

**TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION
REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL**

Additional analysis for the American Indian/Alaska Native population in selected off-reservation communities with a high concentration of Tohono O'odham Nation members: A supplement to the 2022 Needs and Assets Report

Funded by the
First Things First Tohono O'odham Nation Regional Partnership Council

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About this Report Supplement

As part of the additional work for the First Things First 2022 Needs and Assets Report cycle, the Tohono O’odham Nation Regional Partnership Council allocated funding for additional data collection and reporting for the American Indian/Alaska Native population in selected communities across the state with a high concentration of Tohono O’odham Nation members. The Regional Partnership Council has indicated that additional community-level data will help them better understand how members of the Tohono O’odham Nation living off the Nation’s boundaries access services, which may include traveling to the region. In addition, this supplement may be used to facilitate conversations with partners in neighboring First Things First regions and at other agencies providing services to Tohono O’odham Nation members who are living off-reservation about their needs and how to best address them. By presenting a sample of available data, additional questions are likely to arise that can inform targeted data collection efforts in future Regional Needs and Assets Report cycles.

Methods

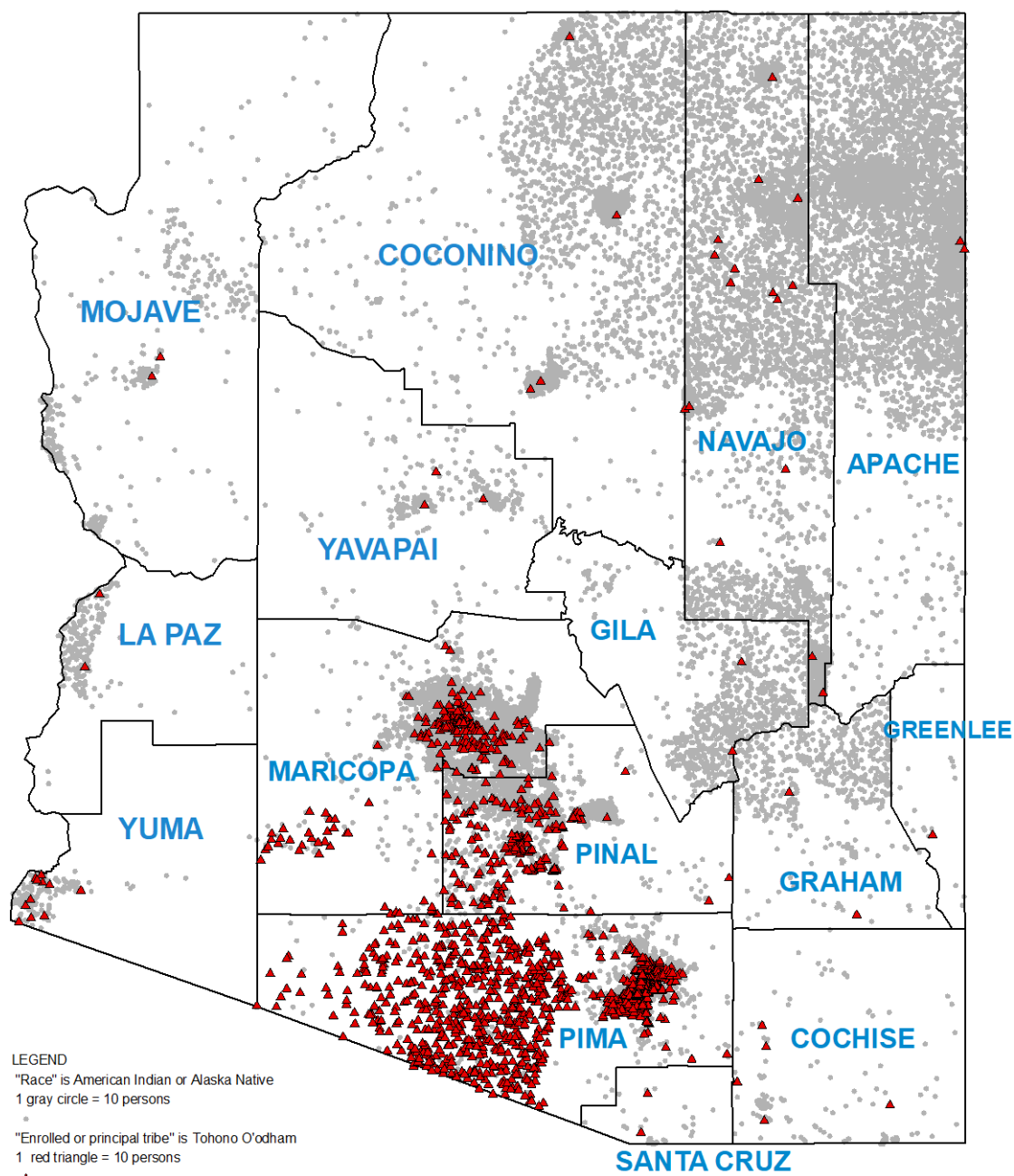
The CRED team worked closely with the Tohono O’odham Nation Regional Partnership Council and Regional Director to a) determine the specific criteria to be used for selecting the geographies outside of the Nation’s boundaries; b) develop a final list and map of selected geographies for additional data collection and analysis; and c) finalize a list of indicators for the analysis.

In order to select communities with a high concentration of Tohono O’odham Nation members, a preliminary map was created showing all census tracts in Arizona with at least 10 people identifying the Tohono O’odham Nation as their “enrolled or principal tribe” according to Census 2010 data (Figure 1). Based on Regional Partnership Council feedback, the potential geographies were narrowed to Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties for their proximity to the Tohono O’odham Nation. Eight communities, made up of contiguous census tracts,¹ were chosen based on the following criteria:

- American Indian or Alaska Native persons make up at least 3% of the total population
- Population of at least 100 persons who report Tohono O’odham Nation as their “enrolled or principal tribe”
- Persons reporting Tohono O’odham Nation as their “enrolled or principal tribe” make up at least 10% of the American Indian or Alaska Native population

¹ With the exception of Florence-Coolidge, which are separated by a large, sparsely inhabited census tract.

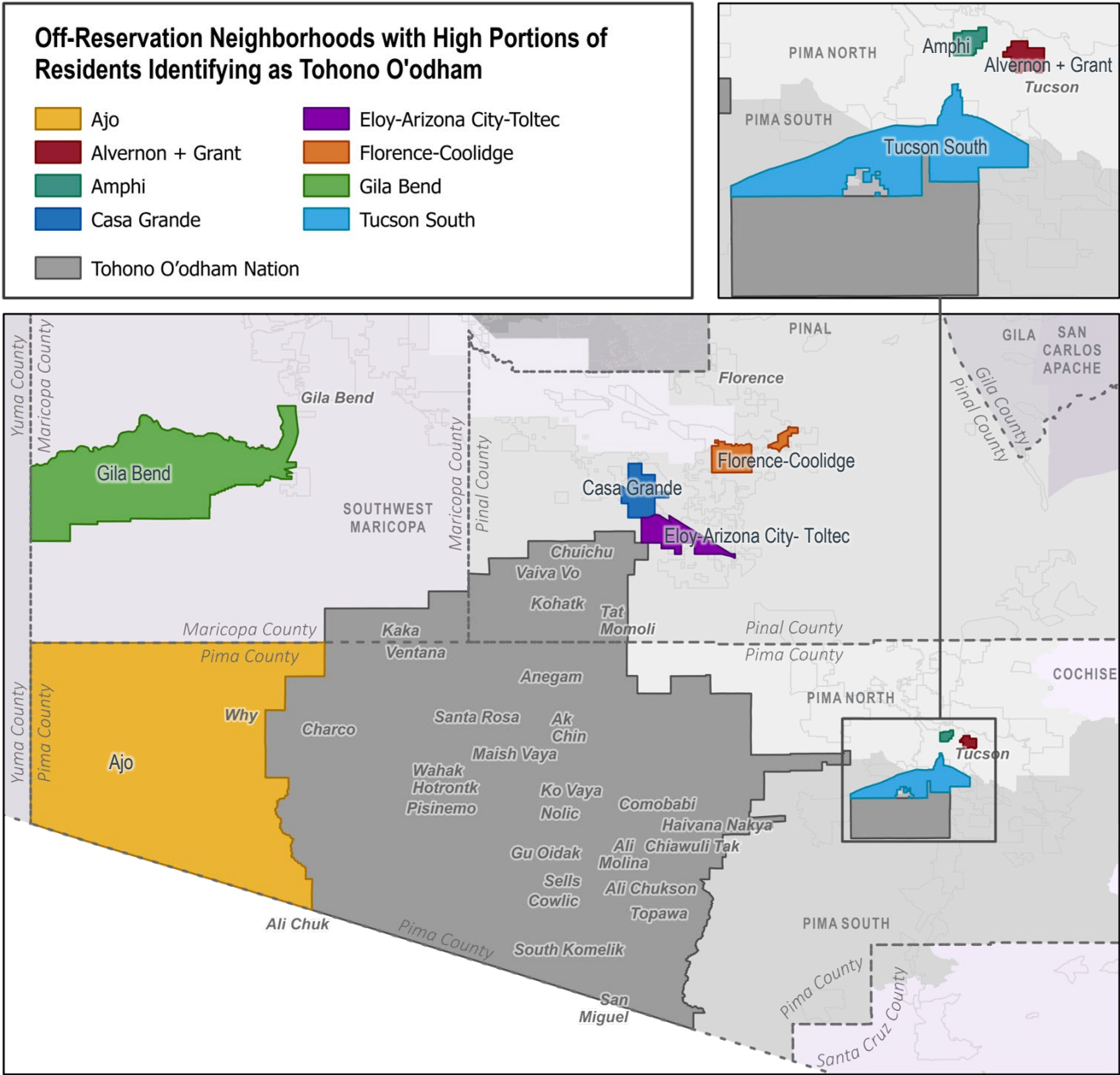
Figure 1. Persons identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native and Tohono O’odham across Arizona



Source: US Census Bureau (2021). American Community Survey five-year averages (2015-2019), Table B02014

Figure 2 below shows a map of the selected communities. For each selected community, Table 1 on the following page shows the total population, the American Indian or Alaska Native population, and the number of persons who identified “Tohono O’odham Nation” as their enrolled or principal tribe.

Figure 2. Selected off-reservation communities with high concentrations of Tohono O’odham Nation members



Map by Community Research, Evaluation & Development (CRED) Team, University of Arizona

Table 1. Proportion of the population identified as American Indian or Alaska Native population and Tohono O’odham, Census 2010

How to read this table – Example: The 2010 Census recorded a total of 3,523 people living in the Ajo-Why community. Of those, 328 identified their race as American Indian/Alaska Native, representing 9% of the total population in that community. Of the 328 AI/AN residents, 218 (or 66%) identified the Tohono O’odham Nation as their “enrolled or principal tribe.”

Community	County	Total 2010 Census population	Total American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) population	Percent of population that is AIAN	Population identifying as Tohono O’odham	Percent of AIAN population identifying as Tohono O’odham
Ajo-Why	Pima	3,523	328	9%	218	66%
Alvernon + Grant	Pima	26,854	785	3%	216	28%
Amphi	Pima	23,446	1,104	5%	260	24%
Tucson South	Pima	142,972	6,467	5%	1,896	29%
Casa Grande	Pinal	38,456	2,057	5%	730	35%
Eloy- Arizona City- Toltec	Pinal	14,633	671	5%	242	36%
Florence- Coolidge	Pinal	21,290	2,065	10%	211	10%
Gila Bend	Maricopa	2,745	463	17%	256	55%

Source: 2010 Census, Tables P1 & PCT1

Secondary data were collected for these communities from publicly available sources such as the Census and American Community Survey and from First Things First state agency data requests.² Data specifically for individuals who identify as members of the Tohono O’odham Nation are not available for those living off the Nation’s boundaries beyond the number of individuals who listed the Tohono O’odham Nation as their “principal or enrolled tribe.” The population of American Indian or Alaska Native residents was therefore used as a proxy and serves as the denominator for all tables and figures in this supplement unless otherwise specified.

