

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Phoenix North



2018 NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

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

Prepared by
Burns & Associates, Inc

Funded by
First Things First Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

September 7, 2017

Message from the Chair:

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

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

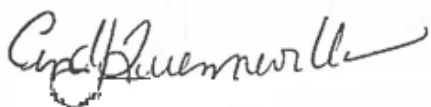
The Phoenix North Regional Council would like to thank our Needs and Assets vendor, Burns & Associates, Inc., for their knowledge, expertise and analysis of the Phoenix North region. Their partnership has been crucial to our development of this report and to our understanding of the extensive information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

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

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

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,



Cindy Quenneville, Chair



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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgments:

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

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



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Phoenix is home to 1.5 million residents, making it the sixth-most populous city in the nation. First Things First's Phoenix North Region is comprised of the neighborhoods north of Thomas Road as well as unincorporated areas in Anthem and New River. Some portions of the City, including Ahwatukee, Paradise Valley Village, and certain neighborhoods adjacent to Glendale, are assigned to other regions.

The Phoenix North Region was home to 66,337 children under six years of age in 2010, the second-highest total amongst First Things First's 28 regions. State demographers forecast that the number of young children in Maricopa County will grow 25.6 percent over the next 15 years. If this projection is realized in the Phoenix North Region, the region can expect to add 16,983 children by 2030. Meeting the needs of this growing population will require thoughtful planning and coordination between the Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council and other system partners.

Population Characteristics

The Phoenix North Region's 66,337 young children are racially and ethnically diverse and come from both traditional and non-traditional families, demographic facts that must be considered as this population is projected to swell in coming years.

12.2 percent of the families in the Phoenix North Region live in a family led by single fathers, while 24.7 percent of the families in the Phoenix North Region are led by single mothers. Families led by a single parent are statistically much more likely to be living in poverty. For example, the poverty rate in Arizona for young children living with an unmarried woman is 54.7 percent compared to 36.7 percent for young children living with an unmarried man and 17.2 percent for young children living in a home headed by a married couple. 7,163 young children are living with a grandparent.

43.4 percent of the Phoenix North Region's young children are of Hispanic or Latino descent, the largest racial/ ethnic group amongst the region's young children. 35.4 percent of the young children live with at least one foreign-born parent. 26.7 percent of the region's residents speak a language at home other than English.

Economic Circumstances

The City of Phoenix has experienced steady gains in employment in recent years. Between 2010 and 2015, the City's unemployment rate fell from 10.5 percent to 5.4 percent and the City gained 57,435 jobs between 2011 and 2015. Despite these advances, many families in the Phoenix North Region face economic hardships.

30.3 percent of the children under six years of age in the Phoenix North Region – totaling 19,556 kids – live below the federal poverty level (FPL). Many of these families need financial assistance in meeting their basic needs, such as paying for child care, accessing medical and dental care, and purchasing food.

Three assistance programs help large numbers of low-income families to purchase food: the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in which 31,551 children under the age of six in the Phoenix North Region were enrolled in 2015, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women,

Infants, and Children (WIC), in which 38,069 mothers and children in the region were enrolled in 2015, and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), which provides free and reduced nutritious lunches through public or nonprofit schools and residential child care institutions, and serves 61.0 percent of students in public schools located in the Phoenix North Region. The State's cash assistance program, which is funded using Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) grant dollars, is intended to assist very low-income families in meeting other needs, such as the housing and clothing costs, but due to eligibility restrictions, only 2,199 young children in the Phoenix North Region were enrolled in the program in 2015.

Housing is a significant issue for a number of residents in the Phoenix North Region. Compared to the State overall, individuals in the region are less likely to own their home (54.8 percent compared to 63.4 percent) and somewhat more likely to spend at least 30 percent of their income on housing (37.4 percent compared to 34.5 percent statewide). These are both factors likely to result in a more transient population. 1,344 young children across the City of Phoenix overall received shelter or housing services due to homelessness in 2015.

Educational Indicators

Educational indicators in the Phoenix North Region – from preschoolers to adults – mirror statewide figures, leaving substantial room for improvement.

As a State, Arizona has one of the lowest preschool enrollment rates in the country and the Phoenix North Region reflects that trend. Only 34.0 percent three and four-year-olds in the region are enrolled in preschool. In other words, 66.0 percent of three and four-year-olds are missing out on the benefits of early education, suggesting a need for additional preschool options and/ or assistance. Low enrollment rates may be contributing to poorer results throughout their educational careers. 40.5 percent of third graders in district and charter schools in the region achieve proficiency in English language arts and 41.8 percent are proficient in mathematics, figures that clearly need to improve.

Among the class of 2014 in high schools within the Phoenix North Region, 79.6 percent of students graduated within five years, within one percentage point of the statewide figure. The region does have a higher proportion of college graduates than the State as a whole – 29.9 percent of adults 25 years and older have at least a four-year degree, about three percentage points greater than the statewide figure – which is an important regional asset.

Early Learning

The Phoenix North Region's large and quality-focused child care provider network is a key community asset. The region is home to 369 licensed or certified child care providers approved to provide care to 25,865 children (of all ages). 137 providers in the Phoenix North Region participate in First Things First's Quality First program. Of the 111 Quality First providers that have received a Quality First rating, 65.7 percent have been rated as 3-Star providers (a 'Quality' rating) or greater.

Cost is a significant barrier to accessing child care, particularly for low-income families. Publicly-funded child care and preschool programs and subsidies are assets that benefit thousands of young children in the region. However, there are still many more families in need of assistance to access child care. Although the total number of children benefiting from these programs is not available, the total is estimated to be no more than 11,000, far less than the 66,337 young children in the Phoenix North

Region and the 19,556 of these children in families living below the FPL. Characteristic of the additional assistance many families in the region need, 623 children in the region were on the waiting list for the Arizona Department of Economic Security's (DES) child care subsidy program alone in 2015.

Early intervention and disability services are important assets for the families of children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities. Across Arizona, 1.94 percent of children from birth to three years receive early intervention services compared to a median of 2.70 percent across all states. However, in the Phoenix North Region, 1,439 infants and toddlers - representing 4.5 percent of children under three years of age in the region - receive services from the Arizona Early Intervention Program. The rate of early intervention services in the Phoenix North Region, which is more than double the statewide rate, is an important asset to children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities. An additional 631 children under six years of age are served by the DES Division of Developmental Disabilities, and 1,559 children in preschool and kindergarten receive special education services.

Child Health

Health outcomes in the Phoenix North Region align closely with outcomes across Arizona, presenting both needs and assets.

55.8 percent of the births in the Phoenix North Region are paid for by public health insurance programs; while 44.6 percent of births are to unmarried women, 22.0 percent to women who have not completed high school, and 7.0 percent to teen mothers. Compared to Arizona as a whole, births in the Phoenix North Region are somewhat more likely to be preterm (prior to 37 weeks) and involve low birthweight. However, compared to statewide rates, births in the Phoenix North Region are less likely to involve medical risk factors such as gestational diabetes or hypertension, or sexually transmitted disease; complications such as precipitous or prolonged labor, breech presentation, meconium staining of the amniotic fluid, or fetal intolerance; and abnormal conditions such as the need for assisted ventilation or suspected neonatal sepsis.

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

Although performance in several other health-related areas - including vaccination rates, obesity rates, and oral health - are similar to statewide results, there is a need for continued investment and improvement in order to avoid long-term negative outcomes.

Vaccination rates amongst young children in child care in the Phoenix North Region are slightly lower than rates across Arizona, but vaccination rates in kindergarteners are in-line with statewide rates.

Based on rates observed among children participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), 23.7 percent of children in the Phoenix North Region were overweight or obese compared to an overall Arizona rate of 24.0 percent. This may be impacted by the fact that 21.9 percent of the individuals residing within the Phoenix North Region live in a one-mile

food desert, meaning they do not have ready access to fresh fruit, vegetables, and other healthful whole foods, usually due to a lack of grocery stores, farmers' markets, and healthy food providers.

Compared to the State as a whole, young children in the Phoenix North Region have a slightly lower prevalence of tooth decay and a markedly lower rate of untreated tooth decay. Counterintuitive to those outcomes, however, young children in the Phoenix North Region are less likely to have dental insurance coverage and to have had an annual dental visit.

Family Support and Literacy

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

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

Feedback provided by parents in the 2012 Family and Community Survey underscores the importance of family support services within the region, while highlighting the need for additional preventative services that are both conveniently located and linguistically appropriate.

Communication, Public Information, and Awareness

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

The Family and Community Survey conducted by First Things First in 2012 – which was early in FTF's communications efforts and a period when the City of Phoenix was divided between three regions rather than the current two – provides some insights into parents' perceptions regarding the availability of information and resources. At that time, parents in the then-North Phoenix Region reported higher levels of satisfaction with available information and resources than the State as a whole. In particular, 53.7 percent of parents in the region reported that they were very satisfied with the availability of community information and resources related to children's development and health, compared to 38.7 percent statewide. Another 31.2 percent reported they were somewhat satisfied. Only 6.3 percent reported that they were somewhat or very dissatisfied (and 8.8 percent were unsure).

System Coordination

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

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

Nevertheless, respondents reported a strong interest and desire in working together, providing a foundational asset for addressing the various challenges faced by young children and families in the region. Additionally, parents reported a low degree of satisfaction (only 17.7 percent were very satisfied) with the extent to which care providers and government agencies worked together and communicated with each other.

BACKGROUND AND APPROACH

Purpose

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

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

- Improving the quality of child care and preschool programs
- Scholarships for children to access high-quality early learning
- Improving the quality of family, friend and neighbor care
- Oral health screenings and fluoride varnishes
- Developmental and sensory screenings
- Strengthening families through voluntary home visiting and family resource centers

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

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

Geographic Perspective

The Phoenix North Region consists of the portions of the City of Phoenix generally north of Thomas Road as well as unincorporated areas of Anthem and New River. Other areas of the City of Phoenix, including the Maryvale neighborhood, Ahwatukee, Paradise Valley Village, and certain neighborhoods adjacent to Glendale, are assigned to other regions. The Phoenix North Region includes diverse neighborhoods with residents from a variety of backgrounds and with a range of needs. In order to examine the needs of a diverse population, data for the region is split into sub-regional areas defined by the Regional Partnership Council. In particular, the Council opted to adopt the City of Phoenix's urban planning villages for sub-regional analyses. Figure 1-1 illustrates the boundaries of the City of Phoenix as a whole (the bold, black lines), the Phoenix North Region (the areas shaded in green), and the portion of the urban planning villages within the Phoenix North Region (the green lines). Villages with only a small area within the boundaries of the Phoenix North Region are reported as 'Other' while areas outside of the City's planning boundaries are labeled 'Non-Phoenix Region'.

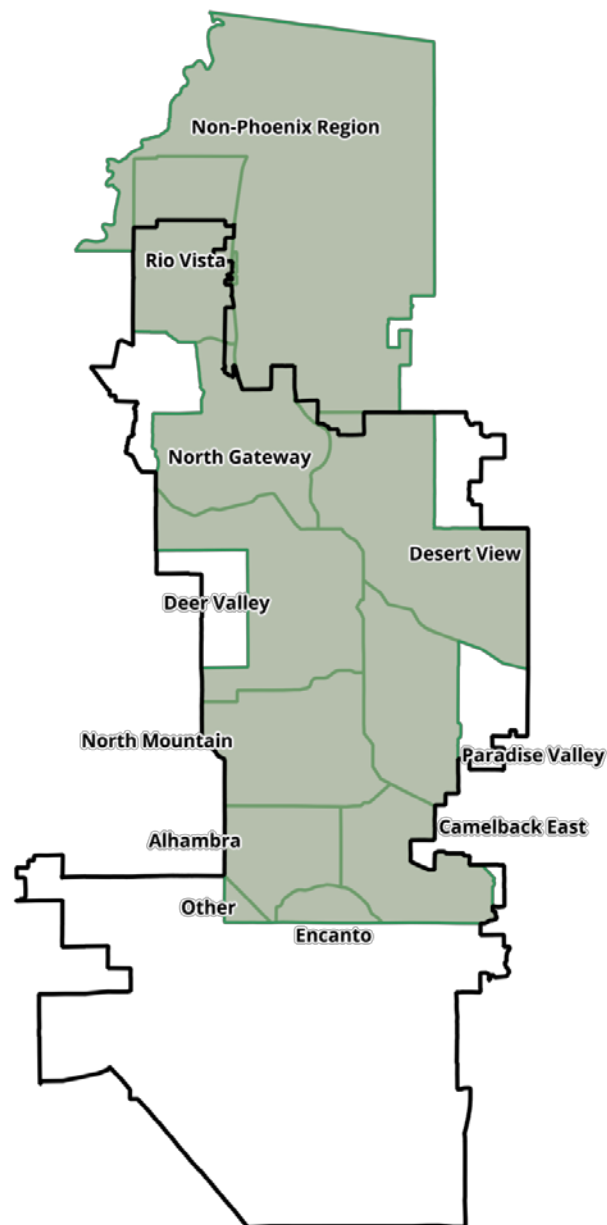
Report Organization, Methodology, and Limitations

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

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

Each section is divided into two parts.

Figure 1-1: City of Phoenix, Phoenix North Region, and Urban Planning Villages in the Region



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

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

Data Sources and Methodologies

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

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

The report includes information regarding service levels for a number of programs operated by State agencies, including the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the Arizona Department of Education, the Department of Child Safety, the Department of Economic Security, the Department of Health Services, and First Things First. For the most part, First Things First worked with the State agencies to collect this data.

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

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

First Things First conducted a Family and Community Survey in 2012 to gather input directly from parents of young children. to measure many critical areas of parent knowledge, skills, and behaviors related to their young children. The survey contained over sixty questions, some of which were drawn from the national survey, *What Grown-Ups Understand About Child Development*.² Survey items explored multiple facets of parenting. The FTF Family and Community Survey had six major areas of inquiry:

- Early childhood development
- Developmentally appropriate child behavior
- Child care and sources of parenting advice and support
- Family literacy activities
- Perceptions of early childhood services

A total of 3,708 parents with children under six (FTF's target population) responded to the 2012 survey. The majority of respondents (83%) were the child's parent. The remaining respondents were grandparents (13%) or other relatives (4%). In the North Phoenix Region that preceded the Phoenix North Region (which was created by combining the North Phoenix Region and a portion of the former Central Phoenix region), a total of 200 surveys were conducted with parents and caregivers of children under six years.

The sample data were weighted so that the sample would match the population of the state on four characteristics: Family income, Educational attainment, Sex, and Race-ethnicity. Data was weighted at both the statewide level to arrive at the Arizona results and at the regional level to arrive at the regional results. Please note that regional estimates are necessarily less precise than the state estimates; i.e. small differences observed might easily be due to sampling variability. The survey results are discussed in the report, and a complete analysis and tabulation of survey results is presented in Appendix F.

Limitations

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

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

Data specific to the Phoenix North Region is not available in all instances. As noted, the region's boundaries do not follow jurisdictional boundaries so, unless data is available at a geographic level that could be apportioned to the region – such as census tracts or zip codes – it was not possible to

² CIVITAS Initiative, ZERO TO THREE, and BRIO Corporation, Researched by DYG, Inc. 2000. *What Grown-ups Understand About Child Development: A National Benchmark Survey*. Online, INTERNET, 06/20/02. Retrieved from: http://www.civitasinitiative.com/html/read/surveypdf/survey_public.htm.

produce an estimate for the Phoenix North Region. In these cases, the report provides information for the City of Phoenix as a whole, for Maricopa County, or even for the State of Arizona overall.

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

The data presented in this report provides quantitative and qualitative information that is indicative of the state of early childhood in the Phoenix North Region, but for the most part cannot speak to the underlying causes. For example, the Education section notes that 66.0 percent of three and four-year-olds do not attend preschool, which is in-line with the statewide figure, but much higher than the national total of 52.6 percent. However, the data cannot definitively state why such a large number of these children do not attend preschool. The section further describes the high cost of care and the relatively limited amount of support available to assist with this cost (and a waiting for at least one program that does provide assistance), suggesting these issues are part of the explanation. However, there are undoubtedly other factors that are not reflected in the data, such as family preferences or other barriers (transportation, for example).

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



Population Characteristics

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Why it Matters

“Demographics is destiny.”

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

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

Diversity benefits communities in multiple ways. Yale political scientist James Scott wrote that: “Like the diverse old-growth forest, a richly differentiated neighborhood with many kinds of shops, entertainment centers, services, housing options, and public spaces is, virtually by definition, a more resilient and durable neighborhood. Economically, the diversity of its commercial ‘bets’ (everything from funeral parlors and public services to grocery stores and bars) makes it less vulnerable to economic downturns. At the same time its diversity provides many opportunities for economic growth in upturns.”³

The Center for American Progress and PolicyLink summarizes the benefits of diversity in terms of the United States’ economy, “Our growing diverse population offers us advantages that other nations don’t have—specifically human capital, which is the greatest asset of any economy.”⁴

For families, their individual demographics can impact their needs in a variety of ways. The structure and stability of a family can affect a child’s socio-emotional, cognitive, and health outcomes. For example, single-parent households often have fewer resources to expend compared to traditional married families, which can impact a child later in life.⁵ Single-parent households may also be more likely to need assistance with child care when there is not a second parent to share the responsibility. Grandparents raising their grandchildren may require more financial assistance, particularly if they are retired and living on a fixed income. Services that are culturally and linguistically appropriate lead to more effective and successful service delivery, as well as decreased costs.⁶



³ Scott, James C. (1998). *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.

⁴ Vanessa Cárdenas and Sarah Treuhaft, eds. (2013). *All-In Nation: An America that Works for All*. Washington and Oakland: Center for American Progress and PolicyLink, Retrieved from: <http://images2.americanprogress.org/CAP/2013/12/AllInNation.pdf>.

⁵ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁶ Mitchell F. Rice. (2007). A post-modern cultural competency framework for public administration and public service delivery. *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, Vol. 20 Iss: 7, pp.622 – 637. Retrieved from: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/pdfplus/10.1108/09513550710823524>.

What the Data Tell Us

Total Population

According to 2010 Census data, the First Things First (FTF) Phoenix North Region is home to 753,471 individuals, making it the second-most populous of FTF's regions.⁷ This count includes 66,337 children under six years of age, also the second-highest total amongst the 28 FTF regions. Figure 2-1 reports the estimated number of young children in each of the City's urban planning villages within the region (considering only those portions of the districts within the region's boundaries).

Figure 2-1: Children 0 – 5 Years in Phoenix North by Urban Planning Village

	Under 1	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Total**
Alhambra	2,181	2,264	2,394	2,339	2,227	2,262	13,667
Camelback East	1,133	1,067	1,124	1,133	1,052	1,054	6,562
Deer Valley	1,903	1,976	2,016	1,916	1,916	1,783	11,510
Desert View	389	400	416	439	424	448	2,516
Encanto	475	503	489	432	461	424	2,784
North Gateway	309	312	304	313	296	310	1,844
North Mountain	2,363	2,455	2,428	2,486	2,268	2,185	14,183
Paradise Valley	1,464	1,520	1,462	1,530	1,485	1,425	8,886
Rio Vista	84	98	90	114	102	90	578
Other Village Regions*	155	171	155	175	155	158	970
Non-Phoenix Region*	367	393	428	536	514	600	2,838
Total	10,822	11,159	11,305	11,412	10,900	10,739	66,337

*Non-Phoenix Regions are the portion of the Phoenix North Region that falls outside City of Phoenix boundaries. Other Village Regions include portions of the Phoenix North Region that fall into a City of Phoenix urban planning village that is primarily part of a different FTF region.

**Totals may not sum due to rounding.

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

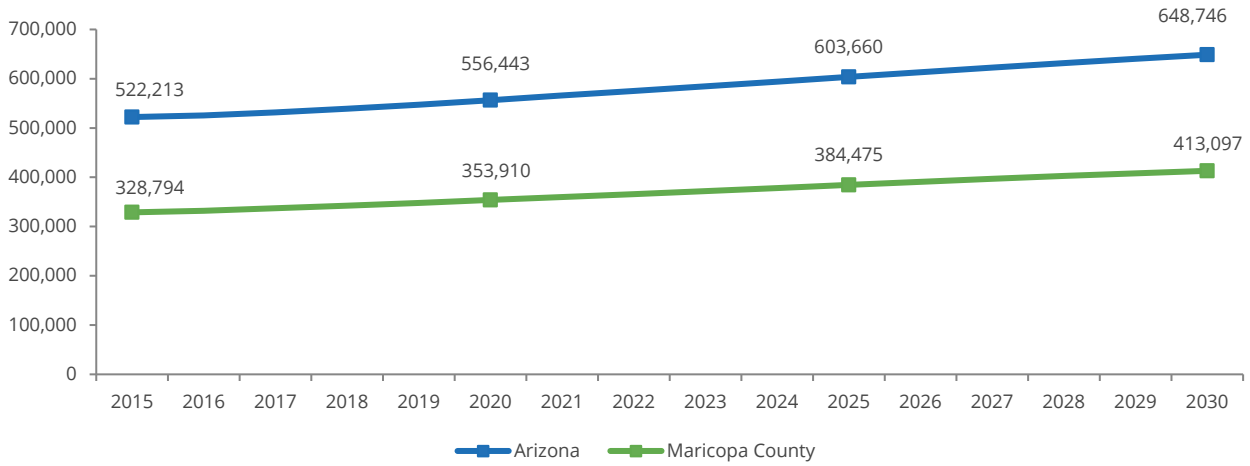
Estimates from the Census Bureau for the years since the 2010 Census suggest that the number of children under six years of age in the region has decreased in recent years, with 63,718 young children in the Phoenix North Region in 2015.⁸

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

⁷ Although this count is based on the 2010 decennial census, most population figures cited in this section and throughout this report are taken from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, covering the period between 2010 and 2014. Figures from the two sources should not be compared.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010-2014). Table B23008 – Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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



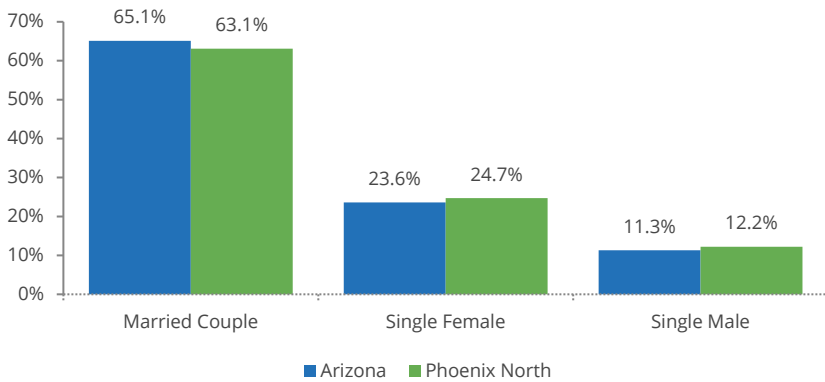
Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Employment & Population Statistics. (2016). Table 4: Population by Single-Year Age (0-19) By Sex, Arizona and Maricopa County, Medium Series, 2015-2050 Population Projections. Retrieved from <https://population.az.gov/population-projections>.

If the trend depicted in the chart holds for the Phoenix North Region, it would add 16,983 children over the next 15 years. There is a need within the Phoenix North Region to ensure available services grow in tandem with a rising population of young children.

Household Composition

Families with young children come in a variety of forms, as illustrated by Figure 2-3. As shown in the

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



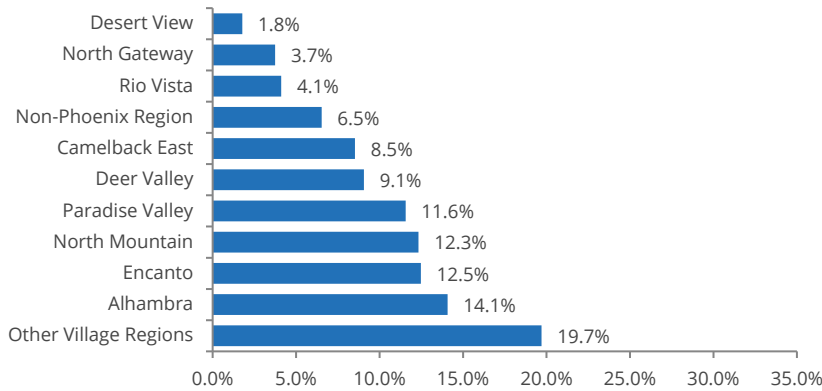
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P20 – Household by Presence of People Under 18 Years by Household Type by Age of People Under 18 Years. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

chart, the majority of young children in both the State and the Phoenix North Region live in a home with a married couple, an asset to the region since young children in homes led by married couples are less likely to live in poverty. However, 36.9 percent of families with young children in the Phoenix North Region are led by an unmarried person, with these households twice as likely to be led by an unmarried female as an unmarried male. Family composition can have important implications for access to

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

percent for young children living with an unmarried man and 17.2 percent for young children living in a home headed by a married couple.⁹

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



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

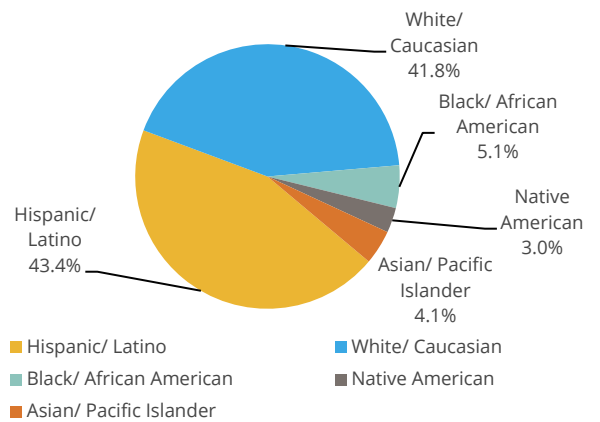
North Region. Additional detail regarding household composition within each village in the region is included in Figures A5 through A9 of Appendix A.

Nativity and Citizenship, Race and Ethnicity, and Language

Figure 2-5 illustrates the racial/ ethnic composition of children under five years of age within the Phoenix North Region.¹⁰ 43.4 percent of the children under five years of age in the region are Hispanic/ Latino. Other census data indicate that a substantial number of these children have foreign-born parents, which has important implications for citizenship status and language.

Across all residents within the Phoenix North Region, 10.9 percent are not United States citizens compared to only 8.3 percent of all Arizona residents (the Census does not differentiate between non-citizens with and without legal status). 35.4 percent of the children under six years of age in the region live with at least one foreign-born parent compared to 27.4 percent of young children statewide. In the Encanto village, 49.5 percent

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



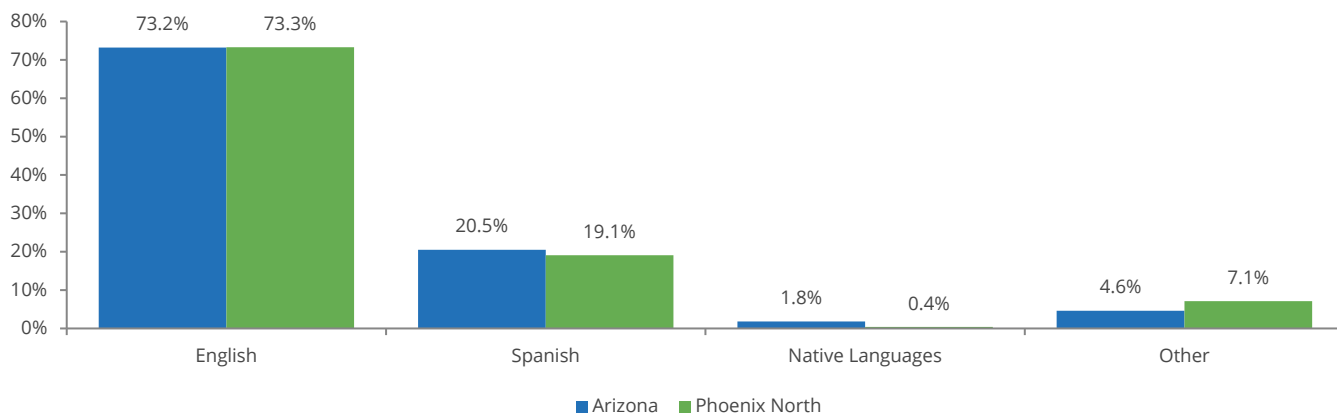
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Table P12,P12B,C,D,E,H,I – Sex by Age. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010-2014). Table B17010 – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years by Age of Related Children. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

¹⁰ Figures do not sum to 100 percent because the analysis excludes persons of other races or multiple races and double-counts individuals who are non-White Hispanic (for example, a person who is both Black and ethnically Hispanic).

of young children live with at least one foreign-born parent.¹¹ Additional information regarding children living with a foreign-born parent can be found in Figure A7 of Appendix A. The language that region residents speak at home is depicted in Figure 2-6.

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



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

Mirroring statewide figures, 73.3 of the population speaks English at home. However, a substantial portion –26.7 percent – of the region’s residents speak a language other than English, primarily Spanish. In six villages, less than 80 percent of residents speak English at home. A lack of familiarity with English may present barriers to the larger community; for example, as noted in the Education section of this report, only 29 percent of limited English-proficient students in the class of 2014 graduated high school within five years. Hence, parents who do not speak English may need additional linguistic and cultural support to access available services and supports for their children. Additional detail regarding race and ethnicity, nativity and citizenship, and language within each village in the region is included in Figure A3 and Figures A10 through A16 of Appendix A.

Key Takeaways

The Phoenix North Region was home to 66,337 children under six years of age in 2010, the second-highest total amongst all First Things First regions. The number of young children in Maricopa County is projected to grow 25 percent over the next 15 years. If this projection proves accurate in the Phoenix North Region, it would translate to an additional 16,983 children in the region – growth for which the Regional Partnership Council and other systems partners will need to plan.

