updates the database on a regular basis to maintain current information. The table below describes the categories of providers on the list and their characteristics.

¹⁹ Illinois Department of Human Services: Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago Early Childhood Card and Education Needs Assessment, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, IL 1999

²⁰ Requirements will be discussed in the section below on regulation

Categories of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers in Arizona

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

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

The following table presents a summary of the early childhood education and care providers listed in the Child Care Resource and Referral database in the South Pima Region in April 2010. For each category of provider listed in the table above, this table includes additional characteristics:

- 1) the number of providers contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families are eligible to receive child care subsidies
- 2) the number of providers that participate in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (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.

South 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	55	35	26	9	23	7	5,516	0
ADHS Certified Group Home	38	34	36	0	11	0	380	0
DES Certified Home	193	193	159	0	19	0	757	0
Registered Home (Unregulated)	28	0	3	0	0	0	112	0
No License Status Recorded ²¹	8	1	1	0	0	-	-	8
Total	322	263	225	9	53	7	6,765	0
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		8,622	3,763	457	2,712	574		
Children 0-5 2009 Population Estimate							21,936	
Children 0-5 2009 Population Estimate in Poverty							6,134	

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, April 2010

a. Capacity

Enrollment numbers are not systematically reported, so there is no reliable information on the number of children receiving care from licensed or certified early care and education providers. An alternative to enrollment numbers is to assess the system's capacity to provide care. The maximum capacity that licensed and certified providers report is an imperfect way to count available slots but it is the only indicator that is systematically available. The maximum authorized capacity for most providers includes slots for 5-12 year olds. The number of slots for each age group is not specified, which means that the slots for 5-12 year olds cannot be subtracted from the total. The total number of slots that centers are authorized to provide in the South Pima Region is 6,765, including 5-12 year olds. If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of those slots are for children birth to age four, South Pima Region would have about 5,400 places for children in this age group. First Things First's 2009 estimate of the number of children birth to age five in the South Pima Region is 21,936. Therefore, licensed, certified and regulated providers have the capacity to provide care for about 25 percent of the birth to five age group in the region.

²¹ Due to a glitch in the database extraction, some providers did not fall into a specific category and therefore had to be kept separate in this analysis

However, the table below, providing data from the 2008 DES Child Care Market Rate Survey, shows that licensed centers are authorized to provide care for more children than they normally have in their center. In the sample of centers and homes interviewed for that study, the number of children attending on a typical day was 47 percent of authorized capacity for licensed centers and 85 percent for certified homes. The survey includes slots for school-aged children 5-12 years old. Based on these two sets of numbers, a reasonable conclusion is that the vast majority of children birth to age five are being cared for in the home and in unregulated kith and kin care.

Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in South Pima Region in 2008, DES sample

	Number of Providers Interviewed	Approved Number of Children to Care For	Number of Children Cared For on an Average Day	Percent
Centers	50	8254	3860	47%
Homes	254	1456	1238	85%

Source: AZ DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey 2008²²

Underscoring the need to expand affordable quality care is the fact that 54 percent of children birth to age five living 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. South Pima Region provided funds in FY 2010 to expand access to early child care by increasing the number of high quality early care and education placements, including expansion of placements for infants and toddlers as well as children with special needs. This strategy provides funding for strategic business planning, renovation, expansion and start up. Providers targeted in FY 2010 were Casa de Esperanza, Three Points Child Care Center, Sahuarita Unified School District and Vail Unified School District.

b. Additional Information from the CCR&R Database

The CCR&R table also shows that in April 2010, approximately 80 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 79 percent of providers were enrolled in the CACFP food subsidy program. The region has nine Head Start centers, seven accredited providers, and fifty-three Quality First providers. Information related to quality issues are discussed in a separate section below.

c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs

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

²² The 2010 DES Market Rate Survey is currently underway and not available as of the writing of this report

of the presence of school-aged children in settings that provide services to children birth to age five.

As expected, the ADHS licensed centers report the highest average costs across age groups ranging from \$157 for infants to \$126 for four to five year olds. The ADHS certified group homes follow, with average costs ranging from \$120 for infants to \$113 for four to five year olds. DES certified homes fall slightly below that with average costs ranging from \$117 for infants to \$75 for four to five year olds. Unregulated homes reported slightly higher average costs than ADHS certified group homes, ranging from \$127 for infants to \$120 for four to five year olds.

In the South Pima Region there are currently four school districts that provide free or low-cost pre-kindergarten education programs to qualifying children and for children with special needs. The school districts are: Sahuarita Unified School District, Sunnyside Unified School District, Tucson Unified School District, and Vail Unified School District. However, due to the elimination of the Arizona Early Childhood Block Grant Fund (ECBG), it is anticipated that many of these pre-kindergarten programs may either be eliminated or reduced.

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

	Number	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 - 5 Years Old	5 - 12 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers	55	12	17	23	38	53	27
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$157	\$142	\$141	\$132	\$126	\$117
ADHS Certified Group Home	38	37	37	38	38	38	35
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$120	\$120	\$120	\$119	\$85	\$113
DES Certified Home	193	184	186	190	190	191	169
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$117	\$115	\$115	\$115	\$75	\$114
Registered Home (Unregulated)	28	26	25	26	26	25	19
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$127	\$123	\$123	\$121	\$120	\$116
No License Status Recorded	8						
Total	322	259	265	277	292	307	250
Number of Centers Reporting Costs		249	255	266	273	274	234
Average Cost Across All Providers		\$120	\$118	\$119	\$118	\$117	\$114
Subset: Head Start (Licensed, No Cost)	9				4	8	

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 income. Detailed data on family income is currently available only

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

The median income reported in 2000 for the South Pima Region was \$41,277, therefore, a reasonable estimate for median income in 2010 is approximately \$44,166. The average yearly cost of child care for infants to four to five year olds ranges from \$6000 to \$5850 in April, 2010. This represents about 13 percent of gross family income and a much higher proportion of after-tax income. For any family earning the median income or below, paying for child care in a regulated setting is prohibitive. As expected, for the 15 percent of families with children birth to age five that are below 100 percent of the poverty level, and the 40 percent of single mother families with children birth to age five that are below 100 percent of the poverty level in the South Pima Region, placing their children in a formal setting is not feasible without a subsidy. Currently, full-time child care and early childhood education in a regulated setting is out of range for many middle class families and all low-income families who do not receive a subsidy. As a consequence, the next section will address the DES subsidy for family child care.

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

	Number	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 - 5 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers	55	12	17	23	38	53
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$7,850	\$7,100	\$7,050	\$6,600	\$6,300
ADHS Certified Group Home	38	37	37	38	38	38
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$5,950	\$4,250
DES Certified Home	193	184	186	190	190	191
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$5,850	\$5,750	\$5,750	\$5,750	\$3,750
Registered Home (Unregulated)	28	26	25	26	26	25
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age		\$6,350	\$6,150	\$6,150	\$6,050	\$6,000
Average Cost Across All Providers		\$6,000	\$5,900	\$5,950	\$5,900	\$5,850
Total centers providing costs	322	259	265	277	292	307

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R, April 2010

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 G for the most recent criteria available). One of the pillars of national welfare reform in the 1990s was to provide child care

subsidies to low income families to enable them to enter and remain in the workforce. Due to the recent downturn in the economy and in state revenues, legislative decisions about spending priorities have resulted in the reduction of a number of family support programs, including the child care subsidies. As a result, the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES child care subsidies has decreased dramatically. 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 the fiscal year 2009. Zip code level data were provided for two months: January 2009 and January 2010. These data are presented below.

DES Child Care Subsidies 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 table above presents the number of children and families who were eligible for and received benefits during fiscal year 2009. 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 table below presents the number of families and children eligible and receiving benefits in January 2009 compared to January 2010 in Arizona, Pima County and the South Pima Region. In both years, the proportion of families and children receiving benefits compared to those who were eligible is between 77 percent and 79 percent. That is, in both years, about 25 percent of families and children qualifying did not receive benefits. What changed dramatically from one year to the next, however, is the drop in the number of families and children who are eligible: about 40 percent across the state, 31 percent in Pima County, and 33 percent in the South Pima Region. That represents a loss of eligibility for 1203 families and children in the South Pima Region. First Things First’s estimate of the number of children in poverty in 2009 in South Pima Region is 6,134. 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 Three 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			South 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%	1,526	1,028	-33%
No. of Families Receiving	21,378	13,014	-39%	4,794	3,300	-31%	1,301	856	-34%
Percent	81%	82%		83%	84%		85%	83%	
No. of Children Eligible	37,988	23,183	-39%	8,146	5,725	-30%	2,191	1,486	-32%
No. of Children Receiving	29,011	17,856	-38%	6,422	4,467	-30%	1,736	1,144	-34%
Percent	76%	77%		79%	78%		79%	77%	

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

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

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

Source: DES obtained for FTF April 2010

The reduction in child care subsidies has a number of consequences for families and providers in the South Pima Region. The demand for child care among low income families has dropped resulting in lower enrollments for providers who are contracted with DES to provide services to families and children receiving subsidies. The revenue of these providers is decreasing. Furthermore, there have been anecdotal reports that child care centers that service both low and middle income families have experienced decreased enrollments, including ADHS licensed centers. There are reports that providers of all types are closing but no comprehensive data exist to help understand the extent to which this is occurring. The implication of the cuts for working families is that parents must stay home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable 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 2010 to use a portion of non-allocated discretionary funding to support an emergency child care scholarship program. Regional councils, including the South Pima Regional Council, were allowed to use unspent regional funds to expand on the number of scholarships beyond what the state board had allocated. In Fiscal Year 2010, South Pima Regional Council provided scholarships to 440 children birth through age five. This initiative ends June 30, 2010, but another scholarship program will begin next fiscal year that regional councils can buy into, funded entirely through regional dollars, with stiff eligibility and reporting requirements.

e. Public Preschool Enrollments

As part of capacity and access, Appendix H presents the enrollments for prekindergarten programs in public schools in Pima County. Enrollments were obtained only for programs participating in the the Arizona Early Childhood Block Grant (ECBG). As mentioned earlier, this funding stream was eliminated in January 2010. Under A.R.S. Article 11, 15-1251, the ECBG was a state-funded formula grant administered by the Arizona Department of Education, Early Childhood Education Office. It was designed to provide flexible and supplemental funding for early childhood education programs to promote improved student achievement.²³ In addition to funding prekindergarten, the ECBG provided funding to support supplemental services for full-day kindergarten and first through third grade. The funds were distributed to school districts, which could provide funding for children to attend Head Start or accredited faith-based, or private child care centers, if parents chose those settings.²⁴ At the time of this report, it is unclear how school districts will manage these cuts, and whether they will result in the elimination or reduction of prekindergarten programming.

In addition to the elimination of the ECBG, Governor Jan Brewer of Arizona proposed the elimination of full-day kindergarten, which was subsequently approved by the State of Arizona legislature and passed by the Governor for FY 2011. 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 highly dependent on cost, as discussed above.

a. Licensing and Certification

²³Arizona Department of Education, retrieved on August 5, 2010
<http://www.ade.az.gov/earlychildhood/downloads/ECBGManual.pdf>

²⁴ Pew Center on the States, pre[k]now, retrieved on August 5, 2010,
<http://www.preknow.com/leadershipmatters/AZ.cfm?&print=1&print=1>

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

The Department of Economic Security is charged with certifying and supervising providers in a residential setting for up to four children at one time for compensation. Among the requirements are citizenship/residence status; an approved backup provider; tuberculosis testing and fingerprint clearance of all family members, personnel and backup providers; CPR and first aid certification, 6 hours of training per year; indoor and outdoor regulations for square footage, locks, fences, sanitation, swimming pools and spas, fire safety exits, pets, equipment, and much more. Many in-home providers do not seek out certification even though it affords them the opportunity to provide care to families receiving DES subsidies.

b. Head Start

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

The Head Start programs in the South Region are the following:

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

Source: <http://theparentconnectionaz.org/>

c. Accreditation

National accreditation is a signal of high quality due to the rigorous 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 can range between \$200 to \$1000 depending on the accrediting body and the number of children in the care center. The Arizona State Board of Education publishes a list of approved national accrediting agencies:²⁵

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

²⁵ <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/licensingaccred.asp>. See Appendix I for ADE's guidelines on accreditation agencies and procedures.

Staff to child ratios for NAEYC centers are:

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

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

The following is a listing of the nine accredited providers in the South Pima Region, the majority of which are located in public schools. As mentioned earlier, there are about 614 slots in accredited centers available to children in this region.

Accredited Providers in the South Pima Region

Provider Name	Accrediting Agency	Type of Provider	Number of Slots	Zip Code
Erickson PACE Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	37	85730
Mesquite Preschool/Before & After School Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	200	85747
Ocotillo Preschool Special Education	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	25	85706
Shepherd's Fold Daycare	NAC	ADHS Licensed Center	66	85614
Steps 4 Success Esperanza	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	145	85706
Steps 4 Success Pre-K- Los Amigos	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	36	85706
Steps for Success Drexel Preschool Program	NAEYC	ADHS Licensed Center	65	85706
Total			574	

Source: Calculated from DES CCR&R April 2010

d. Quality First

First Things First and the South Pima Regional Council are addressing the importance of high quality early childhood care and education through several strategies, primarily through Quality First and Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators). Quality First is First Things First's statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education. Enrolled providers receive:

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

5) Child Care Health Consultation

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

In order to participate in Quality First, a provider must be regulated, which means *licensed, certified or monitored by Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Department of Economic Security, United States Department of Defense, United States Health and Human Services (Head Start Bureau) or Tribal Governments*. In Southern Arizona, Southwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and The United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, Easter Seals Blake Foundation, and Amphitheater Public School District Community Extension provide the ongoing coaching services. As of April 2010, South Pima Region had fifty-three providers enrolled in Quality First. This is a landmark strategy that is still in the early stages of implementation but is already contributing to improvements in quality in participating centers.

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

South Pima Region is further contributing to increasing access to and quality of care centers through Project M.O.R.E., initiated in 2009. This project targets home-based providers in rural or under-served areas to become DES certified, and serviced 30 providers in FY 2010. This is viewed as an initial step in the trajectory to improving quality. The project recruits home or center based providers and provides support through technical assistance for the preparation of all the documentation and steps required for certification or licensing. The documentation for certification and/or licensing is detailed and laborious and includes health, fingerprinting and residency screenings in addition to dozens of preparatory forms. Interaction with various regulatory agencies is required to prepare for the application process. Once the application process is underway, financial and marketing assistance, as well as professional and educational opportunities, are provided. Child and Family Resources is the grantee for this activity.

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

a. Credential and Certification Levels

The early childhood education profession is receiving increasing attention due to the recognized impact of quality education and care in a child's formative and ensuing years. According to the American Educational Research Association, one of the strongest predictors of high-quality early learning programs is the preparation and compensation of teachers.²⁶ The National Research Council recommends at least one teacher with a bachelor's degree and a specialization in early childhood for every group of children. They base this on evidence from numerous studies

²⁶ AERA Newsletter - Research Points, Fall, 2005, page 2, available at http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals_and_Publications/Research_Points/RPFall05.pdf

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 South Pima Region were requested but not provided. Time and resource constraints did not permit the authors of this report to collect primary data from providers in the South Pima Region.

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

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

b. Compensation, Wages and Benefits

The low level of compensation is also problematic in the field of early child care and education. The vicious cycle of low wages, low educational attainment, and high turnover rates is difficult to break without policy changes, targeted educational and degree programs and designated resources. Since early childhood care and education is not part of the public education system

where tax dollars supply the wages and cover the tuition costs for families, individual private resources provide the bulwark of the wages. But the high cost of quality care and education programs to individuals and families makes the demand for these programs beyond the reach of most working parents. A limited amount of state and federal monies flow into early child care and education centers boosting wages that would otherwise be limited to tuition fees. Furthermore, staff salaries are influenced by K-12 public and private school teaching salaries, which are 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 (2,080 per year). It follows that personnel working in non-licensed centers earn less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Retention Rates and Benefits

Retention rates are highly correlated with wages and benefits. In licensed centers, assistant teachers reported the greatest longevity in Head Start programs and public schools, where educational requirements are higher than in non-licensed centers, and benefits are more secure. Sixty-eight percent of assistant teachers in Head Start programs and 54 percent in public school 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 is higher for each 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. First Things First is supporting this push by providing professional development assistance to providers working in regulated facilities through the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education program (TEACH) throughout the state. The TEACH program offers scholarships for Early Childhood Associates Degrees and Child Development Associate Assessments, targeting center directors, teachers and licensed home providers, particularly those enrolled in the Quality First program. The scholarship recipient's center of employment is involved in the financial commitment to support their staff members in the endeavor and staff members make a commitment to remain in their center for one year upon completion of their one-year contract. The TEACH program is supplemented by a wage enhancement program as an incentive to further their education. The South Pima Regional Council allocated funding for 54 additional scholarships and the following were awarded in the South Pima Region as of the end of April 2010.

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

	Statewide Quality First	Regional Quality First	T.E.A.C.H. Only	South Pima Region Totals
Total AA Awarded Scholarships	16	22	13	51

Source: Obtained for FTF from TEACH program coordinator

Another option available to FTF Regional Councils to advance professional development is the FTF administered REWARD\$, a compensation and retention program that acknowledges and rewards progressive education, educational attainment and commitment to continuous employment at a qualified early care and education setting. South Pima Regional Council is one of eleven FTF Regional Councils in the state that funds this program to provide incentives for childcare professionals to advance their education and credentials. In Fiscal Year 2010, South Pima Regional Council funded 49 early child care professionals to participate in the REWARD\$ program.

II.B. Health

1. Health Insurance Coverage

There is a scarcity of accurate data on the number of children birth to age five with and without health insurance in Arizona. That number changes from month to month as families enter and exit the workforce, gaining and losing private health care coverage. Numbers on public health insurance rosters also vary from month to month. A national yearly estimate is conducted through a national population survey, but the Census Bureau warns that the numbers must be interpreted with caution due to sample sizes. The estimates for Arizona in 2008 were that 86

percent of the children birth to age five were insured, either through private or government insurance.

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

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

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

2. Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)

The Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) is the name of the Medicaid program in the state of Arizona. As with all Medicaid programs, it is a joint program between the state and the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Eligibility requirements are presented in Appendix J. Arizona’s AHCCCS rosters are reported at the state and county levels on a monthly basis. A data request was made to obtain enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the request was not met. The table below presents the numbers enrolled in April 2009 and April 2010 in Arizona and Pima County. In April 2009, nearly 18 percent of the total Arizona population was enrolled in AHCCCS in Arizona and almost 19 percent were enrolled in Pima County. Enrollment of the general population in AHCCCS in Pima County was 11 percent higher in April 2010 (208,969) compared to April 2009 (188,007).

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 Enrolled	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 Enrolled	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 0-18 whose family income falls between 100 percent and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). The KidsCare program is funded jointly by the state and federal government under Title XXI of the Social Security Act. Due to the Arizona budget shortfall, in March, 2010, the program was slated to end on June 15, 2010. However, on March 23, 2010, President Obama signed federal health care reform into law. As part of the passage of the health care overhaul bill, the new law requires states to maintain eligibility levels in all existing programs, including

Title XXI (known as KidsCare in Arizona) in order to qualify for federal matching funds for its Title XIX program. AHCCCS recently completed its initial analysis of the new federal law and has concluded that the KidsCare program (in its current form) will need to be maintained or Arizona will lose federal participation for Title XIX. Due to this federal requirement, Arizona withdrew the KidsCare program termination, and it will be funded.²⁷

A data request was made to obtain KidsCare enrollment numbers at the zip code level but the request was not met. Therefore, regional enrollments could not be tabulated for this report. The table below presents the KidsCare monthly enrollments for Arizona and Pima County. The number of children enrolled in KidsCare in Pima County April 2010 (4,992) decreased dramatically from the number enrolled in April 2009 (7,366), which represents 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 South Pima Region is that many are no longer being covered through KidsCare and therefore are not likely to be receiving the medical attention they 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 South Pima Region has dedicated funds to increase outreach and enrollment assistance for public health insurance to eligible children birth to age five. In an agreement with the Pima County Health Department, FTF is promoting coordination of services by connecting existing health care providers with existing information systems to expand access of families to high quality, diverse and relevant information and resources to support their child’s development. A key component of this endeavor is the utilization of the *Health-e-Arizona* online application for medical coverage, Nutrition Assistance (Food Stamps), and cash assistance. This online application was designed to be a “one stop access to health care” and is being used by the Pima County Health Department to conduct outreach at community events and facilities frequented by families. Two thousand families are targeted per each year for fiscal years 2010-2012.

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

The following table presents data on healthy births for Arizona, Pima County and the South Pima Region from Arizona Department of Health’s Vital Statistics Office for 2008, the most recent year for which data are available. This information is available at the zip code level, so totals for the South Pima Region were calculated. There were 3,850 births reported in the South Pima Region in 2008, of which 12 percent were born to mothers under 19 years old and 43 percent were born to unwed mothers. Fifty percent of the births were funded by government provided health insurance. Seventy-three percent of the births received prenatal care in the first trimester,

²⁷ http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=acute#Impact_on_the_KidsCare_Program

and two percent received no prenatal care. Eight percent of the babies were low-weight newborns. There were 30 infant deaths at birth in 2008.

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

	Arizona		Pima County		South Pima Region	
	2008 Births	% Births	2008 Births	% Births	2008 Births	% Births
Total # births	99,215		13,503		3,850	
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	12,161	12.3%	1,654	12.2%	465	12.1%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	78,738	79.4%	9,555	70.8%	2,789	72.5%
No prenatal care	1,755	1.8%	304	2.3%	77	2.0%
Publicly-funded births	53,965	54.4%	7,155	53.0%	1,883	48.9%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	7,026	7.1%	1,024	7.6%	302	7.9%
Unwed mothers	44,728	45.1%	6,227	46.1%	1,658	43.1%
Infant deaths at birth	625		97		30	

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics - www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/cvs/cvso8/cvsindex.htm

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, two percent American Indian and two percent Asian American.

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

	Arizona	Pima County	Pima County % of Deaths by Ethnicity	Ajo	Sahuarita	Vail
Total infant deaths	625	97	100%	1	3	2
White	215	37	38.1%	0	3	2
Hispanic	251	45	46.4%	1	0	0
African American	76	10	10.3%	0	0	0
American Indian	52	2	2.1%	0	0	0
Asian American	27	3	3.1%	0	0	0

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics

6. Well Child Checks

Because we do not have an integrated health care system or an integrated health care data reporting system, there is no comprehensive source of information regarding well child checks from individual practitioners, health care providers, or insurance companies for all children. AHCCCS reports the completion of well child checks for infants under 16 months old as well as children ages 3-6 in Arizona.²⁸ 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

²⁸ AHCCCS internal memo -

http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/Oversight/Acute/NTCs/2009_01_30APIPANotice_Cure.pdf

completion rate. Children age three to six funded under KidsCare had a 60.6 percent completion rate.²⁹ 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 preventative medical services), time, transportation, and others.

An additional source of information for children birth to age five comes from the federally funded Head Start programs. Head Start reports comprehensive medical information on the children enrolled in the program. The eligibility requirement for enrolling in the program is family income below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The 2008-09 Head Start Program Information Report for southeastern Arizona, obtained from Child-Parent Centers, Inc., provides health care data on the children enrolled in Head Start programs in Pima County (29 centers), Cochise County (eight centers), Santa Cruz County (four centers), Graham County (four centers) and Greenlee County (one center). Unfortunately, the Child-Parent Centers, Inc. were not able to provide breakdowns by center or county. Nonetheless, due to the fact that there are few comprehensive health reports on children in this age group, this information is useful. Because they are enrolled in this program, these children receive comprehensive screening, monitoring, and follow-up, which many other low-income children do not receive, and which health practitioners would like to see for all children in this age group.

The following table provides data for children in Head Start, ages three to four, and Early Head Start, birth to age three. Percents for the various indicators are not reported in the table because they were not calculated in the original report. This may be due to enrollment fluctuations during the program year. In the Head Start program, 2408 of the 2721 enrolled, (88 percent), had health insurance coverage. This was true for 96 percent of the children in Early Head Start. Over 96 percent of the children in both programs were reported to have a medical home. Asthma and vision problems were the most frequent conditions diagnosed and treated for all ages, followed by anemia for 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.

²⁹ 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
Health Insurance Coverage		
number of Children with health insurance	2408	600
number enrolled in Medicaid	2074	527
number enrolled in CHIP or other state-only funded insurance	56	28
number with private health insurance	212	38
number with other health insurance (military, etc.)	64	7
no health insurance	313	24
Medical Home		
Number of Children with an ongoing source of continuous, accessible health care	2519	606
Medical Services		
Number of children up-to-date on state's schedule for well child care	2392	521
Children diagnosed with a chronic condition during this year	192	27
Of those, the number who received treatment	190	26
Conditions diagnosed		
Anemia	34	2
Asthma	109	14
Hearing Difficulties	22	5
Overweight	32	1
Vision problems	47	8
High Lead Levels	3	0
Diabetes	3	0
Up-to-date on immunizations	2648	536

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

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 table below presents oral health conditions comparing Tucson and Arizona children. The data come from the most recent statewide dental survey, "Every Tooth Counts,"³⁰, 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

³⁰ 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>.

six but the situation of these children 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 First’s South Pima Regional Council,³¹ the Pima County Health Department provides oral health services to children birth to age five at numerous child care and preschool centers. The South Pima Region’s funding plan was to target 3,736 children birth to age five in fiscal year 2010. 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 4) training staff and parents on the importance of early childhood oral health and 5) educating health professionals about the importance of oral check-ups by age one.

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 to age five were served during this nine-month period. The table below 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 to age five Sept 2009 - May 2010

Number of Visits	Number of Children	Percent
One visit	338	30%
Two visits	767	68%
Three or more visits	25	2%
Total	1,130	100%

Source: Obtained for FTF from Pima County Health Department, Oral Health Coordinator’s Office

³¹ "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 Southern Arizona Oral Health Coalition.

As shown in the table below, 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 Birth to Age Five 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: Obtained for FTF from 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 were calculated for the South Pima Region. ADHS stated that the immunization numbers reported may be low due to children changing pediatricians and the lack of comprehensive reporting. The immunization series referred to in the table are defined as follows:

- 3:2:2:2 series (3 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, 2 poliovirus, 2 *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.³²

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

³² Definitions obtained from Ohio Department of Public Health available at <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/idc/immunize/immform.aspx>

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

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

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, April 2009

9. Developmental Screenings and Services

The Arizona chapter of the American Society of Pediatrics listed the following agencies that provide services to children birth to age five in their white paper *Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs*³³:

- The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzeIP) in the Department of Economic Security (DES) serving children birth to age three;
- 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).