Note that, although Census 2010 data, shown in Table 1, were used to select the communities to be included in this supplement, 2015-2019 estimates from the American Community Survey were used for the remaining report sections. ACS estimates were the most recent data available for these communities at the time of writing this supplement; the total population estimates, shown in Table 2, vary somewhat from the Table 1 Census 2010 data. Because 2015-2019 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates are based on samples rather than the full population, ACS data should not be considered exact and may over or under estimate some characteristics. Estimates that are based on very few respondents are less reliable, and so those with fewer than 50 respondents are not included in this report.

Data received from some state agencies were not split out by race/ethnicity or were largely suppressed due to small numbers and were unable to be included in this supplement. For more detailed information on data sources, methodology, suppression guidelines, and limitations, please see APPENDIX. 2: METHODS AND DATA SOURCES of the Tohono O’odham Nation Regional Partnership Council 2022 Needs and Assets Report.

² Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) and Arizona Department of Education (ADE)

In the tables and graphs that follow, the off-reservation communities will be color-coded by county where possible. Communities within Pima County are color-coded in light blue, Pinal County in gold, and Maricopa County in purple. The Tohono O’odham Nation will be represented at the bottom in darker blue.

Population Characteristics

Table 2. Proportion of the population identified as American Indian or Alaska Native population and Tohono O’odham, ACS 2015-19

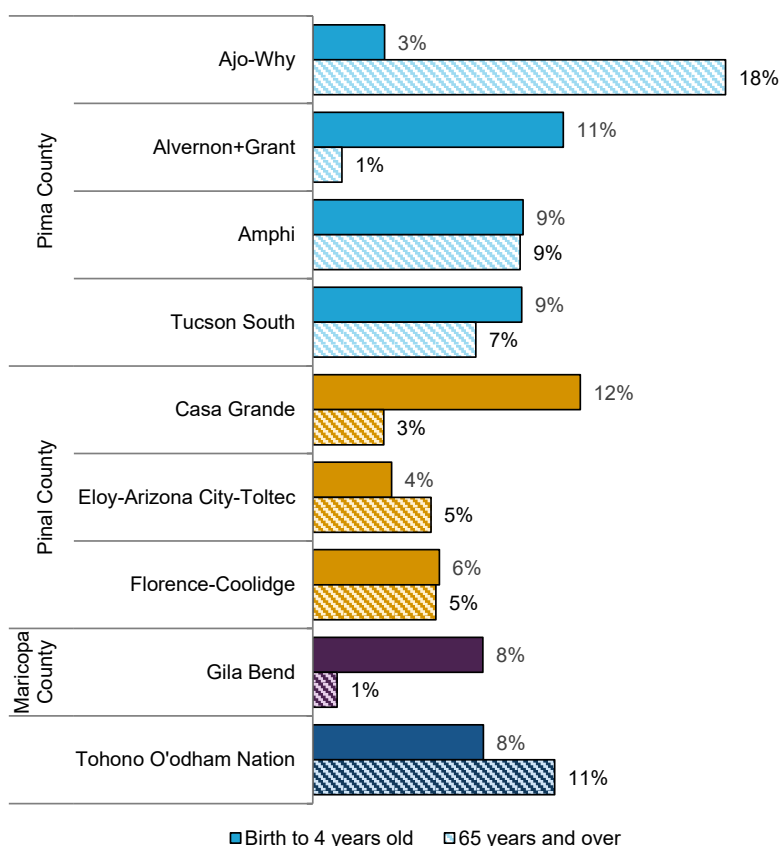
How to read this table – Example: The ACS 2015-19 estimated a total of 3,008 people living in the Ajo-Why community. Of those, 410 were estimated to be American Indian or Alaska Native (either alone or in combination with another race or ethnicity), representing 14% of the total population in that community. Of the 410 AI/AN residents, 244 (or 60%) were estimated to identify Tohono O’odham Nation as their “enrolled or principal tribe.”

Geography	Total Population (All races, all ages)	People who are American Indian or Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races (All ages)	Percent of the total population who are American Indian or Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races (All ages)	Tohono O’odham Population (All ages)	Percent of the American Indian or Alaska Native population who are Tohono O’odham (All ages)
Ajo-Why	3,008	410	14%	244	60%
Alvernon+ Grant	25,093	1,227	5%	124	10%
Amphi	21,632	2,228	10%	486	22%
Tucson South	148,344	17,065	12%	2,533	15%
Pima County	1,027,207	60,052	6%	13,257	22%
Casa Grande	43,931	4,984	11%	1,211	24%
Eloy-Arizona City-Toltec	14,042	884	6%	300	34%
Florence-Coolidge	20,447	1,593	8%	172	11%
Pinal County	432,793	28,316	7%	4,061	14%
Gila Bend	2,611	499	19%	321	64%
Maricopa County	4,328,810	124,128	3%	4,371	4%
Tohono O’odham Nation	10,747	9,325	87%	8,206	88%

Source: Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B02014

Figure 3. American Indian or Alaska Native population: Birth to 4 and 65 and older

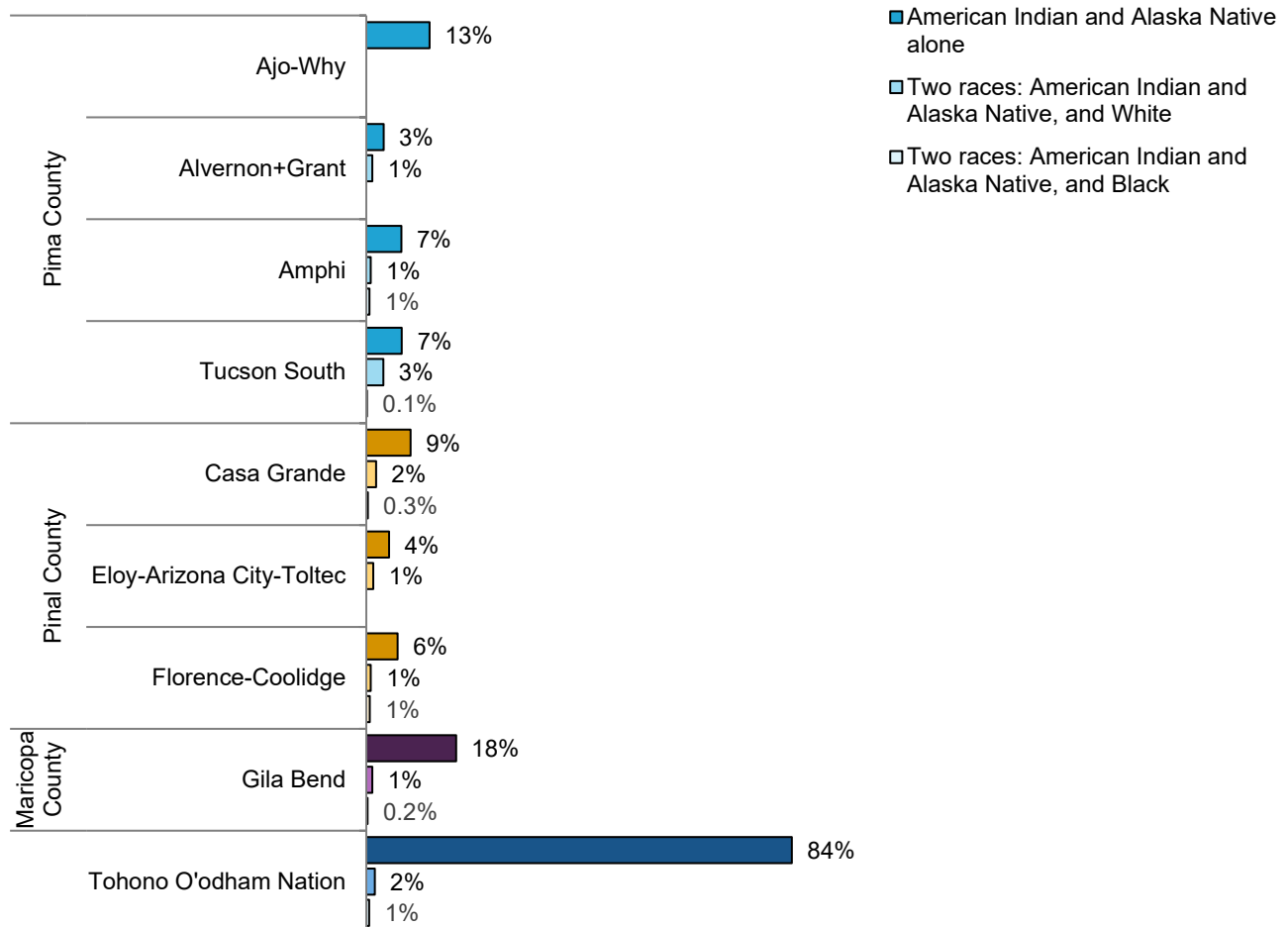
How to read this figure – Example: Of the total population estimated to be American Indian or Alaska Native in the Ajo-Why community (N=376, Table 3), 3% are young children ages birth to 4 and 18% are older adults ages 65 and older.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Tables B01001C, C21001C

Figure 4. Race and Ethnicity

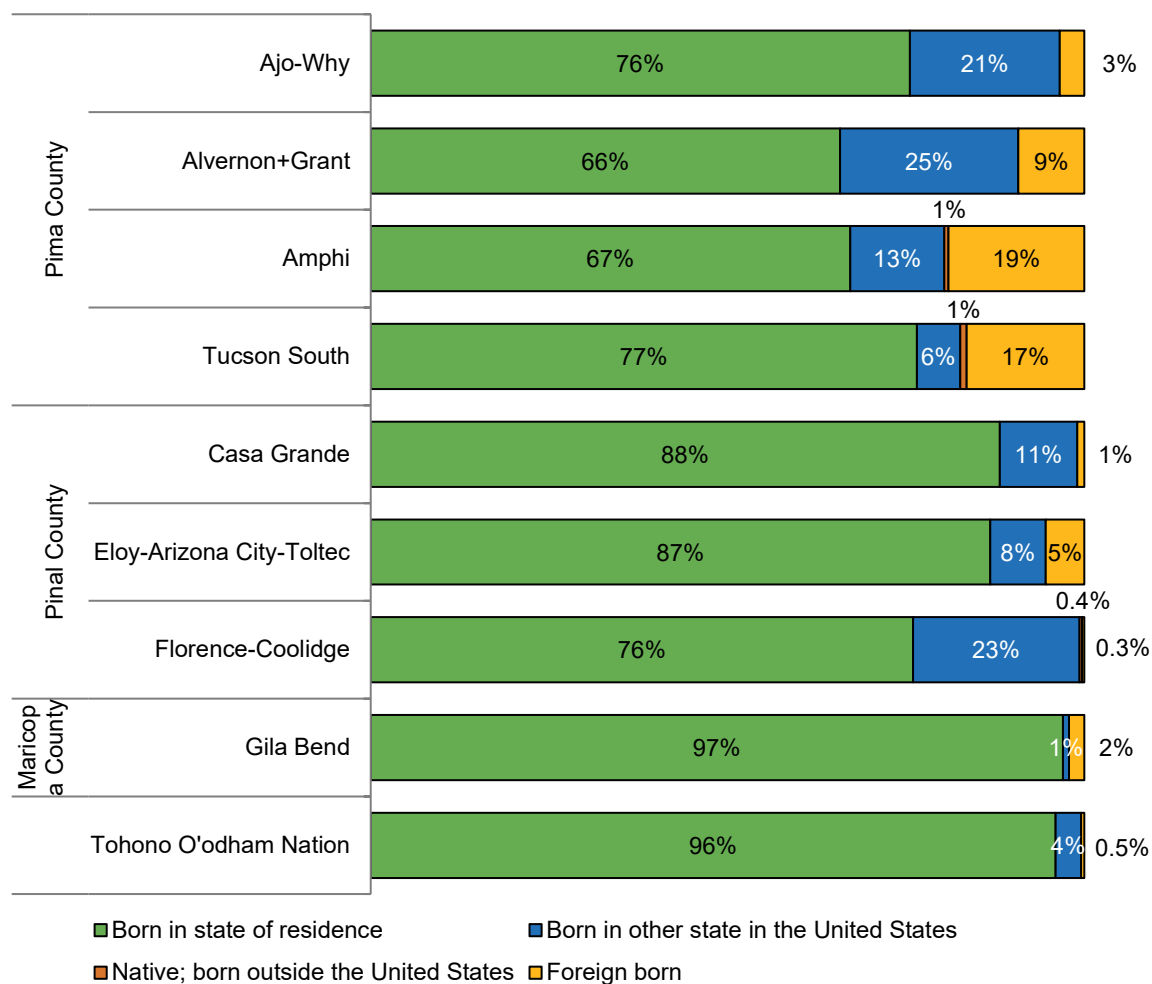
How to read this figure— Example: Of the total population in the Ajo-Why community, an estimated 13% identify as American Indian and Alaska Native alone (with no other races or ethnicities listed), 0% identify as both American Indian and Alaska Native and White, and 0% identify as both American Indian and Alaska Native and Black.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table C02003

