



2013 BUILDING BRIGHT FUTURES

INDEX OF ARIZONA'S EARLY CHILDHOOD OPPORTUNITIES



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

A photograph of several wooden alphabet blocks scattered on a grey surface. The blocks are arranged in a line, with some showing letters and others showing simple line drawings of objects like a fish, a hand, and a cup. The text 'TABLE OF CONTENTS' is overlaid in white on a dark semi-transparent background across the top of the image.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
ESSAY	6
DATA SUMMARY	16
STATEWIDE DATA SET	33
COUNTY DATA SETS	39
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	100

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Discussions on improving student achievement, bolstering economic development and enhancing the quality of life for all Arizonans often focus on the need to close the achievement gap in K-12 education. However, research suggests that these achievement gaps are the result of school readiness gaps that existed when children started kindergarten.^{1,2}

Most of a child's brain develops before they enter school. The quality of a child's interactions with the adults in their lives largely determines whether their bodies and minds develop in healthy ways that promote learning. In order to prevent achievement gaps – and reduce the need for costlier interventions later on – we need to focus some of our educational reform efforts on giving children birth to 5 years old the tools they need to succeed in kindergarten and beyond.

First Things First was created by Arizonans to help ensure that all children in our state have the opportunity to start school prepared to be successful. Each year, the statewide First Things First Board and its affiliated regional partnership councils make decisions about which early childhood strategies to fund that will impact school readiness for Arizona's children.

First Things First is not alone in this mission. Thousands of early childhood stakeholders – including parents, child care and health providers, educators, businesses, philanthropists, policymakers and elected leaders – are partners in school readiness efforts.

1. *Promoting Effective Early Learning: What Every Policymaker and Educator Should Know.* (2007). New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty.

2. *The Condition of Education 2004 (NCES 2004-077), Indicator 8.* (2004). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Decisions made by all early childhood stakeholders must be based on facts – about how our children are doing, the resources communities have, and what children in different areas need. *Building Bright Futures* is a valuable tool to inform those discussions. This biennial assessment describes the status of children in several ways:

Smiling All the Way to School, our essay section (pages 6 to 15), describes the little known links between children's oral health and its impact on school performance. Oral health has the potential to affect children's development, well-being and learning. In fact, U.S. students miss about 51 million school hours each year due to dental disease.³ The information presented in the essay reveals that:

- Tooth decay is the most common chronic childhood illness in the U.S., surpassing asthma and hay fever;⁴
- In 2009, more than 30 percent of Arizona's toddlers and preschoolers had untreated tooth decay, and approximately 71 percent of the state's 4-year-olds had never seen a dentist;⁵ and,
- Young kids and their families need resources to learn good oral hygiene habits and access to preventive oral health care in order to prevent problems in primary teeth that can take a bite out of their learning later on.

3. *National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.* (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General.* Rockville, Maryland.

4. *National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.* (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General.* Rockville, Maryland.

5. *Arizona Department of Health Services Oral Health Survey, Preschool Children (2008-2009).*

Our **Data Summary** section (pages 16 to 31) paints a picture of the overall status of children statewide. Perhaps most alarming of the statistics is that – not only does Arizona have a disproportionately high rate of children living in poverty (about 30% compared to 26% nationally) – the rate of child poverty in Arizona is increasing faster than the national rate.^{6 7}

Children in poverty face an increased risk for a number of poor developmental and health outcomes, and early exposure to poverty may have particularly pronounced and lasting effects. Children who experience poverty in preschool years have lower rates of school completion than those who experience poverty only in later years,⁸ and there is increasing evidence that early exposures to the stressors of poverty can have lifelong health consequences.⁹ In addition, families and caregivers experiencing poverty may face greater challenges in supporting their child’s healthy development and learning. Some significant data points include:

- Children exposed to high quality early learning are more ready for kindergarten and do better in school. But, the high cost of child care makes it very difficult for low-income families to afford quality early learning for their children. For example, the estimated median income in 2011 for single women with one or more children was \$26,500. A single mother at this income level would spend 35 percent of her income on care for a preschooler and 39 percent on care of an infant.
- In Arizona in 2012, an estimated 12 percent of young children (birth to 5) lived in the household of their grandparent(s),¹⁰ a figure

6 The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2013). KIDS COUNT Data Center, Table 43, Accessed at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

7 American Community Survey, single-year estimates, Table B17001

8. Brooks-Gunn, J. & Duncan, G. (1997). *The effects of poverty on children. The Future of Children*. 7(2). pp. 55-71

9. Shonkoff, Boyce & McEwen (2009)

10. US Census Bureau (2013). *American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Tables B09001 and B10001*

that has grown steadily over the past few years. Statewide, 30 percent of grandparent-led households have no parent of the children present.¹¹ Nearly one in four (23%) of Arizona grandparents who report that they have primary responsibility for their grandchildren live at or below the poverty level.¹² Assuring that the needs of kinship care families are recognized and addressed is an important part of developing the early childhood system.

Lack of proper nutrition can impact a child’s healthy brain development, sometimes in permanent ways. The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides additional food resources for postpartum mothers, infants and children under age 5. Across Arizona, more than half (53%) of all mothers, infants, and children are eligible for WIC assistance, but only about 70 percent of the eligible mothers, infants, and children actually participate in the WIC program.¹³

Finally, our **Statewide and County Data Sets** (pages 33 to 99) offer at-a-glance information about the status of children under 6 throughout Arizona in four crucial areas: demographics, economics, education and health.

Taken together, all of this information provides significant insight to the challenges facing young children in Arizona – challenges that threaten their well-being today and their school success tomorrow. Building Bright Futures is a tool to begin a public dialogue on what our children need to succeed in kindergarten and beyond, and the crucial role that all Arizonans play in ensuring that our kids are ready for school and set for life.

11. US Census Bureau (2012). *American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2007-2011), Table S1001*

12. US Census Bureau (2012). *American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2007-2011), Table S1002*

13. Source: WIC Needs Assessment, 2/22/13. ADHS

ESSAY





Smiling All the Way to School: Oral Health Impacts Health and Learning

An essential component of child well-being is good oral health and the absence of tooth decay. Untreated tooth decay is the most common chronic disease among children in the United States, causing pain and infections that may lead to other serious problems with eating, speaking, playing and learning.¹⁴

Tooth decay (dental caries) is five times more common than asthma and seven times more common than hay fever.¹⁵ The American Academy of Pediatrics estimates that half of all children in the U.S. will develop caries, and some will experience severe dental disease.

Oral health means more than healthy teeth – it includes the oral, dental, and craniofacial tissues we need for essential human functions such as to speak, chew, smile, smell, taste, swallow, and convey a world of feelings and emotions through facial expressions. These tissues also protect us from microbial infections and are a barrier to other environmental exposures.¹⁶

What Is Tooth Decay?

Children begin to get their first teeth at around 6 months old, and by the time they are about 3, children will have the complete set of 20 primary teeth. Although not permanent, these teeth are an essential component of a child's well-being. Healthy first teeth are needed to bite and chew food, develop speech, develop the jaw bones and face muscles, and to hold space for and guide adult teeth into proper position.¹⁷ In addition, a healthy smile supports growth of a child's self-esteem.¹⁸ Undetected and untreated tooth decay can interrupt all of these needs, lead to pain, and negatively impact development of adult teeth leading to long-lasting effects, including bone loss and systemic infections.¹⁹ ²⁰ Certain bacteria found in the human mouth that lead to dental decay are transferred from one person to another, usually mother to child, through any activity that transfers

14 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Division of Oral Health, Children's Oral Health. Accessed from http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/children_adults/child.htm

15 National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, Maryland.

16 National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, Maryland.

17 Arizona Department of Health Services. (2012) *Oral Health Findings, Arizona Preschool Children, Fact Sheet #1 (Publication 2-OH-069 REV. 3/12)*.

18 National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center, Georgetown University. (2013). *Oral Health and Learning: When Children's Oral Health Suffers, So Does Their Ability to Learn*. Washington, DC.

19 National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000) *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, Maryland.

20 Delta Dental Plans Association, *Oral Health Library, Infants and Toddlers and Children*. Accessed from <http://oralhealth.deltadental.com>

minute particles of saliva from one mouth to another. This could occur by sharing a spoon or toothbrush, biting off a piece of food for their child, placing the child's pacifier in their own mouth, or even by kissing. In the presence of sugar and some other carbohydrates, some bacteria in the mouth produce acids, particularly lactic acid, which breaks down the enamel on the teeth. A cavity results when the decay forms a hole in the tooth.²¹ A young child's primary teeth are particularly vulnerable to the decay process, which is why tooth decay is now the most common infectious childhood disease in the U.S.²²

In early childhood, the main oral health goal is emergence of healthy primary teeth and prevention of tooth decay. Partners in achieving this goal for a child are parents and other caregivers, the oral health care delivery system including insurers, and other supporters, such as First Things First.

Promotion of oral health in young children begins before birth. It is important for pregnant women to have their teeth cleaned and examined and to have any needed dental or gum disease treated before their baby is born.^{23 24} Even prior to emergence of their child's primary teeth, families and other caregivers can help enhance their child's oral health and prevent tooth decay by providing age appropriate healthy nutrition, basic oral hygiene and ensuring that their child receives regular dental check-ups starting after the first tooth erupts and no later than age 1. In addition, exposure of primary teeth to appropriate

doses of fluoride helps to prevent tooth decay, such as cleaning with fluoridated toothpaste, fluoride varnishes applied by health care professionals and drinking fluoridated water.²⁵

In this essay, we will review the prevalence of early childhood tooth decay, the link between oral health and school performance, what First Things First and other system partners are doing to increase access to preventive oral health care for children birth to 5 years old, and what parents, providers and policymakers can do to keep young kids healthy and smiling all the way to school!

No Laughing Matter for Arizona

In the U.S., approximately 28 percent of children ages 2 to 4 have tooth decay and 16 percent have untreated tooth decay. As described in Table 1, Arizona's young children fare worse: in 2009, an estimated 37 percent of children ages 2 to 4 had tooth decay and nearly one in three in this age group (30%) had untreated decay. By age 4, it is estimated that more than half of Arizona's young children (52%) had experienced dental decay. In addition, professional care is necessary for maintaining oral health, yet in Arizona, approximately 71 percent of 4-year-olds had never visited a dentist.²⁶

National and state studies indicate that the prevalence of tooth decay is higher among children from low-income households and some racial and ethnic groups, suggesting particular vulnerability for certain populations of young children. For example, children in poverty suffer twice as much from dental caries as their more affluent peers, and their disease is more likely to be untreated, in part because children in poverty are more likely to lack health insurance and

21 American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. (2012). *Guideline on Infant Oral Health Care*. Chicago, IL.

22 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Division of Oral Health, *Children's Oral Health*. Accessed from http://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/children_adults/child.htm

23 American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. (2012). *Guideline on Infant Oral Health Care*. Chicago, IL.

24 Association of State & Territorial Dental Directors. (2012). *Best Practices Approaches: Perinatal Oral Health*. Accessed from <http://www.astdd.org/perinatal-oral-health>

25 American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. (2012). *Guideline on Infant Oral Health Care*. Chicago, IL.

26 Arizona Department of Health Services Oral Health Survey, *Preschool Children (2008-2009)*; estimated percent based on a sample of 984 children.

Table 1: Estimated Prevalence of Tooth Decay in Arizona Children Under Age 5

Age	Have Experienced Tooth Decay	Have Untreated Tooth Decay
Under Two	3%	3%
Two	16%	15%
Three	32%	28%
Four	52%	40%
Age Two-Four	37%	30%

Source: Arizona Department of Health Services Oral Health Survey, Preschool Children (2008-2009)

access to regular preventive care and because low-income families may be unaware of the importance of oral health for young children.^{27 28}

In Arizona, 10 percent of children birth to 5 lack health insurance. Nationally, children without health insurance are 2.5 times less likely than insured children to receive dental care. For each child without medical insurance, there are almost three children without dental insurance. Children from families without dental insurance are 3 times more likely to have dental needs than children with either public or private insurance.²⁹

Having health insurance does not always mean children will receive the care they need.

27 National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, Maryland.

28 American Academy of Pediatrics. (2008). *National Summit on Children's Oral Health: A New Era of Collaboration*. Accessed from <http://www2.aap.org/commpeds/doors/oralhealth/SummitOralHealth.html>

29 National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, Maryland.

As recently as 2009 in Arizona, nearly 50 percent of children enrolled in the state's public health insurance system – the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) – with coverage for oral health care services did not utilize their coverage.³⁰

The Arizona Department of Health Services survey showed that 46 percent of families whose children had not seen a dentist in the previous year listed *child did not need care* as the primary reason (followed by *dentist won't see* – 34%, *can't afford* – 12%, and *transportation* – 1%). This indicates a lack of understanding on the part of parents and other caregivers of the importance of routine preventative oral health care, in addition to a lack of resources as the reason so many children are not receiving services.

30 Pew Charitable Trusts. (2011). *The State of Children's Dental Health: Making Coverage Matter (State Fact Sheet, Arizona)*. Accessed from <http://www.pewstates.org/research/state-fact-sheets/childrens-dental-health-arizona-85899373147>



Other Factors That Impact Young Children's Access to Oral Health Care

Shortage of Dentists

Although the Arizona State Board of Dental Examiners reports more than 3,600 licensed dentists in the state in fiscal year 2013, Arizona has a shortage of general dentists in many locations, especially rural areas. One in four Arizona residents is living in an identified Dental Health Professional Shortage Area.³¹ Another factor impacting access is that general dentists have limited training in treating young children and may be reluctant or uncomfortable treating children under age 5, especially those with special needs.^{32 33} The clear advantage of pediatric dentists is their specialized training in the oral health care of children; unfortunately, as throughout the U.S., there is a significant shortage of pediatric dentists in Arizona.

31 Arizona Department of Health Services, *Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas*. (2012). Accessed from <http://www.azdhs.gov/hsd/shortage/hpsa/dental-hpsa.htm>

32 Mouradian, W. (2001). *The Face of a Child: Children's Oral Health and Dental Education*. *Journal of Dental Education*, 65, no. 9, 821-831.

33 National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center, Georgetown University. (2011). *Oral Health for Children and Adolescents with Special Health Care Needs: A Resource Guide*. Washington, DC.

In 2004, Arizona law was changed to create a specially licensed cadre of dental hygienists – Affiliated Practice Dental Hygienists – allowed to practice independently under certain conditions. Follow-up legislation in 2007 allowed these special hygienists to be reimbursed by public health insurance. Unfortunately, relatively few hygienists have applied for this special designation. Also, they are required to partner with a dentist, and few dentists have stepped forward to assume this responsibility.

Treatment Not Covered by Insurance

Payment to oral health providers for services is through the patient's private dental insurance, the state's public health insurance system (AHCCCS), or directly from the patient. Some dentists provide services at reduced costs for those who are lower-income and uninsured, but it can be challenging for an individual or family to identify these practitioners, especially because of the limited number of patients and/or the types of services the practitioners can afford to deliver for free or at reduced cost.

Even private dental insurance can result in a significant cost burden for individuals and families because of significant co-pays or deductibles or non-coverage of certain services.

For those with public health insurance, finding a dentist who will accept AHCCCS insurance can sometimes be problematic, since AHCCCS requires that providers become approved to deliver services to their patients. In addition to sometimes limiting the number of new providers that they will allow to become certified, the process itself can be cumbersome and difficult (for example, dentists must apply and be approved by each health plan participating in AHCCCS). Adding to this challenge, the reimbursement rates paid to dentists by AHCCCS have not kept pace with inflation, which discourages dentists from participating.

Tooth Decay Takes a Bite Out of Learning

Poor oral health can have a detrimental effect on children's quality of life, their performance at school, and their success in life. In fact, more than 51 million school hours are lost each year to dental-related illness.³⁴

As previously noted, young children in Arizona are more likely to experience tooth decay and are less likely to see a dentist before they enter kindergarten. The presence of decay and the lack of professional care increase the risk that decay will worsen. Left untreated, decay can cause failure to thrive, speech delays, interference with sleep, lack of social interaction, decreased self-esteem, increased anxiety and depression, and problems with a child's permanent teeth. In addition, pain and suffering due to untreated diseases can lead to problems in eating, speaking, and attending to learning.^{35 36}

Inadequate nutrition (from not being able

³⁴ National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, Maryland.

³⁵ National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center, Georgetown University. (2013). *Oral Health and Learning: When Children's Oral Health Suffers, So Does Their Ability to Learn*. Washington, DC.

³⁶ National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2000). *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Rockville, Maryland.

to bite/chew and from decreased appetite) negatively affects children's school performance, their ability to concentrate, perform complex tasks, and their behavior. In addition, children and adolescents with oral health problems are more likely to feel worthless and inferior, shy, unhappy, sad or depressed and are less likely to be friendly compared with those without oral health problems.³⁷

Children are often unable to verbalize their oral pain. Teachers may notice a child who is having difficulty attending to tasks or who is demonstrating the effects of pain – anxiety, fatigue, irritability, depression and withdrawal from normal activities. However, teachers may not understand the cause of such behavior if they are unaware that a child has an oral health problem.³⁸

The easiest way to ensure that dental problems don't interfere with children's learning is to prevent problems before they occur, treat problems early when they do occur, and impart good oral hygiene habits in children as their first teeth develop.

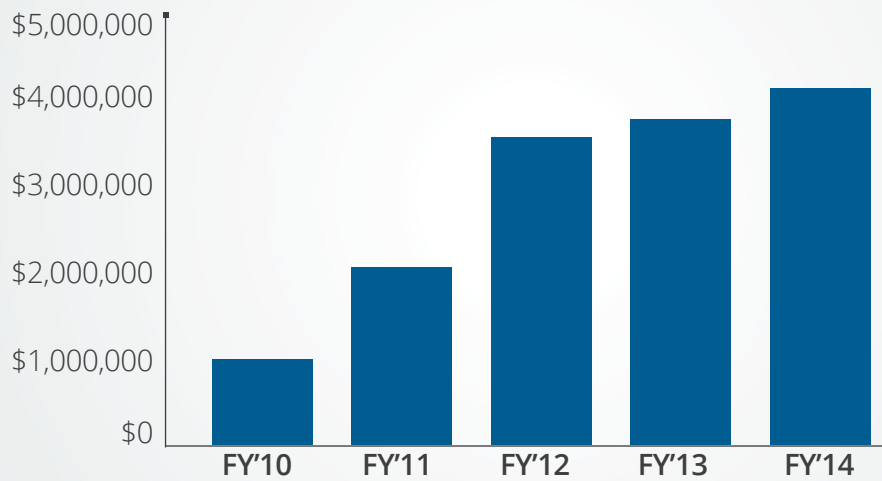
Filling the Gap

A number of system partners work to expand access to oral health care for low-income families. There are 18 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in Arizona that deliver primary preventative and clinical health care services on a sliding fee scale determined by family income. Federal funds offset the cost of care for lower income patients. Of the 18 FQHCs in Arizona, 16 house a dental clinic and oral health services are provided on a sliding fee scale to patients of all ages.

³⁷ National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center, Georgetown University. (2013). *Oral Health and Learning: When Children's Oral Health Suffers, So Does Their Ability to Learn*. Washington, DC.

³⁸ National Maternal and Child Oral Health Resource Center, Georgetown University. (2013). *Oral Health and Learning: When Children's Oral Health Suffers, So Does Their Ability to Learn*. Washington, DC.

Figure 1: First Things First Investment in Oral Health Strategies



Arizona has a few free standing dental clinics with dentists and hygienists on staff, some of whom are volunteers, that provide oral health services on a sliding fee scale. The state is also home to two dental schools (AT Still and Midwestern University) and several schools of dental hygiene. These schools allow their students to provide services under supervision for no cost or reduced cost in special designated clinics.

FQHCs and public clinics are a wonderful resource to the residents in the communities in which they are located, but they are primarily located in urban areas. Challenges include waitlists and that some families feel there is a stigma attached to a FQHC or public clinic and are therefore reluctant to use the services. Also, the cost of services to the family, even on a sliding fee scale, is sometimes a deterrent especially if the desired care is preventative rather than an acute need. In addition, the oral health services offered in these settings may be limited in type and some do not accept young children. In some rural communities, follow up with a specialist might require several hours travel by car and several appointments to complete.

In addition, a variety of public health agencies provide direct preventative services such as oral health screening, fluoride varnishing and dental sealants to children. These services are delivered in multiple community based locations such as WIC offices, immunization clinics, child care facilities or family resource centers. In some cases, the costs for these services are reimbursed by AHCCCS or private insurance, but generally speaking the costs are picked up by the agencies' funding, grants or other sources.

Teledentistry

Teledentistry is a relatively new field with significant capacity to increase patient access to quality and cost effective oral health care, especially in rural areas and other underserved areas. The potential benefits of teledentistry include: convenient treatment not limited by space and time; reduction of patient travel costs and time; increased compliance with treatment plans; reduction of patient anxiety, especially for young kids, since treatment can occur in a familiar setting, such as a child care center; and, it partially addresses the shortage of dentists.³⁹

³⁹ Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Oral Health. (2009). *Teledentistry in Arizona: Initial Development*. Accessed from <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/oral-health/documents/reports/teledentistry-arizona.pdf>

In teledentistry, the patient is at a remote site, usually with a dental assistant or hygienist, and a dentist is at the hub (home dental office or clinic). Or a dentist could be remote, too, and consulting with another dentist or oral health specialist at the hub. Imaging and written documents about the patient and their exam are sent to the hub via electronic medical record; the consultation between the dentist at the hub and the dental team and patient (or family) at the remote site takes place through video-conferencing. While there are challenges associated with teledentistry – including the reliance of the dentist on another’s observations, technology that is subject to failure, and financing – it nonetheless represents one promising practice in getting oral health care to isolated communities.⁴⁰

In Arizona, a 2006-2008 federal grant through ADHS allowed teledentistry to be piloted in several areas, including the Hopi reservation; Apache, Navajo, Coconino and Yavapai counties (including 26 Head Start centers); and, among some low-income communities in Scottsdale. A 2009-2012 extension of the grant expanded those services to include summer camps, pediatric group practices and an obstetrics group practice, partnerships with county health departments, partnership with First Things First, and additional school-based sites. The federal grants funded equipment, training and technical assistance that brought teledentistry services to many areas. In many cases, those services continue through partnerships established with local governments or organizations. ADHS continues to provide technical assistance to these partnerships.