³³ Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs, available at <http://www.azaap.net/userfiles/Early%20Intervention%20In%20AZ%20WHITE%20PAPER%205-9-08.pdf>

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

Data were obtained from DES through the central office of FTF on the number of children served by DDD and AzeIP in 2007 and 2009. The numbers are reported below for Arizona, Pima County, and the South Pima Region. Data were made available at the zip code level. In the South Pima Region, 409 children received DDD services in 2007 and 451 in 2009, an increase of 4.8 percent. However, there is no way of knowing the number of children who are in need of these services but did not receive them.

DDD Recipients, Children Birth to Age Six, Arizona, Pima County, and South Pima Region, 2007 & 2009

	Arizona	Pima County	South Pima Region
2007 Total Children	8,562	1,342	409
2009 Total Children	8,976	1,540	451
Percent Change	14.8%	10.3%	4.8%

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, April 2009

The number of children who received developmental screening services through AzeIP in the South Pima Region was 132 in 2007 and 237 in 2009, an increase of nearly 80 percent. It is encouraging to see this growth in services, but once again, there are no sources of data that indicate how many children are in need of these services.

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

	Arizona	Pima County	South Pima Region
2007 Totals	3,450	510	132
2009 Totals	5,078	789	237
Percent Change	47.2%	54.7%	79.5%

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.³⁴

³⁴ Arizona Department of Health Services (2009). *Arizona's Project Launch Environmental Scan Report*. <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/index.htm>

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.³⁵ 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 South Pima Regional Partnership identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services. The primary goals for addressing this need are to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems and to increase the availability of resources that support language and literacy development for young children and their families. Nearly all of the indicators described in this needs and assets report, such as low education and high poverty levels, point to the need for intensified family supportive services in the areas of remedial education, literacy, and economic and nutritional assistance. The South Pima Regional 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.

1. Child Safety and Security

Child safety and security involve many subjects, but one of most concern is child abuse and neglect, which necessitates family support services in a community. Child abuse and neglect indicators are difficult to interpret due to the limitations of official record-keeping and their low incidence in the general population. The following table shows the total number of children birth to age five who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect for 2007 and 2009. In 2009, there were 313 child removals officially reported in the South Pima region, similar to the 317 reported in 2007. This represents about 25 percent of all removals of children birth to age five in Pima County in 2007 and about 20 percent in 2009.

Arizona Child Protective Services; Removals of Children birth to age five from Homes in Arizona, Pima County and South Pima Region, 2007 and 2009

	2007	2009
Arizona	7,462	8,002
Pima County	1,251	1,574
South Pima	317	313

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

³⁵Center for the Study of Social Policy, *Key Program Elements: Family Support Services. Strengthening Families through Early Care and Education*, <http://www.cssp.org>

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.³⁶

2. Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health

There are no official reports of adult substance abuse and other behavioral health issues available specifically for Pima County or the South Pima Region. The 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 table below, 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 percent and 38 percent respectively. Pima County had a smaller percentage of pregnant women with dependents receiving services than Arizona (4.7 percent versus 7.5 percent respectively). In contrast, a greater percentage of 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).

³⁶ Pima County Juvenile Court, Blue Print for the Future, Annual Report 2008

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 below shows the total numbers of children birth to 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 to 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 to age five in Pima County in 2009 (21,936).

Children who Received Behavioral Health Services in Arizona and GSA 5, 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 birth to age five served	2,014	-	2,429	-

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF

3. FTF Funded Family Support Services and Other Assets

The following section describes the activities that the South Pima Regional Council has invested in that are making inroads towards providing family support services in the region. In Fiscal Year 2010, the South Pima Region implemented Strategy 3 and funded several 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 K.

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

- Parenting education and support for teens, with 46 teens targeted for services: Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)
- Parenting education, family literacy, stay and play and home visitation services for 80 targeted families: Parents as Teachers, Sunnyside Unified School District
- The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Family Support Alliance has partnered with five organizations to provide the following services:
 - Home visitation services targeting 33 families: Child and Family Resources Healthy Families Program (targeting 102 families), the Parent Connection Parents as Teachers Program (targeting 33 families), and Parent Aid (targeting 8 families)
 - Family literacy programs and literacy training targeting 125 families: Make Way for Books
 - Parent and child stay and play groups targeting 100 families: The Sopori Elementary School Even Start Program, and The Parent Connection Stay and Play

In addition to being the administrative home for four FTF funded grants for family support services, the United Way Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance's mission is to collaborate and coordinate with the multitude of service providers in Tucson and Southern Arizona in order to create a more seamless system of services for families and children. The Alliance includes not only the FTF funded partners, but a large number of additional partners active in the provision of family support services in the greater South Pima Region. The Alliance's goals and activities are further described in the next section on 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. The parent respondents' results from the Family and Community Survey conducted by FTF in 2008 were made available for this region. A total of 153 parents from the South Pima region were disaggregated from the 3,345 parents that responded to the survey across the state. These data were obtained through the South Pima Regional Coordinator from the FTF "Regional Profiles." Although these results are limited, they provide a glimpse of parents' perceptions about the quality of the family support they receive in the South Pima region.

Parents from the South Pima region were asked 11 questions that assessed their perceptions of family support services and information. Overall, parents indicated that the quality of access to services, and the eligibility processes for services are the areas with poorest performance—with 56 percent of respondents indicating that services eligibility information is not clear and 50 percent agreeing that services are not available at times and locations they need, or meet the needs of their whole family. Also, 30 percent of the parents felt that services did not reflect their cultural values. These results mirror the pattern of the overall state results for parents.

II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration

The family support infrastructure of an early childhood system encompasses a broad array of components, in which public awareness and systems collaboration and coordination play an important part. For example, a national workgroup that was formed to study what creates a statewide early childhood system described what the elements of a family support infrastructure should include: varied and targeted voluntary services, economic supports, cultural responsiveness, strong and safe communities, and statewide information systems³⁷. Together, these components provide a system of support that strengthens families and enriches children. This section, addresses public awareness (i.e., information systems) and collaboration and coordination (i.e., systems of resources that create family support).

1. Public Awareness

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

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

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

- Connect programs across communities
- Be available in a variety of forms
- Be culturally appropriate
- Build on family strengths and knowledge
- Provide accurate information

³⁷ Early Childhood Systems Working Group (2006). http://www.ccsso.org/content/PDFs/ECD_System_and_Core_Elements_Final.ppt *State Early Childhood Development System* [PowerPoint slides]. Sited from FTF Family Support Framework, 4/28/2009.

- Offer opportunities for sharing among and between families through various family and social networks³⁸

Gaps in these information areas are indicators of unmet needs that require asset building.³⁹ 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.

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

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

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

This assessment of parents’ understanding of early development and the timing of children’s early abilities identified several knowledge gaps which highlight areas in which parents need additional education and accurate information. Improving parents’ understanding of these concepts may positively impact the degree to which they interact optimally with their children.

b. Public Familiarity with First Things First

Public awareness of the importance of early care and childhood education was certainly evident when Arizona voters passed the referendum to fund First Things First in 2006. The extent to which the public maintains or increases their familiarity with First Things First depends on how well FTF communicates with the public and educates them about these issues. To this end, the region has funded a community awareness campaign to build the public and political will

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ The 2008 Needs and Assets Report referred to results from several community based surveys conducted by the United Way of Southern 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.

necessary to make early childhood development and health one of Arizona's top priorities. The South Pima Region has partnered with Central and North Pima Regions, as well as the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'Odham Regional Partnership Councils in a cross-regional joint communication plan that includes media, printed material and support of a contracted team of consultants to do public outreach.

Results from the key informant interviews and survey conducted for this report also provide a glimpse into current awareness of FTF. A question was included that asked how familiar the key informants were with the State Agency, First Things First. A total of 64 percent of the 39 key informants were either "somewhat" or "very familiar" with FTF. However, over a third (36 percent) of the informants, who were community leaders, were either "a little bit familiar" or "not at all familiar" with the agency.

2. Collaboration and Coordination

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

a. Baseline Evidence of Collaboration and Coordination

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

In May 2010, the FTF Southeastern Arizona Region hosted a "Community Conversation on Coordination" that involved all six of the Regional Partnership Councils and their partners in the 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 regions in the Southeast Regional area. The environmental scan assessed the participants' past experiences and future vision for coordination in the Southeastern Arizona area.⁴⁰ 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

⁴⁰ FTF 2010. From Vision To Reality: Coordination of Southeastern Arizona's Early Childhood Development and Health Services.

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.

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 partnership 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 several of 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 local council of community representatives formed around enhancing the quality and availability of child care since 1999 in Southern Pima County. Another important asset that was developed by the United Way since the 2008 Needs and Assets Report is the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance. 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
- To eliminate gaps in services so geographically isolated families are reached and other at-risk populations are served⁴¹

As described earlier, the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance is the administrative home of three FTF Family Support grants funded across all of the FTF Pima regions. See Appendix L 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. Each region has a Community Mobilization Director for the Family Support Alliance. In addition, the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona is sub-contracted by Child & Family Resources, the lead FTF grantee for Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators,) to serve the Southern Pima County

⁴¹ United Way of Tucson and Southern AZ <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/family-support-alliance> retrieved on March, 2010

Region. This FTF grant is designed to recruit and support providers to become a DES certified or DHS licensed provider.

2) Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County

The South Pima United Way Community Mobilization Director works out of Green Valley in a satellite office of United Way. As part of her responsibilities, she coordinates the Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County, a grassroots community group formed in 2004 that works to promote school readiness in rural areas. The United Way has funded the Partnership since 2005 and also acts as its fiscal agent. The Early Childhood Partnership of Southern Pima County is an affiliate regional partnership of First Focus on Kids. The Partnership informs and educates communities in the region about the importance of high quality early learning environments through a monthly newsletter, and by sponsoring and/or implementing various events, workshops, and meetings. Some examples of the Early Childhood Partnership activities in the past year were:

- Participated in Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators)
- Coordinated an annual “Celebrate Kids Festival” offered free in Sahuarita to bring awareness and information about local resources for families with young children in need of care, pre-school, or other support services
- Established a free volunteer income tax assistance site in Amado at Sopori Elementary School during the 2009 tax season, and in Sahuarita at the Express Library during the 2010 tax season
- Coordinated the offering of regular free professional development courses to child care professionals and all caregivers of young children, including an annual “Rural Child Care Providers Conference” in Spring 2010.
- Established “Days of Caring” sites in Southern Pima County to benefit local non-profits and programs serving youth
- Since October of 2008 weekly Story Times are coordinated through volunteers working with the Community Mobilizer Director in partnership with the Town of Sahuarita at the Sahuarita Town Hall and as of January 2010 at Anamax Park due to increased demand by parents and families

3) Quality First Sites

In addition to these activities, the United Way South Region Mobilization Director coordinates the network of Quality First providers in the region. They meet monthly and quarterly to collaborate and share information. Examples of the meeting topics covered in the past year have been: The Visionary Director, Early Literacy Strategies, Learning Through Play, Communicating With Children, Building Vocabulary, Creating An Outside Classroom.

In the area of family literacy, United Way in the South region has partnered with Make Way for Books to serve all of the Quality First sites in the South Pima region. Center-based Quality First sites received three to five new hardcover books per enrolled child to establish or expand lending libraries whereby each site has at least one “check out” day for children. For home-based sites, lending libraries have been created so that home providers have a collection of books or a kit for

a month to use. They can trade these kits every month for a new set to use in their work. The books are available in English, Spanish or bilingual. Additionally, all Quality First sites participating in the READ (Read Early and Daily) Program also had at least 50 percent of their early child care staff participate in two 1.5 to 2 hour early literacy professional development workshops. In 2009-2010 over 3,300 books were distributed to Quality First Sites in South Pima County by Make Way for Books.

These activities demonstrate the progress that the South Pima Regional Council's investments in strategies have made in creating coordinated efforts across service providers and raising public awareness through coordinated strategies. Although there is more progress to be made, the foundation for coordinated services for families and children in the region is well underway.

Part Two: South Pima Key Informant Study Results

I. Methodology

The South Pima Regional Council requested a better picture of communities in its region to be included as part of the Needs and Assets Report. The South Pima Regional Council clustered its region into seven areas by town and zip code for the focus of the primary data collection. These geographical areas are shown in the table below. Group interviews and a web survey were employed to obtain the perspectives from key informants from each of the seven areas about its needs for child care and early childhood education. Ajo, Summit View, and Three Points were selected to conduct small group interviews because these areas were identified to have high risk and need indicators. Key informants from the other four South Pima areas were asked to participate in a web survey. A list of key informants was created with assistance from the South Pima Regional Council, and the South Pima United Way Community Mobilization Director. Some of the key informants recommended or recruited other individuals for participation. A total of 40 participated. Nineteen of these participated in one of the three group interviews held in Summit View, Ajo, and Three Points during the months of April and May 2010. The table below shows the breakdown of participants by geographical area and method of data collection.

South Pima Key Informant Participants for Needs and Assets Report
Primary Data Collection, 2010

South Pima Communities	Group Interview	Web Survey	Total
Ajo, Why, Lukeville (85321, 85341)	7		7
Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe (85633, 85601, 85645)		6	6
Green Valley, Sahuarita, Magee Ranch, Sahuarita Heights (85614, 85629, 85622)		6	6
Three Points, Tucson Mountain Park (85735, 85736)	8		8
Sunnyside, Summit View, Littletown (85706, 85756)	4	4	8
Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch (85747, 85641)		4	4
Southeast Tucson, Far east Tucson (85730, 85748)	0	0	0
Total Respondents Who Completed Survey	19	20	39
Location unknown, partial completion		1	1
Total Respondents	19	21	40

Twenty-one out of a total 30 informants responded to an email invitation to participate in the web survey yielding a 70 percent response rate. Of these 21, one respondent partially completed the survey, yielding a 67 percent completion rate. This respondent was not included in the analysis. Nineteen key informants who participated in the small group interviews completed the same survey as the web survey participants. Another respondent (a family child care provider in Summit) was mailed a Spanish translation survey, and it was completed and returned. Therefore, a total of 39 respondents make up the key informant analysis. A copy of the survey questions is in Appendix M and the list of all the key informants is in Appendix N.

II. Key Informant Findings

II.A. Introduction

The findings and themes from the key informant data are summarized in two parts. The first part provides an overview of the findings across all of the communities involved. Individual community results are included as appropriate to highlight major differences or similarities. Three tables display the needs of each of the seven community areas for child care, early childhood education and family support services. All other tables and graphs in the first part of this section summarize the survey findings across the communities.

In the second part of this section, individual descriptions of each of the seven community areas are provided by topics or themes. Quotes from some key informants are included to provide a richer description of the assets, needs, and challenges of the communities in the South Pima Region.

II.B. South Pima Region Findings Across the Communities

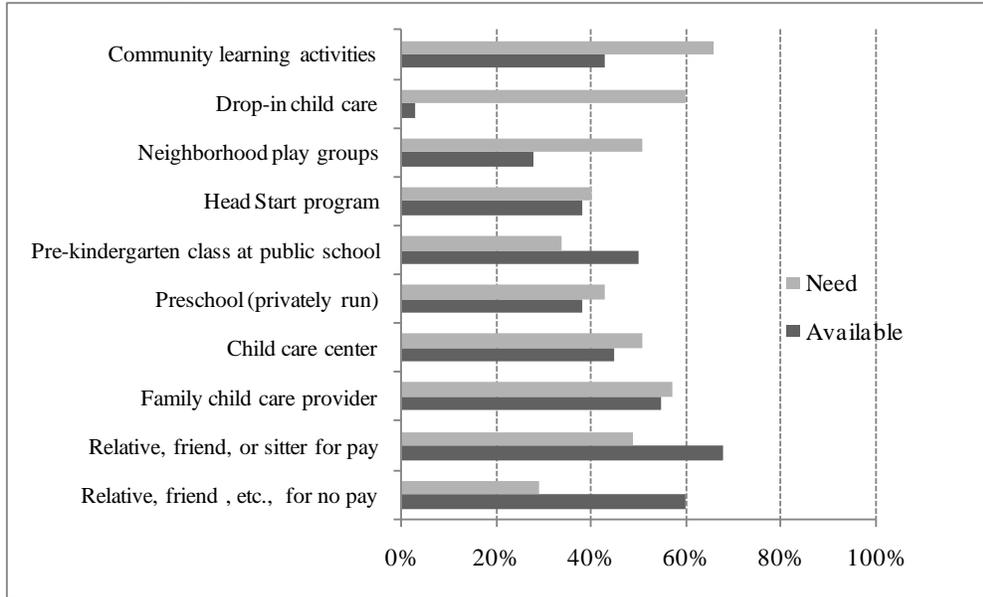
1. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Education Services

Informal child care by family, friends, and neighbors (both for compensation and not for compensation) were the most commonly reported options currently available in the communities. Overall, there is a need for increased child care that is affordable and conveniently located for families. A majority of the community informants reported the need for drop-in child care centers or more flexible options for parents, and more early childhood educational options provided by community centers or recreational centers, such as the TOTS program offered by the Pima County Parks and Recreational Department.

By community, Ajo reported the fewest available options and a great need for all types of options. Three Points, Arivaca/Amado, and Summit View also reported significant need due to the prevalence of informal care provided by relatives or friends. Responses regarding the perceived availability and need are presented in the tables below.

Responses Regarding Perceived Availability and Need for Child Care and Early Childhood Education in the South Pima Region (N=39)

*What are the types of child care and early childhood educational options that you have in your community? - and -
 What types of child care and early childhood educational options need to be made available in your community?
 Check all that apply.*



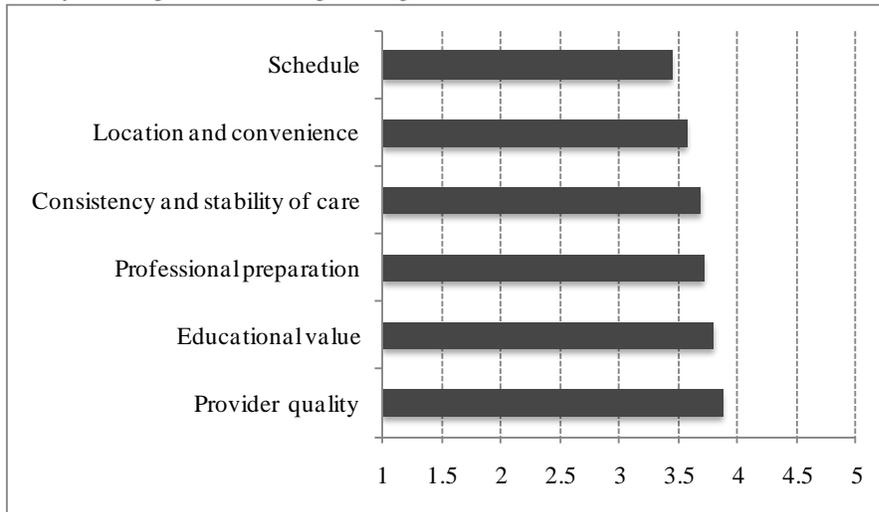
Responses Regarding Perceived Need for Child Care and Early Childhood Education in the South Pima Region by Community

Perceived Needs for Child Care and Early Education	Ajo, Lukeville, Why	Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe	Green Valley, Sahuarita, Sahuarita Heights, Magee Ranch	Three Points-Robles Junction	Summit, Sunnyside, Littletown	Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch	Total
	N=7	N=6	N=6	N=8	N=8	N=4	N=39
Relative, friend -no compensation	71%	17%	17%	25%	0%	25%	29%
Relative, friend, or sitter for compensation	86%	17%	33%	75%	0%	50%	49%
Family care provider (small group)	86%	17%	33%	75%	0%	50%	57%
Child care center	86%	50%	33%	63%	13%	25%	51%
Preschool (privately run)	71%	33%	33%	38%	38%	0%	43%
Pre-kindergarten class at public school	71%	33%	0%	50%	0%	25%	34%
Head Start program	57%	33%	33%	75%	0%	0%	40%
Neighborhood play groups	71%	33%	67%	38%	38%	25%	51%
Drop-in child care	71%	50%	67%	25%	63%	50%	60%
Community learning activities recreation/community centers	86%	33%	50%	50%	63%	75%	66%
Library story time experiences	100%	33%	17%	50%	50%	50%	29%

As shown in the chart below, key informants rated the access and quality of the providers currently available in their community on a scale from 1=poor to 5=excellent. Informants rated all of the qualities as average to above average. However, the highest ratings were given to the quality, educational value of programs, and professional preparation of current providers. Lower ratings (but still above average) were given to the accessibility of their programs in terms of location and convenience. To be described later, distance to service provider location and inconvenience of locations arose as common themes for all of the communities. For Ajo and Summit View, the informants were either unaware of the quality of early childhood service provider characteristics due to the fact that there were too few or no resources available in their communities.

Responses about Perceived Access and Quality of Child Care in the South Pima Region (N=39)

Thinking of all the child care in your community, how would you rate in the following areas? Average rating 1=Poor to 5=Excellent

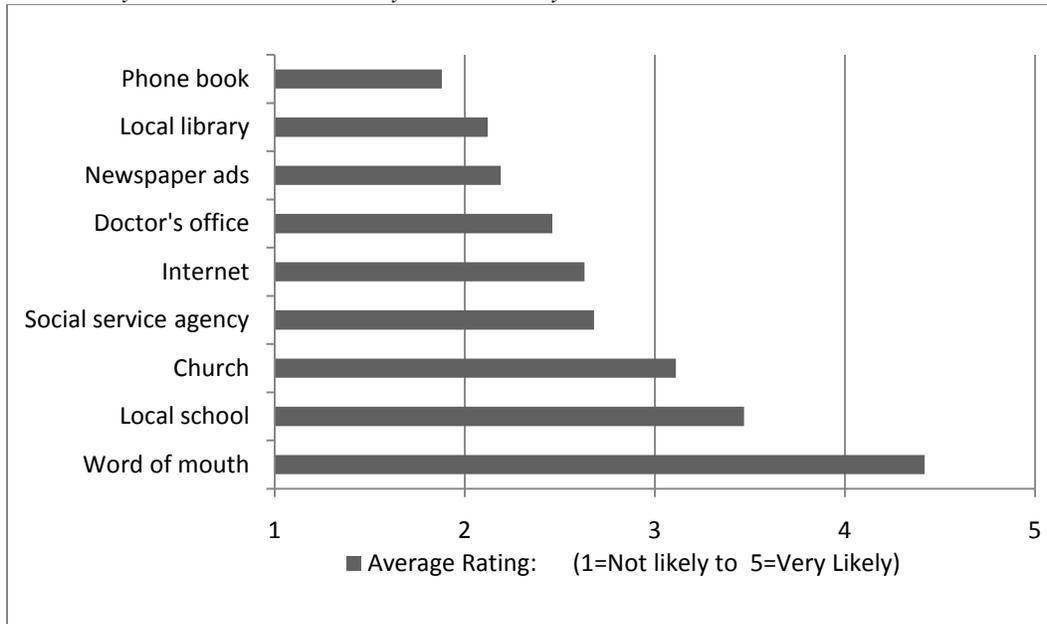


When asked about how knowledgeable parents in their community are about finding early care and childhood education resources, informants considered parents to be somewhat knowledgeable about where to find these resources. By community, parents in Ajo and the Arivaca/Amado were perceived to be the least knowledgeable about finding these resources and the Green Vally/Sahuarita and Vail/Corona de Tucson/Rita Ranch areas reported that parents were somewhat knowledgeable.

Informants were also asked about sources of information that parents might use for finding early care and childhood education services. Most perceived that it was “very likely” for parents to use word-of-mouth, the local school or their church or place of worship to find out about child care or early education programs in the South Pima Region. Parents in GreenValley/Sahuarita and Vail/Corona de Tucson/Rita Ranch were perceived as more likely to use the internet to find services.

Responses Regarding Perceived Sources of Information Parents Use to Find about Child Care and Early Childhood Education in the South Pima Region (N=39)

Rate how likely you think parents use the sources in the list below to find out about the availability of child care and/or early childhood education in your community:



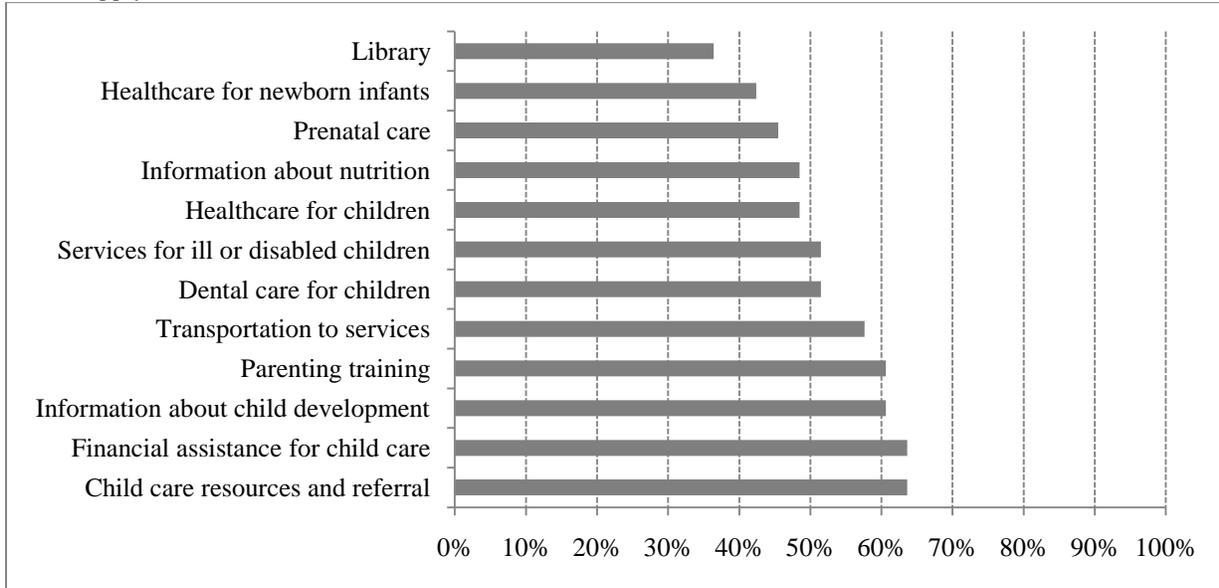
2. Services to Support Families and Children

Key informants reported that a variety of services and resources need to be expanded or increased for families in their communities. These results are shown below in the graph and table of results for each community. The services or assistance mentioned by over 60 percent of the key informants were: financial assistance to families for child care, child care resources and referral, parenting training, and information about child development.

