



Phoenix South



2018 NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

**PHOENIX SOUTH
REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL
2018
NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT**

Prepared by
Burns & Associates, Inc.

Funded by
First Things First Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

September 8, 2017

Message from the Chair:

Since the inception of First Things First, the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council has taken great pride in supporting evidence-based and evidence-informed early childhood programs that are improving outcomes for young children. Through both programmatic and other systems-building approaches, the early childhood programs and services supported by the regional council have strengthened families, improved the quality of early learning, and enhanced the health and well-being of children birth to 5 years old in our community.

This impact would not have been possible without data to guide our discussions and decisions. One of the primary sources of that data is our regional Needs and Assets report, which provides us with information about the status of families and young children in our community, identifies the needs of young children, and details the supports available to meet those needs. Along with feedback from families and early childhood stakeholders, the report helps us to prioritize the needs of young children in our area and determine how to leverage First Things First resources to improve outcomes for young children in our communities.

The Phoenix South Regional Council would like to thank our Needs and Assets vendor, Burns & Associates, Inc., for their knowledge, expertise and analysis of the Phoenix South region. Their partnership has been crucial to our development of this report and to our understanding of the extensive information contained within these pages.

As we move forward, the First Things First Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council remains committed to helping more children in our community arrive at kindergarten prepared to be successful by funding high-quality early childhood services, collaborating with system partners to maximize resources, and continuing to build awareness across all sectors on the importance of the early years to the success of our children, our communities and our state.

Thanks to our dedicated staff, volunteers and community partners, First Things First has made significant progress toward our vision that all children in Arizona arrive at kindergarten healthy and ready to succeed.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Karen Stewart, Chair

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

90 percent of a child's brain develops before kindergarten and the quality of a child's early experiences impact whether their brain will develop in positive ways that promote learning. Understanding the critical role the early years play in a child's future success is crucial to our ability to foster each child's optimal development and, in turn, impact all aspects of wellbeing of our communities and our state.

This Needs and Assets Report for the Phoenix South Region helps us in understanding the needs of young children, the resources available to meet those needs and gaps that may exist in those resources. An overview of this information is provided in the Executive Summary and documented in further detail in the full report.

The First Things First Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and ensuring that families and caregivers have options when it comes to supporting the healthy development of young children in their care. This report provides information that will aid the Council's funding decisions, as well as our work with community partners on building a comprehensive early childhood system that best meets the needs of young children in our community.

It is our sincere hope that this information will help guide community conversations about how we can best support school readiness for all children in the Phoenix South region. This information may also be useful to stakeholders in our area as they work to enhance the resources available to young children and their families and as they make decisions about how best to support children birth to 5 years old in our area.

Acknowledgments:

We want to thank the Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral, the Arizona Department of Health Services, the Arizona Department of Education, the Census Bureau, the Arizona Department of Administration- Employment and Population Statistics, and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for their contributions of data for this report, and their ongoing support and partnership with First Things First on behalf of young children.

To the current and past members of the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council, your vision, dedication, and passion have been instrumental in improving outcomes for young children and families within the region. Our current efforts will build upon those successes with the ultimate goal of building a comprehensive early childhood system for the betterment of young children within the region and the entire state.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Phoenix is home to 1.5 million residents, making it the sixth-most populous city in the nation. First Things First's Phoenix South Region consists of the portions of the City of Phoenix that are south of Thomas Road, but excluding Ahwatukee, as well as the Maryvale area north of Thomas.

The Phoenix South Region was home to 65,037 children under six years of age in 2010, the third-highest total amongst First Things First's 28 regions. State demographers forecast that the number of young children in Maricopa County will grow 25.6 percent over the next 15 years. If this projection is realized in the Phoenix South Region, the region can expect to add 16,649 young children by 2030. Meeting the needs of this growing population will require thoughtful planning and coordination between the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council and other system partners.

In order to gain insights directly from parents of young children in the Phoenix South Region, the Council commissioned the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Responses to the survey indicate that most parents are confident in their parenting abilities and have access to a network of support. The survey also found that many parents deal with stresses related to family finances and that family income levels impact the resources and activities to which children are exposed.

Population Characteristics

The Phoenix South Region's 65,037 young children are racially and ethnically diverse and come from both traditional and non-traditional families, demographic facts that must be considered as this population is projected to swell in coming years.

14.1 percent of the families in the Phoenix South Region live in a family led by single fathers, while 29.4 percent of the families in the Phoenix South Region are led by single mothers. Families led by a single parent are statistically much more likely to be living in poverty. For example, the poverty rate in Arizona for young children living with an unmarried woman is 54.7 percent compared to 36.7 percent for young children living with an unmarried man and 17.2 percent for young children living in a home headed by married couple. 10,754 young children in the Phoenix South Region are living with a grandparent.

77.8 percent of the young children in the Phoenix South Region are of Hispanic/ Latino descent. 21.3 percent of the individuals residing in the Phoenix South Region are not citizens of the United States and 49.3 percent of all young children in the region reside with at least one foreign born parent. 52.2 percent of the residents of the Phoenix South Region speak Spanish at home, exceeding the 44.0 percent that speak English.

Economic Circumstances

The City of Phoenix has experienced steady gains in employment in recent years. Between 2010 and 2015, the City's unemployment rate fell from 10.5 percent to 5.4 percent, and the City gained 57,435 jobs between 2011 and 2015. Despite these advances, many families in the Phoenix South Region face economic hardship and rely on various programs to make ends meet.

45.9 percent of the children under six years of age in the Phoenix South Region – totaling 27,695 kids – live below the federal poverty level (FPL). Many of these families need financial assistance in meeting

their basic needs, such as paying for child care, accessing medical and dental care, and purchasing food.

Two assistance programs help large numbers of low-income families to purchase food: the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), in which 44,290 children under the age of six in the Phoenix South Region were enrolled in 2015 and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), in which 61,394 mothers and children in the region were enrolled in 2015. Additionally, 84.0 percent of students in schools in the Phoenix South Region are eligible for the free and reduced lunch program.

The State's cash assistance program, which is funded using Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) grant dollars, is intended to assist very low-income families in meeting other needs, such as the housing and clothing costs, but due to eligibility restrictions, only 2,973 young children in the Phoenix South Region were enrolled in the program in 2015.

Housing is a significant issue for a number of residents in the Phoenix South Region. Compared to the State overall, individuals in the region are less likely to own their home (47 percent compared to 63 percent) and somewhat more likely to spend at least 30 percent of their income on housing (44 percent compared to 35 percent). These are both factors likely to result in a more transient population. 1,344 young children across the City of Phoenix overall received shelter or housing services due to homelessness in 2015.

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey illustrates that families with young children in the Phoenix South Region struggle to make ends meet experience a variety of stressors. For example, 46 percent reported concerns about paying the mortgage, rent, or other bills and 36 percent reported that they sometimes worried about running out of food before being able to purchase more.

Educational Indicators

Educational indicators in the Phoenix South Region – including preschool enrollment, proficiency on standardized tests amongst third graders, and educational achievement amongst adults – illustrate significant achievement gaps compared to statewide or national benchmarks.

As a State, Arizona has one of the lowest preschool enrollment rates in the country and the enrollment rate in the Phoenix South Region is even lower. Only 20.8 percent of three and four-year-olds in the region are enrolled in preschool. In other words, 79.2 percent of three and four-year-olds are missing out on the benefits of early education, suggesting a need for additional preschool options and/or assistance. Low enrollment rates may be contributing to poorer results throughout their educational careers. Only 23.2 percent of third graders in district and charter schools in the Phoenix South Region achieve proficiency in English language arts and only 27.4 are proficient in mathematics, figures that clearly need to improve.

Among the class of 2014 in high schools within the Phoenix South Region, only 70.5 percent of students graduated within five years, considerably less than the 76.9 percent five-year graduation rate across the entire State. More than one-third of the adults living in the Phoenix South Region have not completed high school, more than double the statewide rate.

Early Learning

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey demonstrates an overall high-level of parental involvement in interactions that support early learning and development in terms of literacy and other family engagement activities. Significant differences in these responses were observed across various income levels, suggesting that as a group, children in low-income families are at a disadvantage. For example, comparing families earning less than \$20,000 per year to those earning more than \$50,000, 27 percent had 21 or more children's books in the home compared to 73 percent, 33 percent read to their children at least five days per week compared to 55 percent, and 42 percent did not visit a library in the past month compared to 28 percent.

Outside of the home, the Phoenix South Region's large and quality-focused child care provider network is a key community asset. The region is home to 304 licensed or certified child care providers approved to provide care to 15,304 children of all ages. First Things First's Quality First program works with child care providers to improve the quality of their care and assigns a star-rating to indicate providers' level of quality. In the Phoenix South Region, 121 providers participate in the Quality First program, and of those that have received a rating, 65.3 percent of are rated three stars (defined as 'quality') or greater.

Cost is a significant barrier to accessing child care, particularly for low-income families. Publicly-funded child care and preschool programs and subsidies are assets that benefit thousands of young children in the Phoenix South Region. However, there are still many more families in need of assistance to access child care. Although the total number of children benefiting from these programs is not available, the total is estimated to be no more than 11,000, far less than the 65,037 young children in the Phoenix South Region and the 27,695 of these children in families living below the FPL. Characteristic of the additional assistance many families in the region need, more than 700 children in the region were on the waiting list for the Arizona Department of Economic Security's (DES) child care subsidy program alone in 2015.

Irrespective of the cost and availability of licensed and certified child care, however, the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey suggests that many families prefer 'informal' care options such as care provided by relatives. Of the parents who rely on child care other than center-based or Head Start programs, 32 percent reported they were not interested in these options because they were satisfied with their current child care arrangement and another 14 percent stated they did not want to leave their child with someone they do not know. In comparison, only 26 percent reported that cost was the reason for not accessing center-based care or Head Start. The Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council supports these informal options by directing funding to programs such as the Association for Supportive Child Care's Kith and Kin Project.

Early intervention and disability services are important assets for the families of children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities. Across Arizona, 1.94 percent of children from birth to three years receive early intervention services compared to a median of 2.70 percent across all states. However, in the Phoenix South Region, 1,235 infants and toddlers - representing 3.7 percent of children under three years of age in the region - receive services from the Arizona Early Intervention Program. The rate of early intervention services in the Phoenix South Region, which is nearly double the statewide rate, is an important asset to children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities.

An additional 622 children under six years of age are served by the DES Division of Developmental Disabilities, and 1,265 children in preschool and kindergarten receive special education services.

Child Health

Given the relationship between income and health, it is unsurprising that children in the Phoenix South Region – who are more likely to be living in poverty when compared to statewide averages – experience greater rates of health issues than their peers across Arizona.

76.7 percent of the births in the Phoenix South Region are paid for by public health insurance programs, compared to 54.6 percent of all births statewide. Compared to Arizona as a whole, births in the Phoenix South Region are somewhat more likely to be preterm (prior to 37 weeks), involve low birthweight, and require newborn intensive care. However, births in the Phoenix South Region are less likely to involve medical risk factors such as gestational diabetes or hypertension, or sexually transmitted disease; complications such as precipitous or prolonged labor, breech presentation, meconium staining of the amniotic fluid, or fetal intolerance; and abnormal conditions such as the need for assisted ventilation or suspected neonatal sepsis.

The number of young children without health insurance in the City of Phoenix has been declining in recent years as key provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA), notably an expansion of Medicaid coverage and subsidies for low- and middle-income persons purchasing individual health insurance plans through the health insurance ‘exchange’, have taken effect. In 2015, an estimated 7.2 percent of young children in the City were uninsured. Publicly-funded health insurance is an important community asset, providing coverage to more than half of the young children in the City of Phoenix with health insurance.

Other health-related areas – including vaccination rates, obesity rates, and oral health – demonstrate community assets as well as a need for continued investment and improvement in order to avoid long-term negative outcomes.

Parents in the Phoenix South Region are generally more likely to vaccinate their children than parents across the State, an important public health asset.

Based on rates observed among children participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), 25.4 percent of children in the Phoenix South Region were overweight or obese, somewhat higher than the overall Arizona rate of 24.0 percent. This may be impacted by the fact that 16.5 percent of the individuals residing within the Phoenix South Region live in a one-mile food desert, meaning they do not have ready access to fresh fruit, vegetables, and other healthful whole foods, usually due to a lack of grocery stores, farmers’ markets, and healthy food providers.

There is a need to improve oral health indicators in the Phoenix South Region. Compared to the State as a whole, children in the region have a much higher prevalence of tooth decay, as well as a higher rate of untreated tooth decay. A contributing factor to the prevalence of untreated tooth decay is the markedly lower rate of dental insurance coverage in the Phoenix South Region. For example, only 65 percent of the region’s kindergarten students have dental coverage, compared to 76 percent across the State, underscoring a need for additional dental coverage options or low-cost alternatives to insurance for children in need of annual dental visit and other oral care.

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey suggested positive emotional health for parents in the community, along with positive interactions between parents and their young children. For example, 87 percent of the parents responding to the survey indicated they had not experienced prolonged episodes of depression in the year prior to the survey. Additionally, 99 percent of responding parents reported a feeling of confidence in their ability to help their child grow and develop, while 97 percent felt they generally coped well with the day-to-day demands of parenting.

Family Support and Literacy

Many children lack parental support due to issues of abuse and neglect or because their parents are incarcerated. Specific numbers for the Phoenix South Region are not available, but if the region has incidence rates similar to the statewide rates (one percent of young children are in foster care and six percent of young children have an incarcerated parent), there may be as many as 4,000 children affected. Given the long-term challenges faced by affected children, there is a critical need to support them and their families.

There are a number of programs that assist children in need of public assistance and support. These programs include child support enforcement to ensure that non-custodial parents provide financial support for their children, home visitation programs to educate families in effective parenting, and a variety of supports for families involved with the child welfare system.

In addition to these programs, participants in the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey reported that they had access to an informal network of support. About 86 percent of parents reported that there was somebody they could count on to watch their children when they needed a break at least some of the time – an asset to the parents of young children in the region. However, the survey also revealed that parents in the region did not widely access local community services such as home visiting programs, parent education classes and support groups, play groups, preschool scholarships or child care assistance, community clinics, art or music programs, local museums, family resource centers, camps, sports, or church or other faith-based programs.

When asked to select the supports that are most needed in their community, the largest number of parents chose preschool and child care programs, which was followed by parenting classes and informal parenting groups.

Communication, Public Information, and Awareness

Since fiscal year 2011, First Things First has led a collaborative, concerted effort to build public awareness of and support for the importance of early childhood across Arizona, a significant asset in the Phoenix South Region. Tactics have included formal presentations to community groups, outreach to policymakers, tours of early childhood programs, training individuals in early childhood messaging, placement of stories about early childhood in media outlets, increased digital engagement, and paid media campaigns. FTF has also engaged individuals – including more than 5,300 total across FTF Regions.

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey provides valuable insights into parents' perceptions and experiences regarding the most effective modes of communication to further increase awareness of First Things First' efforts within the Phoenix South Region. Parents reported that they receive most of their information regarding activities and services available for children and families in the Phoenix

South Region from friends and family members, internet and email, and child care workers. The survey did reveal the ongoing need to increase awareness of First Things First as 43 percent of responding parents reported they were 'not at all knowledgeable' about First Things First's role in the community.

System Coordination

First Things First surveyed community partners regarding their perceptions of the early childhood system. The five FTF regions that serve Maricopa County worked together on the survey.

The majority of respondents reported that the system was partially coordinated, rather than well-coordinated, suggesting a strategic need for improved coordination across the spectrum of community partners in the region. In all four areas of the early childhood system (family support and literacy, early learning, child's health, and professional development), fewer than half of respondents reported that partners coordinated or collaborated (the highest forms of connection on the collaboration scale).

Nevertheless, respondents reported a strong interest and desire in working together, providing a foundational asset for addressing the various challenges faced by young children and families in the region.

BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

Purpose

An individual's earliest experiences are critical to their lifelong health, success, and well-being. A high-quality, comprehensive early childhood system provides families with information and resources to help ensure their children are ready to succeed when they enter school.

Recognizing that every community in Arizona has its own unique strengths and challenges, the laws establishing FTF created a regional system. Local Regional Partnership Councils make decisions regarding the specific areas of early childhood on which to focus, how to distribute the dedicated tobacco tax revenues that are allocated to each region, and how to most effectively partner with other system stakeholders. The Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council has identified the following priorities:¹

- Improving the quality of child care and preschool programs
- Funding scholarships for children to access high-quality early learning
- Improving the quality of family, friend and neighbor care
- Supporting access to healthcare for children
- Facilitating developmental, sensory and oral health screenings
- Strengthening families through voluntary home visiting, family resource centers, parenting education and court teams

To support this decision-making, Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 8-1161 requires each of the Regional Partnership Councils to conduct a biennial needs and assets report that offers insight on the state of their region's early childhood system. The 2018 Regional Needs and Assets Report for the Phoenix South Region has been prepared to comply with this statutory requirement. As importantly, this report is intended to provide information that will aid strategic planning by the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council and early childhood system partners, to inform decisions related to priority areas and strategies to be funded, and to identify opportunities for partnerships and coordination.

¹ First Things First. (2017). Retrieved from: <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/regions/phoenix-south>.

Geographic Perspective

The Phoenix South Region consists of the portions of the City of Phoenix that are south of Thomas Road, but excluding Ahwatukee, as well as the Maryvale area north of Thomas. The Phoenix South Region includes diverse neighborhoods with residents from a variety of backgrounds and with a range of needs. In order to examine the needs of a diverse population, data for the region is split into sub-regional areas, data for the region is split into sub-regional areas defined by the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council. In particular, the Council identified the elementary school district boundaries as the most suitable division for sub-regional analyses. Figure 1-1 illustrates the City as a whole (the bold, black lines), the Phoenix South Region (the areas shaded in green), and the elementary school districts within the Phoenix South Region (the green lines). Elementary school districts with only a small area within the boundaries of the Phoenix South Region are reported as 'Other'.

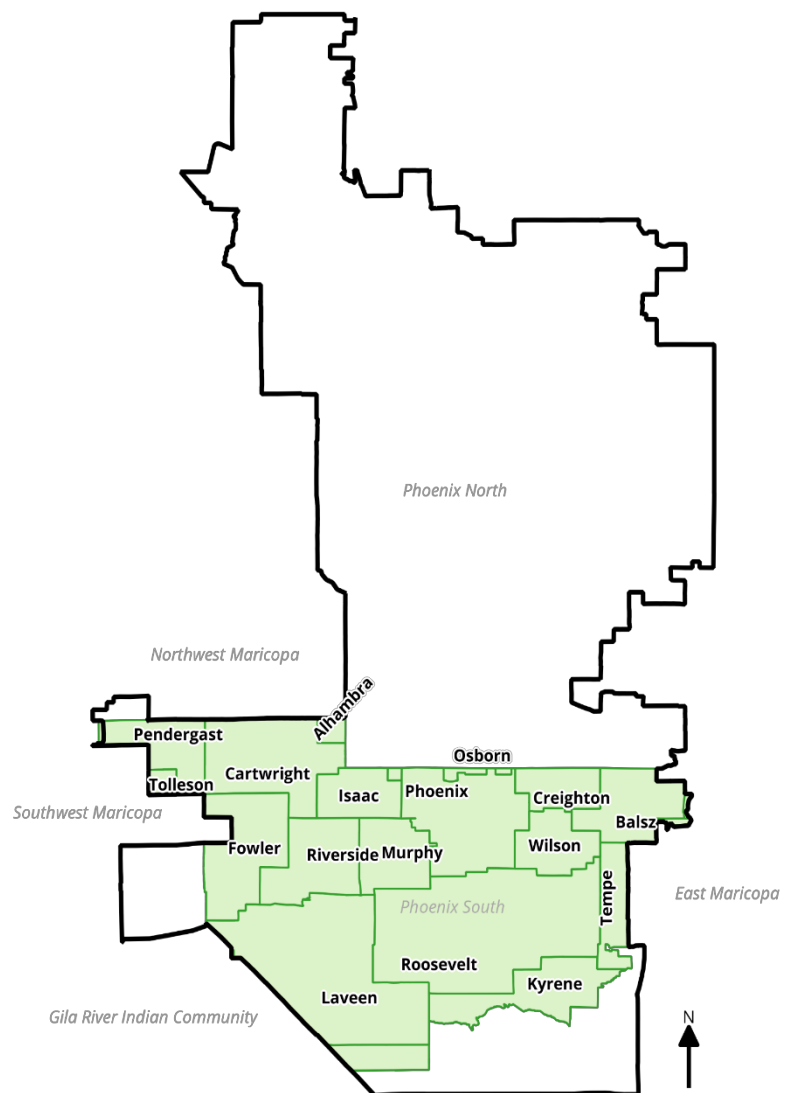
Report Organization, Methodology, and Limitations

The 2018 Regional Needs and Assets report is divided into eight sections, reflecting various domains of the early childhood system:

- Population Characteristics
- Economic Circumstances
- Educational Indicators
- Early Learning
- Child Health
- Family Support and Literacy
- Communication, Public Information, and Awareness
- System Coordination Among Early Childhood Programs and Services

Each section is divided into two parts.

Figure 1-1: City of Phoenix, Phoenix South Region, and Elementary School Districts in the Region



The first part answers the question, *Why it Matters*. In this part, the report provides brief highlights of the research into the role that each domain plays in early childhood health and development. This part does not reflect information that is unique to the Phoenix South Region because the answers to the question of *Why it Matters* are universal. Addressing the effects of poverty, preparing children to be successful in school, and supporting healthy behaviors are important regardless of region.

The second part of each section answers the question, *What the Data Tells Us*. In this part, the report provides information about the Phoenix South Region's needs and assets within each domain. This part relies on data from a variety of sources.

The Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council also commissioned additional research and analysis to complement the 2018 Regional Needs and Assets report in three areas.

First, short, standalone reports were prepared for each of the elementary school districts primarily located within the Phoenix South Region. These reports provide details regarding the demographics, educational outcomes, early childhood system, and health indicators within each district.

Second, an overview of the nonprofit organizations, religious congregations, and business sector in the region and greater Phoenix area was developed. This brief report is intended to provide an initial look at the potential sectors within which the Council may seek to develop new community partnerships to further the early childhood system within the Phoenix South Region.

The third report focuses on the child care system within the Phoenix South Region, providing more information about the providers in the region as well as the barriers that families face in accessing quality child care.

Data Sources and Methodologies

Information regarding the region's population and demographics is taken primarily from the United States Census Bureau. The report uses data from both the 2010 decennial Census as well as the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. The 2010 Census provides the most detailed information (for example, providing estimates for individual census blocks – the smallest geographic area for which data is provided – and estimates for individual ages – such as one-year-olds, two-year-olds, etc. – rather than age ranges such as birth-to-five-year-olds). However, the decennial Census is now seven years out-of-date and it does not capture much of the detailed demographic data (such as income) that is critical for understanding the make-up of the community.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is conducted annually, making the data more timely. Further, it is much more detailed than the decennial Census, providing a wealth of additional information. However, it is based on a sample of households (roughly two percent per year) rather than the decennial Census' full population, introducing potential sampling error. The ACS is also less geographically precise; the smallest geographic areas reported are census tracts. Further, for reasons related to sampling and ensuring the anonymity of survey participants, information for census tracts are only included in the five-year datasets (effectively providing average figures for a five-year period). This report relies on the 2010-2014 dataset, meaning that even the ACS data is between three and seven years out-of-date.

The report includes information regarding service levels for a number of programs operated by State agencies, including the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the Arizona

Department of Education, the Department of Child Safety, the Department of Economic Security, the Department of Health Services, and First Things First. For the most part, First Things First worked with the State agencies to collect this data.

The boundaries of the Phoenix South Region do not follow jurisdictional boundaries. Accordingly, when data was not specifically available at the regional level, FTF plotted each region's boundaries against census blocks in order to develop a key that could be used to allocate any data presented at the census block or census tract level to the appropriate region. For caseload data from State agencies, FTF provided the agencies maps of the regions and sub-regions and asked the agency staff to plot their enrollment data against these maps.

A variety of other secondary data sources were identified to provide more insight into program requirements, service levels, and benchmarks. These sources are noted in footnotes that accompany the reporting of the relevant data.

In order to gather input directly from parents of young children within the Phoenix South Region, and to supplement the primary and secondary data sources discussed above, the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council commissioned the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. The survey asked questions related to family composition, the programs and resources that families access, the supports that parents need, the challenges that families face, child care and enrichment activities families seek, and parents' knowledge of First Things First.

The survey was conducted in late 2016 and early 2017 utilizing a convenience sampling approach. The survey was primarily distributed in paper form at several sites, including elementary schools, libraries, child care centers, community events, and Head Start programs. The survey was also administered online to a limited number of participants. A total of 589 surveys were returned, and of these, 579 (377 English and 202 Spanish) met the qualifying criteria (namely, responding parents currently have children under six-years-old residing in the Phoenix South Region).

The survey results are discussed throughout the report, and a complete analysis and tabulation of survey results is presented in Figures F1 through F6 in Appendix F.

Limitations

Data and conclusions included in this report are subject to a number of limitations.

Although the report relies on the most current data that is available, all data is retrospective and may not fully capture emerging trends. For example, demographic data is derived from the 2010 decennial Census and the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, so all of these figures are based, at least in part, on data that is now seven years old. There have been a number of significant changes that have occurred during this period, including a substantial decrease in birth rates in Maricopa County, improving economic conditions, and expansion of health insurance options due to the federal Affordable Care Act. The impact of these changes will not be fully reflected in the data presented.

Data specific to the Phoenix South Region is not available in all instances. As noted, the region's boundaries do not follow jurisdictional boundaries so, unless data is available at a geographic level that could be apportioned to the region – such as census tracts or zip codes – it was not possible to produce an estimate for the Phoenix South Region. In these cases, the report provides information for the City of Phoenix as a whole, for Maricopa County, or even for the State of Arizona overall.

Relying on region-wide (or even sub-regional) data results in generalizations that will not reflect the circumstances of all young children and their families living in the Phoenix South Region. For example, as noted earlier, it is clear that the economy in the City of Phoenix has been improving in recent years, but it is certainly also true that some families continue to struggle despite general improvements.

The data presented in this report provides quantitative and qualitative information that is indicative of the state of early childhood in the Phoenix South Region, but for the most part cannot speak to the underlying causes. For example, the Educational Indicators section notes that nearly 79.2 percent of three and four-year-olds in the Phoenix South Region do not attend preschool, which is much higher than the statewide figure of 64 percent. However, the data cannot definitively state why such a large number of the region’s children do not attend preschool. The section further describes the high cost of care and the relatively limited amount of support available to assist with this cost (and a waiting list for at least one program that does provide assistance), suggesting these issues are part of the explanation. However, there are undoubtedly other factors that are not reflected in the data, such as family preferences or other barriers (transportation, for example).

In light of these limitations, care should be given in the interpretation of the data presented. The information provides valuable insights into the state of early childhood within the Phoenix South Region, but does not tell the whole story. Thus, the 2018 Regional Needs and Assets report should be viewed as a resource that complements the on-the-ground experience, expertise, and insights of the Regional Partnership Council, other early childhood system partners, and families.

As discussed above, the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey employed a convenience sample, which does not guarantee a statistically valid sample so results may not be representative of the Phoenix South Region as a whole. For instance, families that do not visit any of the locations or events at which the survey was administered did not have an opportunity to participate in the survey. Notwithstanding these limitations, care was taken to administer the survey throughout the Phoenix South Region. Figure 1-2 lists the number of survey respondents included in the survey analysis living in the elementary school districts within the Phoenix South Region. Additionally, as further detailed in the Population Characteristics section of this report, similarities in certain key demographics for the region reveal that the survey participants were demographically similar to the region as a whole.

Figure 1-2: Distribution of Survey Responses by Elementary School District in which Respondents Reside

School District	No. of Respondents	School District	No. of Respondents
Murphy	100	Isaac	7
Roosevelt	99	Alhambra	7
Creighton	80	Osborn	6
Laveen	58	Balsz	6
Phoenix Elementary	50	Wilson	3
Pendergast	49	Riverside	2
Cartwright	36	Kyrene	1
Tolleson	21	Other/Unsure	44
Fowler	10		

Source: First Things First 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.



Population Characteristics

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Why it Matters

“Demographics is destiny.”

- Auguste Comte, 19th century French philosopher and founder of the discipline of sociology

Although this maxim is not true in all circumstances, a community’s make-up certainly influences available resources, the services that residents need, and the manner in which those services are delivered.

Diversity benefits communities in multiple ways. Yale political scientist James Scott wrote that: “Like the diverse old-growth forest, a richly differentiated neighborhood with many kinds of shops, entertainment centers, services, housing options, and public spaces is, virtually by definition, a more resilient and durable neighborhood. Economically, the diversity of its commercial ‘bets’ (everything from funeral parlors and public services to grocery stores and bars) makes it less vulnerable to economic downturns. At the same time its diversity provides many opportunities for economic growth in upturns.”²

The Center for American Progress and PolicyLink summarizes the benefits of diversity in terms of the United States’ economy, “Our growing diverse population offers us advantages that other nations don’t have—specifically human capital, which is the greatest asset of any economy.”³

For families, their individual demographics can impact their needs in a variety of ways. The structure and stability of a family can affect a child’s socio-emotional, cognitive, and health outcomes. For example, single-parent households often have fewer resources to expend compared to traditional married families, which can impact a child later in life.⁴ Single-parent households may also be more likely to need assistance with child care when there is not a second parent to share the responsibility. Grandparents raising their grandchildren may require more financial assistance, particularly if they are retired and living on a fixed income. Services that are culturally and linguistically appropriate lead to more effective and successful service delivery, as well as decreased costs.⁵



² Scott, James C. (1998). *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

³ Vanessa Cárdenas and Sarah Treuhaft, eds. (2013) *All-In Nation: An America that Works for All* Washington and Oakland: Center for American Progress and PolicyLink, Retrieved from: <http://images2.americanprogress.org/CAP/2013/12/AllInNation.pdf>.

⁴ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁵ Mitchell F. Rice. (2007). A post-modern cultural competency framework for public administration and public service delivery. *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, Vol. 20 Iss: 7, pp.622 – 637. Retrieved from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/09513550710823524>.

What the Data Tell Us

Total Population

According to 2010 Census data, the First Things First (FTF) Phoenix South Region is home to 534,987 individuals, making it the sixth-most populous of FTF's regions.⁶ This count includes 65,037 children under six years of age, the third-highest total amongst the 28 FTF regions. Figure 2-1 reports the estimated number of young children in each of the elementary school districts within the region (considering only those portions of the districts within the region's boundaries).

Figure 2-1: Children 0 – 5 Years in Phoenix South by Elementary School District

	Under 1	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Total
Alhambra	96	76	104	104	91	94	565
Balsz	572	499	509	529	465	452	3,026
Cartwright	2,440	2,438	2,702	2,578	2,573	2,360	15,091
Creighton	758	845	889	760	792	690	4,734
Fowler	678	787	724	765	710	678	4,342
Isaac	888	904	936	899	870	892	5,389
Laveen	899	868	935	882	820	793	5,197
Murphy	235	234	252	286	256	242	1,505
Osborn	32	17	15	17	13	17	111
Pendergast	677	690	723	707	720	705	4,222
Phoenix Elementary	818	801	802	806	784	754	4,765
Riverside	161	140	162	159	148	150	920
Roosevelt	1,992	2,032	2,110	2,057	1,906	1,949	12,046
Tempe	282	254	281	256	257	247	1,577
Tolleson	177	191	157	171	170	173	1,039
Wilson	88	75	86	80	77	60	466
Other Areas*	6	9	7	3	11	6	42
Total	10,799	10,860	11,394	11,059	10,663	10,262	65,037

*Other areas are parts of elementary school districts that are not primarily located in the Phoenix South Region.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P14 – Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

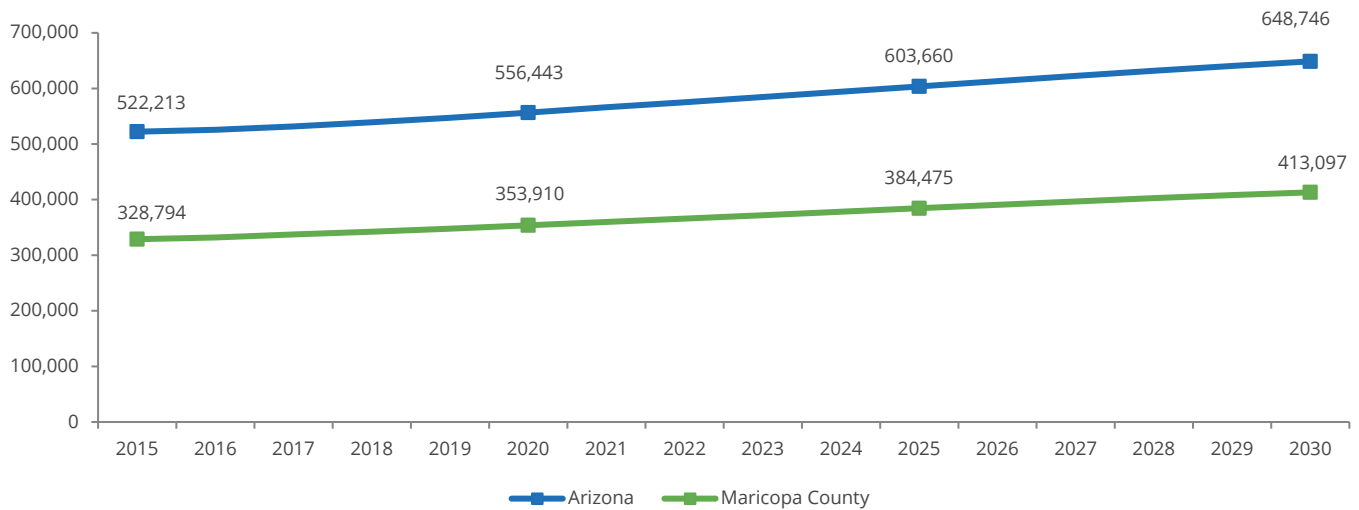
A review of Census data yields two interesting findings. First, the proportion of the region's population that is under six years of age is considerably higher in the Phoenix South Region than in the State as a whole. Statewide, children under six years comprised 8.6 percent of the total population in 2010 compared to 12.2 percent of the population in Phoenix South. Second, estimates from the Census Bureau for the years since the 2010 Census suggest that the number of children under six years of age in the region has fallen in recent years, to approximately 61,407.⁷

⁶ Although this count is based on the 2010 decennial census, most population figures cited in this section and throughout this report are taken from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, covering the period between 2010 and 2014. Figures from the two sources should not be compared.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010–2014). Table B23008 – Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in

Despite the decline in the number of young children in the Phoenix South Region, the State's Office of Employment and Population Statistics housed at the Department of Administration expects the number of young children in Maricopa County to grow 25.6 percent over the next 15 years, as illustrated in Figure 2-2.

Figure 2-2: Projected Population of Children Under Six Years, 2015 - 2030



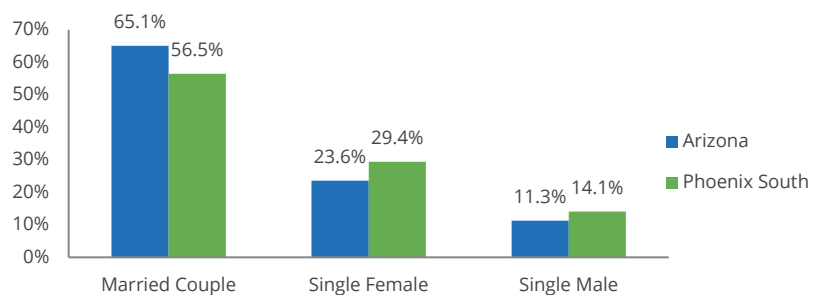
Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics. (2016). Table 4: Population by Single-Year Age (0-19) By Sex, Arizona and Maricopa County, Medium Series, 2015-2050 Population Projections. Retrieved from <https://population.az.gov/population-projections>.

If the trend depicted in the chart holds for the Phoenix South Region, the region would add 16,649 children over the next 15 years. There is a need within the Phoenix South Region to ensure available services grow in tandem with a rising population of young children.

Household Composition

with young children come in a variety of forms, as illustrated by Figure 2-3. As shown in the chart, the majority of young children in both the State and region live in a home with a married couple, although the percentage is 10 points lower in the Phoenix South Region. 43.5 percent of families with young children in the Phoenix South Region are led by an unmarried person, with these households twice as likely to be led by an unmarried female than an unmarried male. Family composition can have important implications for access to resources

Figure 2-3: Family Type for Families with Children 0 - 5 Years



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P20 - Household by Presence of People Under 18 Years by Household Type by Age of People Under 18 Years. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

(including income) and the need for services such as child care. For example, the poverty rate in Arizona for young children living with an unmarried woman is 54.7 percent compared to 36.7 percent

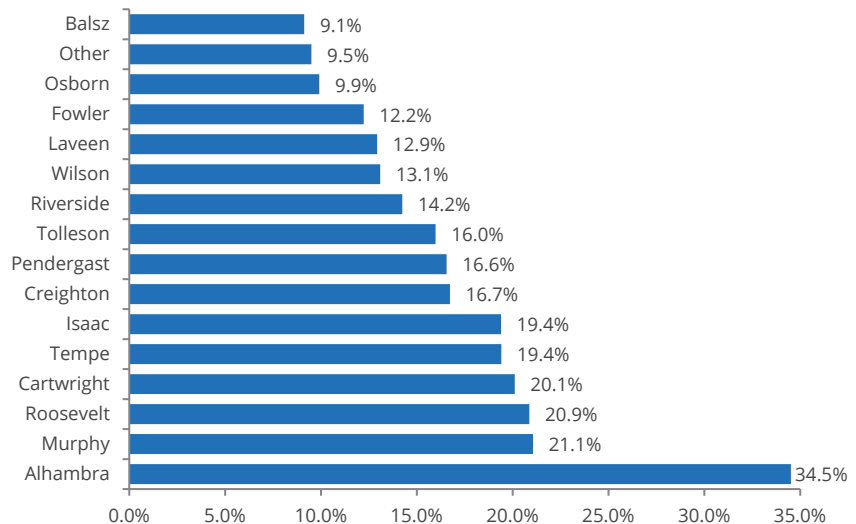
Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

for young children living with an unmarried man and 17.2 percent for young children living in a home headed by married couple.⁸

According to the 2010 Census, 10,754 young children in the Phoenix South Region were living with a grandparent who is the 'householder' (that is, the person in whose name the home is owned or rented). This translates to about 16.5 percent of all young children in the region living in their grandparent's home compared to 13.6 percent of all young children statewide. Figure 2-4 details the percentage of young children living with a grandparent in each district within the Phoenix South Region.

Additional detail regarding household composition within each elementary school district in the region is included in Figures A5 through A9 of Appendix A.

Figure 2-4: Percentage of Young Children Living with a Grandparent



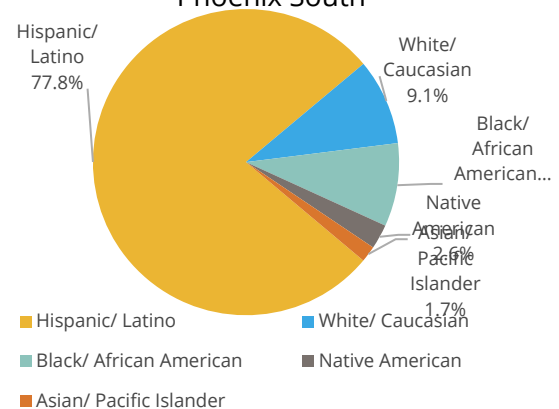
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table P41 - Age of Grandchildren Under 18 Living with a Grandparent Householder. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Nativity and Citizenship, Race and Ethnicity, and Language

Figure 2-5 illustrates the racial/ ethnic composition of children under five years of age within the Phoenix South Region.⁹ 77.8 percent of the children under five years of age in the region are Hispanic/ Latino. Other census data indicates that a substantial number of these children have foreign-born parents, which has important implications for citizenship status and language.

Across all residents within the Phoenix South region, 21.3 percent are not United States citizens compared to only 8.3 percent of all Arizona residents (the Census does not differentiate between non-citizens with and without legal status). 49.3 percent of the children under six years of age in the region live with at least one foreign-born parent compared to 27.4 percent of

Figure 2-5: Race/Ethnicity of Children Under 5 Years-Old in Phoenix South



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P12,P12B,C,D,E,H,I - Sex by Age. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

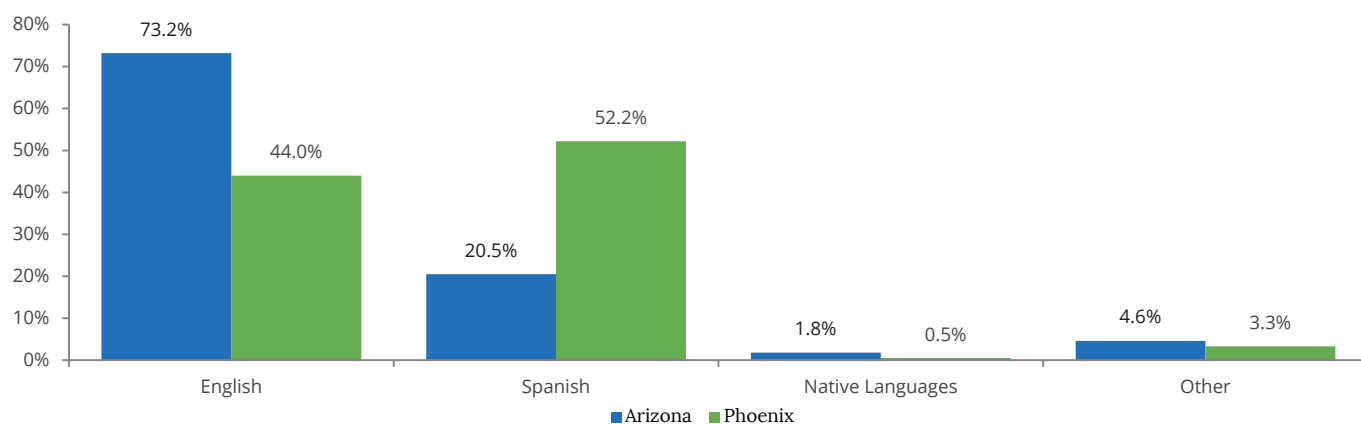
⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010-2014). Table B17010 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years by Age of Related Children. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

⁹ Figures do not sum to 100 percent because the analysis excludes persons of other races or multiple races and double-counts individuals who are non-White Hispanic (for example, a person who is both Black and ethnically Hispanic).

young children statewide. In two elementary school districts – Isaac and Wilson – more than 60 percent of young children live with at least one foreign-born parent.¹⁰ Additional information regarding children living with a foreign-born parent can be found in Figure A7 of Appendix A.

More Phoenix South Region residents speak Spanish at home than speak English as depicted in Figure 2-6. Only 44.0 percent of the residents of the region speak English at home, compared to 73.2 percent of all Arizonans. A lack of familiarity with English may present barriers to the larger community; for example, as noted in the Education section of this report, only 26 percent of limited English-proficient students in the class of 2014 graduated high school within five years. Hence, parents who do not speak English may need additional linguistic and cultural support to access available services and supports for their children.

Figure 2-6: Language Spoken at Home, Persons 5 Years and Older



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B16001 – Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Additional detail regarding race and ethnicity, nativity and citizenship, and language within each elementary school district in the region is included in Figure A3 and Figures A10 through A16 in Appendix A.

2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

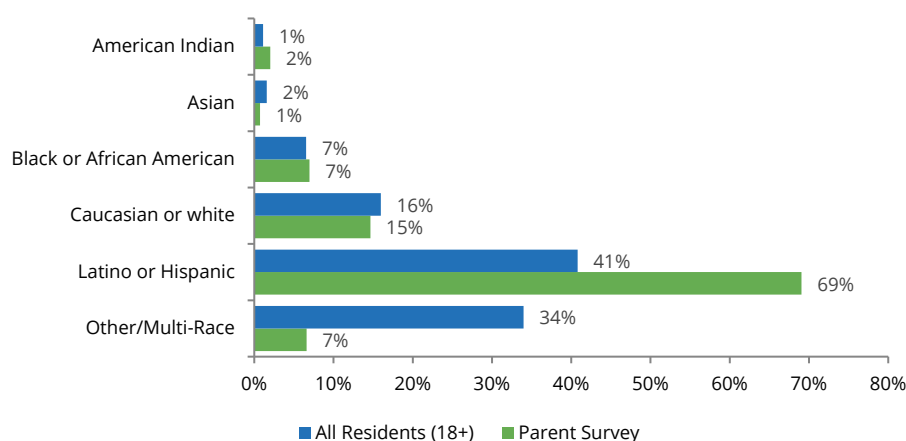
The demographic profile of participants in the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey was similar to the overall demographic makeup of the region.

Nearly three quarters – 74 percent – of survey participants reported they were part of two-parent households. This is greater than the 56.5 percent of households with young children headed by a married couple according to the 2010 Census and reported in Figure 2-3. It is likely that some portion of the difference between these figures is due to the fact that the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey only asked whether two parents were in the home and not whether they were married.

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010–2014). Table B05009 – Age and Nativity of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Number and Nativity of Parents. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure 2-7 compares the racial and ethnic backgrounds of the parents who completed the survey to the backgrounds of all residents in the region based on Census data. The chart illustrates that the distributions are similar. Individuals of Hispanic or Latino descent represent a larger portion of the survey group than of the population as a whole, 69 percent versus 41 percent.¹¹ Of the surveys included in the analysis, 35 percent were completed in Spanish, which is less than the 53.5 percent of region residents that speak Spanish at home.¹²

Figure 2-7: Comparison of Race/Ethnicity of Survey Respondents and All Residents (18+) in the Region



Source: First Things First 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey; U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P11 – Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race for the Population 18 Years and Over. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Key Takeaways

The Phoenix South Region was home to 65,037 children under six years of age in 2010, the third-highest total amongst all First Things First regions. The number of young children in Maricopa County is expected to grow 25.6 percent over the next 15 years. If this projection proves accurate in the Phoenix South Region, it would translate to an additional 16,649 children in the region – growth for which the Regional Partnership Council and other systems partners need to plan.

The Phoenix South Region's young children are racially and ethnically diverse and live in various family types, demographic facts that may be useful in future planning efforts. The majority of young children in the region live in a home with a married couple, but 43.5 percent live in a home headed by a single female or single male. Services for young children that are culturally and linguistically appropriate are needs within the region, recognizing that 77.8 percent of the region's young children are of Hispanic/Latino descent, and more residents in the Phoenix South Region speak Spanish at home than English.

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2014). Table P11 – Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race for the Population 18 Years and Over. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>; First Things First 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

¹² U.S. Census Bureau. (2014). Table B16002 – Household Language by Household Limited English Speaking Status, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>; 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.



Economic Circumstances

ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES

Why it Matters

“Money can’t buy happiness, but it sure can pay the rent.”

- Less Than Jake, “Conviction Notice.”

“Money is not the only answer, but it makes a difference.”

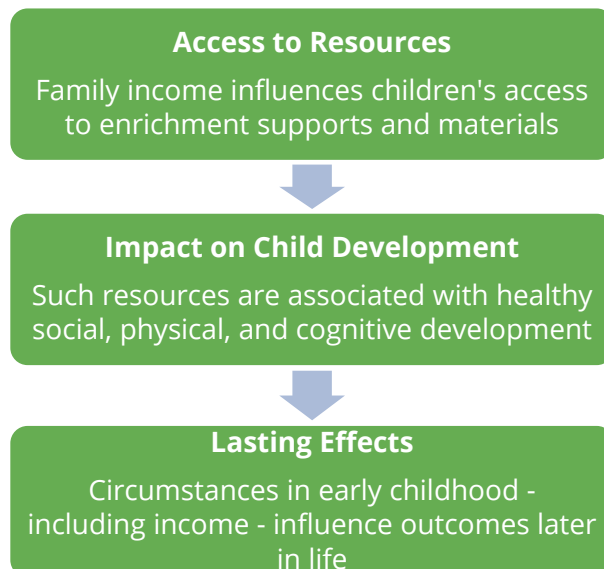
- Barack Obama

Access to services and supports is significantly influenced by a family’s income. High-income families spend up to seven times more on activities, tools, and resources than lower-income families.¹³

Living in a low-income household with few resources and supports throughout early childhood can substantially limit the social, cognitive, emotional, and physical health of a child.¹⁴ Socioeconomic circumstances are associated with school readiness, which is reflected in lower test scores amongst children from lower-income homes.¹⁵ The persistence of poverty throughout the early years of a child’s life is associated with up to a nine-point difference in IQ test scores for preschool aged children.¹⁶ Financial security is associated with improved health, academic achievement, and behavioral outcomes in children that persist throughout life.¹⁷

Across the United States, 17 percent of families with children experience limited access to nutritious food or food insecurity and the rate of food insecurity nearly doubles for single parent households, and substantially increases for racial minorities.¹⁸ These circumstances can impact a child’s development.

Public assistance programs and services are valuable interventions that can help ameliorate poor long-term outcomes for children experiencing poverty.¹⁹ Programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) serve a significant number of the 14.5



¹³ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

¹⁴ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

¹⁵ Duncan, G.J., Magnuson, K.A. (2005). Can family socioeconomic resources account for racial and ethnic test score gaps? *Future Child*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16130540>.

¹⁶ Duncan, G., Brooks-Gunn, J. (2000). Family Poverty, Welfare Reform and Child Development. *Child Development*. Retrieved from: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Greg_Duncan/publication/12480851_Family_Poverty_Welfare_Reform_and_Child_Development.pdf.

¹⁷ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2016). *America's Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2016*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from: https://www.childstats.gov/pdf/ac2016/ac_16.pdf.

¹⁸ Feeding America. (2017). *Hunger and Poverty Facts and Statistics*. Retrieved from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/hunger-and-poverty/hunger-and-poverty-fact-sheet.html>.