⁴⁰ Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Oral Health. (2009). *Teledentistry in Arizona: Initial Development*. Accessed from <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/oral-health/documents/reports/teledentistry-arizona.pdf>

FTF’s Role in Promoting Healthy Smiles and Students

First Things First has done its part to expand awareness of the importance of oral health for young children and the prevention of tooth decay. Through fiscal year 2014, First Things First has dedicated almost \$11.6 million dollars to grantees across Arizona to conduct community-based oral health activities (Figure 1). These activities provide prenatal oral health screening and education, oral health screening and fluoride varnishes for young children birth to age 5, education for families and other caregivers (including professionals) regarding early childhood oral health and hygiene, and general outreach and information sharing to raise awareness about the importance of early childhood oral health. Grantees also work to link families in need of a regular dentist to one in the nearby area.

Fast Fact:

Since 2010, FTF grantees have completed more than 79,000 oral screenings and applied 75,000 preventive fluoride varnishes to the teeth of kids 5 and younger.

First Things First has funded a number of innovative approaches aimed at expanding access to preventive oral health care for young kids in underserved areas. Among these are:

- **Teledentistry** – The FTF Navajo/Apache Regional Council has forged a partnership with a pediatric dental practice in Show Low and purchased the equipment and software necessary to implement teledentistry in eight rural communities during fiscal year 2014, including Alpine, Heber, St. John’s, Springerville and Joseph City. Without these services, families with young children in these communities might need to travel 3-8 hours round trip in order to have their child seen by a dentist. At least two additional First Things First regional councils – in the Navajo Nation and White Mountain Apache Tribe – are working to implement teledentistry by fiscal year 2016.



- **Roller Molar** – The FTF Pinal Regional Council has partnered with Sun Life Family Health Center to implement the Roller Molar, a mobile dental clinic that is able to bring dental services to some of the most rural areas of the county.

- **Increasing Reimbursement for Dental Services** – Most local health departments do not have the internal capacity to bill insurance companies directly for services provided to residents. ADHS has a program that allows local public health departments to get reimbursement for dental sealants. ADHS then bills AHCCCS when applicable to maintain the funding for services. A pilot program in South Phoenix is testing this approach for fluoride varnishes, so that efforts to provide this crucial component of preventive care through health departments can be sustained.

- **Access to Providers** – First Things First is working with community partners to establish an online registry of dentists who provide free or reduced cost oral health services to families with young children and/or participate in AHCCCS. The website – which also will include educational resources for families and caregivers about the importance of oral health and how to care for young teeth – will launch by summer 2014.

Next Steps for FTF

First Things First will continue to support efforts to build public awareness of the importance of oral health care to the well-being of young children and its link to their success in school. In addition, First Things First will seek out innovative approaches and community collaborations that expand access to preventive care for all young children, particularly those in underserved areas.

First Things First also will serve as a source of information to system partners and policymakers working to enhance the oral health care delivery system for children 5 and younger, and will support efforts to gather more comprehensive and timely information about the oral health of Arizona’s children birth to 5 years old.

Implications for Families, Practitioners & Policymakers

While tooth decay is the most common chronic childhood disease in the U.S., it is also the most preventable. All early childhood stakeholders can play a role in ensuring that young children have access to regular oral screenings and preventive dental care and families have information and options when it comes to meeting their children's oral health needs.

What Families Can Do

- An expectant mother can have her teeth cleaned and examined and any needed dental or gum disease treated before her baby is born.
- New parents can minimize the spread of decay-causing bacteria to their children by not putting baby's pacifiers in their mouth and not sharing spoons or other utensils.
- Serve children healthy, age-appropriate foods, including breastfeeding until age 1, if possible. Avoid feeding babies and young children sugary and refined carbohydrates (starchy) foods and drinks, even fruit juice.
- Do not allow a child to sip juice from a bottle or cup over a period of time or suck on a pacifier dipped in a sugary substance, and place babies to sleep with bottles of water, not milk or other drinks.
- Gently clean a baby's gums daily with a damp soft washcloth and then switch to cleaning with a soft toothbrush twice a day once teeth begin to emerge using a smear of fluoride toothpaste. Once teeth begin appearing, use dental floss between adjacent teeth.
- Take children to regular dental check-ups starting when their first tooth appears or and no later than age 1.


- If families live in communities that do not have fluoridated water, consider alternatives, such as using fluoride toothpaste, purchasing water with added fluoride, prescribed fluoride supplements, and fluoride varnishes applied by a qualified health care provider.

What Communities and Policymakers Can Do

- Expand efforts to provide oral health screenings, varnishes and sealants to young children.
- Enhance partnerships to provide children's oral health education to adult caregivers of young children (including child care providers and teachers), and use their leadership role to promote the benefit of children's oral health care to families.
- Increase opportunities for AHCCCS (Medicaid) reimbursement for early childhood screenings and varnishes, including those performed independently by dental hygienists.
- Assess opportunities for reimbursement for children's and pregnant women's oral health care by federal marketplace and employer sponsored health insurance plans.
- Sustain/increase grant funding for innovative practices – such as teledentistry – in rural and other underserved areas.
- Develop the professional and paraprofessional workforce to provide preventive oral health services and treatment in traditional and non-traditional settings, including by primary care providers in medical homes.
- Increase the proportion of Arizona communities with fluoridated water supplies.
- Ensure oral health promotion, disease prevention and oral health care has a presence in health policy at local, state and national levels.

DATA SUMMARY





Each year, the First Things First statewide Board and regional partnership councils must make decisions about how to prioritize their funding for programs to support children and families in their community. In order to do so, they rely on an array of data that provide an indication of the context in which young children are growing. They then use this information as a starting point for discussions with early childhood stakeholders—including families, educators, service providers and community leaders—on how to maximize the resources in their area and yield the most positive outcomes for our youngest children.

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

Pages 19 to 33 of this document offer a statewide and county-by-county view of major data elements. In the following section, we provide some notable trends across the areas of:

- Demographics
- Economic Conditions
- Education
- Health

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

Demographics

In the early 2000s, Arizona's population grew rapidly, fueled in large part by the state's expanding economy. Statewide, the population of young children (ages 0 to 5) increased by 19 percent from 2000 to 2010. In that period, an increase in the number of young children was seen in all but three counties: Apache, Graham and Greenlee. However, during the economic downturn, this growth slowed. In the state, and in most counties, there are fewer children younger than 3 years old (born between April 2007 and March 2010) than there are children between 3 and 5 years old (born between April 2004 and March 2007). Population projections produced by the Arizona Department of Administration estimate that the number of children birth to 5 in the state has decreased by about two percent since the 2010 census was conducted. In 2012, births rose statewide for the first time since 2007, and projections estimate that this growth will continue.

More than half a million children under the age of 6 live in Arizona. Sixty-two percent of these children live in Maricopa County, and 14 percent live in Pima County. The remaining 24 percent live in the other thirteen counties in Arizona.

Table 2: Census 2010 Population Under Age 6, by Ethnicity

	Total population, ages 0 to 5	Hispanic or Latino	White	Black or African American	American Indian	Other
Arizona	546,609	45%	40%	4%	5%	7%
Apache	7,171	8%	14%	0.1%	75%	3%
Cochise	10,125	47%	42%	4%	0.5%	6%
Coconino	10,777	22%	36%	1%	36%	5%
Gila	3,657	28%	42%	0.3%	28%	2%
Graham	3,830	34%	44%	0.5%	18%	3%
Greenlee	794	55%	40%	1%	2%	2%
La Paz	1,227	50%	24%	1%	21%	4%
Maricopa	339,217	45%	40%	5%	2%	8%
Mohave	13,218	27%	65%	1%	3%	4%
Navajo	10,550	15%	32%	0.4%	49%	4%
Pima	74,796	53%	34%	3%	3%	6%
Pinal	36,181	38%	49%	3%	5%	5%
Santa Cruz	4,435	94%	6%	0.1%	0.1%	1%
Yavapai	12,583	30%	64%	1%	2%	4%
Yuma	18,048	76%	19%	1%	1%	3%

Source: 2010 US Census, Table PCT12 Note: "Other" includes non-Hispanic children of two or more races

About 16 percent of all Arizona households have one or more children under the age of 6 years old. The percentage of households with young children varies between counties across the state. Only about one in 10 households in La Paz County has at least one young child, but this rises to one in five in Apache, Graham, Navajo, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma counties.

Nearly half (45%) of the state's children under the age of 6 are Hispanic. In Santa Cruz County, the vast majority (94%) of young children are Hispanic, and Hispanic children compose about three-quarters (76%) of the population under 6 in Yuma County. In Apache County, three-quarters of young children are American Indian; in Navajo County, about half are American Indian. In three counties, more than one-third of the children under the age of 6 live with at least one foreign-born parent: Maricopa County (34%); Santa Cruz County (49%); and Yuma County (45%).

Table 3: Living arrangements for children birth to five in Arizona

	Living with two married parents or step-parents	Living with one unmarried parent or step-parent	Living with relative(s), but not with parent(s) or step-parent(s)	Living with unrelated person(s)
Arizona	61%	36%	4%	2%
Apache	38%	53%	22%	1%
Cochise	64%	32%	4%	1%
Coconino	49%	46%	7%	3%
Gila	51%	45%	4%	2%
Graham	64%	32%	5%	1%
Greenlee	46%	47%	6%	8%
La Paz	32%	63%	15%	1%
Maricopa	62%	34%	3%	2%
Mohave	62%	34%	6%	1%
Navajo	46%	46%	10%	7%
Pima	57%	39%	5%	3%
Pinal	68%	29%	2%	2%
Santa Cruz	58%	38%	5%	2%
Yavapai	61%	34%	5%	4%
Yuma	57%	41%	2%	2%

Source: 2010 US Census, Table PCT12 Note: "Other" includes non-Hispanic children of two or more races

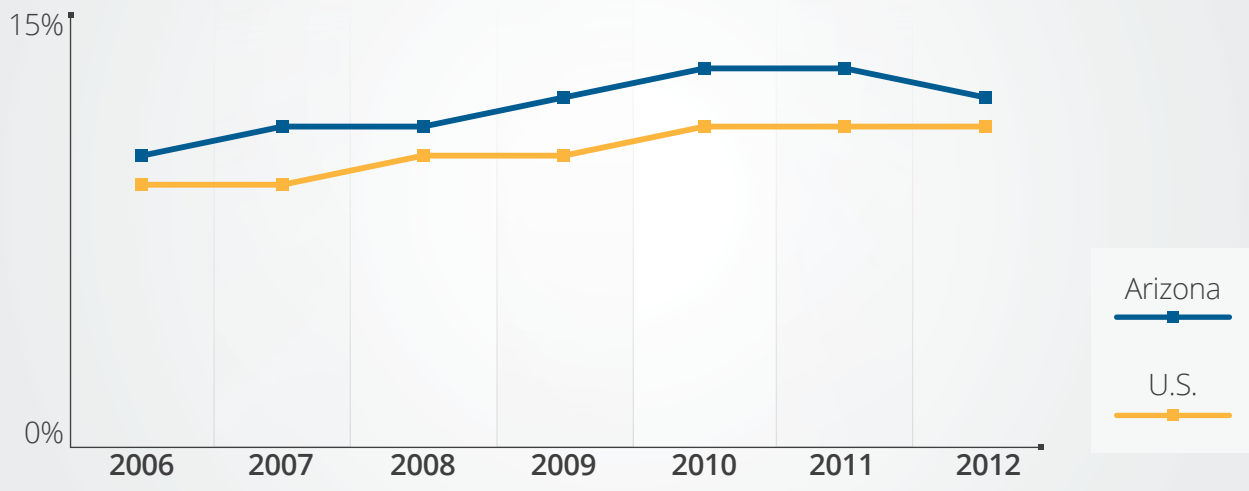
Statewide, the majority of children birth to 5 (61%) are living with two married parents or step-parents. However, in Apache and La Paz counties, the majority of young children are living with single parents. In Apache County, almost 1 in 10 children are living with a relative, with no parent present in the home.

Non-parental relatives who provide "kinship care" for children (such as aunts, uncles, siblings, grandparents) are becoming recognized as an important group in need of special support. Grandparents, in particular, may face special challenges.

In Arizona in 2012, an estimated 12 percent of young children (ages 0 to 5) lived in the household of their grandparent(s).⁴¹ Over the past few years, the percentage of young children in a grandparent's household grew from 10 percent in 2006 to 13 percent in 2011. In the United States as a whole,

41 US Census Bureau (2013). American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Tables B09001 and B10001

Figure 2: Percent of children (0-5) living in a grandparent's household



somewhat fewer young children live in a grandparent's household. Nationally, the trend has also been increasing over the past few years: The percentage of young children in grandparent households has increased from 9 percent in 2006 to 11 percent in 2012.

Some of these children are in multi-generational families, formed, for example, by adolescent mothers still living at home, or adult children moving back to a parent's home. Others are in families with grandparents who have primary responsibility for raising them; statewide, 30 percent of grandparent-led households have no parent of the children present.⁴² Nearly one in four (23%) of Arizona grandparents who report that they have primary responsibility for their grandchildren live at or below the poverty level.⁴³ Assuring that the needs of kinship care families are recognized and addressed is an important part of developing the early childhood system. Accomplishing this will likely require inclusion of non-traditional partners, such as elder services, and innovative collaborations with existing partners, such as the legal and health care systems.

Economic Conditions

Children in poverty face an increased risk for a number of poor developmental and health outcomes, including impulsiveness, anxiety, depression, reduced verbal ability, asthma, obesity and diabetes.^{44 45 46 47} Early exposure to poverty may have particularly pronounced effects. Children who experience poverty in preschool years have lower rates of school completion

42 US Census Bureau (2012). *American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2007-2011)*, Table S1001

43 US Census Bureau (2012). *American Community Survey 5-year Estimates (2007-2011)*, Table S1002

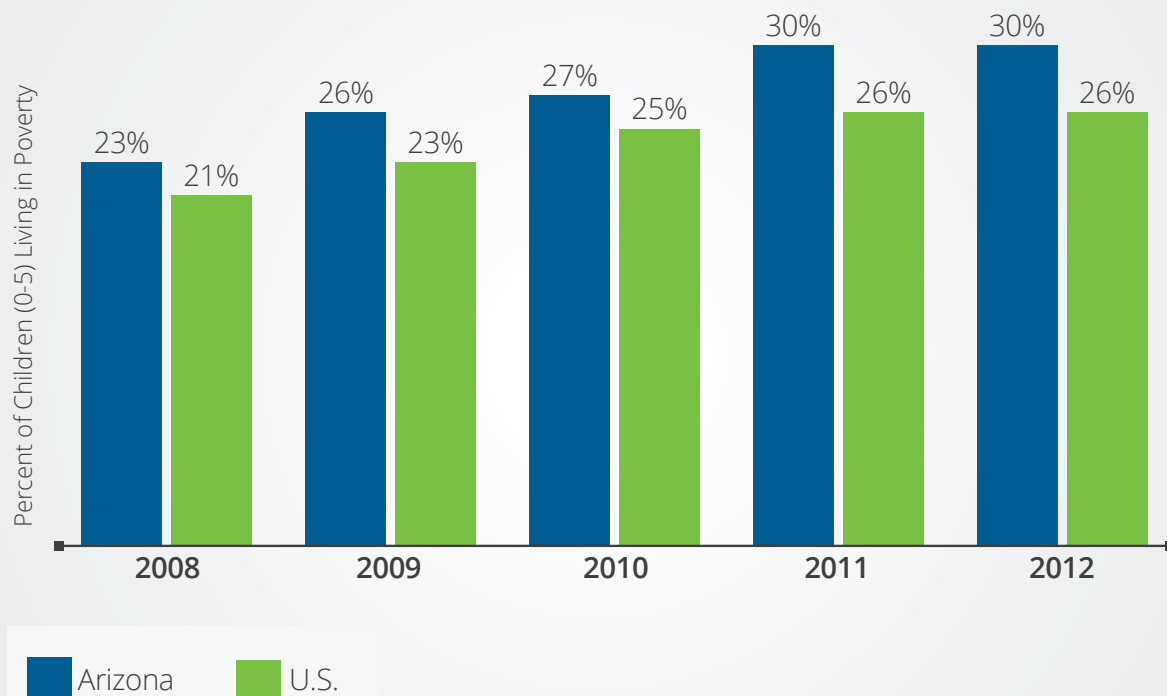
44 Evans, G. (2004). *The environment of childhood poverty*. *American Psychologist*, 59 (2), 77-92

45 American Psychological Association, *Effects of Poverty, Hunger and Homelessness on Children and Youth*, accessed at <http://www.apa.org/pi/families/poverty.aspx?item=2> accessed 9-9-2013

46 Shonkoff, J., Boyce, W., & McEwen, B. (2009). *Neuroscience, molecular biology, and the childhood roots of health disparities: Building a new framework for health promotion and disease prevention*. *JAMA*. 301(21), 2252-2259.

47 Drewnowski, A. & Specter, S. (2004). *Poverty and obesity: The role of energy density and energy costs*. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. 79, 6-16.

Figure 3: Poverty Rate for Young Children (Ages 0-5)



Source: American Community Survey, single-year estimates, Table B17001

than those who experience poverty only in later years,⁴⁸ and there is increasing evidence that early exposures to the stressors of poverty can have lifelong health consequences.⁴⁹

Alarming, the rates of child poverty have been increasing in Arizona. About 30 percent of young children under the age of 6 currently live in poverty in the state. Arizona ranks among the states with the highest rates for childhood poverty: 42nd out of the 50 states.⁵⁰

Single-year estimates from the American Community Survey show that, over the past five years, the poverty rate for young children has increased faster in Arizona than it has nationwide. In 2008, 23 percent of Arizona's children under 6 lived in poverty, compared to 21 percent of all children under 6 in the United States. By 2012, Arizona's under-6 poverty rate increased to 30 percent, compared to 26 percent nationally.

Five-year averages (2007 to 2011) show that at least 30 percent of young children are living in poverty in six counties in Arizona (Apache, Gila, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo and Santa Cruz). In Apache County, half of all children under the age of 6 are living in poverty. The lowest rates of child poverty are seen in Pinal (20%) and Greenlee (16%) counties.

48 Brooks-Gunn, J. & Duncan, G. (1997). *The effects of poverty on children. The Future of Children*. 7(2). pp. 55-71

49 Shonkoff, Boyce & McEwen (2009)

50 The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2013). KIDS COUNT Data Center, Table 43, Accessed at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>.

Child poverty in Arizona is distributed disproportionately across ethnic groups. According to the National Center for Children in Poverty,⁵¹

- 15% of young non-Hispanic white children in Arizona live in poor families.
- 35% of young black children in Arizona live in poor families.
- 36% of young Hispanic children in Arizona live in poor families.
- 47% of young American Indian children in Arizona live in poor families.

High unemployment contributes to the high poverty rate in the state. Although there has been a general decrease in unemployment rates across the state and counties since 2010, the Arizona 2012 unemployment rate (8.3%) continued to be above the national average (7.3%). In fact, unemployment has continued to rise in the three counties with the highest jobless rates: Apache County (17% to 19.6%), Santa Cruz County (17.1% to 17.2%) and Yuma County (26.2% to 27.5%). The most populous county, Maricopa, had an unemployment rate (7.1%), which is below the national average, and Greenlee County had the lowest rate in Arizona in 2012, at only 6 percent.

Single mothers face particular challenges in the state. Half of single female householders in Arizona earn less than \$26,500, which is substantially less than the median income of single male householders (\$38,100).

Children living in poverty experience a number of pronounced challenges, including a higher risk of homelessness and food insecurity.

51 National Center for Children in Poverty (2013). *Arizona Demographics of Young, Poor Children, 2011*. Accessed at http://www.nccp.org/profiles/AZ_profile_9.html

Homelessness

Homeless families are the fastest growing segment of homeless people in the US,⁵² and this trend has also been seen in Arizona. According to the annual report on homelessness,⁵³ just over 4,000 families in Arizona experienced homelessness during SFY 2012. This represents approximately 4,800 adults, and 5,800 children. The majority of homeless families across the US and in Arizona consist of a single mother with young children. About 38 percent (over 2,200) of the homeless children in Arizona are under 5 years old. These estimates are based on Homeless Management Information Systems data compiled from families residing in homeless programs throughout the state, and are likely to underestimate the problem of young children without stable, adequate housing. Preliminary data for 2012 from the Arizona Department of Education Homeless Education Office shows 31,682 children pre-K to 12th grade reported as homeless (a 4.4% increase from 2011), only 22 percent of whom were living in shelters.⁵⁴ About three-quarters of the pre-K and older children were living doubled-up, that is, living temporarily with another family.

Poverty and the lack of affordable housing are the principal causes of family homelessness.⁵⁵ More than 40 percent of the homeless population in Arizona is homeless for the first time due to job loss, foreclosure or eviction, with lack of affordable child care cited as a major barrier to stable employment income.⁵⁶

52 *The 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Accessed at <https://www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2010homelessassessmentreport.pdf>

53, 54 *Homelessness in Arizona Annual Report 2012*. Arizona Department of Economic Security.

55 *Homeless Families with Children*, July 2009. National Coalition for the Homeless. Accessed at <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/families.html>

56 *Homelessness in Arizona Annual Report 2012*. Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity remains a very real problem for Arizona families. The USDA maintains several measures of food insecurity for households across the nation. In “food secure” households, all household members have access at all times to enough food to enable a healthy and active lifestyle. “Food insecure” households experience times during the year when household members lack or are uncertain of their ability to acquire enough food due to lack of sufficient funds or other resources for food.⁵⁷

According to the 2011 Child Food Insecurity Report, nearly one in three, or about half a million, children under the age of 18 are food insecure in Arizona. Arizona’s food insecurity rates among children rank third highest in the country, only behind New Mexico and the District of Columbia. Nationwide, approximately 23 percent of children are food insecure (an increase from 19% reported in 2010).⁵⁸ Across the country, over 10 percent of heads of households reported that they could not feed their children balanced meals due to a lack of resources for food, and nearly 16 percent reported that they ran out of food due to a lack of money to buy more. Certain Arizona communities face particular challenges regarding food insecurity.⁵⁹ According to Feeding America’s 2011 analysis, about 43 percent of children in Yuma County were rated food insecure; La Paz, Santa Cruz, Gila, Navajo and Apache counties all had child food insecurity rates estimated at between 30 and 40 percent.⁶⁰

57 Coleman-Jensen, A., Nord, M., & Singh, A. (2013). Household Food Security in the United States in 2012 (ERR-155). United States Department of Agriculture.