Perceived needs for family support services varied by community in the South Pima region. Arivaca/Amado, and the Vail/Corona de Tucson/Rita Ranch informants more frequently reported the need for prenatal care and health services for children, and parent training. Three Points emphasized the need for transportation.

Responses Regarding the Perceived Need for Family Support Services in the South Pima Region (N=39)

Which of the following services do you feel should be increased or expanded for families in your community? Check all that apply.



Responses Regarding Perceived Need for Family Support Services in the South Pima Region by Community

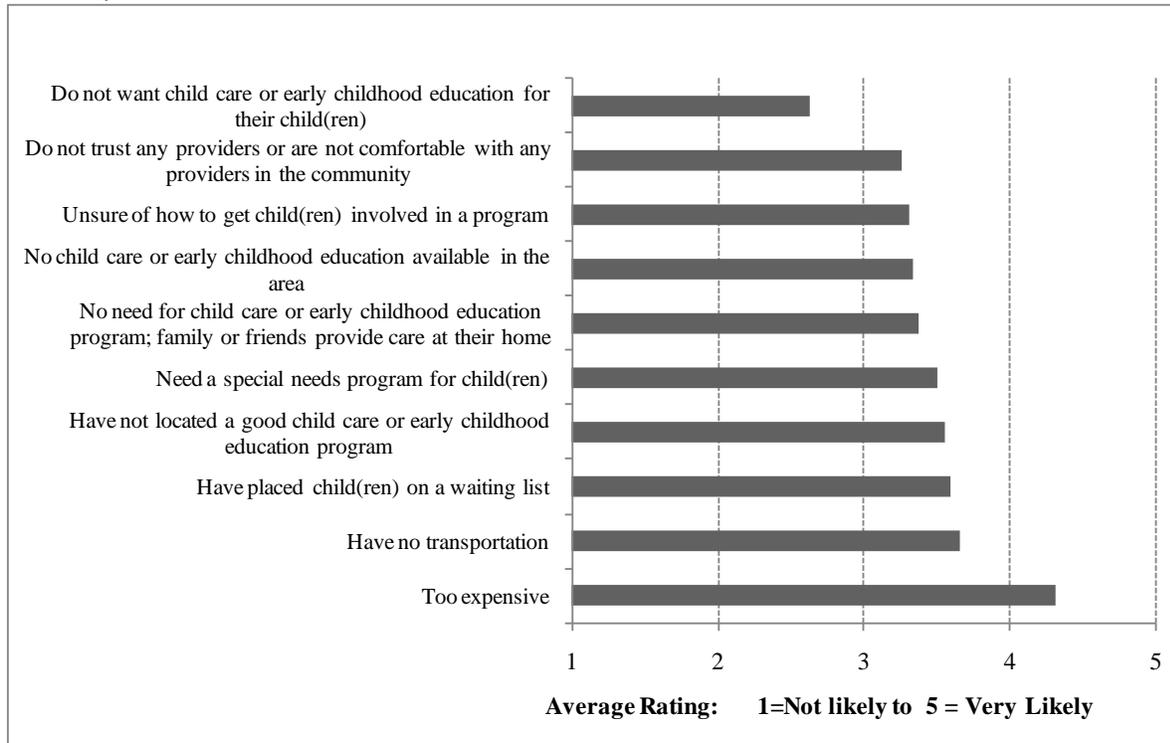
Perceived Needs for Other Services to Support Families	Ajo, Lukeville, Why	Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe	Green Valley, Sahuarita, Sahuarita Heights, Magee Ranch	Three Points-Robles Junction	Summit, Sunnyside, Littletown	Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch	Total
	N=7	N=6	N=6	N=8	N=8	N=4	N=39
Transportation to services	0%	33%	50%	87%	50%	25%	58%
Information about child development	43%	67%	50%	38%	63%	50%	61%
Information about nutrition and child safety	43%	50%	33%	38%	38%	50%	49%
Prenatal care	29%	33%	50%	25%	38%	75%	46%
Health care for newborn infants	14%	67%	33%	13%	38%	75%	42%
Health care for child(ren)	14%	83%	33%	25%	25%	100%	49%
Dental care services for children	0%	83%	50%	25%	38%	100%	52%
Parenting training	57%	83%	50%	13%	50%	75%	61%
Child care resources and referral information	71%	100%	50%	13%	38%	75%	64%
Services for ill or disabled children	43%	50%	50%	25%	50%	50%	52%
Financial assistance for child care	43%	100%	33%	25%	63%	75%	64%
Library	0%	33%	33%	25%	50%	50%	36%

3. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility

Key informants were asked about the primary reasons that parents need child care in their communities. All informants reported that parents need child care primarily because of work-related obligations (either employed or looking for work). However, when informants were asked why parents may not use child care or early childhood education services, they indicated a variety of reasons, but foremost on the list were issues of affordability, lack of transportation, and cuts to child care subsidies. These results were fairly consistent across all of the communities in the region.

Perceived Likelihood of Reasons Parents May Not Use Child Care or Early Childhood Education Programs in the South Pima Region (N=39)

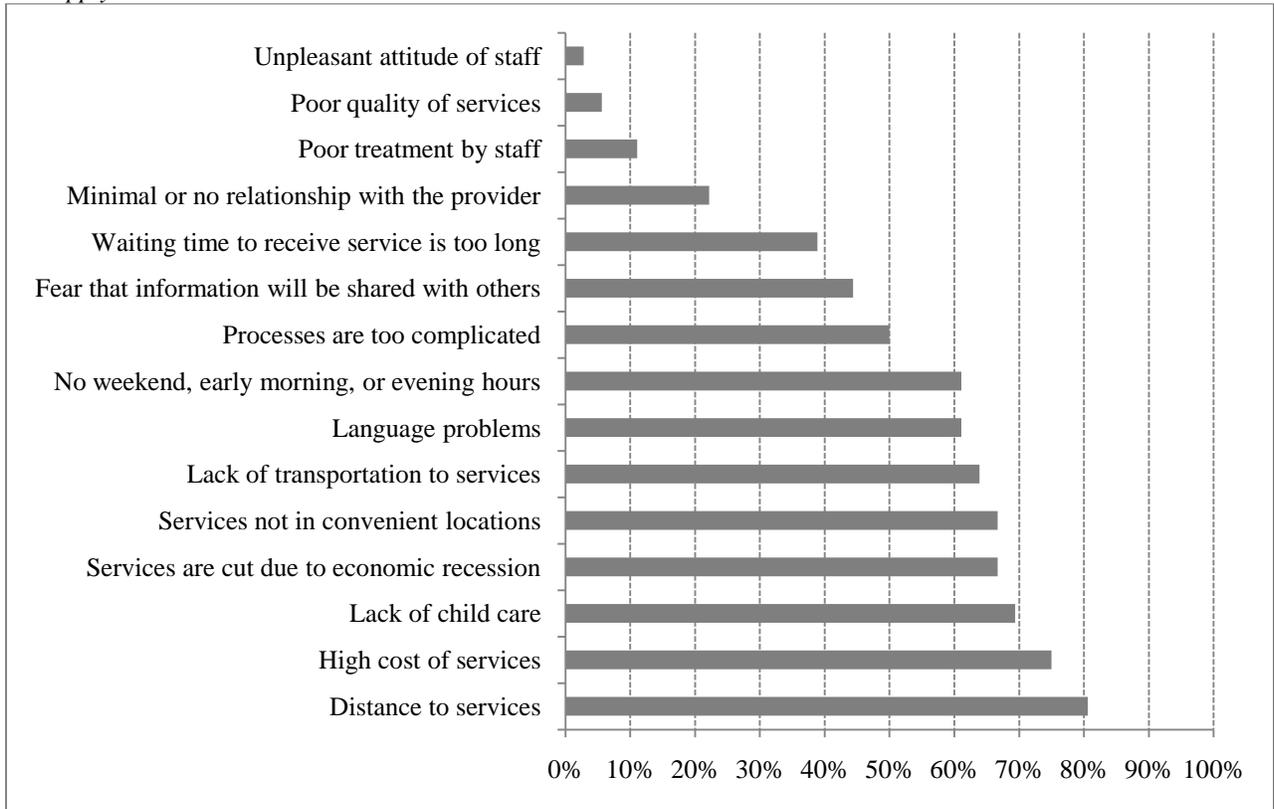
Rate how likely the following reasons are why parents do not use child care or early childhood education in your community.



Similarly, key informants reported that there are multiple and related barriers that prevent families from getting the services they need. However, the top three barriers reported were distance to services, the high cost of services, and lack of child care. Lack of transportation to services and services not in convenient locations were indicated by over 60 percent of the informants. The table of results shows that perceived challenges vary by community. Notable are that all Ajo informants endorsed lack of child care and no weekend or evening hours for family support services as challenges. Also, fear that information will be shared with others was frequently selected by informants from the Ajo and Sunnyside/Summit View/Littletown areas.

Perceived Barriers to Family Support Services in the South Pima Region (N=39)

Overall, which of the following issues do you think prevents families from getting the services they need? Check all that apply



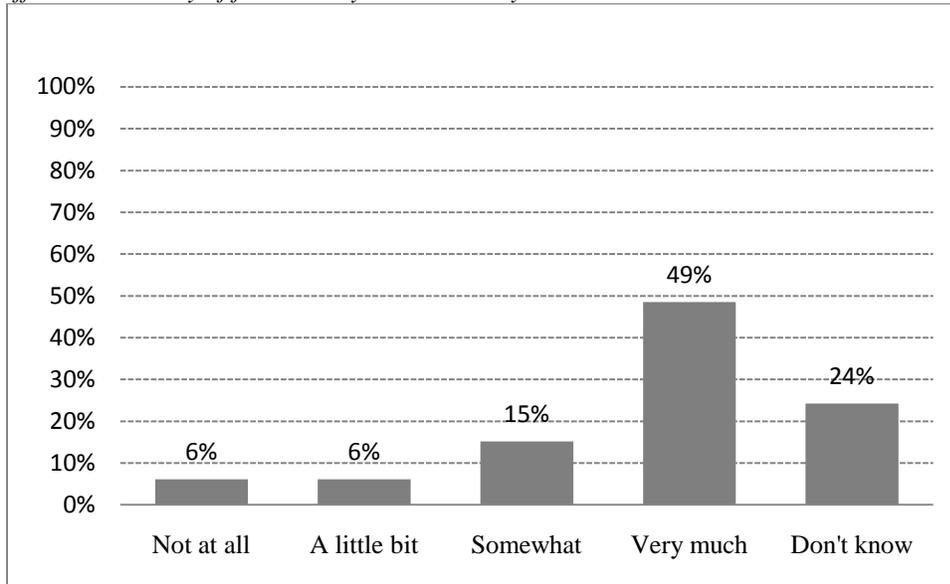
Perceived Barriers to Family Support Services in South Pima Region by Community

“Perceived Barriers to Family Support Services”	Ajo, Lukeville, Why	Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe	Green Valley, Sahuarita, Sahuarita Heights, Magee Ranch	Three Points-Robles Junction	Summit, Sunnyside, Littletown	Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch	Total
	N=7	N=6	N=6	N=8	N=8	N=4	N=39
Limited transportation to services	29%	50%	67%	100%	50%	50%	59%
Services not in convenient locations	71%	67%	50%	63%	50%	75%	62%
Processes are too complicated	71%	83%	33%	13%	25%	75%	46%
Language problems	71%	67%	50%	75%	38%	25%	56%
Poor treatment by staff	29%	17%	17%	0%	0%	0%	10%
Fear that information will be shared with others	86%	17%	33%	13%	63%	25%	41%
Minimal or no relationship with the provider	29%	33%	50%	13%	0%	0%	21%
Distance to services	71%	100%	50%	75%	63%	100%	74%
Poor quality of service	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Unpleasant attitude of staff	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Lack of child care	100%	67%	33%	63%	63%	50%	64%
High cost of services	71%	100%	50%	75%	50%	75%	69%
Waiting time to receive service is too long	43%	17%	33%	63%	38%	0%	36%
No weekend early hours	100%	33%	33%	100%	25%	25%	56%
Services are cut due to economic recession	71%	67%	50%	100%	25%	50%	62%

4. Impact of Economic Recession on Families

The state budget cutbacks have affected the ability of families to access child care and other services in the South Pima region. The cuts to the child care subsidy were reported frequently as a barrier to working parents or parents who were looking for work. Additionally, as shown in the following table, many programs have waiting lists or are going to be cut, limiting parents’ options for services and support, such the TOTS program, pre-schools at public schools, Head Start program and Parents as Teachers program. Also, several informants raised concerns about the health and welfare of children and families due to cuts in food stamps, cuts in the WIC program or the lack of WIC availability in certain communities such as Three Points and Arivaca. In the Three Points community, it was observed that many families are moving in with each other, or are considered homeless. In the Summit View area, families are being split apart due to some parents moving away to find jobs or return to Mexico. In Vail/Corona de Tucson/Rita Ranch, it was perceived that middle class families are experiencing an undue burden by the government cutbacks due to loss of jobs, homes and DES child care subsidies.

Impact of Arizona Department of Security Child Care Subsidy Cuts
How much have the cuts to the Arizona Department of Security child care subsidy affected the ability of families in your community to access child care?



Waiting Lists for Services

Which services for families (including services other than child care and early childhood education) in your community have waiting lists?

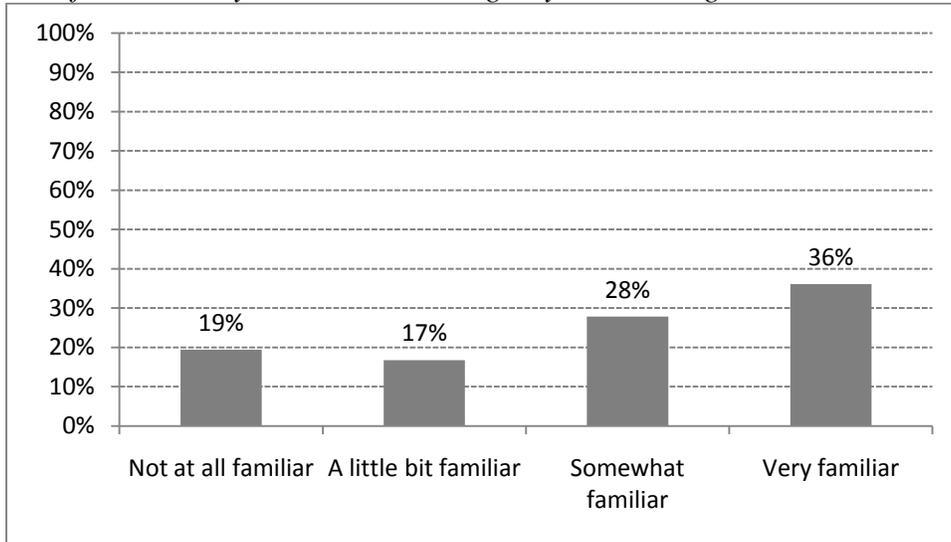
Waiting Lists for Programs:	Number
DES Child care subsidy	7
TOTS (Pima County Parks and Recreation Program for Stay and Play for Young Children)	6
Head Start	4
Pre-schools at school center	4
Parents as Teachers	2
Everything or a lot (of programs)	2
Family Literacy program	1
After school programs	1
None	1
<i>Don't know</i>	3

5. Familiarity with First Things First Program

Awareness of the FTF program was assessed by asking how familiar the respondent was with the FTF program. As shown in the figure below, 64 percent of the respondents were either somewhat familiar or very familiar with FTF. Several key informants appreciated the FTF programs, noting they have greatly helped their community.

In each community there were key informants who were either unaware of FTF or had little familiarity with the program. The Three Points and Sunnyside/Summit View/Littletown informants were the least familiar with FTF.

How familiar are you with the State agency, First Things First?



III. South Pima Region Findings for the Seven Community Areas

In this section, highlights of key informant observations are described for each of the seven community areas. As appropriate, selected key informant quotes are included to illustrate a theme or finding. The individual community descriptions are organized by four major topic areas:

- 1) Perceived Assets: Child Care and Early Childhood; Other Community Assets to Support Families
- 2) Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Options
- 3) Services to Support Families and Children: Health; and Other Services to Support Families
- 4) Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility: Barriers to Family Support Services; Impact of Economic Recession on Families

Note: For ease of reading, the three tables provided in the preceding section summarizing the needs and barriers to services by community are not repeated in this section. Please refer to these tables as needed for the frequency distribution of key informant responses by community.

III.A. Ajo, Why, Lukeville (85321, 85341) (Total Key Informants = 7)

1. Perceived Assets
 - a. Child Care and Early Childhood Assets

All seven key informants perceived that there was little to no availability of child care and early childhood educational options, including infant care, in their area. The only available options mentioned were:

- Family members, such as grandparents, friends or neighbors tend to provide most of the care for no compensation
- Head Start
- TOTS, Stay and Play program at the County Parks and Recreation Center
- Healthy Start (this program has just started)

b. Other Community Assets that Support Families

The Ajo, Why and Lukeville community area is described as a small, close-knit, culturally diverse, and caring community with beautiful desert surroundings. The town of Ajo is relatively safe for children. For example, children can walk to parks and friends' houses safely without fear of crime. In addition to those characteristics, the following were also described as community assets:

- Desert Senita Health Clinic, a fully staffed health center with medical, dental, behavioral health, pharmacy and WIC program. Offers "well-child" visits three times a year.
- A strong county public health nurse who advocates for their children
- Ajo public schools after-school program
- Free and low-cost activities for children, such as festivals and dance groups offered by the International Sonoran Desert Alliance, programs and facilities by the Pima County Parks and Recreation, and nature-related activities or events by the Organ Pipe National Park and Bureau of Land Management.
- Skate park for youth
- Community garden
- Churches
- Clean air and low crime

2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Education Options

Key informants indicated that all options for child care and early childhood education, including infant care are needed in the Ajo, Why, and Lukeville area. All of the informants selected library story time experiences as a needed option. Additional comments made were that a drop-in child care center would be helpful for parents who have emergencies, and the need to travel for work, or to health appointments (which is necessary for the Ajo community to access specialty health services.)

Key informants reported that parents in their community need child care because parents work or are looking for employment. Secondary reasons were to give their child an early childhood development experience or because the parents are attending school. Informants described some

specific challenges to working parents due to the lack of child care in their community by the following comments:

“Single parents can lose an entire day of work to stay home with a sick child. Parents who have low wage work typically don’t get sick pay.”

“There are a handful of wives of professionals in the community who don’t work because there is no child care. This can be a problem for the recruitment of professionals in a community that has a difficult time recruiting highly trained professionals.”

“My husband stayed at home for two and a half years because we had no decent child care.”

The various reasons selected for why parents may not use child care or early childhood education were primarily because of the lack of these resources in the community. Other reasons selected are listed below.

Ajo, Why and Lukeville: (N=7)

Reasons Why Parents May Not Use Child Care and Early Childhood Education

(All or majority of informants reported it as a likely reason)

- No child care or early childhood education available in the area
- Too expensive
- Have not located a good child care or early childhood education program
- Do not trust any providers or are not comfortable with any providers in the community
- Unsure of how to get child(ren) involved or signed up

Informants indicated that a major source of information for child care resources is by word-of-mouth in Ajo, Why and Lukeville. Many of the key informants discussed the difficulty of finding a care provider, and talked about being “lucky” if you have a family member or friend who is willing to provide these services or help. The other sources mentioned were the local churches, social service agencies, and the school. A major sentiment was that Ajo (presumably specific to the town itself) has limited formal communication sources for sharing information about child care and early childhood education.

3. Services to Support Families and Children

a. Health

Key informants in Ajo did not frequently select the specific items related to the need for more health care for families and children on the questionnaire. However, several issues of concern about health were raised. Several informants indicated that parent education is needed in the prevention area in regards to well-child check-ups, vaccinations, and dental care. In this regard, the Desert Senita Health Clinic has tried to engage families through creative means such as “Health Safari Days” at Ajo Elementary School, and extending health clinic hours.

Families are also challenged by their geographical isolation. A minimum drive of two hours one-way is required to see a child health specialist. Due to the travel time and distance, families do not go to their appointments. Also, there are no local 24-hour health services. For health emergencies, families have to travel to Phoenix or Tucson.

It was also noted that the publicly funded health program, AHCCCS has cut back on services, and it is therefore now more difficult to obtain rehabilitation services for children.

The new state law, SB1070 that allows local law enforcement to ask about a person's citizenship has increased fear among some families in the Ajo area about their documentation status. There has been a marked decrease in families attending the clinic, and one parent dis-enrolled from WIC because of the new state law even though she was assured that it would not affect her since WIC is a federal program.

b. Other Services to Support Families

A number of other services were reported by informants to be needed to support families in their community. A majority (71 percent) selected child care resources and referral information as needing to be increased in their community. The next most frequently selected supportive services were for parenting training (57 percent), followed by information about child development (43 percent), nutrition and child safety (43 percent), services for ill children and children with disabilities (43 percent), and financial assistance for child care (43 percent).

4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility

a. Barriers to Family Support Services

The key informants in Ajo reported numerous challenges that families face in accessing supportive services. All informants reported the lack of child care, and no weekend or early hours as barriers to access. Another barrier frequently selected (86 percent) was fear that information will be shared with others. Informants described their community as small and close-knit which also means that privacy can be difficult to maintain. The other barriers that were reported by 71 percent of informants were: language problems (many families are Spanish-speaking), services not in convenient locations, distance to services, high cost of services, services being cut due to economic recession, and complicated program application processes. Also, the application and appointment processes for behavioral health services were mentioned as being too complicated.

b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families

The DES child subsidy cuts have not affected families in Ajo as much as in other communities because there is little to no child care to subsidize. However, key informants noted that cuts to health services, Head Start, and youth programs have impacted families in their community. Many of these programs provide the only source of programming and support in these areas.

III.B Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe (85633, 85601, 85645) (Total Key Informants = 6)

1. Perceived Assets

a. Child Care and Early Childhood Education Assets

The available options mentioned were:

- Family members, such as grandparents, friends or neighbors tend to provide most of the care for no compensation
- Family child care providers who provide care to small groups in their home for pay
- Child care center
- Pre-school (privately run)
- Pre-kindergarten class at public school
- Neighborhood play groups, Little Sprouts play group held at Arivaca Christian Center
- Community learning activities at a recreational center, the TOTS program and after-school program
- Family Literacy Program at the local preschool
- A few highly qualified child care providers
- The Early Childhood Partnership, which provides the spirit of working together to provide quality, affordable child care

b. Other Community Assets that Support Families

The Arivaca community was noted as being very supportive with a strong community spirit. For example, “when a need arises, there are people who step forward.” Also, it was noted that “we are good at starting with little.” Another informant commented, “We have a strong ethic of volunteerism from youth to elders, people are willing to pitch in and help out.”

One informant noted that Arivaca and Amado are very different by commenting, “Arivaca likes to take care of their own, has a lot of expertise in the area and often opts for alternative options. Amado parents seem to be less informed and lack basic information. More grandparents are raising children.”

In addition to these characteristics, the following were also described as community assets:

- Arivaca Public Library
- Arivaca Community Center (Pima County Parks and Recreation)
- Arivaca Human Resource Group (houses the food bank)
- Arivaca Health Clinic
- The Amado Food Bank

2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Education

Key informants indicated that a child care center and a drop-in child care option are needed for their area. Other types of options were mentioned by at least one to two informants such as: privately run pre-schools, pre-kindergarten classes at the public school, Head Start programs, neighborhood play groups, community learning activities among others. One informant commented,

“Amado, Arivaca, need facilities. There is a desire to have something beyond what is available at Sopori School. They want it very badly, so there is hope. They need more help with planning a strategy for a funding proposal. There are about 30 families.”

Key informants reported that parents in their community need child care because parents work or are looking for employment. All of the informants reported the need to increase financial assistance for child care needs and child care resources and referrals.

The primary reasons why parents may not use child care or early childhood education were because of the limited options in their community and the expense. The reasons selected by all six key informants for the Arivaca, Amado and Sasabe areas are listed below.

Arivaca, Amado, Sasabe (N = 6)

Reasons Why Parents May Not Use Child Care and Early Childhood Education

(All or majority of informants reported it as a likely reason)

- Too expensive
- Have no transportation
- No need; family / friends provide home care

The major source of information for child care resources was reported to be through word-of-mouth in the Arivaca, Amado, and Sasabe areas. The other sources mentioned were the local church, the school and library. All key informants indicated that child care resources and referral information need to be increased or expanded in their community.

3. Services to Support Families and Children

a. Health

A large majority of Arivaca/Amado informants (67 percent -83 percent) selected all of the health related services as a community need. These included dental and health care services for children and for newborns. A specific issue of concern was that some families may no longer be receiving health care. The WIC program was discontinued in Arivaca because it was considered too “risky” an area. Concern was raised about children not receiving nutritious food due to cuts in assistance programs such as food stamps and WIC.

b. Other Services to Support Families

All informants selected child care resources and referral information and financial assistance for child care as options that needed to be expanded. A number of other services were reported to be needed or expanded such as parenting training (83 percent), and information about child development (67 percent).

4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility

a. Barriers to Family Support Services

The key informants reported a number of challenges to families for accessing supportive services. All of them reported that the distance to and cost of services were challenges. Another issue frequently selected was that application processes were too complicated for families (83 percent). One informant expressed concern that any increase in child care regulations will eliminate any programs or services they have now. Other issues selected by 67 percent of the informants were: lack of child care, services not in convenient locations, language problems, and services are cut due to the economic recession.

b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families

Key informants listed a number of concerns for families in their communities. These were:

- The Family Literacy Program at the pre-school has a waiting list. Families are anxious about losing the program. Attendance has increased in the program because parents have lost work and cannot afford child care but have time to attend the program with their child.
- Plans to cut the TOTS program run by Pima County. This is the only program they have for pre-school age children in the community.
- Health care for families and children has been cut, such as Kidscare and WIC
- Cuts to nutritional assistance such as food stamps and WIC
- Funding for public schools in general was a concern

III.C. Green Valley, Sahuarita, Magee Ranch, Sahuarita Heights (85614, 85629, 85622) (Total Key Informants = 6)

1. Perceived Assets

a. Child Care and Early Childhood Education Assets

Green Valley and Sahuarita key informants reported multiple options for child care and early childhood education in their community. However, they felt that there is inadequate availability of formal infant care in their area. A majority reported that “some” to “a lot” of affordable options for child care and early childhood education were available in their communities. The available options mentioned were:

- Relative, friend or sitter provides care in own home or child's home for compensation and no compensation
- Family child care provider who provides care for small group of children for compensation
- Child care center
- Pre-kindergarten class at public school
- Pre-school (privately run)
- Community learning activities for children at recreational centers
- Library, story-time experiences
- Neighborhood play groups

b. Other Community Assets that Support Families

The Green Valley/Sahuarita communities were noted to have a strong supportive community and volunteer force. Strong cooperation was noted between the schools and child care centers for training. The communities are very supportive of quality education and it has an excellent library system.

