



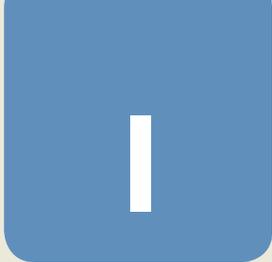
FIRST THINGS FIRST
Ready for School. Set for Life.

BUILDING BRIGHT FUTURES: ARIZONA'S EARLY CHILDHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary	4
II. Introduction	7
III. Essay	9
IV. School Readiness of Arizona's Children	16
V. Data Summary	24
VI. Statewide Data Set	38
VII. County Data Sets	44
VII. Acknowledgements	105





Executive Summary

Today's young students face greater expectations – and higher stakes – than ever before. If they are not reading well enough by the end of third grade, they will be held back. Multiple scientific studies have shown what many parents have long known: children are born learning, and the quality of their early experiences determines how well they do in school and in life.

Arizona voters created First Things First to give all children the opportunity to start school healthy and ready to succeed. The voters set aside funds exclusively to establish or expand education, health and family support programs with demonstrated success in giving young children the tools to be successful in kindergarten and beyond.

Building Bright Futures is First Things First's biennial assessment on the needs of young children in Arizona. This report gives all Arizonans a starting place for conversations about the challenges faced by children birth to 5 years old and how their communities can best meet those needs.

This document describes the status of young children in our state in a variety of ways.

Read *All About It*, our Essay Section (pages 9 to 17), reminds us of the importance of early literacy as the foundation of school success. There are a variety of skills and concepts that comprise early literacy, and a number of things that parents, early educators and policymakers can do to support emerging literacy. Points of interest from research and current practice include:

- Nearly 1 in 4 Arizona third graders did not pass the reading portion of the Arizona Instrument to Measure Success (AIMS) in 2011.
- Research shows the number of words a child knows at age 3 strongly correlates with reading and comprehension levels at ages 9 and 10.
- Children need to be exposed to words and print – at home and in early care settings – by a variety of caregivers and through diverse strategies, including talking with children, reading aloud together, playing word games, and telling stories.

Our School Readiness Indicators section (pages 18 to 25) focuses on how we measure progress in preparing children for kindergarten. Although Arizona does not have a current consistent mechanism for measuring school readiness (plans are in place to implement a statewide assessment), there is information on a variety of related topics that reveal some current challenges in preparing children for kindergarten. Notable highlights from that section include:

- About 16 percent of licensed and certified child care settings in Arizona are participating in Quality First, Arizona's child care quality improvement and rating system, impacting almost 30 percent of children in licensed or certified care.
- For many Arizona families, cost is a major factor impacting their ability to access early education for their child (the median cost for full-time care for a preschool age child is \$7,500 per year).
- 1 in 5 Arizona parents are not aware that their child's first year impacts later school performance, and almost half of parents (47%) believe that a child's language development benefits equally from watching TV versus talking to a real person.

Finally, our data tables and analysis sections (pages 26 to 105) paint a picture of the overall status of children statewide. Chief among the challenges faced by Arizona children is the high rate of poverty; 1 in 4 young kids in Arizona lives in poverty. While there are many families with limited financial resources who are able to support their child's learning, growing up in poverty can make it difficult for children to access the educational and health resources that support their optimal growth and development. Some significant statistics include:

- Only 26 percent of Arizona fourth graders scored at or above a proficient reading assessment level on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in 2011, leaving Arizona in the bottom 10 of all states.
- Two-thirds (66%) of children who lack health insurance live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- Half of Arizona children from birth to 4 have never visited a dentist. Oral health problems are a major cause of school absence in elementary school.

Taken together, all of this information provides a snapshot of the opportunities that exist for our state and our communities to support children during the most crucial time in their development. *Building Bright Futures* is a critical tool for continuing the conversation about what it means and what it takes to prepare children for kindergarten, and a powerful reminder of why young kids, now, more than ever, need our support in getting ready for school and set for life.



Introduction

Building Bright Futures now includes an essay highlighting a timely early childhood topic. The intent of these essays is multi-faceted. They build public awareness of the importance of early childhood. For those who work in the field, they reinforce the critical nature of our work. For elected leaders and policymakers, they highlight the importance of investing in programs that prevent problems and make most efficient use of public funds. And, for parents and caregivers, they provide insight on how vital the relationships children have with the adults in their lives are to their future success.

Because our goal is school readiness for all Arizona children, it is appropriate that we focus on the topic of early literacy. First, because early literacy is a foundation upon which much of a child's future learning is built. Early literacy is not about babies reading at six months (impossible); it's about a child learning that everything has a word or symbol (whether it's a shape, letter, number, etc.) and that those words and symbols have meaning. A child who grasps this

is primed to absorb all manner of information in subjects like reading, math and science. The second reason for focusing on early literacy is that it comprises a skill set that children can only learn through interaction with adults. Unlike skills like walking and crawling, which children learn through experience or trial-and-error, babies and toddlers need adults – parents, caregivers, educators, etc. – to teach them the meaning of the symbols around them.

Please read on to learn more about why we must better support language and literacy development in Arizona's youngest kids, and strategies for parents and policymakers for making that happen.



Essay

Read All About It: Early Language and Literacy Are Foundations of School Success

Reading is vital to children’s success – in school and in life. And in Arizona, the stakes for young children to develop the foundational skills for literacy have never been higher.

Arizona law blocks the promotion of students reading well below grade level at the end of third grade. A.R.S. §15-701 prohibits advancement to the fourth grade “if the pupil obtains a score on the reading portion of the Arizona’s Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) test, or successor test, that demonstrates that the pupil is reading far below the third-grade level.”ⁱ The law took effect with last year’s kindergarten class, making them vulnerable to retention at the end of the 2013-2014 school year. Exceptions exist for students with learning disabilities, English language learners, and those with reading deficiencies.ⁱⁱ Arizona joins the states of Florida and Texas and the cities of Philadelphia, New York City and Chicago to require academic standards for grade-level promotion.ⁱⁱⁱ

As Table 1 shows us, only 76% of Arizona third-graders passed the AIMS reading assessment in 2011, leaving nearly one-quarter of their classmates with scores below the state standard. While these scores represent an improvement over time, concerns remain as to how well Arizona students will match up with the national standards, as measured by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). For example, in 2011, 58% of Arizona fourth graders scored **at or above a basic** reading assessment level, and of those, only 26% scored **at or above a proficient** reading assessment level on the NAEP test, leaving Arizona in the bottom ten of all states.^{iv}

Time will tell if this new mandatory retention law will highlight the literacy gaps among Arizona’s children. But for now, the law instills a new sense of urgency for developing literacy skills in the early grades. Research shows that early reading experiences, opportunities to build vocabularies and literacy rich environments are the most effective ways to support the literacy development of today’s babies, toddlers and preschoolers, so the AIMS-level literacy standards will be an easy hurdle to clear when they reach third grade.

Table 1: AIMS Reading Test Scores, 3rd Grade Students

	% of Students Falling Far Below the Standard	% of Students Approaching the Standard	% of Students Passing
2011	5%	19%	76%
2010	6%	21%	73%
2009	7%	22%	71%

The National Association for the Education of Young Children says early literacy skills are an excellent litmus test for a child's future performance:

One of the best predictors of whether a child will function competently in school and go on to contribute actively in our increasingly literate society is the level to which the child progresses in reading and writing. Although reading and writing abilities continue to develop throughout the life span, the early childhood years – from birth through age eight – are the most important period for literacy development.^v (p.3)

The seminal work of Hart and Risley provides a deeper understanding of the critical role the early years play in developing literacy skills. Their work shows that the foundations of literacy are established early, and that **later interventions in school (even after the age of 3) may be too late to close gaps caused by the lack of early literacy experiences.**^{vi} Hart and Risley studied and carefully recorded the number of words spoken in the homes of very young children. Their findings show significant differences in both the quantity and quality of words adults spoke with children.

While Hart and Risley's research findings are presented in relation to socioeconomic status, in a subsequent interview, Risley points out that – above income or race – **it is the amount and quality of the communication that parents have with their children that matters.** Dr. Risley summed this up nicely in a subsequent 2005 interview with *Children of the Code*:

Now, the interesting thing is that when we look at the amount of talking the parents are doing, and the amount of extra talk they are doing over and above business talk [instrumental talk about daily activities, such as, please put on your coat or don't touch that], nothing is leftover relating

to socioeconomic status. Some working poor people talked a lot to their kids, and their kids did very well. Some affluent business people talked very little to their kids, and their kids did very poorly. All of the variation in outcomes [is] taken up by the amount of talking in the family to the babies before age 3.^{vii}

In a typical hour, children from highly communicative families will hear over 2,000 words including 32 positive/encouraging words. In that same hour, children in less communicative families may hear only about 600 words, only five of which are positive/encouraging.^{viii}

Over the course of a child's early life, these differences become staggering. Hart and Risley found that, on average, the child of a highly communicative family will hear 45 million words in four years, while a child from a less communicative family will hear only 13 million. Early language experiences have a profound impact on vocabulary. **By the time they reach the age of 3, children in highly communicative families will have a vocabulary of 1,100 words, while the child in a less communicative family will have a vocabulary of less than half of that (500 words).** And research tells us these early differences are compounded when the child begins school.

Their findings suggest: (1) differences in children's language abilities and measured intelligence are directly related to the amount of words parents say to their children; (2) children's academic success in elementary school can be attributed in large part to the amount of words children hear in the first few years of life; (3) parents of children with higher school performance use significantly more words and use words in qualitatively different ways with their child from birth onward, than parents of children with lower school performance. Taken together, these findings suggest that the amount of words parents use has a

big impact on early and later child development, which in turn influences a child's ability to read and acquire other academic proficiencies. The bottom line is children do best when they have lots of opportunities to talk and interact with parents and other caring adults, and a language-enriched environment is important for all children.

Rich early language experiences do more than teach words. They instill an excitement for learning and a sense of personal efficacy. Children without early positive language experiences have more to learn when they get to school – and fewer skills to enable that learning. Hart and Risley found that the number of words children knew at age 3 was strongly correlated with their reading and comprehension abilities at ages 9 and 10. **In other words, an achievement gap that appears at age 3 becomes wider by the age of 10.**^{ix}

Environments that encourage seeking, noticing, categorizing, and thinking behaviors also contribute to young children's learning about words and print. In literacy-rich homes and out-of-home settings, children are continually exposed to written and oral language. They engage in literacy practices – such as reading aloud, storytelling, playing word games, hearing bedtime stories, singing songs, making shopping lists – from birth onward.^x Yet, not all early environments are equal; researchers have found important differences in children's exposure to language. When adults spoke more with children, exposing them to more language opportunities, it positively impacted the children's vocabulary level.^{xi}

Talking and playing with adults and other children are how children develop language and literacy skills. Researchers agree that reading aloud to children, developing their ability to recognize rhythms and sounds in language, and extensive exposure to print

throughout early childhood are three key strategies for improving preschool language and literacy skills.^{xii} Additional research finds that literacy-enriched play settings help to increase early literacy skills among young children.^{xiii} Children who play "office" using paper, stationery, wall signs and file folders, or kids who play "grocery store" making pencil-and-paper lists, do more than explore their imagination – they also gain literacy skills through play.^{xiv}

Oral language is also an important component of literacy in facilitating both early reading and writing skills.^{xv}

Storytelling and retelling is one way of increasing children's oral fluency and expression, and improved story comprehension while songs and finger plays, such as *Itsy-Bitsy Spider*, allow for risk-free language play that fully engage children's minds as they act out the words of a song.^{xvi} This kind of risk-free language play that singing songs permits gives children a chance to experiment with language, to make safe mistakes as they experiment with new sounds, which can be especially important for children learning a new language.^{xvii}

Although there is no consensus "best" strategy for developing literacy skills in young children, researchers do agree on one thing: adult/child book reading using a style that engages children as active participants leads to numerous language and literacy developmental skills. So a parent who reads to their child while also pointing out words and asking questions provides an optimal environment for literacy development.

Guidelines and Standards

First Things First and the Arizona Department of Education are in the process of assembling *Infant and Toddler Development Guidelines* that can be used by caregivers, parents, and teachers, as well as policy makers and community members. The *Guidelines* specifically address emergent literacy skills in children ages birth to 3, including language development and communication skills. The *Guidelines* assert that:

- Parents and caregivers can promote listening and understanding skills by: talking with their baby; understanding their baby's nonverbal cues; acknowledging their older baby's attempts to communicate; and sharing stories and picture books.
- Parents and caregivers can promote communication and speaking skills by responding to their baby's sounds; playing naming games with their baby; and asking their older baby questions and allowing time to respond.
- Parents and caregivers can promote emergent literacy by talking, singing, and rhyming with their baby; reading simple books repeatedly to their baby; and providing opportunities for their baby to explore writing materials, such as large crayons and paper.

The *Arizona Early Learning Standards*, developed by the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), provide guidelines for 3 to 5 year-olds, as well as a framework for the development of preschool curricula. The standards also establish common outcomes of teaching and learning; reflect current research; and offer a tool for parents and caregivers.^{xviii} ADE's Language and Literacy standards include:

- Language development through listening and understanding of directions, stories, and conversations;
- Language development through speaking and communicating;
- Print awareness, such as distinguishing between letters and pictures;
- Appropriate book-handling skills, such as holding the book right-side-up and carefully turning pages;
- Hearing and understanding sounds, rhymes and syllables;
- Letter and alphabet knowledge;
- Use and expansion of vocabulary and grammar;
- Comprehension of stories read to him/her; and,
- Use of materials to communicate and mimic writing and organizing writing from left to right.

These standards and guidelines give Arizona a framework to guide the literacy development of children from birth through age 5.

Physical Health

Early sensory screening, including vision and hearing, is critical for children's literacy development. The American Academy of Pediatrics advocates early sensory screening for the most common congenital disorders of hearing and vision problems.^{xix}

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association took a similar stance in 2001, urging that speech-language pathologists play an important role in helping

young children with communicative disorders attain literacy skills.^{xx} Researchers have found that the timely detection of speech-language difficulties can greatly impact literacy development.^{xxi}

In Arizona, all educational institutions are mandated to provide auditory screening and referrals, if appropriate, for school-aged children. The state recommends, but does not require, vision screening for school-aged children. Early sensory screening is also recommended as part of well-child health check-ups for children ages birth to 5.

Parental Engagement

Parents are key players in their child's relationship with literacy. They know when their child is most open to learning and how their child learns best.

Language and literacy experts suggest six pre-reading, or emergent literacy skills that parents can help their babies and toddlers develop:^{xxii}

1. Vocabulary – parents can talk frequently to their babies or toddlers, asking them many questions, speaking clearly and reading to them every day.
2. Print Motivation – parents should begin reading books early, visit their public library and let their child see them reading.
3. Print Awareness – parents should use board or cloth books that the child can hold, and they should read aloud to their child every day.
4. Narrative Skills – parents should talk to their child about what they are doing, telling their child stories, and listen patiently to their child's verbalizations.

5. Phonological Awareness – parents should say nursery rhymes and emphasize rhyming words, sing songs emphasizing different syllables, and make up their own rhymes with their child.

6. Letter Knowledge – parents can point out letters in their child's environment, read them alphabet books, and emphasize the similarities and differences between objects.

For babies and young children, social interactions such as talking and playing with parents or caregivers are the building blocks of language and literacy development. But a national parent poll by Zero to



Three says only one-third of parents surveyed know that babies as young as six months old can experience emotions of sadness and fear. And only one-third of parents realize that a child can begin to sense and be affected by their parents' moods by six months of age.^{xxiii} Understanding the importance of high quality social and emotional interactions during these early years is critical to all aspects of a young child's development, including early literacy skills.

First Things First Infuses Literacy Development in its Funded Programs

Literacy skills do much more than enable reading proficiency. They offer structure and challenge to the developing mind. Because of the critical link between early literacy development and success in school, First Things First makes early literacy a dominant theme in the programs it funds to help Arizona kids birth to 5 be prepared for school.

In 2010, 60% of Arizona children lived in homes where all of the adults worked.^{xxiv} Many of those children spend all or part of their day in center or home-based early learning environments. Quality First, FTF's statewide quality rating and improvement system for early learning programs, helps to ensure that those environments promote early literacy in a variety of ways. The assessments used to gauge participating early learning providers' quality – and their progress in improving that quality – focus heavily on elements that promote early literacy, including: a curriculum that promotes early literacy, teachers well-trained to support children's language and literacy development, and classrooms rich with developmentally appropriate materials, especially books. There are currently more than 700 providers enrolled in Quality First, impacting more than 36,000 children throughout Arizona. In addition, First Things First funds expansion programs and scholarships to help more children throughout Arizona access early learning environments through schools, private and non-profit child care providers and in certified child care homes. These supports helped more than 6,000 Arizona kids access early learning opportunities statewide in the past year.

First Things First also supports a broad slate of programs to help children encounter literacy early

and often in their first five years. The Arizona Parent Kit is offered to the parents of every newborn before they leave the hospital; more than 58,000 kits were distributed in the 2011 fiscal year. Each kit contains six DVDs with vital information to help parents support their child's learning. One of those DVDs is devoted almost entirely to language and literacy development, including chapters on the importance of communication with newborns, establishing reading habits, materials that prepare kids birth to 5 for reading and writing, activities that spark a child's interest in learning, and incorporating learning into everyday activities (vocabulary and concept development). Each kit also includes a board book – ideal for tiny hands – to encourage parents to read daily to their child starting in the earliest months of life.

First Things First also provides voluntary, in-home support for parents who may face a number of challenges. During those interactions, home visitors assess the developmental progress of children and offer parents tips and tools on how to help their children learn. Home visitors stress critical early literacy behaviors for parents, including reading, talking and singing. In the past fiscal year, young children in more than 7,700 families received home visitation services.

In addition to supporting early literacy in homes and in child care settings, First Things First also funds a number of community-based parent education and family literacy programs. More than 59,000 parents and caregivers attended these community-based sessions in fiscal year 2011. A sample of these programs includes:

First Things First partners with various entities – including municipal governments, providers and non-profit organizations – in establishing family resource centers that offer parent education courses and other resources to help families nurture early literacy skills in their young children. For example, the Benevilla

Family Resource Center in Surprise offers “coffee talks” with parent education experts, and school readiness kits designed for 3 to 5 year-olds. These kits contain books, crayons, and activity supplies to boost early literacy skills. The talks, and the kits, are available at multiple locations throughout the Surprise area.

First Things First sponsors numerous library-based programs, as well – like the Fun Van at the Pinal County Public Library. This mobile, rural library offers reading programs and story time for babies, toddlers and preschool-age children throughout Pinal County. Other libraries, such as the Safford City-Graham County Library, offer the Imagination Library program, a free service where books are mailed monthly to the homes of children ages birth through 5 for them to keep and begin building their own home library. Parents register, online or in person, and books arrive at the child’s home. Free books are especially important to young families in Arizona’s rural areas, where the nearest library could be far away, or families may lack the transportation to reach it.

Reach Out and Read Arizona encourages member pediatricians to “prescribe” reading to children during well-child visits. The program stresses to parents the importance of reading with their kids and gives children under 5 a free book to take home after each visit. Reach Out and Read impacts more than 121,000 kids each year. Phoenix and Maricopa County families have recently been taking part in Raising a Reader, a national literacy program that began locally in 2010. Raising a Reader uses regular workshops to educate parents on the importance of early literacy skills. Each workshop includes a bag of books that parents can take home to share with their kids. In apartment complexes and multi-housing units, the books also can be used as part of a “lending library,” where families can swap books they have already read for new reading adventures.

Summary

Learning and literacy begin at birth. Research demonstrates that reading, singing and talking with infants, toddlers and preschoolers supports early and lifelong reading success. If we wait until kindergarten to introduce the foundations of reading and writing, our children may never reach their fullest potential. In Arizona, the stakes are especially high. The mandatory retention of third graders who do not read to grade-level should further compel Arizonans to start supporting the development of literacy skills in early childhood. By supporting kids birth to 5 with literacy rich environments, creative programs and activities that foster pre-literacy skills, we give children the tools to achieve in school and in life; enhancing their future and ours.

Endnotes

- i HB 2732 bill text, www.azleg.gov.
- ii *ibid.*
- iii Laff, A. H. *Brief Blog: April 30, 2010, Stopping Social Promotion in Arizona.* www.statebrief.com.
- iv Arizona Indicators, Morrison Institute for Public Policy and Arizona State University, "Education Indicators." <http://arizonaindicators.org>; KidsCount, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates>.
- v Neuman, S. B., Copple, C., & Bredekamp, S. (2000). *Learning to read and write: Developmentally appropriate practices for young children.* National Association for the Education of Young Children. P. 3
- vi Hart, B., & Risley, T. R. (2003). The early catastrophe: The 30 million word gap by age 3. *American Educator*, Spring.
- vii Risley, T. R., (2005, February 28), *Meaningful differences in the language learning environment of young American children*, [interview transcript]. Retrieved from <http://www.childrenofthecode.org/interviews/risley.htm>.
- viii Hart, B., & Risley, T. R. (1995). *Meaningful differences in the everyday experience of young American children.* Paul H. Brookes Publishing, Baltimore, MD
- ix Hart, B., & Risley, T. R. 2003. The early catastrophe: The 30 million word gap by age 3. *American Educator*, Spring.
- x Bennett-Armistead, V. S., Duke, N. K., & Moses, A. M. (2005). *Literacy and the youngest learner.* Best practices for educators of children from birth to five. Scholastic.; Hart, B., & Risley, T. R. (1995). *Meaningful Differences in the Everyday Experience of Young American Children.* Paul H. Brookes Publishing, Baltimore, MD ; Neuman, S. B., Copple, C., & Bredekamp, S. (2000). *Learning to read and write: Developmentally appropriate practices for young children.* National Association for the Education of Young Children. Clay, Marie (1986).
- xi Hart, B., & Risley, T. R. 2003. The early catastrophe: The 30 million word gap by age 3. *American Educator*, Spring.
- xii Halle et al. (2003). *Promoting language and literacy in early childhood care and education settings.* www.childcareresearch.org.