¹⁹ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2016). *Kids Count Data Book: State Trends in Child Well-Being*. Retrieved from: <http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-the2016kidscountdatabook-2016.pdf>.

million children under 18 that were living in poverty in America in 2015.²⁰ Though participation in these programs is not universal, the supports gained can help young children avoid chronic conditions and contribute to healthy development at key stages of life, and ultimately improve long-term outcomes.²¹

What the Data Tell Us

Employment

Like the State and nation, the City of Phoenix has experienced substantial improvement in the labor market over the past five years, representing a key asset to families and their young children in the City.²² Figure 3-1 illustrates the growth in the number of persons with jobs between 2010 and 2015.

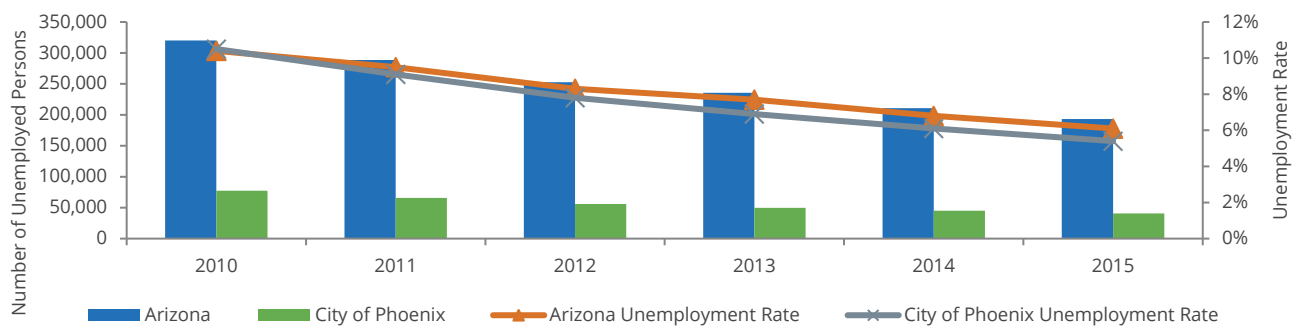
As Figure 3-1 shows, both Arizona and the City of Phoenix experienced steady job growth between 2011 and 2015 after a small decline between 2010 and 2011. The City added jobs at a faster rate than the State during this period, with the growth rate reaching 2.9 percent in 2014 and 3.2 percent in 2015. As a result, 57,435 more Phoenix residents were working in 2015 than in 2011. Growth in employment is self-evidently accompanied by a reduction in the number of persons who are unemployed and the overall unemployment rate. Here again, the City has outperformed the State in recent years, as shown in Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-1: Number of Employed Persons, 2010 – 2015

	Arizona		City of Phoenix	
	Total	Annual Change	Total	Annual Change
2010	2,769,454	-0.8%	656,633	-0.4%
2011	2,748,470	1.1%	653,980	1.3%
2012	2,778,425	0.9%	662,528	1.6%
2013	2,804,338	2.9%	672,815	2.9%
2014	2,886,412	2.5%	692,117	3.2%
2015	2,959,518	-0.8%	714,068	-0.4%

Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity. 2010 to 2016 LAUS Data. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://laborstats.az.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>.

Figure 3-2: Number of Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 2010 - 2015



Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity. 2010 to 2016 LAUS Data. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://laborstats.az.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>.

²⁰ Feeding America. (2017). Poverty and Hunger in America. Retrieved from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/hunger-and-poverty/>.

²¹ Feeding America. (2017). Child Hunger in America. Retrieved from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/child-hunger/child-development.html>.

²² Employment data specific to the Phoenix South region is unavailable.

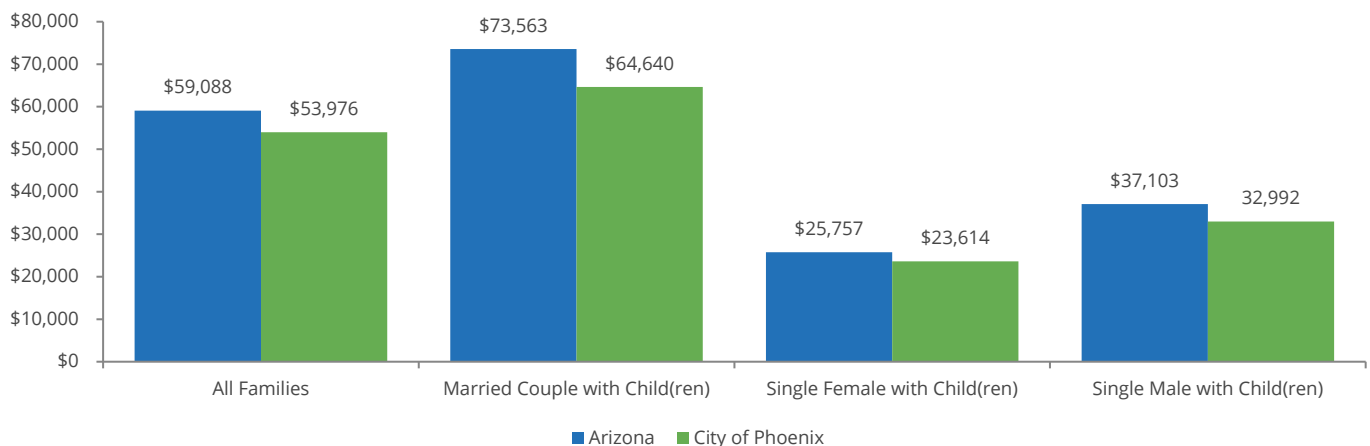
As with Figure 3-1, this data demonstrates improving employment conditions in Phoenix. The number of individuals out of work fell 47.3 percent from more than 77,421 in 2010 to about 40,780 in 2015. During this period, the unemployment rate for City residents fell from 10.5 percent to 5.4 percent, compared to a decline from 10.4 percent to 6.1 percent statewide.

Despite these positive trends, there remain a number of families that struggle with employment in the Phoenix South Region. 11,643 young children in the Phoenix South Region (19.8 percent) live in a home without a working parent, compared to 59,959 young children, or 11.7 percent, statewide.²³ Most of these children are in single-parent homes. These difficulties are even more pronounced in certain areas of the region: in the Wilson, Phoenix Elementary, Isaac, and Alhambra Elementary School Districts, more than 30 percent of young children live in a home without a working parent. The district-by-district figures are included in Figure B5 of Appendix B. Unemployed parents in the Phoenix South Region may need additional support to access programs that connect them with work, as well as assistance with food, housing, child care, and other living expenses.

Income

Families in the City of Phoenix overall earn less than the statewide average as illustrated in Figure 3-3.

Figure 3-3: Median Income by Family Type



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B19126 - Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2014 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure 3-3 shows that, across-the-board, families in the City of Phoenix earn eight to twelve percent less than statewide averages, regardless of family composition. Compared to other large cities in the country, however, family incomes in the City of Phoenix are fairly typical of large municipalities, as seen in Figure 3-4.

²³ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B23008 - Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure 3-4: Median Income for Families with Children in Ten Largest U.S. Cities

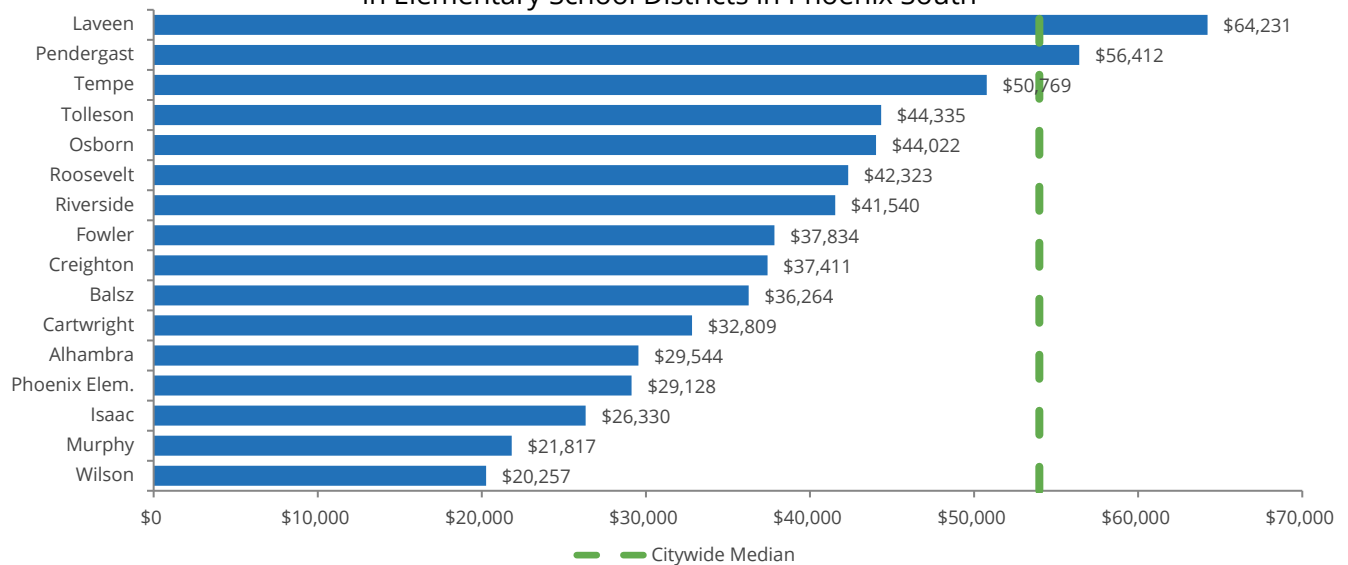
	All Families	Rank	Married Couple	Rank	Single Female	Rank	Single Male	Rank
New York City	\$58,368	3	\$77,108	3	\$25,435	3	\$36,995	3
Los Angeles	\$54,171	5	\$65,850	7	\$21,645	8	\$28,985	10
Chicago	\$54,918	4	\$76,371	4	\$21,852	7	\$30,585	8
Houston	\$50,369	8	\$57,654	9	\$20,466	10	\$32,140	7
Philadelphia	\$46,470	10	\$69,888	5	\$22,017	6	\$32,549	6
Phoenix	\$53,976	6	\$64,640	8	\$23,614	5	\$32,992	5
San Antonio	\$53,835	7	\$68,096	6	\$24,303	4	\$36,775	4
San Diego	\$78,414	2	\$94,124	2	\$26,658	2	\$45,904	2
Dallas	\$46,479	9	\$54,066	10	\$20,557	9	\$29,162	9
San Jose	\$92,379	1	\$115,426	1	\$35,815	1	\$49,936	1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B19126 - Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2014 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Within the cohort of the ten largest American cities, Phoenix's median income is the sixth highest, between Los Angeles and San Antonio. Notably, families led by a married couple fare less well in Phoenix than in these other cities, with the eighth-lowest median wage, surpassing only Houston and Dallas.

The Phoenix South Region includes many of the most economically challenged areas in the City of Phoenix and, indeed, the State. Considering the elementary school districts located within the region, all but two – Laveen and Pendergast – have median family incomes that are less than the citywide average. Figure 3-5 reports the median income for families with children in each district.

Figure 3-5: Median Income for Families with Children in Elementary School Districts in Phoenix South



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B19126 - Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2014 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Incomes represent the entire school district, including any portions that extend outside of the Phoenix South Region boundaries.

Notably, of Arizona's 104 elementary school districts (thus excluding high school and unified districts), the Wilson Elementary School District in the Phoenix South Region has the lowest median family income in the State at \$20,257 annually. In fact, three of the five lowest-income districts in the State – Isaac and Murphy in addition to Wilson – are located in the Phoenix South Region. Additional detail regarding the median income for different family compositions is included in Figure B8 of Appendix B.

Poverty

The United States Department of Health and Human Services annually publishes poverty guidelines (the FPL) in order to define individuals and families in need and to determine eligibility for a variety of programs. Figure 3-6 lists the 2016 poverty guidelines, which vary based on household size.

As would be expected by the citywide income figures, poverty is a significant issue in Phoenix as a whole and in the Phoenix South Region in particular. 181,294 residents – including 27,695 children under six years of age – in the Phoenix South Region live below the FPL.²⁴

Figure 3-6: 2016 Federal Poverty Guidelines

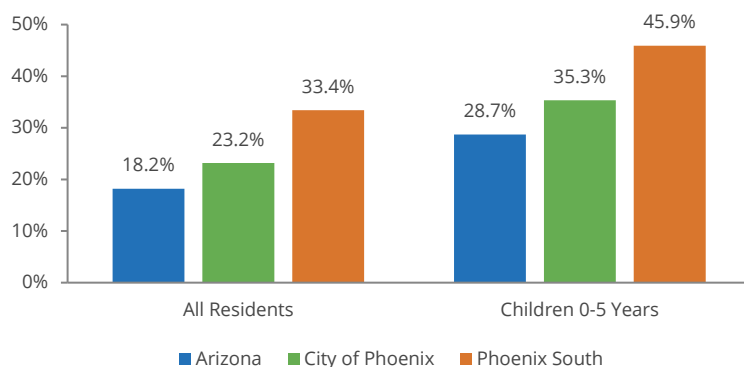
Household Size	Poverty Guideline
1	\$11,880
2	\$16,020
3	\$20,160
4	\$24,300
5*	\$28,440

*Add approximately \$4,160 for each additional person.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). Computations for the 2016 Poverty Guidelines. Retrieved from: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/computations-2016-poverty-guidelines>.

Figure 3-7 compares the region's poverty rate to the overall City and State rates. As the chart illustrates, poverty rates in the Phoenix South Region are substantially higher than both the statewide and City of Phoenix rates. Across the

Figure 3-7: Poverty Rates



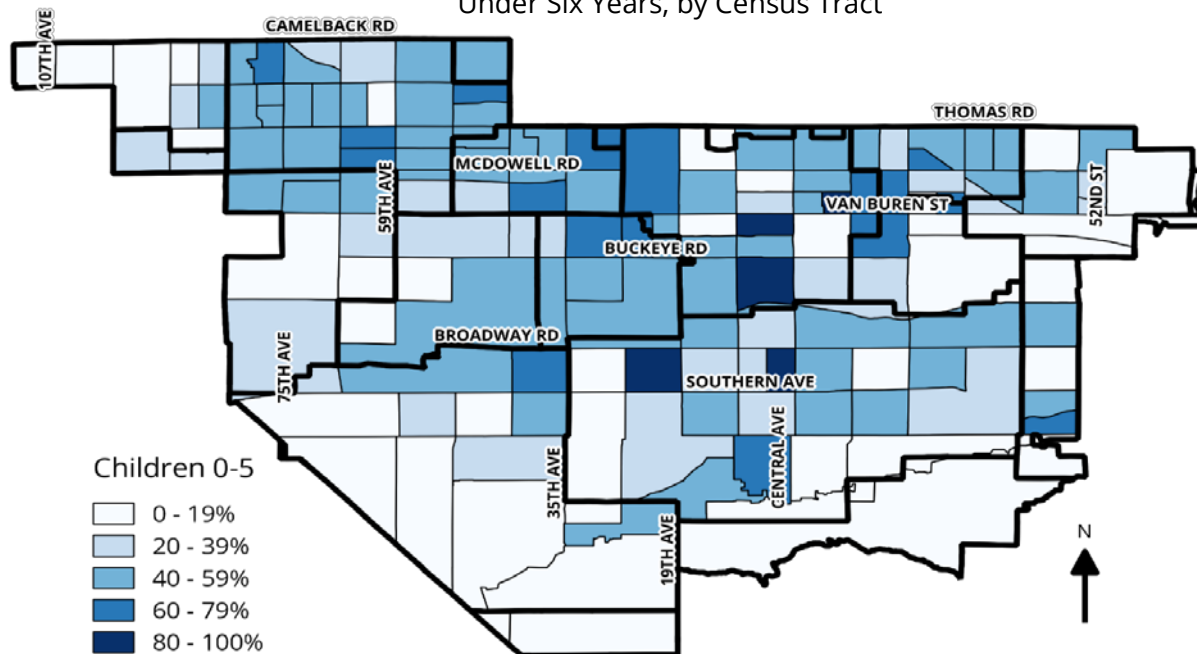
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17001 – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

region, the overall poverty rate is 33.4 percent. In the Phoenix South Region, 45.9 percent of children under the age of six years live in homes below the FPL.

There are portions of the region with even higher poverty rates. Figure 3-8 illustrates the poverty rate for young children by census tract. The map shows that there are several pockets of the region where more than 40 percent, 60 percent, and even 80 percent of children from birth through five years live in homes with incomes below the poverty line.

²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17001 – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

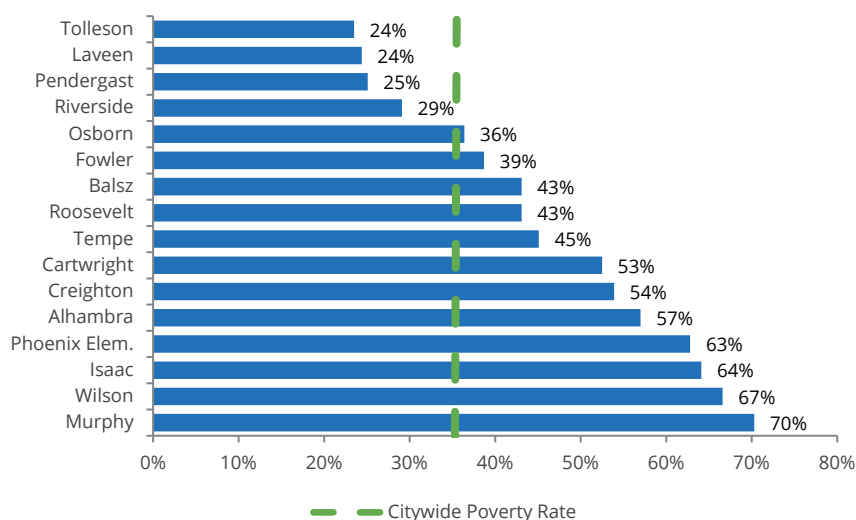
Figure 3-8: Poverty Rate Amongst Children Under Six Years, by Census Tract



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17001 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure 3-9 compares the poverty rate for young children within the region's elementary school districts. The chart notes that the poverty rate for young children exceeds 50 percent in seven districts, including four districts in which the poverty rate is higher than 60 percent. In the Murphy Elementary School District, seven-in-ten young children live below the poverty level. Given the lack of financial resources in families living in poverty and the challenges faced by children in these families, it is this population that represents perhaps the greatest need, and hence demands the greatest investment of available public resources, programs, and other supports, within the Phoenix South Region.

Figure 3-9: Poverty Rates for Children Under 6 Years in Elementary School Districts in Phoenix South



Even in the national context, the City's poverty rates are high. As illustrated in Figure 3-10, of the ten largest American cities, Phoenix has the third-highest poverty rate overall (exceeding all but Philadelphia and Dallas) and the fourth-highest rate amongst young children (exceeding Dallas,

Figure 3-10: Poverty Rates in Ten Largest U.S. Cities

	All Residents	Rank	Children Under 6 Years	Rank
New York City	20.6%	7	29.0%	8
Los Angeles	22.4%	6	33.3%	5
Chicago	22.7%	5	32.7%	6
Houston	22.9%	4	37.1%	2
Philadelphia	26.7%	1	37.1%	3
Phoenix	23.2%	3	35.3%	4
San Antonio	20.1%	8	32.4%	7
San Diego	15.8%	9	20.0%	9
Dallas	24.1%	2	38.9%	1
San Jose	11.8%	10	14.1%	10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17001 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Houston, and Philadelphia). Although the FPL is a common measure of families in need and is used for the purposes of eligibility for many government programs, a number of commentators have suggested the FPL is inadequate for identifying individuals and families in need. Rather, they argue a 'living wage' that reflects the income required to meet minimum standards of living should serve as the benchmark.

Alternative measures include a living wage calculator developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the self-sufficiency standard created by the University of Washington's Center for Women's

Welfare. Both measures aim to provide a more comprehensive perspective on families' financial needs by considering the cost of housing, food, medical care, transportation, and child care in a given area. Both measures also account for differences in family composition. Figure 3-11 presents the living wage calculator for several family types in the greater Phoenix area.

Figure 3-11: Living Wage Calculator for Select Family Types, Phoenix Metropolitan Statistical Area

	1 Adult with Preschooler		1 Adult with Infant and Preschooler		2 Working Adults with Infant and Preschooler	
	Living Wage	Self-Suff. Std.	Living Wage	Self-Suff. Std.	Living Wage	Self-Suff. Std.
Housing	\$10,896	\$10,644	\$10,896	\$10,644	\$10,896	\$10,644
Child Care	\$6,458	\$7,332	\$12,665	\$14,028	\$12,665	\$14,028
Food	\$5,289	\$4,596	\$7,939	\$6,036	\$10,556	\$8,652
Transportation	\$7,669	\$3,276	\$8,690	\$3,276	\$10,235	\$6,204
Health Care	\$6,470	\$5,640	\$6,271	\$5,808	\$6,239	\$6,480
Other	\$4,059	\$3,144	\$4,880	\$3,984	\$5,514	\$4,596
Net Taxes	\$6,443	\$4,152	\$8,252	\$4,248	\$9,073	\$4,656
Annual Need	\$47,283	\$38,787	\$59,593	\$48,019	\$65,178	\$55,262
Hourly Wage	\$22.73	\$18.65	\$28.65	\$23.09	\$15.67	\$13.28
Federal Poverty Level FPL	\$16,020		\$20,160		\$24,300	
% of FPL	295%	242%	296%	238%	268%	227%

Source: Glasmeier, A.K. (2017). Living Wage Calculation for Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Retrieved from: <http://livingwage.mit.edu/metros/38060>; University of Washington. (2017). The Self-Sufficiency Standard. Retrieved from: <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/node/4>.

The table illustrates some significant differences in the two measures, with MIT's living wage calculator producing estimates that are at least twice as great as the FPL. Further, the hourly wage needed to meet these needs is substantially greater than the State's minimum wage, even with the approval of 2016's Proposition 206, which will raise the minimum to \$12 per hour by 2020.

If need is measured in terms of a living wage, the number of families in need in the region would be much greater than the 44 percent poverty rate determined by official FPL guidelines. Although a specific estimate is not available, Census data indicates that 70.7 percent of families in the Phoenix South Region have household incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level²⁵ – which is considerably less than living wage calculations that range from 227 percent to 296 percent of the FPL – meaning more than seven-in-ten families in the region may struggle to meet their basic needs, including housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care.

Housing

Housing is a significant issue for a number of Phoenix South Region residents. Compared to the State overall, families in the region are less likely to own their home and more likely to spend at least 30 percent of their income on housing. Within the region, 47.3 percent of housing units are occupied by the owner compared to 63.4 percent statewide. In two elementary school districts in the region – Balsz and Wilson – the home ownership rate is less than 25 percent.²⁶ These are factors likely to result in a more transient population, contributing to unstable living conditions for young children.

Federal housing policies establish a standard that families should not pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing in order to afford other necessities such as food, transportation, and medical care.²⁷ In the Phoenix South Region, 44.1 percent of households exceed this standard, compared to less than 34.5 percent of households statewide. In two elementary school districts – Alhambra and Cartwright – more than half of households exceed the 30 percent standard.²⁸ Statistics for individual school districts are included in Figures B6 and B7 of Appendix B.

Through its Housing Department, the City of Phoenix manages 5,362 City-owned units of public and affordable housing, and manages almost 6,464 housing choice vouchers.^{29,30} The Housing Department reports these programs provide homes for 35,000 residents across the City.³¹ However, the demand for housing assistance greatly exceeds the supply. In 2016, the City of Phoenix reported that 27,168 individuals submitted Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) wait list applications, demonstrating a clear

²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17010 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age by Age of Related Children, 2010-2014 5-year estimates; Table B17022 - Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years by Age of Related Children, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B25002 - Occupancy Status ; B25004 - Vacancy Status , 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

²⁷ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2016). Affordable Housing. Retrieved from https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/.

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B25002 - Occupancy Status ; B25106 - Tenure by Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

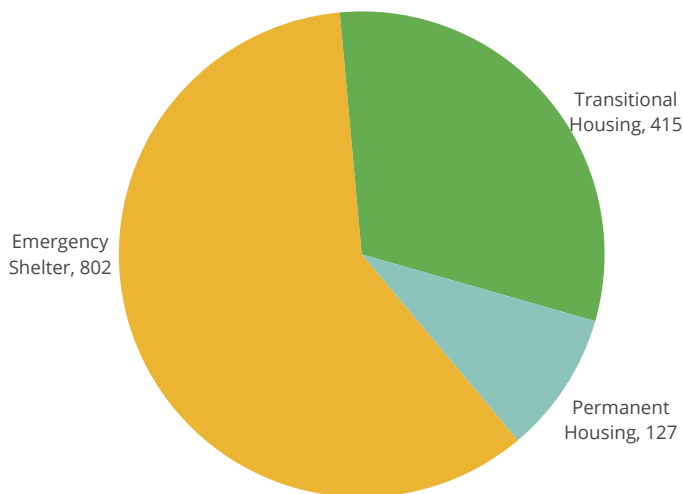
²⁹ City of Phoenix (2015). The Phoenix Summary Budget 2014-15. Retrieved from: <https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/Budget%20Books/Summary%20Budget%202014-15.pdf>.

³⁰ City of Phoenix Housing Department. (2016). Annual PHA Plan (Standard PHAs and Troubled PHAs). Retrieved from: https://www.phoenix.gov/housingsite/Documents/Draft_2016-17_Annual_Plan.pdf.

³¹ City of Phoenix Housing Department. (2016). 2016 City of Phoenix Section 8 HCV Wait List Lottery. Retrieved from: https://www.phoenix.gov/housingsite/Documents/2016_City_of_Phoenix_Waitlist_Lottery_Update%20.pdf.

need for additional affordable housing in both the City of Phoenix, and within the Phoenix South Region.³²

Figure 3-12: Children Under 6 Years Experiencing Homelessness, by Shelter Type



Source: Arizona 211. Annual Homeless Assessment Report, City of Phoenix. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://211arizona.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ahar2015-phoenix.pdf>.

The City of Phoenix's Human Services Department also provides utility assistance to low-income families. The largest of these programs is the federally-funded Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which assists low income families to pay their utility bills. According to an information brief prepared by the City of Phoenix, the program served 1.97 percent of the eligible households in 2012.³³ Program funding is little changed since this time, suggesting that there remains a substantial unmet need for utility assistance.

According to the 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, between October 2014 and September 2015 nearly 16,793 individuals experiencing homelessness received shelter services

in the City of Phoenix. Included in this total were 3,005 children in 1,288 families and 189 unaccompanied children. 1,344 of these children were under six years of age.

Figure 3-12 displays the type of shelter these young children received. 59.7 percent were served in emergency shelters, 30.9 percent in transitional housing, and 9.4 percent in permanent supportive housing.

Across all ages, 39 percent of individuals who received shelter and housing services were non-Hispanic White, 29 percent were Black or African American, and 19 percent were Hispanic or Latino. For families receiving emergency shelter, 43 percent had previously been staying with family or friends, 21 percent came from another shelter, and 15 percent left a place not meant for human habitation. For families in transitional or permanent supportive housing, the majority were moving from an emergency shelter.

Across all shelter types, bed utilization exceeded 100 percent during the reporting year, suggesting that there is no spare capacity in the system.

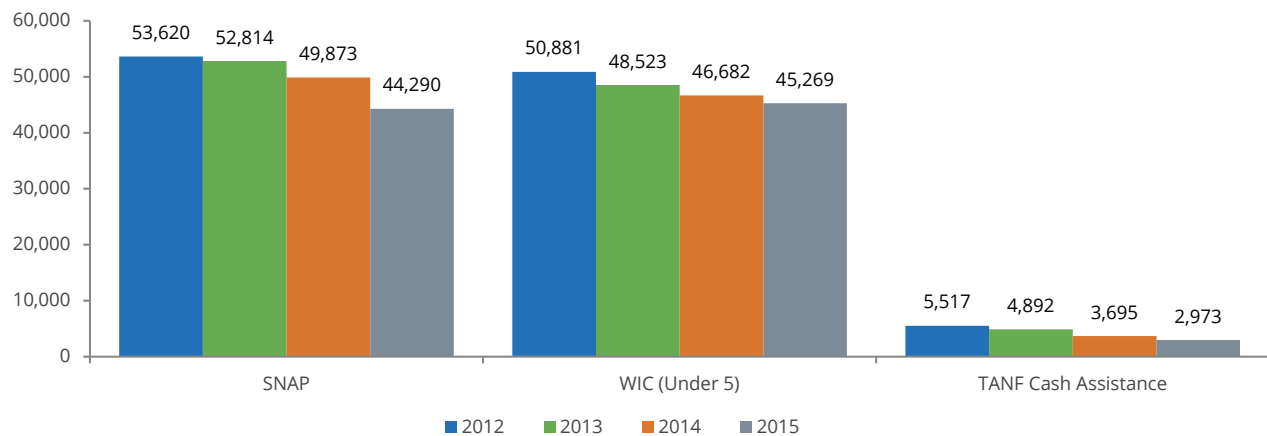
³² City of Phoenix Housing Department. (2016). Housing Department 2016 Year-in-Numbers. Retrieved from: <https://www.phoenix.gov/housing-media/image/147>.

³³ City of Phoenix Housing Department. (2012). Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). Retrieved from: <https://www.phoenix.gov/governmentrelationsite/Documents/094929.pdf>.

Public Assistance Programs

There are a number of State- and City- administered programs that provide assistance to low-income families. Figure 3-13 illustrates the number of children in the Phoenix South Region enrolled in select State assistance programs between 2012 and 2015.

Figure 3-13: Number of Children 0 - 5 in the Phoenix South Region Enrolled in Select Programs, 2012 - 2015



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First; Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). WIC Participation [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Enrollment in the programs has fallen in recent years. Much of these declines are likely due to improving economic conditions, but some decreases are the result of changes in State or federal rules.

Two of these programs – the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly ‘food stamps’) and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – provide assistance to low-income families to access food.

SNAP provides funds through an electronic benefits transfer card that low-income families can use to purchase food. Families in the program generally must have gross incomes below 130 percent of the FPL and net incomes below 100 percent of the FPL. In December 2016, the average benefit per ‘case’ (that is, a household) was \$269.26 per month.³⁴ The number of young children in Phoenix South receiving SNAP benefits declined 17.4 percent between 2012 and 2015, from 53,620 to 44,290.³⁵ although eligibility requirements related to children did not change during this period. As noted earlier, there are 27,695 young children living in poverty in the Phoenix South Region so it appears that the SNAP program, eligibility for which extends above the FPL, is reaching a substantial portion of the low-income population in the region.

WIC provides vouchers to pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, and infants and children under five years of age to allow them to purchase certain nutritional foods. The program also provides nutrition education and referrals to health and social service programs. In order to qualify, families must have incomes below 185 percent of the FPL. Between 2012 and 2015, the number of young

³⁴ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). Family Assistance Administration Statistical Bulletin – December 2016. Retrieved from: <https://des.az.gov/file/9301/download>.

³⁵ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

children in the Phoenix South Region receiving assistance through the program fell from 50,881 to 45,269, a decline of 11.0 percent. Another 16,125 pregnant women received assistance through the program in 2015.³⁶ As with SNAP, program eligibility did not change during this period so the decrease is likely due to economic improvements and a declining birth rate. Also, the program appears to be reaching a large portion of the region's low-income families.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance provides cash benefits to low-income families in order to help them meet their living expenses. To qualify, families must have dependent children, have adjusted household incomes below 36 percent of the 1992 FPL, and cooperate with the Jobs employment program and child support enforcement. Due to the program's restrictive eligibility, only a small proportion of the region's low-income children receive benefits. Arizona's maximum benefit for a single-parent family of three is \$278 per month. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), this is the ninth-lowest benefit in the nation as of July 2016.³⁷ In December 2016, the average monthly benefit was \$207.77 per case.³⁸

There were only 2,973 children under six years-old in families in the Phoenix South Region receiving TANF cash assistance in 2015, which is only 10.7 percent of the young children living in poverty in the region, and a decline of 46.1 percent since 2012.³⁹ Unlike SNAP and WIC, the decline in the program is driven in large measure by program changes enacted by the State, particularly reductions in the lifetime benefit limit. The program historically had a five-year limit on lifetime benefits. That limit was reduced to three years in 2010 and then to two years in 2011. Effective July 1, 2016, the limit was reduced to one year – the most restrictive limit in the country – before being restored to two years in 2017.

Figures B12 through B15 of Appendix B list the number of individuals participating in the SNAP, WIC, and TANF cash assistance programs in each of the elementary school districts in the region.

The City of Phoenix provides assistance to low-income families through three family services centers, two of which are located in the Phoenix South region: the John F. Long Center at 51st Avenue and Osborn Road and the Travis L. Williams center at Central Avenue and Broadway Road. These centers provide a range of services, including utility assistance, eviction prevention, and move-in cost assistance. The John F. Long center provided services to 12,702 individuals while the Travis L. Williams center served 7,516 individuals.⁴⁰

Of the total clients served at the family service centers, 45.5 percent were children. Persons of Hispanic descent accounted for 38.9 percent of those served while African American residents represented 31.7 percent of services users. Of the families served, 37.4 percent are single mothers and 16.7 percent are two-parent households.

³⁶ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). WIC Participation [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

³⁷ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. TANF Cash Benefits Have Fallen by More than 20 Percent in Most States and Continue to Erode. October 17, 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/tanf-cash-benefits-have-fallen-by-more-than-20-percent-in-most-states>.

³⁸ Arizona Department of Economic Security Family Assistance Administration. (2016). Statistical Bulletin – December 2016. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/file/9301/download>.

³⁹ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

⁴⁰ City of Phoenix Human Services Department. (2016). Community Needs Assessment. Retrieved from: <https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservicessite/Documents/2016%20Community%20Needs%20Assessment.pdf>.

2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Economic issues play a significant role in families' concerns and the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey provides important insights into the needs of low-income families in the region.

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey asked participants to report household income based on ranges rather than a specific amount. However, a comparison of the reported range to household size for each respondent suggests that at least 40 percent of responding parents live below the FPL, which is higher than the region-wide poverty rate of 33.4 percent calculated from Census data. 10.7 percent of survey participants were unemployed at the time of survey (excluding those identified as students, retirees, stay-at-home parents, or having a disability), which is more than double the citywide unemployment rate of 5.4 percent. 11 percent of respondents indicated that at least one of their children's primary caregivers lost their job in the year prior to the survey. 53 percent of survey participants reported having moved at least once within the past two years.

Given these statistics, it is not surprising that surveyed parents expressed a number of economic concerns, as displayed in Figures 3-14 and 3-15 (and more fully detailed in Figure F2 of Appendix F).

Figure 3-14: % of Parents Expressing Various Economic Concerns

Issue	% Reporting
Paying the mortgage or rent, paying other bills	46%
Finding child care	25%
Getting or keeping a stable job	19%
Child-care payments	19%
Having stable housing	13%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

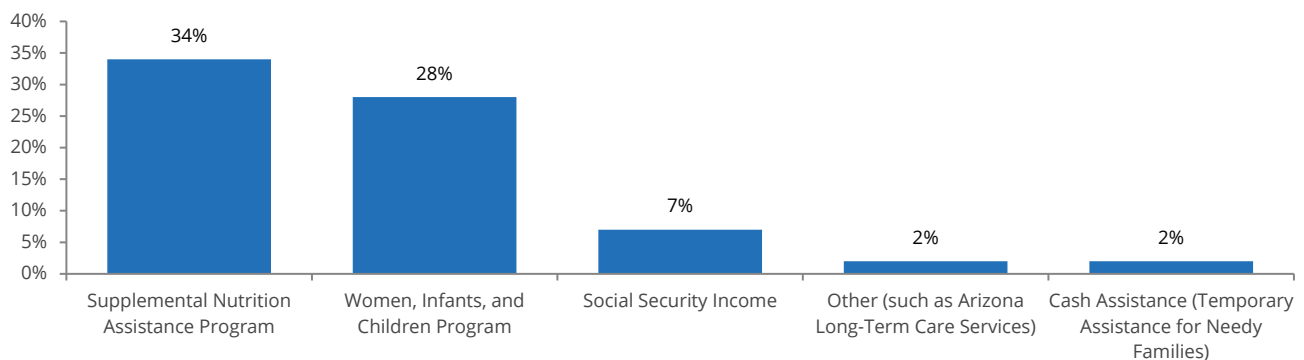
Figure 3-15: % of Parents Reporting Challenges Experienced in Past Year

Challenge	% Reporting
Lacked reliable transportation	8%
Worried food would run out before they were able to buy more	36%
Food sometimes or often did not last	27%
Were without a place to stay	3%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

Figure 3-16 displays the use of various public assistance programs reported by participants in the survey.

Figure 3-16: % of Parents Reporting Use of Select Assistance Programs



Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

Overall, results from the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey illustrate that a significant number of low-income families continue to struggle to make ends meet and that these challenges are a source of stress for parents.

Key Takeaways

The City of Phoenix has experienced steady gains in employment in recent years. Despite these advances, many families in the Phoenix South Region face economic hardships and rely on various programs to make ends meet. In particular, 45.9 percent of the children under six years of age in the Phoenix South Region – totaling 27,695 kids – live below the FPL. Many of these families need assistance in meeting their day-to-day living expenses as 46 percent of respondents to the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey reported concerns about paying the mortgage or rent, and other bills, while 36 percent reported that they worried about running out of food before being able to purchase more.

Assistance programs such as SNAP (in which 44,290 children under the age of six in the Phoenix South Region were enrolled) and WIC (in which 61,394 mothers and children in the region were enrolled) are important assets for low-income families.

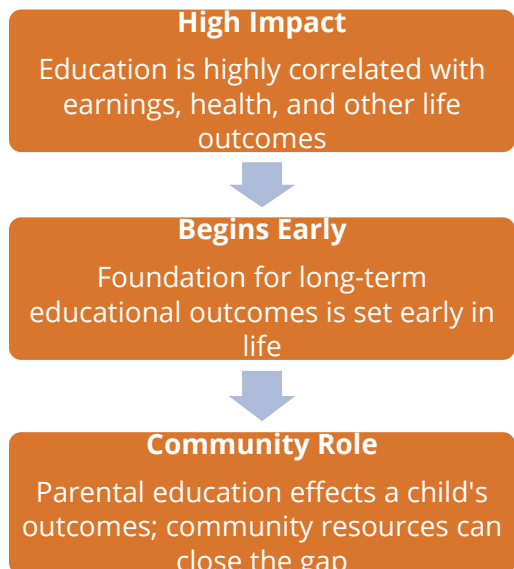
The City has a need for additional homeless shelter services as shelters reported that they were at capacity in 2015-16; 1,344 young children across Phoenix received shelter or housing services due to homelessness in 2015.



Educational Indicators

EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS

Why it Matters



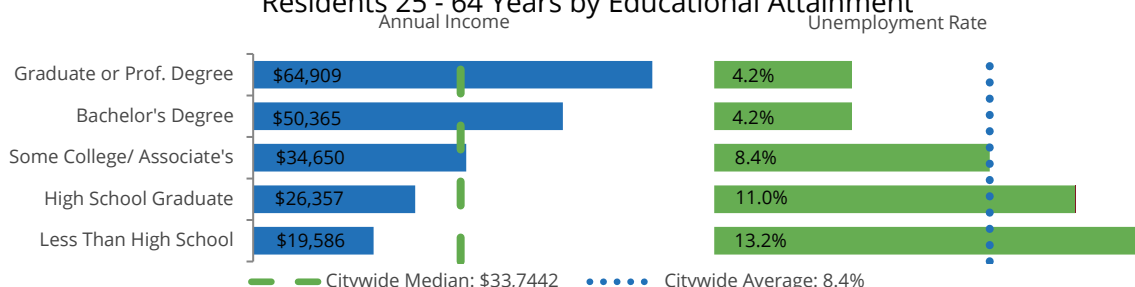
“Equality in our country will remain a distant dream until every child, of every background, learns so that he or she may strive and rise in this world.”

- George W. Bush

Educational attainment is one of the strongest predictors of an individual's employment prospects in terms of the likelihood of securing a job and earnings.⁴¹ Income, and by extension parental education, influences a family's access to resources and use of early learning strategies, which contribute to a child's social, health, and financial trajectory.⁴²

As displayed in Figure 4-1, there is a clear relationship between educational attainment and income. In the City of Phoenix, an individual without a high school diploma or equivalent on average earns less than \$20,000 annually, which is approximately equivalent to the FPL for a family of three. Nationally, individuals who do not complete high school are nearly twice as likely as high school graduates, and six times more likely than those with bachelor's degrees to have an income below the FPL.⁴³ On average, completing high school adds about \$7,000 in annual earnings. Those with some college or an associate's degree earn about \$8,000 more per year than a high school graduate while earning a bachelor's degree adds another \$16,000.

Figure 4-1: Income and Unemployment Rates in Phoenix, Residents 25 - 64 Years by Educational Attainment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B23006 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status for the Population 25 to 64 Years, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

⁴¹ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁴² U.S. Executive Office of the President of the United States. (2014). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/the_economics_of_early_childhood_investments.pdf.

⁴³ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17003 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Individuals by Sex by Educational Attainment, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Unemployment also decreases with each additional level of schooling. The unemployment rate for individuals without a high school diploma averaged 13.2 percent between 2010 and 2014, more than three times the 4.2 percent rate amongst college graduates.

The impact that educational attainment has on earnings and employment contributes to the strong relationship found between income and health. This is evident in statistics related to access to health insurance that demonstrate that individuals with less education are less likely to have insurance than those with more education, although the expansion of Medicaid and the establishment of federal subsidies for those purchasing insurance individually has closed that gap.⁴⁴ In the City of Phoenix in 2015, 36.1 percent of adults between 25 and 64 years of age without a high school diploma and 21.8 percent of those with no education after high school lacked health insurance. These uninsured rates were a reduction from an average of 50.0 percent and 34.1 percent, respectively, in the five years prior. In contrast, however, in 2015 only 5.3 percent of Phoenix adults between 25 and 64 years with a bachelor's degree or higher were without insurance.⁴⁵

Disparities in cognitive, social, behavioral, and health outcomes between children from lower- and higher-income families, are evident in children as young as nine months of age and grow as children age.⁴⁶ Children with highly educated, wealthy parents have access to numerous advantages and opportunities compared to children from lower-income families. Parents have a high degree of influence on their child's academic, and consequently, lifelong success; "Inequality in family financial and non-financial resources all contribute to achievement gaps that manifest very early in a child's life."⁴⁷

The impact that income has on young children contributes to widening the achievement gap, and perpetuates the stagnation of intergenerational mobility. Parents in the top income quintile now spend seven times more on enrichment activities and materials for their children – such as books, computers, summer camps, and music lessons – than families in the bottom income quintile.⁴⁸ Research demonstrates that reading to children is crucial for early language acquisition and communication skills.⁴⁹ Highly educated mothers tend to engage in more complex talk with their children and spend more time reading, and at 2 and 3 years old, their children have more expansive vocabularies than children whose exposure to books and language was lower.⁵⁰ Additionally, 60.0 percent of three- and four-year-olds whose mothers have a college degree are enrolled in preschool, compared to 40.0

⁴⁴ Zimmerman, E., Woolf, S.H. (2014). *Understanding the Relationship Between Education and Health*. Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. Retrieved from: <https://nam.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/BPH-UnderstandingTheRelationship1.pdf>.

⁴⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27019 - Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type by Age by Educational Attainment, 2010 and 2015 1-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

⁴⁶ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁴⁷ U.S. Executive Office of the President of the United States. (2014). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/the_economics_of_early_childhood_investments.pdf.

⁴⁸ The Hamilton Project. (2013). *There is a Widening Gap Between the Investments that High and Low-Income Families Make in Their Children*. Retrieved from http://www.hamiltonproject.org/charts/enrichment_expenditures_on_children.

⁴⁹ Kuhl, Patricia K. (2011). *Early Language Learning and Literacy: Neuroscience Implications for Education*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3164118/>.

⁵⁰ U.S. Executive Office of the President of the United States. (2014). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/the_economics_of_early_childhood_investments.pdf.

percent of children whose mothers did not complete high school.⁵¹ The combination of resources and supports that children from high-income families have can offer opportunities to which lower-income children are not privy. Children from high-income families benefit from resources and supports that promote social mobility, however, lower-income families often are unable to provide or access comparable resources, leading to limitations to improvement in socioeconomic situations.

What the Data Tell Us

Educational Indicators for Children

Educational indicators for children point towards a number of challenges in the Phoenix South Region.

In the Phoenix South Region, only 20.8 percent of three and four-year-olds attends preschool. This rate trails far behind the already-low State and City rates. Arizona has the fourth lowest preschool enrollment rate in the country. In the State, 35.9 percent of three and four-year-olds are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than every state except Nevada, Idaho, and North Dakota and significantly less than the 47.4 percent national rate.⁵² In the City of Phoenix overall, only 29.9 percent of three and four-year-olds are enrolled in preschool. As shown in Figure 4-2, this is the lowest rate amongst the country's ten largest cities; the enrollment rate of the next lowest city, Dallas, is eight full percentage points greater than Phoenix.

Figure 4-2: Percent of 3 – 4 Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool, Ten Largest American Cities

	Enrollment Rate	Rank
New York City	59.4%	1
Los Angeles	55.5%	2
Chicago	53.8%	4
Houston	42.3%	7
Philadelphia	48.7%	6
Phoenix	29.9%	10
San Antonio	42.2%	8
San Diego	55.4%	3
Dallas	37.9%	9
San Jose	51.7%	5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B14003 – Sex by School Enrollment by Type of School by Age for the Population 3 Years and Over, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

The 20.8 percent preschool enrollment rate in the Phoenix South Region is equivalent to 4,518 of the 21,722 three and four-year-olds living in the region. Bringing the region's enrollment rate up to the national rate of 47.4 percent would require 5,778 more children to attend, which is more than double current participation.

⁵¹ U.S. Executive Office of the President of the United States. (2014). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/the_economics_of_early_childhood_investments.pdf.

⁵² U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table S1401 – School Enrollment, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

There are substantial differences in preschool enrollment based on family income and on geography. Extrapolating from Census data, it is apparent that children living in poverty are less likely to attend preschool than children in families with income above the poverty line. As noted in the Economic Circumstances section of this report, 45.9 percent of children under six years of age in the Phoenix South Region are living in homes below the FPL. However, only 23.0 percent of the children enrolled in preschool in the City are from families living in poverty.⁵³ These figures suggest that children in poverty are enrolled in preschool at barely half the rate of children in families not in poverty. As discussed further in the Early Learning section of this report, families – particularly low-income families – often face cost and other barriers to child care and early learning services.

Preschool enrollment rates vary considerably across the elementary school districts located within the Phoenix South Region, ranging from a low of 8.4 percent in the Cartwright district to a high of 46.7 percent in the Osborn district, as seen in Figure 4-3.

Figure 4-3: Preschool Enrollment by School District

	Total 3-4 Year-Olds	3-4 Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	% of Total
Alhambra	245	34	13.9%
Balsz	1,009	205	20.3%
Cartwright	4,559	384	8.4%
Creighton	1,417	261	18.4%
Fowler	1,417	335	23.7%
Isaac	1,490	248	16.6%
Laveen	2,010	620	30.8%
Murphy	419	115	27.5%
Osborn	65	***	***
Pendergast	1,013	237	23.4%
Phoenix Elementary	1,437	427	29.7%
Riverside	373	126	33.6%
Roosevelt	3,738	865	23.1%
Tempe	598	121	20.3%
Tolleson	396	173	43.6%
Wilson	179	53	29.5%
Other	27	***	***
Total	22,563	7,761	34.4%

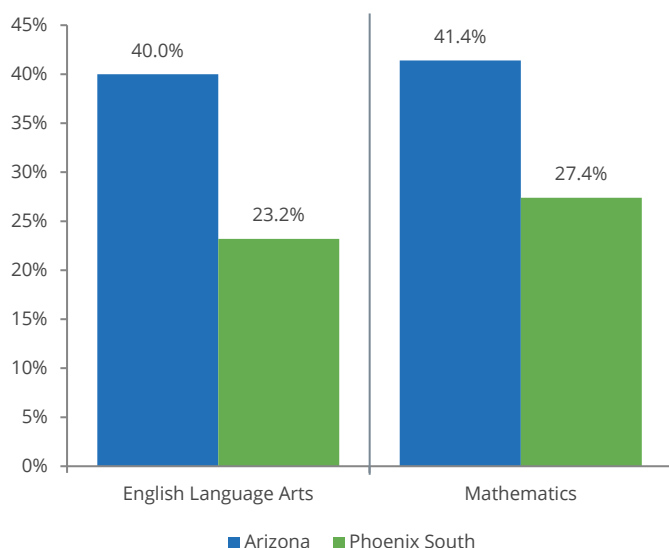
***Data suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B14003 - Sex by School Enrollment by Type of School by Age for the Population 3 Years and Over, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

As with preschool enrollment rates, the performance of school-age children in the Phoenix South Region trails statewide results.

⁵³ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B14006 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over. 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure 4-4: Third Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding AzMERIT Standards



Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). 2015 AzMERIT Assessment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Arizona's Measurement of Educational Readiness to Inform Teaching (AzMERIT) is the State's achievement test to assess student performance in relation to Arizona's academic standards for English language arts and mathematics. AzMERIT – which was instituted in the 2014-2015 school year – tests students on Arizona's College and Career Ready Standards for reading, writing and mathematics, which are based on the national Common Core initiative. The test is administered to students in the third grade through high school. Test results have demonstrated that the majority of third graders across the State are not proficient in English language arts or mathematics.