Figure 5. American Indian or Alaska Native: Place of birth

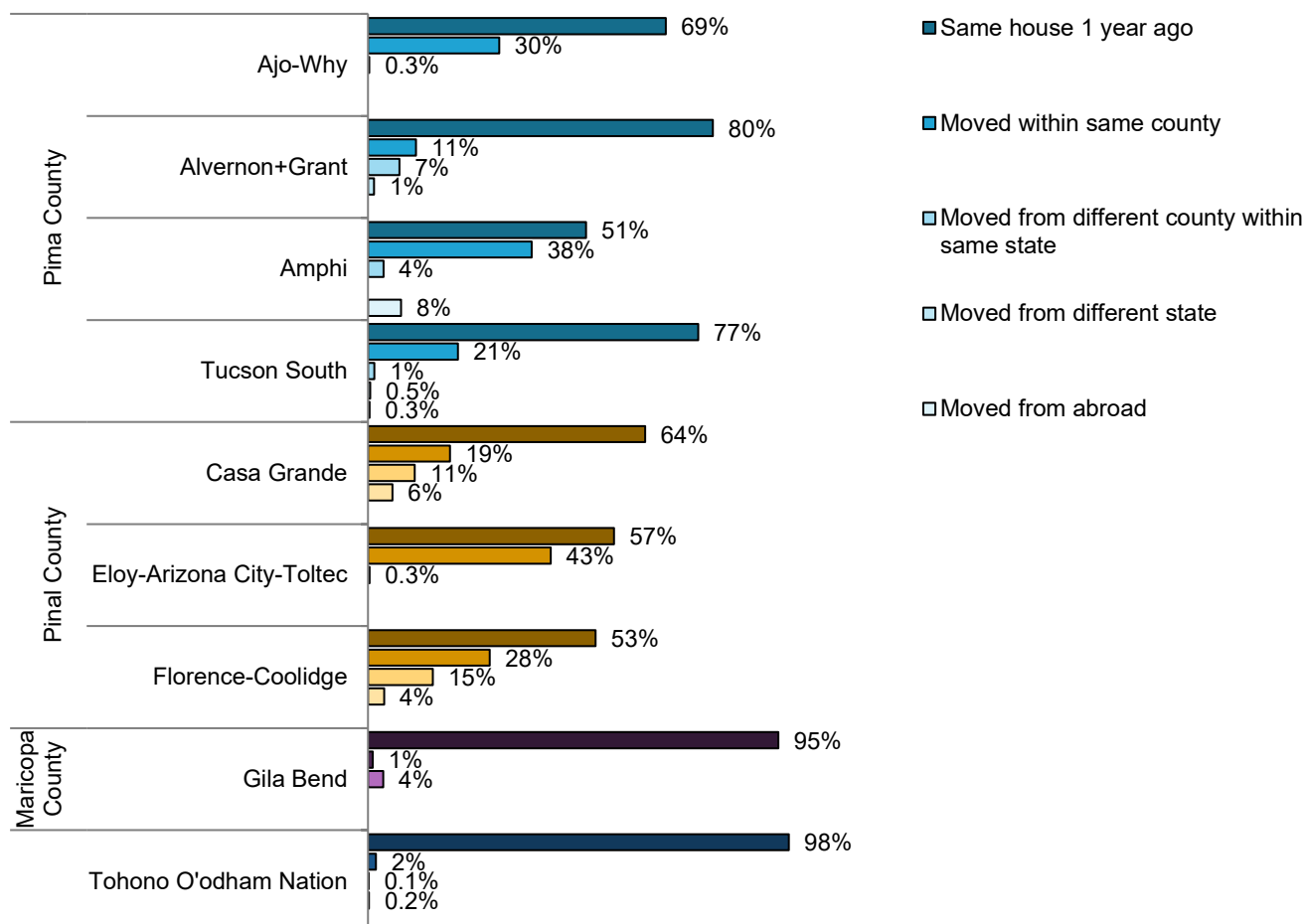
How to read this figure— Example: Of the American Indian or Alaska Native population living in the Ajo-Why community, 76% were born in the state of residence (Arizona), 21% were born in another US state, and 3% were born in a foreign country.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B06004C

Figure 6. Residence 1 year ago/migration trends

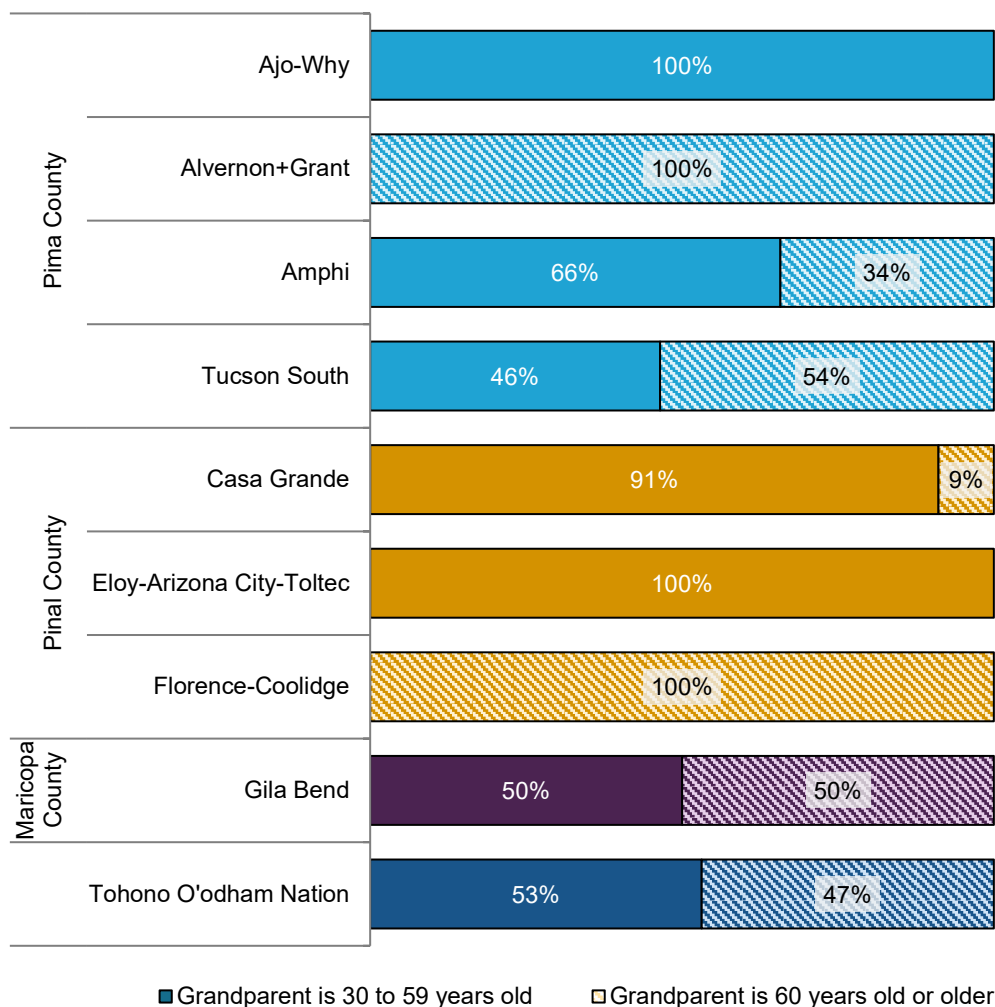
How to read this figure— Example: Of the American Indian or Alaska Native residents of Ajo-Why, the ACS 2015-19 estimates that 69% lived in the same house, 30% moved within the same county, and 0.3% moved from a different county within the same state in the past year.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B07004C

Figure 7. Age of grandparents living with grandchildren under 18: American Indian or Alaska Native grandparents

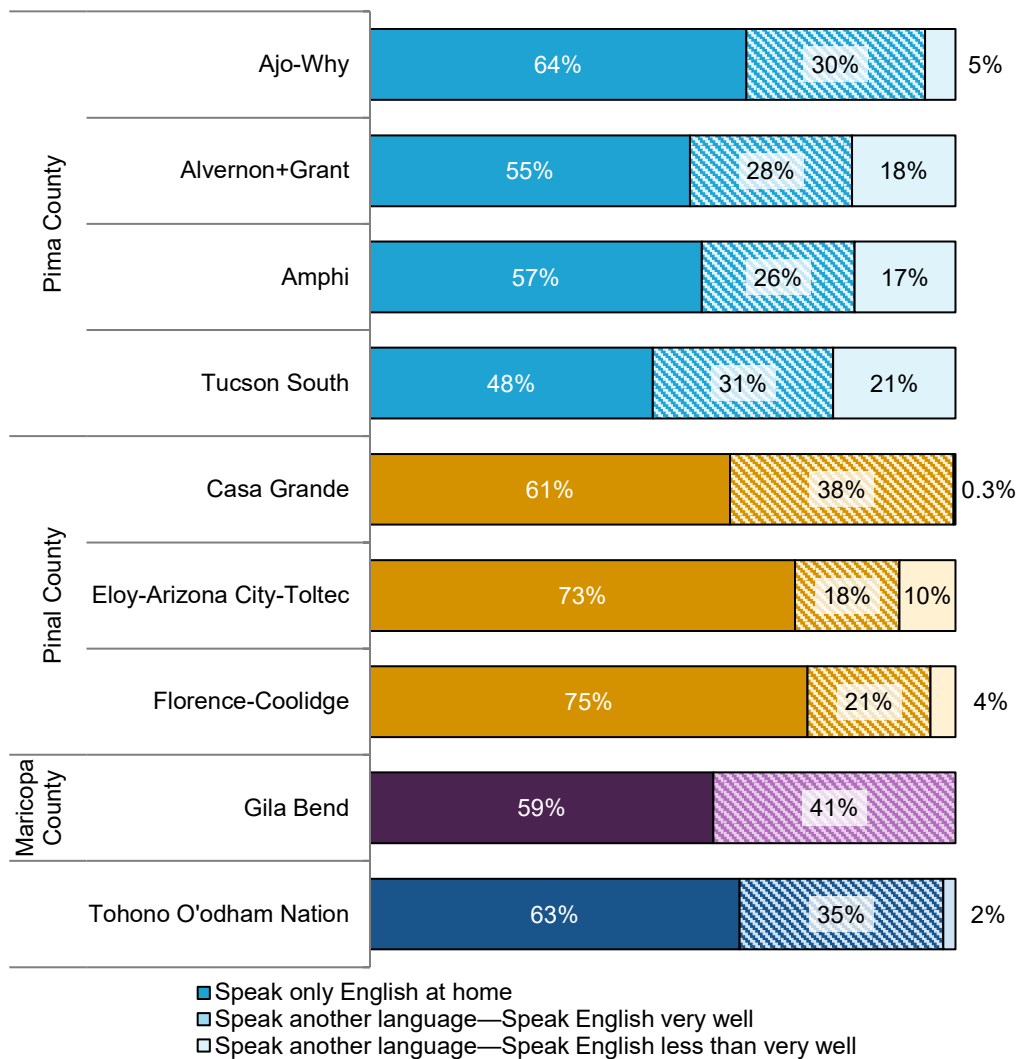
How to read this figure – Example: Of the American Indian or Alaska Native population living in the Ajo-Why community, the ACS 2015-19 estimated that 100% of the grandparents who are American Indian or Alaska Native are living with and responsible for their own grandchild(ren) under 18 years old are between 30 and 59 years old.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B10051C

Figure 8. Languages spoken at home: American Indian or Alaska Native population

How to read this figure/table – Example: Of the American Indian or Alaska Native population ages 5 and older in Ajo-Why, 64% speak only English at home, 30% speak another language at home but speak English very well, and 5% speak another language at home and speak English less than very well.

