

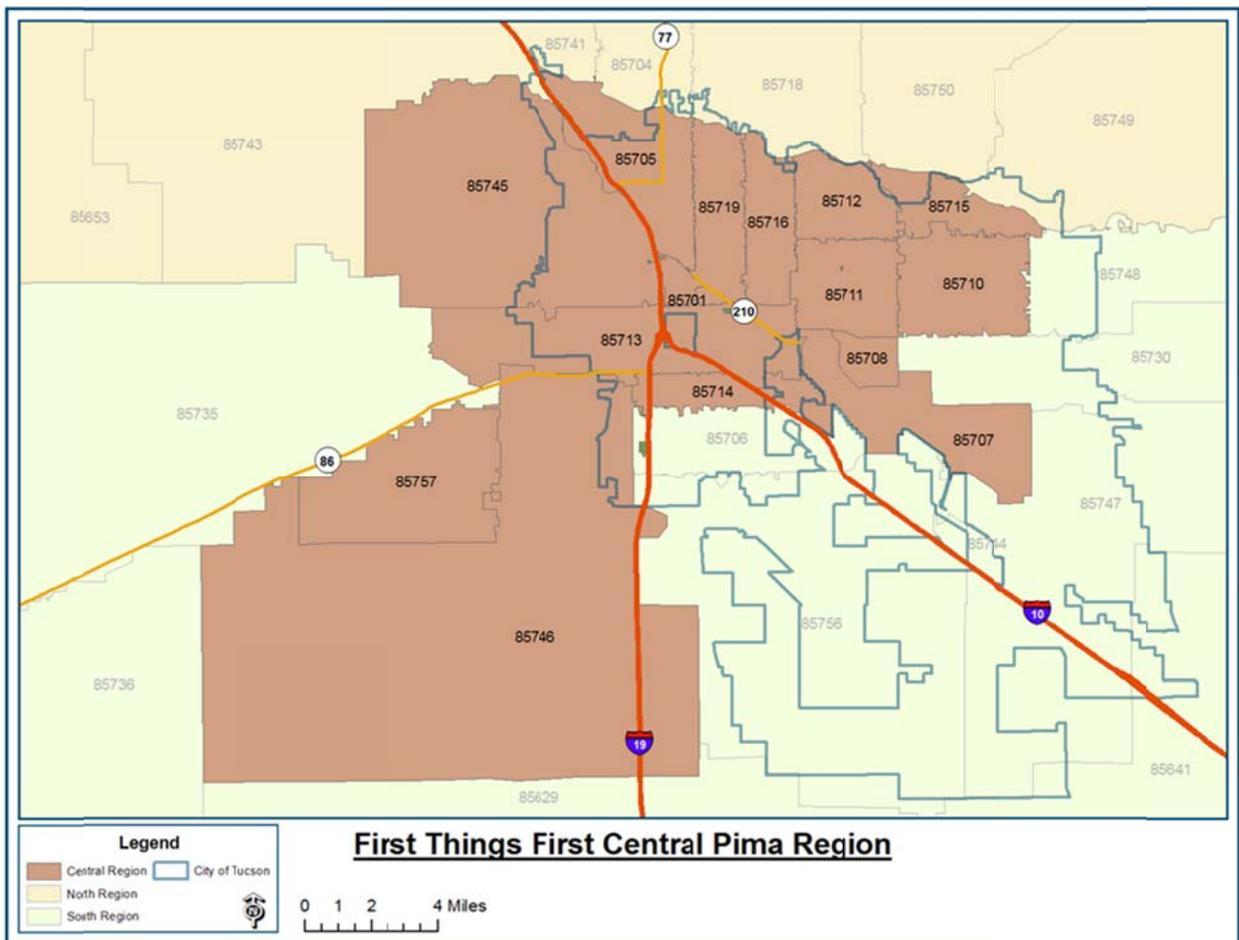
NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH PIMA REGIONS DATA SUMMARY

