



2016

NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

 **FIRST THINGS FIRST**

Southeast Maricopa

Southeast Maricopa Regional Partnership Council

2016

Needs and Assets Report

Prepared by

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Funded by

First Things First Southeast Maricopa Regional Partnership Council

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Letter from the Chair

February 10, 2017

Message from the Chair:

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First Southeast Maricopa Regional Partnership Council, as we delivered on our mission to build better futures for young children and their families. During the past year, we have touched many lives of young children and their families.

The First Things First Southeast Maricopa Regional Partnership Council will continue to advocate and provide opportunities as indicated throughout this report.

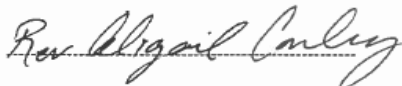
Our strategic direction has been guided by the Needs and Assets Reports, specifically created for the Southeast Maricopa Region in 2014 and the new 2016 report. The Needs and Assets Reports are vital to our continued work in building a true integrated early childhood system for our young children and our overall future. The Southeast Maricopa Regional Council would like to thank our Needs and Assets vendor, University of Arizona, Norton School of Family and Consumer Sciences, for their knowledge, expertise, and analysis of the Southeast Maricopa region. The new report will help guide our decisions as we move forward for young children and their families within the Southeast Maricopa region.

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

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

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Reverend Abigail Conley, Chair

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Executive Summary

Regional Description

The First Things First Southeast Maricopa Region includes Mesa and Gilbert, as well as the parts of Queen Creek and Apache Junction which lie within Maricopa County. The region also includes some unincorporated areas adjacent to Mesa or Gilbert.

Data Sources

The data contained in this report come from a variety of sources. Some data were provided to First Things First by state agencies, such as the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), and the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS). Other data were obtained from publically available sources, including the 2010 U.S. Census, the American Community Survey (ACS), the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA), and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). In addition, regional data from the 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey (FCS) are included.

Population Characteristics

According to the U.S. Census, the Southeast Maricopa Region had a population of 725,950 in 2010, of whom 68,471 (9%) were children under the age of six. Eighteen percent of households in the region included a young child. According to the Arizona Department of Administration, the population of young children in Maricopa County was expected to decrease by 2015, and then begin increasing again into 2020. The increase from 2010 to 2020 in the population of young children in the county (10%) is projected to be slightly lower than the state of Arizona's projected increase (12%).

Living arrangements of young children in the Southeast Maricopa Region are similar to those in the county and the state, although slightly more children (68%) in the region live with two married parents or step-parents than children across the state (59%). The percentage of children aged birth to 5 living with a foreign-born parent is lower in the Southeast Maricopa Region (22%) than in Maricopa County (31%) and across the state as a whole (28%). Nine percent of young children live in a grandparent's household in the region, which is slightly lower than both the county (12%) and the state (14%). For those children living in a grandparent's household, a similar percentage in the region (12%), county (13%), and state (15%) have no parent present.

Differences exist between the populations of the region and state relating to ethnicity and language. Thirty-four percent of young children in the Southeast Maricopa Region are Hispanic or Latino, compared to 46 percent in Maricopa County and 45 percent in the state of Arizona. A smaller proportion of adults (those aged 18 and older) than children identify as Hispanic or Latino across all geographic levels. In the region, 19 percent of adults (those aged 18 and older) identify as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 25 percent across both Maricopa County and the state. Household language use also reflects these demographic patterns; a lower proportion of

households in the region (20%) report speaking a language other than English compared to Maricopa County (25%) and Arizona (27%).

Economic Circumstances

Thirteen percent of the total (all-age) population of the Southeast Maricopa Region lives in poverty, meaning that residents of this region are slightly better off than others elsewhere in Maricopa County (17% in poverty) or the state (18%). The percentage of the population aged 0-5 in poverty in the Southeast Maricopa Region (20%) is higher than the total population in the region in poverty (13%), but lower than the population of children aged 0-5 living in poverty across the county (26%) and state (28%). In addition to the families whose incomes fall below the federal poverty level, a proportion of households in the region and county are considered low income (i.e., near but not below the federal poverty level [FPL]). Nearly four out of every ten families (38%) in the region with children aged four and under live below 185 percent of the FPL (i.e., earned less than \$3,677 a month for a family of four) compared to 45 percent in Maricopa County, and 48 percent across the state.

Other indicators related to poverty in the region are similar, or slightly better, compared to the county and state. Unemployment rates have been dropping in both Maricopa County and the state since 2010. For young children living with both parents in the Southeast Maricopa Region, one or both parents are more likely to be in the labor force, compared to similar families in the county or state. Regarding housing, the foreclosure rate in the region (5.8 per 10,000 homes) is lower than the rate in the county and state (7.2 per 10,000 for both).

The percentages of children aged 5 and under receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) from 2012 to 2014 were low for the region, county, and the state, and across years, receipt of this benefit has been slightly lower in the Southeast Maricopa Region than elsewhere. Other safety net programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the school-based free or reduced-price lunch program, reached more children. For SNAP, about 40 percent of young children in the Southeast Maricopa Region have received this benefit in the years 2012 through 2014, compared to about half in both Maricopa County and in the state as a whole. For both TANF and SNAP, the percentage of young children receiving this benefit decreased between 2012 and 2014. About half of students in Maricopa County have been eligible for free or reduced-price lunch since 2012, and the percentage has remained stable at 54 percent between 2012 and 2014. At the same time, the percent across the state has hovered at 57 or 58 percent.

Educational Indicators

Adults aged 25 and older in the Southeast Maricopa Region attain similar education to adults elsewhere in the county and state. Over a quarter (28%) of adults in the region have a bachelor's degree or more, which is similar to the proportions across Maricopa County (30%) and Arizona (27%). Likewise, same-age adults in the region, county, and state all have a similar likelihood of having had some college or professional training, though the rate is slightly higher in the Southeast Maricopa Region (37%). High school drop-out rates were similar in Maricopa County and in Arizona across fiscal years 2012-2014 (3% - 4%). In addition, four and five year graduation rates in 2013 in Maricopa County (77% and 80% respectively) were slightly higher

than in the state (75% and 79%), and have decreased from highs in 2011 of 80 and 83 percent, respectively.

Child academic achievement in the county is also very similar to the state. Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) 3rd grade Reading and Math results were similar for Maricopa County and the state of Arizona in 2014. Only three percent of 3rd graders in the county and state scored "falls far below" in reading, whereas in math, nine percent of 3rd graders in Maricopa County and 10 percent in Arizona received this score.

Early Learning

In 2014 there were 342 licensed child care providers in the Southeast Maricopa Region, licensed to serve 26,193 children. Most of these providers were classified as child care centers (n=246), followed by family child care providers (n=70) and group homes (n=24). The cost of care in Maricopa County varies by the type of care and the age of the child receiving care; the median cost in the county relative to the cost of like care across the state differs depending on the situation. For example, residents in Maricopa County tend to pay higher prices for child care centers (e.g., \$35 per day for 3-5 year olds compared to \$33 elsewhere in the state) but lower prices for approved family homes (e.g., \$16 per day for 3-5 year olds compared to \$20 elsewhere in the state).

According to data from the American Community Survey, a greater proportion of children aged 3 and 4 were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten in the Southeast Maricopa Region (39%) than elsewhere in Maricopa County (35%) and the state of Arizona (35%).

In the Southeast Maricopa Region, Maricopa County, and across Arizona, most referrals made to the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) in FY 2014 were for children aged 25 to 35 months (n=717 for the region). The pattern of children being served by AzEIP in October of 2014 was similar for the region, county, and the state with more 25 to 35 month olds being served than 13 to 24 month olds and those under 1 year combined. From 2013 to 2014, the number of Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) service visits for children aged 0-2 decreased in the region, county, and the state. At the same time, DDD service visits for children aged 3-5 increased in the Southeast Maricopa Region but decreased in county and the state

Child Health

Mothers who gave birth in 2013 in the Southeast Maricopa Region exhibited healthier behaviors than mothers in Maricopa County and across the state of Arizona. For example, two percent of women giving birth in the Southeast Maricopa Region had fewer than five prenatal visits, compared to four percent in Maricopa County and five percent across the state overall. Also, a lower proportion of mothers giving birth in the region had less than a high school education (11%) or were under the age of 20 (6%) compared to both the county and the state. The region is also doing well in terms of meeting Healthy People 2020 objectives related to the proportion of expectant mothers who receive prenatal care in the first trimester; at 13 percent, the region falls far below the Healthy People 2020 guideline of no more than 22.1 percent lacking first-trimester care. However, for the proportion of women who smoke while pregnant

objective, the percentage for the region (4%) falls above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 1.4 percent.

The Southeast Maricopa Region is also meeting two of the Healthy People 2020 infant and child health objectives. Healthy People 2020 objectives include that fewer than 7.8 percent of babies are born at low birth weights and fewer than 11.4 percent are born preterm. In the region in 2013, only 6 percent of babies were low birth weight and only 8 percent were preterm.

Unintentional injuries for children under age six in the county and state have been on the decline between 2012 and 2014.

A key factor in health care is health insurance, and young children in the region were slightly less likely to be uninsured (9%) compared to the county (10%) and state (10%). Compared to young children, members of the total (all ages) populations of the region, county, and state were more likely to lack health insurance. However, less of the total population (15%) in the Southeast Maricopa Region was uninsured than in Maricopa County or the state (17% for both).

While immunization rates vary by vaccine, over 90 percent of children in child care in the Southeast Maricopa Region have been immunized; these rates were slightly lower than those of the county and state. The Healthy People 2020 target for vaccination coverage for children ages 19-35 months for the DTAP, polio and MMR vaccines is 90 percent, suggesting the region is meeting this goal. However, given that state regulations require children enrolled in child care to be up to date on immunizations, it is possible that the rates of immunization for children in child care are higher than immunization rates for children not in child care. If that is the case, the rates for the entire population of children in these areas may be lower than the Healthy People 2020 goal. Children in kindergarten in the region were vaccinated at slightly lower rates than those across the county and state. In addition, the Southeast Maricopa Region had higher rates of religious and personal belief exemptions from immunizations for children in kindergarten than in the county or across the state.

Family Support and Literacy

The First Things First Family and Community Survey is a phone-based survey designed to measure many critical areas of parents' knowledge, skills, and behaviors related to their young children. In the Southeast Maricopa Region, 200 people responded to the 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey. Among other topics, the 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey collected data about parent and caregiver knowledge of children's early development and their involvement in a variety of behaviors known to contribute positively to healthy development. Families in the Southeast Maricopa Region were more likely to report reading to their children (57%), telling stories to their children (57%) and drawing with their child (57%) six or seven days a week compared to families across the state (51%, 51% and 47% respectively). Families in the Southeast Maricopa Region (81%) and respondents across the state (80%) showed a similar understanding that brain development can be impacted prenatally or right from birth.

Communication, Public Information and Awareness

In addition to measuring parent knowledge, skills, and behaviors related to their young children, the 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey collected data on parents' perceptions regarding resources available to young children and their families across Arizona. Results from the survey demonstrated slightly lower levels of satisfaction with available information and resources, but higher levels of agreement with ease of locating services, compared to the state. Thirty-seven percent of Southeast Maricopa Region respondents indicated they were "very satisfied" with "the community information and resources available to them about their children's development and health," compared to 39 percent of respondents across the state. Four out of every five (80%) Southeast Maricopa Region respondents "strongly" or "somewhat agree" that "it is easy to locate services that I want or need," compared to 74 percent of respondents across the state.

Systems Coordination among Early Childhood Programs and Services

The 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey collected data on parents' perceptions regarding how well agencies that serve young children and their families coordinate and collaborate. One item from the survey addresses the perception of parents and caregivers regarding early childhood system coordination. Respondents in both the region and the state were more likely to indicate satisfaction (33% in the region, 43% in the state) than dissatisfaction (28% in the region, 29% in the state) with how care providers and government agencies work together and communicate; however, most of Southeast Maricopa respondents indicated that they were "not sure" about service coordination.

The Southeast Maricopa Region

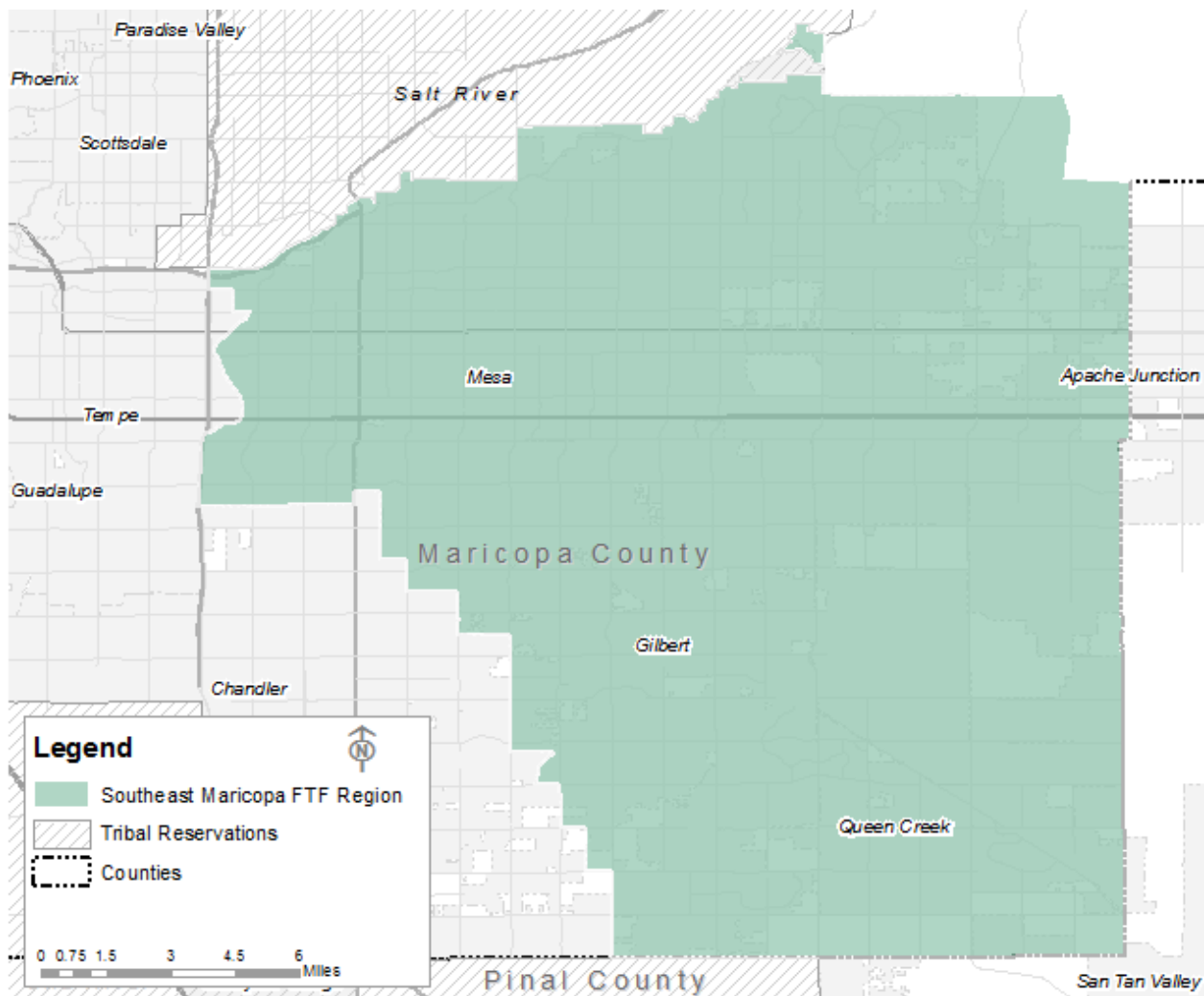
Regional Description

The First Things First regional boundaries were initially established in 2007, creating 31 regions which were designed to (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, and facilitate the ability to convene a Regional Partnership Council, and (d) allow for the collection of demographic and indicator data. The regional boundaries are reviewed every two years. In fiscal year 2015, the boundaries were modified using census blocks, creating 28 regions. This report uses the 2015 definition of the regional boundaries.

The First Things First Southeast Maricopa Region is comprised of several communities within the southeastern portion of Maricopa County. The region includes Mesa and Gilbert, as well as the parts of Queen Creek and Apache Junction which lie within Maricopa County. The Southeast Maricopa Region is adjacent to four other First Things First regions: East Maricopa, Pinal, Gila River Indian Community, and Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community. The region also includes some unincorporated areas adjacent to Mesa or Gilbert.