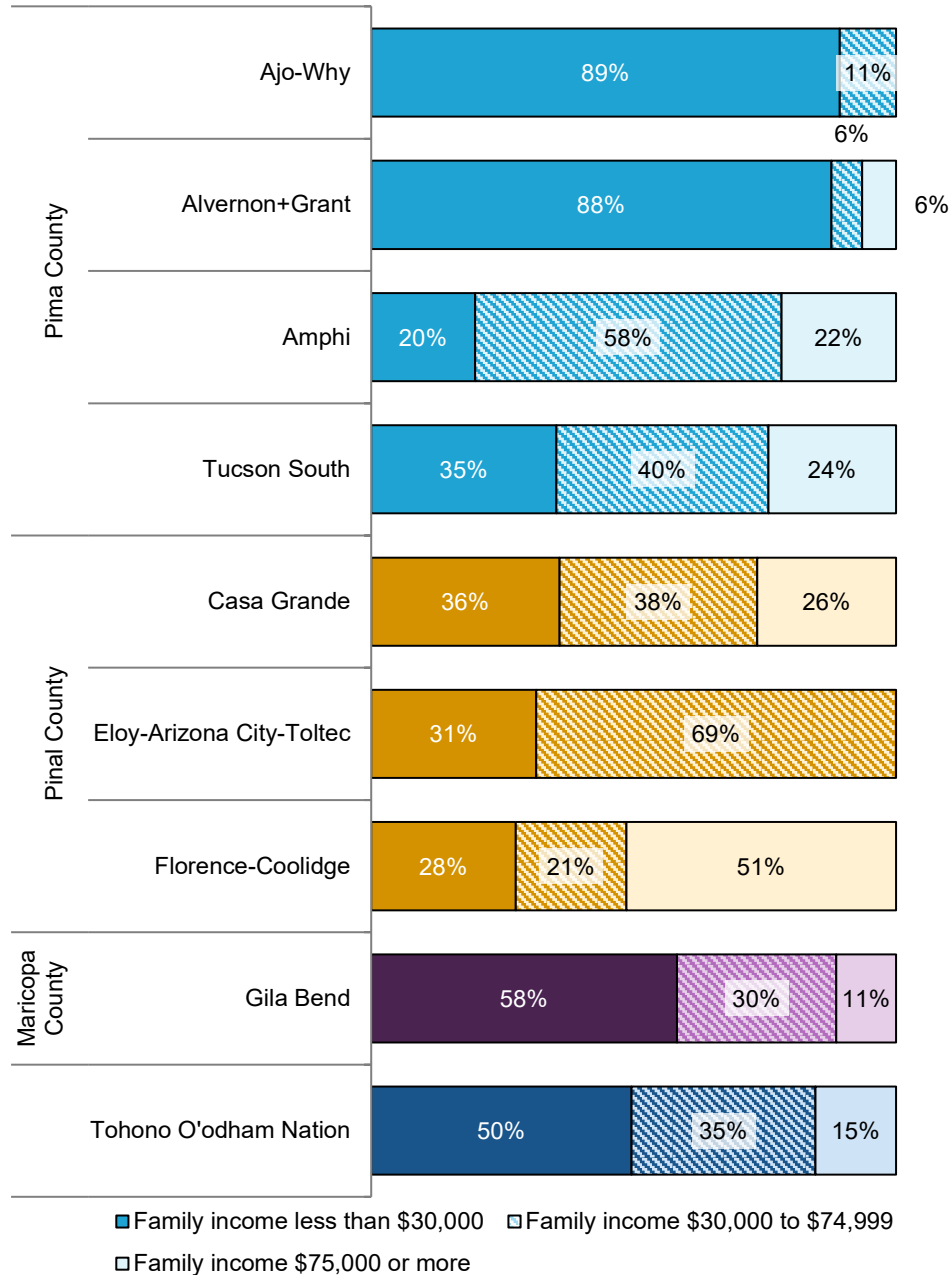


Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B16005C

Economic Circumstances

Figure 9. Family incomes: American Indian or Alaska Native population

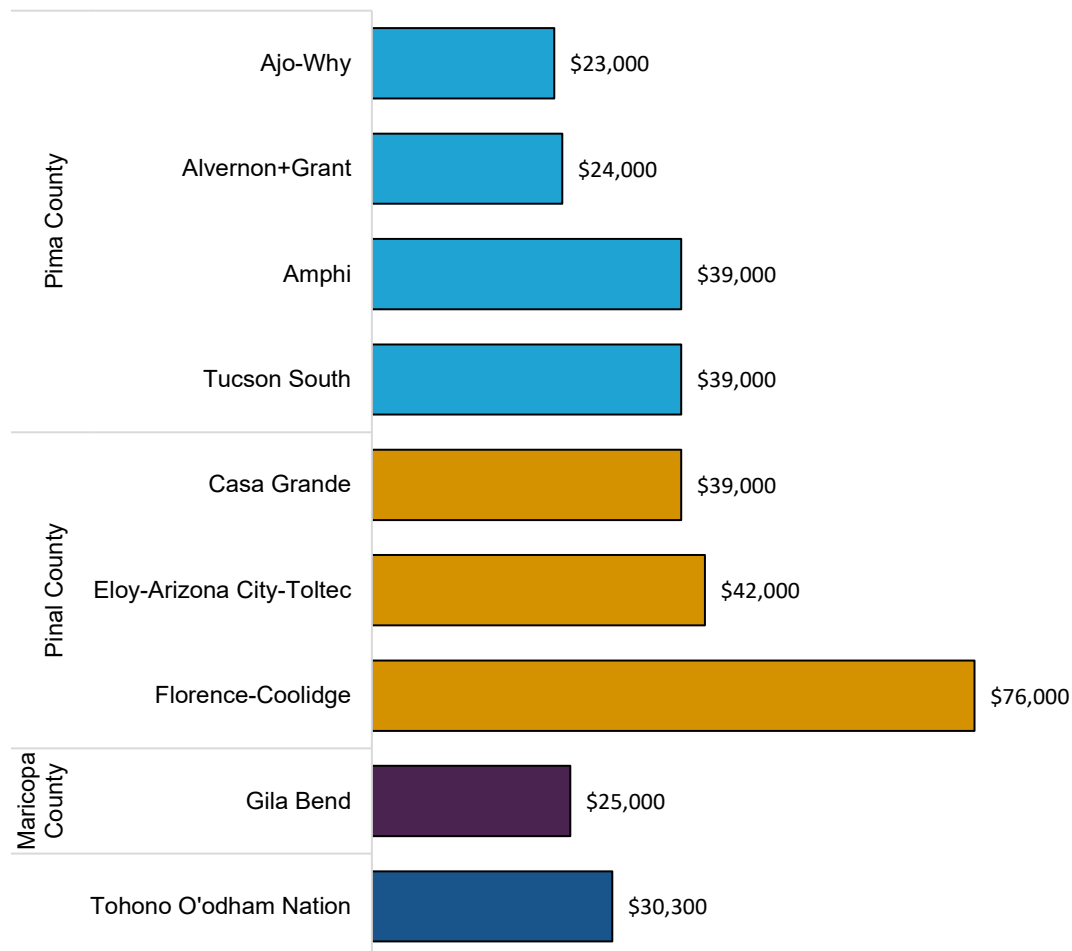
How to read this figure – Example: Of the families in Ajo-Why with a householder who is American Indian or Alaska Native, 89% have a family income of less than \$30,000 11% have family incomes between \$30,000 and \$74,999.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B19101C

Figure 10. Median family income in the past 12 months: American Indian or Alaska Native families

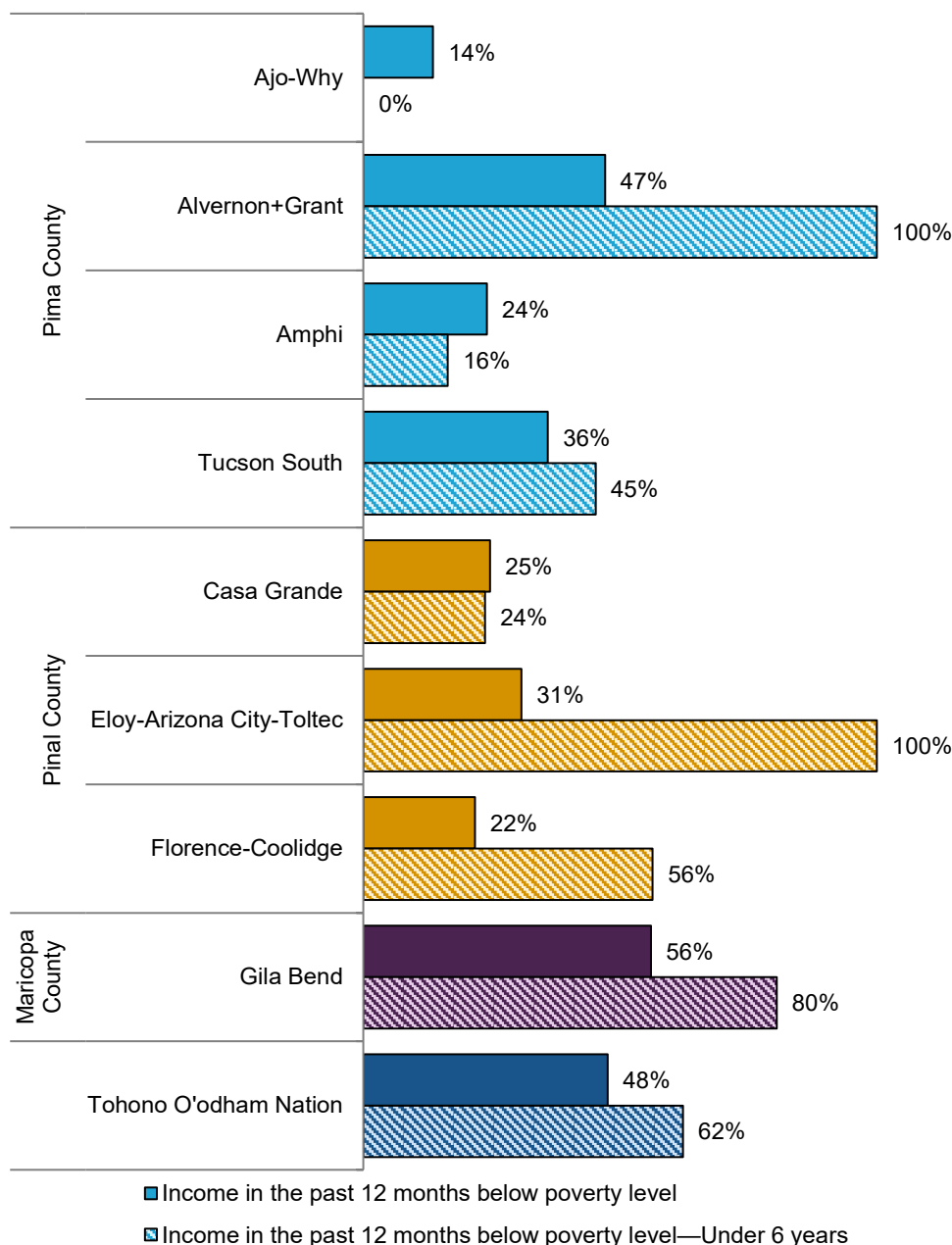
How to read this figure – Example: The median family income in the past 12 months for families in Ajo-Why with a householder who is American Indian or Alaska Native is estimated to be \$23,000.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Tables B19101C (neighborhoods) & B19113C (other geographies)