58 Feeding America (2013). *Map the Meal Gap: Highlights of finding for overall and child food insecurity, 2011.*

59 Coleman-Jensen, A., Nord, M., & Singh, A. (2013). Household Food Security in the United States in 2012: Statistical Supplement (AP-061). United States Department of Agriculture.

60 Feeding America (2013). *Map the Meal Gap, 2011.* Accessed at <http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap.aspx>

Families may cope with food insecurity through participation in federal food assistance programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). The percentage of families with children in Arizona participating in SNAP increased in response to the economic recession. According to the American Community Survey, nearly 200,000 families (23.5%) with children under 18 received SNAP

Table 4: Food Insecure Children in Arizona Counties

	Percent of Children Experiencing Food Insecurity
Arizona	30%
Apache	39%
Cochise	26%
Coconino	26%
Gila	51%
Graham	31%
Greenlee	28%
La Paz	29%
Maricopa	32%
Mohave	25%
Navajo	29%
Pima	35%
Pinal	25%
Santa Cruz	39%
Yavapai	27%
Yuma	43%

Source: Feeding America (2013) *Map the Meal Gap, 2011.*

benefits in 2011 (up from 14 percent in 2008).⁶¹ In eight counties in Arizona, more than one in three households with children participated in SNAP in 2011: Apache (36%); Gila (33%); Graham (40%); La Paz (34%); Navajo (41%); Santa Cruz (38%); Yavapai (33%); and, Yuma (32%).⁶²

The WIC program provides additional food resources for postpartum mothers, infants and children under 5. Across Arizona, more than half (53%) of all mothers, infants and children are eligible for WIC assistance. In Apache and Navajo Counties, 71 percent of all mothers, infants and children are WIC eligible; in Coconino, La Paz, Mohave, Yuma, Yavapai, Cochise, Graham, Greenlee and Santa Cruz Counties, approximately 60 percent of all mothers, infants and children qualify for WIC assistance. Across Arizona, only about 70 percent of the eligible mothers, infants and children actually participate in the WIC program.⁶³

As communities and First Things First regional partnership councils work to build systems and programs that address the challenges young children face in their regions, it is important to keep in mind that early childhood interventions can have a critical role in reducing the impact of poverty on children’s lives.

61 US Census Bureau (2012). American Community Survey 3-year Estimates (2009-2011), Table B22002 . US Census Bureau (2009). American Community Survey 3-year Estimates (2006-2008), Table B22002 .

62 US Census Bureau (2012). American Community Survey 3-year Estimates (2009-2011), Table B22002 .

63 Source: WIC Needs Assessment, 2/22/13. ADHS

Table 5: WIC Eligibility Rates in Arizona Counties

	Mothers, Infants and Children	WIC Eligible Mothers, Infants and Children	Percent WIC Eligible
Arizona	556,882	296,497	53%
Apache & Navajo	17,586	12,414	71%
Cochise, Graham, Greenlee & Santa Cruz	18,217	10,724	59%
Coconino	10,305	6,434	62%
Gila & Pinal	41,051	20,004	49%
La Paz & Mohave	14,634	9,337	64%
Maricopa	347,730	176,346	51%
Pima	76,481	42,906	56%
Yavapai	13,130	7,868	60%
Yuma	17,749	10,466	59%

Source: WIC Needs Assessment, 2/22/13. ADHS.

Education

Arizona does not yet have a systematic way of assessing how prepared children are when they enter kindergarten. Children who start out behind typically remain behind, and so developing such an assessment is critical to identifying children who may be struggling and supporting them as they enter elementary school. Looking at test scores in elementary grades across Arizona highlights the importance of giving our young children a better start in their education.

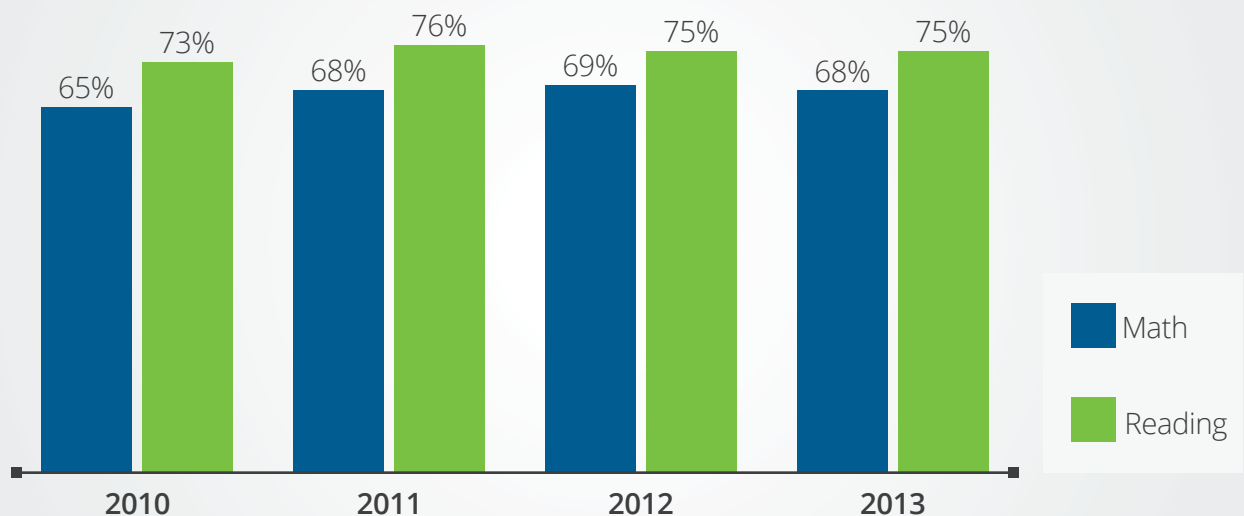
In 2013, the Arizona Department of Education (ADE), working in collaboration with the State Board of Education, First Things First and the Virginia G. Piper Charitable Trust, began to move forward on developing and implementing a Kindergarten Developmental Inventory (KDI), which will provide educators and families with a user-friendly, effective resource for generating clear information on where kindergarten children are in their learning and where they need to go next. The KDI tool will be piloted beginning in 2016.

Beginning in third grade, the primary in-school performance of current students in the public elementary schools in the state is measured by the Arizona Institute to Measure Standards (AIMS).⁶⁴ The AIMS is used to track how well students are performing compared to state standards, and the results directly impact students' future progress in school and graduation. As of the 2013-2014 school year, Arizona Revised Statute §15-701 states that a student will be held back if they are not reading well enough by the end of third grade. Exceptions exist for students with learning disabilities, English language learners and those with reading deficiencies.

In 2013, one quarter of all third-graders did not pass the reading section of the AIMS, and one third did not pass the math section. However, the percentage of third-grade children passing reading and math sections of the AIMS has increased somewhat since 2010.

⁶⁴ For more information on the AIMS test, see Arizona Department of Education's Website: <http://www.azed.gov/aims/students.asp>

Figure 4: Percent of third-graders passing the AIMS tests



Source: Arizona Department of Education (August 2013) www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

Table 6: Cost of Full-Time Child Care in Child Care Centers, Compared to Median Family Income

	Infants (under 1 year old)	Children 1 or 2 years old	Children 3 to 5 years old
Median daily charge	\$41.00	\$36.98	\$32.00
Estimated median annual charge	\$10,250	\$9,245	\$8,000
Median annual family income	\$60,200	\$60,200	\$60,200
Cost of care for one child as a percent of family income	17%	15%	13%

Sources: American Community Survey 2007–2011, Table B19126; Child Care Market Rate Survey 2012

Scores on national tests corroborate concerns raised by students’ AIMS reading performance. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)⁶⁵ is an assessment of mathematics, reading, writing and science performance for America’s children in 4th and 8th grades. In 2011, the average reading score for Arizona’s fourth graders was below the national average, and placed Arizona in the bottom ten of all states on the NAEP’s basic reading assessment. Only 26 percent of fourth grade students in Arizona scored at or above proficient reading assessment level on the NAEP. In 2013, the average reading score for Arizona’s fourth graders remained below the national average, with 28 percent of fourth grade students scoring at or above proficient reading assessment level on the NAEP. Arizona, however, made significant gains in 2013 in math, with 40 percent of fourth graders scoring at or above proficient, comparable to the national public school average.⁶⁶

Research shows that early reading experiences, opportunities to build vocabularies and literacy

rich environments are the most effective ways to support the literacy development of young children.⁶⁷ These findings demonstrate the importance of early education, which can support early literacy and other basic skills. According to KidsCount, in 2011, only 48 percent of Arizona’s children ages 3–5 were enrolled in some form of early education (nursery school, preschool or kindergarten) compared to the national average of 60 percent. Arizona ranks 48th in the nation for its low proportion of children enrolled in an early education program.⁶⁸

Increasing the number of Arizona families who have access to high quality and affordable early education is critical to improving educational outcomes for Arizona’s children. Children who start school prepared to learn are more likely to graduate high school and go on to further education, increasing their future opportunities.

At the state level, a low level of adult educational attainment has been shown to be related to low levels of child well-being.⁶⁹ In Arizona, about 15

65 The NAEP test is a product of U.S. Department of Education National and State results can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/about/>

66 Some gains were shown in math, however, with 34 % of fourth graders rated at or above proficient in 2011 (up from 28 % in 2009). The average math score for Arizona’s fourth graders was not statistically different from the national fourth grade average.

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

68 The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2013). *KIDS COUNT Data Center, Table 5109*. Accessed at <http://datacenter.kidscount.org>

69 Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2012). *Analyzing State Differences*

percent of adults have less than a high school education. More than a quarter of all adults have less than a high school education in Apache County (27%), Santa Cruz County (29%), and Yuma County (28%). Low levels of educational attainment also drive poverty levels. In the state as a whole, the poverty rate among those with a college degree was 4.5 percent, compared to over three times that rate (14.1%) for high school graduates, and nearly seven times that rate (28.7%) for adults without a high school education.⁷⁰

Cost may be a major barrier for families looking for early education opportunities. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recommends that parents spend no more than 10 percent of their family income on child care.⁷¹ However, to secure regulated center-based child care, more than half the families in Arizona (those at median income or below) would need to exceed this recommendation for all age groups (Table 6).^{72 73}

It is important to note that the percentages in Table 6 are reflective of families with only one young child in need of full-time care. Families with more than one child under age 5 requiring child care would exceed the HHS recommendation by a substantially higher percentage. Moreover, the percentages above were calculated with the average median income for all families. Single parent homes, particularly

in *Child Well-being*. O'Hare, W., Mather, M., & Dupuis, G. Accessed at <http://fcd-us.org/sites/default/files/Analyzing%20State%20Differences%20in%20Child%20WellBeing.pdf>

70 2011 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Table B17003. Retrieved from: <http://www.factfinder2.census.gov>

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

72 According to the American Community Survey, the estimated median family income for all households with at least one child (ages 0 to 17) in Arizona in 2011 was \$60,200. This is likely an overestimate of the median income of parents of young children because income generally increases with the age of the children.

73 The annual average costs of child care for regulated center-based care were calculated using the DES market survey for 2012, assuming that a child spends 250 days in child care.

those with a single female householder, typically have a substantially lower median, resulting in a higher cost of child care by percent of median income. Single parent families may also be more likely to need full-time child care than married-couple families. For single women with one or more children, the estimated median income in 2011 was \$26,500. A single mother at this income level would spend 35 percent of her income on care for a preschooler and 39 percent on care of an infant.

In 2012, among children under 6 in Arizona, about 39 percent⁷⁴ live with a parent who is not in the labor force. The other 61 percent are children living with two parents, both of whom are in the labor force, and children living with a single parent who is in the labor force. Among those who live with two parents, about half (51%) have both parents in the labor force. Among children who live with one parent, about three quarters (76%) have a parent in the labor force. (Note that in the labor force includes all adults who are employed or are looking for employment.)

Health

Children's health is a critical factor in school success. Children who are chronically ill miss more days of school than healthy children. When they do attend school, they may have difficulty paying attention in class or staying on top of homework. Research has also shown that infants born prematurely have more difficulties concentrating in school, and show decreased test performance as well as behavior problems associated with difficulties in school.⁷⁵

Birth Conditions and Maternal Health

The mother's health during pregnancy and a child's health at birth are good indicators of a

74 US Census Bureau (2013), *American Community Survey VI-year Estimates*, Table B23008

75 Bhutta AT, Cleves MA, Casey PH, Cradock MM, Anand KJS. Cognitive and behavioral outcomes of school-aged children who were born preterm: A meta-analysis. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 2002;288:728-737.

child's future health status. Statewide, the incidence of pregnancies with one or more medical risk factors (diabetes, hypertension, anemia, hydramnios, lung disease and others) has increased each year. In 2011, more than one in three births in Arizona had at least one medical risk factor associated with it. In Santa Cruz County, nearly two of every three births had at least one associated risk factor. Before 2011, Yuma County had the lowest rates of medical risk factors during pregnancy, but during 2011, the incidence of diabetes almost tripled (from 68 cases in 2010 to 194 cases in 2011) and the number of mothers smoking tobacco more than doubled (from 26 to 61).

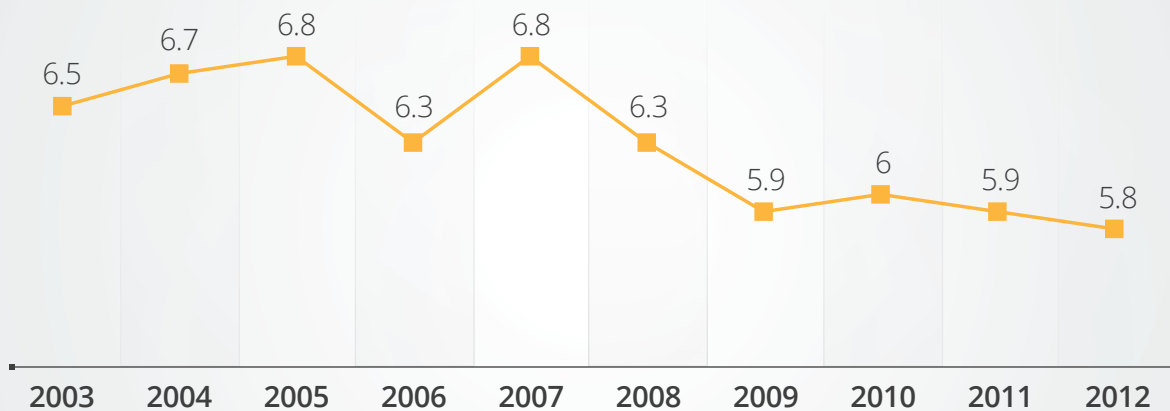
Healthy People is a science-based government initiative which provides 10-year national objectives for improving the health of Americans. Healthy People 2020 targets are developed with the use of current health data, baseline measures and areas for specific improvement. The Healthy People 2020 target for all infant deaths is 6.0 infant deaths or fewer per 1,000 live births. Although previously above that Healthy People 2020 target, the Arizona infant mortality rate has been falling over the past five years, and in 2012 was 5.8 per thousand, meeting the target at the state level.

Table 7: Births with one or more medical risk factors reported, by mother's county of residence

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arizona	30%	32%	33%	35%	37%
Apache	44%	42%	38%	38%	44%
Cochise	27%	38%	47%	43%	40%
Coconino	38%	23%	18%	21%	21%
Gila	39%	36%	28%	30%	30%
Graham	25%	30%	32%	29%	34%
Greenlee	22%	32%	23%	34%	35%
La Paz	17%	18%	15%	13%	22%
Maricopa	25%	30%	32%	34%	25%
Mohave	18%	16%	10%	11%	11%
Navajo	45%	43%	35%	38%	40%
Pima	53%	49%	51%	48%	51%
Pinal	27%	29%	28%	32%	36%
Santa Cruz	70%	63%	64%	61%	55%
Yavapai	45%	37%	41%	39%	42%
Yuma	8%	6%	6%	10%	23%

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

Figure 5: Arizona Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)



Source: Arizona Department of Health Services (2012). *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics Report, 2011, Figure 2C-1*; Arizona Department of Health Services (2013). *Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, Arizona, 2012, Table 2*

Low birth weight is the risk factor most closely associated with neonatal death; thus, improvements in infant birth weight can contribute substantially to reductions in the infant mortality rate. The Healthy People 2020 target is 7.8 percent or fewer births where the babies are a low birth weight. The state overall met this target in 2012 (6.9%), but three counties had a higher rate of low-birth-weight births: Coconino County (8.3%), Navajo County (8.3%) and Yavapai County (8.0%).

Many of the risk factors for poor birth and neonatal outcomes can be mitigated by good prenatal care, which is most effective if delivered early and throughout pregnancy to provide risk assessment, treatment for medical conditions or risk reduction and education. Research has suggested that the benefits of prenatal care are most pronounced for socioeconomically disadvantaged women, and prenatal care decreases the risk of neonatal mortality, infant mortality, premature births and low-birth-weight births. Care should ideally begin in the first trimester.

Healthy People 2020 sets a target of at least 77.9 percent of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester. Table 8 illustrates the variability in early prenatal care across the state. More than one-third of mothers had no prenatal care in the first trimester in Apache (36%) and Yuma (38%) counties.

In addition to early care, it is important that women receive adequate prenatal care throughout their pregnancy, in order to monitor their health and provide them with information for a healthy pregnancy and post-natal period. The American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG) recommends at least 13 prenatal visits for a full-term pregnancy; seven visits or fewer prenatal care visits are typically considered an inadequate number. About one in five mothers statewide received fewer than nine prenatal visits (19%). In over half the counties in the state, more than 30 percent of new mothers had fewer than nine visits. In Greenlee and Santa Cruz counties, about half of mothers received fewer than nine prenatal visits.

Health Insurance

Children's health insurance status is closely related to whether or not they receive early, regular health care and dental care. As reported in the American Community Survey and the 2010 Census, the

Table 8: Percent of Mothers with Prenatal Care by Trimester of First Visit

	Prenatal care began in the first trimester	Prenatal care began in the second trimester	Prenatal care began in the third trimester	Mother had no prenatal care
Arizona	83%	13%	3%	1%
Apache	70%	23%	6%	1%
Cochise	80%	13%	4%	3%
Coconino	85%	11%	3%	1%
Gila	69%	23%	5%	3%
Graham	72%	21%	6%	2%
Greenlee	82%	18%	0%	0%
La Paz	71%	14%	5%	5%
Maricopa	86%	10%	2%	1%
Mohave	83%	13%	2%	1%
Navajo	69%	23%	7%	1%
Pima	75%	18%	6%	1%
Pinal	84%	12%	2%	1%
Santa Cruz	70%	18%	10%	1%
Yavapai	82%	14%	3%	1%
Yuma	66%	20%	9%	5%

Note: All numbers rounded to the nearest tens unit. Numbers in each row may add to less than 100% because of incomplete data.

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

majority of children under the age of 6 in Arizona have some form of health insurance. Approximately 10 percent of young children are without health insurance statewide. However, the proportion of young children without health insurance can vary substantially by county. In Gila County for example, almost one-third (30%) of children under the age of 6 are without health insurance.

Policy changes and the economy have affected the status of children using public health insurance dramatically. Children in Arizona are covered by the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), Arizona’s Medicaid, through both the Title XIX program Traditional Medicaid and the Proposition 204 expansion of this coverage of up to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), as well as the Title XXI program - Arizona’s Children’s Health Insurance Program known as

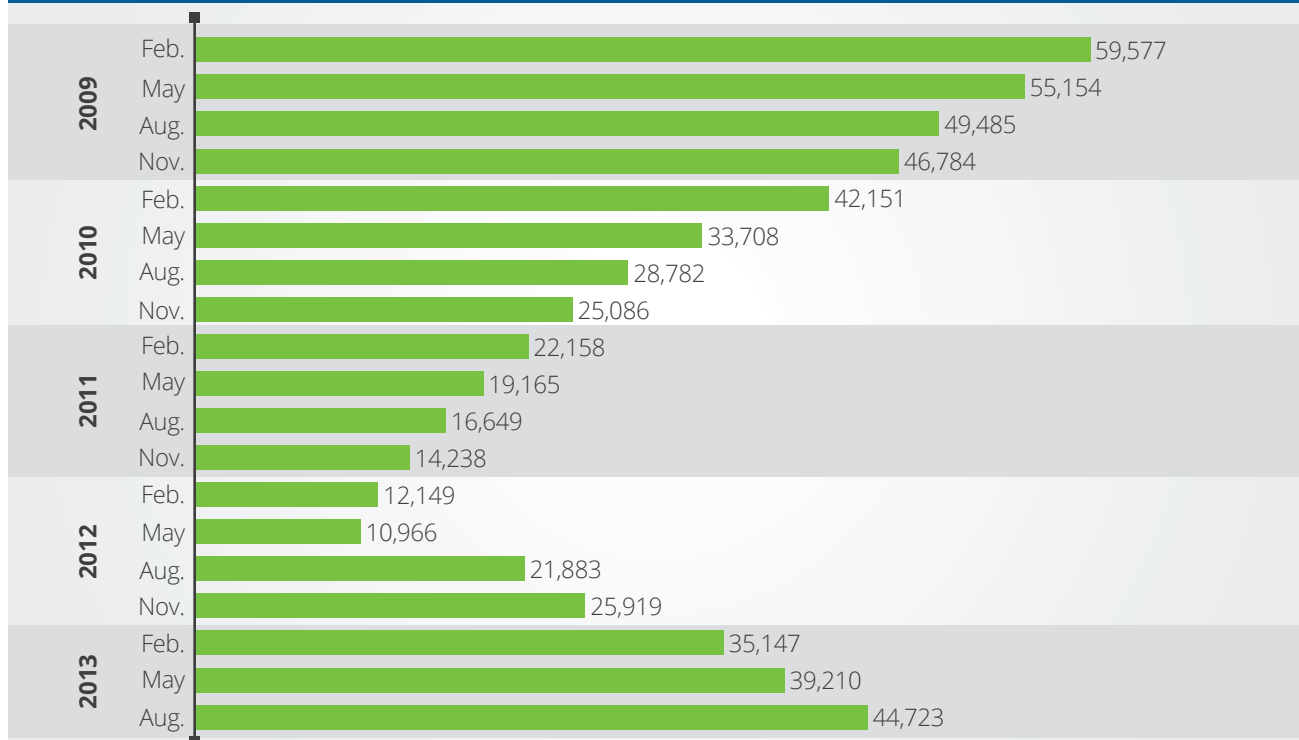
KidsCare) (Arizona State Legislature, Joint Legislative Budget Committee, 2010. KidsCare operates as part of the AHCCCS program and provides coverage for children in households with incomes between 100 and 200% of the FPL. However, due to budget cuts at the state level, enrollment in the KidsCare Program was frozen on January 1, 2010, and a waiting list was established.