CURRENT NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH PIMA BOUNDARIES

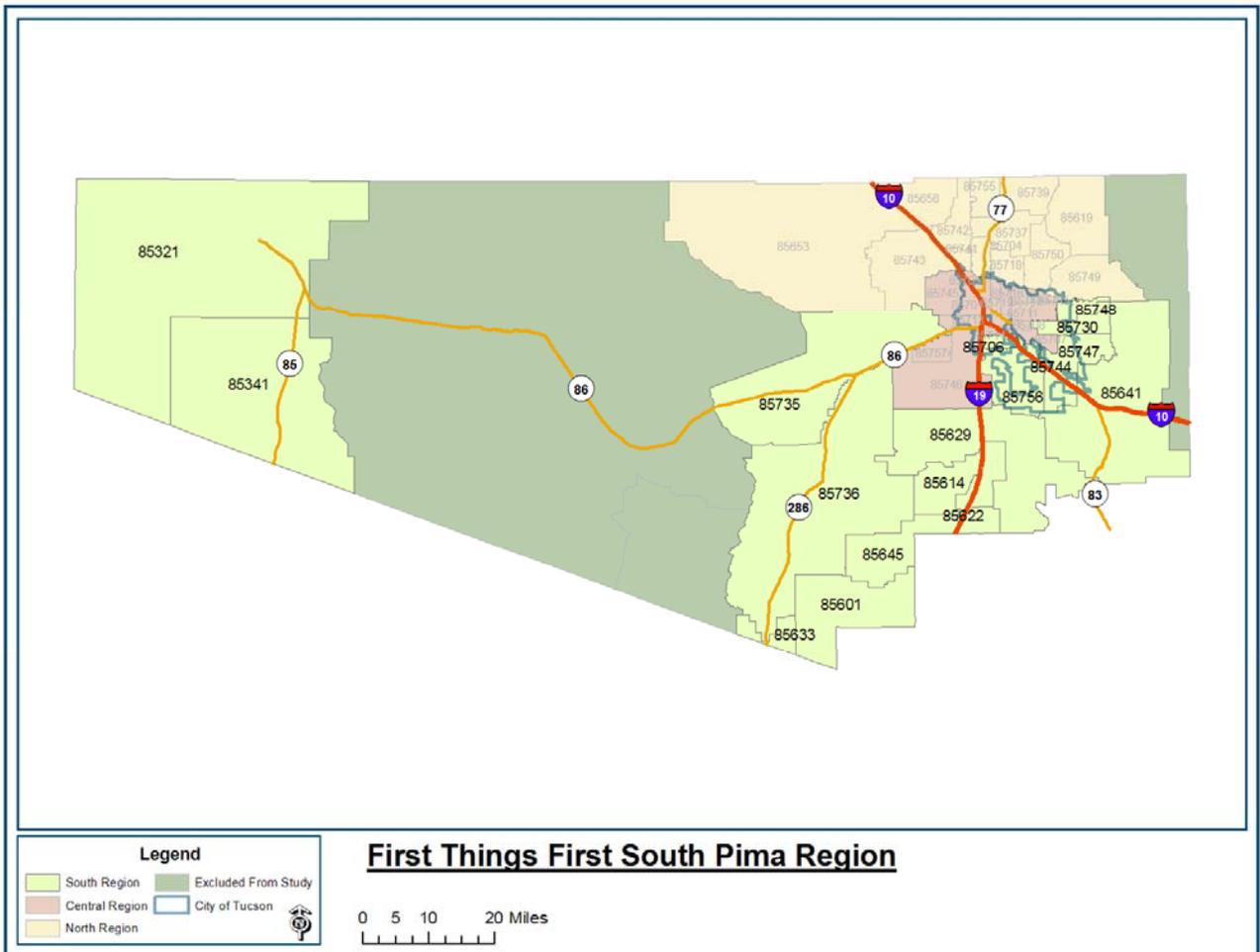
The **North Pima Regional Partnership Council** provides services to the communities of Marana, Oro Valley, Rillito, Catalina, Picture Rocks, Avra Valley, Summerhaven, Tortolita, Casas Adobes, and Tanque Verde, as well as small pockets of Tucson including zip codes: 85619, 85653, 85654, 85704, 85718, 85737, 85739, 85741, 85742, 85743, 85749, 85750 and 85755. It is bounded on the south by the Rillito River—which runs along River Road—and stretches north to the Pinal County line, past Marana Road. The region’s southwestern border touches the Tohono O’odham Nation and to the southeast shares a border with the South Pima Region, past Reddington Road and the base of Mt. Lemmon.



The **Central Pima Regional Partnership Council** provides services throughout the central portion of the City of Tucson and the entire City of South Tucson including 85701, 85705, 85708, 85710, 85711, 85712, 85713, 85714, 85715, 85716, 85719, 85745, 85746 and 85757. The portion of the Tohono O’odham Nation and the Pascua Yaqui Tribe is not included in the Central Pima Region. The region reaches north to the Rillito River (*which can be basically identified as River Road*), west to the Tucson Mountains, East to Harrison Road, and south to Irvington Road. The City of South Tucson is a mile-square community south of downtown Tucson that is completely surrounded by the City of Tucson.



The **South Pima Regional Partnership Council** provides services to south Pima County. It includes the small rural towns and isolated communities of Ajo, Lukeville, Why, Arivaca, Sasabe, Corona de Tucson, Amado, Summit View and Three Points. It also includes a highly urban portion of southern Tucson including zip codes 85321, 85601, 85614, 85622, 85629, 85633, 85641, 85645, 85706, 85730, 85735, 85736, 85747, 85748 and 85756, and suburban areas to the south and east of Tucson that include Vail, Sahuarita, Continental and Green Valley. The region is expansive, covering more than 5,632 square miles and spanning the far eastern, western, and southern boundaries of Pima County. The southern boundary borders Mexico at the sparsely populated towns of Lukeville in the far western part of the region and at Sasabe, southwest of Tucson. Its northern boundary reaches up to Speedway Boulevard and runs along the base of the Rincon Mountains on the far east of Tucson. The far western communities of Ajo, Lukeville and Why are separated from the remainder of the region by the expansive Tohono O’odham Nation.



NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH PIMA SURVEY AND FOCUS GROUPS SUMMARY

Survey Responses

- **81%** agreed or strongly agreed that having three Pima County regions advances the early childhood system.
- **94%** agreed or strongly agreed that intentional collaboration and coordination is occurring across the regions.
- **57%** agreed three regions eliminated duplication.
- **69%** agreed or strongly agreed that three regions promoted creativity and resource maximization.
- **73%** agreed or strongly agreed three regions effectively utilized public resources.
- **88%** agreed or strongly agreed that three regions promoted cross-regional collaboration.
- **62%** disagreed or strongly disagreed that multiple regions make communication and participation difficult.
- **73%** disagreed or strongly disagreed that three regions limits service availability.
- **60%** disagreed or strongly disagreed that three regions creates barriers to the RFGA process.
- **60%** agreed that the current regions align with where providers typically provide service.

Focus Group Feedback

Positives:

- RPCs have stakeholders “sitting at the table” allowing them to focus attention on areas of the county that might not otherwise be served.
- Having smaller regions allows for meeting more specific needs and grantees are able to engage rural communities.
- Smaller regions allow grantees with less capacity to serve as providers.
- Zip codes that cross county boundaries allows for serving families at those boundaries.
- Boundaries that cross school districts allows for educating districts about possible services.
- Well-functioning, cross-regional collaboration has allowed grantees to serve families across urban boundaries.

Challenges:

- Urban Tucson is served by all three regions causing family and provider confusion; potentially misleading the public about what services are provided; and can especially become a problem when families move.
- North and South Pima serve urban and rural areas –each with their own unique sets of issues. This can lead to North and South Pima focusing more on rural communities and create challenges for grantee budgeting.
- The extreme western portion of South Pima is a challenge to serve.
- Zip codes that cross county boundaries can make it difficult for providers whose specific service area is the county.
- North Pima funding is such that the region is limited in what they can provide.

- The boundaries do not consider school districts.
- There is an administrative burden when responding to multiple RFGAs.

Criteria to Consider:

- Rural areas must have a voice.
- Potential scenarios considered could include:
 - Not consolidating at all.
 - Create a “donut hole” – combine North and South Pima to create a rural-focused region.
 - Combine North and Central Pima.

SURVEY BACKGROUND

In the regional boundary review conducted in 2011, and discussed in detail by the Regional Boundary Task Force in October, the impact of multiple regions in urban areas was raised. **Specifically in Pima County, do these multiple regions present barriers to service delivery and communication?**

All regional partnership council members from Pima County’s three current regions – North, Central and South – were asked to provide feedback.

SURVEY RESPONSE

The survey was sent to 28 individuals, with 16 responding – a 57% return rate. All respondents were Regional Partnership Council members. Questions sought input on the effectiveness of the current three-region structure, the extent of collaboration across current Pima County regions and the availability of services county-wide. The survey also asked for specific guidance on what criteria should be utilized if the Task Force discusses potential regional consolidation in Pima County.

To provide survey respondents the ability to answer questions regarding the current structure with nuance, all questions provided a scaled response. Respondents were asked about an element of the current system and if they strongly agreed, agreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed with the question’s assertion.

The survey provided feedback on many specific elements of the current system, but it also asked the foundational question: **Does having three regions effectively advance the early childhood system across the county, including in isolated and remote communities? 81% of the 16 council members who responded agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.** While one council member who commented shared, “All three councils work together to benefit children and families,” other comments highlighted some potential concerns with the current system. For example, one advised, “The three-council model allows for individual needs but much more collaboration is needed to make FTF more successful.”

In addition to a large majority of council members believing the three regions advance the early childhood system, **94% agreed or strongly agreed that intentional collaboration and coordination is occurring across the three regions to allow for cross-regional implementation of strategies while also**

servicing underserved communities. However, of the five comments submitted, three specifically noted the need for further collaboration.

While the two critical questions regarding system advancement and collaboration indicate a strong level of agreement that the current three-region system is effective, when respondents were asked to address more specific elements of service delivery, it was clear there were some areas of potential concern.

Specifically, council members were asked their level of agreement regarding four elements of the current system. Of note, there was no single “strongly disagree” response for any of the following questions. Specifically, respondents were asked if having three regional boundaries in Pima County has:

- **Eliminated duplication? 57% agreed with this.** No individual strongly agreed.
- **Promoted creativity and maximization of resources? 69% agreed or strongly agreed with this.**
- **Effectively utilized public resources? 73% agreed or strongly agreed.**
- **Promoted cross-regional coordination among stakeholders, community partners and service providers? 88% agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.** And, of that 87%, 31% were individuals that strongly agreed. Again, the view of collaboration is largely positive.

Communication is what drives collaboration and respondents were asked to provide more detailed feedback on the relative difficulty or ease with which communication occurs, specific to their views on the impact to community partners. **63% responded that they disagreed or strongly disagreed that the multiple regions made it difficult for community partners to communicate and participate across multiple regions.** However, one council member provided a comment directly addressing the impact of having multiple regions, “Who wants to go to three meetings a month?”

The council members were also asked to provide feedback on service provision. **Specifically, 73% stated that they disagreed or strongly disagreed that three regions limits the availability of services.**

Services are provided through the competitive RFGA – request for grant applications – process. **60% (9 of 15 respondents) of regional council members, who review and decide on the RFGAs provided by community partners, expressed disagreement or strong disagreement, that three regions creates barriers.** Comments shared included the suggestion that joint RFGAs provide a good solution; and again, the idea that collaboration and coordination can serve as a “work around” to this issue.