The Phoenix North Region’s young children are racially and ethnically diverse and live in various family types, demographic facts that may be useful in future planning efforts. Services that are culturally and linguistically responsive are needs in the region, recognizing that 43.4 percent of the region’s young children are Hispanic/ Latino and 26.7 percent of the region’s residents speak a language at home other than English.

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2010-2014). Table B05009 – Age and Nativity of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Number and Nativity of Parents. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.



Economic Circumstances

ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES

Why it Matters

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

- Less Than Jake, “Conviction Notice.”

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

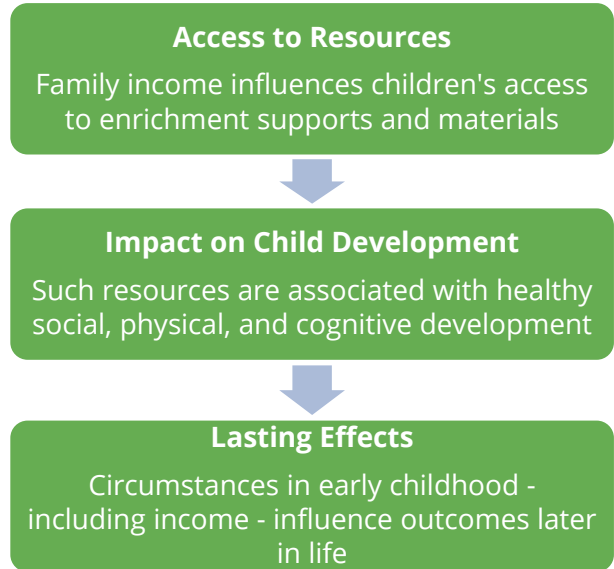
- Barack Obama

Access to services and supports is significantly influenced by a family’s income. High-income families spend up to seven times more on activities, tools, and resources than lower-income families.¹²

Living in a low-income household with few resources and supports throughout early childhood can substantially limit the social, cognitive, emotional, and physical health of a child.¹³ Socioeconomic circumstances are associated with school readiness, which is reflected in lower test scores amongst children from lower-income homes.¹⁴ The persistence of poverty throughout the early years of a child’s life is associated with up to a nine-point difference in IQ test scores for preschool aged children.¹⁵ Financial security is associated with improved health, academic achievement, and behavioral outcomes in children that persist throughout life.¹⁶

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

Public assistance programs and services are valuable interventions that can help ameliorate poor long-term outcomes for children experiencing poverty.¹⁸ Programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and the Special Supplemental



¹² White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

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

¹⁴ Duncan, G.J., Magnuson, K.A. (2005). Can family socioeconomic resources account for racial and ethnic test score gaps? *Future Child*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16130540>.

¹⁵ Duncan, G., Brooks-Gunn, J. (2000). Family Poverty, Welfare Reform and Child Development. *Child Development*. Retrieved from: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Greg_Duncan/publication/12480851_Family_Poverty_Welfare_Reform_and_Child_Development.pdf.

¹⁶ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2016). *America’s Children in Brief: Key National Indicators of Well-Being, 2016*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Retrieved from: https://www.childstats.gov/pdf/ac2016/ac_16.pdf.

¹⁷ Feeding America. (2017). *Hunger and Poverty Facts and Statistics*. Retrieved from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/hunger-and-poverty/hunger-and-poverty-fact-sheet.html>.

¹⁸ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2016). *Kids Count Data Book: State Trends in Child Well-Being*. Retrieved from: <http://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-the2016kidscountdatabook-2016.pdf>.

Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) serve a significant number of the 14.5 million children under 18 that were living in poverty in 2015 across the nation.¹⁹ Though participation in these programs is not universal, the supports gained can help young children avoid chronic conditions and contribute to healthy development at key stages of life, and ultimately improve long-term outcomes.²⁰

What the Data Tell Us

Employment

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

As the chart shows, both Arizona and the City of Phoenix experienced steady job growth between 2011 and 2015 after a small decline between 2010 and 2011. The City added jobs at a faster rate than the State during this period, with the growth rate reaching 2.9 percent in 2014 and 3.2 percent in 2015. As a result, 57,435 more Phoenix residents were working in 2015 than in 2011.

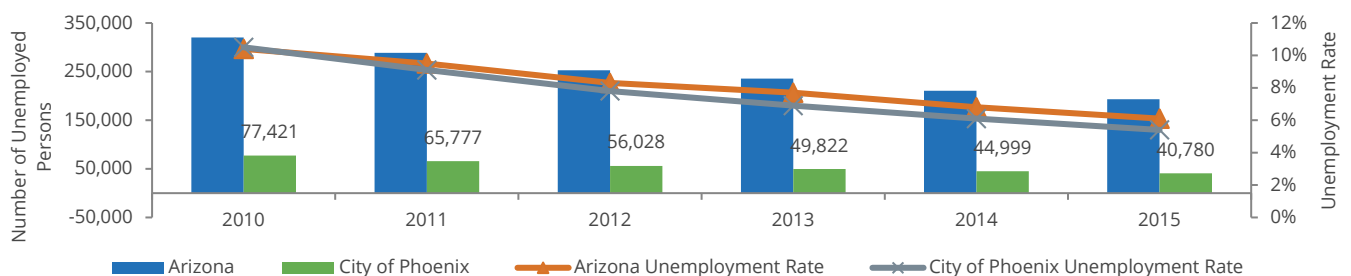
Growth in employment is self-evidently accompanied by a reduction in the number of persons who are unemployed and the overall unemployment rate. Here again, the City has outperformed the State in recent years, as shown in Figure 3-2.

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

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

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

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



Source: Arizona Department of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity. 2010 to 2016 LAUS Data. Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Retrieved from:

¹⁹ Feeding America. (2017). Poverty and Hunger in America. Retrieved from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/hunger-and-poverty/>.

²⁰ Feeding America. (2017). Child Hunger in America. Retrieved from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/child-hunger/child-development.html>.

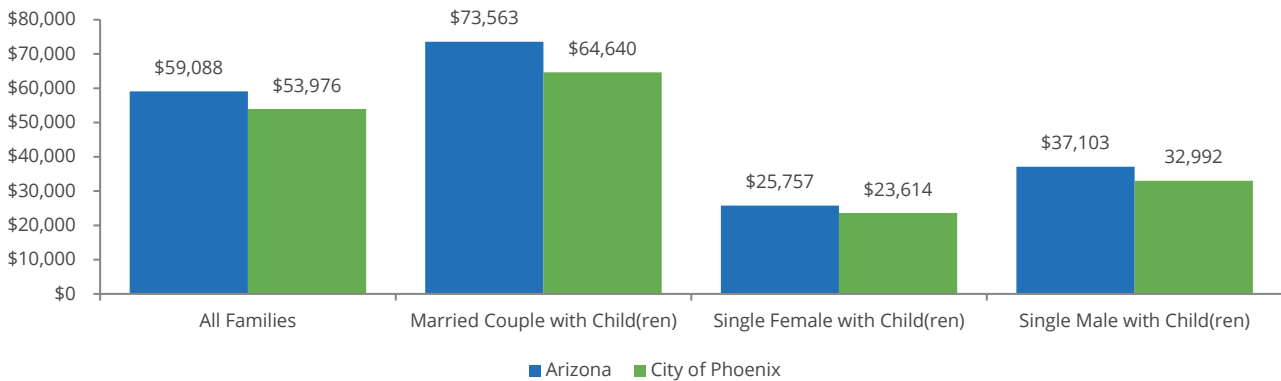
As with Figure 3-1, this data demonstrates improving employment conditions in Phoenix. The number of individuals out of work fell 47.3 percent, from 77,421 in 2010 to 40,780 in 2015. During this period, the unemployment rate for City residents fell from 10.5 percent to 5.4 percent, compared to 6.1 percent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

Despite these positive trends, there remain a number of families that struggle with employment in the Phoenix North Region. 7,191 young children in the Phoenix North Region (10.8 percent) live in a home without a working parent, compared to 59,959 young children, or 11.7 percent, statewide.²¹ Most of these children are in single-parent homes. These difficulties are even more pronounced in certain areas of the region: in the Alhambra, Encanto, and Rio Vista villages, 15 percent or more of young children live in a home without a working parent. The district-by-district figures are included in Figure B5 of Appendix B. Unemployed parents in the Phoenix North Region need additional support to access programs that connect them with work, as well as assistance with food, housing, child care, and other living expenses.

Income

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

Figure 3-3: Median Income by Family Type



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

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

²¹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B23008 - Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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

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

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

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

Poverty

The United States Department of Health and Human Services annually publishes poverty guidelines (the FPL) in order to define individuals and families in need and to determine eligibility for a variety of programs. Figure 3-5 lists the 2016 poverty guidelines, which vary based on household size.

As would be expected by the citywide income figures, poverty is a significant issue in Phoenix as a whole. 148,256 residents – including 19,556 children under six years of age – in the Phoenix North Region live below the FPL.²²

Figure 3-6 compares the region’s poverty rate to the overall City and State rates. As the chart illustrates, poverty rates in the Phoenix North Region are somewhat higher than the statewide rates, but notably less than the City overall. Across the region, the overall poverty rate is 19.2 percent. In the Phoenix North Region, 30.3 percent of children under the age of five years live in homes below the FPL.

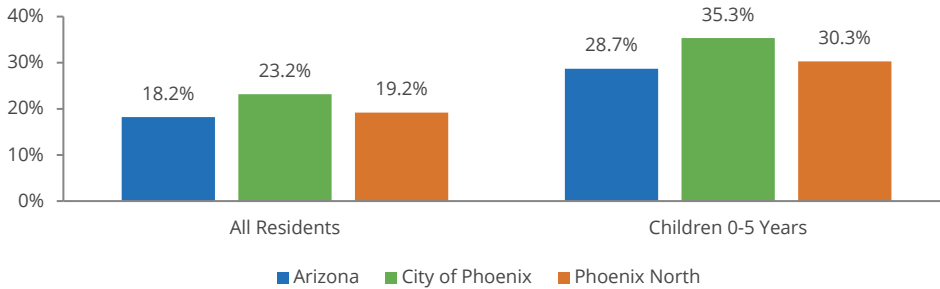
Figure 3-5: 2016 Federal Poverty Guidelines

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

*Add approximately \$4,160 for each additional person
 Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2016). Computations for the 2016 Poverty Guidelines. Retrieved from: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/computations-2016-poverty-guidelines>.

²² U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17001 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Figure 3-6: Poverty Rates of All Residents and Young Children



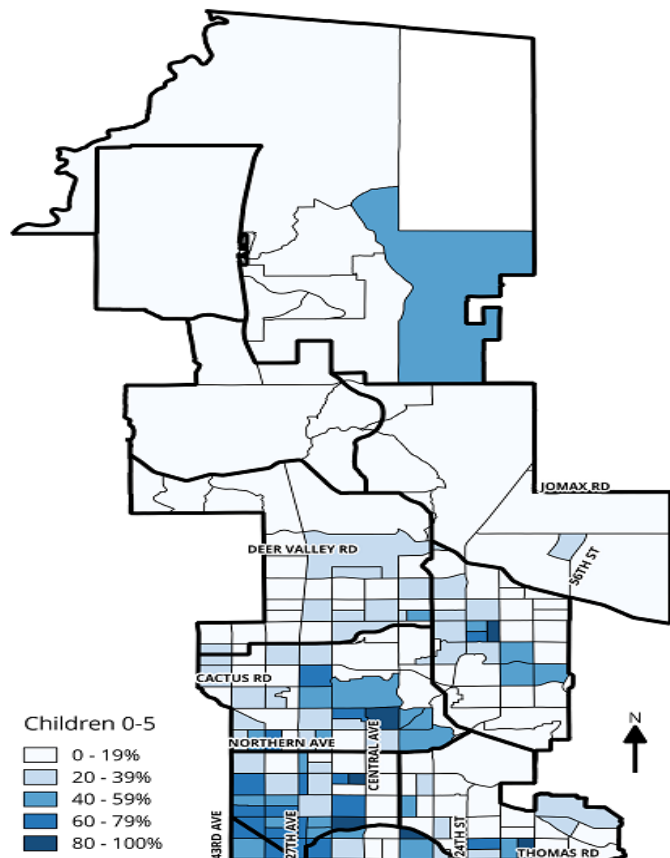
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17001 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

There are portions of the region with even higher poverty rates. Figure 3-7 illustrates the poverty rate for young children by census tract. The map shows that there are several pockets of the region where more than 40 percent, 60 percent, and even 80 percent of children from birth through five years live in

homes with incomes below the FPL.

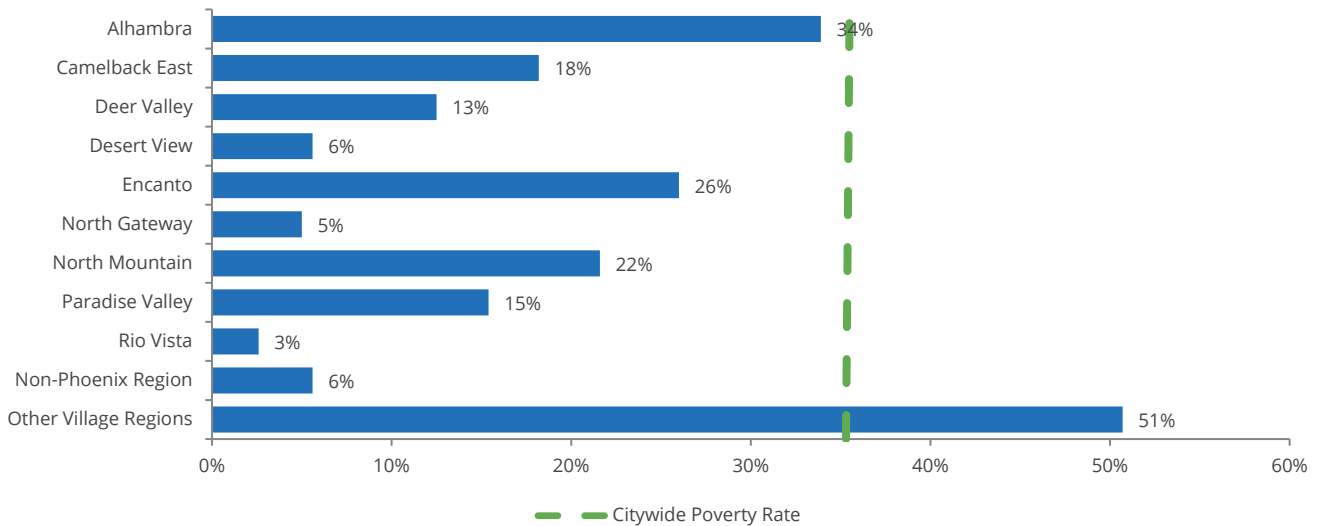
Figure 3-8 compares the poverty rate for young children within the region's villages. As the map in Figure 3-7 and Figure 3-8 show, the highest poverty rates exist in the southern parts of the region, in the Alhambra villages and the portions of other villages that are not primarily located in the Phoenix North Region. Given the lack of financial resources in families living in poverty and the challenges faced by children in these families, it is this population that represents perhaps the greatest need, and hence demands the greatest investment of available public resources, programs, and other supports, within the Phoenix North Region.

Figure 3-7: Poverty Rate Amongst Children Under Six Years, by Census Tract



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

Figure 3-8: Poverty Rates for Children Under 5 Years in Villages in Phoenix North



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

Even in the national context, the City’s poverty rates are high, although, as previously noted, the Phoenix North Region has a lower poverty rate than the City overall. As illustrated in Figure 3-9, of the ten largest American cities, Phoenix has the third-highest poverty rate overall (exceeding all but Philadelphia and Dallas) and the fourth-highest rate amongst young children (exceeding Dallas, Houston, and Philadelphia).

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

Figure 3-9: Poverty Rates in Ten Largest U.S. Cities

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

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

Alternative measures include a living wage calculator developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the self-sufficiency standard created by the University of Washington’s Center for Women’s Welfare. Both measures aim to provide a more comprehensive perspective on families’ financial needs by considering the cost of housing, food, medical care, transportation, and child care in

a given area. Both measures also account for differences in family composition. Figure 3-10 presents the living wage calculator for several family types in the greater Phoenix area.

Figure 3-10: Living Wage Calculator for Select Family Types, Phoenix Metropolitan Statistical Area

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

Source: Glasmeier, A.K. (2017). *Living Wage Calculation for Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ*. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Retrieved from: <http://livingwage.mit.edu/metros/38060>.

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

If need is measured in terms of a living wage, the number of families in need in the region would be much greater than the 29 percent poverty rate determined by official federal poverty guidelines. Although a specific estimate is not available, Census data indicates that 50.9 percent of families in the Phoenix North Region have household incomes below 185 percent of the FPL²³ – which is considerably less than living wage calculations that range from 227 percent to 296 percent of the FPL – meaning more than half of the families in the region may struggle to meet their basic needs, including housing, child care, food, transportation, and health care.

Housing

Housing is a significant issue for a number of Phoenix North Region residents. Compared to the State overall, families in the region are less likely to own their home and somewhat more likely to spend at least 30 percent of their income on housing. Within the Phoenix North Region, 54.8 percent of housing

²³ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17010 – Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years of Age by Age of Related Children, 2010–2014 5-year estimates; Table B17022 – Ratio of Income to Poverty Level in the Past 12 Months of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children Under 18 Years by Age of Related Children, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

units are occupied by the owner compared to 63.4 percent statewide. In Encanto, the home ownership rate is only 33.1 percent.²⁴ These are both factors likely to result in a more transient population, contributing to unstable living conditions for young children.

Federal housing policies establish a standard that families should not pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing in order to afford other necessities such as food, transportation, and medical care.²⁵ In the Phoenix North Region, 37.4 percent of households exceed this standard, compared to 34.5 percent of households statewide. In two villages – Alhambra and Encanto – more than 40 percent of households exceed the 30 percent standard.²⁶ Statistics for all villages are included in Figures B6 and B7 of Appendix B.

Through its Housing Department, the City of Phoenix manages 5,362 City-owned units of public and affordable housing, and manages 6,464 housing choice vouchers.^{27,28} The Housing Department reports these programs provide homes for 35,000 residents across the City.²⁸ However, the demand for housing assistance greatly exceeds the supply. In 2016, the City of Phoenix reported that 27,168 individuals submitted Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) wait list applications, demonstrating a clear need for additional affordable housing in both the City of Phoenix, and within the Phoenix North Region.²⁹

The City of Phoenix's Human Services Department also provides utility assistance to low-income families. The largest of these programs is the federally-funded Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which assists low income families to pay their utility bills. According to an information brief prepared by the City of Phoenix, the program served 1.97 percent of the eligible households in 2012.³⁰ Program funding is little changed since this time, suggesting that there remains a substantial unmet need for utility assistance.

According to the 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, between October 2014 and September 2015 16,793 individuals experiencing homelessness received shelter services in the City of Phoenix. Included in this total were 3,005 children in 1,288 families and 189 unaccompanied children. 1,344 of these children were under six years of age.

²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B25002 - Occupancy Status ; B25004 - Vacancy Status , 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

²⁵ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2016). Affordable Housing. Retrieved from https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/.

²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B25002 - Occupancy Status ; B25106 - Tenure by Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in the Past 12 Months, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

²⁷ City of Phoenix (2015). The Phoenix Summary Budget 2014-15. Retrieved from: <https://www.phoenix.gov/budgetsite/Budget%20Books/Summary%20Budget%202014-15.pdf>.

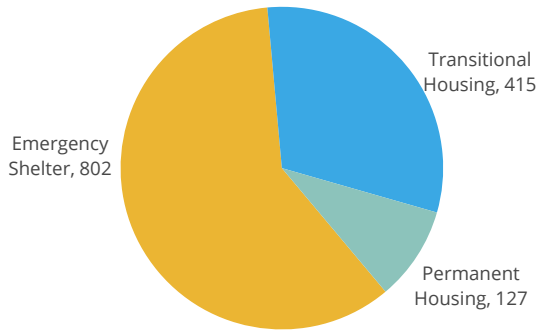
²⁸ City of Phoenix Housing Department. (2016). Annual PHA Plan (Standard PHAs and Troubled PHAs). Retrieved from: https://www.phoenix.gov/housingsite/Documents/Draft_2016-17_Annual_Plan.pdf.

²⁹ City of Phoenix Housing Department. (2016). Housing Department 2016 Year-in-Numbers. Retrieved from: <https://www.phoenix.gov/housing-media/image/147>.

³⁰ City of Phoenix Housing Department. (2012). Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). Retrieved from: <https://www.phoenix.gov/governmentrelationsite/Documents/094929.pdf>.

Figure 3-11 displays the type of shelter these young children received. 59.7 percent were served in emergency shelters, 30.9 percent in transitional housing, and 9.4 percent in permanent supportive housing. Across all ages, 39 percent of individuals who received shelter and housing services were

Figure 3-11: Children Under 6 Years Experiencing Homelessness, by Shelter Type



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

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

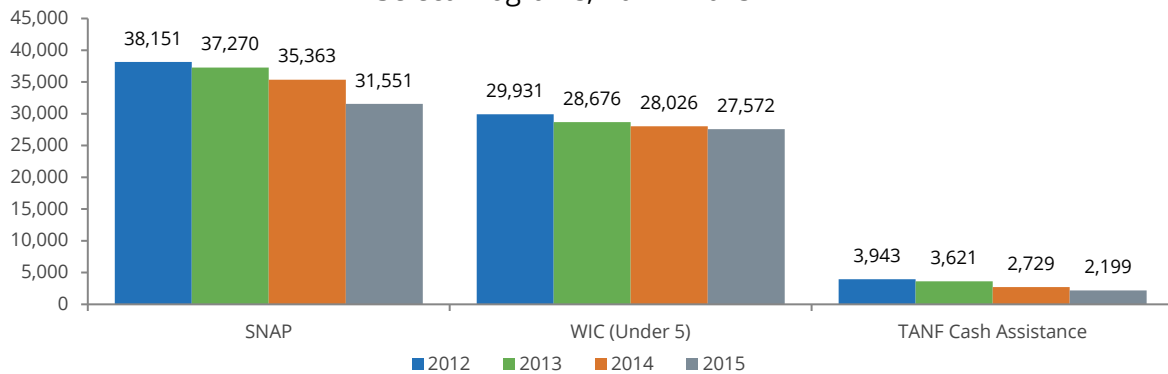
Source: Arizona 211. Annual Homeless Assessment Report, City of Phoenix (2015). Retrieved from: <https://211arizona.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/ahar2015-phoenix.pdf>.

Public Assistance Programs

There are a number of State- and City-administered programs that provide assistance to low-income families.

Figure 3-12 illustrates the number of children in the Phoenix North Region enrolled in select State assistance programs between 2012 and 2015. Enrollment in the programs has fallen in recent years. Much of these declines are likely due to improving economic conditions, but some decreases are the result of changes in State or federal rules.

Figure 3-12: Number of Children 0 - 5 in the Phoenix North Region Enrolled in Select Programs, 2012 - 2015



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

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

SNAP provides funds through an electronic benefits transfer card that low-income families can use to purchase food. Families in the program generally must have gross incomes below 130 percent of the FPL and net incomes below 100 percent of the FPL. In December 2016, the average benefit per ‘case’ (that is, a household) was \$269.26 per month.³¹ The number of young children in the Phoenix North Region receiving SNAP benefits declined 17.3 percent between 2012 and 2015, from 38,151 to 31,551,³² although eligibility requirements related to children did not change during this period. As noted earlier, there are 19,556 young children living in poverty in the Phoenix North Region so it appears that the SNAP program, eligibility for which extends above the FPL, is reaching a substantial portion of the low-income population in the region.

WIC provides vouchers to pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, and infants and children under five years of age to allow them to purchase certain nutritional foods. The program also provides nutrition education and referrals to health and social services programs. In order to qualify, families must have incomes below 185 percent of the FPL. Between 2012 and 2015, the number of young children in the Phoenix North Region receiving assistance through the program fell from 29,931 to 27,572, a decline of eight percent. Another 10,497 pregnant women received assistance through the program in 2015.³³ As with SNAP, program eligibility did not change during this period so the decrease is likely due to economic improvements and a declining birth rate. Also, the program appears to be reaching a large portion of the region’s low-income families.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) cash assistance provides cash benefits to low-income families in order to help them meet their living expenses. To qualify, families must have dependent children, have adjusted household incomes below 36 percent of the 1992 FPL, and cooperate with the Jobs employment program and child support enforcement. Due to the program’s restrictive eligibility, only a small proportion of the region’s low-income children receive benefits. Arizona’s maximum benefit for a single-parent family of three is \$278 per month. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP), this is the ninth-lowest benefit in the nation as of July 2016.³⁴ In December 2016, the average monthly benefit was \$207.77 per case.³⁵

There were only 2,199 children under six years-old in families in the Phoenix North Region receiving TANF cash assistance in 2015, representing only 11.2 percent of the number of young children living in poverty and a decline of 44.2 percent since 2012.³⁶ Unlike SNAP and WIC, the decline in the program is driven in large measure by program changes enacted by the State, particularly reductions in the

³¹ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). *Family Assistance Administration Statistical Bulletin – December 2016*. Retrieved from: <https://des.az.gov/file/9301/download>.

³² Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). *DES Database [Unpublished Data]*. Received from First Things First.

³³ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). *WIC Participation [Unpublished Data]*. Received from First Things First.

³⁴ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. *TANF Cash Benefits Have Fallen by More than 20 Percent in Most States and Continue to Erode*. October 17, 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.cbpp.org/research/family-income-support/tanf-cash-benefits-have-fallen-by-more-than-20-percent-in-most-states>.

³⁵ Arizona Department of Economic Security Family Assistance Administration. (2016). *Statistical Bulletin – December 2016*. Retrieved from: <https://des.az.gov/file/9301/download>.

³⁶ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). *DES Database [Unpublished Data]*. Received from First Things First.

lifetime benefit limit. The program historically had a five-year limit on lifetime benefits. That limit was reduced to three years in 2010 and then to two years in 2011. Effective July 1, 2016, the limit was reduced to one year – the most restrictive limit in the country – before being restored to two years in 2017.

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

The City of Phoenix provides assistance to low-income families through three family services centers, one of which is located in the Phoenix North Region: the Sunnyslope center at 9th Avenue and Hatcher Road. These centers provide a range of services, including utility assistance, eviction prevention, and move-in cost assistance. At least 27,317 individuals received assistance, with the greatest number served at the John F. Long center (12,702), followed by the Sunnyslope center (7,891) and the Travis L. Williams center (7,516).³⁷

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

Key Takeaways

The City of Phoenix has experienced steady gains in employment in recent years. Despite these advances, many families in the Phoenix North Region face economic hardships and rely on various programs to make ends meet. In particular, 30.3 percent of the children under six years of age in the Phoenix North Region – totaling 19,556 kids – live below the FPL. Many of these families need assistance in meeting their day-to-day living expenses.

Assistance programs such as SNAP (in which 31,551 children under the age of six in the Phoenix North Region were enrolled) and WIC (in which 38,069 mothers and children in the region were in enrolled) are important assets for low-income families.

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

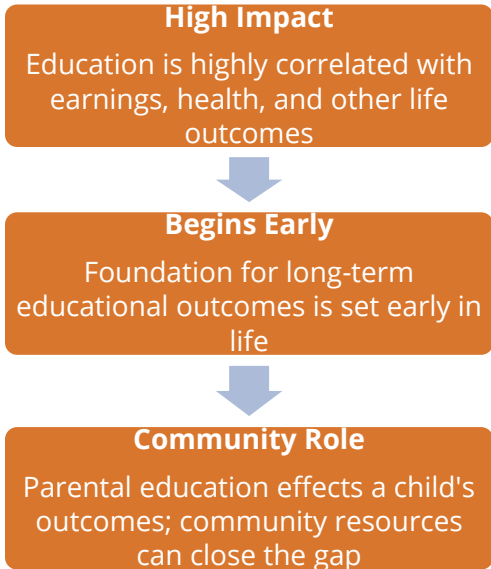
³⁷ City of Phoenix Human Services Department. (2016). *Community Needs Assessment*. Retrieved from: <https://www.phoenix.gov/humanservicessite/Documents/2016%20Community%20Needs%20Assessment.pdf>.



Educational Indicators

EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS

Why it Matters



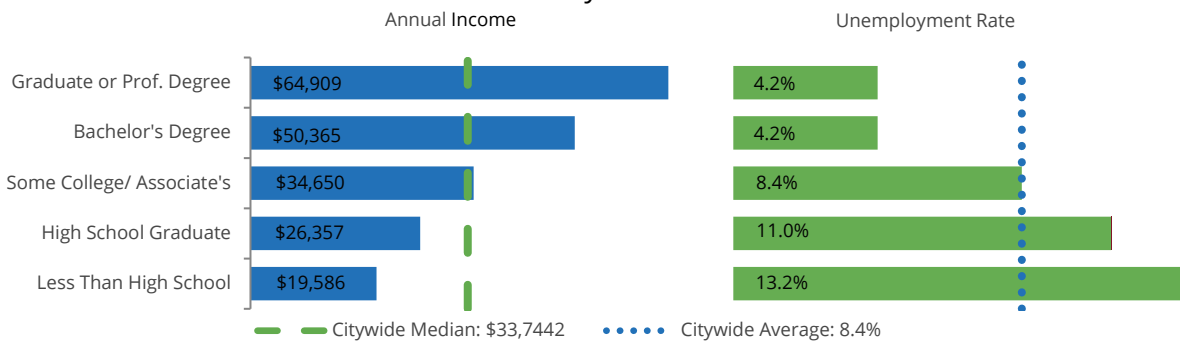
“Equality in our country will remain a distant dream until every child, of every background, learns so that he or she may strive and rise in this world.”

