

2026

NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT



 **FIRST THINGS FIRST**

Phoenix North Region

Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council 2026 Needs and Assets Report

Funded by the
First Things First Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council

Prepared by the
Community Research, Evaluation & Development (CRED) Team

Norton School of Human Ecology
College of Agricultural, Life & Environmental Sciences

The University of Arizona

P.O. Box 210078

Tucson, AZ 85721-0078

<https://norton.arizona.edu/research/community-research-evaluation-and-development-cred>

INTRODUCTION

Ninety percent of a child's brain growth occurs before kindergarten, and the quality of a child's early experiences impacts whether their brain will develop in positive ways that promote learning. Arizonans created First Things First (FTF) to help ensure that Arizona children have the opportunity to start kindergarten prepared to be successful. 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 well-being in our communities and our state. This Needs and Assets Report for the FTF Phoenix North 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.

The 2026 report has been redesigned in response to stakeholder feedback. The revised structure now consists of two parts: the primary report and supplementary sub-regional fact sheets.

The main report is structured around four domains relevant to young children, their families, and the professionals who support them in the region:

- Child, Family & Community Characteristics
- Early Education
- Education & Workforce
- Child Health & Development

This main report uses an infographic and figure-based approach to analyze regional-level data trends, as well as how these regional trends compare to statewide trends. Community-level data, illustrating similarities and differences within the sub-regions of the FTF Phoenix North Region, is detailed separately in the Fact Sheets. The FTF Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and ensuring that families and caregivers have options in supporting the healthy development and education of young children in their care. 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 FTF Phoenix North Region. To that end, this information may be useful to local stakeholders 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 age 5 in communities throughout the region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The FTF Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council wishes to thank all of the federal, state and local partners whose contributions of data, ongoing support and partnership with FTF made this report possible. These partners included the Arizona Departments of Administration (Employment and Population Statistics), Child Safety, Economic Security, Education and Health Services; Child Care Resource and Referral; Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System; and the U.S. Census Bureau. We also want to thank parents and caregivers, local departments and service providers and members of the public who provided local data, attended regional council meetings and voiced their opinions, as well as all the organizations working to transform the vision of the regional council into concrete programs and services for children and families in the FTF Phoenix North Region. Lastly, we want to acknowledge the current and past members of the FTF Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council whose vision, dedication and passion have been instrumental in improving outcomes for young children and families within the region. As we build upon those successes, we move ever closer to our ultimate goal of creating a comprehensive early childhood system that ensures children throughout Arizona are ready for school and set for life.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The experiences in the first few years of a child's life lay the foundation for their future. Safe and healthy neighborhood environments, accessible educational opportunities, economically stable families and nurturing social contexts for young children have long-term, positive impacts.¹ This Needs and Assets Report examines the current conditions for young children and their families—including social and economic contexts, early learning systems, education and workforce indicators, health outcomes and supports for children with special needs—in the First Things First (FTF) Phoenix North Region.

Sources and Data: The data in this report come from a variety of sources including federal and state agencies and local agencies or service providers. Federal government sources include publicly available data from the 2020 Census and American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates (primarily 2019-2023). The 2020 Census faced unprecedented challenges in data collection, the foremost of which was the COVID-19 pandemic and its disruption of local institutions. Due to these challenges, the 2020 Census is widely known to have undercounted young children and particular populations such as American Indians residing on reservations.² Data in this report from the ACS summarize the responses from samples of residents taken between 2019 and 2023. Because these estimates are based on samples rather than the entire population, ACS data should not be considered exact. Estimates for smaller geographies, such as

regions or sub-regions, are less accurate than estimates for larger geographies, such as the state, because they are based on smaller sample sizes.

Data were provided to FTF by state agencies including the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) and the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES). FTF strategy data related to quality early education, professional development and home visiting were also provided. FTF partnered with the Arizona State University Center for Health Information and Research (CHiR) to create custom tabulations of claims data for young children from the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). In most cases, the data in this report were calculated specifically for the Needs and Assets process and are more detailed than the data that are published by these agencies for the general public. Whenever possible, this report will use data tailored to the region, but in some cases, there are only county-level or statewide data available to report. This report also includes publicly available data for the county and state, including from state agencies such as the Arizona Department of Commerce's Office of Economic Opportunity, Arizona Department of Education (ADE), and the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) semi-annual child welfare reports. When more recent data from public or state agency datasets were not available, this report cites data from past Regional Needs and Assets Reports for the region.

The data in this report are as complete as possible, but there are cases when data for specific years were unavailable or unable to be reported. State agencies have varying policies about reporting small values. Labels such as <10, <6 or "DS" indicate that a count has been suppressed to protect privacy. When data were not available for a given year or geography, the label "N/A" is used.

Color-coding: This report uses color-coding to indicate the relevant geography for each number or percentage discussed in the text as follows: **Phoenix North Region**, **Maricopa County**, **Arizona**, and the **U.S.** Additional important numbers in the text that do not correspond to one of these geographies have been **bolded**.

Data Interpretation Session: The data compiled in this report reflect one way of knowing about the status of young children and their families, but local perspectives on what works well and what needs improvement from community experts who live, work and care for children in the region provide another vital source of information about the needs and assets in the region. First Things First Regional Partnership Council members and other key community experts participated in a facilitated data discussion in the beginning of 2026 to review the data included in this report. During this session, participants shared local knowledge and perspectives to help interpret the data and add additional context about the region. These insights are included throughout the report, attributed to "local key informants" and "local community experts."

Limitations: This report was compiled in the fall of 2025 and spring of 2026 during a time of rapid changes in federal funding and policy. The data presented reflect a particular moment in time.

Where possible, potential impacts of currently known policy decisions grounded in high-quality research have been included, but the full extent of the impact of policies implemented in 2025 and 2026 on early childhood well-being will not be fully clear for years to come.

Throughout this report, state-level data is included to help understand how the region is doing in comparison to Arizona overall. For a more comprehensive discussion of needs and assets at the state level, please see the First Things First 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures.^a

Analysis of data and reporting of findings contained in this report were completed by Kara Habersstock Tanoue, Rachel Leih, Madeleine deBlois, Deirdre Avery, Vicki Brown, Terrace Ewinghill, Rachel Gildersleeve, Anvi Bhakta, Beatriz Reyna, Deshawna Yazzie, April Horne, Lauren Moxley, Dora Valencia, Claudia Vega and Felicia Zhang from the Community Research, Evaluation & Development (CRED) team in the John and Doris Norton School of Human Ecology at the University of Arizona.

THE PHOENIX NORTH REGION

The First Things First (FTF) regional boundaries were established to create regions that (a) reflect the view of families in terms of where they access services, (b) coincide with existing boundaries or service areas of organizations providing early childhood services, (c) maximize the ability to collaborate with service systems and local governments, (d) facilitate the ability to convene a Regional Partnership Council, and (e) allow for the collection of demographic and indicator data.

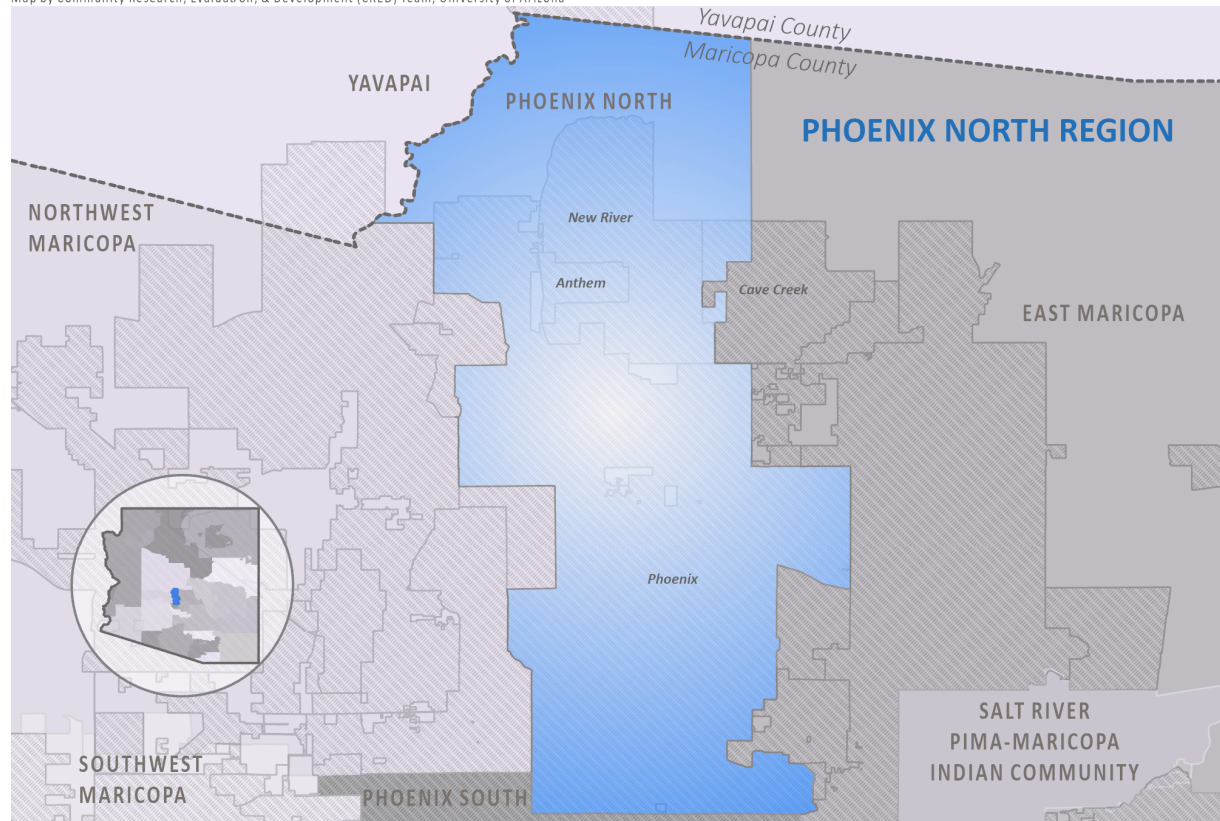
The Phoenix North Region is primarily the city of Phoenix north of Thomas Road. The region also includes the unincorporated communities of Anthem and New River to the north. Note that the Phoenix neighborhoods of Ahwatukee and Paradise Valley Village are assigned to the East Maricopa Region; some Phoenix neighborhoods adjacent to Glendale are assigned to the Northwest Maricopa Region. The region lies entirely within Maricopa County.

The map below shows the geographical area covered by the Phoenix North Region. Additional information is available at the end of this report, including a map and table of the region's zip codes and a map of Arizona public school districts in the region in the *Maps & Methods* Appendix..

^a The full report can be found at <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>

The First Things First Phoenix North Region

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



Source: 2020 TIGER/Line Shapefiles prepared by the U.S. Census. Map produced by CRED.

FAMILY, CHILD & COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Young children in the region

While young children make up a small proportion of the overall population, their well-being has wide-reaching impacts on families, social service systems and the state's future population. Continued investment in children's well-being and the well-being of their families was deemed by the National Academy of Sciences as "the most efficient strategy" for strengthening the future workforce and supporting a thriving community.^{3, 4} According to the 2020 Census, the Phoenix North Region was home to **59,049** young children birth to age 5. Between 2018 and 2023, births in the Phoenix North Region declined overall with some fluctuations, ranging from a high of **10,310** births in 2019 to a low of **9,700** births in 2023.^b Statewide, births declined from 2018 to 2020, before increasing again over the next two years.

In line with the decrease in the number of births in recent years in the region, the number of young children counted in the 2020 Census was notably lower than in 2010, decreasing by **11%** from **66,337** young children in 2010 to **59,049** in 2020. This decline was slightly smaller than the rate observed statewide, where there was a **12%** decrease in the population of young children over the same ten-year period. This was also in contrast to the all-age population, which increased in the region (**+12%**) and statewide (**+12%**).

Characteristics of young children and the population

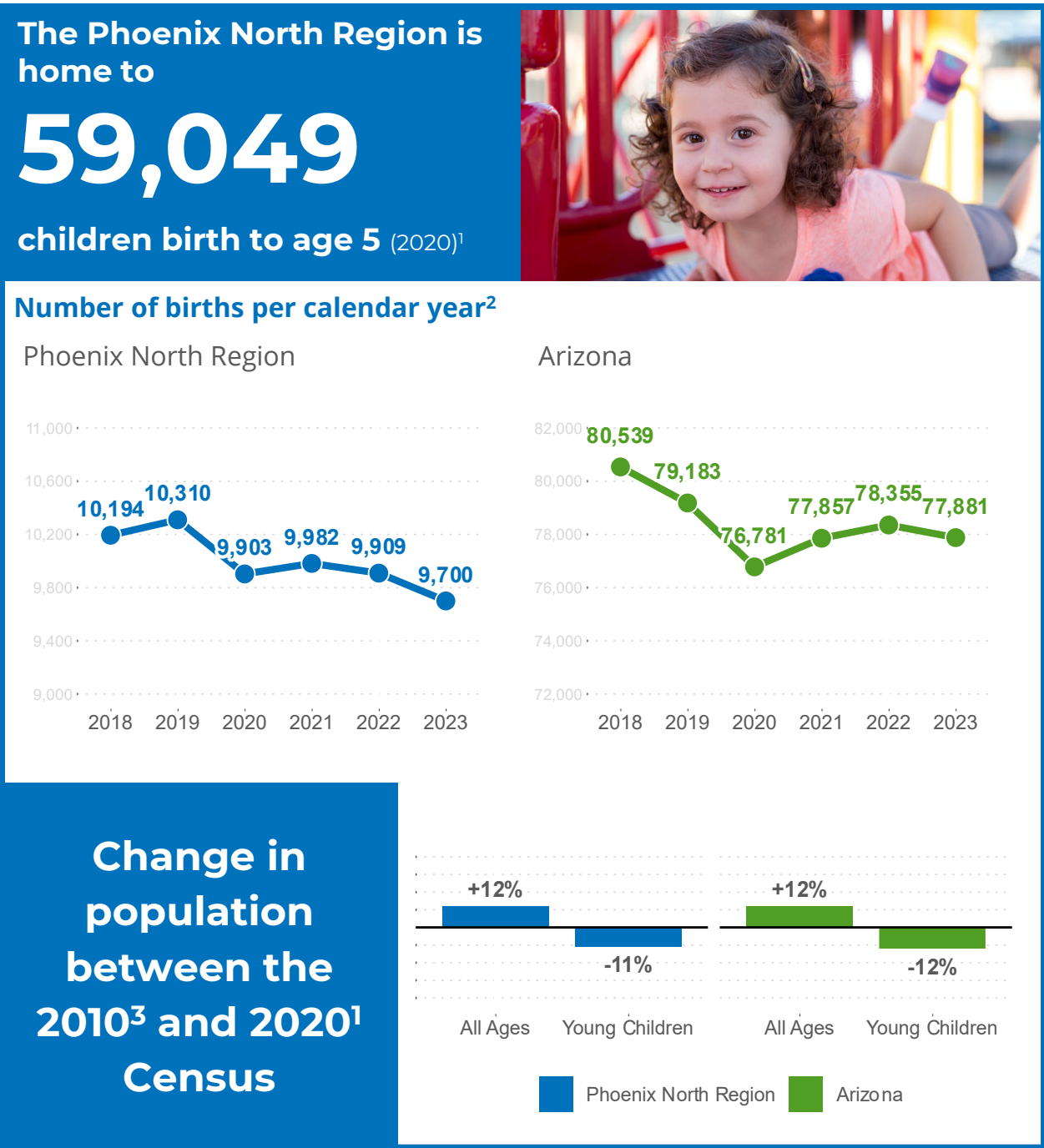
According to the 2020 Census, approximately **840,731** people lived in the Phoenix North Region, in **334,832** households. Almost one in eight households (**13%**) in the region included a young child birth to age 5, just below the proportion of households across Maricopa County (**14%**), but the same as across the state (**13%**) and nation (**13%**).

Understanding the racial-ethnic composition of communities can inform efforts to ensure equitable access to services and resources. According to the 2020 Census, most Phoenix North Region residents identified as non-Hispanic White (**59%** of the total population, **45%** of young children birth to age 4). Young children in the region were more likely to be identified as Hispanic or Latino (**39%**) compared to the total population (**28%**). However, both proportions were lower

^b Note that births are assigned to the region based on the address that parents list on the birth certificate form. This means that babies born to families residing in the region should be counted in regional birth numbers regardless of the location of the hospital where they were born.

Figure 1.

Young children in the region



¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). 2020 Decennial Census, Demographic and Housing Characteristics (DHC).
² Arizona Department of Health Services. (2024). [Vital Statistic dataset].
³ U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). 2010 Decennial Census.

than those observed statewide (**44%** of young children and **31%** of the total population identified as Hispanic or Latino).⁵ Nearly three-quarters (**73%**) of residents in the Phoenix North Region spoke English at home as their primary language, just below the proportion across the state (**74%**).⁶ The remaining **27%** of region residents spoke Spanish (**19%**) or another language (**8%**), similar to proportions across Arizona (**19%** and **6%** respectively).

Caregivers for young children

Family structure has important effects on children's development.⁷ For example, living in a single-parent household is often linked to implications for poverty, access to health and education resources, parental health and the quality of a child's interactions with adult caregivers.^{8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13} The 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that just under six in 10 children birth to age 5 in the Phoenix North Region lived with two married parents (**59%**), just below the proportion statewide (**60%**).¹⁴ Young children across the state were slightly less likely to reside with one unmarried parent^c (**36%**) than children in the region (**37%**).

Multi-generational households, where grandparents, parents and children live together, are also becoming more common across all racial and ethnic groups.^{15, 16, 17, 18} These living arrangements can offer financial and social benefits, but also stressors such as differing parenting styles and family roles.^{19, 20, 21, 22, 23} According to the 2020 Census, **10%** of young children in the Phoenix North Region lived in a grandparent's household (with or without a parent present), fewer than across Maricopa County (**12%**) and the state (**13%**). Overall, there were **4,829** grandparents in the region who reported that they were responsible for one or more grandchildren birth to age 17.

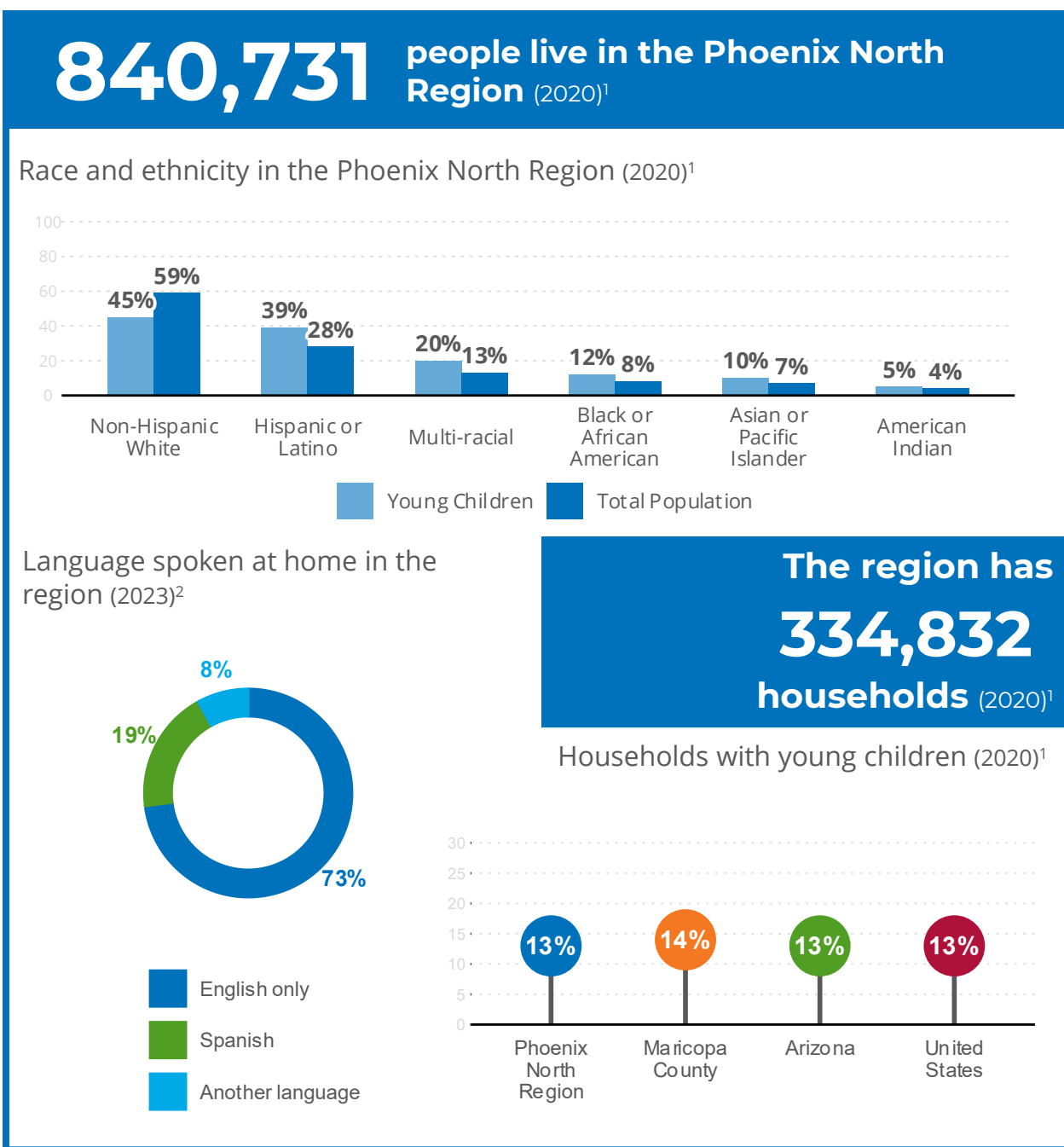
Kinship care, where children live with someone other than their parents (such as grandparents, other relatives or close friends), may bring challenges related to informal guardianship (e.g., difficulties in registering children for school), coping with parental absence and being an aging caregiver for a young child.^{24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30} In the Phoenix North Region, **2%** of young children resided with relatives other than parents (e.g., grandparent, aunt or uncle) and **2%** lived with a non-relative caregiver, close to the rates seen statewide (**3%** with relatives and **2%** with non-relatives).³¹

Participation in the labor force can impact families in ways that affect children's health and well-being. For example, unemployment can limit access to resources that support children's physical

^c The term "parent" includes stepparents. Please note that due to the way the ACS asks about family relationships, children living with two unmarried, cohabitating parents are not counted as living with two parents (these children are counted in the 'one parent' category).

Figure 2.

Characteristics of young children and the population



and mental health.³² An estimated **93%** of young children birth to age 5 in the Phoenix North Region lived in families with at least one parent in the labor force. Seven in 10 young children (**70%**) lived with all parents in the labor force, making it likely that these families need some form of child care.