Finally, **60% of council members agreed (no strong agreement expressed) that the three current regions align with the areas where providers typically provide service.**

Criteria to Consider with Consolidation

Regional Partnership Council members implement, oversee and drive creation of the early childhood system in Pima County. Their perspective on what criteria are the most valuable when discussing potential consolidation provides an on-the-ground understanding.

Fourteen of the regional council members provided feedback on not only what they believe the Task Force should consider, but also expressed concerns and clear opinions about the impact of a potential consolidation.

One theme seen in comments was that collaboration and communication could provide a more effective approach to service delivery than consolidating the three existing regions into one. One comment noted, “Model is not the issue. Planning for collaboration is the issue.” Yet another council member shared, “I think that better communication (or prioritizing this) between the three Pima regions would be better. Consolidation to one would create a huge responsibility for one council to meet the needs of such a large county/community.”

One concern regarding changing the current three-region model that members want to advise the Task Force of is the potential impact to Pima County’s rural communities. As one respondent shared, “I think an unintended consequence of combining regions would be too much money for one council over such a widespread and diverse area, resulting in lost funding for unique and smaller programs and services in the rural areas.” Another stated, “Each of the regions is very unique in their needs and combining the county into one region may result in some of the smaller, more rural communities to be put aside for the greater good. If a consolidation were to occur, my greatest fear would be that instead of broadening service, services will become even more limited for some communities.” Finally, one member simply stated that the criteria they would utilize is that the needs of remote rural areas continue to be addressed.

Finally, others advised using objective information and public feedback as guideposts for any potential boundary changes. Criteria suggestions put forth included looking at fund usage ratios when determining council sizes, having public meetings for more direct feedback, using objective analysis not driven by vendors that focuses on reduced overhead, increasing capacity and improving implementation of strategies.

PIMA REGIONAL BOUNDARY COMMUNITY FORUM SUMMARY

A Community Focus Group was held in Tucson on 10 December 2012, with seven participants representing grantee agencies who provide services in Pima County. Three of the providers served a single region, and four served all three Pima regions. Six out of the seven had been a grant partner for three or more years. Two of the participants have also served as a regional council member.

1. What is working well with the regional boundaries as they are currently constructed?

Regional Partnership Councils (RCPs) have stakeholders “sitting at the table” who live in and represent the communities across the county, not just metro Tucson. This **allows attention to be focused on areas of the county that might not otherwise be served.** For instance, grantees serve families in the far west of the county (Ajo) and in more rural parts of northern (Catalina, Avra Valley) and southern Pima (e.g. Arrivaca, Vail). Ajo was especially singled out as an area that is challenging to serve and so might not be as well provided for if it did not have resources targeted there specifically.

Having smaller regions allows for meeting the more specific needs of a community; for instance, the North Pima region “feels small, more local than a county-wide region would.”

Grantees are able to engage rural communities to meet their needs. Can identify families and recruit supports and provide resources to “meet them where they are.” Because two of the Regions include both urban and rural sections, services which are available in the more urban areas can be pushed out to the more rural areas (e.g. can provide dental services that they might otherwise have to come to the city for, or go without).

Because the county is broken up into smaller service areas, it allows smaller grantees with less capacity to be providers.

Having the ability to serve zip codes that cross into other counties is helpful in providing services where families at the county boundaries seek them (e.g. Saddlebrook, Amado), though this can provide challenges for grantees whose service area is the county (e.g., Department of Health).

Where boundaries cross school districts, grantees have been able to use the opportunity to **educate those districts** about some possible services that they may take up themselves and provide in those schools not in the region (possibly increasing sustainability).

Well-functioning cross-regional collaboration has allowed grantees to serve families across the urban boundaries. They have accomplished this through formal mechanisms, such as multi-Region RFGAs and through more informal mechanisms such as service coordination and referrals.

2. What are challenges with the current regional boundaries?

The urban Tucson area has portions served by each of the three regions; sometimes a city street splits two regions. This can cause **confusion for families and providers** in understanding the different strategies in different regions and in knowing what services are available to them. It can even be seen as **misleading to the public about what services are provided to them.** It has gotten better over time, as agencies have gotten used to it, but there are challenges in trying to explain it any time someone (families, agencies) is new to the system. The difference in strategies between regions is **especially a problem when families move.** Some grantees say they are able to use different funding sources to continue to serve these families, rather than cutting them off from services; however, this is not always possible.

North and South Pima encompass both rural and urban sections of the county.

Although, on the one hand, this was seen as useful, because it allows the more plentiful urban resources to be shared with the rural communities, it was noted that **metro and rural areas have different sets of issues:** metro areas tend to have greater service coordination needs; in rural areas, service access tends to be the primary need. There was also a sense that **North and South Pima are more focused on their rural communities,** and less on the needs of their urban populations. In addition, it presents **challenges for grantee budgeting,** because the cost of serving one rural family greatly outweighs the costs of serving an urban one, and it is hard to predict how many families will be in rural areas and how many will be in more central locations.