Beginning May 1, 2012 a temporary new program called KidsCare II became available through December 31, 2013, for a limited number of eligible children. KidsCare II is the result of an agreement between AHCCCS, the U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and three hospital systems in the state: University of Arizona Health Network, Phoenix Children’s Hospital and Maricopa Integrated Health Systems. The KidsCare II program enrolled children that had been placed on the KidsCare waiting list.

The Health Insurance Marketplace opened for enrollment and coverage on October 1, 2013. AHCCCS is working to assist families with children enrolled in the KidsCare II program to either enroll in AHCCCS or transition to the marketplace, as applicable.

KidsCare enrollment numbers reflect these policy changes. Population statistics data provided by Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS) shows a dramatic decrease in the number of children enrolled in KidsCare from 2009 to 2011, during the freeze (from almost 50,000 to less than 17,000). From 2011 to 2013, the number of children enrolled more than doubled, demonstrating that there continued to be a strong need for access to affordable health care for many of Arizona’s families.

Figure 6: Number of children (ages 0 to 19) enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II, from February 2009 to August 2013



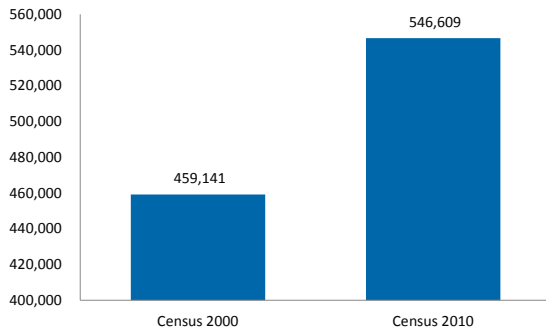
Source: AHCCCS, KidsCare Population Statistics Historical Index.
www.zahcccs.gov/reporting/enrollment/archiveKidsCare.aspx

STATEWIDE DATA SETS



Demographic Change

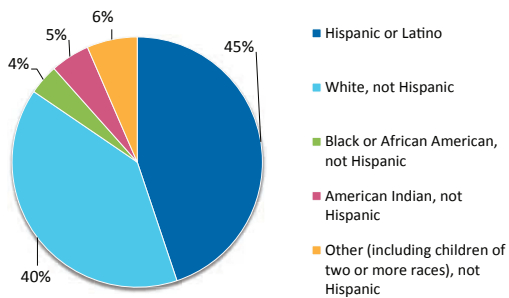
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



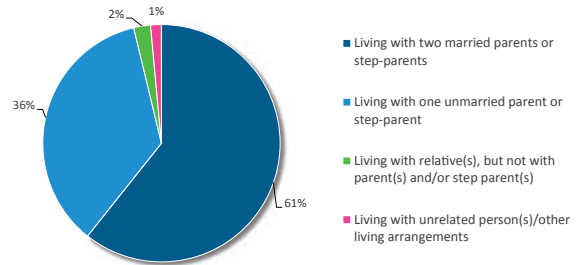
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

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

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

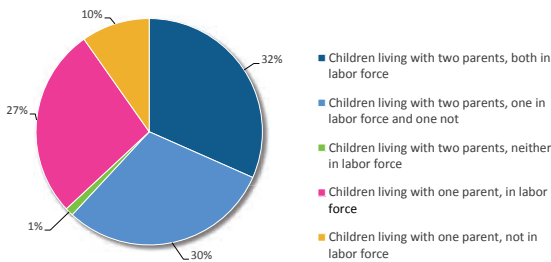
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	157,965
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	30%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$73,600
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$38,100
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$26,500

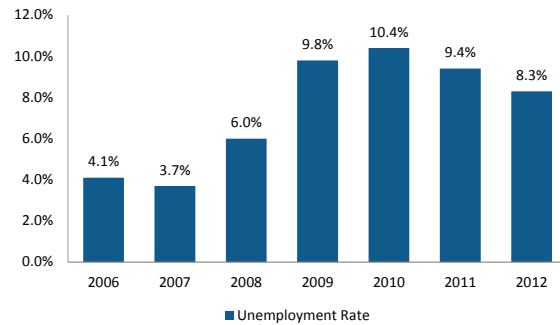
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	139,423
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	26%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	3.3	1.3

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/az)

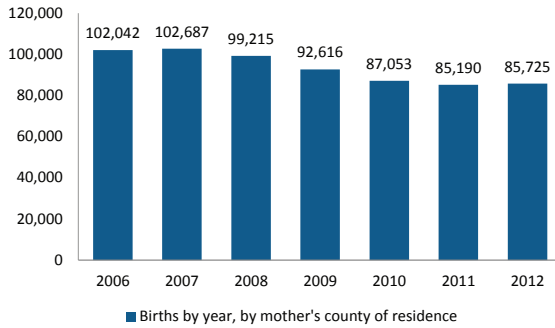
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	785,832
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	154,554
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	20%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year



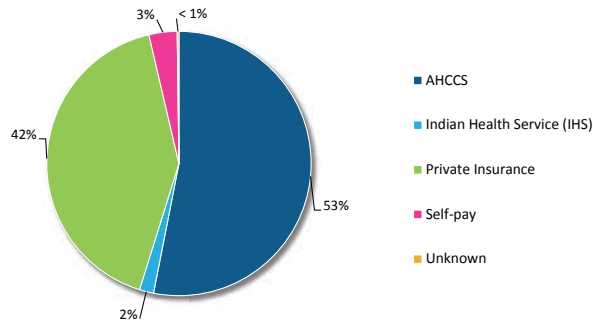
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	85,725
Mother unmarried	45%
Mother 19 years or younger	9%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	18%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

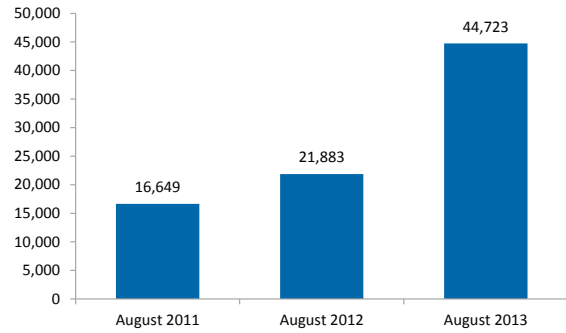
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	55,919
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Note: Data for Greenlee County were not available.

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	106,222
Certified Group Homes	2,460
Approved Family Homes	6,704

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$41	\$26	\$22
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$37	\$25	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$32	\$25	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$29	\$25	\$20

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.

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

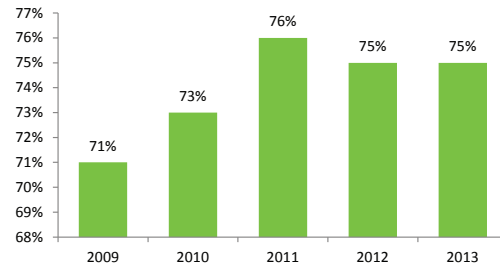
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	174,887
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	3,003
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	8,057

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012

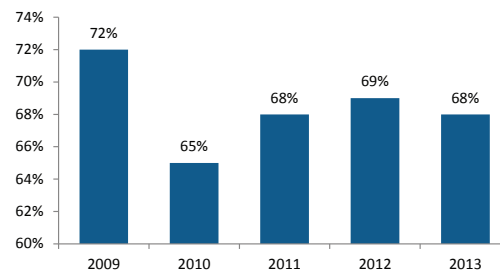
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult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

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

Reading

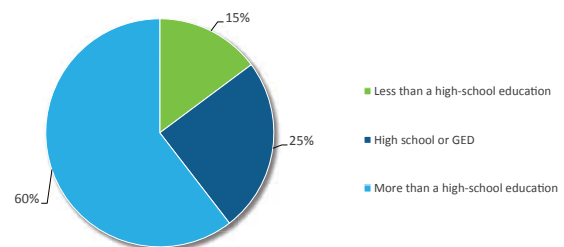


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

Educational Attainment



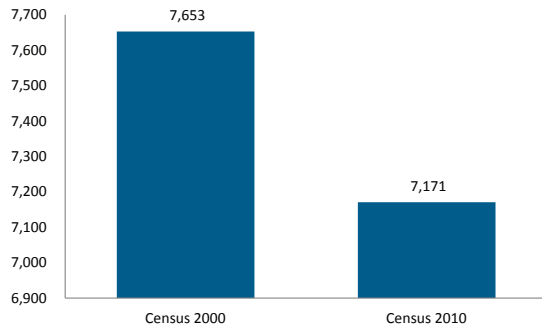
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

COUNTY DATA SETS



Demographic Change

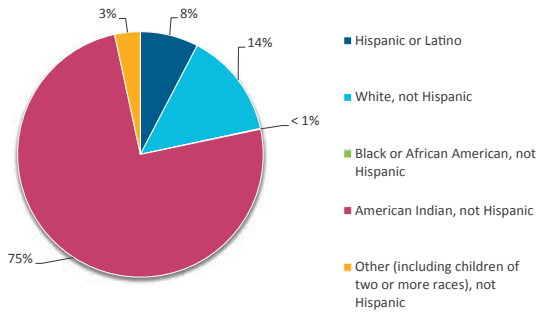
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 - 6%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



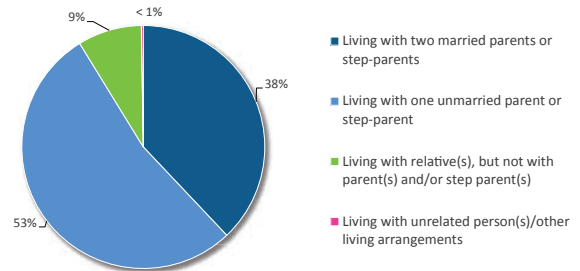
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	32%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

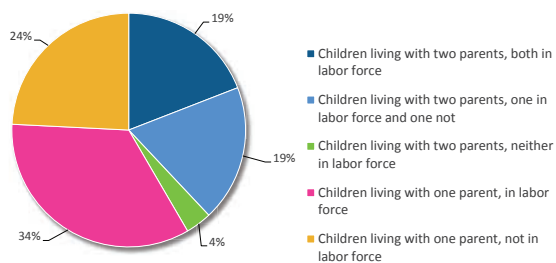
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	249
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	4%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$51,400
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	*
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$23,600

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

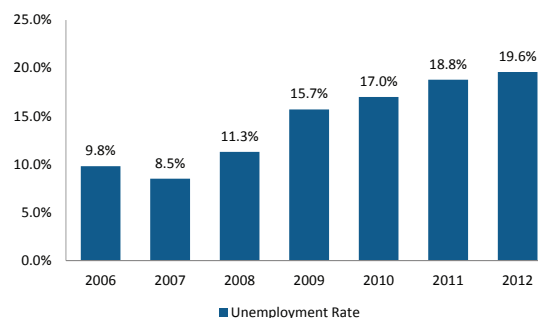
* Sample too small to produce a stable estimate

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	3,536
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	50%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	0.4	0.3

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosurestrends/az)

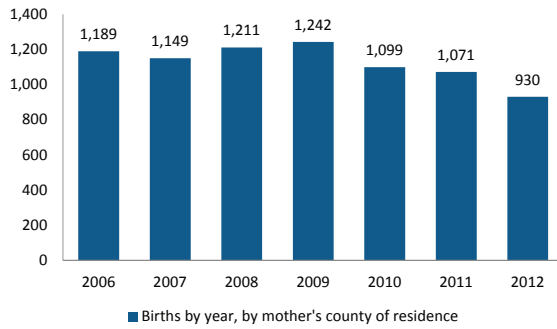
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	7,121
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	2,389
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	34%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



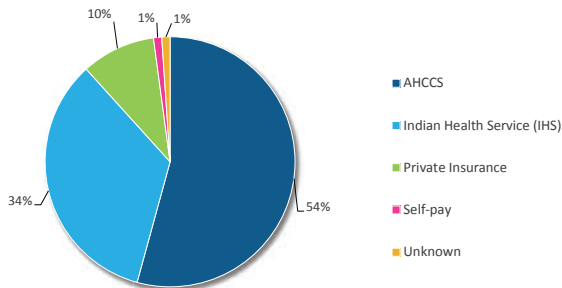
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	930
Mother unmarried	70%
Mother 19 years or younger	14%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	31%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	6%

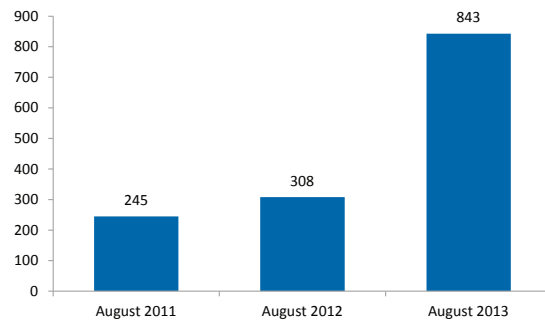
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	1,450
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	20%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	7,043
Certified Group Homes	117
Approved Family Homes	430

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$30	\$27	\$22
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25	\$25	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$25	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$21	\$22	\$20

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

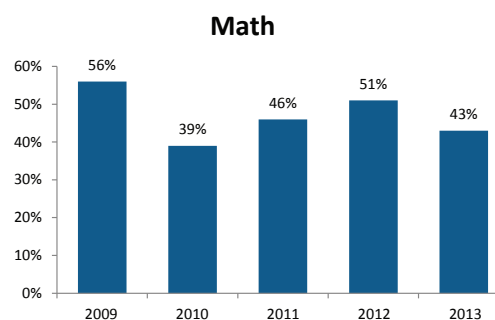
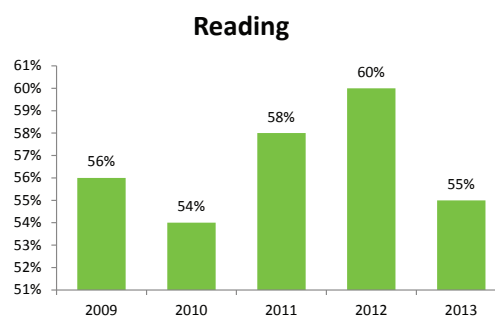
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	8,542
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	411
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	537

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

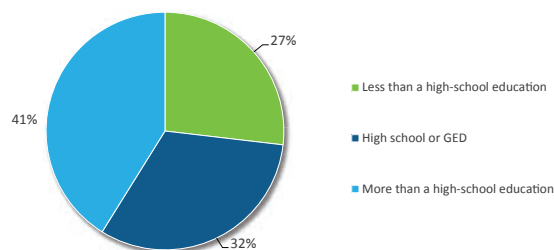
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.

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



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

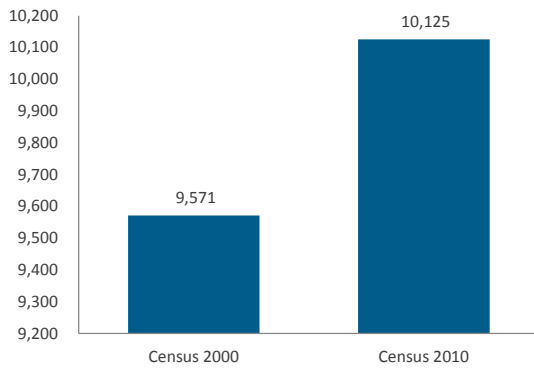
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

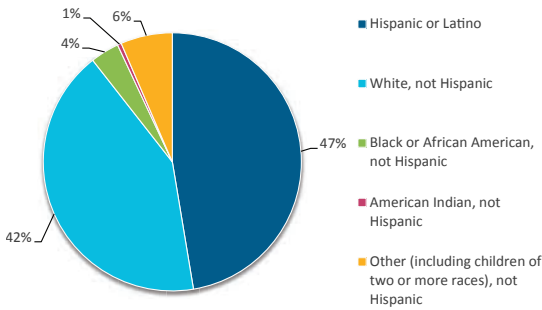
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



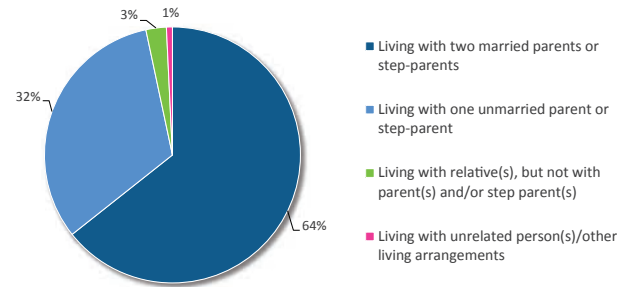
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

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

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

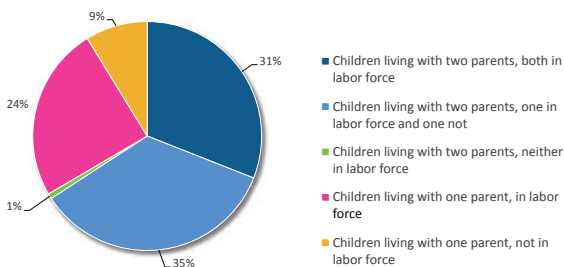
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	2,628
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	27%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$65,100
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$38,900
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$22,800

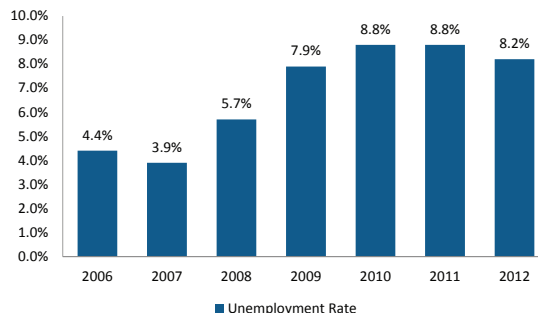
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	2,619
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	26%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	2.1	1.5

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/az)

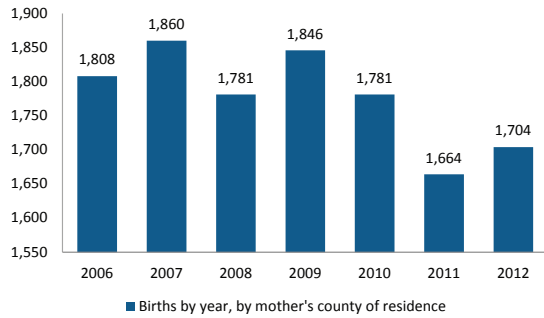
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	15,376
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	3,504
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	23%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



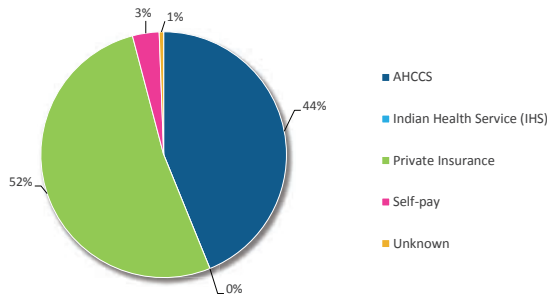
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	1,704
Mother unmarried	38%
Mother 19 years or younger	10%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	22%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

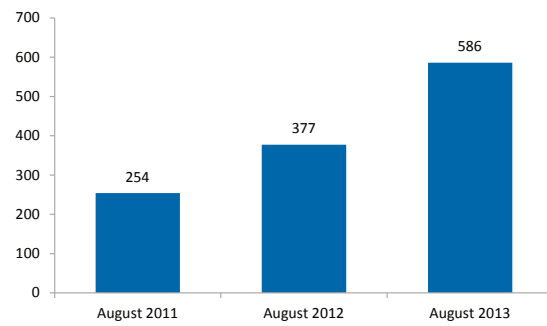
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payer, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	838
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	1,732
Certified Group Homes	74
Approved Family Homes	664

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$32	\$26	\$24
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$31	\$25	\$24
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$28	\$22	\$24
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$22	\$22	\$24

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	2,673
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	80
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	785

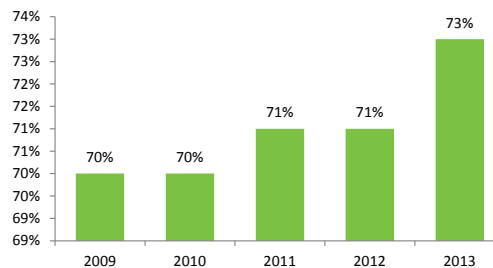
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

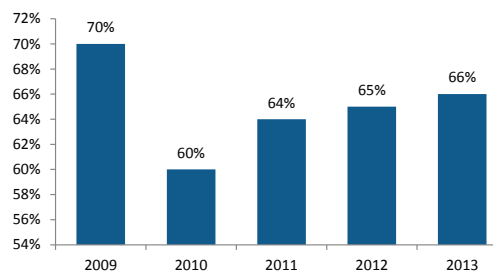
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.