Figure 1 below shows the geographical area covered by the Southeast Maricopa Region. Additional information available at the end of this report includes a map of the region by zip code in Appendix 1, a table listing zip codes for the region in Appendix 2, and a map of school districts in the region in Appendix 3.

Figure 1. The Southeast Maricopa Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). TIGER/Line Shapefiles: TabBlocks, Streets, Counties, American Indian/Alaska Native Homelands. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>

Data Sources

The data contained in this report come from a variety of sources. Some data were provided to First Things First by state agencies, such as the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), and the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS). Other data were obtained from publically available sources, including the 2010 U.S. Census, the American Community Survey (ACS), the Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA), and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). In addition, regional data from the 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey (FCS) are included.

The U.S. Census¹ is an enumeration of the population of the United States. It is conducted every ten years, and includes information about housing, race, and ethnicity. The 2010 U.S. Census data are available by census block. There are about 115,000 inhabited blocks in Arizona, with an average population of 56 people each. The Census data for the Southeast Maricopa Region presented in this report were calculated by identifying each block in the region, and aggregating the data over all of those blocks. (Note that the Census 2010 data in the current report may vary to a small degree from census data reported in previous Needs & Assets reports. The reason is that in the previous reports, the Census 2010 data were aggregated by zip code; the current report uses aggregation by census blocks.)

The American Community Survey² 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. The ACS data are available by census tract. Arizona is divided into approximately 1,500 census tracts, with an average of about 4,200 people in each tract. The ACS data for the Southeast Maricopa 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 2010 Census population in that tract living inside the Southeast Maricopa 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 2009 to 2013. In general, the reliability of ACS estimates is greater for more populated areas. Statewide estimates, for example, are more reliable than county-level estimates.

To protect the confidentiality of program participants, the First Things First Data Dissemination and Suppression Guidelines preclude our reporting social service and early education programming data if the count is less than ten, and preclude our reporting data related to health or developmental delay if the count is less than twenty-five. In addition, some data received from state agencies may be suppressed according to their own guidelines. The Arizona Department of Health Services, for example, does not report counts less than six. Throughout this report, information which is not available because of suppression guidelines will be indicated by entries of “N/A” in the data tables.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (May, 2000). *Factfinder for the Nation*. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/history/pdf/cff4.pdf>

² U.S. Census Bureau. (April, 2013). *American Community Survey Information Guide*. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/programs-surveys/acs/about/ACS_Information_Guide.pdf

Population Characteristics

Why it Matters

The characteristics of families living within a region can influence the availability of resources and supports for those families.³ Population characteristics and trends in family composition are often considered by policymakers when making decisions about the type and location of services to be provided within a region such as schools, health care facilities and services, and social services and programs. As a result of these decisions, families with young children may have very different experiences within and across regions regarding access to employment, food resources, schools, health care facilities and providers, and social services. It is important, therefore, that decision-makers understand who their constituents are so that they can prioritize policies that address the needs of diverse families with young children. Accurate and up-to-date information about population characteristics such as the number of children and families in a geographic region, their ethnic composition, whether their parents were born abroad, living arrangements and languages spoken can support the development or continuation of resources that are linguistically, culturally, and geographically most appropriate for a given locale.

In addition to being affected by community resources, the likelihood of a child reaching his or her optimal development can also be affected by the supports and resources available within the family.^{4,5} The availability of family resources can be influenced by the characteristics of the family structure, such as who resides in a household and who is responsible for a child's care. Children living with and being cared for by relatives or caregivers other than parents, is increasingly common.⁶ Those providing this type of care, such as friends, aunts, uncles, siblings and grandparents, may be in need of special support. Raising or supporting young children may pose a particular challenge for aging grandparents, as they often lack information on resources,

³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2014). *Child Health USA 2014. Population Characteristics*. Retrieved from: <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa14/population-characteristics.html>

⁴ Center for American Progress. (2015). *Valuing All Our Families. Progressive Policies that Strengthen Family Commitments and Reduce Family Disparities*. Retrieved from: <https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/FamilyStructure-report.pdf>

⁵ Kidsdata.org. (n.d.). *Summary: Family Structure*. Retrieved from: <http://www.kidsdata.org/topic/8/family-structure/summary>

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2012). *ASPE Report. Children in Nonparental Care: A Review of the Literature and Analysis of Data Gaps*. Retrieved from <http://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/children-nonparental-care-review-literature-and-analysis-data-gaps>

support services, benefits and policies available to aid in their caregiving role.⁷ Often, grandparents take on child rearing responsibilities when parents are unable to provide care because of the parent's death, unemployment or underemployment, physical or mental illness, substance abuse, incarceration, or because of domestic violence or child neglect in the family.⁸ Caring for children who have experienced family trauma can pose an even greater challenge to grandparents, who may be in need of specialized assistance and resources to support their grandchildren.

Understanding language use in the region can also contribute to being better able to serve the needs of families with young children. Language preservation and revitalization have been recognized by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services as keys to strengthening culture in Native communities and to encouraging communities to move toward social unity and self-sufficiency.⁹ Special consideration should be given to respecting and supporting the numerous Native languages spoken by families, particularly in tribal communities around the state. In addition, assuring that early childhood resources and services are available in Spanish is important in many areas of Arizona, given that five percent of the households in the state are limited English speaking households (that is, a household where none of the members speak English very well). Language barriers for these families can limit their access to health care and social services, and can provide challenges to communication between parents and their child's teachers, which can impact the quality of education children are able to receive.¹⁰

What the Data Tell Us

According to the U.S. Census the Southeast Maricopa Region had a population of 725,950 in 2010, of whom 68,471 (9%) were children under the age of six (see Table 1). Eighteen percent of households in the region included a young child. According to the Arizona Department of Administration, the population of young children in Maricopa County was expected to decrease by 2015, and then begin increasing again into 2020 (see Table 3). The increase in the population of young children from 2010 to 2020 in the county (10%) is projected to be slightly lower than the state of Arizona's projected increase (12%).

⁷ American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy. (n.d.). *Grandparents Raising Grandchildren*. Retrieved from http://www.aamft.org/imis15/AAMFT/Content/Consumer_Updates/Grandparents_Raising_Grandchildren.aspx

⁸ Population Reference Bureau. (2012). *More U.S. Children Raised by Grandparents*. Retrieved from <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2012/US-children-grandparents.aspx>

⁹ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Native Americans. (n.d.). *Native Languages*. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ana/programs/native-language-preservation-maintenance>

¹⁰ Shields, M. & Behrman, R. (2004). *Children of immigrant families: Analysis and Recommendations*. The Future of Children. 14(2). Retrieved from: https://www.princeton.edu/futureofchildren/publications/docs/14_02_1.pdf

Living arrangements of young children in the Southeast Maricopa Region are similar to those in the county and the state, although slightly more children in the region (68%) live with one or two parents and in married family households than young children across the state (59%) (see Figure 2 and Figure 3). The percentage of children aged birth to 5 living with a foreign-born parent is lower in the Southeast Maricopa Region (22%) than the proportion in Maricopa County (31%) and across the state as a whole (28%) (see Table 4). Nine percent of young children live in a grandparent's household in the region, which is slightly lower than both the county (12%) and the state (14%) (see Table 5). For those children living in a grandparent's household, a similar percentage are in a grandparent's household with no parent present in the region (12%) and the county (13%), both of which are only slightly lower than the state (15%) (see Table 6).

Differences exist between the populations of the region and state relating to ethnicity and language. Thirty-four percent of young children in the Southeast Maricopa Region are Hispanic or Latino, compared to 46 percent in Maricopa County and 45 percent in the state of Arizona (see Table 7). In addition, the ethnicity of adults is different than that of young children. A lower proportion of adults (those aged 18 and older) in the region identify as Hispanic or Latino (19%), compared to 25 percent across both Maricopa County and the state (see Table 8). Household language use also reflects these demographic patterns; a lower proportion of households in the region (20%) report speaking a language other than English compared to Maricopa County (25%) and Arizona (27%) (see Table 9).

Population and Households

Table 1. Population and households, 2010

	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION (AGES 0-5)	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE CHILDREN (AGES 0-5)	
Southeast Maricopa Region	725,950	68,471	264,397	47,562	18%
Maricopa County	3,817,117	339,217	1,411,583	238,955	17%
Arizona	6,392,017	546,609	2,380,990	384,441	16%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Tables P1, P14, P20.

Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 2. Population of children by single year-of-age, 2010

	AGES 0-5	AGE 0	AGE 1	AGE 2	AGE 3	AGE 4	AGE 5
Southeast Maricopa Region	68,471	10,924	11,034	11,627	11,863	11,533	11,490
Maricopa County	339,217	54,300	55,566	57,730	58,192	56,982	56,447
Arizona	546,609	87,557	89,746	93,216	93,880	91,316	90,894

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Table P14.

Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Note: Children age 0 were born between April 2009 and March 2010; children age 5 were born between April 2004 and March 2005.

Table 3. State and county population projections, 2015 & 2020

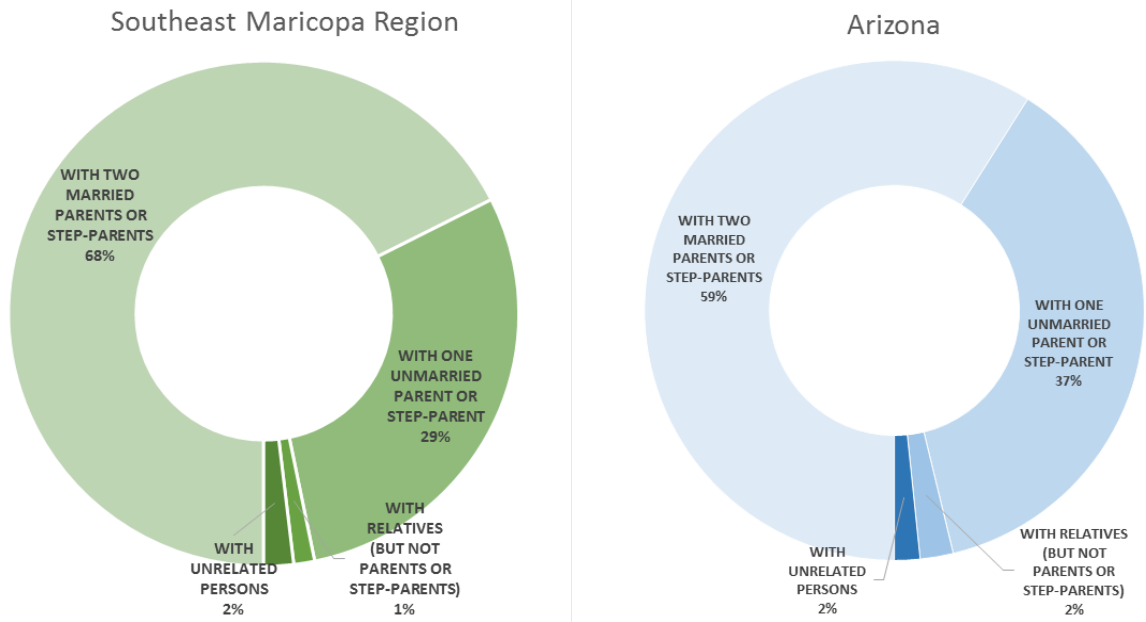
	POPULATION (AGES 0-5) IN 2010 CENSUS	PROJECTED POPULATION (AGES 0-5) IN 2015	PROJECTED POPULATION (AGES 0-5) IN 2020	PROJECTED CHANGE FROM 2010 TO 2020
Maricopa County	339,217	330,800	373,700	10%
Arizona	546,609	537,200	610,400	12%

Sources: Arizona Dept. of Administration, Employment and Population Statistics, "2012-2050 State and county population projections" & 2010 U.S. Census

Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

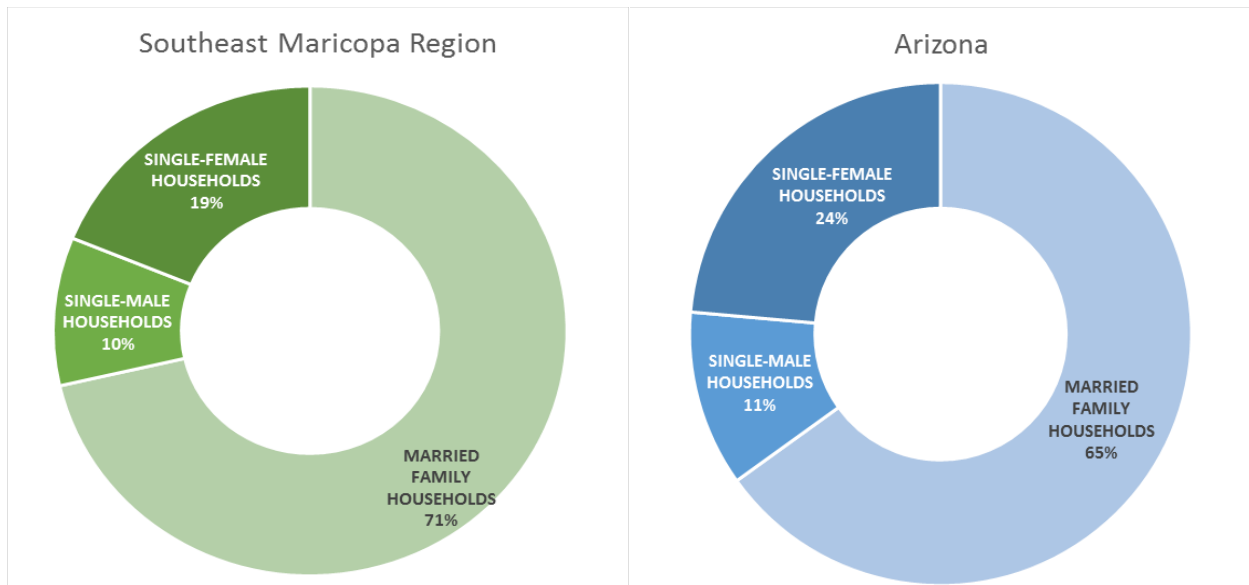
Living Arrangements for Young Children

Figure 2. Living arrangements for children (ages 0-5), 2009-2013 five-year estimate



Source: American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2009-2013), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006
 Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Figure 3. Heads of households in which young children (ages 0-5) live, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Tables P20, P32.
 Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 4. Children (ages 0-5) living with one or two foreign-born parents, 2009-2013 five-year estimate

CHILDREN (0-5) LIVING WITH ONE OR TWO FOREIGN-BORN PARENTS	
Southeast Maricopa Region	22%
Maricopa County	31%
Arizona	28%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B05009.
Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 5. Children (ages 0-5) living in the household of a grandparent, 2010

CHILDREN (0-5) LIVING IN A GRANDPARENT'S HOUSEHOLD	
Southeast Maricopa Region	9%
Maricopa County	12%
Arizona	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Table P41
Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 6. Grandparents responsible for grandchildren (ages 0-17) living with them, 2009-2013 five-year estimate

	GRANDCHILDREN (0-17) LIVING WITH GRANDPARENT HOUSEHOLDER	GRANDPARENT HOUSEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN GRANDCHILDREN (0-17)		GRANDPARENT HOUSEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE FOR OWN GRANDCHILDREN (0-17) WITH NO PARENT PRESENT	
Southeast Maricopa Region	11,812	5,678	48%	1,465	12%
Maricopa County	72,197	36,520	51%	9,596	13%
Arizona	137,753	73,467	53%	20,102	15%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B10002.
Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Race, Ethnicity, and Language

Table 7. Race and ethnicity of the population of young children (ages 0-4), 2010

	TOTAL POPULATION (AGES 0-4)	HISPANIC OR LATINO	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER
Southeast Maricopa Region	56,981	34%	54%	3%	2%	3%
Maricopa County	282,770	46%	40%	6%	3%	4%
Arizona	455,715	45%	40%	5%	6%	3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Tables P12A-H.

Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

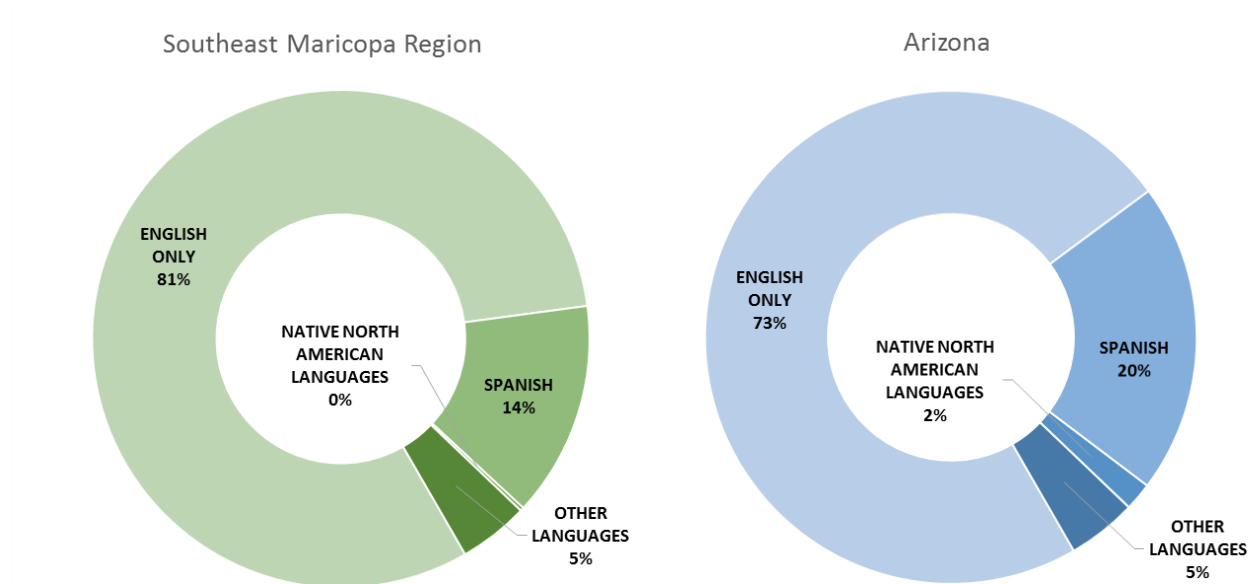
Table 8. Race and ethnicity of the adult population (ages 18 and older), 2010

	TOTAL POPULATION (AGES 18+)	HISPANIC OR LATINO	NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO				
			WHITE	BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER
Southeast Maricopa Region	523,163	19%	72%	3%	1%	3%	1%
Maricopa County	2,809,256	25%	64%	4%	1%	4%	1%
Arizona	4,763,003	25%	63%	4%	4%	3%	1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Table P11

Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Figure 4. Language spoken at home, by persons ages 5 and older, 2009-2013 five-year estimate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B16001. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 9. Household use of languages other than English, 2009-2013 five-year estimate

	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS IN WHICH A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS SPOKEN	LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS (TOTAL)	LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS (SPANISH)	LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS (NOT SPANISH)
Southeast Maricopa Region	266,883	20%	4%	3%	1%
Maricopa County	1,411,727	25%	5%	4%	1%
Arizona	2,370,289	27%	5%	4%	1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B16002. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Economic Circumstances

Why it Matters

Many economic factors contribute to a child's well-being, including family income, parent employment status, and the availability of safety-net programs such as housing and nutrition assistance.^{11,12} Understanding the economic context in which families with young children live is crucial when designing programs and policies intended to assist them.

Employment rates and income are common indicators of economic well-being. Unemployment and job loss often results in families having fewer resources to meet their regular monthly expenses and support their children's development. Family dynamics can be negatively impacted by job loss as reflected in higher levels of parental stress, family conflict and more punitive parental behaviors.¹³ Parental job loss can also impact children's school performance (shown by lower test scores, poorer attendance, higher risk of grade repetition, suspension or expulsion among children whose parents have lost their jobs.)¹⁴ Unemployment rates, therefore, can be an indicator of family stress, and are also an important indicator of regional economic vitality.

Employment rates and job opportunities contribute to the income families have available. It is estimated that families need an income of about twice the federal poverty level (FPL)¹⁵ to meet basic needs.¹⁶ Families earning less may experience unstable access to basic resources like food and housing. Food insecurity – the lack of reliable access to affordable, nutritious food – negatively impacts the health and well-being of children, including a heightened risk for developmental delays.¹⁷ High housing costs, relative to income, are associated with increased risk

¹¹ Annie E Casey Foundation. (2015). *Kids Count 2015 Data Book – State Trends in Child Well-being*. Retrieved from <http://www.aecf.org/m/databook/aecf-2015kidscountdatabook-2015-em.pdf>

¹² Kalil, A. (2013). Effects of the great recession on child development. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 650(1), 232-250. Retrieved from <http://ann.sagepub.com/content/650/1/232.full.pdf+html>

¹³ Isaacs, J. (2013). *Unemployment from a child's perspective*. Retrieved from <http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/1001671-Unemployment-from-a-Childs-Perspective.pdf>

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ The 2015 FPL for a family of four is \$24,250. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2015). *2015 Poverty Guidelines*. Retrieved from: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines>

¹⁶ National Center for Children in Poverty. (2015). *Arizona Demographics of Low-income Children*. Retrieved from http://www.nccp.org/profiles/AZ_profile_6.html

¹⁷ Rose-Jacobs, R., Black, M. M., Casey, P. H., Cook, J. T., Cutts, D. B., Chilton, M., Heeren, T., Levenson, S. M., Meyers, A. F., & Frank, D. A. (2008). Household food insecurity: Associations with at-risk infant and toddler development. *Pediatrics*, 121(1), 65-72. Retrieved from <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/121/1/65.full.pdf>

for homelessness, overcrowding, poor nutrition, frequent moving, lack of supervision while parents are at work, and low cognitive achievement.¹⁸ Poverty, especially among children, can have far reaching negative consequences, including an effect on brain development and later cognitive ability.¹⁹

Public assistance programs are one way of combating the effects of poverty and providing supports to children and families in need. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families²⁰ (TANF, which has replaced previous welfare programs) provides cash assistance and services to the very poor and can help offset some of the economic circumstances of families that may have a detrimental effect on young children. Another safety net program, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, also referred to as “Nutrition Assistance” and “food stamps”) has been shown to help reduce hunger and improve access to healthier food.²¹ SNAP benefits support working families whose incomes simply do not provide for all their needs. For low-income working families, the additional income from SNAP is substantial. For example, for a three-person family with one person whose wage is \$10 per hour, SNAP benefits boost take-home income by ten to 20 percent.²² Similarly, the National School Lunch Program²³ provides free and reduced-price meals at school for students whose families meet income criteria. These income criteria are 130 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) for free lunch, and 185 percent of the FPL for reduced price lunch.

¹⁸ The Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2015). *America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2015*. Retrieved from http://www.childstats.gov/pdf/ac2015/ac_15.pdf

¹⁹ Noble, K.G., Houston, S.M., Brito, N.H., Bartsch, H. Kan E., et. al. (2015). Family Income, parental education and brain structure in children and adolescents. *Nature Neuroscience*, 18, 773–778. Retrieved from <http://www.nature.com/neuro/journal/v18/n5/full/nn.3983.html#close>

²⁰ In Arizona, TANF eligibility is capped at \$335 per month, or \$4020 annually for a family of four, and has recently undergone significant changes. Beginning in 2016, Arizona will become the first and only state that limits a person's lifetime benefit to 12 months. In addition, since 2009, a steadily decreasing percentage of Arizona TANF funds have been spent on three of the key assistance categories: cash assistance to meet basic needs, helping connect parents to employment opportunities, and child care; in 2013, Arizona ranked 51st, 47th, and 46th respectively in proportional spending in those categories across all states and the District of Columbia. Meanwhile, since 2009, an increasing percentage of Arizona TANF funds have been spent on other costs such as child protection, foster care, and adoption. [Sources: Reilly, T., and Vitek, K. (2015). *TANF cuts: Is Arizona shortsighted in its dwindling support for poor families?* Retrieved from https://morrisoninstitute.asu.edu/sites/default/files/content/products/TANF.doc_0.pdf ; Floyd, I., Pavetti, L., and Schott, L. (2015). *How states use federal and state funds under the TANF block grant*. Retrieved from <http://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/how-states-use-federal-and-state-funds-under-the-tanf-block-grant>;

²¹ Food Research and Action Center. (2013). *SNAP and Public Health: The Role of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in Improving the Health and Well-Being of Americans*. Retrieved from http://frac.org/pdf/snap_and_public_health_2013.pdf

²² Ibid

²³ United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2015). *National School Lunch Program (NSLP)*. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/nslp/national-school-lunch-program-nslp>

What the Data Tell Us

Thirteen percent of the total (all-age) population of the Southeast Maricopa Region lives in poverty, meaning that residents of this region are slightly better off than others elsewhere in Maricopa County (17% in poverty) or the state (18%) (see Figure 5). The percentage of the population aged 0-5 in poverty in the Southeast Maricopa Region (20%) is higher than the total population in the region in poverty (13%), but lower than the population of children aged 0-5 living in poverty across the county (26%) and state (28%). In addition to the families whose incomes fall below the federal poverty level, a proportion of households in the region and county are considered low income (i.e., near but not below the federal poverty level [FPL]). Nearly four out of every ten families (38%) in the region with children aged four and under live below 185 percent of the FPL (i.e., earned less than \$3,677²⁴ a month for a family of four) compared to 45 percent in Maricopa County, and 48 percent across the state (see Table 10).

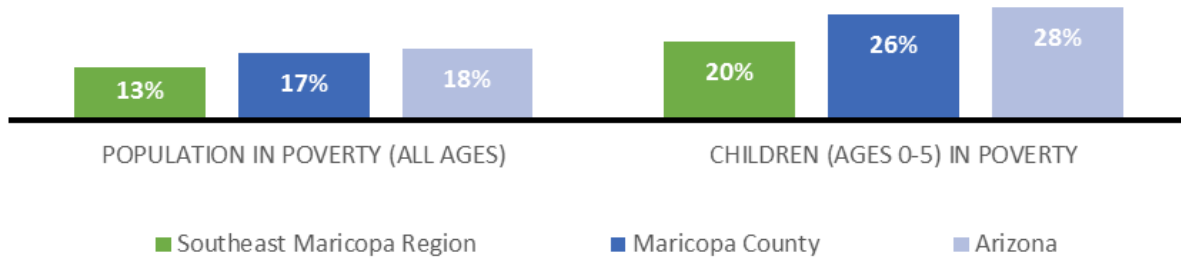
Other indicators related to poverty in the region are similar, or slightly better, compared to the county and state. Unemployment rates have been dropping in both Maricopa County and the state since 2010 (see Figure 7). For young children living with both parents in the Southeast Maricopa Region, one or both parents are more likely to be in the labor force, compared to similar families in the county or state (see Table 11). Regarding housing, the foreclosure rate in the region (5.8 per 10,000 homes) is lower than the rate in the county and state (7.2 per 10,000 for both) (see Table 13).

The percentages of children aged 5 and under receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) from 2012 to 2014 were low for the region, county, and the state, and across years, receipt of this benefit has been slightly lower in the Southeast Maricopa Region than elsewhere (see Table 14). Other safety net programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the school-based free or reduced-price lunch program, reached more children. For SNAP, about 40 percent of young children in the Southeast Maricopa Region have received this benefit in the years 2012 through 2014, compared to about half in both Maricopa County and in the state as a whole (see Table 15). For both TANF and SNAP, the percentage of young children receiving this benefit decreased between 2012 and 2014. About half of students in Maricopa County have been eligible for free or reduced-price lunch since 2012, and the percentage has remained stable at 54 percent between 2012 and 2014 (see Table 16). At the same time, the percent across the state has hovered at 57 or 58 percent.

²⁴ Based on 2014 FPL Guidelines, see <http://aspe.hhs.gov/2014-poverty-guidelines>

Poverty and Income

Figure 5. Percent of population in poverty, 2009-2013 five-year estimate



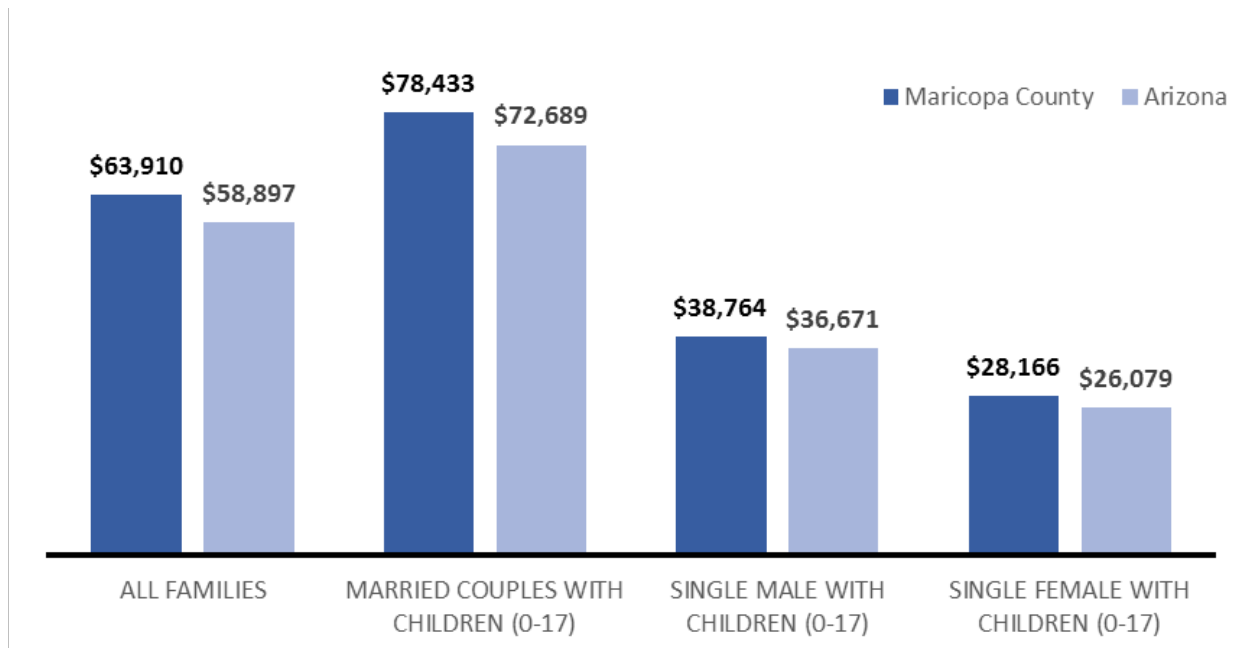
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B17001.
Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 10. Federal poverty levels for families with young children (ages 0-4), 2009-2013 five-year estimate

	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN 0-4	FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN 0-4			
		BELOW POVERTY	BELOW 130% POVERTY	BELOW 150% POVERTY	BELOW 185% POVERTY
Southeast Maricopa Region	37,778	19%	27%	30%	38%
Maricopa County	192,078	25%	33%	38%	45%
Arizona	307,126	26%	35%	40%	48%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Tables 17010 and 17022.
Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

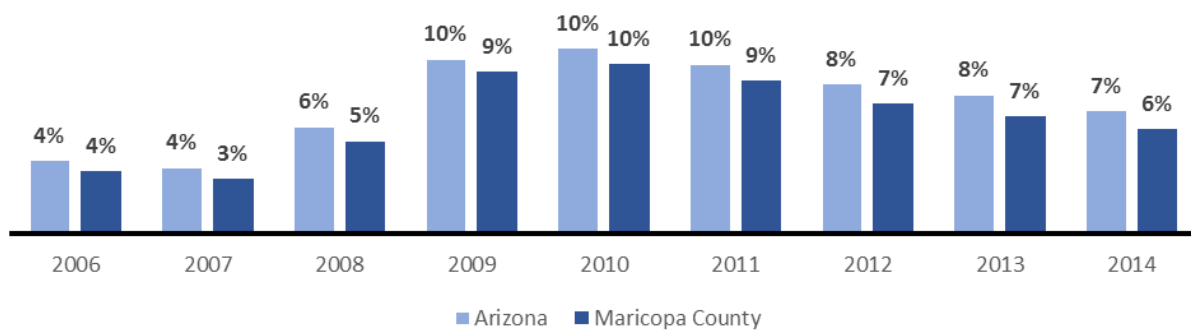
Figure 6. Median annual family incomes, 2009-2013 five-year estimate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B19126.
Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Employment and Housing

Figure 7. Average annual unemployment rates, 2006-2014



Source: Arizona Labor Statistics (2015). Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).
Retrieved from: <https://laborstats.az.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>

Table 11. Parents of young children (ages 0-5) who are or are not in the labor force, 2009-2013 five-year estimate

	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGES 0-5) LIVING WITH ONE OR TWO PARENTS	CHILDREN (0-5) LIVING WITH TWO PARENTS			CHILDREN (0-5) LIVING WITH ONE PARENT	
		BOTH PARENTS IN LABOR FORCE	ONE PARENT IN LABOR FORCE	NEITHER PARENT IN LABOR FORCE	PARENT IN LABOR FORCE	PARENT NOT IN LABOR FORCE
Southeast Maricopa Region	64,191	36%	32%	1%	24%	6%
Maricopa County	324,493	32%	29%	1%	28%	9%
Arizona	517,766	31%	29%	1%	29%	10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B23008.

Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Note: Persons who are unemployed but looking for work are considered to be "in the labor force."

Table 12. Vacant and occupied housing units, 2009-2013 five-year estimate

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	VACANT HOUSING	
			UNITS (NON- SEASONAL)	UNITS (SEASONAL)
Southeast Maricopa Region	311,016	86%	8%	6%
Maricopa County	1,648,392	86%	10%	4%
Arizona	2,859,768	83%	10%	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B25002, B25106.

Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Note: Seasonal units are intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekends or other occasional use.

Table 13. Occupied housing units, costs relative to income, and foreclosures, 2009-2013 five-year estimate

	NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS	UNITS WHICH COST THE OWNER OR RENTER MORE THAN 30% OF THEIR INCOME		FORECLOSURE RATE (PER 10,000 HOUSING UNITS)
Southeast Maricopa Region	266,883	94,259	35%	5.8
Maricopa County	1,411,727	521,467	37%	7.2
Arizona	2,370,289	847,315	36%	7.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B25002, B25106. RealtyTrac (2015). Real Estate Trend & Market Info.

Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>; <http://www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/az>

Economic Supports

Table 14. Children (ages 0-5) receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), 2012-2014

	CENSUS 2010 POPULATION (AGES 0-5)	CHILDREN (AGES 0-5) RECEIVING TANF			CHANGE FROM 2012 TO 2014
		2012	2013	2014	
Southeast Maricopa Region	68,471	3%	3%	3%	-17%
Maricopa County	339,217	5%	5%	4%	-27%
Arizona	546,609	5%	5%	4%	-26%

Source: The Arizona Department of Economic Security (July 2015). [SNAP/TANF Dataset]. Unpublished data.

Note: The data reflect unduplicated counts of children served during each calendar year.

Table 15. Children (ages 0-5) in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), 2012-2014

	CENSUS 2010 POPULATION (AGES 0-5)	CHILDREN (AGES 0-5) RECEIVING SNAP			CHANGE FROM 2012 TO 2014
		2012	2013	2014	
Southeast Maricopa Region	68,471	40%	39%	37%	-7%
Maricopa County	339,217	52%	51%	48%	-7%
Arizona	546,609	54%	53%	51%	-7%

Source: The Arizona Department of Economic Security (July 2015). [SNAP/TANF Dataset]. Unpublished data.

Note: The data reflect unduplicated counts of children served during each calendar year.

Table 16. Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, 2012-2014

	STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE LUNCH		
	2012	2013	2014
Maricopa County	54%	54%	54%
Arizona	57%	57%	58%

Source: The Arizona Department of Education (July 2015). [Education Dataset]. Unpublished data.

Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

Educational Indicators

Why it Matters

Characteristics of educational involvement and achievement in a region, such as school attendance, standardized tests scores, graduation rates, and the overall level of education of adults, all impact the developmental and economic resources available to young children and their families. Education, in and of itself, is an important factor in how able parents and caregivers are to provide for the children in their care. Parents who graduate from high school earn more and are less likely to rely on public assistance programs than those without high school degrees.^{25, 26} Higher levels of education are associated with better housing, neighborhood of residence, and working conditions, all of which are important for the health and well-being of children.^{27, 28}

Early school attendance and performance can set the stage for later achievement. Absenteeism in kindergarten is already an indicator of the likelihood of higher rates of absences later in a student's school career, as well as lower achievement in reading and math.²⁹ By third grade, reading ability is strongly associated with high school completion. One in six third graders who do not read proficiently will not graduate from high school on time, and the rates are even higher (23%) for children who were both not reading proficiently in third grade and living in poverty for at least a year.³⁰ In recognition of the importance of assuring that children are reading by the third grade, legislators enacted the Arizona Revised Statute §15-701 (also known as the *Move on When Reading* law) which states that as of school year 2013-2014 a student shall not be promoted from the third grade if the student obtains a score on the statewide reading assessment "that demonstrates that the pupil's reading falls far below the

²⁵ Planty, M., Hussar, W., Snyder, T., Provasnik, S., Kena, G., Dinkes, R., KewalRamani, A., & Kemp, J. (2008). *The Condition of Education 2008* (NCES 2008-031). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2008/2008031.pdf>

²⁶ Waldfogel, J., Garfinkel, I., & Kelly, B. (2007). Welfare and the costs of public assistance. In C.R. Belfield and H.M. Levin (Eds.). *The price we pay: Economic and social consequences for inadequate education*. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 160-174.

²⁷ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2013). *The First Eight Years. Giving kids a foundation for lifelong success*. Retrieved from <http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/AECF-TheFirstEightYearsKCpolicyreport-2013.pdf>

²⁸ Lynch, J., & Kaplan, G. (2000). Socioeconomic position (pp. 13-35). In *Social Epidemiology*. Berkman, L. F. & Kawachi, I. (Eds.). New York: Oxford University Press.

²⁹ Romero, M., & Lee, Y. (2007). *A National Portrait of Chronic Absenteeism in the Early Grades*. New York, NY: The National Center for Children in Poverty. Retrieved from http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_771.pdf

³⁰ Hernandez, D. (2011). *Double jeopardy: How third-grade reading skills and poverty influence high school graduation*. The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved from <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED518818.pdf>

third-grade level.” Exceptions exist for students identified with or being evaluated for learning disabilities, English language learners, and those with reading impairments.

From 2000-2014, the primary in-school performance of students in the public elementary schools in the state has been measured by Arizona’s Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS).³¹ AIMS scores were used to meet the requirement of *Move on When Reading*.

However, a new summative assessment system which reflects Arizona’s K-12 academic standards, Arizona’s Measurement of Educational Readiness to Inform Teaching (AzMERIT), was implemented in the 2014-2015 school year.³² This assessment replaced the reading and mathematics portions of the AIMS test. Although it is not a graduation requirement, it will still be used to determine promotion from the third grade in accordance with Arizona Revised Statute §15-701.³³

AIMS results are included in this report, but future reports will use AzMERIT scores as they become available.

In order for children to be prepared to succeed on tests such as the AIMS or AzMERIT, research shows that early reading experiences, opportunities to build vocabularies and literacy rich environments are the most effective ways to support the literacy development of young children.³⁴

What the Data Tell Us

Adults aged 25 and older in the Southeast Maricopa Region attain similar education to adults elsewhere in the county and state. Over a quarter (28%) of adults in the region have a bachelor’s degree or more, which is similar to the proportions across Maricopa County (30%) and Arizona (27%) (Figure 8). Likewise, same-age adults in the region, county, and state all have a similar likelihood of having had some college or professional training, though the rate is slightly higher in the Southeast Maricopa Region (37%). High school drop-out rates were similar in Maricopa County and Arizona across fiscal years 2012-2014 (3% - 4%) (see Table 17). In addition, four and five year graduation rates in 2013 in Maricopa County (77% and 80% respectively) were slightly higher than in the state (75% and 79%), and have decreased from highs in 2011 of 80 and 83 percent, respectively.

³¹ For more information on the AIMS test, see <http://arizonaindicators.org/education/aims>

³² For more information on AzMERIT, see <http://www.azed.gov/assessment/azmerit/>

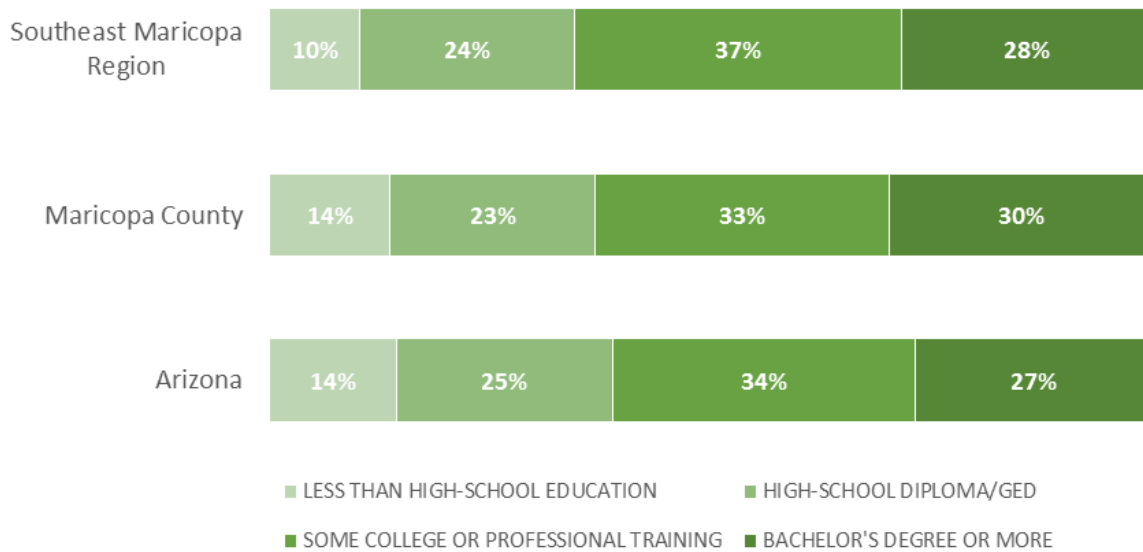
³³ For more information on Move on When Reading, see <http://www.azed.gov/mowr/>

³⁴ First Things First. (2012). *Read All About It: School Success Rooted in Early Language and Literacy*. Retrieved from http://www.azftf.gov/WhoWeAre/Board/Documents/Policy_Brief_Q1-2012.pdf

Child academic achievement in the county is also very similar to the state. Arizona’s Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) 3rd grade Reading and Math results were similar for Maricopa County and the state of Arizona in 2014 (see Figure 9 and Figure 10). Only three percent of 3rd graders in the county and state scored “falls far below” in reading, whereas in math, nine percent of 3rd graders in Maricopa County and 10 percent in Arizona received this score.

Educational Attainment of the Adult Population

Figure 8. Level of education for the population ages 25 and older, 2009-2013 five-year estimate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B15002

Graduation and Drop-out Rates

Table 17. Drop-out and graduation rates, 2012-2014

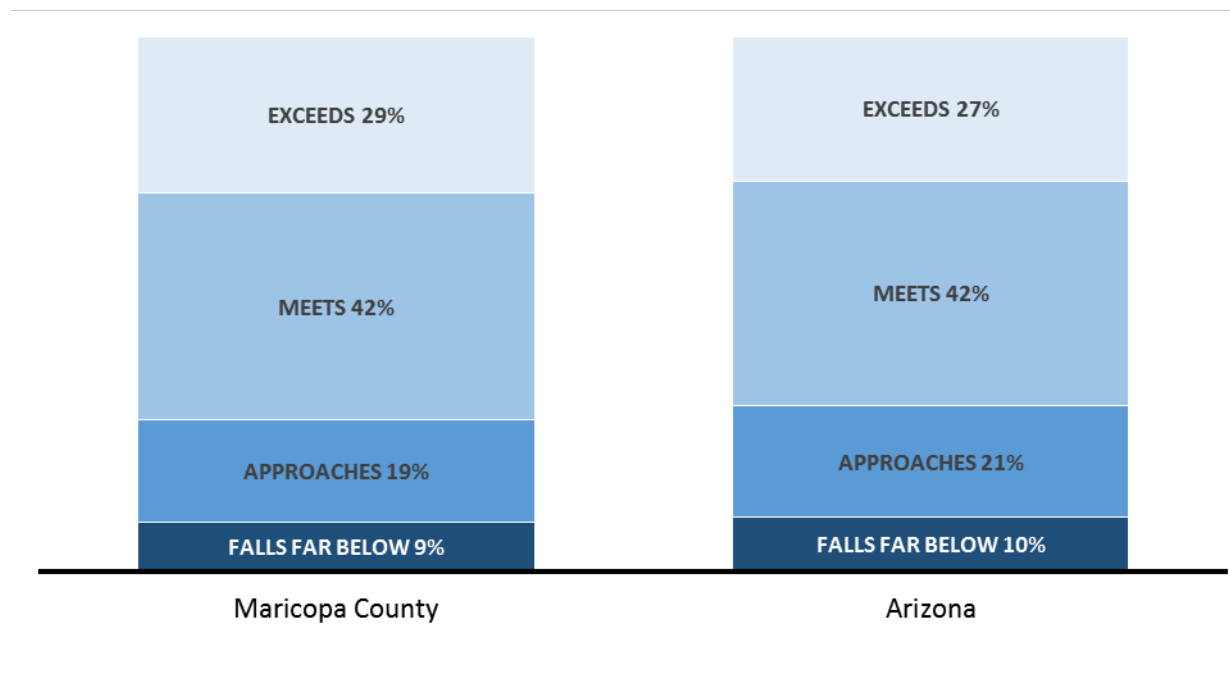
	DROPOUT RATE			FOUR-YEAR GRADUATION RATE			FIVE-YEAR GRADUATION RATE		
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	2011 COHORT	2012 COHORT	2013 COHORT	2011 COHORT	2012 COHORT	2013 COHORT
Maricopa County	3%	3%	3%	80%	78%	77%	83%	81%	80%
Arizona	4%	4%	3%	78%	77%	75%	81%	80%	79%

Source: The Arizona Department of Education (July 2015). [Education dataset]. Unpublished data.

Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

Third-grade Test Scores

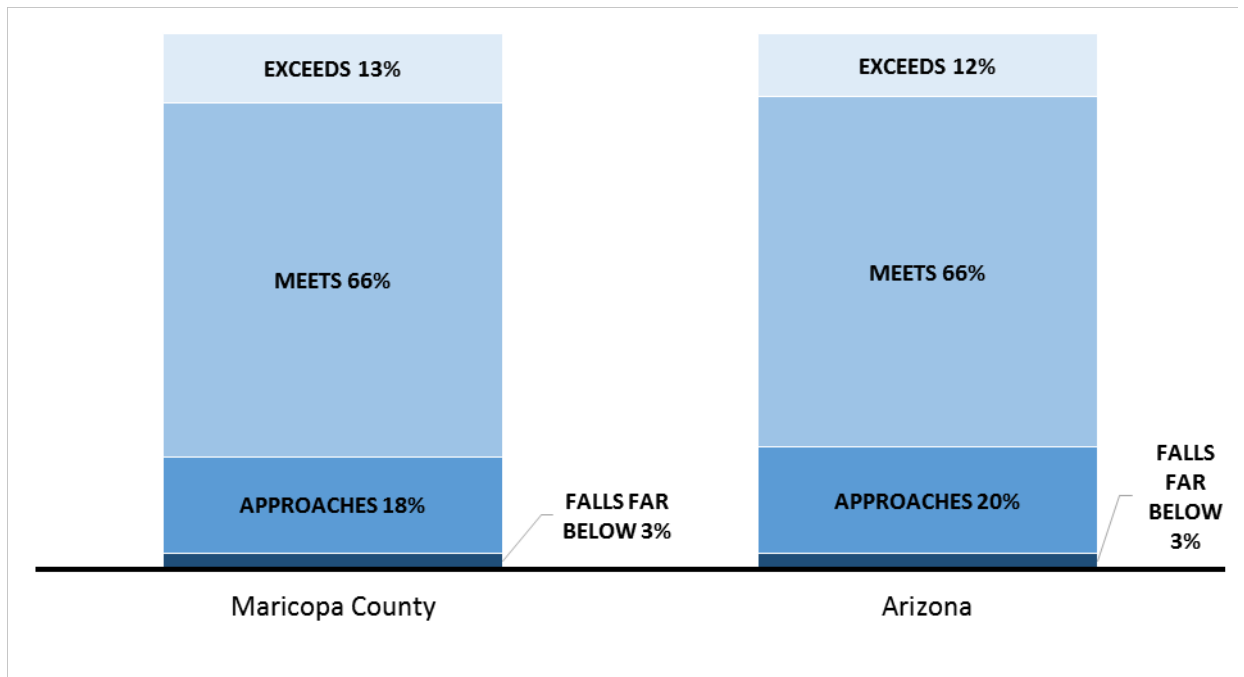
Figure 9. Results of the 2014 third-grade AIMS Math test



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation, "AIMS Assessment Results"

Retrieved from: www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/aims-assessment-results

Figure 10. Results of the 2014 third-grade AIMS Reading test



Source: Arizona Department of Education, Research and Evaluation, "AIMS Assessment Results"
 Retrieved from: www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/aims-assessment-results

Other Educational Indicators

Table 18. Percent of students (Pre-K through 3rd grade) who were homeless, 2012-2014

	HOMELESS IN 2012	HOMELESS IN 2013	HOMELESS IN 2014
Maricopa County	1%	1%	1%
Arizona	2%	2%	2%

Source: The Arizona Department of Education (July 2015). [Education dataset]. Unpublished data.
 Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

Table 19. Attendance rates for first-, second-, and third-graders, 2014

	FIRST-GRADE ENROLLMENT	FIRST-GRADE ATTENDANCE RATE	SECOND-GRADE ENROLLMENT	SECOND-GRADE ATTENDANCE RATE	THIRD-GRADE ENROLLMENT	THIRD-GRADE ATTENDANCE RATE
Maricopa County	51,824	95%	50,105	96%	48,802	96%
Arizona	79,826	95%	76,666	95%	75,029	96%

Source: The Arizona Department of Education (July 2015). [Education dataset]. Unpublished data.

Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

Early Learning

Why it Matters

Early childhood marks a time of peak plasticity in the brain, and early adversity can weaken the foundation upon which future learning will be built; in other words, positive developmental experiences in early life are crucial.³⁵ Research has shown that the experiences that children have from birth to five years of age influence future health and well-being, and that supporting children during this time has a great return on investment.³⁶ Investing in high-quality early childhood programs, particularly for disadvantaged children, provides substantial benefits to society through increased educational achievement and employment, reductions in crime, and better overall health of those children as they mature into adults.^{37,38} Children whose education begins with high-quality preschool repeat grades less frequently, obtain higher scores on standardized tests, experience fewer behavior problems, and are more likely to graduate high school.³⁹

The ability of families to access quality, affordable early care and education opportunities, however, can be limited. The annual cost of full-time center-based care for a young child in Arizona is only slightly less than a year of tuition and fees at a public college.⁴⁰ Although the Department of Health and Human Services recommends that parents spend no more than 10 percent of their family income on child care,⁴¹ the cost of center-based care for a single infant, toddler, or 3-5 year old is an estimated 17, 15 and 11 percent, respectively, of an average Arizona family's income.⁴²

³⁵ Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University. (2010). *The Foundations of Lifelong Health Are Built in Early Childhood*. Retrieved from <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Foundations-of-Lifelong-Health.pdf>

³⁶ Executive Office of the President of the United States. (2014). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report1.pdf

³⁷ The Heckman Equation. (2013) *The Heckman Equation Brochure*. Retrieved from <http://heckmanequation.org/content/resource/heckman-equation-brochure-0>

³⁸ The Heckman Equation. (n.d.). *Research Summary: Abecedarian & Health*. Retrieved from <http://heckmanequation.org/content/resource/research-summary-abecedarian-health>

³⁹ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2013). *The First Eight Years. Giving kids a foundation for lifelong success*. Retrieved from <http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/AECF-TheFirstEightYearsKCPolicyreport-2013.pdf>

⁴⁰ Child Care Aware® of America. (2014). *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care. 2014 Report*. Retrieved from https://www.ncsl.org/documents/cyf/2014_Parents_and_the_High_Cost_of_Child_Care.pdf

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care Bureau (2008). *Child Care and Development Fund: Report of state and territory plans: FY 2008-2009*. Section 3.5.5 – Affordable co-payments, p. 89. Retrieved from <http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/14784/pdf>

⁴² The cost of center-based care as a percentage of income is based on the Arizona median annual family income of \$58,900.

Child care subsidies can help families who otherwise would be unable to access early learning services.⁴³ However, the availability of this type of support is also limited. The number of children receiving Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidies in Arizona is low. In 2014, only 26,685 children aged birth to 5 (about 5% of Arizona’s children in this age range) received CCDF vouchers. With half of young children in Arizona living below the federal poverty level, the number in need of these subsidies is likely much higher than those receiving them.

The availability of services for young children with special needs is an ongoing concern across the state, particularly in more geographically remote communities. The services available to families include early intervention screening and intervention services provided through the Arizona Department of Education AZ FIND (Child Find),⁴⁴ the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP)⁴⁵ and the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD).⁴⁶ These programs help identify and assist families with young children who may need additional support to meet their potential. Timely intervention can help young children with, or at risk for, developmental delays improve language, cognitive, and social/emotional development. It also reduces educational costs by decreasing the need for special education.^{47,48,49}

What the Data Tell Us

In 2014 there were 342 licensed child care providers in the Southeast Maricopa Region, licensed to serve 26,193 children (see Table 20). Most of these providers were classified as child care centers (n=246), followed by family child care providers (n=70) and group homes (n=24). The cost of care in Maricopa County varies by the type of care and the age of the child receiving care; the median cost in the county relative to the cost of like care across the state differs depending on the situation (see Table 21). For example, residents in Maricopa County tend to pay higher prices for child care centers (e.g., \$35 per day for 3-5 year olds compared to

⁴³ For more information on child care subsidies see <https://www.azdes.gov/child-care/>

⁴⁴ For more information on AZ FIND see <http://www.azed.gov/special-education/az-find/>

⁴⁵ For more information on AzEIP see <https://www.azdes.gov/azeip/>

⁴⁶ For more information on DDD see https://www.azdes.gov/developmental_disabilities/

⁴⁷ The National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center. (2011). *The Importance of Early Intervention for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and their Families*. Retrieved from <http://www.nectac.org/~pdfs/pubs/importanceofearlyintervention.pdf>

⁴⁸ Hebbeler, K, Spiker, D, Bailey, D, Scarborough, A, Mallik, S, Simeonsson, R, Singer, M & Nelson, L. (2007). *Early intervention for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families: Participants, services and outcomes. Final Report of the National Early Intervention Longitudinal Study (NEILS)*. Retrieved from http://www.sri.com/sites/default/files/publications/neils_finalreport_200702.pdf

⁴⁹ NECTAC Clearinghouse on Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education. (2005). *The long term economic benefits of high quality early childhood intervention programs*. Retrieved from <http://ectacenter.org/~pdfs/pubs/econbene.pdf>

\$33 elsewhere in the state) but lower prices for approved family homes (e.g., \$16 per day for 3-5 year olds compared to \$20 elsewhere in the state).

According to data from the American Community Survey, a greater proportion of children aged 3 and 4 were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten in the Southeast Maricopa Region (39%) than elsewhere in Maricopa County (35%) and Arizona (35%) (see Table 23).

In the Southeast Maricopa Region, Maricopa County, and across Arizona, most referrals made to the Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) in FY 2014 were for children aged 25 to 35 months (n=717 for the region) (see Table 24). The pattern of children being served by AzEIP in October of 2014 was similar for the region, county, and the state with more 25 to 35 month olds being served than 13 to 24 month olds and those under 1 year combined. From 2013 to 2014, the number of Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) service visits for children aged 0-2 decreased in the region, county, and the state (see Table 25). At the same time, DDD service visits for children aged 3-5 increased in the Southeast Maricopa Region, but decreased in county and the state (Table 26).

Early Care and Education

Table 20. Child care providers, number of providers and total licensed capacity, 2014

	CHILD CARE CENTERS		GROUP HOMES		FAMILY CHILD CARE		NANNY OR INDIVIDUAL		ALL TYPES OF CARE	
	NUM	LICENSED CAPACITY	NUM	LICENSED CAPACITY	NUM	LICENSED CAPACITY	NUM	LICENSED CAPACITY	NUM	LICENSED CAPACITY
Southeast Maricopa Region	246	25,669	24	236	70	280	2	8	342	26,193
Maricopa County	1260	154,359	118	1,152	321	1,279	43	170	1742	156,960
Arizona	2,020	219,482	272	2,683	833	3,312	54	211	3,179	225,688

Source: The Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [Child care dataset]. Unpublished data.

Note: "Licensed Capacity" refers to the number of children (of all ages) who may be served, according to the provider's license.

Table 21. Median daily charge for full-time child care, 2014

	MEDIAN DAILY CHARGE FOR FULL-TIME CHILD CARE IN LICENSED CHILD CARE CENTERS			MEDIAN DAILY CHARGE FOR FULL-TIME CHILD CARE IN APPROVED FAMILY HOMES			MEDIAN DAILY CHARGE FOR FULL-TIME CHILD CARE IN CERTIFIED GROUP HOMES		
		1 OR 2 YEAR	3 TO 5 YEAR		1 OR 2 YEAR	3 TO 5 YEAR		1 OR 2 YEAR	3 TO 5 YEAR
	INFANT OLD	OLD	OLD	INFANT OLD	OLD	OLD	INFANT OLD	OLD	OLD
Maricopa County	\$44	\$40	\$35	\$20	\$20	\$16	\$30	\$27	\$25
Arizona	\$42	\$38	\$33	\$22	\$20	\$25	\$27	\$25	\$25

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). Child Care Market Rate Survey. Received by request.

Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

Table 22. Cost of child care in a licensed center as a percentage of median family income

	MEDIAN ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME	CHARGE FOR FULL-TIME CHILDCARE IN A LICENSED CHILDCARE CENTER AS A PERCENTAGE OF MEDIAN INCOME		
		INFANT	1 OR 2 YEAR OLD	3 TO 5 YEAR OLD
Maricopa County	\$63,900	17%	15%	13%
Arizona	\$58,900	17%	15%	11%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B19126. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>; Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [Child care market rate survey data]. Received by request.

Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

Table 23. Estimated number of children (ages 3 and 4) enrolled in nursery school, preschool, or kindergarten, 2009-2013 five-year estimate

	ESTIMATED POPULATION (AGES 3-4)	ENROLLED IN SCHOOL (AGES 3-4)	
Southeast Maricopa Region	22,444	8,837	39%
Maricopa County	115,608	40,746	35%
Arizona	185,310	65,591	35%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B14003.

Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Families with Children Who Have Special Needs

Table 24. AzEIP referrals and children served, 2014

	NUMBER OF AzEIP REFERRALS DURING FISCAL YEAR 2014			NUMBER OF CHILDREN BEING SERVED BY AzEIP ON OCTOBER 1, 2014		
	LESS THAN 1 YEAR OLD	FROM 13 TO 24 MONTHS OLD	FROM 25 TO 35 MONTHS OLD	LESS THAN 1 YEAR OLD	FROM 13 TO 24 MONTHS OLD	FROM 25 TO 35 MONTHS OLD
Southeast Maricopa Region	294	437	717	123	226	392
Maricopa County	1,646	2,325	3,528	487	1,113	1,874
Arizona	2,651	3,669	5,421	746	1,659	2,843

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (July 2015). [Special needs dataset]. Unpublished data.

Table 25. Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) services to children (ages 0-2), 2013-2014

	CHILDREN (AGES 0-2) REFERRED TO DDD		CHILDREN (AGES 0-2) SCREENED BY DDD		CHILDREN (AGES 0-2) SERVED BY DDD		NUMBER OF DDD SERVICE VISITS TO CHILDREN (AGES 0-2)	
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014
Southeast Maricopa Region	304	338	45	39	364	325	28,238	22,991
Maricopa County	1,538	1,763	217	157	1,918	1,662	117,268	98,971
Arizona	2,186	2,479	314	216	2,693	2,341	158,496	130,486

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (July 2015). [Special needs dataset]. Unpublished data.

Table 26. Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) services to children (ages 3-5), 2013-2014

	CHILDREN (AGES 3-5) REFERRED TO DDD		CHILDREN (AGES 3-5) SCREENED BY DDD		CHILDREN (AGES 3-5) SERVED BY DDD		NUMBER OF DDD SERVICE VISITS TO CHILDREN (AGES 3-5)	
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2013	FY 2014
Southeast Maricopa Region	197	264	103	121	462	459	75,646	78,266
Maricopa County	963	1,266	506	509	1,891	1,847	294,586	285,484
Arizona	1,401	1,804	731	727	2,600	2,533	374,440	367,590

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security (July 2015). [Special needs dataset]. Unpublished data.

Child Health

Why it Matters

The Institute of Medicine defines children’s health as the extent to which children are able or enabled to develop and realize their potential, satisfy their needs, and develop the capacities that allow them to successfully interact with their biological, physical, and social environments.⁵⁰ Health therefore encompasses not only physical health, but also mental, intellectual, social, and emotional well-being. Children’s health can be influenced by their mother’s health and the environment into which they are born and raised.^{51,52} The health of a child in utero, at birth, and in early life can impact many aspects of a child’s development and later life. Factors such as a mother’s prenatal care, access to health care and health insurance, and receipt of preventive care such as immunizations and oral health care all influence not only a child’s current health, but long-term development and success as well.^{53,54,55} In addition, nonfatal unintentional injuries substantially impact the well-being of children,⁵⁶ and injuries are the leading cause of death in children in the United States.⁵⁷

Healthy People is a science-based government initiative which provides 10-year national objectives for improving the health of Americans. Healthy People 2020 targets are developed

⁵⁰ National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2004). *Children's Health, the Nation's Wealth: Assessing and Improving Child Health*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK92198/#ch2.s3>

⁵¹ The Future of Children. (2015). *Policies to Promote Child Health*, Vol 25, No. 1, Spring. Retrieved from <http://www.princeton.edu/futureofchildren/publications/docs/FOC-spring-2015.pdf>

⁵² Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University. (2010). *The Foundations of Lifelong Health Are Built in Early Childhood*. Retrieved from <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Foundations-of-Lifelong-Health.pdf>

⁵³ Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.). *Prenatal services*. Retrieved from <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.html>

⁵⁴ Patrick, D. L., Lee, R. S., Nucci, M., Grembowski, D., Jolles, C. Z., & Milgrom, P. (2006). Reducing oral health disparities: A focus on social and cultural determinants. *BMC Oral Health*, 6(Suppl 1), S4. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2147600/>

⁵⁵ Council on Children With Disabilities, Section on Developmental Behavioral Pediatrics, Bright Futures Steering Committee, and Medical Home Initiatives for Children With Special Needs Project Advisory Committee. (2006). Identifying infants and young children with developmental disorders in the medical home: An algorithm for developmental surveillance and screening. *Pediatrics*, 118s(1), 405-420. Retrieved from <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/118/1/405.full>

⁵⁶ Danesco, E.R., Miller, T.R., & Spicer, R. S. (2000). Incidence and costs of 1987-1994 childhood injuries: Demographic breakdowns. *Pediatrics*, 105(2), E27. Retrieved from <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/105/2/e27.long>

⁵⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2013). *10 Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, United States-2013*. Retrieved from: http://www.cdc.gov/injury/images/lc-charts/leading_causes_of_death_by_age_group_2013-a.gif

with the use of current health data, baseline measures, and areas for specific improvement. Understanding where Arizona mothers and children fall in relation to these national benchmarks can help highlight areas of strength in relation to young children's health and those in need of improvement in the state. The Arizona Department of Health Services monitors state level progress towards a number of maternal, infant and child health objectives for which data are available at the regional level, including increasing the proportion of pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester; reducing low birth weight; reducing preterm births; and increasing abstinence from cigarette smoking among pregnant women.⁵⁸ Although not a target of a Healthy People 2020 objective, high-birth weight, or macrosomia, is also associated with health risks for both the mother and infant during birth. These children are also at increased risk for obesity and metabolic syndrome (which is linked to an increase risk of heart disease, stroke, and diabetes).⁵⁹

The ability to obtain health care is critical for supporting the health of young children. In the early years of a child's life, well-baby and well-child visits allow clinicians to offer developmentally appropriate information and guidance to parents and provide a chance for health professionals to assess the child's development and administer preventative care measures like vaccines and developmental screenings. Without health insurance, each visit can be prohibitively expensive and may be skipped.⁶⁰

What the Data Tell Us

Mothers who gave birth in 2013 in the Southeast Maricopa Region exhibited healthier behaviors than mothers in Maricopa County and across the state of Arizona (see Table 27). For example, two percent of women giving birth in the Southeast Maricopa Region had fewer than five prenatal visits, compared to four percent in Maricopa County and five percent across the state overall. Also, a lower proportion of mothers giving birth in the region had less than a high school education (11%) or were under the age of 20 (6%) compared to both the county and the state. The region is also doing well in terms of meeting Healthy People 2020 objectives related to the proportion of expectant mothers who receive prenatal care in the first trimester; at 13 percent, the region falls far below the Healthy People 2020 guideline of no more than 22.1

⁵⁸ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2013). *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2013 Annual Report. Table 6A: Monitoring Progress Toward Arizona and Selected Healthy People 2020 Objectives: Statewide Trends* Retrieved from: http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/ahs2013/pdf/6a1_10.pdf

⁵⁹ Mayo Clinic Staff. (2015). *Fetal macrosomia*. Retrieved from <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/fetal-macrosomia/basics/complications/con-20035423>

⁶⁰ Yeung, LF, Coates, RJ, Seeff, L, Monroe, JA, Lu, MC, & Boyle, CA. (2014). Conclusions and future directions for periodic reporting on the use of selected clinical preventive services to improve the health of infants, children, and adolescents—United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2014, 63*(Suppl-2), 99-107. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/other/su6302.pdf>.

percent lacking first-trimester care (see Figure 11). However, for the proportion of women who smoke while pregnant objective, the percentage for the region (4%) falls above the Healthy People 2020 goal of 1.4 percent.