The extreme western portion of South Pima (e.g. Ajo and surrounds) is a challenge to serve. The geographic distance (135 miles from Tucson) was one barrier noted, and can strain the capacity of some

agencies to try to include it if an RFGA is issued for the entire South Pima region. Another barrier is that people in Ajo are seen as more likely to seek services in the Phoenix area than in Tucson.

North Pima funding is such that the region is limited in what they can provide.

The boundaries do not consider school districts. A number of participants saw potential in better aligning FTF boundaries with school district boundaries. Schools are a focal point in many communities, and families access many existing services in their “home school.” The involvement of school districts could be a big help in delivering some services. “All the children in the [early childhood development] system will go through the school district system at some point. It is to the advantage of the district that the children are as prepared as possible to enter it”

Administrative burden in responding to multiple RFGAs and in submitting three different quarterly reports, even when there is only one RFGA for a cross-regional strategy.

3. If were to consolidate, what should be criteria and considerations?

Overall, a general theme was that, regardless of what the boundaries are, **must assure that rural areas maintain a voice.** Trust is sometimes a barrier to families engaging in services, especially in more outlying areas who may have a more general wariness of “outsiders.” It is important that their needs continue to be considered and served appropriately to develop and maintain that trust.

There was general resistance to having one, large Pima region. There was consensus that it would be too unwieldy and not likely to meet community-specific needs, nor would most agencies have the capacity to serve the entire county.

There was no clear consensus about what the most appropriate consolidation mechanisms might be. There were two general suggestions, each with pros and cons that were discussed:

“Donut hole model”: Combine North Pima and South Pima to provide a rural focus, with a second, Central Pima, region that has an urban focus.

Pros raised:

- Assures that rural issues are still considered and not overshadowed by urban issues

Cons raised:

- Large geographic area would be beyond the capacity of some grantees, especially smaller ones, to serve; “way too spread out”
- Cutting out urban areas from rural regions may leave too few children to provide sufficient funding to provide adequate services, especially considering the geographic spread.
- Substantial differences in the types of North and South Pima communities, even though both sets may be “rural”

Combine North Pima and Central Pima

Pros raised:

- Would reduce some of the urban boundary splits
- Would provide better funding for the communities currently in North Pima

Cons raised:

- Dense population and greater geographic area may be a barrier for some grantees
- Concern that would lose an “interesting and meaningful” distinction between communities, as well as lose some of the focus on rural areas in the north

Combine the extreme western portion of the South Pima region (85321 (non-reservation portion)—Ajo) with Southwest Maricopa. This was suggested but largely discarded after discussion.

Pros raised:

- It is believed that families in that region generally seek services in Maricopa county, because travel is easier between there and Phoenix (110 miles) than between there and Tucson (135 miles).

Cons raised:

- It may just be shifting the problem to another region; it would create an even larger geographic area for Maricopa County to serve.
- It may create other barriers for families in that area, since they reside in the Pima County service area for many other (e.g. health) services

An additional suggestion was also raised: Consider alternatives to boundary change to facilitate service delivery and meeting the needs of families

Participants wondered whether some of the concerns raised were “regional boundaries issues, or communications, strategy, accessibility, funding issues?” They urged caution around the possibility of unintended consequences that could arise from an “upheaval of the system,” through boundary changes.

For instance, they noted that moving around the boundaries could jeopardize the input that community stakeholders are able to provide via RPC participation, and that consolidating regions could complicate the ability to appropriately serve communities based on need.

They urged looking towards a more coordinated model and considering more uniform strategies and cross-regional strategies, to provide more consistency throughout the county and so “cut down on confusion”. They pointed out that this coordination can happen without having to change the boundaries, and that some issues are already starting to be addressed that way. Currently, some contracts are coordinated across two, three or five (including the Tribal regions) RPCs in the county; perhaps more could be done this way, as long as the RFGAs were careful to specify which communities needed to be served (as some targeted strategies are already doing). Although there was a sense that more consistency would be good, there was also a feeling that “definitely all (strategies) should not be aligned—different regions have different needs.”

“We’ve gotten pretty good at serving the Regions— we have a level of expertise; knowing what people do—that’s gotten better, too.” Participants felt that more flexibility in allowing people to move between regions could improve their ability to provide services. For instance, they wondered if perhaps there could be a sort of voucher or waiver system—“a system of reciprocity”— to somehow allow one region to serve clients who live in a different region. Working together to provide services “makes more sense than having the money in one pot.”

PRIORITIZED NEEDS, STRATEGIES, FUNDING, AND PROVIDERS

Currently, Pima County is split into three distinct regions:

- Central Pima with 29,645 children 0-5 and 24 program strategies.
- North Pima with 12,287 children 0-5 and 18 strategies.
- South Pima with 19,252 children 0-5 and 20 program strategies.

Regional Needs and Assets Data Comparison Highlights

- South Pima has seen greater growth in the number of young children from 2000 to 2010 than North Pima or Central Pima.
- The young children in the Central Pima region are somewhat more likely to live in a household headed by a single woman.
- The proportion of Hispanic residents is larger in Central Pima than in South Pima; North Pima has the smallest proportion of Hispanic residents.
- North Pima has higher median family incomes and a lower poverty rate for young children.
- SNAP and WIC enrollments are highest in Central Pima and lowest (roughly half the rate) in North Pima.
- On the third-grade AIMS reading test, the children in North Pima have higher passing rates than the other children in the county.
- Mothers giving birth in North Pima are less likely to be unmarried and are less likely to have an AHCCCS or IHS-covered birth.