- George W. Bush

As discussed in the following paragraphs, educational attainment is one of the strongest predictors of an individual’s employment prospects in terms of the likelihood of securing a job and earnings.³⁸ Income, and by extension parental education, influences a family’s access to resources and use of early learning strategies, which contribute to a child’s social, health, and financial trajectory.³⁹

As displayed in Figure 4-1, there is a clear relationship between educational attainment and income. In the City of Phoenix, an individual without a high school diploma or equivalent on average earns less than \$20,000 annually, which is approximately equivalent to the FPL for a family of three. Nationally, individuals who do not complete high school are nearly twice as likely as high school graduates, and six times more likely than those with bachelor’s degrees, to have an income below the FPL.⁴⁰ On average, completing high school adds about \$7,000 in annual earnings. Those with some college or an associate’s degree earn about \$8,000 more per year than a high school graduate while earning a bachelor’s degree adds another \$16,000.

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



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

³⁸ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

³⁹ U.S. Executive Office of the President of the United States. (2014). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/the_economics_of_early_childhood_investments.pdf.

⁴⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B17003 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Individuals by Sex by Educational Attainment, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

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

The impact that educational attainment has on earnings and employment contributes to the strong relationship found between income and health. This is evident in statistics related to access to health insurance that demonstrate that individuals with less education are less likely to have insurance than those with more education, although the expansion of Medicaid and the establishment of federal subsidies for those purchasing insurance individually has closed that gap.⁴¹ In the City of Phoenix in 2015, 36.1 percent of adults between 25 and 64 years of age without a high school diploma and 21.8 percent of those with no education after high school lacked health insurance. These uninsured rates were a reduction from an average of 50.0 percent and 34.1 percent, respectively, in the five years prior. In contrast, however, in 2015 only 5.3 percent of Phoenix adults between 25 and 64 years with a bachelor's degree or higher were without insurance.⁴²

Disparities in cognitive, social, behavioral, and health outcomes between children from lower- and higher-income families, are evident in children as young as nine months of age and grow as children age.⁴³ Children with highly-educated, wealthy parents have access to numerous advantages and opportunities compared to children from lower-income families. Parents have a high degree of influence on their child's education, and consequently, lifelong success; "Inequality in family financial and non-financial resources all contribute to achievement gaps that manifest very early in a child's life."⁴⁴

The impact that income has on young children contributes to widening the achievement gap, and perpetuates the stagnation of intergenerational mobility. Parents in the top income quintile spend seven times more on enrichment activities and materials for their children – such as books, computers, summer camps, and music lessons – than families in the bottom income quintile.⁴⁵ Research demonstrates that reading to children is crucial for early language acquisition and communication skills.⁴⁶ Highly educated mothers tend to engage in more complex talk with their children and spend more time reading, and at 2 and 3 years old, their children have more expansive vocabularies than children whose exposure to books and language was lower.⁴⁷ Additionally, about 60 percent of three- and four-year-olds whose mothers have a college degree are enrolled in preschool, compared to about

⁴¹ Zimmerman, E., Woolf, S.H. (2014). *Understanding the Relationship Between Education and Health*. Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. Retrieved from: <https://nam.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/BPH-UnderstandingTheRelationship1.pdf>.

⁴² U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27019 - Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type by Age by Educational Attainment, 2010 and 2015 1-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

⁴³ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁴⁴ U.S. Executive Office of the President of the United States. (2014). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁴⁵ The Hamilton Project. (2013). *There is a Widening Gap Between the Investments that High and Low-Income Families Make in Their Children*. Retrieved from: http://www.hamiltonproject.org/charts/enrichment_expenditures_on_children.

⁴⁶ Kuhl, Patricia K. (2011). *Early Language Learning and Literacy: Neuroscience Implications for Education*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3164118/>.

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

40 percent of children whose mothers did not complete high school.⁴⁸ The combination of resources and supports that children from high-income families have can offer opportunities to which lower-income children are not privy. Children from high-income families benefit from resources and supports that promote social mobility, however, lower-income families often are unable to provide or access comparable resources, leading to limited improvement in socioeconomic situations.

What the Data Tell Us

Educational Indicators for Children

Educational indicators for children point towards a number of challenges in the region.

In the Phoenix North Region, only 34.0 percent of three and four-year-olds attend preschool. This rate is symptomatic of low enrollment rates across Arizona, which has the fourth lowest preschool enrollment rate in the country. In the State, 35.9 percent of three and four-year-olds are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than every state except Nevada, Idaho, and North Dakota and significantly less than the 47.4 percent national rate.⁴⁹ In the City of Phoenix overall, only 29.9 percent of three and four-year-olds are enrolled in preschool. As shown in figure 4-2, this is the lowest rate amongst the country's ten largest cities; the enrollment rate of the next lowest city, Dallas, is eight full percentage points greater than Phoenix.

The 34.0 percent preschool enrollment rate in the Phoenix North Region is equivalent to 7,670 of the 22,560 three and four-year-olds living in the region. Bringing the region's enrollment rate up to the national rate of 47.4 percent would require 3,023 more children to attend, a 39.4 percent increase in current participation.

There are substantial differences in preschool enrollment based on family income and geography. Extrapolating from Census data, it is apparent that children living in poverty are less likely to attend preschool than children in families with income above the federal poverty line. As noted in the Economic Circumstances section of this report, 35.3 percent of children under six years of age in the City of Phoenix are living in homes below the poverty line. However, only 23.0 percent of the children enrolled in preschool in the City are from families living in poverty.⁵⁰ These figures suggest that children in poverty are enrolled in preschool at

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

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

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

⁴⁸ U.S. Executive Office of the President of the United States. (2014). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/the_economics_of_early_childhood_investments.pdf.

⁴⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table S1401 - School Enrollment, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

⁵⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B14006 - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over. 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

barely half the rate of children in families not in poverty, underscoring the need for additional supports for low income families in the region to access high-quality child care.

Preschool enrollment rates vary considerably across the villages located within the Phoenix North Region, ranging from a low of 21.7 percent in the Alhambra village to a high of 58.8 percent in the Desert View village. Village-by-village figures are detailed in Figure 4-3.

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

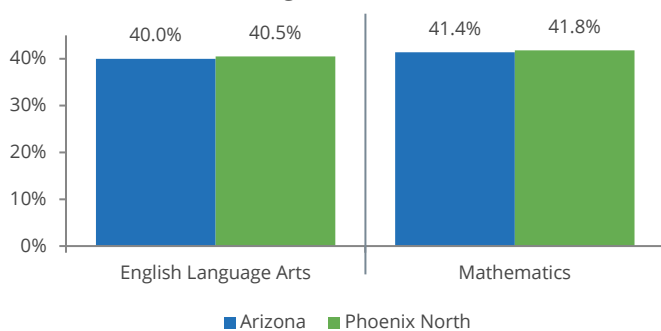
Figure 4-3: Preschool Enrollment by Village

	Total 3-4 Year-Olds	3-4 Year-Olds Enrolled in Preschool	% of Total
Alhambra	4,852	1,053	21.7%
Camelback East	1,809	724	40.0%
Deer Valley	3,871	1,569	40.5%
Desert View	1,040	611	58.8%
Encanto	763	233	30.5%
North Gateway	397	233	58.7%
North Mountain	5,258	1,346	25.6%
Paradise Valley	2,766	1,287	46.5%
Rio Vista	70	17	24.3%
Other Village Regions*	1,427	589	41.3%
Non-Phoenix Region*	310	9	2.9%
Total	22,563	7,761	34.4%

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

Figure 4-4 compares the performance of third graders in schools in the Phoenix North Region to the performance of all third graders in Arizona. As shown in the chart, 40.5 percent of third graders in the

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



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

region met grade-level proficiency in English language arts (ELA) in 2015, compared to the statewide figure of 40.0 percent. Math results were similar, with 41.8 percent of Phoenix North students achieving proficiency compared to 41.4 percent statewide.

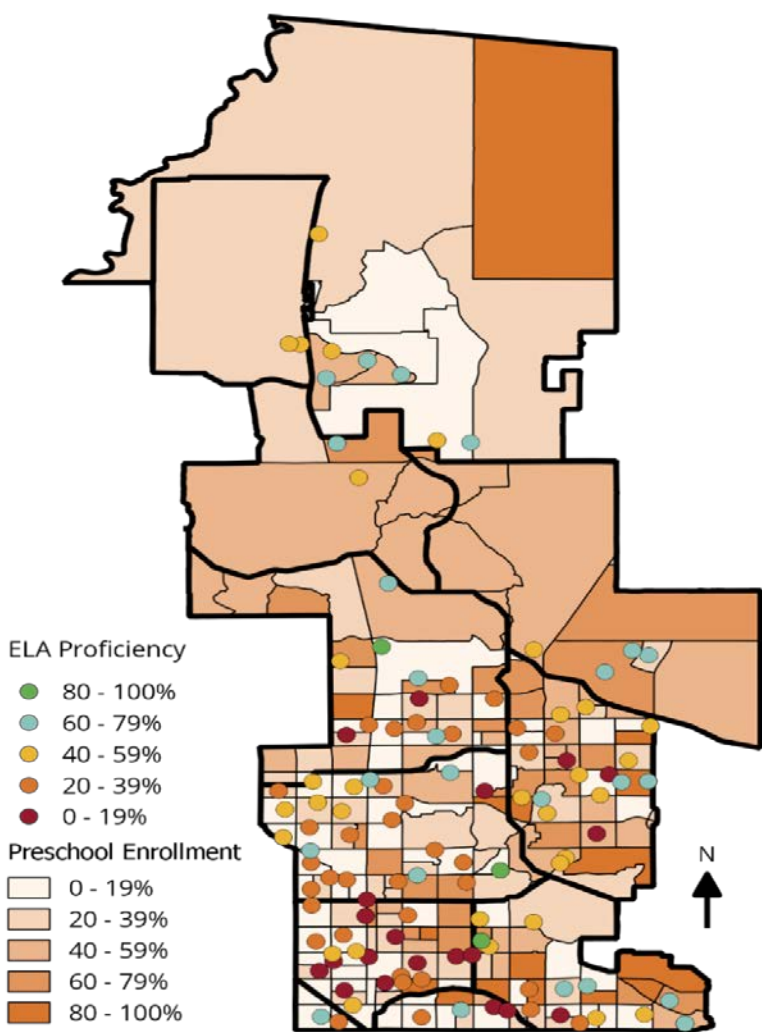
As detailed in Figures C5 through C7 in Appendix C, there is substantial variability in performance across the Phoenix North Region, but the majority exceeded the statewide rates and a substantial number of those proficiency rates are greater than 50

percent. Specifically, of 114 district and charter schools reporting third grade ELA scores and physically located within the region, 59 achieved a higher proportion of third graders meeting proficiency standards for English language arts than the 40 percent Arizona average and 49 had more than 41

percent meeting the mathematics standards. In 42 schools, more than half of third graders achieved the English standards and in 39 schools more than half of third graders achieved the math standards. Overall, however, the fact that about 60 percent of third graders are not achieving proficiency in English language arts or mathematics indicates that there is a significant need to improve students' performance.

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

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



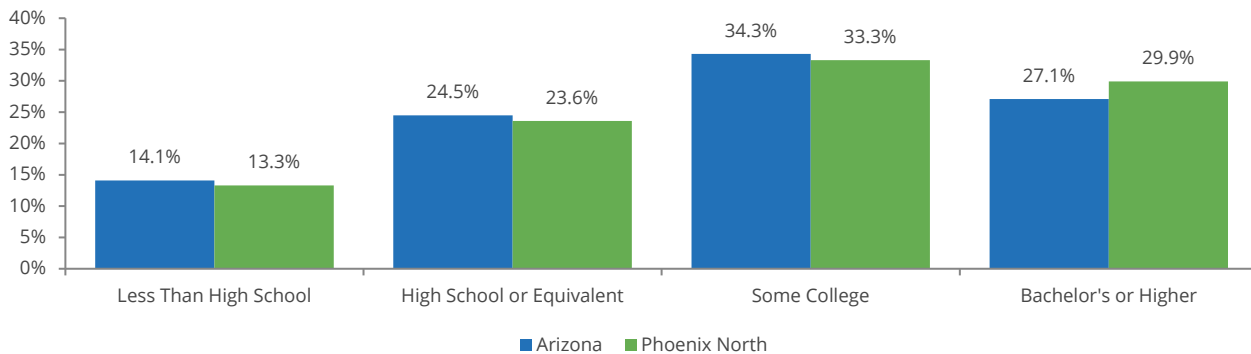
Source: Arizona Department of Education. (2016). 2015 AzMERIT Assessment [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First; U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B14003 - Sex by School Enrollment by Type of School by Age for the Population 3 Years and Over, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community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

Educational Indicators for Adults

Educational attainment amongst adults in the Phoenix North Region is somewhat greater than the State overall as illustrated in Figure 4-6.

As the chart shows, 29.9 percent of adults in the Phoenix North Region have completed college, almost three percentage points greater than the statewide average. Only 13.3 percent of adults in the region have not completed high school, about one point less than the overall Arizona figure. Given the relationship between education and income and between family income and childhood development, above average educational attainment in the region is a significant asset.

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

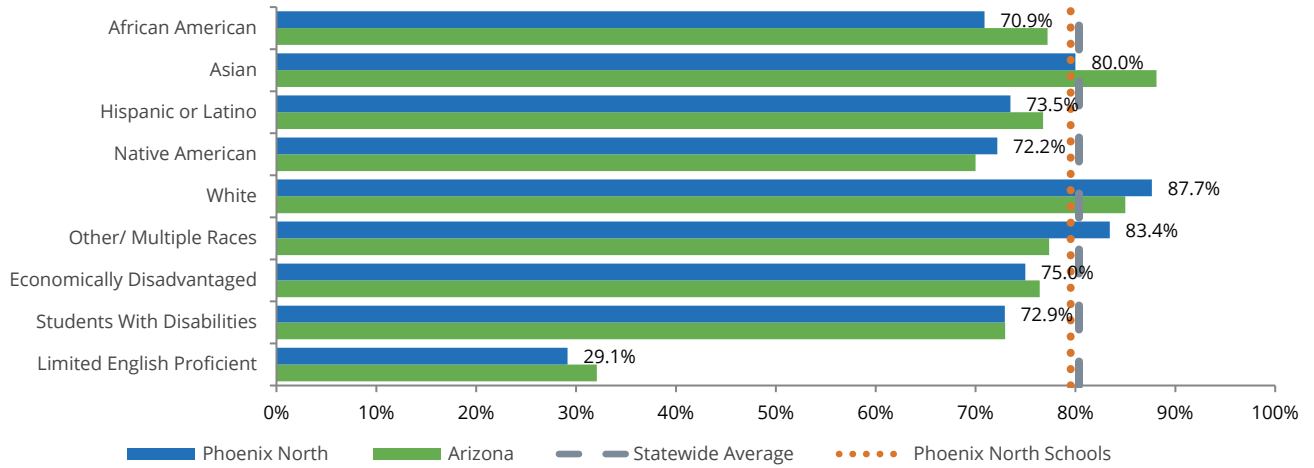


Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B15002 - Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

There are, however, significant differences in educational attainment across the region, generally with higher levels of education in the northern parts of the region and lower levels in the southern parts. For example, 25.5 percent of adults in the Alhambra village have not completed high school and only 19.0 percent have completed college while 58.2 percent of adults in the Desert View village have completed college and 1.2 percent have not completed high school. Complete details regarding educational attainment by village are included in Figure C1 of Appendix C.

The four-year high school graduation rates for the class of 2014 in district and charter high schools located in the Phoenix North Region was 75.1 percent. The five-year graduation rate increased to 79.6 percent, comparable to the statewide average. As shown in Figure 4-7, compared to statewide figures graduation rates in Phoenix North high schools are lower for African-American, Asian, and Hispanic or Latino students, but higher for Caucasian and Native American students. Graduation rates for students with disabilities and those with economic disadvantages are on par with statewide figures, but several percentage points lower than their classmates. The graduation rate is particularly poor for limited English-proficient students, only 29.0 percent of whom graduated within five years.

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



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

Key Takeaways

Educational indicators in the Phoenix North Region – from preschoolers to adults – mirror statewide figures, leaving substantial room for improvement.

Preschool enrollment in the Phoenix North Region is close to the statewide rate, meaning that only 34.0 percent of three and four-year-olds are enrolled in preschool. This suggests a clear need for additional preschool options and/or assistance. Improvements in English and math proficiency amongst third graders are needed as only 40.5 percent of third graders in the Phoenix North Region are proficient in English language arts and only 41.8 percent are proficient in mathematics.

Above-average educational attainment amongst adults in the Phoenix North Region (29.9 percent of adults have completed college, 2.8 percentage points higher than the statewide average) is a regional asset.



Early Learning

EARLY LEARNING

Why it Matters

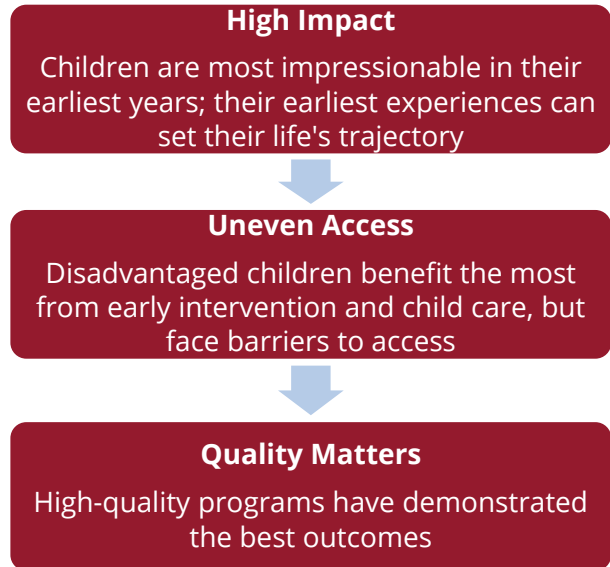
“Free the child’s potential, and you will transform him into the world”

- Maria Montessori

About 90 percent of a child’s brain is formed by the age of five years, making this window “a period of both great opportunity and great vulnerability”.^{51,52} The brain is most malleable during these earliest, formative years, meaning that a child’s earliest experiences – either positive or negative – lay the foundation for the years that follow. As described in the following paragraphs, children who have positive and nurturing early learning experiences are more likely to arrive at school ready to learn and succeed while those without the same opportunities often begin school trailing their peers.⁵³

Children benefit from attending preschool. Cognitive, language, and achievement outcomes of preschool participants indicate such early education can provide an average of a third of a year of additional learning beyond what would have occurred without access to preschool.⁵⁴ Head Start programs have been found to increase high school graduation rates by 8.6 percentage points, increase college attendance rates by 6 percentage points, and reduce non-participation (in either education or employment) rates by 7 percentage points.⁵⁵ In addition to increased vocabulary and language skills, and improved cognitive abilities, children that receive Head Start services show improved socio-emotional states through decreased aggression.⁵⁶

Not all child care supports are created equal, however, as the quality of programs – and the associated outcomes – varies significantly. Hallmarks of quality child care programs include:⁵⁷



⁵¹ Zero to Three: National Center for Infants, Toddlers and Families. (2014). When is the brain fully developed? Retrieved from: <https://www.zerotothree.org/resources/1371-when-is-the-brain-fully-developed>.

⁵² Phillips, D. (2010). 10 Years Post- Neurons to Neighborhoods: What’s at Stake and What Matters in Child Care? Keynote Address at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of CCDGB. Retrieved from: <http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/19856/pdf>.

⁵³ Phillips, D. (2010). 10 Years Post- Neurons to Neighborhoods: What’s at Stake and What Matters in Child Care? Keynote Address at the Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of CCDGB. Retrieved from: <http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/19856/pdf>.

⁵⁴ Yoshikawa, H., Weiland, C., Brooks-Gunn, J., Burchinal, M. R., Espinoza, L. M., Gormley, W. T., Ludwig, J., Magnuson, K. A., Phillips, D., & Zaslow, M. J. (2013). Investing in our future: The evidence base on preschool education. New York, NY: Foundation for Child Development. Retrieved from: <https://www.fcd-us.org/assets/2016/04/Evidence-Base-on-Preschool-Education-FINAL.pdf>.

⁵⁵ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). The Economics of Early Childhood Investments. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁵⁶ Aikens, N. Klein, A.K., Tarullo, L., West, J. (2013). Getting Ready for Kindergarten: Children’s Progress During Head Start. Retrieved from: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/faces_2009_child_outcomes_brief_final.pdf.

⁵⁷ Arizona Child Care Resource & Referral. (2016). Quality Indicators. Retrieved from: <http://www.arizonachildcare.org/childcare-indicators.html?lang=en>.

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

Research has shown that higher-quality programs produce better outcomes. High-quality early learning settings for children aim to cultivate positive social, emotional, and cognitive development.⁵⁸ Young children attending higher quality child care have been found to be more cooperative than those with lower quality care, and have demonstrated better language and cognitive development.⁵⁹ Children from socioeconomically-disadvantaged households in particular benefit when placed in high quality early education programs.⁶⁰ Conversely, children exposed to a poor-quality environment, whether at home or outside the home, are less likely to be prepared for school demands and more likely to have their socioemotional development derailed.⁶¹

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

There are a number of factors that contribute to families’ child care decisions – including availability, affordability, and family values⁶² – and these considerations will vary for every family, but cost in particular is a significant barrier for many families.⁶³ Providing assistance to lower-income families has been shown to positively impact access to child care; recipients of child care subsidies are 27 percent

⁵⁸ Kreader, J., Ferguson, D., & Lawrence, S. (2005). *Infant and toddler child care arrangements*. (Research-to-Policy Connections No. 1). New York: Child Care & Early Education Research Connections. Retrieved from: <http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/6872/pdf>.

⁵⁹ NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, National Institute of Health. (2006). *The NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development: Findings for Children up to Age 4 1/2 Years*. Research Triangle Park, NC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, NICHD. Retrieved from: https://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubs/documents/seccyd_06.pdf.

⁶⁰ NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, National Institute of Health. (2006). *The NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development: Findings for Children up to Age 4 1/2 Years*. Research Triangle Park, NC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, NICHD. Retrieved from: https://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubs/documents/seccyd_06.pdf.

⁶¹ American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care. *Quality early education and child care from birth to kindergarten*. *Pediatrics*. 2005; 115(1):187–91. Retrieved from: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/115/1/187>.

⁶² American Academy of Pediatrics, Committee on Early Childhood, Adoption, and Dependent Care. *Quality early education and child care from birth to kindergarten*. *Pediatrics*. 2005; 115(1):187–91. Retrieved from: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/115/1/187>.

⁶³ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

more likely to use center-based care than non-recipients, and often the care is of higher quality.⁶⁴ Access to child care also increases the likelihood that a child's parent or parents are able to work, which can result in improved financial stability and increased resources for the family.⁶⁵

Given that 30.3 percent of the young children in the Phoenix North Region are living in homes with incomes below the FPL, assisting low-income families to access child care is a critically important issue in the region.

For young children with or at risk for developmental delays, early intervention has demonstrated positive outcomes across the continuum of developmental indicators, including cognition, health, and communication and language. Parents value these services, as well. Of a national sample of parents of children receiving early intervention services, 82 percent believed their family was better off as a result of services.⁶⁶ Investments in quality early learning programs for young children with or without special needs can also reduce the use of special education as well as other public services and supports, which have the potential to produce a 2 to 10 percent rate of return.^{67,68,69}

What the Data Tell Us

Child Care

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

Within the Phoenix North Region, there are 369 licensed and certified child care providers – including centers, home-based providers, and public school programs. Figure 5-1 lists the types of child care providers operating in the region and Arizona overall (details regarding the type and number of child care providers located within each village in the region are reported in Figures D1 and D2 in Appendix D). Compared to the State as a whole, Phoenix North has a much smaller proportion of home-based providers and a larger percentage of center-based, school-based, and faith-based providers.

⁶⁴ Ryan RM, Johnson A, Rigby E, Brooks-Gunn J. The Impact of Child Care Subsidy Use on Child Care Quality. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*. 2011; 26:320–331. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3160790/pdf/nihms258065.pdf>.

⁶⁵ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

⁶⁶ Bailey, D. B., Hebbeler, K., Spiker, D., Scarborough, A., Mallik, S., & Nelson, L. (2005). Thirty--six-- month outcomes for families of children who have disabilities and participated in early intervention. *Pediatrics*, 116, 1346--1352.

⁶⁷ NICHD Early Child Care Research Network, National Institute of Health. (2006). *The NICHD Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development: Findings for Children up to Age 4 1/2 Years*. Research Triangle Park, NC: United States Department of Health and Human Services, NICHD. Retrieved from: https://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubs/documents/seccyd_06.pdf.

⁶⁸ Karoly, L. A., Kilburn, R. M., & Cannon, J. (2005). *Proven Benefits of Early Childhood Interventions*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation. Retrieved from: http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_briefs/RB9145.html.

⁶⁹ Heckman, J., Moon, S., Pinto, R., Sveltyev, P. and Yavitz, A. 2010, *A new cost-benefit and rate of return analysis for the Perry Preschool Program: A Summary*, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 16180. Retrieved from: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16180.pdf>.

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

Type	Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Center-Based	1,655	46.6%	223	60.4%
Home-Based	1,318	37.1%	89	24.1%
School-Based	580	16.3%	57	15.4%
Total	3,553	100%	369	100%

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

In total, the licensed and certified providers in the Phoenix North Region are approved to provide care for 25,865 children of all ages.^{70,71} Each opening is an asset to the region, providing families a variety of child care options. These

approved slots are not limited to children under six years of age, but the ratio of slots to the number of young children is instructive in comparing capacity across regions. This ratio demonstrates that the capacity of licensed and certified options in the Phoenix North Region is proportionate to statewide capacity. Specifically, the 25,865 slots in the Phoenix North Region translate to one opening for every 2.5 young children, compared to one opening for every 2.4 young children statewide.

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

Figure 5-2: Quality First Star Ratings

Rating	Definition
	Highest Quality
	Quality Plus
	Quality
	Progressing Star
	Rising Star

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

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

⁷⁰ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

⁷¹ Arizona First Things First. (2017). FTF Data Center. Retrieved from: <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first>.

Of the region’s providers that participate in Quality First, 65.7 percent of the rated providers have achieved at least a ‘Quality’ rating (3-stars or above), an asset to the young children enrolled with these providers. There remains room for improvement, though, as a larger proportion of providers in the region have either no rating or a two-star rating compared to the statewide average. There are no providers with a rating above two stars within the Desert View and North Gateway villages (details regarding the number of providers located in each village and participating in Quality First and their star ratings are included in Figure D3 of Appendix D). The providers with at least three stars within the Phoenix North Region are licensed or certified to provide care to about 7,000 children.

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

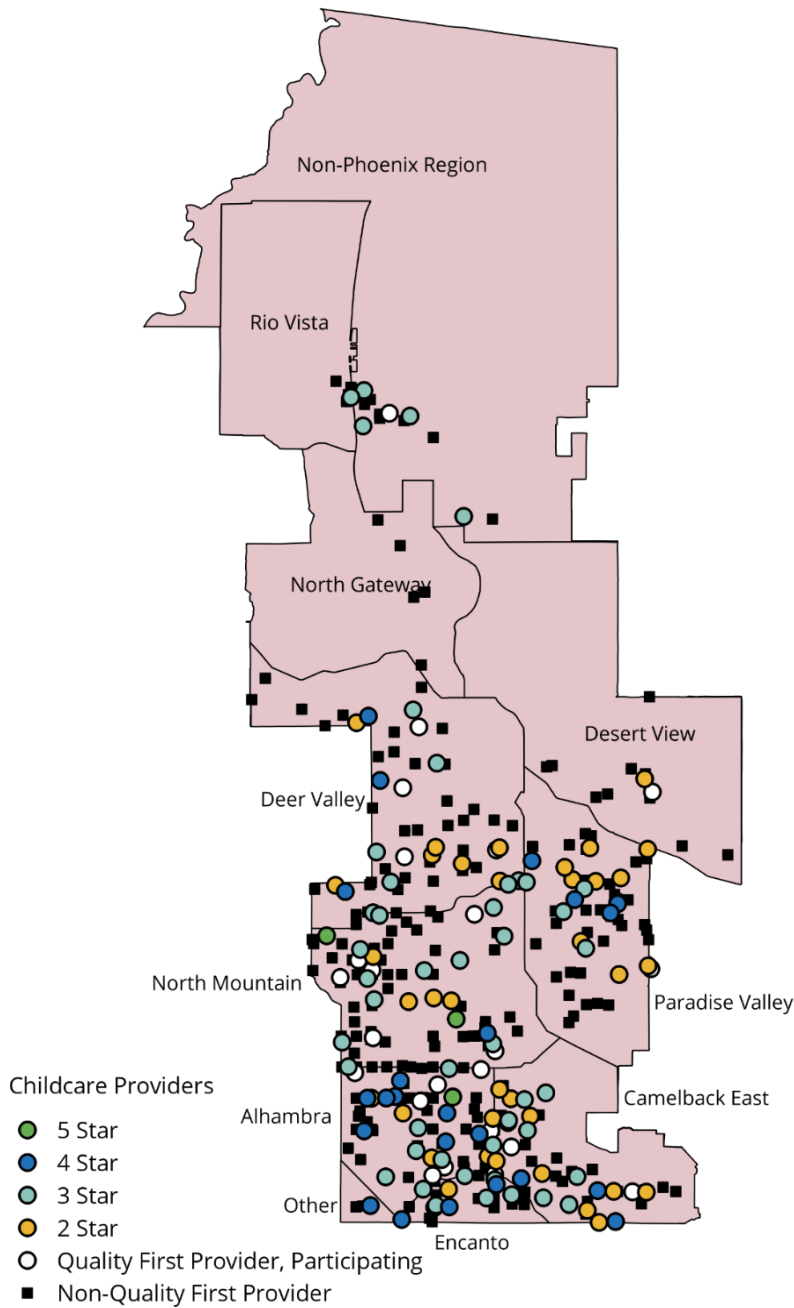
Rating	Arizona Count of Providers	Phoenix North Count of Providers
★★★★★	41	3
★★★★	200	23
★★★	317	47
★★	224	38
★	0	0
No Rating (Participating in QF)	136	26
Total	918	137

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

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

Figure 5-4 illustrates the location of the licensed and certified child care providers within the Phoenix North Region, as well as their Quality First rating if applicable. As the map demonstrates, child care providers are primarily located in the more populous southern parts of the region. The areas without child care providers – notably the northern areas of the region – are those with relatively few young children based on Census data. However, *proximity* is not the same as *access* and some families may not be able to enroll their child or children due to the lack of an open space, concerns about quality, or prohibitive costs.