Figure 11. Poverty rates: American Indian or Alaska Native population

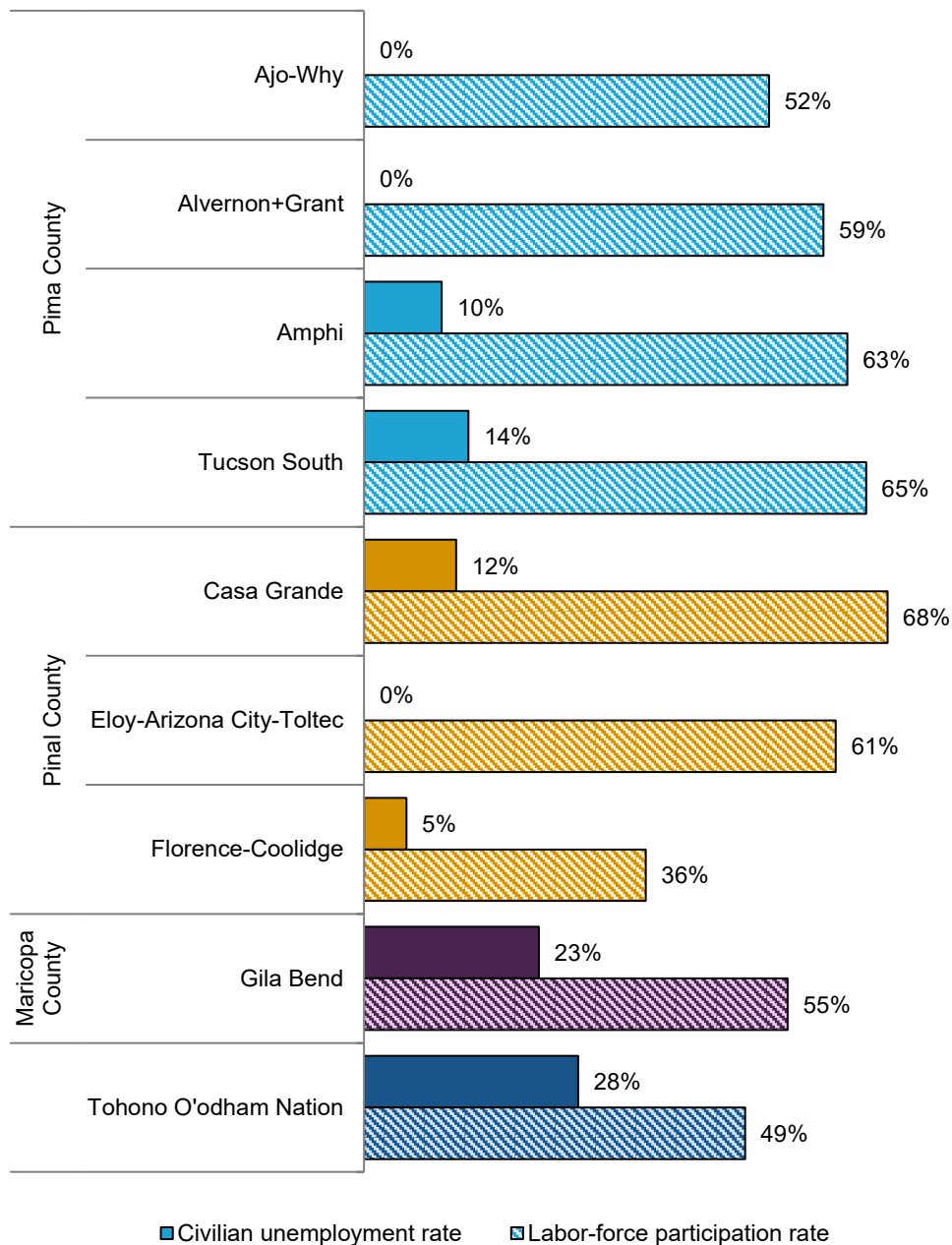
How to read this figure – Example: Of the American Indian or Alaska Native residents of Ajo-Why, 14% have household incomes below the poverty level. No children identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native under 6 years old were estimated to live in poverty.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B17020C

Figure 12. Employment and labor force participation rates: American Indian or Alaska Native population (ages 16 or older)

How to read this figure – Example: For the American Indian or Alaska Native population over 15 in Ajo-Why, the civilian unemployment rate is estimated at 0% and the labor force participation rate is estimated at 52%.

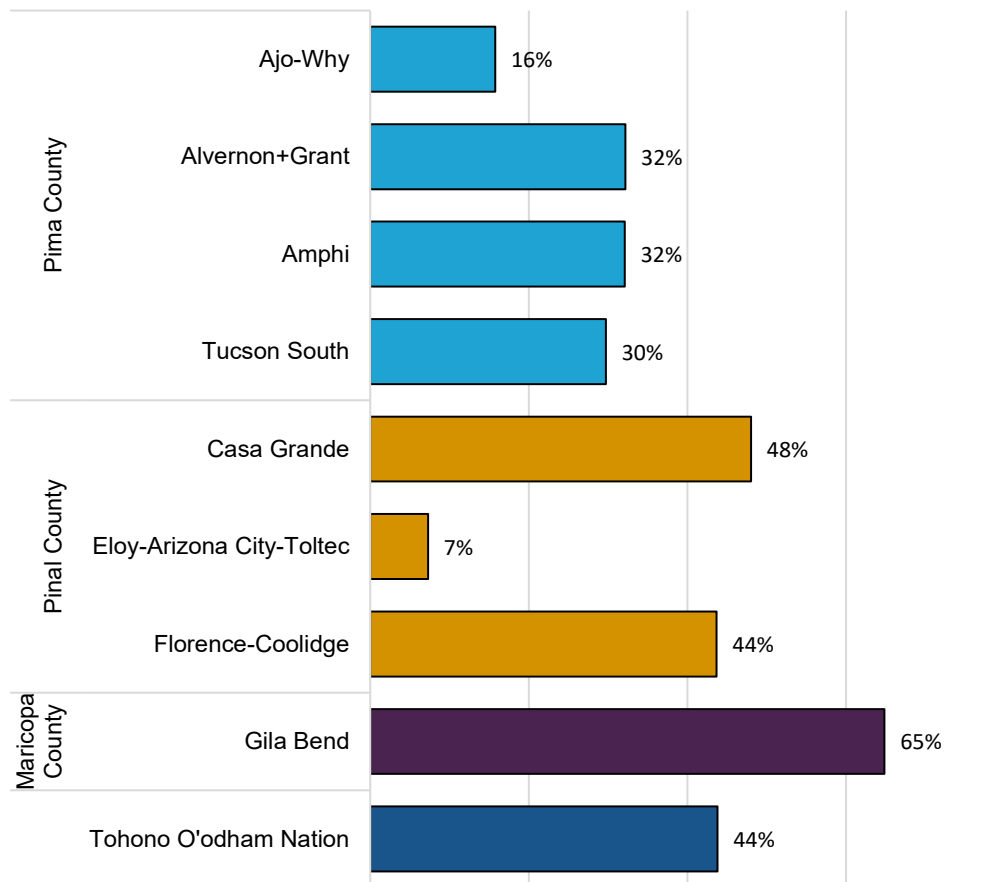


Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table C23002C

Note: The labor force is all persons who are working (employed) or looking for work (unemployed). Persons not in the labor force are mostly students, stay-at-home parents, retirees, and institutionalized people. The "labor force participation rate" is the fraction of the population who are in the labor force, whether employed or unemployed. The "unemployment rate" is the fraction of the civilian labor force which are unemployed. The last three percentages in each row (employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force) should sum to 100%, but may not because of rounding.

Figure 13. Households receiving food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months: American Indian or Alaska Native households

How to read this figure— Example: In Ajo-Why, an estimated 16% of households with a householder who is American Indian or Alaska Native received food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Tables B19101C (neighborhoods) & B19113C (other geographies)

Table 3. Trends in SNAP program participation, SFY 2016 to 2020: American Indian or Alaska Native young children (ages 0-5)

How to read this table – Example: According to data from the Arizona Department of Economic Security, the number of American Indian or Alaska Native children ages 0-5 participating in SNAP in Ajo-Why varied from 115 in 2016, to 128 in 2017, to 94 in 2018, to 101 in 2019, to 100 in 2020.

Geography	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ajo-Why	115	128	94	101	100
Alvernon+ Grant	92	80	67	81	74
Amphi	101	97	101	120	88
Tucson South	564	518	530	464	457
Pima County	2,975	2,931	2,744	2,542	2,319
Casa Grande	352	350	344	321	275
Eloy-Arizona City-Toltec	67	62	46	43	41
Florence-Coolidge	213	187	181	154	111
Pinal County	2,263	2,249	2,151	2,041	1,749
Gila Bend	32	31	25	28	23
Maricopa County	7,809	7,416	6,941	6,267	5,637
Tohono O'odham Region	2,446	2,354	2,217	2,089	1,871

Sources: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2021). [Division of Benefits and Medical Eligibility dataset]. Unpublished data. & Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, SF 1, Table PCT12K.

Table 4. Trends in TANF program participation, SFY 2016 to 2020: American Indian or Alaska Native young children (ages 0-5)

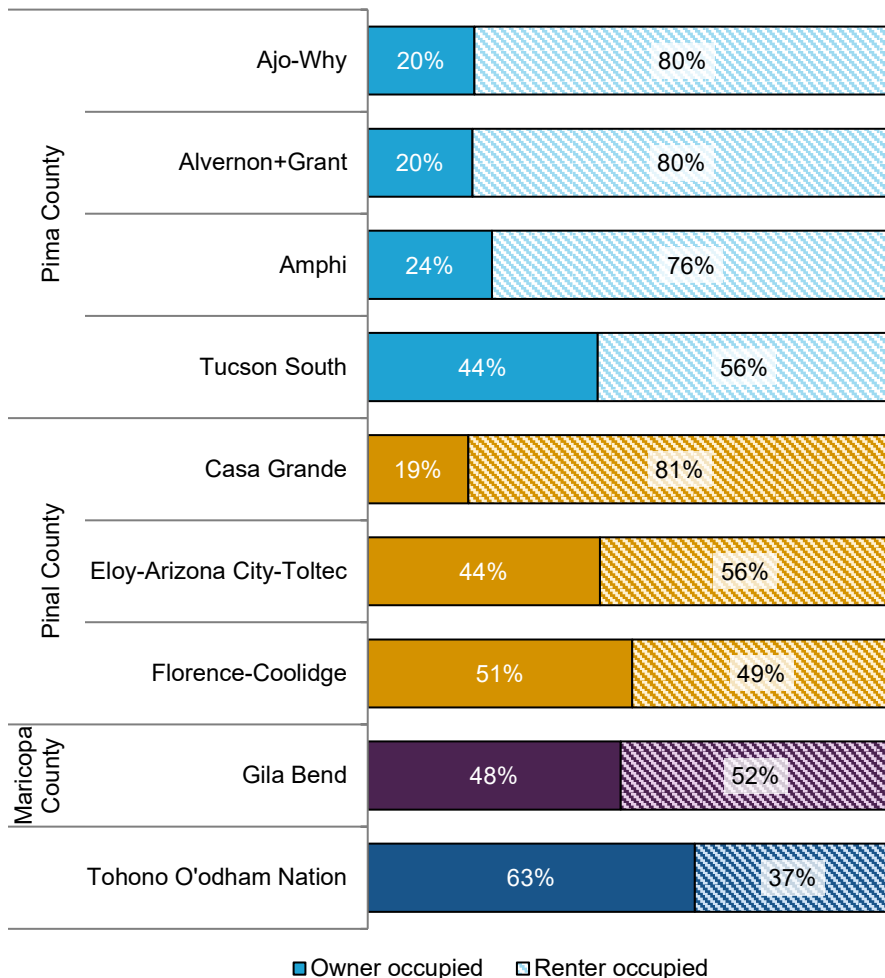
How to read this table – Example: According to data from the Arizona Department of Economic Security, the number of American Indian or Alaska Native children ages 0-5 participating in TANF in Ajo-Why was 22 in 2016 and 14 in 2018. In 2017, 2019 and 2020 the number of young children participating was suppressed but fell between 17-25 or 18-26 children each year.