Income and poverty among families with children

Poverty is associated with reduced access to nutrition, green space and health care and greater exposure to psychosocial stress and environmental toxins; together, these factors may have implications for children's growth and brain development.^{33, 34, 35} According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, in 2025, a family of two adults and two children was considered to be in poverty if their income fell below \$32,150, while for a single parent with one child the threshold was \$21,150.³⁶ Between 2019 and 2023, an estimated **18%** of young children in the Phoenix North Region lived in poverty, a decline from the region's poverty rate between 2014 and 2018 (**25%**). Young child poverty rates also dropped at the county (**23%** to **16%**), state (**25%** to **18%**) and national (**21%** to **17%**) level during this time, a phenomenon largely attributed to pandemic relief funding and policies.³⁷

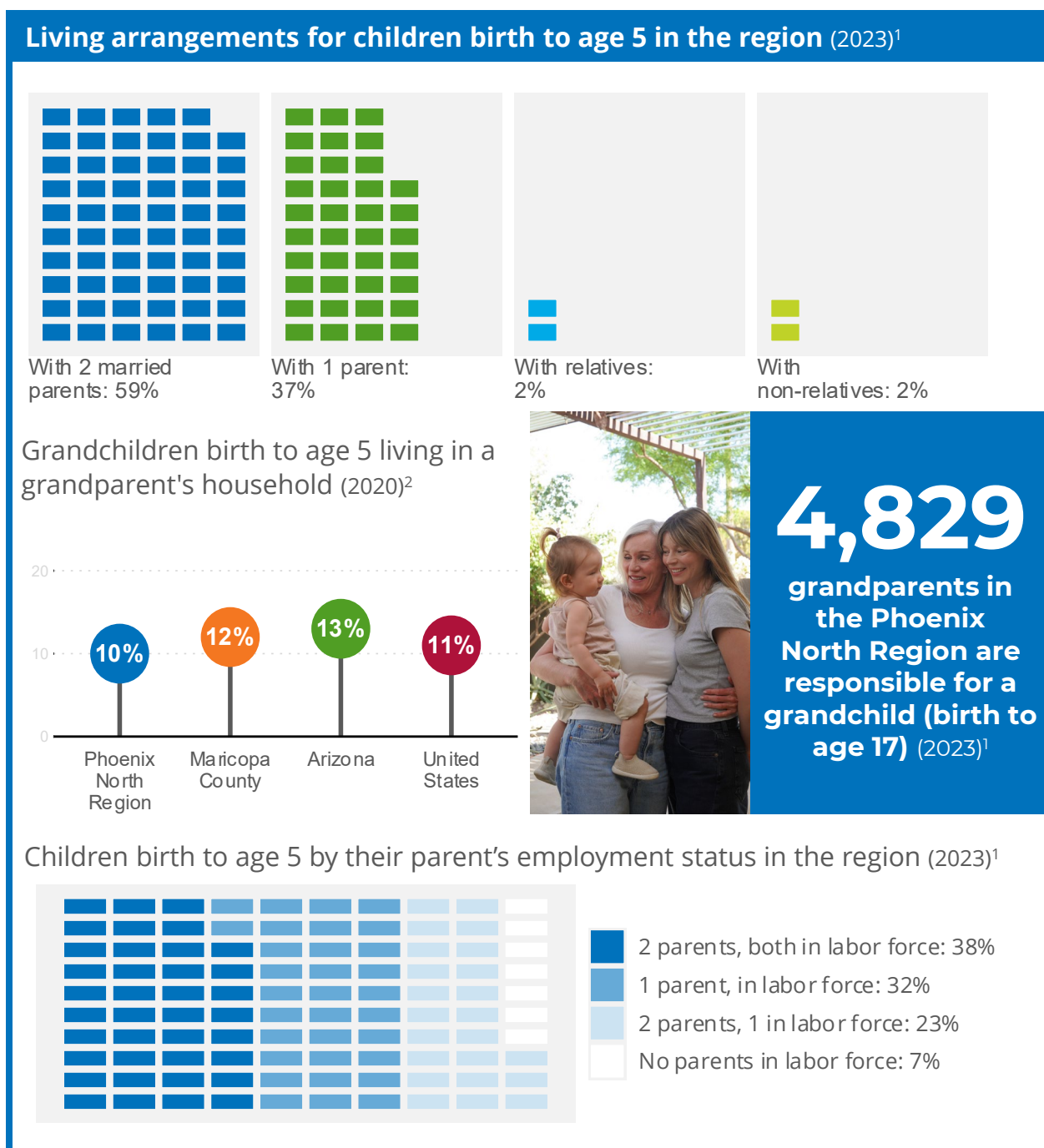
Overall, single-parent families across Arizona earned less than married-couple families in 2023. Married-couple family median incomes in Maricopa County (**\$124,173**) were about double the median income for single-male-headed families (**\$64,339**) and almost three times those of single-female-headed families (**\$45,337**). Across all family types, the median income in Maricopa County was higher than median income statewide.

While median family income is a measure of how much families earn, the self-sufficiency standard^d attempts to estimate how much families actually need to earn to fully support themselves. These standards vary by family type and differences in costs of housing, transportation, child care and other budget items across counties and states.^{38, 39} In 2022, the self-sufficiency standard for two parents, one preschooler and one infant was **\$84,764** in Maricopa County, lower than the median income for married couples with children. In contrast, the self-sufficiency standard for one parent and one preschooler was **\$56,904** in Maricopa County which fell below the median income for single-male-headed families with children (**\$64,339**), but above that for single-female-headed families with children (**\$45,337**). These data highlight the likelihood that more than half of single moms in Maricopa County may not be earning enough income to support their families.

^d For more information on the Arizona 2022 Self-sufficiency standard, please see https://womensgiving.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/AZ2022_SSS_Web.pdf

Figure 3.

Caregivers for young children



¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2019-2023.

² U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). 2020 Decennial Census, Demographic and Housing Characteristics (DHC).

Notes: The 4 percentages for living arrangements and employment status should sum to 100% but may not because of rounding. The term "parent" here includes stepparents. Due to the way the ACS asks about family relationships, children living with two unmarried, cohabitating parents are not counted as living with two parents (these children are counted in the 'one unmarried parent' category).

The Arizona self-sufficiency standards were updated in 2025 and reflect a significant increase in the cost of basic needs across Arizona since they were first published in 2002.⁴⁰ Maricopa County's self-sufficiency standards increased by **25%** for two parents, one preschooler and one infant (**\$105,787**) and **24%** for one parent and one preschooler (**\$70,394**) between 2022 and 2025.⁴¹

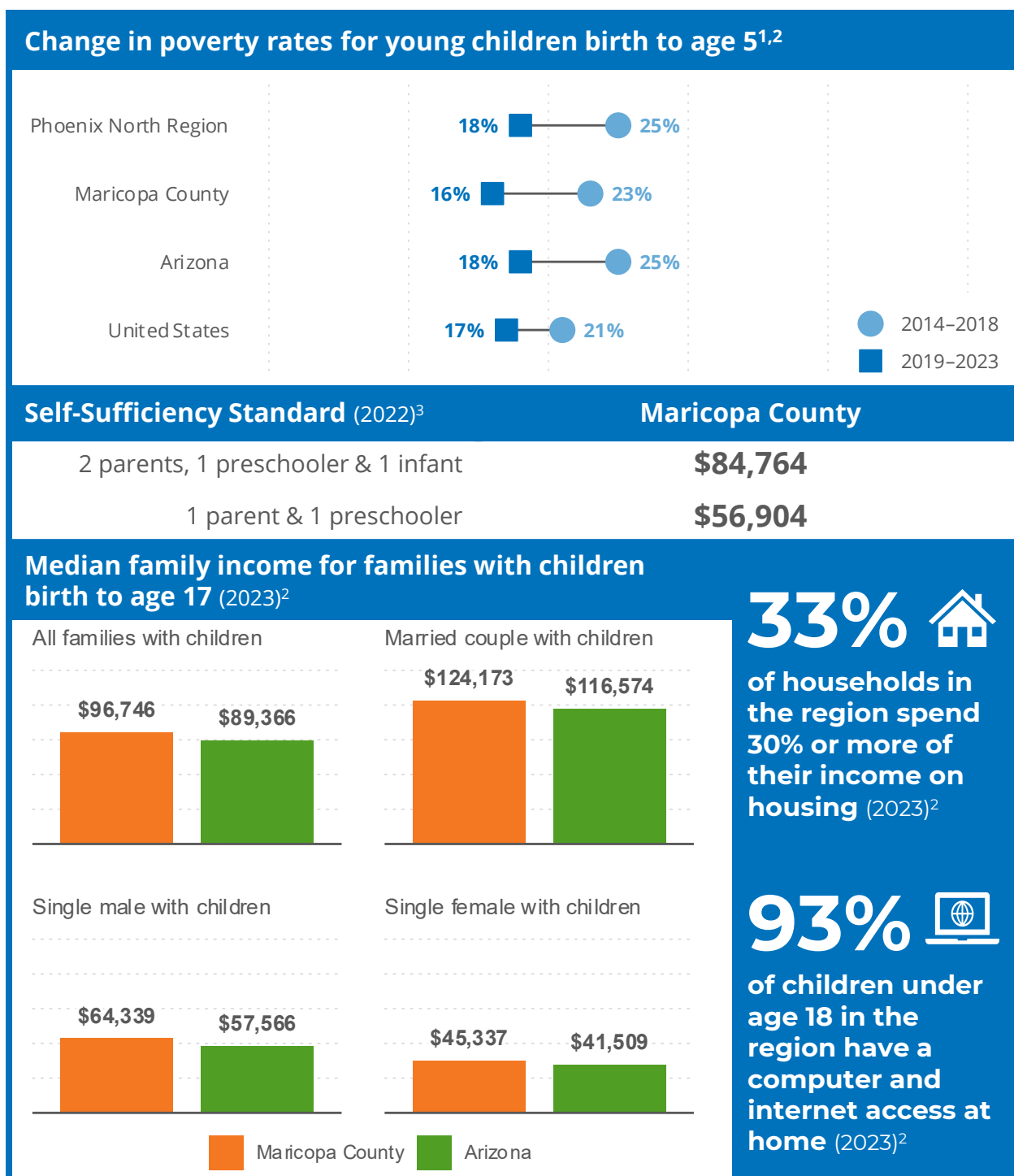
These rising costs have real implications for families' well-being in the Phoenix North Region. When housing costs consume a large percentage of family income, limited funds for basic needs such as food and utilities can influence young children's development.^{42, 43, 44} Traditionally, housing has been deemed affordable for families if it costs less than 30% of annual household income. One-third of households (**33%**) in the Phoenix North Region were considered housing cost-burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on housing (mortgage or rent). This rate was higher than the **30.8%** of cost-burdened households statewide, and the region did not meet the Healthy People 2030^e target of **25.5%** or fewer households considered housing-cost burdened.⁴⁵ Housing cost burden can lead to residual consequences such as loss of housing and eviction. According to the Arizona Research Center for Housing Equity and Sustainability (ARCHES) 2025 report, Arizona eviction filings reached a record high in 2024 (n = **106,587**), **82%** of which were in Maricopa County (n = **87,197**).⁴⁶

Internet access is a vital utility in homes in today's interconnected world. Reliable broadband enables access to education, employment, telehealth and social connection, highlighting its importance as a "super determinant" of health.⁴⁷ In the Phoenix North Region, the majority (**93%**) of children under age 18 had access to a computer and internet at home, pointing to a strength of the region in connectivity for families.

^e Healthy People identifies science-based targets to guide national health promotion and disease prevention efforts. For more information see https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/healthy_people/index.htm

Figure 4.

Income and poverty among families with children



¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2014-2018.

² U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2019-2023.

³ Kucklick, A., Manzer, L., and Mast, A.. (2022). [The Arizona 2022 Self-Sufficiency Standard].

Food security among young children and families

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants and Children, known as WIC, provides food assistance, breastfeeding support, nutrition education and referral to other health and community services for women and children, starting in pregnancy until children turn age 5.^f WIC, along with other programs like free and reduced-price school meals, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), can be a key resource for low-income families to ensure they have access to affordable, nutritious food that promotes well-being. Families in Arizona are financially eligible for WIC if their income is at or below 185% of the federal poverty level.^{g, 48} According to 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, there were **21,159** children birth to age 5 in the Phoenix North Region living in households with qualifying incomes for WIC. This equated to more than one-third (**36%**) of the young child population in the region. The region had a slightly higher proportion of young children whose households financially qualified for WIC compared to Maricopa County (**34%**) and the U.S (**35%**), but a lower proportion than Arizona (**38%**).

Between 2018 and 2021, the number of young children (birth to age 4) enrolled and participating in WIC in the Phoenix North Region steadily declined, to a low of **18,459** young children enrolled in 2021. However, enrollment rebounded in recent years, reaching a near high of **20,620** young children enrolled in 2024, although still falling below enrollments in 2018. The region had consistently high participation rates among young children enrolled in WIC, evident in the small gap between the number of children enrolled versus the number of children participating in the program. In the region, these high participation rates even increased in recent years, following statewide trends, from **89%** in 2018 to **96%** in 2024.

Families' neighborhood environments also influence their access to affordable, nutritious food. Low-income, low-access areas, also known as "food deserts," are geographic areas with high rates of poverty and limited access to fresh food options, a challenge often compounded by limited access to adequate transportation.⁴⁹ About one in 14 children birth to age 5 (**7%**) in the region^h lived in a community classified as a low-income, low-access area by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 2019, lower than the **15%** across the state.⁵⁰

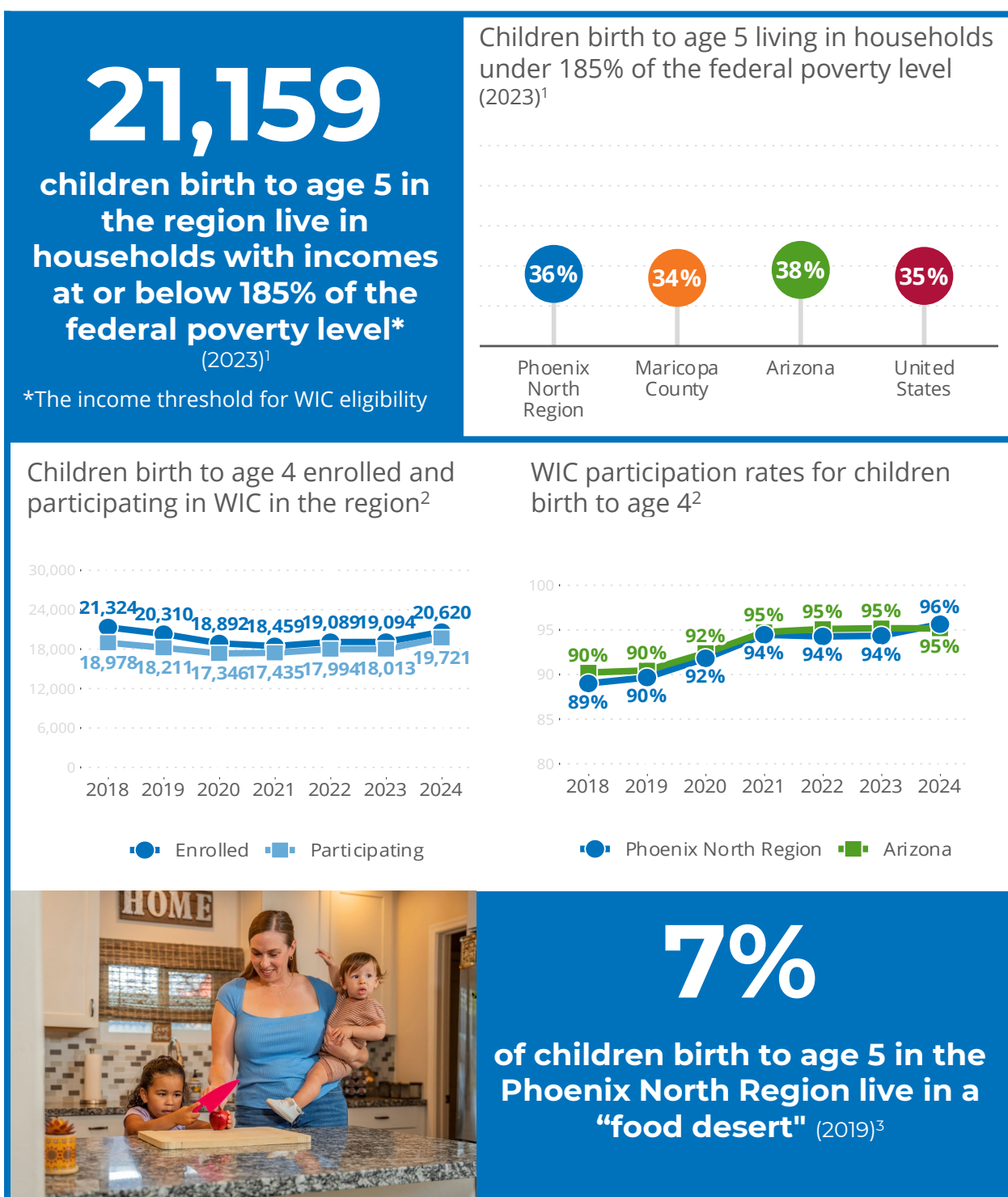
^f For more information see <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic>

^g In 2026, the 185% FPL threshold was \$61,050 for a family of four and \$40,034 for a family of two. For more information, see <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/b1bfa16b20ae9b89d525bc35de7c1643/detailed-guidelines-2026.pdf>

^h To view a map of low income and low access census tracts, see <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/go-to-the-atlas>

Figure 5.

Food security among young children and families



¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2019-2023.

² Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [WIC dataset].

³ Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2022). Food Access Research Atlas.

Note: WIC participation rates reflect the percent of children already enrolled in WIC who attend visits and receive benefits. These do not reflect the share of potentially-eligible children enrolled in WIC.

Child maltreatment response and prevention

Traumatic or stressful life events experienced in childhood, referred to as Adverse Childhood Experiences or ACEs,ⁱ can have lasting impacts on health and life trajectory beyond childhood, with risk increasing as an individual's number of adverse childhood experiences increases.⁵¹ In situations of abuse or neglect, the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS) is required to intervene to ensure the safety and well-being of children. When DCS determines that the harm in remaining with their family is too great, a child may be removed from their home, either temporarily or permanently. In recent years, DCS has set an overarching goal of safely reducing the number of children removed from their homes and placed in out-of-home care.⁵² In line with this goal, the number of children reported to DCS who were removed from their homes and placed in out-of-home care substantially declined in recent years in Arizona, from a recent high of **13,465** children age birth to 17 in state fiscal year (SFY) 2021 to **8,305** in SFY 2024. Out-of-home placements in Maricopa County also showed an overall pattern of decline and reached a five-year low of **4,877** children birth to age 17 in SFY 2024.

DCS also aims to place children into a permanent, stable housing situation within 12 months, whether that is through reunification, living with other relatives (known as kinship care) or any type of guardianship or adoption.⁵³ In SFY 2024, almost half (**47%**) of young children birth to age 17 exiting out-of-home care in Arizona were reunified with their families, one in four (**25%**) were adopted^j and one in six (**16%**) were placed in guardianship.^k The other **12%** included children who aged out of the out-of-home care system, were transferred to another agency, ran away or exited for another reason.

Home visitation programs are a proven strategy for equipping families with needed resources and referrals to promote healthy child development, reduce parental stress and prevent future child maltreatment.^{54, 55, 56, 57} In SFY 2025, **1,050** families in the Phoenix North Region participated in home visitation programs, including Health Start, Healthy Families AZ, High-Risk Perinatal Program, Nurse Family Partnership, Family Spirit and FTF-funded Parents as Teachers programs.

ⁱ Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) include eight categories of traumatic or stressful life events experienced before the age of 18 years. The eight ACE categories are sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse, household adult mental illness, household substance abuse, domestic violence in the household, incarceration of a household member, and parental divorce or separation.

^j Adoption by a relative, foster parent or other non-relative

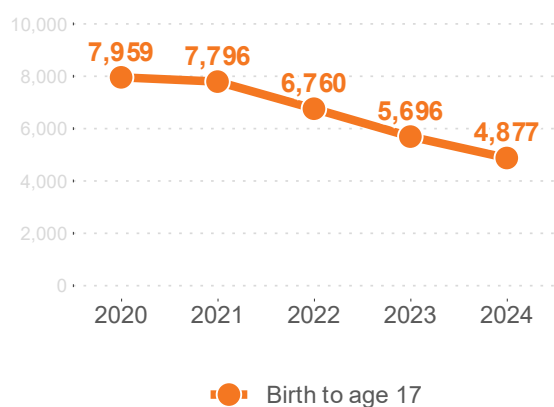
^k Guardianship by a foster parent or other non-relative

Figure 6.

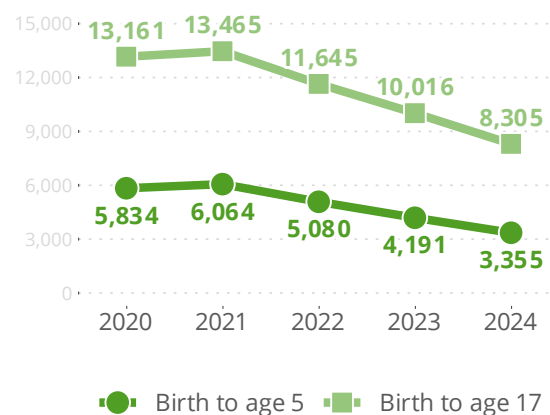
Child maltreatment response and prevention

Children in out-of-home placements with the Department of Child Safety¹

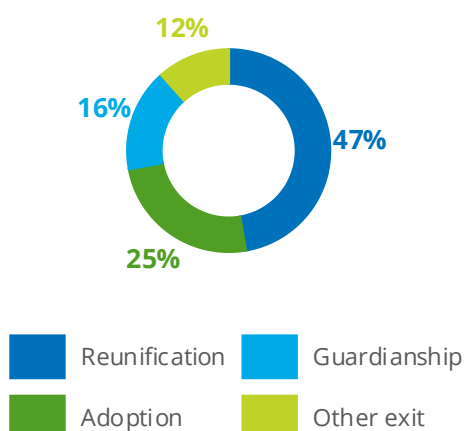
Maricopa County



Arizona



Case outcomes for children birth to age 17 exiting out-of-home care in Arizona (2024)¹



In the Phoenix North Region,

1,050 families participated in home visitation programs (2025)²

¹ Arizona Department of Child Safety. (2025). Monthly Operational Outcomes Report, May 2025.

² First Things First. (2025). [Home Visitation & Screenings Reach datasets].

Note: Home visitation program data reflects families in the Health Start, Healthy Families AZ, High-Risk Perinatal Program, Nurse Family Partnership, Family Spirit and FTF-funded Parents as Teachers programs. Families may participate in more than one program (and be counted more than once) in this count.

EARLY LEARNING

Availability of quality early care and education

Participating in quality preschool programs can result in between one-third and a full year of additional early learning gains in language, reading and math skills, increasing the academic readiness of children when they enter kindergarten.⁵⁸ According to 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, **35%** of 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in school^l in the Phoenix North Region, just below the proportion across the state (**36%**).⁵⁹ Enrollment in preschool in public schools in Maricopa County was notably lower between the 2020-21 (n = **9,467**) and 2021-22 (n = **10,726**) school years compared to the years before and after that period. In the 2024-25 school year, **12,647** children were enrolled in preschool in public schools in Maricopa County. However, there is likely more capacity in school-based preschool programs in the county than reflected in these numbers. Not all preschool students are well-captured in ADE enrollment data, particularly typically-developing students in part-day programs and preschool students whose families pay a fee for care at a school.

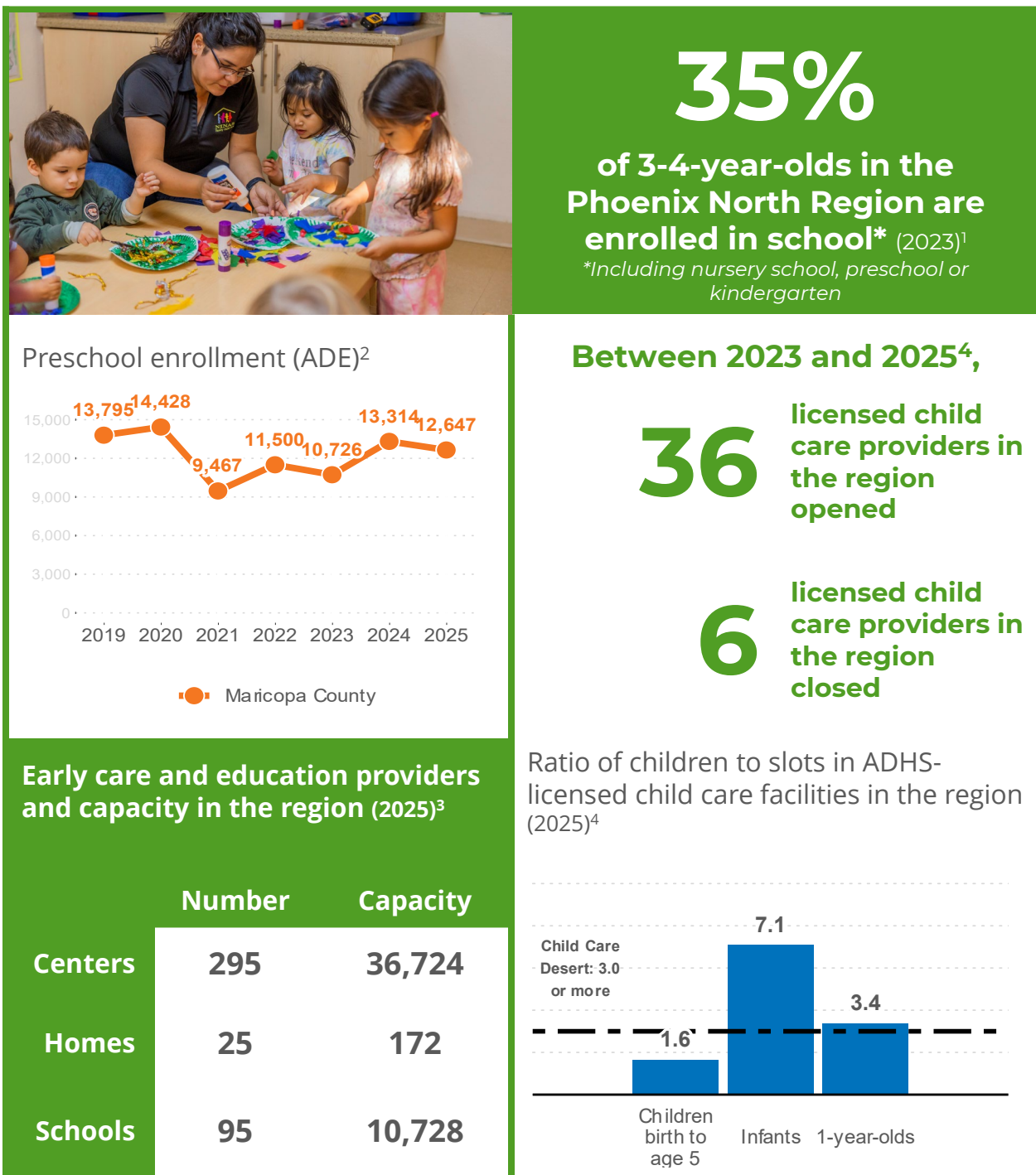
In 2025, there were **415** early care and education providers in the Phoenix North Region with the capacity to serve **47,624** children. Most of this capacity was provided by **295** child care centers with a capacity to serve **36,724** children, followed by **95** schools (n = **10,728**), and **25** home-based providers (n = **172**). Between 2023 and 2025, **36** new licensed child care providers opened in the region, and **6** licensed child care providers closed.