Figure 5-4: Child Care Providers by Quality First Rating



Source: First Things First (2016). [Quality First Providers dataset]. Retrieved from <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first> on March 17, 2017.

For low-income families in particular, the cost of licensed or certified child care often presents a significant barrier. Figure 5-5 illustrates the median daily and annual cost of child care in Maricopa County based on the Department of Economic Security’s 2014 market rate survey,⁷² and compares

⁷² Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2014). Child Care Market Rate Survey 2014. Retrieved from: <https://des.az.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/dl/MarketRateSurvey2014.pdf>.

these costs to the median income of county households (\$59,411) as well as the FPL (\$20,420 for a family of three).

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

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

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

As shown in Figure 5-5, the average cost of center-based care for an infant in Maricopa County is \$11,440 annually while the yearly cost of center-based care for a one or two-year-old is \$10,400. In comparison, in-state undergraduate tuition at Arizona State University is \$10,640 in the 2016-2017 school year.⁷³ These costs are equal to nearly 20 percent of the before-tax pay for a family earning the median income in Maricopa County. For a family living right at the poverty line, these costs would be equal to half of their earnings.

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

Given these costs, many families would not be able to access any licensed or certified child care – and particularly high-quality care – without assistance. There are four significant publicly-funded programs that assist families with the cost of child care and preschool: Head Start, the Preschool Development Block Grant, the Department of Economic Security’s (DES) child care subsidy program, and First Things First Quality First scholarships. The availability of these programs, which benefit several thousand children in the Phoenix North Region is an asset, but they only reach a fraction of the region’s children.

Head Start provides center-based preschool for three and four-year-olds from low-income households. In addition to early childhood education, the program provides nutrition, physical and mental health services, and other social services to children and families. There are multiple entities that receive funding to administer Head Start services in various parts of the City of Phoenix. These grantees collectively received funding for 4,001 Head Start slots in the 2014-15 year.⁷⁴

⁷³ Arizona State University. (2017). ASU Tuition Estimator. Retrieved from: <https://students.asu.edu/tuition>.

⁷⁴ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Early Childhood Learning & Knowledge Center, Head Start. (2016). Program Service Reports. Retrieved from: <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/data/psr>.

The Arizona Department of Education administers the State's new federally-funded Preschool Development Block Grant, funded at \$20 million each year between federal fiscal year 2015 and 2018 (\$80 million in total). During this period, 65 percent of the funding will be passed through to sub-grantees to provide high-quality, comprehensive preschool program services. The remaining 35 percent of the funding will support infrastructure development needed to support high-quality preschool systems, including increasing access to Quality First. In the Phoenix North Region, there are 28 sites participating in the program.

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

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

In 2015, 5,256 children under the age of 13 years were receiving a subsidy in the Phoenix North Region. Of this total, 2,242 children (42.7 percent) were receiving services from the Department of Child Safety. Another 623 children were on the program's waiting list.⁷⁵

First Things First, through the Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council, funds scholarships for providers participating in Quality First. These scholarships help providers to fill paid slots and support investments in quality such as higher wages for teachers, lowers staffing ratios, etc. The number of scholarships varies based on the size of the program and its star rating, with those providers with higher ratings receiving more scholarships. In 2016, 1,289 infants, toddlers and preschoolers received Quality First scholarships to access high quality early learning through preschool or child care.⁷⁶

Due to various data limitations, the total number of young children in the Phoenix North Region receiving child care through these four programs is unknown (because the Head Start total includes other parts of Phoenix, the number of slots supported by the Preschool Development Block Grant at the 28 participating sites is unknown, and the DES figure includes school-age children). However, even if each of the slots, subsidies, and scholarships discussed above were directed to young children in the Phoenix North Region, the total would be less than 11,000, far less than the 66,337 young children in the region and the 19,556 of those children living in poverty, suggesting a need for more assistance through these programs.

⁷⁵ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First. Data limited to children under the age of six years was not made available.

⁷⁶ First Things First. (2016). Phoenix North 2016 Impact Report. Retrieved from: <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/regions/Publications/Impact%20Report%20-%202016%20-%20Phoenix%20North.pdf>.

For a number of reasons, some families choose to rely on informal ‘kith and kin’ child care that is not licensed or certified. According to the Association for Supportive Child Care (ASCC), family, friends, and neighbors care for more than 50 percent of children with working parents, particularly in low-income communities. In order to support the quality of these unregulated child care providers, the Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council provides funding to ASCC for its Arizona Kith and Kin Project, which is a 14-week training program that aims to increase providers’ knowledge of the elements of quality child care, to increase their understanding of ways to challenge and stimulate young children, and to increase their knowledge of childhood injury prevention. This program is an important asset to the families that rely on informal care and in fiscal year 2015, the Council provided funding to provide training to 528 kith and kin providers in the region.⁷⁷

Early Intervention and Services for Children with Disabilities and Special Needs

The Arizona Early Intervention Program (AZEIP) is the statewide system of services for children from birth to three years of age with or at risk of disabilities or developmental delays. 1,439 children in the Phoenix North Region receive services through AZEIP, making the program a key early intervention asset in the region.

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

In fiscal year 2015, 1,811 infants and toddlers in Phoenix North were referred to AZEIP. Primary referral sources were physician’s offices, hospitals, Child Protective Services, and the families themselves. In that year, 1,439 infants and toddlers in the Phoenix North Region received services.⁷⁸ Additional information regarding AZEIP service numbers is reported in Appendix D, including the top three referral sources by age group (Figure D4), the number of children served by age (Figure D5), and statewide performance measures (Figure D6).

The Department of Economic Security’s Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD) provides an extensive array of home and community based services to persons with an intellectual or developmental disability, such as cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and autism. The program also serves young children at risk of having a developmental disability. Covered services include case management, habilitation, attendant care, and therapies. DDD provided services to 325 infants and toddlers in the Phoenix North Region in fiscal year 2015 and to another 306 children between three and six years of

⁷⁷ First Things First. (2016). Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council Meeting Minutes, October 13, 2015. Retrieved from: <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/board/meetings-notice>.

⁷⁸ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

age (additional information related to referrals, screenings, and service visits are listed in Figure D7 of Appendix D).⁷⁹

Comprehensive data regarding the number of children in need of early intervention services in the State and region is not available through sources such as the Census Bureau. National benchmarks, however, indicate that early intervention services provided in the Phoenix North Region exceed national rates. According to 2013 data from the federal Department of Education, Arizona ranked 43rd out of the 50 states in the percentage of the birth-to-three-year-old population receiving services with a 1.94 percent service rate.⁸⁰ This rate is substantially less than the national median of 2.70 percent. However, 4.3 percent of children under three in the Phoenix North Region receive early intervention services. The apparent accessibility of early intervention services in the Phoenix North Region is an important asset to children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities.

In the Phoenix North Region, 1,559 children between the ages of three and five years-old in public preschool or kindergartens received special education services in 2015. Figure 5-6 presents the number of preschool and kindergarten students with disabilities in public (district) schools located within the Phoenix North Region’s boundaries. As shown in the table, the most common disability is a developmental delay, accounting for 41.0 percent of disabilities amongst preschool students and 52.9 percent amongst kindergarteners. The next largest category is speech language impairment, totaling 32.7 percent of preschool cases and 45.6 percent of kindergarten cases. Details regarding the number of children receiving special education services in the schools located in each village are included in Figures D9 through D13 of Appendix D.

Figure 5-6: Children with Disabilities in Public Schools within the Phoenix North Region⁸¹

	Preschool	Kindergarten
Developmental Delay	366	310
Hearing Impaired	***	***
Preschool Severe Delay	227	-
Speech Language Impairment	292	267
Visually Impaired	***	***
Total	893	586

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

Key Takeaways

The Phoenix North Region’s large and quality-focused child care provider network is a key community asset. The region is home to 369 licensed or certified child care providers approved to provide care to 26,000 children (of all ages)

Publicly-funded child care and preschool programs and subsidies are assets that benefit thousands of young children in the region. However, there are still many more families in need of assistance to access child care. Although the number of children benefiting from all of these programs is not available, the total is estimated to be no more than 11,000, far less than the 66,337 young children in

⁷⁹ Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

⁸⁰ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, Data Analysis System (DANS), OMB #1820-0557: "Infants and Toddlers Receiving Early Intervention Services in Accordance with Part C," 2011. Data updated as of July 15, 2012.

⁸¹ Children enrolled in preschool and kindergarten are typically between the ages of 3 and 5-years-old.

the Phoenix North Region and the 19,556 of these children in families living below the FPL. There are 623 children in the region on the waiting list for DES' child care subsidy program alone.

Early intervention and disability services are important assets for the families of children with or at risk of developmental delays or disabilities. In the Phoenix North Region, 1,439 infants and toddlers receive services from the Arizona Early Intervention Program, 631 children from birth to six years of age are served by the DES Division of Developmental Disabilities, and 1,200 children from three to five years of age receive special education services. In the Phoenix North Region, 4.3 percent of the birth-to-three-years-old population receives early intervention services, substantially higher than the statewide rate of 1.94 percent and the 2.70 percent median across all states.



Child Health

CHILD HEALTH

Why it Matters

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

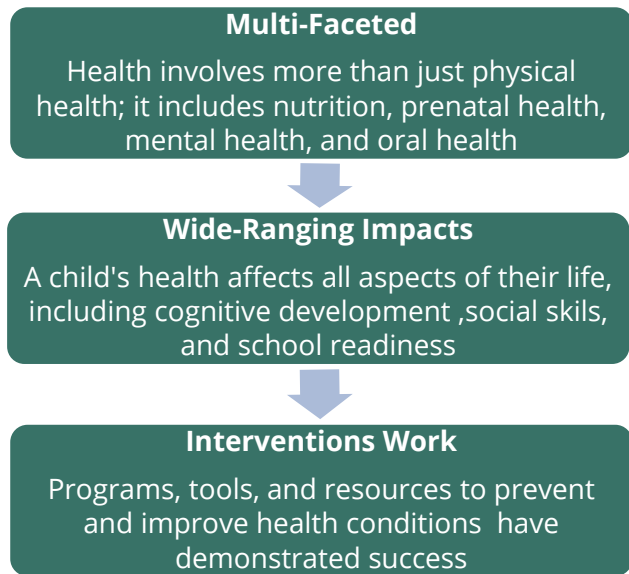
- Chuck Pagano, National Football League Coach

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

Prenatal care plays a valuable role in improving maternal and infant health, which can reduce the risks of infant mortality and low birth weight, which are associated with greater health risks later in life, including diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, and obesity.^{82,83}

Access to quality prenatal care, however, has been found to differ based on maternal conditions. For example, families in poverty are at greater risk of poor health outcomes. For children born into poverty, there is a 13.5 in 1,000 incidence of infant mortality compared to 8.3 in 1,000 for those not experiencing poverty.⁸⁴ African American mothers are more than twice as likely as Caucasian mothers to receive inadequate prenatal care.⁸⁵ Uninsured newborns are prone to poor outcomes and are often at a disadvantage due to the delayed and minimal care received for health problems if there is any care provided at all.⁸⁶

A mother’s health can impact their children’s health in other ways. For example, breastfeeding has been shown to produce a number of benefits for children. Among the known health benefits are nutritionally balanced meals; some protection against common childhood infections; better survival during the first year of life, including a lower risk of sudden infant death syndrome; reduced risk for certain allergic diseases, asthma, obesity, type 2 diabetes; and improved cognitive development.⁸⁷



⁸² Gortmaker, S.L. (1979). *The Effects of Prenatal Care Upon the Health of the Newborn*. *American Journal of Public Health*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1619097/pdf/amjph00692-0023.pdf>.

⁸³ *Low Birthweight*. *March of Dimes*. October 2014. Retrieved from: <http://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/low-birthweight.aspx>.

⁸⁴ *Poverty and Infant Mortality -- United States, 1988*. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. December 15, 1995. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00039818.htm>.

⁸⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. *Child Health USA 2013*. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013. Retrieved from: <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/chusa13/health-services-utilization/p/prenatal-care-utilization.html>.

⁸⁶ Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on the Consequences of Uninsurance. *Health Insurance is a Family Matter*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2002. 6, *Health-Related Outcomes for Children, Pregnant Women, and Newborns*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK221019/>.

⁸⁷ National Institutes of Health. *What are the Benefits of Breastfeeding?* Retrieved from: <https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/breastfeeding/conditioninfo/Pages/benefits.aspx>.

Despite the benefits of breastfeeding, only 79.2 percent of children in the U.S. have breastfed at least once, and only 26.7 percent are breastfed until the recommended minimum of 12 months.⁸⁸

Maternal depression impacts a child's well-being in a number of areas such as lower scores on tests of intellectual attainment among preschool children.⁸⁹ Post-partum depression is 2.3 times more likely for low-income women, and they are also less likely to be treated due to lower access to health care.

Those with access to health insurance often utilize health services more frequently, and consequently, tend to have better health outcomes than those without insurance.⁹⁰ Additionally, higher-income families often have access to healthier food options, fitness facilities, and favorable environmental conditions that promote good health. Ultimately, work and economic conditions, social-psychological resources, and healthy lifestyle can explain up to 71 percent of the association between education and physical functioning.⁹¹

Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease in children.⁹² Poor oral health has a number of consequences, resulting in diminished feelings of social well-being, pain and discomfort, acute and chronic infections, altered eating and sleeping habits, risk of hospitalization, high treatment costs, and loss of school days.⁹³ Early tooth loss caused by dental decay has been associated with the failure to thrive, impaired speech development, absence from and inability to concentrate in school, and reduced self-esteem.⁹⁴ Many cardiovascular, respiratory, and psychiatric issues in adulthood can result from nutrient deficiency, infection, or other poor conditions experienced in utero or as an infant.⁹⁵

Food insecurity throughout a child's life, particularly during the early stages of development, can lead to developmental delays, poor academic performance, social and behavioral difficulties, and poor health.⁹⁶ Children living in poverty are twice as likely to be obese, three times more likely to be anemic, and nearly 20 percent more likely to be vitamin A deficient.⁹⁷

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

⁸⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. (2014). *Breastfeeding Report Card, United States, 2014*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/pdf/2014breastfeedingreportcard.pdf>.

⁸⁹ *Maternal depression and child development*. (2004). *Paediatrics & Child Health*, 9(8), 575–583.

⁹⁰ Zimmerman, E., Woolf, S.H. (2014). *Understanding the Relationship Between Education and Health*. Institute of Medicine of the National Academies. Retrieved from: <https://nam.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/BPH-UnderstandingTheRelationship1.pdf>.

⁹¹ Ross, C.E., Wu, C. (1995). *The Links Between Education and Health*. American Sociological Association. Retrieved from: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2096319>.

⁹² Benjamin, R. M. (2010). *Oral Health: The Silent Epidemic*. *Public Health Reports*, 125(2), 158–159.

⁹³ Çolak, H., Dülgergil, Ç. T., Dalli, M., & Hamidi, M. M. (2013). *Early childhood caries update: A review of causes, diagnoses, and treatments*. *Journal of Natural Science, Biology, and Medicine*, 4(1), 29–38. Retrieved from: <http://doi.org/10.4103/0976-9668.107257>.

⁹⁴ Colak, H., Dulgergil, C.t., Dalli, M. (2013). *Early Childhood Caries Update: A Review of Causes, Diagnoses, and Treatments*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3633299/>.

⁹⁵ Harvard University –Center on the Developing Child. (2010). *The Foundations of Lifelong Health are Built in Early Childhood*. Retrieved from: <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/Foundations-of-Lifelong-Health.pdf>.

⁹⁶ Feeding America. (2017). *Child Hunger in America*. Retrieved from: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/child-hunger/>.

⁹⁷ Currie, J. (2005). *Health Disparities and Gaps in School Readiness. The Future of Children*. Retrieved from: <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ795844.pdf>.

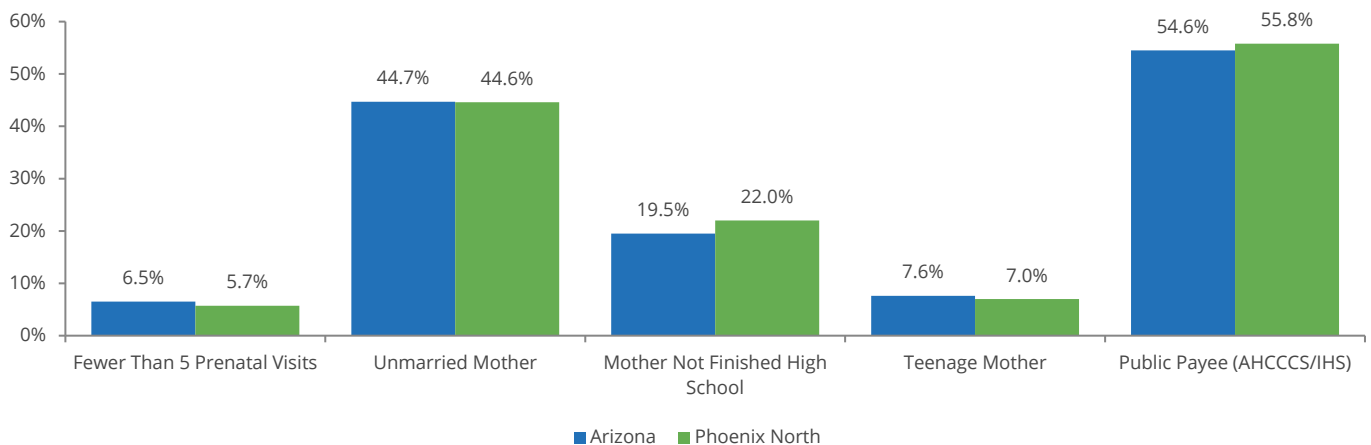
- Food supports through programs such as SNAP have been shown to help reduce the incidence of babies born with low birth weight between 5 and 11 percent⁹⁸
- Monthly nurse visits for pregnant and postpartum women that persist throughout early childhood can help in reducing delinquent behavior in adolescents⁹⁹
- Health education for pregnant women as well as mothers can improve birth outcomes, decrease maternal stress, and help mothers prepare a safe environment for child development¹⁰⁰
- Vaccinations prevent illness, hospitalizations, and fatalities among children of all ages¹⁰¹

What the Data Tell Us

Health of Pregnant Mothers and Birth Outcomes

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

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



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

As Figure 6-1 demonstrates, the backgrounds of mothers giving birth in the Phoenix North Region are similar to the State overall. 44.6 percent of mothers giving birth in the Phoenix North Region are unmarried and 22.0 percent have not completed high school. 7.0 percent of all births is to a teenager.

⁹⁸ Almond, D., Hoynes, H.W., Schanzenback, D.W. (2008). *Inside the War on Poverty: The Impact of Food Stamps on Birth Outcomes*. National Bureau of Economic Research. Retrieved from: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w14306.pdf>.

⁹⁹ Olds, D.L. (2008). *Preventing Child Maltreatment and Crime with Prenatal and Infancy Support of Parents: The Nurse-Family Partnership*. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention*, 9(S1), 2-24. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2946620/>.

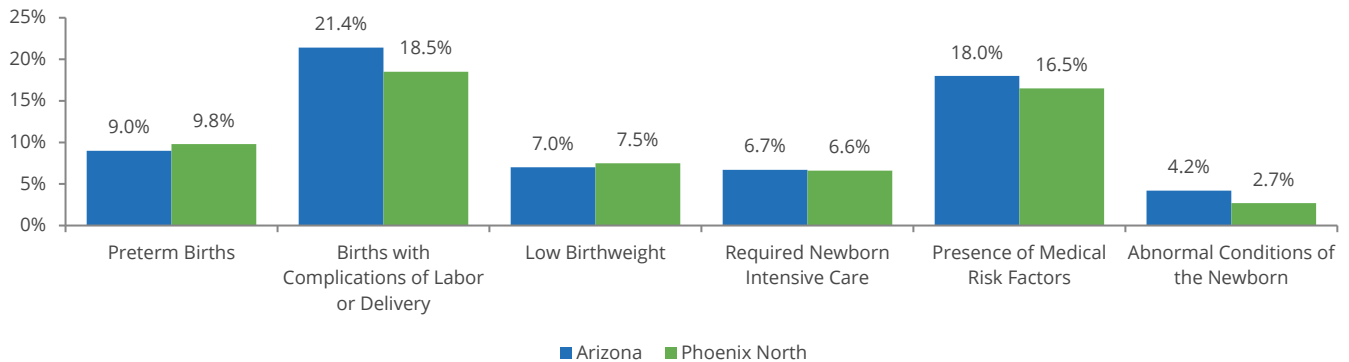
¹⁰⁰ Landrigan, P.J., Kimmel, C.A., Correa, A., Eskenazi, B. (2004). *Children's Health and the Environment: Public Health Issues and Challenges for Risk Assessment*. *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241836/pdf/ehp0112-000257.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Whitney, C.G., Zhou, F., Singleton, J., and Schuchat, A. (2013). *Benefits from Immunization During the Vaccines for Children Program Era – United States, 1994 – 2013*. Retrieved June 30, 2017 from <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6316a4.htm>.

55.8 percent of all births are paid for by a public health insurance program, primarily AHCCCS. 5.7 percent of mothers giving birth had fewer than five prenatal visits.

There were 11,474 births in the Phoenix North Region in 2014. Birth outcomes in the Phoenix North Region are similarly comparable to statewide averages, as shown in Figure 6-2.

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



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

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

The Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council funds a strategy to support screening for vision, hearing, and developmental issues for young children. In 2016, 2,896 screenings were conducted in the Phoenix North Region.¹⁰² Similarly, the Arizona Department of Health Services conducts screenings of newborns for 29 metabolic and congenital disorders as well as hearing loss and helps those with a disorder to access needed treatment. In 2015, 10,857 newborns received a hearing screening.

Health Insurance

The percentage of young children in the Phoenix North Region with health insurance is higher than the citywide and Arizona rates as well as the rates in the nation's other large cities.

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

¹⁰² First Things First. (2016). Phoenix North Impact Report. Retrieved from <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/regions/Publications/Impact%20Report%20-%202016%20-%20Phoenix%20North.pdf>.

The uninsured rate in the Phoenix North Region, however, is lower. Within the region, 9.4 percent of young children do not have health insurance, modestly lower than the 9.7 percent statewide rate. This rate still translates to 6,159 young children in the region lacking health insurance.

Publicly-funded health insurance is an important community asset, providing coverage for 44.8 percent of the young children in the Phoenix North Region with health insurance (a small number of

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

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

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

children included in this statistic also have private insurance coverage).¹⁰³

The primary public health insurance program for young children is Medicaid, which in Arizona is named the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS). Through AHCCCS, low-income individuals are able to access a variety of healthcare services, including doctor visits, specialist care, transportation, hospital services, emergency care, pregnancy care, podiatry services, surgery services, immunizations, physical exams, family planning, lab and X-rays, prescriptions, dialysis, annual well women exams, vision exams, dental screening, dental

treatment, hearing exams, and hearing aids. Children under the age of one year must have family income below 147 percent of the FPL (currently \$30,017 for a family of three) while children between one and five years of age can have family incomes up to 141 percent of the FPL (\$28,792 for a family of three).

The number of young children without health insurance in the City of Phoenix has been declining in recent years as key provisions of the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) have taken effect. The ACA gave states the option to expand their Medicaid programs, which Arizona elected to do. This expansion did not change eligibility for young children (for whom eligibility limits were always more generous than for other age groups), but may have affected enrollment in a couple of ways. Media coverage of the expansion and the ACA requirement that most individuals – including children, although not low-income children – have health insurance (that is, the ‘individual mandate’) may have increased awareness of the program. Additionally, the ACA established a subsidy program to help low- and middle-income individuals and families to purchase insurance through state health insurance exchanges.

At the state level, enrollment in the KidsCare program, which provided health insurance coverage to children with family income above the Medicaid requirements and below 200 percent of the FPL, was frozen in January 2010. A more limited program – KidsCare II – was established with enrollment beginning in June 2012. That program was terminated on January 31, 2014, with the expectation that

¹⁰³ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27003 - Public Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

these children and their families could access subsidized health insurance through the health insurance exchange established as part of the ACA. A version of the KidsCare program was reinstated in September 2016 for children under 18 years of age with incomes between 133 and 200 percent of the FPL. Enrollment requires payment of a monthly premium of up to \$50 per child and \$70 per family.

The combination of these changes has substantially reduced uninsured rates across the country. This reduction is not reflected in the previously-cited insured data, which is a five-year average of 2010 through 2014. As a result, the data does not account for the most substantial health insurance market changes, which began in 2015. Information at the regional level is not available, but according to Census data for 2015, the uninsured rate for young children across the City of Phoenix had declined to 7.2 percent.¹⁰⁴

Nutrition

As discussed in the *Economic Circumstances* section, 31,551 young children in the Phoenix North Region are in families enrolled in the SNAP program to help them purchase food. Many families face barriers to accessing nutritious food beyond affordability. 21.9 percent of the individuals residing within the Phoenix North Region live in a one-mile food desert,¹⁰⁵ meaning that they do not have ready access to fresh fruit, vegetables, and other healthful whole foods, usually due to a lack of grocery stores, farmers' markets, and healthy food providers.

Given the number of low-income children in the Phoenix North Region and the lack of access to healthy food in some neighborhoods, schools play a vital role in nutritional support for low-income students. The federally funded National School Lunch Program (NSLP) provides free and reduced lunches through public or nonprofit schools and residential child care institutions. To participate, schools must serve meals that comply with federal nutritional requirements. Children with family incomes below 130 percent of the FPL are eligible for free meals while those with incomes between 130 and 185 percent of the FPL are eligible for reduced price meals and cannot be charged more than 40 cents per meal. NSLP-funded meals are an important asset in the region, particularly when considering that nearly a quarter of all children in Maricopa County experienced food insecurity in 2014.¹⁰⁶

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

Obesity rates among children in the Phoenix North Region are comparable to statewide figures, based on rates observed among children participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). In 2014, 23.7 percent of children in the WIC program in the Phoenix North Region were overweight or obese compared to an overall State rate of 24.0 percent.

¹⁰⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27001 – Health Insurance Coverage Status by Sex by Age, 2015 1-year estimate. American Community Survey. Retrieved from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

¹⁰⁵ United States Department of Agriculture. (2016). Food Access Research Atlas. Retrieved from: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/download-the-data.aspx>.

¹⁰⁶ Feeding America. (2017). Food Insecurity in Maricopa County. Retrieved from: <http://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2014/overall/arizona/county/maricopa>.

Given the association of obesity and other chronic health conditions, there is a need to identify strategies to reduce obesity rates.

Health Care Providers

As part of a large metropolitan area, the Phoenix North Region is home to a large number of medical providers.

There are 722 primary care allopathic physicians and physician assistants in the Phoenix North Region.¹⁰⁷ This total, which excludes osteopathic physicians, translates to one primary care specialist for every 1,050 residents. This is a substantially lower ratio than the federal Health Resources and Services Administration's definition of a geography-based health professional shortage area (HPSA), which requires a ratio of more than 3,500 individuals per primary care physician (the standard is lowered to 3,000 in 'high-needs' areas based on poverty rates and certain other demographic and public health factors).¹⁰⁸ There are, however, several pockets of the Phoenix North Region that meet the definition of a geography-based HPSA. Based on the HRSA criteria for HPSAs and its data, 18,736 young children in the Phoenix North Region (28.2 percent of all young children in the region) live in a HPSA.¹⁰⁹ 18,226 young children in the region (27.5 percent of all young children in the region) are in a dental provider shortage area.

Additionally, there are 255 pediatric providers, including specialists, in the Phoenix North Region as well as 13 hospitals and approximately 130 outpatient centers such as urgent care locations and outpatient surgery centers.¹¹⁰

Public Recreation Amenities

The City of Phoenix offers a number of amenities that encourage residents to be outside, which are valuable community assets and promote exercise and good health, including 96 City parks, 11 City pools, and nine desert parks and mountain preserves.¹¹¹

Vaccination Rates

Vaccination rates amongst young children in the Phoenix North Region are slightly lower than rates across Arizona, but vaccination rates in kindergarteners are in-line with statewide rates. Figure 6-4 provides two examples. As the chart shows, among young children in the Phoenix North Region's child care programs, 89.9 percent have received at least four doses of the DTaP (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis) vaccine compared to 92.0 percent of young children in child care programs across the State and 93.1 percent have received at least one dose of the measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine

¹⁰⁷ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). *Licensed Medical Provider Directory [Unpublished Data]*. Retrieved from First Things First.

¹⁰⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources & Services Administration Data Warehouse. (2016). *Health Professionals Shortage Areas and Scoring*. Retrieved from: <https://nhsc.hrsa.gov/corpsexperience/aboutus/nationaladvisorycouncil/meetingsummaries/06-2016-shortage-designation.pdf>.