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

Reading

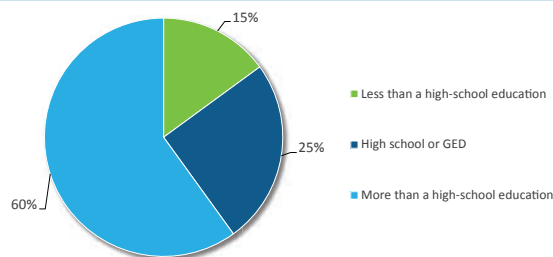


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

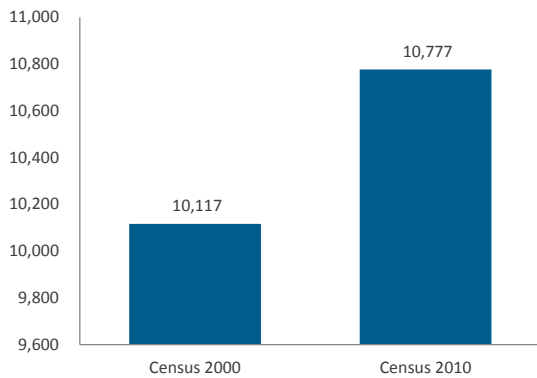
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

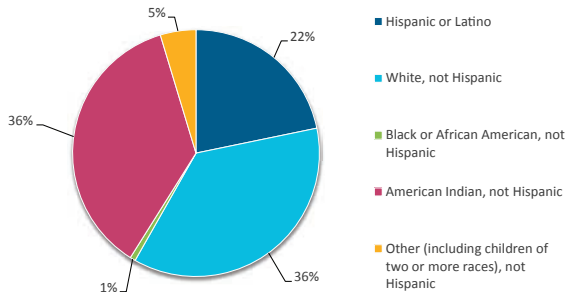
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



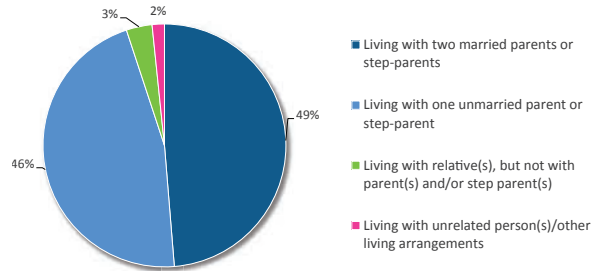
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	21%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

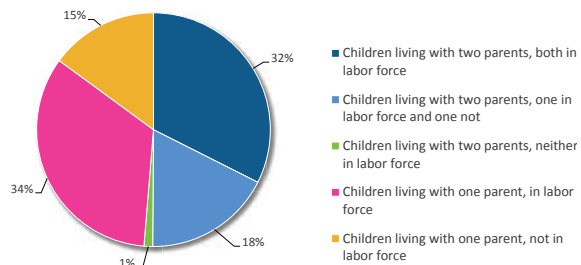
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	1,113
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	11%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$77,800
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$35,600
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$24,600

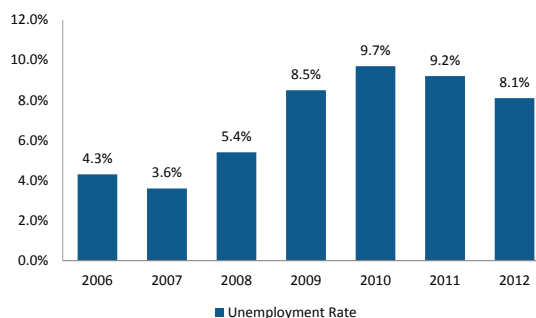
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	2,469
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	24%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.4	1.2

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/az)

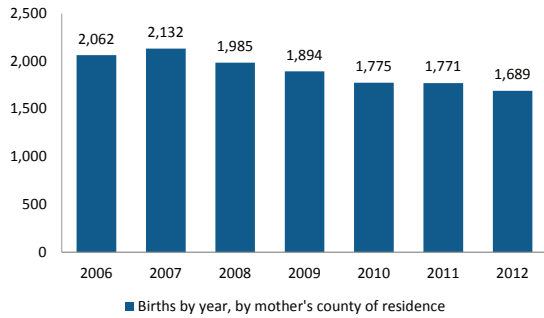
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	14,598
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	2,932
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	20%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



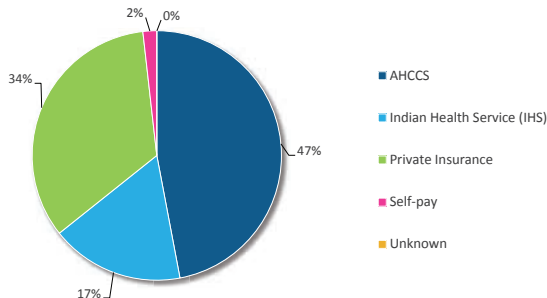
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	1,689
Mother unmarried	52%
Mother 19 years or younger	10%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	19%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	8%

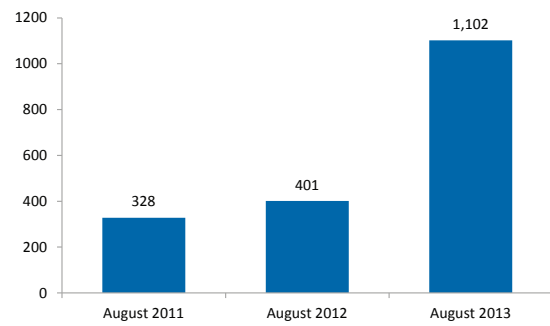
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	889
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	7,043
Certified Group Homes	117
Approved Family Homes	430

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$30	\$27	\$22
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25	\$25	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$25	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$21	\$22	\$20

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

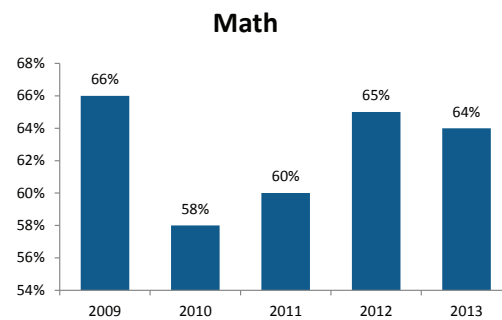
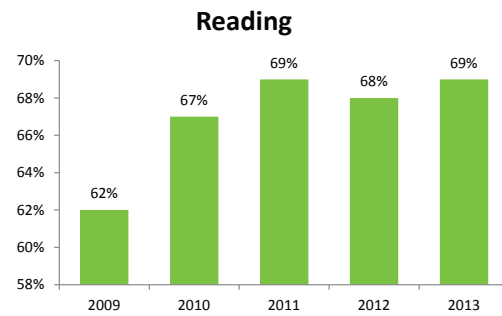
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	8,542
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	411
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	537

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

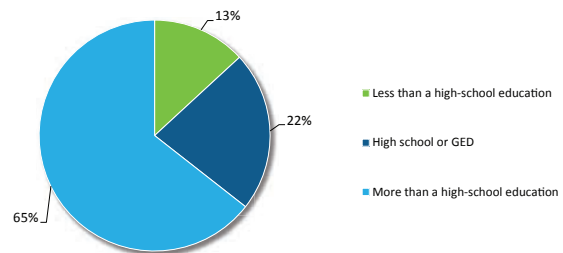
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.

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



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

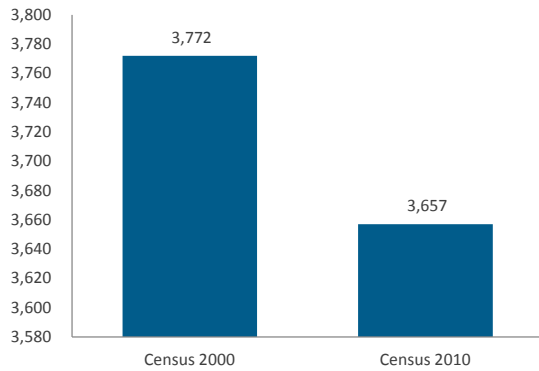
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

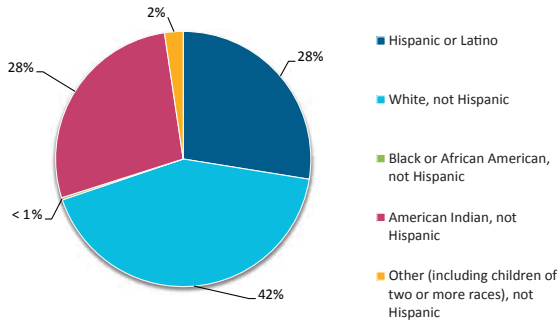
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



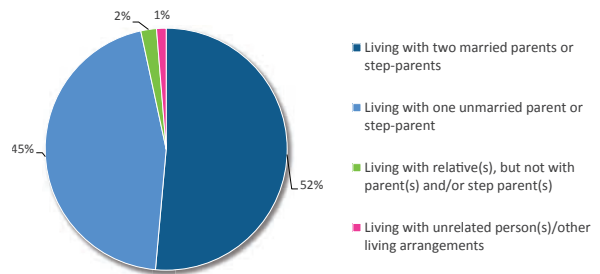
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	28%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

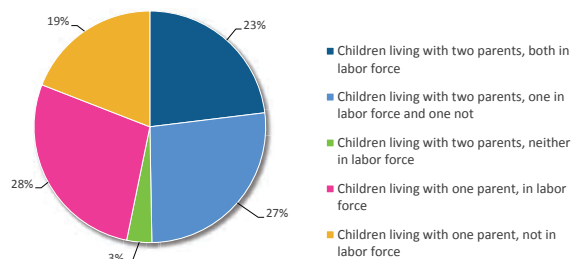
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	223
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$53,300
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	*
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$21,900

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

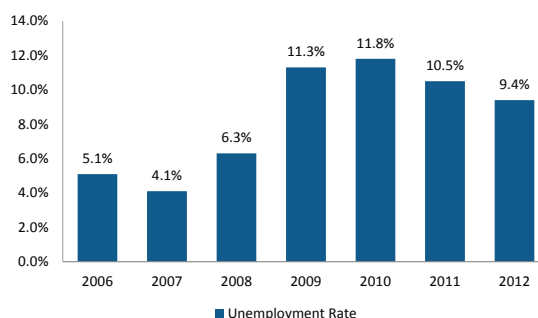
* Sample too small to produce stable estimate

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	1,563
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	40%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.8	0.8

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosurestrends/az)

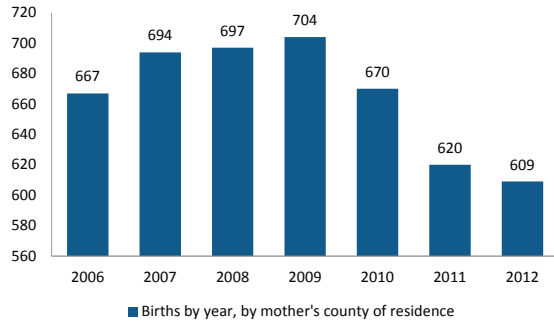
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	4,731
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	1,590
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	34%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



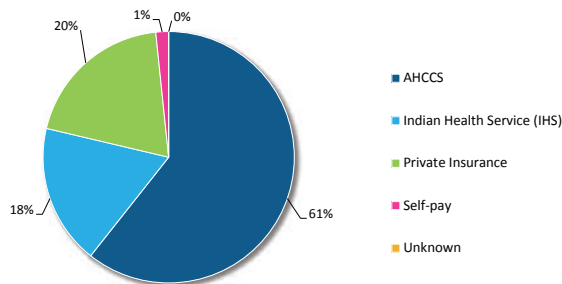
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	609
Mother unmarried	62%
Mother 19 years or younger	14%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	34%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	6%

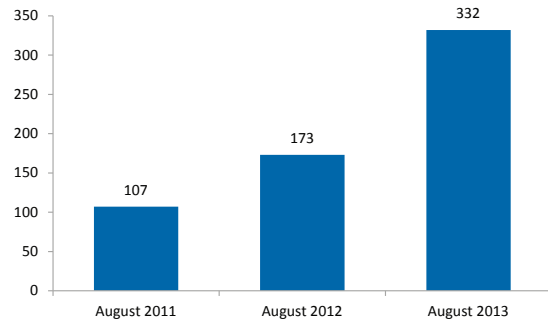
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	1,093
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	30%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	2,813
Certified Group Homes	130
Approved Family Homes	443

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012. *

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$40	\$30	\$25
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$37	\$26	\$25
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$30	\$25	\$25
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$30	\$25	\$25

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012. *

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

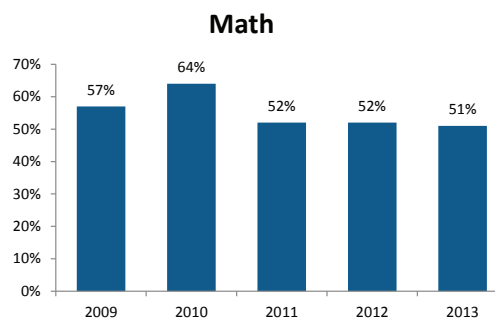
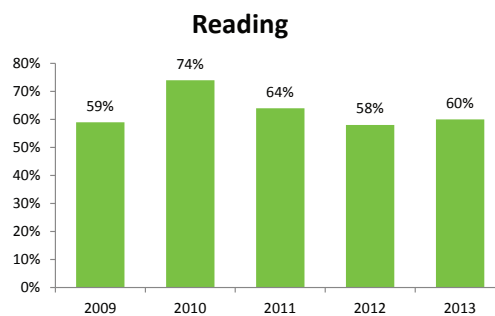
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	4,434
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	155
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	538

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

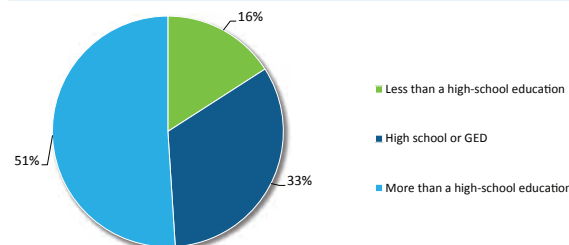
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 2 counties: Gila and Pinal.

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



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

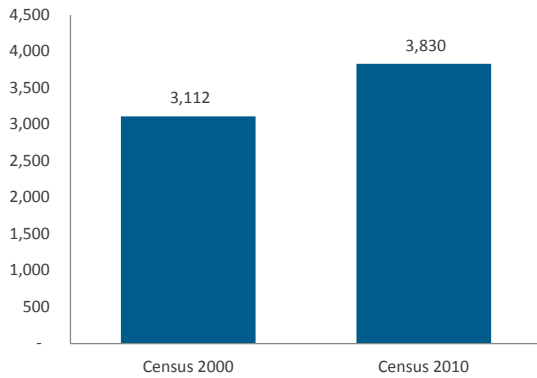
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

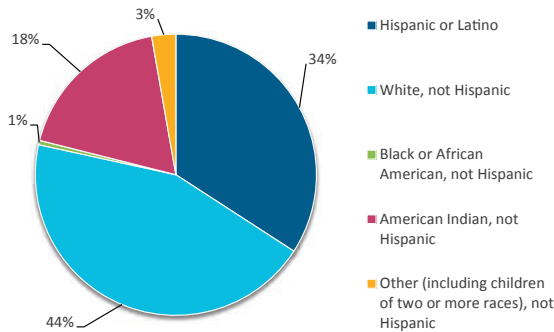
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 + 23%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



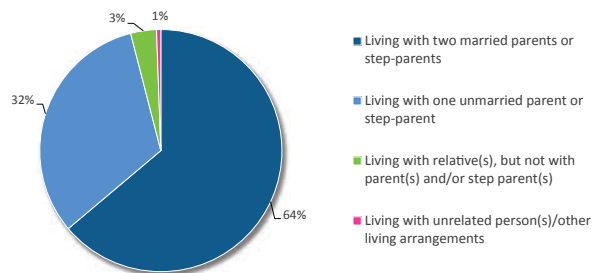
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	22%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

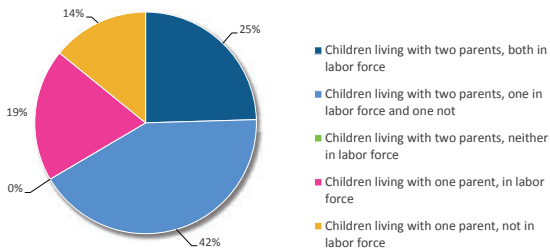
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	239
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	7%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$67,000
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$44,300
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	*

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

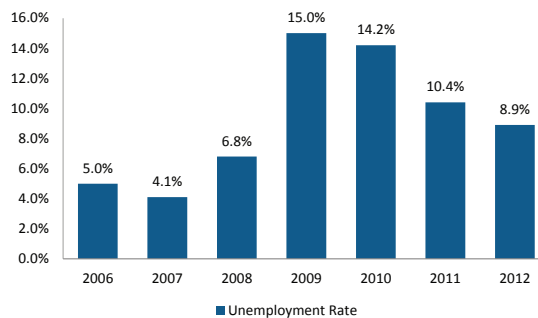
* Sample too small to produce stable estimate

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	969
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	27%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.7	1.2

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/az)

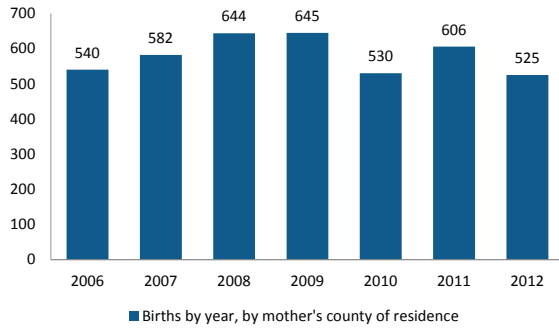
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	4,601
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	1,490
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	32%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



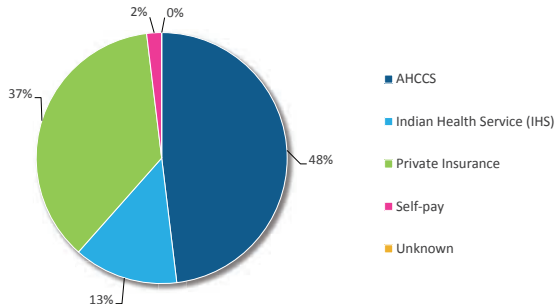
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	525
Mother unmarried	46%
Mother 19 years or younger	14%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	44%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	8%

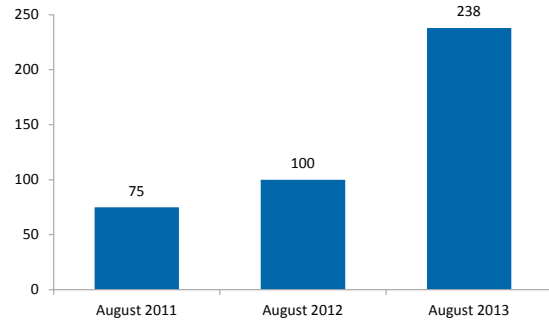
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payer, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	677
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	18%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	1,732
Certified Group Homes	74
Approved Family Homes	664

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$32	\$26	\$24
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$31	\$25	\$24
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$28	\$22	\$24
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$22	\$22	\$24

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

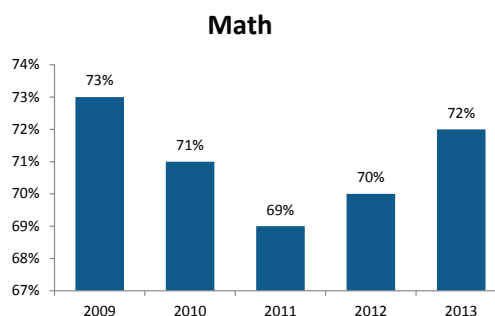
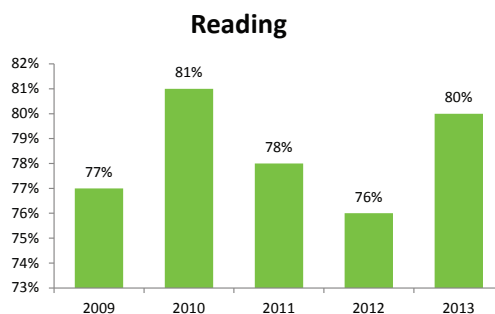
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	2,673
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	80
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	785

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

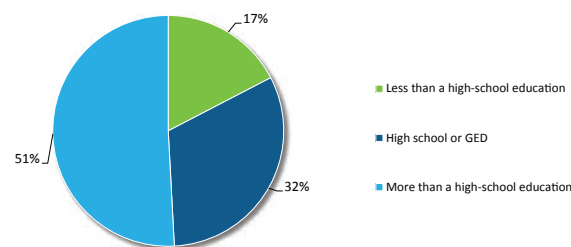
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.

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



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

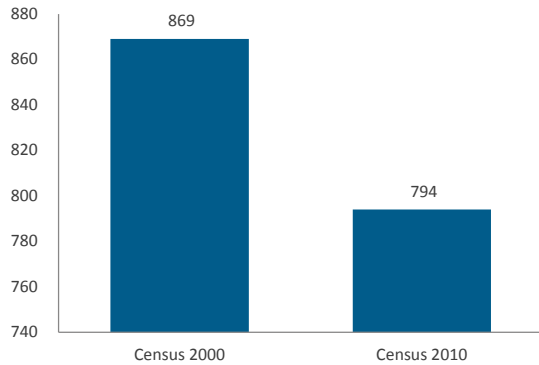
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

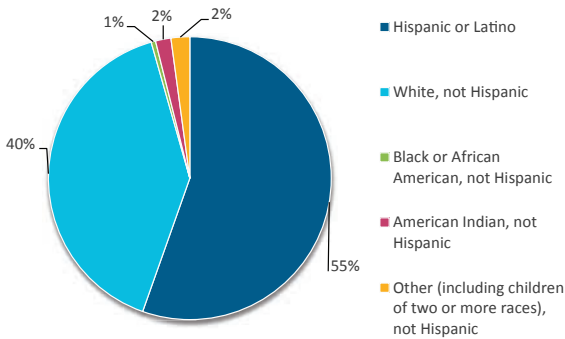
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 **-9%**

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



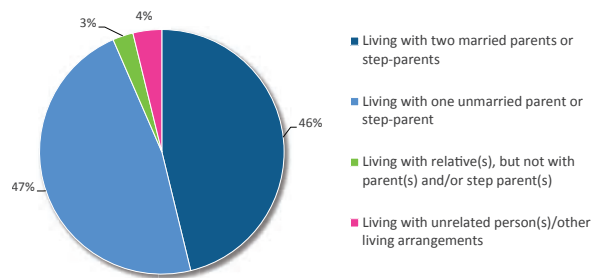
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	19%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

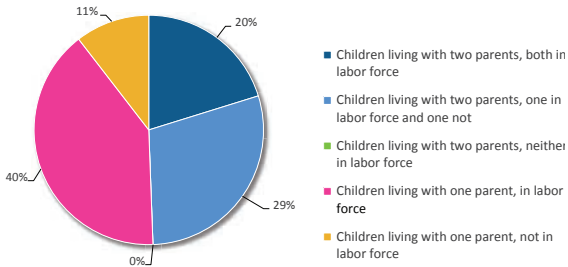
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	75
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	11%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$65,400
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$52,300
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	*

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

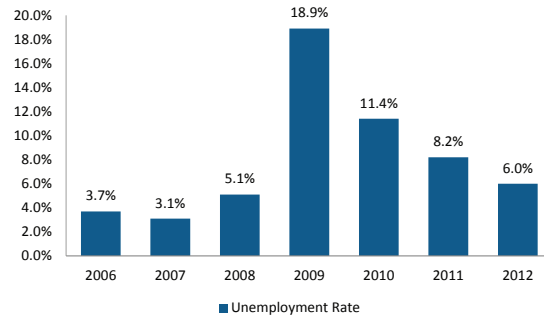
* Sample too small to produce a stable estimate

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	115
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	16%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	0.2	0.5

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosurestrends/az)

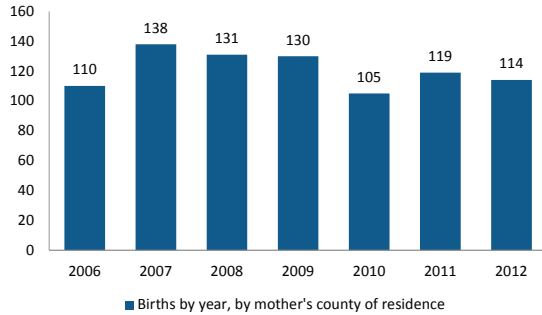
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	1,396
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	148
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	11%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



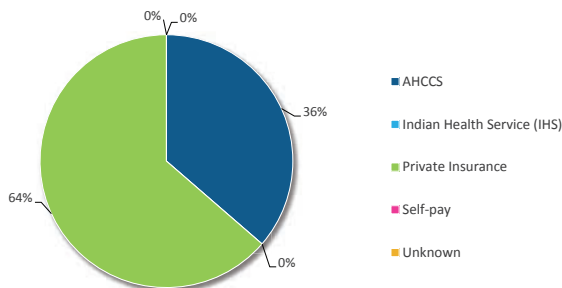
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	114
Mother unmarried	37%
Mother 19 years or younger	8%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	35%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	5%

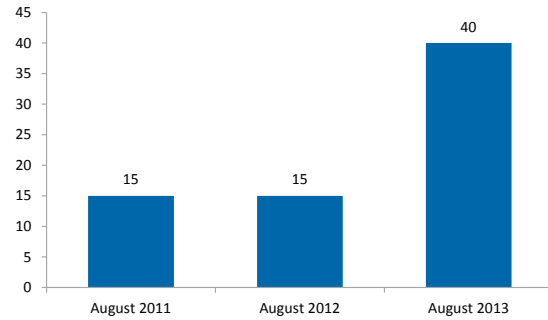
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

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

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Note: Data for Greenlee County were not available

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	1,732
Certified Group Homes	74
Approved Family Homes	664

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$32	\$26	\$24
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$31	\$25	\$24
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$28	\$22	\$24
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$22	\$22	\$24

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	2,673
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	80
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	785

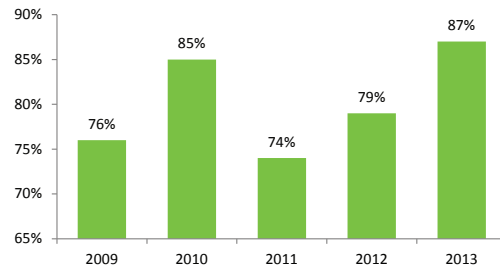
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

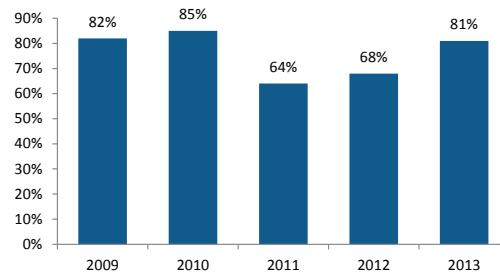
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.