An area is labeled a child care desert if there are three times as many children as there are available child care slots (a ratio of **3.0** or more).⁶⁰ Communities in both urban and rural areas of Arizona face a gap between the number of young children and licensed child care slots.^{61, 62, 63} Collectively across all children birth to age 5, the Phoenix North Region was not considered a child care desert in 2025, with a ratio of **1.6** children birth to age 5 per available slot, below the ratio for children birth to age 5 statewide (**2.0** children birth to age 5 per available slot).⁶⁴ For 1-year-olds, the ratio was higher and above the threshold to qualify as a child care desert, with **3.4** 1-year-olds per available slot. The ratio for infant care was highest, with **7.1** infants per available slot, indicating more scarce licensed infant child care in the region.

^l School includes nursery school, preschool or kindergarten.

Figure 7.

Availability of quality early care and education



¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2019-2023.

² AriArizona Department of Education. (2025). [October 1 Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Dropout Rates, State Assessment dataset].

³ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2025). [National Child Care Data System NCCRAware database extract].

⁴ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [Child Care Licensing dataset].

Note: Please note that the capacity estimates are based on licensed capacity of the facility (frequently determined by physical building capacity) and may overstate the number of children that are actually enrolled in early education (due to staffing limitations and provider preferences).

Increasing access to quality early care and education

High-quality early learning experiences lay a strong foundation for children's success in kindergarten, elementary school and beyond.⁶⁵ One way that the quality of early child care and education is measured in Arizona is through the Quality First (QF) program.⁶⁶ The QF program rates the quality of child care providers and preschools on a scale from one to five stars, with providers considered high quality when they have received a 3-star rating or higher.⁶⁷ In the Phoenix North Region, the **160** providers served by QF^m enrolled a total of **9,075** young children in 2025, and **139** of the 159 publicly-rated child care providers had 3-5-star ratings.ⁿ Three and four-year-olds were most often enrolled in quality settings (**2,001** and **2,429** respectively), followed by 2-year-olds (n = **1,793**), 1-year-olds (n = **1,188**), 5-year-olds (n = **970**) and infants (n = **694**).

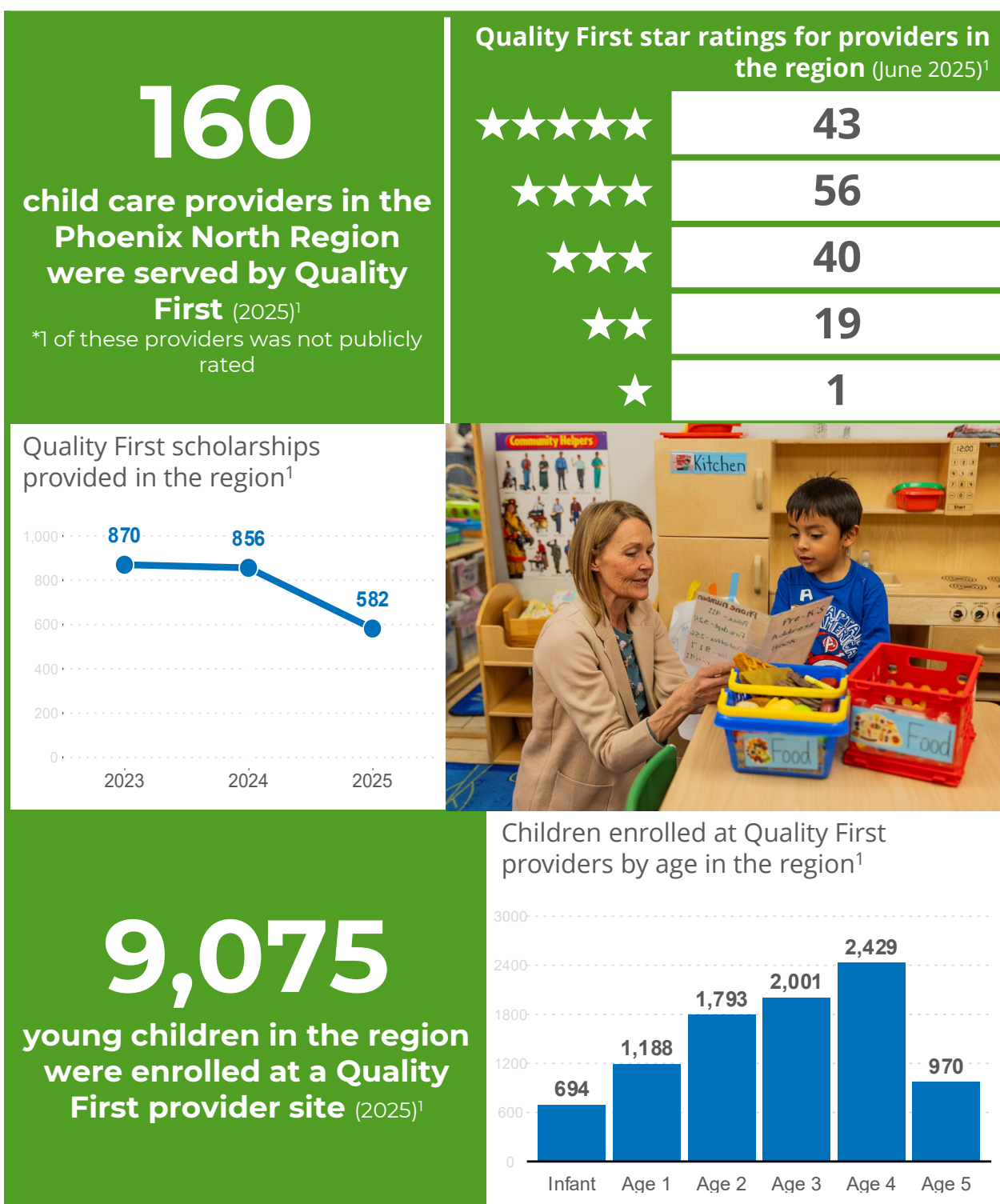
Child care providers enrolled in QF offer scholarships to eligible families to allow those children to access care and to reimburse providers for some of their extra expenses for providing quality care. These scholarships are allocated based on the child care provider's capacity and QF star rating.⁶⁸ However, due to the end of federal pandemic relief funds, statewide allocations for scholarships have decreased by over 3,000 slots from 2024 to 2025.⁶⁹ The number of QF scholarships provided in the region followed the same downward trend from 2024 (n = **856**) to 2025 (n = **582**).

^m Quality First Child Care Providers can be found here: <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/resources/quality-first/>

ⁿ One of the 160 child care providers in the Phoenix North Region served by Quality First is not publicly rated.

Figure 8.

Increasing access to quality early care and education



¹ First Things First. (2025). [Quality First dataset].

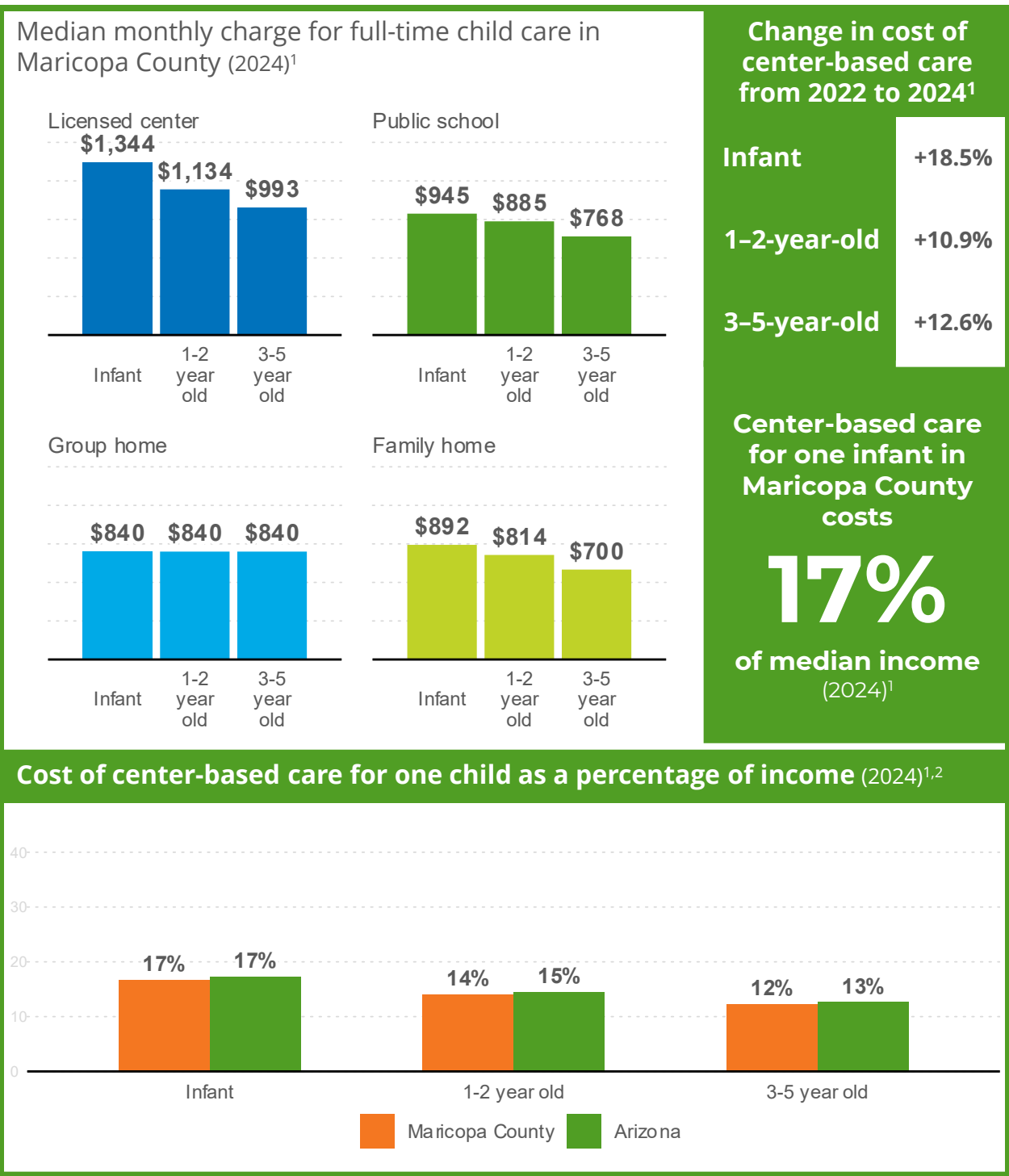
Cost of early care and education

The high cost of formal early care and education can place it out of reach of many families. The average cost of care in Arizona varies by the type of provider and the age of the child, with licensed centers and care for infants the most expensive, largely due to the higher operational costs of center-based care.⁷⁰ The median cost of care for an infant in a licensed center in Arizona in 2024 was **\$1,289** per month.⁷¹ In Maricopa County, this type of care was also the most expensive across all age groups, with infant care in a licensed center costing **\$1,344** per month. The least expensive type of care in Maricopa County for infants was in group homes (**\$840** per month), and for older children in certified family homes, where median charges ranged from **\$814** per month for 1–2-year-olds and **\$700**/month for 3–5-year-olds. However, as mentioned above, there were only **25** registered home-based providers in the region with a total capacity of **172** children, meaning that home-based care, while more affordable, may not be a realistic option for many families.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, to be considered affordable, a family should spend no more than **7%** of their income on child care.⁷² In Arizona, both married and single-parent families are estimated to spend well above the “affordable” share of their income on infant care.^{73, 74} In Maricopa County, center-based care for one infant cost at least **17%** of median income for families with children, the same as across Arizona. Care for older children cost a lower percentage of a family’s income (**14%** for 1–2-year-olds; **12%** for 3–5-year-olds), similar to costs statewide. The cost of care has also risen in recent years, with the cost of center-based care for infants increasing the most (**+18.5%**) between 2022 and 2024. The cost of center-based care for 3–5-year-olds rose **12.6%** during the same period, while care for 1–2-year-olds increased by **10.9%**.

Figure 9.

Cost of early care and education



¹ Health Management Associates. (2024). 2024 Child Care Market Rate Survey. Arizona Department of Economic Security.

² U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2019-2023.

Early care and education assistance and quality

The Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) provides child care assistance to financially eligible families, including specific funding for families involved with the Arizona Department of Child Safety (DCS).⁷⁵ This assistance can make child care possible for families who may not otherwise be able to afford it. Eligibility for and receipt of DES child care assistance among non-DCS-involved families recently reached record highs due to recent statewide investments.^{76, 77} The Phoenix North Region mirrored these statewide trends of record-high participation, with a six-year high of **3,743** non-DCS-involved children birth to age 5 found eligible in 2024 and **3,351** of those children receiving DES child care assistance that year. In addition, **90%** of non-DCS-involved eligible families used child care assistance in 2024. The proportion of these young children receiving child care assistance in quality environments in the region (**86%**) was higher than non-DCS-involved children across the state (**80%**). However, key informants noted that recent declines in QF scholarships along with the reinstitution of the DES child care assistance waitlist in August 2024^o have significantly impacted the affordability and accessibility of child care in the region.

Children are automatically eligible for DES child care assistance when they are involved with DCS.^p For DCS-involved children, the number of children birth to age 5 eligible for child care assistance in the Phoenix North Region decreased from a high of **2,152** in 2019 to a low of **1,386** in 2022, before increasing over the next two years, ending at **1,485** in 2024. The number of DCS-involved young children receiving child care assistance also decreased overall, with **1,144** receiving assistance in 2024. Those children in the region were more likely to receive this child care assistance in quality environments (**88%**) compared to DCS-involved children across the state (**84%**).

To expand access to quality child care, DES provides enhanced reimbursement rates to child care providers that are considered high quality, including having a 3- to 5-star Quality First rating, national accreditation or applying Head Start Performance Standards. As of November 2025, quality child care providers across Arizona were reimbursed an additional **40%** above the standard reimbursement.

^o As of May 1, 2026, there were more than 12,000 children waitlisted statewide. For more information, see <https://des.az.gov/services/child-and-family/child-care/how-apply-for-child-care-assistance>

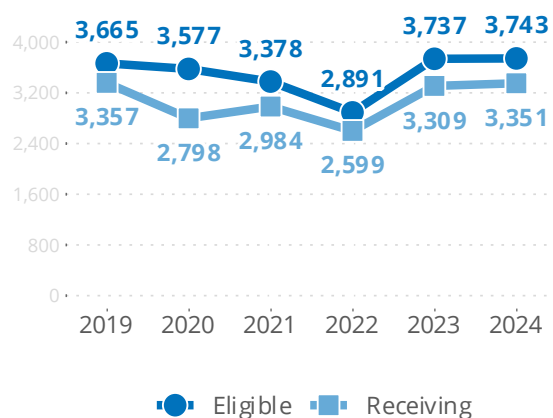
^p Children involved with DCS include children who have been removed by DCS and placed with a foster family or kinship caregiver as well as children who are residing with their own family but receiving services from DCS (such as in-home family support and counseling). Families of these children are not required to pay a co-pay for child care.

Figure 10.

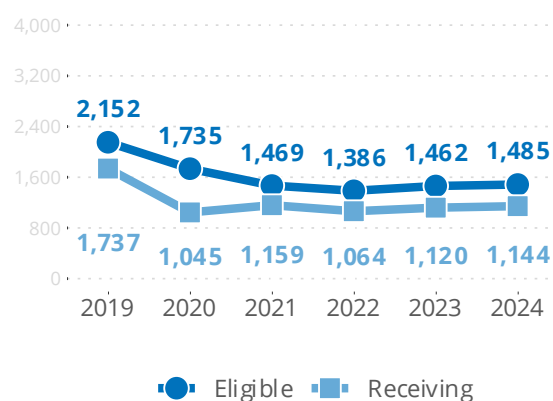
Early care and education assistance and quality

Children receiving child care assistance in the Phoenix North Region¹

Non-DCS-involved children



DCS-involved children



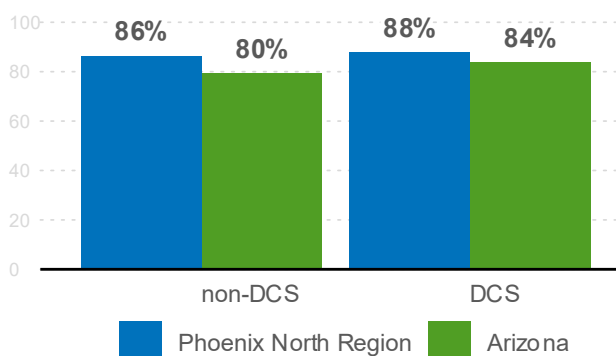
90%

of eligible families* in the region used child care assistance (2024)¹

*Non-DCS-involved families



Children receiving child care assistance in quality providers (2024)¹



+40%

Increased reimbursement rate for quality providers

defined by DES as providers with a 3-5 star Quality First Rating, national accreditation, or applying Head Start Performance Standards (Nov 2025)¹

¹ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2024). [Child Care Assistance dataset].

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE

K-12 education attendance and achievement

In addition to a quality early childhood education system, a community's K-12 education system can support positive outcomes for children, families and the overall well-being of the community. Individuals who have higher levels of education tend to live longer and healthier lives, and graduating from high school, in particular, is associated with better health, financial stability and socio-emotional outcomes.^{78, 79} Across Maricopa County, kindergarten through 3rd grade enrollment declined since the 2018-19 school year, with the lowest recent enrollment count of **201,546** students in the 2024-25 school year, compared with a high of **218,377** students enrolled in the 2019-20 school year.

Some Arizona families use Arizona's Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA) to pay for eligible educational expenses, including private or online school tuition, individual public school classes and extracurriculars.⁸⁰ This program was established in 2011 for students with disabilities and expanded to universal eligibility in 2022.^{81, 82} These funds can also be spent on other approved education costs, such as tutoring, technology, textbooks, supplies and national standardized test fees.^{83, 84} In the 2024-25 school year, **56,159** students (preschool through grade 12) in Maricopa County used ESAs, accounting for **59%** of Arizona's **94,600** ESA participants.⁸⁵ By comparison, there were **729,549** total students (preschool through grade 12) enrolled in public and charter schools in Maricopa County in the 2024-25 school year.

Children's 3rd grade reading comprehension and proficiency skills can predict their future academic success, such as their likelihood of graduating high school and attending college.⁸⁶ Although they remained low, 3rd grade math assessment passing rates increased in recent years in Maricopa County and across the state. Maricopa County math passing rates increased from **42%** in the 2021-22 school year to **45%** in the 2023-24 school year, while the state rate rose from **40%** to **43%**. In Maricopa County, 3rd grade reading assessment passing rates decreased slightly from the 2021-22 to 2023-24 school years from **43%** to **42%** and the statewide reading passing rate also declined from **41%** to **39%**. Key informants noted that the statewide adoption of the Science of Reading model,⁹ a research-based approach to improving literacy, may have impacts on reading assessment passing rates in the future. Arizona's Literacy Plan 2030 is grounded in the model, aimed to strengthen phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension.⁸⁷

⁹ For more information, see <http://www.azed.gov/scienceofreading>

School attendance is an important factor in predicting the academic performance and future health of children. Chronic absenteeism, defined as missing 10% of school days in a school year, predicts a student experiencing academic difficulties and even dropping out of school entirely.⁸⁸ Following the COVID-19 pandemic, chronic absenteeism has become a major issue in school districts nationwide.⁸⁹ Over one-quarter of kindergarten students (26%) and 22% of 3rd grade students in Maricopa County were chronically absent from school in the 2022-23 school year, similar to statewide chronic absence rates that year (kindergarten, 25.5%; 3rd grade 23.8%) but much higher than the 13% of kindergarten students and 9% of 3rd grade students chronically absent in the region pre-pandemic in the 2018-19 school year. Increasing attendance among kindergarten students presents a particular challenge because the state mandated age of school enrollment is 6 years, so absences in kindergarten are often not considered truancy, meaning schools have fewer resources to address them.

Graduation and adult educational attainment

Understanding current high school graduation and dropout rates within the state provides insight into the assets and challenges faced by a community and its future workforce. In contrast to adults who dropped out of high school and even those that received a high school equivalency diploma (HSE, also commonly referred to as a GED), adults who graduated from high school have higher rates of employment, higher incomes and better overall health.⁹⁰ Four-year graduation rates in Maricopa County have reflected the state's rates in recent years.⁹¹ In the 2023-24 school year, the four-year graduation rate was 79% in Maricopa County, just above the statewide rate of 78%.⁹² In that same year, the five-year graduation rate was 82% in Maricopa County, again, just above the 81% statewide.⁹³

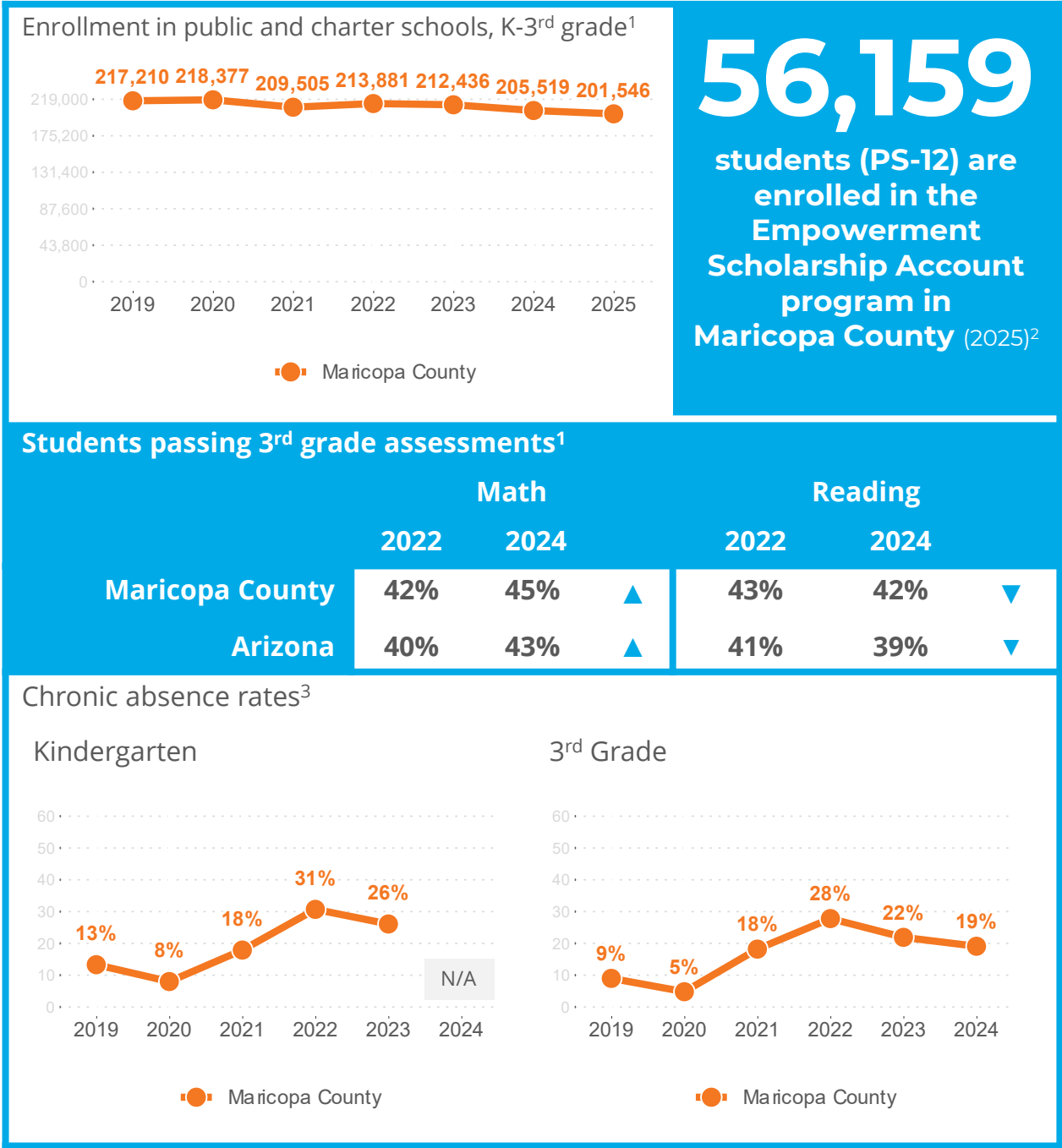
Compared to the U.S. as a whole, Arizona has a larger proportion of disconnected youth, defined as teenagers ages 16 to 19 who are neither attending school nor employed,^r which has been linked to negative physical and mental health outcomes and higher rates of unemployment.⁹⁴ Dropout rates for 7th to 12th grade students in Maricopa County increased after the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching 6% in the 2022-23 school year, comparable to the 6.1% dropout rate statewide that year.⁹⁵

Education is a key mechanism for upward economic mobility. As educational attainment in a population increases, wages increase and rates of unemployment decrease.⁹⁶ Of U.S. adults working full time in 2021, median earnings for those with a bachelor's degree were \$29,000 higher than those with a high school degree.⁹⁷ According to 2023 American Community Survey (ACS)

^r Age ranges for "disconnected youth" vary by source, with some estimates including both teenagers ages 16-19 and young adults ages 20-24 and others focusing on only teenagers or young adults.