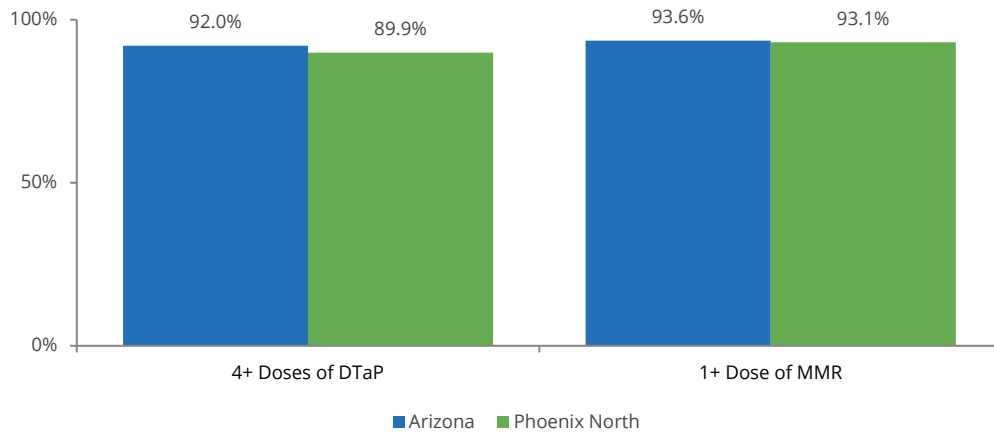
¹⁰⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources & Services Administration Data Warehouse. (2016). *Health Professionals Shortage Areas and Scoring*. Retrieved from: <https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/topics/shortageAreas.aspx>.

¹¹⁰ Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). *Medical Providers and Facilities Database*. Retrieved from: <http://azdhs.gov/licensing/index.php#databases>.

¹¹¹ City of Phoenix Mapping Portal. (2017). Retrieved from: <http://maps-phoenix.opendata.arcgis.com/>.

compared to 93.6 percent. Detailed information regarding vaccination rates in child care programs and kindergartens are included in Figures E19 and E20 of Appendix E.

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

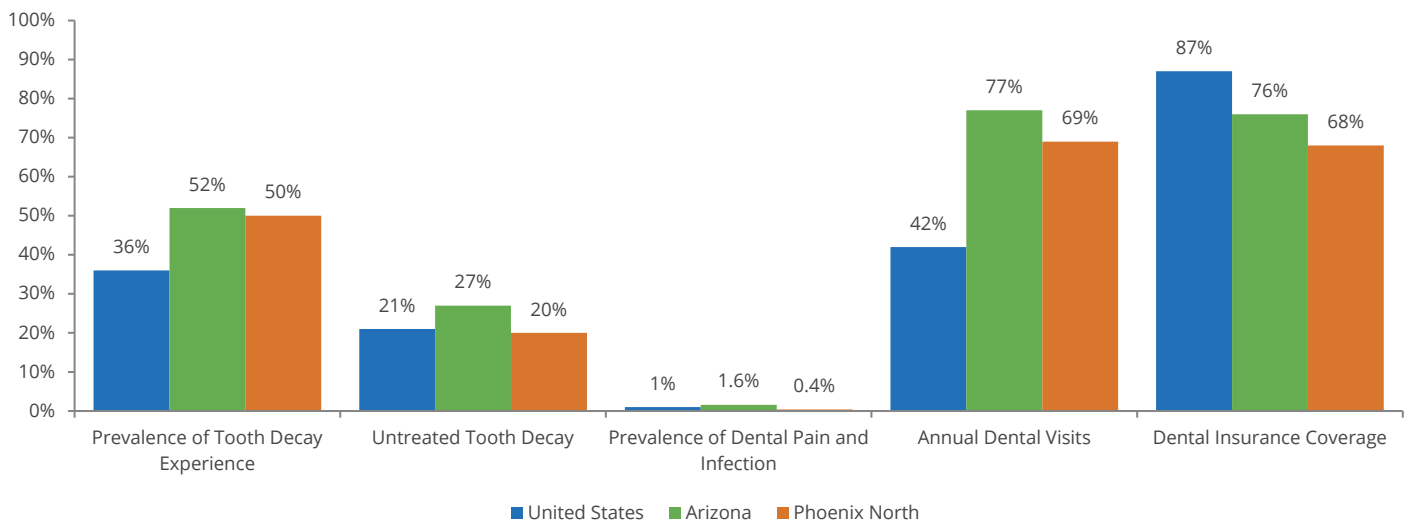


Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Vital Statistics [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Oral Health

By nearly every measure, children in Arizona and the Phoenix North Region experience a higher rate of oral health problems than their peers across the country as illustrated in Figure 6-5. Compared to the State as a whole, children in the region have a slightly lower prevalence of tooth decay and a markedly lower rate of untreated tooth decay. Counterintuitive to those outcomes, however, young children in the Phoenix North Region are less likely to have dental insurance coverage and to have had an annual dental visit.

Figure 6-5: Select Statistics Regarding Oral Health



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

Behavioral Health

Young children are less likely to experience behavioral health issues than adolescents or adults, but for children with such issues, the effects can be significant. Behavioral health treatment is covered by insurance, including the AHCCCS program. Based on AHCCCS enrollment figures, young children in the Phoenix North Region appear much more likely to receive behavioral health services than children elsewhere. In 2015, 4,677 young children in the Phoenix North Region received behavioral health services through AHCCCS, which is almost one-third of the total number of children receiving services across the State although the region only accounts for 13 percent of the total number of young children in poverty in the State. This data implies that young children in the region are more than twice as likely to receive behavioral health services than their peers across Arizona.

Among these children, the services accessed most frequently include support services such as case management, personal care, family support, and respite care; and treatment services such as screening, counseling, and therapy. Rehabilitation, medical, and pharmacy services were utilized less frequently.

Emergency Room Utilization

Emergency department visits and hospitalizations affect relatively few young children. In the Phoenix North Region in 2014, there were 6,725 emergency department visits involving a child under six years. The most common cause – accounting for 47 percent of all visits – was fall-related. There were 106 hospitalizations of young children in the Phoenix North Region in 2014, a decrease from 154 in 2012 and 122 in 2013.

Key Takeaways

54.6 percent of the births in the Phoenix North Region are paid for by public health insurance programs; while 44.6 percent of births are to unmarried women, 22.0 percent to women who have not completed high school, and 7.0 percent to teen mothers. Poverty is associated with a variety of poor health outcomes for young children, which translates to a potential need for additional support for mothers and young children in these circumstances.

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

Although performance in several other health-related areas – including vaccination rates, obesity rates, and oral health – are similar to statewide results, continued investment may be needed to avoid long-term negative outcomes.



Family Support and Literacy

FAMILY SUPPORT AND LITERACY

Why it Matters

“It takes a village to raise a child.”

- African proverb

A safe and stable environment with positive caregiver relationships is critical to healthy child development. Though only a small percentage of children experience neglect or abuse, the consequences are often severe and long-lasting. Federally-funded research shows that child abuse can cause physical injury to a child as well as psychological and emotional issues. The mortality rate for shaken baby syndrome is around 25 percent and nearly all abused youth have significant health issues.¹¹² About 28 percent of children who were abused or neglected were found to have a chronic health condition. These problems often manifest as

behavioral issues later in life if not treated appropriately. Maltreatment also leads to poor academic achievement for more than 10 percent of children, behavioral issues for 43 percent, and both cognitive and behavioral issues for around 13 percent.¹¹³

Another small, but often overlooked population of children is those with parents or caregivers who have been incarcerated. Research has estimated that one of every 33 children in the U.S. currently has a parent in prison or jail.¹¹⁴ These children are at a higher risk for adverse outcomes such as neglect and abuse, behavioral health issues, misconduct, and substance use. The likelihood of a child being incarcerated is five to seven times higher for children of incarcerated parents.¹¹⁵

Nationally, more than half of children of incarcerated parents live with relative caregivers, often grandparents on fixed incomes. Because many incarcerated women – a population that more than tripled between 1985 and 2005 – are single mothers, children are five times more likely to be served by the foster care system with a mother in prison than if a father is in prison.¹¹⁶



¹¹² Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2013). Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect. Children’s Bureau. Retrieved from: https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubpdfs/long_term_consequences.pdf.

¹¹³ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2013). Long-Term Consequences of Child Abuse and Neglect. Children’s Bureau. Retrieved from: https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubpdfs/long_term_consequences.pdf.

¹¹⁴ Pima Prevention Partnership. (2007). Arizona Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights Project: Report and Recommendations. Retrieved from: <http://www.thepartnership.us/filestore/ParentalIncarcerationBillofRightsProject.pdf>.

¹¹⁵ Christian, Steve. (2009). Children of Incarcerated Parents. Retrieved from: <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/cyf/childrenofincarceratedparents.pdf>.

¹¹⁶ Arizona Governor’s Office for Children, Youth and Families – Division for Substance Abuse Policy. (2007). Arizona Children of Incarcerated Parents. Retrieved from: <http://www.thepartnership.us/filestore/ParentalIncarcerationBillofRightsProject.pdf>.

52 percent of children with incarcerated parents are under the age of nine years, and 22 percent are under four years.¹¹⁷ It is of great importance that services and supports are provided to children experiencing these conditions as early as possible to fully address the needs and reduce traumas that correspond with a parent’s incarceration.

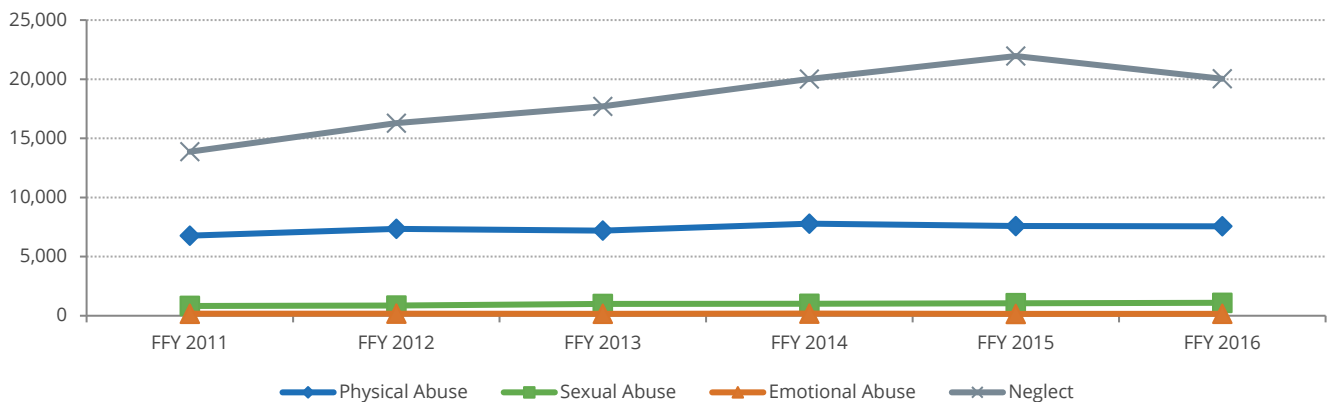
For at-risk families and children, interventions such as home visitation programs have demonstrated positive outcomes. Home visitation programs, which include health and child care education to pregnant women and new mothers to assist them in creating positive environments, have been demonstrated to improve a child’s cognitive abilities, leading to better attendance in school, as well as improvements in language and math.¹¹⁸ Various health benefits, both prenatal and postnatal, have also been demonstrated, including increased birth weight, decreased preterm labor, fewer emergency department visits, reductions in substantiated incidents of abuse and neglect, and higher developmental quotients.¹¹⁹

What the Data Tell Us

Child Welfare

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

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



Source: Arizona Department of Child Safety. (2016). *Child Welfare Reporting Requirements, Semi-Annual Report for the Period of April 1, 2010 through September 30, 2016*. Retrieved from: <https://dcs.az.gov/data/dcs-documents>.

¹¹⁷ Shlafer, R.J., Gerrity, E., Ruhland, E., Wheeler, M., and Michaels, C. (2013). *Children with Incarcerated Parents – Considering Children’s Outcomes in the Context of Family Experiences*. Retrieved from: <http://www.extension.umn.edu/family/cyfc/our-programs/ereview/docs/June2013ereview.pdf>.

¹¹⁸ White House Council of Economic Advisers. (2015). *The Economics of Early Childhood Investments*. Retrieved from: https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/early_childhood_report_update_final_non-embargo.pdf.

¹¹⁹ American Academy of Pediatrics, Council on Child and Adolescent Health. *The role of home-visitations programs in improving health outcomes for children and families*. *Pediatrics*.1998;101 (3 pt 1):486- 489.

Between 2011 and 2016, the number of reports to DCS originating from Maricopa County increased 33.4 percent, from 21,637 to 28,865. Although there were increases in the reported number of cases of physical and sexual abuse, most of the growth in reports involved allegations of neglect. These cases continue to constitute the majority of reports, growing from 64.1 percent of all reports in 2011 to 69.4

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

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

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

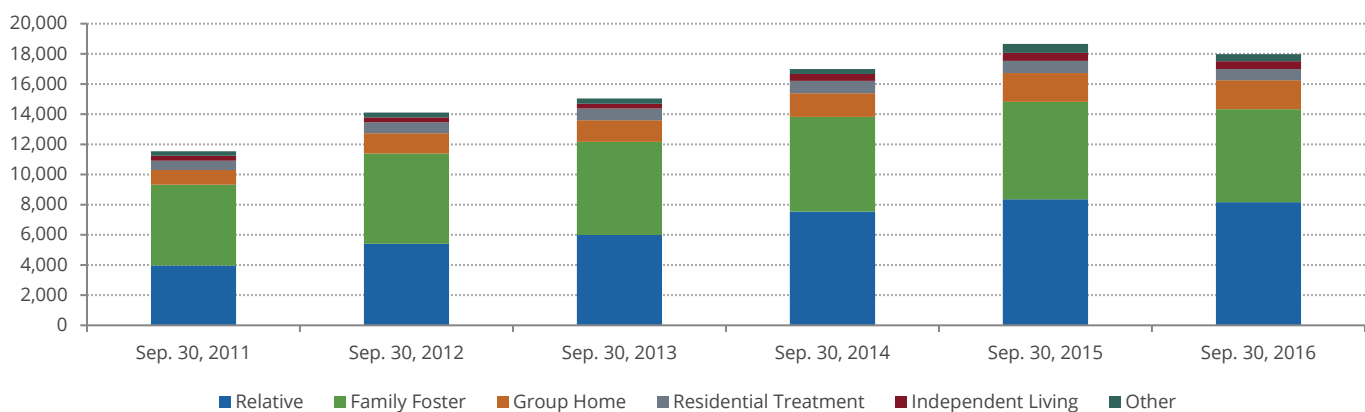
percent in 2016. As illustrated in Figure 7-2, the number of reports substantiated by DCS in Maricopa County increased by 54.1 percent between 2011 and 2015, before decreasing by 32.9 percent between 2015 and 2016 as the number of overall reports decreased.

The number of children removed from their homes by DCS in Maricopa County grew even faster than the number of reports, increasing 44.2 percent, from 4,920 in 2011 to 7,097 in 2016.

The increased number of removals has resulted in a dramatic expansion in the number of children in foster care as shown in Figure 7-3. As the chart shows, the number of children in the State’s custody increased 56 percent, to almost 18,000 children statewide, between 2011 and 2016.

The number of children under six years grew at a comparable rate, from 4,837 as of September 30, 2011 to 7,482 children five years later, which is 1.1 percent of the young children in the State.

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



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

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

timeframe. This highlights a current need for additional placement options for children in the child welfare system. Still, 6,169 children were in family foster homes in 2016. Amongst children under six years-old, 97.2 percent are placed either with a relative or in a family foster home.

Research by the Children’s Bureau within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has demonstrated disproportionality in the percentage of African American and American Indian children in foster care.¹²⁰ DHHS calculates disproportionality based on a racial disproportionality index (RDI), which compares the percentage of children who are a part of each racial or ethnic group in foster care to the percentage of children who are a part of each racial or ethnic group. An RDI higher than 1.0 indicates a group is overrepresented while an RDI less than 1.0 indicates a group is underrepresented. For example, an RDI of 2.0 means the group is represented twice its rate in the general population. This disproportionality is true in Maricopa County, as demonstrated in Figure 7-4.

As shown in Figure 7-4, in Maricopa County, young African American children represent 5.6 percent of all young children, but they account for 13.8 percent of young children in foster care. This translates to an RDI of 2.5. Young American Indian children have an RDI of 2.1, representing 0.4 percent of all young children in foster care and 2.7 percent of young children in Maricopa County.

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

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

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

The growth in child protection reports and removals points to the need for effective prevention programs.

At the State level, DCS provides funding for various preventive and supportive services, including case management, substance abuse treatment, counseling, housing assistance, the Healthy Families program discussed later in this section, and other in-home services. Statewide, these programs received more than \$44 million in fiscal year 2017.¹²¹

Children of Incarcerated Parents

Research by the Pima Prevention Partnership as part of the 2007 *Arizona Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights Project* sought to quantify the number of children with a parent in a federal or state prison or a county jail. The authors estimated that 95,700 children in the State had a parent in prison or jail: 5,700 with a parent in a federal prison in the State, 63,100 with a parent in a State prison, and 26,900 with a parent in a county jail, including 15,600 in Maricopa County jails. Of this total, an estimated 21,000 Arizona children under the age of four years have a parent in prison as do 55,500

¹²⁰ United States Department of Health and Human Services Children’s Bureau. (20106). *Racial Disproportionality and Disparity in Child Welfare*. Retrieved from: https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/racial_disproportionality.pdf.

¹²¹ Arizona Joint Legislative Budget Committee, FY 2017 Appropriations Report. p. 75. Retrieved from: <http://www.azleg.gov/jlbc/17AR/FY2017AppropRpt.pdf>.

children between four and nine years-old. Based on 2010 Census data, these estimates suggest that about six percent of all children under four years of age have a parent in prison or jail. The authors further estimated that 80,400 children have a parent on probation, including 17,700 children under the age of four years.

Child Support

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

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

Home Visiting Programs and Family Resource Centers

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

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

year of life. The program emphasizes various health-related goals. In fiscal year 2015, the program served 2,592 participants statewide.

- The Nurse-Family Partnership serves low-income prenatal first-time mothers less than 28 weeks pregnant. A nurse home visitor works with these mothers to engage in good preventive health practices, to provide responsible and competent care, and to improve economic self-sufficiency.
- The Parents as Teachers program works with parents-to-be and parents of children younger than five years-old to increase their knowledge of early childhood development, to develop positive parenting techniques, to provide early detection of developmental delays, and to increase the child's school readiness.
- Family resource centers offer training and educational opportunities, resources, and links to other services for healthy child development. In addition, the centers strengthen families of young children by providing locally-based information and instruction on health and child development issues. There are six family resource centers located in the Phoenix North Region.

Funding from the Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council provided home visitation services to 319 families in 2016.¹²²

2012 Family and Community Survey

The 2012 Family and Community Survey was administered to parents when the City of Phoenix was divided into three regions: Central Phoenix, North Phoenix, and South Phoenix. Subsequently the Central Phoenix Region was divided between the Phoenix North Region and the Phoenix South Region.¹²³ At the time, parents in the then-North Phoenix Region were asked about the availability, quality, and convenience of family support services in their local areas, and provided the following input:

- 45.4 percent strongly agreed that it was easy to locate services they want or need, compared to 38.9 percent statewide;
- Only 24.5 percent strongly agreed that available services were very good, compared to 31.9 percent statewide;
- 12.7 percent strongly agreed that language services, including materials, need improvement at service provider locations, compared to 8.6 percent statewide;
- 46.4 percent at least somewhat agreed that services were not always available at times or locations that are convenient;
- 24.6 percent at least somewhat agreed that preventative services were not always available; and
- 47.7 percent were at least somewhat satisfied with the coordination and communication between care providers and government agencies.

In addition, parents in the then-North Phoenix region were asked questions regarding their efforts to

¹²² First Things First. (2016). *Phoenix North 2016 Impact Report*. Retrieved from: <https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/regions/Publications/Impact%20Report%20-%202016%20-%20Phoenix%20North.pdf>.

¹²³ For a detailed description of the methodology used to administer the 2012 Family and Community Survey, refer to the *Background and Approach* section of this report.

engage their children in literacy-building activities. Parents responding to these questions reported a generally high degree of engagement in literacy-building activities, but some need additional support as illustrated by the following survey results:

- 55.4 percent read stories to their children between 1 and 5 days in the week prior to the survey, while 38.5 percent read to their children at least 6 or 7 days;
- 54.0 percent told stories or sang songs to their children at least 6 days in the week prior to the survey; and
- Only 13.0 percent reported having 10 or fewer children's books in their home, while 32.0 percent reported having at least 100 children's books in their home.

Appendix F further details the results of the FTF 2012 Family and Community Survey.

Key Takeaways

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

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

Feedback provided by parents in the 2012 Family and Community Survey underscores the importance of family support services within the region, while highlighting the need for additional preventative services that are both conveniently located and linguistically appropriate.



Communication, Public Information, and Awareness

COMMUNICATION, PUBLIC INFORMATION, AND AWARENESS

Why it Matters

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

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

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

What the Data Tell Us

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2012 Family and Community Survey

The 2012 Family and Community Survey administered by First Things First provides insights into parents’ perceptions regarding the availability of information and resources. At that time, parents in the then-North Phoenix Region reported higher levels of satisfaction with available information and resources than the State as a whole. In particular, 53.7 percent of parents in the region reported that they were very satisfied with the availability of community information and resources related to children’s development and health, compared to 38.7 percent statewide. Another 31.2 percent reported they were somewhat satisfied. Only 6.3 percent reported that they were somewhat or very dissatisfied (and 8.8 percent were unsure). Appendix F further details the results of the FTF 2012 Family and Community Survey.



System Coordination Among Early Childhood Programs and Services

SYSTEM COORDINATION AMONG EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Why it Matters

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

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

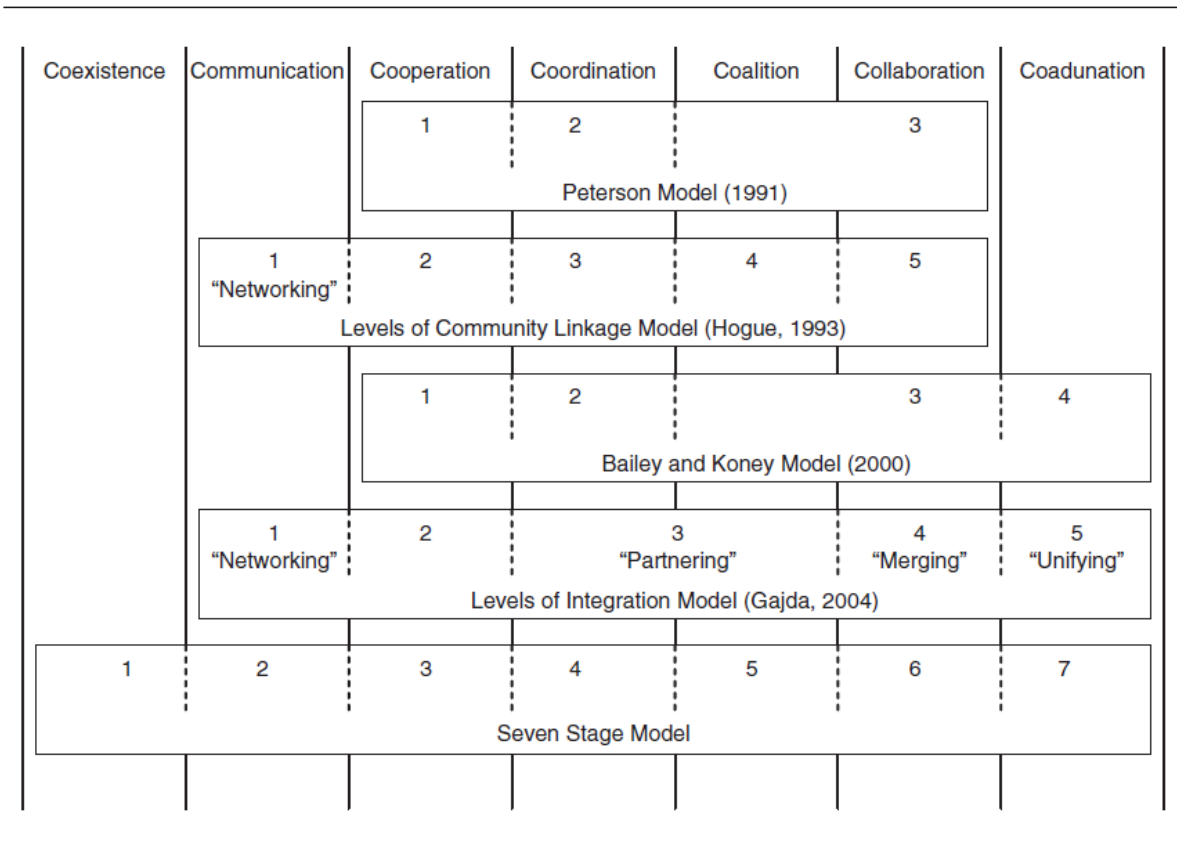
Through strategic planning and system-building efforts that are both FTF funded and non-FTF funded, FTF is focused on developing approaches to connect various areas of the early childhood system. When the system operates holistically, the expectation is a more seamless system of coordinated services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

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

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

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

Figure 9-1. Levels of Collaboration



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

- No Interaction: No interactions occurring at all.
- Networking: Activities that result in bringing individuals or organizations together for relationship building and information sharing. Networking results in an increased understanding of the current system of services. There is no effort directed at changing the existing system. There is no risk associated with networking.
- Cooperation: Characterized by short-term, informal relationships that exist without a clearly defined mission, structure, or planning effort. Cooperative partners share information only about the subject at hand. Each organization retains authority and keeps resources separate. There is very little risk associated with cooperation.

- **Coordination:** Involves more formal relationships in response to an established mission. Coordination involves some planning and division of roles and opens communication channels between organizations. Authority rests with individual organizations, however, risk increases. Resources are made available to participants and rewards are shared.
- **Collaboration:** Collaboration is characterized by a more durable and pervasive relationship. Participants bring separate organizations into a new structure, often with a formal commitment to a common mission. The collaborative structure determines authority and leadership roles. Risk is greater. Partners pool or jointly secure resources, and share the results and rewards.

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

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

What the Data Tell Us

Coordination and Collaboration Survey

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

Figure 9-2: Sectors with which organizations work

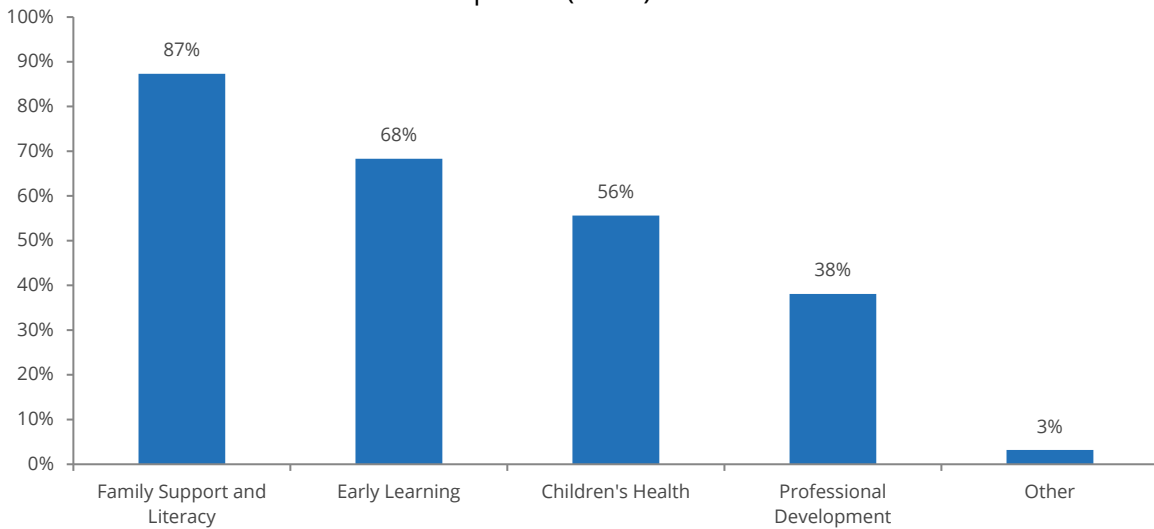
Sector	Count	% of Total
Family Support/ Social Service Agency	22	32%
Local/Public Entity (e.g., city or county govt.)	15	22%
Early Care and Education	8	12%
Philanthropic	4	6%
K-12 Education	6	9%
Health Care or Medical	4	6%
Higher Education	3	4%
Advocacy	2	3%
Other	5	7%

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

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

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

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

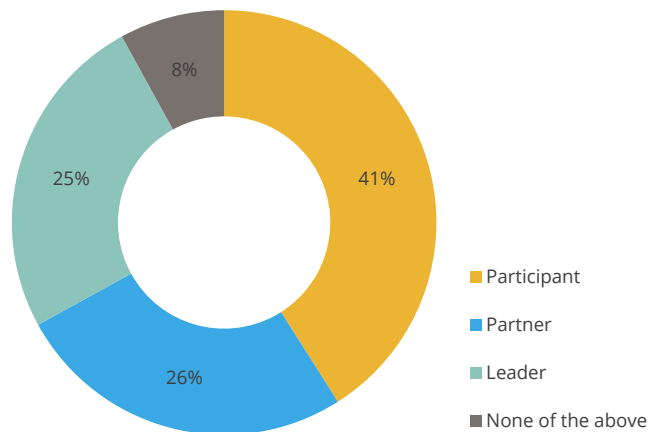


Source: First Things First Coordination and Collaboration Survey, 2016.