2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Education Services

A majority of key informants (67 percent) indicated that play groups and drop-in child care options are needed for their area. Also, about half of the informants reported needing more community learning activities for children at recreational centers. All considered infant care as being "not available" or having "little availability" in the community.

All informants indicated that parents in their communities need child care because parents work or are looking for employment, or are going to school. All or most of the informants selected the following reasons that parents may not use child care or early childhood education.

Green Valley, Sahuarita, Sahuarita Heights, Magee Ranch (N=6)
Reasons Why Parents May Not Use Child Care and Early Childhood Education
(All or majority of informants reported it as a likely reason)

- Placed children on a waiting list
- Need a special needs program for children

The major source of information for child care resources is through the internet, the doctor's office, local school and churches. The other frequently used sources mentioned were word-of-mouth and social service agencies.

3. Services to Support Families and Children

a. Health

Fifty percent of the key informants selected the need for prenatal care, dental care services for children, and services for children with a disability or illness.

b. Other Services to Support Families

Besides health services, a variety of other services were reported to be needed or expanded to support families in these communities. Fifty percent of the informants selected information about child development, parenting training, and child care resources and referral information.

4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility

a. Barriers to Family Support Services

The key informants reported a number of challenges to families for accessing supportive services. The most frequently reported challenge was limited transportation to services (67 percent). Other services selected by 50 percent of the informants were: distance to services, convenient service locations, the high cost of services, minimal or no relationship with the provider, and language problems.

b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families

Key informants noted the following concerns for families:

- The cuts to the DES child care subsidy
- Some after school programs have waiting lists
- Families cannot afford child care because of lack of employment. One informant noted, “People who don’t work can’t afford child care. Enrollment has dropped in Quality First sites. There is a domino effect. For example, I know of one child care provider who went bankrupt. Another moved because her husband lost his job.”
- Potential for class size increases in the schools

III.D. Three Points, Tucson Mountain Park (85735, 85736) (Total Key Informants = 8)

1. Perceived Assets

a. Child Care and Early Childhood Education Assets

All of the key informants from Three Points reported some options for child care and early childhood education in their community, but most felt the options were limited, especially for parents who work night shifts. A majority (57 percent) agreed that the most prevalent child care available is informally provided by relatives, friends and neighbors either for no compensation or for compensation. Pre-teen to teen babysitters are a common source of care for children, and

some children may miss school to help parents care for younger children in the home. The available options mentioned were:

- Relative, friend or sitter provides care in home or child's home for compensation and no compensation
- Family child care provider who provides care for small group of children in the home for compensation
- Three Points Child Care Center is a privately run center that provides infant, toddler and after-school care. It was considered to be a huge strength of the community and resource for information
- Pre-school (privately run)
- Head Start (sic)
- Pre-kindergarten class at public school (only for special needs)
- TOTS program, Pima County Parks and Recreation Center
- Library, story-time experiences through library book mobile

b. Other Community Assets that Support Families

The Three Points community was described as a place that has affordable housing and beautiful desert surroundings. It is a community that is working to build community pride by identifying and addressing its needs. In addition to these characteristics the following assets were mentioned:

- The local health clinic
- The Three Points Child Care Center has hosted child safety classes, parenting and finance classes
- The Three Points Community Center. Staff there are working on a Youth Leadership Academy and information and referral
- Altar Valley School District has a Family Wellness Center, parenting training, and other parent and family involvement activities
- Community members and organizations pitch in to help, for example, the VFW runs donation programs, Toys for TOTS during holidays
- Serenity Baptist Church

2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Education Services

A majority of key informants (63 percent to 75 percent) selected the following child care and early childhood education as needed options for their community: more relatives, neighbors or friends who provide care for compensation; more family care providers who care for small groups of children in their home, a Head Start program. Also, about half of the informants reported the need to re-establish the pre-kindergarten class at the Robles Junction Elementary School for all children. An informant from the school noted that almost 50 percent of their grammar school students are not reading at grade level. She commented, "This is huge. This is why we need early childhood educational options." Also, 50 percent selected the need for

community learning activities for children at recreational centers, and library story time experiences. Infant care was also considered to be limited even though Three Points Child Care Center recently expanded the number of its infant slots and has openings. The child care subsidy cuts have most likely affected parents' ability to apply for these slots.

Other needs mentioned were:

- Regulations about the number of children allowed as a family care provider should be expanded. The three child limit is too small.
- Parents allow their children to miss middle school classes to baby-sit at home. This contributes to an attendance problem in the Altar Valley school district. Two years ago, the school lost \$60,000 in funding because it did not meet its attendance levels. It was estimated by the school officials that about 33 percent of all students in the district spent the whole year in school. A school informant provided some follow-up information about attendance numbers at the middle school:

“For the middle school, the yearly absence numbers were 2,051. It was estimated that 128 of those absences were for children staying home to baby-sit making the percentage about 6 percent. That, in our opinion is a very large number. If those students had been in school we would have been closer to making our state attendance goals.”

- Since baby-sitting is so prevalent in the Three Points community, it was mentioned that child safety classes should be taught to teens who baby-sit, either through their health classes at school or other youth programs.

It was reported that parents in their community need child care because parents work or are looking for employment, or are going to school. The likely reasons that parents may not use child care or early childhood education selected by a majority of key informants are listed below.

Three Points N = 8

Reasons Why Parents May Not Use Child Care and Early Childhood Education

(All or majority of informants reported it as a likely reason)

- Have no transportation
- Have placed children on a waiting list
- Unsure of how to get children signed up in a program
- Need a special needs program for child (ren)

In the Three Points area, the major source of information for child care resources is the local church, word-of-mouth or a social service agency. Several mentioned that Three Points Child Care Center has been a source for child care and early childhood educational options. During the course of the interview, several informants were surprised and grateful to learn about some of the

options that others said were available in the community. All informants agreed that Three Points does not have a reliable communication and information source.

3. Services to Support Families and Children

a. Health

Two of the eight key informants selected the need for prenatal care, dental and health care services for children, and services for children with a disability or an illness. One noted the need for prenatal care. Another cited the need for more occupational, physical and behavioral health specialists. The primary sentiment was that the community health clinic and school wellness center provide good services for families, but families are challenged by lack of transportation to get to health appointments or go to the pharmacy.

b. Other Services to Support Families

Besides health services, a variety of other services were reported to be needed or expanded to support families in these communities. Transportation to these services was the most frequently mentioned (87 percent) as a major need for families in Three Points.

4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility

a. Barriers to Family Support Services

The key informants reported a number of challenges to families for accessing supportive services, but all selected limited transportation to services as a barrier. A majority selected other barriers related to the transportation challenges such as, distance to services (75 percent), and inconvenient service locations (63 percent). For example, the Altar Valley School District jurisdiction is 600 square miles. Families can live great distances from the school and services. Language problems were also cited by 75 percent of informants as a major challenge for families. One informant noted that sometimes a non-English speaking parent might take their child out of school to an appointment in “town” to help them translate into English. Other barriers selected by a majority of informants were: lack of child care (63 percent), the high cost of services (75 percent), and waiting time to receive services is too long (63 percent).

b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families

The following concerns for families were described:

- DES Cuts to the Child Care subsidy: Three Points Child Care Center received a grant from FTF to expand to 15 slots for infant care because there was a waiting list. However, when they were ready to open these slots, DES cut its child care subsidy. The center only had one infant in its care during the time of the interview. The emergency scholarships provided by FTF were temporary, but very helpful.

- DES also eliminated the price-breaks for families with more than one child. It also does not accommodate for a family’s residence in terms of geography and distance and the requirement of finding a job.
- Many parents earn too much to qualify for the subsidy, but don’t earn enough to access affordable child care. One informant commented, “I always was \$50 off in terms of qualifying for the DES subsidy or anything. It is a big issue.” Another noted about an after-school program called KIDCO, “My daughter had to pay \$400 for KIDCO, and she is a single parent with two children. She did not qualify for the low-income eligibility.”
- The WIC program was discontinued in Three Points. The nearest office for pregnant women in Three Points is at the Archer Center on La Cholla Boulevard.
- There is an increase in the number of families moving in with other families, or “doubling up” due to loss of income, jobs and homes. This past year, the Altar Valley School district reported 22 families that received aid from the McKinney-Vento legislation. The school district serves a total of 450 families.

III.E. Sunnyside, Summit View, Littleton (85706, 85756) (Total Key Informants = 8)

1. Perceived Assets

a. Child Care and Early Childhood Education Assets

The key informants reported the availability of some options for child care and early childhood education in their community that are “somewhat affordable,” if parents’ incomes meet the eligibility requirements. There are a lot of “stay-at-home” parents and extended families providing the child care in the community. They felt that there is “some availability” of formal infant care in their area. The available options mentioned were:

- Relative, friend or sitter provides care in home or child’s home for compensation and no compensation
- Family child care provider who provides care for a small group of children in the home for compensation
- Head Start
- Pre-kindergarten class at public school
- Parents as Teachers

Despite these assets, a majority of the informants reported that there is “little” to “no affordable” options for child care and early childhood education available in their community.

b. Other Community Assets that Support Families

The Summit View community was described as a place that is rural in nature, quiet, where people live to be away from the city. There is a strong core group of community and school volunteers that work hard to provide activities and learning events for families. In addition to these characteristics, the following assets were mentioned:

- Summit View Elementary provides many programs or workshops for parents and their children. It is used as a community center where a lot of family events and activities take place. It is also seen as a safe haven for the community.
- Head Start (which is on-site at Summit View Elementary) also provides activities to increase parent involvement, such as the “Male Figure” event, that engaged fathers in learning activities with their children
- Parents as Teachers, an FTF funded program, provides information to parents about child development, safety, and prenatal care to parents. There is an award winning program “Daddy and Me” that is designed to increase father involvement with their children
- Family Literacy program offered at the school
- Family and Community Resource Center, but this was recently moved from on-site at the Summit View Elementary to a location further away.
- Local park
- Three churches that provide summer activities for children

2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Education Services

A majority of key informants perceived that this geographical area needs more resources and options for families. The informants did not know about the quality of the child care currently available in their community. However, they felt that child care was probably inconsistent because it is typically provided by family members. A majority or 63 percent reported needing a drop-in child care center and community learning experiences for children at recreational centers. Four of the eight key informants selected library story time experiences. The Summit View informants specifically mentioned that a program like the “Movers and Shakers” group at Randolph Center would be a desirable program. It is a music and movement program for children 6-9 months old.

All reported that parents in their community need child care because parents work or are looking for employment, or are going to school. The likely reasons that parents may not use child care or early childhood education reported by a majority are listed below.

Summit View N = 8

Reasons Why Parents May Not Use Child Care and Early Childhood Education

(All or majority of informants reported it as a likely reason)

- Have no transportation
- Too expensive
- Unsure of how to get children signed up in a program
- Need a special needs program for child (ren)
- Do not trust or are not comfortable with any providers in the community

The major source of information for child care resources is word-of-mouth, the local school church, or a social service agency. Summit View Elementary School is considered to be the hub of information and referral for the Summit View community.

3. Services to Support Families and Children

a. Health

Fifty percent of the informants rated a need for services for children with a disability or an illness. Prenatal care, health services and dental services for children were selected by 38 percent of the informants as a need.

b. Other Services to Support Families

A variety of other services were reported to be needed or expanded to support families in these communities. Information about child development (63 percent) and financial assistance for child care (63 percent) were the most frequently selected. After these services, 50 percent of the informants selected the following: transportation to services, parenting training, and a library. The key informants from Summit View openly commented on the strong need for a county library. They felt that a library would be beneficial not only to increase family literacy but also as a center for community activities and events. Also, informants from Summit View Elementary School described that families are eager for activities in their community. For example, the school has held well-attended parent involvement workshops, and fun activities such as movie nights where the “entire community” showed up. There is high demand for an after-school program. One was started for four and five year olds, and over one-hundred children attended, most of them older than the targeted age group.

4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility

a. Barriers to Family Support Services

The key informants reported a number of challenges to families for accessing supportive services. The barriers to services selected by 63 percent of the informants were: fear that information will be shared with others, distance to services, and lack of child care. Language and culture were noted as affecting service provision. One informant from the school commented that “all materials for parents need to be in Spanish.” Many families are concerned about undocumented family members getting sent back to Mexico, so there is a fear that information will be shared with others. Also, 50 percent or four, selected limited transportation to services, distance to services, convenient service locations, and the high cost of services as major challenges. For Summit View specifically, many of the roads are not paved and in poor condition and get flooded when it rains. Some homes do not have electricity or hot water. Because the area is rural and some areas are remote, there has been a problem with illegal dumping which creates a public safety issue especially for children in the area.

b. Impact of Economic Recession on Families

The following concerns about the impact on families were described:

- Parents as Teachers program has a waiting list of 25 families as of April, 2010.
- 31 teachers may be laid off from the Summit View Elementary School
- Many families in the area have moved back to Mexico or are broken apart because of job loss, and more stringent enforcement of immigration laws
- There are waiting lists for the DES Child care subsidy
- The DES child care subsidy cutbacks have affected enrollment in child care programs. One provider noted that typically they have over 30 DES families enrolled and this number has decreased to nine families due to the cutbacks.

III.F. Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch (85747, 85641) (Total Key Informants = 4)

1. Perceived Assets

a. Child Care and Early Childhood Education Assets

The key informants reported various options for child care and early childhood education in their community. Three out of four reported “very few” to “some” affordable options for child care and early childhood education. The available options mentioned were:

- Relative, friend or sitter provides care in home or child’s home for compensation and no compensation
- Family child care provider who provides care for a small group of children in the home for compensation
- Child care center
- Pre-kindergarten classes at six of the schools in the Vail District
- Head Start
- Full day pre-school at school center
- Library, story-time experiences
- Neighborhood play groups

b. Other Community Assets that Support Families

The Vail, Corona de Tucson and Rita Ranch community informants described their areas as having strong schools, involved families, and caring about each other.

2. Accessibility of Child Care and Early Childhood Education Services

Three out of the four informants selected recreational centers or other community centers as needed options for their area. Fifty-percent, or two, selected the following options: drop-in child care centers, library story time experiences, family members, friend or neighbors who care for children in their home for compensation, and family child care providers. Also, three out of the four, considered infant care to either be “not available” or have “little availability.”

Most of the key informants reported that parents in their community need child care because parents work or are looking for employment, or are going to school. All of the four key informants selected the following reasons that parents may not use child care or early childhood education:

Vail, Corona de Tucson, Rita Ranch (N=4)

Reasons Why Parents May Not Use Child Care and Early Childhood Education

(All or majority of informants reported it as a likely reason)

- Too expensive
- Have placed children on a waiting list for services
- Unsure of how to get child(ren) involved or signed up
- No need, family or friends provide home care for no compensation
- Do not want child care or childhood education for their children

The major source of information for child care resources is through the local school, churches, followed by the internet or a doctor's office.

3. Services to Support Families and Children

a. Health

Key informants most frequently selected the need for the following health related services; dental and health care services for children (100 percent), prenatal care (75 percent), and healthcare for newborn infants (75 percent). Services for children with a disability or an illness were also selected by 50 percent, or two, of the informants.

b. Other Services to Support Families

Besides health services, a variety of other services were reported to be needed or expanded to support families in these communities. Two to three informants selected the following: parent training, child care resources and referral information, information about child development and child safety, and a library.

4. Challenges to Program or Services Accessibility

a. Barriers to Family Support Services

The key informants reported a number of challenges to families for accessing supportive services. All informants reported that distance to services was a major challenge. This was followed by three out of four informants selecting inconvenient service locations, the high cost of services, and processes are too complicated.

b. Impact of Economic Recession and Government Program Cutbacks

The following concerns about the impact of the economy and budget reductions on families were described:

- All Vail School District elementary school early childhood programs have waiting lists.
- Families are forced to share more of the cost burden for programs, for example, there are increased ADHS licensing fees which have been passed onto families, and in-kind contributions from the school district have been cut due to budget cuts.
- Families have dis-enrolled their child from after-school programs and preschools due to budget cuts. One key informant commented, “It seems the middle class families continue to get “hit” economically. In our community where there are many new houses, families have been impacted by the mortgage crisis and the domino effect of job losses. Yet due to the state budget cuts, the families bear more burden.”

IV. Conclusion

The First Things First South Pima Region spans most of southern Pima County, and it includes a diverse population from small rural towns and isolated communities to a few highly urban and suburban areas close to Tucson. The region’s population growth, its diversity of needs, and the continuing economic recession challenge the health, education, and early care systems that serve young children and their families.

The South Pima region’s greatest needs and gaps are access to and availability of resources. The region’s size and remoteness of its small communities makes it difficult for many parents to access early childhood education resources for their children. On top of these challenges, the deepening of the economic recession that started in 2007 has created hardship for parents with young children due to job loss and severe reductions in the social safety network of health and human service programs.

The South Pima Regional Partnership Council provided additional funding in 2010 to collect data in order to better understand each community’s needs and assets. Data were collected and reported at the zip code level and geo-coded maps were created for each these locations. The zip code level data illustrate similarities and contrasts in the socio-demographics of the region. Many of the small rural communities have high poverty levels, high rates of unemployment, and some areas lack basic infrastructure. The suburban places closer to Tucson include middle class working families with easier access to amenities. Additionally, community leaders and representatives from the South Pima communities shared their perspectives through interviews and surveys about the needs and assets of the region. Overwhelmingly, the lack of quality, affordable child care for all ages continues to be a universal need. The recession’s impact is also taking its toll on the child care centers as well as the families with young children. Overall, child care centers are finding it difficult to survive economically due to the reductions in child care subsidies to parents who would use their services. The implication of the cuts for working

families is that parents must stay at home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find affordable kith or kin care to keep their jobs. Health care services, already limited in several of these communities, are receiving further reductions or are being eliminated in some areas. In response to the impact of the economic crisis on families and children in the region, First Things First and the South Pima Regional Partnership Council provided funding for emergency scholarships to parents in order to offset the reductions in child care subsidies, and funding for emergency food box distribution to help families make ends meet.

In addition to being responsive to families during this economic recession, the South Pima Region has created assets that contribute to a comprehensive, coordinated system of early childhood education, health and family supportive services. The council has funded multiple strategies that are designed to increase the quality and capacity of child care and early childhood education providers. These strategies include Quality First, the state-wide quality improvement and rating initiative, the TEACH program, a professional development program, and Project M.O.R.E , a technical assistance program designed to recruit more rural child care providers to become DES certified. In the areas of health and family support, the South Pima Regional Council has partnered with the Pima County Public Health Department and other agencies to increase enrollment of families on AHCCCS, address children's unmet oral health needs, and offer home visitation and programs to help support to families that address child health and development needs.

Public awareness and education continues to be a need in this region due to geographic challenges and a fragmented early childhood education system. However, the South Pima Regional Council is coordinating and collaborating with a strong network of dedicated expert partners to build capacity in this area. Many of these partners are parents and residents in the communities that South Pima Regional Council serves and are committed to providing quality, affordable, and flexible early childhood options for families in their communities.

The South Pima Regional Council has made great strides in supporting the development of the infrastructure and services to create better outcomes for children. Professional development and system coordination efforts are currently underway in the FTF South Pima region that will pave the way for impacting the care, health, and educational needs of children birth to five years of age in the region.

PART THREE

I. Zip Code Maps and Fact Box Resource Guide

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

I.A. Fact Box Legend

85601	Zip Code Boundaries	85601	85645	85736
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	75%	10%	15%
	Arivaca	100%		
	Continental	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 85601 now spills into new zip codes 85645 and 85736. The reason for including these changes is that Census 2000 data listed in the fact boxes correspond to the 2000 zip code, but more recent data regarding TANF, Food Stamps, WIC, new births, immunizations, DES child care subsidies, etc., are from more recent years and correspond to the 2010 zip code geography. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in the zip code is listed in the box. Occasionally, towns and places spill into adjacent zip codes.

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

I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes

- The source for each number in the fact boxes is presented in the box, such as Census 2000, or ACS 2006-08. The 2009 population estimates for the number of children birth to age five and the numbers of families with children birth to age 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 C).
- The data in each column refer to a year, be it 2000, 2007, 2009 or 2010. The percent of families receiving TANF, Food Stamps and WIC benefits in 2009 data column uses the 2009 population estimates as the denominator.

- The American Community Survey 2006-08 provides data for “census designated places” with a population of 20,000 or more. 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.
- ACS 2006-08 Educational Attainment of New Mothers: The total number of unmarried and married mothers equals 100 percent. The education level attained for married mothers uses married mothers as the denominator (i.e., among married mothers, 10 percent do not have a high school diploma). The education level attained for unmarried mothers uses unmarried mothers as the denominator.
- ACS 2006-08 Estimates of New Mothers by Marital Status and Citizenship: The total number of unmarried and married mothers equals 100 percent. The citizenship status for married mothers uses married mothers as a denominator ((i.e., among married mothers, 85 percent are native born and 15 percent are foreign born). The same applies for unmarried mothers.
- Some zip codes do not have any data from certain categories, and are marked n/a for not available.

I.C. Pima County Community Development Target Areas

The maps include areas known as Pima County Community Development Target Areas. As shown in the figure below, the Pima County Community Services Department has identified 19 Pima County Community Development Target areas as low-income areas eligible for community development assistance.⁴² Approximately 7 percent of the Pima County population – approximately 59,000 residents at the time of Census 2000 -- lives within these target areas.

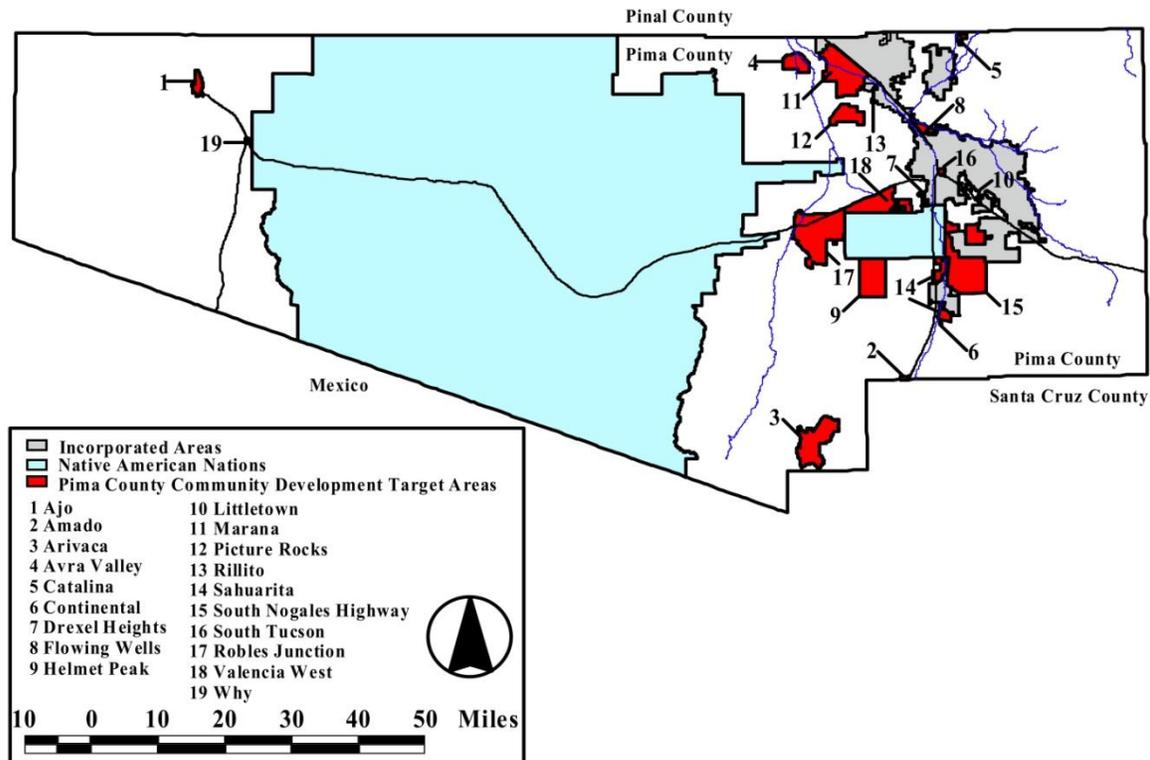
As Community Development Target areas, these places are eligible to receive funding through the federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by Pima County. Funding is intended to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities, infrastructure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

Pima County Community Development Target Areas are relevant to the work of the FTF Pima County Regional Councils, especially when these services benefit children. The Resource Guide includes the locations of these target areas so the FTF Councils can better coordinate their investments with the Pima County Community Services department.

⁴² 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.

Figure X: Pima County Community Development Target areas

Pima County Community Development Target Areas



Source: Pima County Community Services Department, 2004.