Figure 11.

K-12 education attendance and achievement



¹ Arizona Department of Education. (2025). [October 1 Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Dropout Rates, State Assessment dataset].

² Arizona Department of Education. (2025). [Empowerment Scholarship Account Enrollment].

³ Maricopa Association of Governments. (2026). [ReadOn Arizona MapLIT dashboard reports: enrollment, chronic absences, assessments].

Notes: Chronic absences are defined as children missing 10% or more school days. Schools reported absences data very differently in school year 2019-20 due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and the shift to remote learning. Absences data were not available for kindergarteners in school year 2023-24.

estimates, **89%** of adults ages 25 and older in the Phoenix North Region had at least a high school education, and **37%** had a bachelor's degree or more. Statewide, **89%** of adults had at least a high school education.⁵ In addition in the region, more than one in five (**22%**) adults, had some college but no degree; this includes individuals who received a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential or other similar post-secondary credential.

Adult employment

Unemployment and underemployment^t can impact families in ways that affect children's health and well-being.⁹⁸ Unemployment can limit access to resources that support children's physical and mental health, like health insurance, and can also contribute to family stress, conflict, homelessness and child abuse.^{99, 100} Children with parents who have lost their jobs may also experience poorer school performance and behavioral issues, resulting in grade repetition, suspension or expulsion.¹⁰¹ Unemployment rates in Maricopa County have followed the same trend over time as the state, but have consistently fallen just below the state rates. After the spike in rates during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, unemployment rates improved and were mostly constant since 2022. In 2024, the unemployment rate was **3%** in Maricopa County and **4%** across Arizona.

The labor force participation rate includes all persons who are working (employed) or looking for work (unemployed). Persons not in the labor force are largely students, stay-at-home parents, retirees and institutionalized people. According to 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, nearly seven in 10 (**69%**) persons aged 16 and older participated in the labor force in the Phoenix North Region. This labor force participation rate was higher than that for the county (**65%**), state (**61%**) and U.S. (**64%**). The region's unemployment rate (**5%**) mirrored that of the county and state. Some key employment sectors in Maricopa County included health care and social assistance, retail trade, accommodation and food services, administrative and waste services and construction.

Quality early care and education programs rely on a strong workforce, but factors like low pay make it difficult to recruit and retain these educators. Early care and education is also a field with notable pay disparities;^u with those working as a home care provider, in a Head Start program or a

⁵ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>

^t Underemployment means that someone works fewer hours than they would like or is in a job that does not require the skills or training that they have.

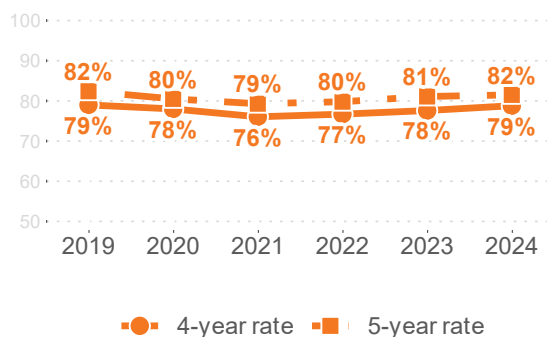
^u Programs such as Head Start and public pre-K programs receive federal funding supports that often allow for better wages and compensation in these settings compared to child care settings that don't receive these funds.

Figure 12.

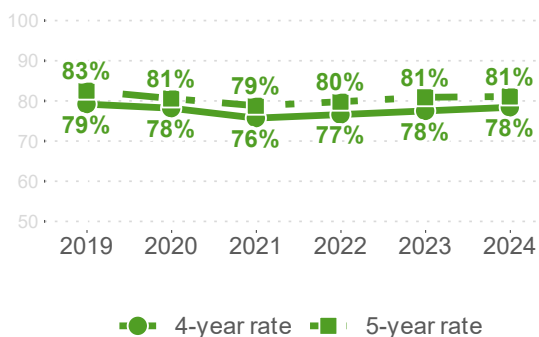
Graduation and adult educational attainment

Trends in 4-year and 5-year graduation rates¹

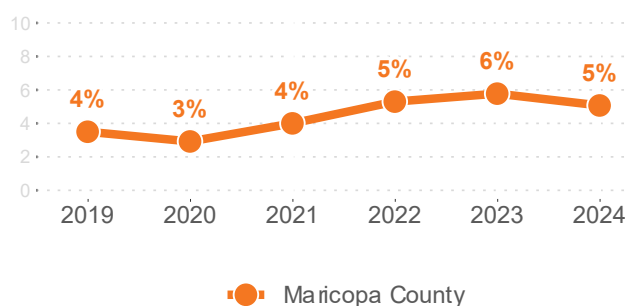
Maricopa County



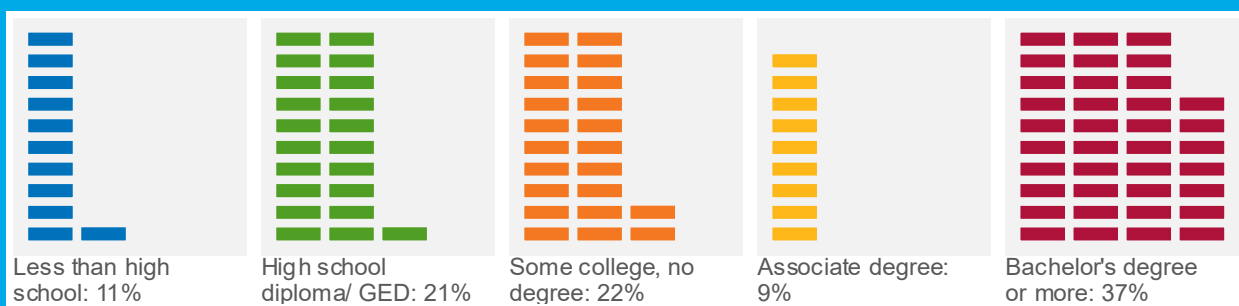
Arizona



Trends in 7th to 12th grade dropout rates¹



Level of education of adults in the Phoenix North Region (2023)²



¹ Arizona Department of Education. (2025). [October 1 Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Dropout Rates, State Assessment dataset].

² U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2019-2023.

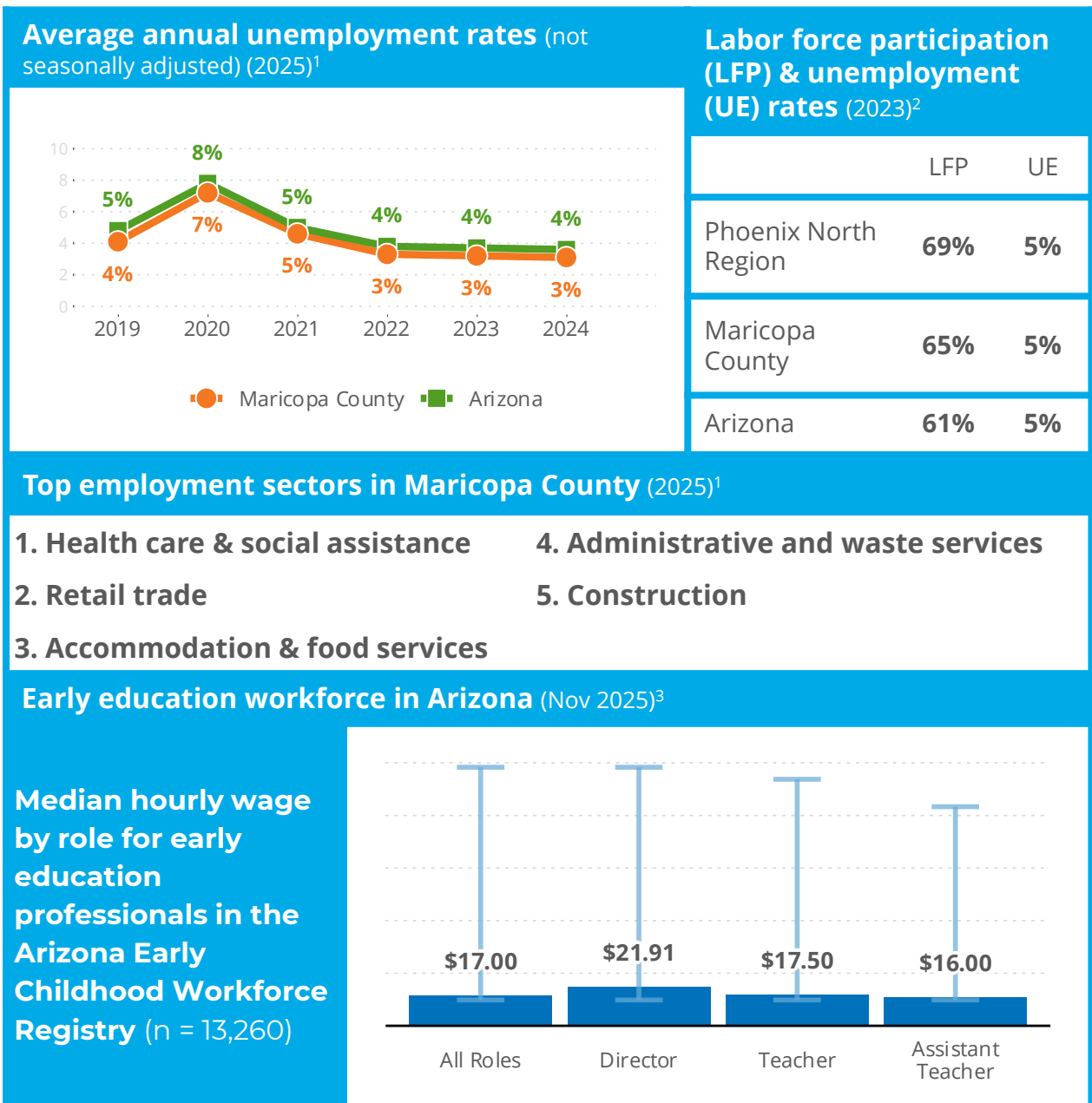
Notes: Graduation rates are calculated as the percentage of students in a cohort (typically those who enter ninth grade together) who graduate within 4 or 5 years. Dropouts are defined as students who are enrolled in school at any time during the school year, but are not enrolled at the end of the school year and did not transfer, graduate or die. [State of Arizona Department of Education Graduation, Dropout & Persistence Rate Technical Manual].

public pre-K program getting paid varying amounts despite performing similar work. For example, the average kindergarten teacher's salary in Arizona is about twice that of an early educator for children birth to age 5.¹⁰² In Arizona, there were **13,260** early education professionals active in the Arizona Early Childhood Workforce Registry^v in November 2025. The median wage for registered early education professionals in the state was **\$17/hour**, ranging from **\$21.91/hour** for directors to **\$16/hour** for assistant teachers. Notably, all of these median wages fell well below the 2025 self-sufficiency standards for one adult and one infant in Maricopa County (**\$33.96/hour**), pointing to the reality that single parents working in early care in the county are likely to struggle to meet their basic needs.¹⁰³

^v The Arizona Early Childhood Workforce Registry is Arizona's online hub for early childhood educators to track their employment, formal education, and professional development opportunities throughout their career. Early childhood educators access the registry to explore a directory of training, conferences, and other learning opportunities to support career development; fulfill state regulatory training requirements; apply for scholarships to pursue credentials, certificates, and degrees in early childhood education; and to establish career and professional development goals.

Figure 13.

Adult employment



¹ Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity. (2025). [Local Area Unemployment Statistics & Industry Employment datasets].

² U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2019-2023.

³ First Things First. (2025). [Arizona Early Childhood Workforce Registry dataset].

Notes: The "labor force" is all persons who are working (employed) or looking for work (unemployed). The "labor force participation rate" is the fraction of the population who are in the labor force, whether employed or unemployed. Persons not in the labor force are mostly students, stay-at-home parents, retirees, and institutionalized people. The "unemployment rate" is the fraction of the civilian labor force who are unemployed. Educator wage data from the Early Childhood Workforce Registry reflect wages from a sample of early educators active in the registry including teachers (n=6,054), assistant teachers (n=5,535), and directors (n=1,671).

CHILD DEVELOPMENT & HEALTH

Maternal and infant health

Access to quality health care can promote positive health outcomes for mothers and infants.¹⁰⁴ Prenatal care is associated with reduced complications during pregnancy and birth, while also providing expectant parents with an opportunity to engage with health professionals.^{105, 106} The rate of timely prenatal care (care initiated in the first trimester) in the Phoenix North Region rose from a low of **71.7%** in 2019 and 2020 to a high of **74.1%** in 2021 before falling again to **71.8%** in 2023. Rates of births to mothers receiving timely prenatal care in the region were consistently higher than those in the state (**68.8% - 71.7%**). During the same time, the proportion of births to mothers receiving no prenatal care in the region rose from **1.5%** to **2.3%** between 2019 and 2023, while births to mothers with some prenatal care (i.e., one to four prenatal visits) decreased overall from **5.3%** to **4.6%**.

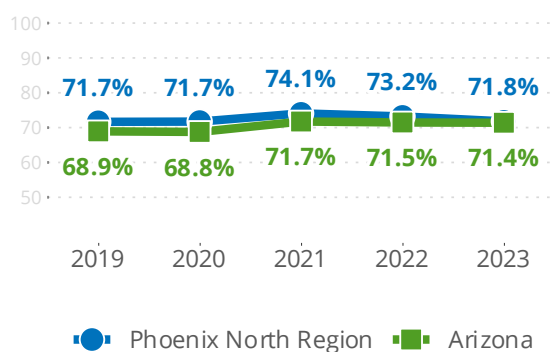
Outside of access to adequate prenatal care, other risk factors like low birth weight, preterm birth and the mother's age at birth can impact child health outcomes.^{107, 108} Low birth weight births (weighing less than 5 pounds and 8 ounces or 2,500 grams) and preterm births (those delivered before 37 weeks of pregnancy) can result in cognitive, respiratory, diabetes and gastrointestinal issues and are one of the largest drivers of infant mortality in the U.S.¹⁰⁹ The proportion of low-birth-weight births in the Phoenix North Region increased between 2019 (**7.4%**) and 2023 (**8.5%**) ending above the state rate of **8.1%** in 2023. Pre-term births also increased from 2019 (**9.2%**) to 2021 (**10.3%**), before decreasing to **9.8%** in 2023. In both 2019 and 2022, the Phoenix North Region met the Healthy People 2030 target for preterm births (no more than **9.4%**), although the region fell short of meeting the target in 2020, 2021 and 2023. Arizona failed to meet the target after 2019, with **9.9%** of births in the state being preterm in 2023.

Teenage parents often experience increased stress and hardship in comparison to adult parents and other non-parent teenagers. They are less likely to complete high school or college and more likely to maintain a lower socioeconomic status and require public assistance to make ends meet.^{110, 111, 112, 113, 114} Births to teenaged mothers (ages 19 and younger) in the Phoenix North Region decreased between 2019 (**4.7%**) and 2023 (**4.1%**), with the region consistently having a lower rate of births to teenage mothers than the state each year. In 2023, **4.5%** of births across the state were to teenaged mothers.

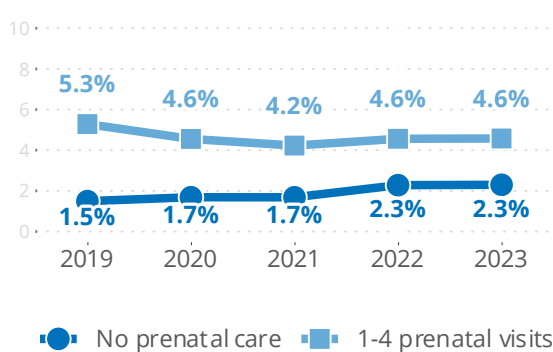
Figure 14.

Maternal and infant health

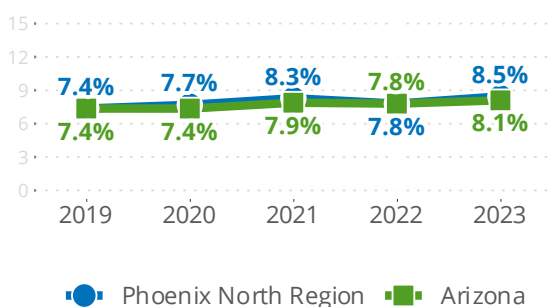
Births to mothers who began prenatal care in the first trimester¹



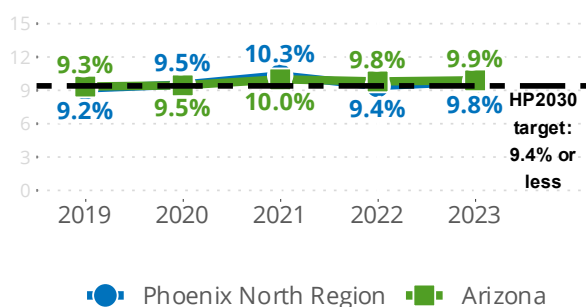
Births to mothers with inadequate prenatal care¹



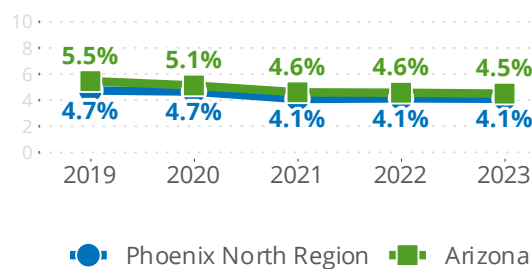
Low birth weight births (less than 2,500 grams)¹



Preterm births (less than 37 weeks gestation)^{1,2}



Births to teenaged mothers¹



¹ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [Vital Statistic dataset].

² Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2025). [Healthy People 2030 Objectives: MICH-02, MICH-07].

Access to care and service navigation

Health insurance coverage is an important indicator of whether families can access, afford and utilize medical care, including access to well-child visits and developmental screenings at a lower cost. According to 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, **94%** of young children birth to age 5 in the Phoenix North Region had health insurance, just above the proportion statewide (**93%**).¹¹⁵ Between 2019 and 2021, the number of young children birth to age 5 in the Phoenix North Region enrolled in the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS; Arizona's Medicaid program) steadily increased, reaching a high of **34,957** young children in 2021. Enrollment declined each year after that, following statewide trends and likely influenced by the post-pandemic requirement that all members enrolled in AHCCCS reverify their enrollment starting in April 2023.¹¹⁶

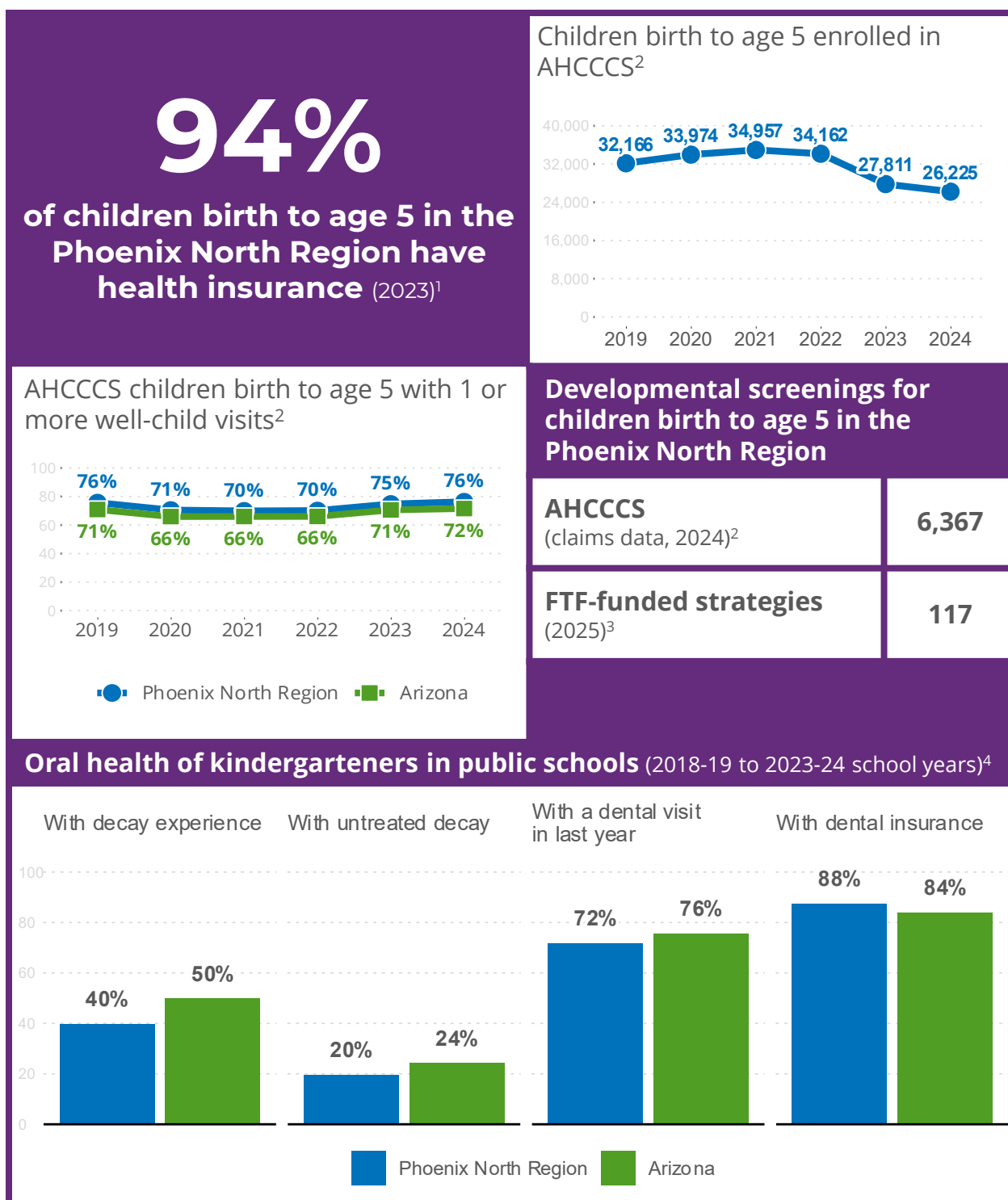
Well-child visits provide scheduled opportunities for pediatricians to monitor growth and development, administer immunizations, observe familial dynamics and provide guidance to caregivers on essential topics and emerging milestones.^{117, 118, 119} From 2019 to 2024, the percentage of children birth to age 5 enrolled in AHCCCS with one or more well-child visits ranged from **70%** to **76%** in the Phoenix North Region. Statewide trends followed a similar pattern to the region, although well-child visits statewide were consistently lower compared to the region (**66% - 72%**).

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that providers ask parents about developmental concerns at all infant and well-child visits and have parents complete a standardized developmental screening at the 9-, 18- and 30-month appointments.¹²⁰ Ensuring that children have access to timely and adequate screening and intervention services from birth to age 5 can be key for preparing children for kindergarten. Some commonly used developmental screening tools include the Ages and Stages Questionnaires (ASQ-3)¹²¹ and Developmental Indicators for the Assessment of Learning (DIAL-4).¹²² In 2024, **6,367** developmental screenings for children birth to age 5 in the region were covered by AHCCCS. In state fiscal year (SFY) 2025, **117** children birth to age 5 in the region received a developmental screening funded by the First Things First Home Visitation and Developmental and Sensory Screening strategies. Together, this represented almost **11%** of children birth to age 5 in the region based on the 2020 Census.

Oral health is a fundamental component of overall health, well-being and self-confidence. Children with dental pain and lower oral health-related quality of life have more school absences and worse academic performance.^{123, 124, 125} In the Phoenix North Region, **40%** of kindergarteners in public schools experienced some type of tooth decay and **20%** had untreated decay during the 2018-19 through 2023-24 school years. These were below the state's rates for decay experience (**50%**) and untreated decay (**24%**). The Phoenix North Region also had a lower proportion of

Figure 15.

Access to care and service navigation



children who had a dental visit in the last year (**72%**) compared to the state (**76%**), but a higher proportion of kindergarteners who had dental insurance compared to the state (**88%** vs. **84%**).