Role of an Organization in the Early Childhood System

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

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



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

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

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

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

In their role as participants, partners, or leaders, survey respondents noted several successful partnerships. Respondents discussed a variety of partnerships within the region, including:

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

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

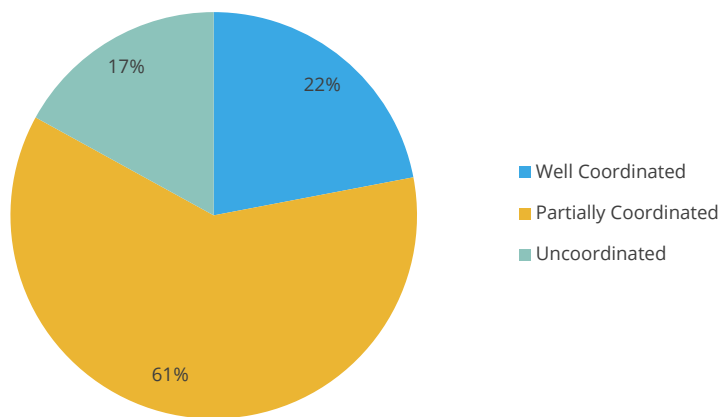
System Partners’ Perspectives on Systems Building

Respondents were also asked to provide their perspective on the early childhood system and system building. Early childhood system building is the ongoing process of developing approaches and connections that make all the components of an early childhood system operate as a whole to promote shared results for children and families.

In Arizona, early childhood system partners work to promote and establish a seamless, coordinated and comprehensive array of services that can meet the multiple and changing needs of young children and families to help ensure that kids arrive at school healthy and ready to succeed.

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

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



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

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

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

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

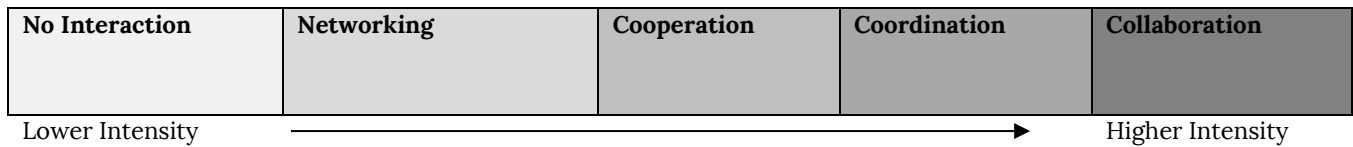
Respondents across all areas reported that each area of the early childhood system in Maricopa County effectively addresses the needs of young children (see Figure 9-6). The percentage was highest in the Family Support and Literacy area (78 percent), followed by the Professional Development (67 percent), Early Learning (65 percent), and Children’s Health (64 percent) areas.

Learning (65 percent), and Children’s Health (64 percent) areas.

Continuum of Collaboration in the Early Childhood System Areas

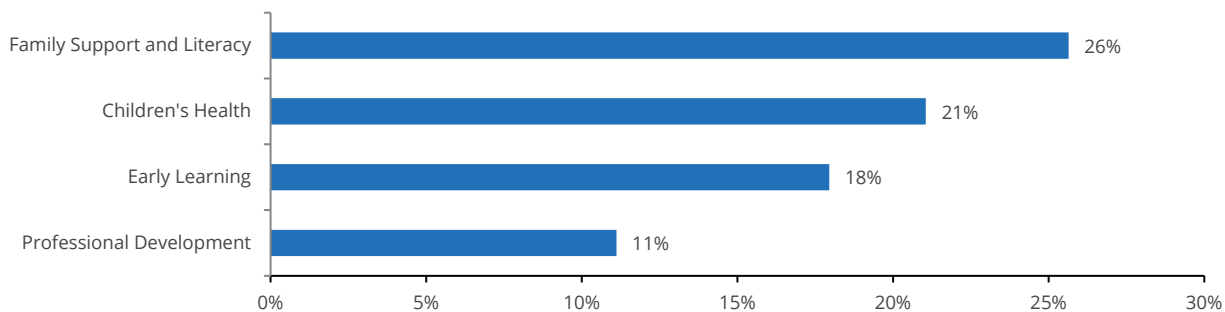
First Things First has adopted a five level continuum of collaboration model grounded in the work of stage theorists (see Frey, 2006) based on the following levels of collaboration: No Interaction, Networking, Cooperation, Coordination and Collaboration. These five levels were defined (refer to figure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

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



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

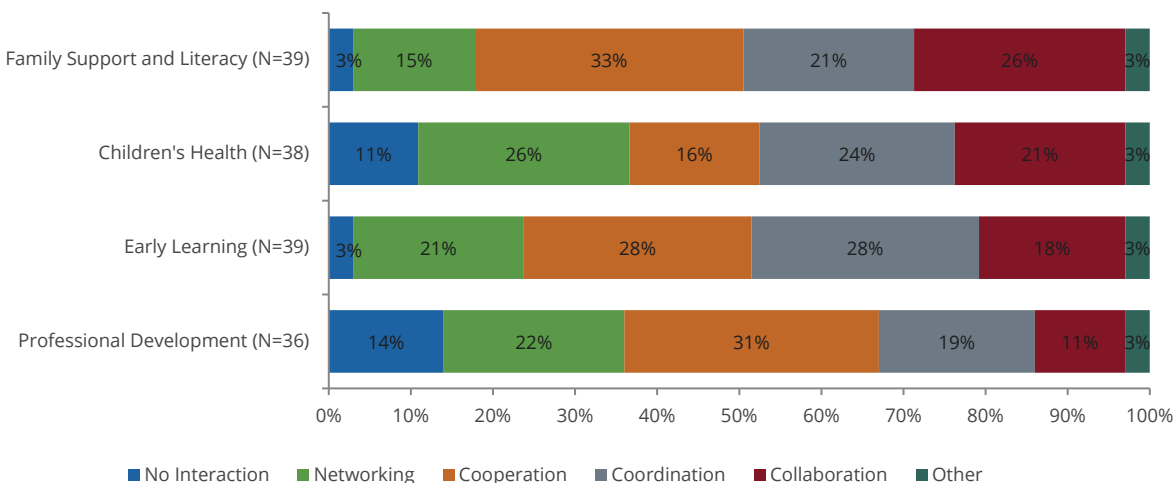
Figure 9-8. Collaboration in the Early Childhood System Areas



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

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

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



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

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

Sectors Involved in the Early Childhood Building

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 9-11: Activities: Family Support & Literacy

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

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

Figure 9-12: Activities: Children's Health

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

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

Figure 9-13: Activities: Early Learning

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

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

Figure 9-14: Activities: Professional Development

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

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

Barriers and Future Directions

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

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

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

Other issues mentioned by respondents included:

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

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

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

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



CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

According to the 2010 Census, there were 66,337 children under six years of age in the Phoenix North Region, the second-highest total amongst First Things First's 28 regions. Encompassing a large portion of the nation's sixth-largest city, the Phoenix North Region has access to a number of community assets, but it also has many needs that are indicative of large cities.

Demographics

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

- Outreach and community resources need to be culturally and linguistically appropriate, recognizing that 43.4 percent of young children are of Hispanic or Latino descent, 35.4 percent of young children live with at least one foreign-born parent, and 26.7 percent of the region's residents speak a language other than English at home.
- Services need to be able to support various family types because 36.9 percent of young children in the Phoenix North Region live in homes led by single parents who are statistically more likely to be living in poverty and 10.8 percent live with a grandparent.
- The 30.3 percent of young children in the region who live in homes with incomes below the FPL may require assistance, as various research illustrates the short and long-term struggles faced by children in poverty.

Public Assistance Programs

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

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly called food stamps) provides funds that low-income families can use to purchase food. 31,551 children under the age of six years in the Phoenix North Region were enrolled in the program in 2015.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides vouchers to pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, and infants and children under five years of age to allow them to purchase certain nutritional foods. 38,069 mothers and young children in the region were enrolled in the program in 2015.

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) provides free and reduced nutritious lunches through public or nonprofit schools and residential child care institutions. 61.0 percent of students in public schools located in the Phoenix North Region are eligible for the program.

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

The State's cash assistance program provides funds that are largely unrestricted to low-income families in order to meet their basic needs such as housing, utilities, transportation, and clothing. Due

to eligibility restrictions imposed by State law, only 2,199 young children in the Phoenix North Region were enrolled in the program in 2015. This enrollment is only 11.2 percent of the children in the region living in poverty, suggesting that many families are in need of support to meet their day-to-day living needs.

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

Early Learning and Education

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

There are 369 licensed or certified child care providers approved to provide care to 25,865 children (of all ages) in the Phoenix North Region. Rather than licensed or certified care, many parents prefer to rely on more informal care provided by friends and family. The Association for Supportive Child Care reports that more than 50 percent of children with working parents – particularly in low-income communities – use such ‘informal’ care. Overall, the number and diversity of child care providers is an important asset.

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

Significant resources are directed to supporting First Things First’s signature Quality First program, which works with child care providers to improve the quality of the care they deliver. In addition to technical assistance for providers, the Council provides funding for scholarships that allow children to enroll with quality providers. In 2016, 1,289 infants, toddlers and preschoolers received Quality First scholarships to access high quality early learning through preschool or child care.

To support informal care, the Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council provides funding to Association for Supportive Child Care’s Kith and Kin Project, a 14-week training program that aims to increase providers’ knowledge of the elements of quality child care, their understanding of ways to challenge and stimulate young children, and their knowledge of childhood injury prevention. In fiscal year 2015, the Council provided funding to provide training to 528 kith and kin providers. The resources devoted to quality child care by the Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council – as well as the widespread participation in these initiatives by the region’s providers – are assets to the young children benefitting from these services.

In addition to Quality First scholarships, there are a number of other programs that assist low-income families to access child care. These programs include Head Start (4,001 slots across the City of Phoenix in the 2014–15 year), the Preschool Development Block Grant administered by the Arizona Department of Education (28 participating sites in the Phoenix North Region, although the number of children served is unknown), and the Department of Economic Security’s child care subsidy program (5,256 children from birth to 13 years in the region received assistance in fiscal year 2015). These programs are assets in assisting low-income families to access child care, the cost of which rivals in-state tuition

at Arizona's universities. However, they fall short of the need. While a precise number is not available, the programs collectively assist perhaps 11,000 children, a fraction of the 66,337 total children in the Phoenix North Region and only slightly more than half of the 19,556 children living in poverty. The DES subsidy program alone had 623 children in the Phoenix North Region on a waiting list.

Likely reflecting, at least in part, gaps in available assistance, only 34.0 percent of three and four year-olds in the Phoenix North Region are enrolled in preschool. This is similar to the statewide enrollment rate of 35.9 percent, but Arizona has the fourth-lowest rate in the nation. Achieving the national rate of 47.4 percent would require an increase of 3,023 enrolled children. 66.0 percent of three and four year-olds are missing out on the benefits of early education, suggesting a need for additional preschool options and/ or assistance.

The majority of third graders in schools in the Phoenix North Region – like their peers across the State – are not proficient in mathematics or English language arts. Within the region, only 40.5 percent of third graders in district and charter schools achieve proficiency in English language arts and 41.8 percent are proficient in mathematics. These figures illustrate a clear need for improved student performance.

Among the class of 2014 in high schools within the Phoenix North Region, 79.6 percent of students graduated within five years. This is within one percentage point of the statewide figure, but still translates to 20.4 percent of students not completing high school. The region does have a higher proportion of college graduates than the State as a whole. 29.9 percent of adults 25 years and older have at least a four-year degree, about three percentage points greater than the statewide figure, which is an important regional asset.

Child Health

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

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

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

As part of a large metropolitan area, the Phoenix North Region is home to a large number of medical providers. Medical facilities include 13 hospitals and approximately 130 outpatient centers such as urgent care locations and outpatient surgery centers. There are 722 primary care allopathic physicians and physician assistants and 255 pediatric providers, including specialists.

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

- A significant proportion of the births in the Phoenix North Region are to mothers with characteristics that are associated with poverty, which has been shown to be correlated with various challenges.
- Compared to Arizona as a whole, births in the Phoenix North Region are somewhat more likely to be preterm (prior to 37 weeks) and involve low birthweight, but are less likely to involve the use of newborn intensive care, medical risk factors, complications, and abnormal conditions.
- Vaccination rates amongst young children in child care in the Phoenix North Region are slightly lower than rates across Arizona, but vaccination rates in kindergarteners are in-line with statewide rates.
- Based on rates observed among children participating in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), 23.7 percent of children in the Phoenix North Region were overweight or obese compared to an overall Arizona rate of 24.0 percent.
- Compared to the State as a whole, young children in the Phoenix North Region have a slightly lower prevalence of tooth decay and a markedly lower rate of untreated tooth decay. Counterintuitive to those outcomes, however, young children in the Phoenix North Region are less likely to have dental insurance coverage and to have had an annual dental visit.

System Coordination and Public Awareness

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

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

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

A Family and Community Survey conducted by First Things First in 2012 – which was early in FTF's communications efforts and a period when the City of Phoenix was divided between three regions rather than the current two – found 54 percent of parents in the previous North Phoenix region were very satisfied with the availability of community information and resources related to children's development and health, compared to 39 percent statewide. Another 31 percent reported they were somewhat satisfied. Only seven percent reported that they were somewhat or very dissatisfied (and nine percent were unsure). Given FTF's efforts to build public awareness and support across Arizona since 2011 regarding the importance of early childhood development, it could be expected that parents are more well-informed today.

Conclusion

With 753,471 residents – including 66,337 children under six years of age – the Phoenix North Region is a diverse and dynamic collection of communities. Like all regions in the State, it faces a number of needs, including a substantial portion of young children living below the federal poverty line, low preschool enrollment rates, poor school performance as measured by subject matter proficiency amongst third graders, and health outcomes that must be improved such as obesity rates and oral health. The region also has many assets, including access to many public assistance programs and a great number of service providers as well as robust participation in Quality First amongst the region’s child care providers. Although work remains, First Things First and the Phoenix North Regional Partnership Council are playing a leading role in advancing the cause of early childhood health and development in the region.



APPENDICES

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

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Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A1: Total Residents and Households

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Total Residents	6,392,017	753,471	128,590	89,742	128,580	26,167	31,145	16,354	161,492	122,791	4,670	36,926	7,015
Total 0-5 Year-Olds	546,609	66,337	13,667	6,562	11,510	2,516	2,784	1,844	14,183	8,886	578	2,838	970
Total Households	2,380,990	297,628	44,265	42,747	50,469	10,784	13,606	5,810	63,014	50,566	1,428	13,172	1,768
Total Households w/ 0-5 Year-Olds	384,441	47,363	9,244	4,740	8,505	1,827	1,968	1,356	10,041	6,617	397	2,040	626

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Less Than 1 Year	87,557	10,822	2,181	1,133	1,903	389	475	309	2,363	1,464	84	367	155
% of Total	16.0%	16.3%	16.0%	17.3%	16.5%	15.4%	17.1%	16.7%	16.7%	16.5%	14.5%	12.9%	16.0%
1 Year	89,746	11,159	2,264	1,067	1,976	400	503	312	2,455	1,520	98	393	171
% of Total	16.4%	16.8%	16.6%	16.3%	17.2%	15.9%	18.1%	16.9%	17.3%	17.1%	16.9%	13.8%	17.6%
2 Years	93,216	11,305	2,394	1,124	2,016	416	489	304	2,428	1,462	90	428	155
% of Total	17.1%	17.0%	17.5%	17.1%	17.5%	16.5%	17.6%	16.5%	17.1%	16.5%	15.6%	15.1%	16.0%
3 Years	93,880	11,412	2,339	1,133	1,916	439	432	313	2,486	1,530	114	536	175
% of Total	17.2%	17.2%	17.1%	17.3%	16.6%	17.4%	15.5%	17.0%	17.5%	17.2%	19.7%	18.9%	18.1%
4 Years	91,316	10,900	2,227	1,052	1,916	424	461	296	2,268	1,485	102	514	155
% of Total	16.7%	16.4%	16.3%	16.0%	16.7%	16.9%	16.6%	16.0%	16.0%	16.7%	17.6%	18.1%	16.0%
5 Years	90,894	10,739	2,262	1,054	1,783	448	424	310	2,185	1,425	90	600	158
% of Total	16.6%	16.2%	16.6%	16.1%	15.5%	17.8%	15.2%	16.8%	15.4%	16.0%	15.7%	21.1%	16.3%

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

Figure A3: Citizenship (All Ages)

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Citizen	6,017,350	693,302	106,292	77,186	120,507	28,770	27,153	12,347	142,923	117,084	1,984	53,055	6,000
% of Total	91.7%	89.1%	81.7%	92.8%	91.8%	96.3%	85.5%	96.1%	87.8%	89.8%	92.9%	97.4%	62.3%
Non-Citizen	544,166	85,196	23,815	5,952	10,830	1,092	4,593	498	19,937	13,274	151	1,420	3,635
% of Total	8.3%	10.9%	18.3%	7.2%	8.2%	3.7%	14.5%	3.9%	12.2%	10.2%	7.1%	2.6%	37.7%

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

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

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

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

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Married Family	250,217	29,890	5,210	2,945	5,617	1,565	1,026	1,054	5,625	4,435	349	1,705	359
% of Total	65.1%	63.1%	56.4%	62.1%	66.0%	85.6%	52.1%	77.7%	56.0%	67.0%	87.9%	83.6%	57.4%
Single Female	90,739	11,698	2,722	1,175	1,919	181	636	196	2,995	1,462	34	194	183
% of Total	23.6%	24.7%	29.4%	24.8%	22.6%	9.9%	32.3%	14.5%	29.8%	22.1%	8.5%	9.5%	29.2%
Single Male	43,485	5,775	1,312	620	969	82	306	106	1,422	719	14	141	84
% of Total	11.3%	12.2%	14.2%	13.1%	11.4%	4.5%	15.5%	7.8%	14.2%	10.9%	3.5%	6.9%	13.4%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Living with Two Parents	311,061	39,306	5,940	3,623	8,301	2,249	1,250	1,010	7,500	5,394	143	3,465	431
% of Total	58.5%	60.1%	46.0%	65.9%	73.3%	83.4%	54.4%	70.3%	52.5%	58.0%	68.4%	78.9%	39.6%
Living with One Parent	199,597	24,412	6,635	1,827	2,853	352	959	423	6,133	3,677	66	869	617
% of Total	37.5%	37.3%	51.3%	33.2%	25.2%	13.1%	41.8%	29.4%	42.9%	39.6%	31.6%	19.8%	56.7%
Living with Relatives	11,855	836	190	10	56	22	70	3	338	132	0	0	14
% of Total	2.2%	1.3%	1.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	3.1%	0.2%	2.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Living with Non-Relatives	9,286	899	162	37	118	73	16	0	315	93	0	58	26
% of Total	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	2.7%	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.4%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Living w/ Two Parents: Both Native Born	211,130	24,214	2,657	2,616	5,625	1,728	485	735	3,741	3,423	118	3,027	60
% of Total	41.3%	38.0%	21.1%	48.0%	50.4%	66.4%	22.0%	51.3%	27.4%	37.7%	56.3%	69.8%	5.7%
Living w/ Two Parents: Both Foreign Born	58,069	10,267	2,348	397	1,931	190	642	96	2,937	1,264	10	182	269
% of Total	11.4%	16.1%	18.7%	7.3%	17.3%	7.3%	29.0%	6.7%	21.5%	13.9%	4.6%	4.2%	25.7%
Living w/ Two Parents: One Native, One Foreign	41,862	4,825	935	610	745	332	122	178	822	708	16	256	102
% of Total	8.2%	7.6%	7.4%	11.2%	6.7%	12.8%	5.5%	12.4%	6.0%	7.8%	7.4%	5.9%	9.7%
Living w/ One Parent: Native Born	159,941	16,947	3,957	1,375	2,189	333	629	221	4,684	2,405	66	869	218
% of Total	31.3%	26.6%	31.5%	25.2%	19.6%	12.8%	28.5%	15.4%	34.4%	26.5%	31.6%	20.0%	20.8%
Living w/ One Parent: Foreign Born	39,656	7,465	2,678	452	663	19	330	201	1,450	1,272	0	0	399
% of Total	7.8%	11.7%	21.3%	8.3%	5.9%	0.7%	15.0%	14.1%	10.6%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.0%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Under 3 years	42,493	4,086	1,125	311	585	26	220	42	989	569	11	106	102
% of Total	15.7%	12.3%	16.5%	9.3%	9.9%	2.2%	15.0%	4.6%	13.7%	12.8%	4.0%	8.9%	21.2%
3 and 4 years	22,270	2,171	564	161	331	16	82	21	543	330	11	53	59
% of Total	12.0%	9.7%	12.3%	7.4%	8.6%	1.8%	9.2%	3.4%	11.4%	11.0%	5.0%	5.1%	17.9%
5 years	9,390	906	234	88	127	3	45	6	216	129	2	26	30
% of Total	10.3%	8.4%	10.3%	8.3%	7.1%	0.7%	10.6%	1.9%	9.9%	9.0%	2.2%	4.3%	19.0%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Grandparent Responsible, Parent Present	54,002	4,400	947	236	753	43	91	21	946	880	27	381	74
% of Total	38.6%	37.5%	30.3%	34.5%	37.3%	54.3%	49.6%	26.4%	38.2%	42.7%	63.8%	49.3%	37.1%
Grandparent Responsible, No Parent	20,061	1,686	403	101	241	14	48	49	438	346	0	40	5
% of Total	14.3%	14.4%	12.9%	14.7%	11.9%	18.0%	26.3%	61.0%	17.7%	16.8%	0.0%	5.2%	2.5%
Grandparent Not Responsible	65,975	5,641	1,780	346	1,024	22	44	10	1,092	835	15	351	121
% of Total	47.1%	48.1%	56.9%	50.7%	50.8%	27.7%	24.1%	12.6%	44.1%	40.5%	36.2%	45.4%	60.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table BI0002 – Grandchildren Under 18 Years Living with a Grandparent Housholder by Grandparent Responsibility and Presence of Parent, 2010–2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Hispanic/ Latino	1,191,203	126,071	37,062	13,462	14,115	1,274	7,975	1,341	29,525	15,674	235	1,758	3,649
% of Total	25.0%	22.4%	41.3%	18.8%	14.7%	6.6%	33.1%	11.1%	24.3%	16.4%	7.9%	6.6%	83.3%
Not Hispanic: American Indian	175,207	9,700	2,209	1,670	1,052	65	1,004	145	2,543	837	14	114	47
% of Total	3.7%	1.7%	2.5%	2.3%	1.1%	0.3%	4.2%	1.2%	2.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%
Not Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	142,049	20,858	3,675	1,896	4,932	1,089	1,015	595	3,946	2,954	134	538	83
% of Total	3.0%	3.7%	4.1%	2.7%	5.1%	5.6%	4.2%	4.9%	3.3%	3.1%	4.5%	2.0%	1.9%
Not Hispanic: Black/ African-American	172,249	21,686	5,406	2,770	2,912	355	1,700	443	5,499	2,094	80	335	93
% of Total	3.6%	3.8%	6.0%	3.9%	3.0%	1.8%	7.1%	3.7%	4.5%	2.2%	2.7%	1.3%	2.1%
Not Hispanic: White	3,017,895	377,225	40,067	50,630	71,806	16,257	11,916	9,358	77,896	72,962	2,451	23,409	472
% of Total	63.4%	66.9%	44.6%	70.8%	74.6%	84.2%	49.5%	77.4%	64.2%	76.2%	82.8%	88.5%	10.8%
Not Hispanic: Other/ Multi-Race	64,400	8,296	1,372	1,074	1,456	271	477	202	1,858	1,193	45	311	36
% of Total	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Hispanic/ Latino	204,765	24,134	7,775	2,245	2,736	204	1,403	154	5,785	2,740	66	273	752
% of Total	44.9%	43.4%	68.2%	40.8%	28.1%	9.9%	59.5%	10.0%	48.2%	36.7%	13.5%	12.2%	92.6%
Not Hispanic: White	180,309	23,264	1,880	2,413	5,417	1,575	466	1,194	4,240	3,892	374	1,787	27
% of Total	39.6%	41.8%	16.5%	43.8%	55.7%	76.2%	19.7%	77.8%	35.3%	52.2%	76.7%	79.9%	3.3%
American Indian	28,034	1,654	439	263	175	4	166	6	467	97	5	20	12
% of Total	6.2%	3.0%	3.9%	4.8%	1.8%	0.2%	7.0%	0.4%	3.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	12,533	2,277	400	147	619	145	133	72	429	247	24	50	11
% of Total	2.8%	4.1%	3.5%	2.7%	6.4%	7.0%	5.7%	4.7%	3.6%	3.3%	4.9%	2.2%	1.4%
Black/African American	20,835	2,821	858	260	389	41	153	29	818	218	6	27	21
% of Total	4.6%	5.1%	7.5%	4.7%	4.0%	2.0%	6.5%	1.9%	6.8%	2.9%	1.2%	1.2%	2.6%

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

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

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Figure A12: Race/Ethnicity of Mothers Giving Birth

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Hispanic/ Latino	33,720	4,027
% of Total	38.9%	35.1%
Not Hispanic: White	40,100	5,728
% of Total	46.3%	49.9%
American Indian	5,150	339
% of Total	5.9%	3.0%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	3,170	672
% of Total	3.7%	5.9%
Black/African American	4,520	708
% of Total	5.2%	6.2%

Note: Data is not available for sub-regions.

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
English Only	1,744,968	223,533	26,258	30,567	40,303	9,884	9,693	3,950	45,522	39,531	515	16,656	654
% of Total	69.8%	70.9%	53.3%	77.8%	77.1%	81.5%	63.2%	82.1%	68.7%	74.2%	84.5%	87.8%	20.1%
Spanish Only	461,140	49,989	14,156	5,009	5,304	608	3,211	183	11,419	7,098	20	1,187	1,793
% of Total	18.4%	15.8%	28.7%	12.7%	10.1%	5.0%	20.9%	3.8%	17.2%	13.3%	3.2%	6.3%	55.2%
Other Language Only	181,138	25,632	3,871	2,449	4,799	1,443	1,301	572	5,476	4,508	75	1,041	96
% of Total	7.2%	8.1%	7.9%	6.2%	9.2%	11.9%	8.5%	11.9%	8.3%	8.5%	12.3%	5.5%	3.0%
Limited English, Spanish	87,356	11,715	3,744	985	1,263	31	734	30	2,736	1,470	0	34	687
% of Total	3.5%	3.7%	7.6%	2.5%	2.4%	0.3%	4.8%	0.6%	4.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.2%	21.1%
Limited English, Other Language	26,525	4,584	1,217	285	638	163	407	74	1,076	652	0	51	21
% of Total	1.1%	1.5%	2.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	2.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
English Only	4,477,793	530,726	66,076	62,768	97,246	23,975	19,937	10,193	107,011	93,587	1,587	46,386	1,961
% of Total	73.2%	73.3%	55.4%	79.9%	80.0%	86.4%	67.0%	87.0%	70.9%	76.3%	80.2%	91.1%	22.3%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	1,251,975	138,521	44,009	11,809	13,581	914	7,628	219	31,328	19,896	160	2,364	6,613
% of Total	20.5%	19.1%	36.9%	15.0%	11.2%	3.3%	25.6%	1.9%	20.8%	16.2%	8.1%	4.6%	75.0%
Native North American Languages	110,927	3,077	728	209	626	32	365	6	830	126	20	129	5
% of Total	1.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Other Languages	280,205	51,606	8,440	3,745	10,122	2,838	1,831	1,294	11,783	9,084	213	2,022	234
% of Total	4.6%	7.1%	7.1%	4.8%	8.3%	10.2%	6.2%	11.0%	7.8%	7.4%	10.7%	4.0%	2.7%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Spanish	457,022	56,436	18,403	4,290	5,814	166	3,090	64	13,248	7,599	35	460	3,268
% of Total	79.6%	74.5%	80.8%	78.9%	64.4%	22.1%	75.3%	11.3%	72.6%	72.1%	51.9%	52.2%	97.6%
Native North American Languages	24,300	586	61	57	229	0	51	0	106	11	4	68	0
% of Total	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	1.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	5.3%	7.7%	0.0%
Other Languages	92,831	18,708	4,306	1,092	2,978	584	962	503	4,888	2,932	29	353	81
% of Total	16.2%	24.7%	18.9%	20.1%	33.0%	77.9%	23.5%	88.6%	26.8%	27.8%	42.8%	40.1%	2.4%

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

Appendix A: Population Characteristics

Figure A16: Refugee Arrivals

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

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

Appendix B: Economic Characteristics

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Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B5: Employment Status of Parents with Young Children

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Both Parents in Labor Force	157,779	20,083	3,021	2,070	4,799	1,178	681	487	3,350	2,728	76	1,556	135
% of Total	30.9%	31.5%	24.0%	38.0%	43.0%	45.3%	30.8%	34.0%	24.6%	30.1%	36.3%	35.9%	12.9%
One Parent in Labor Force, One Not	145,744	18,530	2,742	1,540	3,423	981	485	521	4,027	2,636	67	1,840	268
% of Total	28.5%	29.1%	21.8%	28.3%	30.7%	37.7%	22.0%	36.4%	29.5%	29.1%	32.0%	42.4%	25.6%
Neither Parent in Labor Force	7,538	693	177	12	79	90	83	2	124	30	0	69	27
% of Total	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.7%	3.5%	3.8%	0.1%	0.9%	0.3%	0.1%	1.6%	2.6%
Single Parent in Labor Force	147,176	17,914	4,511	1,092	2,241	339	709	408	4,816	2,694	35	672	397
% of Total	28.8%	28.1%	35.9%	20.0%	20.1%	13.0%	32.1%	28.5%	35.3%	29.7%	16.8%	15.5%	37.9%
Single Parent Not in Labor Force	52,421	6,498	2,124	735	612	13	251	15	1,318	983	31	197	220
% of Total	10.3%	10.2%	16.9%	13.5%	5.5%	0.5%	11.4%	1.0%	9.7%	10.8%	14.9%	4.5%	21.0%