REGION		NORTH PIMA	CENTRAL PIMA	SOUTH PIMA	SOURCE
DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS					
Total population (all ages) in Census 2010		265,545	451,253	267,603	US Census 2010
Population of children (0-5) in Census 2010		15,361	35,812	23,149	US Census 2010
Percent of population (0-5)		6%	8%	9%	US Census 2010
Population of children (0-4) in Census 2010		12,287	29,645	19,252	First Things First, Population Data for 2014 Allocations
Population of children (0-5) in Census 2000		14,332	34,618	17,318	US Census 2000
Change in pop. of children (0-5), 2000 to 2010	Percent increase or decrease	7%	3%	34%	US Census 2000 & 2010
Households (or Families)		76,082	99,934	69,857	US Census 2010
Households with children (0-5)	Number	5,939	12,924	7,428	US Census 2010
	Percent of all households	8%	13%	11%	US Census 2010
Type of household with children (0-5)	Husband-wife households	73%	52%	67%	US Census 2010
	Single-male households	9%	15%	12%	US Census 2010
	Single-female households	18%	33%	21%	US Census 2010
					US Census 2010
Race or ethnicity (all ages)	Hispanic	16%	61%	40%	US Census 2010
	White, not Hispanic	x	x	x	US Census 2010
	White (including Hispanic)	87%	69%	74%	US Census 2010
	Black, not Hispanic	x	x	x	US Census 2010
	American Indian, not Hispanic	x	x	x	US Census 2010
	Other, not Hispanic	x	x	x	US Census 2010
Living arrangements for children (0-5)	With parent(s)	x	x	x	US Census 2010
	With relatives (no parent)	x	x	x	US Census 2010
	With non-relatives	x	x	x	US Census 2010
Children (0-5) living in their grandparent's household	Number	1,506	5,312	3,261	US Census 2010
	Percent of children (0-5)	10%	15%	14%	US Census 2010
Children (0-5) living with one or two foreign-born parents	Percent of children (0-5)	x	x	x	American Community Survey
Language spoken at home (ages 5 and older)	English	x	x	x	American Community Survey
	Spanish	Pima County: 23.5%	Pima County: 23.5%	Pima County: 23.5%	American Community Survey
	A native North American language	x	x	x	American Community Survey
	Another language	x	x	x	American Community Survey
Population (ages 5 and older) who speak English less than "very well"	Percent of population (5 and older)	Pima County: 32.5%	Pima County: 32.5%	Pima County: 32.5%	American Community Survey
Households which are "linguistically isolated"	Percent of all households				American Community Survey
ECONOMIC INDICATORS					
Children (0-5) living in poverty	Number	1,770	12,334	6,134	First Things First, Population Data for 2014 Allocations
	Percent of children (0-5)	12%	34%	26%	FTF & US Census 2010
Residential foreclosure rate, February 2012	Number of foreclosures per 1,000 properties				RealtyTrac, Inc
Pre-foreclosure rate	Number of pre-foreclosures per 1,000 properties	23	22	35	RealtyTrac, Inc
Median family income for all families	Dollars (2010)	\$74,957	\$45,911	\$54,026	American Community Survey
Median family income for married couple families with own children under 18 years	2010				American Community Survey
Unemployment rate	2010, 2011, or 2012	Tortolita 10%; Marana 8%; Avra Valley 5%; Tanque Verde 5%	Pima County 9%	Ajo 16%; Three Points 15%; Littletown 4%; Vail 5%	Arizona Dept of Commerce LAUS
TANF Enrollment, 2010 or 2011	Number of children (0-5)	109	1,394	553	Arizona Dept of Economic Security
	Percent of children (0-5)	1%	4%	2%	Arizona Dept of Economic Security & US Census 2010
TANF Enrollment, Families with children (0-5)	Number of families	88	1,069	430	Arizona Dept of Economic Security
SNAP Enrollment, 2011	Children (0-5)	2,924	18,311	8,484	Arizona Dept of Economic Security
	Percent of children (0-5)	19%	51%	37%	Arizona Dept of Economic Security
SNAP Enrollment, Families, 2011	Families with at least one child receiving SNAP	2,142	12,840	5,906	Arizona Dept of Economic Security
WIC Enrollment	Number of children (0-4), 2009 or 2011	1,900	9,575	4,983	Arizona Dept of Economic Security
	Percent of children (0-4)	15%	32%	26%	Arizona Dept of Economic Security
Children eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (district schools only), March 2012	Percent of children (school-age)	x	x	x	Arizona Dept of Education
EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS					