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

Reading

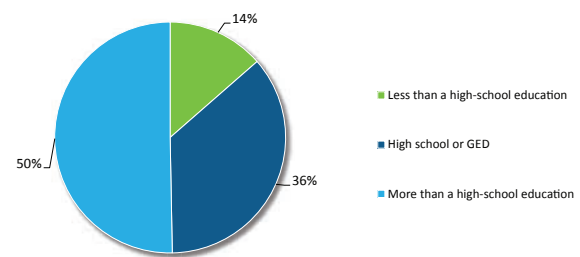


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

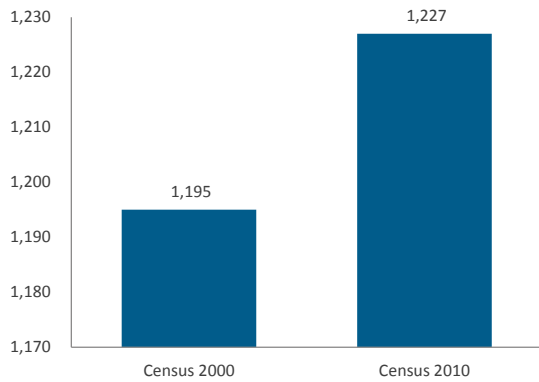
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

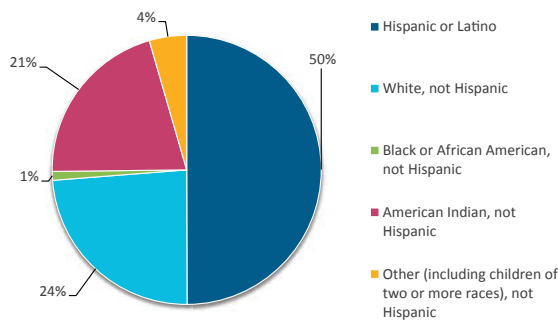
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



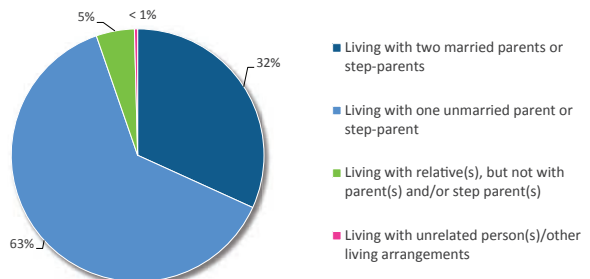
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	16%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

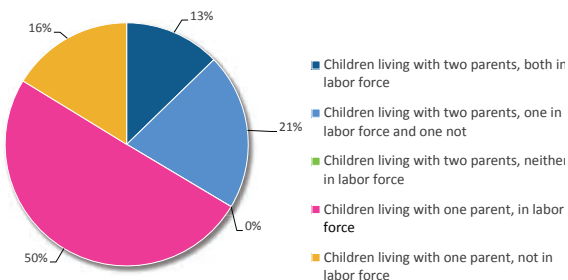
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	361
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	31%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$48,300
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$26,600
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$25,400

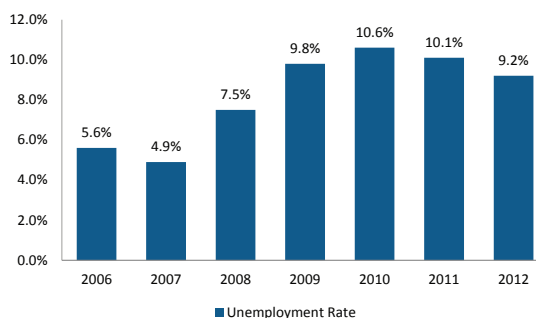
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	472
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	39%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	0.6	0.2

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosures/az)

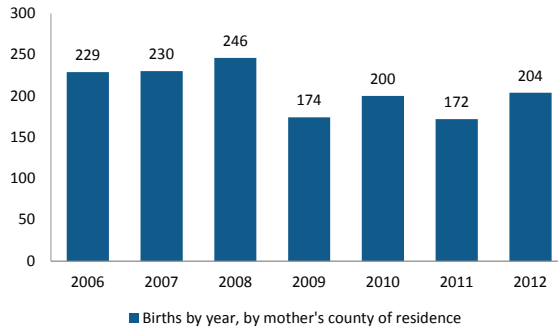
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	2,598
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	767
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	30%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



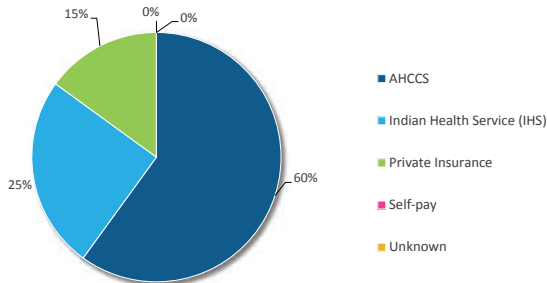
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	204
Mother unmarried	67%
Mother 19 years or younger	12%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	29%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	6%

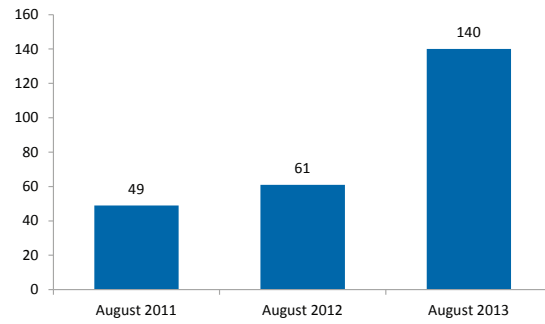
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	63
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	5%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	4,017
Certified Group Homes	233
Approved Family Homes	632

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$28	\$24	\$20
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$24	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$22	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$22	\$22	\$20

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	5,943
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	290
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	787

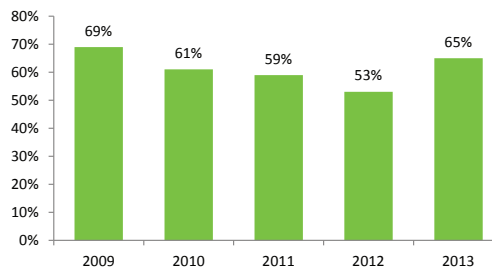
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

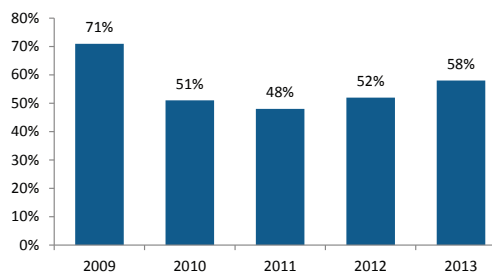
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 3 counties: La Paz, Mohave, and Yuma.

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

Reading

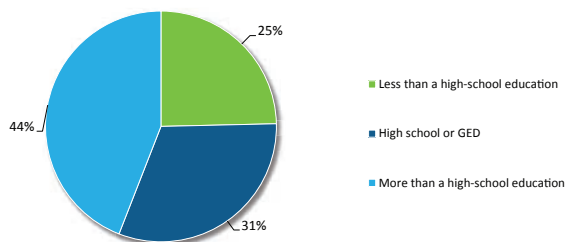


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

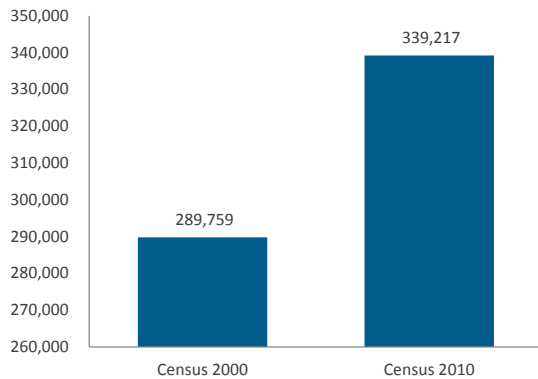
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

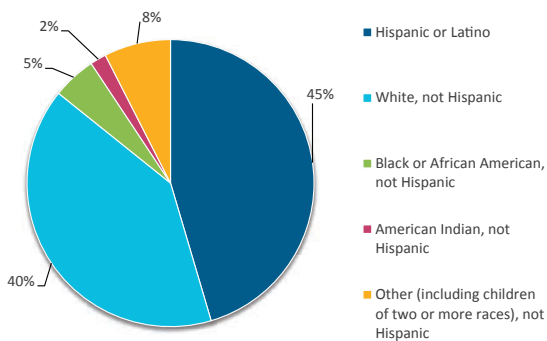
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 + 17%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



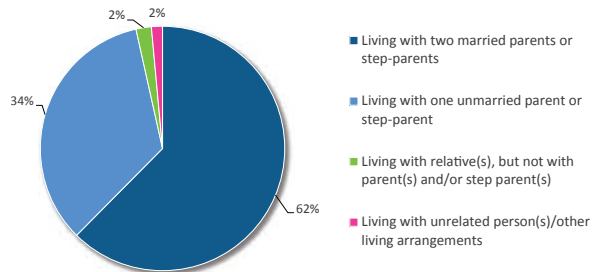
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

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

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

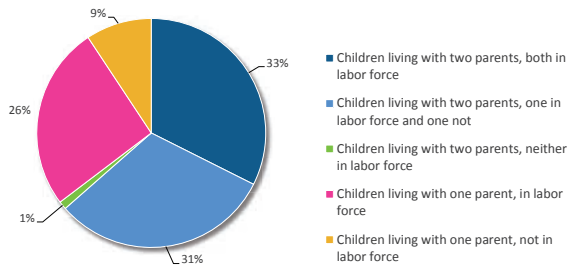
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	114,024
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	34%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$79,300
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$39,900
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$29,200

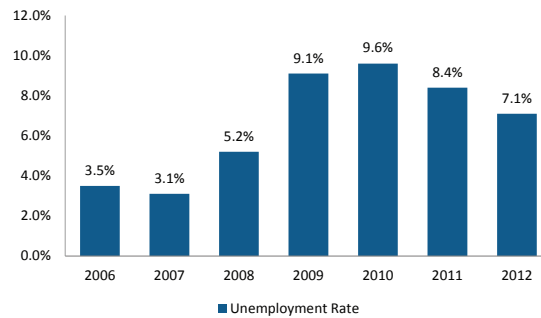
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	82,535
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	24%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	4.0	1.5

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/az)

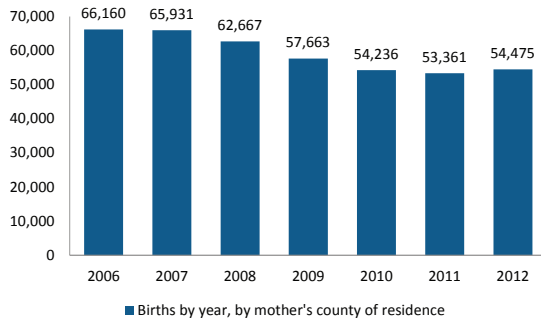
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	488,983
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	81,338
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	17%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



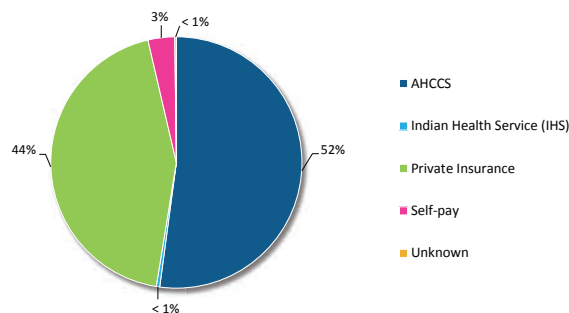
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	54,475
Mother unmarried	44%
Mother 19 years or younger	9%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	15%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

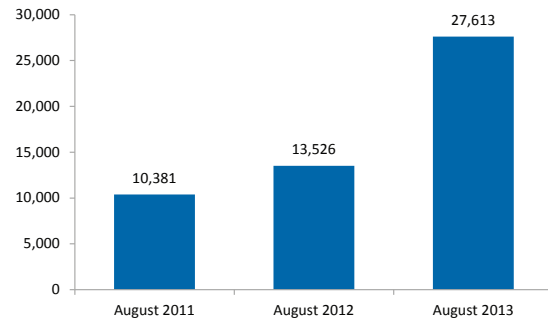
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	33,815
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	71,579
Certified Group Homes	1,097
Approved Family Homes	2,952

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$43	\$30	\$20
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$39	\$26	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$34	\$23	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$30	\$23	\$16

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.

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

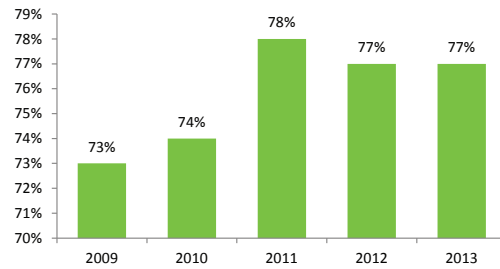
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	125,233
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	1,293
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	3,608

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012

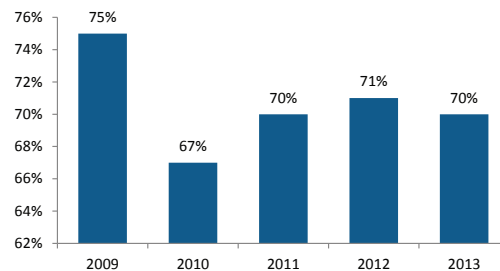
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult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

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

Reading

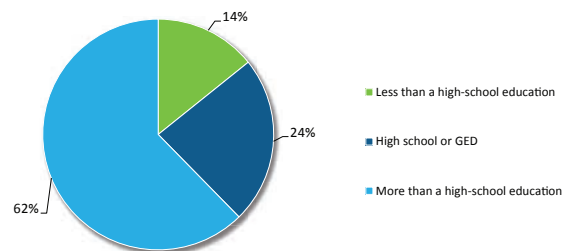


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

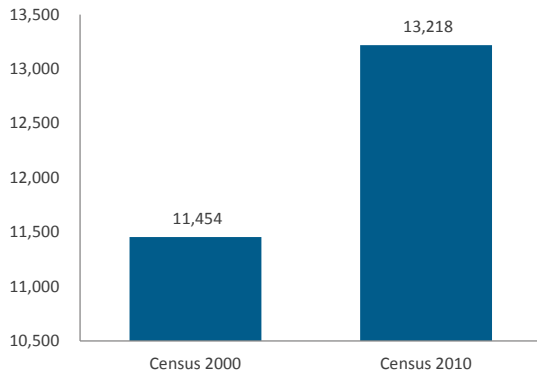
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

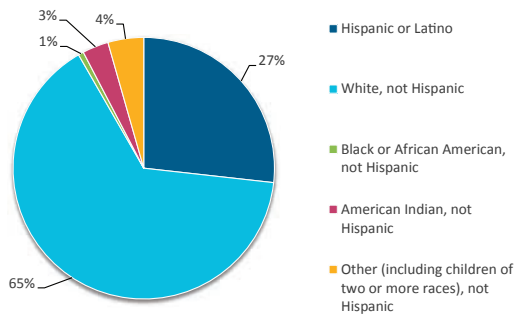
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



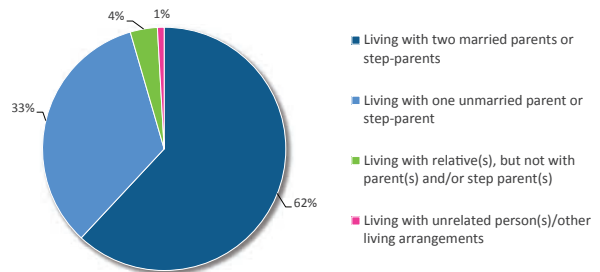
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

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

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

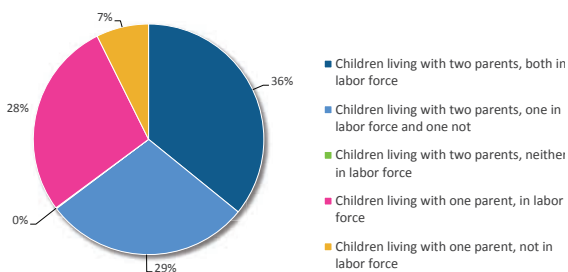
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	1,953
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	15%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$59,500
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$30,600
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$20,200

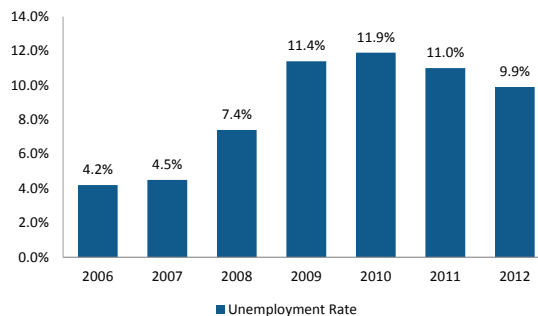
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	4,194
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	31%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	2.2	1.4

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosurestrends/az)

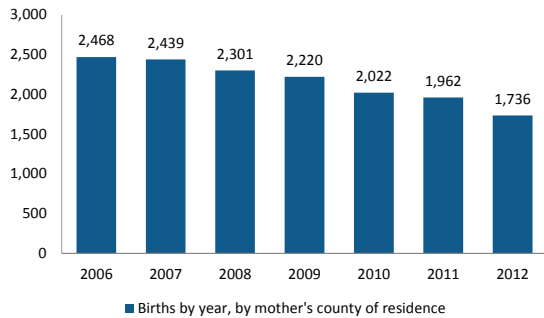
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	19,220
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	5,504
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	29%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



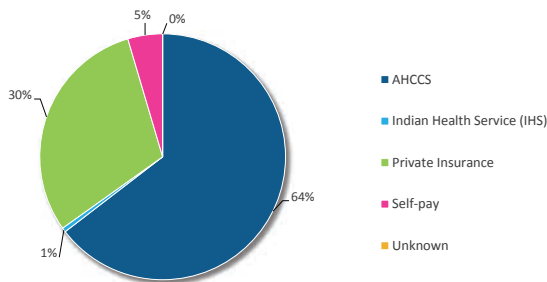
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	1,736
Mother unmarried	56%
Mother 19 years or younger	12%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	19%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	6%

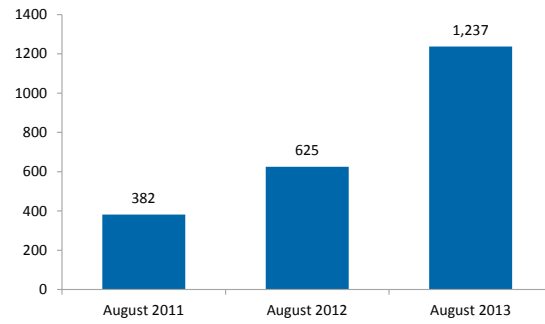
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	1,771
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	13%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	4,017
Certified Group Homes	233
Approved Family Homes	632

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$28	\$24	\$20
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$24	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$22	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$22	\$22	\$20

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

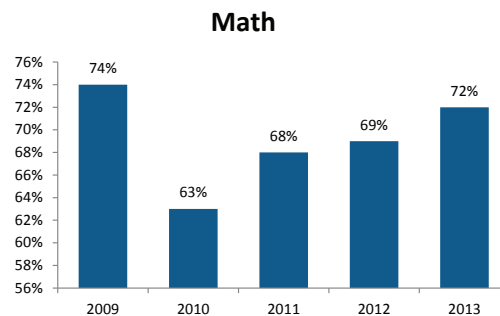
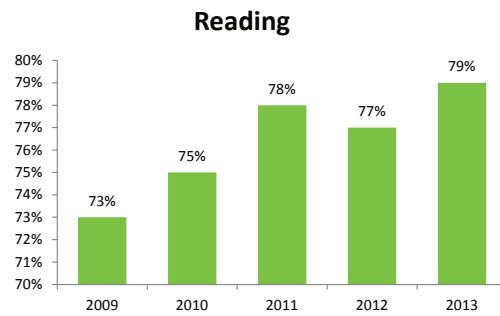
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	5,943
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	290
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	787

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

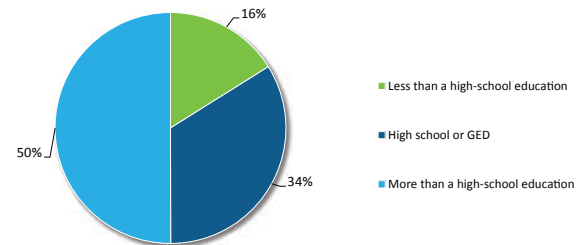
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 3 counties: La Paz, Mohave, and Yuma.