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

Figure B6: Owner vs Renter Occupied Units

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Owner Occupied	1,513,294	163,845	20,033	18,783	29,283	7,397	4,703	3,073	32,272	32,158	483	14,592	1,069
% of Total	63.4%	54.8%	45.2%	49.4%	58.1%	62.0%	33.1%	65.3%	51.7%	62.9%	79.2%	77.3%	42.0%
Renter Occupied	873,952	135,308	24,253	19,242	21,123	4,538	9,502	1,633	30,146	18,979	126	4,292	1,474
% of Total	36.6%	45.2%	54.8%	50.6%	41.9%	38.0%	66.9%	34.7%	48.3%	37.1%	20.8%	22.7%	58.0%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Housing Costs 30 Percent or More	822,436	111,944	19,291	14,132	17,566	3,483	5,752	1,772	24,160	17,991	156	6,277	1,364
% of Total	34.5%	37.4%	43.6%	37.2%	34.8%	29.2%	40.5%	37.7%	38.7%	35.2%	25.7%	33.2%	53.6%
Housing Costs Less Than 30 Percent	1,564,810	187,210	24,996	23,893	32,840	8,452	8,454	2,933	38,257	33,146	453	12,607	1,179
% of Total	65.5%	62.6%	56.4%	62.8%	65.2%	70.8%	59.5%	62.3%	61.3%	64.8%	74.3%	66.8%	46.4%

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

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Figure B8: Median Family Income

	Arizona	Phoenix North
All Families	\$59,088	\$53,976
Husband-Wife Families with Children	\$73,563	\$64,640
% of All Family Median	124.5%	119.8%
Families with Children, Single Male Head	\$37,103	\$32,992
% of All Family Median	62.8%	61.1%
Families w/ Children, Single Female Head	\$25,787	\$23,614
% of All Family Median	43.6%	43.7%

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

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Figure B9: Population in Poverty

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
All Ages	1,169,309	148,256	43,731	15,081	16,307	1,664	8,156	633	34,914	19,892	46	2,975	4,858
% of Total	18.2%	19.2%	33.9%	18.2%	12.5%	5.6%	26.0%	5.0%	21.6%	15.4%	2.6%	5.6%	50.7%
Children (0 - 5 Years-Old)	149,907	19,556	6,486	1,494	1,611	233	1,263	53	4,791	2,622	0	309	693
% of Total	28.7%	30.3%	50.8%	27.4%	14.4%	8.9%	55.4%	3.7%	34.3%	28.5%	0.0%	7.1%	65.3%
Children (6 - 17 Years-Old)	262,902	33,233	11,080	2,812	3,630	259	1,251	87	7,561	4,614	0	742	1,197
% of Total	24.5%	26.9%	44.0%	25.6%	18.1%	4.8%	33.9%	3.4%	32.0%	24.6%	0.0%	6.7%	55.4%

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

Figure B10: Families in Poverty

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Below Poverty	80,321	11,063	3,528	923	1,074	139	676	28	2,654	1,560	0	131	350
% of Total	26.7%	29.0%	47.7%	27.3%	15.2%	9.7%	50.1%	3.4%	32.8%	27.5%	0.0%	5.7%	62.7%
Below 130% Poverty	106,583	14,746	4,161	1,252	1,757	171	774	37	3,820	2,118	13	237	406
% of Total	35.4%	38.6%	56.3%	37.1%	24.8%	11.9%	57.4%	4.5%	47.2%	37.4%	12.7%	10.3%	72.8%
Below 150% Poverty	123,208	16,336	4,572	1,317	1,987	200	854	37	4,416	2,195	13	281	464
% of Total	40.9%	42.8%	61.8%	39.0%	28.0%	13.9%	63.3%	4.5%	54.6%	38.7%	12.7%	12.2%	83.2%
Below 185% Poverty	147,692	19,425	5,421	1,497	2,511	231	926	97	5,062	2,787	13	392	487
% of Total	49.0%	50.9%	73.3%	44.3%	35.4%	16.1%	68.7%	11.8%	62.6%	49.2%	12.7%	17.0%	87.4%

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

Appendix B: Economic Circumstances

Figure B11: Food Insecurity, 2014

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

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

Figure B12: SNAP, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Families with Children 0-5 Years -Old	179,992	22,918
Children 0-5 Years-Old	249,712	31,551

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

Figure B13: TANF, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Families with Children 0-5 Years -Old	12,429	1,685
Children 0-5 Years-Old	16,336	2,199

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

Figure B14: TANF Child Only Program Enrollment, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Families with Eligible Children	5,737	772
Children 0-5 Years-Old	7,527	1,002

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Women	82,855	10,497
Children 0-4 Years-Old	227,321	27,572

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

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Figure B16: Persons Experiencing Homelessness, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total	9,896	5,631
Total Sheltered	6,939	4,342
% of Total	70.1%	77.1%
Total Unsheltered	2,957	1,289
% of Total	29.9%	22.9%
Homeless People in Families	3,348	2,102
Total Unaccompanied Children 0-18 Years-Old	83	54
Total Sheltered	79	54
% of Total Children	95.2%	100.0%
Total Unsheltered	4	0
% of Total Children	4.8%	0.0%
Parenting Youth Under 24 Years-Old	166	111
Total Sheltered	156	111
% of Total Parenting Youth	94.0%	100.0%
Total Unsheltered	10	0
% of Total Parenting Youth	6.0%	0.0%
Children of Parenting Youth	194	122
Total Sheltered	185	122
% of Total Children of Parenting Youth	95.4%	100.0%
Total Unsheltered	9	0
% of Total Children of Parenting Youth	4.6%	0.0%

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

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

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

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

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

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Figure B18: Free and Reduced Meal Programs - Total

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Free and Reduced Lunch	58%	61%	87%	56%	45%	9%	88%	12%	73%	56%	24%	17%	66%
Child and Adult Food Program, Total Meals	22,209,435	6,487	2,474	286	**	**	3,727	**	**	**	**	**	**
Summer Food Service Program, 2015													
Lunch													
Days	30,528	1,274	436	140	143	**	38	**	478	39	**	**	**
Free Meals	2,449,502	185,646	63,199	24,074	22,031	**	13,621	**	60,047	2,674	**	**	**
Second Meals	7,790	98	44	**	**	**	**	**	**	54	**	**	**
All Meal Groups													
Days	57,432	2,553	861	288	286	**	76	**	964	78	**	**	**
Free Meals	3,998,264	307,434	100,440	39,460	35,157	**	19,772	**	108,336	4,269	**	**	**
Second Meals	13,417	159	84	**	**	**	**	**	**	75	**	**	**

**No data available.

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

Figure 19: Free and Reduced Meal Programs - District Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Free and Reduced Lunch	**	61%	87%	56%	47%	9%	87%	15%	72%	56%	25%	17%	52%
Child and Adult Food Program, Total Meals	**	5,326	1,313	286	**	**	3,727	**	**	**	**	**	**
Summer Food Service Program, 2015													
Lunch													
Days	**	1,122	346	140	143	**	38	**	455	**	**	**	**
Free Meals	**	169,039	54,742	24,074	22,031	**	13,621	**	54,571	**	**	**	**
Second Meals	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
All Meal Groups													
Days	**	2,249	681	288	286	**	76	**	918	**	**	**	**
Free Meals	**	278,570	85,199	39,460	35,157	**	19,772	**	98,982	**	**	**	**
Second Meals	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

**No data available.

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

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Figure 20: Free and Reduced Meal Programs - Charter Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Free and Reduced Lunch	**	67%	88%	71%	35%	**	95%	8%	86%	43%	18%	**	90%
Child and Adult Food Program, Total Meals	**	1,161	1,161	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Summer Food Service Program, 2015													
Lunch													
Days	**	152	90	**	**	**	**	**	23	39	**	**	**
Free Meals	**	16,607	8,457	**	**	**	**	**	5,476	2,674	**	**	**
Second Meals	**	98	44	**	**	**	**	**	**	54	**	**	**
All Meal Groups													
Days	**	304	180	**	**	**	**	**	46	78	**	**	**
Free Meals	**	28,864	15,241	**	**	**	**	**	9,354	4,269	**	**	**
Second Meals	**	159	84	**	**	**	**	**	**	75	**	**	**

**No data available.

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

Appendix C: Educational Indicators

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Less Than High School	604,392	64,378	19,912	5,865	8,199	386	3,722	281	15,961	9,916	135	1,602	2,485
% of Total	14.1%	13.3%	25.5%	9.8%	9.4%	1.9%	16.9%	3.4%	14.9%	11.1%	9.0%	4.4%	49.2%
High School or GED	1,050,079	112,899	20,345	11,280	22,987	2,813	4,800	1,158	29,238	19,890	389	7,135	1,381
% of Total	24.5%	23.6%	26.1%	18.8%	26.3%	14.0%	21.8%	14.2%	27.3%	22.2%	26.0%	19.8%	27.4%
Some College	1,469,229	157,300	22,895	18,382	32,714	5,226	7,387	3,007	36,943	30,135	611	13,096	999
% of Total	34.3%	33.3%	29.4%	30.7%	37.5%	25.9%	33.5%	36.8%	34.5%	33.6%	40.8%	36.3%	19.8%
Bachelors or More	1,161,076	139,356	14,830	24,362	23,377	11,725	6,144	3,726	25,056	29,775	362	14,273	183
% of Total	27.1%	29.9%	19.0%	40.7%	26.8%	58.2%	27.9%	45.6%	23.4%	33.2%	24.2%	39.5%	3.6%

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

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

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Drop Out Rate - 2015	4.7%	4.6%	6.5%	3.6%	1.2%	0.4%	4.3%	1.0%	6.1%	3.8%	0.8%	0.5%	19.2%
Graduation Rate - 2014													
4-Year	71.5%	75.1%	50.7%	76.0%	85.9%	97.7%	70.8%	**	77.6%	73.4%	**	93.5%	35.5%
5-Year	76.9%	79.6%	59.7%	81.5%	88.1%	97.9%	80.1%	**	81.7%	79.6%	**	95.3%	52.9%

**Data unavailable or not applicable.

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

Figure C3: Drop Out and Graduation Rates Among High School Students - District Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Drop Out Rate - 2015	**	1.9%	2.5%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	3.9%	**	1.2%	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%
Graduation Rate - 2014													
4-Year	**	83.0%	66.4%	84.4%	88.3%	97.7%	71.1%	**	90.9%	81.8%	**	93.7%	**
5-Year	**	87.2%	72.2%	87.9%	90.6%	97.9%	80.4%	**	94.0%	86.5%	**	95.4%	**

**Data unavailable or not applicable.

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

Figure C4: Drop Out and Graduation Rates Among High School Students - Charter Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Drop Out Rate - 2015	**	13.3%	17.0%	8.9%	0.3%	**	17.6%	1.0%	17.2%	9.0%	2.4%	0.0%	25.1%
Graduation Rate - 2014													
4-Year	**	35.4%	23.8%	56.0%	9.8%	**	28.6%	**	31.0%	44.4%	**	86.7%	35.5%
5-Year	**	48.1%	38.6%	68.3%	9.8%	**	28.6%	**	39.1%	57.2%	**	92.9%	52.9%

**Data unavailable or not applicable.

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

Figure C5: Chronic Absences & AZ Merit Proficiency Levels - Total

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Chronic Absences (Grades 1-3; Absent 10+ Days)	37.1%	35.9%	40.6%	30.0%	36.3%	29.2%	41.0%	29.9%	36.7%	34.6%	37.5%	36.8%	27.4%
AZMerit 3rd Grade - 2015													
ELA Proficiency	40.0%	41.8%	21.6%	51.5%	44.1%	66.1%	32.1%	57.8%	36.2%	40.8%	53.8%	65.6%	60.8%
Math Proficiency	41.4%	40.5%	29.9%	47.2%	46.9%	66.4%	39.9%	52.1%	36.3%	39.2%	49.5%	67.9%	56.9%

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

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Figure C6: Chronic Absences & AZ Merit Proficiency Levels - District Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Chronic Absences (Grades 1-3; Absent 10+ Days)	**	36.6%	41.1%	30.1%	39.2%	29.2%	40.4%	35.3%	37.1%	36.5%	36.7%	36.9%	22.0%
AZMerit 3rd Grade - 2015													
ELA Proficiency	**	38.0%	20.5%	49.7%	35.5%	66.1%	21.1%	60.8%	34.8%	36.1%	58.0%	66.0%	67.4%
Math Proficiency	**	39.2%	28.5%	46.5%	37.9%	66.4%	32.1%	59.2%	34.5%	34.5%	53.7%	65.6%	61.6%

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

Figure C7: Chronic Absences & AZ Merit Proficiency Levels - Charter Schools

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Chronic Absences (Grades 1-3; Absent 10+ Days)	**	32.5%	37.8%	29.3%	29.3%	**	41.8%	23.0%	34.1%	20.5%	40.0%	36.5%	46.7%
AZMerit 3rd Grade - 2015													
ELA Proficiency	**	53.6%	28.0%	61.2%	67.2%	**	50.0%	53.1%	48.5%	73.2%	40.0%	63.8%	25.0%
Math Proficiency	**	55.7%	37.7%	51.2%	71.1%	**	52.8%	40.6%	52.9%	72.0%	36.0%	78.8%	31.3%

**Data unavailable or not applicable.

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

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Figure D1: Total Providers and Capacity

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Total Childcare Providers	3,553	369	67	47	58	12	26	5	79	52	7	13	3
Total Licensed Capacity	229,440	25,865	4,593	4,799	4,997	1,401	1,495	480	5,084	2,001	29	898	88
Total Quality First Providers	918	137	30	24	21	2	10	0	24	19	1	5	1
Total Quality First Scholarships Awarded*	**	1,431	479	180	214	0	114	0	255	165	0	23	12

*The number of scholarships reported is the total number of scholarships awarded to children during fiscal year 2016. Please note that not all of these children utilized the scholarship to attend child care. The Phoenix North total does not match sub-regional totals due to duplication in some sub-regional totals.

**Data is not available

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

Figure D2: Types of Providers

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Public School and Head Start Programs	580	57	4	4	9	6	2	2	14	11	1	3	1
% of Total	16.3%	15.4%	6.0%	8.5%	15.5%	50.0%	7.7%	40.0%	17.7%	21.2%	14.3%	23.1%	33.3%
Licensed Capacity	**	5,176	259	1,022	621	1,148	50	234	1,557	0	0	285	0
Non-residential	1,655	223	46	34	35	4	17	1	40	33	5	7	1
% of Total	46.6%	60.4%	68.7%	72.3%	60.3%	33.3%	65.4%	20.0%	50.6%	63.5%	71.4%	53.8%	33.3%
Licensed Capacity	**	20,075	4,242	3,705	4,306	245	1,405	232	3,286	1,945	25	600	84
Residential	1,318	89	17	9	14	2	7	2	25	8	1	3	1
% of Total	37.1%	24.1%	25.4%	19.1%	24.1%	16.7%	26.9%	40.0%	31.6%	15.4%	14.3%	23.1%	33.3%
Licensed Capacity	**	614	92	72	70	8	40	14	241	56	4	13	4

**Data is not available

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.; Arizona First Things First. (2017). FTF Data Center. Retrieved from: <http://datacenter.azftf.gov/az-quality-first>.

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Figure D3: Quality First Providers

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Not Publicly Rated (Participating)	136	26	9	3	4	1	1	0	6	1	0	1	0
% of Quality First Providers	14.8%	19.0%	30.0%	12.5%	19.0%	50.0%	10.0%	0.0%	25.0%	5.3%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	2,142	589	87	609	74	145	0	457	176	0	5	0
One Star Rating - Rising Star	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Quality First Providers	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two Star Rating - Progressing Star	224	38	5	10	7	1	1	0	4	10	0	0	0
% of Quality First Providers	24.4%	27.7%	16.7%	41.7%	33.3%	50.0%	10.0%	0.0%	16.7%	52.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	4,849	212	1,587	1,145	171	118	0	390	1,226	0	0	0
Three Star Rating - Quality	317	47	6	8	7	0	6	0	11	4	1	4	0
% of Quality First Providers	34.5%	34.3%	20.0%	33.3%	33.3%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	45.8%	21.1%	100.0%	80.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	4,447	582	526	854	0	491	0	1,022	347	25	600	0
Four Star Rating - Quality Plus	200	23	9	3	3	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	1
% of Quality First Providers	21.8%	16.8%	30.0%	12.5%	14.3%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	4.2%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	2,024	1,085	121	268	0	56	0	214	196	0	0	84
Five Star Rating - Highest Quality	41	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
% of Quality First Providers	4.5%	2.2%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Licensed Capacity of Providers	**	560	305	0	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0

**Data is not available

Source: First Things First (December 2016). [Quality First Providers dataset]. Unpublished data.; Arizona Department of Economic Security. (2016). DES Database [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Data is not available at the regional level; reported figures are for entire City of Phoenix

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Figure D4: Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Referrals with Primary Referral Sources, Fiscal Year 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North
0-12 Months	4,691	607
Referrals from Hospitals	1,286	152
Referrals from Physicians Offices	1,121	143
Referrals from Child Protective Services	673	81
13-24 Months	5,523	674
Referrals from Physicians Offices	2,575	336
Referrals from Parents or Family	1,091	159
Referrals from Child Protective Services	473	38
25-35 Months	4,236	530
Referrals from Physicians Offices	1,665	212
Referrals from Parents or Family	1,167	167
Referrals from Health/ Social Services	336	40

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

Figure D5: Persons Served by Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP), Fiscal Year 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North
0-12 Months	2,860	443
13-24 Months	3,660	523
25-35 Months	3,519	473

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

Figure D6: Arizona Early Intervention Program (AzEIP) Performance Measures, Federal Fiscal Year 2013

	Arizona	Phoenix North
% Receiving Initial IFSP with 45 Days	75.9%	**
% with IFSP Receiving Timely Service	82.2%	**
% Receiving Services in Natural Environ.	94.7%	**

**Data not available

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

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Figure D7: Division of Developmental Disabilities Referrals, Screenings, and Services, Fiscal Year 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North
0-2.9 Years		
Referrals for Screenings	2,484	344
Screenings	238	34
Persons Served	2,336	325
Service Visits	120,519	17,057
3-5.9 Years		
Referrals for Screenings	1,969	250
Screenings	958	119
Persons Served	2,540	306
Service Visits	358,322	43,661

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

Figure D8: Speech, Language, and Hearing Providers

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total Providers	4,623	592
Audiologists	17	7
Dispensing Audiologists	322	41
Hearing Aid Dispensers	500	49
Temporary Hearing Aid Dispenser	42	4
Speech Language Assistant	981	114
Speech Language Pathology	2,372	330
Speech Language Pathology Limited	263	32
Temporary Speech Lang. Pathology	124	14
Special Licensing	2	1

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Speech, Language, & Hearing Providers, Provider & Facility Databases. Retrieved from: <http://azdhs.gov/licensing/special/index.php#databases>.

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Figure D9: Total Enrollment for Preschool and Kindergarten with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Total Preschool and Kindergarten	14,246	1,559	155	183	202	57	62	***	440	344	***	85	0
Total Preschool	8,702	893	33	104	111	***	28	***	268	223	***	67	0
Total Kindergarten	5,544	666	122	79	91	***	34	***	172	121	***	18	0

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

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

Figure D10: District Preschool Enrollment with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Total	8,656	893	33	104	111	43	28	***	268	223	***	67	0
Developmental Delay	3,563	366	***	35	44	***	***	0	118	84	***	33	0
Hearing Impaired	63	***	0	***	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preschool Severe Delay	1,854	227	***	***	25	***	***	0	92	56	0	***	0
Speech Language Impairment	3,122	292	***	46	41	***	***	***	57	80	***	25	0
Visually Impaired	54	***	0	0	0	***	***	0	***	***	0	0	0

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

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

Figure D11: Charter Preschool Enrollment with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Total	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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Figure D12: District Kindergarten Enrollment with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Total	5,010	586	85	73	80	***	32	***	162	115	***	***	***
Developmental Delay	2,233	310	53	29	***	***	***	0	95	47	***	***	0
Hearing Impaired	34	***	0	0	0	***	0	***	0	***	0	0	0
Speech Language Impairment	2,721	267	31	44	***	***	***	***	66	64	***	***	***
Visually Impaired	***	***	***	0	0	0	0	0	***	***	0	***	0

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

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

Figure D13: Charter Kindergarten Enrollment with Disabilities, 2015

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Total	534	80	37	***	***	0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Developmental Delay	145	***	***	***	***	0	***	0	***	***	0	***	***
Hearing Impaired	34	***	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech Language Impairment	348	40	***	***	***	0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Visually Impaired	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Appendix E: Health

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Appendix E: Health

Figure E1: Total Births

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Total Births	92,183		11,490		86,838		10,970		84,810		10,860	
	2012				2013				2014			
Total Births	85,652		11,160		84,963		11,054		86,648		11,474	

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

Figure E2: Mother's Education

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
8th Grade Or Less	5,560	6.0%	1,034	9.0%	4,520	5.2%	912	8.3%	3,840	4.5%	705	6.5%
Some High School	15,940	17.3%	2,192	19.1%	13,970	16.1%	1,813	16.5%	12,540	14.8%	1,720	15.8%
High School/ GED	27,779	30.1%	3,021	26.3%	26,340	30.3%	3,021	27.5%	25,737	30.3%	2,990	27.5%
Some College or Associate's Degree	32,719	35.5%	3,918	34.1%	31,810	36.6%	3,795	34.6%	32,200	38.0%	3,946	36.3%
College Graduate	8,490	9.2%	1,164	10.1%	8,570	9.9%	1,263	11.5%	8,790	10.4%	1,184	10.9%
Unknown	1,700	1.8%	162	1.4%	1,640	1.9%	163	1.5%	1,700	2.0%	310	2.9%
	2012				2013				2014			
8th Grade Or Less	3,670	4.3%	756	6.8%	1,340	1.6%	655	5.4%	3,190	3.7%	593	5.2%
Some High School	12,490	14.6%	1,626	14.6%	11,691	13.8%	1,558	14.1%	13,720	15.8%	1,931	16.8%
High School/ GED	26,765	31.2%	3,184	28.5%	26,226	30.9%	3,203	29.0%	22,050	25.4%	2,682	23.4%
Some College or Associate's Degree	33,060	38.6%	4,105	36.8%	34,684	40.8%	4,158	37.6%	27,130	31.3%	3,027	26.4%
College Graduate	8,790	10.3%	1,299	11.6%	8,630	10.2%	1,360	12.3%	20,010	23.1%	3,123	27.2%
Unknown	880	1.0%	187	1.7%	500	0.6%	120	1.1%	560	0.6%	118	1.0%

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

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Figure E3: Teen Mothers

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Mother 19 Years Or Younger	10,690	11.6%	1,248	10.9%	9,280	10.7%	1,058	9.6%	8,320	9.8%	997	9.2%
	2012				2013				2014			
Mother 19 Years Or Younger	8,070	9.4%	925	8.3%	7,220	8.5%	830	7.5%	6,620	7.6%	803	7.0%

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

Figure E4: Marital Status

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Married	50,283	54.5%	5,972	52.0%	47,767	55.0%	5,955	54.3%	46,710	55.1%	5,897	54.3%
Unmarried	40,932	44.4%	5,373	46.8%	38,203	44.0%	4,860	44.3%	37,257	43.9%	4,840	44.6%
Other/Unknown	970	1.1%	146	1.3%	870	1.0%	152	1.4%	840	1.0%	118	1.1%
	2012				2013				2014			
Married	46,250	54.0%	6,060	54.3%	45,610	53.7%	5,950	53.8%	46,410	53.6%	6,165	53.7%
Unmarried	38,543	45.0%	4,958	44.4%	38,352	45.1%	4,988	45.1%	38,767	44.7%	5,118	44.6%
Other/Unknown	860	1.0%	139	1.2%	1,010	1.2%	116	1.0%	1,470	1.7%	191	1.7%

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

Figure E5: Prenatal Care

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
No Care	1,690	1.8%	138	1.2%	1,370	1.6%	118	1.1%	1,340	1.6%	143	1.3%
1st Trimester	74,120	80.4%	9,487	82.6%	71,250	82.0%	9,145	83.4%	69,466	81.9%	8,941	82.3%
2nd Trimester	13,200	14.3%	1,488	13.0%	11,320	13.0%	1,346	12.3%	11,150	13.1%	1,380	12.7%
3rd Trimester	3,020	3.3%	343	3.0%	2,750	3.2%	335	3.1%	2,630	3.1%	349	3.2%
Unknown	160	0.2%	35	0.3%	150	0.2%	23	0.2%	230	0.3%	42	0.4%
	2012				2013				2014			
No Care	1,050	1.2%	102	0.9%	1,180	1.4%	***	***	1,840	2.1%	175	1.5%
1st Trimester	70,782	82.6%	9,424	84.4%	69,076	81.3%	9,160	82.9%	57,180	66.0%	7,628	66.5%
2nd Trimester	10,870	12.7%	1,299	11.6%	11,510	13.5%	1,394	12.6%	16,080	18.6%	2,150	18.7%
3rd Trimester	2,750	3.2%	294	2.6%	3,070	3.6%	377	3.4%	4,620	5.3%	563	4.9%
Unknown	200	0.2%	38	0.3%	130	0.2%	***	***	6,930	8.0%	958	8.3%

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

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

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Figure E6: Prenatal Visits

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
No Visits	1,690	1.8%	138	1.2%	1,370	1.6%	***	***	1,340	1.6%	143	1.3%
1-4 Visits	3,140	3.4%	382	3.3%	2,870	3.3%	385	3.5%	2,890	3.4%	399	3.7%
5-8 Visits	14,370	15.6%	1,949	17.0%	12,470	14.4%	1,731	15.8%	11,820	13.9%	1,564	14.4%
9-12 Visits	45,140	49.0%	5,215	45.4%	42,430	48.9%	5,132	46.8%	39,760	46.9%	4,885	45.0%
13+ Visits	27,670	30.0%	3,771	32.8%	27,505	31.7%	3,577	32.6%	28,710	33.9%	3,816	35.1%
Unknown	180	0.2%	36	0.3%	200	0.2%	***	***	290	0.3%	48	0.4%
	2012				2013				2014			
No Visits	1,050	1.2%	102	0.9%	1,180	1.4%	101	0.9%	1,840	2.1%	175	1.5%
1-4 Visits	3,040	3.5%	358	3.2%	3,190	3.8%	389	3.5%	3,790	4.4%	478	4.2%
5-8 Visits	11,680	13.6%	1,472	13.2%	11,457	13.5%	1,507	13.6%	12,560	14.5%	1,685	14.7%
9-12 Visits	40,008	46.7%	5,357	48.0%	39,379	46.3%	5,507	49.8%	40,660	46.9%	6,204	54.1%
13+ Visits	29,630	34.6%	3,827	34.3%	29,600	34.8%	3,520	31.8%	26,620	30.7%	2,782	24.2%
Unknown	240	0.3%	41	0.4%	160	0.2%	30	0.3%	1,190	1.4%	150	1.3%

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

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

Figure E7: Smoking During Pregnancy

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Non Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Light Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Heavy Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unknown	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2012				2013				2014			
Non Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	82,687	95.4%	10,941	95.4%
Light Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2,300	2.7%	344	3.0%
Heavy Smoker	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,100	1.3%	153	1.3%
Unknown	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	560	0.6%	36	0.3%

**Tracking of some statistics changed in 2014 so data for previous years are not available

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

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Figure E8: Mother's Weight Gain

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Inadequate	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Appropriate	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Excessive	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unknown	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2012				2013				2014			
Inadequate	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	18,900	21.8%	2,646	23.1%
Appropriate	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	26,650	30.8%	3,580	31.2%
Excessive	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	40,310	46.5%	5,134	44.7%
Unknown	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	790	0.9%	114	1.0%

***Tracking of some statistics changed in 2014 so data for previous years are not available*

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

Figure E9: Payee

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
AHCCCS	49,376	53.6%	6,668	58.0%	46,284	53.3%	6,252	57.0%	44,857	52.9%	6,144	56.6%
IHS	1,670	1.8%	50	0.4%	1,730	2.0%	35	0.3%	1,650	1.9%	58	0.5%
Private Insurance	37,900	41.1%	4,485	39.0%	35,660	41.1%	4,354	39.7%	35,320	41.6%	4,360	40.2%
Self-Pay	2,460	2.7%	254	2.2%	2,580	3.0%	297	2.7%	2,610	3.1%	266	2.5%
Unknown	770	0.8%	34	0.3%	580	0.7%	29	0.3%	370	0.4%	27	0.2%
	2012				2013				2014			
AHCCCS	45,453	53.1%	6,326	56.7%	45,792	53.9%	6,395	57.9%	46,064	53.2%	6,341	55.3%
IHS	1,470	1.7%	***	***	1,080	1.3%	***	***	1,170	1.4%	***	***
Private Insurance	35,590	41.6%	4,481	40.2%	35,000	41.2%	4,270	38.6%	35,640	41.1%	4,693	40.9%
Self-Pay	2,960	3.5%	292	2.6%	2,950	3.5%	324	2.9%	3,600	4.2%	354	3.1%
Unknown	180	0.2%	***	***	140	0.2%	***	***	170	0.2%	***	***

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

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

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Figure E10: Total Infant Deaths

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Infant Deaths	560	0.6%	68	0.6%	530	0.6%	80	0.7%	510	0.6%	69	0.6%
	2012				2013				2014			
Infant Deaths	510	0.6%	58	0.5%	450	0.5%	46	0.4%	490	0.6%	64	0.6%

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

Figure E11: Length of Gestation

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
<37 Weeks	9,210	10.0%	1,166	10.1%	8,340	9.6%	1,108	10.1%	7,880	9.3%	1,047	9.6%
37-41 Weeks	82,636	89.6%	10,271	89.4%	78,137	90.0%	9,824	89.6%	76,574	90.3%	9,777	90.0%
42+ Weeks	310	0.3%	51	0.4%	340	0.4%	34	0.3%	320	0.4%	29	0.3%
Unknown	30	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.0%	0	0.0%
	2012				2013				2014			
<37 Weeks	7,890	9.2%	1,063	9.5%	7,670	9.0%	1,079	9.8%	7,770	9.0%	1,119	9.8%
37-41 Weeks	77,455	90.4%	10,044	90.0%	76,992	90.6%	9,927	89.8%	78,442	90.5%	10,307	89.8%
42+ Weeks	270	0.3%	47	0.4%	250	0.3%	43	0.4%	290	0.3%	***	***
Unknown	40	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	0.1%	0	0.0%	150	0.2%	***	***