- xiii Justice, L. M., & Pullen, P. C. (2003). Promising interventions for promoting emergent literacy skills: Three evidence-based approaches. *Topics in Early Childhood Special Education, 23*(3), p. 99.
- xiv Ibid.
- xv Goswami, U., 2002. Early phonological development and the acquisition of literacy. In S.B. Neuman & D.K. Dickinson (Eds.), *Handbook of Early Literacy Research*. New York: Guilford Press.
Watson, R., (2002). Literacy and oral language: Implications for early literacy acquisition. In S.B. Neuman & D.K. Dickinson (Eds.), *Handbook of Early Literacy Research*. New York: Guilford Press.
- xvi Christie, J.F., Enz, B.J., & Vukelich, C. (2011). *Teaching Language and Literacy: Preschool Through the Elementary Grades*. 4th edition. Pearson: Boston MA
- xvii Ibid
- xviii "Early Learning Standards," Arizona Department of Education. www.azed.gov
- xix American Academy of Pediatrics, www.aap.org.
- xx Justice, L. M., Invernizzi, M. A., & Meier, J. D. (2002). Designing and implementing an early literacy screening protocol: Suggestions for the speech-language pathologist. *Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools, 33*, 84-101.
- xxi Ibid.
- xxii Whitehurst, G.J., & Lonigan, C.J. (1998). Child development and emergent literacy. *Child Development, 69* (3), 848-872.
Whitehurst, G. J., & Lonigan, C. J. (2002). Emergent literacy: Development from prereaders to readers. In S. B. Neuman & D.K. Dickinson (Eds.), *Handbook of early literacy research* (pp. 11-29). New York: The Guilford Press.
Gunn, B. G., Simmons, D. C., & Kame'enui, E. J. (2000). Emergent literacy: Synthesis of the research.
- xxiii Zero to Three, 2009 National Parent Survey. www.zerotothree.org.
- xxiv Kidscount, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates/Rankings.aspx?ind=5057>

IV

School Readiness of Arizona's Children

Each year, thousands of Arizona kindergarteners arrive for their first day of school. To most observers, they are all relatively the same – between 5 and 6 years old, holding their parents' hands, faces alight with curiosity and new backpacks in tow. Their teachers, however, will tell a different story. Almost from the first day, the differences become evident: some know their letters and numbers; they can easily handle their pencil, crayons, and art supplies; they are able to follow the structure of the school day; they share toys and supplies; and, they get along well with their school mates. For many children, the opposite is true: they are academically lost, socially awkward and unsure what to do in a classroom setting. From the start, they are already behind.

Same community; same school; same age of the children. The big difference? One group of children had access to high quality educational experiences before starting kindergarten; the others did not.

Believe it or not, this scene – or ones like it – repeats itself all too often in classrooms throughout Arizona, and throughout the nation. Research has demonstrated that the majority of a child's brain (between 80 and 95 percent, depending on the study) develops before children enter kindergarten. And, the quality of a child's early experiences in that critical time between birth and age 5 shapes their success in school and in life.

In 2006, Arizona voters created First Things First to expand the early education, health and family support programs that have demonstrated success in helping

children be healthier and more prepared for school. This commitment has never been more important. In addition to the rigorous curriculum children face in kindergarten, they risk being held back if they are not reading well enough by the end of third grade (see page 4.)

In order to help children arrive at school prepared to succeed, First Things First has allocated more than half a billion dollars since 2009 to fund education and health programs for young kids throughout Arizona. Those programs are improving the quality of child care; helping more children access early learning programs; improving the skills of teachers working with infants, toddlers and preschoolers; ensuring that more kids have preventive oral health care and access to early developmental screening; and, supporting parents in their role as their child's first teachers.

But, fulfilling our commitment to young children means more than simply funding programs and services. It means having a shared vision about what being prepared for kindergarten actually means and then a collective commitment to work across sectors to realize this vision.

The Arizona Early Childhood Task Force, composed of 35 leaders from an array of disciplines, convened in 2010 to weigh in on these issues. They were supported with national technical assistance from Karen Ponder, former CEO of the North Carolina Partnership for Children. From this work came a strategic framework for building an early childhood development and health system that offers Arizona children the strong start

they deserve. (See *Creating the Model Early Childhood System*, azfff.gov) The outcome we all want is that children and families are better off as a result of this system.

For the following eight months, the First Things First Advisory Committees for Early Learning, Health and Family Support and Literacy, convened to review and recommend school readiness indicators designed to provide a snapshot of progress toward positive outcomes for young children. A subset of these indicators provides a composite measure for young children as they prepare to enter kindergarten, and were approved by the First Things First Board in August 2011 as its School Readiness Indicators (see figure below). These indicators provide us the opportunity to achieve measureable and real long-term results for children.

The data for these indicators have not been collected systematically in Arizona before. First Things First and its early childhood system partners will work over the next year to develop benchmarks for these indicators and systems for tracking them over time. Future editions of *Building Bright Futures* will offer a statewide and county-by-county view of how Arizona's children are faring on these measures of school readiness.

In the mean time, the information and data presented here will help the reader gain insight into the challenges faced by Arizona's children in these areas and some of the work that is being done to better measure and impact these benchmarks.¹

¹ Data for the indicators discussed in this section are not generally available at the level of county and many are not available even for the state as a whole. Some data come from national surveys which are not conducted each year, so the most recent data available are presented. Overall, they illustrate areas of opportunities for developing systematic measurement systems within the state.

SCHOOL READINESS INDICATORS

The ten indicators, designed to monitor progress in Early Learning, Health and Family Support, are:

1. (Number/percentage) of children demonstrating school readiness at kindergarten entry in the developmental domains of social-emotional, language and literacy, cognitive, motor, and physical
2. (Number/percentage) of children enrolled in an early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars
3. (Number/percentage) of children with special needs enrolled in an inclusive early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars
4. (Number/percentage) of families that spend no more than 10% of the regional median family income on quality care and education with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars
5. Percentage of children with newly identified developmental delays during the kindergarten year
6. Number of children entering kindergarten exiting preschool special education to regular education
7. (Number/percentage) of children ages 2-5 at a healthy weight (Body Mass Index – BMI)
8. (Number/percentage) of children receiving timely well child visits
9. (Number/percentage) of children age 5 with untreated tooth decay
10. Percentage of families who report they are competent and confident about their ability to support their child's safety, health and well-being

Age-appropriate Competencies:

Preliminary Data on Indicator #1

Currently, Arizona school districts use a variety of methods to assess literacy in kindergarten, but no common comprehensive kindergarten assessment has been adopted by the Arizona Department of Education. In the past year, conversations in the early childhood community have intensified and the need to have better assessment tools and data has become paramount. Efforts are already underway to build a common, cohesive system for helping teachers and parents understand young children's progress in the developmental domains of school. In July 2011, the Arizona Department of Education convened a working group with representatives from Head Start and the State Advisory Council (First Things First), to begin defining kindergarten readiness and determining appropriate ways to understand the status of children's learning and development as they transition to kindergarten. A taskforce with representatives across the state was convened in November 2011, and will work over the next several months to carry out this work.



State education and philanthropic leaders have committed to working together to identify and implement a common Kindergarten Entry Assessment (KEA) across Arizona with the following goals:

1. Coordinate and align with assessment efforts underway in grades 3-12 and with state approved formative early childhood assessments.
2. Measure all developmental domains of school readiness.
3. Serve as a tool for kindergarten teachers and parents to understand children's learning, inform instruction, and facilitate collaboration between teachers and parents to support children's learning.
4. Provide a cross-sectional benchmark of Arizona children's learning and development at kindergarten entry that can serve as an indicator of the effectiveness of early childhood system goals and First Things First.
5. Provide a baseline of children's learning and development for monitoring progress.

Mechanisms will be established to facilitate parents' full and transparent access to their children's results. Professional development for teachers will ensure all kindergarten teachers not only implement the assessment validly, but capably interpret results for parents, and partner with parents to collaboratively help young children succeed in school.

A statewide assessment will provide kindergarten teachers the information they need for individualized instruction; will provide system stakeholders information about the effectiveness of preschool programs; and, link existing 3rd–12th grade assessments to K–3 effectiveness.

Quality First and Enrollment in Early Care and Education:

Preliminary Data on Indicators #2-4

National studies show that children exposed to high-quality early childhood education are 40 percent less likely to need special education or be held back a grade. In addition, they have better language, math and social skills; have better relationships with classmates; have better cognitive and sensory skills and experience less anxiety; and, score higher on school-readiness tests.²

In June 2011, 711 child care homes and centers (16% of licensed and certified early child care programs) were enrolled in Quality First, Arizona's quality improvement and rating system. These centers serve about 36,000 Arizona children, which is about 30 percent of the children in licensed and certified care, and about seven percent of children from birth to 5 years old. By June 2012, it is estimated that more than 900 child care centers and homes will be improving the early education services they provide through Quality First participation.

Quality First is unique in that it focuses first on helping programs understand the components of quality, assess the quality of their services, and make necessary improvements. The second focus is the rating of a program's quality based on a 5 Star system of standards. The Star Rating assists parents in choosing early education programs for their young children. Ratings of providers enrolled in Quality First



will be available via a public website beginning July 1, 2012. Ratings will be posted in an ongoing manner according to a program's annual assessment cycle.

Initial quality assessments of participating centers and homes indicate that the majority of providers (more than 90%) enrolled in Quality First are Rising Stars or Progressing Stars, meaning that they have demonstrated a commitment to improving the quality of their physical environment and instructional activities for young children beyond regulatory standards.

About half of the providers currently participating in Quality First have received a progress assessment, a measurement of improvements after receiving at least a year of coaching, financial incentives and improvement supports. Based on preliminary analysis of completed assessments, about 93% of providers improved or maintained their assessment scores. This is an important and statistically significant improvement for young children in Arizona.

While it is important to focus on improving the quality of early education in Arizona, it is equally important to ensure that more children have access to early learning programs. For many Arizona families, cost is a major factor limiting their child's access to an early education. In 2010, according to the DES Market Rate Survey, the median cost of a full day of child care in Arizona was \$38.75 for infants (under 1 year

² Reynolds, A.J., Temple, J.A., Robertson, D.L., & Mann, E.A. Age 21 Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Title I Chicago Child-Parent Center Program. Institute for Research on Poverty, Discussion Paper no. 1245-02, 2001; The Children of the Cost, Quality, and Outcomes Study Go To School. NICHD, June 1999, p. 2 and Karoly, Lynn, et al, Investing in Our Children: What We Know and Don't Know About the Costs and Benefits of Early Childhood Interventions. RAND, 1998, xv.

old), \$34.80 for toddlers (ages 1 to 2), and \$30.00 for preschoolers (ages 3 to 5).

The American Community Survey estimates that the median family income in Arizona in 2009 was \$69,164 for married-couple households with at least one child (ages 0 to 17). It is important to note that because income generally increases with the age of the children, the \$69,164 figure is likely an overestimate of the median income of parents of young children. Assuming 250 work days in a year, care for a preschool child at the median rate (\$30) would cost \$7,500 per year. This is almost 11 percent of the median income for a two-parent family. For single women with one or more children (ages 0 to 17), the estimated median income in 2009 in the state was \$25,349. A mother at this income level would spend about 30 percent of her income on care for a preschooler and 38 percent on care for an infant.

There are a number of federal and state programs available to help Arizona families access early education programs for their young kids, including Early Head Start, Head Start and child care subsidy. First Things First has supplemented those efforts by funding scholarships to help children access care in Quality First sites and to help schools and other early education programs expand services for preschoolers. In 2011 alone, FTF helped more than 6,100 infants, toddlers and preschoolers access early education programs. In addition, First Things First is working with its state agency and K-12 partners to help families afford early education programs at the sites offering higher quality learning opportunities.

As indicated earlier, all children need access to early learning opportunities. For children with special needs, it is imperative that they be able to access those opportunities in settings that are prepared to meet their needs, in classrooms that include them in

learning activities and with caregivers that can help them be successful. Approximately 12 percent of the sites currently enrolled in Quality First have self-reported that they serve children with special needs. Through their Quality First participation, those sites have access to coaching to help them better identify and assess children with special needs, and to help teachers and other staff build a greater understanding of how to best serve the children in an inclusive and sensitive manner.

Detecting Developmental Delays:

Preliminary Data on Indicators #5 and 6

Children experience developmental delays for a variety of reasons, including genetics, their mother's access to prenatal education and care, and circumstances of their birth. The sooner developmental delays are diagnosed and treated, the more prepared a child will be once they enter school.

There were 89,932 kindergartners enrolled in public education during the 2010-2011 school year. Of this total number of kindergartners, 8,976 (10%) were identified as having a developmental delay; 4,067 (45%) of the 8,976 identified kindergartners were newly identified during kindergarten. Thus 4.5% of all kindergartners were identified as having a developmental delay that was not identified until their kindergarten year, or that did not present as a delay until they entered kindergarten.

Additionally, in the preceding year (2009-2010 school year), 14,807 preschool children (ages 3-5) were identified with a developmental delay and 5,429 (37%) exited special education services prior to entering kindergarten.

Increases or decreases in the number of children newly identified as having a delay or disability in kindergarten must be interpreted with caution. Improved efforts to identify children with developmental delays prior to entering kindergarten should lower the number of children newly identified with delays once they enter school and decrease the number of children needing special education services in kindergarten. However, increased efforts by the K-12 system to ensure all school-age children are adequately screened and evaluated for potential developmental delays once they enter kindergarten may offset any decreases related to better quality assessment and services in the 0-5 years. This indicator must be interpreted in light of data trends from both the early childhood and K-12 systems.

The emphasis must be on identifying children with developmental delays as early as possible and ensuring that they get the services and support they need to be successful in kindergarten and beyond.

Healthy Weight:

Preliminary Data on Indicator #7

Maintaining a healthy weight is important for school readiness. Underweight children may feel weak or tired and have trouble focusing and concentrating. Overweight and obese children are at risk for developing medical problems that can affect their present and future health and quality of life.

A child is obese if his or her Body Mass Index (BMI)³ is at or above the 95th percentile, according to the 2000 Centers for Disease Control growth charts. A child whose BMI falls between the 85th and 95th percentiles is overweight. A child whose BMI is below the 5th percentile is considered underweight.

³ Body Mass Index (BMI) is an indicator of body fatness widely used in both children and adults. BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters (or weight in pounds divided by the square of height in inches times 703).

According to data from the CDC's Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (PedNSS)⁴ for 2010, 14.2 percent of low-income young children in Arizona (ages 2 to 4) are classified as obese. An additional 15.7 percent are overweight. These rates are similar to the national rates of 14.4 percent obese and 16.1 percent overweight.

The Navajo Nation and the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona⁵ (ITCA) report their data separately to the PedNSS. ITCA is a membership organization comprised of several tribes in Arizona. Obesity and overweight are much more prevalent among children in these communities. For the Navajo Nation, 18.7 percent are obese and 20.2 are overweight. For the ITCA, 24.5 percent are obese and 20.5 percent are overweight.

Low-income young children in Arizona have lower rates of being underweight than do children nationally (the national rate is 4.5%). Statewide, 2.7 percent of children are reported as underweight, with even lower rates for the Navajo Nation (1.3%) and ITCA (1.5%).

Well-child and dental visits:

Preliminary Data on Indicators # 8 and 9

For young children, especially those under the age of 3, the recommended guidelines indicate they should have 16 vaccination visits and well-child screenings during those first three years. About 6 percent of young children (ages 0 to 5) in Arizona did not have at least one well-child check-up or exam during the year prior to the survey. This rate is somewhat higher than the national average of 4 percent.

⁴ Most of the children in the PedNSS database are participants in the WIC program
⁵ ITCA member tribes are: Ak-Chin Indian Community, Cocopah Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Fort Mojave Tribe, Gila River Indian Community, Havasupai Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Hualapai Tribe, Kaibab-Paiute Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Pueblo of Zuni, Quechan Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Juan Southern Paiute, Tohono O'odham Nation, Tonto Apache Tribe, White Mountain Apache Tribe, Yavapai-Apache Nation, Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe. <http://www.itcaonline.com/tribes.html> (accessed 11.8.11).

This may be linked to the high number of children in Arizona (9 percent) who lack health insurance.

The Arizona Health Survey (2010) found medical-care disparities between young children (ages 0 to 5) who were or were not covered by health insurance. Among children with health insurance coverage, almost all had a regular source of care (97%) and had received an annual check-up (96%). Among the children without coverage, only 79 percent had a regular source of care and only 86 percent had received an annual check-up.

Dental care is just as important as medical care, and can greatly impact school success. Poor oral health in children has been linked with failure to thrive, impaired speech development, and absence from and inability to concentrate in school. All of these factors can impact a child's performance in school.

The American Dental Association recommends that a dentist examine a child within six months after the first tooth comes in and no later than the first birthday. A dental visit at an early age is a "well baby checkup" for the teeth, and regular check-ups should continue through school age and into adulthood.

The Arizona Department of Health Services Office of Oral Health reports that 50 percent of Arizona children from birth to four have never visited a dentist.⁶ Of those parents who reported that their child had not seen a dentist, 46 percent said this was because the child did not need to, 34 percent because the dentist would not see a young child, and 12 percent because they could not afford it.

The 2009 Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children found that 16 percent of two year olds, and over half (52%) of four year olds, already had evidence of

⁶ Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009. Retrieved from http://azdhs.gov/cfhs/ooh/pdf/ArizonaPreschoolChildrensOralHealthStatus_Feb11.pdf

tooth decay (treated or untreated).⁷ Thirty percent of children between two and four years old were found to have untreated tooth decay, compared to 16 percent nationally. The 2007 National Survey of Children's Health also showed Arizona children to have greater incidence of tooth decay or cavities, compared to the nation. Almost 25 percent of Arizona children (ages 1 to 17) had decay or cavities identified in the six months prior to the survey, compared to only 19 percent nationally.

The Arizona Health Survey (2010) found a dental-care disparity between children with and without insurance. Only 44 percent of the young children (ages 2 to 5) without insurance had received a routine dental visit in the past year, compared to 57 percent of those with insurance. (Note: Some children with health insurance might not have had dental coverage.)

Many First Things First regional councils have prioritized oral health. In fact, through First Things First funding in fiscal year 2011, more than 12,000 dental screenings were completed on children 5 years old and younger; more than 11,400 fluoride varnishes were applied, and more than 8,000 children were referred to a dentist for follow-up.

Parents:

Preliminary Data on Indicator #10

Parents are their child's first and most important teachers. While data indicate that Arizona parents know as much as or more than parents nationwide about their child's learning, they also demonstrate that many parents need additional information and support.

According to the First Things First Family and

⁷ Office of Oral Health, Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Oral Health Survey of Preschool Children 2009. Retrieved from http://azdhs.gov/cfhs/ooh/pdf/ArizonaPreschoolChildrensOralHealthStatus_Feb11.pdf

Community Survey of 2008⁸, overall, Arizona parents understand that early childhood development is important, with more than 75% of parents acknowledging that they can significantly impact children's brain development at or before birth. While Arizona's parents understand the importance of early brain development, not all are sure what they can do to best support their child's optimal development.

The survey results show:

- 20% of Arizona parents are not aware that their child's first year impacts later school performance.
- 27% are not aware that children sense and react to parent emotions starting from birth.
- 21% of parents are not aware that play is crucial for children under 10 months of age.
- 47% of parents believe that a child's language benefits equally from watching TV versus talking to a real person.

More detailed analysis of the data reveals that there is significantly less awareness of the importance of the early years among parents with lower incomes or educational attainment. Whatever their circumstance, however, all parents can benefit from additional information and support.

First Things First partners with parents and families to offer a variety of resources – tailored to the level of support the family wants or needs. Those supports include:

- **Arizona Parent Kits** – offered to the parents of every newborn in Arizona before they leave the hospital, each kit includes critical information

about healthy parenting practices and how to support their baby's development and early learning. More than 58,000 kits were distributed in fiscal year 2011.