REGION		NORTH PIMA	CENTRAL PIMA	SOUTH PIMA	SOURCE
AIMS third-grade math test, 2011	Percent passing	Amphitheater 75%; Catalina Foothills 90%; Flowing Wells 76%; Marana 78%; Tanque Verde 89%	TUSD 60%	Ajo 42%; Altar Valley 65%; Continental 78%; Sahuarita 72%; Sunnyside 61%; Vail 88%	Arizona Dept of Education
AIMS third-grade reading test, 2011	Percent passing	Amphitheater 81%; Catalina Foothills 94%; Flowing Wells 82%; Marana 85%; Tanque Verde 91%	TUSD 68%	Ajo 61%; Altar Valley 70%; Continental 76%; Sahuarita 83%; Sunnyside 65%; Vail 90%	Arizona Dept of Education
AIMS third-grade math test mean score, 2011	On a Scale of 347-405				Arizona Dept of Education
AIMS third-grade reading test mean score, 2011	On a Scale of 431-515				Arizona Dept of Education
AZ Learns Profile	Percent of Schools Earning an "A", 2012	x	x	x	
AZ Learns Profile	Percent of Schools Earning a "B", 2012	x	x	x	
AZ Learns Profile	Percent of Schools Earning a "C", 2012	x	x	x	
AZ Learns Profile	Percent of Schools Earning a "D", 2012	x	x	x	
Educational attainment of adults (25 and older)	Less than high school		16%		American Community Survey, or ADHS Statistical Profiles
	High school or GED		25%		American Community Survey, or ADHS Statistical Profiles
	More than high school		37%		American Community Survey, or ADHS Statistical Profiles
	Bachelor's Degree or more		21%		American Community Survey, or ADHS Statistical Profiles
HEALTH and SAFETY INDICATORS					
Children 0-5 covered by AHCCCS	Percent of children (0-5)	x	x	x	ADHS Statistical Profiles
Children 0-5 without health insurance	Percent of children (0-5)	x	x	x	American Community Survey
Births during calendar year 2010					ADHS Vital Statistics
Births during calendar year 2009		2,390	6,427	3,775	ADHS Vital Statistics
Mother was not married	Percent of births	29%	53%	42%	ADHS Vital Statistics
Mother was 19 or younger	Percent of births	7%	13%	12%	ADHS Vital Statistics
Baby had low birthweight (5.5 lb or less)	Percent of births	6%	7%	7%	ADHS Vital Statistics
Birth was covered by AHCCCS or IHS	Percent of births	33%	65%	51%	ADHS Vital Statistics

NOTES
SD = School District
PCA = Primary Care Area
x = Data not available

Key Regional Priorities and Indicators Linked to Funding Strategies

Regional Councils	Region Priorities to be Addressed							School Readiness Indicators					
	Family Support	Quality and Access to Early Care and Education	Professional Development Early Care and Education	Access to Health Services	Nutrition	Oral Health	Community Awareness	#/% children demonstrating school readiness at kindergarten entry in the development domains of social-emotional, language and literacy, cognitive, and motor and physical	#/% of children enrolled in an early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars	#/% of children with special needs enrolled in an inclusive early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars	% of children with newly identified developmental delays during the kindergarten year	#/% of children receiving timely well child visits	% of families who report they are competent and confident about their ability to support their child's safety, health and well being
	<p>Limited access to comprehensive parent /caregiver education and information.</p> <p>Families have increased access to a continuum of coordinated, comprehensive family education and support services.</p> <p>Increase family support and education.</p>	<p>Young children have access to high quality early care and education programs and settings that provide an individualized continuum of support.</p> <p>Limited access to high quality, affordable early care and education.</p> <p>Increase access to high quality care and education settings.</p>	<p>Increase the number of highly qualified professionals to serve young children, including increasing access to higher educational opportunities.</p> <p>Increase professional development opportunities for early childhood educators, especially that which leads to degree.</p> <p>High number of early childhood professionals with low education levels in related fields.</p>	<p>The health needs of young children are identified and met.</p> <p>Increase access to health services.</p>	<p>Increase access to nutrition information in early care and education settings.</p>	<p>High number of children with untreated tooth decay.</p>	<p>Build public awareness of the importance of early childhood education and understanding of child development.</p> <p>Limited knowledge and information about the importance of early childhood development and health.</p> <p>Increase community knowledge and awareness on the significant importance of early childhood health, development and education.</p>						
North Pima	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X
Central Pima	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X
South Pima	X	X	X			X	X	X		X			X

From this report, each region distilled out the key regional priorities they wished to address through their funding plan. There are a total of seven key priorities identified across the three regions. Three of the seven priorities were identified by all three:

- Increase to family education and support
- Access to high-quality early learning settings
- Increasing the number of, and opportunities for, highly qualified early education professionals
- Increasing public awareness on the importance of early education, health and development

Both North and South Pima recognized increased access to parent education as a key priority and Central Pima identified accessing a continuum of services as a priority need.

In regards to health as prioritized need, this priority is addressed with specificity depending on the region. For example South Pima's health focus is largely related to oral health needs and North Pima has an additional focus on provision of nutritional education.

In addition to articulating key needs and determining the most appropriate strategies to address those needs, all partnership councils must also link their needs to school readiness indicators.

There are a total of seven unique indicators identified across all three regions. Two were identified in exactly the same manner in all three regions:

- %/# of children demonstrating school readiness at kindergarten entry
- %/# of families who report they are competent and confident about their ability to support their child's safety, health and well-being.