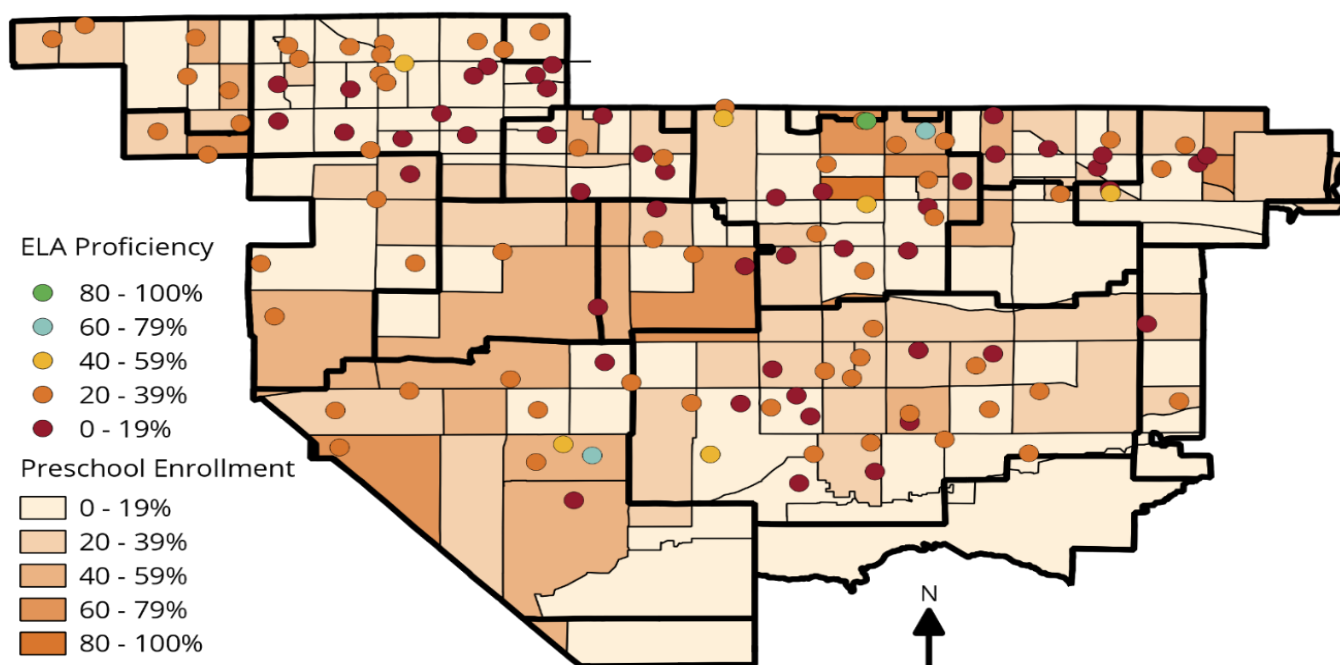
Figure 4-4 compares the performance of third graders in the Phoenix South Region to the performance of all third graders in Arizona. As shown in the chart, only 23.2

percent of third graders in the region met grade-level proficiency in English language arts in 2015, compared to 40.0 percent of all Arizona's third graders. Math results were similar with only 27.4 percent of students in the Phoenix South Region achieving proficiency compared to 41.4 percent statewide. Figure 4-3 demonstrates a clear need to improve the performance of students' in the region.

As detailed in Figures C5 through C7 in Appendix C, there is substantial variability in performance across the Phoenix South Region, but the majority fell behind the statewide rates and a substantial number of those proficiency rates are less than 30 percent. Specifically, of 116 district and charter schools reporting third grade ELA scores and physically located within the region, only 9 achieved a higher proportion of third graders meeting proficiency standards for English language arts than the 40 percent Arizona average and 20 had more than 41 percent meeting the mathematics standards. Overall, however, the fact that 76.8 percent of third graders are not achieving proficiency in English language arts while 72.6 percent are not proficient in mathematics indicates that there is a significant need to improve students' performance.

Figure 4-5 plots the location of each elementary school in the Phoenix South Region and illustrates the performance of third graders in each school on the English language arts component of the AzMERIT test. It also shows the preschool enrollment rate within each census tract.

Figure 4-5: AzMERIT Proficiency and Preschool Enrollment in Phoenix South

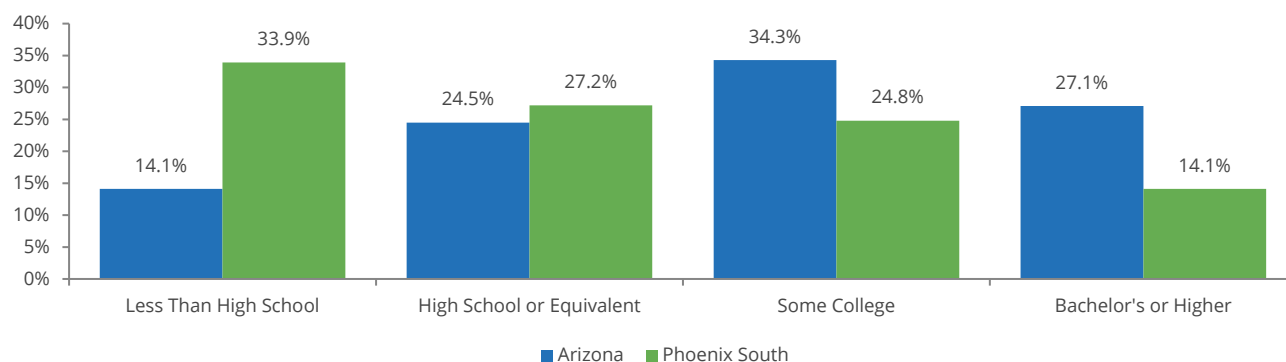


Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). 2015 AzMERIT Assessment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First; U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B14003 - Sex by School Enrollment by Type of School by Age for the Population 3 Years and Over, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Educational Indicators for Adults

The Phoenix South Region lags significantly behind the State in terms of educational attainment amongst its adult population, as illustrated in Figure 4-6.

Figure 4-6: Educational Attainment Amongst Adults 25 Years and Over



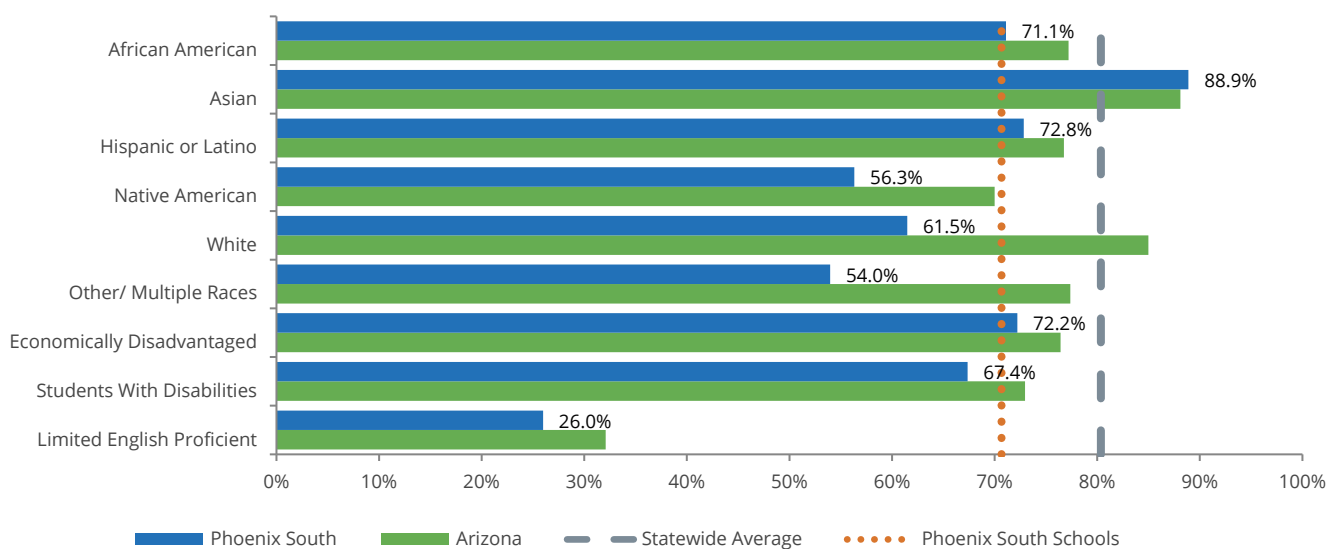
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B15002 - Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

As the chart shows, 33.9 percent of adults in the Phoenix South Region have not completed high school, a percentage that is more than twice as high as the statewide figure. In many elementary

school districts in the region, more than 40 percent of adults do not have a high school diploma, topped by the Isaac Elementary School District in which 53.0 percent of the adult residents have not completed high school. Adults in the region are significantly less likely to have attended college and only 14.1 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher, barely half the statewide rate. Complete details regarding educational attainment by district are included in Figure C1 of Appendix C. Given the relationship between education and income and between family income and childhood development, there is a significant need to pursue strategies to improve educational attainment.

High school graduation rates suggest that immediate improvements in educational attainment in the region are unlikely. Within the class of 2014 in district and charter high schools located in the Phoenix South Region, only 63.2 percent of students graduated on time. The five-year graduation rate increased only to 70.5 percent. Statewide, the five-year graduation rate is 6.4 points higher. As shown in Figure 4-7, compared to statewide figures graduation rates are low across most racial groups and are particularly poor for limited English-proficient students, only 26.0 percent of whom graduated within five years.

Figure 4-7: Five-Year Graduation Rates for Class of 2014, by Student Cohort



Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Graduation Rate 2018 Cycle [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

For nearly every student group, graduation rates in Phoenix South high schools lag the statewide average (the only exception is Asian students who have an 88.9 percent graduation rate in the region compared to 88.1 percent across the State). Other than the 'Other' racial category, the largest gaps between regional and State performance are seen for White/ Caucasian students (61.5 percent compared to 85.0 percent) and Native American students (56.3 percent versus 70.0 percent).

Key Takeaways

Educational indicators in the Phoenix South Region lag behind statewide averages. For example, only about one-in-five three and four-year-olds are enrolled in preschool – significantly less than citywide and statewide enrollment rates – illustrating a need for additional preschool options and/

or assistance. Additionally, improvements in English and math proficiency amongst third graders are needed as only about 23.2 percent of third graders in the Phoenix South Region achieve proficiency in English Language Arts and 27.4 percent achieve proficiency in mathematics.

Improved high school graduation rates are also needed. Only 70.5 percent of high school students in the region graduate within five years, and 33.9 percent of adults in the Phoenix South Region have not completed high school.



Early Learning

EARLY LEARNING

Why it Matters

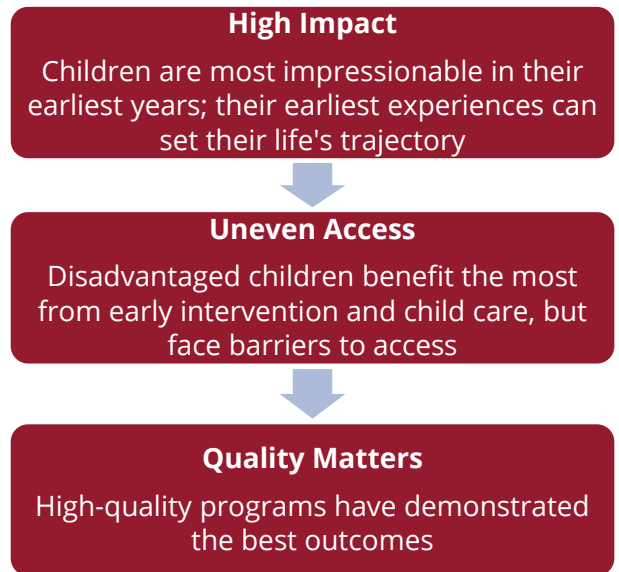
“Free the child’s potential, and you will transform him into the world”

– Maria Montessori

About 90 percent of a child’s brain is formed by the age of five years, making this window “a period of both great opportunity and great vulnerability”.^{54,55} The brain is most malleable during these earliest, formative years, meaning that a child’s earliest experiences – either positive or negative – lay the foundation for the years that follow. As described in the following paragraphs, children who have positive and nurturing early learning experiences are more likely to arrive at school ready to learn and succeed while those without the same opportunities often begin school trailing their peers.⁵⁶

Children benefit from attending preschool. Cognitive, language, and achievement outcomes of preschool participants indicate such early education can provide an average of a third of a year of additional learning beyond what would have occurred without access to preschool.⁵⁷ Head Start programs have been found to increase high school graduation rates by 8.6 percentage points, increase college attendance rates by 6 percentage points, and reduce non-participation (in either education or employment) rates by 7 percentage points.⁵⁸ In addition to increased vocabulary and language skills, and improved cognitive abilities, children that receive Head Start services show improved socio-emotional states through decreased aggression.⁵⁹

Not all child care supports are created equal, however, as the quality of programs – and the associated outcomes – varies significantly. Hallmarks of quality child care programs include:⁶⁰



⁵⁴ Zero to Three: National Center for Infants, Toddlers and Families. (2014). When is the brain fully developed? Retrieved from <https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/1371-when-is-the-brain-fully-developed>.

⁵⁵ Phillips, D. (2010). 10 Years Post- Neurons to Neighborhoods: What's at Stake and What Matters in Child Care? Keynote Address at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of CCDGB. Retrieved from: <http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/19856/pdf>.

⁵⁶ Phillips, D. (2010). 10 Years Post- Neurons to Neighborhoods: What's at Stake and What Matters in Child Care? Keynote Address at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of CCDGB. Retrieved from: <http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/19856/pdf>.

⁵⁷ Yoshikawa, H., Weiland, C., Brooks-Gunn, J., Burchinal, M. R., Espinoza, L. M., Gormley, W. T., Ludwig, J., Magnuson, K. A., Phillips, D., & Zaslow, M. J. (2013). Investing in our future: The evidence base on preschool education. New York, NY: Foundation for Child Development. Retrieved from: <https://www.fcd-us.org/assets/2016/04/Evidence-Base-on-Preschool-Education-FINAL.pdf>.

⁵⁸ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). The Economics of Early Childhood Investments. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁵⁹ Aikens, N. Klein, A.K., Tarullo, L., West, J. (2013). Getting Ready for Kindergarten: Children's Progress During Head Start. Retrieved from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/faces_2009_child_outcomes_brief_final.pdf.

⁶⁰ Arizona Child Care Resource & Referral. (2016). Quality Indicators. Retrieved from: <http://www.arizonachildcare.org/childcare-indicators.html?lang=en>.

- *Health and Safety*: programs that meet Arizona’s health and safety standards
- *Staff Qualifications*: training, education, and continuous professional development of the staff in early childhood development and education as well as low turnover rates
- *Accreditation*: programs that follow the national standards which meet higher requirements than the minimum state regulations
- *Group Sizes and Ratios*: appropriate sized groups to ensure children receive the amount of attention needed
- *Family Involvement*: parents are informed of their child’s development and are able to participate and observe activities with their child
- *Teacher-Child Interactions*: positive interactions that nurture healthy development and provide supervision at all times
- *Learning Environment*: use of age-appropriate learning materials, toys, and activities that promote social, emotional, language, and cognitive development

Research has shown that higher-quality programs produce better outcomes. High-quality early learning settings for children aim to cultivate positive social, emotional, and cognitive development.⁶¹ Young children attending higher quality child care have been found to be more cooperative than those with lower quality care, and have demonstrated better language and cognitive development.⁶² Children from socioeconomically-disadvantaged households in particular benefit when placed in high quality early education programs.⁶³ Conversely, children exposed to a poor-quality environment, whether at home or outside the home, are less likely to be prepared for school demands and more likely to have their socioemotional development derailed.⁶⁴

Child care quality is a focus of the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council and regional providers.

There are a number of factors that contribute to families’ child care decisions – including availability, affordability, and family values⁶⁵ – and these considerations will vary for every family, but cost in particular is a significant barrier for many families.⁶⁶ Providing assistance to lower-income families has been shown to positively impact access to child care; recipients of child care subsidies are 27 percent

⁶¹Kreader, J., Ferguson, D., & Lawrence, S. (2005). *Infant and toddler child care arrangements*. (Research-to-Policy Connections No. 1). New York: Child Care & Early Education Research Connections. Retrieved from: <http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/6872/pdf>.

⁶²NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, National Institute of Health. (2006). *The NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development: Findings for Children up to Age 4 1/2 Years*. Research Triangle Park, NC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, NICHD. Retrieved from: https://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubs/documents/seccyd_06.pdf.

⁶³NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, National Institute of Health. (2006). *The NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development: Findings for Children up to Age 4 1/2 Years*. Research Triangle Park, NC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, NICHD. Retrieved from: https://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubs/documents/seccyd_06.pdf.

⁶⁴ American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care. *Quality early education and child care from birth to kindergarten*. *Pediatrics*. 2005; 115(1):187–91. Retrieved from: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/115/1/187>.

⁶⁵American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care. *Quality early education and child care from birth to kindergarten*. *Pediatrics*. 2005; 115(1):187–91. Retrieved from: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/115/1/187>.

⁶⁶White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

more likely to use center-based care than non-recipients, and often the care is of higher quality.⁶⁷ Access to child care also increases the likelihood that a child's parent or parents are able to work, which can result in improved financial stability and increased resources for the family.⁶⁸

Given that 45.9 percent of the young children in the Phoenix South Region are living in homes with incomes below the FPL, assisting low-income families to access child care is a critically important issue in the region.

For young children with or at risk for developmental delays, early intervention has demonstrated positive outcomes across the continuum of developmental indicators, including cognition, health, and communication and language. Parents value these services, as well. Of a national sample of parents of children receiving early intervention services, 82 percent believed their family was better off as a result of services.⁶⁹ Investments in quality early learning programs for young children with or without special needs can also reduce the use of special education as well as other public services and supports, which have the potential to produce a 2 to 10 percent rate of return.^{70,71,72}

What the Data Tell Us

Child Care

Models of child care can range from informal care provided by family or friends that may or may not be paid to formal care in licensed or certified homes and centers. Different models work for different families so it is important that a variety of options are available.

With its large population and high population density, the Phoenix South Region has attracted many child care providers. 304 licensed and certified providers – including child care centers in commercial and faith-based facilities, home-based providers, and public school programs are located within the region's boundaries. Figure 5-1 lists the types of child care providers operating in the

Figure 5-1: Count and Percentage of Child Care Providers by Type

Type	Arizona		Phoenix South	
Center-Based	1,655	46.6%	139	45.7%
Home-Based	1,318	37.1%	137	45.1%
School-Based	580	16.3%	28	9.2%
Total	3,553	100%	304	100%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2014). [Child Care Resource & Referral dataset]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.azdhs.gov/az-quality-first>.

⁶⁷Ryan RM, Johnson A, Rigby E, Brooks-Gunn J. The impact of child care subsidy use on child care quality. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*. 2011; 26:320–331. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3160790/pdf/nihms258065.pdf>.

⁶⁸White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁶⁹Bailey, D. B., Hebbeler, K., Spiker, D., Scarborough, A., Mallik, S., & Nelson, L. (2005). Thirty--six-- month outcomes for families of children who have disabilities and participated in early intervention. *Pediatrics*, 116, 1346--1352.

⁷⁰NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, National Institute of Health. (2006). *The NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development: Findings for Children up to Age 4 1/2 Years*. Research Triangle Park, NC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, NICHD. Retrieved from: https://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubs/documents/seccyd_06.pdf.

⁷¹Karoly, L. A., Kilburn, R. M., & Cannon, J. (2005). *Proven Benefits of Early Childhood Interventions*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Retrieved from: http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9145.html.

⁷²Heckman, J., Moon, S., Pinto, R., Sveltyev, P. and Yavitz, A. 2010, A new cost-benefit and rate of return analysis for the Perry Preschool Program: A Summary, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 16180. Retrieved from: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16180.pdf>.

region and Arizona overall (details regarding the type and number of child care providers located within each elementary school district in the region are reported in Figures D1 and D2 in Appendix D as well as Attachment 1: Sub-Regional Summaries).

In total, the licensed and certified providers in the Phoenix South Region are approved to provide care for 15,304 children of all ages.⁷³ Each opening is an asset to the region, providing families a variety of child care options. These approved slots are not limited to children under six years of age, but the ratio of slots to the number of young children is instructive in comparing capacity across regions. This ratio demonstrates that the capacity of licensed and certified options in the Phoenix South Region is proportionately low compared to the statewide average. Specifically, the 15,304 slots in the Phoenix South Region translate to one opening for every 4.2 young children, compared to one opening for every 2.4 young children statewide.

As discussed earlier in this section, however, not all child care is created equal. Quality matters. First Things First's signature Quality First program works with child care providers to improve the quality of child care across the State. Providers participating in the program have access to a variety of supports, including education for teachers, funding to improve their facilities and to purchase learning materials, and coaching to help providers establish learning environments that foster the development of every child. Providers enrolled in Quality First are assigned a rating of between one and five stars based on the key components of quality child care, including staff qualifications, staffing ratios, adult-child interactions, curriculum, health and safety practices, and the learning environment. Figure 5-2 presents the star rating key. FTF also makes available a number of scholarships that allow children to enroll with providers participating in Quality First.

The number of child care providers participating in Quality First in the Phoenix South Region is reported in Figure 5-3.

Figure 5-2: Quality First Star Ratings

Rating	Definition
	Highest Quality
	Quality Plus
	Quality
	Progressing Star
	Rising Star

Source: First Things First. (2015). Quality First, Providers, Star Ratings. Retrieved from: <http://qualityfirstaz.com/providers/star-ratings/>.

⁷³ Arizona Department of Economic Security (2014). [Child Care Resource & Referral dataset]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first>.

Figure 5-3: Number of Child Care Providers Participating in Quality First

Rating	Arizona Count of Providers	Phoenix South Count of Providers
★★★★★	41	9
★★★★	200	28
★★★	317	29
★★	224	35
★	0	0
No Rating (Participating in QF)	136	20
Total	918	121

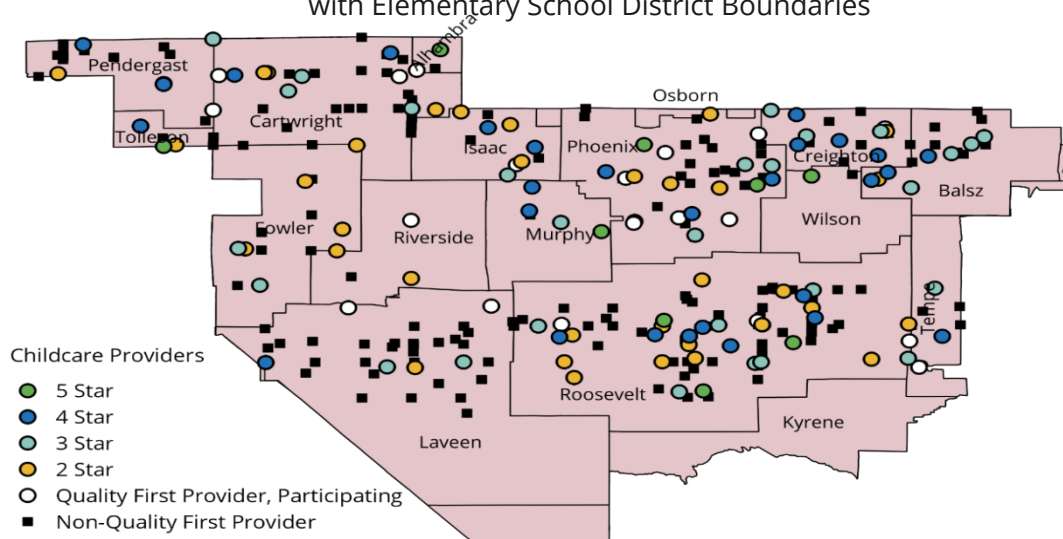
Source: First Things First (2016). Quality First Providers dataset. Unpublished data.

Providers participating in the Phoenix South Region are slightly less likely to have achieved a quality rating compared to all providers across the State. In the region, 65.3 percent of participating providers with a rating have at least three stars, while the remaining rated providers have a two-star rating. The Regional Partnership Council has established a priority to target and invest in two-star providers within high need zip codes to assist them in achieving improved quality.

Details regarding the number of providers located in each district and participating in Quality First and their star ratings are included in Figure D3 of Appendix D.

Figure 5-4 illustrates the location of the child care providers within the each of the elementary school districts in the Phoenix South Region, as well as their Quality First rating if applicable.

Figure 5-4: Child Care Providers by Quality First Rating, with Elementary School District Boundaries



Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First. First Things First (2016). [Quality First Providers dataset]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first> on March 17, 2017.

As the map demonstrates, child care providers are generally distributed throughout the region. The areas without child care providers – notably the southern part of the region and an eastern portion centered around the Wilson Elementary School District – are those with relatively few young children based on Census data. However, *proximity* is not the same as *access* and some families may not be able

to enroll their child or children due to the lack of open slots, concerns about quality, or prohibitive costs.

For low-income families in particular, the cost of licensed or certified child care often presents a significant barrier. Figure 5-5 illustrates the median daily and annual cost of child care in Maricopa County based on the Department of Economic Security's 2014 market rate survey⁷⁴, and compares these costs to the median income of county households (\$59,411) as well as the FPL (\$20,420 for a family of three).

Figure 5-5: Comparison of Child Care Costs to Maricopa County Median Income and FPL

	Daily Cost	Annual Cost (260 Days)	% Median Income	% of FPL
Infant, Center	\$44.00	\$11,440	19.3%	56.0%
Infant, Certified Group Home	\$30.00	\$7,800	13.1%	38.2%
Infant, Family Home	\$20.00	\$5,200	8.8%	25.5%
1-2 Year-Old, Center	\$40.00	\$10,400	17.5%	50.9%
1-2 Year-Old, Certified Group Home	\$27.00	\$7,020	11.8%	34.4%
1-2 Year-Old, Family Home	\$20.00	\$5,200	8.8%	25.5%
3-5 Year-Old, Center	\$35.00	\$9,100	15.3%	44.6%
3-5 Year-Old, Certified Group Home	\$25.00	\$6,500	10.9%	31.8%
3-5 Year-Old, Family Home	\$16.00	\$4,160	7.0%	20.4%

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2014). *Child Care Market Rate Survey*. Received from First Things First.

As shown in Figure 5-5, the *average* cost of center-based care for an infant in Maricopa County is \$11,440 annually while the yearly cost of center-based care for a one or two-year-old is \$10,400. In comparison, in-state undergraduate tuition at Arizona State University is \$10,640 in the 2016-2017 school year.⁷⁵ These costs are equal to nearly 20 percent of the before-tax pay for a family earning the median income in Maricopa County. For a family living right at the poverty line, these costs would be equal to *half* of their earnings.

The Market Rate Survey does not collect data regarding quality indicators or participation in Quality First. However, it is reasonable to expect that higher-quality programs may have even higher costs due to educational materials and supplies, paying for more experienced and educated administrators and teachers, and offering lower staffing ratios.

Given these costs, many families would not be able to access *any* licensed or certified child care – and particularly high-quality care – without assistance. There are four significant publicly-funded programs that assist families with the cost of child care and preschool: Head Start, the Preschool Development Block Grant, the Department of Economic Security's child care subsidy program, and First Things First Quality First scholarships. The availability of these programs, which benefit several

⁷⁴ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2014). *Child Care Market Rate Survey 2014*. Retrieved from: <https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/dl/MarketRateSurvey2014.pdf>.

⁷⁵ Arizona State University. (2017). ASU Tuition Estimator. Retrieved from: <https://students.asu.edu/tuition>.

thousand children in the Phoenix South Region is an asset, but they only reach a fraction of the region's children.

Head Start provides center-based preschool for three and four-year-olds from low-income households. In addition to early childhood education, the program provides nutrition, physical and mental health services, and other social services to children and families. There are multiple entities that receive funding to administer Head Start services in various parts of the City of Phoenix. These grantees collectively received funding for 4,001 Head Start slots in the 2014-15 year.⁷⁶

The Arizona Department of Education administers the State's new federally-funded Preschool Development Block Grant, funded at \$20 million each year between federal fiscal year 2015 and 2018 (\$80 million in total). During this period, 65 percent of the funding will be passed through to sub-grantees to provide high-quality, comprehensive preschool program services. The remaining 35 percent of the funding will support infrastructure development needed to support high-quality preschool systems, including increasing access to Quality First. In the Phoenix South region, there are 17 sites participating in the program.

The DES child care program provides subsidies for child care for children under 13 years of age for certain eligible families, including those who receive cash assistance and require child care assistance as part of their employment plan, those who left cash assistance due to employment and have incomes below 165 percent of the FPL (currently \$33,693 for a family of three), those involved in the child welfare system, and those who are employed and have incomes below 165 percent of the FPL. Recent legislation allows families to remain enrolled in the program until their incomes reach 85 percent of the State's median income (about \$41,900 for a family of three).

Funding for the program was reduced significantly during the State's budget crisis in 2009. That year, the program's appropriated budget was originally \$198.5 million, including \$82.9 million from the State General Fund. In fiscal year 2017, however, approximately \$143.6 million was appropriated for the program with only \$7 million coming from the State General Fund. As a result, the program has been forced to operate with a periodic waiting list since February 2009.

In 2015, 5,423 children under the age of 13 years were receiving a subsidy in the Phoenix South Region. Of this total, 2,134 children (39.4 percent) were receiving services from the Department of Child Safety. Another 719 children were on the subsidy waiting list.⁷⁷

First Things First, through the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council, funds scholarships for providers participating in Quality First. These scholarships help providers to fill paid slots and support investments in quality such as higher wages for teachers, lowers staffing ratios, etc. The number of scholarships varies based on the size of the program and its star rating, with those providers with higher ratings receiving more scholarships. In 2016, 1,414 infants, toddlers and preschoolers received Quality First scholarships to access high quality early learning through preschool or child care.⁷⁸

⁷⁶ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center, Head Start. (2016). Program Service Reports. Retrieved from: <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/data/psr>.

⁷⁷ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

⁷⁸ First Things First. (2016). Phoenix South 2016 Impact Report. Retrieved from: <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/regions/Publications/Impact%20Report%20-%202016%20-%20Phoenix%20South.pdf>.

Due to various data limitations, the total number of young children in the Phoenix South Region receiving child care through these four programs is unknown (because the Head Start total includes other parts of Phoenix, the number of slots supported by the Preschool Development Block Grant at the 17 participating sites is unknown, and the DES figure includes school-age children). However, even if each of these slots, subsidies, and scholarships discussed above were directed to young children in the Phoenix South Region, the total would be about 11,000, far less than the 65,037 young children in the region and the 27,695 of those children living in poverty, suggesting a need for more assistance through these programs.

For a number of reasons, some families choose to rely on informal ‘kith and kin’ child care that is not licensed or certified. According to the Association for Supportive Child Care (ASCC), family, friends, and neighbors care for more than 50 percent of children with working parents, particularly in low-income communities. In order to support the quality of these unregulated child care providers, the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council provides funding to ASCC for its Arizona Kith and Kin Project, which is a 14-week training program that aims to increase providers’ knowledge of the elements of quality child care, to increase their understanding of ways to challenge and stimulate young children, and to increase their knowledge of childhood injury prevention. This program is an important asset to the families that rely on informal care and in fiscal year 2016, the Council provided funding to provide training to 672 kith and kin providers in the region.⁷⁹

Early Intervention and Services for Children with Disabilities and Special Needs

The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) is the statewide system of services for children from birth to three years of age with disabilities or developmental delays. 1,235 children in the Phoenix South Region receive services through AzEIP, making the program a key early intervention asset in the region.

The State’s early intervention system is comprised of the Arizona Departments of Economic Security (DES), Education (ADE), and Health Services (DHS), the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), and the Arizona State Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (ASDB). DES is the lead agency for AzEIP and, in addition to its coordination role, DES’ AzEIP office also directly funds services for eligible children not served by the other system partners. These services include occupational, physical, and speech therapy; (Figure D8 of Appendix D includes details regarding the number of speech, language, and hearing providers in the region), nursing, psychological, and certain other health services; nutrition; audiology and vision services, sign language, and cued language; family training; social work and service coordination; and assistive technology.

In fiscal year 2015, 1,990 infants and toddlers in the Phoenix South Region were referred to AzEIP. Primary referral sources were physician’s offices, hospitals, Child Protective Services, and the families themselves. In that year, 1,235 infants and toddlers in the region received services.⁸⁰ Additional information regarding AzEIP service numbers is reported in Appendix D, including the top three referral sources by age group (Figure D4), the number of children served by age (Figure D5), and statewide performance measures (Figure D6).

⁷⁹ First Things First. (2017). SFY 2017 Regional Funding Plan. Retrieved from: <http://www.firstthingsfirst.org/regions/Publications/Funding%20Plan%20-%202017-%20Phoenix%20South.pdf>.

⁸⁰ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

The Department of Economic Security's Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) provides an extensive array of home and community based services to persons with an intellectual or developmental disability such as cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. The program also serves young children at risk of having a developmental disability. Covered services include case management, habilitation, attendant care, and therapies. DDD provided services to 329 infants and toddlers in the Phoenix South Region in fiscal year 2015 and to another 293 children between three and six years of age (additional information related to referrals, screenings, and service visits are listed in Figure D7 of Appendix D).⁸¹

Comprehensive data regarding the number of children in need of early intervention services in the State and region is not available through sources such as the Census Bureau. National benchmarks, however, indicate that early intervention services provided in the Phoenix South Region exceed national rates. According to 2013 data from the federal Department of Education, Arizona ranked 43rd out of the 50 states in the percentage of the birth-to-three-year-old population receiving services with a 1.94 percent service rate.⁸² This rate is substantially less than the national median of 2.70 percent. However, approximately 3.7 percent of children under three in the Phoenix South Region receive early intervention services. The apparent accessibility of early intervention services in the Phoenix South Region is an important asset to children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities.

In the Phoenix South Region, 1,265 children between the ages of three and five years-old in public preschool or kindergarten received special education services in 2015. Figure 5-6 presents the number of preschool and kindergarten students with disabilities in public (district) schools located within the Phoenix South Region's boundaries. As shown in the table, the most common disability is a developmental

Figure 5-6: Children with Disabilities in Public Schools within the Phoenix South Region⁸³

	Preschool	Kindergarten
Developmental Delay	295	207
Hearing Impaired	***	***
Preschool Severe Delay	181	N/A
Speech Language Impairment	286	280
Visually Impaired	***	***
Total	768	497

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). *Special Education Enrollment* [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.
 *** Data has been suppressed

delay, accounting for 38.4 percent of disabilities amongst preschool students and 41.6 percent amongst kindergarteners. The next largest category is speech language impairment, totaling 37.2 percent of preschool cases and 56.3 percent of kindergarten cases. Details regarding the number of children receiving special education services in the schools located in each elementary school district are included in Figures D9 through D13 of Appendix D.

⁸¹ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

⁸² U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Data Analysis System (DANS), OMB #1820-0557: "Infants and Toddlers Receiving Early Intervention Services in Accordance with Part C," 2011. Data updated as of July 15, 2012.

⁸³ Children enrolled in preschool and kindergarten are typically between the ages of 3 and 5-years-old.

2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey included a variety of questions related to the extent to which parents are engaged in activities that support the early learning and development of their children, particularly in the area of literacy and reading development. Additionally, the survey included questions related to child care arrangements.

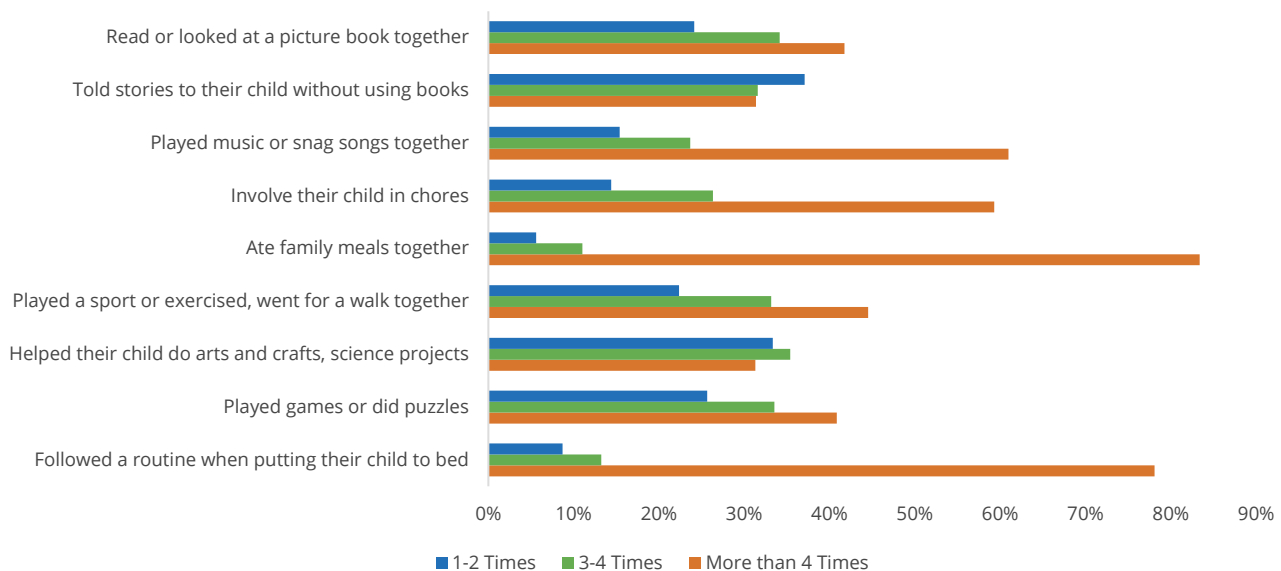
In regards to questions related to reading with their children, key findings included:

- 41 percent have more than 21 children's books in their home
- 42 percent read to their children at least five days per week
- 31 percent tell stories to their children without using a book, such as family stories and fairy tales, at least five days per week
- 59 percent of the survey's respondents visited a local library at least one time in the month prior to the survey

Notable differences in these responses were observed across various income levels. For example, of respondents with a household income of less than \$20,000 per year, only 27 percent had 21 or more children's books in the home, 33 percent read to their children at least five days per week, and 42 percent did not visit a library in the month prior to the survey. In contrast, of respondents with a household income of more than \$50,000 per year, 73 percent had 21 or more children's books in the home, 55 percent read to their children at least five days per week, and only 28 percent did not visit a library in the month prior to the survey.

Additional measures of child and family engagement were captured in the survey. Results are displayed in Figure 5-7.

Figure 5-7: Number of Days per Week the Parent or Other Family Member Engaged in Certain Activities with Their Children



Source: First Things First 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

More than half of parents reported engaging in several activities more than four days per week, on average, including following a routine when putting the child to bed, eating family meals together, involving their children in chores, and playing songs or singing with the child. Conversely, fewer than a third of survey participants reported telling stories without a book or helping with arts and crafts, or science projects at least four days per week. Responses were consistent across income levels.

More than half of all 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey respondents utilize child care at least two days per week. Parents who did not receive care from a center-based provider or Head Start program reported several reasons, some of which are related to choice and others due to external barriers, including cost. As shown in Figure 5-8, the largest total – 32 percent – reported satisfaction with their current child care arrangement and another 14 percent stated that they do not wish to leave their child with someone they do not know. 26 percent reported that their choice was due to cost barriers.

Key Takeaways

The Phoenix South Region's large and quality-focused child care provider network is a key community asset, although preschool enrollment figures within the Phoenix South Region suggest that there may be a need for additional child care capacity.

The Phoenix South Region is home to 304 licensed or certified child care providers approved to provide care to 15,304 children (of all ages). This translates to one child care opening for every 4.2 young children in the region compared to one opening for every 2.4 young children across the State

Publicly-funded child care and preschool programs and subsidies are assets that benefit thousands of young children in the region. However, there are still many more families in need of assistance to access child care. Although the number of children benefiting from all of these programs is not available, the total is estimated to be no more than 11,000, far less than the 65,037 young children in the Phoenix South Region and the 27,695 of these children in families living below the FPL. There are 719 children in the region on the waiting list for DES' child care subsidy program alone.

Of the participants in the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey who did not use a center-based or Head Start provider for child care, 26 percent reported their decision was due to cost barriers. However, 32 percent reported that they did not choose more formal child care options because they were satisfied with existing arrangements, and another 14 percent stated that they did not want to leave their child with someone they do not know. These findings underscore the importance of supporting quality-child care in a variety of settings, including formal, center-based care, and informal, home-based care.

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey also illustrated differences in early learning activities at home, particularly across income groups. Compared to middle-income families, low-income families

Figure 5-8: Reasons for Not Using Center-Based or Head Start Providers for Child Care Reported by Participants in the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Reason Description	% of Respondents
Satisfied with current child care arrangement	32%
Cost	26%
Other (unlisted) reason	15%
Don't want to leave child with someone unknown	14%
On a provider waiting list	9%
Prefer to teach child at home	4%
Transportation	1%

Source: First Things First 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

were less likely to have at least 21 children's books in the home, to read to their children at least five days per week, and to have visited a library in the past month.

Early intervention and disability services are important assets for the families of children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities. In the Phoenix South Region, more than 1,235 infants and toddlers receive services from the Arizona Early Intervention Program, 622 children from birth to six years of age are served by the DES Division of Developmental Disabilities, and 1,265 children in preschool and kindergarten receive special education services. In the Phoenix South Region, 3.7 percent of the birth-to-three-years-old population receives early interventions, substantially higher than the statewide rate of 1.94 percent and the 2.70 percent median across all states.



Child Health

CHILD HEALTH

Why it Matters

“If you don’t have your health, you don’t have anything.”

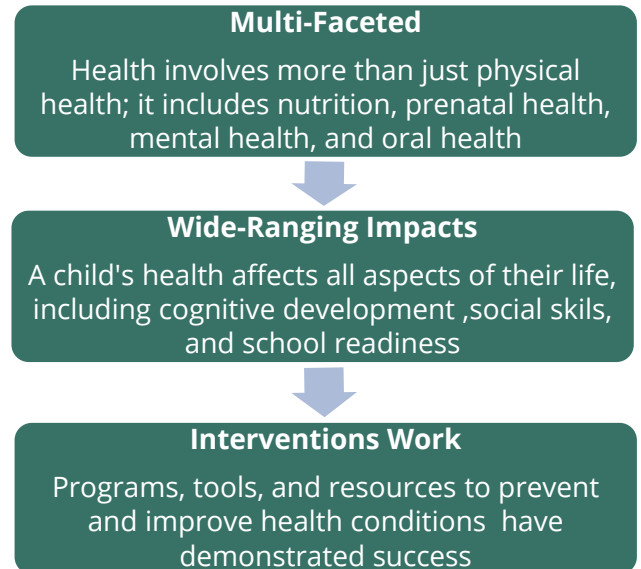
- Chuck Pagano, National Football League Coach

Early childhood health is impacted by a multitude of factors, beginning with the prenatal environment, and can have long-lasting effects.

Prenatal care plays a valuable role in improving maternal and infant health, which can reduce the risks of infant mortality and low birth weight, which are associated with greater health risks later in life, including diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, and obesity.^{84,85}

Access to quality prenatal care, however, has been found to differ based on maternal conditions. For example, families in poverty are at greater risk of poor health outcomes. For children born into poverty, there is a 13.5 in 1,000 incidence of infant mortality compared to 8.3 in 1,000 for those not experiencing poverty.⁸⁶ African American mothers are more than twice as likely as Caucasian mothers to receive inadequate prenatal care.⁸⁷ Uninsured newborns are prone to poor outcomes and are often at a disadvantage due to the delayed and minimal care received for health problems if there is any care provided at all.⁸⁸

A mother’s health can impact their children’s health in other ways. For example, breastfeeding has been shown to produce a number of benefits for children. Among the known health benefits are nutritionally balanced meals; some protection against common childhood infections; better survival during the first year of life, including a lower risk of sudden infant death syndrome; reduced risk for certain allergic diseases, asthma, obesity, type 2 diabetes; and improved cognitive development.⁸⁹



⁸⁴ Gortmaker, S.L. (1979). The Effects of Prenatal Care Upon the Health of the Newborn. American Journal of Public Health. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1619097/pdf/amjph00692-0023.pdf>.

⁸⁵ Low Birthweight. March of Dimes. October 2014. Retrieved from: <http://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/low-birthweight.aspx>.

⁸⁶ Poverty and Infant Mortality -- United States, 1988. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. December 15, 1995. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00039818.htm>.

⁸⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. Child Health USA 2013. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013. Retrieved from: <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa13/health-services-utilization/p/prenatal-care-utilization.html>.

⁸⁸ Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on the Consequences of Uninsurance. Health Insurance is a Family Matter. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2002. 6, Health-Related Outcomes for Children, Pregnant Women, and Newborns. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK221019/>.

⁸⁹ National Institutes of Health. What are the Benefits of Breastfeeding? Retrieved from: <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/breastfeeding/conditioninfo/Pages/benefits.aspx>.

Despite the benefits of breastfeeding, only 79.2 percent of children in the U.S. have breastfed at least once, and only 26.7 percent are breastfed until the recommended minimum of 12 months.⁹⁰

Maternal depression impacts a child's well-being in a number of areas such as lower scores on tests of intellectual attainment among preschool children.⁹¹ Post-partum depression is 2.3 times more likely for low-income women, and they are also less likely to be treated due to lower access to health care.

Those with access to health insurance often utilize health services more frequently, and consequently, tend to have better health outcomes than those without insurance.⁹² Additionally, higher-income families often have access to healthier food options, fitness facilities, and favorable environmental conditions that promote good health. Ultimately, work and economic conditions, social-psychological resources, and healthy lifestyle can explain up to 71 percent of the association between education and physical functioning.⁹³

Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease in children.⁹⁴ Poor oral health has a number of consequences, resulting in diminished feelings of social well-being, pain and discomfort, acute and chronic infections, altered eating and sleeping habits, risk of hospitalization, high treatment costs, and loss of school days.⁹⁵ Early tooth loss caused by dental decay has been associated with the failure to thrive, impaired speech development, absence from and inability to concentrate in school, and reduced self-esteem.⁹⁶ Many cardiovascular, respiratory, and psychiatric issues in adulthood can result from nutrient deficiency, infection, or other poor conditions experienced in utero or as an infant.⁹⁷

Food insecurity throughout a child's life, particularly during the early stages of development, can lead to developmental delays, poor academic performance, social and behavioral difficulties, and poor health.⁹⁸ Children living in poverty are twice as likely to be obese, three times more likely to be anemic, and nearly 20 percent more likely to be vitamin A deficient.⁹⁹

Given the wide-ranging and significant impacts that health has on many aspects of a child's life, substantial attention has been devoted to positively impacting health outcomes. Such interventions have been shown to be effective in addressing many of these health conditions and alleviating long-term consequences. For example:

⁹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. (2014). *Breastfeeding Report Card, United States, 2014*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/pdf/2014breastfeedingreportcard.pdf>.

⁹¹ Maternal depression and child development. (2004). *Paediatrics & Child Health*, 9(8), 575–583.

⁹² Zimmerman, E., Woolf, S.H. (2014). *Understanding the Relationship Between Education and Health*. Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. Retrieved from: <https://nam.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/BPH-UnderstandingTheRelationship1.pdf>.

⁹³ Ross, C.E., Wu, C. (1995). *The Links Between Education and Health*. American Sociological Association. Retrieved from: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2096319>.

⁹⁴ Benjamin, R. M. (2010). Oral Health: The Silent Epidemic. *Public Health Reports*, 125(2), 158–159.

⁹⁵ Çolak, H., Dülgergil, Ç. T., Dalli, M., & Hamidi, M. M. (2013). Early childhood caries update: A review of causes, diagnoses, and treatments. *Journal of Natural Science, Biology, and Medicine*, 4(1), 29–38. Retrieved from: <http://doi.org/10.4103/0976-9668.107257>.

⁹⁶ Colak, H., Dülgergil, C.t., Dalli, M. (2013). Early Childhood Caries Update: A Review of Causes, Diagnoses, and Treatments. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3633299/>.

⁹⁷ Harvard University -Center on the Developing Child. (2010). *The Foundations of Lifelong Health are Built in Early Childhood*. Retrieved from: <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/Foundations-of-Lifelong-Health.pdf>.

⁹⁸ Feeding America. (2017). *Child Hunger in America*. Retrieved from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/child-hunger/>.

⁹⁹ Currie, J. (2005). *Health Disparities and Gaps in School Readiness. The Future of Children*. Retrieved from: <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ795844.pdf>.