- **Birth to 5 Helpline** – available for all families with young children looking for the latest child development information from experts in the field. Staffed by early childhood development specialists, registered nurses, disabilities specialists, early literacy specialists, and mental health counselors, the Helpline provides a toll-free number and/or an online form for all Arizona families with young children, and parents-to-be, to call or write with questions or concerns about their infants, toddlers and preschoolers. More than 2,300 calls were answered by Helpline staff in fiscal year 2011.
- **Community-Based Literacy and Parent Education** – strengthens families with young children by providing voluntary classes in community-based settings on a wide range of topics, including parenting skills, child development, early literacy and nutrition. In fiscal year 2011, 58,493 caregivers attended 6,380 community-based early childhood settings statewide.
- **Home Visitation** – free, voluntary, in-home support that is tailored to meet the specific needs of the family. All services stress the importance of health and safety, parent/child interactions and promotion of early literacy by offering parents fun reading and other language activities to do with their children at various stages of development. More than 7,700 families received home visitation services during fiscal year 2011.

⁸ Family and Community Report: A Baseline Report on Families and Coordination. <http://www.azftf.gov/whoweare/board/pages/reportsandpubs.aspx>.

V

Data Summary

Each year, the First Things First statewide Board and the 31 Regional Partnership Councils must make critical decisions about which education, health and family support programs to fund in their communities for children birth to 5 years old. In order to ensure that they are funding the programs that will have the greatest impact, they must have a comprehensive view of the challenges children in the state – and in their individual communities – face.

The statewide Board and the regional partnership councils use this information as a starting point for discussions with early childhood stakeholders – including educators, service providers, community leaders and parents – on how to maximize the resources in their area and yield the most positive outcomes for our youngest children.

Currently, the data are available by county, and while county lines do not match the boundaries of the First Things First regional councils in all cases, the information can be used to look at general geographic trends.

Pages 40 to 105 of this document offer a statewide and county-by-county view of major data elements. In the following section, we provide some notable trends in data presented in this report across the areas of:

- Demographics
- Economic Conditions
- Education
- Health

The statewide and county-specific data tables follow this overview.



Overview of Data Trends

Demographics

Through the early part of this century, Arizona experienced phenomenal population growth, fueled in large part by its expanding economy. Due to the on-going economic downturn, that growth has slowed, but continues in much of the state.

The population of young children in all Arizona counties grew between 2000 and 2010. The only exceptions were Apache County, which experienced a 6 percent population decrease; Gila County, which experienced a 3 percent decrease; and Greenlee County, which experienced a 9 percent decrease. Pinal grew the most, with an increase of 149 percent.

Census 2010 Population Under Age Six, by Ethnicity

	Total population, ages 0 to 5	Not Hispanic or Latino				
		Hispanic or Latino	White	Black or African American	American Indian	Other
Arizona	546,609	45%	40%	4%	5%	7%
Apache	7,171	8%	14%	0.1%	75%	3%
Cochise	10,125	47%	42%	4%	0.5%	6%
Coconino	10,777	22%	36%	1%	36%	5%
Gila	3,657	28%	42%	0.3%	28%	2%
Graham	3,830	34%	44%	0.5%	18%	3%
Greenlee	794	55%	40%	1%	2%	2%
La Paz	1,227	50%	24%	1%	21%	4%
Maricopa	339,217	45%	40%	5%	2%	8%
Mohave	13,218	27%	65%	1%	3%	4%
Navajo	10,550	15%	32%	0.4%	49%	4%
Pima	74,796	53%	34%	3%	3%	6%
Pinal	36,181	38%	49%	3%	5%	5%
Santa Cruz	4,435	94%	6%	0.1%	0.1%	1%
Yavapai	12,583	30%	64%	1%	2%	4%
Yuma	18,048	76%	19%	1%	1%	3%

Source: 2010 US Census

Note: "Other" includes non-Hispanic children of two or more races

According to the 2010 Census, there are more than half a million children under the age of 6 living in Arizona. About 62 percent live in Maricopa County and 14 percent in Pima County. The remaining 24 percent live in the other 13 counties of the state.

Almost half of the state’s young children (45%) are Hispanic. Counties in the northern part of the state have relatively fewer Hispanic children. In Apache County, three-quarters of the young children are American Indian.

There are three counties where more than one third of children 0-5 live with foreign-born parents. These include: Maricopa County (37%); Santa Cruz County (45%); and, Yuma County (45%).

Economic Conditions

Poverty is often linked to poor outcomes across a variety of areas, including education and health. Therefore, throughout the remainder of this section, note that the counties identified as having high poverty rates are also generally those with poor outcomes for families and young children. The rate of child poverty is a critical factor that regional partnership councils keep in mind as they continue to work with their communities to build systems and programs that address the challenges kids face in their regions.

Percent of children ages 0-5 living in poverty

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2009
Arizona	23%	22%	23%	23%	26%	24%
Apache	65%	43%	49%	43%	48%	50%
Cochise	17%	32%	25%	24%	17%	23%
Coconino	23%	25%	14%	16%	24%	20%
Gila	.	.	.	.	.	34%
Graham	.	.	.	.	.	25%
Greenlee	.	.	.	.	.	14%
La Paz	.	.	.	.	.	27%
Maricopa	21%	19%	22%	22%	25%	22%
Mohave	30%	28%	29%	21%	31%	28%
Navajo	36%	32%	28%	29%	53%	36%
Pima	26%	26%	23%	22%	31%	26%
Pinal	19%	24%	18%	23%	19%	21%
Santa Cruz	.	.	.	.	.	30%
Yavapai	14%	23%	31%	22%	17%	22%
Yuma	30%	30%	29%	30%	32%	31%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 1- and 5-year estimates

Note: In 2009, the poverty threshold for a two-parent, two-child family was \$21,756. For a one-parent, one-child family, it was \$14,787.

Before 2009, the annual American Community Survey estimated that fewer than 25 percent of Arizona's young children (ages 0 to 5) lived in families whose income was less than the poverty threshold. In 2009, the estimate was 26 percent. This means that more than 1 in 4 children in Arizona live in families that are poor.

In smaller communities, it can be difficult to look at year-to-year comparisons, due to small sample sizes and variances in residents' response rates to the survey. An analysis of the five-year estimates (2005 to 2009) shows

that five counties have 30 percent or more of young children living in poverty (Apache, Gila, Navajo, Santa Cruz and Yuma). Apache County had more than twice the statewide rate of poverty. And, Greenlee County is the only county with a poverty rate under 20 percent.

Child poverty in Arizona is distributed disproportionately across ethnic groups. Forty percent of Arizona's young children are white, 45% are Hispanic, 5% are American Indian, and 4% are black (US Census 2010). But according to the National Center for Children in Poverty (2009),

- 49% of young American Indian children in Arizona live in poor families.
- 38% of young Hispanic children in Arizona live in poor families.
- 12% of young white children in Arizona live in poor families.

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 1-year estimates (2009)

American Indian children face the highest rates of poverty, which may be linked to the lack of economic and educational opportunities in many tribal communities. The work of First Things First is rooted in a profound respect for tribal sovereignty and a commitment to working in collaboration with Arizona's tribes. Arizona's Tribes are represented by First Things First in one of two ways:

- Tribes may elect to have their tribal lands treated as a separate region by the statewide FTF Board.
- Tribes may elect to participate in the designated geographical region or regions in which their tribal lands are located.

Currently, 19 of Arizona's 22 federally recognized tribes have elected to participate in First Things

First and, to date, more than \$128 million has been allocated to the 17 FTF Regional Partnership Councils affiliated with Arizona's Tribes.

Family socioeconomic status is associated with parental education and also impacts many parental behaviors such as the likelihood that parents will talk to and read with their children — as well as individual factors such as environmental stress, health, early care experiences, and low birth weight — that impact cognitive development and school readiness (Duncan & Magnuson, 2005). The high percentage of Arizona children in poverty and the disproportionate number of poor children who are minorities only heightens the need for a strong early childhood system in our state. The more prepared children are for school, the more likely they will be to graduate from high school and go on to college. Higher high school and college graduation rates mean more economic opportunities for our children.

Other findings of note:

- In all counties in Arizona, single female households earn a significantly smaller median income than single male householders.
- Statewide median income for married-couple families is \$69,164. The median household income for married-couple families is below \$50,000 in two counties: Apache County (\$44,476) and La Paz County (\$49,453).
- Yuma has the highest 2010 unemployment rate, at 25.3 percent (compared with 9.9% statewide).

Education

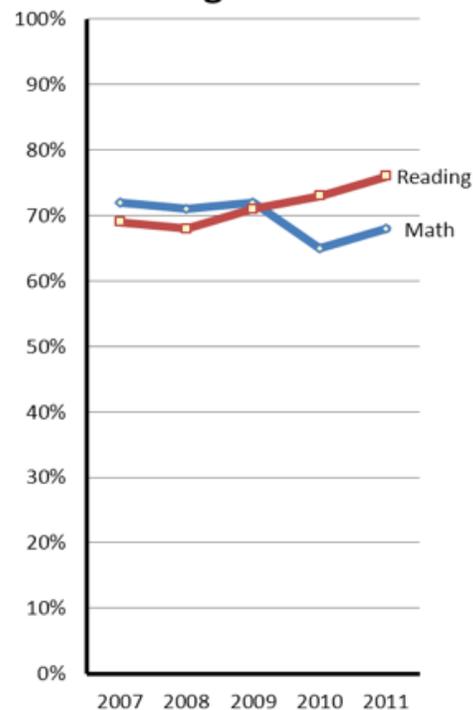
As noted in the previous section, Arizona has no systemic way of assessing how prepared children are when they enter kindergarten. Developing this assessment is critical because children who start out behind generally stay behind. A look at test scores in the elementary grades reinforces the need to give all our young children a better start. Over the past five years, the percent of third-grade children passing the reading section of the Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) has steadily increased; in 2011, 76 percent of the children passed the reading test. Over the same period of improvements in reading test scores, the passing rates for the math test have decreased. In 2011, only 68 percent of third-grade students passed the math test.

Scores on national tests are equally concerning. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is an assessment of mathematics, reading, writing, and science performance for America's children in 4th and 8th grades. As reported by the National Center for Education Statistics, in 2011, the average reading score for Arizona's 4th grade students on the NAEP was 212, lower than the national average of 220. This average score was not significantly different from the average Arizona scores in 2009 or 2002.

Further, on the basic reading assessment level, only 26% of Arizona fourth graders scored at or above a proficient reading assessment level on the NAEP, leaving Arizona in the bottom ten of all states.¹

While these findings underscore the importance of early education and its focus on early literacy and other basic skills, early education itself and quality early education most importantly is unavailable or out of reach for many families who want it for their children.

Percent of Arizona Third-Graders Passing the AIMS



¹ Arizona Indicators, Morrison Institute for Public Policy and Arizona State University, "Education Indicators." <http://arizonaindicators.org>; KidsCount, <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/acrossstates>.

In data reported by KidsCount for 2009, 53 percent of Arizona’s children aged 3-5 are not enrolled in early education (nursery school, preschool or kindergarten). This compares to the national percentage of 40%. Based on these data, Arizona ranks 45th worst in the nation for young children enrolled in an early education program.

For many families searching for early learning opportunities for their children, cost may be a major factor. Assuming that a child spends 250 days in child care, the annual costs of child care, calculated using the DES market rate survey for 2010, are the following:

Child’s age	Median daily charge	Estimated annual charge
infants 1 year old	\$38.75	\$9,688
children 1 or 2	\$34.80	\$8,700
children 3 to 5	\$30.00	\$7,500
children 6 and up	\$27.00	\$6,750

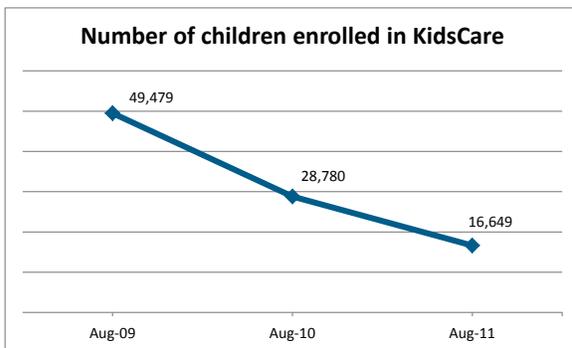
The American Community Survey estimates that the median family income in Arizona in 2009 was \$69,164 for married-couple households with at least one child (ages 0 to 17). It is important to note that because income generally increases with the age of the children, the \$69,164 figure is likely an overestimate of the median income of parents of young children. For single women with one or more children (ages 0 to 17), the estimated median income in 2009 in the state was \$25,349. A mother at this income level would spend about 30 percent of her income on care for a preschooler and 38 percent on care of an infant.

Health

Good health is key to success in school. Children who are chronically ill may miss more school days or have trouble concentrating on days when they are in class. A number of key indicators of children's health care are found in the previous section and include:

- 15.7 percent of young kids in Arizona are overweight and 14.2 percent of young kids are obese;
- 6 percent of young children have not received a well-child visit in the past year;
- And, 50 percent of young children have never seen a dentist.

Closely related to those data on healthy weight and early and regular health and dental care, are data on children's health insurance.



As reported in the Arizona Health Survey, most young children in Arizona have health coverage, while nine percent of children are without health insurance coverage. and. However, it is only at the highest income level (300 percent of poverty or above) that almost all children have health insurance. Almost two-thirds of children without health coverage (66 percent) live in families with incomes below 200 percent of the poverty level.

Recent policy changes and the economic downturn in Arizona have had dramatic impacts on the status of children using public health insurance. In data provided by Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics, we can see the dramatic decrease in the number of children enrolled in KidsCare; from almost 50,000 in 2009 to less than 17,000 in 2011. ²

The KidsCare program serves children and their parents with incomes greater than the AHCCCS limit but less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Spending cuts (of more than \$3 million for services to children under six from 2005 to 2010) have led to an enrollment freeze established January 1, 2010, that has resulted in the decreases detailed above.

At the same time, there has been an increase in families identified as low income, making them eligible for Medicaid services. Expenditures for young children in those funds have increased almost \$190 million between 2005 and 2010.

² http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/PopulationStatistics/2011/November/AHCCCS_Population_Highlights_Nov11.pdf

Birth Conditions and Maternal Health

A mother’s health while she is pregnant and a child’s health at birth are good indicators of future health status.

More than half a million babies were born to Arizona-resident mothers in the six years from 2005 to 2010. The number of births increased every year from 1992 until 2007, but there has been a decreased birth rate each year since then. The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) Bureau of Public Health Statistics, in their report “Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2009” attributes the decreases to the economic recession and changes in immigration laws, which have had the effects of decreasing the birth rate and increasing out-migration from the state.

Births by mother's county of residence

	Births						2005-2010
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
ARIZONA	95,798	102,042	102,687	99,215	92,616	87,053	579,411
Apache	1,283	1,189	1,149	1,211	1,242	1,099	7,173
Cochise	1,769	1,808	1,860	1,781	1,846	1,781	10,845
Coconino	2,070	2,062	2,132	1,985	1,894	1,775	11,918
Gila	649	667	694	697	704	670	4,081
Graham	452	540	582	644	645	530	3,393
Greenlee	99	110	138	131	130	105	713
La Paz	245	229	230	246	174	200	1324
Maricopa	62,232	66,160	65,931	62,667	57,663	54,236	368,889
Mohave	2,237	2,468	2,439	2,301	2,220	2,022	13,687
Navajo	1,903	1,877	2,012	1,944	1,893	1,737	11,366
Pima	12,976	13,929	13,798	13,503	12,840	12,169	79,215
Pinal	3,641	4,467	5,285	5,731	5,309	4,990	29,423
Santa Cruz	781	753	766	796	761	693	4,550
Yavapai	2,115	2,380	2,411	2,216	2,061	1,817	13,000
Yuma	3,292	3,354	3,252	3,362	3,234	3,229	19,723

Source: Arizona Dept of Health Services

<http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/menu/for/births.htm>

In the state as a whole, the prevalence of one or more medical risk factors (such as maternal anemia, diabetes, hypertension, or kidney disease) during pregnancy has increased from year to year. In 2009, about one in every three births had at least one risk factor associated with it. The highest prevalence of medical risks associated with less than optimal birth outcomes is found in Santa Cruz County mothers. Those from Yuma County have a

Percent of births with medical risk factors, by mother's county of residence

	Births with one or more medical risk factors reported					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2009
ARIZONA	28%	27%	30%	32%	33%	30%
Apache	42%	43%	44%	42%	38%	42%
Cochise	44%	32%	27%	38%	47%	38%
Coconino	39%	49%	38%	23%	18%	34%
Gila	36%	37%	39%	36%	28%	35%
Graham	25%	30%	25%	30%	32%	29%
Greenlee	21%	27%	22%	32%	23%	25%
La Paz	28%	19%	17%	18%	15%	20%
Maricopa	23%	22%	25%	30%	32%	26%
Mohave	24%	14%	18%	16%	10%	16%
Navajo	47%	46%	45%	43%	35%	43%
Pima	41%	48%	53%	49%	51%	48%
Pinal	21%	24%	27%	29%	28%	26%
Santa Cruz	68%	70%	70%	63%	64%	67%
Yavapai	46%	40%	45%	37%	41%	42%
Yuma	6%	8%	8%	6%	6%	7%

Source: Arizona Dept of Health Services

Note: Medical risk factors include diabetes, hypertension, anemia, hydramnios, and others.
www.azdhs.gov/plan/menu/for/births.htm

lower prevalence of medical risks but also have a lower birth rate.

Other findings of note:

- Over half of births in Apache (72%); Gila (62%); La Paz (58%); and Navajo counties (61%) are to unmarried mothers.
- In Greenlee County, 52% of mothers had fewer than 9 prenatal visits (compared with 19% statewide).
- More than one third of mothers had no prenatal care in the first trimester in Apache (41%); Gila (39%); Yuma (40%); and Navajo (34%) counties.
- In Apache County, 35% of children 0-5 have no health insurance (compared to 10% statewide).

	Tobacco Use During Pregnancy					Alcohol Use During Pregnancy				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ARIZONA	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Apache	5%	4%	5%	4%	3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	0.3%	1.1%
Cochise	5%	10%	8%	9%	8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Coconino	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%
Gila	14%	17%	14%	15%	13%	2.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%
Graham	7%	8%	9%	10%	9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%
Greenlee	6%	15%	14%	13%	9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
La Paz	8%	5%	3%	3%	3%	2.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Maricopa	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Mohave	16%	14%	13%	12%	13%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Navajo	8%	6%	7%	6%	6%	2.9%	2.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Pima	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Pinal	7%	8%	6%	6%	5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Santa Cruz	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Yavapai	15%	14%	12%	11%	12%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%
Yuma	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%

Source: Arizona Dept of Health Services, www.azdhs.gov/plan/menu/for/births.htm

Smoking during pregnancy is associated with prematurity, low birth weight and other health risk for infants. Over the past five years, the statewide rate of mothers using tobacco products during pregnancy has been about 5 percent each year. The rate is more than 10 percent for mothers in Mohave, Gila, and Yavapai counties, but only about 1 percent in Santa Cruz and Yuma counties

The use of alcohol during pregnancy is associated with a range of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) that includes cognitive and behavioral problems in young children. However, FASD is 100 percent preventable if a mother does not consume any alcohol during pregnancy. In Arizona, over the past five years, the rate of mothers who consume alcohol during pregnancy appears to be low, and steadily decreasing from year to year.

Food Insecurity

Many Arizona children are at risk for hunger. Almost one-fourth of Arizona's children under 18 are considered food insecure, the third highest rate in the country. Research shows that even moderate undernutrition, the type seen most frequently in the United States, can have lasting effects on the brain development of young children. According to the Center on Hunger and Poverty, inadequate nutrition is a major cause of impaired development and is associated with increased school failure in children.

According to the 2010 Child Food Insecurity Report (covering 2006-2008) nearly one in four (24.2%) children under 18 in Arizona are food insecure, the 3rd highest rate in the country. This is a 4 percent increase over the 2005-2007 report. Nationwide, about 19 percent of children are food insecure. A more recent report by the Food Research and Action Center reports an even higher rate of food insecurity for Arizona families with children for 2009-2010: 29 percent. Nearly 900,000 Arizonans received emergency food from food banks in 2009, an 85 percent increase over 2006. Nearly half of these (46%) were children, and 10 percent were children birth to 5 years old.

In addition, data from the American Community Survey and the state Department of Economic Security indicate that there are increases in the numbers of families using federal food programs. The number and percentage of families with children participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps) increased as economic conditions have gotten worse. In 2007, there were 103,000 households (13%); in 2008, there were 122,000 (16%).

First Things First's food security strategy addresses the immediate and emergency need for food faced by families with children ages birth through 5, providing funding for food boxes to be distributed to Arizona families. Between July 1, 2010 and June 30, 2011, 171,572 food boxes were distributed as a result, impacting 263,192 children 5 years old and younger.

Other findings of note:

- Gila has the highest statewide neonatal mortality (per 1,000 births), at 6.2.
- Maricopa experienced a substantial decrease in the number of children who received welfare assistance between 2010 and 2011: from 34,238 to 19,135.
- Yavapai experienced a substantial decrease in the number of children who received welfare assistance between 2010 and 2011: from 782 to 415.