I.D. Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Facilities

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

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

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

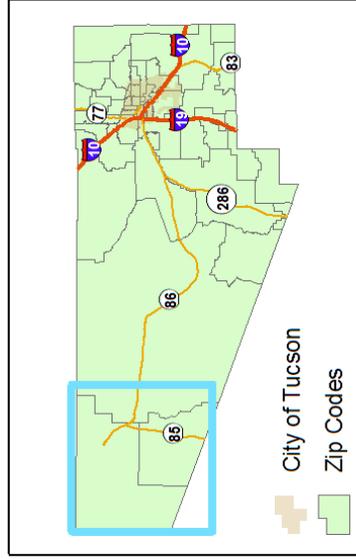
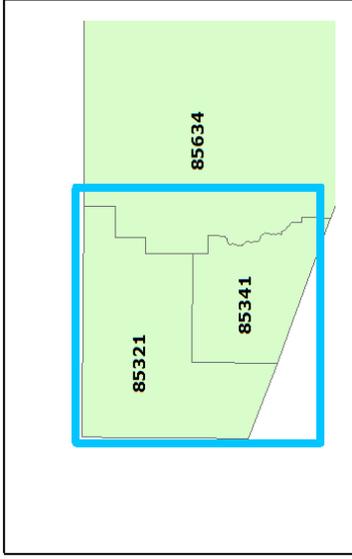
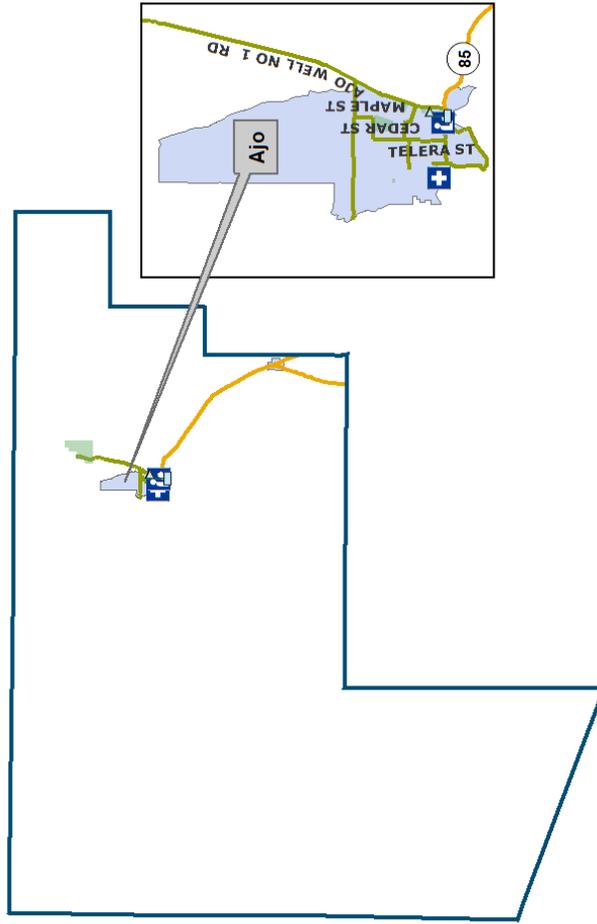
References

- American Association of Retired Persons. (2007). Arizona Grand Facts. *A State Fact Sheet for Grandparents and other Relatives Raising Children*. Retrieved from <http://www.grandfactsheets.org/doc/Arizona%2007.pdf>.
- American Academy of Pediatrics, Arizona Chapter. (2008). *Early Intervention in Arizona: Available Services and Needs*. Retrieved from <http://www.azaap.net/userfiles/Early%20Intervention%20In%20AZ%20WHITE%20PAPER%205-9-08.pdf>.
- American Educational Research Association. (2005). *Research Points*, [Newsletter-Fall]. Retrieved from http://www.aera.net/uploadedFiles/Journals_and_Publications/Research_Points/RPFall05.pdf.
- Arizona Department of Commerce. (2009). Research Center, retrieved from <http://www.azcommerce.com/econinfo/demographics/Population+Estimates.html>.
- Arizona Department of Economic Security, Division of Employment and Rehabilitation Services, Child Care Administration. (2000-2008). *Arizona Child Care Market Rate Survey 2008*. Phoenix, AZ: Maricopa County Office of Research and Reporting.
- Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2009). *Federal Poverty Guidelines*. Retrieved from <https://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>.
- Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2007, 2009). DES Multi-data pulled on May 4, 2010 from Database (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Education. ADE Student Demographics data pulled on April 13, 2010 (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Education, Early Childhood Education. (2005). *Early Childhood Block Grant Manual*. Retrieved from <http://www.ade.state.gov/earlychildhood/downloads/ECBGManual.pdf>
- Arizona Department of Education, Health and Nutrition Services. (2009). Retrieved from <http://www.ade.az.gov/health-safety/cnp/nslp/>.
- Arizona Department of Education, Preschool Programs, (n.d.). Licensing and Accreditation. Retrieved from on May 5, 2010, <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/licensingaccred.asp>.
- Arizona Department of Education (2010). *AZ's Instrument to Measure Standard (AIMS) Results*. Retrieved from <http://www.ade.state.az.us/researchpolicy/AIMSResults/>
- Arizona Department of Education, School Effectiveness Division. (2010). *Education of Homeless Children and Youth*. Retrieved from <https://www.azed.gov/schooleffectiveness/specialpops/homeless/program.asp>.
- Arizona Department of Education. (2008-09). *What Adult Education Means to Arizona*. Retrieved from <https://www.ade.az.gov/adult-ed/Documents/AnnualOverviewPY08-09.pdf>
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2010.) *Arizona Women, Infants and Children (WIC,) Eligibility Guidelines*. Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2005, 2007, 2009). Arizona State Immunization Information System Data Base (ASIS) data pulled on May 4, 2010 (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2009). *Arizona's Project Launch Environmental Scan Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/index.htm>
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2003). *Community Health Profiles*. Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/chpweb/2001/index.htm>.
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2005, 2007, and 2009). Division of Behavioral Health Services Data Base pulled on May 14, 2010 (Unpublished Data). <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/chpweb/2001/index.htm>.
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2008). Vital Health Statistics. [Data file]. Retrieved from www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/cvs/cvso8/cvsindex.htm
- Arizona Department of Health Services. (2005, 2007, 2009). Arizona Women, Infants & Children data pulled April 22, 2010 Database (Unpublished Data).
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2009 & 2010). Arizona and Pima County AHCCCS Enrollments. Retrieved from <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/enrollment/healthplans.aspx>,
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2010). *KidsCare Enrollment Report*. Retrieved from <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment2010/Jun/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf>
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2010) *News and Updates*. Retrieved from http://www.azahcccs.gov/shared/news.aspx?ID=acute#Impact_on_the_KidsCare_Program
- Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. (2009) Internal Memo. Retrieved from http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/Oversight/Acute/NTCs/2009_01_30APIPANotice_Cure.pdf

- Brandon, R.N., Loeb, H., and Magarati, M. (2009). *A Framework for an Early Learning through Postsecondary Approach to Data and Policy Analysis*, Washington Kids Count/Human Services Policy Center, Daniel J. Evans School of Public Affairs, University of Washington.
- Center for the Study of Social Policy. (2008). Key Program Elements: Family Support Services. *Strengthening Families through Early Care and Education*. Retrieved from http://www.strengtheningfamilies.net/index.php/main_pages/welcome/welcome_to_strengthening_families
- Child and Family Resources. (2010.) *Child Care Resource and Referral Brochure and Reference Guide*. Unpublished brochure.
- Child Care Resource and Referral Southern Arizona (2010). CCR&R data pulled April 12, 2010 Database (Unpublished Data).
- Children's Action Alliance. (2008). *A Decade of Data; The Compensation and Credentials of Arizona's Early Care and Education Workforce*. Retrieved from <http://www.azchildren.org/>
- Cortright, J. (2010). *The Fiscal Return On Education -- How Educational Attainment Drives Public Finance In Oregon: Impres Economics*. Retrieved from http://www.ceosforcities.org/pagefiles/cortright_fiscal_return_on_education.pdf.
- First Things First. (2009). *Family Support Framework, Attachment 5 to Internal Document*. Retrieved from <http://www.azft.org>.
- First Things First. (2010). *From Vision To Reality: Coordination of Southeastern Arizona's Early Childhood Development and Health Services*.
- First Things First. (2010). *Final Fiscal Year 2010 Population and Potential Discretionary Allocation*. Report presented at the meeting of First Things First – Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board, Flagstaff, AZ.
- First Things First. (2008). *Complete by Region Family and Community Survey* (Unpublished Data).
- Head Start Program Information Report. (2008-09). Profile Report – Grant level Summary (Unpublished Data).
- First Things First. (2009, March). *Family and Community Survey on Early Childhood: A Baseline Report on Families and Coordination*. Report presented at the meeting of First Things First – Arizona Early Child Development and Health Board, Phoenix, AZ.
- First Things First. (2010). *Zip Codes by Regional Council FTF Data Base* (Unpublished Data).
- First Things First. (2010). *Grantee List with Strategy Description* (Unpublished Data).
- First Things First: Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board (2009). *Building Bright Futures: Arizona's Early Childhood Opportunities 2009 Report*.
- First Things First. (2009, January). *Arizona Early Childhood Coordination and Collaboration: A Baseline Report*. Report presented at the meeting of the First Things First – Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board, Yuma, AZ.
- First Things First: Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board (2009). *Statewide Needs and Assets Report 2009*.
- Illinois Department of Human Services. (1999). *Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment*, Ounce of Prevention Fund, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, IL.
- National Association for the Education of Young Children. (2008). *NAEYC Accreditation*. Retrieved from http://www.naeyc.org/files/academy/file/Teacher-Child_Ratio_Chart_9_16_08.pdf
- Ohio Department of Public Health. (2001-2008). *Current Rates of Immunization*. Retrieved from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/idc/immunize/immform.aspx>
- Pew Center on the States, pre[k]now. Leadership Matters: Arizona. Retrieved on August 4, 2010 from <http://www.preknow.com/leadershipmatters/AZcfm?&print=1&print=1>.
- Schulman, K. and Blank, H. (2010). Supporting State Child Care Efforts with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funds, *National Women's Law Center, Expanding the Possibilities*, Washington D.C. Retrieved from <http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/supportingstatechildcareeffortswitharra.pdf>
- Pima County Juvenile Court. (2008). *Blue Print for the Future*, Annual Report. Retrieved from <http://www.pjcc.co.pima.az.us/Blueprint%202008.pdf>
- Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education. (2010). *Scholarship Program*. Retrieved from <http://www.financialaid.umd.edu/osfa/teachgrant.html>
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2006-08). *American Community Survey*.
- U.S. Census Bureau. (2000). *U.S. Census*.
- U.S. Census Bureau (2009). *Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement*.

- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2009). *Direct Certification in the National School Lunch Program: State Implementation Progress, Report to Congress*, Figure 4. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/CNP/FILES/NSLPDirectCertification2009.pdf>.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2009). Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*. Retrieved from http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Governance/Policy-Memos/2009/SP_38-2009_os.pdf
- U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2010). Food and Nutrition Service Memorandum, *Questions and Answers on Extending Categorical Eligibility to Additional Children in a Household*, May 3, 2010. Retrieved from http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/governance/Policy-Memos/2010/SP_25_CACFP_11_SFSP_10-2010_os.pdf.
- U.S. Department of Education. (2003). *National Assessment of Adult Literacy*. Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, Washington D.C. Retrieved from <http://nces.ed.gov/naal/estimates/StateEstimates.aspx>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Federal Register*, Vol. 65, No. 31. Retrieved from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml#programs>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2009). *Federal Register*, Extension of the 2009 poverty guidelines until at least March 1, 2010 -Vol. 75, No. 14.
- U.S. Department of Labor Statistics. (2010). Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program. Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/>
- United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona. (2010). Family Support Alliance Organizational Chart. Retrieved from <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/sites/unitedwaytucson.org/files/Org%20Chart%20Family%20Support%20Alliance.pdf>

85321 Zip Code



Legend

Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
Zip 85321	Clinic
Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
Library	Hospital
Parks	Pima County Health Department
Target Area Ajo	



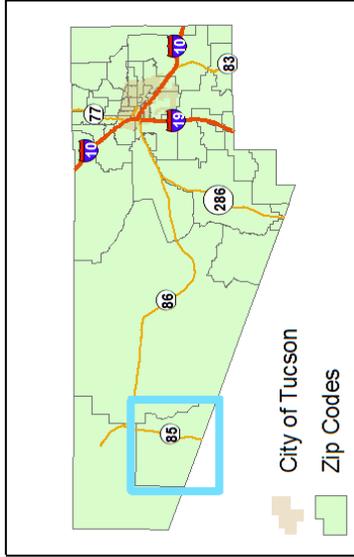
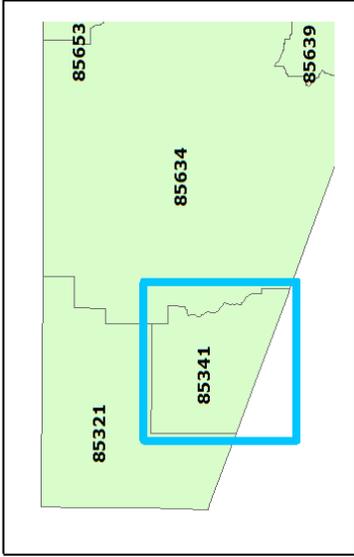
85321	Zip Code Boundaries	85321	85341	85634
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	35%	30%	35%
	Ajo	100%		
	Why (& Lukeville)	100%		

Population Statistics, Census 2000			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	5,004		6,040
Children 0-5	378		479
Total Number of Families	1,366	100.0%	1,649
Families with Children 0-5	120	8.8%	145
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	59	4.3%	71
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	40	2.9%	48
Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	43.2%	19.7%	
Hispanic	29.9%	38.0%	
African American	0.2%	0.3%	
American Indian	26.4%	40.7%	
Asian	0.2%	0.3%	
Educational Attainment, Census 2000			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,198	31.9%	
Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000			
Median Family Income	\$26,806		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		35.0 %	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.9%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		53.2%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		65.8%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		50.3%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		26	24 (17%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		31	30 (6%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		79	84 (58%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		116	125 (26%)
WIC Recipients Women		24	31
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		58	75
		January 2010	
			25
			28
			100
			136

<u>Health Indicators</u>			
2008 Births (most recent year available)			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	57		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	6	10.9%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	36	63.0%	
No prenatal care	2	2.8%	
Publicly-funded births	38	66.2%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	9	15.8%	
Births to unwed mothers	36	64.1%	
Number of Infant deaths	1		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	44 (73%)	36 (84%)	54 (78%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	57 (66%)	50 (61%)	51 (60%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	41 (48%)	41 (50%)	43 (51%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		5	4
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		n/a	1
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		6	2
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		2	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		2 (100%)	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		4	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		4 (100%)	0

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	0
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
Total	1
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

85341 Zip Code



City of Tucson
Zip Codes

Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
	Zip 85341	Hospital
	Schools	Clinic
	Library	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Parks	Pima County Health Department



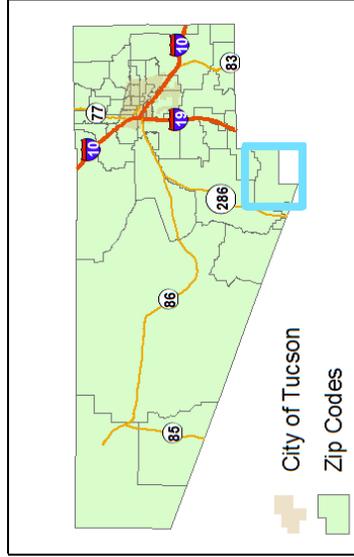
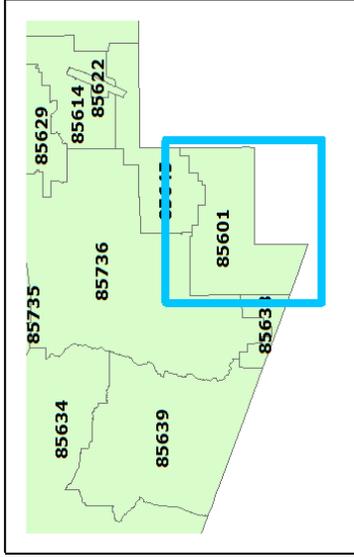
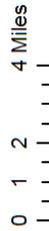
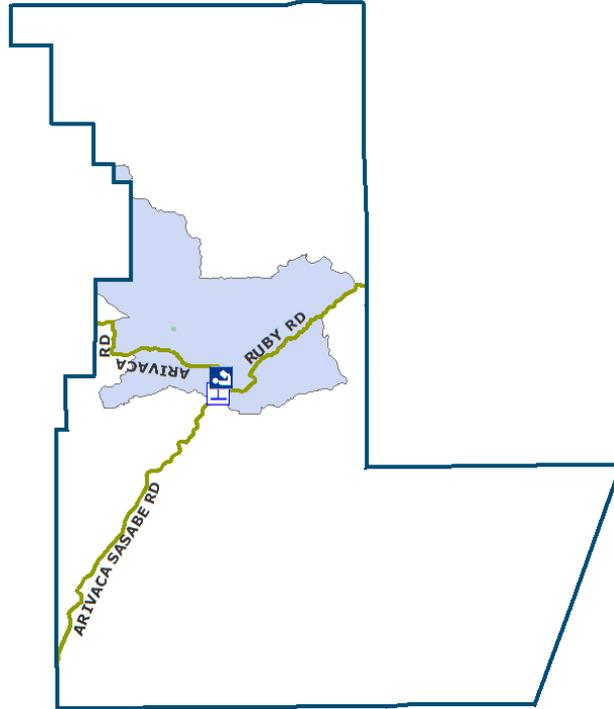
85341**Zip code 85341 was not included in the 2000 census. Data are limited.**

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	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		
		Children	
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>	All Ages	0-5	
White	n/a		
Hispanic	n/a		
African American	n/a		
American Indian	n/a		
Asian	n/a		
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	n/a		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	n/a		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		0%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		0%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		0	0
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		0	0
WIC Recipients Women		0	0
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		1	0
		January 2010	

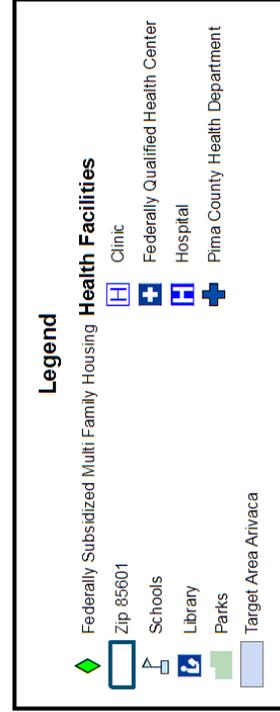
<u>Health Indicators</u>			
2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	5		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	1	15.4%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	3	61.5%	
No prenatal care	0	7.7%	
Publicly-funded births	4	84.6%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	
Births to unwed mothers	4	69.2%	
Number of Infant deaths	0		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		0	0
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		0	0
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	0
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		0	0

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
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

85601 Zip Code



City of Tucson
Zip Codes



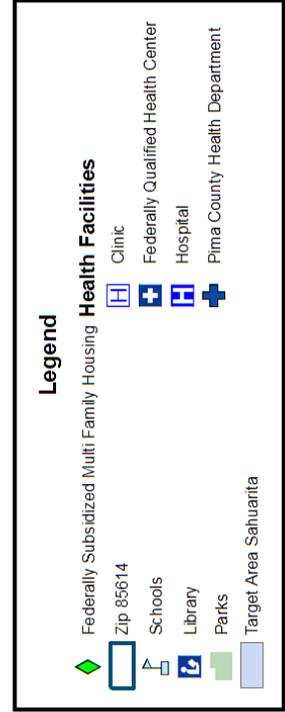
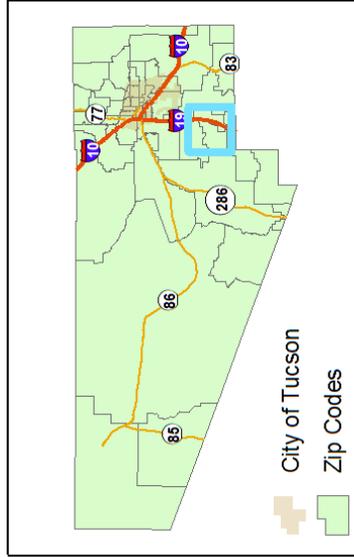
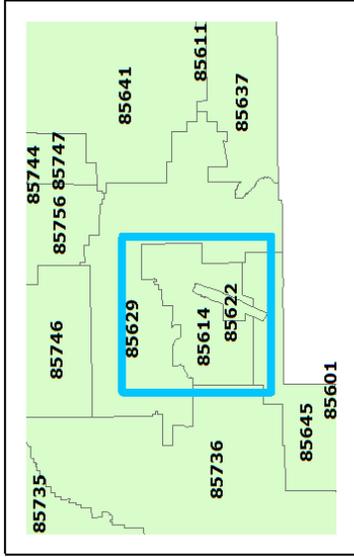
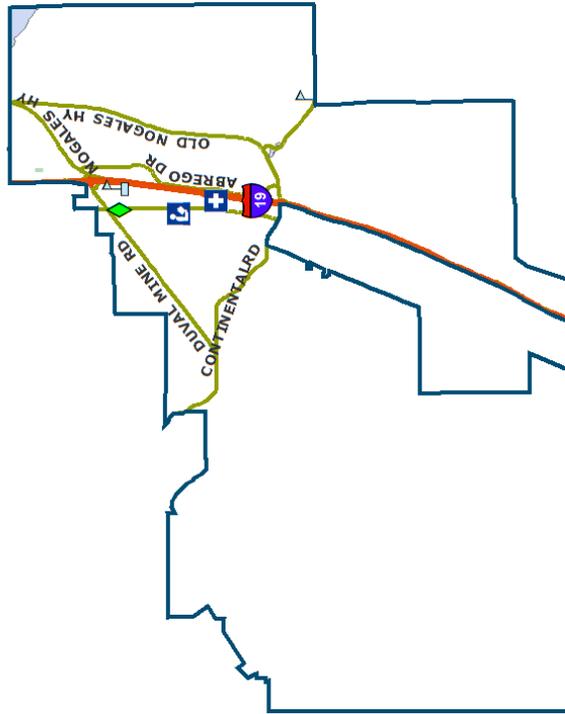
85601	Zip Code Boundaries	85601	85645	85736
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	75%	10%	15%
	Arivaca	100%		
	Continental	100%		

Population Statistics, Census 2000				
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate	
Total Population	909		1,097	
Children 0-5	38		48	
Total Number of Families	240	100.0%	290	
Families with Children 0-5	17	7.1%	21	
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	5	2.1%	6	
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	5	2.1%	6	
Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000				
	All Ages	Children 0-5		
White	72.2%	41.2%		
Hispanic	24.1%	50.0%		
African American	0.7%	0.0%		
American Indian	0.8%	5.9%		
Asian	0.2%	0.0%		
Educational Attainment, Census 2000				
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	103	14.4%		
Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000				
Median Family Income	\$26,458			
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		31.4%		
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		54.5%		
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		72.7%		
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%		
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		26.7%		
		January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		2	2 (10%)	1
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		2	2 (4%)	1
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		3	6 (3%)	13
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		6	7 (15%)	16
WIC Recipients Women		6	3	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		5	6	

<u>Health Indicators</u>			
2008 Births (most recent year available)			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	2		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	1	23.8%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1	38.1%	
No prenatal care	0	4.8%	
Publicly-funded births	1	57.1%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	0.0%	
Births to unwed mothers	1	42.9%	
Number of Infant deaths	0		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		0	0
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		0	0
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	4
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		0	0

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
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

85614 Zip Code



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

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	18,062		21,801
Children 0-5	171		217
Total Number of Families	6,577	100.0%	7,938
Families with Children 0-5	83	1.3%	100
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	26	0.4%	31
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	19	0.3%	23
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	95.0%	63.2%	
Hispanic	3.7%	31.9%	
African American	0.3%	0.7%	
American Indian	0.2%	0.0%	
Asian	0.4%	0.7%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,491	8.5%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$48,197		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		9.2%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		13.0%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		16.4%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		42.1%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		8.6%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		6	4 (4%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		7	4 (2%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		30	61 (61%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		40	93 (43%)
WIC Recipients Women		34	29
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		36	55

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	116		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	8	6.5%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	87	75.1%	
No prenatal care	2	1.9%	
Publicly-funded births	44	37.7%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	8	6.6%	
Births to unwed mothers	35	30.0%	
Number of Infant deaths	0		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	40 (77%)	65 (87%)	41 (66%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	41 (46%)	68 (63%)	56 (48%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	20 (22%)	60 (56%)	55 (47%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		4	2
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		3	5
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		37	8
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		27	13
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		23 (85%)	11 (85%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		34	17
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		27 (79%)	13 (76%)

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	5
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
Total	9
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	1
Quality First	6

Green Valley, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008

Population Estimates

Total Population	20,546	
Children 0-5	180	
Total Number of Families	n/a	n/a
Families with Children 0-5	n/a	n/a
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	n/a	n/a
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	n/a	n/a

Race/Ethnicity

	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	n/a	86.6%
Hispanic	n/a	n/a
African American	0.4%	n/a
American Indian	0.5%	n/a
Asian	1.2%	n/a

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

Median Family Income	\$57,235		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	6.0%		
Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	3.3%	5.4%	6.5%

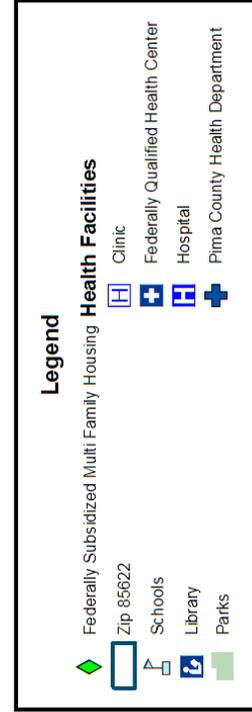
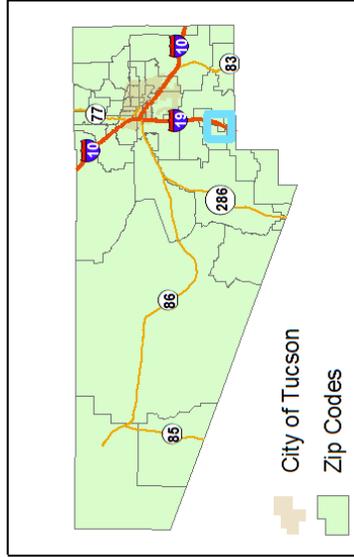
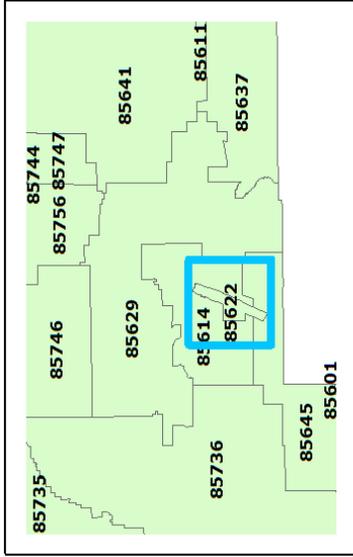
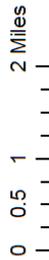
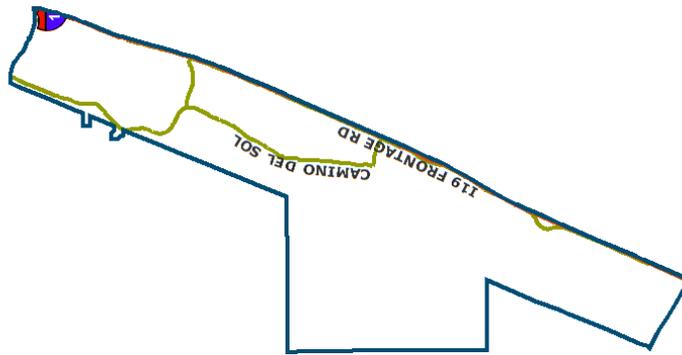
Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	0,000	0%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education		
Unmarried Mothers		
Less than high school graduate	n/a	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	n/a	
Some college or associate's degree	n/a	
Bachelor's degree	n/a	
Married mothers:		
Less than high school graduate	n/a	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	n/a	
Some college or associate's degree	n/a	
Bachelor's degree	n/a	