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



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

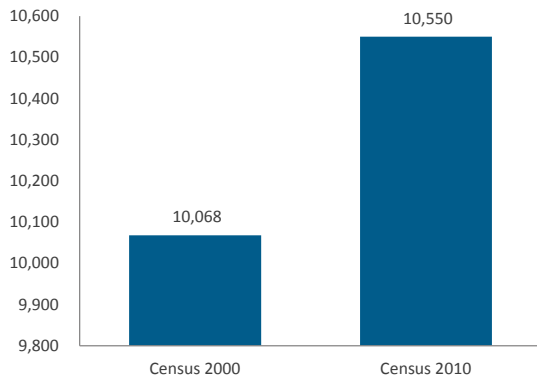
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

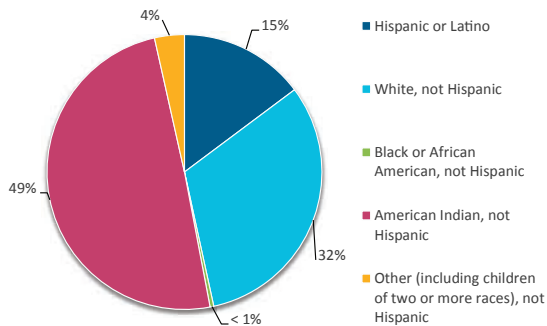
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



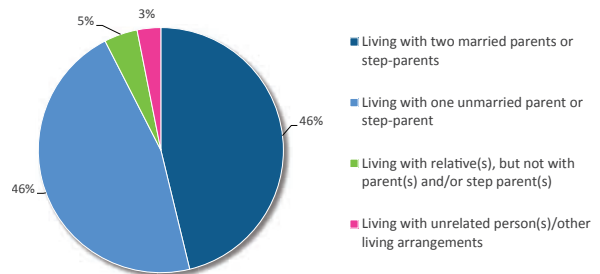
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	27%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

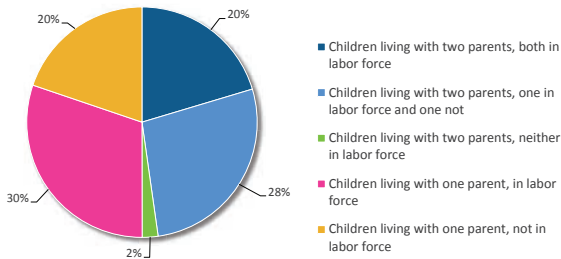
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	554
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	6%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$54,800
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$30,300
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$20,700

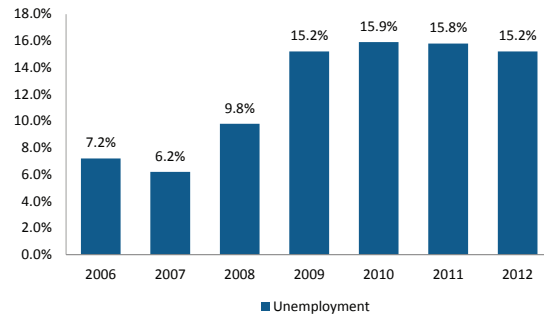
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	4,312
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	42%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.8	0.8

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/az)

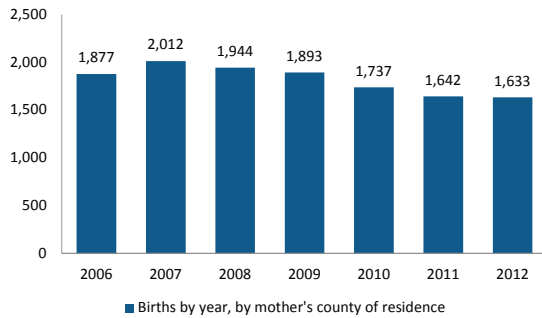
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	13,443
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	4,753
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	35%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



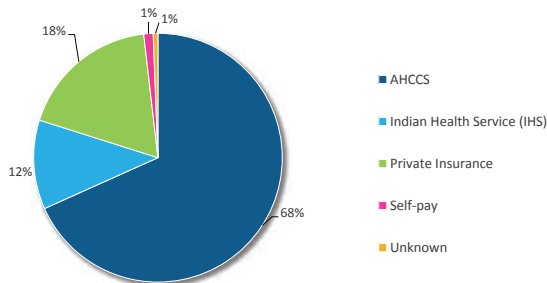
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	1,633
Mother unmarried	61%
Mother 19 years or younger	15%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	33%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	8%

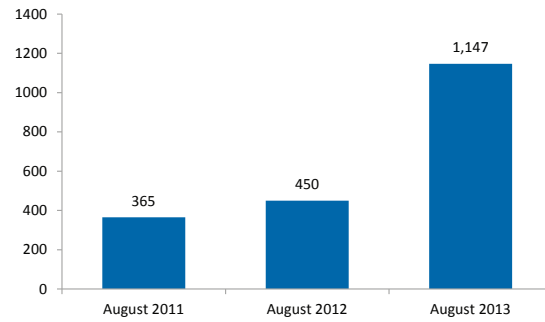
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payer, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	978
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	9%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	7,043
Certified Group Homes	117
Approved Family Homes	430

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$30	\$27	\$22
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25	\$25	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$25	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$21	\$22	\$20

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

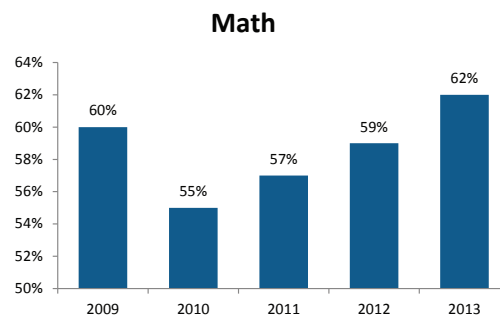
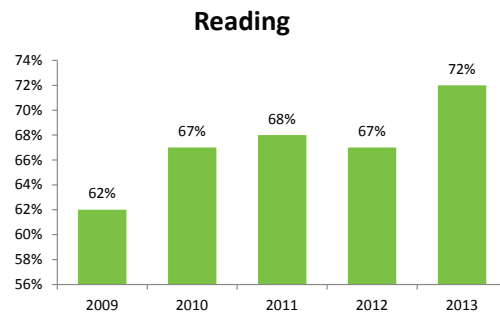
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	8,542
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	411
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	537

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

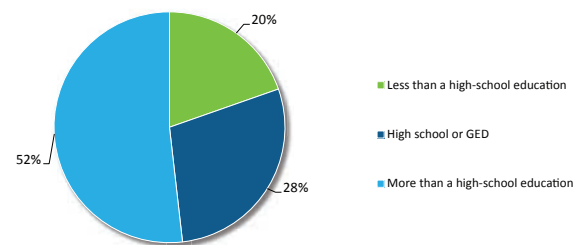
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.

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



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

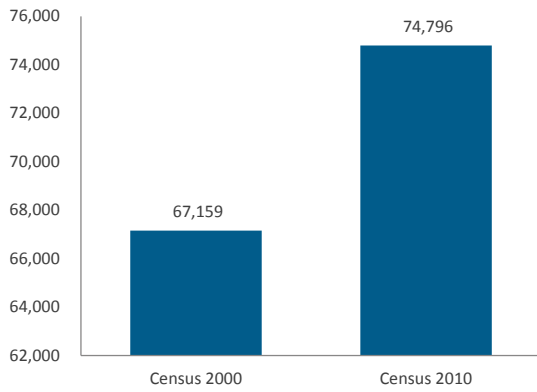
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

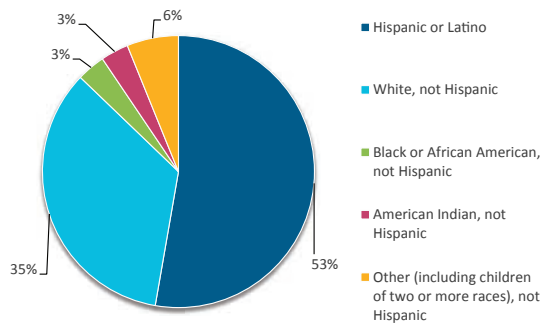
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



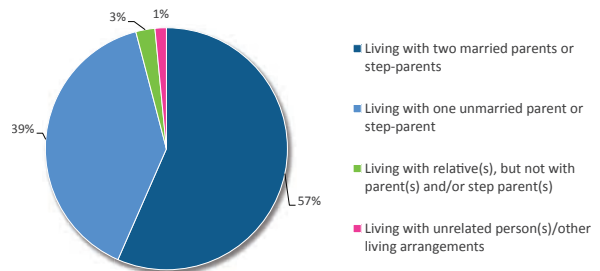
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

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

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

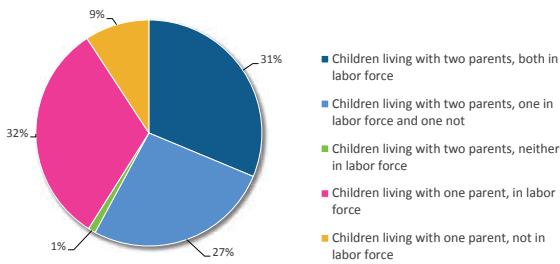
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	18,361
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	26%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$70,900
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$34,700
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$24,400

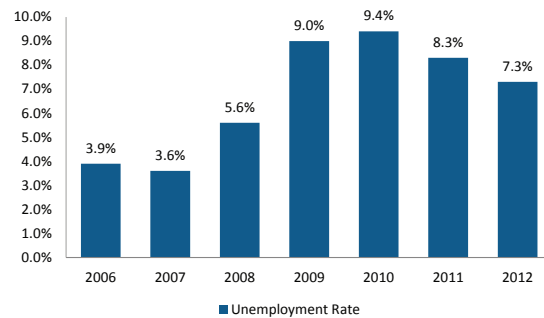
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	19,941
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	27%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	1.7	0.9

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosurestrends/az)

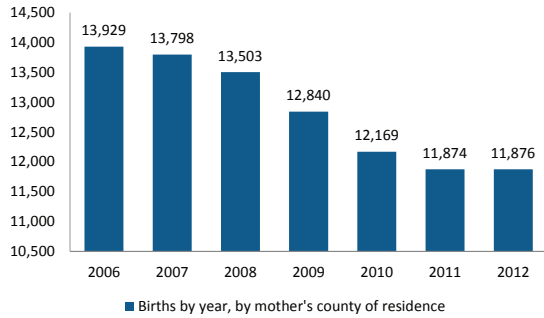
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	113,323
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	26,112
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	23%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



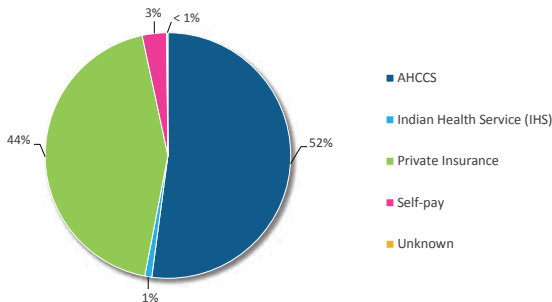
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	11,876
Mother unmarried	45%
Mother 19 years or younger	9%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	26%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

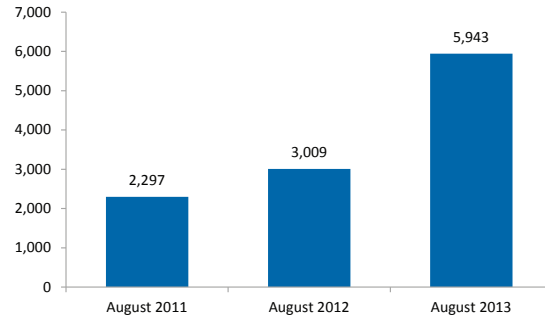
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



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

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	6,049
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	8%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	16,408
Certified Group Homes	791
Approved Family Homes	1,523

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$38	\$25	\$25
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$33	\$25	\$24
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$31	\$25	\$23
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$28	\$25	\$22

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.

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

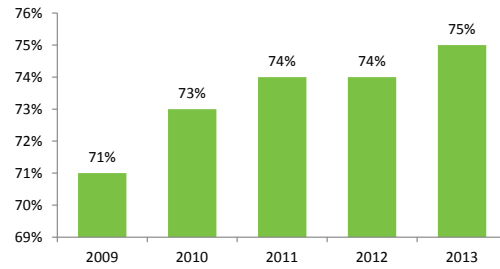
Estimated capacity in licensed centers	28,062
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	1,029
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	1,773

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012

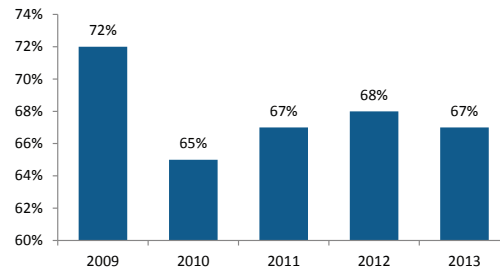
These data are for early care and education providers that charge for their services, therefore, it does not include many Head Start and public school programs. It does include certified family homes, licensed child care providers, certified child care group homes, participants in the Child and Adult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

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

Reading

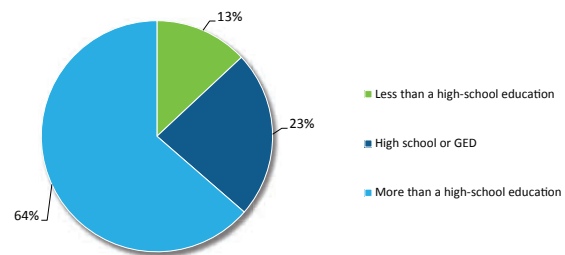


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

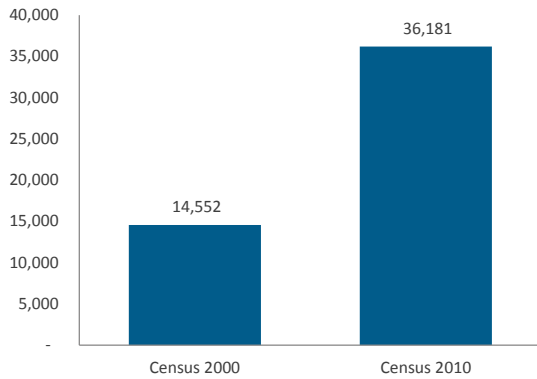
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

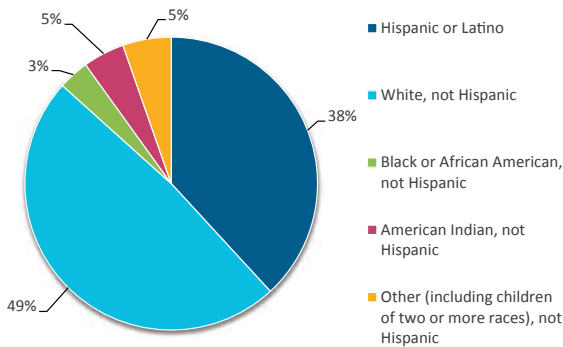
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 + 149%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



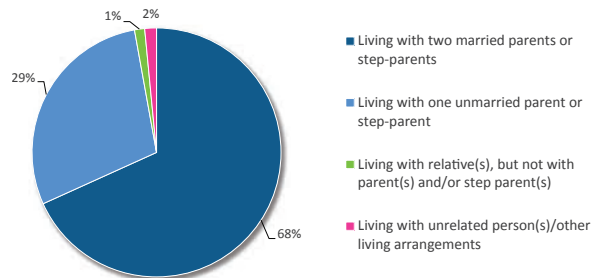
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

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

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

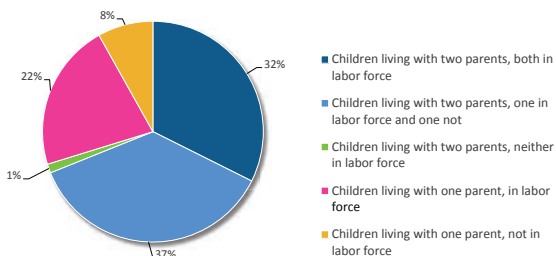
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	6,170
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	19%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$66,600
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$37,800
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$23,300

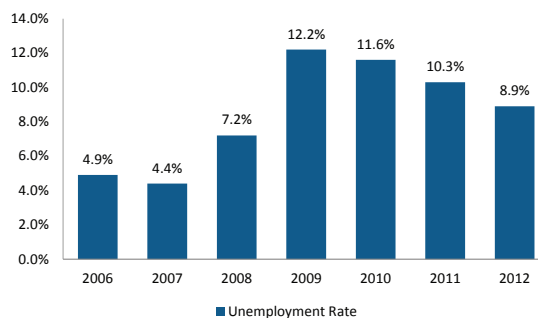
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	6,636
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	20%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	4.9	1.4

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandrends/foreclosurerends/az)

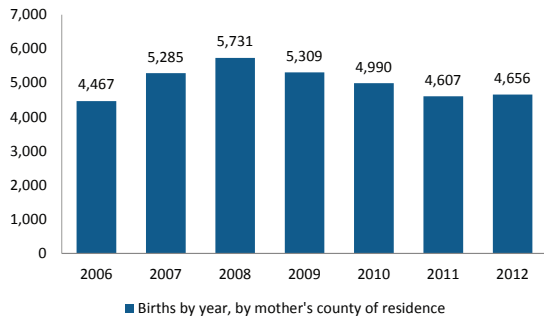
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	44,447
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	8,688
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	20%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



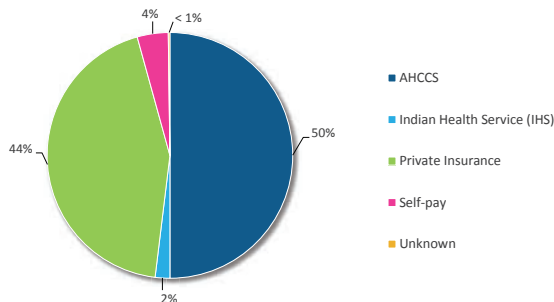
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	4,656
Mother unmarried	44%
Mother 19 years or younger	10%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	16%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	7%

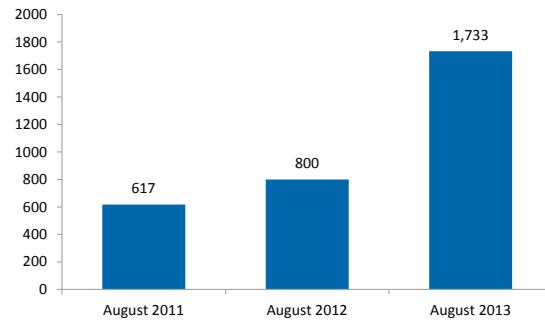
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	4,179
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	12%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	2,813
Certified Group Homes	130
Approved Family Homes	443

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012. *

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$40	\$30	\$25
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$37	\$26	\$25
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$30	\$25	\$25
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$30	\$25	\$25

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012. *

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

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	4,434
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	155
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	538

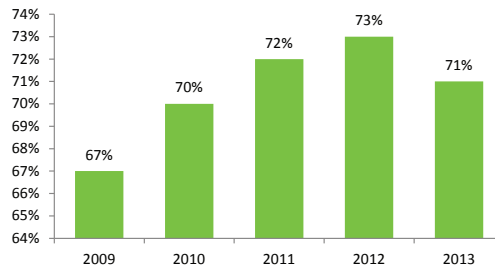
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

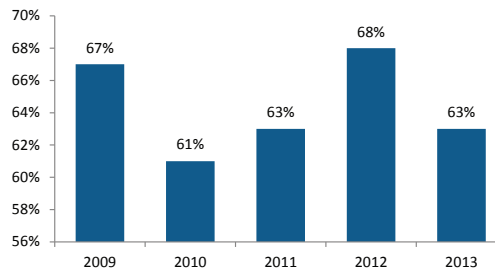
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 2 counties: Gila and Pinal.