Immunization and child mortality

Immunization serves as the best method to prevent communicable childhood diseases in children and their communities. When enough children are immunized, the protection even extends to those who are unable or who choose not to be vaccinated.¹²⁶ In Arizona, one of the required immunizations to enroll in preschool and kindergarten is measles, mumps and rubella (MMR).¹²⁷ Both the Phoenix North Region and Arizona had declining MMR immunization rates in kindergarteners between the 2022-23 and 2024-25 school years. Arizona's coverage declined from **89.9%** (2022-23) to **88.7%** (2024-25), while the region's coverage decreased from **90.4%** (2022-23) to **89.7%** (2024-25). This means that MMR coverage in the region and state was below the threshold for herd immunity of **95%**, and neither the region nor the state met the Healthy People 2030 target of **95%** or higher.¹²⁸ This is especially concerning as Arizona has been experiencing an active measles outbreak, and Maricopa County had **15** cases of measles as of June 4, 2026.^w

Children may be exempted from vaccination based on medical restrictions, religious beliefs or personal beliefs. Medical exemptions can apply to students of all ages, while religious belief exemptions apply to students in early care and education programs and personal belief exemptions apply to K-12 students.¹²⁹ Exemptions among children in child care and kindergarten in the North Phoenix Region generally increased over recent years. In child care settings, religious exemptions decreased dramatically from the 2020-21 school year (**14.9%**) to the 2021-22 school year (**6.5%**), before increasing to **8.5%** in the 2024-25 school year. Between the 2020-21 and 2024-25 school years, kindergartners who received a personal belief exemption increased from **5.5%** to **8.2%**. Over the 2020-21 to 2024-25 school years, exemptions from all immunizations increased among both children in child care and kindergarteners. In the 2024-25 school year, exemption rates from all immunizations were higher for children in the region than trends statewide, including for children in child care (**6.3%** vs. **4.8%**) and children in kindergarten (**4.9%** vs. **4.7%**).¹³⁰ Key informants noted that exemption rates may be an overestimate, as children whose families cannot produce an Emergency, Information, and Immunization Card (Blue Card) from the Arizona Department of Health Services at enrollment are sometimes recorded as exempt until records are submitted.

Healthy People 2030 set a target of no more than **5.0** infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Between 2021 and 2023, the infant mortality rate for the region was **5.0** deaths per 1,000 live births, lower than the rates for Maricopa County (**5.7**) and the state (**5.7**). This means that the region met the

^w For more up-to-date case counts see <https://www.azdhs.gov/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/measles/index.php>

Healthy People 2030 target, whereas the county and state did not. Between 2021 and 2023, young child mortality was lower in Maricopa County (27.6 deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-4) compared to the state (29.8). Statewide, the leading causes of death for infants were prematurity and suffocation, while drowning was the leading cause of death for children aged 1 to 4 years.¹³¹

Young children with special needs

Timely connection with early intervention services—such as speech, physical, occupational and behavioral therapy— can critically shape school readiness and the developmental trajectory of young children with medical conditions, developmental delays and even certain risk factors for delays.¹³² In Arizona, the Department of Economic Security's (DES) Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP), the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), and the Arizona Department of Education's (ADE) Early Childhood Special Education Program each play a role in providing services to families with children who have special needs.

AzEIP^x provides early intervention and a variety of supportive services to families of children birth to age 2 with developmental delays or disabilities.¹³³ In state fiscal year (SFY) 2024, children birth to age 2 in the Phoenix North Region were most frequently referred to AzEIP by physicians (59%). Parents and families were the second most common referral source (25%), followed by a health or service agency (7%), a hospital or other health facility (5%) or the Department of Child Safety (4%). Four in 10 young children (40%) referred to AzEIP in the Phoenix North Region were found eligible for services, including 38% who received services, 1% found eligible whose families declined services and 1% found eligible who had not received services within the fiscal year. This was just above the 38% of children found eligible for services statewide.¹³⁴ Another 26% of referred children in the region were assessed as not eligible for services (20%) or were screened out (6%). In one-third (32%) of referrals, families were either not interested in services (12%) or could not be reached (20%).

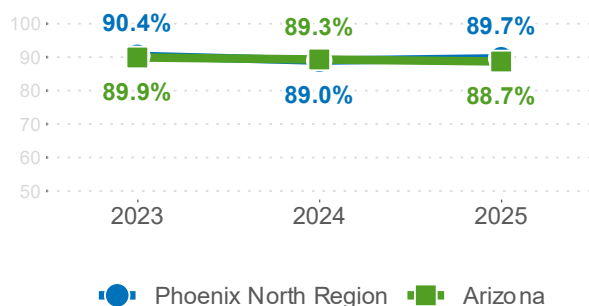
In SFY 2024, the number of children birth to age 2 who received services from AzEIP in the region (n = 675) was notably higher than the previous four years, though still below pre-COVID-19 pandemic trends. The 675 children served by AzEIP in the region in SFY 2024 represented 2.4% of children birth to age 2 residing in the region per the 2020 Census. This was lower than the state (2.5%) and the U.S. (4.3%), and national research suggests that many more young children would likely benefit from early intervention than are receiving it.^{135, 136}

^x For more information on AzEIP (which is a division of the Department of Economic Security), visit <https://www.azdes.gov/azeip/>

Figure 16.

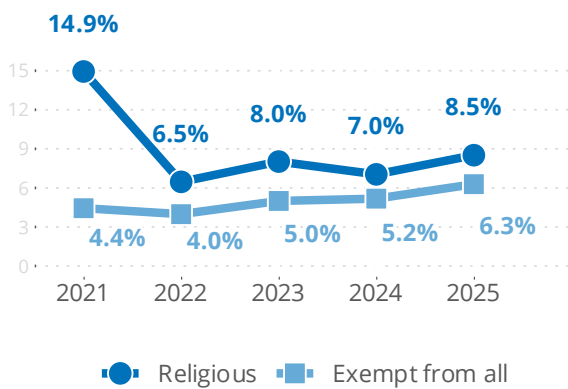
Immunization and child mortality

Kindergarten MMR immunization rates¹

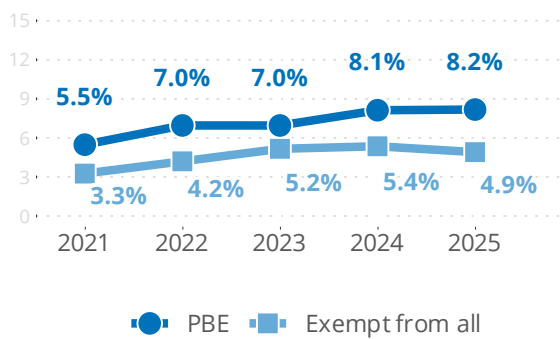


Immunization exemption rates¹

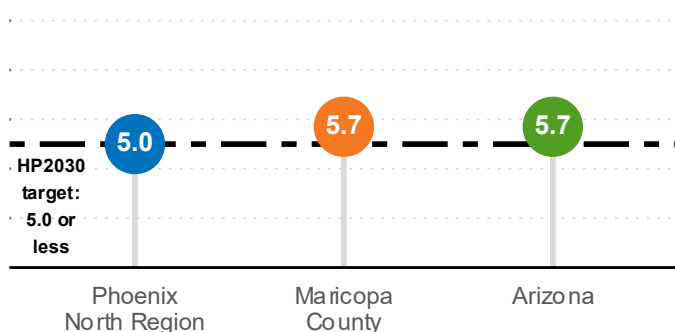
Child care



Kindergarten



Infant mortality rate, deaths per 1,000 live births (2021-2023 combined)^{2,3}



Young child mortality rate, deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-4 (2021-2023 combined)²

Maricopa County	27.6
Arizona	29.8

¹ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [Child Care & Kindergarten Immunizations datasets].

² Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [Vital Statistic dataset].

³ Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2025). [Healthy People 2030 Objectives: MICH-02, MICH-07].

Note: PBE in the kindergarten exemption figure stands for personal belief exemption.

Children who receive a diagnosis of autism, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, cognitive or intellectual disability or down syndrome may also become eligible for services through DDD.^y The number of children birth to age 5 in the Phoenix North Region receiving DDD services decreased sharply from a high of **711** young children in SFY 2018 to a low of **258** young children in SFY 2021; service numbers increased after that, to **572** young children served in SFY 2024. Qualifying children may receive services from AzEIP and/or DDD, a number which can be used to estimate the total number of young children receiving early intervention services in a region. A total of **1,200** children birth to age 5 in the region received services from AzEIP and/or DDD in SFY 2024. This equated to **2%** of all children birth to 5 in the Phoenix North Region based on estimates from the 2020 Census.

Preschool to 3rd grade students with special needs

As a child with special needs approaches age 3, they can be transferred from AzEIP to the Early Childhood Special Education Program to receive services through their local education agency (LEA).^z In the Phoenix North Region, the number of children age 3 to 5 receiving special education services through their LEA varied over recent years, with numbers increasing from state fiscal year (SFY) 2018 (n = **1,094**) to a high of **1,145** in SFY 2020, before decreasing to **877** in SFY 2022. This represented an overall **20%** decrease across those five years. In the same time across Arizona, the number decreased from **10,123** in SFY 2018 to **8,086** in SFY 2022, also representing a **20%** decrease over those years.

The number of K-3rd grade students enrolled in special education across the state increased from SFY 2018 (n = **36,468**) to SFY 2022 (n = **37,334**). In the region, enrollment decreased slightly overall from SFY 2018 (n = **4,066**) to SFY 2022 (n = **4,005**). Notably, these numbers were higher than the early intervention participation would suggest, which may reflect the number of children not getting an adequate assessment of their needs and abilities until they enter the public school system.

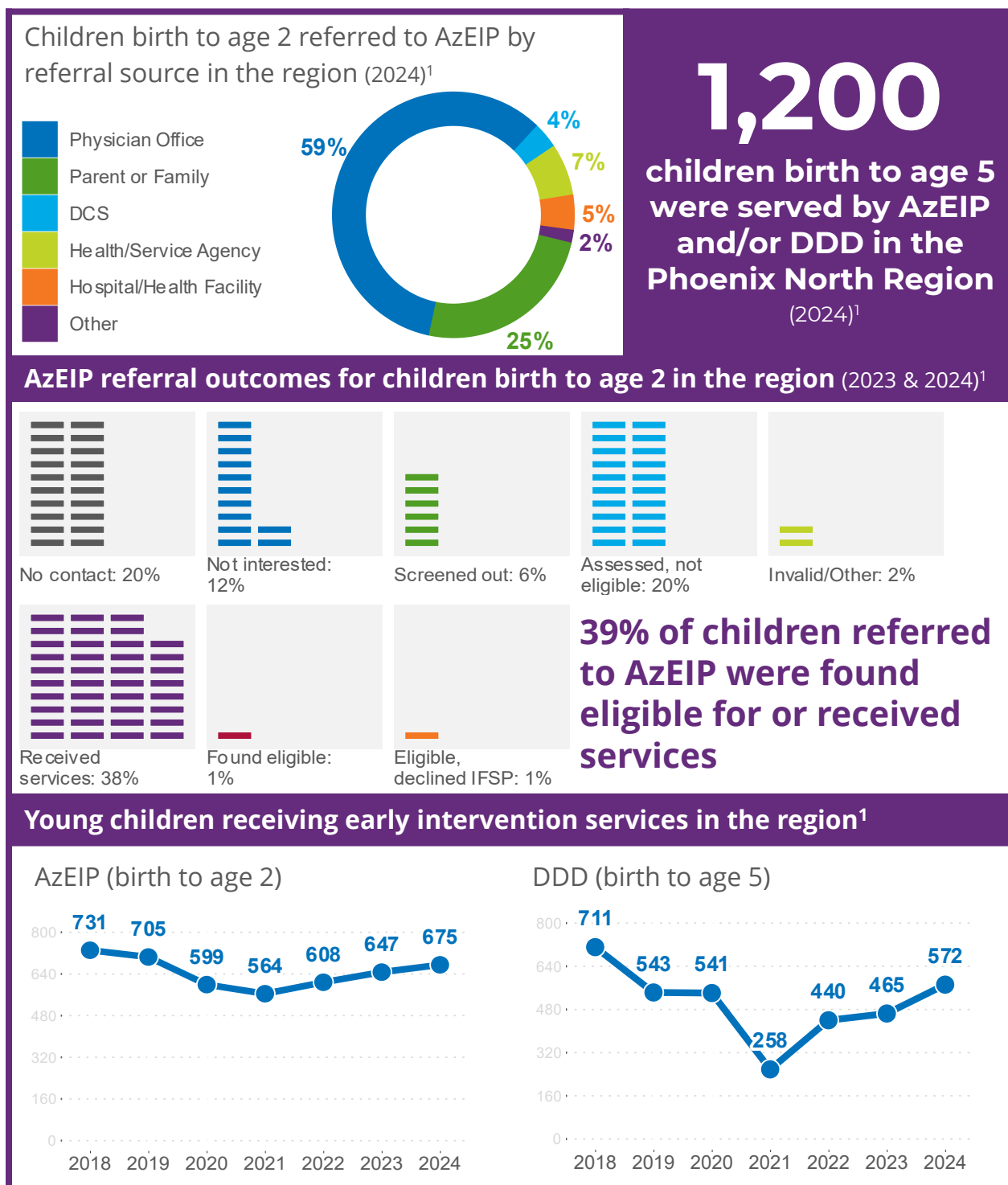
Of children ages 3 to 5 receiving special needs services, the vast majority were diagnosed with a developmental delay (DD, **43%**) or speech language impairment (SLI, **28%**) or preschool severe

^y For more information on DDD (which is a division of the Department of Economic Security), visit <https://des.az.gov/services/disabilities/developmental-disabilities>

^z For more information on ADE's Early Childhood Special Education program, visit <https://www.azed.gov/specialeducation/early-childhood-special-education> and <https://www.azed.gov/specialeducation/early-childhood-special-education-child-find>

Figure 17.

Young children with special needs



¹ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2024). [Arizona Early Intervention Program & Division of Developmental Disabilities datasets].

Note: Data on young children receiving services reflect the Oct 1 snapshot of AzEIP services, not a cumulative total throughout the year.

delay^{aa} (PSD, **28%**). Speech language impairment (**33%**) was the most common primary disability among K-3rd grade students in special education, followed by developmental delay (**29%**), another diagnosis^{bb} (**15%**), autism (**12%**) or specific learning disability (SLD, **10%**).

^{aa} In Arizona, preschool severe delay is defined as performance on a norm-referenced assessment that is more than three standard deviations below the mean for typically developing children in the areas of cognitive, physical, communication, social-emotional or adaptive development.

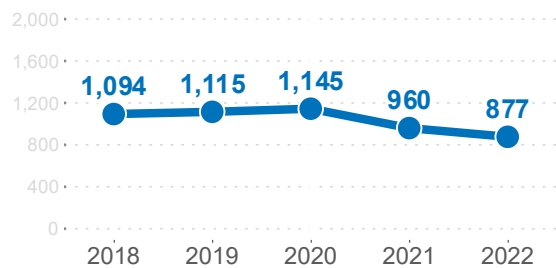
^{bb} The most common disabilities in the "Other" category are other health impairments (these are usually chronic health conditions that affect a child's ability to attend or participate in school), intellectual disabilities, emotional disturbance, hearing or vision impairment, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairments and deaf-blindness.

Figure 18.

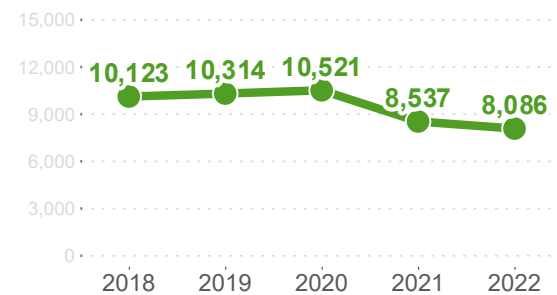
Preschool to 3rd grade students with special needs

Children age 3-5 receiving special education services from local school districts¹

Phoenix North Region

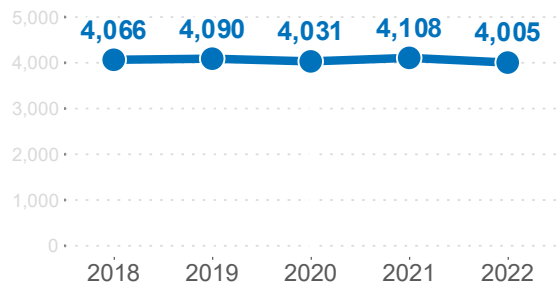


Arizona

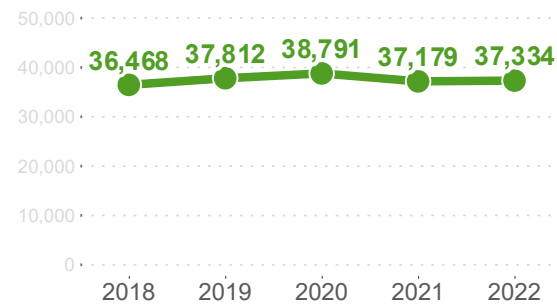


K-3rd grade students enrolled in special education in public and charter schools¹

Phoenix North Region

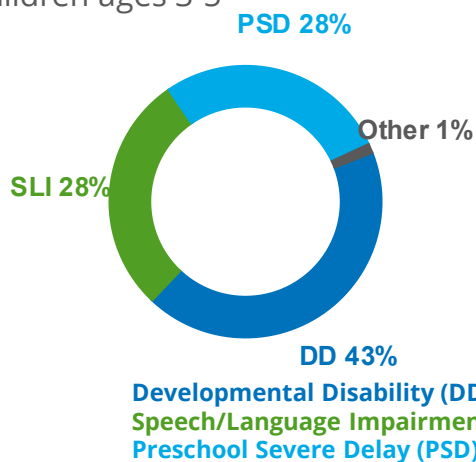


Arizona

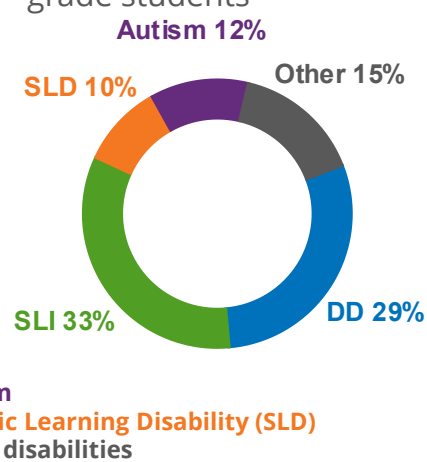


Primary disability for children receiving services in the region (2022)¹

Children ages 3-5



K-3rd grade students



¹ Arizona Department of Education. (2023). [Exceptional Student Services dataset].

Note: Most common disabilities in the "Other" category are other health impairments (these are usually chronic health conditions that affect a child's ability to attend or participate in school), intellectual disabilities, emotional disturbance, hearing or vision impairment, multiple disabilities, orthopedic impairments, and deaf-blindness.

MAPS & METHODS

Methods

U.S. Census and American Community Survey Data. The U.S. Census^{cc} is an enumeration of the population of the United States conducted every ten years, and includes information about housing, race, and ethnicity. The 2020 U.S. Census data are available by census block. There are about 108,000 inhabited blocks in Arizona, each with an average population of 66 people. The 2020 U.S. Census data for the region presented in this report were calculated by identifying each block in the region and aggregating the data across all of those blocks. With the implementation of new privacy measures by the U.S. Census, some data previously available at the block level, such as grandchildren living in a grandparent's households or counts of households with children birth to age 5, are now only published at the block group or tract level. Regional estimates for these indicators were calculated by aggregating data over the census tracts which are wholly or partially contained within the region. Data from partial census tracts were apportioned according to the percentage of the 2020 U.S. Census population in that tract living inside the region.

The American Community Survey (ACS)^{dd} is a survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau each month by mail, telephone and face-to-face interviews. It covers many different topics, including income, language, education, employment and housing. ACS data are available by census tract. Arizona is divided into approximately 1,750 census tracts, each with an average population of 3,900 people. ACS data for the region were calculated by aggregating over the census tracts which are wholly or partially contained in the region. The data from partial census tracts were apportioned according to the percentage of the 2020 U.S. Census population in that tract living inside the region. The most recent and most reliable ACS data are averaged over the past five years; those are the data included in this report. They are based on surveys conducted from 2019 to 2023. In general, the reliability of ACS estimates is greater for more populated areas. Statewide estimates, for example, are more reliable than county-level estimates.

Child care capacity calculations. Lists of child care providers are maintained by multiple state agencies in Arizona, including the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), which licenses child care centers; the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), which maintains the list of child care providers in Arizona who are active within the National Data System of Child Care NACCRRAware database; the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), which tracks preschool enrollment in public and charter schools; and First Things First (FTF), which administers the Quality First program. The ADHS child care licensing database was used as the primary source for child

^{cc} For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census.html>

^{dd} For more information, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs.html>

care capacity calculations in this report, as analyses of both statewide and region-level data showed that most child care slots for regulated providers in the region are provided by centers. Centers that only serve children ages 5-12 were removed from child care capacity calculations, as these are typically before- & after-school programs that only serve school-age children. This report also used data from the DES child care provider list to estimate the number of registered care providers and their capacity by type of provider: centers (including Head Start centers), schools and homes (both group home and family home providers). For all tables, providers were geocoded to regions and sub-regions using addresses or coordinates provided in the state agency datasets to assign them to regions and sub-regions. Comparisons of child care capacity to the young child population are meant to provide a relative assessment of the abundance or scarcity of child care supply relative to potential demand. The child care data in this report do not reflect the capacity of unlicensed, unregulated or informal child care providers in the region. The estimated supply may also over-estimate availability in regulated care as it did not account for child care providers that operate under licensed capacity by choice or children who enroll in multiple facilities (e.g., a child who attends part-day Head Start or school-based preschool in the morning and a child care center in the afternoon).

First Things First (FTF) strategy data. Data related to FTF-funded strategies were provided for this report by FTF staff. These data included regional estimates of oral health indicators and hearing, vision, socio-emotional and developmental screening reach, zip code-level service data for home visitation programs, statewide workforce registry wage data and provider-level Quality First participation and enrollment data. The vendor used an apportioning file provided by FTF to create regional estimates of home visitation services from the zip-code level file.

Early education and service data from the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES). Data related to child care assistance, Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) referrals, outcomes and services, and Division of Developmental Disabilities services were provided by DES. These data were geocoded to regions and sub-regions by staff at DES using a custom shapefile provided by the vendor.

Health data from the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS). Data related to births, infant and maternal health, immunization rates at child care and school facilities, infant and child mortality and enrollment and participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) were provided by ADHS. All data apart from immunization data were geocoded to regions and sub-regions by staff at ADHS using a custom shapefile provided by the vendor. The vendor geocoded child care and school facilities to regions using addresses or coordinates provided in the immunization datasets to create custom immunization coverage estimates.

Health data from the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). FTF partnered with the Arizona State University Center for Health Information and Research (CHiR) to create

custom tabulations of health claims data for young children birth to age 5 enrolled in AHCCCS health care plans. These estimates, at the state, county, regional and sub-regional levels, were provided to the vendor for inclusion in this report.

Employment and industry data from the Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Data for unemployment rates^{ee} and major employment sectors^{ff} were obtained from the OEO for counties and multi-county areas (which combine 2-4 small counties to produce a more reliable estimate). The top five employment sectors for each county or multi-county area reflect those with the most overall employees in Quarter 4 of 2024. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, the underlying data source for these employment estimates, does not capture farm employment, so agricultural workers are not reflected in these data.

Education data from the Arizona Department of Education (ADE). For past FTF Regional Needs and Assets reports, regional estimates for education data were obtained through a custom tabulation of unredacted data files provided by ADE. Access to unredacted data files was not available for this report. Instead, publicly-available data files published by ADE^{gg} were used to examine trends in enrollment, assessment results, graduation and dropout rates, and data on chronic absenteeism were obtained via the Maricopa Association of Governments and ReadOn Arizona MAPLit data tool.^{hh} Due to the frequency of data suppression in these files to protect student privacy, data could not be reliably aggregated across schools or districts to create regional estimates. Data on services for students with disabilities by grade are not publicly available for geographies smaller than the state, so custom regional estimates from the 2024 Regional Needs and Assets reports were used in this report.

Change calculations. Unless otherwise specified, changes in counts of data over time (i.e., percent increase or decrease) are calculated by subtracting the earlier number (e.g., a 2010 count) from the later number (e.g. the 2020 count) and dividing the result by the earlier number (e.g. the 2010 count). This calculation provides the percent change between the most recent count and the prior count, relative to the prior count.