The Southeast Maricopa Region is also meeting two of the Healthy People 2020 infant and child health objectives. Healthy People 2020 objectives include that fewer than 7.8 percent of babies are born at low birth weights and fewer than 11.4 percent are born preterm. In the region in 2013, only 6 percent of babies were low birth weight and only 8 percent were preterm (see Figure 12).

Unintentional injuries for children under age six in the county and state have been on the decline between 2012 and 2014 (see Table 29).

A key factor in health care is health insurance, and young children in the region were slightly less likely to be uninsured (9%) compared to the county (10%) and state (10%) (see Figure 15). Compared to young children, members of the total (all ages) populations of the region, county, and state were more likely to lack health insurance. However, less of the total population in the Southeast Maricopa Region (15%) was uninsured than in Maricopa County or the state (17% for both).

While immunization rates vary by vaccine, over 90 percent of children in child care in the Southeast Maricopa Region have been immunized; these rates were slightly lower than those of the county and state (see Table 31). The Healthy People 2020 target for vaccination coverage for children ages 19-35 months for the DTAP, polio and MMR vaccines is 90 percent,⁶¹ suggesting the region is meeting this goal. However, given that state regulations require children enrolled in child care to be up to date on immunizations, it is possible that the rates of immunization for children in child care are higher than immunization rates for children not in child care.⁶² If that is the case, the rates for the entire population of children in these areas may be lower than the Healthy People 2020 goal. Children in kindergarten in the region were vaccinated at slightly lower rates than those across the county and state (see Table 32). In addition, the Southeast Maricopa Region had higher rates of religious and personal belief

⁶¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2015). *Immunization and Infectious Disease*. Washington, DC. Retrieved from: <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/immunization-and-infectious-diseases/objectives>.

⁶² For example, the National Immunization Survey (NIS) monitors vaccination coverage among U.S. children aged 19–35 months, and estimates the Arizona statewide rate for DTAP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, 4 or more doses) to be about 81 percent and the statewide rate for MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella, 1 or more doses) to be about 84 percent. Source: Hill, H., Elam-Evans, L., Yankey, D., Singleton, J., Kolasa, M. (2015). National, state, and selected local area vaccination coverage among children aged 19–35 months—United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 2014. 64(33), 889-896. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6433a1.htm>

exemptions from immunizations for children in kindergarten than in the county or across the state.

Mothers Giving Birth

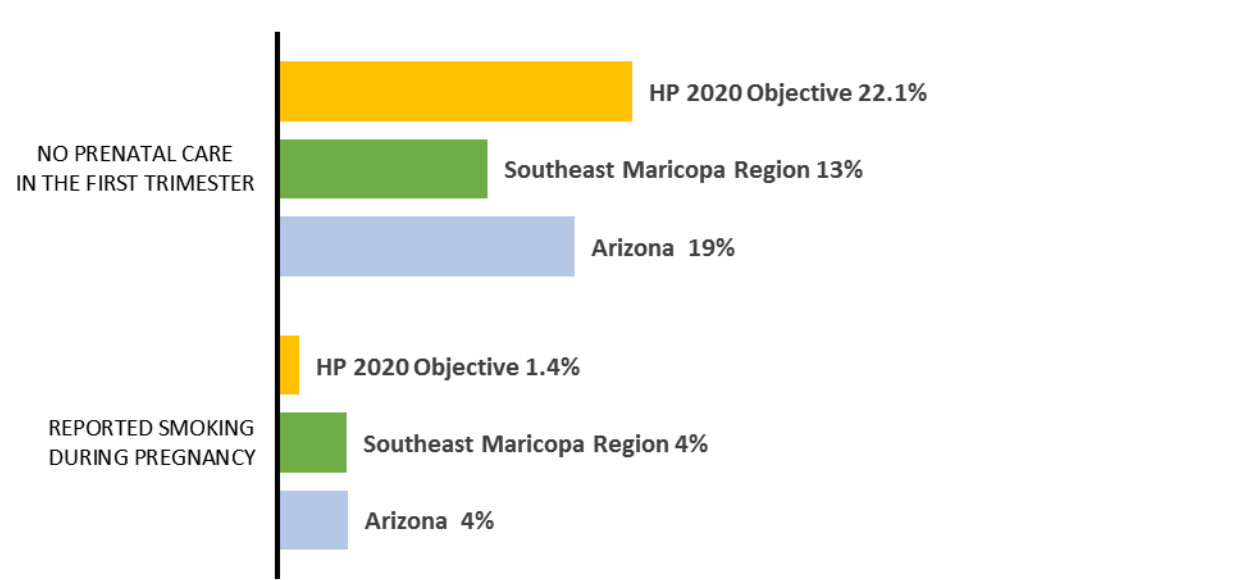
Table 27. Selected characteristics of mothers giving birth, 2013

	TOTAL NUMBER BIRTHS TO ARIZONA- RESIDENT MOTHERS, 2013	HAD FEWER THAN 5 PRENATAL VISITS	HAD NO PRENATAL CARE IN FIRST TRI- MESTER	MOTHER REPORTED SMOKING DURING PREG- NANCY	MOTHER REPORTED DRINKING DURING PREG- NANCY	MOTHER HAD LESS THAN A HIGH SCHOOL- EDU- CATION	MOTHERS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS OLD	MOTHERS YOUNGER THAN 18 YEARS OLD	BIRTH WAS PAID FOR BY AHCCCS OR IHS (PUBLIC PAYOR)
Southeast Maricopa Region	10,941	2%	13%	4%	0%	11%	6%	N/A	42%
Maricopa County	53,848	4%	15%	4%	0%	17%	8%	2%	53%
Arizona	84,963	5%	19%	4%	0%	18%	9%	2%	55%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (July 2015). [Vital statistics dataset]. Unpublished data.

Note: Entries of "N/A" indicate percentages which cannot be reported because of data suppression, or are otherwise not available.

Figure 11. Healthy People 2020 objectives for mothers, compared to 2013 region and state data



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (July 2015). [Vital statistics dataset]. Unpublished data. Arizona Department of Health Services (2015). Status on Healthy People 2020 Objectives, Table 6A. Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/menu/info/status.php>

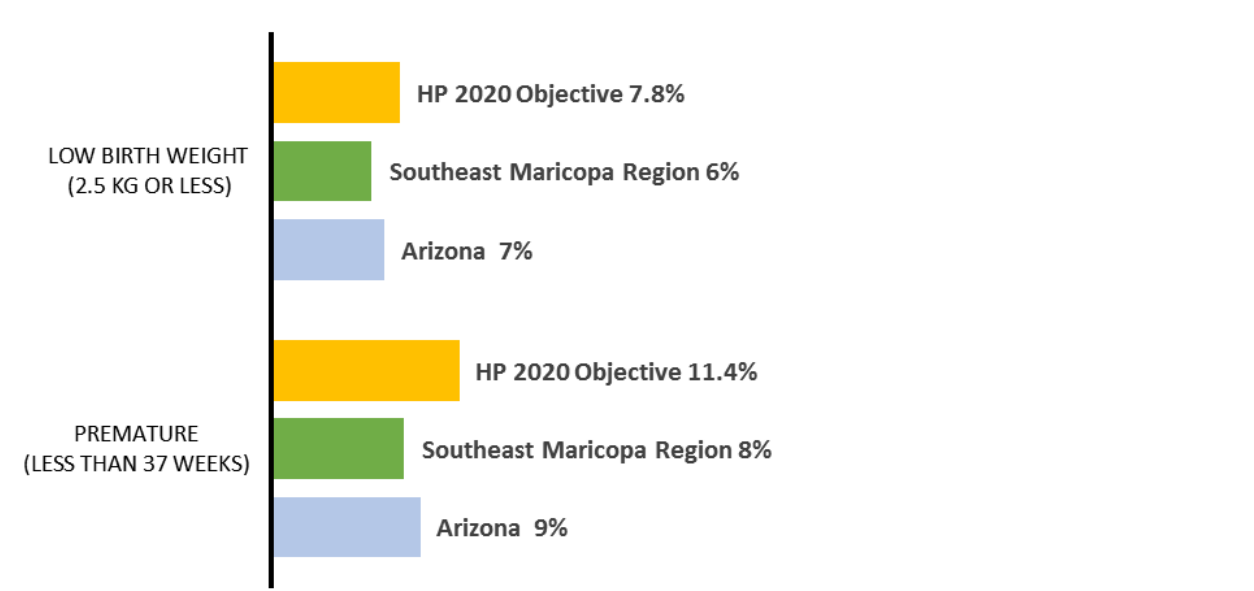
Infant Health

Table 28. Selected characteristics of babies born, 2013

	TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO ARIZONA-RESIDENT MOTHERS, 2013	BABY HAD LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (2.5 kg OR LESS)	BABY HAD HIGH BIRTH WEIGHT (4 kg OR MORE)	BABY WAS PREMATURE (LESS THAN 37 WEEKS)	BABY WAS IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE
Southeast Maricopa Region	10,941	6%	9%	8%	5%
Maricopa County	53,848	7%	8%	9%	6%
Arizona	84,963	7%	8%	9%	5%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (July 2015). [Vital statistics dataset]. Unpublished data.

Figure 12. Healthy People 2020 objectives for babies, compared to 2013 region and state data



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (July 2015). [Vital statistics dataset]. Unpublished data. Arizona Department of Health Services (2015). Status on Healthy People 2020 Objectives, Table 6A. Retrieved from <http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/menu/info/status.php>

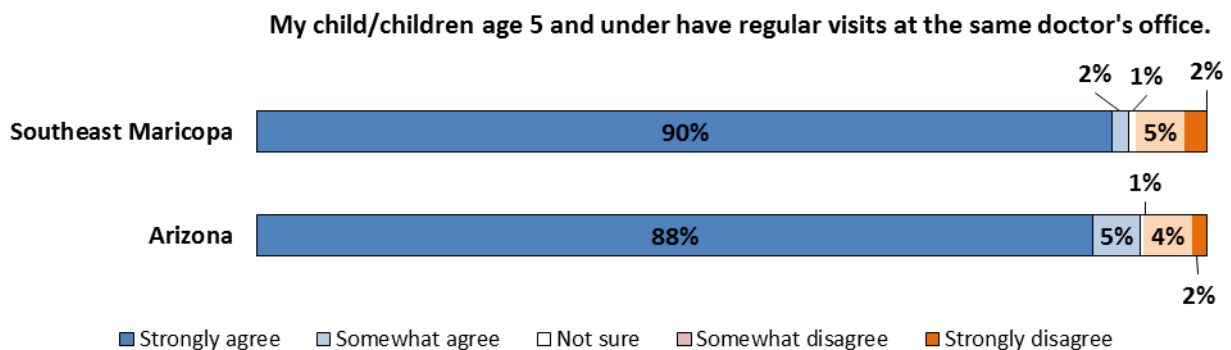
Table 29. Unintentional injuries to children (ages 0-5), 2012-2014

	NON-FATAL INPATIENT HOSPITALIZATIONS			NON-FATAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Maricopa County	844	671	569	31,927	29,422	29,432
Arizona	1,306	1,049	901	49,453	46,407	46,033

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (June 2015). [Injury report]. Received by request.

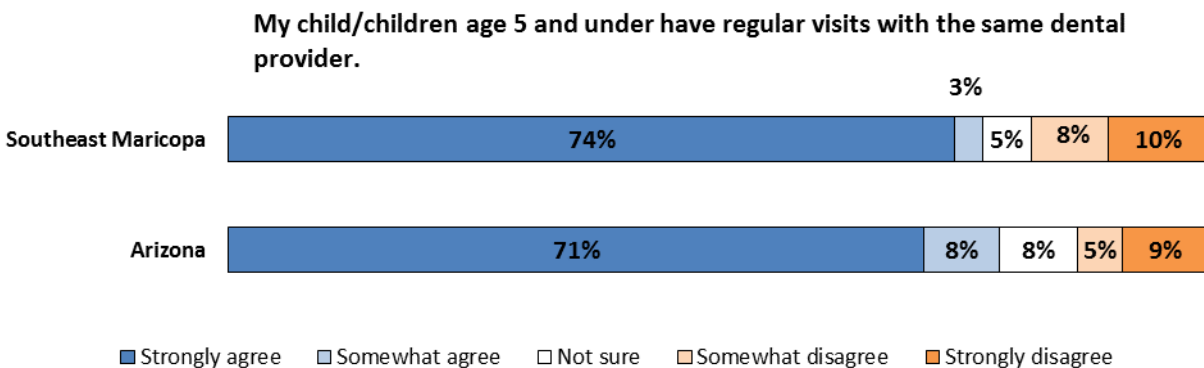
Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

Figure 13. Regular visits at the same doctor's office (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



Source: First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

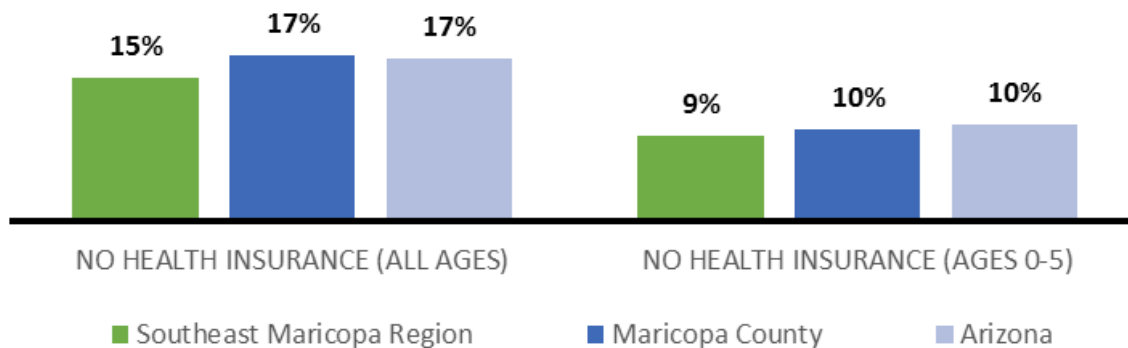
Figure 14. Regular visits with the same dental provider (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



Source: First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

Health Insurance

Figure 15. Estimated percent of population without health insurance, 2009-2013 five-year estimate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2014). 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates, Table B27001. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Table 30. Number of children (all ages) enrolled in KidsCare, 2005-2014

	JAN 2005	JAN 2006	JAN 2007	JAN 2008	JAN 2009	JAN 2010	JAN 2011	JAN 2012	JAN 2013	JAN 2014
Maricopa County	29,885	34,932	37,659	41,026	39,476	28,294	14,196	8,066	21,125	26,353
Arizona	48,075	55,996	58,612	63,527	61,198	45,809	22,943	12,837	34,127	42,686

Source: Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (2014). KidsCare Population Reports
 Note: Regional data were not available for this indicator.