Geography	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ajo-Why	22	[17-25]	14	[18-26]	[18-26]
Alvernon+ Grant	10	[11-19]	0	[1-9]	[2-18]
Amphi	15	[14-22]	[25-33]	[17-25]	[29-37]
Tucson South	683	621	617	528	526
Pima County	104	96	119	89	76
Casa Grande	50	52	38	41	36
Eloy-Arizona City-Toltec	0	[2-18]	[2-18]	[2-18]	[2-18]
Florence-Coolidge	24	[14-22]	33	[12-20]	[2-18]
Pinal County	319	238	238	233	210
Gila Bend	0	[1-9]	[1-9]	[1-9]	0
Maricopa County	766	651	551	483	459
Tohono O'odham Region	587	514	506	427	376

Sources: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2021). [Division of Benefits and Medical Eligibility dataset]. Unpublished data. & Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, SF 1, Table PCT12K.

Figure 14. Home ownership and renting rates: American Indian or Alaska Native households

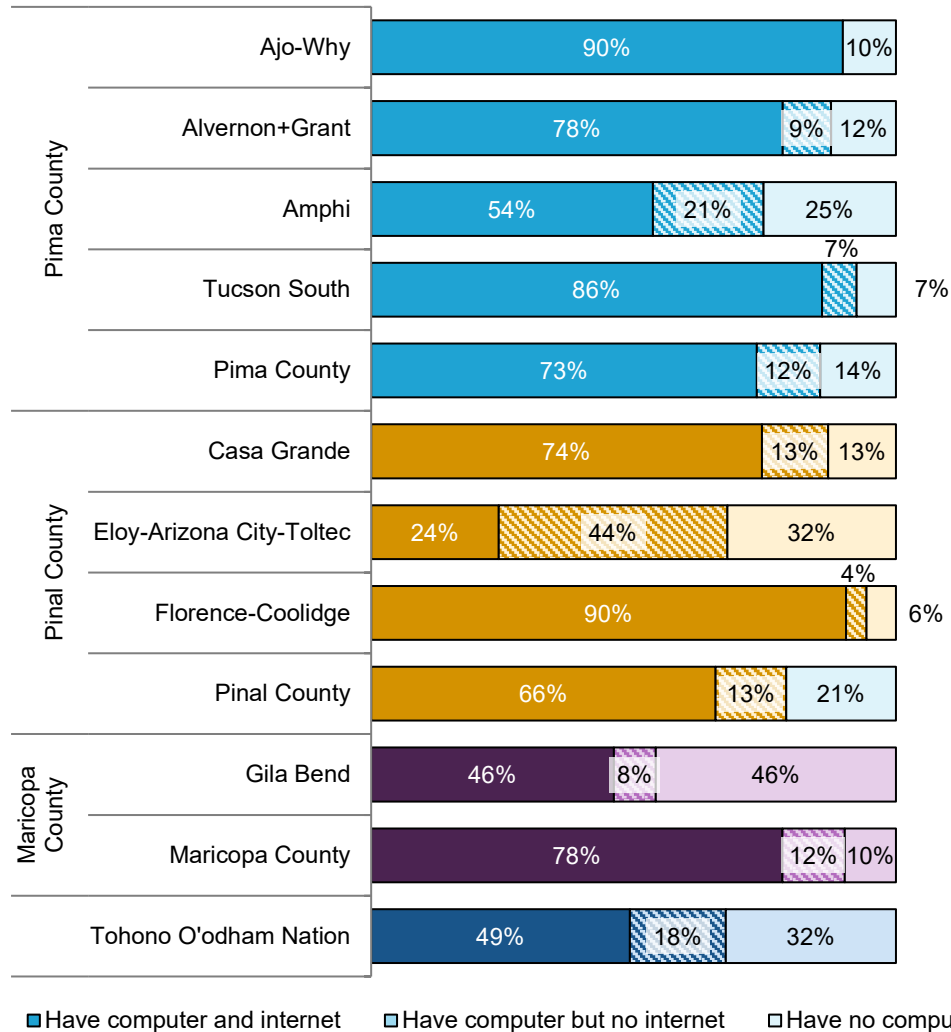
How to read this figure— Example: Based on ACS 2015-19 data, most of the households in Ajo-Why with an American Indian or Alaska Native householder are estimated to be renter-occupied (80%), while 20% are owner-occupied.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B25003C

Figure 15. Internet and computer access at home: American Indian or Alaska Native households

How to read this figure – Example: In Ajo-Why, almost all (90%) persons living in households with an American Indian or Alaska Native householder have computer and internet access. Ten percent have no computer.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table B28009C

Educational Indicators

School districts were included in this section of the supplement if they overlap with any portion of the chosen off-reservation communities (see Table 5). In some tables, the number of students is less than 11 and is therefore reported as data suppressed (“DS”). Casa Verde High School in the Casa Grande Union High School District closed in 2018, so data for 2018 and 2019 are reported as not applicable (“N/A”). Schools that had no American Indian or Alaska Native students are also reported as N/A. Note that some rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding and data suppression.

Table 5. Schools districts within the selected off-reservation communities

How to read this table – Example: Within Pima County, the Ajo-Why community is served by the Ajo Unified School District.

Geography		School districts
Pima County	Ajo-Why	Ajo Unified School District
	Tucson South	Tucson Unified School District
		Sunnyside Unified School District
	Amphi	Amphitheater (Amphi) Unified School District
	Alvernon + Grant	Tucson Unified School District
Pinal County	Casa Grande	Casa Grande Elementary School District
		Casa Grande Union High School District
	Florence- Coolidge	Coolidge Unified School District
		Florence Unified School District
	Eloy- Arizona City- Toltec	Toltec Elementary School District
		Eloy Elementary School District
		Santa Cruz Valley Union High School District
Maricopa County	Gila Bend	Gila Bend Unified School District
		Sentinel Elementary School District
		Paloma Elementary School District
Tohono O’odham Nation		Baboquivari Unified School District

Source: Arizona Department of Education (2021). [Graduation dataset]. Custom tabulation by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) team

Table 6. Kindergarten through 3rd grade enrollment

How to read this table – Example: In 2018, Tucson Unified School District had 333 students enrolled in kindergarten through third grades, and 26 (8%) of these students were American Indian or Alaska Native (AI/AN). In 2019, 28 (9%) of the 314 total kindergarten through third-graders were AI/AN. In 2020, 20 (6%) of the 313 total kindergarten through third-graders were AI/AN.

School District	2018			2019			2020		
	All Students	AIAN Students	Percent of students who are AIAN	All Students	AIAN Students	Percent of students who are AIAN	All Students	American Indian or AIAN Students Native	Percent of students who are AIAN
Tucson Unified School District	333	26	8%	314	28	9%	313	20	6%
Sunnyside Unified District	558	60	11%	550	46	8%	504	45	9%
Amphitheater Unified District	264	DS	DS	253	19	8%	233	14	6%
Casa Grande Elementary District	2,752	172	6%	2,651	163	6%	2,594	170	7%
Coolidge Unified District	563	51	9%	577	53	9%	564	42	7%
Florence Unified School District	2,217	48	2%	2,249	40	2%	2,349	57	2%
Toltec School District	435	21	5%	447	23	5%	437	21	5%
Eloy Elementary District	352	22	6%	349	23	7%	348	17	5%
Baboquivari Unified School District	369	346	94%	369	352	95%	352	328	93%

Source: Arizona Department of Education (2021). [Enrollment dataset]. Custom tabulation by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) team

Note: These data were included in the special request to the Arizona Department of Education for the 2022 Regional Needs and Assets First Things First base reports. Because the Community Research, Evaluation and Development (CRED) team did not complete reports for Pinal and Maricopa Counties, data for school districts within those counties were not available for this table. Within Pima County, Ajo Unified School District was also not included in the request.

Table 7. AzMERIT assessment results: Third-grade math, 2017-18, all students

How to read this table – Example: In 2017-18, 37 third-graders in the Ajo Unified School District took the AzMERIT math test. Just under half of these students (49%) received a passing score (30% meets, 19% exceeds), while 51% did not receive a passing score (32% falls far below, 19% approaches).

School District	Students Tested	Percent Falls Far Below	Percent Approaches	Percent Meets	Percent Exceeds	Percent Passing (Meets or Exceeds)
Ajo Unified School District	37	32%	19%	30%	19%	49%
Tucson Unified School District	3619	29%	27%	30%	13%	43%
Sunnyside Unified School District	1299	28%	27%	32%	13%	45%
Amphitheater Unified School District	981	26%	23%	32%	18%	51%
Casa Grande Elementary District	724	41%	29%	21%	9%	30%
Coolidge Unified District	147	56%	27%	16%	2%	18%
Florence Unified School District	643	29%	26%	31%	13%	44%
Toltec School District	125	45%	26%	17%	13%	30%
Eloy Elementary District	99	40%	34%	22%	3%	25%
Gila Bend Unified District	46	57%	30%	4%	9%	13%
Sentinel Elementary District	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Paloma School District	19	26%	42%	21%	11%	32%

Source: Arizona Department of Education (2021). [AzMERIT dataset]. Custom tabulation by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) team

Table 8. AzMERIT assessment results: Third-grade math, 2017-18, American Indian or Alaska Native students

How to read this table – Example: In 2017-18, 139 American Indian or Alaska Native third-graders in the Tucson Unified School District took the AzMERIT math test. Under a quarter of these students (23%) received a passing score (19% meets, 4% exceeds), while 76% did not receive a passing score (47% falls far below, 29% approaches).

School District	Students Tested	Percent Falls Far Below	Percent Approaches	Percent Meets	Percent Exceeds	Percent Passing (Meets or Exceeds)
Ajo Unified School District	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Tucson Unified School District	139	47%	29%	19%	4%	23%
Sunnyside Unified School District	44	45%	34%	16%	5%	20%
Amphitheater Unified School District	16	44%	25%	19%	13%	31%
Casa Grande Elementary School District	49	65%	16%	16%	2%	18%
Coolidge Unified School District	13	38%	54%	DS	DS	8%
Florence Unified School District	15	27%	53%	13%	7%	20%
Toltec School District	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Eloy Elementary School District	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Gila Bend Unified School District	18	44%	44%	DS	DS	11%

Source: Arizona Department of Education (2021). [AzMERIT dataset]. Custom tabulation by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) team

Table 9. AzMERIT assessment results: Third-grade English Language Arts, 2017-18, all students

How to read this table – Example: In 2017-18, 37 third-graders in the Ajo Unified School District took the AzMERIT English Language Arts (ELA) test. Just over a quarter of these students (27%) received a passing score (24% meets, 3% exceeds), while 73% did not receive a passing score (68% falls far below, 5% approaches).

School District	Students Tested	Percent Falls Far Below	Percent Approaches	Percent Meets	Percent Exceeds	Percent Passing (Meets or Exceeds)
Ajo Unified School District	37	68%	5%	24%	3%	27%
Tucson Unified School District	3601	53%	12%	26%	9%	35%
Sunnyside Unified School District	1296	57%	13%	24%	6%	29%
Amphitheater Unified School District	984	42%	17%	29%	13%	41%
Casa Grande Elementary School District	723	56%	14%	22%	7%	29%
Coolidge Unified School District	144	77%	8%	13%	2%	15%
Florence Unified School District	637	54%	15%	23%	8%	32%
Toltec School District	124	67%	6%	20%	6%	27%
Eloy Elementary School District	99	73%	10%	14%	3%	17%
Gila Bend Unified School District	46	83%	11%	4%	2%	7%
Sentinel Elementary School District	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Paloma Elementary School District	19	68%	21%	5%	5%	11%

Source: Arizona Department of Education (2021). [AzMERIT dataset]. Custom tabulation by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) team

Table 10. AzMERIT assessment results: Third-grade English Language Arts, 2017-18, American Indian or Alaska Native students

How to read this table – Example: In 2017-18, 139 American Indian or Alaska Native third-graders in the Tucson Unified School District took the AzMERIT ELA test. Seventeen percent of these students received a passing score (13% meets, 4% exceeds), while 83% did not receive a passing score (69% falls far below, 14% approaches).