Data availability. State agency data in this report were provided to FTF by agency staff through a data request process initiated in February 2025 and extending to March 2026. Wherever possible, data were requested for multiple years to allow for the visualization of trends as well as for the most recent year available. However, due to both the constraints of agency staff and agency-maintained datasets as well as the timing of requests, not all data were available on the same time

^{ee} For more information, see <https://o eo .az.gov/labor-market/unemployment>

^{ff} For more information, see <https://o eo .az.gov/labor-market/industry-employment>

^{gg} For more information, see <https://www.azed.gov/accountability-research/data>

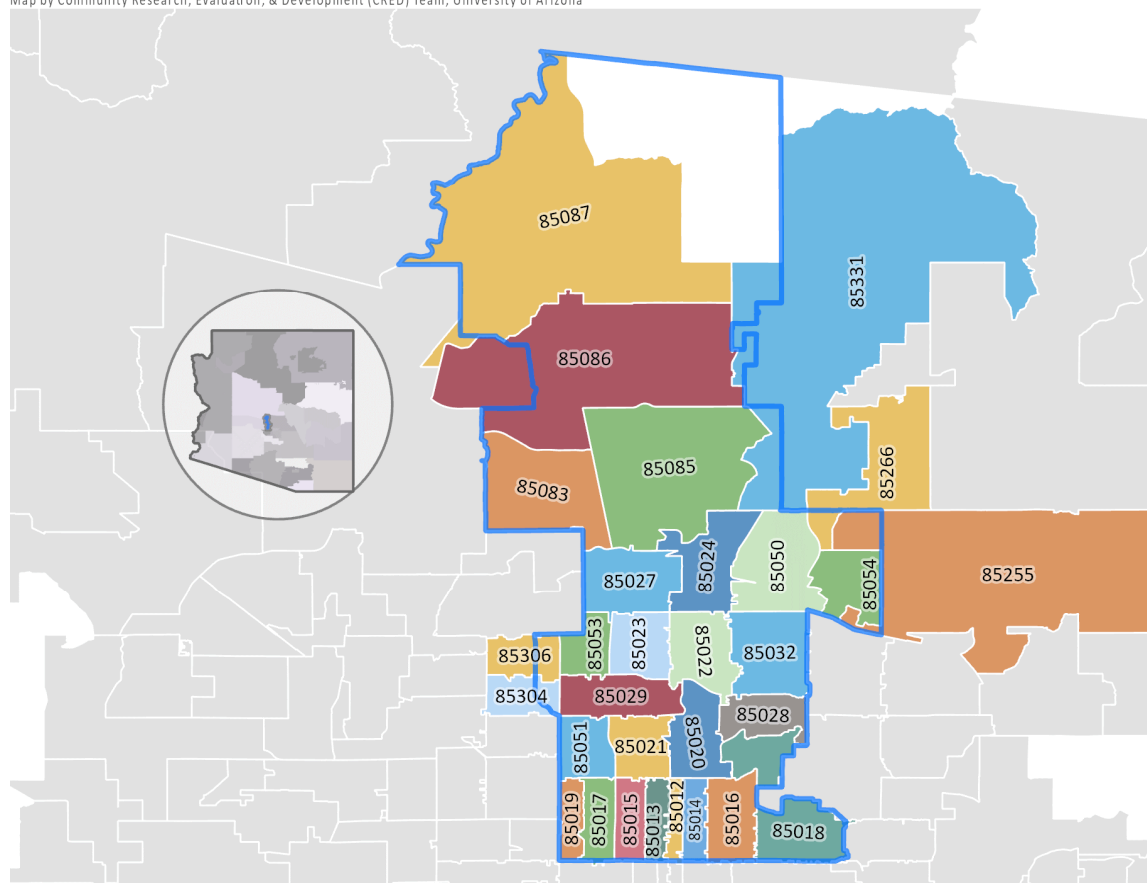
^{hh} For more information, see <https://geo.azmag.gov/maps/readonaz/>

and geographic scales. This report attempts to include the most recent and complete data available, with notes indicating where data were not available for particular time periods or geographies.

Data suppression. To protect the confidentiality of program participants, the FTF Data Dissemination and Suppression Guidelines preclude reporting of social service and early education programming data if the count is less than 10 and data related to health or developmental delay if the count is less than 6. In addition, some data received from state agencies are suppressed according to their own guidelines. ADHS does not report counts between 1 and 5; DES does not report counts between 1 and 9; ADE does not report counts less than 11. Additionally, ADE requires suppression of the second-smallest value or the denominator in tables where a reader might be able to use the numbers provided to calculate a suppressed value. Throughout this report, information which is not available because of suppression guidelines is indicated by entries of "<6" or "<10" or "<11" for counts, or "DS" (data suppressed) for percentages. Data are sometimes not available for particular regions, either because a program did not operate in the region or because data are only available at the county level. Cases where data are not available will be indicated by an entry of "N/A", "NA" or a note that states "data not available."

Map of Zip Codes in the Region

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



Source: Custom map by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) Team using shapefiles obtained from First Things First and the U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line Shapefiles (<https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/shapefiles/index.php>)

Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) in the Phoenix North Region

Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA)	Population (all ages)	Percent of this ZCTA's total population living in the Phoenix North Region	This ZCTA is shared with
Phoenix North Region	840,731		
85012	7,886	96%	Phoenix South
85013	21,857	99%	Phoenix South
85014	26,255	100%	Phoenix South
85015	41,405	100%	Phoenix South
85016	36,709	98%	Phoenix South
85017	45,239	100%	Phoenix South

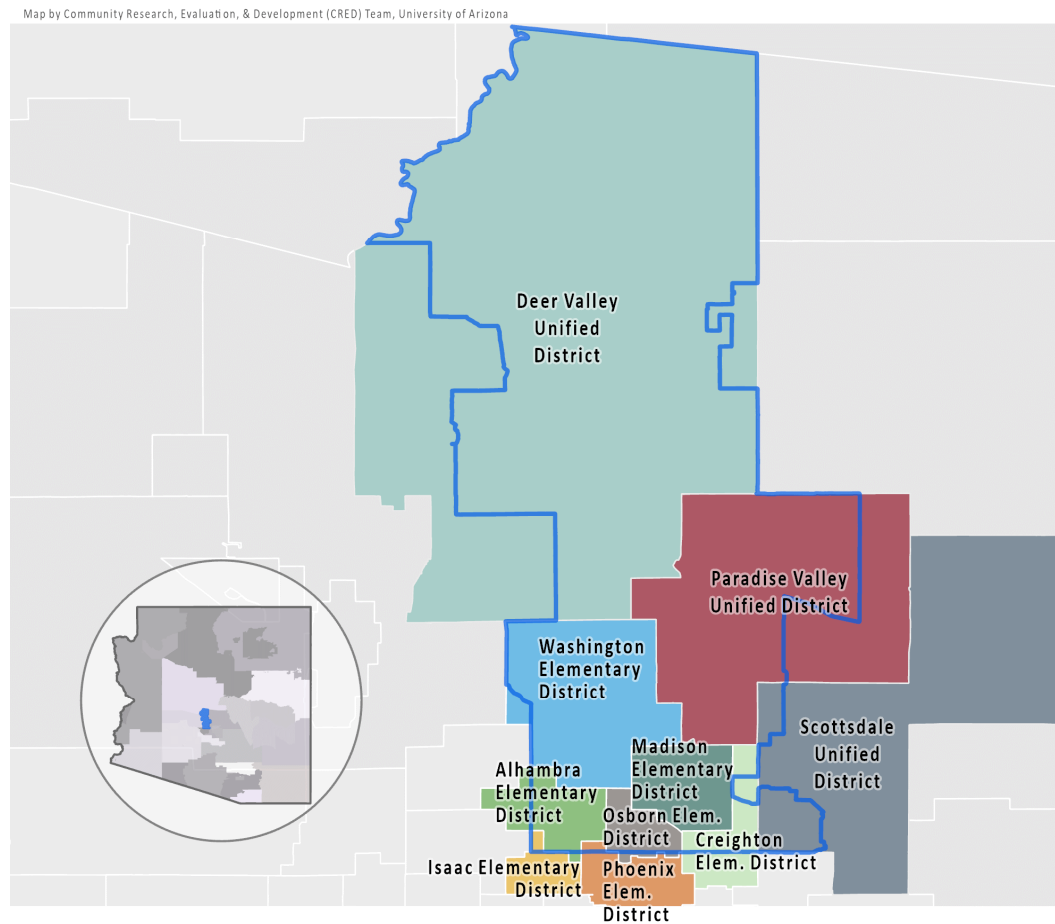
First Things First 2026 Needs and Assets Report

Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA)	Population (all ages)	Percent of this ZCTA's total population living in the Phoenix North Region	This ZCTA is shared with
85018	36,528	96%	East Maricopa, Phoenix South
85019	27,677	100%	
85020	34,534	100%	
85021	40,943	100%	
85022	51,314	100%	
85023	35,241	100%	
85024	26,021	100%	
85027	38,343	100%	
85028	19,888	100%	
85029	47,101	100%	
85031	20	0.1%	Phoenix South
85032	68,476	100%	East Maricopa
85050	31,591	100%	
85051	46,123	100%	
85053	30,136	100%	
85054	8,849	100%	
85083	20,898	100%	
85085	27,875	100%	
85086	43,223	100%	
85087	9,853	100%	
85253	108	1%	East Maricopa
85255	847	2%	East Maricopa
85301	10	0.0%	Northwest Maricopa
85304	7,053	25%	Northwest Maricopa
85306	8,234	32%	Northwest Maricopa
85308	39	0.1%	Northwest Maricopa
85310	10	0.1%	Northwest Maricopa
85331	445	1%	East Maricopa

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2020). 2020 Decennial Census, Demographic and Housing Characteristics, Table P1

Note: With the implementation of differential privacy in the 2020 Census, small area estimates now have injected 'noise' (error) to prevent accidental disclosure of Census responses. Geographies that are not primary census geographies, like ZCTAs, have noisier (or less accurate) estimates than primary geographies, like tracts. ZCTAs 85251, 85254, and 85266 overlap the Phoenix North Region, but the portions of the ZCTAs in the region are unpopulated.

Map of School Districts in the Region



Source: Custom map by the Community Research, Evaluation, & Development (CRED) Team using shapefiles obtained from First Things First and the U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line Shapefiles (<https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/shapefiles/index.php>)

DATA SOURCES

Arizona Department of Child Safety. (2025). Monthly Operational Outcomes Report, May 2025. Accessed at <https://dcs.az.gov/reports>

Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2025). [National Child Care Data System NCCRAware database extract]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2025). [Child Care Assistance dataset]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2025). [Arizona Early Intervention Program dataset]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2025). [Division of Developmental Disabilities dataset]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Arizona Department of Education. (2025). [Empowerment Scholarship Account Enrollment]. Accessed at <https://www.azed.gov/esa/esa-quarterly-reports>

Arizona Department of Education. (2025). [Oct 1 Enrollment, Graduation Rates, Dropout Rates, State Assessment datasets]. Accessed at <https://www.azed.gov/accountability-research/data>

Arizona Department of Education. (2025). [Exceptional Student Services dataset]. Custom tabulation of unpublished raw data produced for the 2024 Regional Needs & Assets Report.

Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [Child Care Licensing dataset]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [Child Care & Kindergarten Immunizations dataset]. Custom tabulation of unpublished raw data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [Vital Statistic dataset]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). [WIC dataset]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity. (2025). [Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) dataset]. Accessed at <https://oeo.az.gov/labor-market/unemployment>

Arizona Office of Economic Opportunity. (2025). [Industry Employment and Wages dataset]. Accessed at <https://oeo.az.gov/labor-market/industry-employment>

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2025). [Healthy People 2030 Objectives: MICH-02, MICH-07]. Accessed at <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/>

Center for Health Information & Research, Arizona State University. (2026). [AHCCCS Claims dataset]. Custom aggregation of unpublished data completed by ASU CHiR.

Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2022). Food Access Research Atlas. Accessed at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/>

First Things First. (2025). [Home Visitation & Screenings Reach datasets]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

First Things First 2026 Needs and Assets Report

First Things First. (2025). [Healthy Smiles Health Bodies survey dataset]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

First Things First. (2025). [Quality First dataset]. Custom tabulation of unpublished raw data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

First Things First. (2025). [Arizona Early Childhood Workforce Registry dataset]. Unpublished aggregated data received through the First Things First state agency data request.

Health Management Associates. (2024). 2024 Child Care Market Rate Survey. Arizona Department of Economic Security. Accessed at <https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/media/2024-AZ-Child-Care-Market-Rate-Survey.pdf>.

Kucklick, A. & Broliar, S. (2025). [Arizona 2025 Self-Sufficiency Standard dashboard]. Produced by the Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington on behalf of the Women's Foundation for the State of Arizona. Accessed at <https://womensgiving.org/sss2025/>

Kucklick, A., Manzer, L., and Mast, A. (2022). [Arizona 2022 Self Sufficiency Standard dataset]. Produced by the Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington on behalf of the Women's Foundation for the State of Arizona. Accessed at <https://selfsufficiencystandard.org/arizona/>

Maricopa Association of Governments. (2026). [ReadOn Arizona MapLIT dashboard reports: enrollment, chronic absences, assessments]. Accessed at <https://geo.azmag.gov/maps/readonaz/>

Recht, H. (2023). censusapi: Retrieve Data from the Census APIs. R package version 0.9.0, <https://github.com/hrecht/censusapi>, <https://www.hrecht.com/censusapi/>.

Walker, K., Herman, M., and Eberwein, K. (2026). tidycensus: Load US Census Boundary and Attribute Data as 'tidyverse' and 'sf'-Ready Data Frames. R package version 1.7.5, <https://walker-data.com/tidycensus/>.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2012). 2010 Decennial Census, Tables P1, P14, P20. Accessed via API using the TidyCensus and CensusAPI packages.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). 2020 Decennial Census, Demographic and Housing Characteristics (DHC). Tables P1, P4, P6, P7, P8, P9, P11, P12A-AH, P14, P20, P21, HCT3. Accessed via API using the TidyCensus and CensusAPI packages.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2014-2018, Tables, B17001, B17002, B17006, B17022. Accessed via API using the TidyCensus and CensusAPI packages.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2019-2023, Tables B05009, B09001, B10002, B14003, B15002, B16001, B16002, B16005, B17001, B17002, B17006, B17022, B19126, B23008, B23025, B25002, B25106, B27001, B28005, B28008, B28010. Accessed via API using the TidyCensus and CensusAPI packages.

U.S. Census Bureau. (2025). 2023, 2020, & 2010 Tiger/Line Shapefiles prepared by the U.S. Census. Accessed at <http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>

REFERENCES

- ¹ Schneider, A. & Gibbs, H (2022). Disparities in Housing, Health Care, Child Care, and Economic Security Affect Babies for Life. The Center for American Progress. Retrieved from: <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/disparities-in-housing-health-care-child-care-and-economic-security-affect-babies-for-life/>
- ² Khubba, S., Heim, K., & Hong, J. (2022, March 10). National census coverage estimates for people in the United States by demographic characteristics. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved August 9, 2023 from <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/coversage-measurement/pes/national-census-coverage-estimates-by-demographic-characteristics.pdf>
- ³ Knudsen, E. I., Heckman, J. J., Cameron, J. L., & Shonkoff, J. P. (2006). Economic, neurobiological, and behavioral perspectives on building America's future workforce. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences - PNAS*, 103(27), 10155–10162. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0600888103>
- ⁴ Heckman, J. J. & Mosso, S. (2014). The Economics of Human Development and Social Mobility. *Annual Review of Economics*, 6(1), 689-733. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-economics-080213-040753>
- ⁵ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, 2019-2023
- ⁷ Redd, Z., Sanchez Karver, T., Murphey, D., Anderson Moore, K., Knewstubb, D., & Child Trends. (2011, November 1). Two Generations in Poverty: Status and Trends among Parents and Children in the United States, 2000-2010 - Child Trends. Retrieved January 17, 2024, from <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/two-generations-in-poverty-status-and-trends-among-parents-and-children-in-the-united-states-2000-2010-2>
- ⁸ Amato, P. R. (2005). The impact of family formation change on the cognitive, social, and emotional well-being of the next generation. *The Future of Children*, 15(2), 75-96. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3556564>
- ⁹ Irvin, K., Fahim, F., Alshehri, S., & Kitsantas, P. (2018). Family structure and children's unmet health-care needs. *Journal of Child Health Care*, 22(1), 57-67. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1367493517748372>
- ¹⁰ Grafova, I. B., Monheit, A. C., & Kumar, R. (2022). Income shocks and out-of-pocket health care spending: Implications for single-mother families. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 43(3), 489-500. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10834-021-09780-6>
- ¹¹ Taylor, Z. E., & Conger, R. D. (2014). Risk and resilience processes in single-mother families: An interactionist perspective. In Sloboda, Z. & Petras, H. (Eds.), *Defining prevention science* (pp. 195-217). Springer, Boston, MA. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-7424-2_9
- ¹² Cabrera, N. J., Volling, B. L., & Barr, R. (2018). Fathers are parents, too! Widening the lens on parenting for children's development. *Child Development Perspectives*, 12(3), 152-157. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdep.12275>
- ¹³ Coles, R. L. (2015). Single-father families: A review of the literature. *Journal of Family Theory & Review*, 7(2), 144-166. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jftr.12069>
- ¹⁴ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>

- ¹⁵ Pilkauskas, N. V., Amorim, M., & Dunifon, R. E. (2020). Historical trends in children living in multigenerational households in the United States: 1870–2018. *Demography*, 57(6), 2269–2296. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-020-00920-5>
- ¹⁶ Amorim, M., Dunifon, R., & Pilkauskas, N. (2017). The magnitude and timing of grandparental coresidence during childhood in the United States. *Demographic Research*, 37, 1695–1706. <https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2017.37.52>
- ¹⁷ Cohn, D., & Passel, J. S. (2018, April 5). *Record 64 million Americans live in multigenerational households*. Pew Research Center. Retrieved August 16, 2023 from <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2018/04/05/a-record-64-million-americans-live-in-multigenerational-households/>
- ¹⁸ Cohn, D., Horowitz, J. M., Minkin, R., Fry, R., & Hurst, K. (2022, March 24). *Financial issues top the list of reasons U.S. adults live in multigenerational homes*. Pew Research Center. Retrieved August 16, 2023 from <https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2022/03/24/financial-issues-top-the-list-of-reasons-u-s-adults-live-in-multigenerational-homes/>
- ¹⁹ Mustillo, S., Li, M., & Wang, W. (2021). Parent work-to-family conflict and child psychological well-being: Moderating role of grandparent coresidence. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 83(1), 27–39. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12703>
- ²⁰ Barnett, M. A., Yancura, L., Wilmoth, J., & Sano, Y. (2016). Wellbeing among rural grandfamilies in two multigenerational household structures. *GrandFamilies: The Contemporary Journal of Research, Practice and Policy*, 3(1). Retrieved August 16, 2021 from <http://scholarworks.wmich.edu/grandfamilies/vol3/iss1/4>
- ²¹ Harvey, H., & Dunifon, R. (2023). Why mothers double up: The role of demographic, economic, and family characteristics. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 85(3), 845–868. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12903>
- ²² Augustine, J. M., & Raley, R. K. (2013). Multigenerational households and the school readiness of children born to unmarried mothers. *Journal of Family Issues*, 34(4), 431–459. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192513X12439177>
- ²³ Pilkauskas, N. V., Amorim, M., & Dunifon, R. E. (2020). Historical trends in children living in multigenerational households in the United States: 1870–2018. *Demography*, 57(6), 2269–2296. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-020-00920-5>
- ²⁴ Livingston, G. (2018). *The changing profile of unmarried parents*. Pew Research Center. Retrieved August 16, 2021 from <https://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2018/04/25/the-changing-profile-of-unmarried-parents/>
- ²⁵ Vandivere, S., Yrausquin, A., Allen, T., Malm, K., & McKlinton, A. (2012, November 30). *Children in nonparental care: A review of the literature and analysis of data gaps*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. Retrieved August 16, 2021 from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/children-nonparental-care-review-literature-and-analysis-data-gaps>
- ²⁶ Rubin, D., Springer, S. H., Zlotnik, S., Kang-Yi, C. D., Szilagyi, M., Forkey, H., Harmon, D., Jandes, P., Jones, V. F., Lee, P., Nalven, L., Sagor, L., Schulte, E., & Zetlev, L. W. (2017). Needs of Kinship care families and pediatric practice. *Pediatrics (Evanston)*, 139(4). <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2017-0099>
- ²⁷ Dolbin-MacNab, M. L., & Stucki, B. D. (2015). *Grandparents raising grandchildren*. American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy. Retrieved August 29, 2023 from https://www.aamft.org/Consumer_Updates/grandparents.aspx
- ²⁸ Ellis, R., & Simmons, T. (2014, October 22). *Co-resident grandparents and their grandchildren: 2012*. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved August 29, 2023 from <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2014/demo/p20-576.html>
- ²⁹ Baker, L. A., Silverstein, M., & Putney, N. M. (2008). Grandparents raising grandchildren in the United States: Changing family forms, stagnant social policies. *Journal of Societal & Social Policy*, 7, 53. Retrieved August 29, 2023 from <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20585408/>

- ³⁰ Chan, K.L., Chen, M., Lo, K.M.C, Chen, Q., Kelley, S., & Ip, P. (2019). The effectiveness of Interventions for grandparents raising grandchildren: A meta-analysis. *Research on Social Work Practice*, 29(6), 607-617. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049731518798470>
- ³¹ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ³² Isaacs, J. B. (2013, March 25). Unemployment from a child's perspective. Urban Institute. Retrieved September 14, 2021 from <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/unemployment-childs-perspective>
- ³³ Luby, J. L., Constantino, J. N., & Barch, D. M. (2022). Poverty and the developing brain. *Cerebrum*. Retrieved August 22, 2023 from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9224364/pdf/cer-04-22.pdf>
- ³⁴ Murphey, D., & Redd, Z. (2014, January 8). *5 Ways Poverty Harms Children*. Child Trends. Retrieved August 21, 2023 from <https://www.childtrends.org/publications/5-ways-poverty-harms-children>
- ³⁵ Hair, N. L., Hanson, J. L., Wolfe, B. L., & Pollak, S. D. (2015). Association of child poverty, brain development, and academic achievement. *JAMA Pediatrics*, 169(9), 822–829. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.1475>
- ³⁶ U.S. Department of Health Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (n.d.). 2025 poverty guidelines: 48 contiguous states. Retrieved October 22, 2025, from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/dd73d4f00d8a819d10b2fdb70d254f7b/detailed-guidelines-2025.pdf>
- ³⁷ Korsen, D. (2025). Federal Tax Credits in 2021 Lifted More than 2 Million Children Out of Poverty, Says New Report. National Academies. Retrieved from <https://www.nationalacademies.org/news/federal-tax-credits-in-2021-lifted-more-than-2-million-children-out-of-poverty-says-new-report>
- ³⁸ Center for Women's Welfare at University of Washington School of Social Work. (n.d.). The self-sufficiency standard. Retrieved from <http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/the-standard>
- ³⁹ Women's Foundation for the State of Arizona (2022). [The Arizona 2022 Self-Sufficiency Standard]. Retrieved from <https://womensgiving.org/research/>
- ⁴⁰ Broliar, S. & Kucklick, A. (June 2025). Arizona 2025 Self-Sufficiency Standard. The Women's Foundation for the State of Arizona. Retrieved from https://womensgiving.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/AZ2025_SSS-1.pdf
- ⁴¹ Women's Foundation for the State of Arizona (2025). [The Arizona 2025 Self-Sufficiency Standard]. Retrieved from <https://womensgiving.org/research/>
- ⁴² Schwartz, M., & Wilson, E. (n.d.). *Who can afford to live in a home? A look at data from the 2006 American Community Survey*. United States Census Bureau. Retrieved September 14, 2021 from <https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/4408380/PDF/General-Housing-Homelessness/who-can-afford.pdf>
- ⁴³ Enterprise Community Partners. (2014). *Impact of affordable housing on families and communities: A review of the evidence base*. Retrieved August 21, 2023 from <https://homeforallsmc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Impact-of-Affordable-Housing-on-Families-and-Communities.pdf>
- ⁴⁴ McCoy-Roth, M., Mackintosh, B., & Murphey, D. (2012). When the bough breaks: The effects of homelessness on young children. *Child Health*, 3(1). Retrieved September 20, 2023 from <https://cms.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/2012-08EffectHomelessnessChildren.pdf>
- ⁴⁵ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>