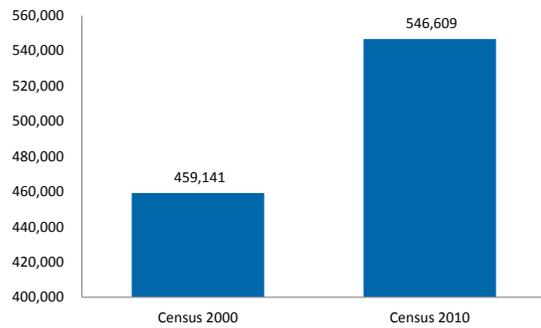


STATEWIDE DATA SETS



Demographic Change

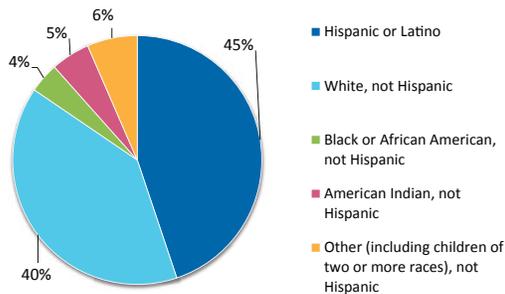
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010	87,468
Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010	+ 19%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



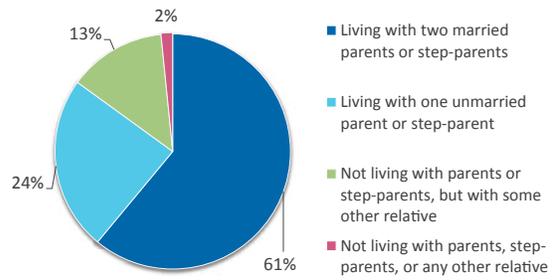
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	2,380,990
Households with one or more children under 6 years	384,441
Percent of households with children under 6 years	16%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	11%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

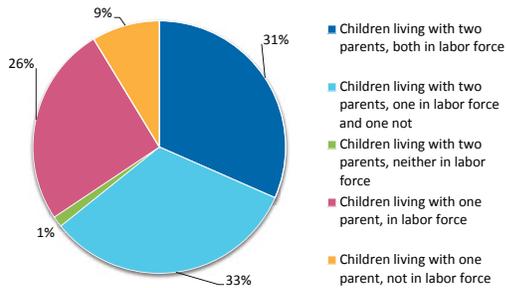
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	184,556
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	32%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$72,049
Male householder, no wife present	\$38,414
Female householder, no husband present	\$26,754

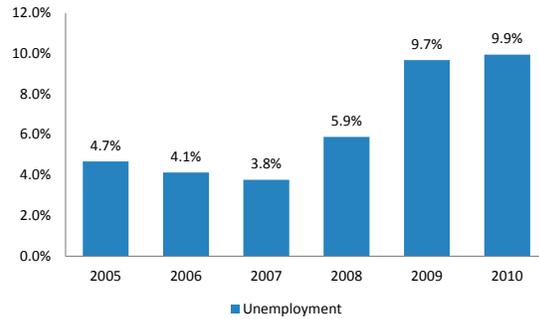
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	138,361
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	24%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	11,081
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	4.0

Source: RealtyTrac

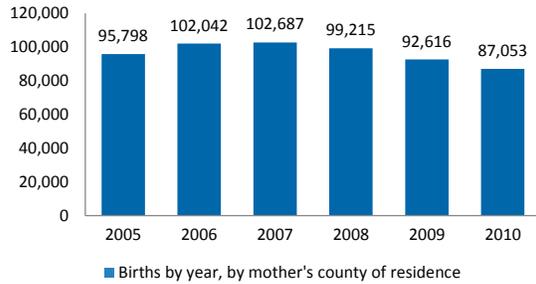
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	768,650
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	126,563
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	16%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Child Health

Births by year



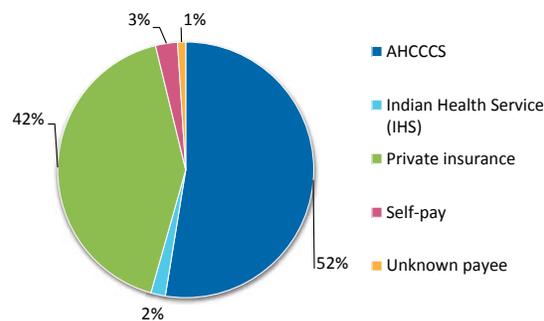
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	87,053
Mother unmarried	45%
Mother 19 years or younger	11%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	19%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

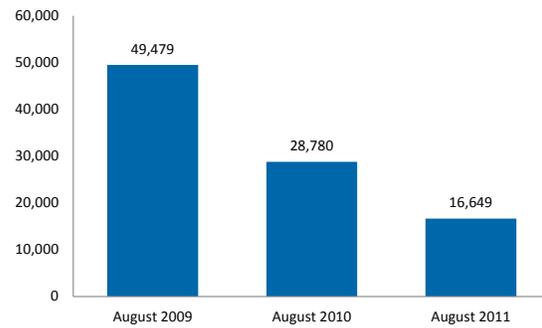
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Births by payee, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	61,734
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	1.8%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.8%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	1.8%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$38.75
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$34.80
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$30.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$27.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2010

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

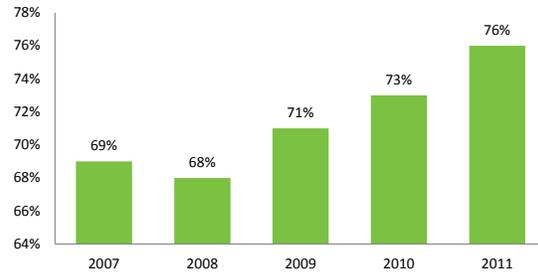
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	216,538
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	10,448
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	3,715

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2010

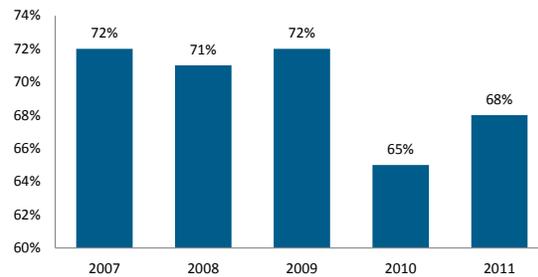
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

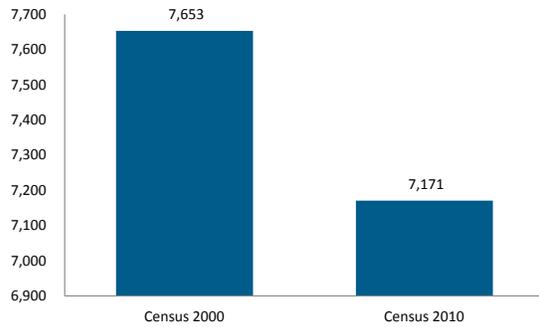


COUNTY DATA SETS



Demographic Change

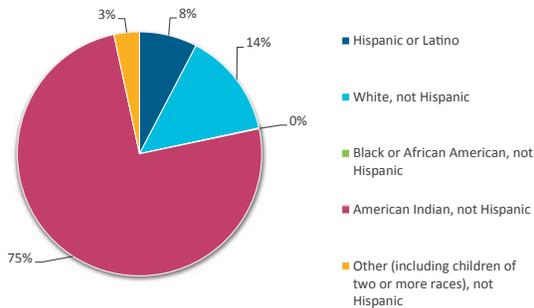
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 - 6%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



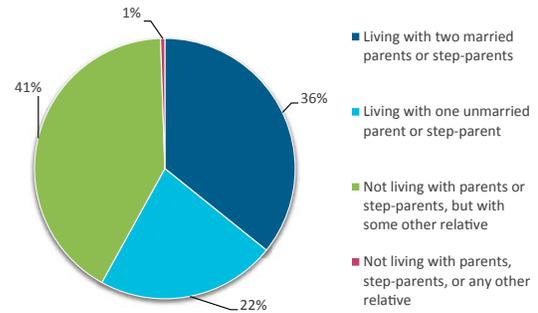
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	22,771
Households with one or more children under 6 years	4,729
Percent of households with children under 6 years	21%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	45%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

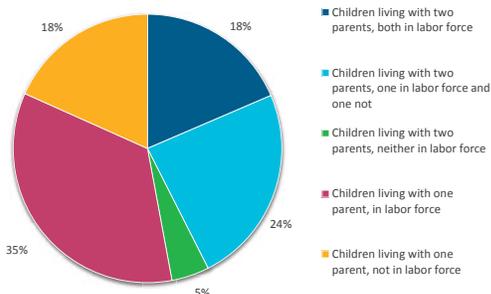
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	—
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$44,476
Male householder, no wife present	\$22,422
Female householder, no husband present	\$20,095

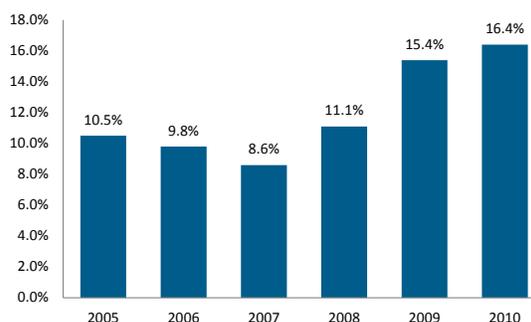
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	3,461
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	50%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	8
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	0.2

Source: RealtyTrac

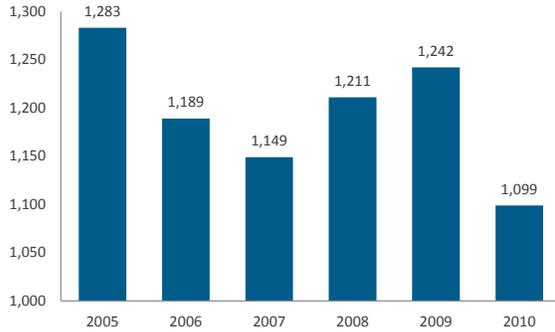
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	7,065
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	2,289
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	32%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



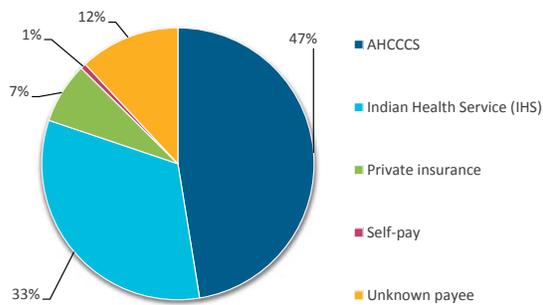
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	1,099
Mother unmarried	72%
Mother 19 years or younger	15%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	40%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

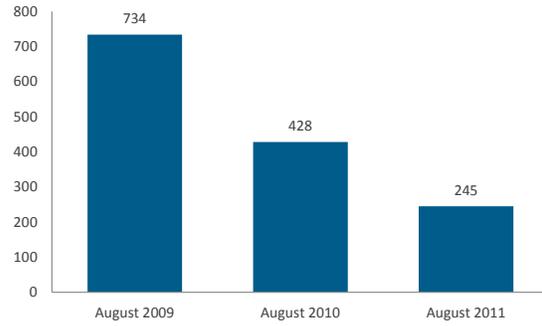
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	2,596
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	35%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	1.8%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.5%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.0%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$30.00
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$24.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$21.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	10572
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	778
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	176

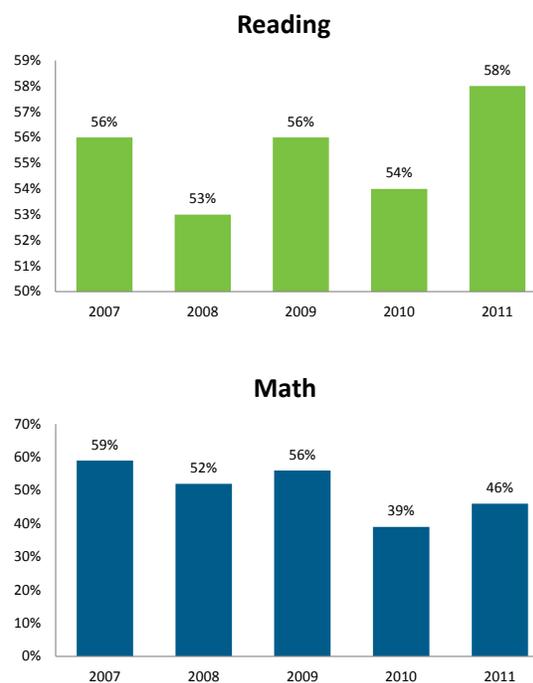
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 2 counties: Apache and Navajo.

**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.

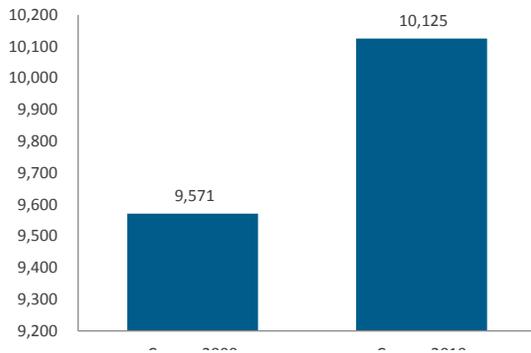
Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

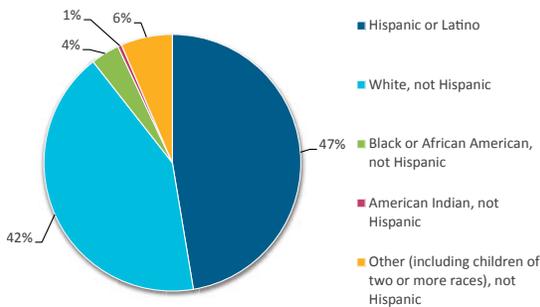
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 6%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



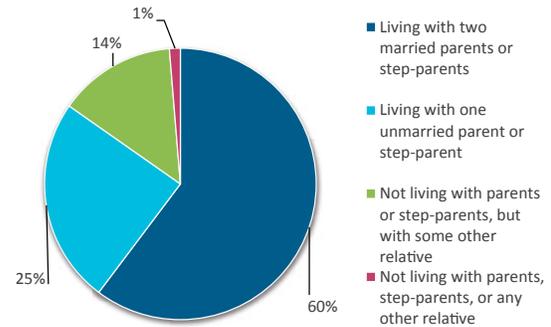
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	50,865
Households with one or more children under 6 years	7,272
Percent of households with children under 6 years	14%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	11%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

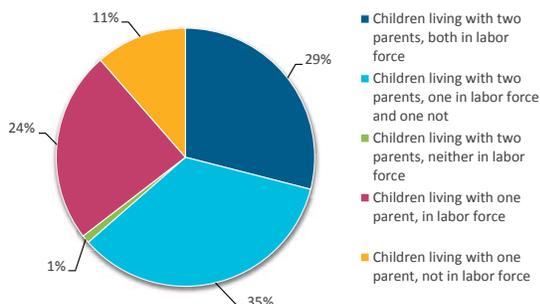
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	2,406
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	23%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$61,875
Male householder, no wife present	\$36,520
Female householder, no husband present	\$20,127

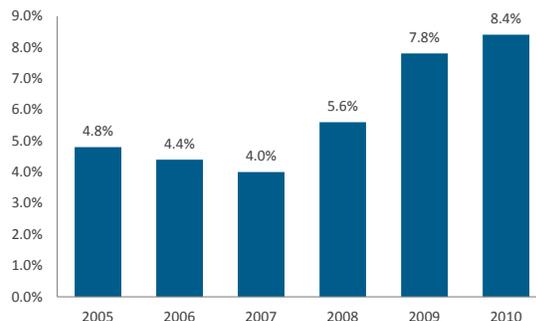
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	2,482
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	23%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	81
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.4

Source: RealtyTrac

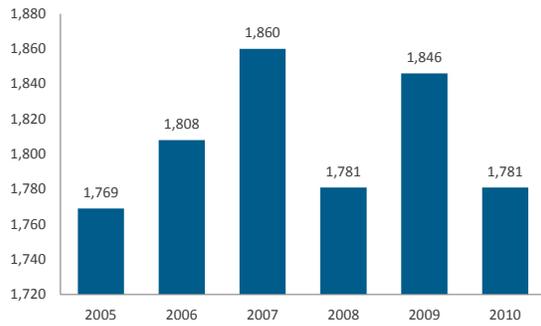
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	15,356
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	3,183
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	21%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

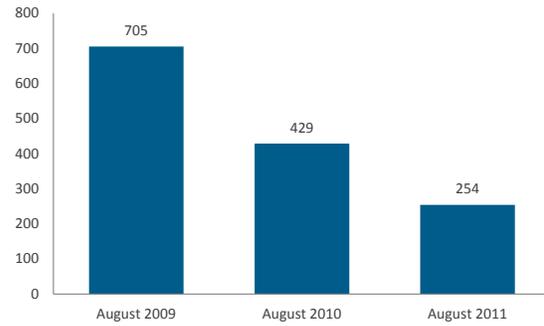
Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	1,781
Mother unmarried	37%
Mother 19 years or younger	12%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	19%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	8%

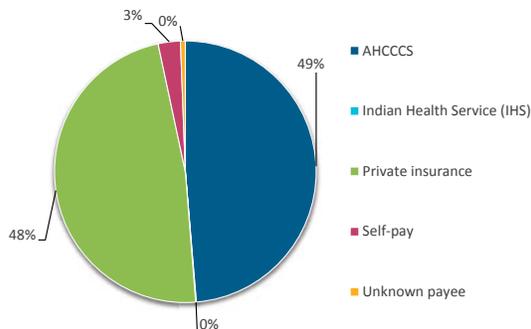
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	656
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	1.4%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.8%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.2%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$29.40
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$23.95
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$20.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	3034
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	1061
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	71

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

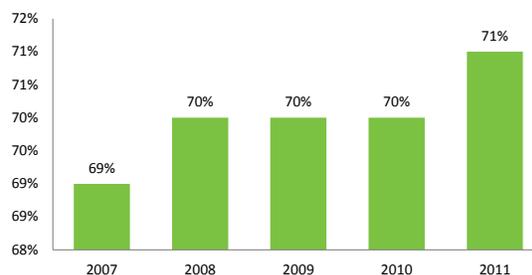
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 3 counties: Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

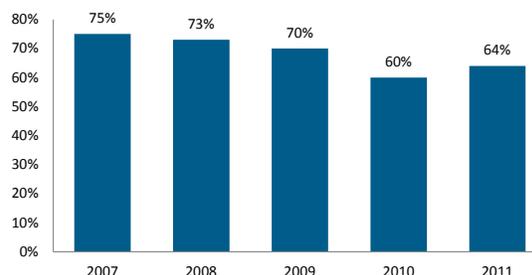
**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



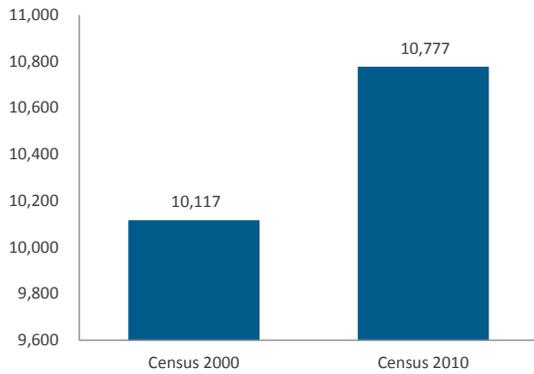
Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

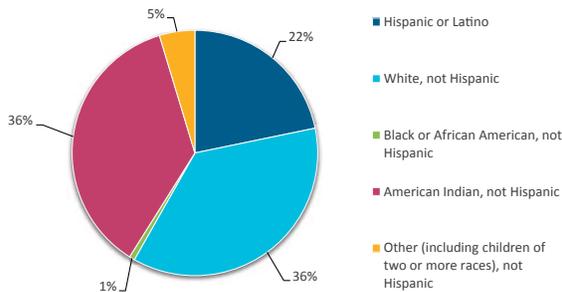
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 7%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



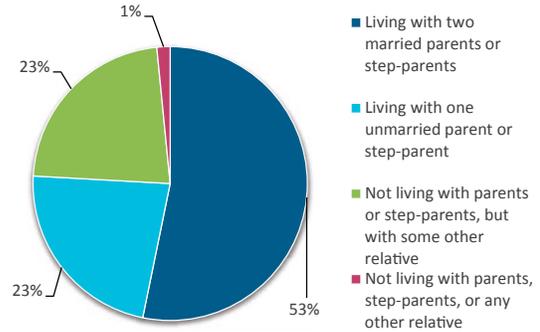
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	46,711
Households with one or more children under 6 years	7,474
Percent of households with children under 6 years	16%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	24%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

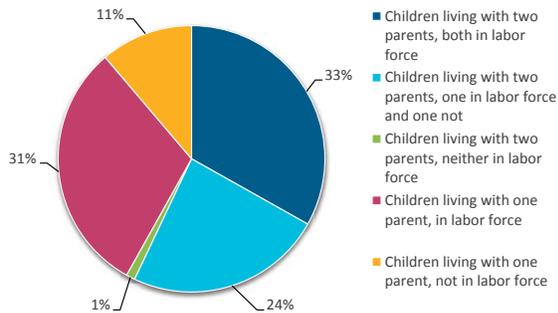
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	1,476
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	13%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$73,024
Male householder, no wife present	\$31,435
Female householder, no husband present	\$23,434