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		
Native	n/a	
Foreign-born	n/a	
Married		
Native	n/a	
Foreign-born	n/a	
Total new mothers	n/a	

85622 Zip Code



85622**Zip Code 85622 was not included in 2000 census. Data are limited.**

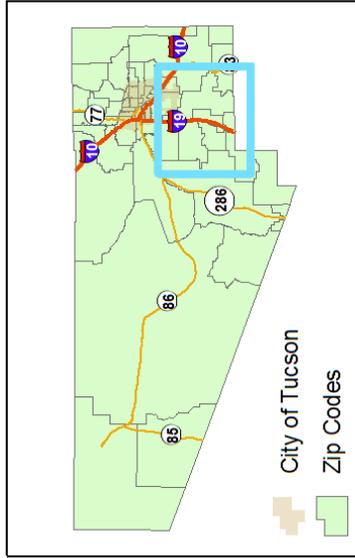
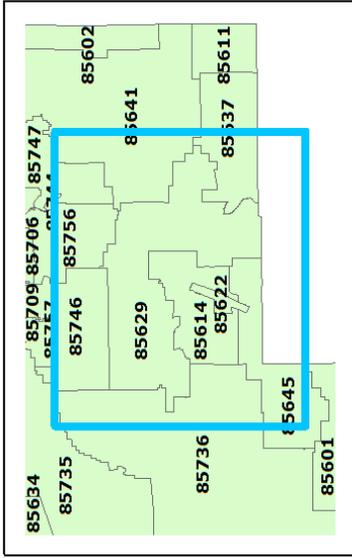
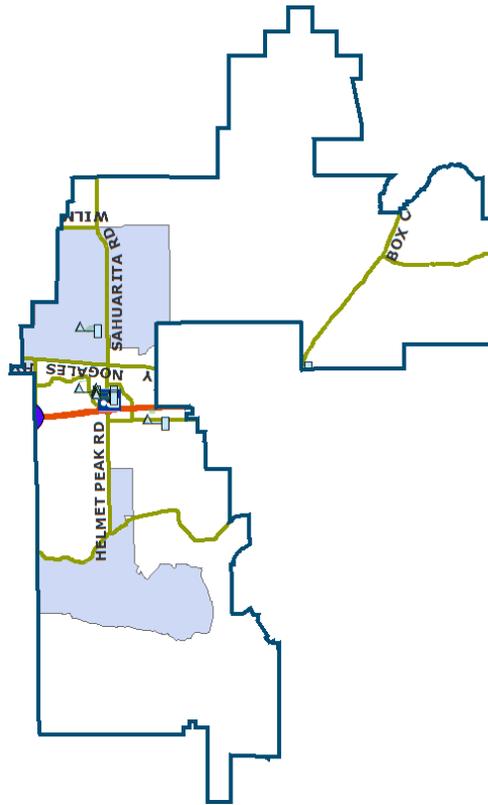
<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	n/a		
Children 0-5	n/a		
Total Number of Families	n/a		
Families with Children 0-5	n/a		
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	n/a		
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	n/a		
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	n/a		
Hispanic	n/a		
African American	n/a		
American Indian	n/a		
Asian	n/a		
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	n/a		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
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		0	1 (0%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		0	1 (0%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		0	3 (0%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		0	5 (0%)
WIC Recipients Women		2	1
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		6	2
			January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5			1
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients			1
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5			4
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5			6

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	2		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	0	0.0%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1	66.7%	
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	
Publicly-funded births	1	77.8%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	22.2%	
Births to unwed mothers	1	55.6%	
Number of Infant deaths	0		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		1	00
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		00	1
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		00	00
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		3	2
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		3 (100%)	2 (100%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		3	2
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		3 (100%)	2 (100%)

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
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

85629 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
	Zip 85629	Clinic
	Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library	Hospital
	Parks	Pima County Health Department
	Target Area Sahuarita and Helmet Peak	

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

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	7,841		9,464
Children 0-5	645		817
Total Number of Families	2,092	100.0%	2,525
Families with Children 0-5	208	9.9%	251
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	36	1.7%	43
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	23	1.1%	28
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	68.1%	51.2%	
Hispanic	29.2%	44.5%	
African American	0.4%	0.4%	
American Indian	1.5%	2.1%	
Asian	0.6%	1.1%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,123	19.4%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$49,583		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		15.1%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		9.7%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		22.2%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		27.3%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		13.5%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		24	31 (12%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		28	40 (5%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		127	178 (71%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		185	267 (32%)
WIC Recipients Women		85	122
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		170	220

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	396		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	21	5.4%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	318	80.3%	
No prenatal care	2	0.6%	
Publicly-funded births	104	26.2%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	27	6.7%	
Births to unwed mothers	80	20.2%	
Number of Infant deaths	2		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	276 (76%)	331 (79%)	264 (68%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	322 (59%)	359 (60%)	278 (45%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	199 (36%)	324 (54%)	263 (42%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		50	73
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		15	38
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		16	24
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		63	36
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		50 (79%)	32 (89%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		87	50
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		64 (74%)	43 (86%)

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	13
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	3
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
Total	21
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	4

Sahuarita town, Estimates from ACS 2006-2008

Population Estimates

Total Population	15,099		
Children 0-5	1,895		
Total Number of Families	3,878	100%	
Families with Children 0-5	644	16.6%	
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	522	13.5%	
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	74	1.9%	
Race/Ethnicity	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	68.5%	44.2%	
Hispanic	27.3%	31.3%	
African American	2.6%	n/a	
American Indian	0.5%	n/a	
Asian	1.2%	n/a	
Median Family Income	\$83,634		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less	5.4%		
Unemployment Rate (actual rate from Dept of Commerce)	Jan 2008	Jan 2009	Jan 2010
	4.3%	6.9%	8.3%

Educational Attainment, ACS Estimates 2006-2008

Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	616	5.8%
New Mothers' Marital Status and Education		
Unmarried Mothers	n/a	
Less than high school graduate	n/a	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	n/a	
Some college or associate's degree	n/a	
Bachelor's degree	n/a	
Married mothers:	n/a	
Less than high school graduate	n/a	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	n/a	
Some college or associate's degree	n/a	
Bachelor's degree	n/a	
Women 15-50 giving birth in the last 12 months	New Mothers	% New Mothers
Unmarried	0	0.0%
Native	0	0.0%
Foreign-born	0	0.0%
Married	223	100.0%
Native	195	87.4%
Foreign-born	28	12.6%
Total new mothers	223	100.0%

East Sahuarita CDP, 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
	2.8%	4.7%	5.6%

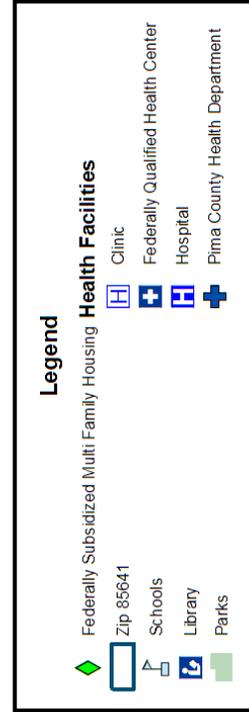
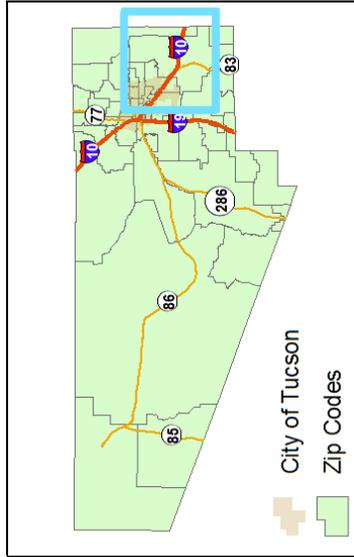
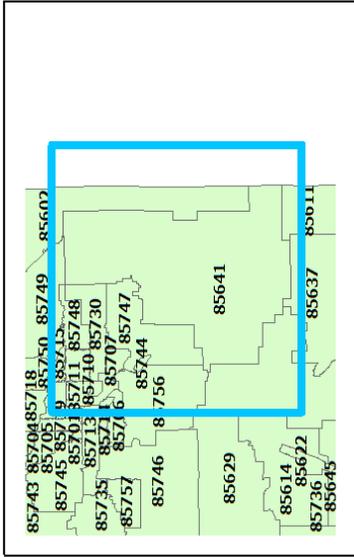
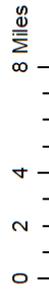
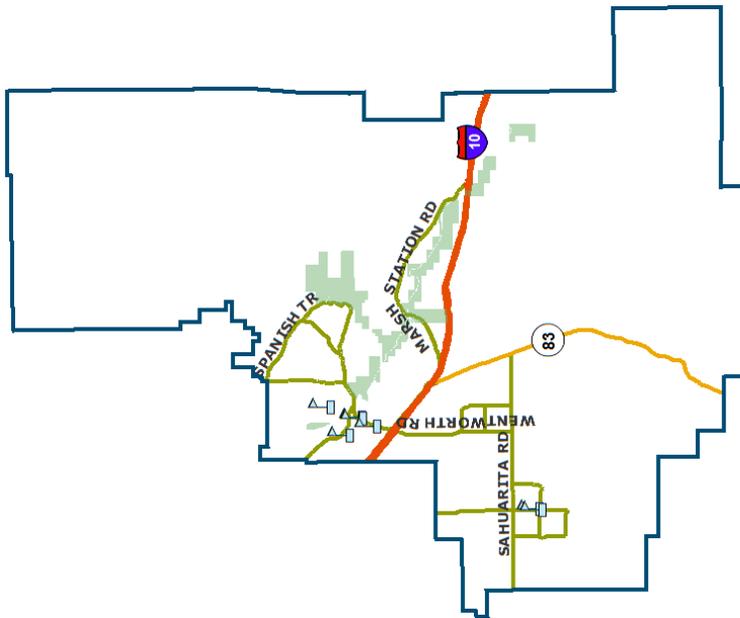
85633	Zip Code Boundaries	85633	85601	85645	85636
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	10%	15%	5%	70%
	Sasabe	100%			

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	122		147
Children 0-5	7		9
Total Number of Families	28	100.0%	34
Families with Children 0-5	3	10.7%	4
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1	3.6%	1
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	1	3.6%	1
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	64.8%	85.7%	
Hispanic	30.3%	14.3%	
African American	0.0%	0.0%	
American Indian	1.6%	0.0%	
Asian	1.6%	0.0%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	55	60.4%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$9,6880		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		52.2%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		92.3%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		44.4%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0 (0%)	1
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0 (0%)	1
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	3 (0%)	4
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	4 (0%)	5
WIC Recipients Women	0	1	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	1	1	

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

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
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

85641 Zip Code



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

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000	2000	2009
	Total	Percent	Estimate
Total Population	6,743		8,139
Children 0-5	513		650
Total Number of Families	1,935	100.0%	2,336
Families with Children 0-5	182	9.4%	220
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	33	1.7%	40
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	16	0.8%	19
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	83.0%	74.5%	
Hispanic	13.6%	23.3%	
African American	0.4%	0.2%	
American Indian	1.0%	1.4%	
Asian	0.4%	0.0%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	394	8.4%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$56,453		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		7.2%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		33.7%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		5.6%	
	January	January	January
	2007	2009	2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	10	20 (9%)	30
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	10	28 (4%)	14
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	51	78 (35%)	111
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	74	114 (18%)	159
WIC Recipients Women	31	35	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	63	92	

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	184		
Births to teen mothers (\leq 19 yrs old)	8	4.1%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	151	82.0%	
No prenatal care	0	0.0%	
Publicly-funded births	33	17.8%	
Low birth weight newborns ($<$ 2,500 grams at birth)	17	9.2%	
Births to unwed mothers	27	14.8%	
Number of Infant deaths	2		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	219 (75%)	255 (79%)	205 (66%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	195 (48%)	251 (58%)	219 (44%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	129 (32%)	229 (53%)	208 (42%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		32	28
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		7	28
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		21	19
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		43	35
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		36 (84%)	30 (86%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		61	50
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		48 (77%)	37 (74%)

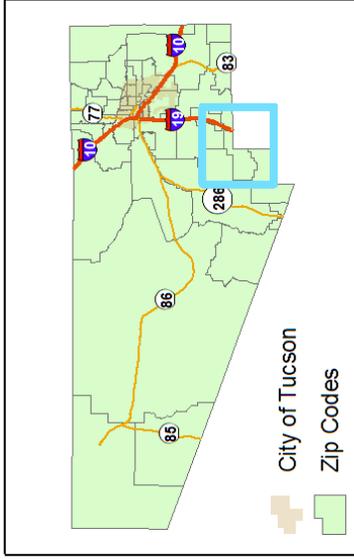
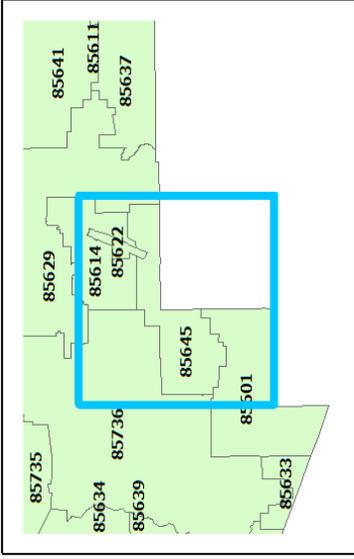
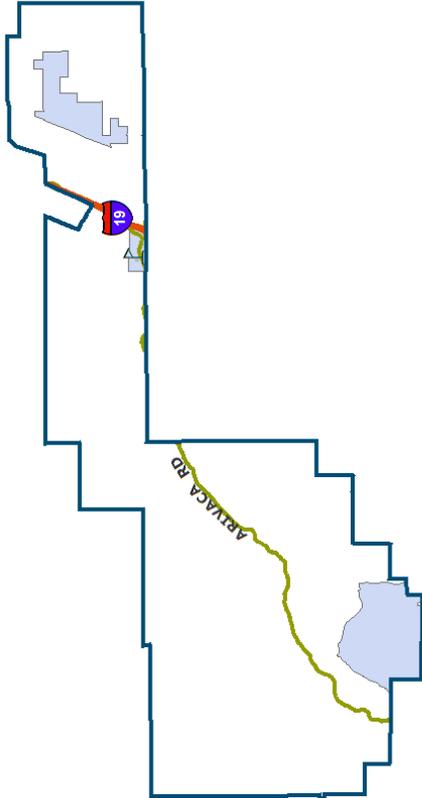
Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	3
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	1
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	4
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
Total	9
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	3

Vail CDP, 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
	2.4%	4.0%	4.8%

85645 Zip Code



Legend

Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
Zip 85645	Hospital
Schools	Clinic
Library	Federally Qualified Health Center
Parks	Pima County Health Department
Target Area Arivaca, Elephant Head and Amado	



85645	Zip Code Boundaries	85645	85601	85614	85736
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	60%	15%	10%	15%
	Amado	100%			

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	2,376		2,868
Children 0-5	201		255
Total Number of Families	648	100.0%	782
Families with Children 0-5	57	8.8%	69
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	15	2.3%	18
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	12	1.9%	14
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	51.7%	34.0%	
Hispanic	45.9%	61.6%	
African American	0.3%	0.6%	
American Indian	1.3%	2.5%	
Asian	0.3%	0.6%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	474	27.4%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$37,095		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		20.2%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		10.5%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		62.0%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		100.0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		20.0%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		8	5 (7%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		14	7 (3%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		39	48 (70%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		59	69 (27%)
WIC Recipients Women		n/a	n/a
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		n/a	n/a
		January 2010	
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		6	
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		8	
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		66	
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		93	

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	5		
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	1	14.7%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	3	52.6%	
No prenatal care	0	2.1%	
Publicly-funded births	3	70.5%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	0	2.1%	
Births to unwed mothers	2	41.1%	
Number of Infant deaths	0		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		0	0
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		2	0
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		3	3
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		14	5
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		13 (93%)	4 (80%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		15	7
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		13 (87%)	6 (86%)

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

85706	Zip Code Boundaries	85706	85747	85756	85614
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	15%	15%	70%	
	Drexel Alvernon CDP	100%			
	Sunnyside	95%			5%

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	70,406		84,980
Children 0-5	7,609		9,641
Total Number of Families	15,773	100.0%	19,038
Families with Children 0-5	2,336	14.8%	2,820
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	1017	6.4%	1,228
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	727	4.6%	877
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	22.7%	8.7%	
Hispanic	70.4%	85.4%	
African American	3.2%	2.4%	
American Indian	3.8%	4.1%	
Asian	0.6%	0.3%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	19,369	40.3%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$29,032		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		31.8%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		23.9%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		49.1%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		50.8%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		37.4%	
		January 2007	January 2009
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5		535	398 (14%)
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		636	505 (5%)
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		2157	2730 (97%)
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		3711	4035 (42%)
WIC Recipients Women		1336	1508
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		2469	2975
		January 2010	
			349
			449
			3081
			4493

<u>Health Indicators</u>			
2008 Births (most recent year available)			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	1203		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	232	19.3%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	775	64.4%	
No prenatal care	42	3.4%	
Publicly-funded births	921	76.5%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	92	7.6%	
Births to unwed mothers	766	63.6%	
Number of Infant deaths	8		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	1811 (74%)	1305 (77%)	1180 (66%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	1311 (55%)	1269 (52%)	1220 (45%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	777 (33%)	1096 (45%)	1134 (42%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		142	171
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		47	73
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		154	109
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		672	439
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		572 (85%)	362 (82%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		993	655
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		782 (79%)	498 (76%)

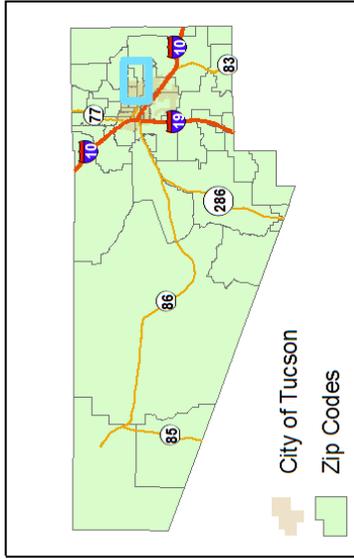
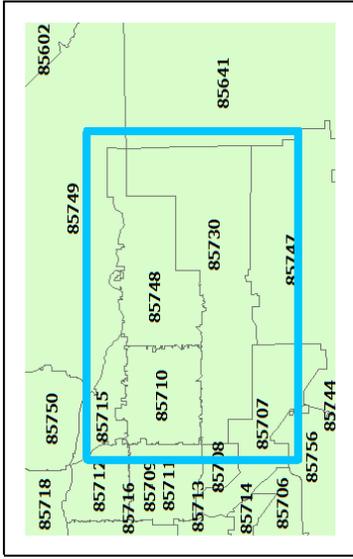
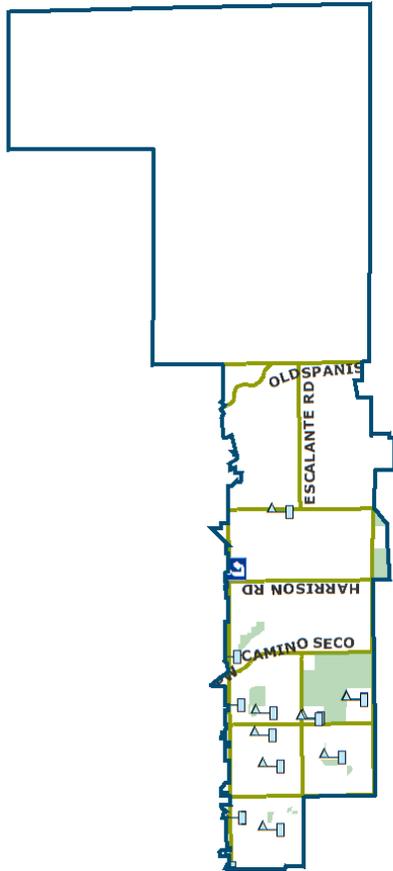
Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	28
ADHS Certified Group Homes	28
DES Certified Homes	125
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	4
No Licensing Information on CCRR	2
Total	187
Subset: Head Start	7
Accredited	5
Quality First	28

Drexel-Alvernon CDP, 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
	5.3%	8.6%	10.2%

85730 Zip Code



Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85730
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Health Facilities
 - Clinic
 - Federally Qualified Health Center
 - Hospital
 - Pima County Health Department



85730	Zip Code Boundaries	85730	85747
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	75%	25%

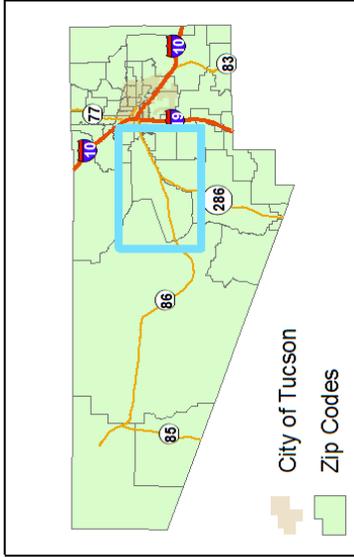
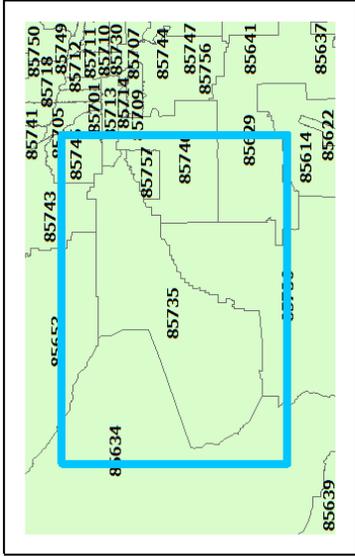
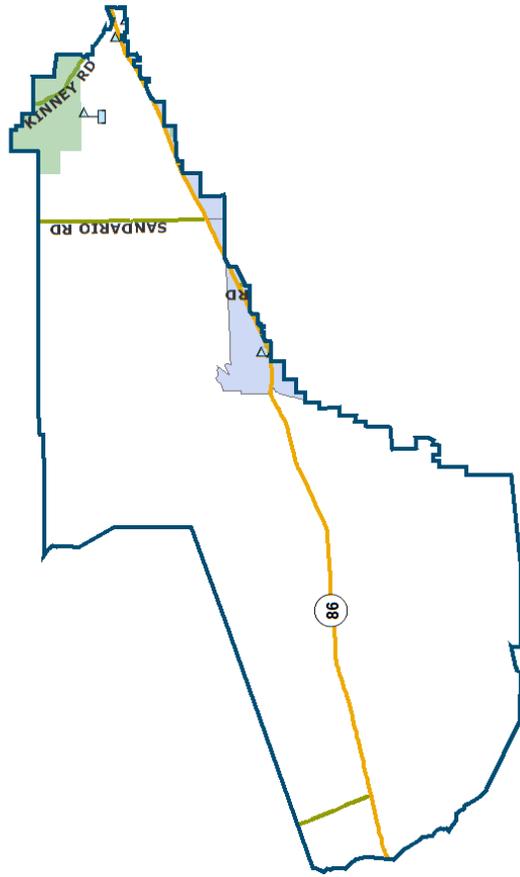
<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	38,872		46,919
Children 0-5	3,571		4,524
Total Number of Families	10,451	100.0%	12,614
Families with Children 0-5	1,428	13.7%	1,724
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	481	4.6%	581
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	338	3.2%	408
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	67.1%	52.7%	
Hispanic	20.1%	33.0%	
African American	6.7%	6.9%	
American Indian	0.9%	0.7%	
Asian	3.1%	2.3%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	4,159	14.8%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$44,389		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		10.6%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		12.1%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		25.8%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		24.1%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		18.9%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	107	114 (7%)	83
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	127	147 (3%)	102
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	525	662 (38%)	791
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	743	942 (21%)	1106
WIC Recipients Women	237	269	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	365	413	

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	567		
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	59	10.4%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	423	74.6%	
No prenatal care	6	1.1%	
Publicly-funded births	225	39.7%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	50	8.9%	
Births to unwed mothers	230	40.7%	
Number of Infant deaths	8		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	377 (69%)	393 (78%)	375 (72%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	378 (47%)	386 (50%)	402 (46%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	218 (27%)	346 (45%)	369 (43%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		80	79
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		23	37
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		59	52
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		315	212
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		276 (88%)	177 (84%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		438	293
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		355 (81%)	228 (78%)

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	9
ADHS Certified Group Homes	5
DES Certified Homes	11
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	5
No Licensing Information on CCRR	2
Total	32
Subset: Head Start	1
Accredited	1
Quality First	4

85735 Zip Code



Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85735
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Robles Junction and Valencia West

Health Facilities

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



85735	Zip Code Boundaries	85735	85736	85743	85735
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	90%	5%	5%	
	Tucson Mountain Park	100%			
	Tucson Estates			20%	80%

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	8,203		9,901
Children 0-5	678		859
Total Number of Families	2,194	100.0%	2,648
Families with Children 0-5	223	10.2%	269
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	63	2.9%	76
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	41	1.9%	49
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	61.6%	38.7%	
Hispanic	35.0%	57.5%	
African American	1.0%	0.7%	
American Indian	1.8%	2.5%	
Asian	0.3%	0.2%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	1,259	21.5%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$41,277		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		12%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		26.5%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		28.8%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		56.4%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		17.0%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	34	28 (10%)	33
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	42	35 (4%)	41
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	162	182 (7%)	256
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	244	266 (31%)	372
WIC Recipients Women	73	85	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	124	139	

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	160		
Births to teen mothers (=< 19 yrs old)	24	15.3%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	115	72.1%	
No prenatal care	3	1.6%	
Publicly-funded births	82	51.2%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	13	8.1%	
Births to unwed mothers	81	50.9%	
Number of Infant deaths	2		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	105 (79%)	105 (71%)	105 (63%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	102 (52%)	100 (50%)	118 (46%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	62 (32%)	86 (43%)	104 (40%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		5	11
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		2	11
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		10	7
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		60	41
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		49 (82%)	30 (73%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		88	56
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		70 (80%)	39 (70%)