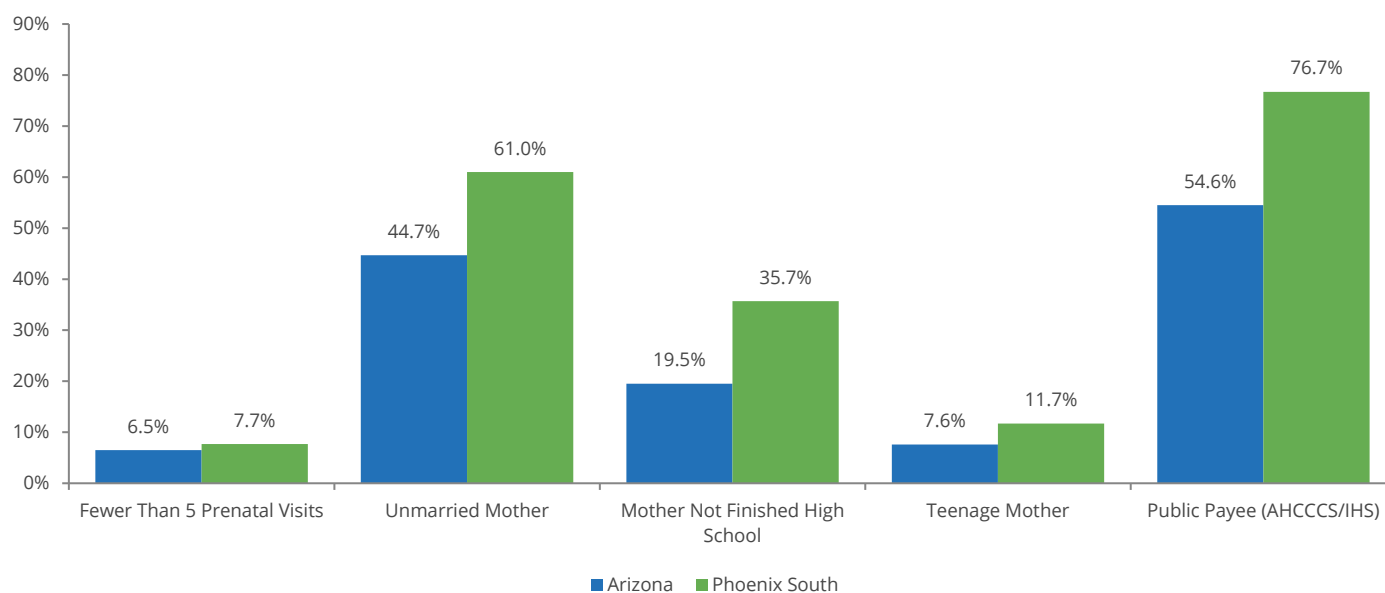
- Food supports through programs such as SNAP have been shown to help reduce the incidence of babies born with low birth weight between 5 and 11 percent¹⁰⁰
- Monthly nurse visits for pregnant and postpartum women that persist throughout early childhood can help in reducing delinquent behavior in adolescents¹⁰¹
- Health education for pregnant women as well as mothers can improve birth outcomes, decrease maternal stress, and help mothers prepare a safe environment for child development¹⁰²
- Vaccinations prevent illness, hospitalizations, and fatalities among children of all ages¹⁰³

What the Data Tell Us

Health of Pregnant Mothers and Birth Outcomes

Several factors have been shown to be associated with adverse health outcomes. Figure 6-1 presents several statistics regarding pregnant mothers that have been shown to have a correlation with certain health issues.

Figure 6-1: Select Statistics Related to Mothers Giving Birth, 2014



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

¹⁰⁰ Almond, D., Hoynes, H.W., Schanzenback, D.W. (2008). Inside the War on Poverty: The Impact of Food Stamps on Birth Outcomes. National Bureau of Economic Research. Retrieved from: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w14306.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ Olds, D.L. (2008). Preventing Child Maltreatment and Crime with Prenatal and Infancy Support of Parents: The Nurse-Family Partnership. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*, 9(S1), 2-24. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2946620/>.

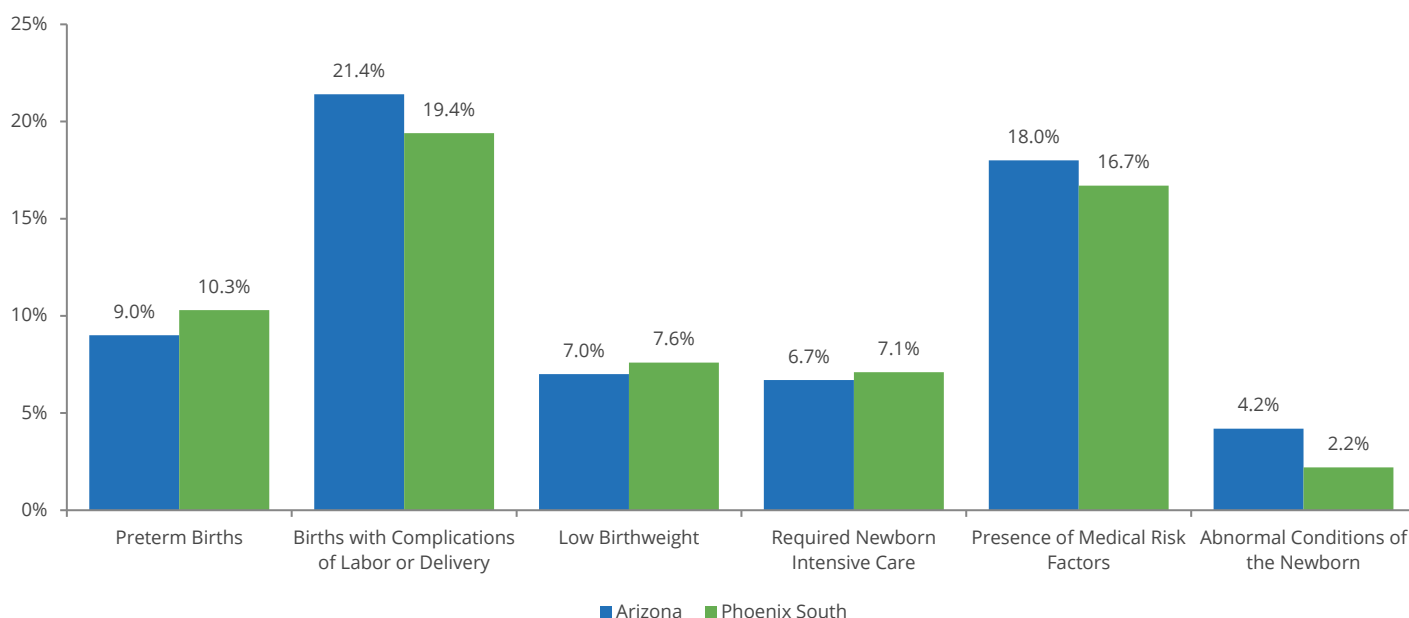
¹⁰² Landrigan, P.J., Kimmel, C.A., Correa, A., Eskenazi, B. (2004). Children's Health and the Environment: Public Health Issues and Challenges for Risk Assessment. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241836/pdf/ehp0112-000257.pdf>.

¹⁰³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Whitney, C.G., Zhou, F., Singleton, J., and Schuchat, A. (2013). Benefits from Immunization During the Vaccines for Children Program Era – United States, 1994 – 2013. Retrieved June 30, 2017 from <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6316a4.htm>.

As Figure 6-1 demonstrates, the backgrounds of mothers giving birth in the Phoenix South Region demonstrate increased risk factors when compared to statewide averages, demonstrating a clear need for enhanced outreach and support services for expectant and postpartum mothers. 61.0 percent of mothers giving birth in the Phoenix South Region are unmarried and 35.7 percent have not completed high school. 11.7 percent of all births is to a teenager. 76.7 percent of all births are paid for by a public health insurance program, primarily AHCCCS. 7.7 percent of mothers giving birth had fewer than five prenatal visits.

There were 11,050 births in the Phoenix South Region in 2014. Birth outcomes in the Phoenix South Region are shown in Figure 6-2.

Figure 6-2: Select Statistics Regarding Birth Outcomes, 2014



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Compared to Arizona as a whole, births in the Phoenix South Region are somewhat more likely to be preterm (prior to 37 weeks) and involve low birthweight. However, births in the region are less likely to experience common medical risk factors such as gestational diabetes or hypertension, or eclampsia; complications such as prolonged labor, breech presentation, meconium staining of the amniotic fluid, or fetal intolerance; and abnormal conditions such as the need for assisted ventilation or suspected neonatal sepsis. Although these statistics are similar to statewide figures, the long-term consequences associated with these conditions suggest that there remains a need to focus on efforts to reduce their incidence.

The Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council funds a strategy to support screening for vision, hearing, and developmental issues for young children. In 2016, 7,574 screenings were conducted in the Phoenix South Region.¹⁰⁴ Similarly, the Arizona Department of Health Services conducts screenings of

¹⁰⁴ First Things First. (2016). Phoenix South Impact Report. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/regions/Publications/Impact%20Report%20-%202016%20-%20Phoenix%20South.pdf>.

newborns for 29 metabolic and congenital disorders as well as hearing loss and helps those with a disorder to access needed treatment. In 2015, 10,855 newborns received a hearing screening.

Health Insurance

The percentage of young children in the Phoenix South Region without health insurance is higher than the citywide and Arizona rates as well as the rates in the nation's other large cities, representing a regional need.

Figure 6-3: Uninsured Rates in Ten Largest U.S. Cities

	All Residents	Rank	Children 0-5 Years	Rank
New York City	15.2%	9	3.2%	8
Los Angeles	26.7%	3	5.8%	6
Chicago	20.8%	6	3.0%	9
Houston	31.5%	2	10.6%	2
Philadelphia	15.9%	8	4.0%	7
Phoenix	24.1%	4	10.4%	3
San Antonio	22.9%	5	7.3%	4
San Diego	17.6%	7	5.9%	5
Dallas	32.6%	1	10.7%	1
San Jose	14.0%	10	2.9%	10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27001 - Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure 6-3 compares uninsured rates across the ten largest American cities. In each city – and across the State and country – the uninsured rate for young children is considerably less than the rate for all residents. In the City of Phoenix overall, 10.4 percent of children under six years of age lack health insurance, the third highest rate within the large city cohort.

Across the Phoenix South Region, 12.7 percent of young children are without health insurance. This rate translates to 8,258 young children in the region lacking health insurance.

Publicly-funded health insurance is an important community asset, providing coverage for 61.4 percent of the young children in the Phoenix South Region with health insurance (a small number of children included in this statistic also have private insurance coverage).¹⁰⁵

The primary public health insurance program for young children is Medicaid, which in Arizona is named the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). Through AHCCCS, low-income individuals are able to access a variety of healthcare services, including doctor visits, specialist care, transportation, hospital services, emergency care, pregnancy care, podiatry services, surgery services, immunizations, physical exams, family planning, lab and X-rays, prescriptions, dialysis, annual well women exams, vision exams, dental screening, dental treatment, hearing exams, and hearing aids. Children under the age of one year must have family income below 147 percent of the FPL (currently about \$30,017 for a family of three) while children between one and five years of age can have family incomes up to 141 percent of the FPL (about \$28,792 for a family of three).

The number of young children without health insurance in the City of Phoenix has been declining in recent years as key provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) have taken effect. The ACA gave states the option to expand their Medicaid programs, which Arizona elected to do. This expansion did not change eligibility for young children (for whom eligibility limits were always more generous than for other age groups), but may have affected enrollment in a couple of ways. Media coverage of the

¹⁰⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27003 - Public Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

expansion and the ACA requirement that most individuals – including children, although not low-income children – have health insurance (that is, the ‘individual mandate’) may have increased awareness of the program. Additionally, the ACA established a subsidy program to help low- and middle-income individuals and families to purchase insurance through state health insurance exchanges.

At the state level, enrollment in the KidsCare program, which provided health insurance coverage to children with family income above the Medicaid requirements and below 200 percent of the FPL, was frozen in January 2010. A more limited program – KidsCare II – was established with enrollment beginning in June 2012. That program was terminated on January 31, 2014, with the expectation that these children and their families could access subsidized health insurance through the health insurance exchange established as part of the ACA. A version of the KidsCare program was reinstated in September 2016 for children under 18 years of age with incomes between 133 and 200 percent of the FPL. Enrollment requires payment of a monthly premium of up to \$50 per child and \$70 per family.

The combination of these changes has substantially reduced uninsured rates across the country. This reduction is not reflected in the previously cited insured data, which is a five-year average of 2010 through 2014. As a result, the data does not account for the most substantial health insurance market changes, which began in 2015. Information at the regional or school district levels is not available, but according to Census data for 2015, the uninsured rate for young children across the City of Phoenix had declined to 7.2 percent.¹⁰⁶

Nutrition

As discussed in the *Economic Circumstances* section, 44,290 young children in the Phoenix South Region are in families enrolled in the SNAP program to help them purchase food. Many families face barriers to accessing nutritious food beyond affordability. 16.5 percent of the individuals residing within the Phoenix South Region live in a one-mile food desert,¹⁰⁷ meaning that they do not have ready access to fresh fruit, vegetables, and other healthful whole foods, usually due to a lack of grocery stores, farmers’ markets, and healthy food providers.

Given the number of low-income children in the Phoenix South Region and the lack of access to healthy food in some neighborhoods, schools play a vital role in nutritional support for low-income students. The federally funded National School Lunch Program (NSLP) provides free and reduced lunches through public or nonprofit schools and residential child care institutions. To participate, schools must serve meals that comply with federal nutritional requirements. Children with family incomes below 130 percent of the FPL are eligible for free meals while those with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the FPL are eligible for reduced price meals and cannot be charged more than 40 cents per meal. NSLP-funded meals are an important asset in the region, particularly when considering that nearly a quarter of all children in Maricopa County experienced food insecurity in 2014.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27001 – Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age, 2015 1-year estimate. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

¹⁰⁷ United States Department of Agriculture. (2016). Food Access Research Atlas. Retrieved from: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/download-the-data.aspx>.

¹⁰⁸ Feeding America. (2017). Food Insecurity in Maricopa County. Retrieved from: <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/overall/arizona/county/maricopa>.

83.9 percent of students in public schools located in the Phoenix South Region are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch at school, significantly higher than the statewide rate of 56 percent. There is substantial variation across school districts within the Phoenix South Region, as shown in Figures B18 through B20 of Appendix B.

Obesity rates among children in the Phoenix South Region are slightly higher than statewide figures, based on rates observed among children participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). In 2014, 25.4 percent of children in the WIC program in the Phoenix South Region were overweight or obese compared to an overall State rate of 24.0 percent. Given the association of obesity and other chronic health conditions, there is a need to identify strategies to reduce obesity rates.

Health Care Providers

As part of a large metropolitan area, the Phoenix South Region is home to a large number of medical providers. There are 495 primary care allopathic physicians and physician assistants in the Phoenix South Region.¹⁰⁹ This total, which excludes osteopathic physicians, translates to one primary care specialist for every 1,080 residents. This is a substantially lower ratio than the federal Health Resources and Services Administration's definition of a geography-based health professional shortage area (HPSA), which requires a ratio of more than 3,500 individuals per primary care physician (the standard is lowered to 3,000 in 'high-needs' areas based on poverty rates and certain other demographic and public health factors).¹¹⁰ There are, however, several pockets of the Phoenix South Region that meet the definition of an HPSA based on geography or a shortage of providers for a particular population group (in this case, low-income persons). Based on the HRSA criteria for HPSAs and its data, more than 42,000 young children in the Phoenix South Region (about 65 percent of all young children in the region) live in a health provider shortage area.¹¹¹ Somewhat more than 42,000 young children in the region are in a dental provider shortage area.

Additionally, there are 452 pediatric providers, including specialists, in the Phoenix South Region as well as 13 hospitals and approximately 85 outpatient centers such as urgent care locations and outpatient surgery centers.¹¹²

Public Recreation Amenities

The City of Phoenix offers a number of amenities that encourage residents to participate in outdoor recreation, which are valuable assets that promote exercise and good health, including 114 City parks, 17 City pools, and 17,000 acres of mountain preserve.¹¹³

¹⁰⁹ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). *Licensed Medical Provider Directory [Unpublished Data]*. Received from First Things First.

¹¹⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources & Services Administration Data Warehouse. (2016). *Health Professionals Shortage Areas and Scoring*. Retrieved from: <https://nhsc.hrsa.gov/corpsexperience/aboutus/nationaladvisorycouncil/meetingssummaries/06-2016-shortage-designation.pdf>.

¹¹¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources & Services Administration Data Warehouse. (2016). *Health Professionals Shortage Areas and Scoring*. Retrieved from: <https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/topics/shortageAreas.aspx>.

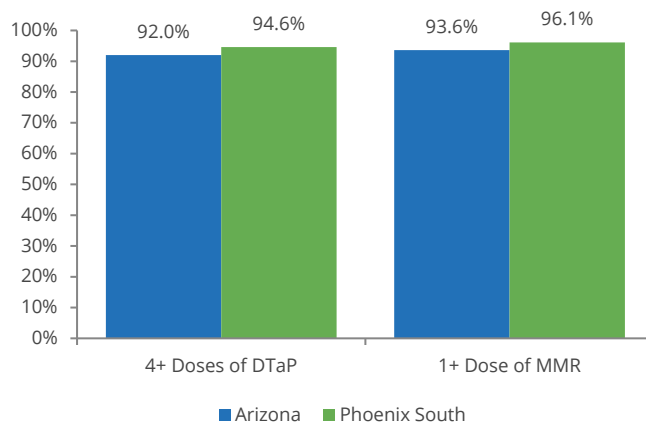
¹¹² Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). *Medical Providers and Facilities Database*. Retrieved from: <http://azdhs.gov/licensing/index.php#databases>.

¹¹³ City of Phoenix Mapping Portal. (2017). Retrieved from: <http://maps-phoenix.opendata.arcgis.com/>.

Vaccination Rates

Vaccination rates amongst young children in the Phoenix South Region are generally higher than rates across Arizona. Figure 6-4 provides two examples. As the chart shows, among young children in the Phoenix South Region's child care programs, 94.6 percent have received at least four doses of the DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis) vaccine compared to 92.0 percent of young children in child care programs across the State and 96.1 percent have received at least one dose of the measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine compared to 93.6 percent across the State. Detailed information regarding vaccination rates in child care programs and kindergartens are included in Figures E19 and E20 of Appendix E.

Figure 6-4: Vaccination Rates for Select Vaccines Amongst Children in Child Care Programs

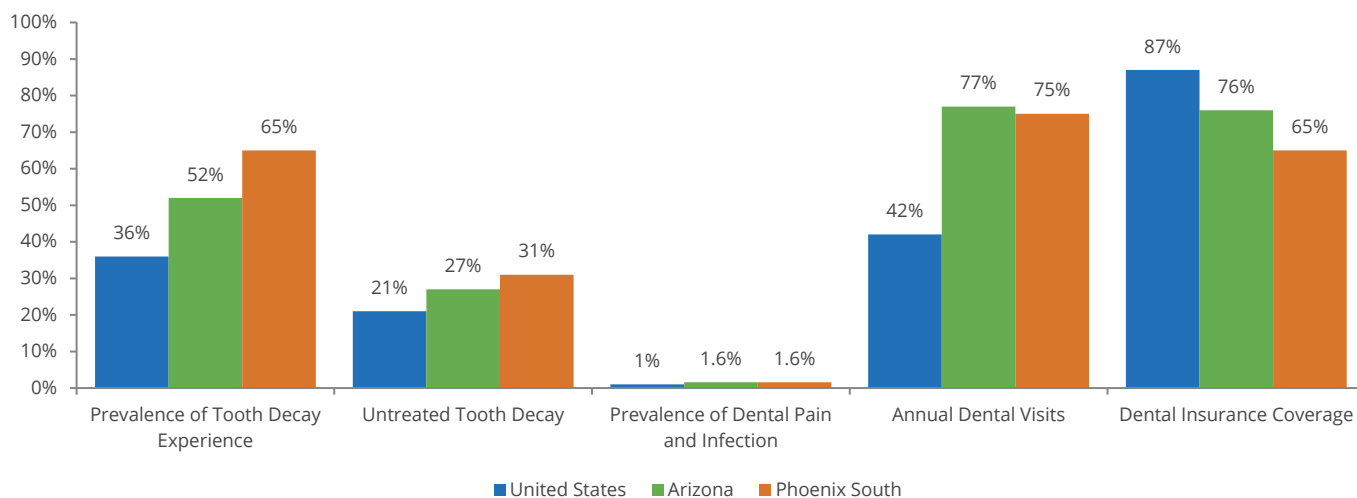


Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Oral Health

By nearly every measure, children in Arizona and the Phoenix South Region experience a higher rate of oral health problems than their peers across the country, as illustrated in Figure 6-5. Compared to the State as a whole, children in the region have a much higher prevalence of tooth decay, as well as a higher rate of untreated tooth decay. A contributing factor to the prevalence of untreated tooth decay is the markedly lower rate of dental insurance coverage in the Phoenix South Region. For example, only 65 percent of the region's kindergarten students have dental coverage, compared to 76 percent across

Figure 6-5: Select Statistics Regarding Oral Health



Source: First Things First. (2016). Taking a Bite Out of School Absences: Children's Oral Health Report 2016. Retrieved from http://aztf.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/FTF_Oral_Health_Report_2016.pdf.

the State, underscoring the need for additional dental coverage options or low-cost alternatives to insurance for children in need of annual dental visit and other oral care.

Behavioral Health

Young children are less likely to experience behavioral health issues than adolescents or adults, but for children with such issues, the effects can be significant. Behavioral health treatment is covered by insurance, including the AHCCCS program. Based on AHCCCS enrollment figures, young children in the Phoenix South Region appear less likely to receive behavioral health services than children elsewhere. In 2015, 1,418 young children in the Phoenix South Region received behavioral health services through AHCCCS. This total is 9.9 percent of all young children receiving behavioral health services through AHCCCS although the Phoenix South Region accounts for 18.5 percent of the total number of young children in poverty in the State. This data implies that young children are about half as likely to receive behavioral health services than their peers across Arizona.

Among these children, the services accessed most frequently include support services such as case management, personal care, family support, and respite care; and treatment services such as screening, counseling, and therapy. Inpatient, crisis intervention, and day programs were utilized less frequently.

Emergency Room Utilization

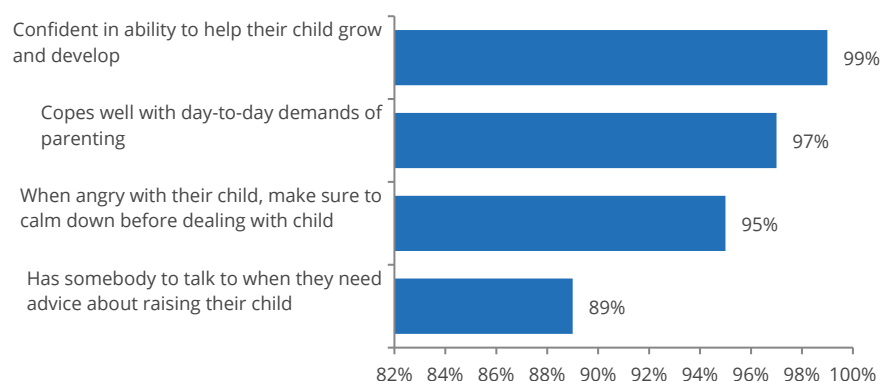
Emergency department visits and hospitalizations affect relatively few young children. In the Phoenix South Region in 2014, there were 6,802 non-fatal emergency department visits involving a child under six years. The most common cause – accounting for 44.8 percent of all visits – was fall-related. There were 138 hospitalizations of young children in the Phoenix South Region in 2014, a decrease from 225 in 2012 and 160 in 2013.

2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey included several questions related to participants' ability to cope with the demands of parenting and their general mental and emotional health.

Figure 6-6 depicts parents' responses to questions related to their parenting and coping abilities. Survey respondents overwhelmingly reported confidence in their ability to help their child, to cope with the demands of parenting, to not deal with their child in anger, and to talk to someone when they need parenting advice.

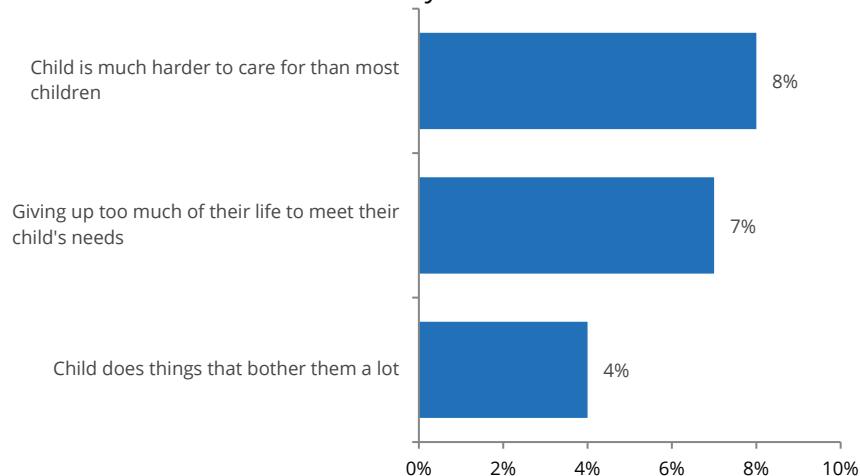
Figure 6-6: Parents Reporting 'Definitely True' or 'Somewhat True', 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey



Source: First Things First. 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

Figure 6-7 reports parents' responses to questions in regards to the stress that they feel. Very few parents reported that they feel that their children are harder to care for than most children, that they have given up too much for their child, or that their children bother them a lot fell by at least half.

Figure 6-7: Parents Reporting 'Most of the Time' or 'All of the Time', 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey



Source: First Things First. 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

About 13 percent of parents reported that they felt so sad or hopeless that they stopped doing some usual activities almost every day for two weeks or more in the past 12 months – part of the American Psychiatric Association's diagnostic criteria for major depressive disorder. This data still suggests that approximately one-in-eight parents experienced a depressive episode within the past year. It is also concerning that, of those who did have a depressive episode, only 48 percent reported that they were able to get help.

Key Takeaways

76.1 percent of the births in the Phoenix South Region are paid for by public health insurance programs; while 61 percent of births are to unmarried women, 35.7 percent to women who have not completed high school, and 11.7 percent to teen mothers. Poverty is associated with a variety of poor health outcomes for young children, which translates to a potential need for additional support for mothers and young children in these circumstances.

The number of young children without health insurance in the City of Phoenix has been declining in recent years as key provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA), notably an expansion of Medicaid coverage and subsidies for low- and middle-income persons purchasing individual health insurance plans through the health insurance 'exchange', have taken effect. In 2015, an estimated 7.2 percent of young children in the City were uninsured. Publicly-funded health insurance is an important community asset, providing coverage to 61.4 percent of the young children in the Phoenix South Region with health insurance.

Parents in the Phoenix South Region are generally more likely to vaccinate their children, an important public health asset. As performance in several other health-related areas – including obesity rates and oral health – are lower than statewide results, there is a potential need for additional planning in order to avoid long-term negative outcomes.

Of the participants in the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey, nearly all respondents reported a high degree of confidence in helping their child grow and develop, an asset to the young children in these families, an asset to the Phoenix South Region.



Family Support and Literacy

FAMILY SUPPORT AND LITERACY

Why it Matters

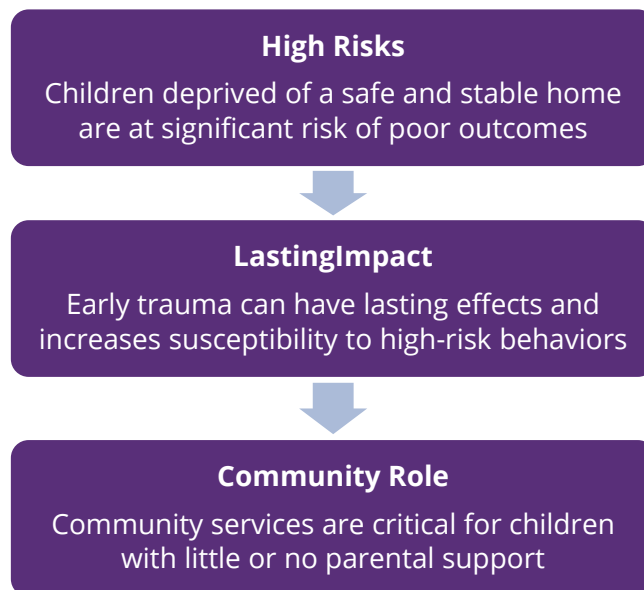
“It takes a village to raise a child.”

- African proverb

A safe and stable environment with positive caregiver relationships is critical to healthy child development. Though only a small percentage of children experience neglect or abuse, the consequences are often severe and long-lasting. Federally-funded research shows that child abuse can cause physical injury to a child as well as psychological and emotional issues. The mortality rate for shaken baby syndrome is around 25 percent and nearly all abused youth have significant health issues.¹¹⁴ About 28 percent of children who were abused or neglected were found to have a chronic health condition. These problems often manifest as behavioral issues later in life if not treated appropriately. Maltreatment also leads to poor academic achievement for more than 10 percent of children, behavioral issues for 43 percent, and both cognitive and behavioral issues for around 13 percent.¹¹⁰

Another small, but often overlooked population of children is those with parents or caregivers who have been incarcerated. Research has estimated that one of every 33 children in the U.S. currently has a parent in prison or jail.¹¹⁵ These children are at a higher risk for adverse outcomes such as neglect and abuse, behavioral health issues, misconduct, and substance use. The likelihood of a child being incarcerated is five to seven times higher for children of incarcerated parents.¹¹⁶

Nationally, more than half of children of incarcerated parents live with relative caregivers, often grandparents on fixed incomes. Because many incarcerated women – a population that more than tripled between 1985 and 2005 – are single mothers, children are five times more likely to be served by the foster care system with a mother in prison than if a father is in prison.¹¹⁷



¹¹⁴ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2013). Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect. Children's Bureau. Retrieved from https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubpdfs/long_term_consequences.pdf.

¹¹⁵ Pima Prevention Partnership. (2007). Arizona Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights Project: Report and Recommendations. Retrieved from <http://www.thepartnership.us/filestore/ParentalIncarcerationBillofRightsProject.pdf>.

¹¹⁶ Christian, Steve. (2009). Children of Incarcerated Parents. Retrieved from <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/cyf/childrenofincarceratedparents.pdf>.

¹¹⁷ Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families – Division for Substance Abuse Policy. (2007). Arizona Children of Incarcerated Parents. Retrieved from <http://www.thepartnership.us/filestore/ParentalIncarcerationBillofRightsProject.pdf>.

52 percent of children with incarcerated parents are under the age of ten years, and 22 percent are under four years.¹¹⁸ It is of great importance that services and supports are provided to children experiencing these conditions as early as possible to fully address the needs and reduce traumas that correspond with a parent's incarceration.

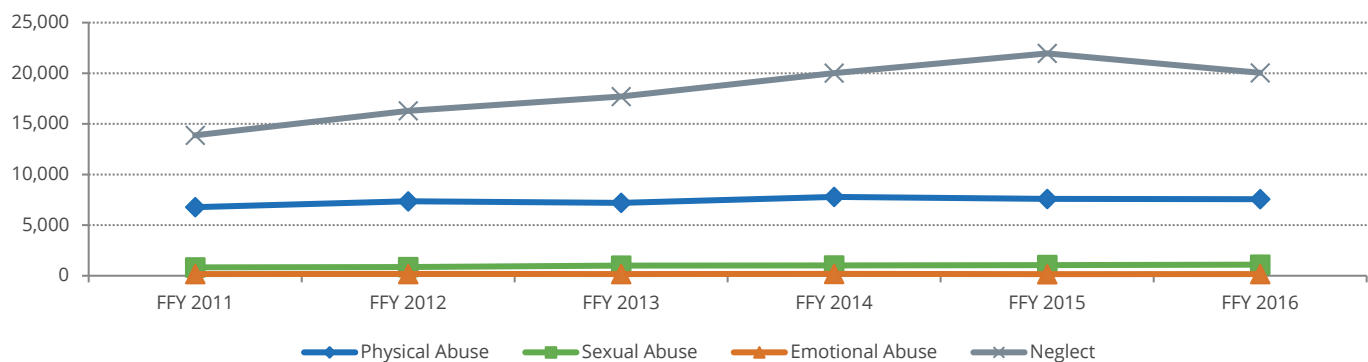
For at-risk families and children, interventions such as home visitation programs have demonstrated positive outcomes. Home visitation programs, which include health and child care education to pregnant women and new mothers to assist them in creating positive environments, have been demonstrated to improve a child's cognitive abilities, leading to better attendance in school, as well as improvements in language and math.¹¹⁹ Various health benefits, both prenatal and postnatal, have also been demonstrated, including increased birth weight, decreased preterm labor, fewer emergency department visits, reductions in substantiated incidents of abuse and neglect, and higher developmental quotients.¹²⁰

What the Data Tell Us

Child Welfare

Arizona has experienced a dramatic increase in the number of reports made to the State's child protection agency, with corresponding increases to the number of children removed from their homes, and the number of children placed into foster care. Data is not available at the regional level, but Figure 7-1 illustrates the growth in the number of reports to the Department of Child Safety (DCS, formerly Child Protective Services).

Figure 7-1: Reports Received by Department of Child Safety in Maricopa County by Maltreatment Category, Federal Fiscal Year 2011 - 2016



Source: Arizona Department of Child Safety. (2016). *Child Welfare Reporting Requirements, Semi-Annual Report for the Period of April 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016*. Retrieved from: https://dcs.az.gov/sites/default/files/DCS-Semi-Annual-Child-Welfare-Reporting-Requirements_Apr16_Sept16.pdf.

¹¹⁸ Shlafer, R.J., Gerrity, E., Ruhland, E., Wheeler, M., Michaels, C. (2013). *Children with Incarcerated Parents – Considering Children's Outcomes in the Context of Family Experiences*. Retrieved from <http://www.extension.umn.edu/family/cyfc/our-programs/ereview/docs/June2013ereview.pdf>.

¹¹⁹ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

¹²⁰ American Academy of Pediatrics, Council on Child and Adolescent Health. *The role of home-visitation programs in improving health outcomes for children and families*. *Pediatrics*.1998;101 (3 pt 1):486– 489.

Figure 7-2: Number of Substantiated DCS Reports in Maricopa County, 2011 - 2016

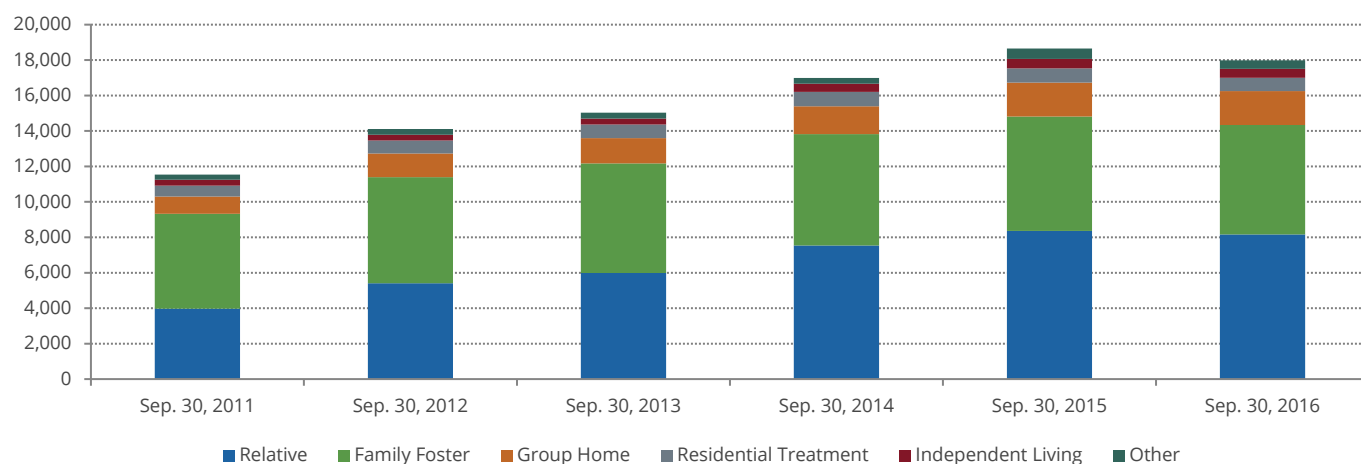
	Number of Substantiated Reports	% Change over Prior Year
2011	2,261	-
2012	2,536	12.2%
2013	2,480	(2.2%)
2014	2,896	16.8%
2015	3,484	20.3%
2016	2,337	(32.9%)

Source: Arizona Department of Child Safety. (2016). *Child Welfare Reporting Requirements, Semi-Annual Reports, 2011 - 2016*. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/data/dcs-documents>.

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of reports to DCS originating from Maricopa County increased 33.4 percent, from 21,637 to 28,865. Although there were increases in the reported number of cases of physical and sexual abuse, most of the growth in reports involved allegations of neglect. These cases continue to constitute the majority of reports, growing from 64.1 percent of all reports in 2011 to 69.4 percent in 2016. As illustrated in Figure 7-2, the number of reports substantiated by DCS in Maricopa County increased by 54.1 percent between 2011 and 2015, before decreasing by 32.9 percent between 2015 and 2016 as the number of overall reports decreased.

The number of children removed from their homes by DCS in Maricopa County grew even faster than the number of reports, increasing 44.2 percent, from 4,920 in 2011 to 7,097 in 2016. The increased number of removals has resulted in a dramatic expansion in the number of children in foster care as shown in Figure 7-3. As the chart shows, the number of children in the State's custody increased 56 percent, to almost 18,000 children statewide, between 2011 and 2016. The number of children under six years grew at a comparable rate, from 4,837 as of September 30, 2011 to 7,482 children five years later, which is 1.1 percent of the young children in the State.

Figure 7-3: Children in Out-of-Home Care in Arizona by Placement Type, Federal Fiscal Year 2011 - 2016



Source: Arizona Department of Child Safety. (2016). *Child Welfare Reporting Requirements, Semi-Annual Report for the Period of April 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016*. Retrieved from https://dcs.az.gov/sites/default/files/DCS-Semi-Annual-Child-Welfare-Reporting-Requirements_Apr16_Sept16.pdf.

The largest number of children of all ages is placed with other relatives, more than doubling to 8,166 placements over the past five years. The number of children placed in congregate settings such as group homes and shelters also nearly doubled during this period, with 1,917 children in such settings as of September 30, 2016. In contrast, the number of paid family foster homes contracting with DCS has not kept pace with the growth in out-of-home placement, increasing only 15.2 percent over this timeframe. This highlights a current need for additional placement options for children in the child

welfare system. Still, 6,169 children were in family foster homes in 2016. Amongst children under six years-old, more than 97.2 percent are placed either with a relative or in a family foster home.

Research by the Children's Bureau within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has demonstrated disproportionality in the percentage of African American and American Indian children in foster care.¹²¹ DHHS calculates disproportionality based on a racial disproportionality index (RDI), which compares the percentage of children who are a part of each racial or ethnic group in foster care to the percentage of children who are a part of each racial or ethnic group. An RDI higher than 1.0 indicates a group is overrepresented while an RDI less than 1.0 indicates a group is underrepresented. For example, an RDI of 2.0 means the group is represented twice its rate in the general population. This disproportionality is true in Maricopa County, as demonstrated in Figure 7-4.

Figure 7-4: Foster Care Placement Rate for Children Under 5 in Maricopa County by Race/Ethnicity, 2015

Race/ Ethnicity	% of Total Population of Children Under 5 in Maricopa County	% of Total Children in Foster Care in Maricopa County	Racial Disproportionality Index (RDI)
Hispanic/ Latino	45.6%	40.5%	0.9
White/ Caucasian	40.1%	39.5%	1.0
Black/ African American	5.6%	13.8%	2.5
Native American	2.7%	5.8%	2.1
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3.5%	0.4%	0.1

Source: National Data Archive for Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System Foster Care File 2015; U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P12,P12B,C,D,E,H,I – Sex by Age. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

As shown in the table, in Maricopa County young African American children represent 5.6 percent of all young children, but they account for 13.8 percent of young children in foster care. This translates to an RDI of 2.5. Young American Indian children have an RDI of 2.1, representing 0.4 percent of all young children in foster care and 2.7 percent of young children in Maricopa County.

The growth in child protection reports and removals points to the need for effective prevention programs. At the State level, DCS provides funding for various preventive and supportive services, including case management, substance abuse treatment, counseling, housing assistance, the Healthy Families program discussed later in this section, and other in-home services. Statewide, these programs received more than \$44 million in fiscal year 2017.¹²²

Children of Incarcerated Parents

Research by the Pima Prevention Partnership as part of the 2007 *Arizona Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights Project* sought to quantify the number of children with a parent in a federal or state prison or a county jail. The authors estimated that 95,700 children in the State had a parent in

¹²¹ United States Department of Health and Human Services Children's Bureau. (20106). *Racial Disproportionality and Disparity in Child Welfare*. Retrieved from: https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/racial_disproportionality.pdf.

¹²² Arizona Joint Legislative Budget Committee, FY 2017 Appropriations Report. Retrieved from: <http://www.azleg.gov/jlbc/17AR/FY2017AppropRpt.pdf>.

prison or jail: 5,700 with a parent in a federal prison in the State, 63,100 with a parent in a State prison, and 26,900 with a parent in a county jail, including 15,600 in Maricopa County jails. Of this total, an estimated 21,000 Arizona children under the age of four years have a parent in prison as do 55,500 children between four and nine years-old. Based on 2010 Census data, these estimates suggest that about six percent of all children under four years of age have a parent in prison or jail. The authors further estimated that 80,400 children have a parent on probation, including 17,700 children under the age of four years.

Child Support

Many children living with a single parent are deprived of resources when the non-custodial parent does not fulfill their financial responsibilities. Society has a stake in ensuring that these obligations are met for at least two reasons: one, families and children who do not receive support are more likely to rely on public assistance, and two, research has shown that noncustodial parents who are financially involved in their child's life by paying child support are more likely to be involved in other aspects of their child's life. In Arizona, the Department of Economic Security provides child support enforcement services, including assistance in establishing paternity, a child support order, or medical support order as well as in modifying or enforcing a child support order.

The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) annually reports on the states' performance. In its 2015 report to Congress, OCSE reported that there were 172,779 child support cases in Arizona. The State distributed almost \$314 million in collections, but there were more than \$1.7 billion in arrearages due.

Home Visiting Programs and Family Resource Centers

State agencies administer a number of different home visiting programs through which families can take part in parent education programs in their own home. Although each program has a different focus, they share the collective goal of helping families to raise healthy children who are ready to succeed in school and life. These programs, many of which are evidence-based, are an important community asset for at-risk families. Programs available in the Phoenix South Region include:

- Early Head Start works with pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers to enhance parenting skills as well as children's physical, social, emotional, and mental development. Services are provided through home visits and center-based settings. Across the City of Phoenix, the program was funded for 832 slots.
- Healthy Families works with at-risk parents to prevent child abuse or neglect and to promote child development and wellness. Services must begin before a child is three months old and may continue through five years of age. In fiscal year 2015, 2,047 families statewide received services.
- The High Risk Perinatal/ Newborn Intensive Care Program provides services dedicated to reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity (abnormalities that may impact a child's growth and development) through early identification of high-risk women and children; education for health professionals, families and communities; linkage of infants, toddlers, and pregnant women to risk appropriate services; and establishment of standards of care. In fiscal year 2015, the program served 4,028 infants across the State.

- Health Start program provides education, support, and advocacy services to pregnant/postpartum women in targeted communities across the state. Families receive home visits and case management overseen by nurses and social workers, through the enrolled child's second year of life. The program emphasizes various health-related goals. In fiscal year 2015, the program served 2,592 participants statewide.
- The Nurse-Family Partnership serves low-income prenatal first-time mothers less than 28 weeks pregnant. A nurse home visit works with these mothers to engage in good preventive health practices, to provide responsible and competent care, and to improve economic self-sufficiency.
- The Parents as Teachers program works with parents-to-be and parents of children younger than five years-old to increase their knowledge of early childhood development, to develop positive parenting techniques, to provide early detection of developmental delays, and to increase the child's school readiness.
- Family resource centers offer training and educational opportunities, resources, and links to other services for healthy child development. In addition, the centers strengthen families of young children by providing locally-based information and instruction on health and child development issues. There are four family resource centers located in the Phoenix South Region.

Funding from the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council provided home visitation services to 773 families in 2016.¹²³

2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey included questions related to both formal and informal supports. When asked, "How often is there someone you can count on to watch your child if you need a break", 86 percent of participants reported there was someone they could rely upon at least some of the time.

When asked about various community resources, no more than a quarter of parents reported accessing many of the parenting programs and supports included in the survey: home visiting programs, information from their child care provider or from their church, parent education classes and support groups, play groups, or preschool scholarships or child care assistance. Similarly, although 55 percent of the parents reported visiting a local park in the year prior to the survey and 60 percent visited a library, fewer than 25 percent utilized a community clinic, art or music program, local museum, family resource center, camp, sports program, or church or other faith-based program. Overall, parents reporting lower incomes reported less use of community resources. For example, only 58 percent of parents with incomes below \$20,000 reported visiting a library compared to 72 percent of parents with incomes greater than \$50,000.

¹²³ First Things First. (2016). Phoenix South 2016 Impact Report. Retrieved from: <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/regions/Publications/Impact%20Report%20-%202016%20-%20Phoenix%20South.pdf>.

Parents were asked to select the supports that are most needed in their community. The results are displayed in Figure 7-5. Access to preschool and child care was the most-cited need, with 40 percent of parents reporting this as a significant need. This was followed by parenting classes and parenting education, selected by 28 percent of survey participants, which is despite the fact that only 18 percent of participants reported that they took part in parent education or support groups in the past year. Outside of preschool/ child care and parenting classes/ parent education, each of the other listed items was selected by fewer than a quarter of surveyed parents, reinforcing the fact that each family's needs are unique and that the community requires a variety of interventions in order to effectively serve families.

Key Takeaways

All children require support to develop and thrive. Ideally, parents provide a safe and supportive environment, but many children lack parental support due to issues of abuse and neglect or because their parents are incarcerated. Specific numbers for the Phoenix South Region are not available, but if the region has incidence rates similar to the statewide rates (one percent of young children are in foster care and six percent of young children have an incarcerated parent), there may be as many as 4,000 children affected. Given the long-term challenges faced by affected children, additional support may be needed to assist them and their families.

There are a number of programs that assist at-risk children, although funding or caseload levels for these community assets specific to the Phoenix South Region are not readily available. These programs include child support enforcement to ensure that non-custodial parents provide financial support for their children, home visitation programs to support expectant and new mothers to be effective parents, and a variety of supports for families involved with the child welfare system, all assets to children in need in the Phoenix South Region.

Considering families more broadly – and not only those with various risk factors –amongst parents participating in the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey, there was not widespread agreement regarding the services that are most needed in the community. Preschool and child care services were reported by the largest number of respondents (40 percent), but all other services listed in the survey were selected by 30 percent or fewer of the participating parents.

Figure 7-5: Most Needed Services Reported by Participants in the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

	% of Respondents
Preschool/ child care	40%
Parenting classes/parent education	28%
Informal parenting groups or play groups	22%
Health services	22%
Dental services	18%
English language instruction	16%
Services for children with special needs	16%
Food assistance	15%
Transportation	11%
Home visitation programs	11%
Literacy services	9%
Emergency services, such as shelter services	7%

Source: First Things First. 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.



Communication, Public Information, and Awareness

COMMUNICATION, PUBLIC INFORMATION, AND AWARENESS

Why it Matters

Public awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health is a crucial component of efforts to build a comprehensive, effective early childhood system in Arizona. Building public awareness and support for early childhood is a foundational step that can impact individual behavior as well as the broader objectives of system building. For the general public, information and awareness is the first step in taking positive action in support of children birth to 5, whether that is influencing others by sharing the information they have learned within their networks or taking some higher-level action such as elevating the public discourse on early childhood by encouraging increased support for programs and services that impact young children. For parents and other caregivers, awareness is the first step toward engaging in programs or behaviors that will better support their child's health and development.

Unlike marketing or advocacy campaigns which focus on getting a narrowly-defined audience to take short-term action, communications efforts to raise awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health focus on changing what diverse people across Arizona value and providing them multiple opportunities over an extended time to act on that commitment.

There is no one single communications strategy that will achieve the goal of making early childhood an issue that more Arizonans value and prioritize. Therefore, integrated strategies that complement and build on each other are key to any successful strategic communications effort. Employing a range of communications strategies to share information – from traditional broad-based tactics such as earned media to grassroots, community-based tactics such as community outreach – ensures that diverse audiences are reached more effectively wherever they are at across multiple mediums. Other communications strategies include strategic consistent messaging, brand awareness, community awareness tactics such as distribution of collateral and sponsorship of community events, social media, and paid media, which includes both traditional and digital advertising. Each of these alone cannot achieve the desired outcome of a more informed community, so a thoughtful and disciplined combination of all of these multiple information delivery vehicles is required. The depth and breadth of all elements are designed to ensure multiple touch-points and message saturation for diverse audiences that include families, civic organizations, faith communities, businesses, policymakers and more.

What the Data Tell Us

Since fiscal year 2011, First Things First has led a collaborative, concerted effort to build public awareness and support across Arizona to raise awareness about the importance early childhood by employing the integrated communications strategies listed above.

Results of these statewide efforts between fiscal years 2011 and 2016 include:

- More than 2,000 formal presentations to community groups that shared information about the

importance of early childhood

- Nearly 230 tours of early childhood programs to show community members and community leaders in-person how these programs impact young children and their families
- Training of almost 8,700 individuals in using tested, impactful early childhood messaging and how to best share that message with others;
- The placement of more than 2,400 stories about early childhood in media outlets statewide
- Increased digital engagement through online platforms for early childhood information, with particular success in the growth of ‘likes’ of First Things First Facebook page, which grew from just 3,000 in 2012 to 124,000 in 2016
- Statewide paid media campaigns about the importance of early childhood between fiscal years 2010 and 2015 included traditional advertising such as television, radio and billboards as well as digital marketing. These broad-based campaigns generated millions of media impressions over that time frame; for example, in fiscal year 2015 alone, the media campaign yielded over 40 million media impressions

In addition, First Things First began a community engagement effort in fiscal year 2014 to recruit, motivate and support community members to take action on behalf of young children. The community engagement program is led by community outreach staff in regions that fund the First Things First Community Outreach strategy. This effort focuses on engaging individuals across sectors – including business, faith, K-12 educators, and early childhood providers – in the work of spreading the word about the importance of early childhood since they are trusted, credible messengers in their communities. FTF characterizes these individuals, depending on their level of involvement, as Friends, Supporters, and Champions. Friends are stakeholders who have a general awareness of early childhood development and health and agree to receive more information and stay connected through regular email newsletters. Supporters have been trained in early childhood messaging and are willing to share that information with their personal and professional networks. Champions are those who have been trained and are taking the most active role in spreading the word about early childhood.

Supporters and Champions in the engagement program reported a total of 1,088 positive actions taken on behalf of young children throughout Arizona as of the end fiscal year 2016. These actions range from sharing early childhood information at community events, writing letters to the editor to connecting parents to early childhood resources and more. Figure 8-1 shows total recruitment of individuals in the tiered engagement program through fiscal year 2016.