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

Reading

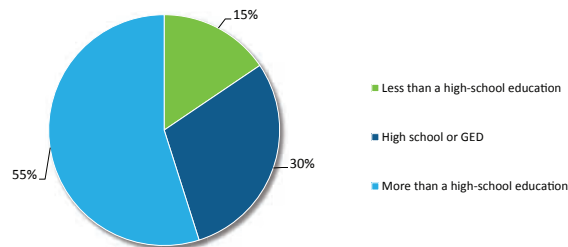


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

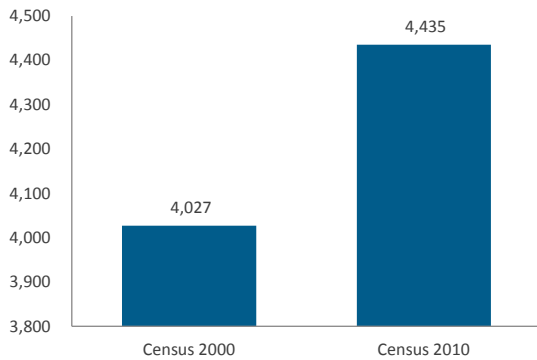
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

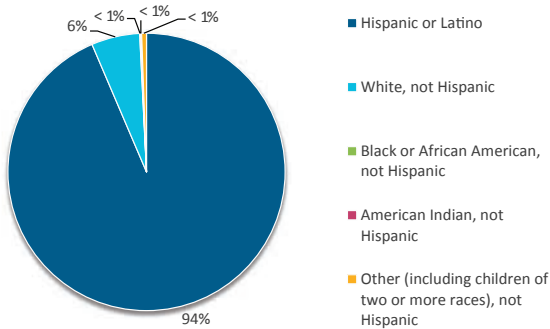
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



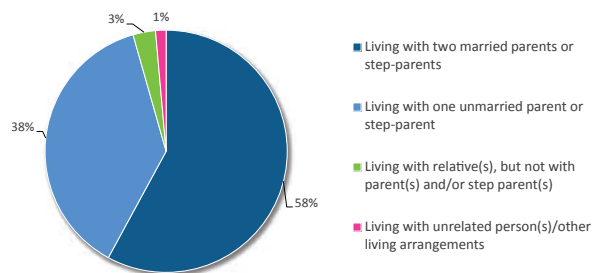
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	22%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

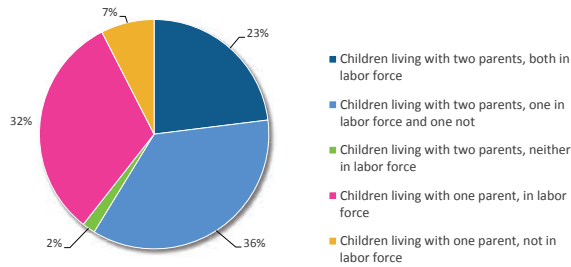
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	2,117
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	49%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$51,800
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	*
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$17,700

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

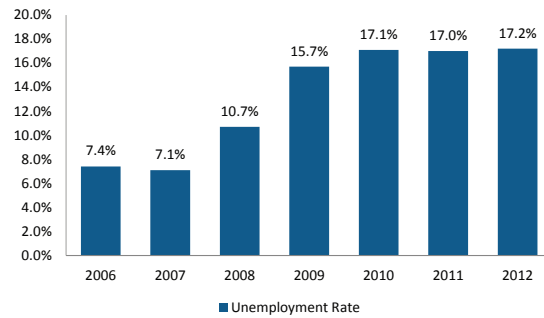
* Sample too small to produce stable results

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	1,631
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	37%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	3.4	1.8

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosurestrends/az)

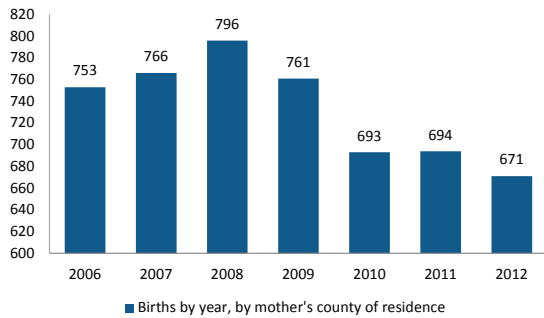
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	5,739
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	1,717
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	30%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



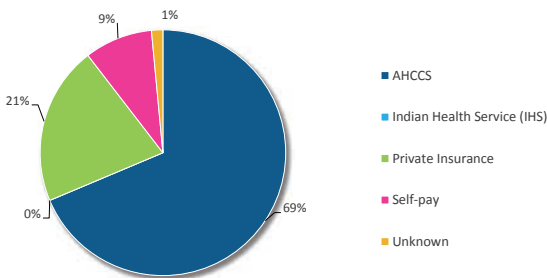
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	671
Mother unmarried	52%
Mother 19 years or younger	17%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	49%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	8%

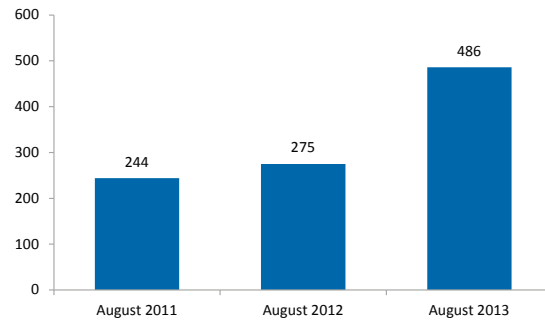
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	540
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	12%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	1,732
Certified Group Homes	74
Approved Family Homes	664

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$32	\$26	\$24
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$31	\$25	\$24
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$28	\$22	\$24
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$22	\$22	\$24

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	2,673
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	80
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	785

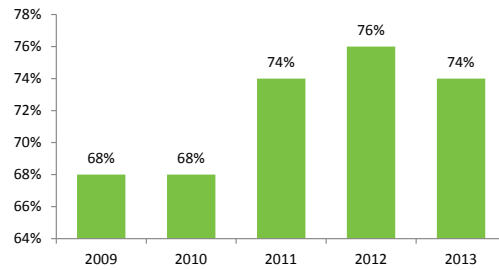
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

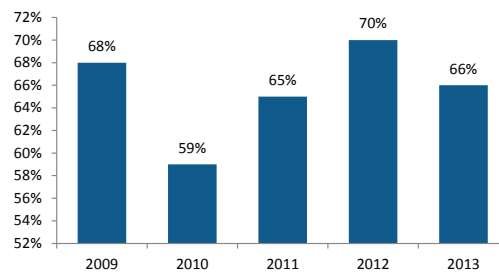
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.

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

Reading

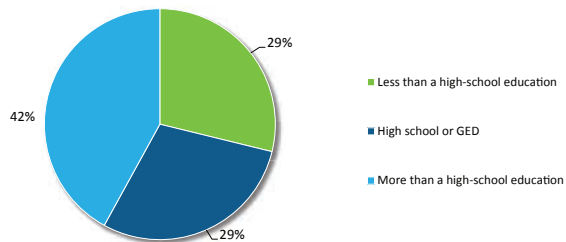


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

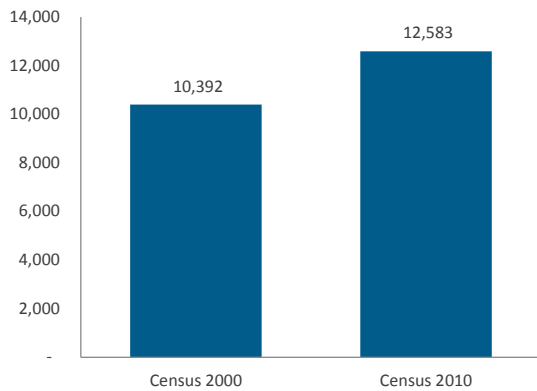
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

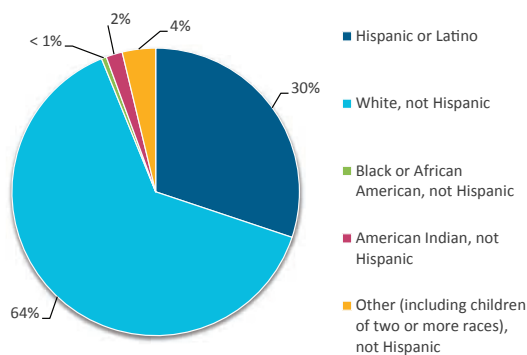
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



Increase or decrease from 2000 to 2010 + 21%

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



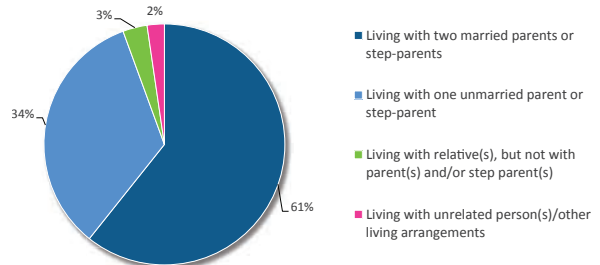
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

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

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

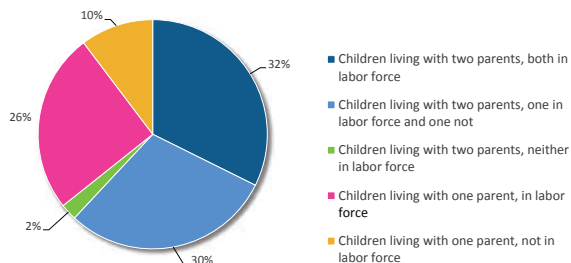
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	2,033
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	17%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$66,400
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$41,800
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$22,900

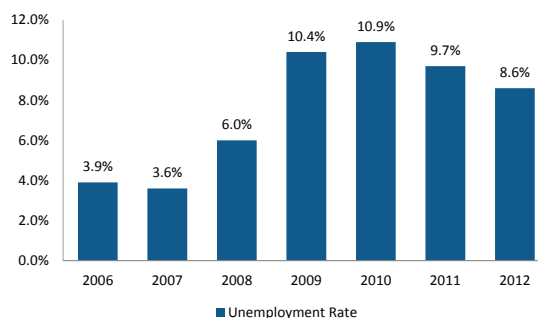
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	3,434
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	28%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	3.0	1.6

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/az)

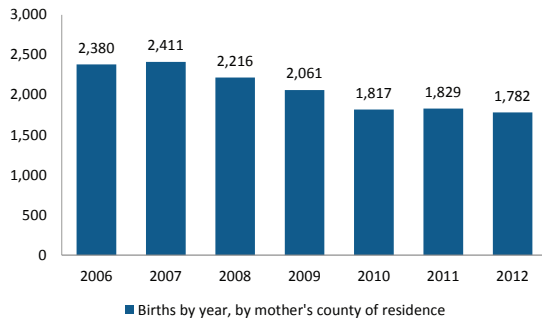
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	20,033
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	4,494
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	22%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



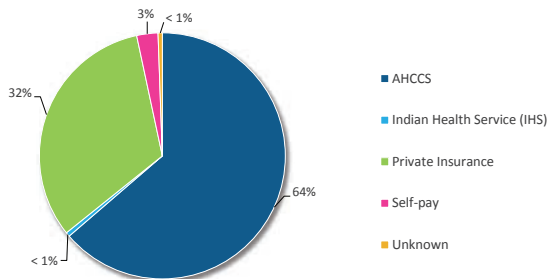
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	1,782
Mother unmarried	44%
Mother 19 years or younger	10%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	16%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	8%

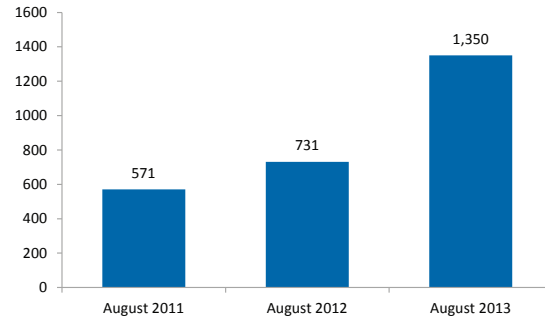
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment/2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	1,240
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	10%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	7,043
Certified Group Homes	117
Approved Family Homes	430

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$30	\$27	\$22
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$25	\$25	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$25	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$21	\$22	\$20

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	8,542
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	411
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	537

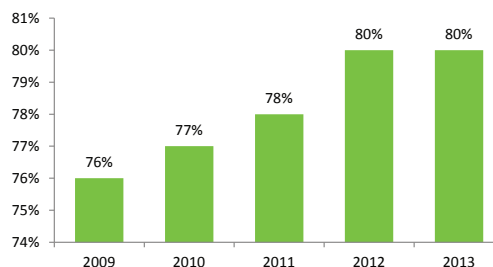
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

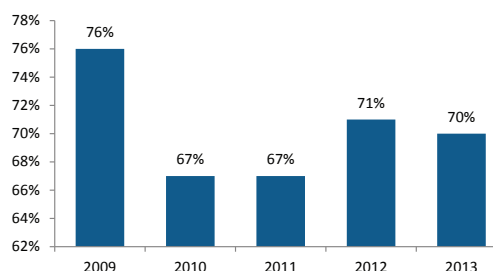
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 4 counties: Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.

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

Reading

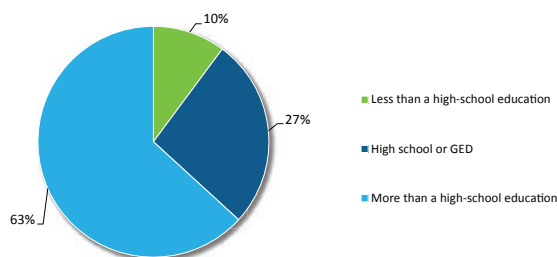


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

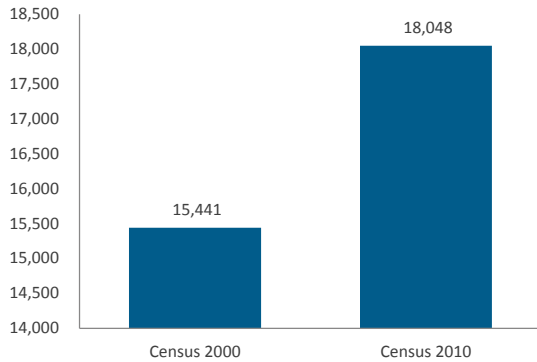
Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

Demographic Change

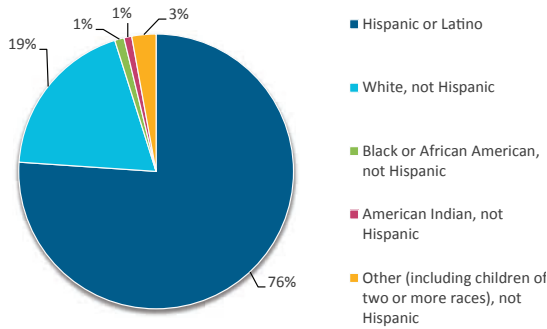
Population of children under age six (as of April 1, 2010)



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

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census, Table P14

Population of children under age six, by ethnicity



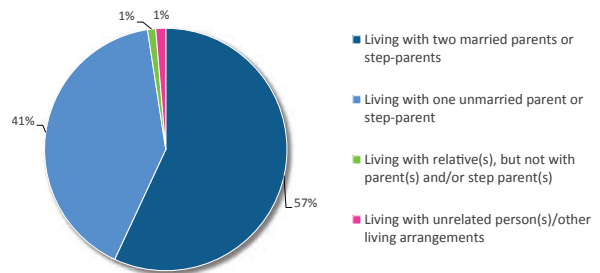
Source: 2010 US Census, Tables PCT12H, PCT12I, PCT12J, PCT12K, PCT12L, PCT12M, PCT12N, PCT12O

Households with young children (0-5)

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

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

Living arrangements for young children (0-5)



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Tables B05009, B09001, B17006

Young children with grandparent householders

Number of children 0-5 living in the household of their grandparent	19%
---	-----

Source: 2010 US Census, Tables P14 and P41

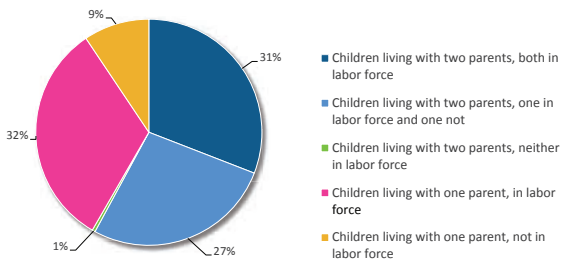
Young children with one or both foreign-born parents

Number of children 0-5 living with foreign-born parent(s)	7,865
Percent of all children 0-5, who live with foreign-born parent(s)	45%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B05009

Economic Change

Employment status of parents of young children



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B23008

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

For Married-couple families, with at least one child under 18	\$52,600
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single male	\$33,400
For families with at least one child under 18, headed by a single female	\$20,100

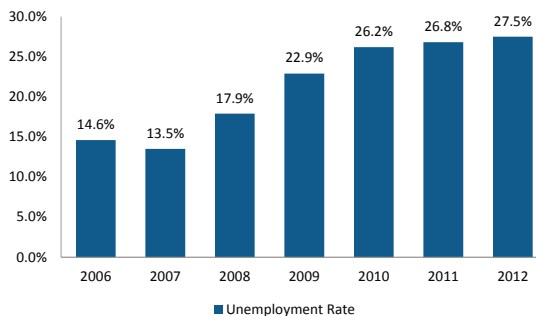
Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B19126, 2011 inflation-adjusted dollars, rounded to the nearest hundred.

Young children in poverty

Number of children (0-5) living in poverty	4,997
Percent of children (0-5) living in poverty	28%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B17001.

Rates of unemployment, annual averages



Source: Arizona Office of Employment and Population Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), in cooperation with the U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. May 2013. Note: Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Foreclosures, as of May 2013

	May 2012	May 2013
Number of foreclosures per 1,000 housing units	2.2	1.3

Source: Realty Trac (www.realtytrac.com/statsandtrends/foreclosuretrends/az)

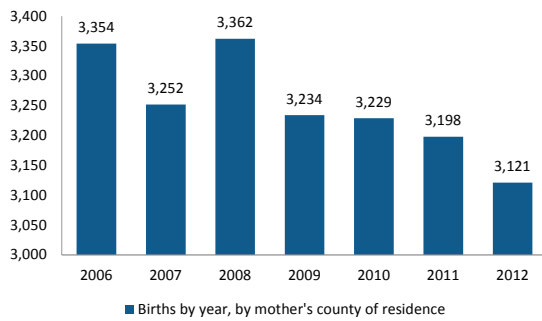
Children (0-17) receiving food assistance

Households with one or more children (0-17), estimated	30,223
Households with children (0-17), receiving food stamps	9,128
Percent of households with children (0-17) receiving food stamps	30%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B22002

Child Health

Births by year, by mother's county of residence



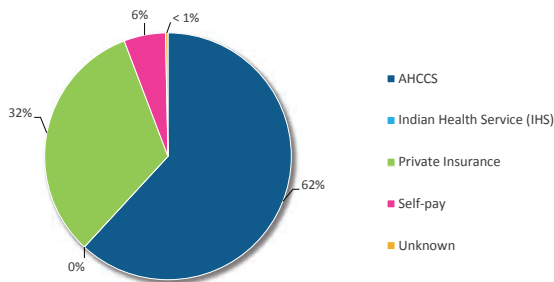
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Characteristics of births and women giving birth, 2012

Total number of births, 2012	3,121
Mother unmarried	47%
Mother 19 years or younger	14%
Mother had fewer than 9 prenatal visits	33%
Baby had low birth weight (less than 5.5 pounds)	6%

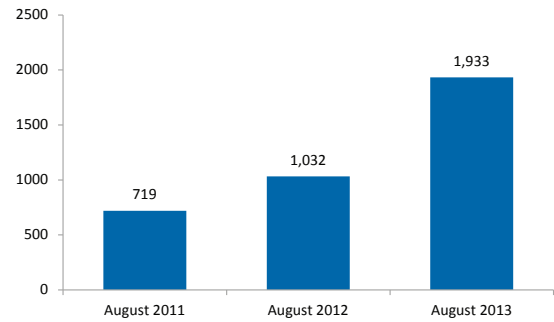
Source: ADHS "Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2011," Table 5B-3, ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T1, T2, T3, T12-T27

Births by payor, 2012



Source: ADHS "Advance Vital Statistics by County of Residence, 2012," Tables T12-T27

Number of children enrolled (0-19) in KidsCare



Source: AHCCCS Population Statistics, September 2013; www.azahcccs.gov/reporting/Downloads/KidsCareEnrollment2013/Aug/KidsCareEnrollmentbyCounty.pdf
 Note: August 2013 data show children enrolled in KidsCare and KidsCare II.

Young children without health insurance

Number of children 0-5 without health insurance	2,215
Percent of children 0-5 who have no health insurance	12%

Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 3-year estimates (2009-2011), Table B27001

Education

Estimated number of children served by child care providers on an average day

Centers	4,017
Certified Group Homes	233
Approved Family Homes	632

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

Estimated median daily charges by licensed child care providers

	Centers	Certified Group Homes	Approved Family Homes
Median charge for infants under 1 year old	\$28	\$24	\$20
Median charge for children ages 1 or 2	\$24	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 3 to 5	\$22	\$22	\$20
Median charge for children ages 6 and up	\$22	\$22	\$20

Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2012.*

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

Estimated capacity in licensed centers	5,943
Estimated capacity in certified group homes	290
Estimated capacity in approved family homes	787

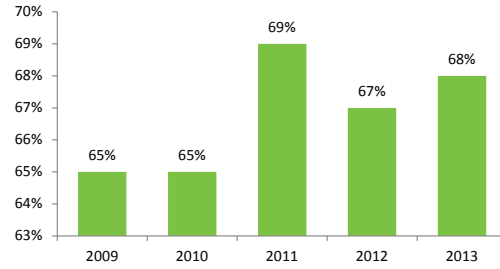
Source: Arizona DES, Child Care Market Rate Survey, (2012)*

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

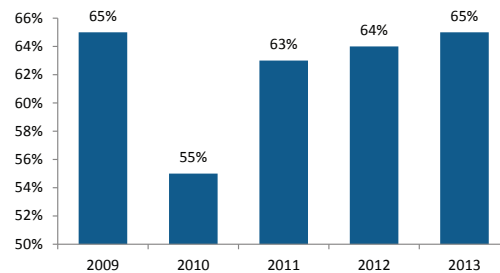
*Note: Data presented in tables are a compilation of 3 counties: La Paz, Mohave, and Yuma.

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

Reading

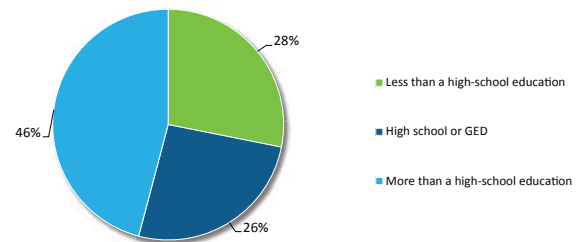


Math



Source: Arizona Dept of Education, www.azed.gov/researchpolicy/aimsresults

Educational Attainment



Source: US Census, American Community Survey, 5-year estimates (2007-2011), Table B15002

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Building Bright Futures was assembled and produced under the general direction of Dr. Roopa Iyer, FTF Senior Director for Research and Evaluation.

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

Collection and initial analysis of data contained in Building Bright Futures were completed by Dr. John Daws and Dr. Michele Walsh from the Norton School of Family and Consumer Sciences at the University of Arizona. Additional information and support were provided by Karen Woodhouse, FTF Chief Program Officer, and Dr. Iyer, Dr. Karen Peifer and Dr. Christine Stein of the FTF Program Division.

We offer special thanks to the individuals whose writing talents translated the numbers and painted a picture of what the data mean for young children in Arizona. They include Dr. Iyer, Dr. Stein and Liz Barker Alvarez of FTF.

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

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

© 2013 First Things First
4000 North Central Avenue, Suite 800
Phoenix, AZ 85012

www.azftf.gov

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



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

© 2013 Arizona Early Childhood Development and Health Board (First Things First)

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

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