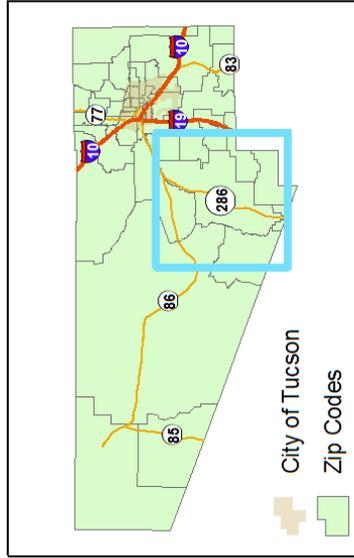
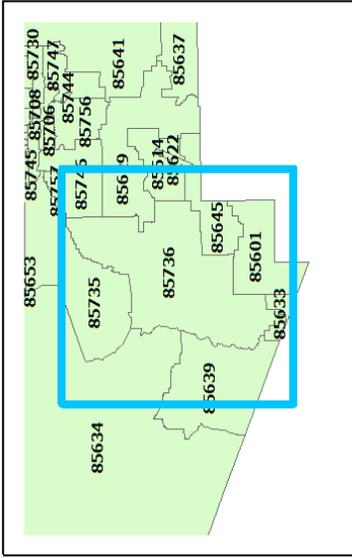
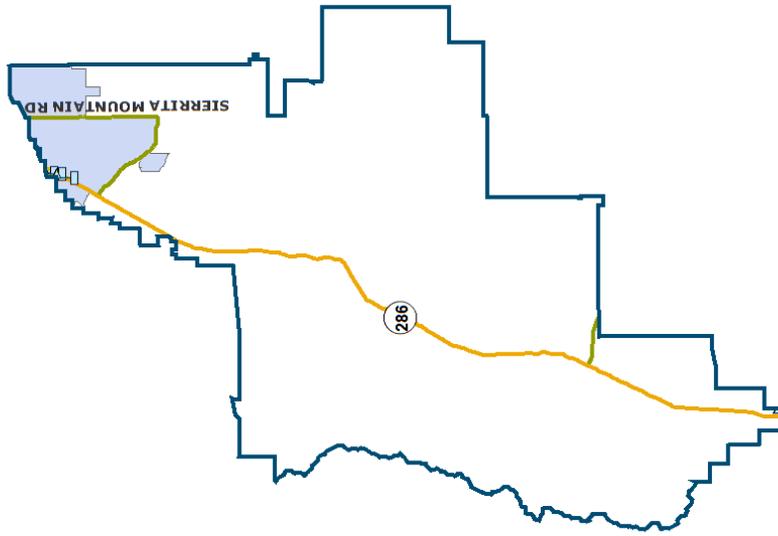
Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	1
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2
DES Certified Homes	5
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	2
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
Total	10
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	2

Tucson Estates CDP, 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
	3.1%	5.0%	6.0%

85736 Zip Code



Legend

- Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing
- Zip 85736
- Schools
- Library
- Parks
- Target Area Robles Junction

Health Facilities

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



85736	Zip Code Boundaries	85736	85629	85735
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	90%	5%	5%
	Three Points CDP	70%		30%

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	4,713		5,689
Children 0-5	402		509
Total Number of Families	1,176	100.0%	1,419
Families with Children 0-5	119	10.1%	144
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	43	3.7%	52
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	20	1.7%	24
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	55.8%	38.2%	
Hispanic	39.8%	57.2%	
African American	0.7%	0.3%	
American Indian	2.7%	3.1%	
Asian	0.4%	0.9%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	976	30.5%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$34,659		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		26.5%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		19.0%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		48.0%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		41.2%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		27.6%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	19	19 (13%)	18
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	26	25 (5%)	24
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	84	113 (79%)	137
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	122	164 (32%)	201
WIC Recipients Women	28	31	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	58	79	

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	75		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	11	14.1%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	45	60.4%	
No prenatal care	5	6.0%	
Publicly-funded births	53	71.1%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	5	6.7%	
Births to unwed mothers	44	58.4%	
Number of Infant deaths	1		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	44 (83%)	33 (75%)	32 (64%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	45 (56%)	34 (59%)	29 (41%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	30 (38%)	32 (55%)	28 (40%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		15	10
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		1	1
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		10	19
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		29	25
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		25 (86%)	19 (76%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		42	37
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		34 (81%)	24 (65%)

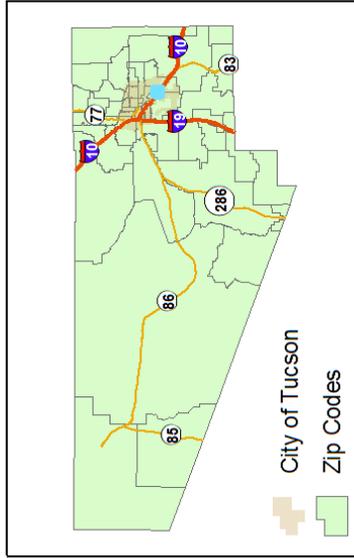
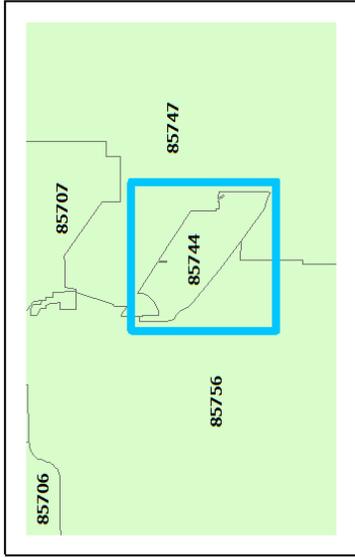
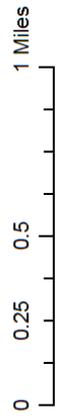
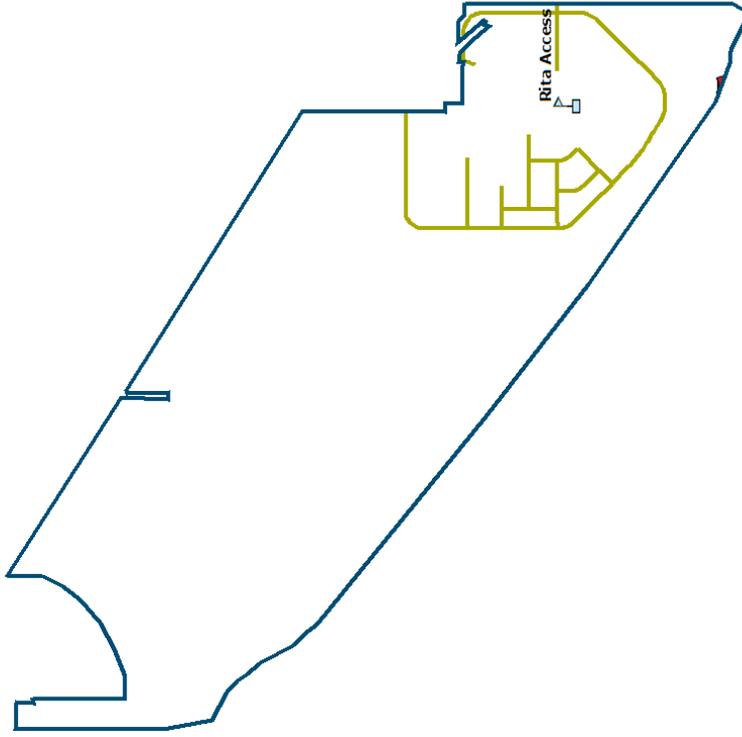
Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	3
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	0
No Licensing Information on CCRR	0
Total	3
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	1

Three Points CDP, 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
	7.7%	12.3%	14.5%

85744 Zip Code



Legend

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

85744

Zip code 85744 was not included in the 2000 census. Data is limited.

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	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		
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	n/a		
Hispanic	n/a		
African American	n/a		
American Indian	n/a		
Asian	n/a		
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	n/a		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	n/a	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		0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients		0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5		0	0
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5		0	0
WIC Recipients Women		0	0
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		0	0

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	32		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	1	4.2%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	27	82.9%	
No prenatal care	0	1.4%	
Publicly-funded births	5	15.3%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	2	6.9%	
Births to unwed mothers	6	18.1%	
Number of Infant deaths	0		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	0	0	0
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		0	2
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		00	00
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		00	00
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		0	0

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
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

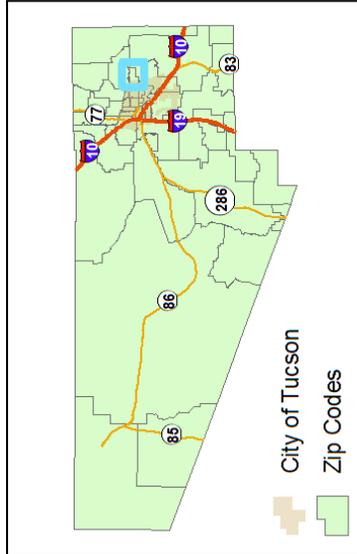
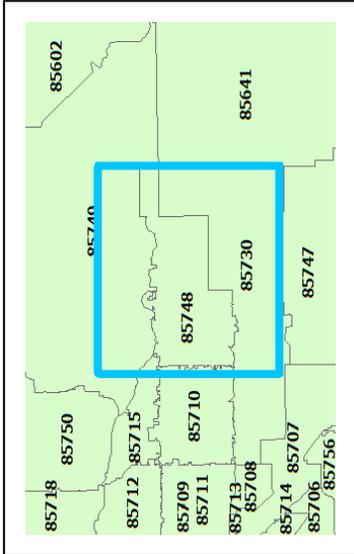
85747	Zip Code Boundaries	85747	85641	85630	85748
	2000 zip code	100%			
	2010 zip code	20%	60%	15%	5%
	Rita Ranch	90%	10%		

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	12,729		15,364
Children 0-5	1,507		1,909
Total Number of Families	3,609	100.0%	4,356
Families with Children 0-5	637	17.7%	769
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	60	1.7%	72
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	39	1.1%	47
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	73.2%	67.0%	
Hispanic	16.7%	23.0%	
African American	5.0%	4.0%	
American Indian	0.7%	0.5%	
Asian	2.3%	1.6%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	541	6.2%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$57,450		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		2.9%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		4.1%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0.6%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	22	23 (3%)	22
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	28	26 (1%)	26
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	62	115 (15%)	139
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	87	165 (9%)	198
WIC Recipients Women	33	69	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	71	104	

Health Indicators			
2008 Births (most recent year available)			
	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	240		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	8	3.2%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	196	81.6%	
No prenatal care	2	0.7%	
Publicly-funded births	30	12.7%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	19	7.8%	
Births to unwed mothers	36	15.1%	
Number of Infant deaths	4		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed			
	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	299 (75%)	297 (72%)	287 (65%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	275 (46%)	295 (51%)	257 (42%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	165 (28%)	271 (46%)	246 (40%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6			
		2007 total	2009 total
		48	46
AzEIP Screenings			
		2007 Total	2009 Total
		20	23
Child Safety and Security			
		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		11	21
Early Education and Child Care			
DES Child Care Subsidies			
		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		56	44
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		49 (88%)	35 (80%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		77	62
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		63 (82%)	46 (74%)

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	4
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2
DES Certified Homes	9
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	6
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
Total	22
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	1
Quality First	2

85748 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
	Zip 85748	Hospital
	Schools	Clinic
	Library	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Parks	Pima County Health Department



85748	Zip Code Boundaries	85748
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

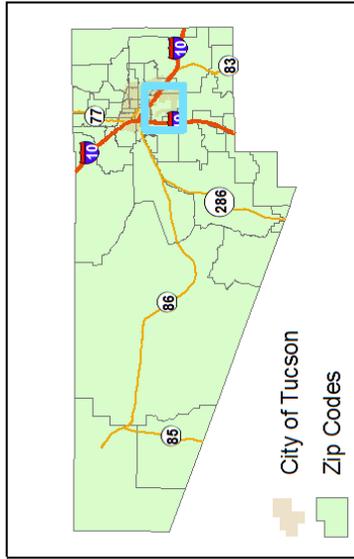
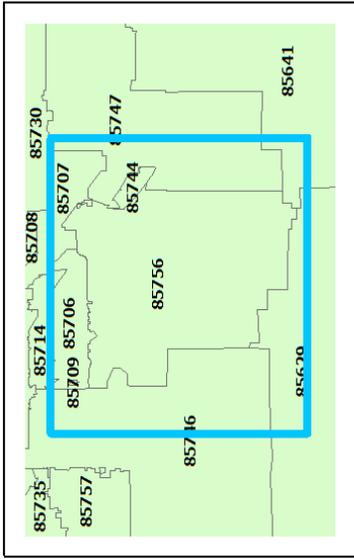
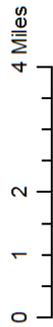
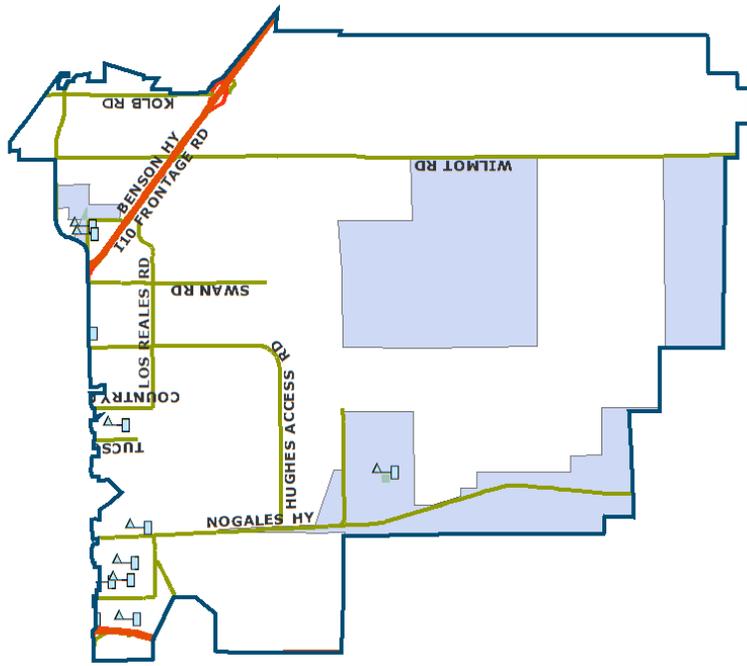
<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	2000 Total	2000 Percent	2009 Estimate
Total Population	15,662		18,904
Children 0-5	1,074		1,361
Total Number of Families	4,639	100.0%	5,599
Families with Children 0-5	488	10.5%	589
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	79	1.7%	95
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	55	1.2%	66
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
White	81.5%	72.4%	
Hispanic	10.8%	17.3%	
African American	2.7%	2.3%	
American Indian	0.7%	0.9%	
Asian	2.7%	2.1%	
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	740	6.2%	
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
Median Family Income	\$65,137		
Families Earning \$20,000 Per Year or Less		6.0%	
Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		2.2%	
Single Mother Families below Poverty Level		9.5%	
Single Mother Families with Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		0%	
Children under 5 Years Old below Poverty Level		6.1%	
	January 2007	January 2009	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	16	17 (3%)	15
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	19	20 (1%)	17
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	69	95 (16%)	111
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	95	141 (10%)	155
WIC Recipients Women	37	51	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	46	72	

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	183		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	16	8.8%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	141	77.3%	
No prenatal care	1	0.4%	
Publicly-funded births	39	21.2%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	17	9.0%	
Births to unwed mothers	50	27.1%	
Number of Infant deaths			
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	146 (64%)	149 (72%)	147 (67%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	121 (38%)	145 (49%)	107 (36%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	74 (23%)	133 (45%)	102 (34%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		22	20
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		9	14
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		18	9
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		60	41
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		53 (88%)	36 (88%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		81	53
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		66 (82%)	46 (87%)

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

85756 Zip Code



Legend

	Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing	Health Facilities
	Zip 85756	Clinic
	Schools	Federally Qualified Health Center
	Library	Hospital
	Parks	Pima County Health Department
	Target Area Sahuarita and Littletown	

85756	Zip Code Boundaries	85756	85629
	2000 zip code	Zip Code 85746 was not included in 2000 census. Data are limited.	
	2010 zip code	100%	
	Littletown	100%	
	Summit	95%	5%

<u>Population Statistics, Census 2000</u>			
	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		
	All Ages	Children 0-5	
<u>Race/Ethnicity, Census 2000</u>			
White	n/a		
Hispanic	n/a		
African American	n/a		
American Indian	n/a		
Asian	n/a		
<u>Educational Attainment, Census 2000</u>			
Adults 18 and over without a high school diploma	n/a		
<u>Economic Status of Families & Children, Census 2000</u>			
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	January 2010
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	72	80
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	97	101
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	589	827
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	875	1181
WIC Recipients Women	0	0	
WIC Recipients Children 0-4	0	0	

Health Indicators

2008 Births (most recent year available)	2008 Births	% Births	
Total # births	623		
Births to teen mothers (= < 19 yrs old)	69	11.0%	
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	467	75.0%	
No prenatal care	13	2.0%	
Publicly-funded births	300	48.2%	
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	44	7.1%	
Births to unwed mothers	259	41.6%	
Number of Infant deaths	2		
Child Immunizations Percent Completed	2005	2007	2009
3:2:2 completed 12-24 months	83 (77%)	113 (78%)	160 (67%)
4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	71 (52%)	103 (52%)	141 (50%)
4:3:1:3:3:1:4 completed 19-35 months	47 (35%)	98 (50%)	130 (46%)
DDD Recipients Children 0-6		2007 total	2009 total
		5	5
AzEIP Screenings		2007 Total	2009 Total
		0	5
Child Safety and Security		2007 Total	2009 Total
CPS Child Removals from Zip Code (0-5)		0	32
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>			
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		182	135
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		150 (82%)	118 (87%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		268	204
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		207 (77%)	162 (79%)

Providers Registered with CCR&R April 2010	Number
ADHS Licensed Centers	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0
DES Certified Homes	18
Registered Homes (Unregulated)	3
No Licensing Information on CCRR	1
Total	22
Subset: Head Start	0
Accredited	0
Quality First	0

Littletown CDP, 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
	1.7%	2.9%	3.5%

Summit CDP, 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
	5.8%	9.2%	11.0%

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

State Agency: DES			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Areas
TANF Summary Enrollment Data [YES] ZIP TANF Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) [YES] ZIP TANF child only cases [YES] ZIP 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	County Totals [YES] Zip Code [YES] Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total
State Agency DES/AHCCCS			
Indicators Requested – Received or Not	Units requested	Time points requested	Geographical Areas
AHCCCS Acute Enrollment –[YES, BUT NOT ZIPCODE LEVEL ONLY COUNTY] 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	County Totals [YES] Zip Code [NO] Incorporated Places [NO] Unincorporated Places [NO] Arizona Total

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B: SOUTH PIMA FUNDING STRATEGIES 2010-2012

Strategy	Description	Regional Allocation	Grantees
Child Care Recruitment & Support- Project M.O.R.E.	Project M.O.R.E. provides information, technical assistance, and professional development opportunities to in-home early care and education providers.	FY2010: \$435,529 FY2011: \$396,529	Child & Family Resources, in partnership with United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona
Expansion of Early Childcare	These strategy increases the number of high quality early care and education placements (including expansion of placements for infants and toddlers and children with special needs), this program works with early care and education programs by providing funding for strategic business planning, renovation, expansion and start-up.	FY2010: \$593,481 FY2011: \$976,519	Casa de Esperanza Three Points Child Care Center Sahuarita Unified School District Vail Unified School District
Home Visitation and Community Based Parenting Education	Home-Based Family Support 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. Community-Based Family Support 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 assistance.	FY2010: \$1,012,420 FY2011: \$944,080	United Way of Tucson & Southern AZ Child & Family Resources The Parent Connection Make Way for Books Sahuarita School District Sopori School Parent Aid Sunnyside School District Parents As Teachers Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services
Preventative Oral Health – First Smiles Matter	The First Smiles Matter program increases children's access to preventative dental health care by implementing an early childhood oral health program consisting of parent, child care and health care provider education, oral health screenings and referrals, and increased exposure to fluoride through fluoride varnish application and tooth brushing programs.	FY2010: \$224,998 FY2011: \$944,080	Pima County Health Department
Public Health Insurance Outreach and Enrollment – Pima Kids Connection	This program provides health education for families including preventative health care such as public health insurance, dental visits by age one, immunizations, referral information for developmental delays, and outreach and enrollment support for public health insurance for children eligible to participate.	FY2010: \$49,887 FY2011: \$188,295	Pima County Health Department

APPENDIX B: SOUTH PIMA FUNDING STRATEGIES 2010-2012

<p>Early Literacy</p>	<p>This program provides language and literacy coaches to work in coordination with Quality First coaches to enhance the skills of child care professionals in the area of early language and early literacy development and by providing high quality lending libraries in Quality First child care settings.</p>	<p>FY2010: \$112,087 FY2011: \$101,900</p>	<p>Make Way For Books</p>
<p>Communications</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>FY2010: \$100,000 FY2011: \$100,000</p>	<p>Unknown at this time</p>
<p>Quality First</p>		<p>FY2010: \$1,033,300 FY2011: \$1,891,730</p>	
<p>TEACH</p>		<p>FY2010: \$205,200 FY2011: \$205,200</p>	
<p>FTF Professional REWARD\$</p>		<p>FY2010: \$180,000 FY2011: \$300,000</p>	

APPENDIX C. Arizona Department of Commerce, Population Estimation Method

	ARIZONA POPULATION STATISTICS POLICIES		POLICY NUMBER	
	CHAPTER		045Z 05-01-1	
	045Z	AZ Population Statistics	ARTICLE	
	SUBJECT		05	Estimates Procedures
	01	HUM Estimates Methodology	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:

$$HHPOP = HU \times OCCR \times PPH$$

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.

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

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

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:

$$HHPOP_{2005} = HU_{2005} \times OCCR_{2005} \times PPH_{2005}$$

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 South Pima RPC, Census 2000 and 2009 Population Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Census Table P77. Median Family Income In 1999 (Dollars) [1] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P76. Family Income In 1999 [17] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P90. Poverty Status In 1999 Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children [41] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

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

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

Census Table PCT50. Age by Ratio of Income in 1999 to Poverty Level [144] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data; NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm>.

The Number of Families with Children under 5 by Race/Ethnicity and Poverty Status for Arizona, Pima County and Tucson, ACS 2006-2008 Estimates

ACS Table B17010b. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Black Or African American Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Black Or African American Alone

ACS TABLE B17010c. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is American Indian And Alaska Native Alone

ACS Table B17010d. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Asian Alone Householder) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Asian Alone

ACS Table B17010h. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (White Alone)

ACS Table B17010i. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: Families With A Householder Who Is Hispanic Or Latino

ACS Table B19058. Public Assistance Income Or Food Stamps In The Past 12 Months For Households - Universe: Households

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

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

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

Unemployment Rates, Dept. Of Commerce; Table Sources: 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 South Pima Region, Census 2000

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

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

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

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

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, 2009http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstc/cps_table_creator.html

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

2008 Births, Vital Statistics; Table Sources: ADHS Bureau Of Public Health Statistics, Health Status And Vital Statistics Section: Selected Characteristics Of Newborns And Mothers By Community, Arizona, 2008; Number Of Infant Deaths By Race/Ethnicity And Community, Arizona, 2008; Note: Zip Code Data Not Available For Cochise County. Instead, "2008 Births, Vital Statistics" Table Created For County And Places.