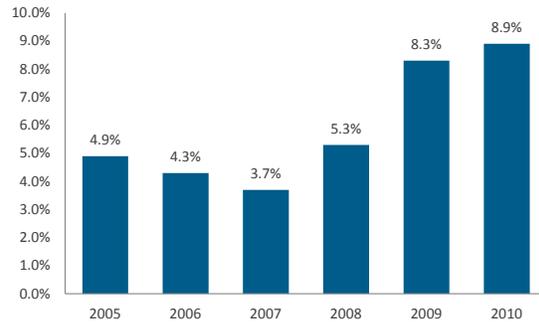
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	2,295
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	20%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	123
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	2.0

Source: RealtyTrac

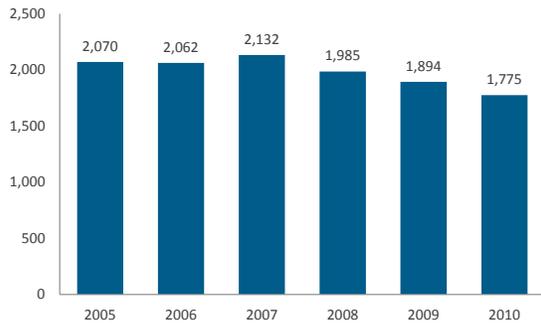
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	14,692
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	2,272
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	15%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

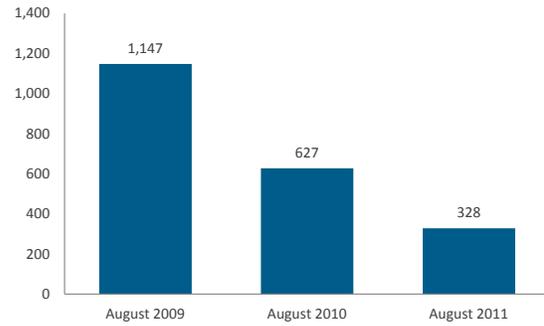
Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	1,775
Mother unmarried	50%
Mother 19 years or younger	12%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	22%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

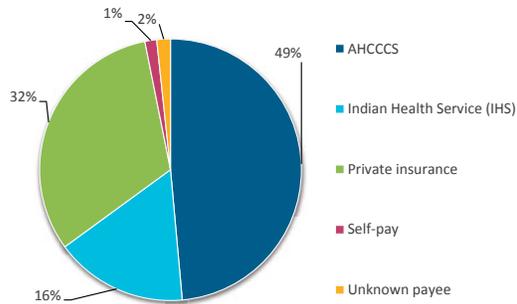
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	520
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	5%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	1.7%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.5%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.4%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$30.00
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$24.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$21.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)*

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

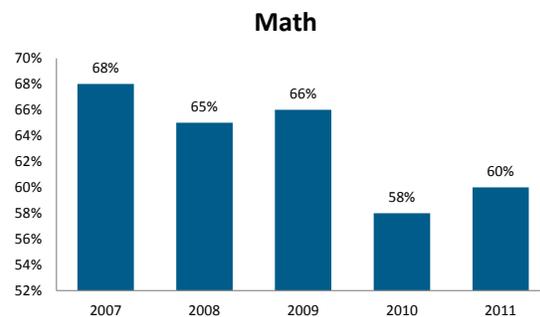
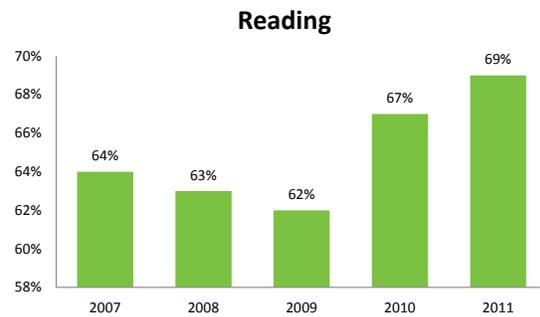
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	10572
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	778
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	176

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)*

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.

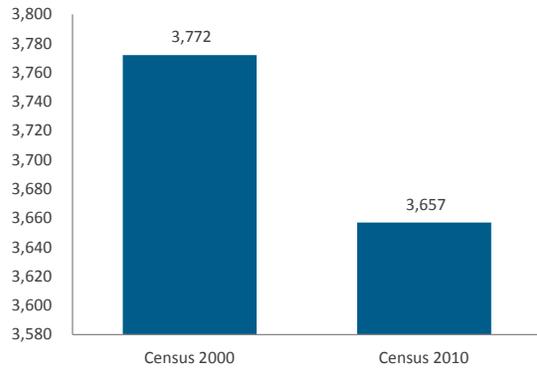
Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

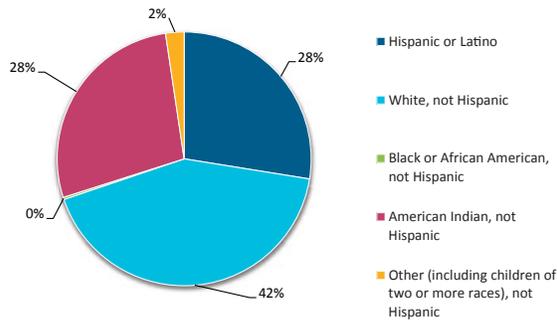
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 - 3%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



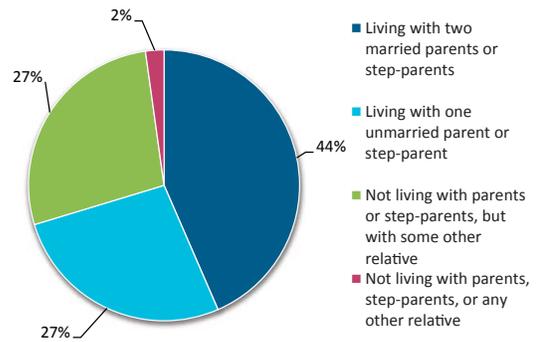
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	22,000
Households with one or more children under 6 years	2,488
Percent of households with children under 6 years	11%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	14%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

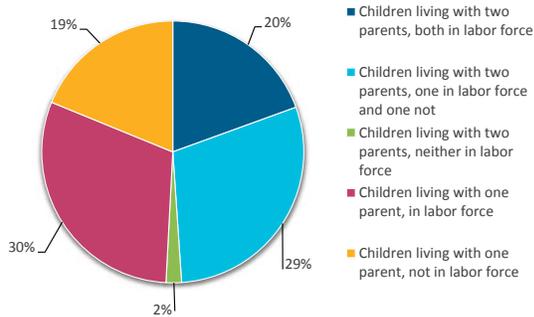
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	—
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$52,343
Male householder, no wife present	\$39,414
Female householder, no husband present	\$20,909

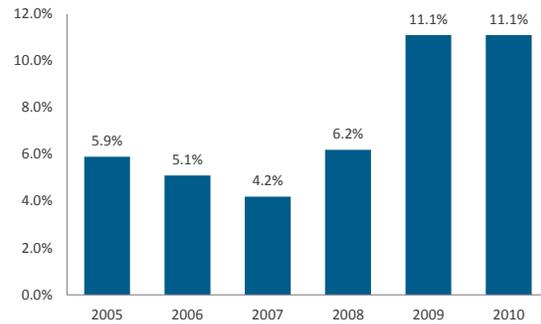
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	1,364
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	34%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	52
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.7

Source: RealtyTrac

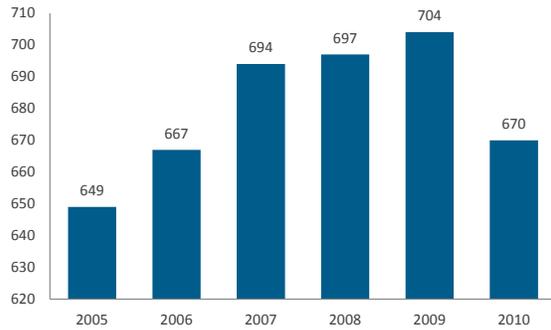
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	4,379
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	1,270
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	29%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

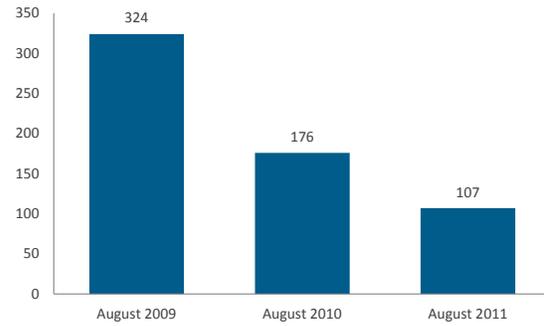
Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	670
Mother unmarried	62%
Mother 19 years or younger	18%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	35%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	9%

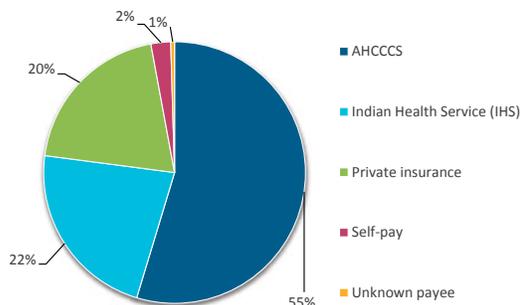
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	—
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	2.5%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	2.1%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.8%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$42.50
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$37.50
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$27.50
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$30.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	5730
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	718
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	196

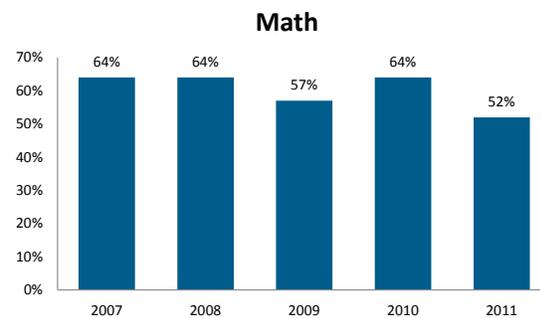
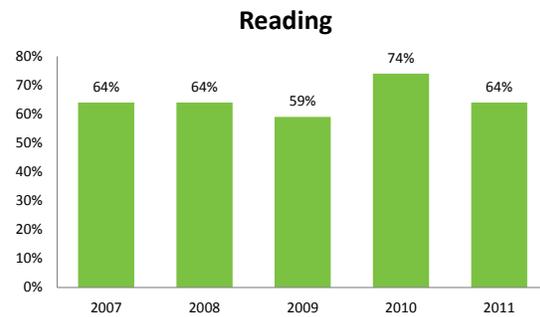
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 2 counties: Gila and Pinal.

**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 2 counties: Gila and Pinal.

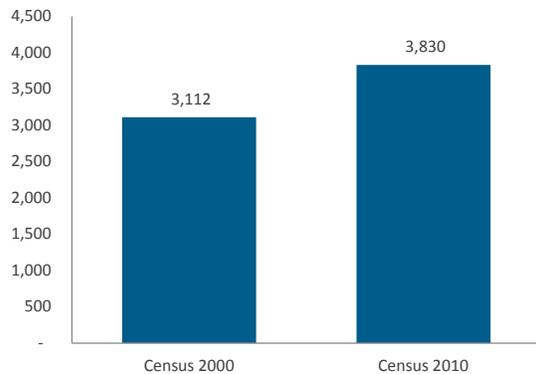
Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

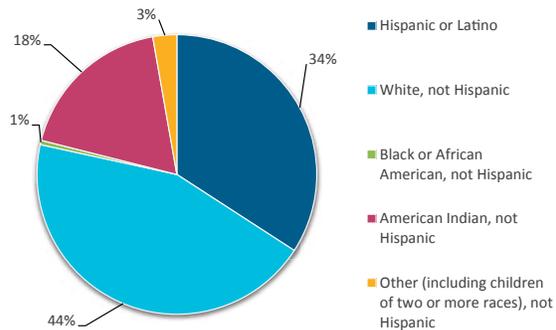
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 + 23%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



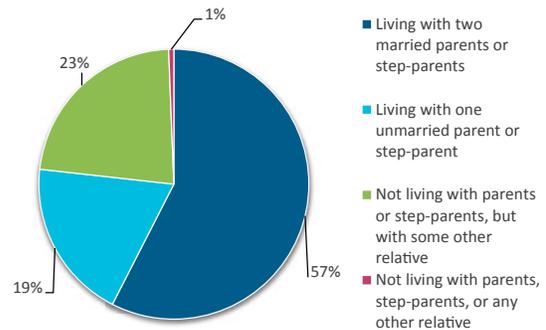
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	11,120
Households with one or more children under 6 years	2,448
Percent of households with children under 6 years	22%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	14%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

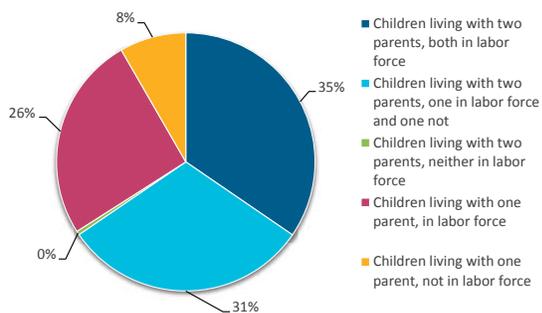
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	—
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$62,654
Male householder, no wife present	\$44,320
Female householder, no husband present	\$19,104

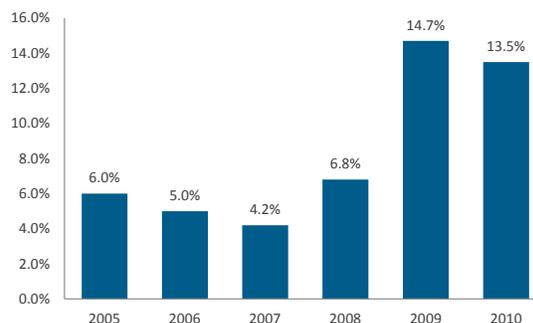
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	849
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	25%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	23
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.8

Source: RealtyTrac

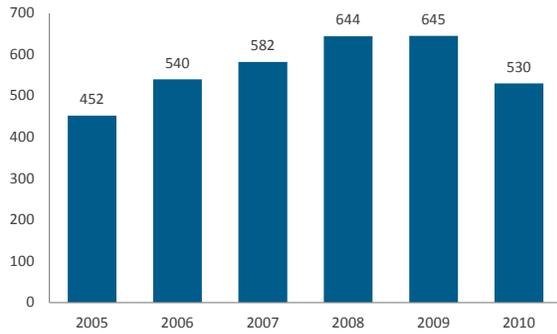
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	4,772
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	1,404
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	29%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

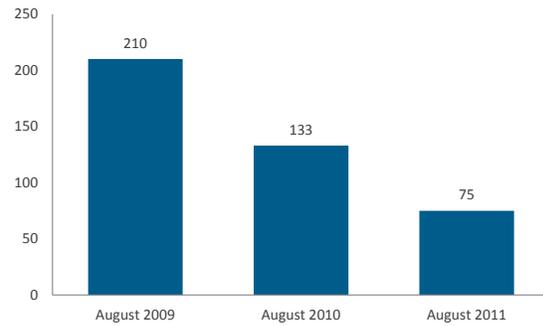
Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	530
Mother unmarried	47%
Mother 19 years or younger	18%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	47%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	5%

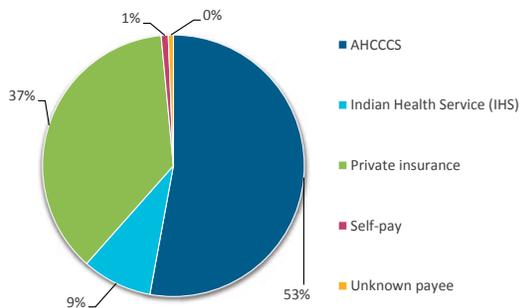
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	—
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	3.3%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	2.3%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.2%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$29.40
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$23.95
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$20.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	3034
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	1061
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	71

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

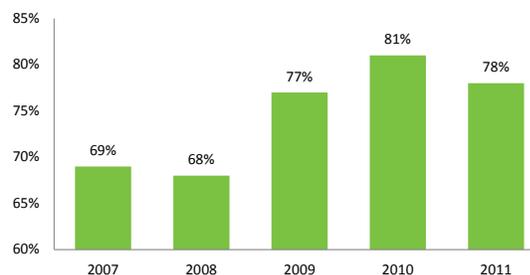
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 3 counties: Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

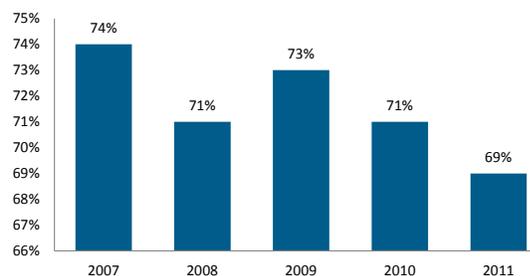
**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



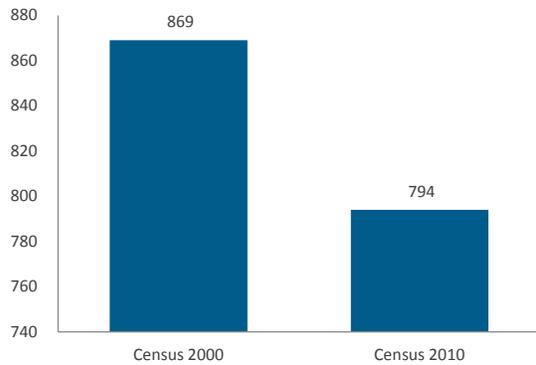
Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

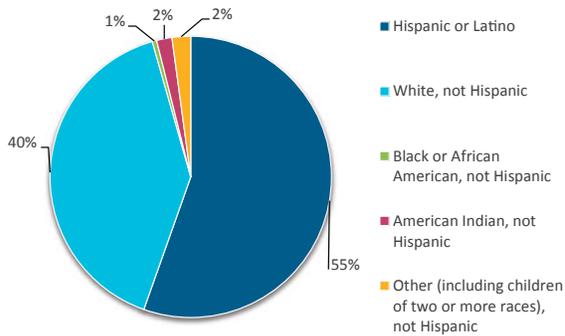
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 - 9%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



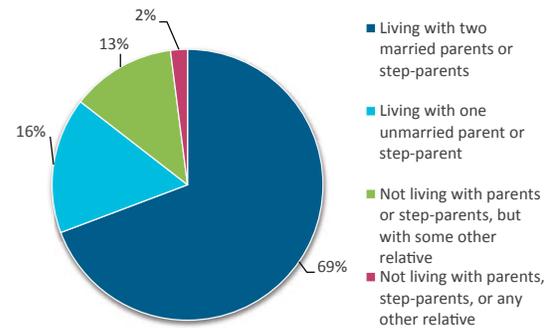
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	3,188
Households with one or more children under 6 years	566
Percent of households with children under 6 years	18%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	—
---	---

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

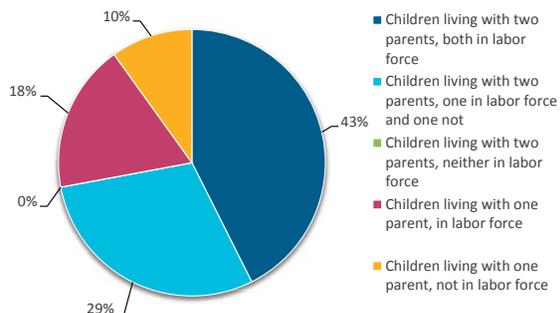
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	—
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$66,667
Male householder, no wife present	\$24,792
Female householder, no husband present	\$24,904

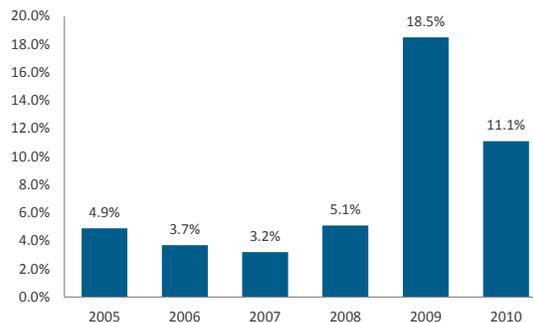
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	104
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	14%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	1
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	0.3

Source: RealtyTrac

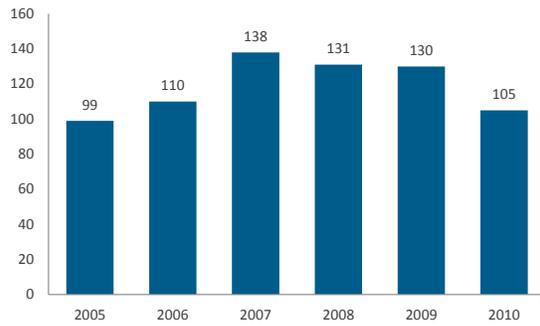
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	—
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	—
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

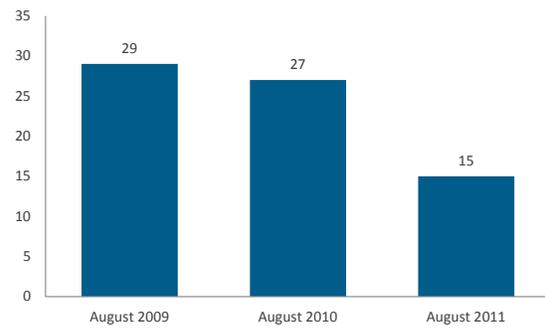
Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	105
Mother unmarried	47%
Mother 19 years or younger	16%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	52%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	10%

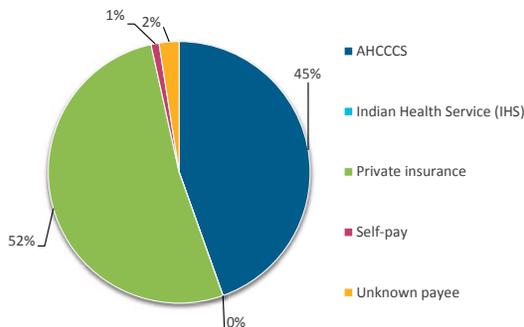
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	—
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	3.1%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	5.1%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.2%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$29.40
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$23.95
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$20.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	3034
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	1061
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	71

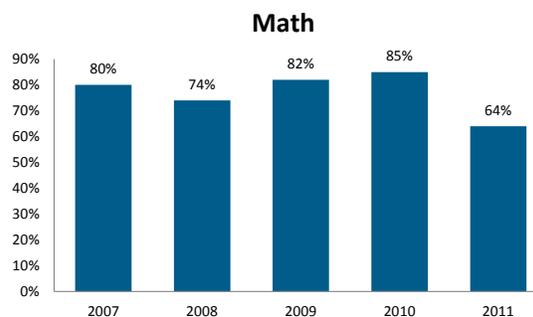
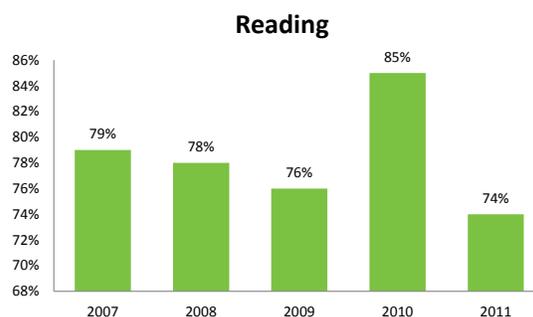
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 3 counties: Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee.