- ⁴⁶ Cook-Davis, A., Eustice, K., Nagle, A., Cooper, A., Kurtz, L. C., & Kanala, C. (2025). State of housing in Arizona. Arizona Research Center for Housing Equity and Sustainability. https://issuu.com/asuwattscollge/docs/arches-_2025_state_of_housing_in_arizona_report
- ⁴⁷ Turcios, Y. (2023, March 22). *Digital access: A super determinant of health*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Retrieved August 21, 2023 from <https://www.samhsa.gov/blog/digital-access-super-determinant-health>
- ⁴⁸ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2025). Arizona WIC Program Income Guidelines, Effective: April 1, 2025. Retrieved from <https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/prevention/azwic/wic-income-eng.pdf>
- ⁴⁹ Food Empowerment Project. (2025). *Food deserts*. <https://foodispower.org/access-health/food-deserts/>
- ⁵⁰ Food Access Research Atlas. Retrieved from <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/download-the-data>
- ⁵¹ Jones, C. M., Merrick, M. T., & Houry, D. E. (2020). Identifying and preventing Adverse Childhood Experiences: Implications for clinical practice. *JAMA*, 323(1):25–26. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2019.18499>
- ⁵² Arizona Dept of Child Services (2025). Monthly Operational Outcomes Report, May 2025. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/content/monthly-operational-outcomes-report-may-2025>
- ⁵³ Arizona Dept of Child Services (2025). Monthly Operational Outcomes Report, May 2025. Retrieved from <https://dcs.az.gov/content/monthly-operational-outcomes-report-may-2025>
- ⁵⁴ Kelley, G., Gaylor, E., & Spiker, D. (2022). Impacts of Home Visiting Programs on Young Children's School Readiness. SRI International, Center for Education and Human Services. Retrieved from <https://www.child-encyclopedia.com/pdf/expert/home-visiting/according-experts/impacts-home-visiting-programs-young-childrens-school-readiness>
- ⁵⁵ First Things First. (2025). Home Visiting: Outcomes for Arizona Families. Home Visiting Board Presentation. Provided by First Things First by request.
- ⁵⁶ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2020). Protective factors approaches in child welfare. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau. Retrieved from <https://www.childwelfare.gov/resources/protective-factors-approaches-child-welfare/>
- ⁵⁷ U.S. Public Health Service. (2024). Parents Under Pressure. The U.S. Surgeon Generals Advisory on the Mental Health & Well-being of Parents. Retrieved from: <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/parents-under-pressure.pdf>
- ⁵⁸ Yoshikawa, H., Weiland, C., Brooks-Gunn, J., Burchinal, M. R., Espinosa, 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. Society for Research in Child Development. Retrieved from: <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED579818.pdf>
- ⁵⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey five-year estimates, Table B14003.
- ⁶⁰ Malik, R., Hamm, K., Adamu, M., & Morrissey, T. (2016, October 27). Child care deserts: An analysis of child care centers by ZIP code in 8 states. *Center for American Progress*. Retrieved August 20, 2021 from <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/reports/2016/10/27/225703/child-care-deserts/>
- ⁶¹ Tanoue, K. H., DeBlois, M., Daws, J., & Walsh, M. (2017, September 14). *Child care and early education accessibility in Tucson (White Paper No. 5)*. Making Action Possible for Southern Arizona. Retrieved October 12, 2023 from <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/reports/2016/10/27/225703/child-care-deserts/>

- ⁶² Child Care Aware® of America. (2018). *Mapping the gap: Exploring the child care supply & demand in Arizona*. Child Care Aware of America. Retrieved August 20, 2021 from <http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Arizona-Infant-Toddler-Brief1.pdf>
- ⁶³ Smith, L. K., Bagley, A., & Wolters, B. (2020, October). *Child care in 25 states: What we know and don't know (Rep.)*. Bipartisan Policy. Retrieved August 20, 2021 from https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/BPC_Working-Family-Solutions_FinalPDFV4.pdf
- ⁶⁴ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ⁶⁵ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2013). *The first eight years: Giving kids a foundation for lifetime success*. Retrieved from <https://www.aecf.org/resources/the-first-eight-years-giving-kids-a-foundation-for-lifetime-success>
- ⁶⁶ First Things First. (n.d.). About Quality First. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/resources/quality-first/about-quality-first/>
- ⁶⁷ First Things First. (n.d.). About Quality First. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/resources/quality-first/about-quality-first/>
- ⁶⁸ Quality First Scholarships. Retrieved from <https://www.qualityfirstaz.com/participant-benefits/financial-incentives/quality-first-scholarships/>
- ⁶⁹ News for Quality First Participants. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/governance/ftf-regions/public-meeting-notices/>
- ⁷⁰ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ⁷¹ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ⁷² USDHHS (United States Department of Health and Human Services). 2015. Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Program; Proposed Rule. Federal Register, Part II, Vol. 80, No. 247, 45 CFR Part 98, December 24.
- ⁷³ Child Care Aware of America. (2024). 2024 – 2025 price fact sheet: Child care affordability – Arizona. Retrieved from <https://info.childcareaware.org/hubfs/Pricing%20and%20Landscape%20Infograms/Pricing%20Sheets%20PDF/2024-2025-price-fact-sheet-child-care-affordability-Arizona.pdf>
- ⁷⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). 2023 American Community Survey five-year estimates, Table B25031
- ⁷⁵ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (n.d.). Child care. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/services/child-and-family/child-care>
- ⁷⁶ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ⁷⁷ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2023, August). Arizona child care infrastructure plan: CCDF COVID-19 relief funding implementation (FY 2022–2024) [Report]. DES. <https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/media/AZ-Child-Care-Infrastructure-Plan.pdf>
- ⁷⁸ Healthy People 2030. (n.d.). Education Access and Quality. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Retrieved from <https://odphp.health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/education-access-and-quality>

- ⁷⁹ Zajacova A., & Everett, B. G. (2013). The nonequivalent health of high school equivalents. *Social Science Quarterly*, 95(1), 221–238.
- ⁸⁰ Arizona Department of Education. (2025, July 1). Parent handbook: Empowerment Scholarship Account Program, school year 2025–2026. <https://www.azed.gov/sites/default/files/2025/06/ESA%202025-2026%20Handbook.pdf>
- ⁸¹ Arizona Legislature. (2011). Laws 2011, Chapter 75 (S.B. 1553): Arizona empowerment scholarship accounts. <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/50leg/1R/laws/0075.pdf>
- ⁸² Arizona Legislature. (2022). Laws 2022, Chapter 388 (H.B. 2853): Arizona empowerment scholarship accounts; appropriation. <https://www.azleg.gov/legtext/55leg/2R/laws/0388.pdf>
- ⁸³ Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Account. (n.d.). Arizona Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA). <https://arizonaempowermentscholarship.org/>
- ⁸⁴ Arizona Department of Education. (n.d.). Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA). <https://www.azed.gov/esa>
- ⁸⁵ Arizona Department of Education. (n.d.). Empowerment Scholarship Account (ESA). <https://www.azed.gov/esa>
- ⁸⁶ Lesnick, J., Goerge, R. M., Smithgall, C., & Gwynne, J. (2010). Reading on grade level in third grade: How is it related to high school performance and college enrollment? *Annie E. Casey Foundation*. Retrieved from <https://assets.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-ReadingonGradeLevelLongAnal-2010.PDF>
- ⁸⁷ Read On Arizona. Arizona's Literacy Initiative. Retrieved from readonarizona.org
- ⁸⁸ Allison, M. A., Attisha, E., Lerner, M., De Pinto, C. D., Beers, N. S., Gibson, E. J., Gorski, P., Kjolhede, C., O'Leary, S. C., Schumacher, H., & Weiss-Harrison, A. (2019). The link between school attendance and good health. *Pediatrics*, 143(2), e20183648. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2018-3648>
- ⁸⁹ U.S. Department of Education. (2025, August 21). Chronic absenteeism. <https://www.ed.gov/teaching-and-administration/supporting-students/chronic-absenteeism>
- ⁹⁰ Zajacova A., & Everett, B. G. (2013). The nonequivalent health of high school equivalents. *Social Science Quarterly*, 95(1), 221–238. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ssqu.12039>
- ⁹¹ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ⁹² Arizona Department of Education (2025). Cohort 2024 Four Year Graduation Rate Data. Retrieved from <https://www.azed.gov/accountability-research/data/>
- ⁹³ Arizona Department of Education. (2024, November). *Cohort 2023 five-year graduation rate data* [Data set]. Retrieved from the ADE Accountability & Research Data page under “Five-Year Graduation Rates.
- ⁹⁴ Del Campo-Carmona, B. (2022, December 19). Arizona's disconnected youth. Making Action Possible for Southern Arizona. Retrieved from <https://www.mapazdashboard.arizona.edu/article/arizonas-disconnected-youth>
- ⁹⁵ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ⁹⁶ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2024, May). Education pays, 2024, Career Outlook, Retrieved from <https://www.bls.gov/careeroutlook/2025/data-on-display/education-pays.htm>
- ⁹⁷ Ma, J., & Pender, M. (2023). Education Pays 2023: The benefits of higher education for individuals and society. College Board. Retrieved from <https://research.collegeboard.org/media/pdf/education-pays-2023.pdf>

- ⁹⁸ Healthy People 2030. (n.d.). Social determinants of health. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Retrieved August 16, 2023 from <https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health>
- ⁹⁹ Berger, R.P., Fromkin, J.B., Stutz, H., Makoroff, K., Scribano, P.V., Feldman, K., Tu, L.C., & Fabio, A. (2011). Abusive head trauma during a time of increased unemployment: A multicenter analysis. *Pediatrics*, 128(4), 637-643. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2010-2185>
- ¹⁰⁰ Isaacs, J. B. (2013, March 25). Unemployment from a child's perspective. Urban Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/unemployment-childs-perspective>
- ¹⁰¹ National Center for Children in Poverty. (2014). Arizona demographics for low-income children. Retrieved September 20, 2023 from http://www.nccp.org/profiles/AZ_profile_6.html
- ¹⁰² Manship, K., Weinberg, E., Wallace, L., Burroughs, N., Muenchow, S., Laird, K., Stagner, N., Anthony, J., Bishop, A., and Blankenship, C. (2024). Expanding Child Care in Arizona. American Institutes for Research. Retrieved from <https://osi.az.gov/sites/default/files/2025-01/expanding-child-care-in-arizona-aca-final-report-5-31-2024.pdf>
- ¹⁰³ Kucklick, A. & Broliar, S. (2025). [The Arizona 2025 Self-Sufficiency Standard]. Retrieved from <https://womensgiving.org/research/>
- ¹⁰⁴ Gadson, A., Akpovi, E., & Mehta, P. K. (2017, August). "Exploring the social determinants of racial/ethnic disparities in prenatal care utilization and maternal outcome". *Seminars in perinatology*, 41(5), 308-317. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0146000517300502>
- ¹⁰⁵ American Public Health Association. (n.d.) Prenatal care – adequate: Arizona. America's Health Rankings. https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/measures/prenatalcare_adquate/AZ
- ¹⁰⁶ Belanoff, C. Black, A., Ncube, C., Acevedo-Garica, D., et al. (2024). Neighborhood Child Opportunity and Preterm Birth Rates by Race and Ethnicity. *JAMA Network Open*, 7(9), 1-11. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39259538/>
- ¹⁰⁷ Petrou, S., Sach, T., & Davidson, L. (2001). The long-term costs of preterm birth and low birth weight: Results of a systematic review. *Child: Care, Health and Development*, 27(2), 97–115. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2214.2001.00203.x>
- ¹⁰⁸ Diaz, C., & Fiel, J. (2016). The effect(s) of teen pregnancy: Reconciling theory, methods, and findings. *Demography*, 53(1), 85-116. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-015-0446-6>
- ¹⁰⁹ Petrou, S., Sach, T., & Davidson, L. (2001). The long-term costs of preterm birth and low birth weight: Results of a systematic review. *Child: Care, Health and Development*, 27(2), 97–115. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1365-2214.2001.00203.x>
- ¹¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, November 15). Reproductive health: Teen pregnancy. About teen pregnancy. Retrieved August 9, 2023 from <https://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/about/index.htm>
- ¹¹¹ Diaz, C., & Fiel, J. (2016). The effect(s) of teen pregnancy: Reconciling theory, methods, and findings. *Demography*, 53(1), 85-116. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-015-0446-6>
- ¹¹² Youth.gov. (2016). Pregnancy prevention: Adverse effects. Retrieved September 10, 2021 from <http://youth.gov/youth-topics/teen-pregnancy-prevention/adverse-effects-teen-pregnancy>
- ¹¹³ McClay, A., & Moore, K. A. (2022, November 22). Preventing births to teens is associated with long-term health and socioeconomic benefits, according to simulation. *Child Trends*. Retrieved August 30, 2023 from <https://doi.org/10.56417/2270z3088p>

- ¹¹⁴ Hoffman, S. D., & Maynard, R. A. (Eds.). (2008). Kids having kids: Economic costs and social consequences of teen pregnancy (2nd ed.). Urban Institute Press.
- ¹¹⁵ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>
- ¹¹⁶ 211 Arizona. (2023). AHCCCS Member Renewals. Retrieved from <https://211arizona.org/ahcccs-member-renewals/>
- ¹¹⁷ Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Well-Child Care. Medicaid.gov. Retrieved from <https://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid/quality-of-care/quality-improvement-initiatives/well-child-care>
- ¹¹⁸ Turner K. Well-Child Visits for Infants and Young Children. Am Fam Physician. 2018 Sep 15;98(6):347-353. PMID: 30215922. Retrieved from <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30215922/>
- ¹¹⁹ Connelly CA. *A History of The Commonwealth Fund's Child Development and Preventive Care Program*. New York, New York: Commonwealth Fund; 2013.
- ¹²⁰ Lipkin, P. H., Macias, M. M., & Council On Children With Disabilities, Section On Developmental And Behavioral Pediatrics (2020). Promoting Optimal Development: Identifying Infants and Young Children With Developmental Disorders Through Developmental Surveillance and Screening. Pediatrics, 145(1), e20193449. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-3449>
- ¹²¹ Ages and Stages Questionnaire. Retrieved from <https://agesandstages.com/about-asq/>
- ¹²² Mardell, C., Goldenberg, D. Developmental indicators for the assessment of learning, fourth edition (DIAL-4). Pearson. Retrieved from <https://www.pearsonassessments.com/content/dam/school/global/clinical/us/assets/dial-4/DIAL-4-Overview-Brochure.pdf>
- ¹²³ Ruff, R. R., Senth, S., Susser, S. R., & Tsutsui, A. (2019). Oral health, academic performance, and school absenteeism in children and adolescents: A systematic review and meta-analysis. The Journal of the American Dental Association, 150(2), 111-121.
- ¹²⁴ Rebelo, M. A. B., Rebelo Vieira, J. M., Pereira, J. V., Quadros, L. N., & Vettore, M. V. (2019). Does oral health influence school performance and school attendance? A systematic review and meta-analysis. International journal of paediatric dentistry, 29(2), 138-148.
- ¹²⁵ Seirawan, H., Faust, S., & Mulligan, R. (2012). The impact of oral health on the academic performance of disadvantaged children. American journal of public health, 102(9), 1729-1734.
- ¹²⁶ Seither, R., Yusuf, O.B., Dramann, D., Calhoun, K., et al. (2024). "Coverage with Selected Vaccines and Exemption Rate Among Children in Kindergarten – United States, 2023-24 School Year". Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 73(41), 925-932. <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/73/wr/mm7341a3.htm>
- ¹²⁷ Arizona Department of Health Services. (n.d.). School & childcare immunization guide. Arizona Department of Health Services. <https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/immunization/school-childcare/nofollow/school-childcare-immunization-guide.pdf>
- ¹²⁸ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services & World Health Organization. (2022). Nearly 40 million children are dangerously susceptible to growing measles threat. Retrieved August 8, 2023 from <https://www.who.int/news/item/23-11-2022-nearly-40-million-children-are-dangerously-susceptible-to-growing-measles-threat>
- ¹²⁹ Arizona Department of Health Services. (n.d.) School & child-care immunization guide. Arizona Department of Health Services. <https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/immunization/school-childcare/nofollow/school-childcare-immunization-guide.pdf>

¹³⁰ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>

¹³¹ Lalani, K., Anderson, M., Newberry, S., Rimsza, M. E., Garlington, T., Glidden, M., & Celaya, M. F. (2024). Arizona Child Fatality Review Team: Thirty-first annual report. Arizona Department of Health Services. <https://www.azdhs.gov/documents/prevention/womens-childrens-health/reports-fact-sheets/child-fatality-review-annual-reports/cfr-annual-report-2024.pdf>

¹³² Prenatal-to-3 Policy Impact Center. (2024). Prenatal-to-3 policy clearinghouse evidence review: Early Intervention services. Peabody College of Education and Human Development, Vanderbilt University. <https://pn3policy.org/policy-clearinghouse/early-intervention-services>

¹³³ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (n.d.). Arizona early intervention program. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/AzEIP/>

¹³⁴ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2024). [Arizona Early Intervention Program & Division of Developmental Disabilities datasets].

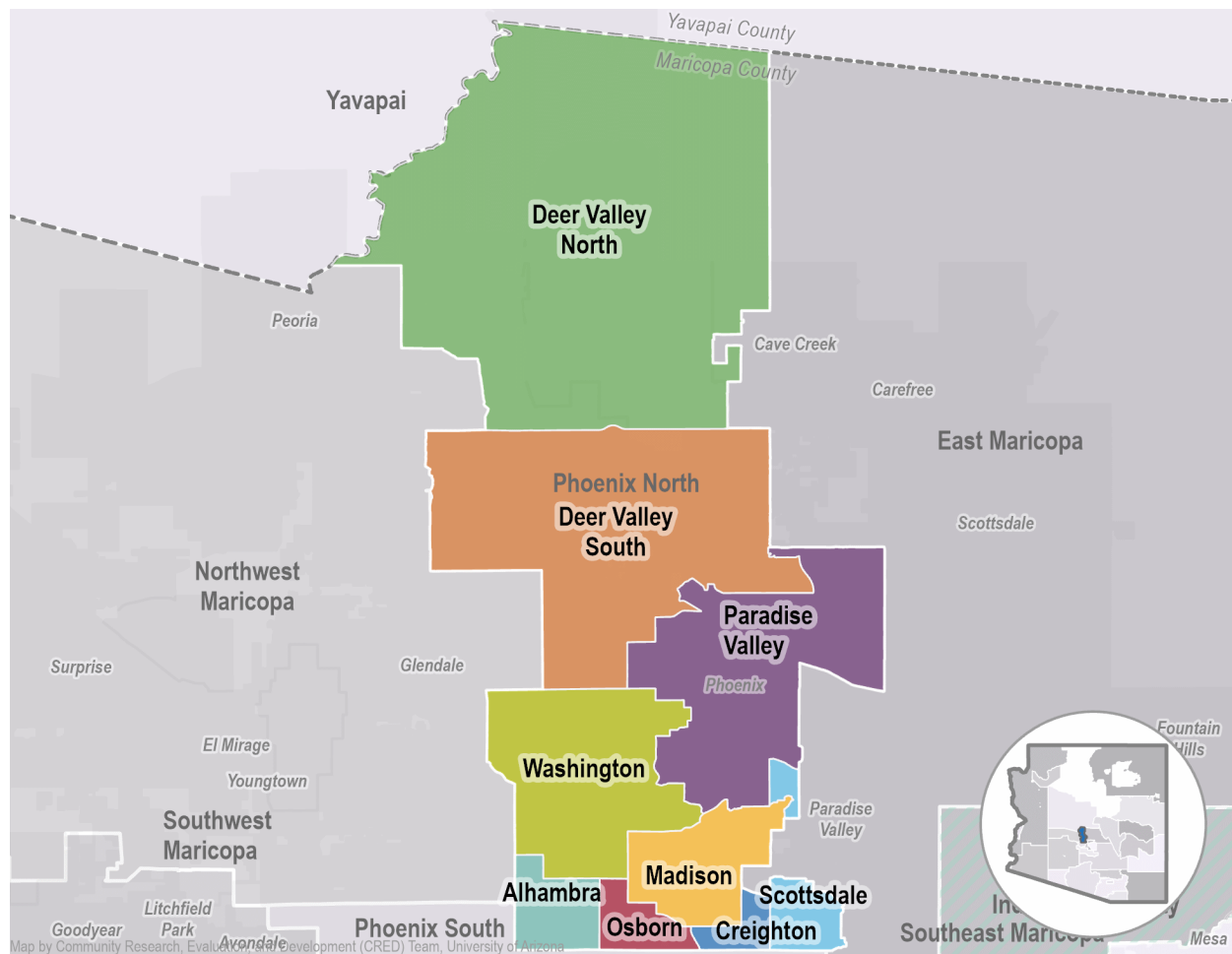
¹³⁵ First Things First. (2025). 2025 Statewide Needs and Assets Report – Building Bright Futures. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/2025-State-Needs-and-Assets-Report.pdf>

¹³⁶ Cogswell, M.E., Coil, E., Tian, L.H., Tinker, S.C., Ryerson, A.B., Maenner, M.J, Rice, C.E., Peacock, G. (2022). Health Needs and Use of Services Among Children with Developmental Disabilities—United States, 2014–2018. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. 71(12):453–458.

SUB-REGIONAL FACTSHEETS

Communities vary in terms of needs and assets, even within the same First Things First (FTF) Region. In recognition of this, the following factsheets present a selection of indicators from this Regional Needs and Assets report at the sub-regional level. Examining differences within the region can help Regional Partnership Councils and local stakeholders focus their strategies and efforts to use resources effectively.

Sub-regions in the Phoenix North Region



The factsheets that follow provide information about nine sub-regions within the Phoenix North Region.

The **Alhambra** sub-region is defined as 16 census tracts (1070.01-1073, 1090.01-1092, 1101, 1169 & 1170) that comprise the Alhambra Elementary School District.

The **Creighton** sub-region is defined as seven census tracts (1083.01-1083.02, 1107.02 & 1108.01-1109.02) that comprise the Creighton Elementary School District

The **Deer Valley North** sub-region is defined as 11 census tracts (6100.01, 6101-6106 & the portions of 6100.02 & 6107 within the Phoenix North Region) that comprise the Deer Valley Unified School District north of Carefree Highway.

The **Deer Valley South** sub-region is defined as 24 census tracts (6113-6116, 6119-6120, 6122-6123.02, 6145-6148, 6164-6166 6184-8188 & the portions of 6124.02 & 6133 within the Phoenix North Region) that comprise the Deer Valley Unified School District south of Carefree Highway.

The **Madison** sub-region is defined as 16 census tracts (1051.02, 1062-1066, 1075-1078, 1084-1085.02, 1086.02) that comprise the Madison Elementary School District.

The **Osborn** sub-region is defined as 14 census tracts (1074.01-1074.04, 1087.01, 1088.02, 1089.01-1089.02, 1104-117.01 & 1171) that comprise the Osborn Elementary School District.

The **Paradise Valley** sub-region is defined as 46 census tracts (1032.10, 1032.15, 1033.02-1036.07, 1037.01-1037.02, 1048.01-1049, 6124.01, 6149-6152.02, 6167-6173, 6189-6198 & the portions of 1032.08, 1036.11, 1051.01 & 6133 within the Phoenix North Region). The sub-region is defined as the portions of the Paradise Valley Unified School District that are within the Phoenix North Region (the remainder of the district is in the East Maricopa Region).

The **Scottsdale** sub-region is defined as eight census tracts (1081-1082, 1110 & the portions of 1032.08, 1051.01, 1079-1080 & 1111 within the Phoenix North Region). The sub-region is defined as the portions of the Scottsdale Unified School District that are within the Phoenix North Region (the remainder of the district is in the East Maricopa Region).

The **Washington** sub-region is defined as 53 census tracts (1036.04-1036.05, 1036.08-1036.09, 1036.12, 1036.14-1036.15, 1039-1041, 1042.02-1042.07, 1042.12, 1042.18-1042.19, 1042.25-1042.26, 1043.01-1047.02, 1052-1061, 1067.01-1069 & the portion of 1036.11 within the Phoenix North Region) that comprise the Washington Elementary School District.

A guide to the factsheets

Each factsheet contains data for a selection of indicators at the state, region and sub-regional level. Where possible, two timepoints are shown for each indicator with an arrow to indicate the direction of the trend (increase, decrease, no change) in the sub-region. In some cases, data were not available for a specific sub-region, indicated with **NA**. Additionally, some data were suppressed to protect individual data privacy in accordance with the FTF Data Policy, indicated with **DS**. The data in these factsheets were obtained through custom tabulations of publicly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau and through FTF requests to state agencies, specifically the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) via a partnership with the Arizona State University Center for Health Information & Research (CHiR). More details on how these tabulations and requests were made can be found in the *Maps & Methods Appendix* of this report.

The indicators included in each tabular factsheet are defined as follows:

Indicator	Description	Source
Total population	Overall population of all ages	2020 U.S. Census
Population of children (0-5)	Population of children birth to age 5	
Population living in poverty	Percent of the overall population living in households with incomes at or below the federal poverty threshold	2014-2018 & 2019-2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates
Children (0-5) living in poverty	Percent of children birth to age 5 living in households with incomes at or below the federal poverty threshold	
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level)	Number of children birth to age 5 living in households with incomes at or below 185% of the federal poverty level (the income eligibility threshold for WIC)	
Housing costs 30% or more of household income	Percent of households spending 30% or more of their household income on housing costs (i.e., considered “housing cost-burdened”)	
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force	Percent of children birth to age 5 who live in households with all present parents who work or are looking for work (i.e., live with one parent who works or live with two parents, both of whom work)	
Language other than English spoken at home	Percent of households that speak Spanish or another language (other than English or Spanish). The most common languages spoken in the “Another” language category in Arizona are Native North American languages.	