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

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

APPENDIX E. Percent of Students Participating in Free and Reduced Price Lunch Program, South Pima Region, Source ADE

School District/School	Zip Code	F/R Percent
Ajo Unified District Total	85321	67.8%
Ajo Elementary School	85321	67.8%
Altar Valley Elementary District Total	85736	70.8%
Altar Valley Middle School	85736	62.6%
Robles Elementary School	85736	77.9%
Continental Elementary District Total	85614	33.2%
Continental Elementary School	85614	33.2%
Sahuarita Unified District Total	85629	33.2%
Anza Trail	85629	28.8%
Sahuarita High School	85629	28.6%
Sahuarita Primary School	85629	34.5%
Sopori Elementary School	85645	79.5%
Sunnyside Unified District Total	85706	85.8%
Apollo Middle School	85706	91.5%
Billy Lane Lauffer Middle School	85706	75.6%
Challenger Middle School	85706	83.9%
Chaparral Middle School	85706	90.9%
Craycroft Elementary School	85706	75.4%
Desert View High School	85706	77.8%
Drexel Elementary School	85706	96.3%
Elvira Elementary School	85706	89.9%
Esperanza Elementary School	85706	92.0%
Gallego Basic Elementary School	85706	73.5%
Liberty Elementary School	85706	90.3%
Los Amigos Elementary School	85706	94.8%
Los Ninos Elementary School	85706	83.4%
Los Ranchitos Elementary School	85706	97.1%
Mission Manor Elementary School	85706	92.2%
Ocotillo Elementary School	85706	89.0%
Rivera Elementary	85706	91.5%
S.T.A.R. Academic Center	85706	73.4%
Santa Clara Elementary School	85706	90.9%
Sierra Middle School	85706	87.6%
Summit View Elementary	85706	88.4%
Sunnyside High School	85706	80.3%
Tucson Unified District Total	85719	65.4%
Carson Middle School	85730	67.3%
Dunham Elementary School	85748	50.6%
Dunham Elementary School	85748	50.6%
Ford Elementary	85730	68.4%

Gridley Middle School	85748	35.7%
Gridley Middle School	85748	35.7%
Irene Erickson Elementary School	85730	80.8%
Nan Lyons Elementary School	85730	64.2%
Reynolds Elementary School	85730	68.9%
Santa Rita High School	85730	39.8%
Secrist Middle School	85730	42.9%
Soleng Tom Elementary School	85748	24.7%
Soleng Tom Elementary School	85748	24.7%
Vail Unified District Total	85641	20.9%
Acacia Elementary School	85641	32.6%
Cienega High School	85641	16.8%
Corona Foothills Middle School	85641	29.4%
Cottonwood Elementary School	85747	23.8%
Desert Sky Middle School	85747	20.6%
Desert Willow Elementary School	85747	23.4%
Empire High School	85747	16.0%
Mesquite Elementary School	85747	18.8%
Ocotillo Ridge Elementary	85641	11.2%
Old Vail Middle School	85641	21.0%
Rincon Vista Middle School	85747	21.9%
Senita Valley Elementary School	85747	22.0%
Sycamore Elementary School	85641	26.5%

APPENDIX F. Third Grade AIMS Scores 2008-09, South Pima Region, Source ADE

District & School	Zip Code	Percent Passing Math	Percent Passing Reading	Percent Passing Writing
Accelerated Elementary and Secondary Schools	85745	*	*	*
Accelerated Learning Laboratory	85745	*	*	*
Ajo Unified District Total	85321	35%	42%	43%
Ajo Elementary School	85321	35%	42%	43%
Ajo High School	85321	*	*	*
Altar Valley Elementary District Total	85736	51%	55%	52%
Altar Valley Middle School	85736	*	*	*
Robles Elementary School	85736	51%	55%	52%
Continental Elementary District Total	85614	77%	75%	73%
Continental Elementary School	85614	77%	75%	73%
Great Expectations Academy	85629	82%	87%	92%
Great Expectations Academy	85629	82%	87%	92%
Arizona Community Development Corp.	85730	59%	54%	43%
La Paloma Academy (Lakeside)	85730	62%	66%	80%
Multidimensional Literacy Corp.	85735	73%	73%	82%
Desert Mosaic School	85735	73%	73%	82%
Sahuarita Unified District Total	85629	82%	82%	90%
Anza Trail	85629	91%	88%	95%
Sahuarita High School	85629	*	*	*
Sahuarita Intermediate School	85629	78%	80%	88%
Sahuarita Primary School	85629	*	*	*
Sopori Elementary School	85645	67%	67%	74%
San Fernando Elementary District	85633	*	*	*
San Fernando Elementary School	85633	*	*	*
Sunnyside Unified District Total	85706	70%	63%	79%
Apollo Middle School	85706	*	*	*
Billy Lane Lauffer Middle School	85706	*	*	*
Challenger Middle School	85706	*	*	*
Chaparral Middle School	85706	*	*	*
Craycroft Elementary School	85706	86%	82%	91%
Desert View High School	85706	*	*	*
Drexel Elementary School	85706	72%	67%	86%
Elvira Elementary School	85706	71%	64%	80%
Esperanza Elementary School	85706	72%	70%	82%
Gallego Basic Elementary School	85706	85%	84%	90%
Liberty Elementary School	85706	76%	70%	86%
Los Amigos Elementary School	85706	63%	50%	66%
Los Ninos Elementary School	85706	70%	67%	77%
Los Ranchitos Elementary School	85706	59%	55%	66%
Mission Manor Elementary School	85706	62%	51%	78%
Ocotillo Elementary School	85706	55%	45%	76%

Rivera Elementary	85706	52%	49%	69%
S.T.A.R. Academic Center	85706	*	*	*
Santa Clara Elementary School	85706	73%	58%	73%
Sierra Middle School	85706	*	*	*
Summit View Elementary	85706	79%	66%	83%
Sunnyside High School	85706	*	*	*
TAG Elementary, Inc.	85748		0%	0%
TAG Elementary	85748	67%	63%	79%
Tucson Unified District Total	85719	66%	67%	81%
Carson Middle School	85730	*	*	*
Dunham Elementary School	85748	91%	84%	93%
Ford Elementary	85730	71%	82%	97%
Gridley Middle School	85748	*	*	*
Irene Erickson Elementary School	85730	62%	56%	73%
Nan Lyons Elementary School	85730	58%	50%	92%
Reynolds Elementary School	85730	72%	77%	80%
Santa Rita High School	85730	*	*	*
Secrist Middle School	85730	*	*	*
Soleng Tom Elementary School	85748	93%	91%	99%
Vail Unified District Total	85641	92%	87%	87%
Acacia Elementary School	85641	86%	81%	81%
Cienega High School	85641	*	*	*
Corona Foothills Middle School	85641	*	*	*
Cottonwood Elementary School	85747	90%	89%	87%
Desert Sky Middle School	85747	*	*	*
Desert Willow Elementary School	85747	95%	87%	93%
Empire High School	85747	*	*	*
Mesquite Elementary School	85747	97%	94%	91%
Ocotillo Ridge Elementary	85641	95%	88%	88%
Old Vail Middle School	85641	*	*	*
Rincon Vista Middle School	85747	*	*	*
Senita Valley Elementary School	85747	97%	93%	93%
Sycamore Elementary School	85641	86%	83%	81%

* scores were not available

APPENDIX H: 2009 Public Preschool Enrollments in Pima County in Preschools Receiving Early Childhood Block Grants

School District & Site	ECBG Students	Total Enrollments
Flowing Wells School District		
Flowing Wells Early Childhood Education Center	190	190
Sunnyside Unified District		
Drexel Steps 4 Success	36	37
Esperanza Steps 4 Success	36	36
Los Amigos Steps 4 Success	36	36
Ocotillo Preschool	10	10*
Sahuarita Unified District		
SUSD Early Childhood Center	15	180
TUSD		
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
Vail Unified District		
Acacia Public School	14	14
TOTAL	498	843

Appendix I. Arizona Department of Education Early Childhood Education Center Accreditation Guide available at <https://www.azed.gov/earlychildhood/preschool/programs/ComparisonProcessInfo-AMI1.PDF>

	National Association for the Education of Young Children	The National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission	Association for Christian Schools International	Association Montessori Internationale	American Montessori Society	National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education
Contact Information	NAEYC 1509 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036- 1426 Contact: 800-424-2460 ext. 360 or 202-328-2601 www.naeyc.org	National Early Childhood Program Accreditation (NECPA) 425 Main Street, Ste. 2000 Greenwood, SC 29646 Contact: 800-505-9878 www.necpa.net	ACSI, Rocky Mountain Region 326 S. Wilmet Rd., Ste. A110 Tucson, 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 USAAMIS@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 amsfaq.org	National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education P.O. Box 90723 Austin, Texas 78709 Contact: 800-537-1118 www.naccp.org
Cost	Expenses for Validator Visit	7-120 Children \$650.00 121-240 Children \$800.00 241+ \$950.00 Expenses for Validator Visit	\$250.00 Expenses for Team Visit	Consultation 1 day: \$340.00 2 days: \$565.00 3 days: \$740.00 each additional day \$265.00 all travel expenses	All Consultant Expenses	0-50 Children \$235.00 51-75 Children \$500.00 76-125 Children \$550.00 126-200 Children \$750.00
Process	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Validator Visit 4. Commission Decision	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Request for Verification 4. Verifier Visit 5. NECPA Accreditation Council Decision	1. Application 2. Candidate Status Visit 3. Self Study 4. Team Visit 5. Accreditation Commission	1. Application 2. Survey/Self Study 3. Consultation visit 4. Accreditation Decision 5. Consultation evaluation	1. Application 2. Select Consultant 3. Complete Pre- Consultation Report 4. Consultation Visit 5. Accreditation Decision	1. Application 2. Self Study 3. Validation 4. Commission Review
Timeframe	Program must complete process within 3 yr.	No restriction	Program must complete process within 3 yr.	no restriction	Program must complete process within 2 years	No restriction
Reporting and renewal	Annual Report Renewal every three years.	Annual Report Renewal every three years	Annual Report Renewal every three years	Renewal every three years	Annual	Renewal every 3 years



AHCCCS ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS October 1, 2009

Where to Apply	Eligibility Criteria				General Information
	Household Monthly Income by Household Size (After Deductions) ¹	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security #	Special Requirements	Benefits

Coverage for Children

S.O.B.R.A. Children Under Age 1	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone 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 ³
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 1 – 5	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent 1/2 of Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of	\$1,201 \$1,615 \$2,030 ²	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
S.O.B.R.A. Children Ages 6 – 19	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Child living alone Child living with 1 parent or spouse 1/2 of Child living with 2 parents 1/3 of	\$ 903 ² \$1,215 \$1,526	N/A	Required	N/A	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
KidsCare Children Under Age 19	Mail to KidsCare 801 E. Jefferson St 7500 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	1 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"> ▪ Not eligible for Medicaid ▪ No health insurance coverage within last 3 months ▪ Not available to State employees, their children, or spouses ▪ \$10-35 monthly premium covers all eligible children only ▪ Premium included in parent's if parent is covered under Health Insurance for Parents 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³

Coverage for Families or Individuals

AHCCCS for Families with Children	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 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"> ▪ Family includes a child deprived of parental support due to absence, death, disability, unemployment or underemployment 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
AHCCCS Care (AC)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	Applicant living alone Applicant living with spouse 1/2 of	\$ 903 \$1,215	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineligible for any other categorical Medicaid coverage 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Medical Expense Deduction (MED)	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	1 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"> ▪ Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage. ▪ May deduct allowable medical expenses from income 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³

Coverage for Women

S.O.B.R.A. Pregnant	DES/Family Assistance Office Call 1-800-352-8401 for the nearest office	For a pregnant woman expecting one baby: Applicant living alone 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 ³
Breast & Cervical Cancer Treatment Program	Well Women Healthcheck Program Call 1-888-257-8502 for the nearest office	N/A		N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Under age 65 ▪ Screened and diagnosed with breast cancer, cervical cancer, or a pre-cancerous cervical lesion by the Well Woman Healthcheck Program ▪ Ineligible for any other Medicaid coverage 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³



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) ¹	Resource Limits (Equity)	Social Security Number	Special Requirements	Benefits

Coverage for Elderly or Disabled People

Long Term Care	ALTCS Office Call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest office	\$ 2,022 Individual	\$2,000 Individual ⁴	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Requires nursing home level of care or equivalent ▪ May be required to pay a share of cost ▪ Estate recovery program for the cost of services received after age 55 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³ , Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice
SSI CASH	Social Security Administration	\$ 674 Individual \$ 1,011 Couple	\$2,000 Individual \$3,000 Couple	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
SSI MAO	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034	\$ 903 Individual \$1,215 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Age 65 or older, blind, or disabled 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³
Freedom to Work	Mail to: 801 E Jefferson MD 7004 Phoenix, AZ 85034 602-417-6677 1-800-654-8713 Option 6	\$2,257 Individual Only Earned Income is Counted	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Must be working and either disabled or blind ▪ Must be age 16 through 64 ▪ Premium may be \$0 to \$35 monthly <p>+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for Nursing home level of care or equivalent is required for Long Term Care (Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, or Hospice) 	AHCCCS Medical Services ³ Nursing Facility, Home & Community Based Services, and Hospice

Coverage for Medicare Beneficiaries

QMB	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 903 Individual \$1,215 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A 	Payment of Part A & B premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles
SLMB	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 903.01 – \$ 1,083 Individual \$1,215.01 – \$1,457 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A ▪ Not receiving Medicaid benefits 	Payment of Part B premium
QI-1	Mail to SSI MAO 801 E Jefferson MD 3800 Phoenix, Arizona 85034 Or call 602-417-7000 or 1-800-654-8713 for the nearest ALTCS office	\$ 1,083.01 – \$1,219 Individual \$1,457.01 – \$1,640 Couple	N/A	Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entitled to Medicare Part A ▪ Not receiving Medicaid benefits 	Payment of Part B premium

Applicants for the above programs must be Arizona residents and either U.S. citizens or qualified immigrants and must provide documentation of identity and U.S. Citizenship or immigrant status. Applicants for S.O.B.R.A., 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 & 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"> • Administrative Home of the 4 FTF Grants • Coordinates Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance • Providing Nutrition Services to North Community Based providers • Providing Community Mobilization in North & South Pima County Regions • LaVonne Douville, Andrea Chiasson, Christiana Patchett, Vanessa Felty, Annie Richards, and others are also participating from the United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona
<p>Amphitheater Public Schools – Amphi P.A.T. * Contact Person: Dina Gutierrez & Tom Collins 435 E. Glenn Tucson, AZ 85705 Dina (520) 696-4095 & Tom (520) 696-6967 FAX 696-6953 dagutierrez or tcollins@amphi.com www.parentsasteachers.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North and Central Pima regions • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in North and Central Pima regions
<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"> • 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.
<p>Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Contact Person:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<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"> • Coordinating media outreach for Kids Care and AHCCCS enrollment



<p>Casa de los Niños* Contact Person: Carol Weigold 1101 N. 4th Ave. Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 624-5600 ext. 401 FAX 623-2443 carolw@casadelosninos.org www.casadelosninos.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing community-based parent education trainings in the Central Pima region
<p>Casa de los Niños** Raising Healthy Kids & Nurse Family Partnership Contact Person : Joanne Karolzak 1101 N. 4th Ave. Tucson, AZ 85705 (520) 624-5600 ext. 306 FAX 623-2443 joannek@casadelosninos.org www.casadelosninos.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services to families in the Central Pima Region.
<p>Child & Family Resources - Healthy Families* Contact Person: Pauline Haas-Vaughn (Zoe Lemme) 2800 E. Broadway Blvd. Tucson, AZ 85716 Pauline (520) 321-3774 & Zoe 323-4284 FAX 325-8780 phaas-vaughn@cfraz.org & zlemme@cfraz.org www.childfamilyresources.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services to families in the North, Central, and South Pima Regions.
<p>Child-Parent Centers, Inc. – Head Start Programs Contact Person: Mary Jo Schwartz 602 E. 22nd St. Tucson, AZ 85706 520-882-0100 FAX 622-1927 mschwartz@childparentcenters.org http://www.childparentcenters.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Early Head Start home visitation services in Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties.
<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"> • Supports the Southern Arizona Covering Kids Coalition

<p>CODAC Behavioral Health Services Contact person: Aimee L. Graves (for administrative questions) and Elisa Tesch (for referrals to program) 127 S. 5th Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85701 520-202-1722 (Aimee); 520-202-1888, ext. 8531 (Elisa) FAX 520-202-1889 (Aimee); 520-202-1736 (Elisa) www.codac.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration
<p>Easter Seals Blake Foundation* Raising Healthy Kids Contact Person: Carol Bolger (Grace Hopkins) 616 N. Country Club Rd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 628-2282 Carol ext. 5364 & Grace ext. 5304 FAX 628-2281 cbolger@blake.easterseals.com & ghopkins@blake.easterseals.com www.blakefoundation.easterseals.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services to targeted population of families with children who have special health care needs in the North Pima region.
<p>Health Start Pima County Health Department Contact Person: Kathleen Malkin 6920 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite E Tucson, AZ 85710 (520) 298-3888 FAX 751-9351 Kathleen.Malkin@pima.gov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>La Frontera Contact Person: Jeannine Chappel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Families Program as part of the Pima County Healthy Families Collaboration
<p>LeCroy & Milligan Associates, Inc.* Contact Person: Kerry Milligan & Darlene Lopez 4911 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 100 Tucson, AZ 85711 (520) 326-5154 Kerry ext. 118 & Darlene ext. 112 FAX 326-5155 kerry@lecroymilligan.com & darlene@lecroymilligan.com www.lecroymilligan.com</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Evaluation Services for the Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance and the FTF grants
<p>Make Way for Books* Contact Person: Mary Jan Bancroft (Elizabeth Soltero) 3955 E. Ft. Lowell, Suite 114 Tucson, AZ 85712 (520) 721-2334 FAX 721-2414 maryjan@makewayforbooks.org www.makewayforbooks.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Baby Literacy Bags to home visitation providers in North, Central, and South Pima Regions. • Providing 3 literacy trainings for each of the Pima Regions.

<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"> • Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the North Pima region • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in the North Pima region
<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"> • Collaboration with Mariposa, HIPPY, and Santa Cruz Cooperative Extension in Nogales, AZ. • Home visitation programs with Promotoras through the Healthy Start, Health Start, and HIPPY programs
<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"> • Providing intensive and moderate-level in home services to families.
<p>Parent Aid* Child Abuse Prevention Center Contact Person: Sean Young (Tiffany Chipman) 2580 E. 22nd St. Tucson, AZ 85713 (520) 798-3304 FAX 798-3305 youngs@parentaid.org & tiffany@parentaid.org www.parentaid.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing home visitation services in North, Central, and South Pima regions.
<p>Project Intensive Caring Contact Person: Kim Malisewski (520) 465-9928 kmalisewski@cox.net</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurse home visitation program with families of children being released from the NICU of UMC, TMC, Northwest, and St. Joseph’s hospitals.
<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"> • Providing a weekly Stay & Play Group for families in Amado and Arivaca

<p>Sunnyside Unified School District – Parents as Teachers** 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"> • Providing Parents as Teachers (P.A.T.) home visitation services to families in the South Pima region • Providing P.A.T. Stay & Play groups in the South Pima region
<p>Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services (TOPS)** Contact Person: Marie Fordney & Laura Pedersen 3024 E. Fort Lowell Rd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (520) 888-2881 FAX 770-0035 Marie.fordney@topsaz.org & laura.pedersen@topsaz.org www.teenoutreachaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support, case management, home visitation, and pregnancy, childbirth, and parent education to teenage moms and dads
<p>The Parent Connection* Contact Person: Kim Metz (Maria Ortiz) 5326 E. Pima St. Tucson, AZ 85712 (520) 321-1500 FAX 321-1971 kmetz@arizonaschildren.org www.theparentconnectionaz.org</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing Parents as Teachers (PAT) home visitation in the Central and South Pima Regions • Providing Stay and Play groups in North, Central, and South Pima regions.
<p>UMC Home Health Contact Person: Becky</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurse home visitation program with families of children being released from the NICU of UMC, TMC, Northwest, and St. Joseph’s hospitals.

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 M. South Pima Region Key Informant Questionnaire

Please answer all of the questions to the best of your knowledge. We ask you to consider *all* of the families with young children ages 0 to 5 years old in your community when you answer these questions.

Child Care & Early Childhood Education

In this section, unless otherwise noted for the question, we ask you to think about both child care (home and center-based) and early childhood programs and services (i.e., publicly and privately-run preschools, Head Start and other programs.)

- 1. What are the types of child care and early childhood educational options that you have in your community? This includes individuals providing child care in their home or the child's home, and formal services provided by an agency, school, non-profit, for-profit or faith-based entity. Check all that apply.**

<i>Child care & Early Childhood Education Options</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Relative, friend or neighbor provides care in home or child's home <i>for no compensation</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Relative, friend, or sitter provides care in home or child's home <i>for compensation</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family child care provider who provides care for a small group of children <i>for compensation</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Child care center
<input type="checkbox"/>	Preschool (privately run)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-kindergarten class at public school
<input type="checkbox"/>	Head Start program
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighborhood play groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drop-in child care
<input type="checkbox"/>	Community learning activities for children at recreational centers or other community centers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Library story time experiences
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other - Please specify:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>No child care available in the community</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>No early childhood educational option in the community</i>

- 2. How available is infant care to parents in your community?**

Not available	Little availability	Somewhat available	Very available	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/>				

3. What types of child care or early childhood educational options need to be made available or increased in your community? Check all that apply.

<i>Child care & Early Childhood Education Options</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Relative, friend or neighbor provides care in home or child's home <i>for no compensation</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Relative, friend, or sitter provides care in home or child's home <i>for compensation</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family child care provider who provides care for a small group of children <i>for compensation</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Child care center
<input type="checkbox"/>	Preschool (privately run)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-kindergarten class at public school
<input type="checkbox"/>	Head Start program
<input type="checkbox"/>	Neighborhood play groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drop-in child care
<input type="checkbox"/>	Community learning activities for children at recreational centers or other community centers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Library story time experiences
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other - Please specify:

4. Thinking of all the child care providers in your community or area, how would you rate child care in your community in the following areas? Check "Not applicable" only if there is no child care available in your community.

	Poor					Excellent		
	1	2	3	4	5	Not applicable	Don't Know	
Provider quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Consistency/ stability of care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational value of program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Professional preparation of the child care provider	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Location /convenience	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

5. In general, how knowledgeable do you think parents are about finding where child care and early childhood options are available in your community?

Not at all knowledgeable	A little knowledgeable	Somewhat knowledgeable	Very knowledgeable
○	○	○	○

6. Rate how likely you think parents use the sources in the list below to find out about the availability child care and/or early childhood education in your community:

Not Likely Very Likely

<i>Source of Information</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Word of mouth	○	○	○	○	○
Newspaper ads	○	○	○	○	○
Phone book/yellow pages	○	○	○	○	○
Internet	○	○	○	○	○
Doctor's office or health clinic	○	○	○	○	○
Social service agency	○	○	○	○	○
Local school	○	○	○	○	○
Church or place of worship	○	○	○	○	○
Local library	○	○	○	○	○
Other (specify):	○	○	○	○	○

7. Rate the reasons below for how likely parents need child care or early childhood education in your area.

Not Likely Very Likely

<i>Reasons</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Work outside the home	○	○	○	○	○
Looking for a job	○	○	○	○	○
Attending school	○	○	○	○	○
To give their child an early childhood education experience	○	○	○	○	○
Other (specify)	○	○	○	○	○

8. Rate how likely the following reasons are why parents do not use child care or early childhood education in your community.



<i>Reasons</i>	1	2	3	4	5
No child care or early childhood education available in the area	<input type="radio"/>				
Too expensive for parents	<input type="radio"/>				
Have not located a good child care provider or early childhood education program	<input type="radio"/>				
Have placed child(ren) on a waiting list	<input type="radio"/>				
Do not trust or are not comfortable with any providers in the community	<input type="radio"/>				
Unsure of how to get child(ren) involved or signed up	<input type="radio"/>				
Have no transportation	<input type="radio"/>				
Need a special-needs program for child(ren)	<input type="radio"/>				
No need; family/friends provide home care	<input type="radio"/>				
Do not want child care or early childhood education for their child(ren)	<input type="radio"/>				
Other: <i>Specify:</i>	<input type="radio"/>				

Economic Issues

9. Thinking about all of the early child care and childhood educational options in your community, how available is affordable child care or early childhood education for families in your community?

Not available	Very few affordable options available	Some affordable options	A lot of affordable options	<i>Don't know</i>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10. How much have the cuts to the Arizona Department of Security child care subsidy affected the ability of families in your community to access child care?

Not at all	A little bit	Somewhat	Very much	<i>Don't know</i>
<input type="radio"/>				

11. Which services for families (including services other than child care and early childhood education) in your community have waiting lists?

12. How have the state budget cuts affected the families and children in your community?

Services and Resources to Support Families in your Community

13. In the table below, mark in the left-hand column whether you have the following services or resources in your area. In the right-hand column, rate the quality of the services or resources you checked as existing in your community.

Check if available	Services or Resources:	What is the quality of the service or resource?						
		Poor					Excellent	Don't know
		1	2	3	4	5		
<input type="radio"/>	A. Transportation to services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	B. Information about child development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	C. Information about nutrition and child safety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	D. Prenatal care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	E. Health care for newborn infants	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	F. Health care for child(ren)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	G. Dental care services for children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	H. Parenting training	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	I. Child care resources and referral information	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	J. Services for ill or disabled children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	K. Financial assistance for child care	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	L. Library	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	M. Other Specify:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. Of the services listed above, which ones do you feel could be increased or expanded? Please put the letter that corresponds to the service or resource in the list above (e.g., F., K.):

15. Overall, which of the following issues do you think prevents families from getting the services they need? (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Limited transportation to services	<input type="checkbox"/>	Distance to services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services not in convenient locations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor quality of service
<input type="checkbox"/>	Processes are too complicated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unpleasant attitude of staff
<input type="checkbox"/>	Language problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of child care
<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor treatment by staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	High cost of services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fear that information will be shared with others	<input type="checkbox"/>	Waiting time to receive service is too long
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimal or no relationship with the provider	<input type="checkbox"/>	No weekend, early morning or evening Hours
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services are cut due to economic recession	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other(<i>specify</i>):

Final Questions

16. What do you consider to be the unique strengths and/or assets present in your community or neighborhood that affects families with young children?

17. Provide the name of any inventories, directories or listings of services or resources for families in your community that exist and that we could obtain:

18. How familiar are you with the State agency, First Things First?

Not at all familiar	A little bit	Somewhat	Very familiar
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. Anything else you would like to share?

Thank you very much for your time and contribution!

APPENDIX N. List of South Pima Region Key Informants

Elizabeth	(Last name not given)
Adam	Bernal
Arlene	Boyuls
Dee	Butcher
Jane	Canon
Pat	Delaney
Nathalie	Dresang
Fran	Driver
Carol	Duran
Vanessa	Felty
Karen	Galliazo
Debbie	Garrison
Anne	Gibson
Trish	Hastings-Sargent
Brandi	Hensley
Mary	Kasulaitis
Joan	Katz
Jenny	Lichtsinn
Valerie	Lopez-Maronda
Yolanda	Martinez
Rosemary	McCain
Fatima	McCasland
Cheryl	McGothlen
Daniella	Nogales
Barbara	Nunez
Elizabeth	Padilla
Kathy	Sheldon
Barbara	Smith
Barbara	Snodgrass
Melba	Solomon
Kathy	Thatcher
	(Name not Provided)
Momma	“V” (name not provided)
Dr.	Valenzuela
Norma	Villa
Walter	Wallace
Cindy	Wells
Gloria	Williams
Marilee	Williams

**Appendix O. Health Facilities, Libraries, and Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing
Appearing in Zip Code Maps in South Pima Region (Source: Pima County 2008 GIS
Database)**

Health Facilities	City	Zip Code	Region
PC Public Health & Medical Services	Ajo	85321	South Pima
Desert Senita Community Health Center	Ajo	85321	South Pima
Ajo District Jail	Ajo	85321	South Pima
Arivaca United Community Health Center	Arivaca	85601	South Pima
United Community Health Center	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Pima County Health Department	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
PC Public Health & Medical Services - Green Valley Office	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Carondelet Health Network - Sahuarita	Sahuarita	85629	South Pima
Carondelet Health Network	Vail	85641	South Pima
Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing	City	Zipcode	Region
Michelle Manor Apartments	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Anthony Gardens Apartments	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Del Moral Apts Dba Los Montano	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Las Montanas Villages	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Rancho Del Mar Dba Las Montana	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Colores Del Sol Apartments	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Scattered Sites	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Casa Bonita III, IV, V	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Farrell Park Apartments	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Las Villas De Kino Apartments I and II	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Sueno Nuevo	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Casa Del Pueblo	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Public Libraries	City	Zip Code	FTF Region
Salazar-Ajo	Ajo	85321	South Pima
Caviglia-Arivaca	Arivaca	85601	South Pima
Joyner-Green Valley	Green Valley	85614	South Pima
Sahuarita	Sahuarita	85629	South Pima
Valencia	Tucson	85706	South Pima
Miller-Golf Links	Tucson	85730	South Pima

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 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.