Immunizations

Table 31. Immunizations for children in child care, school year 2014-2015

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	DTAP (DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, PERTUSSIS), 4 OR MORE DOSES	POLIO, 3 OR MORE DOSES	MMR (MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA), 1 OR MORE DOSES	RELIGIOUS BELIEFS EXEMPTIONS	MEDICAL EXEMPTIONS
Southeast Maricopa Region	10,205	91%	94%	94%	5.2%	0.5%
Maricopa County	55,622	92%	95%	95%	4.5%	0.5%
Arizona	84,778	93%	95%	96%	3.6%	0.5%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2015). [Regional immunization dataset]. Unpublished data. Arizona Department of Health Services (2015). Arizona childcare immunization coverage. Retrieved from: <http://azdhs.gov/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/immunization/index.php#reports-immunization-coverage>

Table 32. Immunizations for children in kindergarten, school year 2014-2015

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	DTAP (DIPHTHERIA, TETANUS, PERTUSSIS), 4 OR MORE DOSES	POLIO, 3 OR MORE DOSES	MMR (MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA), 1 OR MORE DOSES	PERSONAL BELIEFS EXEMPTIONS	MEDICAL EXEMPTIONS
Southeast Maricopa Region	11,230	92%	93%	92%	8.2%	0.3%
Maricopa County	54,292	94%	94%	94%	5.1%	0.3%
Arizona	84,651	94%	95%	94%	4.6%	0.3%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2015). [Regional immunization dataset]. Unpublished data. Arizona Department of Health Services (2015). Arizona kindergarten immunization coverage. Retrieved from: <http://azdhs.gov/preparedness/epidemiology-disease-control/immunization/index.php#reports-immunization-coverage>

Family Support and Literacy

Why it Matters

Parents and families have a crucial role in providing nurturing and stable relationships for optimal brain development during their child’s first years.^{63,64,65} When children experience nurturing, responsive caregiving, they face better life prospects across a number of social, physical, academic and economic outcomes.^{66,67} Consequently, healthy development depends on positive relationships between children and their caregivers from an early age.⁶⁸ For parents of young children, reading aloud, singings songs, practicing nursery rhymes, and engaging in conversation primes children to reach their full potential. Such interactions not only support literacy skills, but also offer exposure to a range of ideas, including recognizing and naming emotions, an important socio-emotional skill. Parents and family are children’s first teachers; the most rapid expansion in vocabulary happens between ages one and three.⁶⁹ In fact, literacy promotion is so central to a child’s development that the American Academy of Pediatrics has recently focused on it as a key issue in primary pediatric care, aiming to make parents more aware of their important role in literacy.⁷⁰

Data on the amount and quality of the interaction parents typically have with their children can be useful to inform programs and policies to encourage positive engagement. Communities may employ many resources to support families in engaging with their children. Examples of these opportunities include: home visitation programs; “stay and play” programs featuring

⁶³ Evans, G. W., & Kim, P. (2013). Childhood poverty, chronic stress, self-regulation, and coping. *Child Development Perspectives*, 7(1), 43-48. Retrieved from <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cdep.12013/abstract>

⁶⁴ Shonkoff, J. P., & Fisher, P. A. (2013). Rethinking evidence-based practice and two-generation programs to create the future of early childhood policy. *Development and Psychopathology*, 25, 1635- 1653. Retrieved from http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2FDPP%2FDPP25_4pt2%2FS0954579413000813a.pdf&code=aeb62de3e0ea8214329e7a33e0a9df0e

⁶⁵ Shonkoff, J. P. & Phillips, D. A. (2000). *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press. Retrieved from <http://www.nap.edu/read/9824/chapter/1>

⁶⁶ Magnuson, K. & Duncan, G. (2013). Parents in poverty (95-121) In Bornstein, M. *Handbook of Parenting: Biology and Ecology of Parenting Vol. 4: Social Conditions and Applied Parenting*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum.

⁶⁷ Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University. (2010). *The Foundations of Lifelong Health Are Built in Early Childhood*. Retrieved from <http://www.developingchild.harvard.edu>

⁶⁸ National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. (n.d.). Category: Working Papers. Retrieved from <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resourcecategory/working-papers/>

⁶⁹ Read On Arizona. (n.d.). As a parent what can I do at home to support early literacy? Retrieved from <http://readonarizona.org/about-us/faq/>

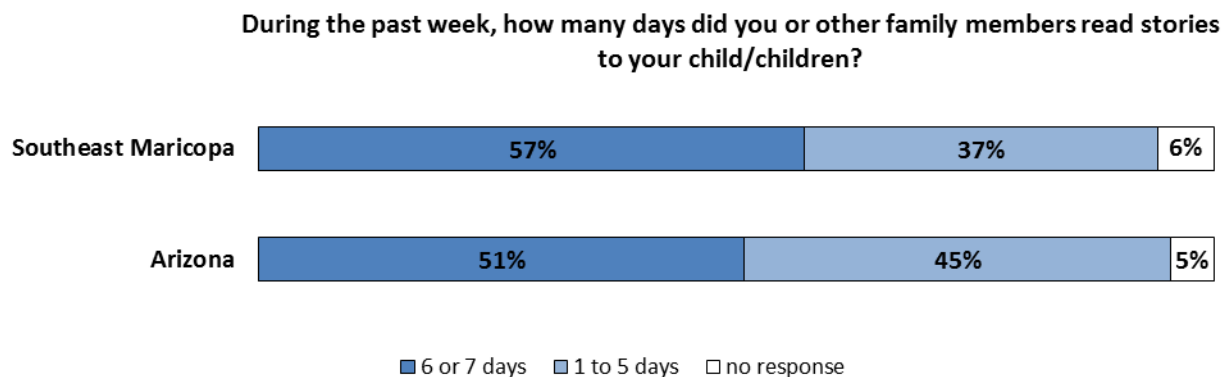
⁷⁰ American Academy of Pediatrics. (n.d.). *Pediatric Professional Resource: Evidence Supporting Early Literacy and Early Learning*. Retrieved from https://www.aap.org/en-us/Documents/booksbuildconnections_evidencesupportingearlyliteracyandearlylearning.pdf

developmentally appropriate activities for children and their parents; Read On Arizona, a program that promotes early literacy; and the national “Reach Out & Read” program, in which nearly 200 clinics and pediatric practices across the state seeing children for a well-child visit provide them with a book to take home.⁷¹

What the Data Tell Us

The First Things First Family and Community Survey is a phone-based survey designed to measure many critical areas of parents’ knowledge, skills, and behaviors related to their young children. In the Southeast Maricopa Region, 200 people responded to the 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey. Among other topics, the 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey collected data about parent and caregiver knowledge of children’s early development and their involvement in a variety of behaviors known to contribute positively to healthy development. Families in the Southeast Maricopa Region were more likely to report reading to their children (57%), telling stories to their children (57%) and drawing with their child (57%) six or seven days a week compared to families across the state (51%, 51% and 47%, respectively) (see Figure 16, Figure 17, and Figure 18). Families in the Southeast Maricopa Region (81%) and respondents across the state (80%) showed a similar understanding that brain development can be impacted prenatally or right from birth (see Figure 19).

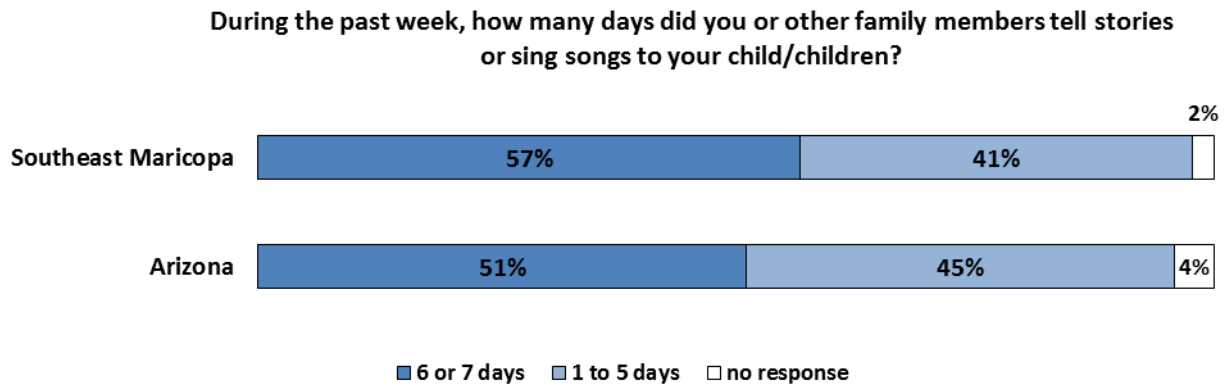
Figure 16. Reading stories to young children (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



Source: First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

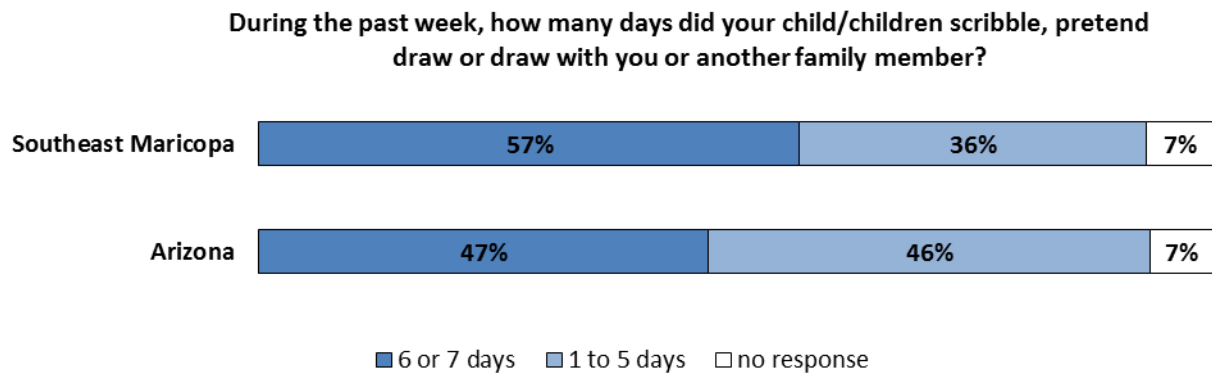
⁷¹ Reach Out and Read. (n.d.). Programs Near You. Retrieved from <http://www.reachoutandread.org/resource-center/find-a-program/>

Figure 17. Telling stories or singing songs to young children (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



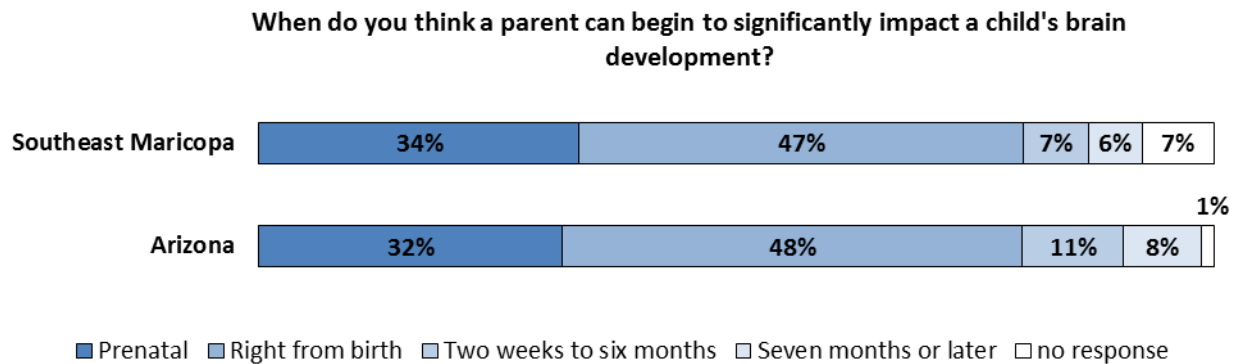
Source: First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

Figure 18. Drawing and scribbling with young children (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



Source: First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

Figure 19. Understanding of prenatal brain development (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



Source: First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

Communication, Public Information and Awareness

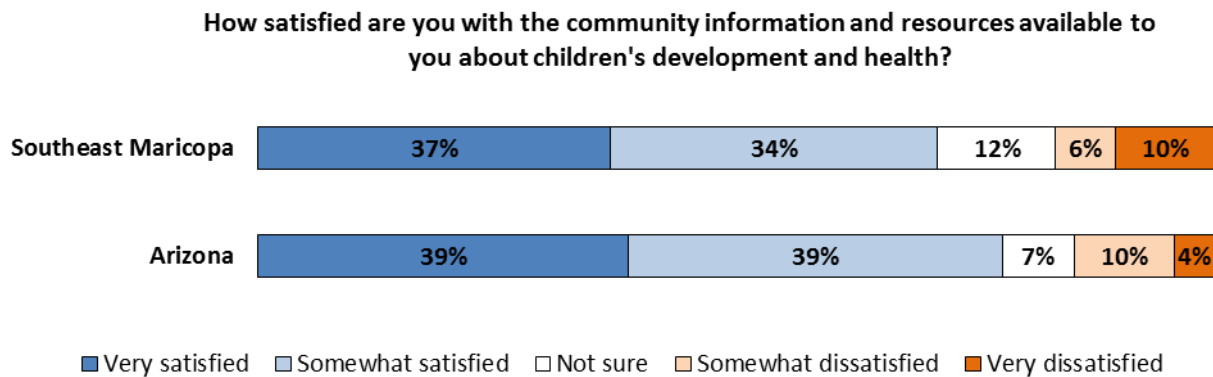
Why it Matters

To create a strong, comprehensive, and sustainable early childhood system, communities need an awareness of the importance of the first five years in a child’s life, and a commitment to align priorities and resources to programs and policies affecting these first years. Supporting public awareness by providing accessible information and resources on early childhood development and health, and educating community members about the benefits of committing resources to early childhood, are key to supporting and growing this system. Assessing the reach of these educational and informational efforts in First Things First regions across the state can help early childhood leadership and stakeholders refine, expand or re-direct these efforts.

What the Data Tell Us

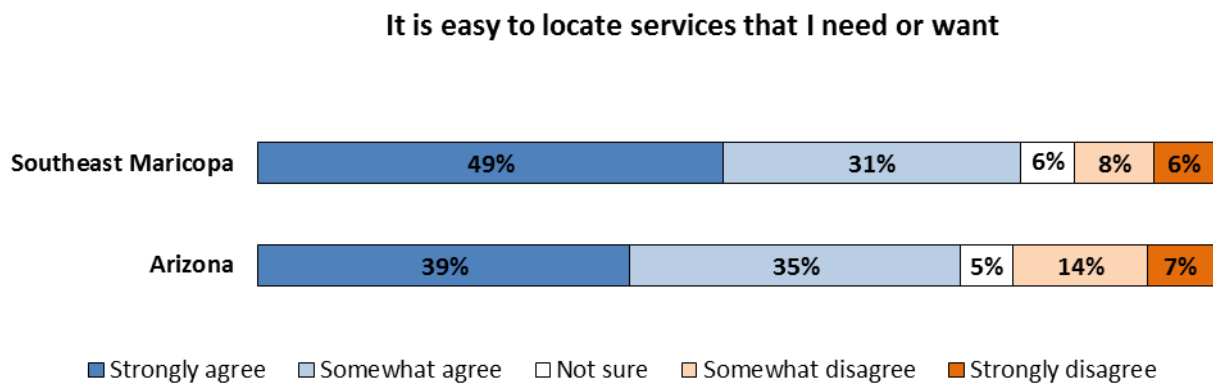
In addition to measuring parent knowledge, skills, and behaviors related to their young children, the 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey collected data on parents’ perceptions regarding resources available to young children and their families across Arizona. Results from the survey demonstrated slightly lower levels of satisfaction with available information and resources, but higher levels of agreement with ease of locating services, compared to the state. Thirty-seven percent of Southeast Maricopa Region respondents indicated they were “very satisfied” with “the community information and resources available to them about their children’s development and health,” compared to 39 percent of respondents across the state (see Figure 20). Four out of every five (80%) Southeast Maricopa Region respondents “strongly” or “somewhat agree” that “it is easy to locate services that I want or need,” compared to 74 percent of respondents across the state (see Figure 21).