**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.

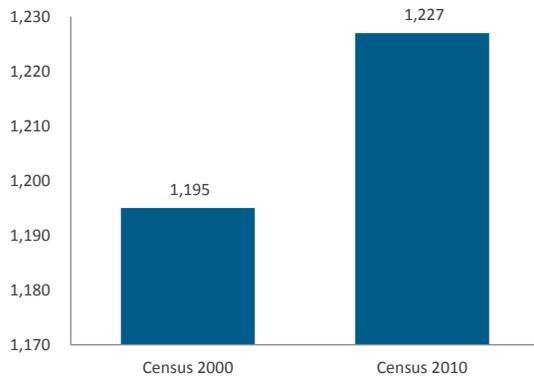
Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

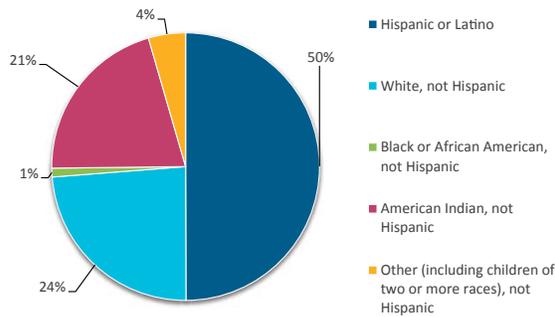
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 3%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



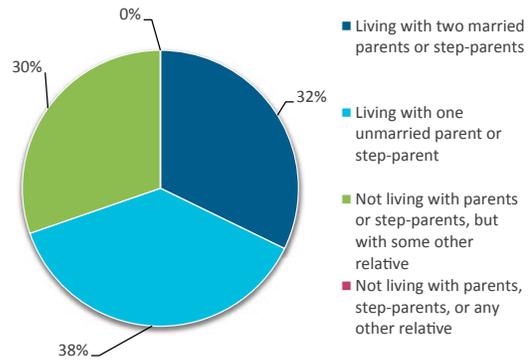
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	9,198
Households with one or more children under 6 years	822
Percent of households with children under 6 years	9%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	20%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

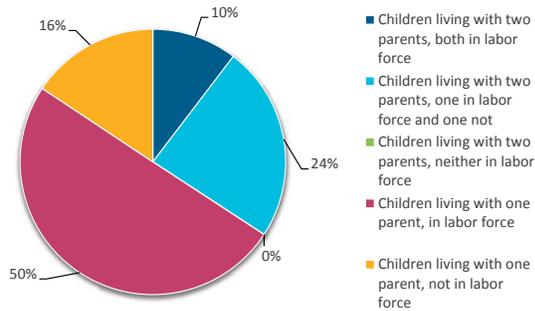
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	304
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	24%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$49,453
Male householder, no wife present	\$24,709
Female householder, no husband present	\$22,118

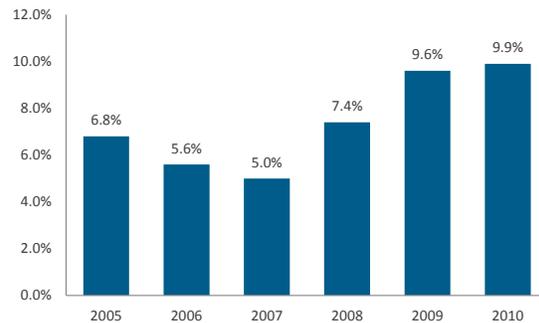
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	368
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	27%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	13
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	0.8

Source: RealtyTrac

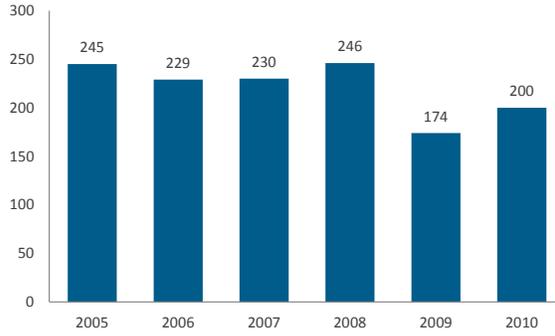
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	3,091
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	786
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	25%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



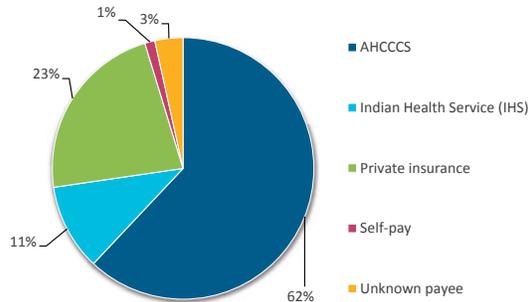
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	200
Mother unmarried	58%
Mother 19 years or younger	19%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	33%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	3%

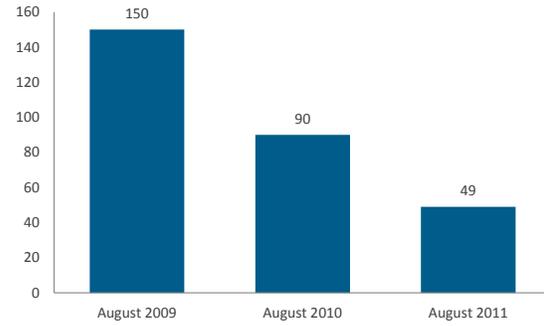
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	—
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	4.2%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.6%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	1.3%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$26.00
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$23.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$22.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$20.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	7242
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	1251
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	326

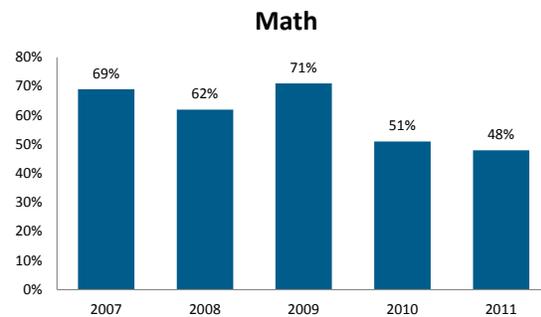
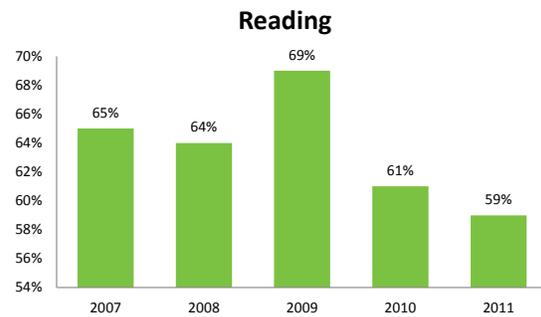
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 2 counties: La Paz and Mohave.

**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 3 counties: La Paz, Mohave, and Yuma.

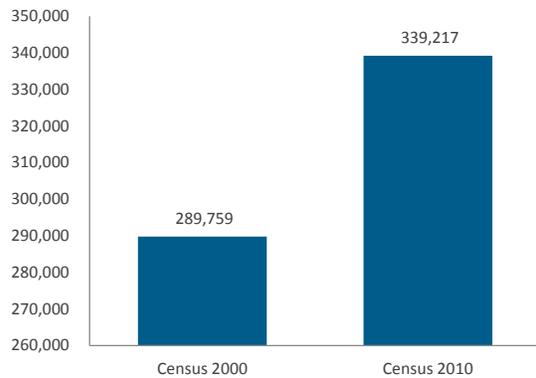
Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

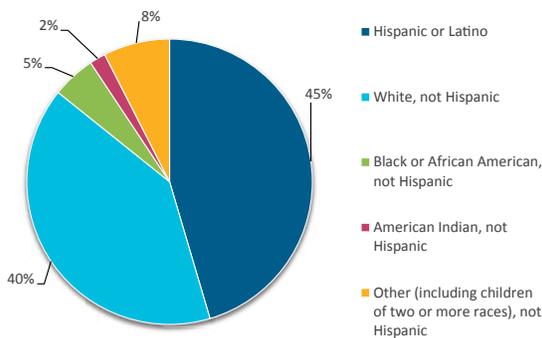
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 17%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



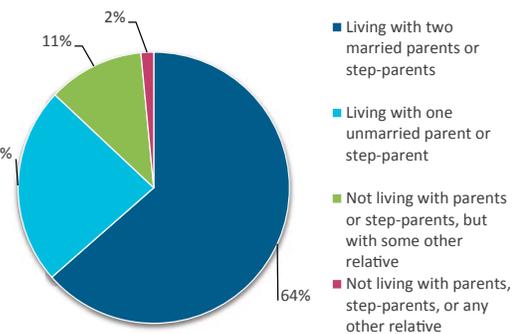
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	1,411,583
Households with one or more children under 6 years	238,955
Percent of households with children under 6 years	17%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	9%
---	----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

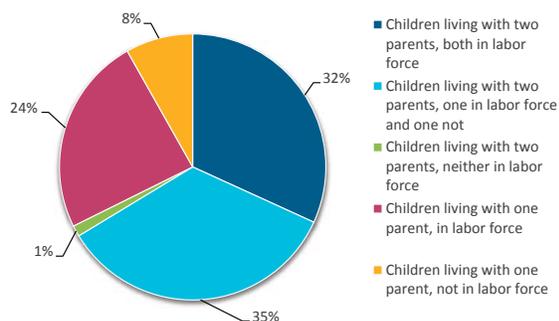
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	138,852
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	37%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$77,400
Male householder, no wife present	\$40,887
Female householder, no husband present	\$29,629

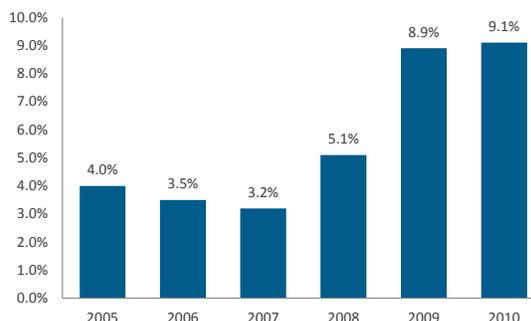
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	83,321
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	22%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	7,569
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	4.8

Source: RealtyTrac

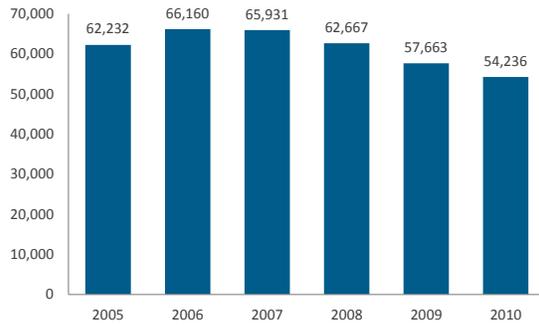
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	479,973
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	65,671
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	14%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



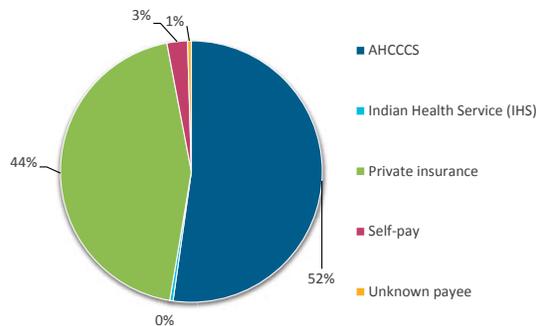
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	54,236
Mother unmarried	43%
Mother 19 years or younger	10%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	16%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

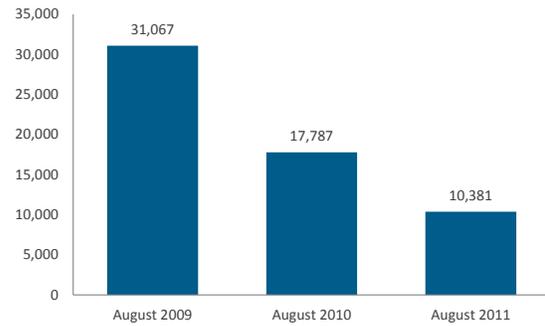
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	38,395
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	1.5%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.4%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	1.6%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$40.80
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$36.74
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$32.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$28.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2010

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

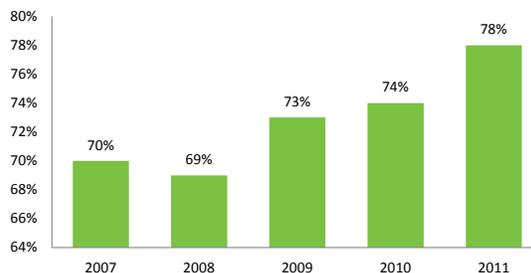
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	153,444
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	4,488
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	1,864

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2010

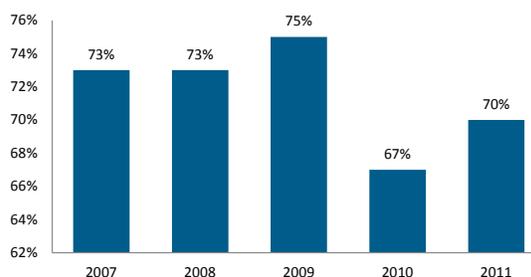
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



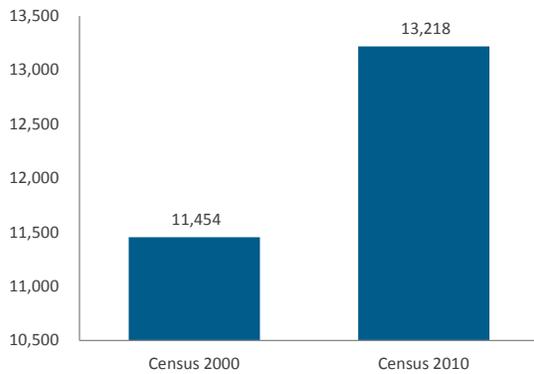
Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

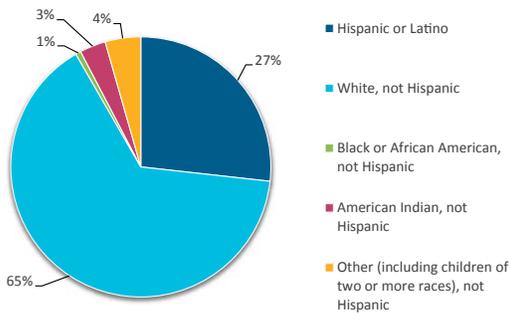
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 15%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



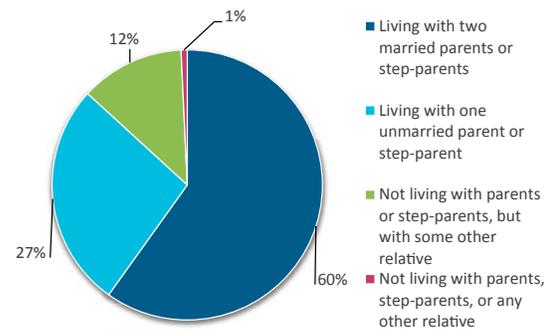
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	82,539
Households with one or more children under 6 years	8,981
Percent of households with children under 6 years	11%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	9%
---	----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

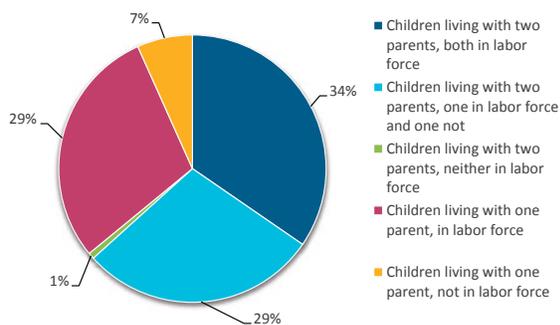
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	1,638
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	12%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$61,025
Male householder, no wife present	\$34,183
Female householder, no husband present	\$19,127

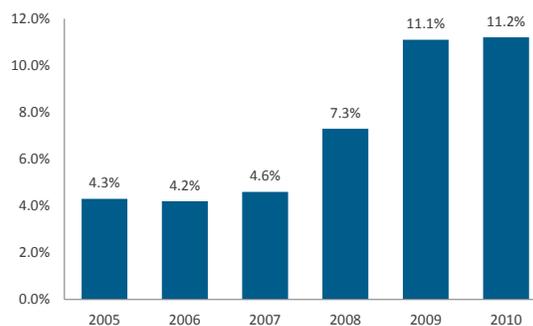
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	4,064
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	28%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	419
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	4.1

Source: RealtyTrac

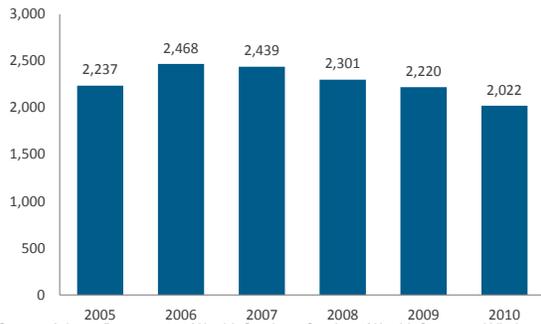
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	18,807
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	4,342
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	23%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



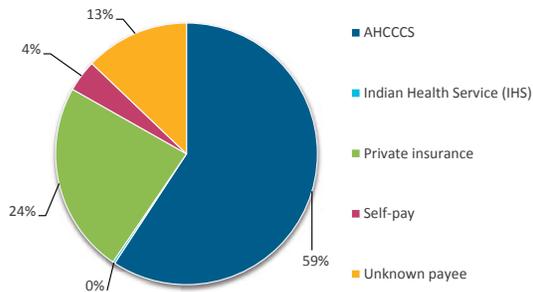
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	2,022
Mother unmarried	48%
Mother 19 years or younger	14%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	17%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

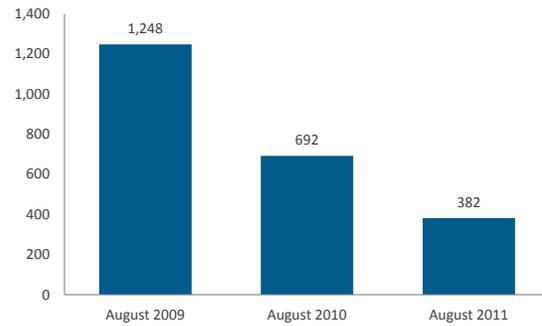
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	1,220
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	1.4%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.0%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	1.3%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$26.00
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$23.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$22.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$20.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	7242
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	1251
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	326

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

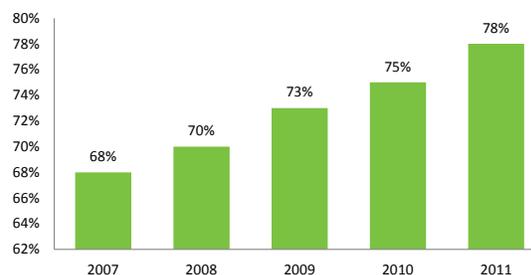
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 2 counties: La Paz and Mohave.