First Things First 2026 Needs and Assets Report

Indicator	Description	Source
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots	Number of children birth to age 5 per available licensed child care slots. An area is considered a child care desert when the ratio of children to slots exceeds 3.0.	2020 U.S. Census; Oct 2023 & Jan 2025 ADHS licensing datasets
Registered care providers in 2025	Number of registered early care and education providers and their licensed capacity to enroll children. Providers are shown by type: centers (including Head Start centers), schools and homes (both group home and family home providers). Please note that capacity numbers are often higher than actual enrollment.	2025 DES child care provider dataset
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance	Number of children birth to age 5 receiving DES child care assistance (not including those involved in the child welfare system)	2023 & 2024 DES
Educational attainment (ages 25 and older)	Percent of adults with at least a high school education (i.e., a high school diploma, some college, an associate, Bachelor's or advanced degree) or a Bachelor's degree or more (i.e., a Bachelor's or advanced degree)	2014-2018 & 2019-2023 ACS estimates
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older)	Percent of adults who self-reported that they were unemployed	
Total births	Total number of births in the area, based on address provided on the birth certificate	2020-2021 & 2022-2023 ADHS Vital Statistics dataset
Maternal age 19 or younger	Percent of births to mothers age 19 or younger	
Low birth weight (<2500 grams)	Percent of babies born weighing 2,500 grams or less	
Preterm births (<37 weeks)	Percent of babies born at 37 weeks of gestation or earlier. The Healthy People 2030 target is 9.4% or less.	
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	Percent of births to mothers who had at least five prenatal visits	
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS	Number of children birth to age 5 enrolled in an insurance plan through the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)	2022 & 2024 AHCCCS claims data processed by ASU CHiR
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) with at least 1 primary care provider visit	Percent of children birth to age 5 enrolled in AHCCCS who had a claim for at least one primary care visit	
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD or both services	Number of children birth to age 5 who received AzEIP, DDD or both services	SFY 2023 & 2024 DES

Alhambra	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Alhambra	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	82,194	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	7,226	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	16.1% 12.8%	16.4% 12.9%	35.6% 25.3%	↓
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	24.9% 17.9%	24.6% 17.7%	50.0% 38.0%	↓
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	47.2% 38.1%	46.8% 36.0%	78.8% 65.2%	↓
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	30.4% 29.4%	33.3% 33.1%	44.0% 37.9%	↓
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	61.1% 64.4%	60.7% 69.7%	49.8% 61.5%	↑
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish Another	19.2% 6.4%	19.2% 7.9%	53.7% 8.3%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023 Jan 2025	2.0 2.0	1.7 1.6	3.9 3.3	↓
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number Capacity	2,427 260,689	295 36,724	20 2,423	
Schools	Number Capacity	714 72,967	95 10,728	12 596	
Homes	Number Capacity	755 5,063	25 172	2 10	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023 2024	35,375 35,153	4,429 4,495	550 543	↓
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018 2019-2023	86.8% 89.1%	87.3% 88.9%	60.7% 67.2%	↑
Bachelor's degree or more	2014-2018 2019-2023	28.9% 32.6%	33.2% 36.9%	9.0% 13.1%	↑
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	6.4% 5.1%	5.7% 5.1%	7.6% 5.9%	↓
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021 2022-2023	154,638 156,236	19,885 19,609	2,547 2,542	↓
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021 2022-2023	4.9% 4.5%	4.4% 4.1%	8.6% 9.2%	↑
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021 2022-2023	7.6% 7.9%	8.0% 8.1%	8.6% 9.2%	↑
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021 2022-2023	9.7% 9.8%	9.9% 9.6%	10.5% 11.2%	↑
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021 2022-2023	91.0% 91.7%	93.2% 92.4%	88.5% 88.4%	↓
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022 2024	277,455 223,506	34,162 26,225	6,674 4,985	↓
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022 2024	83.0% 86.0%	85.0% 88.6%	86.1% 90.0%	↑
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023 SFY 2024	9,991 10,706	1,133 1,200	126 147	↑

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.

NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Alhambra sub-region is defined as 16 census tracts (1070.01-1073,1090.01-1092, 1101, 1169 & 1170) that comprise the Alhambra Elementary School District.

Creighton	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Creighton	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	25,349	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	1,702	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	16.1% 12.8%	16.4% 12.9%	20.5% 12.6%	↓
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	24.9% 17.9%	24.6% 17.7%	31.7% 15.2%	↓
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	47.2% 38.1%	46.8% 36.0%	57.8% 31.1%	↓
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	30.4% 29.4%	33.3% 33.1%	38.1% 36.5%	↓
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	61.1% 64.4%	60.7% 69.7%	57.1% 83.3%	↑
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish Another	19.2% 6.4%	19.2% 7.9%	20.9% 4.1%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023 Jan 2025	2.0 2.0	1.7 1.6	1.0 1.0	↔
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number Capacity	2,427 260,689	295 36,724	20 2,139	
Schools	Number Capacity	714 72,967	95 10,728	2 40	
Homes	Number Capacity	755 5,063	25 172	6 48	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023 2024	35,375 35,153	4,429 4,495	93 105	↑
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018 2019-2023	86.8% 89.1%	87.3% 88.9%	84.0% 88.5%	↑
Bachelor's degree or more	2014-2018 2019-2023	28.9% 32.6%	33.2% 36.9%	34.4% 45.7%	↑
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	6.4% 5.1%	5.7% 5.1%	6.3% 3.5%	↓
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021 2022-2023	154,638 156,236	19,885 19,609	646 610	↓
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021 2022-2023	4.9% 4.5%	4.4% 4.1%	4.0% 3.4%	↓
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021 2022-2023	7.6% 7.9%	8.0% 8.1%	8.5% 8.5%	↔
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021 2022-2023	9.7% 9.8%	9.9% 9.6%	8.4% 10.3%	↑
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021 2022-2023	91.0% 91.7%	93.2% 92.4%	95.0% 94.1%	↓
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022 2024	277,455 223,506	34,162 26,225	817 618	↓
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022 2024	83.0% 86.0%	85.0% 88.6%	85.3% 89.6%	↑
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023 SFY 2024	9,991 10,706	1,133 1,200	27 25	↓

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.

NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Creighton sub-region is defined as seven census tracts (1083.01-1083.02, 1107.02 & 1108.01-1109.02) that comprise the Creighton Elementary School District

Deer Valley North	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Deer Valley North	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	53,452	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	2,600	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	16.1%	16.4%	4.2%	↑
	2019-2023	12.8%	12.9%	4.7%	
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	24.9%	24.6%	2.3%	↓
	2019-2023	17.9%	17.7%	1.0%	
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	47.2%	46.8%	11.3%	↓
	2019-2023	38.1%	36.0%	8.4%	
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018	30.4%	33.3%	23.6%	↑
	2019-2023	29.4%	33.1%	25.8%	
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018	61.1%	60.7%	50.8%	↑
	2019-2023	64.4%	69.7%	60.7%	
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish	19.2%	19.2%	3.8%	
	Another	6.4%	7.9%	3.6%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023	2.0	1.7	1.9	↓
	Jan 2025	2.0	1.6	1.6	
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number	2,427	295	8	
	Capacity	260,689	36,724	1,230	
Schools	Number	714	95	7	
	Capacity	72,967	10,728	387	
Homes	Number	755	25	0	
	Capacity	5,063	172	0	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023	35,375	4,429	103	↑
	2024	35,153	4,495	104	
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018	86.8%	87.3%	95.7%	↑
	2019-2023	89.1%	88.9%	96.3%	
Bachelor's degree or more	2014-2018	28.9%	33.2%	39.1%	↑
	2019-2023	32.6%	36.9%	40.2%	
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	6.4%	5.7%	4.1%	↓
	2019-2023	5.1%	5.1%	4.0%	
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021	154,638	19,885	728	↓
	2022-2023	156,236	19,609	714	
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021	4.9%	4.4%	1.6%	↑
	2022-2023	4.5%	4.1%	2.2%	
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021	7.6%	8.0%	6.0%	↑
	2022-2023	7.9%	8.1%	6.3%	
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021	9.7%	9.9%	8.4%	↓
	2022-2023	9.8%	9.6%	8.1%	
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021	91.0%	93.2%	96.6%	↑
	2022-2023	91.7%	92.4%	97.9%	
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022	277,455	34,162	651	↓
	2024	223,506	26,225	495	
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022	83.0%	85.0%	82.9%	↑
	2024	86.0%	88.6%	87.9%	
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023	9,991	1,133	41	↓
	SFY 2024	10,706	1,200	39	

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.

NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Deer Valley North sub-region is defined as 11 census tracts (6100.01, 6101-6106 & the portions of 6100.02 & 6107 within the Phoenix North Region) that comprise the Deer Valley Unified School District north of Carefree Highway.

Deer Valley South	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Deer Valley South	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	108,105	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	8,229	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	16.1%	16.4%	9.0%	
	2019-2023	12.8%	12.9%	8.1%	↓
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	24.9%	24.6%	9.9%	
	2019-2023	17.9%	17.7%	11.5%	↑
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	47.2%	46.8%	29.0%	
	2019-2023	38.1%	36.0%	24.5%	↓
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018	30.4%	33.3%	30.9%	
	2019-2023	29.4%	33.1%	29.5%	↓
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018	61.1%	60.7%	63.1%	
	2019-2023	64.4%	69.7%	67.9%	↑
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish	19.2%	19.2%	9.7%	
	Another	6.4%	7.9%	12.6%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023	2.0	1.7	1.8	
	Jan 2025	2.0	1.6	1.7	↓
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number	2,427	295	26	
	Capacity	260,689	36,724	5,250	
Schools	Number	714	95	11	
	Capacity	72,967	10,728	880	
Homes	Number	755	25	4	
	Capacity	5,063	172	16	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023	35,375	4,429	477	
	2024	35,153	4,495	461	↓
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018	86.8%	87.3%	92.6%	
	2019-2023	89.1%	88.9%	93.7%	↑
Bachelor's degree or more	2014-2018	28.9%	33.2%	35.9%	
	2019-2023	32.6%	36.9%	38.9%	↑
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	6.4%	5.7%	4.5%	
	2019-2023	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	↑
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021	154,638	19,885	2,651	
	2022-2023	156,236	19,609	2,629	↓
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021	4.9%	4.4%	2.4%	
	2022-2023	4.5%	4.1%	2.0%	↓
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021	7.6%	8.0%	7.4%	
	2022-2023	7.9%	8.1%	8.3%	↑
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021	9.7%	9.9%	9.3%	
	2022-2023	9.8%	9.6%	8.9%	↓
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021	91.0%	93.2%	95.4%	
	2022-2023	91.7%	92.4%	94.0%	↓
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022	277,455	34,162	3,414	
	2024	223,506	26,225	2,588	↓
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022	83.0%	85.0%	85.1%	
	2024	86.0%	88.6%	88.3%	↑
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023	9,991	1,133	172	
	SFY 2024	10,706	1,200	169	↓

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.

NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Deer Valley South sub-region is defined as 24 census tracts (6113-6116, 6119-6120, 6122-6123.02, 6145-6148, 6164-6166 6184-8188 & the portions of 6124.02 & 6133 within the Phoenix North Region) that comprise the Deer Valley Unified School District south of Carefree Highway.

Madison	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Madison	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	62,839	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	3,264	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	16.1% 12.8%	16.4% 12.9%	12.2% 7.4%	↓
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	24.9% 17.9%	24.6% 17.7%	12.8% 3.8%	↓
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	47.2% 38.1%	46.8% 36.0%	27.4% 16.7%	↓
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	30.4% 29.4%	33.3% 33.1%	31.2% 33.0%	↑
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	61.1% 64.4%	60.7% 69.7%	67.3% 77.5%	↑
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish Another	19.2% 6.4%	19.2% 7.9%	9.3% 5.3%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023 Jan 2025	2.0 2.0	1.7 1.6	0.6 0.6	↔
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number Capacity	2,427 260,689	295 36,724	35 4,231	
Schools	Number Capacity	714 72,967	95 10,728	9 2,527	
Homes	Number Capacity	755 5,063	25 172	2 20	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023 2024	35,375 35,153	4,429 4,495	233 240	↑
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018 2019-2023	86.8% 89.1%	87.3% 88.9%	93.1% 95.6%	↑
Bachelor's degree or more	2014-2018 2019-2023	28.9% 32.6%	33.2% 36.9%	51.4% 56.8%	↑
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018 2019-2023	6.4% 5.1%	5.7% 5.1%	4.1% 3.6%	↓
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021 2022-2023	154,638 156,236	19,885 19,609	1,236 1,264	↑
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021 2022-2023	4.9% 4.5%	4.4% 4.1%	2.7% 1.8%	↓
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021 2022-2023	7.6% 7.9%	8.0% 8.1%	6.6% 7.1%	↑
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021 2022-2023	9.7% 9.8%	9.9% 9.6%	8.5% 9.0%	↑
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021 2022-2023	91.0% 91.7%	93.2% 92.4%	96.5% 95.1%	↓
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022 2024	277,455 223,506	34,162 26,225	1,164 1,020	↓
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022 2024	83.0% 86.0%	85.0% 88.6%	80.4% 85.5%	↑
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023 SFY 2024	9,991 10,706	1,133 1,200	63 62	↓

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.

NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Madison sub-region is defined as 16 census tracts (1051.02, 1062-1066, 1075-1078, 1084-1085.02, 1086.02) that comprise the Madison Elementary School District.

Osborn	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Osborn	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	42,813	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	2,612	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	16.1%	16.4%	22.4%	↓
	2019-2023	12.8%	12.9%	18.7%	
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	24.9%	24.6%	22.6%	↑
	2019-2023	17.9%	17.7%	26.8%	
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	47.2%	46.8%	54.1%	↓
	2019-2023	38.1%	36.0%	51.7%	
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018	30.4%	33.3%	37.6%	↑
	2019-2023	29.4%	33.1%	40.4%	
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018	61.1%	60.7%	67.2%	↑
	2019-2023	64.4%	69.7%	79.4%	
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish	19.2%	19.2%	23.3%	
	Another	6.4%	7.9%	7.8%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023	2.0	1.7	1.3	↓
	Jan 2025	2.0	1.6	1.2	
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number	2,427	295	33	
	Capacity	260,689	36,724	2,927	
Schools	Number	714	95	0	
	Capacity	72,967	10,728	0	
Homes	Number	755	25	0	
	Capacity	5,063	172	0	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023	35,375	4,429	284	↑
	2024	35,153	4,495	341	
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018	86.8%	87.3%	88.1%	↓
	2019-2023	89.1%	88.9%	86.2%	
Bachelor's degree or more	2014-2018	28.9%	33.2%	35.3%	↑
	2019-2023	32.6%	36.9%	37.0%	
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	6.4%	5.7%	6.7%	↓
	2019-2023	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021	154,638	19,885	1,016	↑
	2022-2023	156,236	19,609	1,063	
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021	4.9%	4.4%	5.2%	↓
	2022-2023	4.5%	4.1%	4.7%	
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021	7.6%	8.0%	7.7%	↑
	2022-2023	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%	
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021	9.7%	9.9%	9.3%	↔
	2022-2023	9.8%	9.6%	9.2%	
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021	91.0%	93.2%	92.5%	↓
	2022-2023	91.7%	92.4%	89.9%	
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022	277,455	34,162	3,100	↓
	2024	223,506	26,225	1,939	
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022	83.0%	85.0%	85.4%	↑
	2024	86.0%	88.6%	88.2%	
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023	9,991	1,133	48	↑
	SFY 2024	10,706	1,200	58	

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.
NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Osborn sub-region is defined as 14 census tracts (1074.01-1074.04, 1087.01, 1088.02, 1089.01-1089.02, 1104-117.01 & 1171) that comprise the Osborn Elementary School District.

Paradise Valley	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Paradise Valley	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	198,853	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	13,206	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	16.1%	16.4%	12.1%	↓
	2019-2023	12.8%	12.9%	10.3%	
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	24.9%	24.6%	17.8%	↓
	2019-2023	17.9%	17.7%	10.6%	
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	47.2%	46.8%	34.1%	↓
	2019-2023	38.1%	36.0%	27.5%	
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018	30.4%	33.3%	30.4%	↑
	2019-2023	29.4%	33.1%	30.9%	
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018	61.1%	60.7%	62.3%	↑
	2019-2023	64.4%	69.7%	69.5%	
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish	19.2%	19.2%	13.5%	
	Another	6.4%	7.9%	9.3%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023	2.0	1.7	1.7	↔
	Jan 2025	2.0	1.6	1.6	
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number	2,427	295	62	
	Capacity	260,689	36,724	7,389	
Schools	Number	714	95	28	
	Capacity	72,967	10,728	3,849	
Homes	Number	755	25	4	
	Capacity	5,063	172	30	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023	35,375	4,429	819	↑
	2024	35,153	4,495	858	
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018	86.8%	87.3%	89.9%	↑
	2019-2023	89.1%	88.9%	92.0%	
Bachelor's degree or more	2014-2018	28.9%	33.2%	38.3%	↑
	2019-2023	32.6%	36.9%	41.5%	
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	6.4%	5.7%	5.0%	↓
	2019-2023	5.1%	5.1%	4.3%	
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021	154,638	19,885	4,498	↓
	2022-2023	156,236	19,609	4,399	
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021	4.9%	4.4%	3.0%	↔
	2022-2023	4.5%	4.1%	3.0%	
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021	7.6%	8.0%	8.0%	↓
	2022-2023	7.9%	8.1%	7.5%	
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021	9.7%	9.9%	9.9%	↓
	2022-2023	9.8%	9.6%	9.2%	
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021	91.0%	93.2%	94.5%	↓
	2022-2023	91.7%	92.4%	94.3%	
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022	277,455	34,162	5,488	↓
	2024	223,506	26,225	4,156	
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022	83.0%	85.0%	84.7%	↑
	2024	86.0%	88.6%	88.6%	
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023	9,991	1,133	260	↑
	SFY 2024	10,706	1,200	273	

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.

NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Paradise Valley sub-region is defined as 46 census tracts (1032.10, 1032.15, 1033.02-1036.07, 1037.01-1037.02, 1048.01-1049, 6124.01, 6149-6152.02, 6167-6173, 6189-6198 & the portions of 1032.08, 1036.11, 1051.01 & 6133 within the Phoenix North Region). The sub-region is defined as the portions of the Paradise Valley Unified School District that are within the Phoenix North Region (the remainder of the district is in the East Maricopa Region).

Scottsdale	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Scottsdale	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	25,206	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	1,684	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	16.1%	16.4%	5.7%	↑
	2019-2023	12.8%	12.9%	6.3%	
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	24.9%	24.6%	2.1%	↑
	2019-2023	17.9%	17.7%	5.5%	
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	47.2%	46.8%	7.7%	↑
	2019-2023	38.1%	36.0%	19.4%	
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018	30.4%	33.3%	26.3%	↑
	2019-2023	29.4%	33.1%	28.5%	
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018	61.1%	60.7%	71.6%	↑
	2019-2023	64.4%	69.7%	74.7%	
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish	19.2%	19.2%	5.7%	
	Another	6.4%	7.9%	5.0%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023	2.0	1.7	1.0	↔
	Jan 2025	2.0	1.6	1.0	
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number	2,427	295	12	
	Capacity	260,689	36,724	1,199	
Schools	Number	714	95	2	
	Capacity	72,967	10,728	118	
Homes	Number	755	25	1	
	Capacity	5,063	172	10	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023	35,375	4,429	42	↑
	2024	35,153	4,495	44	
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018	86.8%	87.3%	97.7%	↓
	2019-2023	89.1%	88.9%	97.4%	
Bachelor's degree or more	2014-2018	28.9%	33.2%	58.5%	↑
	2019-2023	32.6%	36.9%	63.8%	
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	6.4%	5.7%	3.3%	↑
	2019-2023	5.1%	5.1%	3.6%	
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021	154,638	19,885	514	↓
	2022-2023	156,236	19,609	453	
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021	4.9%	4.4%	1.9%	
	2022-2023	4.5%	4.1%	DS	
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021	7.6%	8.0%	7.2%	↓
	2022-2023	7.9%	8.1%	6.4%	
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021	9.7%	9.9%	9.7%	↓
	2022-2023	9.8%	9.6%	7.7%	
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021	91.0%	93.2%	97.5%	↓
	2022-2023	91.7%	92.4%	97.4%	
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022	277,455	34,162	217	↓
	2024	223,506	26,225	165	
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022	83.0%	85.0%	74.2%	↑
	2024	86.0%	88.6%	84.2%	
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023	9,991	1,133	20	↓
	SFY 2024	10,706	1,200	19	

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.

NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Scottsdale sub-region is defined as eight census tracts (1081-1082, 1110 & the portions of 1032.08, 1051.01, 1079-1080 & 1111 within the Phoenix North Region). The sub-region is defined as the portions of the Scottsdale Unified School District that are within the Phoenix North Region (the remainder of the district is in the East Maricopa Region).

Washington	Years	Arizona	Phoenix North Region	Washington	Change over time
Child, Family & Community Characteristics					
Total population ¹	Census 2020	7,151,502	840,731	241,920	
Population of children (0-5) ¹	Census 2020	480,744	59,049	18,526	
Population living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	16.1%	16.4%	20.3%	↓
	2019-2023	12.8%	12.9%	16.1%	
Children (0-5) living in poverty ^{2,3}	2014-2018	24.9%	24.6%	32.5%	↓
	2019-2023	17.9%	17.7%	24.1%	
Low-income children (0-5) (<185% federal poverty level) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	47.2%	46.8%	61.0%	↓
	2019-2023	38.1%	36.0%	45.6%	
Housing costs 30% or more of household income ^{2,3}	2014-2018	30.4%	33.3%	35.9%	↓
	2019-2023	29.4%	33.1%	35.6%	
Children (0-5) with all present parents in the labor force ^{2,3}	2014-2018	61.1%	60.7%	61.8%	↑
	2019-2023	64.4%	69.7%	70.8%	
Language other than English spoken at home (2019-2023) ³	Spanish	19.2%	19.2%	23.4%	
	Another	6.4%	7.9%	6.7%	
Early Education					
Ratio of children (0-5) to licensed child care slots ⁵	Oct 2023	2.0	1.7	2.2	↔
	Jan 2025	2.0	1.6	2.1	
Registered care providers in 2025 ⁴					
Centers	Number	2,427	295	79	
	Capacity	260,689	36,724	9,936	
Schools	Number	714	95	24	
	Capacity	72,967	10,728	2,331	
Homes	Number	755	25	6	
	Capacity	5,063	172	38	
Children (0-5) receiving child care assistance ⁴	2023	35,375	4,429	1,828	↓
	2024	35,153	4,495	1,799	
Education & Workforce					
Educational Attainment (ages 25 and older) ^{2,3}					
At least a high school education	2014-2018	86.8%	87.3%	85.2%	↑
	2019-2023	89.1%	88.9%	85.5%	
Bachelor’s degree or more	2014-2018	28.9%	33.2%	24.1%	↑
	2019-2023	32.6%	36.9%	27.5%	
Unemployment rate for the adult population (ages 16 and older) ^{2,3}	2014-2018	6.4%	5.7%	6.9%	↓
	2019-2023	5.1%	5.1%	6.5%	
Child Health & Development					
Total births ⁵	2020-2021	154,638	19,885	6,049	↓
	2022-2023	156,236	19,609	5,935	
Characteristics of births ⁵					
Maternal age 19 or younger	2020-2021	4.9%	4.4%	5.3%	↓
	2022-2023	4.5%	4.1%	4.7%	
Low birthweight (<2500 grams)	2020-2021	7.6%	8.0%	8.5%	↓
	2022-2023	7.9%	8.1%	8.5%	
Preterm birth (<37 weeks)	2020-2021	9.7%	9.9%	10.8%	↓
	2022-2023	9.8%	9.6%	10.0%	
Prenatal care (5+ prenatal visits)	2020-2021	91.0%	93.2%	91.8%	↓
	2022-2023	91.7%	92.4%	90.6%	
Number of children (0-5) with AHCCCS ⁶	2022	277,455	34,162	12,637	↓
	2024	223,506	26,225	10,259	
AHCCCS-enrolled children (0-5) 1+ primary care provider visit ⁶	2022	83.0%	85.0%	85.2%	↑
	2024	86.0%	88.6%	88.5%	
Children (0-5) receiving AzEIP, DDD, or both services ⁴	SFY 2023	9,991	1,133	376	↑
	SFY 2024	10,706	1,200	408	

SOURCES: (1) US Census 2020; (2) American Community Survey 2014-2018; (3) American Community Survey 2019-2023; (4) Arizona Department of Economic Security; (5) Arizona Department of Health Services; (6) Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System data provided by ASU ChiR

NOTES:

DS: Data has been suppressed to protect privacy.

NA: Not available.

SUBREGION DEFINITION: The Washington sub-region is defined as 53 census tracts (1036.04-1036.05, 1036.08-1036.09, 1036.12, 1036.14-1036.15, 1039-1041, 1042.02-1042.07, 1042.12, 1042.18-1042.19, 1042.25-1042.26, 1043.01-1047.02, 1052-1061, 1067.01-1069 & the portion of 1036.11 within the Phoenix North Region) that comprise the Washington Elementary School District.