Figure 20. Satisfaction with information and resources (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



Source: First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

Figure 21. Ease of locating needed services (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



Source: First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

Systems Coordination among Early Childhood Programs and Services

Why it Matters

Through system-building, First Things First is focused on developing approaches to connect various components of the early childhood system. This is done in an effort to create a more holistic system that operates to promote shared results for children and families. Agencies that work together and achieve a high level of coordination and collaboration are often easier for families to access and the services provided are more responsive to the needs of the families. Coordination efforts may also result in an increased capacity to deliver services because of the work that organizations do to identify and address gaps in the service delivery continuum. By supporting a variety of coordination efforts, First Things First aims to create a high quality, interconnected, and comprehensive early childhood service delivery system that is timely, culturally responsive, family driven, community based, and directed toward enhancing children’s overall development. Determining how these efforts are impacting regions and the families within them can help inform service, program and policy decisions that will benefit families and young children across the state.

What the Data Tell Us

The Regional Councils in Maricopa County have identified cross-regional approaches to improve the coordination and integration of programs and leverage resources that enhance the ability to deliver high quality supports for young children and their families.

A county-wide home visitation coordinated referral system has been established through Parent Partners Plus providing families with a single entry point to access all home visitation programs. Parent Partners Plus assesses families’ needs and refers them to the most appropriate home visitation program. This collaborative structure increases coordination among home visitation providers, limits duplication of services, and improves the utilization of available resources.

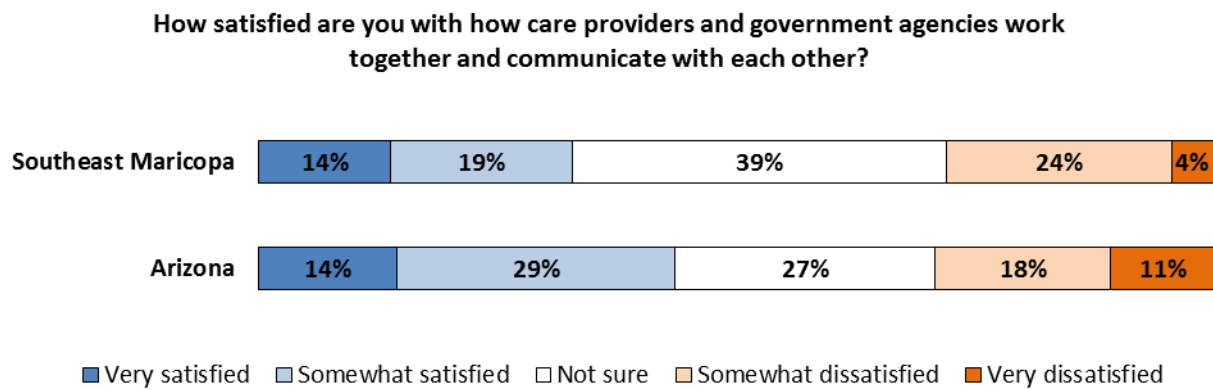
More than thirty Family Resource Centers across Maricopa County provide families with young children access to training and educational opportunities, resources and links to other services. These centers have established the Family Resource Network to raise awareness of the availability of services and enhance the quality of services through a learning community of center providers. Their website, FamilyResourceAZ.org assists families in locating a center and learning about available services.

The oral health strategy is implemented under a single administrative home charged with coordination of service delivery across Maricopa County. The expected results for children are prevention and reduction of early childhood tooth decay and reduction of the associated risks for pain and infections that can lead to lifelong complications to health and wellbeing. The program includes: oral health screening to reach over 25,000 children and 2,400 expectant mothers annually, with referrals for follow up care as needed; fluoride varnishes for children; oral health education for families and other caregivers; and outreach and education to oral health and medical professionals. The implementation includes a unique public/private partnership with key roles held by the county health department, the state health department, and a private health provider.

Under a cross-regional Service Coordination strategy, FindHelpPhx.org is set to increase awareness of resources and supports available to families with children ages 0-5 across Maricopa County. The website provides an online information and referral resource to families with young children and to agencies that provide supports and services for those families. Services available through the online resource address the social, health and early development needs of families. Design and content is monitored and developed through community input and is reviewed and updated at least annually for relevance and accuracy. The resources are primarily no- or low-cost services. Continuous outreach and training on use of the site have been integral to successful implementation and increased use of the site.

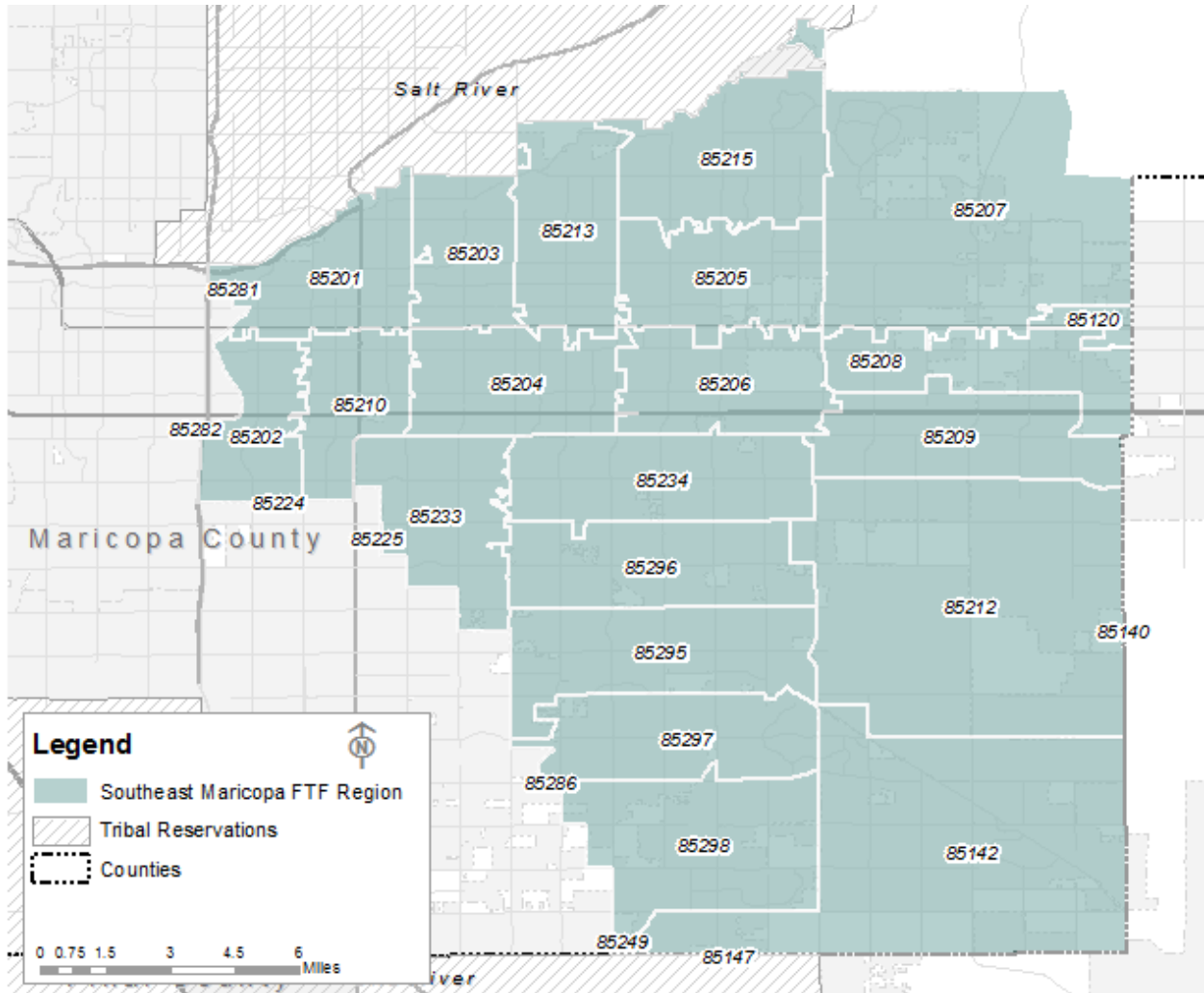
The 2012 First Things First Family and Community Survey collected data on parents' perceptions regarding how well agencies that serve young children and their families coordinate and collaborate. One item from the survey addresses the perception of parents and caregivers regarding early childhood system coordination. Respondents in both the region and the state were more likely to indicate satisfaction (33% in the region, 43% in the state) than dissatisfaction (28% in the region, 29% in the state) with how care providers and government agencies work together and communicate; however, most of Southeast Maricopa respondents indicated that they were "not sure" about service coordination (see Figure 22).

Figure 22. Satisfaction with coordination and communication (Family and Community Survey, 2012)



Source: *First Things First* (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data.

Appendix 1: Map of zip codes of the Southeast Maricopa Region



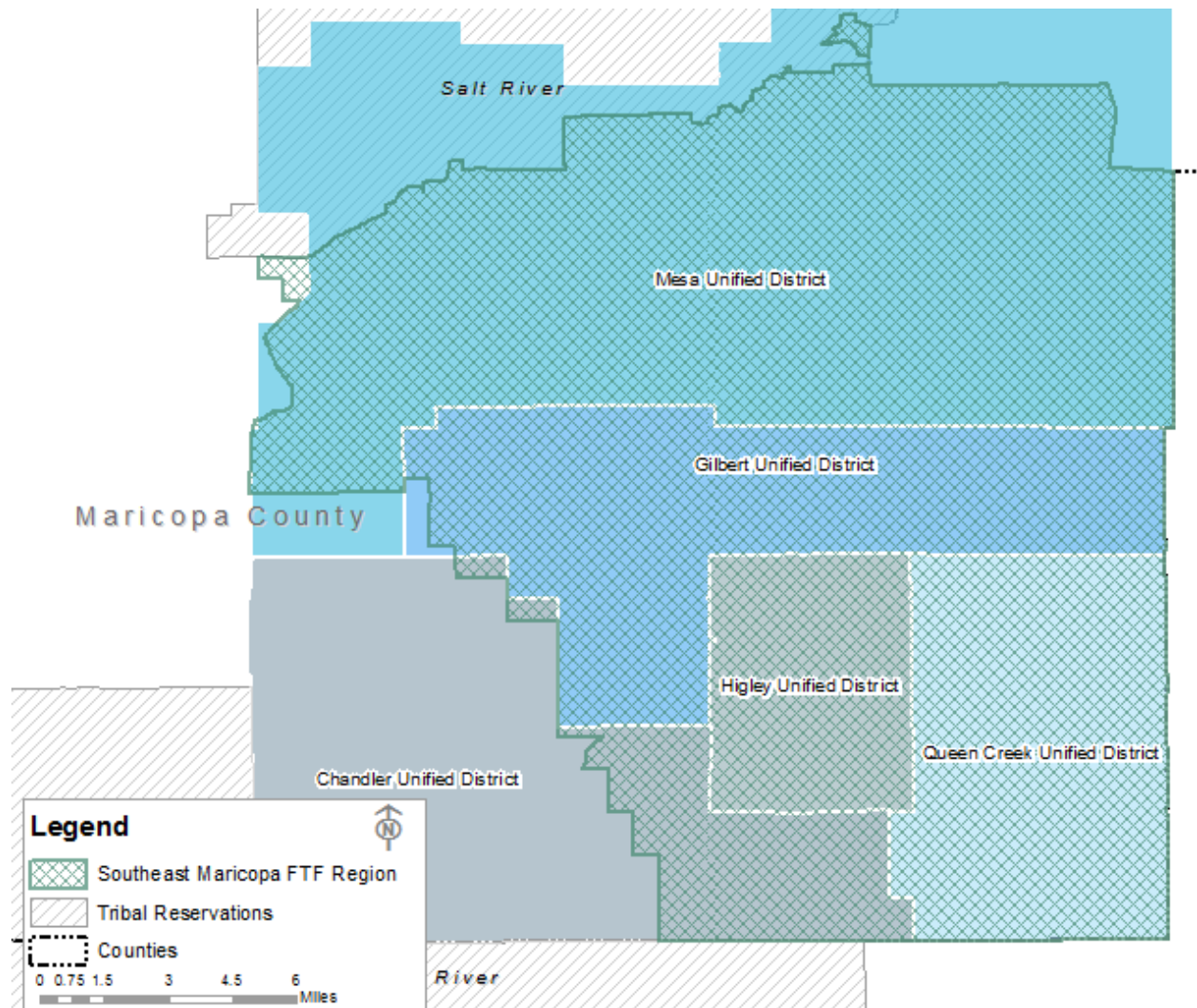
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). TIGER/Line Shapefiles: ZCTAs, Counties, American Indian/Alaska Native Homelands. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>

Appendix 2: Zip codes of the Southeast Maricopa Region

ZIP CODE TABULATION AREA (ZCTA)	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION (AGES 0-5)	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE CHILDREN (AGES 0-5)	PERCENT OF ZCTA'S TOTAL POPULATION LIVING IN THE SOUTHEAST MARICOPA REGION	THIS ZCTA IS SHARED WITH
Southeast Maricopa Region	725,950	68,471	264,397	47,562		
85120	4,573	189	2,283	135	16%	Pinal
85142	32,379	3,935	9,455	2,671	66%	Pinal
85201	46,092	4,923	17,915	3,362	100%	
85202	37,275	3,264	15,628	2,378	100%	
85203	34,997	3,778	12,024	2,527	98%	Salt River Pima- Maricopa Indian Community
85204	60,885	6,849	20,016	4,632	100%	
85205	39,858	2,463	17,271	1,703	100%	
85206	33,154	2,247	15,249	1,573	100%	
85207	44,744	3,473	16,738	2,468	100%	
85208	34,762	2,593	14,074	1,841	100%	
85209	37,377	2,820	15,044	1,987	100%	
85210	36,464	4,076	12,853	2,782	100%	
85212	24,492	2,892	7,267	1,999	100%	
85213	31,797	2,424	11,443	1,663	100%	
85215	15,942	729	7,053	496	99.9%	East Maricopa & Salt River Pima- Maricopa Indian Community
85233	37,539	2,983	13,665	2,191	99.9%	East Maricopa
85234	50,014	4,497	16,345	3,110	100%	
85249	17	0	3	0	0.05%	East Maricopa
85295	38,332	4,578	12,721	3,257	100%	
85296	36,799	3,648	12,044	2,617	100%	
85297	26,979	3,716	8,120	2,530	100%	
85298	21,479	2,394	7,186	1,640	100%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, Tables P1, P14, P20.

Appendix 3: Map of Elementary and Unified School Districts in the Southeast Maricopa Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2015). TIGER/Line Shapefiles: Elementary School Districts, Unified School Districts. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>

Appendix 4: Data Sources

Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics (December 2012): “2012-2050 State and county population projections.” Retrieved from <http://www.workforce.az.gov/population-projections.aspx>

Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment and Population Statistics (2014). Local area unemployment statistics (LAUS). Retrieved from <https://laborstats.az.gov/local-area-unemployment-statistics>

Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). Child Care Market Rate Survey 2014. Data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [Attendance data set]. Unpublished raw data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [AzEIP Data]. Unpublished raw data received through the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [DDD Data]. Unpublished raw data received through the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [Drop-Out and Graduation data set]. Unpublished raw data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [Homeless data set]. Unpublished raw data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [SNAP data set]. Unpublished raw data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Economic Security (2015). [TANF data set]. Unpublished raw data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Education (2014). AIMS and AIMS A 2014. Retrieved from <http://www.azed.gov/research-evaluation/aims-assessment-results/>

Arizona Department of Education (2015). Percentage of children approved for free or reduced-price lunches, July 2015. Unpublished raw data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Health Services (2015). [Immunizations Dataset]. Unpublished raw data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Health Services, Bureau of Public Health Statistics (2015). [Vital Statistics Dataset]. Unpublished raw data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Injury Prevention (2015). [Injuries Dataset]. Data received from the First Things First State Agency Data Request

Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (2014). KidsCare Enrollment by County. Retrieved from <http://www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2014/Feb/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf>

First Things First (2014). [2012 Family and Community Survey data]. Unpublished data received from First Things First

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Decennial Census, Tables P1, P11, P12A, P12B, P12C, P12D, P12E, P12F, P12G, P12H, P14, P20, P32, P41. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

U.S. Census Bureau (2010). 2010 Tiger/Line Shapefiles prepared by the U.S. Census. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>

U.S. Census Bureau (2014). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2009-2013, Table B05009, Table B10002, B14003, B15002, B16001, B16002, B17001, B17002, B19126, B23008, B25002, B25106. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

U.S. Census Bureau (2015). 2015 Tiger/Line Shapefiles prepared by the U.S. Census. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-line.html>