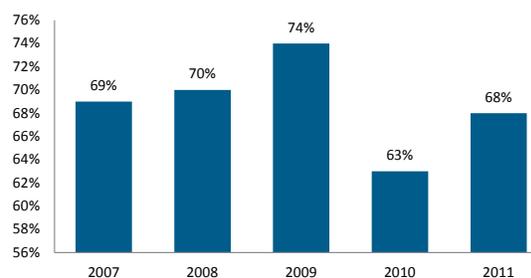
**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 3 counties: La Paz, Mohave, and Yuma.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



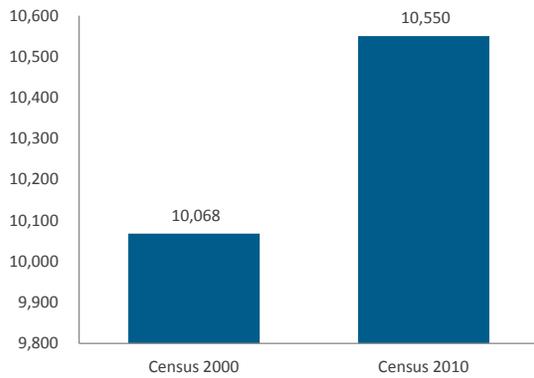
Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

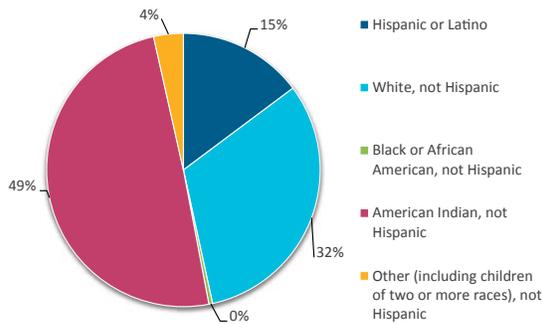
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 5%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



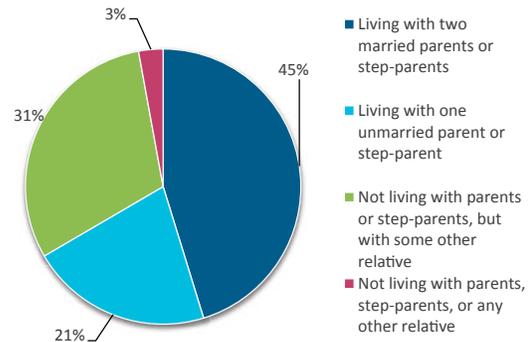
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	35,658
Households with one or more children under 6 years	7,011
Percent of households with children under 6 years	20%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	29%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

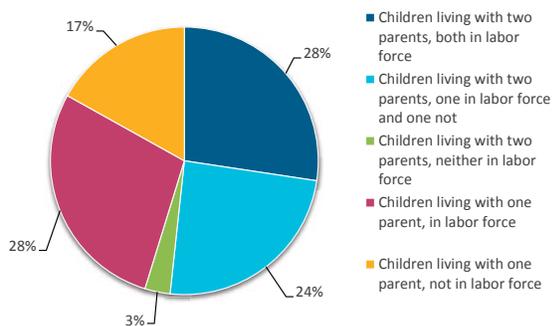
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	809
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$56,078
Male householder, no wife present	\$26,389
Female householder, no husband present	\$22,352

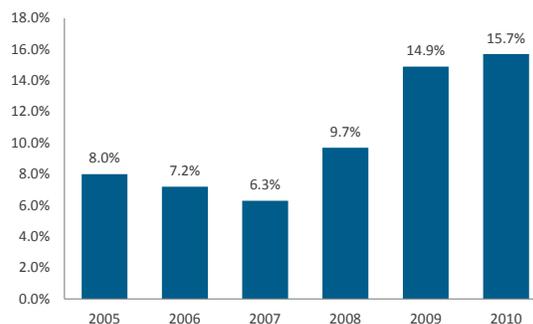
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	3,839
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	36%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	73
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.3

Source: RealtyTrac

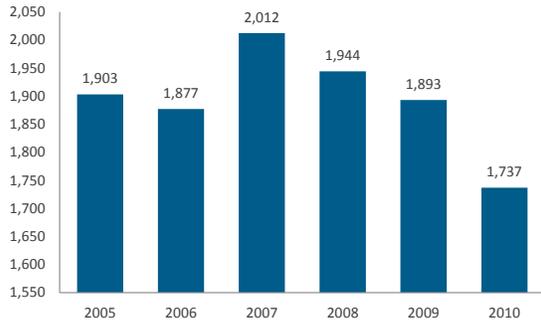
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	14,523
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	4,381
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	30%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

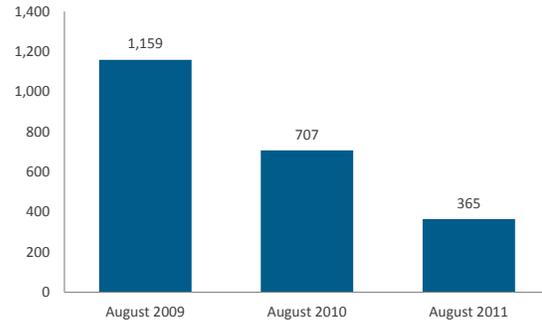
Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	1,737
Mother unmarried	61%
Mother 19 years or younger	16%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	40%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	9%

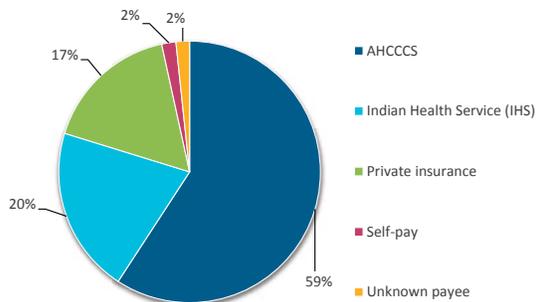
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	1,087
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	2.7%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	2.3%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.0%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$30.00
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$24.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$21.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	10572
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	778
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	176

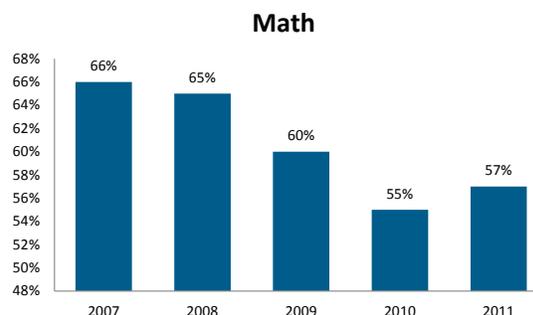
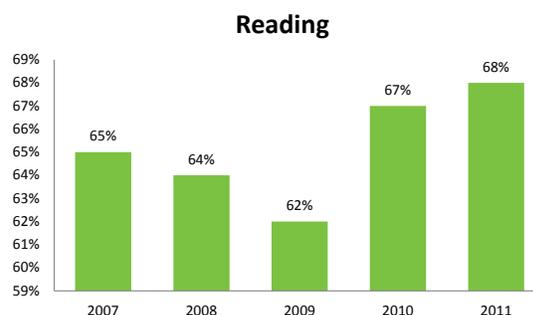
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 2 counties: Apache and Navajo.

**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.

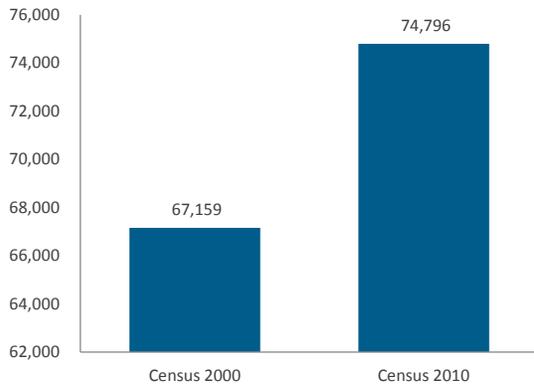
Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

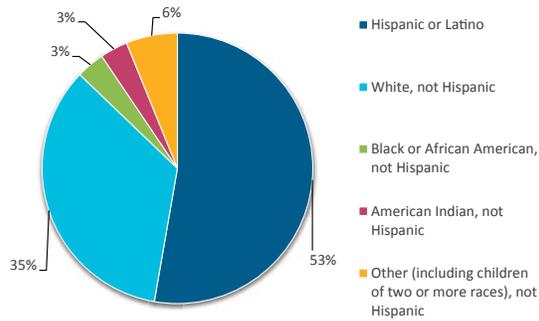
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 11%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



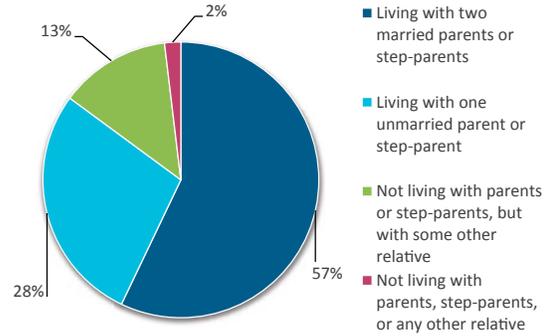
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	388,660
Households with one or more children under 6 years	53,862
Percent of households with children under 6 years	14%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	12%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

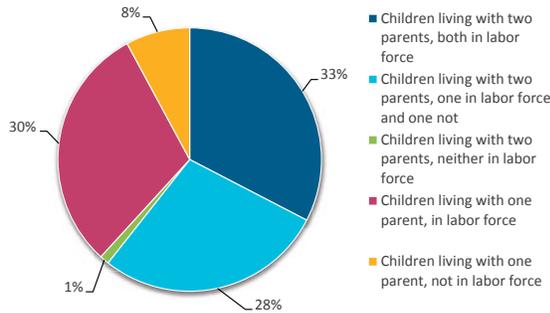
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	20,382
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	26%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$69,909
Male householder, no wife present	\$32,966
Female householder, no husband present	\$25,271

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

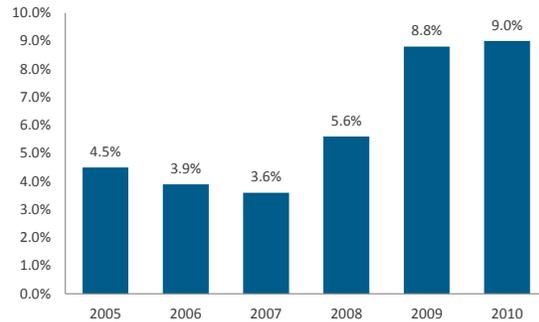
Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	20,560
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	26%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009).

Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	1,214
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	2.8

Source: RealtyTrac

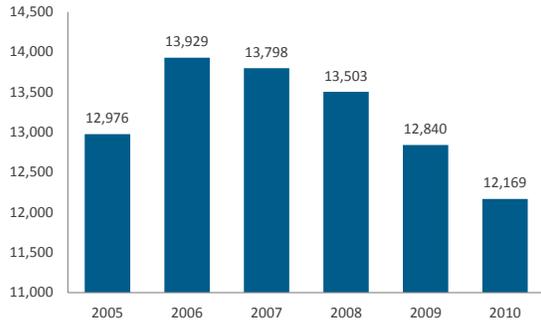
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	110,027
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	21,977
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	20%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

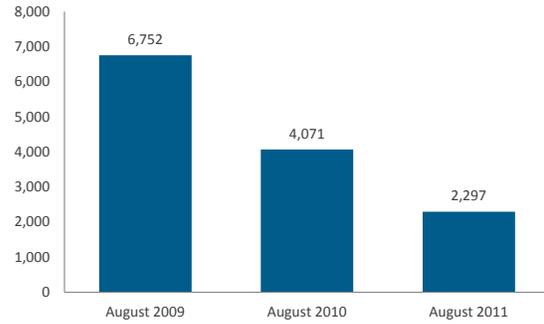
Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	12,169
Mother unmarried	45%
Mother 19 years or younger	11%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	24%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

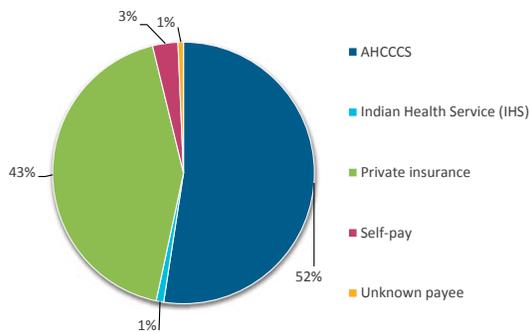
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	7,115
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	2.3%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	2.4%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.4%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$36.80
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$30.23
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$29.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$25.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2010

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	36,474
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	2,148
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	1,082

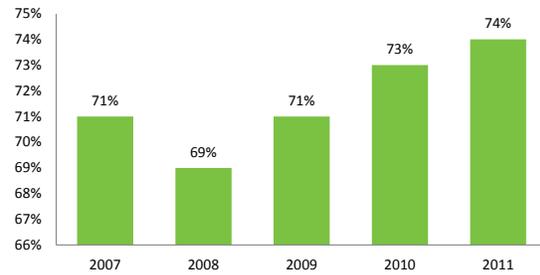
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2010

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

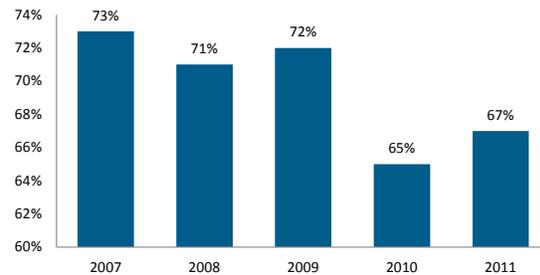
*Note: 2009 data presented in tables are a compilation of 2 counties: Pima and Santa Cruz.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



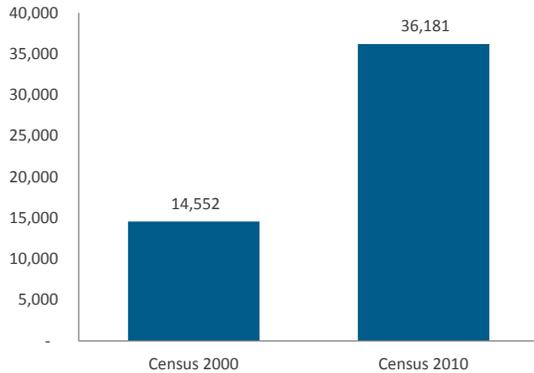
Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

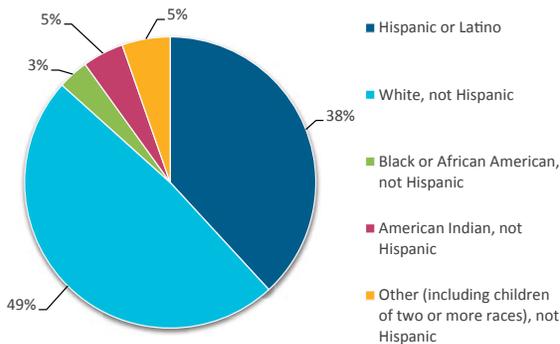
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 + 149%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



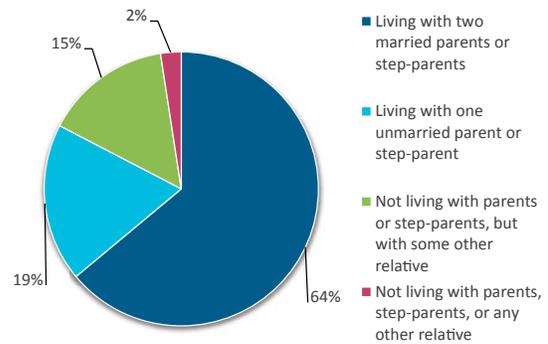
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	125,590
Households with one or more children under 6 years	24,750
Percent of households with children under 6 years	20%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	13%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

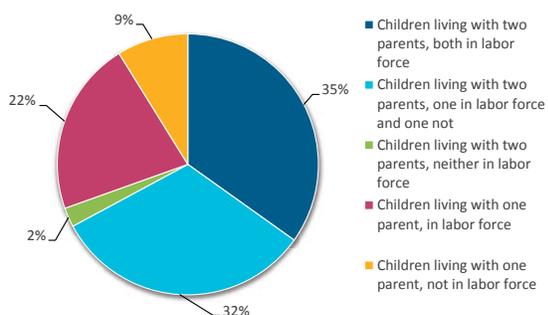
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	5,386
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	19%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$62,587
Male householder, no wife present	\$38,483
Female householder, no husband present	\$22,489

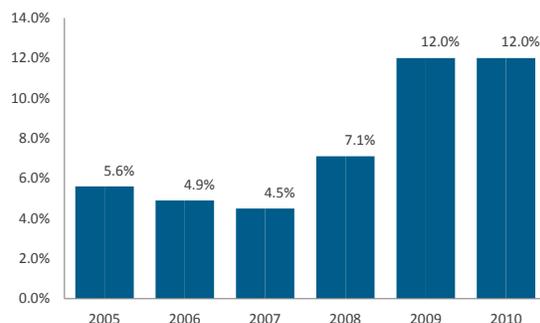
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	5,374
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	21%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	724
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	4.9

Source: RealtyTrac

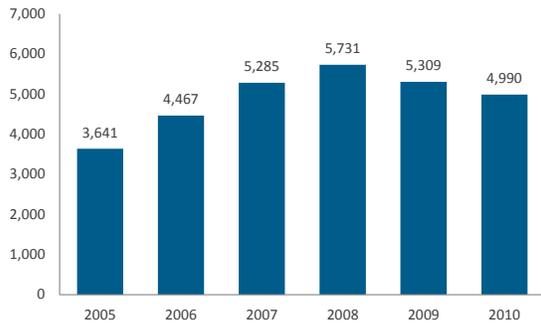
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	42,287
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	7,170
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	17%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



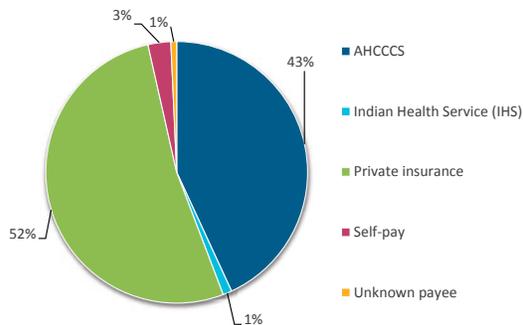
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	4,990
Mother unmarried	41%
Mother 19 years or younger	10%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	14%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

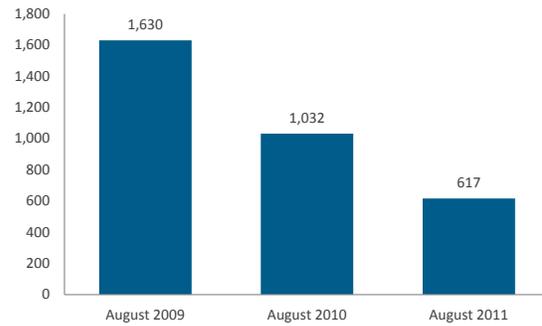
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	3,323
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	1.9%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	2.6%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.8%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$42.50
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$37.50
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$27.50
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$30.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	5730
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	718
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	196

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

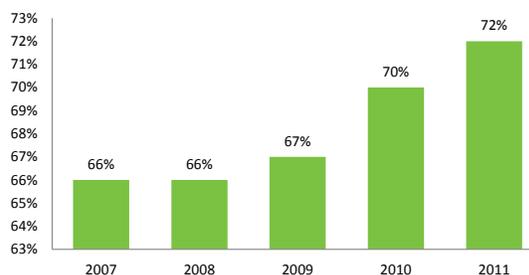
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 2 counties: Gila and Pinal.