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

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

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Figure E12: Low Birth Weight

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Less Than 2,500 Grams at Birth	6,520	7.1%	845	7.4%	6,130	7.1%	832	7.6%	5,930	7.0%	803	7.4%
	2012				2013				2014			
Less Than 2,500 Grams at Birth	5,940	6.9%	767	6.9%	5,850	6.9%	846	7.7%	6,070	7.0%	865	7.5%

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

Figure E13: Newborn Intensive Care

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Required Intensive Care	5,750	6.2%	785	6.8%	5,330	6.1%	640	5.8%	4,630	5.5%	590	5.4%
	2012				2013				2014			
Required Intensive Care	4,150	4.8%	499	4.5%	4,520	5.3%	638	5.8%	5,810	6.7%	761	6.6%

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

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Figure E14: Births with Medical Risk Factors

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Pre-existing diabetes	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Gestational diabetes	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Pre-existing hypertension	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Gestational hypertension	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Eclampsia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Previous preterm birth	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Gonorrhea	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Syphilis	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Chlamydia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Hepatitis B	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Hepatitis C	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2012				2013				2014			
Total	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	15,630	18.0%	1,897	16.5%
Pre-existing diabetes	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	810	0.9%	96	0.8%
Gestational diabetes	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	5,310	6.1%	686	6.0%
Pre-existing hypertension	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,040	1.2%	143	1.2%
Gestational hypertension	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	4,540	5.2%	545	4.7%
Eclampsia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	330	0.4%	62	0.5%
Previous preterm birth	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3,040	3.5%	299	2.6%
Other previous poor pregnancy outcome	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	890	1.0%	117	1.0%
Gonorrhea	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	190	0.2%	***	***
Syphilis	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	70	0.1%	***	***
Chlamydia	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2,020	2.3%	197	1.7%
Hepatitis B	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	100	0.1%	***	***
Hepatitis C	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	140	0.2%	***	***

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

**Tracking of some statistics changed in 2014 so data for previous years are not available

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

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Figure E15: Births with Complications of Labor and Delivery

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Premature rupture of the membranes	1,340	1.5%	148	1.3%	1,480	1.7%	169	1.5%	1,550	1.8%	210	1.9%
Precipitous labor	850	0.9%	113	1.0%	1,050	1.2%	150	1.4%	1,050	1.2%	132	1.2%
Prolonged labor	640	0.7%	72	0.6%	650	0.7%	62	0.6%	500	0.6%	42	0.4%
Breech presentation	2,660	2.9%	368	3.2%	2,610	3.0%	337	3.1%	2,560	3.0%	365	3.4%
Chorioamnionitis	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Meconium staining of the amniotic fluid	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Fetal intolerance	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Maternal transfusion	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Ruptured uterus	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unplanned Hysterectomy	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Admission to intensive care unit	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unplanned surgery following delivery	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2012				2013				2014			
Premature rupture of the membranes	1,510	1.8%	154	1.4%	1,840	2.2%	250	2.3%	3,430	4.0%	324	2.8%
Precipitous labor	1,110	1.3%	123	1.1%	2,090	2.5%	251	2.3%	5,270	6.1%	633	5.5%
Prolonged labor	500	0.6%	45	0.4%	670	0.8%	46	0.4%	1,810	2.1%	131	1.1%
Breech presentation	2,650	3.1%	366	3.3%	2,610	3.1%	323	2.9%	3,330	3.8%	402	3.5%
Chorioamnionitis	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,670	1.9%	155	1.4%
Meconium staining of the amniotic fluid	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	4,700	5.4%	616	5.4%
Fetal intolerance	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	4,920	5.7%	663	5.8%
Maternal transfusion	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	240	0.3%	***	***
Third or fourth degree perineal laceration	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	490	0.6%	54	0.5%
Ruptured uterus	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	40	0.0%	**	**
Unplanned Hysterectomy	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	30	0.0%	**	**
Admission to intensive care unit	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	100	0.1%	***	***
Unplanned surgery following delivery	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	150	0.2%	***	***

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

**Data is not available.

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

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Figure E16: Abnormal Conditions of the Newborn

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Total (unduplicated)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Assisted ventilation immediately after delivery	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Assisted ventilation for more than 6 hours	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Surfactant replacement therapy	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Suspected neonatal sepsis	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Significant birth injury	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2012				2013				2014			
Total (unduplicated)	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3,670	4.2%	315	2.7%
Assisted ventilation immediately after delivery	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	2,410	2.8%	257	2.2%
Assisted ventilation for more than 6 hours	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,150	1.3%	116	1.0%
Surfactant replacement therapy	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	360	0.4%	29	0.3%
Suspected neonatal sepsis	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,510	1.7%	67	0.6%
Seizure or serious neurologic dysfunction	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	30	0.0%	**	**
Significant birth injury	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	240	0.3%	**	**

***Data is not available.*

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

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Figure E17: Congenital Anomalies of the Newborn

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Anencephalus	***	***	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%
Spina bifida / Meningocele	***	***	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Omphalocele / Gastroschisis	40	0.0%	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%
Limb reduction defect	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Cleft lip / palate	60	0.1%	0	0.0%	60	0.1%	0	0.0%	50	0.1%	0	0.0%
Down syndrome	40	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.0%	0	0.0%
Suspected chromosomal disorder	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Hypospadias	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Unknown congenital anomalies	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2012				2013				2014			
Anencephalus	***	***	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%	***	***	**	**
Spina bifida / Meningocele	***	***	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%	***	***	**	**
Cyanotic congenital heart disease	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	50	0.1%	***	***
Congenital diaphragmatic hernia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%
Omphalocele / Gastroschisis	***	***	0	0.0%	***	***	0	0.0%	50	0.1%	**	**
Limb reduction defect	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	***	***	**	**
Cleft lip / palate	60	0.1%	0	0.0%	60	0.1%	0	0.0%	70	0.1%	***	***
Down syndrome	40	0.0%	***	***	40	0.0%	***	***	40	0.0%	***	***
Suspected chromosomal disorder	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	40	0.0%	**	**
Hypospadias	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	40	0.0%	**	**
Unknown congenital anomalies	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	110	0.1%	***	***

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

**Data is not available.

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

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Figure E18: Breastfeeding Rates (Amongst WIC Recipients)

	Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North		Arizona		Phoenix North	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
	2009				2010				2011			
Infants breastfed at least once	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
	2012				2013				2014			
Infants breastfed at least once		63.1%		57.7%		62.9%		59.5%		65.5%		62.4%

***Data is not available.*

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

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Figure E19: Vaccines at Child Care Facilities

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Number of Facilities Reporting	1,955	252
# of Students Enrolled	92,128	12,918
4+ doses of Dtap (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	84,760	11,618
% of Total	92.0%	89.9%
3+ doses of Polio	85,745	11,879
% of Total	93.1%	92.0%
1+ doses of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)	86,252	12,027
% of Total	93.6%	93.1%
3+ doses of Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b)	85,152	11,796
% of Total	92.4%	91.3%
2 doses of HepA (Hepatitis A) *	75,055	10,904
% of Total	81.5%	84.4%
3+ doses of HepB (Hepatitis B)	84,750	11,607
% of Total	92.0%	89.9%
1+ doses of Varicella (Chicken Pox) and/or History	87,127	12,044
% of Total	94.6%	93.2%
Religious Exempt	3,221	491
% of Total	3.5%	3.8%
Medical Exempt	231	***
Temporary Medical Exempt	256	***
% of Total	0.5%	***

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Immunizations for Child Care and Kindergarten [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E20: Vaccines at Kindergartens

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Number of Facilities Reporting	1,335	136
Number of Students Enrolled	83,088	9,866
4+ doses of Dtap (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis)	78,284	9,299
% of Total	94.2%	94.3%
DTaP Exempt	3,267	407
% of Total	3.9%	4.1%
3+ doses of Polio	78,626	9,334
% of Total	94.6%	94.6%
Polio Exempt	3,185	400
% of Total	3.8%	4.1%
2+ doses of MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella)	78,265	9,281
% of Total	94.2%	94.1%
MMR Exempt	3,333	412
% of Total	4.0%	4.2%
3+ doses of HepB (Hepatitis B)	79,382	9,394
% of Total	95.5%	95.2%
Hep B Exempt	2,934	377
% of Total	3.5%	3.8%
2+ doses of Varicella (Chicken Pox) and/or History	72,251	8,466
1 dose of Varicella or History	8,107	1,056
% of Total	96.7%	96.5%
Varicella Exempt	2,356	301
% of Total	2.8%	3.1%
Permanent Personal Beliefs Exemption	3,732	466
% of Total	4.5%	4.7%
Temporary Medical Exemption	124	***
Permanent Medical or Laboratory Evidence of Immunity	144	***
% of Total	0.3%	***

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Immunizations for Child Care and Kindergarten [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E21: Oral Health Amongst Kindergarten Students

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Prevalence of decay experience	52%	50%
Untreated tooth decay	27%	20%
Prevalence of dental pain and infection	1.6%	0.4%
Annual dental visits	77%	69%
Insurance coverage	76%	68%

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

Figure E22: Non-Fatal Inpatient Hospitalization Injuries Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2012

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total Hospitalizations	1,316	154
Male	701	78
Female	615	76
Falls-Related	440	***
Poisoning	214	***

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E23: Non-Fatal Inpatient Hospitalization Injuries Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2013

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total Hospitalizations	1,060	122
Male	643	76
Female	417	46
Falls-Related	381	39
Poisoning	147	28

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E24: Non-Fatal Inpatient Hospitalization Injuries Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2014

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total Hospitalizations	907	106
Male	518	54
Female	389	52
Falls-Related	315	***
Poisoning	157	***

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E25: Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2012

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total Visits	49,717	6,904
Male	28,298	3,882
Female	21,419	3,022
Cut/Pierce	2,070	331
Drowning	135	***
Fall	22,308	3,168
Fire/Hot object	1,269	205
MVC	902	121
Pedal-cycle	482	63
Natural/Environment	4,265	548
Poisoning	1,668	207
Struck By/Against	7,669	1,033

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E26: Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2013

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total Visits	46,663	6,538
Male	26,390	3,668
Female	20,273	2,870
Cut/Pierce	1,917	328
Drowning	112	***
Fall	21,110	3,032
Fire/Hot object	1,146	167
MVC	844	110
Pedal-cycle	402	58
Natural/Environment	4,047	567
Poisoning	1,582	185
Struck By/Against	6,806	893

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

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Figure E27: Non-Fatal Emergency Department Visits Amongst Children 0-5 Years-Old, 2014

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total Visits	46,267	6,725
Male	25,987	3,798
Female	20,280	2,927
Cut/Pierce	1,688	281
Drowning	161	27
Fall	21,145	3,149
Fire/Hot object	1,198	177
MVC	883	135
Pedal-cycle	358	51
Natural/Environment	4,512	660
Poisoning	1,608	210
Struck By/Against	6,367	841

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Unintentional Injuries in Children 0-5 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E28: Asthma Emergency Room Use and Hospital Discharge, 2014

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total	4,560	833

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Asthma ED Visits, 0-5, 2012-2014 [Unpublished Data]. Received from First Things First.

Figure E29: Mortality Rates (Deaths per 100,000 Persons) Amongst Children 0-14 Years-Old for Select Conditions, 2014

	Arizona	Maricopa County
Total Mortality Rate	17.9	15.2
Motor vehicle accident	2.5	2.1
Accidental drowning and submersion	1.3	1.1
Malignant neoplasms	2.3	2.0
Congenital malformations	1.1	0.9
Homicide by firearm	0.2	0.3
Homicide by other means	0.9	0.0
Suicide	0.9	0.0
Asthma	0.9	0.0
Influenza/ pneumonia	0.2	0.0

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

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2014 Annual Report, Table 5E-25. Rates for the Leading Causes of Death Among Children (1-14 Years) by County of Residence, Arizona, 2014.

Retrieved from: <http://pub.azdhs.gov/health-stats/report/ahs/2014/index.php?pg=counties>.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E30: Number of Grocery Stores, Restaurants, Fitness Facilities, 2012

	Arizona	Maricopa County
Grocery stores	825	493
Supercenters and club stores	141	94
Convenience stores	1,920	980
Specialized food stores	295	191
Full-service restaurants	3,872	2,224
Fast-food restaurants	4,238	2,758
Recreation and fitness facilities	456	265

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2016). Food Environment Atlas. Retrieved from: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/data-access-and-documentation-downloads/>.

Figure E31: SNAP and WIC Retailers

	Arizona	Phoenix North
SNAP Retailers	4,058	500
% of Total Households with 0-5 Year-Olds	1.1%	1.1%
WIC Retailers	645	75
% of Total Households with 0-5 Year-Olds	0.2%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2016). SNAP Retailer Locator. Retrieved from: <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailerlocator/>; Arizona Department of Health Services. (2016). Arizona WIC Program Authorized Vendors. Retrieved from: <http://azdhs.gov/documents/prevention/azwic/az-wic-vendor-list.pdf>.

Figure E32: Obesity Amongst Children Participating in WIC

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Total Children	79,304	9,463
Underweight Children	3,179	395
% of Total	4.0%	4.2%
Normal Weight Children	57,089	6,827
% of Total	72.0%	72.1%
Overweight Children	10,013	1,114
% of Total	12.6%	11.8%
Obese Children	9,043	1,127
% of Total	11.4%	11.9%

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

Figure E33: Adult Obesity Rate

	Arizona	Maricopa County
2013 Obesity Rate	26.8%	25.4%

Data is not available at the regional level. Reported figures are for Maricopa County.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). Arizona Obesity Prevalence by County. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/data/countydata/countydataindicators.html>.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E34: Behavioral Health Services (2015)

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Women	141,389	23,669
Children 0-17	76,706	16,375
Children 0-5	14,374	4,677

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

Figure E35: Women Receiving Behavioral Health Services (2015)

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Women with Dependent Children	13,902	2,215
% of All Women Receiving Services	9.8%	9.4%
Pregnant Women	2,160	420
% of All Women Receiving Services	1.5%	1.8%
Women Pregnant AND/OR with Dependent Children	14,546	2,348
% of All Women Receiving Services	10.3%	9.9%

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

Figure E36: Behavioral Health Services for Children 0-17 (2015)

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Behavioral Health Day Programs	420	95
% of Total	0.5%	0.6%
Crisis Intervention Services	7,472	1,656
% of Total	9.7%	10.1%
Inpatient Services	3,434	687
% of Total	4.5%	4.2%
Medical Services	26,264	4,557
% of Total	34.2%	27.8%
Outpatient Services (UB92)	67	***
% of Total	0.1%	0.0%
Pharmacy	24,569	4,681
% of Total	32.0%	28.6%
Rehabilitation Services	18,615	2,967
% of Total	24.3%	18.1%
Residential Services	601	147
% of Total	0.8%	0.9%
Support Services	71,981	15,682
% of Total	93.8%	95.8%
Treatment Services	61,211	13,669
% of Total	79.8%	83.5%

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

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

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Figure E37: Behavioral Health Services for Children 0-5 (2015)

	Arizona	Phoenix North
Behavioral Health Day Programs	62	0
% of Total	0.4%	0.0%
Crisis Intervention Services	402	200
% of Total	2.8%	4.3%
Inpatient Services	96	***
% of Total	0.7%	3.0%
Medical Services	1,217	275
% of Total	8.5%	5.9%
Outpatient Services (UB92)	***	0
% of Total	***	0.0%
Pharmacy	838	220
% of Total	5.8%	4.7%
Rehabilitation Services	2,517	581
% of Total	17.5%	12.4%
Residential Services	***	0
% of Total	***	0.0%
Support Services	13,720	4,572
% of Total	95.5%	97.8%
Treatment Services	11,716	4,000
% of Total	81.5%	85.5%

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

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

Appendix E: Health

Figure E38: Total Children 0-5 Years-Old

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Total Residents 0-5 yrs	531,825	65,466	12,927	5,497	11,328	2,697	2,295	1,436	14,300	9,296	210	4,393	1,088

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

Figure E39: Children 0-5 Years-Old without Health Insurance

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Children 0-5 yrs without Health Insurance	51,831	6,159	1,318	407	861	131	288	***	1,580	668	***	530	298
% of Total	9.7%	9.4%	10.2%	7.4%	7.6%	4.9%	12.5%	***	11.0%	7.2%	***	12.1%	27.4%

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

Figure E40: Children 0-5 Years-Old with Public Health Insurance

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Children 0-5 yrs with Public Health Insurance	230,696	29,335	8,822	1,784	3,807	225	1,301	112	7,764	4,016	41	737	727
% of Total	43.4%	44.8%	68.2%	32.4%	33.6%	8.3%	56.7%	7.8%	54.3%	43.2%	19.4%	16.8%	66.8%

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

Figure E41: Children 0-5 Years-Old with Private Health Insurance

	Arizona	Phoenix North	Alhambra	Camelback East	Deer Valley	Desert View	Encanto	North Gateway	North Mountain	Paradise Valley	Rio Vista	Non-Phoenix Region	Other Village Regions
Children 0-5 yrs with Private Health Insurance	265,304	31,959	3,109	3,431	7,077	2,389	720	1,253	5,588	5,038	165	3,126	63
% of Total	49.9%	48.8%	24.1%	62.4%	62.5%	88.6%	31.4%	87.2%	39.1%	54.2%	78.7%	71.2%	5.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). Table B27002 - Private Health Insurance Status by Sex by Age, 2010-2014 5-year estimates. American Community Survey. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov>.

Appendix E: Health

Figure E42: Adults and Children Served in Domestic Violence Shelters, 2015

	Arizona	Maricopa County
Total Served	7,567	3,934
Adults	3,862	1,834
Children	3,705	2,100

Source: Arizona Department of Economic Security - Domestic Violence Shelter Fund Report, SFY 2015. Retrieved from <https://des.az.gov/file/5843/download>

Appendix F: Family and Community Survey (2012)

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Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

4a. When do you think a parent can begin to significantly impact a child's brain development?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Prenatal	31.7%	31.9%	25.9%
Right from birth	48.2%	41.9%	46.1%
Two weeks to six months	10.5%	11.9%	16.3%
Seven months or later	8.2%	13.5%	11.4%
No response	1.3%	0.7%	0.3%

5a. At what age do you think an infant or young child needs to be to really take in and react to the world around them?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Right from birth	34.7%	30.1%	29.7%
One week to one month	11.7%	13.9%	15.1%
Two to six months	34.9%	32.6%	40.2%
Seven months or later	17.8%	23.4%	14.9%
No response	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%

6. In regard to a child's experience in their first year of life, which do you agree with more...

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
First year has a major impact on school performance	82.7%	84.1%	72.9%
First year has little impact on school performance	13.6%	15.9%	17.6%
Not sure	3.7%	0.0%	9.5%

7a. At what age do you think a baby or young child can begin to sense whether or not his parent is depressed or angry, and can be affected by his parent's mood?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
From birth to one month	51.1%	46.4%	59.1%
Two to six months	17.0%	18.6%	13.2%
Seven months or later	29.9%	32.2%	27.5%
No response	2.0%	2.9%	0.2%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

8. True/False: Children's capacity for learning is pretty much set from birth and cannot be greatly increased or decreased by how the parents interact with them

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Definitely true	13.9%	13.9%	3.8%
Probably true	6.9%	15.7%	6.3%
Probably false	14.3%	17.5%	21.6%
Definitely false	63.1%	52.9%	63.6%
Not sure	1.7%	0.0%	4.7%

9. True/False: In terms of learning about language, children get an equal benefit from hearing someone talk on TV versus hearing a person in the same room talking to them.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Definitely true	16.8%	25.9%	16.7%
Probably true	15.5%	17.9%	14.7%
Probably false	19.4%	22.2%	18.2%
Definitely false	44.0%	29.7%	41.9%
Not sure	4.3%	4.3%	8.4%

10. True/False: Parents' emotional closeness with their baby can strongly influence that child's intellectual development.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Definitely true	83.9%	67.6%	73.0%
Probably true	12.4%	28.0%	18.4%
Probably false	1.8%	2.6%	2.7%
Definitely false	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Not sure	1.4%	1.0%	4.7%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

11a. How important do you think playing is for a child's healthy development? - For a five-year-old

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
1 through 8	17.9%	31.8%	16.9%
9 or 10 (crucial)	82.1%	68.2%	83.1%

12a. How important do you think playing is for a child's healthy development? - For a three-year-old

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
1 through 8	21.6%	32.9%	23.5%
9 or 10 (crucial)	78.4%	67.1%	76.5%

13a. How important do you think playing is for a child's healthy development? - For a 10-month-old

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
1 through 8	35.8%	44.1%	28.1%
9 or 10 (crucial)	64.2%	55.9%	71.9%

14. If a child walks up to the TV and begins to turn the TV on and off repeatedly, how likely is it that the child wants to get her parents' attention

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Very likely	58.2%	71.4%	61.1%
Somewhat likely	25.9%	20.6%	21.2%
Not at all likely	14.5%	8.0%	17.7%
Not sure	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%

15. If a child walks up to the TV and begins to turn the TV on and off repeatedly how likely is it that the child enjoys learning about what happens when buttons are pressed

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Very likely	75.3%	72.9%	69.9%
Somewhat likely	20.1%	21.2%	22.7%
Not at all likely	3.4%	6.0%	4.1%
Not sure	1.2%	0.0%	3.4%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

16. If a child walks up to the TV and begins to turn the TV on and off repeatedly how likely is it that the child is angry at her parents for some reason or she is trying to get back at them

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Very likely	7.8%	12.3%	14.9%
Somewhat likely	19.7%	13.9%	8.3%
Not at all likely	70.6%	68.0%	76.8%
Not sure	1.9%	5.7%	0.0%

17. In this case of a child turning the TV on and off, would you say that the child is misbehaving, or not?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Misbehaving	12.5%	9.2%	8.4%
Not misbehaving	81.7%	84.5%	80.3%
Not sure	5.9%	6.3%	11.3%

18. Should a 15-month-old baby be expected to share her toys with other children?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
No, too young to share	51.7%	45.3%	48.4%
Yes, 15-month-old can be expected to share	45.7%	49.6%	45.5%
Not sure	2.6%	5.0%	6.1%

19. Should a 3-year-old child be expected to sit quietly for an hour or so?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Three-year-old should not be expected	72.0%	71.2%	69.3%
Three-year-old should be expected to sit quietly for an hour	25.0%	28.2%	28.1%
Not sure	3.0%	0.6%	2.6%

20. Can a six-month-old be spoiled?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Six-month-old too young to spoil	38.6%	44.3%	47.1%
Six-month-old NOT too young to spoil	58.3%	55.7%	52.9%
Not sure	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

21. Please rate the following behavior, on the part of a parent or caregiver, as appropriate, or as something that will likely spoil a child, if done too often - picking up a three-month-old every time she cries

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Appropriate	54.7%	54.2%	52.6%
Will likely spoil the child	40.1%	44.6%	45.3%
Not sure	5.2%	1.2%	2.0%

22. Please rate the following behavior, on the part of a parent or caregiver, as appropriate, or as something that will likely spoil a child, if done too often - Rocking a one-year-old to sleep every night because the child will protest if this is not done

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Appropriate	31.3%	30.5%	28.4%
Will likely spoil the child	61.5%	63.3%	68.4%
Not sure	7.3%	6.2%	3.2%

23. Please rate the following behavior, on the part of a parent or caregiver, as appropriate, or as something that will likely spoil a child, if done too often - Letting a two-year-old get down from the dinner table to play before the rest of the family

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Appropriate	50.7%	55.9%	46.4%
Will likely spoil the child	38.7%	36.9%	46.7%
Not sure	10.6%	7.2%	6.9%

24. Please rate the following behavior, on the part of a parent or caregiver, as appropriate, or as something that will likely spoil a child, if done too often - Letting a five-year-old choose what to wear to school every day

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Appropriate	71.9%	74.6%	60.2%
Will likely spoil the child	20.6%	15.2%	27.3%
Not sure	7.6%	10.1%	12.5%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

26a. During the past week, how many days did you or other family members read stories to your child/children?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
1 to 5 days	44.7%	56.0%	55.4%
6 or 7 days	50.8%	42.1%	38.5%
no response	4.5%	1.9%	6.1%

27a. During the past week, how many days did your child/children scribble, pretend draw or draw with you or another family member?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
1 to 5 days	46.4%	53.4%	54.2%
6 or 7 days	47.0%	41.0%	42.6%
no response	6.6%	5.6%	3.2%

28a. During the past week, how many days did you or other family members tell stories or sing songs to your child/children?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
1 to 5 days	44.9%	45.6%	54.0%
6 or 7 days	51.0%	51.5%	43.4%
no response	4.1%	2.9%	2.6%

29a. How many books - including library and e-books - do you have right now in your home?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
10 or fewer	8.7%	9.8%	10.2%
11 to 100	43.0%	58.4%	44.5%
100 or more	48.2%	31.8%	45.2%

30a. How many children's books - including library and e-books - do you have right now in your home?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
10 or fewer	9.2%	10.6%	13.0%
11 to 100	60.6%	69.7%	55.0%
100 or more	30.3%	19.7%	32.0%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

31. How satisfied are you with the community information and resources available to you about children's development and health?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Very satisfied	38.7%	32.7%	53.7%
Somewhat satisfied	39.2%	50.2%	31.2%
Somewhat dissatisfied	10.5%	11.5%	4.7%
Very dissatisfied	4.1%	2.7%	1.6%
Not sure	7.5%	2.9%	8.8%

32. It is easy to locate services that I need or want

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	38.9%	33.0%	45.4%
Somewhat agree	34.7%	40.1%	32.9%
Somewhat disagree	14.1%	12.7%	13.5%
Strongly disagree	6.9%	6.2%	0.7%
Not sure	5.5%	8.1%	7.6%

33. I do not know if I am eligible to receive services.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	27.0%	24.3%	35.0%
Somewhat agree	14.5%	16.9%	11.5%
Somewhat disagree	11.9%	20.5%	11.7%
Strongly disagree	30.8%	30.1%	23.2%
Not sure	15.7%	8.3%	18.6%

34. I am asked to fill out paperwork or eligibility forms multiple times.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	32.9%	23.4%	20.9%
Somewhat agree	20.4%	23.8%	32.2%
Somewhat disagree	13.3%	19.5%	8.1%
Strongly disagree	16.1%	15.8%	28.8%
Not sure	17.3%	17.4%	9.9%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

35. Available services are very good.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	31.9%	28.5%	24.5%
Somewhat agree	30.1%	41.6%	23.9%
Somewhat disagree	5.5%	3.3%	5.7%
Strongly disagree	6.3%	5.8%	10.0%
Not sure	26.2%	20.8%	35.8%

36. Available services reflect my cultural values.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	23.4%	30.6%	20.6%
Somewhat agree	31.7%	29.9%	43.3%
Somewhat disagree	12.1%	8.1%	8.2%
Strongly disagree	13.6%	12.1%	14.1%
Not sure	19.2%	19.3%	13.9%

37. Service providers do not speak my language or materials are not in my language.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	8.6%	11.3%	12.7%
Somewhat agree	7.4%	6.0%	0.2%
Somewhat disagree	8.6%	10.7%	12.8%
Strongly disagree	61.9%	62.8%	56.4%
Not sure	13.5%	9.2%	17.9%

38. Services are not available at times or locations that are convenient.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	18.5%	22.2%	17.9%
Somewhat agree	23.8%	21.9%	28.5%
Somewhat disagree	22.1%	27.8%	10.3%
Strongly disagree	18.0%	13.3%	25.5%
Not sure	17.7%	14.8%	17.8%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

39. Available services fill some of my needs, but do not meet the needs of my whole family.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	19.0%	27.4%	20.1%
Somewhat agree	19.7%	24.8%	15.8%
Somewhat disagree	13.9%	7.2%	11.2%
Strongly disagree	24.4%	17.2%	27.3%
Not sure	22.9%	23.4%	25.6%

40. I cannot find services to prevent problems; I only qualify after problems are severe.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	20.0%	26.4%	10.9%
Somewhat agree	15.2%	11.0%	13.7%
Somewhat disagree	15.3%	18.4%	18.9%
Strongly disagree	27.1%	20.5%	36.1%
Not sure	22.4%	23.6%	20.4%

41. How satisfied are you with how care providers and government agencies work together and communicate with each other?

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Very satisfied	14.4%	12.6%	17.7%
Somewhat satisfied	29.1%	22.1%	30.0%
Somewhat dissatisfied	18.4%	20.9%	12.4%
Very dissatisfied	10.8%	15.5%	14.3%
Not sure	27.3%	29.0%	25.7%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Appendix F - Family and Community Survey (2012)

Figure F1: First Things First Family and Community Survey, 2012

42. My child/children age 5 and under have regular visits at the same doctor's office.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	88.0%	88.1%	90.2%
Somewhat agree	5.0%	4.0%	4.6%
Somewhat disagree	3.9%	5.9%	2.8%
Strongly disagree	2.1%	0.7%	0.5%
Not sure	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%

43. My child/children age 5 and under have regular visits with the same dental provider.

	Arizona	Central Phoenix	North Phoenix
Strongly agree	71.0%	71.0%	71.3%
Somewhat agree	7.7%	7.6%	13.6%
Somewhat disagree	4.6%	3.2%	1.8%
Strongly disagree	8.7%	10.6%	8.8%
Not sure	8.0%	7.6%	4.5%

Source: First Things First. (2012). Family and Community Survey. Received from First Things First.

Note: Since administration of this survey in 2012, the North, Central, and South Phoenix regions have been consolidated into two regions, Phoenix North and Phoenix South.