District	Students Tested	Percent Falls Far Below	Percent Approaches	Percent Meets	Percent Exceeds	Percent Passing (Meets or Exceeds)
Ajo Unified School District	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Tucson Unified School District	138	69%	14%	13%	4%	17%
Sunnyside Unified School District	43	65%	12%	21%	2%	23%
Amphitheater Unified School District	16	69%	6%	19%	6%	25%
Casa Grande Elementary School District	48	79%	8%	8%	4%	13%
Coolidge Unified School District	13	DS	DS	DS	DS	8%
Florence Unified School District	15	DS	DS	DS	DS	40%
Toltec School District	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Eloy Elementary School District	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Gila Bend Unified School District	18	78%	17%	DS	DS	6%

Source: Arizona Department of Education (2021). [AzMERIT dataset]. Custom tabulation by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) team

Table 11. Trends in graduation rates, 2017 to 2019: All students

How to read this table – Example: At Ajo High School, the proportion of high schoolers who graduated in four years varied slightly from 94% in 2017, to 87% in 2018, to 92% in 2019. An additional 3% of high schoolers graduated in five years in 2018 (90%), and no additional high schoolers graduated in five years in 2017 or 2019.

School District	School	Four-year graduation rates			Five-year graduation rates		
		2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Ajo Unified District	Ajo High School	94%	87%	92%	94%	90%	92%
Casa Grande Union High School District	Casa Grande Union High School	79%	83%	85%	83%	87%	89%
	Casa Verde High School	88%	N/A	N/A	88%	N/A	N/A
	Vista Grande High School	82%	84%	84%	86%	88%	87%
Coolidge Unified School District	Coolidge Alternative Program	36%	31%	23%	48%	33%	37%
	Coolidge High School	90%	91%	85%	91%	93%	86%
Florence Unified School District	Florence High School	89%	90%	93%	90%	92%	93%
	Florence Virtual Academy	DS	50%	82%	DS	57%	85%
	Mountain Vista Academy	54%	48%	61%	55%	56%	67%
	Poston Butte High School	91%	93%	92%	92%	95%	93%
	San Tan Foothills High School	77%	83%	85%	78%	86%	86%
	Summit School	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Gila Bend Unified School District	Gila Bend High School	82%	81%	78%	82%	85%	79%

Source: Arizona Department of Education (2021). [Graduation dataset]. Custom tabulation by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) team

Table 12. Trends in graduation rates, 2017 to 2019: American Indian or Alaska Native students

How to read this table – Example: At Casa Grande Union High School, the proportion of American Indian or Alaska Native high schoolers who graduated in four years fluctuated from 54% in 2017, to 81% in 2018, to 51% in 2019. Slightly more high schoolers graduated in five years, at 56% in 2017, 86% in 2018, and 69% in 2019.

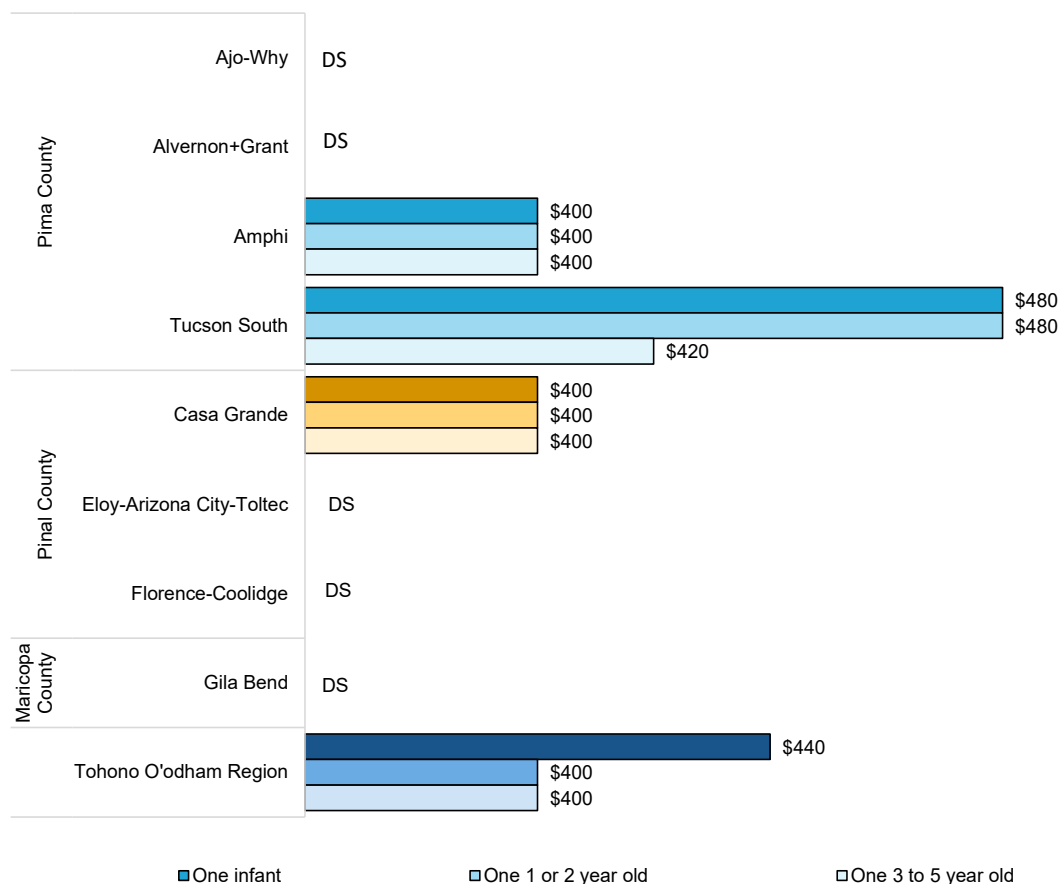
School District	School	Four-year graduation rates			Five-year graduation rates		
		2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Ajo Unified District	Ajo High School	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
Casa Grande Union High School District	Casa Grande Union High School	54%	81%	51%	56%	86%	69%
	Casa Verde High School	DS	N/A	N/A	DS	N/A	N/A
	Vista Grande High School	81%	85%	58%	93%	100%	74%
Coolidge Unified District	Coolidge Alternative Program	39%	31%	DS	55%	38%	8%
	Coolidge High School	88%	86%	DS	89%	91%	DS
Florence Unified School District	Florence High School	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
	Florence Virtual Academy	DS	DS	N/A	DS	DS	N/A
	Mountain Vista Academy	DS	DS	N/A	DS	DS	N/A
	Poston Butte High School	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS
	San Tan Foothills High School	N/A	DS	DS	N/A	DS	DS
	Summit School	DS	N/A	N/A	DS	N/A	N/A
Gila Bend Unified District	Gila Bend High School	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS	DS

Source: Arizona Department of Education (2021). [Graduation dataset]. Custom tabulation by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) team

Early Learning

Figure 16. Median monthly charge for full-time child care, 2018: Approved family homes

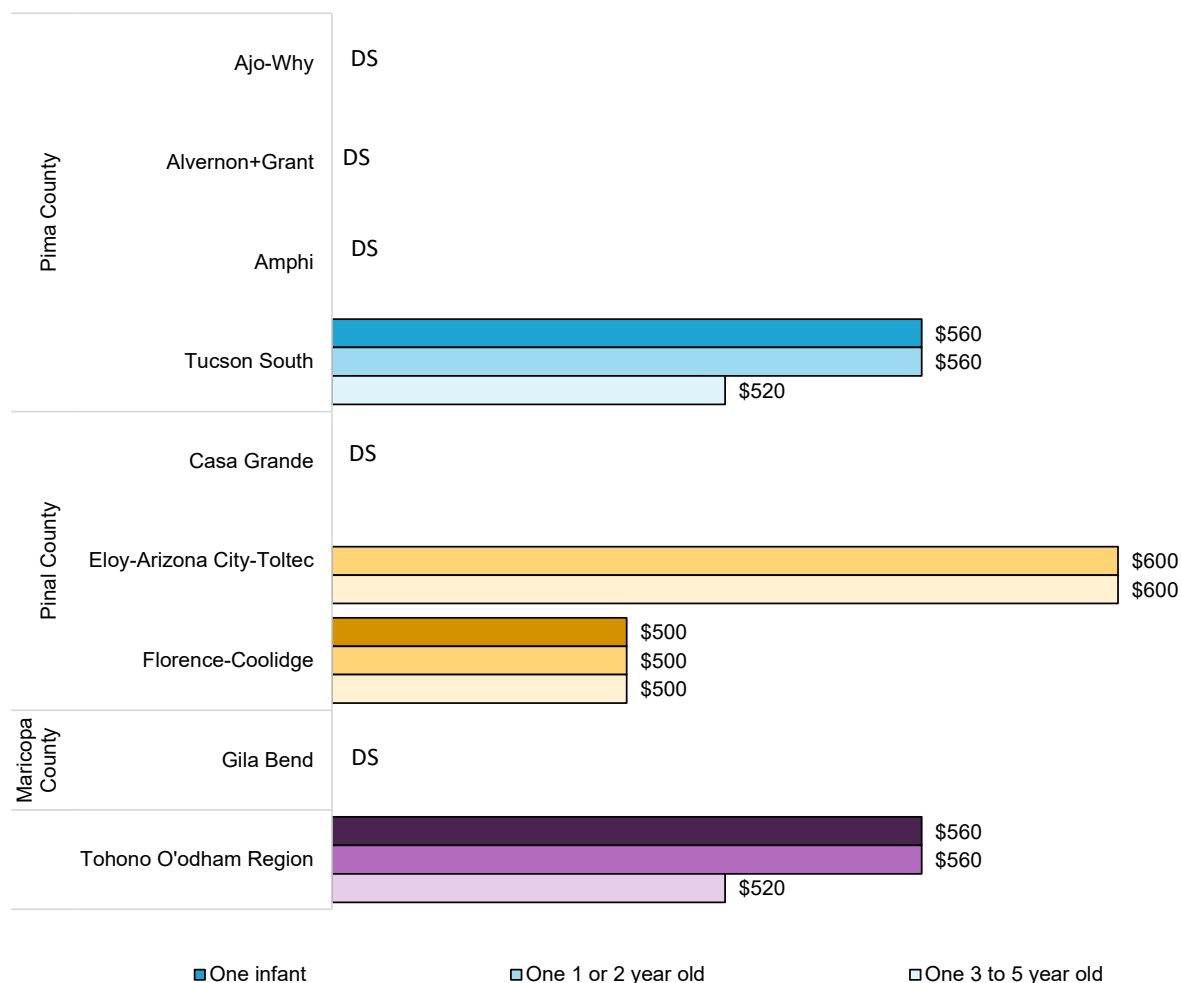
How to read this figure— Example: In 2018, the median monthly cost of child care at an approved family home in Amphi was \$400.00 (for an infant, toddler, or preschool-age child).