Central and North Pima included the #/% of children enrolled in a Quality First program with a minimum rating of 3 to 5 stars. North and South Pima have an indicator focused on children with special needs or developmental delays. North Pima is looking at this through the number of children with special needs enrolled in an inclusive early care and education program with a 3.5 star Quality First rating while South Pima measures this through the #/% of children with newly identified developmental delays during the kindergarten year. North and Central Pima also identified the need to measure progress on health, with Central and North tracking well-child visits.

Strategies, Funding and Partner Organizations

Overlap of Strategies: 22 total between all three regions, with 50% being implemented in all three of the current regions.

Strategies in red cross all three regions = 10 or 45% of all strategies.

Strategies in blue cross two regions = 7 or 32% of all strategies.

Strategies in green are only in one region = 5 or 23% of all strategies.

Strategy	Central Pima	North Pima	South Pima
Center-based Literacy			X
Expansion: Increase slots and/or capital expenses	X	X	X
Family, Friends & Neighbors	X		X
Pre-Kindergarten Scholarships	X		X
Quality First	X	X	X
Quality First Child Care Scholarships	X	X	X
Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals	X	X	X
Consultation: Language and Communication		X	
FTF Professional REWARD\$	X	X	X
Scholarships non-TEACH	X		X
Scholarships TEACH	X	X	X
Care Coordination/Medical Home	X		
Child Care Health Consultation	X	X	X
Mental Health Consultation	X	X	
Oral Health			X
Recruitment – Stipends/Loan Forgiveness	X	X	
Home Visitation	X	X	X
Parent Education Community-Based Training	X	X	X
Evaluation (Includes Evaluation, Regional Family Support Strategies & Regional Early Childhood Workforce Development Strategy)	X	X	
Service Coordination			X
Community Partnerships	X	X	
Community Awareness, Community Outreach & Media	X	X	X

Of the total 22 funding strategies that are represented across all three regions:

- 45% (10) of those strategies currently cross all three regions with a current total investment of \$18,019,138. These strategies are:
 - Expansion Increase slots and/or capital expense (the expansion focus is different in each region: South Pima is focused on center based expansion; North Pima is focused on increasing regulated home providers; Central Pima is focused on expansion of infant and toddler care)
 - Quality First
 - Quality First Child Care Scholarships
 - Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professional
 - FTF Professional REWARD\$
 - Scholarships TEACH
 - Child Care Health Consultation
 - Home Visitation
 - Parent Education/Community-Based Training
 - Community Awareness, Community Outreach and Media
- 32% (7) of those strategies currently cross two of the three regions with a current total investment of \$2,278,769.
- The remaining five strategies are currently implemented in only one of the three regions with a total investment of \$722,090.

A total of 13 Request for Grant Applications (RFGA) were released for SFY13 implementation. Of the 13 RFGAs, 3 RFGAs were multi regional (2 or more regions collaborated on the RFGA), 2 separate home

visiting RFGAs were released, 2 separate parent education RFGAs were released, 2 Family Friend and Neighbor RFGAs were released and the remaining 4 RFGAs developed for individual strategies.

The Community Awareness, Community Outreach and Media strategies are FTF-directed for all three regions and two of the remaining strategies (Home Visitation and Parent Education/Community-Based Training) have some provider overlap.

There are a total of 18 organizations that are recipients of FTF funds through the Pima regions. Six of the organizations have more than one contract with one entity having 9 contracts. Further, for those 10 strategies that are funded across the 3 regions, six are the statewide strategies and thus have the same grant partner and are below:

- Quality First
- Quality First Child Care Scholarships
- Community-Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals
- FTF Professional REWARD\$
- Scholarships TEACH
- Child Care Health Consultation

Regional Council Membership

Additionally, all three regional councils, while experiencing an occasional council vacancy, were able to maintain full partnership councils for the majority of the prior fiscal year.

Administrative Costs

There are three Regional Directors for each regional council with administrative and finance staff support in addition to a Senior Regional Director over the regional area.

	Total	Regional Only	Regional Area
FTE	1.90	1.50	0.40
Sal	108,208	81,127	27,081
ERE	41,119	30,828	10,291
Ops	10,920	7,800	3,120
Facilities	20,133	20,133	-
Total	\$180,380	\$ 139,888	\$40,492

Collaboration

- Jointly issued RFGAs: FFN (Central/South); Innovative PD (all five Pima regions); Home Visitation (Central, South, North); Parent Ed CBT (Central, North)
- Regional benchmarking – moving forward across the three Pima regions with this process
- Needs and Assets – the three Pima regions intentionally selected the same vendor in 2010 and 2012 in order to ensure consistency throughout the county. North Pima’s workshop with the vendor to interpret the data in the reports was open to the other 5 regions in southeast as well as community partners.
- Community awareness strategies – cross-regional planning since May 2010. Shared media buys each year; coordination in terms of community events and purchasing of educational reinforcement materials; joint funding of community outreach staff; joint planning for community outreach goals and activities.
- Intentional planning and consistency of strategies across regions – regional councils wanted to ensure accessibility of certain strategies throughout the county during their initial planning in 2008 (e.g. REWARD\$; TEACH).
- Cross-regional grantee coordination meetings and orientation – these are done for the entire regional area and not just region b region. Directors attend other regional council meetings as well to discuss opportunities for collaboration (e.g. Jessica attending South Pima to discuss FFN).