In addition to these strategic communications efforts, First Things First has led a concerted effort of policymaker awareness-building throughout the state. This includes meetings with all members of the Legislature to build their awareness of the importance of early childhood. FTF sends emails to all policymakers

Figure 8-1: First Things First Engagement of Early Childhood supporters, Fiscal years 2014 through 2016

	Friends	Supporters	Champions
Phoenix Regions*	4,855	400	95
Arizona	21,369	3,102	908

* Phoenix North and Phoenix South regions have a shared model of Community Outreach coverage.

providing information on the impact of early childhood investments (such as the FTF annual report) and also has instituted a quarterly email newsletter for policymakers and their staff with the latest news regarding early childhood.

Furthermore, the Arizona Early Childhood Alliance – comprised of early childhood system leaders like FTF, the United Ways, Southwest Human Development, Children’s Action Alliance, Read On Arizona, Stand for Children, Expect More Arizona and the Helios Foundation – represent the united voice of the early childhood community in advocating for early childhood programs and services.

Finally, FTF recently launched enhanced online information for parents of young children, including the more intentional and strategic placement of early childhood content and resources in the digital platforms that today’s parents frequent. Future plans for this parenting site include a searchable database of early childhood programs funded in all the regions, as well as continuously growing the amount of high-quality parenting content available on the site and being “pushed out” through digital sources.

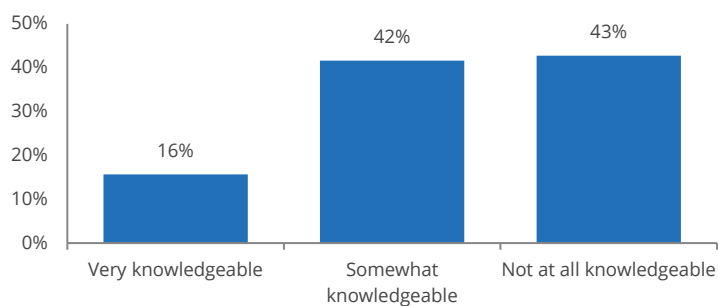
2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey included several questions regarding parents’ knowledge of First Things First and its signature Quality First program (discussed in the Early Learning section of this report) as well as the sources through which they get information about activities and services that are available for their children and family.

Participants in the survey reported limited knowledge about FTF’s role in their community. As shown in Figure 8-2, only one-in-six parents reported that they were very knowledgeable while 43 percent reported they were not at all knowledgeable.

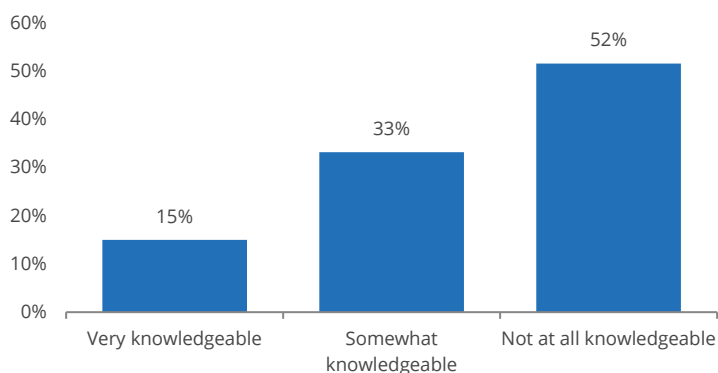
There was a similar gap in knowledge related to the Quality First program, as shown in Figure 8-3. When asked about their familiarity of the initiative, described as “the program to improve the quality of early learning in child care settings and preschool” only 15 percent of surveyed parents reported that they were very knowledgeable and more than half (52 percent) stated that they were not at all knowledgeable.

Figure 8-2: Parent's Knowledge of FTF's Role in Their Community



Source: First Things First 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

Figure 8-3: Parent's Knowledge of Quality First



Source: First Things First 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

Parents were also asked about how they “get important information about activities and services that are available for your child and your family.” The results are summarized in Figure 8-4.

Figure 8-4: Sources of Information About Available Activities and Services

Source	% of Respondents	Source	% of Respondents
Friends and family members	55%	Radio	11%
Internet/ email	41%	Doctors/ clinics	10%
Child care worker/ preschool teacher	30%	Community agencies	10%
Television	17%	Newspaper/ magazine	7%
Mail	14%	Other	6%
Parenting classes/ groups	14%		

Source: First Things First 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey.

As shown in the table, parents (who could select as many options as applicable) rely on friends and family – cited by 55 percent of respondents – more than anything else for information about activities and services. The internet was the second most selected option, cited by 41 percent of respondents. All other media sources (television, mail, radio, or newspaper) were cited by no more than 17 percent of parents. Child care workers and preschool teachers ranked third, with 30 percent of parents reporting that they receive information from these staff. Other early childhood professionals – doctors and community agencies – were cited by only 10 percent of respondents.

Overall, the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey suggests that a significant number of parents are largely unaware of First Things First and the services it provides in the community. The survey also demonstrates the importance of the ‘personal touch’ as friends and family are parents’ number one source of information regarding activities and services for children, underscoring the importance of initiatives such as FTF’s Community Outreach strategy to provide information related to early childhood to community members who, in turn, share that information through their networks.



System Coordination Among Early Childhood Programs and Services

SYSTEM COORDINATION AMONG EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Why it Matters

The partners in Arizona's early childhood system – encompassing a diverse array of public and private entities dedicated to improving overall well-being and school readiness for children birth to 5 statewide – work to promote and establish a seamless, coordinated, and comprehensive array of services that can meet the multiple and changing needs of young children and families.

In January 2010, the Arizona Early Childhood Taskforce was convened by First Things First to establish a common vision for young children in Arizona, and to identify priorities and roles to build an early childhood system that will lead to this vision. System coordination was identified as one of the priority areas by Arizona's early childhood system partners. The Task Force identified six system outcomes including that the "early childhood system is coordinated, integrated and comprehensive." FTF's role in realizing this outcome is to foster cross-system collaboration among and between local, state, federal, and tribal organizations to improve the coordination and integration of Arizona programs, services, and resources for young children and their families.

Through strategic planning and system-building efforts that are both FTF funded and non-FTF funded, FTF is focused on developing approaches to connect various areas of the early childhood system. When the system operates holistically, the expectation is a more seamless system of coordinated services that families can more easily access and navigate in order to meet their needs. Agencies that work together and achieve a high level of coordination and collaboration help to establish and support a coordinated, integrated and comprehensive system. At the same time, agencies also increase their own capacity to deliver services as they work collectively to identify and address gaps in the service delivery continuum.

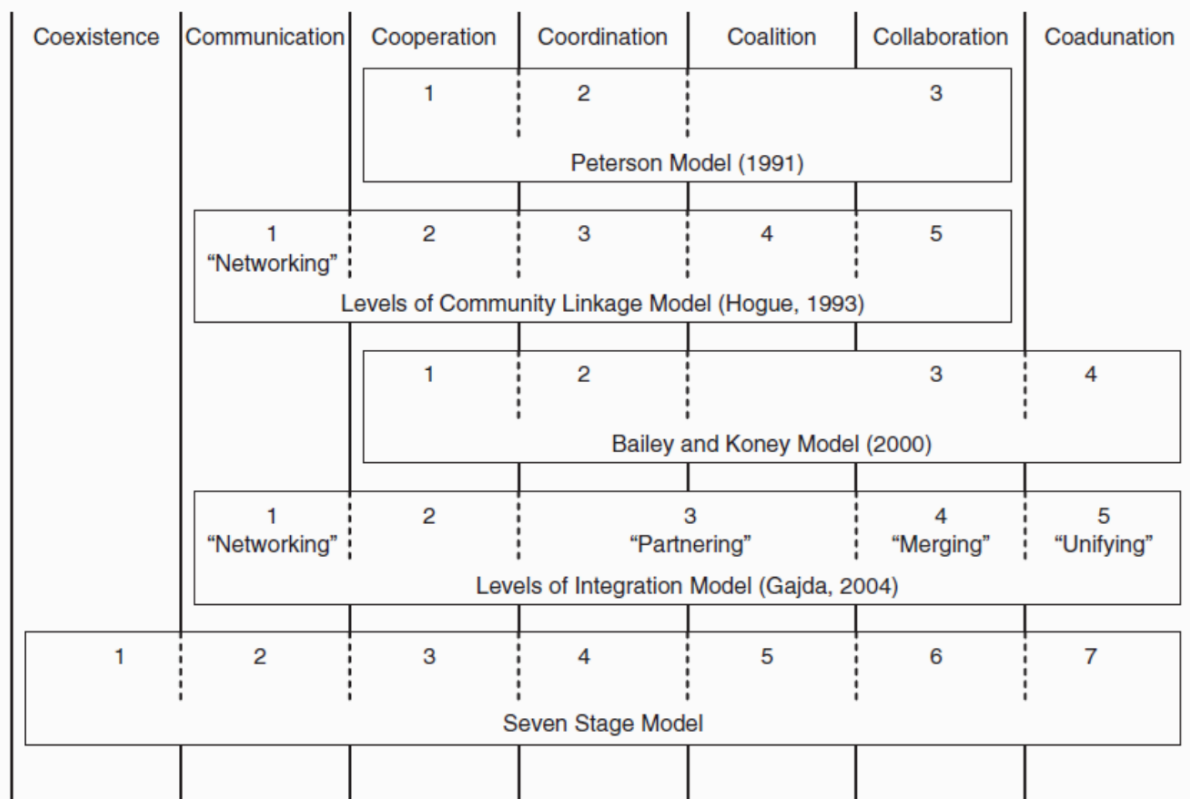
Service coordination and collaboration approaches work to advance the early childhood system in the following ways:

- Build stronger collaborative relationships amongst providers
- Increase availability and access of services for families and children
- Reduce duplication
- Maximize resources
- Ensure long term sustainability
- Leverage existing assets
- Improve communication
- Reduce fragmentation
- Foster leadership capacity among providers

- Improve quality
- Share expertise and training resources
- Influence policy and program changes

Several authors have examined coordination and collaboration efforts in terms of stages or levels of collaboration among organizations (see Figure 9-1 below). Frey, et al., (2006) noted that stage theories describe levels of collaboration, with the lowest level being little or no collaboration and the highest level being full collaboration or some form of coadunation or unification. These models may differ on the number of stages, the range of levels included, and the definitions of various stages, but they have much in common. The figure below depicts numerous stage models in the research literature along a continuum of collaboration.

Figure 9-1. Levels of Collaboration



Grounded in the work of stage theorists, FTF adopted a five-stage level of collaboration model based on the following levels of a continuum of collaboration:

- No Interaction: No interactions occurring at all.
- Networking: Activities that result in bringing individuals or organizations together for relationship building and information sharing. Networking results in an increased understanding

of the current system of services. There is no effort directed at changing the existing system. There is no risk associated with networking.

- **Cooperation:** Characterized by short-term, informal relationships that exist without a clearly defined mission, structure, or planning effort. Cooperative partners share information only about the subject at hand. Each organization retains authority and keeps resources separate. There is very little risk associated with cooperation.
- **Coordination:** Involves more formal relationships in response to an established mission. Coordination involves some planning and division of roles and opens communication channels between organizations. Authority rests with individual organizations, however, risk increases. Resources are made available to participants and rewards are shared.
- **Collaboration:** Collaboration is characterized by a more durable and pervasive relationship. Participants bring separate organizations into a new structure, often with a formal commitment to a common mission. The collaborative structure determines authority and leadership roles. Risk is greater. Partners pool or jointly secure resources, and share the results and rewards.

To gain a better understanding of the coordination and collaboration occurring among early childhood system partners within FTF regions, First Things First developed the Coordination and Collaboration Survey that was disseminated to system partners via an online survey in October 2016. Data were collected from system partners in 18 FTF county-based regions. Ten regions elected to conduct independent surveys including, Cochise, Coconino, Gila, Graham/Greenlee, La Paz Mohave, Navajo Apache, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma. Additionally, the six FTF regions in Maricopa County and the two FTF regions in Pima County elected to conduct combined county-wide surveys. FTF tribal regions will be surveyed at a later date, once tribal approvals are sought and received for this work.

The Coordination and Collaboration survey asked system partners about their organization's role in the Early Childhood System, the system building efforts within each area of the Early Childhood System in the region/county (i.e., Family Support and Literacy, Early Learning, Child's Health and Professional Development), the level of collaboration that is occurring among system partners, the sectors engaged in system building work, and the FTF regional partnership councils' role in system building efforts.

What the Data Tell Us

Coordination and Collaboration Survey

The results are based on the responses from 69 respondents that participated in the survey from Maricopa County out of 102 that were contacted to participate, for a 68 percent survey response rate. The respondents represent the following FTF Regional Partnership Councils: Phoenix South, Phoenix North, East Maricopa, Northwest Maricopa, Southeast Maricopa, and Southwest Maricopa. The majority of the respondents work for family support/social service agencies (32 percent), local/public entities (22 percent), and early care and education organizations (12 percent), while state agencies and businesses were not represented at all in this survey (see Figure 9-2).

System Partners' Views of Their Role in the Early Childhood System

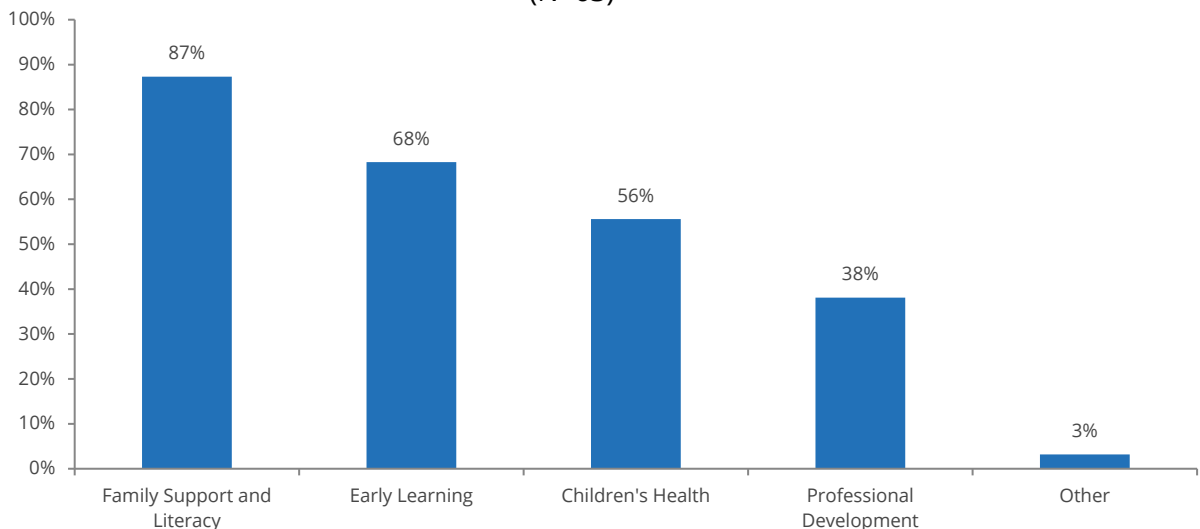
Nearly all respondents – 93 percent – consider themselves to be a part of the Early Childhood System in Maricopa County. Furthermore, survey respondents reported that they engaged with all four areas of the early childhood system: Family Support and Literacy, Early Learning, Child's Health, and Professional Development. Unsurprisingly given the large percentage of respondents from the Family Support/Social Service sector, the area within the early childhood system with which the greatest number of respondents engaged was Family Support and Literacy (87 percent) (see Figure 9-3).

Figure 9-2: Sectors with which Organizations Work

Sector	Count	% of Total
Family Support/ Social Service Agency	22	32%
Local/Public Entity (e.g., city or county govt.)	15	22%
Early Care and Education	8	12%
Philanthropic	4	6%
K-12 Education	6	9%
Health Care or Medical	4	6%
Higher Education	3	4%
Advocacy	2	3%
Other	5	7%

Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Figure 9-3. Area(s) of the early childhood system with which organizations (N=63)

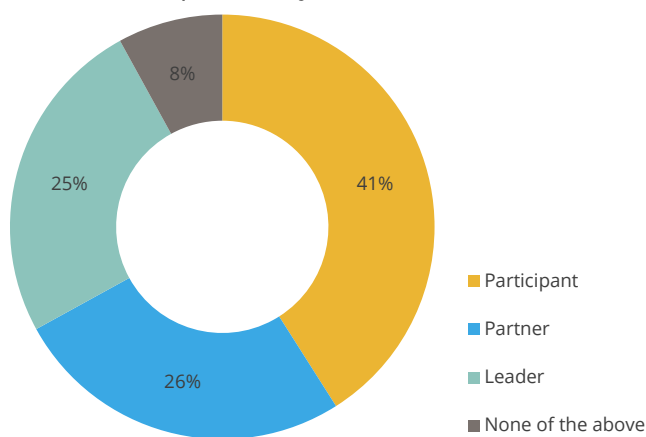


Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Role of an Organization in the Early Childhood System

An organization may take on different roles in an early childhood system. An organization may be a participant, partner, or leader. In the role of a participant, the organization is one of many community members involved in a community-based initiative. As a partner, the organization is part of a group responsible for co-convening and/or facilitation and is one of many community members involved in a community-based initiative. Finally, as a leader, the organization is responsible for convening and facilitating a group of community members (i.e., taking a lead role to bring community members together to implement an initiative).

Figure 9-4. Organization's Role in Development and Advancement of the Early Childhood System in Maricopa County (N=61)



Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

When asked about their organizations' role in the development and advancement of the Early Childhood System in Maricopa County, the majority of respondents viewed their organization's role as a Participant (41 percent), followed by Partner (26 percent) and then Leader (25 percent). Interestingly, eight percent of respondents defined their role in the development and advancement of the Early Childhood System as something different from the defined roles of Participant, Partner, Leader (see Figure 9-4). Respondents falling into "Other" category noted they had a very

specific role that they served and could not identify within one of the three roles (for example, advocacy) or they target specific populations (for example, low-income families or African Americans).

Respondents were also asked to describe the role of the Regional Partnership Councils in Maricopa County using the same categories. The 44 respondents answering this question largely identified the Councils as leaders (25 responses, 57 percent) or partners (7, 16 percent). Ten respondents (23 percent) reported that the Councils are participants and two respondents (5 percent) described other roles.

In their role as participant, partner, or a leader, survey respondents noted several successful partnerships. Respondents discussed a variety of partnerships within the region, including:

- Family Resource Centers at which parents can receive information regarding a variety of early childhood topics as well as various services and referrals
- Early Childhood Network meetings for child care providers and organizations that work with children and families in order to exchange information about community events and to discuss topics important to the early childhood field
- FindHelpPhx presentations and trainings for staff on how to help families use the FindHelpPhx website to find health and social services

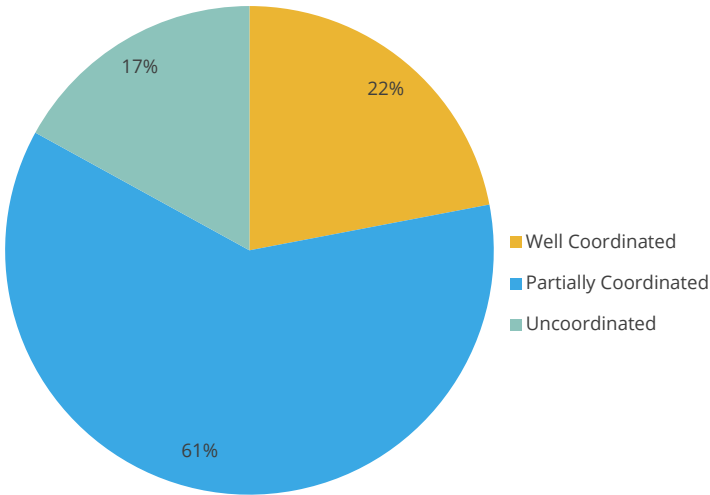
- Meetings among home visitation providers
- Other targeted partnerships related to specific topics such as training for early childhood educators, distribution of children’s books, early childhood nutrition, and family reunification

System Partners’ Perspectives on Systems Building

Respondents were also asked to provide their perspective on the early childhood system and systems building. Early childhood system building is the ongoing process of developing approaches and connections that make all the components of an early childhood system operate as a whole to promote shared results for children and families. In Arizona, early childhood system partners work to promote and establish a seamless, coordinated and comprehensive array of services that can meet the multiple and changing needs of young children and families to help ensure that kids arrive at school healthy and ready to succeed.

Overall, a majority of survey participants describe the early childhood system in Maricopa County as a partially coordinated system (61 percent), with less than a quarter of participants (22 percent) describing the system as a well-coordinated system, and 17 percent viewing the early childhood system as a group of separate, uncoordinated system partners working in isolation (see Figure 9-5).

Figure 9-5: Perception of Coordination of the Early Childhood System in Maricopa County (N=46)



Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Figure 9-6. Belief that the Early Childhood System in Maricopa County effectively addresses the needs of young children and their families

	% Disagree or Strongly Disagree	% Agree or Strongly Agree
Family Support and Literacy	10 (22%)	36 (78%)
Children's Health	16 (36%)	29 (64%)
Early Learning	16 (35%)	30 (65%)
Professional Development	15 (33%)	31 (67%)

Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

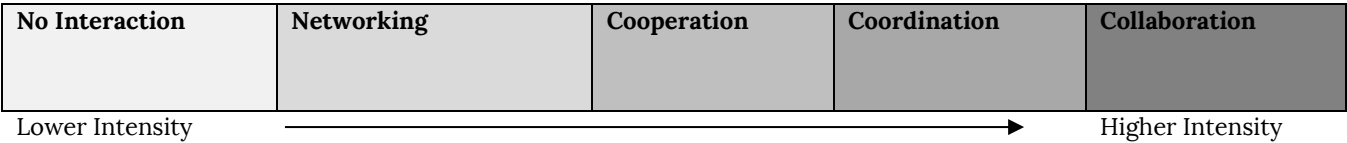
percent), and Children’s Health (64 percent) areas.

Respondents across all areas reported that each area of the early childhood system in Maricopa County effectively addresses the needs of young children (see Figure 9-6). The percentage was highest in the Family Support and Literacy area (78 percent), followed by the Professional Development (67 percent), Early Learning (65

Continuum of Collaboration in the Early Childhood System Areas

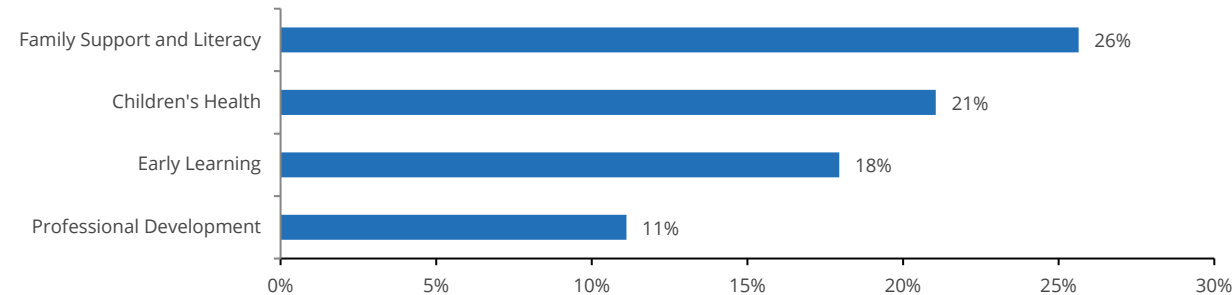
First Things First has adopted a five level continuum of collaboration model grounded in the work of stage theorists (see Frey, 2006) based on the following levels of collaboration: No Interaction, Networking, Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration. These five levels were defined (refer to page 9-7) and utilized to gain a better understanding of system partners’ perspectives on the level of collaboration that is occurring among partners in Maricopa County within each area of the early childhood system.

Figure 9-7. Five Levels of the Continuum of Collaboration



Respondents were asked to refer to the Continuum of Collaboration (see Figure 9-7), and indicate the level of collaboration that is occurring among partners in Maricopa County for each area of the Early Childhood System. Not surprisingly, and in accordance with nearly 40 percent of participants’ view of the Early Childhood System as only partially coordinated, or uncoordinated altogether (see Figure 9-5), the results did not indicate strong support for a high level of Collaboration, the highest and most intense level of system partners working together along the Continuum of Collaboration. Within the area of Family Support and Literacy, only 26 percent of respondents indicated that Collaboration was occurring among partners in Maricopa County. This was followed by the areas of Children’s Health (21 percent), Early Learning (18 percent), and Professional Development (11 percent, see Figure 9-8).

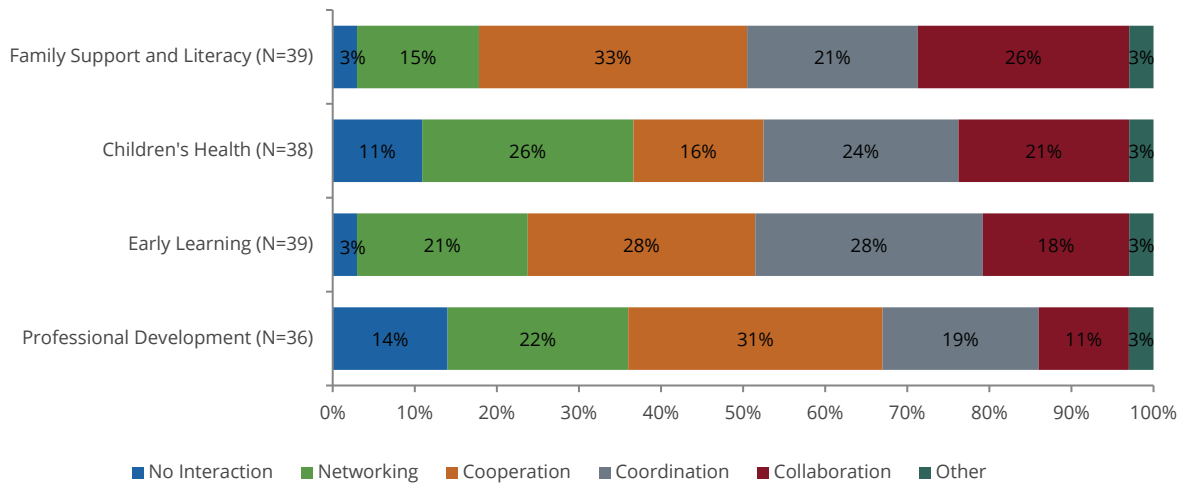
Figure 9-8. Collaboration in the Early Childhood System Areas



Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

In the Family Support and Literacy area (33 percent), and in the area of Professional Development (31 percent), a majority of the respondents noted that there was Cooperation among system partners. In the area of Early Learning, a majority of participants selected Cooperation and Coordination (both at 28 percent). This is somewhat different from the Children’s Health area, where respondents indicated Networking (26 percent) as the most prevalent mode of relationships between system partners. system partners in the in the Professional Development (14 percent) and Children’s Health areas (11 Further, a relatively large percentage of respondents reported that there was no interaction among percent). Figure 9-9 presents the distribution of responses for each area.

Figure 9-9. Continuum of Collaboration in the Early Childhood System Areas



Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

A close review of this data suggests that the responses are largely a function of the type of organizations participating in the survey and, thus, the apparent differences in collaboration across the differences may be misleading. Specifically, respondents who report that they operate in a given area were significantly more likely to report a high degree of collaboration than those organizations not working in that area. Since the largest number of organizations report that they work in the family support and literacy area, it is unsurprising that this area had the highest reported collaboration. Considering only those responses from organizations that actually operate in a given area, the difference in the percentage of respondents reporting a collaborative system narrows significantly except in the area of professional development: 29 percent for both family support and literacy and children's health, 26 percent for early learning, and 14 percent for professional development.

Sectors involved in the Early Childhood Building

Respondents were also asked to indicate which sectors are involved in systems building within each of the four areas of the Early Childhood System. Not surprisingly, respondents noted that the sectors most engaged in the system building work within the Family Support and Literacy area are largely Family Support/ Social Service Agencies (85 percent). This was followed by the State Agencies (61 percent), and Local and Public Entities (55 percent, see Figure 9-10).

In the area of Children's Health, participants indicated that the Health Care/ Medical Sector (88 percent), followed by State Agencies (72 percent), and the Early Care and Education (63 percent) were the most engaged in systems buildings.

In Early Learning, State Agencies (69 percent) and Early Care and Education (66 percent) play the largest role, followed by the Family Support and Social Services (63 percent).

Finally, in the area of Professional Development, participants indicated that State Agencies (70 percent) were mostly involved, followed by the Family Support/ Social Services (52 percent) and Early Care and Education (48 percent).

Fig. 9-10: % of Respondents Reporting Sectors Are Engaged in System Building in Maricopa County

	Count	State Agency	Early Care & Edu	Family Support/ Social Service	Philanthropy	K-12 Edu	Higher Edu	Advocacy	Local/ Public Entity	Business	Health Care/ Medical	Other
Family Support and Literacy	33	61%	52%	85%	39%	48%	21%	30%	55%	15%	33%	3%
Children's Health	32	72%	63%	53%	28%	28%	13%	28%	50%	19%	88%	3%
Early Learning	35	69%	66%	63%	31%	54%	31%	29%	49%	20%	31%	3%
Professional Development	33	70%	48%	52%	18%	27%	39%	21%	36%	12%	15%	3%

Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Although survey respondents generally reported a substantial degree of coordination and collaboration when asked in concept, responses to questions regarding specific key indicators of collaborative work suggest these perceptions may be overstated.

Responses related to key collaboration indicators in the family support and literacy area – the area within which the largest number of respondents operate – illustrate this point. First, a substantial number of respondents (29 of 69) chose not to answer this section of the survey. Second, of those that did respond, they frequently reported they did not know how often activities related to system building work were occurring in Maricopa County.

Third, the activities that respondents reported occur most frequently – such as sharing facility space in some way, having some knowledge of other program's intake requirements and referral processes, having some coordination of outreach and referrals, and participation in standing interagency committees – are most indicative of the networking, cooperation, and coordination points on the continuum. Conversely, the activities that high numbers of respondents (31 to 37 percent) reported are not happening all – the use of shared forms such as common referral and intake forms and shared record keeping and management of data information systems – are elements of collaborative systems.

Similar patterns exist across the other areas of the early childhood system. The detailed breakdowns of the responses to these categories are included in Figures 9-11 through 9-14.

Figure 9-11: Activities: Family Support & Literacy

	Not at All	A Little/ Somewhat	A Lot	Don't Know
Leveraging resources/funding across partners	3%	51%	16%	30%
Sharing facility space	0%	55%	26%	18%
Shared development of program materials	11%	49%	14%	26%
Coordination of outreach and referrals	3%	69%	19%	8%
Knowledge of other programs' intake requirements/referral process	9%	71%	3%	17%
Shared record keeping and management of data information systems	37%	29%	6%	29%
Co-location of programs or services	6%	51%	14%	29%
Partner in program evaluation and/or assessment	24%	36%	3%	36%
Jointly conducting staff training	15%	56%	9%	21%
Shared approach to informing the public of available services	6%	55%	12%	27%
Jointly implement policy changes	25%	19%	6%	50%
Common forms (e.g., intake and/or referral forms)	31%	28%	6%	34%
Child/Family service plan development OR PD plan for ECE professionals	16%	28%	9%	47%
Participation in standing inter-agency committees	3%	52%	21%	24%
Informal agreements	3%	56%	13%	28%
Formal written agreements (e.g., MOUs)	6%	34%	19%	41%
Environmental scan of other organizations in the community that provide services to young families	3%	48%	15%	33%

Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Figure 9-12: Activities: Children's Health

	Not at All	A Little/ Somewhat	A Lot	Don't Know
Leveraging resources/funding across partners	0%	50%	19%	31%
Sharing facility space	0%	53%	17%	31%
Shared development of program materials	6%	33%	21%	39%
Coordination of outreach and referrals	9%	50%	15%	26%
Knowledge of other programs' intake requirements/referral process	6%	73%	6%	15%
Shared record keeping and management of data information systems	24%	18%	6%	52%
Co-location of programs or services	3%	45%	18%	33%
Partner in program evaluation and/or assessment	13%	26%	3%	58%
Jointly conducting staff training	9%	28%	9%	53%
Shared approach to informing the public of available services	0%	53%	16%	31%
Jointly implement policy changes	19%	16%	3%	61%
Common forms (e.g., intake and/or referral forms)	13%	23%	6%	58%
Child/Family service plan development OR PD plan for ECE professionals	6%	26%	6%	61%
Participation in standing inter-agency committees	6%	44%	13%	38%
Informal agreements	3%	52%	13%	32%
Formal written agreements (e.g., MOUs)	6%	23%	23%	48%
Environmental scan of other organizations in the community that provide services to young families	3%	44%	16%	38%

Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Figure 9-13: Activities: Early Learning

	Not at All	A Little/ Somewhat	A Lot	Don't Know
Leveraging resources/funding across partners	0%	54%	20%	26%
Sharing facility space	3%	64%	17%	17%
Shared development of program materials	6%	53%	9%	31%
Coordination of outreach and referrals	0%	70%	12%	18%
Knowledge of other programs' intake requirements/referral process	12%	70%	3%	15%
Shared record keeping and management of data information systems	28%	28%	3%	41%
Co-location of programs or services	3%	45%	16%	35%
Partner in program evaluation and/or assessment	13%	40%	3%	43%
Jointly conducting staff training	13%	53%	9%	25%
Shared approach to informing the public of available services	13%	52%	16%	19%
Jointly implement policy changes	23%	23%	3%	50%
Common forms (e.g., intake and/or referral forms)	23%	27%	7%	43%
Child/Family service plan development OR PD plan for ECE professionals	10%	23%	10%	57%
Participation in standing inter-agency committees	6%	53%	13%	28%
Informal agreements	7%	47%	3%	43%
Formal written agreements (e.g., MOUs)	6%	35%	13%	45%
Environmental scan of other organizations in the community that provide services to young families	6%	45%	10%	39%

Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Figure 9-14: Activities: Professional Development

	Not at All	A Little/ Somewhat	A Lot	Don't Know
Leveraging resources/funding across partners	3%	49%	26%	23%
Sharing facility space	0%	46%	17%	37%
Shared development of program materials	6%	47%	9%	38%
Coordination of outreach and referrals	0%	64%	6%	30%
Knowledge of other programs' intake requirements/referral process	9%	47%	3%	41%
Shared record keeping and management of data information systems	25%	16%	6%	53%
Co-location of programs or services	3%	32%	13%	52%
Partner in program evaluation and/or assessment	20%	20%	3%	57%
Jointly conducting staff training	6%	48%	10%	35%
Shared approach to informing the public of available services	6%	45%	13%	35%
Jointly implement policy changes	20%	23%	3%	53%
Common forms (e.g., intake and/or referral forms)	23%	17%	3%	57%
Child/Family service plan development OR PD plan for ECE professionals	13%	20%	10%	57%
Participation in standing inter-agency committees	0%	42%	10%	48%
Informal agreements	7%	37%	3%	53%
Formal written agreements (e.g., MOUs)	7%	23%	13%	57%
Environmental scan of other organizations in the community that provide services to young families	3%	42%	0%	55%

Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Barriers and Future Directions

Participants were also asked to reflect on barriers in moving the system forward with other Early Childhood System Partners. Among respondents working in the Phoenix South region, the most common barrier revolved around coordination issues. A number of challenges to coordination and collaboration were cited, including:

- A lack of a universal strategic plan to bring partners – both those that receive funding from First Things First and those that do not – together
- Duplication of work resulting from First Things First's regional structure (that is, six different regions within Maricopa County)
- Fragmentation due to the number of coalitions and workgroups
- A three-year funding cycle that is too short to create stability
- A top-down approach that does not allow grantees and community members to act as leaders
- Turnover within system partners

It is noteworthy that few of these specific barriers were cited by more than one or two respondents, making it difficult to determine whether there is agreement on the root cause of the collaboration shortcomings implied by the survey.

Other issues mentioned by respondents included:

- Ineffective engagement with African-American communities
- A shortage of qualified staff to deliver services
- A lack of opportunities for professional development for program managers
- An objection to the requirement that providers seeking to access early learning and preschool scholarships will have to provide 48 hours of care per month.

Finally, participants were asked to reflect on the role of the FTF Partnerships Councils in supporting Early Childhood System Building and collaboration efforts in Maricopa County. Consistent with findings throughout this survey, the largest number of suggestions related to improving collaboration both within regions and across regions. Specific suggestions, included:

- Convene strategic planning sessions to revisit and revise strategic plans, including planning sessions across Maricopa County regions
- Site visits by council members and staff
- Connect partners, host networking opportunities, and encourage partnerships to avoid duplication of effort
- Promote participation from businesses and other agencies that are not traditionally involved in the early childhood system
- Direct more funding to service coordination

- Expand unfunded approaches
- Work more closely with school districts
- Partner with organizations supporting the African-American community
- Increase the consistency of programming across regions
- Conduct more listening sessions, including with families and communities



Conclusion

CONCLUSION

According to the 2010 Census, there were 65,037 children under six years of age in the Phoenix South Region, the third-highest total amongst First Things First's 28 regions. Encompassing a large portion of the nation's sixth-largest city, the Phoenix South Region has access to a number of community assets, but it also has many needs that are indicative of large cities and a substantial segment of the population living in poverty.

Demographics

The Phoenix South Region's families and young children are ethnically, linguistically, and economically diverse, demographic features that have implications for the needs of the region.

- Outreach and community resources need to be culturally and linguistically appropriate, recognizing that 78.1 percent of young children are of Hispanic or Latino descent, 49.3 percent of young children live with at least one foreign-born parent, and 56.0 percent of the region's residents speak a language other than English at home, primarily Spanish.
- Services need to be able to support various family types because 43.5 percent of young children in the Phoenix South live in homes led by single parents who are statistically more likely to be living in poverty and 16.5 percent live with a grandparent.
- The 45.9 percent of young children in the region who live in homes with incomes below the FPL may require assistance, as various research illustrates the short- and long-term struggles faced by children in poverty. The stresses faced by these families were underscored in the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey in which 46 percent of participants reported they were concerned about their ability to pay the mortgage, rent, or other bills, and 36 percent worried that food would run out before they were able to buy more.

Public Assistance Programs

Publicly-funded programs are important assets within the Phoenix South Region in assisting low-income families and children in meeting their everyday living needs, but limitations to some of these programs result in unmet needs for some families.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly called food stamps) provides funds that low-income families can use to purchase food. 44,290 children under the age of six years in the Phoenix South Region were enrolled in the program in 2015.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides vouchers to pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, and infants and children under five years of age to allow them to purchase certain nutritional foods. 61,394 mothers and young children in the region were enrolled in the program in 2015.

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) provides free and reduced nutritious lunches through public or nonprofit schools and residential child care institutions. 83.9 percent of students in public schools located in the Phoenix South Region are eligible for the program.

The SNAP, WIC, and NSLP programs are targeted towards meeting the nutritional needs of low-income families and reach significant shares of this population. Programs to assist these families with their other needs are less far-reaching, suggesting that there may be unmet needs in these areas.

The State's cash assistance program provides funds that are largely unrestricted to low-income families in order to meet their basic needs such as housing, utilities, transportation, and clothing. Due to eligibility restrictions imposed by State law, only 2,973 young children in the Phoenix South Region were enrolled in the program in 2015. This enrollment is only 10.7 percent of the children in the region living in poverty, suggesting that many families are in need of additional support to meet their day-to-day living needs.

44.1 percent of households in the Phoenix South Region spend at least 30 percent of their income on housing, the standard set by federal housing policy. The City of Phoenix provides housing and utility assistance to low-income residents. Both programs are able to meet only a small fraction of the need for services. In particular, the City of Phoenix reports that – across the entire City – 27,168 families were on the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) waiting list and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program serves less than two percent of eligible households.

Early Learning and Education

The Phoenix South Region faces a number of needs related to early learning and education, although the region also has several assets in these areas.

There are 304 licensed or certified child care providers approved to provide care to 15,304 children (of all ages) in the Phoenix South Region. Rather than licensed or certified care, many parents prefer to rely on more informal care provided by friends and family. The Association for Supportive Child Care reports that more than 50 percent of children with working parents – particularly in low-income communities – use such 'informal' care. Overall, the number and diversity of child care providers is an important asset.

The Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council supports both formal and informal child care arrangements.

Significant resources are directed to supporting First Things First's signature Quality First program, which works with child care providers to improve the quality of the care they deliver. In addition to technical assistance for providers, the Council provides funding for scholarships that allow children to enroll with quality providers. In 2016, 1,414 infants, toddlers and preschoolers received Quality First scholarships to access high quality early learning through preschool or child care.

To support informal care, the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council provides funding to the Association for Supportive Child Care's Kith and Kin Project, a 14-week training program that aims to increase providers' knowledge of the elements of quality child care, their understanding of ways to challenge and stimulate young children, and their knowledge of childhood injury prevention. In fiscal year 2015, the Council provided funding to provide training to 672 kith and kin providers. The resources devoted to quality child care by the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council – as well as the widespread participation in these initiatives by the region's providers – are assets to the young children benefitting from these services.

In addition to Quality First scholarships, there are a number of other programs that assist low-income families to access child care. These programs include Head Start (4,001 slots across the City of Phoenix in the 2014-15 year), the Preschool Development Block Grant administered by the Arizona Department of Education (17 participating sites in the Phoenix South Region, although the number of children served is unknown), and the Department of Economic Security's child care subsidy program (5,423 children from birth to 13 years in the region received assistance in fiscal year 2015). These programs are assets in assisting low-income families to access child care, the cost of which rivals in-state tuition at Arizona's universities. However, they fall short of the need. While a precise number is not available, the programs collectively assist perhaps 11,000 children, a fraction of the 65,037 young children in the Phoenix South Region and less than half of the 27,695 children living in poverty. The DES subsidy program alone had 719 children in the Phoenix South Region on a waiting list.

Likely reflecting, at least in part, gaps in available assistance, only 20.8 percent of three and four-year-olds in the Phoenix South Region are enrolled in preschool, far lower than the 35.9 percent statewide rate, which is already well below the national rate of 47.4 percent. Achieving the national rate would require an increase of 5,778 enrolled children. 79.2 percent of three and four-year-olds in the Phoenix South Region are missing out on the benefits of early education, suggesting a need for additional preschool options and/ or assistance.

The large majority of third graders in schools in the Phoenix South Region are not proficient in mathematics or English language arts. Specifically, within the region, only 23.2 percent of third graders in district and charter schools achieve proficiency in English language arts and 27.4 percent are proficient in mathematics. These figures illustrate a clear need for improved student performance.

33.9 percent of the adults over the age of 25 years in the Phoenix South Region have not completed high school and 14.1 percent have at least a four-year college degree. Among the class of 2014 in high schools within the Phoenix South Region, 70.5 percent of students graduated within five years, compared to 76.9 percent across the State.

Child Health

Health resources, indicators, and outcomes in the Phoenix South Region illustrate both needs and assets.

With improving insured rates and a large network of care providers, the Phoenix South Region's healthcare infrastructure is an important regional asset.

The number of young children without health insurance in the City of Phoenix has been declining in recent years as key provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA), notably an expansion of Medicaid coverage and subsidies for low- and middle-income persons purchasing individual health insurance plans through the health insurance 'exchange', have taken effect. In 2015, an estimated 7.2 percent of young children in the City were uninsured, a significant improvement from 9.2 percent in 2014 and 11.7 percent in 2010.

As part of a large metropolitan area, the Phoenix South Region is home to a large number of medical providers. Medical facilities include 13 hospitals and approximately 85 outpatient centers such as urgent care locations and outpatient surgery centers. There are 495 primary care allopathic physicians and physician assistants and 452 pediatric providers, including specialists.

In terms of health outcomes, the Phoenix South Region outperforms the State in some areas and lags in others. For example:

- A significant proportion of the births in the Phoenix South Region are to mothers with characteristics that are associated with poverty, which has been shown to be correlated with various challenges.
- Compared to Arizona as a whole, births in the Phoenix South Region are somewhat more likely to be preterm (prior to 37 weeks), involve low birthweight, and use newborn intensive care, but less likely to experience complications, common medical risk factors, and abnormal conditions.
- Vaccination rates amongst young children in child care in the Phoenix South Region are generally higher than rates across Arizona. For example, 94.6 percent of children at child care facilities within the region have received their required doses of DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis) compared to 92 percent statewide, while 96 percent received the required MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) vaccination, compared to 93.6 percent statewide.
- Based on rates observed among children participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), 25.4 percent of children in the Phoenix South Region were overweight or obese compared to an overall Arizona rate of 24.0 percent.
- Compared to the State as a whole, young children in the Phoenix South Region have a much higher prevalence of tooth decay as well as untreated tooth decay than children across the State. Underscoring the additional need for additional affordable dental care in the region, only 65 percent of all kindergartners in the Phoenix South Region have dental coverage, compared to 76 percent across the State.

The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey generally illustrated the resiliency of families, but also indicated areas of potential need. Notable findings include:

- Nearly all respondents reported a high degree of confidence in helping their child grow and develop.
- Seven percent of survey respondents felt they were giving up too much of their life to meet their child's needs.
- When asked, "How often is there someone you can count on to watch your child if you need a break", 86 percent of participants reported there was someone they could rely upon at least some of the time.
- 13 percent of parents reporting that they felt so sad or hopeless that they stopped doing some usual activities almost every day for two weeks or more in the past 12 months. Of these parents, only 48 percent reported that they were able to get help.
- The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey included questions related to both formal and informal supports. When asked what supports are most needed in their communities, access to preschool and child care was the most-cited need, with 40 percent of parents reporting this as a significant need. This was followed by parenting classes and parenting education, selected by 28 percent of survey participants.

System Coordination and Public Awareness

Surveys of parents of young children and partners in the early childhood system demonstrate that much has been accomplished in First Things First's relatively short existence, but work remains.

In a 2016 survey of partners in the early childhood system in Maricopa County, the majority of respondents stated that the system was only partially coordinated. The large majority of respondents (86 to 97 percent based on system area) stated that system participants do interact, but 46.2 percent characterized this interaction as coordination or collaboration, the most integrated forms of connection on the collaboration scale.

The majority of respondents reported that the system was partially coordinated, rather than well coordinated, suggesting a strategic need for improved coordination across the spectrum of community partners in the region. In all four areas of the early childhood system (family support and literacy, early learning, child's health, and professional development), fewer than half of respondents reported that partners coordinated or collaborated (the highest forms of connection on the collaboration scale).

Overall, the 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey suggests that a significant number of parents are largely unaware of First Things First and the services it provides in the community. The survey also demonstrates the importance of the 'personal touch' as friends and family are parents' number one source of information regarding activities and services for children, underscoring the importance of initiatives such as FTF's Community Outreach strategy to provide information related to early childhood to community members who, in turn, share that information through their networks.

Conclusion

With 534,987 residents – including 65,037 children under six years of age – the Phoenix South Region is a diverse and dynamic collection of communities. Like all regions in the State, it faces a number of needs, including a substantial portion of young children living below the FPL, low preschool enrollment rates, poor school performance as measured by subject matter proficiency amongst third graders, and health outcomes that must be improved such as obesity rates and oral health. The region also has many assets, including access to many public assistance programs and a great number of service providers as well as robust participation in Quality First amongst the region's child care providers. Although work remains, First Things First and the Phoenix South Regional Partnership Council are playing a leading role in advancing the cause of early childhood health and development in the region.