Source: Department of Economic Security (2018). Child Care Market Rate Survey 2018. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/documents-center>

Figure 17. Median monthly charge for full-time child care, 2018: Certified group homes

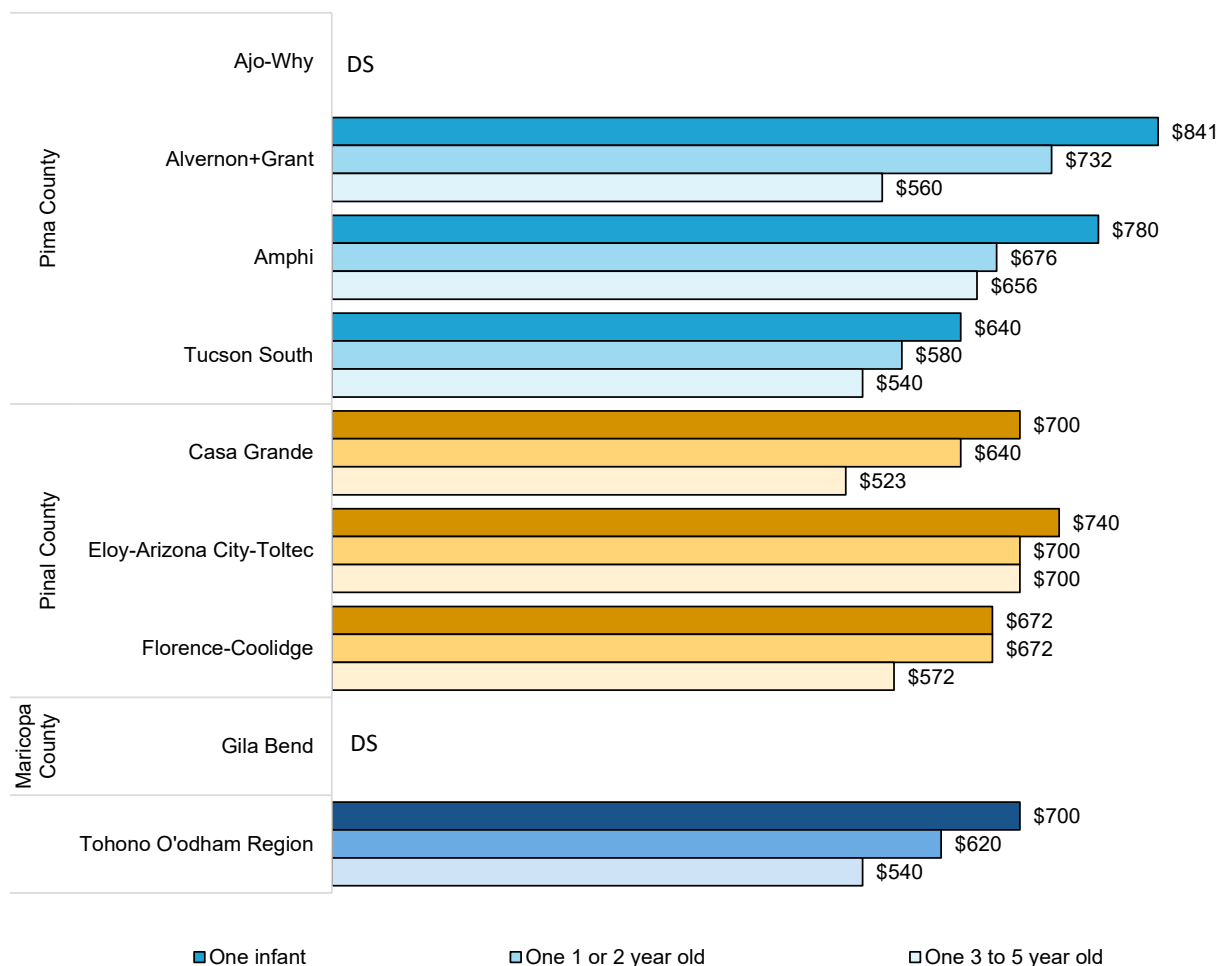
How to read this figure— Example: In 2018, the median monthly cost of child care at a certified group home in Tucson South was \$560.00 for an infant or toddler and \$520.00 for a preschool-age child.



Source: Department of Economic Security (2018). Child Care Market Rate Survey 2018. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/documents-center>

Figure 18. Median monthly charge for full-time child care, 2018: Licensed centers

How to read this figure— Example: In 2018, the median monthly cost of child care at a certified group home in the Alvernon and Grant community was \$841 for an infant, \$732 for a toddler, and \$560 for a preschool-age child.



Source: Department of Economic Security (2018). Child Care Market Rate Survey 2018. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/documents-center>

Table 13. Cost of center-based child care as a percentage of income, 2018

How to read this table – Example: In 2018, the median family income for American Indian or Alaska Native families in the Alvernon and Grant community was \$24,000. Center-based child care cost 42% of the median family income for an infant, 37% for a toddler, and 28% for a preschool-age child.

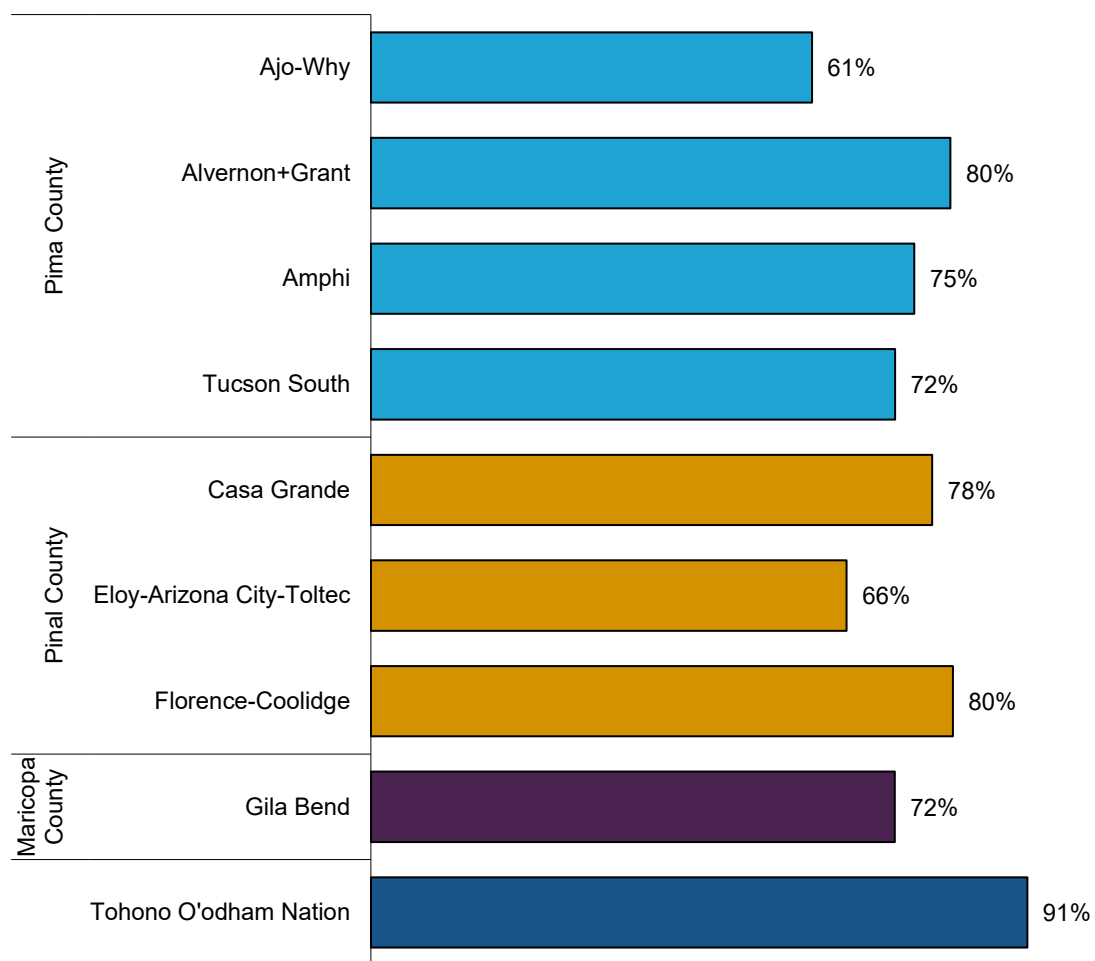
Geography	Median family income, American Indian or Alaska Native	Cost for an infant	Cost for a 1 -to 2- year-old child	Cost for a 3- to 5- year-old child
Ajo-Why	\$23,000	-	-	-
Alvernon+ Grant	\$24,000	42%	37%	28%
Amphi	\$39,000	24%	21%	20%
Tucson South	\$39,000	20%	18%	17%
Pima County	\$39,000	26%	24%	21%
Casa Grande	\$39,000	22%	20%	16%
Eloy-Arizona City-Toltec	\$42,000	21%	20%	20%
Florence-Coolidge	\$76,000	11%	11%	9%
Pinal County	\$44,000	19%	17%	16%
Gila Bend	\$25,000	-	-	-
Maricopa County	\$51,000	21%	19%	16%
Tohono O'odham Nation	\$ 30,000	28%	25%	22%

Source: Department of Economic Security (2018). Child Care Market Rate Survey 2018. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/documents-center>

Child Health

Figure 19. Health insurance rates, American Indian or Alaska Native population: All ages

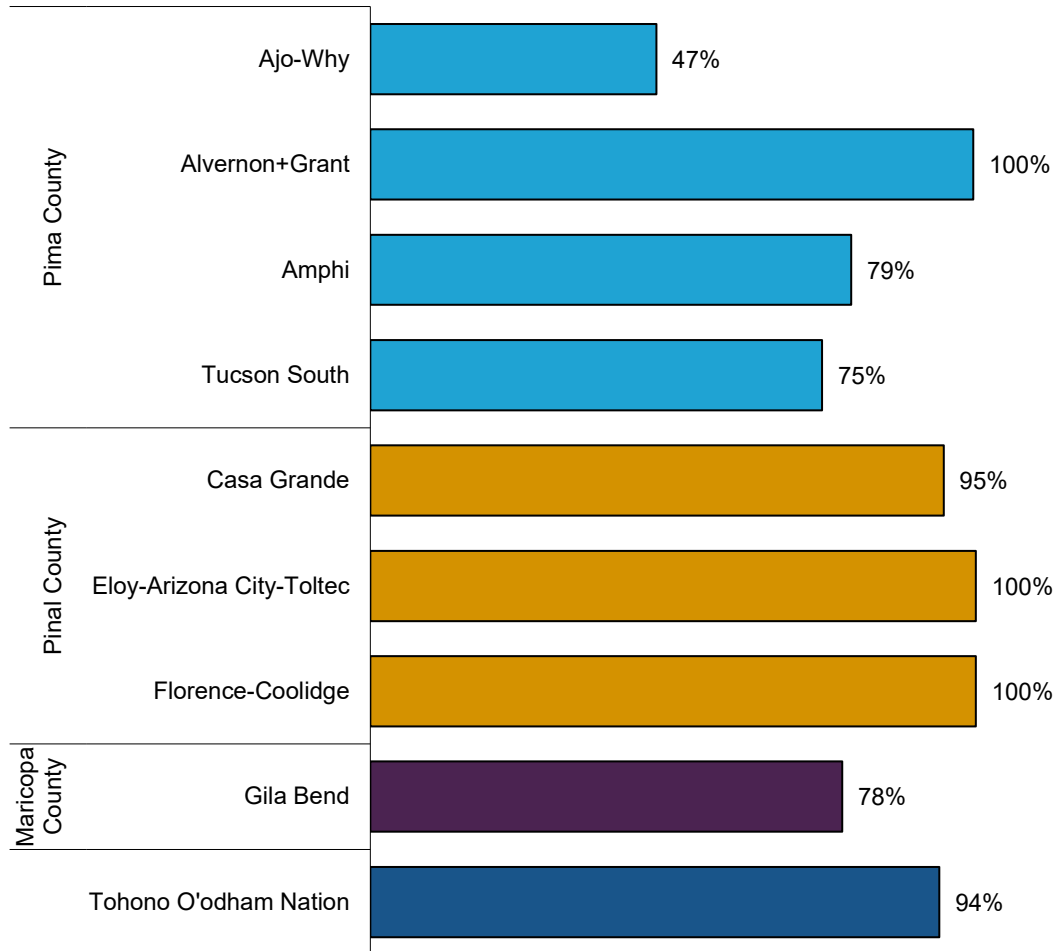
How to read this figure— Example: In the Ajo-Why community, 61% of persons identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native were estimated to have health insurance, according to ACS 2015-19 data.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table C27001C

Figure 20. Health insurance rates, American Indian or Alaska Native population: Ages 0-18

How to read this figure— Example: In the Ajo-Why community, 47% of children (ages birth to 18) identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native were estimated to have health insurance, according to ACS 2015-19 data.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey five-year estimates 2015-2019, Table C27001C