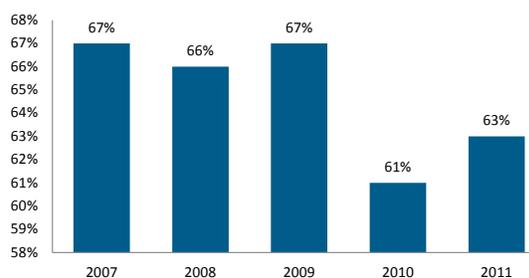
**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 2 counties: Gila and Pinal.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



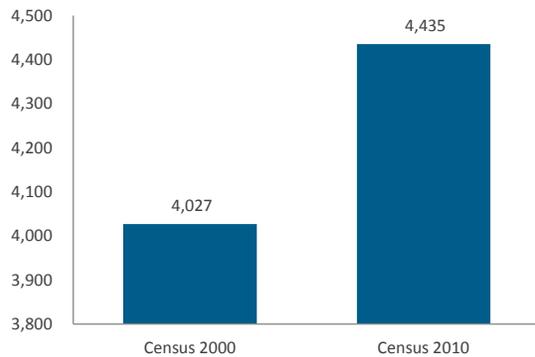
Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

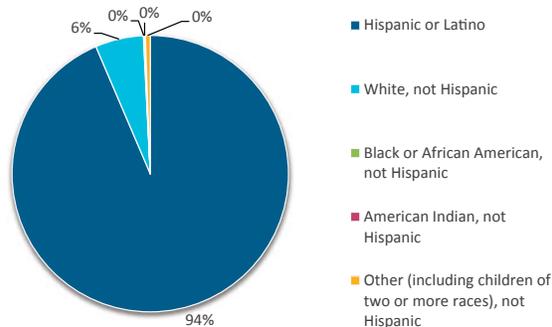
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 10%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



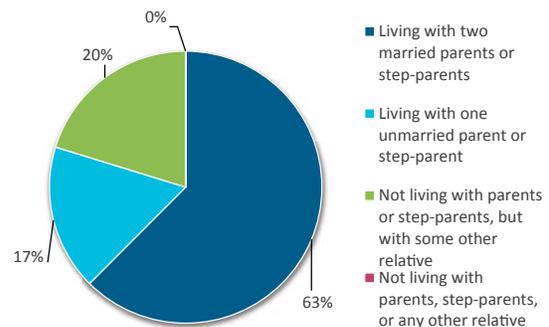
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	15,437
Households with one or more children under 6 years	3,231
Percent of households with children under 6 years	21%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	15%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

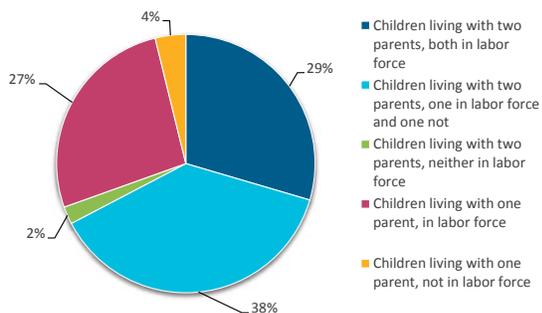
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	1,640
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	45%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$50,420
Male householder, no wife present	\$58,125
Female householder, no husband present	\$21,294

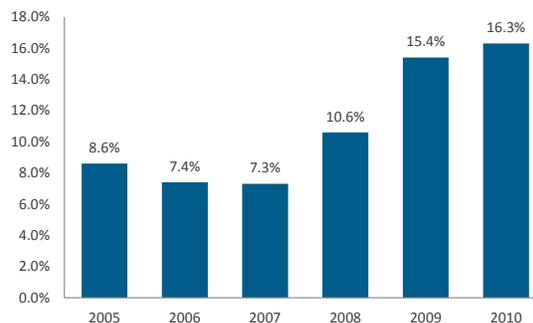
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	1,462
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	30%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	62
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	3.5

Source: RealtyTrac

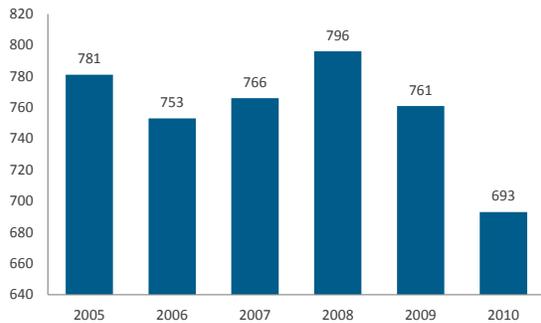
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	4,369
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	914
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	21%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



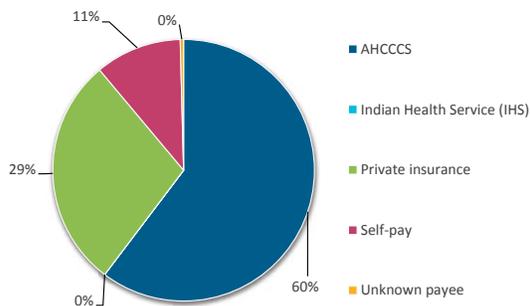
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	693
Mother unmarried	50%
Mother 19 years or younger	17%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	47%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	8%

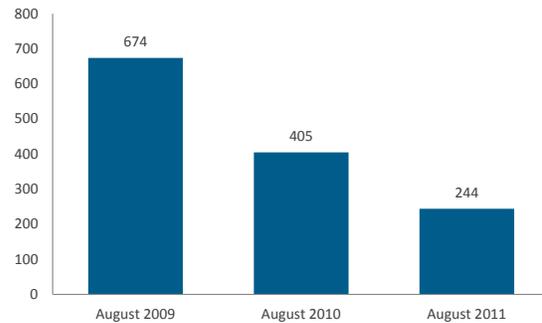
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	—
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	—

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	1.7%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.9%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	2.4%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)*

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$29.40
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$23.95
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$20.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	3034
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	1061
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	71

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)**

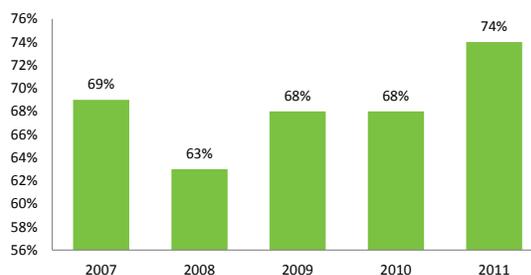
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: 2009 data is a compilation of 2 counties: Pima and Santa Cruz.

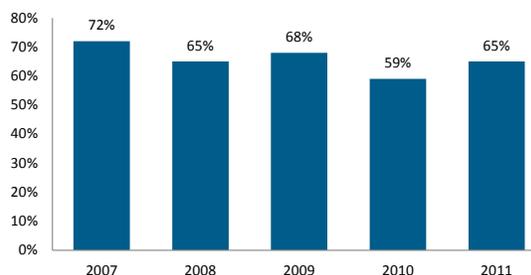
**Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



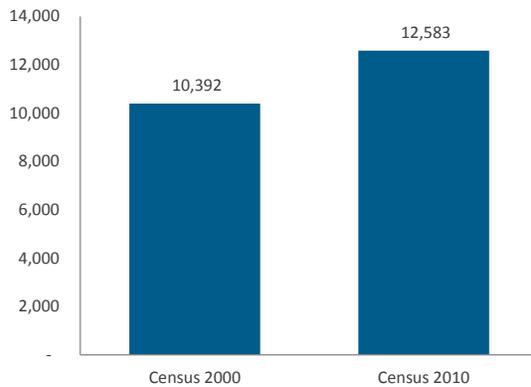
Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

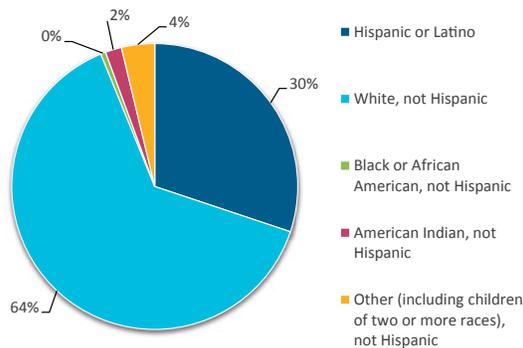
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 + 21%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



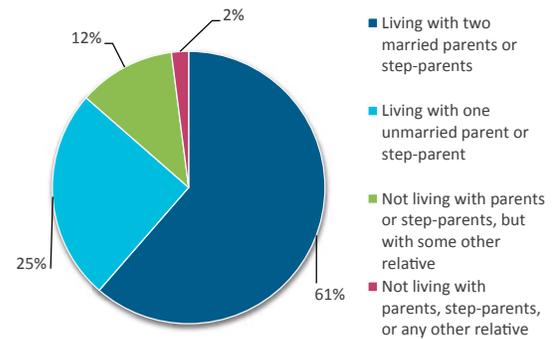
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	90,903
Households with one or more children under 6 years	8,854
Percent of households with children under 6 years	10%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	9%
---	----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

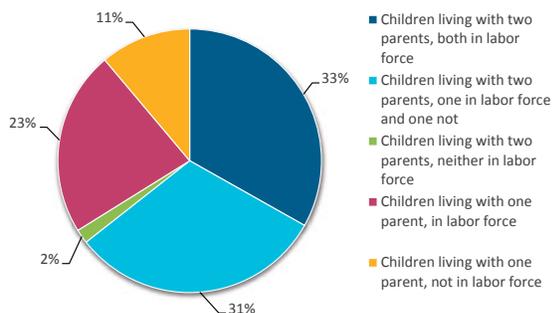
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	2,455
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	19%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$65,757
Male householder, no wife present	\$40,315
Female householder, no husband present	\$24,375

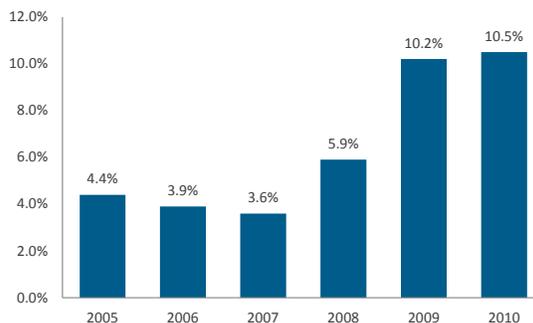
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	2,798
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	22%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	356
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	3.3

Source: RealtyTrac

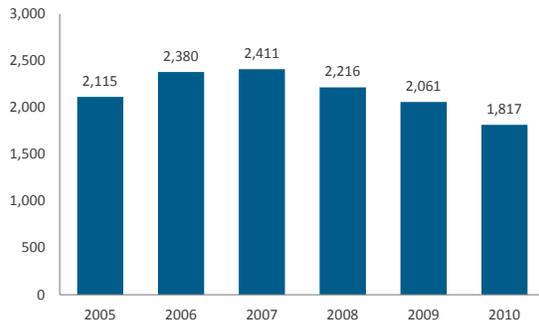
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	18,903
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	3,112
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	16%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



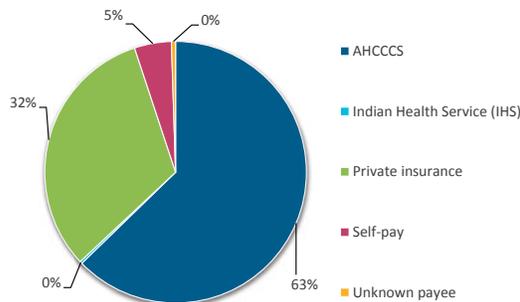
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	1,817
Mother unmarried	45%
Mother 19 years or younger	12%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	15%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	6%

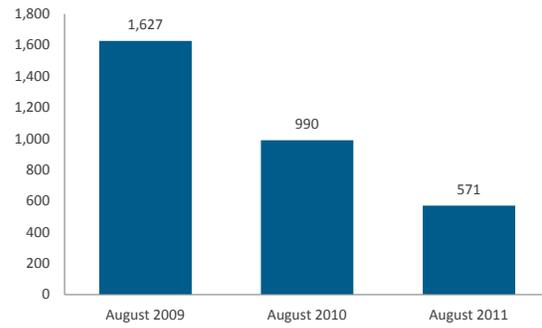
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	2,369
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	18%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	2.1%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.5%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	1.9%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$30.00
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$24.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$21.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)*

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	10572
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	778
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	176

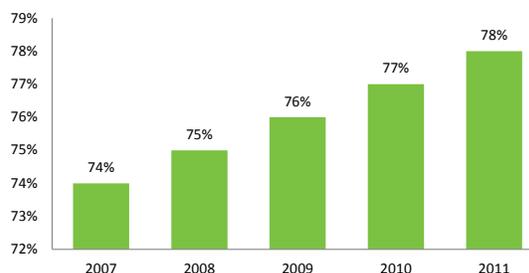
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)*

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

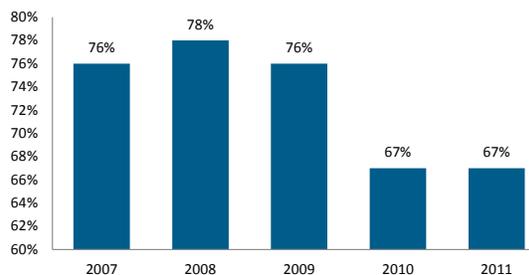
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math

Reading



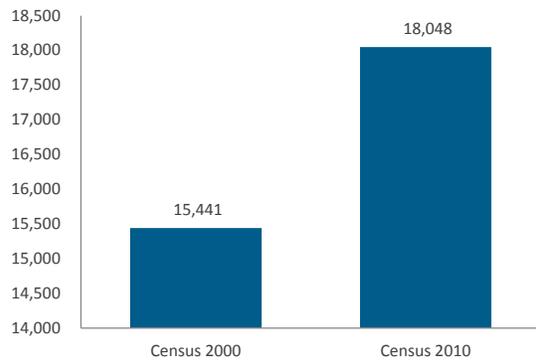
Math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

Demographic Change

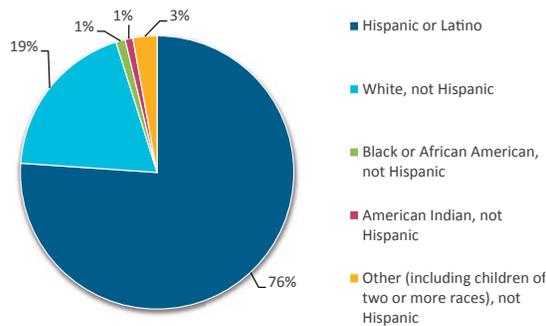
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **+ 17%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



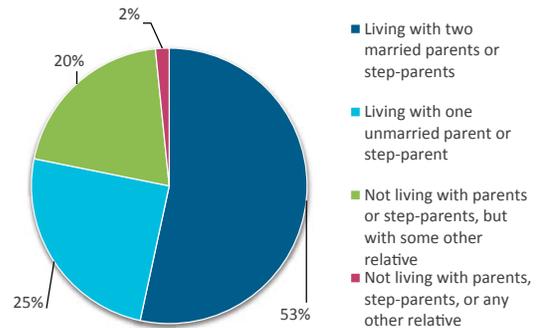
Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1

Households with young children (0-5)

Total number of households	64,767
Households with one or more children under 6 years	12,998
Percent of households with children under 6 years	20%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, Summary File 1, P20

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	18%
---	-----

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

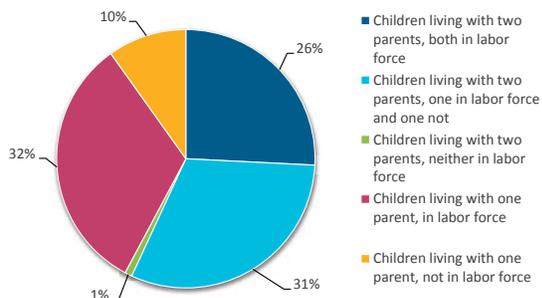
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	8,428
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	45%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009)

Median income of families with their own children (0-17), by family type

Married-couple family	\$50,735
Male householder, no wife present	\$33,920
Female householder, no husband present	\$18,236

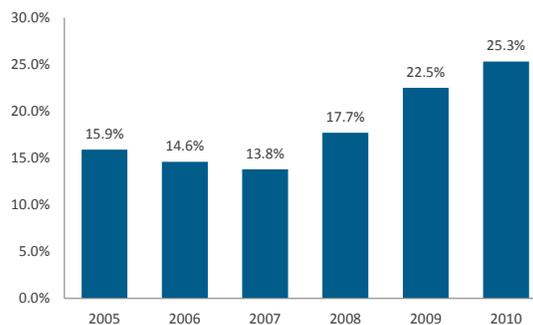
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Values are inflation-adjusted dollars, for the year of the survey.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	6,020
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	31%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2005-2009). Note: Included are children living with parents or other relatives. In 2009, poverty thresholds were \$21,756 for two parents and two children; \$14,787 for one parent and one child.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Foreclosures, as of August 2011

Number of housing units in foreclosure	363
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	4.1

Source: RealtyTrac

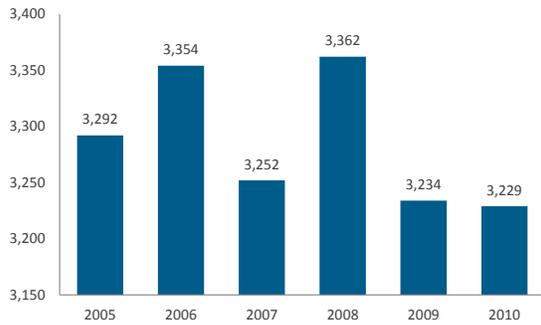
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	29,069
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	7,646
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	26%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2007-2009)

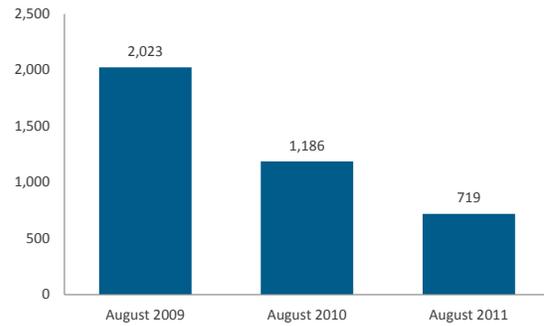
Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Number of children enrolled in KidsCare



Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, population statistics

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2010

Total number of births, 2010	3,229
Mother unmarried	45%
Mother 19 years or younger	15%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	35%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	6%

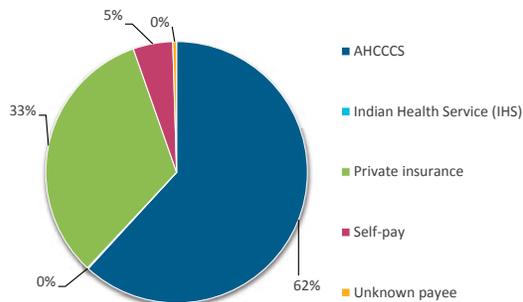
Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	2,717
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	14%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, one-year estimates (2009)

Births by payee by mother's county of residence, 2005-2009



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services, Section of Health Status and Vital Statistics

Education

Individualized Family Service Plans for infants (up to 36 months), by state fiscal years (July-June)

Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2007	0.9%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2008	1.0%
Percent of infants with an IFSP, SFY 2009	1.1%

Source: Arizona DES, Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)

Median daily charges by licensed child care centers

Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$26.00
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$23.00
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$22.00
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$20.00

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)*

Child care capacity, according to providers' approved numbers of children (all ages)

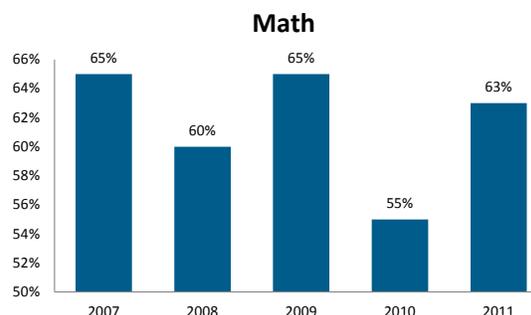
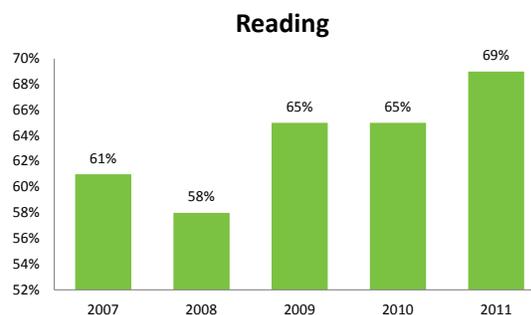
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	7242
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	1251
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	326

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2010)*

These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and unregulated homes registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 3 counties: La Paz, Mohave, and Yuma.

Percent of third-grade students passing Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS), reading and math



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation Section

VIII

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First Things First would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following organizations and individuals, without whom this publication would not have been possible.

Building Bright Futures was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. Amy Kemp, Senior Director for Research and Evaluation at First Things First.

The data used in this publication were provided by various state agency partners, including the Arizona Department of Education, the Arizona Department of Health Services, the Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System. Additional data were obtained from the U.S. Census, the American Community Survey, RealtyTrac, Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Morrison Institute for Public Policy and KIDSCOUNT.

Collection and initial analysis of data contained in Building Bright Futures were completed by Dr. John Daws and Dr. Michelle Walsh from the Norton School of Family and Consumer Sciences at the University of Arizona. Additional data analysis was provided by Karen Woodhouse, Chief Program Officer, and Dr. Kemp, Dr. Roopa Iyer, Dr. Kate Burns, Dr. Karen Peifer, Dr. Ida Rose Florez and Ena Binns of the First Things First Program Division.

We offer special thanks to the individuals whose writing talents translated the numbers and painted a picture of what the data mean for young children in Arizona. They include Dr. Kemp, Dr. Melissa Kovacs of FirstEval, and Michael Grady and Liz Barker Alvarez of First Things First.

We gratefully acknowledge the many hours contributed by Dr. Burns, Lisa Colling, Meena Shahi and Kristin Richardson in checking and re-checking the information presented herein, and the talents of Windy Jones in the final layout and design of this publication.

Building Bright Futures is produced and submitted in accordance with
A.R.S. §8-1192 and is distributed in accordance with section 41-4153.

© 2011 Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board (First Things First)

4000 North Central Avenue, Suite 800
Phoenix, AZ 85012
www.azftf.gov

Permission to copy, disseminate or otherwise use the information in this
publication is granted, as long as appropriate acknowledgement is given.