Appendices

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

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Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A1: Total Residents and Households

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total Residents	6,392,017	534,987	4,670	27,664	112,047	37,679	29,754	39,467	40,903	17,265	1,568	36,264	51,487	6,752	101,878	14,757	8,507	3,852	473
Total Residents 0-5 yrs	546,609	65,037	565	3,026	15,091	4,734	4,342	5,389	5,197	1,505	111	4,222	4,765	920	12,046	1,577	1,039	466	42
Total Households	2,380,990	155,230	1,040	11,595	28,424	11,455	8,429	10,290	12,084	2,726	760	9,439	18,666	1,829	30,303	4,620	2,482	919	169
Total Households w/ 0-5 yrs	384,441	43,678	358	2,045	10,011	3,141	2,967	3,442	3,626	961	84	3,003	3,117	637	8,161	1,089	731	278	27

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P14 – Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure A2: Residents by Age (0 - 5 Years)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Less Than 1 Year	87,557	10,799	96	572	2,440	758	678	888	899	235	32	677	818	161	1,992	282	177	88	6
% of Total	16.0%	16.6%	17.0%	18.9%	16.2%	16.0%	15.6%	16.5%	17.3%	15.6%	28.8%	16.0%	17.2%	17.5%	16.5%	17.9%	17.0%	18.9%	14.3%
1 Year	89,746	10,860	76	499	2,438	845	787	904	868	234	17	690	801	140	2,032	254	191	75	9
% of Total	16.4%	16.7%	13.5%	16.5%	16.2%	17.8%	18.1%	16.8%	16.7%	15.5%	15.3%	16.3%	16.8%	15.2%	16.9%	16.1%	18.4%	16.1%	21.4%
2 Years	93,216	11,394	104	509	2,702	889	724	936	935	252	15	723	802	162	2,110	281	157	86	7
% of Total	17.1%	17.5%	18.4%	16.8%	17.9%	18.8%	16.7%	17.4%	18.0%	16.7%	13.5%	17.1%	16.8%	17.6%	17.5%	17.8%	15.1%	18.5%	16.7%
3 Years	93,880	11,059	104	529	2,578	760	765	899	882	286	17	707	806	159	2,057	256	171	80	3
% of Total	17.2%	17.0%	18.4%	17.5%	17.1%	16.1%	17.6%	16.7%	17.0%	19.0%	15.3%	16.7%	16.9%	17.3%	17.1%	16.2%	16.5%	17.2%	7.1%
4 Years	91,316	10,663	91	465	2,573	792	710	870	820	256	13	720	784	148	1,906	257	170	77	11
% of Total	16.7%	16.4%	16.1%	15.4%	17.0%	16.7%	16.4%	16.1%	15.8%	17.0%	11.7%	17.1%	16.5%	16.1%	15.8%	16.3%	16.4%	16.5%	26.1%
5 Years	90,894	10,262	94	452	2,360	690	678	892	793	242	17	705	754	150	1,949	247	173	60	6
% of Total	16.6%	15.8%	16.6%	14.9%	15.6%	14.6%	15.6%	16.6%	15.3%	16.1%	15.3%	16.7%	15.8%	16.3%	16.2%	15.7%	16.7%	12.9%	14.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P14 – Sex by Age for the Population Under 20 Years. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure A3: Citizenship (All Ages)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Citizen	6,017,350	434,488	4,548	22,486	85,411	26,019	22,326	27,136	41,892	10,759	2,107	32,431	40,374	8,365	86,182	12,307	7,466	3,337	1,344
% of Total	91.7%	78.7%	78.1%	79.8%	72.2%	70.4%	76.1%	68.9%	90.5%	74.6%	92.8%	84.4%	83.8%	84.2%	82.6%	82.4%	81.3%	72.8%	93.4%
Non-Citizen	544,166	117,354	1,272	5,676	32,843	10,965	7,013	12,246	4,385	3,668	164	5,993	7,791	1,566	18,084	2,626	1,719	1,249	95
% of Total	8.3%	21.3%	21.9%	20.2%	27.8%	29.6%	23.9%	31.1%	9.5%	25.4%	7.2%	15.6%	16.2%	15.8%	17.4%	17.6%	18.7%	27.2%	6.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B05001 – Nativity and Citizenship Status in the United States, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A4: Projected Population Growth for Maricopa County, 2015 - 2030

Year	Age 0 -5 Total	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5
2015	328,794	55,784	54,676	54,767	54,808	53,734	55,025
2016	332,016	56,701	55,786	55,018	55,138	55,120	54,253
2017	337,276	57,709	56,754	56,180	55,439	55,501	55,692
2018	342,230	58,732	57,777	57,172	56,627	55,825	56,096
2019	347,724	59,741	58,774	58,186	57,610	57,005	56,409
2020	353,910	60,774	59,765	59,179	58,621	57,985	57,586
2021	359,865	61,808	60,773	60,154	59,599	58,981	58,551
2022	365,877	62,866	61,793	61,155	60,568	59,953	59,541
2023	371,988	63,937	62,850	62,180	61,574	60,928	60,518
2024	378,200	64,993	63,921	63,242	62,605	61,940	61,499
2025	384,475	66,005	64,978	64,319	63,675	62,979	62,519
2026	390,707	66,945	65,992	65,385	64,762	64,057	63,566
2027	396,790	67,805	66,934	66,407	65,836	65,153	64,654
2028	402,606	68,586	67,796	67,358	66,869	66,238	65,759
2029	408,063	69,295	68,579	68,228	67,828	67,280	66,853
2030	413,097	69,933	69,288	69,018	68,707	68,248	67,903

Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics. (2016). Table 4: Population by Single-Year Age (0-19) By Sex, Maricopa County, Medium Series, 2015-2050 Population Projections. Retrieved from

<https://population.az.gov/population-projections>

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A5: Type of Household with Children 0-5 Years-Old

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Married Family	250,217	24,666	210	1,023	5,775	1,725	1,667	1,957	2,456	484	51	1,803	1,422	394	4,543	559	435	146	16
% of Total	65.1%	56.5%	58.7%	50.0%	57.7%	54.9%	56.2%	56.9%	67.7%	50.4%	60.7%	60.0%	45.6%	61.9%	55.7%	51.3%	59.5%	52.5%	59.3%
Single Female	90,739	12,851	89	671	2,817	922	843	977	789	347	19	762	1,240	173	2,522	380	203	90	7
% of Total	23.6%	29.4%	24.9%	32.8%	28.1%	29.4%	28.4%	28.4%	21.8%	36.1%	22.6%	25.4%	39.8%	27.2%	30.9%	34.9%	27.8%	32.4%	26.0%
Single Male	43,485	6,161	59	351	1,419	494	457	508	381	130	14	438	455	70	1,096	150	93	42	4
% of Total	11.3%	14.1%	16.5%	17.2%	14.2%	15.7%	15.4%	14.8%	10.5%	13.5%	16.7%	14.6%	14.6%	11.0%	13.4%	13.8%	12.7%	15.1%	14.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P20 – Household by Presence of People Under 18 Years by Household Type by Age of People Under 18 Years. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure A6: Living Arrangements for Children 0-5 Years-Old

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Living with Two Parents	311,061	27,153	155	1,394	5,762	1,693	1,783	2,101	3,255	471	115	2,165	1,607	474	4,811	483	610	181	92
% of Total	58.5%	44.2%	25.4%	58.9%	41.4%	40.9%	45.7%	42.0%	53.4%	40.1%	66.6%	57.4%	39.5%	45.9%	40.8%	31.1%	54.1%	31.5%	75.4%
Living with One Parent	199,597	31,578	444	888	7,391	2,328	1,954	2,714	2,444	636	49	1,502	2,283	528	6,520	974	509	389	24
% of Total	37.5%	51.4%	73.0%	37.5%	53.1%	56.2%	50.1%	54.2%	40.1%	54.2%	28.4%	39.8%	56.2%	51.1%	55.4%	62.7%	45.1%	67.8%	19.5%
Living with Relatives	11,855	1,580	5	55	433	37	102	119	204	66	0	92	44	25	288	96	8	0	6
% of Total	2.2%	2.6%	0.8%	2.3%	3.1%	0.9%	2.6%	2.4%	3.3%	5.6%	0.0%	2.4%	1.1%	2.4%	2.4%	6.2%	0.7%	0.0%	4.8%
Living with Non-Relatives	9,286	1,095	5	30	327	81	62	74	195	1	9	13	131	5	157	0	0	4	0
% of Total	1.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.3%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	3.2%	0.1%	5.0%	0.3%	3.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B05009 – Age and Nativity of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Number and Nativity of Parents; Table B09001 – Population Under 18 Years by Age; Table B17006 – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Related Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Number and Nativity of Parents, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

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Figure A7: Children 0-5 Years-Old Living with One or Two Foreign-Born Parents

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Living w/ Two Parents: Both Native Born	211,130	9,834	50	481	1,135	431	610	448	2,038	127	91	894	704	291	2,056	136	250	36	57
% of Total	41.3%	16.7%	8.3%	21.1%	8.6%	10.7%	16.3%	9.3%	35.8%	11.5%	55.6%	24.4%	18.1%	29.1%	18.1%	9.3%	22.3%	6.3%	49.1%
Living w/ Two Parents: Both Foreign Born	58,069	11,722	61	639	3,257	1,069	734	1,169	650	224	22	740	678	94	1,704	231	326	114	8
% of Total	11.4%	20.0%	10.2%	28.0%	24.8%	26.6%	19.6%	24.3%	11.4%	20.2%	13.4%	20.2%	17.4%	9.4%	15.0%	15.9%	29.2%	20.0%	7.1%
Living w/ Two Parents: One Native, One Foreign	41,862	5,597	44	273	1,370	193	439	484	567	120	2	531	224	89	1,051	116	34	31	27
% of Total	8.2%	9.5%	7.4%	12.0%	10.4%	4.8%	11.8%	10.1%	10.0%	10.9%	1.1%	14.5%	5.8%	8.8%	9.3%	8.0%	3.1%	5.5%	23.3%
Living w/ One Parent: Native Born	159,941	19,925	191	606	4,308	1,214	1,108	1,165	2,083	430	36	1,171	1,451	493	4,414	734	310	191	18
% of Total	31.3%	33.9%	31.9%	26.6%	32.8%	30.2%	29.6%	24.2%	36.6%	38.8%	22.2%	31.9%	37.3%	49.2%	39.0%	50.4%	27.7%	33.4%	15.9%
Living w/ One Parent: Foreign Born	39,656	11,653	253	282	3,083	1,114	846	1,549	361	206	13	331	832	35	2,106	239	199	199	5
% of Total	7.8%	19.8%	42.3%	12.4%	23.4%	27.7%	22.6%	32.2%	6.3%	18.6%	7.7%	9.0%	21.4%	3.5%	18.6%	16.4%	17.8%	34.8%	4.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B05009 - Age and Nativity of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Number and Nativity of Parents, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Figure A8: Grandchildren (0-5 Years) Living with Their Grandparents

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Under 3 years	42,493	6,312	110	174	1,728	463	331	630	388	184	9	421	0	71	1,468	189	104	38	4
% of Total	15.7%	19.1%	39.9%	11.0%	22.8%	18.6%	15.1%	23.1%	14.4%	25.5%	14.1%	20.1%	0.0%	15.3%	23.9%	23.1%	19.8%	15.3%	18.2%
3 and 4 years	22,270	3,155	65	78	946	240	134	297	193	100	1	196	0	37	729	83	38	18	0
% of Total	12.0%	14.5%	33.3%	7.8%	18.4%	15.5%	9.1%	16.8%	11.3%	18.5%	3.3%	13.7%	0.0%	12.1%	18.4%	16.2%	11.1%	11.5%	0.0%
5 years	9,390	1,287	20	24	360	89	66	118	91	33	1	82	0	23	317	34	24	5	0
% of Total	10.3%	12.5%	21.3%	5.3%	15.3%	12.9%	9.7%	13.2%	11.5%	13.6%	5.9%	11.6%	0.0%	15.3%	16.3%	13.8%	13.9%	8.3%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P41 - Age of Grandchildren Under 18 Years Living with a Grandparent Householder. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure A9: Children Under 18 Years of Age Living with Grandparents

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Grandparent Responsible, Parent Present	54,002	8,495	99	110	3,039	503	168	333	384	160	0	653	517	103	1,780	254	266	118	7
% of Total	38.6%	43.5%	30.5%	53.7%	51.4%	47.0%	26.2%	29.7%	34.3%	27.5%	0.0%	58.4%	39.1%	31.8%	39.3%	46.0%	65.2%	62.4%	122.9%
Grandparent Responsible, No Parent	20,061	1,648	17	2	453	86	209	137	100	26	4	55	83	63	341	52	0	4	16
% of Total	14.3%	8.4%	5.3%	1.0%	7.7%	8.1%	32.4%	12.2%	9.0%	4.5%	19.1%	4.9%	6.3%	19.5%	7.5%	9.5%	0.0%	2.2%	30.4%
Grandparent Not Responsible	65,975	9,369	208	93	2,421	480	267	652	636	397	16	410	722	158	2,411	246	142	67	42
% of Total	47.1%	48.0%	64.2%	45.4%	40.9%	44.9%	41.4%	58.1%	56.8%	68.1%	80.9%	36.7%	54.6%	48.7%	53.2%	44.6%	34.8%	35.4%	246.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B10002 - Grandchildren Under 18 Years Living with a Grandparent Housholder by Grandparent Responsibility and Presence of Parent, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A10: Race/Ethnicity (18+ Years-Old)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Hispanic/ Latino	1,191,203	217,118	2,148	7,941	52,366	16,636	12,837	20,770	11,285	8,350	280	13,722	18,011	2,655	39,698	5,235	3,338	1,698	148
% of Total	25.0%	61.1%	74.3%	39.2%	75.1%	66.8%	69.3%	84.1%	41.6%	65.3%	21.7%	58.3%	46.8%	62.9%	57.9%	52.1%	60.1%	65.6%	41.8%
Not Hispanic: American Indian	175,207	5,882	33	778	785	560	242	249	359	377	20	245	887	86	866	257	68	66	4
% of Total	3.7%	1.7%	1.1%	3.8%	1.1%	2.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.3%	2.9%	1.5%	1.0%	2.3%	2.0%	1.3%	2.6%	1.2%	2.5%	1.1%
Not Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	142,049	8,383	37	587	730	277	415	156	2,046	65	26	755	711	143	1,808	327	279	12	9
% of Total	3.0%	2.4%	1.3%	2.9%	1.0%	1.1%	2.2%	0.6%	7.5%	0.5%	2.0%	3.2%	1.8%	3.4%	2.6%	3.3%	5.0%	0.5%	2.5%
Not Hispanic: Black/ African-American	172,249	34,852	113	2,227	3,452	1,478	1,408	894	4,089	1,079	92	1,625	3,646	502	12,008	1,409	583	220	27
% of Total	3.6%	9.8%	3.9%	11.0%	5.0%	5.9%	7.6%	3.6%	15.1%	8.4%	7.1%	6.9%	9.5%	11.9%	17.5%	14.0%	10.5%	8.5%	7.6%
Not Hispanic: White	3,017,895	85,014	536	8,370	11,740	5,701	3,453	2,493	8,806	2,872	847	6,870	14,660	785	13,254	2,683	1,210	572	162
% of Total	63.4%	23.9%	18.5%	41.3%	16.8%	22.9%	18.6%	10.1%	32.5%	22.5%	65.5%	29.2%	38.1%	18.6%	19.3%	26.7%	21.8%	22.1%	46.0%
Not Hispanic: Other/ Multi-Race	64,400	4,210	23	343	618	255	176	137	522	38	28	321	560	50	906	135	74	21	3
% of Total	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.9%	0.3%	2.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P11 – Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino by Race for the Population 18 Years and Over. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure A11: Race/Ethnicity (Children Under 5 Years-Old)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Hispanic/ Latino	204,765	42,798	418	1,610	11,207	3,408	3,010	4,169	2,245	1,159	40	2,649	3,080	541	7,389	880	638	336	19
% of Total	44.9%	77.8%	88.7%	62.5%	88.0%	84.3%	82.2%	92.7%	51.0%	91.8%	42.6%	75.3%	76.8%	70.3%	73.2%	66.2%	73.7%	82.8%	52.8%
Not Hispanic: White	180,309	5,016	19	340	711	261	289	128	969	29	43	477	463	88	922	143	99	21	14
% of Total	39.6%	9.1%	4.0%	13.2%	5.6%	6.5%	7.9%	2.8%	22.0%	2.3%	45.7%	13.6%	11.5%	11.4%	9.1%	10.8%	11.4%	5.2%	38.8%
American Indian	28,034	1,433	12	168	282	148	67	92	102	20	4	45	116	28	247	74	13	14	1
% of Total	6.2%	2.6%	2.5%	6.5%	2.2%	3.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%	4.3%	1.3%	2.9%	3.6%	2.4%	5.6%	1.5%	3.4%	2.8%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	12,533	920	4	35	83	40	53	17	290	9	0	68	26	18	198	41	32	4	2
% of Total	2.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%	6.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%	2.3%	2.0%	3.1%	3.7%	1.0%	5.6%
Black/African American	20,835	4,850	21	396	597	255	263	168	688	63	1	233	367	100	1,388	197	73	39	1
% of Total	4.6%	8.8%	4.5%	15.4%	4.7%	6.3%	7.2%	3.7%	15.6%	5.0%	1.1%	6.6%	9.1%	13.0%	13.7%	14.8%	8.4%	9.6%	2.8%

Note: This table does not include persons of other races not listed or of multiple races; persons of Hispanic ethnicity and non-White race are counted twice.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P12,P12B,C,D,E,H,I – Sex by Age. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A12: Race/Ethnicity of Mothers Giving Birth

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Hispanic/ Latino	33,720	7,618
% of Total	38.9%	68.9%
Not Hispanic: White	40,100	1,697
% of Total	46.3%	15.4%
American Indian	5,150	295
% of Total	5.9%	2.7%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3,170	176
% of Total	3.7%	1.6%
Black/African American	4,520	1,264
% of Total	5.2%	11.4%

Note: Data is not available for sub-regions.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A13: Level of English Spoken at Home (Households)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
English Only	1,744,968	74,067	323	7,516	9,329	4,234	3,146	2,982	7,149	964	816	5,514	10,607	1,142	15,662	2,547	1,273	461	401
% of Total	69.8%	40.8%	20.0%	56.5%	27.2%	30.1%	33.6%	22.2%	53.0%	29.3%	78.1%	46.1%	54.6%	39.5%	46.8%	51.1%	47.6%	29.1%	64.9%
Spanish Only	461,140	78,708	979	3,303	19,749	6,658	4,941	7,532	4,319	1,737	168	4,896	6,019	1,480	13,338	1,752	947	750	141
% of Total	18.4%	43.4%	60.5%	24.9%	57.7%	47.3%	52.8%	56.1%	32.0%	52.8%	16.0%	40.9%	31.0%	51.2%	39.8%	35.2%	35.4%	47.3%	22.8%
Other Language Only	181,138	8,203	29	1,083	1,046	545	353	273	1,403	23	37	430	788	94	1,421	291	266	59	61
% of Total	7.2%	4.5%	1.8%	8.1%	3.1%	3.9%	3.8%	2.0%	10.4%	0.7%	3.5%	3.6%	4.1%	3.3%	4.2%	5.8%	10.0%	3.7%	9.8%
Limited English, Spanish	87,356	18,444	280	995	3,917	2,458	836	2,547	400	553	23	993	1,751	166	2,765	325	130	298	7
% of Total	3.5%	10.2%	17.3%	7.5%	11.4%	17.5%	8.9%	19.0%	3.0%	16.8%	2.2%	8.3%	9.0%	5.7%	8.3%	6.5%	4.9%	18.8%	1.1%
Limited English, Other Language	26,525	2,040	6	395	200	170	84	99	209	13	1	133	268	7	301	68	58	18	8
% of Total	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	3.0%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.9%	1.4%	2.2%	1.1%	1.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B16002 - Household Language by Household Limited English Speaking Status, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Figure A14: Language Spoken at Home (5+ Years-Old)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
English Only	4,477,793	220,814	1,610	15,088	32,392	10,933	8,703	9,480	26,041	5,765	1,697	17,637	25,318	3,985	48,280	7,489	4,083	1,404	909
% of Total	73.2%	44.0%	30.4%	57.8%	30.4%	32.6%	33.3%	26.8%	62.7%	42.6%	80.3%	49.6%	56.5%	43.9%	51.0%	54.8%	50.2%	33.8%	67.6%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,251,975	261,790	3,640	8,596	71,749	21,264	16,598	25,069	12,297	7,579	343	16,926	18,149	4,876	42,775	5,711	3,307	2,589	322
% of Total	20.5%	52.2%	68.7%	32.9%	67.3%	63.4%	63.6%	71.0%	29.6%	56.0%	16.3%	47.6%	40.5%	53.7%	45.2%	41.8%	40.7%	62.3%	24.0%
Native North American Languages	110,927	2,397	13	209	409	235	88	238	22	81	3	16	230	15	602	65	92	76	2
% of Total	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	1.8%	0.2%
Other Languages	280,205	16,538	32	2,216	2,097	1,109	722	543	3,154	103	69	952	1,119	209	2,952	412	650	87	112
% of Total	4.6%	3.3%	0.6%	8.5%	2.0%	3.3%	2.8%	1.5%	7.6%	0.8%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	3.1%	3.0%	8.0%	2.1%	8.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B16001 - Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Figure A15: Persons Who Speak English Less than "Very Well" (5+ Years-Old)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Spanish	457,022	105,690	1,454	4,283	26,680	11,036	5,383	11,000	3,662	3,306	102	7,022	7,760	1,526	17,358	2,476	1,239	1,347	56
% of Total	79.6%	92.9%	99.6%	76.3%	96.6%	94.1%	93.9%	97.4%	75.2%	96.2%	95.8%	93.5%	94.3%	92.7%	92.4%	92.9%	78.6%	96.2%	56.3%
Native North American Languages	24,300	392	0	31	12	40	16	28	2	45	0	0	85	11	118	2	0	1	1
% of Total	4.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%
Other Languages	92,831	7,693	6	1,300	939	647	336	266	1,209	84	4	488	381	110	1,305	187	337	52	42
% of Total	16.2%	6.8%	0.4%	23.1%	3.4%	5.5%	5.9%	2.4%	24.8%	2.4%	4.2%	6.5%	4.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.0%	21.4%	3.7%	42.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B16001 - Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population 5 Years and Over, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A16: Refugee Arrivals

Arizona	
2012	2,845
2013	3,600
2014	3,882
2015	4,138
2016	3,141

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security, Arizona Refugee Resettlement Program. (2016). Refugee Arrivals by Nationality and FFY of Resettlement. Retrieved from: <https://des.az.gov/services/aging-and-adult/refugee-resettlement/about-refugee-resettlement>

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

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Figure B1: Size of Labor Force (not seasonally adjusted), 2010-2015

	Arizona	City of Phoenix
2010	3,089,705	734,054
2011	3,037,017	719,757
% Change from Previous	-1.7%	-1.9%
2012	3,031,199	718,556
% Change from Previous	-0.2%	-0.2%
2013	3,039,865	722,637
% Change from Previous	0.3%	0.6%
2014	3,097,112	737,116
% Change from Previous	1.9%	2.0%
2015	3,152,708	754,848
% Change from Previous	1.8%	2.4%

Data is not available at the regional levels; reported figures are for the City of Phoenix overall.

Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity. 2010 to 2016 LAUS Data. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://laborstats.az.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>

Figure B2: Number of Employed Persons (not seasonally adjusted), 2010-2015

	Arizona	City of Phoenix
2010	2,769,454	656,633
2011	2,748,470	653,980
% Change from Previous	-0.8%	-0.4%
2012	2,778,425	662,528
% Change from Previous	1.1%	1.3%
2013	2,804,338	672,815
% Change from Previous	0.9%	1.6%
2014	2,886,412	692,117
% Change from Previous	2.9%	2.9%
2015	2,959,518	714,068
% Change from Previous	2.5%	3.2%

Data is not available at the regional levels; reported figures are for the City of Phoenix overall.

Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity. 2010 to 2016 LAUS Data. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://laborstats.az.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>

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Figure B3: Number of Unemployed Persons (not seasonally adjusted), 2010-2015

	Arizona	City of Phoenix
2010	320,251	77,421
2011	288,547	65,777
% Change from Previous	-9.9%	-15.0%
2012	252,774	56,028
% Change from Previous	-12.4%	-14.8%
2013	235,527	49,822
% Change from Previous	-6.8%	-11.1%
2014	210,700	44,999
% Change from Previous	-10.5%	-9.7%
2015	193,190	40,780
% Change from Previous	-8.3%	-9.4%

Data is not available at the regional levels; reported figures are for the City of Phoenix overall.

Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity. 2010 to 2016 LAUS Data. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://laborstats.az.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>

Figure B4: Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted), 2010-2015

	Arizona	City of Phoenix
2010	10.4%	10.5%
2011	9.5%	9.1%
2012	8.3%	7.8%
2013	7.7%	6.9%
2014	6.8%	6.1%
2015	6.1%	5.4%

Data is not available at the regional levels; reported figures are for the City of Phoenix overall.

Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity. 2010 to 2016 LAUS Data. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Retrieved from: <https://laborstats.az.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B5: Employment Status of Parents with Young Children

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Both Parents in Labor Force	157,779	11,544	46	425	2,031	728	823	478	2,029	97	55	1,376	512	209	2,034	217	355	102	28
% of Total	30.9%	19.7%	7.7%	18.6%	15.4%	18.1%	22.0%	9.9%	35.6%	8.8%	33.9%	37.5%	13.2%	20.9%	17.9%	14.9%	31.7%	17.8%	24.0%
One Parent in Labor Force, One Not	145,744	14,289	98	960	3,497	947	932	1,288	1,138	337	59	788	943	242	2,507	244	184	60	64
% of Total	28.5%	24.3%	16.4%	42.1%	26.6%	23.5%	24.9%	26.7%	20.0%	30.5%	36.3%	21.5%	24.3%	24.1%	22.1%	16.7%	16.4%	10.6%	55.5%
Neither Parent in Labor Force	7,538	1,320	10	9	234	19	28	336	89	36	0	0	151	23	270	23	72	19	0
% of Total	1.5%	2.2%	1.7%	0.4%	1.8%	0.5%	0.8%	7.0%	1.6%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	2.3%	2.4%	1.6%	6.4%	3.3%	0.0%
Single Parent in Labor Force	147,176	21,256	265	671	5,236	1,468	1,390	1,282	1,899	362	26	1,118	1,088	461	4,672	808	296	196	17
% of Total	28.8%	36.2%	44.3%	29.4%	39.8%	36.5%	37.2%	26.6%	33.3%	32.7%	16.1%	30.5%	28.0%	46.0%	41.2%	55.4%	26.5%	34.5%	14.7%
Single Parent Not in Labor Force	52,421	10,323	179	218	2,155	860	565	1,432	545	274	23	384	1,195	67	1,848	166	213	193	7
% of Total	10.3%	17.6%	29.9%	9.5%	16.4%	21.4%	15.1%	29.7%	9.6%	24.7%	13.8%	10.5%	30.7%	6.7%	16.3%	11.4%	19.0%	33.8%	5.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B23008 - Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure B6: Owner vs Renter Occupied Units

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Owner Occupied	1,513,294	76,193	693	2,641	14,360	4,344	3,622	4,397	9,330	1,152	619	6,503	6,045	1,376	16,953	2,333	1,206	271	349
% of Total	63.4%	47.3%	52.1%	22.2%	47.7%	38.0%	42.9%	40.8%	72.5%	42.3%	60.6%	60.0%	34.7%	50.7%	55.7%	50.8%	48.5%	21.4%	57.8%
Renter Occupied	873,952	84,786	638	9,261	15,764	7,092	4,819	6,390	3,540	1,572	402	4,337	11,369	1,340	13,469	2,258	1,280	1,000	255
% of Total	36.6%	52.7%	47.9%	77.8%	52.3%	62.0%	57.1%	59.2%	27.5%	57.7%	39.4%	40.0%	65.3%	49.3%	44.3%	49.2%	51.5%	78.6%	42.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B25002 - Occupancy Status ; B25004 - Vacancy Status , 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure B7: Households Spending More Than 30 Percent of Their Income on Housing

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Housing Costs 30 Percent or More	822,436	71,009	778	4,929	15,262	5,355	3,952	5,031	5,274	1,233	291	4,417	7,428	1,297	12,229	1,837	948	574	174
% of Total	34.5%	44.1%	58.5%	41.4%	50.7%	46.8%	46.8%	46.6%	41.0%	45.3%	28.5%	40.7%	42.7%	47.7%	40.2%	40.0%	38.1%	45.1%	28.8%
Housing Costs Less Than 30 Percent	1,564,810	89,970	553	6,973	14,862	6,081	4,488	5,755	7,597	1,491	730	6,423	9,987	1,420	18,193	2,754	1,538	697	429
% of Total	65.5%	55.9%	41.5%	58.6%	49.3%	53.2%	53.2%	53.4%	59.0%	54.7%	71.5%	59.3%	57.3%	52.3%	59.8%	60.0%	61.9%	54.9%	71.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B25002 - Occupancy Status ; B25106 - Tenure by Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B8: Median Family Income*

	Arizona	City of Phoenix	Alhambra	Balisz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
All Families	\$59,088	\$53,976	\$29,544	\$36,264	\$32,809	\$37,411	\$37,834	\$26,330	\$64,231	\$21,817	\$44,022	\$56,412	\$29,128	\$41,540	\$42,323	\$50,769	\$44,335	\$20,257	**
Husband-Wife Families with Children	\$73,563	64,640	34,173	34,866	34,213	39,175	51,780	30,000	77,368	26,142	43,353	60,250	34,709	43,871	50,798	56,713	55,478	20,946	**
% of All Family Median	124.5%	119.8%	115.7%	96.1%	104.3%	104.7%	136.9%	113.9%	120.5%	119.8%	98.5%	106.8%	119.2%	105.6%	120.0%	111.7%	125.1%	103.4%	**
Families with Children, Single Male Head	\$37,103	\$32,992	\$19,808	\$30,804	\$25,629	\$30,474	\$40,037	\$14,089	\$34,688	\$22,148	\$28,253	\$45,660	\$21,250	\$43,102	\$29,405	\$26,145	\$20,119	\$21,602	**
% of All Family Median	62.8%	61.1%	67.0%	84.9%	78.1%	81.5%	105.8%	53.5%	54.0%	101.5%	64.2%	80.9%	73.0%	103.8%	69.5%	51.5%	45.4%	106.6%	**
Families w/ Children, Single Female Head	\$25,787	\$23,614	\$15,932	\$15,954	\$17,312	\$16,267	\$21,326	\$12,406	\$31,301	**	\$20,286	\$34,253	\$10,283	\$13,512	\$24,651	\$19,265	\$23,720	\$8,750	**
% of All Family Median	43.6%	43.7%	53.9%	44.0%	52.8%	43.5%	56.4%	47.1%	48.7%	**	46.1%	60.7%	35.3%	32.5%	58.2%	37.9%	53.5%	43.2%	**

*Median Family Income for full school districts, including areas that fall outside of Phoenix South boundaries

**Data unavailable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B19126 - Median Family Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2014 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) by Family Type by Presence of Own Children Under 18 Years, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B9: Population in Poverty

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
All Ages	1,169,309	181,294	2,586	9,456	45,328	13,661	8,880	18,651	7,440	5,268	389	7,622	20,294	2,031	31,126	4,308	1,839	2,332	84
% of Total	18.2%	33.4%	44.6%	33.6%	38.5%	37.4%	30.4%	47.7%	16.2%	51.6%	17.3%	19.9%	44.1%	20.5%	30.1%	29.1%	20.0%	54.3%	5.9%
Children (0 - 5 Years-Old)	149,907	27,695	344	1,008	7,130	2,186	1,485	3,161	1,440	825	60	943	2,469	299	4,996	699	265	380	4
% of Total	28.7%	45.9%	57.0%	43.1%	52.5%	53.9%	38.7%	64.1%	24.4%	70.3%	36.4%	25.1%	62.8%	29.1%	43.0%	45.0%	23.5%	66.6%	2.2%
Children (6 - 17 Years-Old)	262,902	49,755	903	2,808	12,936	4,027	2,509	5,192	2,274	1,472	60	2,221	4,451	591	7,918	1,128	476	781	9
% of Total	24.5%	43.6%	59.7%	64.2%	48.1%	53.1%	38.5%	59.6%	22.9%	58.4%	23.1%	25.3%	58.7%	26.9%	36.8%	43.9%	26.9%	73.0%	5.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17001 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure B10: Families in Poverty

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Below Poverty	80,321	14,562	175	642	3,902	1,142	854	1,584	593	397	26	472	1,253	192	2,637	384	137	170	2
% of Total	26.7%	43.6%	52.8%	45.1%	51.1%	49.6%	37.1%	60.5%	19.1%	67.4%	27.4%	23.2%	60.0%	30.4%	41.5%	42.1%	20.4%	61.2%	3.4%
Below 130% Poverty	106,583	18,128	224	835	4,878	1,355	960	1,846	827	431	26	764	1,392	269	3,439	499	175	197	11
% of Total	35.4%	54.2%	67.5%	58.7%	63.9%	58.9%	41.7%	70.5%	26.7%	73.2%	27.4%	37.5%	66.7%	42.7%	54.1%	54.7%	26.1%	71.0%	15.0%
Below 150% Poverty	123,208	20,934	249	897	5,528	1,536	1,220	2,136	1,083	486	34	958	1,551	295	3,892	571	250	219	31
% of Total	40.9%	62.6%	74.8%	63.1%	72.4%	66.7%	53.0%	81.6%	35.0%	82.4%	35.6%	47.1%	74.3%	46.8%	61.3%	62.6%	37.2%	78.9%	43.2%
Below 185% Poverty	147,692	23,642	291	958	6,197	1,773	1,463	2,325	1,220	538	36	1,181	1,665	356	4,440	618	301	245	34
% of Total	49.0%	70.7%	87.5%	67.4%	81.1%	77.0%	63.6%	88.9%	39.4%	91.4%	37.7%	58.0%	79.8%	56.5%	69.9%	67.7%	44.8%	88.3%	48.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17010 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age by Age of Related Children, 2010-2014 5-year estimates; Table B17022 - Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years by Age of Related Children, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B11: Food Insecurity, 2014

	Arizona	Maricopa County
Total Persons	1,150,650	622,530
Food Insecurity Rate	17.1%	15.8%
Children Under 18 Years-Old	434,840	249,330
Food Insecurity Rate	26.8%	24.7%

Data is not available at the regional levels; reported figures are for Maricopa County.

Source: Feeding America. (2017). Food Insecurity in Maricopa County. Retrieved from: <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/overall/arizona/county/maricopa>

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Figure B12: SNAP, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Families with Children 0-5 Years -Old	179,992	31,352	291	1,582	8,159	2,172	1,837	2,786	1,821	722	12	1,844	2,347	369	5,869	820	434	272	15
Children 0-5 Years-Old	249,712	44,290	410	2,309	11,561	3,063	2,550	3,998	2,594	1,044	15	2,566	3,299	530	8,195	1,166	586	386	18

***Data has been suppressed as there are fewer than 10 observations

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure B13: TANF, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Families with Children 0-5 Years -Old	12,429	2,190	12	144	486	126	126	165	151	53	***	129	250	23	425	55	23	19	***
Children 0-5 Years-Old	16,336	2,973	20	196	673	173	178	241	207	67	***	167	329	34	554	72	32	27	***

***Data has been suppressed as there are fewer than 10 observations

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure B14: TANF Child Only Program Enrollment, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Families with Eligible Children	5,737	1,095	***	70	264	63	57	84	77	28	***	60	100	13	216	29	11	14	***
Children 0-5 Years-Old	7,527	1,491	***	103	365	76	72	130	111	38	***	80	129	19	279	37	17	18	***

***Data has been suppressed as there are fewer than 10 observations

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure B15: Women, Infants and Children (WIC), 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Women	82,855	16,125
Children 0-4 Years-Old	227,321	45,269

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). WIC Participation [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure B16: Persons Experiencing Homelessness, 2015

	Arizona	Maricopa County
Total	9,896	5,631
Total Sheltered	6,939	4,342
% of Total	70.1%	77.1%
Total Unsheltered	2,957	1,289
% of Total	29.9%	22.9%
Homeless People in Families	3,348	2,102
Total Unaccompanied Children 0-18 Years-Old	83	54
Total Sheltered	79	54
% of Total Children	95.2%	100.0%
Total Unsheltered	4	0
% of Total Children	4.8%	0.0%
Parenting Youth Under 24 Years-Old	166	111
Total Sheltered	156	111
% of Total Parenting Youth	94.0%	100.0%
Total Unsheltered	10	0
% of Total Parenting Youth	6.0%	0.0%
Children of Parenting Youth	194	122
Total Sheltered	***	122
% of Total Children of Parenting Youth	***	100.0%
Total Unsheltered	***	0
% of Total Children of Parenting Youth	***	0.0%

Data is not available at the regional levels; reported figures are for Maricopa County.

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2015). Point-in-Time Counts; Housing Inventory Counts. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Retrieved from: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hdx/guides/pit-hic/#general-pit-guides-and-tools>

Figure B17: Available Homeless Shelter Beds (Total for Emergency Shelters, Transition Housing, and Safe Havens)

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Year-Round Beds	7,473	4,342
Total Units for Households with Children	1,190	798
Total Beds for Households with Children	3,412	2,103
Total Beds for Households w/ Only Children	104	56

Data is not available at the regional levels; reported figures are for the HUD AZ-502 CoC (Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County CoC)

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2015). Point-in-Time Counts; Housing Inventory Counts. The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Retrieved from: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hdx/guides/pit-hic/#general-pit-guides-and-tools>

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Figure B18: Free and Reduced Meal Programs - Total

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Free and Reduced Lunch	58%	84%	96%	93%	85%	94%	76%	89%	73%	89%	81%	80%	83%	89%	85%	84%	77%	97%	**
Child and Adult Food Program, Total Meals	22,209,435	211,476	12,282	4,603	15,057	**	11,423	5,586	**	4,093	**	1,564	133,719	**	23,149	**	**	**	**
Summer Food Service Program, 2015																			
Lunch																			
Days	30,528	1,891	26	16	259	92	48	85	190	174	19	268	173	20	423	66	16	16	**
Free Meals	2,449,502	196,347	3,555	678	25,810	6,545	5,404	13,670	24,152	15,208	4,307	25,864	20,199	1,396	32,132	5,570	8,244	3,613	**
Second Meals	7,790	310	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	310	**	**	**	**
All Meal Groups																			
Days	57,432	3,869	52	32	515	189	92	155	376	348	38	536	288	40	1,012	132	32	32	**
Free Meals	3,998,264	324,838	6,250	1,242	38,692	11,359	10,400	21,282	37,025	26,011	6,591	44,516	31,043	2,446	57,695	9,562	15,522	5,202	**
Second Meals	13,417	484	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	484	**	**	**	**

**No data available.

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Free and Reduced Lunch [Unpublished Data]; Child and Adult Care Food Program [Unpublished Data]; Summer Food Service Program [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure B19: Free and Reduced Meal Programs - District Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Free and Reduced Lunch	**	84%	96%	92%	86%	94%	75%	89%	72%	89%	81%	80%	86%	89%	87%	88%	77%	97%	**
Child and Adult Food Program, Total Meals	**	179,547	12,282	**	5,493	**	11,423	4,369	**	4,093	**	**	121,448	**	20,439	**	**	**	**
Summer Food Service Program, 2015																			
Lunch																			
Days	**	1,584	26	**	211	47	32	55	190	174	19	268	163	20	317	30	16	16	**
Free Meals	**	178,396	3,555	**	21,082	4,096	4,095	12,322	24,152	15,208	4,307	25,864	19,706	1,396	27,835	2,921	8,244	3,613	**
Second Meals	**	310	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	310	**	**	**	**
All Meal Groups																			
Days	**	3,270	52	**	419	99	60	110	376	348	38	536	268	40	800	60	32	32	**
Free Meals	**	294,453	6,250	**	31,542	7,041	8,409	19,578	37,025	26,011	6,591	44,516	30,082	2,446	49,238	5,000	15,522	5,202	**
Second Meals	**	484	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	484	**	**	**	**

**No data available.

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Free and Reduced Lunch [Unpublished Data]; Child and Adult Care Food Program [Unpublished Data]; Summer Food Service Program [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure B20: Free and Reduced Meal Programs - Charter Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Free and Reduced Lunch	**	82%	**	99%	84%	98%	83%	91%	82%	**	**	**	74%	**	81%	78%	**	**	**
Child and Adult Food Program, Total Meals	**	31,929	**	4,603	9,564	**	**	1,217	**	**	**	1,564	12,271	**	2,710	**	**	**	**
Summer Food Service Program, 2015																			
Lunch																			
Days	**	307	**	16	48	45	16	30	**	**	**	**	10	**	106	36	**	**	**
Free Meals	**	17,951	**	678	4,728	2,449	1,309	1,348	**	**	**	**	493	**	4,297	2,649	**	**	**
Second Meals	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
All Meal Groups																			
Days	**	599	**	32	96	90	32	45	**	**	**	**	20	**	212	72	**	**	**
Free Meals	**	30,385	**	1,242	7,150	4,318	1,991	1,704	**	**	**	**	961	**	8,457	4,562	**	**	**
Second Meals	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

**No data available.

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Free and Reduced Lunch [Unpublished Data]; Child and Adult Care Food Program [Unpublished Data]; Summer Food Service Program [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix C: Educational Indicators

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Appendix C: Educational Indicators

Figure C1: Educational Attainment (25+ Years-Old)

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balisz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Less Than High School	604,392	103,912	1,186	4,149	25,556	9,198	4,671	10,903	4,699	4,169	139	6,122	8,946	1,367	18,204	2,417	929	1,159	98
% of Total	14.1%	33.9%	42.2%	23.9%	42.2%	44.3%	31.8%	53.0%	18.1%	48.1%	8.2%	29.1%	29.1%	26.4%	30.7%	27.4%	19.6%	48.4%	10.1%
High School or GED	1,050,079	83,186	947	3,969	18,518	5,074	4,391	5,680	6,002	2,769	278	6,062	7,256	1,578	16,150	2,347	1,366	598	201
% of Total	24.5%	27.2%	33.7%	22.8%	30.6%	24.4%	29.9%	27.6%	23.1%	31.9%	16.5%	28.8%	23.6%	30.5%	27.2%	26.6%	28.8%	25.0%	20.6%
Some College	1,469,229	75,939	618	5,055	12,950	4,235	3,837	3,189	8,987	1,433	423	6,432	7,020	1,744	15,282	2,296	1,722	429	288
% of Total	34.3%	24.8%	22.0%	29.1%	21.4%	20.4%	26.1%	15.5%	34.6%	16.5%	25.1%	30.6%	22.8%	33.7%	25.7%	26.0%	36.3%	17.9%	29.5%
Bachelors or More	1,161,076	43,251	62	4,213	3,471	2,260	1,786	804	6,249	306	847	2,428	7,550	485	9,717	1,755	722	209	388
% of Total	27.1%	14.1%	2.2%	24.2%	5.7%	10.9%	12.2%	3.9%	24.1%	3.5%	50.2%	11.5%	24.5%	9.4%	16.4%	19.9%	15.2%	8.7%	39.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B15002 - Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Appendix C: Educational Indicators

Figure C2: Drop Out and Graduation Rates Among High School Students - Total

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Drop Out Rate - 2015	4.7%	4.9%	**	9.2%	2.5%	11.9%	7.6%	6.2%	2.4%	0.2%	1.9%	18.4%	8.5%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	**	**	0.0%
Graduation Rate - 2014																			
4-Year	71.5%	63.2%	**	68.1%	80.5%	28.4%	71.5%	49.7%	83.7%	0.0%	82.7%	2.5%	46.0%	**	63.4%	**	**	**	89.7%
5-Year	76.9%	70.5%	**	74.4%	85.6%	38.2%	74.5%	57.3%	86.3%	0.0%	85.6%	2.5%	52.7%	**	69.2%	**	**	**	89.7%

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Dropout Rates 2018 Cycle[Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.; Arizona Department of Education. (2016).Graduation Rate 2018 Cycle [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure C3: Drop Out and Graduation Rates Among High School Students - District Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Drop Out Rate - 2015	**	2.2%	**	0.0%	2.3%	1.7%	**	2.9%	2.5%	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.1%	**	**	**	**
Graduation Rate - 2014																			
4-Year	**	80.5%	**	95.0%	81.1%	**	**	72.1%	83.6%	0.0%	82.7%	**	97.5%	**	74.4%	**	**	**	**
5-Year	**	84.2%	**	96.7%	85.4%	**	**	78.3%	86.3%	0.0%	85.6%	**	98.3%	**	78.6%	**	**	**	**

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Dropout Rates 2018 Cycle[Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.; Arizona Department of Education. (2016).Graduation Rate 2018 Cycle [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure C4: Drop Out and Graduation Rates Among High School Students - Charter Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Drop Out Rate - 2015	**	9.8%	**	14.7%	3.7%	25.7%	7.6%	14.9%	1.5%	**	**	20.4%	10.3%	**	10.0%	0.0%	**	**	0.0%
Graduation Rate - 2014																			
4-Year	**	42.9%	**	39.3%	74.6%	28.4%	71.5%	18.4%	100.0%	**	**	2.5%	39.4%	**	49.3%	**	**	**	89.7%
5-Year	**	51.1%	**	50.9%	87.9%	38.2%	74.5%	29.6%	83.3%	**	**	2.5%	46.9%	**	57.6%	**	**	**	89.7%

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Dropout Rates 2018 Cycle[Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.; Arizona Department of Education. (2016).Graduation Rate 2018 Cycle [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix C: Educational Indicators

Figure C5: Chronic Absences & AZ Merit Proficiency Levels - Total

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Chronic Absences (Grades 1-3; Absent 10+ Days)	37.1%	38.3%	48.0%	32.8%	38.3%	38.4%	36.1%	27.9%	40.3%	36.4%	**	38.8%	35.5%	40.3%	41.8%	46.6%	43.1%	42.1%	**
AZMerit 3rd Grade - 2015																			
ELA Proficiency	31.8%	23.2%	25.6%	17.7%	20.2%	16.8%	26.8%	15.1%	31.4%	12.8%	**	25.8%	26.9%	21.5%	24.0%	33.9%	31.4%	23.1%	**
Math Proficiency	34.5%	27.4%	37.6%	25.2%	25.4%	22.8%	42.1%	13.5%	33.4%	16.8%	**	31.3%	25.4%	24.1%	27.5%	44.3%	37.2%	25.2%	**

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Chronic Absences [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First. ; Arizona Department of Education. (2016). 2015 AzMERIT Assessment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure C6: Chronic Absences & AZ Merit Proficiency Levels - District Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Chronic Absences (Grades 1-3; Absent 10+ Days)	**	38.0%	48.0%	33.2%	38.0%	36.9%	36.1%	27.9%	41.0%	36.4%	**	38.8%	34.0%	40.3%	44.0%	42.8%	43.1%	42.1%	**
AZMerit 3rd Grade - 2015																			
ELA Proficiency	**	21.8%	25.6%	18.5%	19.4%	17.5%	26.8%	15.1%	30.4%	12.8%	**	25.8%	23.4%	21.5%	19.3%	39.0%	31.4%	23.1%	**
Math Proficiency	**	27.6%	37.6%	26.8%	25.2%	24.0%	42.1%	13.5%	32.9%	16.8%	**	31.3%	27.7%	24.1%	26.6%	51.5%	37.2%	25.2%	**

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Chronic Absences [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First. ; Arizona Department of Education. (2016). 2015 AzMERIT Assessment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure C7: Chronic Absences & AZ Merit Proficiency Levels - Charter Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Chronic Absences (Grades 1-3; Absent 10+ Days)	**	39.6%	**	30.2%	40.2%	60.4%	**	**	38.6%	**	**	**	41.2%	**	36.7%	55.0%	**	**	**
AZMerit 3rd Grade - 2015																			
ELA Proficiency	**	30.4%	**	12.8%	24.7%	4.3%	**	**	34.6%	**	**	**	33.2%	**	34.1%	19.1%	**	**	**
Math Proficiency	**	26.2%	**	14.3%	25.9%	0.0%	**	**	35.1%	**	**	**	21.2%	**	29.5%	24.5%	**	**	**

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Chronic Absences [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First. ; Arizona Department of Education. (2016). 2015 AzMERIT Assessment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix D: Early Learning

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Figure D1: Total Providers and Capacity

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total Childcare Providers	3,553	304	3	16	34	18	13	10	38	5	1	18	40	4	89	7	6	2	0
Total Licensed Capacity	229,440	15,304	263	1,059	1,669	830	578	976	1,502	148	110	828	2,636	126	3,716	313	296	254	0
Total Quality First Providers	918	121	2	8	10	9	7	7	6	4	1	6	18	2	34	3	3	1	0
Total Quality First Scholarships Awarded*	**	1,673	28	166	187	62	93	201	29	0	35	172	155	69	265	57	111	48	0

*The number of scholarships reported is the total number of scholarships awarded to children during fiscal year 2016. Please note that not all of these children utilized the scholarship to attend child care. Phoenix South total does not match sub-regional totals due to duplication in some sub-regional totals.

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona First Things First. (2017). FTF Data Center. Retrieved from: <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first>. ; Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First; Arizona Department of Economic Security (2014). [Child Care Resource & Referral dataset]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first> on March 31, 2017.

Figure D2: Types of Providers

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Public School and Head Start Programs	580	28	0	2	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	1	0
% of Total	16.3%	9.2%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	10.0%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	22.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity	**	2,115	0	188	0	60	0	0	697	0	0	216	708	0	144	0	0	102	0
Non-residential	1,655	139	3	10	12	12	5	9	4	5	1	4	28	1	37	3	4	1	0
% of Total	46.6%	45.7%	100.0%	62.5%	35.3%	66.7%	38.5%	90.0%	10.5%	100.0%	100.0%	22.2%	70.0%	25.0%	41.6%	42.9%	66.7%	50.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity	**	12,247	263	855	1,545	738	534	976	625	148	110	536	1,916	105	3,218	238	288	152	0
Residential	1,318	137	0	4	22	5	8	0	27	0	0	11	3	3	48	4	2	0	0
% of Total	37.1%	45.1%	0.0%	25.0%	64.7%	27.8%	61.5%	0.0%	71.1%	0.0%	0.0%	61.1%	7.5%	75.0%	53.9%	57.1%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity	**	942	0	16	124	32	44	0	180	0	0	76	12	21	354	75	8	0	0

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.; Arizona First Things First. (2017). FTF Data Center. Retrieved from: <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first>. ;

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Figure D3: Quality First Providers

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Not Publicly Rated (Participating)	136	20	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	7	1	3	1	0	0	0
% of Quality First Providers	14.8%	16.5%	50.0%	0.0%	20.0%	11.1%	0.0%	14.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	38.9%	50.0%	8.8%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	1,113	56	0	128	88	0	25	50	0	0	6	252	105	347	56	0	0	0
One Star Rating - Rising Star	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Quality First Providers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Star Rating - Progressing Star	224	35	0	1	3	1	5	3	1	0	1	1	3	1	14	0	1	0	0
% of Quality First Providers	24.4%	28.9%	0.0%	12.5%	30.0%	11.1%	71.4%	42.9%	16.7%	0.0%	100.0%	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	41.2%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	2,913	0	75	260	102	403	358	173	0	110	61	281	7	973	0	110	0	0
Three Star Rating - Quality	317	29	0	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	2	3	0	7	1	0	0	0
% of Quality First Providers	34.5%	24.0%	0.0%	50.0%	30.0%	33.3%	28.6%	14.3%	33.3%	25.0%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	20.6%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	2,532	0	458	159	255	145	269	284	28	0	123	140	0	548	123	0	0	0
Four Star Rating - Quality Plus	200	28	0	3	2	4	0	2	1	2	0	2	3	0	7	1	1	0	0
% of Quality First Providers	21.8%	23.1%	0.0%	37.5%	20.0%	44.4%	0.0%	28.6%	16.7%	50.0%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	20.6%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	2,679	0	136	597	145	0	324	4	84	0	362	343	0	553	59	72	0	0
Five Star Rating - Highest Quality	41	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	0
% of Quality First Providers	4.5%	7.4%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	654	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	218	0	130	0	34	152	0

**Data is not available

Source: First Things First (December 2016). [Quality First Providers dataset]. Unpublished data. Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure D4: Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Referrals with Primary Referral Sources, Fiscal Year 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South
0-12 Months	4,691	654
Referrals from Hospitals	1,286	181
Referrals from Physicians Offices	1,121	159
Referrals from Child Protective Services	673	60
13-24 Months	5,523	726
Referrals from Physicians Offices	2,575	383
Referrals from Parents or Family	1,091	69
Referrals from Child Protective Services	473	67
25-35 Months	4,236	610
Referrals from Physicians Offices	1,665	294
Referrals from Parents or Family	1,167	86
Referrals from Health/ Social Services	336	69

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure D5: Persons Served by Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP), Fiscal Year 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South
0-12 Months	2,860	341
13-24 Months	3,660	475
25-35 Months	3,519	419

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure D6: Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Performance Measures, Federal Fiscal Year 2013

	Arizona	Phoenix South
% Receiving Initial IFSP with 45 Days	75.9%	**
% with IFSP Receiving Timely Service	82.2%	**
% Receiving Services in Natural Environ.	94.7%	**

**Data not available.

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure D7: Division of Developmental Disabilities Referrals, Screenings, and Services, Fiscal Year 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South
0-2.9 Years		
Referrals for Screenings	2,484	357
Screenings	238	25
Persons Served	2,336	329
Service Visits	120,519	14,116
3-5.9 Years		
Referrals for Screenings	1,969	242
Screenings	958	125
Persons Served	2,540	293
Service Visits	358,322	46,253

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure D8: Speech, Language, and Hearing Providers

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Providers	4,623	224
Audiologists	17	1
Dispensing Audiologists	322	12
Hearing Aid Dispensers	500	10
Temporary Hearing Aid Dispenser	42	1
Speech Language Assistant	981	50
Speech Language Pathology	2,372	125
Speech Language Pathology Limited	263	19
Temporary Speech Lang. Pathology	124	6
Special Licensing	2	0

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Speech, Language, & Hearing Providers, Provider & Facility Databases. Retrieved from: <http://azdhs.gov/licensing/special/index.php#databases>

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Figure D9: Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Referrals with Primary Referral Sources, Fiscal Year 2015, -Sub-Region Totals

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Grand Total 0-35 Months	14,450	1,990	0	109	465	165	125	122	167	28	0	123	158	0	384	33	0	0	0
Total 0-24 Months	10,214	1,380	0	71	315	117	92	79	125	***	0	71	116	0	278	***	0	0	0
25-35 Months	4,236	610	0	38	150	48	33	43	42	***	0	52	42	0	106	***	0	0	0

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure D10: Persons Served by Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP), Fiscal Year 2015, Sub-Region Totals

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total 0-24 Months	6,520	816	***	46	174	63	53	53	69	***	***	39	71	***	169	***	***	***	0

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure D11: Division of Developmental Disabilities Referrals, Screenings, and Services, Fiscal Year 2015, Sub-Region Totals

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total 0 - 5.9 Years																			
Referrals for Screenings	4,453	599	***	28	126	41	39	46	66	***	***	35	37	***	105	***	***	***	0
Screenings	1,196	150	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	***	***	***	33	***	***	***	0
Persons Served	4,876	622	***	28	123	44	42	45	70	***	***	40	41	***	115	***	***	***	0
Service Visits	478,841	60,369	***	2,373	9,968	3,822	2,716	4,587	6,637	2,433	***	5,107	5,627	***	11,963	2,005	1,491	***	0

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure D12: Total Enrollment for Preschool and Kindergarten with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total Preschool and Kindergarten	14,246	1,265	62	52	259	77	64	152	156	26	0	77	148	***	197	***	***	***	0
Total Preschool	8,702	768	***	***	135	***	37	86	93	***	0	49	90	***	113	0	***	0	0
Total Kindergarten	5,544	497	***	***	124	***	27	66	63	***	0	28	58	***	84	***	***	***	0

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Special Education Enrollment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure D13: District Preschool Enrollment with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total	8,656	768	49	36	135	54	37	86	93	16	0	49	90	***	113	0	***	0	0
Developmental Delay	3,563	295	***	***	***	***	***	40	38	***	0	***	***	***	42	0	0	0	0
Hearing Impaired	63	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	0	***	0	0	0	0
Preschool Severe Delay	1,854	181	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0	***	***	***	***	0	0	0	0
Speech Language Impairment	3,122	286	***	***	73	***	***	27	37	***	0	***	39	***	47	0	***	0	0
Visually Impaired	54	***	0	0	0	0	***	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Special Education Enrollment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure D14: Charter Preschool Enrollment with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Special Education Enrollment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure D15: District Kindergarten Enrollment with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total	5,010	497	13	16	116	23	27	66	56	10	0	28	43	10	65	***	***	***	0
Developmental Delay	2,233	207	***	***	34	***	***	37	28	***	0	***	***	***	26	***	***	***	0
Hearing Impaired	34	***	0	0	***	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	0	0	***	0	0	0	0
Speech Language Impairment	2,721	280	***	***	81	13	***	28	28	***	0	***	***	***	37	***	***	***	0
Visually Impaired	***	***	0	0	0	***	***	0	0	***	0	0	***	0	***	0	0	0	0

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Special Education Enrollment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure D16: Charter Kindergarten Enrollment with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Baisz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total	534	51	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	15	0	19	***	0	0	0
Developmental Delay	145	***	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	0	***	***	0	0	0
Hearing Impaired	34	***	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech Language Impairment	348	31	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	0	0	0	***	0	***	***	0	0	0
Visually Impaired	***	***	0	0	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). Special Education Enrollment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix E: Child Health

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Appendix E: Child Health

Figure E1: Total Births

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
2009						2010					2011			
Total Births	92,183		12,130			86,838		11,040			84,810		10,690	
2012						2013					2014			
Total Births	85,652		10,910			84,963		10,720			86,648		11,050	

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E2: Mother's Education

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
2009						2010					2011			
8th Grade Or Less	5,560	6.0%	1,716	14.1%		4,520	5.2%	1,378	12.5%		3,840	4.5%	1,167	10.9%
Some High School	15,940	17.3%	3,530	29.1%		13,970	16.1%	2,921	26.5%		12,540	14.8%	2,770	25.9%
High School/ GED	27,779	30.1%	4,020	33.1%		26,340	30.3%	3,849	34.9%		25,737	30.3%	3,818	35.7%
Some College or Associate's Degree	32,719	35.5%	2,232	18.4%		31,810	36.6%	2,281	20.7%		32,200	38.0%	2,358	22.1%
College Graduate	8,490	9.2%	455	3.8%		8,570	9.9%	468	4.2%		8,790	10.4%	423	4.0%
Unknown	1,700	1.8%	173	1.4%		1,640	1.9%	142	1.3%		1,700	2.0%	158	1.5%
2012						2013					2014			
8th Grade Or Less	3,670	4.3%	1,089	10.0%		1,340	1.6%	381	3.6%		3,190	3.7%	896	8.1%
Some High School	12,490	14.6%	2,768	25.4%		11,691	13.8%	2,515	23.5%		13,720	15.8%	3,052	27.6%
High School/ GED	26,765	31.2%	4,039	37.0%		26,226	30.9%	4,035	37.6%		22,050	25.4%	3,552	32.1%
Some College or Associate's Degree	33,060	38.6%	2,504	23.0%		34,684	40.8%	2,790	26.0%		27,130	31.3%	2,495	22.6%
College Graduate	8,790	10.3%	423	3.9%		8,630	10.2%	409	3.8%		20,010	23.1%	984	8.9%
Unknown	880	1.0%	84	0.8%		500	0.6%	57	0.5%		560	0.6%	71	0.6%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E3: Teen Mothers

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Mother 19 Years Or Younger	10,690	11.6%	2,017	16.6%		9,280	10.7%	1,707	15.5%		8,320	9.8%	1,614	15.1%
	2012					2013					2014			
Mother 19 Years Or Younger	8,070	9.4%	1,520	13.9%		7,220	8.5%	1,380	12.9%		6,620	7.6%	1,289	11.7%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E4: Marital Status

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Married	50,283	54.5%	4,520	37.3%		47,767	55.0%	4,214	38.2%		46,710	55.1%	4,059	38.0%
Unmarried	40,932	44.4%	7,434	61.3%		38,203	44.0%	6,693	60.6%		37,257	43.9%	6,483	60.6%
Other/Unknown	970	1.1%	172	1.4%		870	1.0%	132	1.2%		840	1.0%	152	1.4%
	2012					2013					2014			
Married	46,250	54.0%	3,980	36.5%		45,610	53.7%	3,937	36.7%		46,410	53.6%	4,125	37.3%
Unmarried	38,543	45.0%	6,790	62.2%		38,352	45.1%	6,649	62.0%		38,767	44.7%	6,742	61.0%
Other/Unknown	860	1.0%	137	1.3%		1,010	1.2%	134	1.3%		1,470	1.7%	183	1.7%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E5: Prenatal Care

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
No Care	1,690	1.8%	***	***		1,370	1.6%	200	1.8%		1,340	1.6%	223	2.1%
1st Trimester	74,120	80.4%	9,508	78.4%		71,250	82.0%	8,923	80.8%		69,466	81.9%	8,681	81.2%
2nd Trimester	13,200	14.3%	1,951	16.1%		11,320	13.0%	1,567	14.2%		11,150	13.1%	1,452	13.6%
3rd Trimester	3,020	3.3%	384	3.2%		2,750	3.2%	***	***		2,630	3.1%	320	3.0%
Unknown	160	0.2%	***	***		150	0.2%	***	***		230	0.3%	18	0.2%
	2012					2013					2014			
No Care	1,050	1.2%	***	***		1,180	1.4%	***	***		1,840	2.1%	298	2.7%
1st Trimester	70,782	82.6%	8,944	82.0%		69,076	81.3%	8,507	79.4%		57,180	66.0%	6,761	61.2%
2nd Trimester	10,870	12.7%	1,443	13.2%		11,510	13.5%	1,616	15.1%		16,080	18.6%	2,272	20.6%
3rd Trimester	2,750	3.2%	332	3.0%		3,070	3.6%	430	4.0%		4,620	5.3%	732	6.6%
Unknown	200	0.2%	***	***		130	0.2%	***	***		6,930	8.0%	987	8.9%

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E6: Prenatal Visits

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
2009					2010					2011				
No Visits	1,690	1.8%	***	***	1,370	1.6%	***	***	1,340	1.6%	***	***	1,340	1.6%
1-4 Visits	3,140	3.4%	452	3.7%	2,870	3.3%	376	3.4%	2,890	3.4%	392	3.7%	2,890	3.4%
5-8 Visits	14,370	15.6%	2,230	18.4%	12,470	14.4%	1,972	17.9%	11,820	13.9%	1,498	14.0%	11,820	13.9%
9-12 Visits	45,140	49.0%	5,716	47.1%	42,430	48.9%	5,347	48.4%	39,760	46.9%	5,398	50.5%	39,760	46.9%
13+ Visits	27,670	30.0%	3,443	28.4%	27,505	31.7%	3,129	28.3%	28,710	33.9%	3,162	29.6%	28,710	33.9%
Unknown	180	0.2%	***	***	200	0.2%	***	***	290	0.3%	***	***	290	0.3%
2012					2013					2014				
No Visits	1,050	1.2%	165	1.5%	1,180	1.4%	***	***	1,840	2.1%	298	2.7%	1,840	2.1%
1-4 Visits	3,040	3.5%	408	3.7%	3,190	3.8%	441	4.1%	3,790	4.4%	558	5.0%	3,790	4.4%
5-8 Visits	11,680	13.6%	1,565	14.3%	11,457	13.5%	1,411	13.2%	12,560	14.5%	1,759	15.9%	12,560	14.5%
9-12 Visits	40,008	46.7%	5,676	52.0%	39,379	46.3%	5,819	54.3%	40,660	46.9%	5,770	52.2%	40,660	46.9%
13+ Visits	29,630	34.6%	3,066	28.1%	29,600	34.8%	2,880	26.9%	26,620	30.7%	2,581	23.4%	26,620	30.7%
Unknown	240	0.3%	27	0.2%	160	0.2%	***	***	1,190	1.4%	84	0.8%	1,190	1.4%

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E7: Smoking During Pregnancy

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
2009					2010					2011				
Non Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Light Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Heavy Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unknown	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
2012					2013					2014				
Non Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	82,687	95.4%	10,748	97.3%	
Light Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2,300	2.7%	217	2.0%	
Heavy Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,100	1.3%	54	0.5%	
Unknown	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	560	0.6%	31	0.3%	

**Tracking of some statistics changed in 2014 so data for previous years are not available

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E8: Mother's Weight Gain

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Inadequate	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Appropriate	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Excessive	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Unknown	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
	2012					2013					2014			
Inadequate	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		18,900	21.8%	2,878	26.0%
Appropriate	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		26,650	30.8%	3,205	29.0%
Excessive	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		40,310	46.5%	4,853	43.9%
Unknown	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		790	0.9%	114	1.0%

**Tracking of some statistics changed in 2014 so data for previous years are not available

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E9: Payee

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
AHCCCS	49,376	53.6%	9,282	76.5%		46,284	53.3%	8,360	75.7%		44,857	52.9%	8,208	76.8%
IHS	1,670	1.8%	37	0.3%		1,730	2.0%	40	0.4%		1,650	1.9%	45	0.4%
Private Insurance	37,900	41.1%	2,490	20.5%		35,660	41.1%	2,316	21.0%		35,320	41.6%	2,153	20.1%
Self-Pay	2,460	2.7%	285	2.4%		2,580	3.0%	281	2.5%		2,610	3.1%	243	2.3%
Unknown	770	0.8%	32	0.3%		580	0.7%	42	0.4%		370	0.4%	45	0.4%
	2012					2013					2014			
AHCCCS	45,453	53.1%	8,444	77.4%		45,792	53.9%	8,270	77.1%		46,064	53.2%	8,408	76.1%
IHS	1,470	1.7%	***	***		1,080	1.3%	***	***		1,170	1.4%	64	0.6%
Private Insurance	35,590	41.6%	2,181	20.0%		35,000	41.2%	2,113	19.7%		35,640	41.1%	2,195	19.9%
Self-Pay	2,960	3.5%	207	1.9%		2,950	3.5%	266	2.5%		3,600	4.2%	357	3.2%
Unknown	180	0.2%	***	***		140	0.2%	***	***		170	0.2%	26	0.2%

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E10: Total Infant Deaths

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Infant Deaths	560	0.6%	79	0.7%		530	0.6%	72	0.7%		510	0.6%	69	0.6%
	2012					2013					2014			
Infant Deaths	510	0.6%	88	0.8%		450	0.5%	46	0.4%		490	0.6%	69	0.6%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E11: Length of Gestation

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
<37 Weeks	9,210	10.0%	1,356	11.2%		8,340	9.6%	1,212	11.0%		7,880	9.3%	1,093	10.2%
37-41 Weeks	82,636	89.6%	10,734	88.5%		78,137	90.0%	9,789	88.7%		76,574	90.3%	9,569	89.5%
42+ Weeks	310	0.3%	34	0.3%		340	0.4%	33	0.3%		320	0.4%	29	0.3%
Unknown	30	0.0%	0	0.0%		30	0.0%	0	0.0%		40	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2012					2013					2014			
<37 Weeks	7,890	9.2%	***	***		7,670	9.0%	1,087	10.1%		7,770	9.0%	1,135	10.3%
37-41 Weeks	77,455	90.4%	9,738	89.3%		76,992	90.6%	9,594	89.5%		78,442	90.5%	9,865	89.3%
42+ Weeks	270	0.3%	***	***		250	0.3%	34	0.3%		290	0.3%	***	***
Unknown	40	0.0%	0	0.0%		50	0.1%	0	0.0%		150	0.2%	***	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E12: Low Birth Weight

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Less Than 2,500 Grams at Birth	6,520	7.1%	930	7.7%		6,130	7.1%	853	7.7%		5,930	7.0%	800	7.5%
	2012					2013					2014			
Less Than 2,500 Grams at Birth	5,940	6.9%	772	7.1%		5,850	6.9%	778	7.3%		6,070	7.0%	841	7.6%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E13: Newborn Intensive Care

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Required Intensive Care	5,750	6.2%	734	6.1%		5,330	6.1%	655	5.9%		4,630	5.5%	528	4.9%
	2012					2013					2014			
Required Intensive Care	4,150	4.8%	575	5.3%		4,520	5.3%	631	5.9%		5,810	6.7%	782	7.1%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E14: Births with Medical Risk Factors

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Unduplicated Total	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Pre-existing diabetes	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Gestational diabetes	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Pre-existing hypertension	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Gestational hypertension	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Eclampsia	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Previous preterm birth	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Gonorrhea	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Syphilis	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Chlamydia	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Hepatitis B	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Hepatitis C	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
	2012					2013					2014			
Unduplicated Total	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		15,630	18.0%	1,841	16.7%
Pre-existing diabetes	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		810	0.9%	108	1.0%
Gestational diabetes	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		5,310	6.1%	640	5.8%
Pre-existing hypertension	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		1,040	1.2%	139	1.3%
Gestational hypertension	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		4,540	5.2%	502	4.5%
Eclampsia	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		330	0.4%	36	0.3%
Previous preterm birth	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		3,040	3.5%	302	2.7%
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		890	1.0%	52	0.5%
Gonorrhea	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		190	0.2%	31	0.3%
Syphilis	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		70	0.1%	***	***
Chlamydia	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		2,020	2.3%	319	2.9%
Hepatitis B	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		100	0.1%	***	***
Hepatitis C	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		140	0.2%	***	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

**Tracking of some statistics changed in 2014 so data for previous years are not available

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E15: Births with Complications of Labor and Delivery

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Unduplicated Total	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Premature rupture of the membranes	1,340	1.5%	101	0.8%		1,480	1.7%	130	1.2%		1,550	1.8%	133	1.2%
Precipitous labor	850	0.9%	109	0.9%		1,050	1.2%	107	1.0%		1,050	1.2%	87	0.8%
Prolonged labor	640	0.7%	47	0.4%		650	0.7%	57	0.5%		500	0.6%	30	0.3%
Breech presentation	2,660	2.9%	277	2.3%		2,610	3.0%	319	2.9%		2,560	3.0%	237	2.2%
Chorioamnionitis	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Meconium staining of the amniotic fluid	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Fetal intolerance	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Maternal transfusion	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Ruptured uterus	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Unplanned Hysterectomy	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Admission to intensive care unit	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Unplanned surgery following delivery	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
	2012					2013					2014			
Unduplicated Total	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		18,509	21.4%	2,144	19.4%
Premature rupture of the membranes	1,510	1.8%	99	0.9%		1,840	2.2%	142	1.3%		3,430	4.0%	258	2.3%
Precipitous labor	1,110	1.3%	80	0.7%		2,090	2.5%	405	3.8%		5,270	6.1%	998	9.0%
Prolonged labor	500	0.6%	38	0.3%		670	0.8%	28	0.3%		1,810	2.1%	122	1.1%
Breech presentation	2,650	3.1%	264	2.4%		2,610	3.1%	231	2.2%		3,330	3.8%	354	3.2%
Chorioamnionitis	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		1,670	1.9%	180	1.6%
Meconium staining of the amniotic fluid	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		4,700	5.4%	595	5.4%
Fetal intolerance	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		4,920	5.7%	419	3.8%
Maternal transfusion	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		240	0.3%	***	***
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		490	0.6%	41	0.4%
Ruptured uterus	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		40	0.0%	-	-
Unplanned Hysterectomy	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		30	0.0%	-	-
Admission to intensive care unit	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		100	0.1%	***	***
Unplanned surgery following delivery	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		150	0.2%	***	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

**Data is not available.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E16: Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn

	Arizona		Phoenix South		Arizona		Phoenix South		Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Unduplicated Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Assisted ventilation immediately after delivery	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Assisted ventilation for more than 6 hours	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Surfactant replacement therapy	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Suspected neonatal sepsis	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Significant birth injury	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2012				2013				2014			
Unduplicated Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3,670	4.2%	245	2.2%
Assisted ventilation immediately after delivery	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2,410	2.8%	182	1.6%
Assisted ventilation for more than 6 hours	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,150	1.3%	60	0.5%
Surfactant replacement therapy	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	360	0.4%	25	0.2%
Suspected neonatal sepsis	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,510	1.7%	69	0.6%
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	30	0.0%	**	**
Significant birth injury	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	240	0.3%	**	**

***Data is not available.*

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). *Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]*. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E17: Congenital Anomalies of the Newborn

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Anencephalus	***	***	0	0.0%		0	0.0%	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%
Spina bifida / Meningocele	***	***	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%		0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Omphalocele / Gastroschisis	40	0.0%	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%
Limb reduction defect	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Cleft lip / palate	60	0.1%	0	0.0%		60	0.1%	0	0.0%		50	0.1%	0	0.0%
Down syndrome	40	0.0%	0	0.0%		40	0.0%	0	0.0%		40	0.0%	0	0.0%
Suspected chromosomal disorder	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Hypospadias	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
Unknown congenital anomalies	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
	2012					2013					2014			
Anencephalus	***	***	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%		***	***	-	-
Spina bifida / Meningocele	***	***	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%		***	***	-	-
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		50	0.1%	-	-
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		0	0.0%	0	0.0%		***	***	-	-
Omphalocele / Gastroschisis	***	***	0	0.0%		***	***	0	0.0%		50	0.1%	***	***
Limb reduction defect	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		***	***	-	-
Cleft lip / palate	60	0.1%	0	0.0%		60	0.1%	6	0.1%		70	0.1%	-	-
Down syndrome	40	0.0%	0	0.0%		40	0.0%	0	0.0%		40	0.0%	-	-
Suspected chromosomal disorder	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		40	0.0%	-	-
Hypospadias	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		40	0.0%	-	-
Unknown congenital anomalies	**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**		110	0.1%	***	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

**Data is not available.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E18: Breastfeeding Rates (Amongst WIC Recipients)

	Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South			Arizona		Phoenix South	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009					2010					2011			
Infants breastfed at least once			**	**		**	**	**	**		**	**	**	**
	2012					2013					2014			
Infants breastfed at least once		63.1%		59.0%			62.9%		57.1%			65.5%		59.9%

**Data is not available.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). WIC Participation [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E19: Vaccines at Child Care Facilities

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Number of Facilities Reporting	1,955	149
# of Students Enrolled	92,128	7,391
4+ doses of Dtap (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	84,760	6,990
% of Total	92.0%	94.6%
3+ doses of Polio	85,745	7,087
% of Total	93.1%	95.9%
1+ doses of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)	86,252	7,106
% of Total	93.6%	96.1%
3+ doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)	85,152	6,971
% of Total	92.4%	94.3%
2 doses of HepA (Hepatitis A) *	75,055	6,735
% of Total	81.5%	91.1%
3+ doses of HepB (Hepatitis B)	84,750	7,033
% of Total	92.0%	95.2%
1+ doses of Varicella (Chicken Pox) and/or History	87,127	7,110
% of Total	94.6%	96.2%
Religious Exempt	3,221	156
% of Total	3.5%	2.1%
Medical Exempt	231	***
Temporary Medical Exempt	256	***
% of Total	0.5%	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Immunizations for Child Care and Kindergarten [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E20: Vaccines at Kindergartens

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Number of Facilities Reporting	1,335	129
Number of Students Enrolled	83,088	9,739
4+ doses of Dtap (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	78,284	9,349
% of Total	94.2%	96.0%
DTaP Exempt	3,267	137
% of Total	3.9%	1.4%
3+ doses of Polio	78,626	9,392
% of Total	94.6%	96.4%
Polio Exempt	3,185	137
% of Total	3.8%	1.4%
2+ doses of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)	78,265	9,378
% of Total	94.2%	96.3%
MMR Exempt	3,333	143
% of Total	4.0%	1.5%
3+ doses of HepB (Hepatitis B)	79,382	9,496
% of Total	95.5%	97.5%
Hep B Exempt	2,934	126
% of Total	3.5%	1.3%
2+ doses of Varicella (Chicken Pox) and/or History	72,251	8,608
1 dose of Varicella or History	8,107	948
% of Total	96.7%	98.1%
Varicella Exempt	2,356	122
% of Total	2.8%	1.3%
Permanent Personal Beliefs Exemption	3,732	142
% of Total	4.5%	1.5%
Temporary Medical Exemption	124	***
Permanent Medical or Laboratory Evidence of Immunity	144	***
% of Total	0.3%	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Immunizations for Child Care and Kindergarten [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E21: Oral Health Amongst Kindergarten Students

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Prevalence of decay experience	52%	65%
Untreated tooth decay	27%	31%
Prevalence of dental pain and infection	1.6%	1.6%
Annual dental visits	77%	75%
Insurance coverage	76%	65%

Source: First Things First. (2016) Taking a Bite Out of School Absences: Children's Oral Health Report 2016. Retrieved from http://azftf.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/FTF_Oral_Health_Report_2016.pdf

Figure E22: Non-Fatal Inpatient Hospitalization Injuries Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2012

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Hospitalizations	1,316	225
Male	701	137
Female	615	88
Falls-Related	440	75
Poisoning	214	36

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E23: Non-Fatal Inpatient Hospitalization Injuries Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2013

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Hospitalizations	1,060	160
Male	643	112
Female	417	48
Falls-Related	381	***
Poisoning	147	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E24: Non-Fatal Inpatient Hospitalization Injuries Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2014

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Hospitalizations	907	138
Male	518	79
Female	389	59
Falls-Related	315	***
Poisoning	157	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E25: Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2012

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Visits	49,717	7,263
Male	28,298	4,183
Female	21,419	3,080
Cut/Pierce	2,070	349
Drowning	135	***
Fall	22,308	3,130
Fire/Hot object	1,269	227
MVC	902	154
Pedal-cycle	482	79
Natural/Environment	4,265	705
Poisoning	1,668	198
Struck By/Against	7,669	1,080

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E26: Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2013

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Visits	46,663	6,677
Male	26,390	3,889
Female	20,273	2,788
Cut/Pierce	1,917	275
Drowning	112	***
Fall	21,110	2,957
Fire/Hot object	1,146	183
MVC	844	136
Pedal-cycle	402	57
Natural/Environment	4,047	715
Poisoning	1,582	172
Struck By/Against	6,806	942

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E27: Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2014

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Visits	46,267	6,802
Male	25,987	3,824
Female	20,280	2,978
Cut/Pierce	1,688	255
Drowning	161	***
Fall	21,145	3,048
Fire/Hot object	1,198	202
MVC	883	135
Pedal-cycle	358	45
Natural/Environment	4,512	847
Poisoning	1,608	185
Struck By/Against	6,367	855

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E28: Asthma Emergency Room Use and Hospital Discharge, 2014

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total	4,560	1,109

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Asthma ED Visits, 0-5, 2012-2014 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E29: Mortality Rates (Deaths per 100,000 Persons) Amongst Children 0-14 Years-Old for Select Conditions, 2014

	Arizona	Maricopa County
Total Mortality Rate	17.9	15.2
Motor vehicle accident	2.5	2.1
Accidental drowning and submersion	1.3	1.1
Malignant neoplasms	2.3	2.0
Congenital malformations	1.1	0.9
Homicide by firearm	0.2	0.3
Homicide by other means	0.9	0.0
Suicide	0.9	0.0
Asthma	0.9	0.0
Influenza/ pneumonia	0.2	0.0

Data is not available at the regional level; reported figures are for Maricopa County

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2014 Annual Report, Table 5E-25. Rates for the Leading Causes of Death Among Children (1-14 Years) by County of Residence, Arizona, 2014. Retrieved from:

<http://pub.azdhs.gov/health-stats/report/ahs/2014/index.php?pg=counties>

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Figure E30: Number of Grocery Stores, Restaurants, Fitness Facilities, 2012

	Arizona	Maricopa County
Grocery stores	825	493
Supercenters and club stores	141	94
Convenience stores	1,920	980
Specialized food stores	295	191
Full-service restaurants	3,872	2,224
Fast-food restaurants	4,238	2,758
Recreation and fitness facilities	456	265

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2016). Food Environment Atlas. Retrieved from: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/data-access-and-documentation-downloads/>.

Figure E31: SNAP and WIC Retailers

	Arizona	Phoenix South
SNAP Retailers	4,058	402
% of Total Households with Children 0-5 Years-Old	1.1%	0.9%
WIC Retailers	645	54
% of Total Households with Children 0-5 Years-Old	0.2%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2016). SNAP Retailer Locator. Retrieved from: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator>. ; Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Arizona WIC Program Authorized Vendors. Retrieved from: <http://azdhs.gov/documents/prevention/azwic/az-wic-vendor-list.pdf>.

Figure E32: Obesity Amongst Children Participating in WIC

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Total Children	79,304	17,120
Underweight Children	3,179	670
% of Total	4.0%	3.9%
Normal Weight Children	57,089	12,096
% of Total	72.0%	70.7%
Overweight Children	10,013	2,223
% of Total	12.6%	13.0%
Obese Children	9,043	2,131
% of Total	11.4%	12.4%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). WIC Participation [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E33: Adult Obesity Rate

	Arizona	Maricopa County
2013 Obesity Rate	26.8%	25.4%

Data is not available at the regional level. Reported figures are for Maricopa County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). Arizona Obesity Prevalence by County. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/countydata/countydataindicators.html>.

Appendix E: Child Health

Figure E34: Behavioral Health Services (2015)

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Women	141,389	17,248
Children 0-17	76,706	9,102
Children 0-5	14,374	1,418

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Behavioral Health Services [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E35: Women Receiving Behavioral Health Services (2015)

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Women with Dependent Children	13,902	1,960
% of All Women Receiving Services	9.8%	11.4%
Pregnant Women	2,160	324
% of All Women Receiving Services	1.5%	1.9%
Women Pregnant AND/OR with Dependent Children	14,546	2,050
% of All Women Receiving Services	10.3%	11.9%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Behavioral Health Services [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E36: Behavioral Health Services for Children 0-17 (2015)

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Behavioral Health Day Programs	420	***
% of Total	0.5%	***
Crisis Intervention Services	7,472	765
% of Total	9.7%	8.4%
Inpatient Services	3,434	459
% of Total	4.5%	5.0%
Medical Services	26,264	3,389
% of Total	34.2%	37.2%
Outpatient Services (UB92)	67	***
% of Total	0.1%	***
Pharmacy	24,569	3,132
% of Total	32.0%	34.4%
Rehabilitation Services	18,615	1,552
% of Total	24.3%	17.1%
Residential Services	601	***
% of Total	0.8%	***
Support Services (excluding case management)	71,981	8,563
% of Total	93.8%	94.1%
Treatment Services (individual)	61,211	7,107
% of Total	79.8%	78.1%

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Behavioral Health Services [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix E: Child Health

Figure E37: Behavioral Health Services for Children 0-5 (2015)

	Arizona	Phoenix South
Behavioral Health Day Programs	62	***
% of Total	0.4%	***
Crisis Intervention Services	402	***
% of Total	2.8%	***
Inpatient Services	96	***
% of Total	0.7%	***
Medical Services	1,217	214
% of Total	8.5%	15.1%
Outpatient Services (UB92)	***	0
% of Total	***	0.0%
Pharmacy	838	146
% of Total	5.8%	10.3%
Rehabilitation Services	2,517	177
% of Total	17.5%	12.5%
Residential Services	***	0
% of Total	***	0.0%
Support Services (excluding case management)	13,720	1,300
% of Total	95.5%	91.7%
Treatment Services (individual)	11,716	1,082
% of Total	81.5%	76.3%

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Behavioral Health Services [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix E: Child Health

Figure E38: Total Children 0-5 Years-Old

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Total Residents 0-5 yrs	531,825	61,415	609	2,367	13,914	4,140	3,902	5,008	6,099	1,174	173	3,772	4,073	1,033	11,776	1,553	1,127	574	122

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27001 - Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Figure E39: Children 0-5 Years-Old without Health Insurance

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Children 0-5 yrs without Health Insurance	51,831	7,817	47	236	2,179	568	517	557	621	106	***	664	556	77	1,174	159	219	107	***
% of Total	9.7%	12.7%	7.7%	10.0%	15.7%	13.7%	13.2%	11.1%	10.2%	9.0%	***	17.6%	13.6%	7.5%	10.0%	10.3%	19.4%	18.7%	***

***Data has been suppressed when there are fewer than 25 observations, and the next highest value is suppressed when the total can be used to impute suppressed values.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27001 - Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Figure E40: Children 0-5 Years-Old with Public Health Insurance

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Children 0-5 yrs with Public Health Insurance	230,696	37,737	483	1,454	9,969	2,770	2,231	3,843	1,829	953	61	1,602	2,857	494	7,483	722	509	424	53
% of Total	43.4%	61.4%	79.4%	61.5%	71.6%	66.9%	57.2%	76.7%	30.0%	81.2%	35.4%	42.5%	70.1%	47.8%	63.5%	46.5%	45.1%	73.8%	43.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27003 - Public Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Figure E41: Children 0-5 Years-Old with Private Health Insurance

	Arizona	Phoenix South	Alhambra	Balsz	Cartwright	Creighton	Fowler	Isaac	Laveen	Murphy	Osborn	Pendergast	Phoenix Elementary	Riverside	Roosevelt	Tempe	Tolleson	Wilson	Other
Children 0-5 yrs with Private Health Insurance	265,304	17,021	80	690	2,045	806	1,222	662	3,814	144	95	1,594	739	511	3,359	732	410	50	67
% of Total	49.9%	27.7%	13.2%	29.2%	14.7%	19.5%	31.3%	13.2%	62.5%	12.3%	55.0%	42.2%	18.1%	49.4%	28.5%	47.1%	36.4%	8.7%	54.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27002 - Private Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Appendix F: The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

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Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F1: Population Demographics

Age of Children in Respondent Homes ¹	
0 - 2 years	303
% of total survey respondents	21%
3 - 5 years	618
% of total survey respondents	42%
> 5 years	547
% of total survey respondents	37%
Race/Ethnicity of Respondents	
American Indian	11
% of Total	2%
Asian	4
% of Total	1%
Black or African American	38
% of Total	7%
Caucasian or white	80
% of Total	15%
Latino or Hispanic	377
% of Total	69%
Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	31
% of Total	6%
Other	5
% of Total	1%
Response Totals	546
Respondent Employment Status	
Employed outside the home	
Employed full-time	214
Employed part-time	69
Seasonal worker	3
Sub Total	286
% of Total	55%
Not employed outside the home	
Stay at home mom/ homemaker	163
Unemployed	56
Student	8
Retired	4
Disabled	4
Sub Total	235
% of Total	45%
Response Totals	521

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F1: Population Demographics

Respondent Age Group	
Under 21 years	2
% of Total	0%
21 to 29 years	194
% of Total	39%
30 to 39 years	225
% of Total	45%
40 to 49 years	66
% of Total	13%
50 to 59 years	9
% of Total	2%
60 years or older	7
% of Total	1%
Response Totals	503
Respondent Language/Survey Language	
English	377
% of Total	65%
Spanish	202
% of Total	35%
Response Totals	579
Respondent Gender	
Male	37
% of Total	7%
Female	463
% of Total	93%
Response Totals	500

¹ Respondents reported the number of children in each age group, resulting in a percent of total respondents exceeding 100%.

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F1: Population Demographics

Number of Adults in Respondent Household	
1 Adult	70
% of Total	13%
2 Adults	302
% of Total	55%
3 Adults	85
% of Total	15%
4 Adults	60
% of Total	11%
5 Adults	24
% of Total	4%
6 Adults	9
% of Total	2%
7 Adults	4
% of Total	1%
Response Totals	554
Respondent Education Level	
Less than 9th grade	54
% of Total	10%
9th grade to 12th grade no diploma	101
% of Total	19%
High school diploma (includes GED or equivalent)	121
% of Total	23%
Some college, no degree	124
% of Total	23%
Associate's degree	41
% of Total	8%
Bachelor's degree	46
% of Total	9%
Graduate or professional degree	45
% of Total	8%
Response Totals	532

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F1: Population Demographics

Respondent Income Level	
<\$20,000 per year	
Less than \$10,000 per year	98
\$10,000 to \$19,999 per year	115
Sub Total	213
% of Total	42%
\$20,000 - 49,999 per year	
\$20,000 to \$29,999 per year	107
\$30,000 to \$49,999 per year	98
Sub Total	205
% of Total	40%
>=\$50,000 per year	
\$50,000 to \$74,999 per year	46
\$75,000 to \$99,999 per year	28
\$100,000 or more per year	20
Sub Total	94
% of Total	18%
Response Totals	512
The child(ren) currently live with	
Two parents in the home	429
% of children	74%
Two parents in different homes	27
% of children	5%
Mother only	115
% of children	20%
Father only	6
% of children	1%
Does not live with parents	14
% of children	2%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F2: Economic Circumstances

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
In the year prior to the survey, the respondent experienced the following hardships:																							
Lacked reliable transportation to get to services that were needed, such as the grocery store, church, school, the doctor, or child care	45	0	2	3	1	33	3	0	42	0	20	17	3	0	0	40	12	25	37	27	10	1	38
% of subgroup	8%	0%	50%	8%	1%	9%	10%	0%	8%	0%	10%	8%	5%	0%	0%	8%	4%	11%	7%	13%	5%	1%	7%
Sometimes or often worried whether food would run out before they had money to buy more	208	5	0	9	16	160	7	2	199	0	67	77	30	2	2	178	90	100	190	102	85	4	191
% of subgroup	36%	45%	0%	24%	20%	42%	23%	40%	36%	0%	35%	34%	45%	22%	29%	35%	31%	43%	36%	48%	41%	4%	37%
The food they bought sometimes or often didn't last and they didn't have money to get more	155	5	0	8	15	110	7	1	146	0	54	57	18	3	2	134	66	71	137	84	51	4	139
% of subgroup	27%	45%	0%	21%	19%	29%	23%	20%	27%	0%	28%	25%	27%	33%	29%	27%	23%	30%	26%	39%	25%	4%	27%
Was without a home, apartment, or place to stay	19	0	0	4	1	13	1	0	19	0	12	7	0	0	0	19	10	9	19	14	4	1	19
% of subgroup	3%	0%	0%	11%	1%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	3%	4%	4%	7%	2%	1%	4%
The respondent and/or primary caregiver lost their job	64	2	0	8	10	41	3	0	64	0	24	26	10	0	1	61	27	33	60	29	21	10	60
% of subgroup	11%	18%	0%	21%	13%	11%	10%	0%	12%	0%	12%	12%	15%	0%	14%	12%	9%	14%	11%	14%	10%	11%	12%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F2: Economic Circumstances

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Current Employment Status																							
Retired	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	2	1	1	4
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Disabled	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	4	4	3	1	0	4
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Employed full-time	214	5	1	24	37	133	11	2	213	0	66	92	26	6	1	191	214	0	214	65	82	56	203
% of subgroup	41%	45%	33%	65%	51%	37%	38%	40%	41%	0%	36%	44%	43%	75%	14%	41%	75%	0%	41%	32%	42%	64%	42%
Employed part-time	69	2	0	3	8	45	9	1	68	1	26	29	6	0	1	63	69	0	69	33	29	5	67
% of subgroup	13%	18%	0%	8%	11%	13%	31%	20%	13%	100%	14%	14%	10%	0%	14%	13%	24%	0%	13%	16%	15%	6%	14%
Seasonal worker	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	2	1	0	3
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Stay at home mom/ homemaker	163	1	1	3	21	127	6	1	160	0	63	62	15	2	0	142	0	163	163	60	63	23	146
% of subgroup	31%	9%	33%	8%	29%	36%	21%	20%	31%	0%	35%	30%	25%	25%	0%	30%	0%	69%	31%	30%	32%	26%	30%
Student	8	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	8	0	4	4	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	4	4	0	8
% of subgroup	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%
Unemployed	56	3	1	4	5	41	0	1	55	0	22	19	11	0	1	53	0	56	56	32	16	2	50
% of subgroup	11%	27%	33%	11%	7%	11%	0%	20%	11%	0%	12%	9%	18%	0%	14%	11%	0%	24%	11%	16%	8%	2%	10%
Response Totals	521	11	3	37	73	357	29	5	515	1	181	210	61	8	7	468	286	235	521	201	197	87	485

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F2: Economic Circumstances

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Number of times moved in the past 2 years																							
0-2 Moves	540	11	4	36	77	350	29	4	511	1	175	213	64	9	7	469	264	223	487	192	194	93	479
% of subgroup	95%	100%	100%	95%	99%	95%	94%	80%	96%	100%	92%	96%	98%	100%	100%	95%	95%	96%	95%	92%	96%	100%	95%
3-5 Moves	23	0	0	2	1	15	2	1	21	0	14	7	1	0	0	22	13	8	21	14	7	0	21
% of subgroup	4%	0%	0%	5%	1%	4%	6%	20%	4%	0%	7%	3%	2%	0%	0%	4%	5%	3%	4%	7%	3%	0%	4%
6-7 Moves	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	3
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Response Totals	566	11	4	38	78	368	31	5	535	1	190	222	65	9	7	494	279	232	511	208	202	93	503
Respondent and/or family receives the following forms of public assistance																							
Food Box	37	0	0	5	5	24	2	0	36	1	18	12	2	3	0	36	17	17	34	25	10	1	36
% of subgroup	6%	0%	0%	13%	6%	6%	6%	0%	7%	50%	9%	5%	3%	33%	0%	7%	6%	7%	6%	12%	5%	1%	7%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	195	2	1	16	12	148	8	1	188	0	75	69	26	3	0	173	88	91	179	113	57	1	171
% of subgroup	34%	18%	25%	42%	15%	39%	26%	20%	34%	0%	39%	31%	39%	33%	0%	34%	31%	39%	34%	53%	28%	1%	33%
Cash assistance/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	12	1	0	4	3	4	0	0	12	0	5	4	2	0	0	11	6	5	11	6	5	0	11
% of subgroup	2%	9%	0%	11%	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%	2%	3%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%	2%
Social Security Income SSI	41	0	0	5	6	26	4	0	41	0	11	15	4	1	3	34	19	19	38	25	13	1	39
% of subgroup	7%	0%	0%	13%	8%	7%	13%	0%	8%	0%	6%	7%	6%	11%	43%	7%	7%	8%	7%	12%	6%	1%	8%
(WIC)	160	3	1	7	14	123	10	0	158	0	66	51	19	2	1	139	57	90	147	69	78	4	151
% of subgroup	28%	27%	25%	18%	18%	33%	32%	0%	29%	0%	34%	23%	29%	22%	14%	28%	20%	38%	28%	32%	38%	4%	29%
Other	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of subgroup	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F2: Economic Circumstances

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
<i>In the past year, the respondent was at least somewhat concerned about the following things:</i>																							
Paying the mortgage or rent, paying other bills	269	7	1	16	32	183	15	3	257	0	96	106	31	5	4	242	133	113	246	115	103	28	246
% of subgroup	46%	64%	25%	42%	40%	49%	48%	60%	47%	0%	49%	47%	47%	56%	57%	48%	47%	48%	47%	54%	50%	30%	48%
Finding child care	143	5	0	13	18	85	10	3	134	0	59	53	15	2	3	132	79	50	129	58	54	20	132
% of subgroup	25%	45%	0%	34%	23%	23%	32%	60%	25%	0%	30%	24%	23%	22%	43%	26%	28%	21%	25%	27%	26%	21%	26%
Child-care payments	108	2	0	10	13	67	9	1	102	0	47	41	8	2	2	100	59	39	98	47	44	12	103
% of subgroup	19%	18%	0%	26%	16%	18%	29%	20%	19%	0%	24%	18%	12%	22%	29%	20%	21%	17%	19%	22%	21%	13%	20%
Relationship between you and your spouse/ partner	89	6	1	8	17	50	3	1	86	0	34	33	8	3	2	80	49	36	85	35	34	15	84
% of subgroup	15%	55%	25%	21%	21%	13%	10%	20%	16%	0%	18%	15%	12%	33%	29%	16%	17%	15%	16%	16%	17%	16%	16%
Sexual, emotional, or physical abuse of someone in the family	35	1	0	5	4	18	3	1	32	0	14	14	2	1	1	32	22	12	34	17	15	1	33
% of subgroup	6%	9%	0%	13%	5%	5%	10%	20%	6%	0%	7%	6%	3%	11%	14%	6%	8%	5%	6%	8%	7%	1%	6%
Problems with alcohol or drugs of someone in the family	35	0	0	4	7	17	5	0	33	0	12	14	4	2	2	34	18	15	33	15	13	4	32
% of subgroup	6%	0%	0%	11%	9%	5%	16%	0%	6%	0%	6%	6%	6%	22%	29%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	4%	6%
Having stable housing	77	3	0	9	6	52	4	1	75	0	29	27	8	3	1	68	39	33	72	45	27	1	73
% of subgroup	13%	27%	0%	24%	8%	14%	13%	20%	14%	0%	15%	12%	12%	33%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	21%	13%	1%	14%
Getting or keeping a stable job	112	3	0	12	7	80	3	1	106	0	42	39	14	2	1	98	48	51	99	55	43	5	103
% of subgroup	19%	27%	0%	32%	9%	21%	10%	20%	19%	0%	22%	17%	21%	22%	14%	19%	17%	22%	19%	26%	21%	5%	20%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F2: Economic Circumstances

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
		In the past year, the respondent or their family went without the following:																					
Medical care (including dental)	114	3	0	4	10	88	5	2	112	0	42	43	12	3	2	102	54	51	105	52	53	3	108
% of subgroup	20%	27%	0%	11%	13%	23%	16%	40%	21%	0%	22%	19%	18%	33%	29%	20%	19%	22%	20%	24%	26%	3%	21%
Food	39	3	0	2	6	25	1	1	38	0	12	18	3	1	1	35	16	18	34	21	14	2	37
% of subgroup	7%	27%	0%	5%	8%	7%	3%	20%	7%	0%	6%	8%	5%	11%	14%	7%	6%	8%	6%	10%	7%	2%	7%
Child care	33	0	0	5	4	19	3	1	32	0	12	19	0	0	2	33	15	14	29	13	15	4	32
% of subgroup	6%	0%	0%	13%	5%	5%	10%	20%	6%	0%	6%	8%	0%	0%	29%	7%	5%	6%	6%	6%	7%	4%	6%
Housing	11	1	0	2	0	5	1	0	9	0	6	3	1	0	0	10	2	6	8	6	2	0	8
% of subgroup	2%	9%	0%	5%	0%	1%	3%	0%	2%	0%	3%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%	2%	3%	1%	0%	2%
Prescription medication	31	2	1	1	3	19	3	1	30	0	10	10	5	1	2	28	15	12	27	12	16	1	29
% of subgroup	5%	18%	25%	3%	4%	5%	10%	20%	5%	0%	5%	4%	8%	11%	29%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	8%	1%	6%
Utilities - heat, water, gas, electricity, etc.	30	0	0	4	4	20	1	0	29	1	9	14	3	0	1	28	14	13	27	17	9	1	27
% of subgroup	5%	0%	0%	11%	5%	5%	3%	0%	5%	50%	5%	6%	5%	0%	14%	6%	5%	6%	5%	8%	4%	1%	5%
Gasoline for your car	60	2	0	7	3	44	1	1	58	1	21	22	6	0	0	50	29	25	54	37	19	1	57
% of subgroup	10%	18%	0%	18%	4%	12%	3%	20%	11%	50%	11%	10%	9%	0%	0%	10%	10%	11%	10%	17%	9%	1%	11%
Other	16	0	0	3	1	11	1	0	16	0	7	6	1	0	1	15	9	7	16	6	6	2	14
% of subgroup	3%	0%	0%	8%	1%	3%	3%	0%	3%	0%	4%	3%	2%	0%	14%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F3: Early Care

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Number of children's books in the home																							
0 Books	5	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	5	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	3	1	4	2	0	0	2
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
1-5 Books	76	2	0	2	2	63	1	0	70	1	34	20	9	1	1	66	33	33	66	37	23	0	60
% of subgroup	14%	18%	0%	5%	3%	17%	3%	0%	13%	100%	18%	9%	14%	13%	14%	14%	12%	14%	13%	18%	12%	0%	12%
6-10 Books	102	1	1	8	7	72	5	0	94	0	43	29	8	0	2	82	43	45	88	38	40	11	89
% of subgroup	18%	9%	25%	22%	9%	20%	17%	0%	18%	0%	23%	13%	13%	0%	29%	17%	16%	20%	17%	19%	20%	12%	18%
11-15 Books	76	2	0	2	3	58	6	1	72	0	26	29	4	1	0	60	43	29	72	40	22	6	68
% of subgroup	14%	18%	0%	5%	4%	16%	21%	25%	14%	0%	14%	13%	6%	13%	0%	12%	16%	13%	14%	20%	11%	6%	14%
16-20 Books	72	3	0	2	4	57	1	1	68	0	21	29	10	2	2	64	37	30	67	32	26	8	66
% of subgroup	13%	27%	0%	5%	5%	16%	3%	25%	13%	0%	11%	13%	16%	25%	29%	13%	13%	13%	13%	16%	13%	9%	13%
21+ Books	228	3	3	22	62	114	16	2	222	0	62	113	31	4	2	212	118	92	210	56	88	69	213
% of subgroup	41%	27%	75%	59%	78%	31%	55%	50%	42%	0%	33%	51%	48%	50%	29%	43%	43%	40%	41%	27%	44%	73%	43%
Response Totals	559	11	4	37	79	367	29	4	531	1	187	221	64	8	7	488	277	230	507	205	199	94	498
Number of days in the past month respondent visited a local library to borrow a book, access the internet, or attend a story hour																							
0 Days	211	3	1	12	26	150	11	3	206	0	80	77	19	2	1	179	111	87	198	81	83	26	190
% of subgroup	40%	27%	25%	33%	35%	43%	38%	60%	41%	0%	45%	36%	31%	29%	17%	38%	42%	40%	41%	42%	43%	28%	40%
1-5 Days	233	4	3	14	38	149	13	1	222	1	73	101	28	3	3	209	120	93	213	79	81	50	210
% of subgroup	44%	36%	75%	39%	51%	43%	45%	20%	44%	100%	41%	48%	46%	43%	50%	45%	45%	42%	44%	41%	42%	54%	44%
6-10 Days	50	3	0	8	8	24	4	1	48	0	15	20	7	1	2	45	21	25	46	18	19	11	48
% of subgroup	9%	27%	0%	22%	11%	7%	14%	20%	9%	0%	8%	9%	11%	14%	33%	10%	8%	11%	9%	9%	10%	12%	10%
11-15 Days	12	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	10	0	5	4	1	1	0	11	5	5	10	5	5	1	11
% of subgroup	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	3%	2%	2%	14%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%
16-20 Days	5	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	5	3	2	5	3	1	1	5
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
21+ Days	17	1	0	1	1	13	0	0	16	0	4	7	5	0	0	16	7	8	15	7	3	3	13
% of subgroup	3%	9%	0%	3%	1%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	3%	8%	0%	0%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%	3%
Response Totals	528	11	4	36	75	347	29	5	507	1	179	211	61	7	6	465	267	220	487	193	192	92	477

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F3: Early Care

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
		In the week prior to the survey, number of days the respondent or another family member did the following with their child:																					
		Read or look at a picture book together																					
1-3 Days	233	6	2	18	16	161	13	2	218	0	83	87	21	3	4	198	124	87	211	99	75	27	201
% of subgroup	43%	55%	67%	51%	21%	46%	42%	40%	42%	0%	44%	41%	36%	33%	57%	42%	46%	40%	43%	51%	38%	30%	42%
4-5 Days	165	3	1	8	22	115	10	0	159	1	62	64	18	3	1	149	80	75	155	64	64	25	153
% of subgroup	31%	27%	33%	23%	29%	33%	32%	0%	31%	100%	33%	30%	31%	33%	14%	31%	30%	34%	32%	33%	33%	27%	32%
6-7 Days	141	2	0	9	39	75	8	3	136	0	42	63	19	3	2	129	67	57	124	33	57	39	129
% of subgroup	26%	18%	0%	26%	51%	21%	26%	60%	27%	0%	22%	29%	33%	33%	29%	27%	25%	26%	25%	17%	29%	43%	27%
Response Totals	539	11	3	35	77	351	31	5	513	1	187	214	58	9	7	476	271	219	490	196	196	91	483
Told stories to their child without using books, such as family stories, fairy tales, etc.																							
1-3 Days	282	5	1	20	35	191	13	0	265	1	97	105	30	7	3	243	146	110	256	105	93	51	249
% of subgroup	55%	50%	33%	57%	49%	57%	45%	0%	55%	100%	54%	53%	53%	78%	60%	54%	58%	51%	55%	57%	49%	60%	55%
4-5 Days	135	4	1	9	18	93	6	1	132	0	55	49	17	1	0	122	58	70	128	50	52	18	120
% of subgroup	26%	40%	33%	26%	25%	28%	21%	25%	27%	0%	31%	25%	30%	11%	0%	27%	23%	33%	27%	27%	28%	21%	26%
6-7 Days	93	1	1	6	18	50	10	3	89	0	28	45	10	1	2	86	47	35	82	28	43	16	87
% of subgroup	18%	10%	33%	17%	25%	15%	34%	75%	18%	0%	16%	23%	18%	11%	40%	19%	19%	16%	18%	15%	23%	19%	19%
Response Totals	510	10	3	35	71	334	29	4	486	1	180	199	57	9	5	451	251	215	466	183	188	85	456

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F3: Early Care

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
<i>Played music or sang songs together</i>																							
1-3 Days	130	2	0	9	10	91	7	2	121	1	42	50	12	2	1	108	62	53	115	56	37	16	109
% of subgroup	25%	20%	0%	24%	14%	27%	23%	40%	24%	100%	23%	24%	21%	25%	20%	23%	24%	25%	24%	30%	20%	18%	23%
4-5 Days	164	3	1	6	25	112	7	1	155	0	60	57	19	4	0	140	76	75	151	56	65	28	149
% of subgroup	32%	30%	50%	16%	34%	33%	23%	20%	31%	0%	32%	28%	34%	50%	0%	30%	29%	35%	32%	30%	34%	31%	32%
6-7 Days	226	5	1	22	39	133	17	2	219	0	83	100	25	2	4	214	125	86	211	76	87	45	208
% of subgroup	43%	50%	50%	59%	53%	40%	55%	40%	44%	0%	45%	48%	45%	25%	80%	46%	48%	40%	44%	40%	46%	51%	45%
Response Totals	520	10	2	37	74	336	31	5	495	1	185	207	56	8	5	462	263	214	477	188	189	89	466
<i>Involve their child in activities like cooking, cleaning, or caring for pets</i>																							
1-3 Days	135	3	2	11	12	93	6	1	128	0	42	54	16	2	3	117	67	58	125	50	48	19	117
% of subgroup	26%	30%	50%	31%	17%	27%	21%	20%	25%	0%	23%	26%	27%	25%	60%	25%	25%	26%	26%	26%	26%	21%	25%
4-5 Days	168	4	1	7	23	110	9	2	156	1	61	64	15	4	0	145	82	69	151	63	61	26	150
% of subgroup	32%	40%	25%	20%	32%	32%	31%	40%	31%	100%	34%	30%	25%	50%	0%	31%	31%	32%	31%	32%	33%	29%	32%
6-7 Days	225	3	1	17	37	145	14	2	219	0	78	93	29	2	2	204	114	92	206	81	78	44	203
% of subgroup	43%	30%	25%	49%	51%	42%	48%	40%	44%	0%	43%	44%	48%	25%	40%	44%	43%	42%	43%	42%	42%	49%	43%
Response Totals	528	10	4	35	72	348	29	5	503	1	181	211	60	8	5	466	263	219	482	194	187	89	470

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F3: Early Care

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Ate family meals together																							
1-3 Days	57	2	1	7	3	34	3	1	51	0	19	22	6	1	0	48	33	15	48	21	20	7	48
% of subgroup	11%	20%	33%	19%	4%	10%	10%	20%	10%	0%	10%	10%	10%	11%	0%	10%	12%	7%	10%	11%	10%	8%	10%
4-5 Days	96	3	1	6	18	56	6	1	91	0	30	42	8	2	2	84	52	38	90	28	33	25	86
% of subgroup	18%	30%	33%	17%	24%	16%	21%	20%	18%	0%	16%	20%	13%	22%	40%	18%	19%	17%	18%	14%	17%	27%	18%
6-7 Days	382	5	1	23	54	262	20	3	368	1	135	148	47	6	3	340	183	167	350	147	140	59	346
% of subgroup	71%	50%	33%	64%	72%	74%	69%	60%	72%	100%	73%	70%	77%	67%	60%	72%	68%	76%	72%	75%	73%	65%	72%
Response Totals	535	10	3	36	75	352	29	5	510	1	184	212	61	9	5	472	268	220	488	196	193	91	480
Played a sport or exercised; went for a walk together																							
1-3 Days	207	2	1	13	27	136	14	2	195	0	72	81	25	4	1	183	101	85	186	77	73	33	183
% of subgroup	39%	20%	25%	37%	36%	39%	48%	50%	39%	0%	39%	39%	40%	50%	20%	39%	39%	38%	39%	39%	39%	36%	39%
4-5 Days	174	6	2	10	24	118	8	1	169	0	63	65	21	3	3	155	92	67	159	61	62	34	157
% of subgroup	33%	60%	50%	29%	32%	34%	28%	25%	33%	0%	34%	31%	34%	38%	60%	33%	36%	30%	33%	31%	33%	37%	33%
6-7 Days	147	2	1	12	25	94	7	1	142	1	51	61	16	1	1	131	66	72	138	57	53	24	134
% of subgroup	28%	20%	25%	34%	33%	27%	24%	25%	28%	100%	27%	29%	26%	13%	20%	28%	25%	32%	29%	29%	28%	26%	28%
Response Totals	528	10	4	35	76	348	29	4	506	1	186	207	62	8	5	469	259	224	483	195	188	91	474

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F3: Early Care

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Helped their child do arts, crafts, or science projects																							
1-3 Days	257	6	2	18	38	169	10	2	245	0	94	101	27	3	1	226	133	104	237	92	87	48	227
% of subgroup	53%	60%	67%	53%	56%	52%	37%	50%	52%	0%	54%	51%	51%	38%	25%	52%	54%	52%	53%	51%	49%	57%	51%
4-5 Days	142	2	1	6	15	99	11	1	135	1	45	62	15	1	2	126	67	62	129	55	49	23	127
% of subgroup	29%	20%	33%	18%	22%	31%	41%	25%	29%	100%	26%	31%	28%	13%	50%	29%	27%	31%	29%	31%	28%	27%	29%
6-7 Days	90	2	0	10	15	54	6	1	88	0	34	36	11	4	1	86	47	35	82	33	41	13	87
% of subgroup	18%	20%	0%	29%	22%	17%	22%	25%	19%	0%	20%	18%	21%	50%	25%	20%	19%	17%	18%	18%	23%	15%	20%
Response Totals	489	10	3	34	68	322	27	4	468	1	173	199	53	8	4	438	247	201	448	180	177	84	441
Played games or did puzzles																							
1-3 Days	211	5	1	13	35	138	11	0	203	1	67	92	21	4	2	187	106	89	195	81	69	35	185
% of subgroup	42%	45%	33%	38%	49%	42%	39%	0%	42%	100%	37%	45%	38%	50%	40%	41%	42%	42%	42%	43%	39%	40%	41%
4-5 Days	173	5	1	7	22	115	10	2	162	0	74	60	17	1	2	154	78	79	157	61	66	28	155
% of subgroup	34%	45%	33%	21%	31%	35%	36%	50%	33%	0%	41%	29%	31%	13%	40%	34%	31%	37%	34%	32%	37%	32%	34%
6-7 Days	123	1	1	14	15	79	7	2	119	0	38	53	17	3	1	112	68	45	113	47	43	24	114
% of subgroup	24%	9%	33%	41%	21%	24%	25%	50%	25%	0%	21%	26%	31%	38%	20%	25%	27%	21%	24%	25%	24%	28%	25%
Response Totals	507	11	3	34	72	332	28	4	484	1	179	205	55	8	5	453	252	213	465	189	178	87	454

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F3: Early Care

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Followed a routine when putting their child to bed at night																							
1-3 Days	75	1	1	7	7	48	4	1	69	0	30	29	8	0	0	67	43	26	69	27	27	11	65
% of subgroup	14%	9%	33%	21%	9%	14%	13%	20%	14%	0%	16%	14%	14%	0%	0%	14%	16%	12%	14%	14%	14%	12%	14%
4-5 Days	96	2	0	6	8	66	7	3	92	1	37	29	12	1	1	81	48	40	88	34	43	12	89
% of subgroup	18%	18%	0%	18%	11%	19%	23%	60%	18%	100%	20%	14%	20%	13%	14%	17%	18%	18%	18%	18%	22%	13%	19%
6-7 Days	358	8	2	21	60	233	19	1	344	0	118	152	39	7	6	322	176	151	327	128	126	66	320
% of subgroup	68%	73%	67%	62%	80%	67%	63%	20%	68%	0%	64%	72%	66%	88%	86%	69%	66%	70%	68%	68%	64%	74%	68%
Response Totals	529	11	3	34	75	347	30	5	505	1	185	210	59	8	7	470	267	217	484	189	196	89	474
When the respondent read a book to their child, how frequently did they ask about the pictures, story, or talk about new words?																							
Never	7	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	7	0	1	3	2	0	1	7	3	4	7	2	4	1	7
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	3%	4%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	14%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Sometimes	162	4	3	8	12	122	6	1	156	1	56	57	17	3	2	136	83	66	149	67	54	20	141
% of subgroup	29%	36%	75%	22%	16%	33%	19%	20%	29%	100%	30%	26%	26%	33%	29%	28%	30%	29%	29%	33%	27%	22%	28%
Frequently	191	5	0	10	29	125	11	1	181	0	62	81	21	2	1	167	98	72	170	63	66	40	169
% of subgroup	34%	45%	0%	27%	39%	34%	35%	20%	34%	0%	33%	37%	32%	22%	14%	34%	35%	32%	33%	31%	33%	43%	34%
Always	201	2	1	18	31	119	14	3	188	0	70	80	25	4	3	182	97	85	182	73	78	31	182
% of subgroup	36%	18%	25%	49%	41%	32%	45%	60%	35%	0%	37%	36%	38%	44%	43%	37%	35%	37%	36%	36%	39%	34%	36%
Response Totals	561	11	4	37	75	369	31	5	532	1	189	221	65	9	7	492	281	227	508	205	202	92	499

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F3: Early Care

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
The child(ren) under the age of 6 regularly receive child care from someone other than yourself (at least two days per week)																							
Yes Response	303	5	2	25	45	189	20	4	290	1	110	118	33	6	6	274	185	91	276	111	110	56	277
% of subgroup	52%	45%	50%	66%	56%	50%	65%	80%	53%	50%	57%	52%	50%	67%	86%	54%	65%	39%	53%	52%	54%	60%	54%
If yes, the provider type is:																							
Child care center	60	0	0	6	18	27	6	2	59	0	22	25	5	2	2	56	48	9	57	24	18	16	58
% of subgroup	17%	0%	0%	21%	35%	13%	23%	50%	18%	0%	17%	19%	14%	29%	40%	18%	22%	9%	18%	18%	15%	27%	18%
Head Start program	127	1	1	6	9	93	7	2	119	0	54	45	14	1	0	114	51	59	110	59	43	9	111
% of subgroup	37%	20%	100%	21%	18%	43%	27%	50%	36%	0%	41%	34%	39%	14%	0%	36%	24%	59%	35%	44%	36%	15%	35%
Home-based child care provider	16	1	0	3	6	4	2	0	16	0	0	13	1	0	1	15	12	3	15	6	2	8	16
% of subgroup	5%	20%	0%	11%	12%	2%	8%	0%	5%	0%	0%	10%	3%	0%	20%	5%	6%	3%	5%	4%	2%	14%	5%
Babysitter	27	0	0	1	5	19	1	0	26	1	12	4	6	2	1	26	22	4	26	10	8	8	26
% of subgroup	8%	0%	0%	4%	10%	9%	4%	0%	8%	100%	9%	3%	17%	29%	20%	8%	10%	4%	8%	7%	7%	14%	8%
Relative	88	2	0	9	7	59	6	0	83	0	36	33	8	2	0	79	65	16	81	31	36	13	80
% of subgroup	26%	40%	0%	32%	14%	27%	23%	0%	25%	0%	27%	25%	22%	29%	0%	25%	30%	16%	26%	23%	30%	22%	25%
Other	27	1	0	3	6	13	4	0	27	0	9	13	2	0	1	25	17	9	26	4	14	5	23
% of subgroup	8%	20%	0%	11%	12%	6%	15%	0%	8%	0%	7%	10%	6%	0%	20%	8%	8%	9%	8%	3%	12%	8%	7%
Response Totals	345	5	1	28	51	215	26	4	330	1	133	133	36	7	5	315	215	100	315	134	121	59	314

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Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F3: Early Care

	Total Respondents	Race/Ethnicity								Age								Employment Status			Income			
		American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Totals	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Totals	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals	
If yes, but child care is not provided by a child care center or head start program, why not?																								
Satisfied w. current child care arrangement	33	0	1	5	6	17	3	0	32	0	7	16	5	0	1	29	28	1	29	8	12	10	30	
% of subgroup	32%	N/A	50%	31%	46%	31%	25%	N/A	32%	N/A	21%	36%	33%	0%	50%	30%	35%	6%	31%	32%	28%	37%	32%	
I don't want to leave my child with someone I don't know	14	0	0	1	1	10	2	0	14	0	5	6	2	0	0	13	13	1	14	3	5	5	13	
% of subgroup	14%	N/A	0%	6%	8%	19%	17%	N/A	14%	N/A	15%	14%	13%	0%	0%	14%	16%	6%	15%	12%	12%	19%	14%	
I prefer to teach my child at home	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	3	1	4	1	3	0	4	
% of subgroup	4%	N/A	0%	13%	0%	2%	8%	N/A	4%	N/A	6%	2%	7%	0%	0%	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	7%	0%	4%	
Cost	27	1	1	4	1	17	3	0	27	0	13	10	2	0	1	26	19	7	26	8	11	7	26	
% of subgroup	26%	N/A	50%	25%	8%	31%	25%	N/A	27%	N/A	38%	23%	13%	0%	50%	27%	24%	44%	27%	32%	26%	26%	27%	
Transportation	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
% of subgroup	1%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	N/A	1%	N/A	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%	
Not aware of provider options	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
% of subgroup	0%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	0%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Provider has waiting list	9	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	8	0	5	1	2	1	0	9	4	4	8	2	6	0	8	
% of subgroup	9%	N/A	0%	6%	8%	11%	0%	N/A	8%	N/A	15%	2%	13%	100%	0%	9%	5%	25%	8%	8%	14%	0%	8%	
Other	15	1	0	3	4	2	3	0	13	0	2	9	3	0	0	14	11	2	13	3	5	5	13	
% of subgroup	15%	N/A	0%	19%	31%	4%	25%	N/A	13%	N/A	6%	20%	20%	0%	0%	15%	14%	13%	14%	12%	12%	19%	14%	
Response Totals	103	2	2	16	13	54	12	0	99	0	34	44	15	1	2	96	79	16	95	25	43	27	95	

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F4: Family Support

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age						Employment Status				Income				
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
<i>The child currently lives with (all that apply)</i>																							
Two parents in the home	429	7	3	20	64	287	23	4	408	2	132	184	45	4	3	370	191	196	387	133	162	86	381
% of subgroup	74%	64%	75%	53%	80%	76%	74%	80%	75%	100%	68%	82%	68%	44%	43%	74%	67%	83%	74%	62%	79%	91%	74%
Two parents in different homes	27	1	0	6	3	11	3	1	25	0	15	7	3	1	0	26	19	5	24	9	11	3	23
% of subgroup	5%	9%	0%	16%	4%	3%	10%	20%	5%	0%	8%	3%	5%	11%	0%	5%	7%	2%	5%	4%	5%	3%	4%
Mother only	115	3	0	13	11	73	6	1	107	1	52	36	13	1	1	104	74	28	102	71	28	5	104
% of subgroup	20%	27%	0%	34%	14%	19%	19%	20%	20%	50%	27%	16%	20%	11%	14%	21%	26%	12%	19%	33%	14%	5%	20%
Father only	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	5	2	2	4	3	0	0	3
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	50%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Does not live with parents	14	0	0	3	3	7	0	0	13	0	0	1	6	2	3	12	6	7	13	3	9	1	13
% of subgroup	2%	0%	0%	8%	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	9%	22%	43%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	4%	1%	3%

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Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F4: Family Support

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age						Employment Status				Income				
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Kinds of parenting programs, services, or support the respondent received in the past year																							
Regular medical check-ups while pregnant	108	1	1	5	15	74	7	0	103	0	46	45	4	0	0	95	45	52	97	33	45	20	98
% of subgroup	19%	9%	25%	13%	19%	20%	23%	0%	19%	0%	24%	20%	6%	0%	0%	19%	16%	22%	18%	15%	22%	21%	19%
Home visits from a nurse/community worker/ or other provider	78	1	1	4	7	55	8	0	76	0	24	36	4	0	1	65	34	39	73	29	27	15	71
% of subgroup	13%	9%	25%	11%	9%	15%	26%	0%	14%	0%	12%	16%	6%	0%	14%	13%	12%	17%	14%	14%	13%	16%	14%
Information from your child care provider	111	2	0	8	21	64	9	3	107	0	42	49	9	2	2	104	53	45	98	40	44	21	105
% of subgroup	19%	18%	0%	21%	26%	17%	29%	60%	20%	0%	22%	22%	14%	22%	29%	21%	19%	19%	19%	19%	21%	22%	21%
Parent education classes and support groups	105	0	0	6	6	78	7	0	97	0	34	31	16	5	1	87	35	57	92	47	39	6	92
% of subgroup	18%	0%	0%	16%	8%	21%	23%	0%	18%	0%	18%	14%	24%	56%	14%	17%	12%	24%	18%	22%	19%	6%	18%
Services for children with special needs	70	1	1	6	13	39	9	0	69	0	14	37	10	3	0	64	41	25	66	27	20	20	67
% of subgroup	12%	9%	25%	16%	16%	10%	29%	0%	13%	0%	7%	16%	15%	33%	0%	13%	14%	11%	13%	13%	10%	21%	13%
Information or programs at your church/religious organization	38	0	0	3	11	18	2	2	36	0	10	19	4	1	2	36	19	14	33	11	13	10	34
% of subgroup	7%	0%	0%	8%	14%	5%	6%	40%	7%	0%	5%	8%	6%	11%	29%	7%	7%	6%	6%	5%	6%	11%	7%
Help from extended family/neighbors/or friends	108	3	1	9	32	52	3	1	101	0	30	60	5	2	1	98	52	44	96	26	39	34	99
% of subgroup	19%	27%	25%	24%	40%	14%	10%	20%	18%	0%	15%	27%	8%	22%	14%	19%	18%	19%	18%	12%	19%	36%	19%
Playgroups	42	0	0	1	15	20	3	0	39	0	17	17	3	1	0	38	16	21	37	8	15	16	39
% of subgroup	7%	0%	0%	3%	19%	5%	10%	0%	7%	0%	9%	8%	5%	11%	0%	8%	6%	9%	7%	4%	7%	17%	8%
Preschool scholarships/ childcare assistance	84	1	1	5	11	56	5	2	81	0	35	37	5	2	0	79	51	26	77	27	39	10	76
% of subgroup	15%	9%	25%	13%	14%	15%	16%	40%	15%	0%	18%	16%	8%	22%	0%	16%	18%	11%	15%	13%	19%	11%	15%
Other	13	0	0	3	1	7	1	0	12	0	4	4	2	0	1	11	5	6	11	5	4	2	11
% of subgroup	2%	0%	0%	8%	1%	2%	3%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	3%	0%	14%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

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Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F4: Family Support

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age						Employment Status				Income				
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Types of local family resources have you used in the year prior to the survey																							
Community clinic	73	2	0	4	1	59	5	0	71	0	22	26	10	2	0	60	35	33	68	36	27	3	66
% of subgroup	13%	18%	0%	11%	1%	16%	16%	0%	13%	0%	11%	12%	15%	22%	0%	12%	12%	14%	13%	17%	13%	3%	13%
Art/ music programs	37	1	0	8	6	14	4	0	33	0	11	17	3	2	0	33	21	10	31	5	17	11	33
% of subgroup	6%	9%	0%	21%	8%	4%	13%	0%	6%	0%	6%	8%	5%	22%	0%	7%	7%	4%	6%	2%	8%	12%	6%
Local museums	125	1	1	9	28	68	12	1	120	0	48	57	10	2	0	117	65	48	113	31	43	41	115
% of subgroup	22%	9%	25%	24%	35%	18%	39%	20%	22%	0%	25%	25%	15%	22%	0%	23%	23%	20%	22%	15%	21%	44%	22%
Local parks	317	5	2	17	57	199	19	3	302	0	109	134	27	5	0	275	169	117	286	94	124	66	284
% of subgroup	55%	45%	50%	45%	71%	53%	61%	60%	55%	0%	56%	60%	41%	56%	0%	55%	59%	50%	54%	44%	60%	70%	55%
Family Resource Centers	79	0	1	3	3	59	3	0	69	0	25	27	11	3	2	68	31	37	68	29	32	4	65
% of subgroup	14%	0%	25%	8%	4%	16%	10%	0%	13%	0%	13%	12%	17%	33%	29%	14%	11%	16%	13%	14%	16%	4%	13%
Libraries	267	5	3	16	55	152	17	4	252	0	82	121	31	3	2	239	124	112	236	79	98	69	246
% of subgroup	46%	45%	75%	42%	69%	40%	55%	80%	46%	0%	42%	54%	47%	33%	29%	48%	43%	48%	45%	37%	48%	73%	48%
Recreation activities, camps, and sports	76	0	1	11	17	35	6	1	71	0	27	35	10	0	0	72	49	18	67	19	28	24	71
% of subgroup	13%	0%	25%	29%	21%	9%	19%	20%	13%	0%	14%	16%	15%	0%	0%	14%	17%	8%	13%	9%	14%	26%	14%
Church (faith-based programs)	138	2	1	12	27	79	10	2	133	1	46	53	18	3	2	123	66	61	127	44	55	27	126
% of subgroup	24%	18%	25%	32%	34%	21%	32%	40%	24%	50%	24%	24%	27%	33%	29%	24%	23%	26%	24%	21%	27%	29%	25%
Other	10	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	9	0	3	7	0	0	0	10	4	5	9	4	4	1	9
% of subgroup	2%	0%	0%	3%	4%	1%	6%	0%	2%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Respondent attended a parenting class or support group in the 3 months prior to the survey																							
No	409	10	3	27	72	256	20	4	392	1	139	163	47	6	5	361	218	159	377	141	147	79	367
% of subgroup	73%	91%	75%	73%	94%	69%	67%	80%	74%	100%	74%	73%	71%	67%	71%	73%	78%	70%	74%	68%	73%	85%	73%
Yes	150	1	1	10	5	113	10	1	141	0	50	59	19	3	2	133	63	69	132	66	54	14	134
% of subgroup	27%	9%	25%	27%	6%	31%	33%	20%	26%	0%	26%	27%	29%	33%	29%	27%	22%	30%	26%	32%	27%	15%	27%
Response Totals	559	11	4	37	77	369	30	5	533	1	189	222	66	9	7	494	281	228	509	207	201	93	501

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Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F4: Family Support

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age						Employment Status				Income				
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
The services for children under the age of 6 and their families that are most needed in the community																							
Parenting classes/parent education	161	1	1	8	20	110	9	1	150	0	46	66	20	4	2	138	72	72	144	51	65	27	143
% of subgroup	28%	9%	25%	21%	25%	29%	29%	20%	27%	0%	24%	29%	30%	44%	29%	27%	25%	31%	27%	24%	32%	29%	28%
Informal parenting groups or play groups	129	3	0	9	30	66	12	1	121	0	41	65	11	3	1	121	62	52	114	41	36	40	117
% of subgroup	22%	27%	0%	24%	38%	18%	39%	20%	22%	0%	21%	29%	17%	33%	14%	24%	22%	22%	22%	19%	18%	43%	23%
Food assistance	87	1	0	5	12	57	8	0	83	0	37	34	10	1	1	83	41	39	80	46	29	6	81
% of subgroup	15%	9%	0%	13%	15%	15%	26%	0%	15%	0%	19%	15%	15%	11%	14%	17%	14%	17%	15%	22%	14%	6%	16%
Preschool/ child care	230	6	2	14	38	147	11	2	220	0	94	94	19	3	5	215	120	88	208	77	90	42	209
% of subgroup	40%	55%	50%	37%	48%	39%	35%	40%	40%	0%	48%	42%	29%	33%	71%	43%	42%	37%	40%	36%	44%	45%	41%
Emergency services, such as shelter services	39	1	1	0	5	29	1	0	37	0	13	18	5	0	0	36	15	18	33	19	12	5	36
% of subgroup	7%	9%	25%	0%	6%	8%	3%	0%	7%	0%	7%	8%	8%	0%	0%	7%	5%	8%	6%	9%	6%	5%	7%
Services for children with special needs	90	1	2	3	17	56	7	0	86	0	21	40	14	2	2	79	45	37	82	32	30	21	83
% of subgroup	16%	9%	50%	8%	21%	15%	23%	0%	16%	0%	11%	18%	21%	22%	29%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	15%	22%	16%
Dental services	103	2	0	9	8	72	7	1	99	1	39	41	10	1	1	93	58	34	92	40	43	10	93
% of subgroup	18%	18%	0%	24%	10%	19%	23%	20%	18%	50%	20%	18%	15%	11%	14%	18%	20%	14%	18%	19%	21%	11%	18%
Health services	129	3	0	7	13	86	12	1	122	0	47	51	15	3	0	116	61	55	116	48	53	15	116
% of subgroup	22%	27%	0%	18%	16%	23%	39%	20%	22%	0%	24%	23%	23%	33%	0%	23%	21%	23%	22%	23%	26%	16%	23%
Transportation	62	2	1	6	8	40	2	0	59	0	23	26	6	0	0	55	30	24	54	29	21	6	56
% of subgroup	11%	18%	25%	16%	10%	11%	6%	0%	11%	0%	12%	12%	9%	0%	0%	11%	10%	10%	10%	14%	10%	6%	11%
English language instruction	90	1	0	1	7	74	2	0	85	0	22	31	12	1	0	66	41	38	79	43	30	7	80
% of subgroup	16%	9%	0%	3%	9%	20%	6%	0%	16%	0%	11%	14%	18%	11%	0%	13%	14%	16%	15%	20%	15%	7%	16%
Literacy services	54	1	0	4	12	32	4	1	54	0	17	26	4	0	1	48	31	20	51	21	21	11	53
% of subgroup	9%	9%	0%	11%	15%	8%	13%	20%	10%	0%	9%	12%	6%	0%	14%	10%	11%	9%	10%	10%	10%	12%	10%
Home visitation programs	61	2	0	2	16	34	4	1	59	0	19	29	4	0	2	54	31	27	58	20	21	14	55
% of subgroup	11%	18%	0%	5%	20%	9%	13%	20%	11%	0%	10%	13%	6%	0%	29%	11%	11%	11%	11%	9%	10%	15%	11%
Other	19	1	0	2	2	12	0	1	18	0	5	8	4	0	1	18	10	7	17	12	3	1	16
% of subgroup	3%	9%	0%	5%	3%	3%	0%	20%	3%	0%	3%	4%	6%	0%	14%	4%	3%	3%	3%	6%	1%	1%	3%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F5: Health

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age						Employment Status				Income				
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Respondent is confident in their ability to help their child grow and develop																							
Not at all true	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	2
% of subgroup	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Not very true	7	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	7	0	4	2	1	0	0	7	3	4	7	4	1	2	7
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Somewhat true	127	4	1	5	17	88	4	0	119	1	29	57	16	2	2	107	61	52	113	52	46	16	114
% of subgroup	23%	36%	33%	14%	22%	24%	13%	0%	22%	50%	15%	26%	24%	22%	33%	22%	22%	23%	22%	25%	23%	17%	23%
Definitely true	422	7	2	29	58	275	27	5	403	1	159	162	48	7	4	381	214	173	387	147	154	74	375
% of subgroup	76%	64%	67%	83%	75%	75%	87%	100%	76%	50%	83%	73%	73%	78%	67%	77%	77%	75%	76%	72%	77%	80%	75%
Response Totals	558	11	3	35	77	369	31	5	531	2	192	222	66	9	6	497	279	230	509	205	201	92	498
Respondent copes well with the day-to-day demands of parenting																							
Not at all true	7	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	7	0	1	3	2	0	1	7	3	4	7	2	2	2	6
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	6%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	N/A	1%	1%	3%	0%	17%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
Not very true	10	0	1	0	2	7	0	0	10	0	3	5	1	0	1	10	4	6	10	4	5	1	10
% of subgroup	2%	0%	25%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%	N/A	2%	2%	2%	0%	17%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%
Somewhat true	173	3	2	8	25	117	5	3	163	0	48	77	20	3	2	150	76	81	157	65	59	29	153
% of subgroup	32%	27%	50%	23%	32%	32%	16%	60%	31%	N/A	25%	35%	32%	33%	33%	31%	28%	35%	31%	33%	30%	32%	31%
Definitely true	359	8	1	25	49	233	26	2	344	0	138	136	40	6	2	322	187	141	328	128	134	60	322
% of subgroup	65%	73%	25%	71%	64%	65%	84%	40%	66%	N/A	73%	62%	63%	67%	33%	66%	69%	61%	65%	64%	67%	65%	66%
Response Totals	549	11	4	35	77	361	31	5	524	0	190	221	63	9	6	489	270	232	502	199	200	92	491

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F5: Health

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age						Employment Status				Income				
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
When respondent is angry with their child, they make sure to calm down before dealing with the child																							
Not at all true	6	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	6	0	1	2	2	0	1	6	4	2	6	4	1	1	6
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	17%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Not very true	26	0	0	0	1	22	1	0	24	0	7	10	2	0	1	20	10	13	23	9	13	1	23
% of subgroup	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%	3%	0%	5%	0%	4%	5%	3%	0%	17%	4%	4%	6%	5%	5%	7%	1%	5%
Somewhat true	180	4	4	8	32	113	7	1	169	0	48	80	22	3	2	155	90	77	167	71	52	36	159
% of subgroup	34%	36%	100%	24%	43%	32%	23%	20%	33%	0%	25%	37%	37%	33%	33%	32%	33%	35%	34%	36%	27%	39%	33%
Definitely true	325	7	0	24	42	214	23	4	314	1	133	123	34	6	2	299	167	130	297	113	128	54	295
% of subgroup	61%	64%	0%	71%	56%	61%	74%	80%	61%	100%	70%	57%	57%	67%	33%	62%	62%	59%	60%	57%	66%	59%	61%
Response Totals	537	11	4	34	75	353	31	5	513	1	189	215	60	9	6	480	271	222	493	197	194	92	483
Respondent has someone to talk to when they need advice about raising their child																							
Not at all true	19	0	0	2	1	15	0	0	18	0	2	11	2	0	1	16	9	9	18	8	8	2	18
% of subgroup	3%	0%	0%	6%	1%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	5%	3%	0%	14%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	4%
Not very true	41	0	2	2	4	28	3	0	39	0	11	22	4	0	0	37	17	23	40	18	16	5	39
% of subgroup	7%	0%	50%	6%	5%	8%	10%	0%	7%	0%	6%	10%	6%	0%	0%	8%	6%	10%	8%	9%	8%	5%	8%
Somewhat true	153	4	0	7	18	107	8	2	146	0	56	56	15	3	2	132	81	59	140	64	48	22	134
% of subgroup	28%	36%	0%	20%	24%	29%	26%	40%	28%	0%	29%	25%	24%	33%	29%	27%	30%	26%	28%	32%	24%	24%	27%
Definitely true	339	7	2	24	53	214	20	3	323	1	121	134	42	6	4	308	167	139	306	113	126	63	302
% of subgroup	61%	64%	50%	69%	70%	59%	65%	60%	61%	100%	64%	60%	67%	67%	57%	62%	61%	60%	61%	56%	64%	68%	61%
Response Totals	552	11	4	35	76	364	31	5	526	1	190	223	63	9	7	493	274	230	504	203	198	92	493

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F5: Health

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age						Employment Status				Income				
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
In the past month, the respondent felt:																							
That their child was much harder to care for than most children																							
Never	292	7	1	22	42	196	13	3	284	1	106	111	38	4	3	263	162	114	276	103	107	61	271
% of subgroup	53%	64%	25%	65%	54%	54%	42%	60%	54%	50%	56%	51%	58%	44%	43%	54%	59%	50%	55%	51%	54%	66%	55%
Some of the time	214	4	2	7	32	136	17	2	200	0	74	87	21	4	3	189	99	92	191	83	73	27	183
% of subgroup	39%	36%	50%	21%	41%	38%	55%	40%	38%	0%	39%	40%	32%	44%	43%	39%	36%	40%	38%	41%	37%	29%	37%
Most of the time	32	0	1	3	3	24	0	0	31	1	6	17	4	0	1	29	11	19	30	9	16	3	28
% of subgroup	6%	0%	25%	9%	4%	7%	0%	0%	6%	50%	3%	8%	6%	0%	14%	6%	4%	8%	6%	4%	8%	3%	6%
All of the time	10	0	0	2	1	5	1	0	9	0	3	3	2	1	0	9	4	3	7	6	2	1	9
% of subgroup	2%	0%	0%	6%	1%	1%	3%	0%	2%	0%	2%	1%	3%	11%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%
Response Totals	548	11	4	34	78	361	31	5	524	2	189	218	65	9	7	490	276	228	504	201	198	92	491
That their child does things that bother them a lot																							
Never	225	6	0	18	32	146	16	2	220	1	88	93	25	3	2	212	127	84	211	73	90	44	207
% of subgroup	41%	55%	0%	53%	42%	41%	52%	40%	42%	50%	48%	42%	40%	33%	29%	44%	47%	37%	42%	36%	46%	48%	42%
Some of the time	293	5	4	13	42	196	14	3	277	1	85	119	34	6	5	250	135	128	263	116	97	47	260
% of subgroup	54%	45%	100%	38%	55%	55%	45%	60%	53%	50%	46%	54%	54%	67%	71%	51%	50%	57%	53%	58%	49%	51%	53%
Most of the time	19	0	0	1	1	13	1	0	16	0	10	6	2	0	0	18	7	10	17	9	7	0	16
% of subgroup	3%	0%	0%	3%	1%	4%	3%	0%	3%	0%	5%	3%	3%	0%	0%	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	0%	3%
All of the time	7	0	0	2	1	4	0	0	7	0	2	2	2	0	0	6	2	4	6	3	2	1	6
% of subgroup	1%	0%	0%	6%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Response Totals	544	11	4	34	76	359	31	5	520	2	185	220	63	9	7	486	271	226	497	201	196	92	489
They were giving up too much of their life to meet their child's needs																							
Never	412	8	1	25	61	275	25	5	400	1	146	165	49	7	5	373	220	165	385	148	154	75	377
% of subgroup	75%	73%	25%	74%	80%	76%	81%	100%	76%	50%	78%	74%	77%	88%	71%	76%	81%	72%	77%	73%	78%	82%	76%
Some of the time	96	2	2	3	13	63	4	0	87	1	34	40	9	1	1	86	37	45	82	39	28	15	82
% of subgroup	18%	18%	50%	9%	17%	17%	13%	0%	17%	50%	18%	18%	14%	13%	14%	18%	14%	20%	16%	19%	14%	16%	17%
Most of the time	22	1	1	2	1	15	0	0	20	0	1	12	4	0	1	18	11	11	22	9	10	1	20
% of subgroup	4%	9%	25%	6%	1%	4%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	5%	6%	0%	14%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	1%	4%
All of the time	16	0	0	4	1	9	2	0	16	0	7	5	2	0	0	14	5	9	14	8	6	1	15
% of subgroup	3%	0%	0%	12%	1%	2%	6%	0%	3%	0%	4%	2%	3%	0%	0%	3%	2%	4%	3%	4%	3%	1%	3%
Response Totals	546	11	4	34	76	362	31	5	523	2	188	222	64	8	7	491	273	230	503	204	198	92	494

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F5: Health

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age						Employment Status				Income				
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
During the past 12 months, the respondent felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more that they stopped doing some usual activities																							
No	472	11	3	26	71	311	25	4	451	0	163	198	53	7	4	425	242	191	433	165	171	90	426
% of subgroup	87%	100%	75%	76%	92%	87%	83%	80%	87%	0%	88%	89%	84%	78%	67%	87%	88%	85%	87%	81%	88%	98%	87%
Yes	72	0	1	8	6	48	5	1	69	1	23	24	10	2	2	62	33	33	66	38	24	2	64
% of subgroup	13%	0%	25%	24%	8%	13%	17%	20%	13%	100%	12%	11%	16%	22%	33%	13%	12%	15%	13%	19%	12%	2%	13%
Response Totals	544	11	4	34	77	359	30	5	520	1	186	222	63	9	6	487	275	224	499	203	195	92	490
If yes to the previous question, the respondent was able to get help																							
No	33	0	1	4	3	22	2	0	32	1	9	12	3	1	1	27	17	12	29	18	13	0	31
% of subgroup	52%	N/A	N/A	57%	60%	52%	40%	0%	52%	100%	47%	52%	30%	50%	50%	47%	55%	44%	50%	55%	59%	0%	54%
Yes	31	0	0	3	2	20	3	1	29	0	10	11	7	1	1	30	14	15	29	15	9	2	26
% of subgroup	48%	N/A	N/A	43%	40%	48%	60%	100%	48%	0%	53%	48%	70%	50%	50%	53%	45%	56%	50%	45%	41%	100%	46%
Response Totals	64	0	1	7	5	42	5	1	61	1	19	23	10	2	2	57	31	27	58	33	22	2	57
The respondent's child has health insurance																							
No	42	2	0	1	5	30	2	0	40	0	22	10	5	1	1	39	18	22	40	17	18	4	39
% of subgroup	8%	18%	0%	3%	7%	8%	7%	0%	8%	0%	11%	5%	8%	11%	14%	8%	6%	10%	8%	8%	9%	4%	8%
Yes	508	9	3	36	71	340	28	5	492	1	171	211	60	8	6	457	262	209	471	191	182	87	460
% of subgroup	92%	82%	100%	97%	93%	92%	93%	100%	92%	100%	89%	95%	92%	89%	86%	92%	94%	90%	92%	92%	91%	96%	92%
Response Totals	550	11	3	37	76	370	30	5	532	1	193	221	65	9	7	496	280	231	511	208	200	91	499
If the respondent's child has health insurance, the type of health insurance they have is:																							
Medicaid (AHCCCS/ KidsCare)	334	5	1	19	20	257	16	4	322	1	122	117	41	5	3	289	150	158	308	180	116	3	299
% of subgroup	68%	56%	50%	58%	29%	78%	59%	80%	68%	100%	74%	57%	71%	71%	50%	66%	60%	78%	68%	95%	67%	4%	67%
Private (through a job)	141	4	1	12	41	68	10	1	137	0	34	81	16	2	2	135	95	36	131	5	51	75	131
% of subgroup	29%	44%	50%	36%	60%	21%	37%	20%	29%	0%	21%	40%	28%	29%	33%	31%	38%	18%	29%	3%	29%	91%	29%
Other	16	0	0	2	7	6	1	0	16	0	8	6	1	0	1	16	7	9	16	4	7	4	15
% of subgroup	3%	0%	0%	6%	10%	2%	4%	0%	3%	0%	5%	3%	2%	0%	17%	4%	3%	4%	4%	2%	4%	5%	3%
Response Totals	491	9	2	33	68	331	27	5	475	1	164	204	58	7	6	440	252	203	455	189	174	82	445

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F5: Health

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status				Income			
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
The extent to which there is somebody parents can count on to watch their children when they need a break																							
Never	77	1	0	5	7	56	1	1	71	0	17	30	12	1	0	60	31	40	71	28	29	9	66
% of subgroup	14%	9%	0%	14%	9%	16%	3%	20%	14%	0%	9%	14%	18%	13%	0%	12%	11%	18%	14%	14%	15%	10%	13%
Sometimes	205	6	2	7	29	135	17	2	198	0	75	80	18	3	5	181	94	96	190	90	67	36	193
% of subgroup	37%	55%	50%	19%	37%	37%	57%	40%	38%	0%	40%	37%	28%	38%	71%	37%	34%	42%	38%	45%	34%	38%	39%
Frequently	103	1	1	11	17	64	2	1	97	0	36	43	11	1	1	92	56	36	92	31	43	20	94
% of subgroup	19%	9%	25%	31%	22%	18%	7%	20%	18%	0%	19%	20%	17%	13%	14%	19%	20%	16%	18%	15%	22%	21%	19%
Always	166	3	1	13	25	106	10	1	159	1	59	64	24	3	1	152	97	54	151	53	59	29	141
% of subgroup	30%	27%	25%	36%	32%	29%	33%	20%	30%	100%	32%	29%	37%	38%	14%	31%	35%	24%	30%	26%	30%	31%	29%
Response Totals	551	11	4	36	78	361	30	5	525	1	187	217	65	8	7	485	278	226	504	202	198	94	494

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F6: Collaboration and Awareness

	Race/ Ethnicity									Age						Employment Status				Income			
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
Respondent level of knowledge about what First Things First does in their community																							
Not at all knowledgeable	232	6	2	17	44	136	12	1	218	0	75	98	23	3	3	202	108	96	204	84	76	49	209
% of subgroup	43%	55%	67%	46%	56%	38%	43%	20%	42%	0%	41%	45%	38%	33%	43%	42%	39%	43%	41%	42%	38%	53%	43%
Somewhat knowledgeable	226	4	1	14	30	157	11	4	221	0	82	90	22	5	2	201	122	91	213	76	93	36	205
% of subgroup	42%	36%	33%	38%	38%	44%	39%	80%	43%	0%	44%	42%	37%	56%	29%	42%	45%	41%	43%	38%	47%	39%	42%
Very knowledgeable	85	1	0	6	4	64	5	0	80	1	28	28	15	1	2	75	44	34	78	38	29	8	75
% of subgroup	16%	9%	0%	16%	5%	18%	18%	0%	15%	100%	15%	13%	25%	11%	29%	16%	16%	15%	16%	19%	15%	9%	15%
Response Totals	543	11	3	37	78	357	28	5	519	1	185	216	60	9	7	478	274	221	495	198	198	93	489
Respondent level of knowledge of Quality First, the program to improve the quality of early learning in child care settings and preschool																							
Not at all knowledgeable	289	7	3	16	53	179	14	3	275	0	88	133	32	5	2	260	138	127	265	91	103	71	265
% of subgroup	52%	64%	75%	44%	70%	49%	47%	60%	52%	0%	47%	60%	49%	56%	29%	53%	49%	56%	52%	45%	51%	76%	53%
Somewhat knowledgeable	186	2	1	12	16	131	11	1	174	0	67	63	17	3	5	155	100	64	164	70	73	14	157
% of subgroup	33%	18%	25%	33%	21%	36%	37%	20%	33%	0%	36%	29%	26%	33%	71%	32%	36%	28%	32%	34%	36%	15%	32%
Very knowledgeable	84	2	0	8	7	58	5	1	81	1	33	25	16	1	0	76	42	37	79	43	25	8	76
% of subgroup	15%	18%	0%	22%	9%	16%	17%	20%	15%	100%	18%	11%	25%	11%	0%	15%	15%	16%	16%	21%	12%	9%	15%
Response Totals	559	11	4	36	76	368	30	5	530	1	188	221	65	9	7	491	280	228	508	204	201	93	498

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.

Appendix F: The 2016-17 Phoenix South Parenting Survey

Figure F6: Collaboration and Awareness

	Race/ Ethnicity								Age							Employment Status				Income			
	Total Respondents	American Indian	Asian	Black or African American	Caucasian or white	Latino or Hispanic	Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic	Other	Region Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years or older	Region Total	Employed	Not Employed Outside the Home	Region Totals	Less than \$20,000 per year	\$20,000 - \$49,999 per year	Greater than \$50,000 per year	Region Totals
How respondents get important information about activities and services that are available for their children and family																							
Friends and family members	319	4	2	18	47	214	16	2	303	0	108	130	34	5	4	281	162	125	287	118	110	55	283
% of subgroup	55%	36%	50%	47%	59%	57%	52%	40%	52%	0%	56%	58%	52%	56%	57%	49%	57%	53%	50%	55%	54%	59%	49%
Internet/ email	239	5	4	19	47	134	19	3	231	1	88	106	23	3	3	224	125	92	217	72	94	58	224
% of subgroup	41%	45%	100%	50%	59%	36%	61%	60%	40%	50%	45%	47%	35%	33%	43%	39%	44%	39%	37%	34%	46%	62%	39%
Television	100	0	0	4	5	80	2	1	92	0	30	38	14	2	0	84	41	43	84	40	36	12	88
% of subgroup	17%	0%	0%	11%	6%	21%	6%	20%	16%	0%	15%	17%	21%	22%	0%	15%	14%	18%	15%	19%	18%	13%	15%
Newspaper/ magazine	39	1	0	4	3	27	1	1	37	0	12	15	7	2	1	37	20	16	36	18	10	9	37
% of subgroup	7%	9%	0%	11%	4%	7%	3%	20%	6%	0%	6%	7%	11%	22%	14%	6%	7%	7%	6%	8%	5%	10%	6%
Mail	83	2	0	5	12	55	5	1	80	0	33	34	6	2	1	76	40	35	75	33	30	15	78
% of subgroup	14%	18%	0%	13%	15%	15%	16%	20%	14%	0%	17%	15%	9%	22%	14%	13%	14%	15%	13%	15%	15%	16%	13%
Parenting classes/ groups	81	1	0	0	7	63	3	0	74	0	29	26	8	4	0	67	33	37	70	34	24	10	68
% of subgroup	14%	9%	0%	0%	9%	17%	10%	0%	13%	0%	15%	12%	12%	44%	0%	12%	12%	16%	12%	16%	12%	11%	12%
Radio	63	0	0	4	7	43	3	0	57	0	22	20	9	1	0	52	31	17	48	20	20	10	50
% of subgroup	11%	0%	0%	11%	9%	11%	10%	0%	10%	0%	11%	9%	14%	11%	0%	9%	11%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	9%
Community agencies	56	0	0	4	6	41	2	0	53	0	16	20	12	1	0	49	27	23	50	20	27	6	53
% of subgroup	10%	0%	0%	11%	8%	11%	6%	0%	9%	0%	8%	9%	18%	11%	0%	8%	9%	10%	9%	9%	13%	6%	9%
Doctors/ clinics	58	2	2	6	9	31	6	0	56	1	23	23	4	0	0	51	33	19	52	29	18	8	55
% of subgroup	10%	18%	50%	16%	11%	8%	19%	0%	10%	50%	12%	10%	6%	0%	0%	9%	12%	8%	9%	14%	9%	9%	9%
Child care worker/ preschool teacher	175	5	0	9	23	120	5	2	164	1	61	67	20	3	1	153	95	64	159	67	63	26	156
% of subgroup	30%	45%	0%	24%	29%	32%	16%	40%	28%	50%	31%	30%	30%	33%	14%	26%	33%	27%	27%	31%	31%	28%	27%
Other	35	0	0	3	9	16	5	1	34	0	9	17	6	1	1	34	19	15	34	10	14	10	34
% of subgroup	6%	0%	0%	8%	11%	4%	16%	20%	6%	0%	5%	8%	9%	11%	14%	6%	7%	6%	6%	5%	7%	11%	6%

Source: First Things First. (2016). The 2016 Phoenix South Parenting Survey. Conducted by Burns & Associates, Inc.