Arizona Minority Student Progress Report

2016

The Transformation Continues

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Arizona Counties Addendum

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Race / Ethnicity Category Codes

- AI American Indian
- AP Asian / Pacific Islander
- B Black
- W White
- H Hispanic
- UK Unknown Race
- M Multiracial
Apache County

Apache County, with a population of 71,978 constitutes just 1 percent of the state population, and is one of only two counties where the largest racial/ethnic group is American Indian (71%). School age children and adults below 44 years of age comprise over one half of the population (64%), while those over 65 years of age comprise just 12 percent. Pre K-12 enrollments by race/ethnicity for Apache are very similar to the population distribution for the county, with American Indian students comprising about 80 percent of all student enrollments since 2010.

About 32 percent of county residents over the age of 25 have achieved a high school diploma or equivalent, while 26 percent have less than a high school diploma. About one quarter of Apache County residents (24%) have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 7 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 7 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and only 4 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree, indicating that Apache County has considerably less educational attainment than the state level where 27 percent of the population has a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Diné College is located in Tsaile and is one of only 37 tribal colleges and universities in the United States and one of two in Arizona. Diné College is the nation’s first tribally chartered college, and awards primarily associate degrees and bachelor’s degree in elementary education. In 2013, Diné College enrolled 1,466 students, 99 percent of which were American Indian, and graduated 240 students with associate’s degrees.

While American Indians in Apache County comprise more than 70 percent of the population, they have considerably fewer financial resources, as their median household income ($25,332) is nearly half that of Whites ($43,658) and the state median household income for all Arizona residents ($49,774).
Cochise County

Cochise County, with a population of 131,038 makes up just 2 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise about a quarter of the population (26%), while those over 65 years of age comprise just 18 percent. Pre K-12 enrollments reflect the reversal of demographics within the 0-19 year-old demographic, as Hispanics now comprise more than half of all students in the Pre K-12 system (53%), followed by Whites (38%), Blacks (4%), Multiracial (3%), and Asians (2%).

More than one third (38%) of county residents over the age of 25 have achieved a high school diploma or less, 29 percent completed some college but did not complete a degree, 10 percent have obtained an associate's degree, 14 percent have earned a bachelor's degree and 9 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree, indicating that Cochise County’s educational attainment closely reflects that of the state.

Cochise College has campuses in Douglas and Sierra Vista, and satellite locations in Nogales, Wilcox and Benson.

In 2013, the College enrolled 4,453 students who, when disaggregated by race/ethnicity, were 44 percent White, 42 percent Hispanic, 5 percent Black, 1 percent American Indian, 2 percent Asian Pacific American, and 3 percent multiple races. In the same year, Cochise College graduated 3,552 students with associate’s degrees, of which 58 percent were White and 24 percent were Hispanic.

Median household income for Cochise County is below the state median income for all race/ethnicity categories with the exception of Blacks, whose median household income was $11,000 higher, likely the effect of the economic impact of the Fort Huachuca Military Base.
Coconino County

Coconino County, with a population of 134,795 constitutes just 2 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise under one third of the population (29%), while those over 65 years of age comprise just 10 percent. White and American Indian students are the largest racial/ethnic groups among pre K-12 enrollments for Coconino, 41 percent and 36 percent respectively.

More than one third (35%) of the county has achieved a high school diploma or less, 25 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 9 percent have obtained an associate's degree, 18 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree, and 13 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree, indicating that Cochise County’s educational attainment, on average, is higher than that of the state. This is likely due to the educational attainment impact of NAU in Flagstaff.

Coconino Community College is located primarily in Flagstaff with satellite campuses in Page, Tuba City, Williams and the Grand Canyon. In 2013, Coconino enrolled 3,694 students who were primarily White (50%) and American Indian (20%), and graduated 516 students with associate’s degrees. Northern Arizona University is also located in Coconino County, and a complete review of NAU enrollments and completions can be found in the Postsecondary Education section.

Median household income for Coconino County is generally at or above the state median household income for all race/ethnicity categories with the exception of Asian and Multiracial residents, whose median household incomes were $25,000 and $20,000 below the state level respectively.
Gila County

Gila County, with a population of 53,335 constitutes just 1 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise under one quarter of the population (23%), while more than half of the county (54%) is over the age of 45, bringing the median age in the county to 48. Pre K-12 enrollments for Gila reflect different demographics than the larger county population. Whites make up more than half of county residents (65%) but only representing 43 percent of students enrolled in the Pre K-12 system. Similarly, American Indians make up 15 percent of the county population but represent nearly 30 percent of P-12 enrollments.

Nearly half of county residents over the age of 25 years (47%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 28 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 9 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 9 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and 7 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree, indicating that Gila County’s educational attainment, on average, is lower than the state level.

Median household income for Gila County is below the state median household income for all race/ethnicity categories except for Asians and Hispanics, whose median household incomes are $16,000 and $5,000 above the state average.
Graham County

Graham County, with a population of 37,168 constitutes just 1 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise almost one third of the population (31%), while those over 45 years of age comprise another third of the county (34%). Pre K-12 enrollments for Graham County reflect similar demographics as the larger population, with White, Hispanic and American Indian populations at similar proportions.

Half of county residents over the age of 25 yeas (50%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 31 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 7 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 7 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree, and 5 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree, indicating that Graham County’s educational attainment is, on average, much lower than the state level.

Eastern Arizona College is located in Thatcher and, in 2013, enrolled 6,602 students with 64 percent White, 19 percent Hispanic, 7 percent American Indian, 3 percent Black and 1 percent Pacific American. In the same year, EAC graduated 1,126 students with associate’s degrees.

Median household income for Graham County is below the state median income for Whites, Blacks, and American Indians. The largest income disparity is among Blacks, whose median household income is $23,000 below the state average. Asian, Multiracial, and Hispanic residents enjoy a higher median household income than the state average, with largest different among Multiracial and Hispanics, whose median household incomes are both about $10,000 above the state average.
Greenlee County

Greenlee County, with a population of 8,679 constitutes just 0.1 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise almost one third of the population (31%), while those over 45 years of age comprise another third of the county (36%). PK-12 enrollments for Graham County reflect similar demographics as the larger population, with White and Hispanic populations at similar proportions.

More than half of county residents over the age of 25 years (54%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 28 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 7 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 8 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree, and 3 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree, indicating that Graham County’s educational attainment is, on average, much lower than the state level (39 percent with a high school diploma or less).

Median household income for Greenlee County was below the state median income for Whites and American Indians, while for Hispanics it was $11,000 higher than the state average.
La Paz County

La Paz County, with a population of 20,408 constitutes just 0.3 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise less than one fifth (19%), while those over 65 years of age comprise one third of the county (33%). Pre K-12 enrollments for La Paz County reflect a changing demographic in the younger portion of the population. While Whites make up 61 percent of the total county population, they only represent 23 percent of pre K-12 enrollments. Hispanic students represent the largest racial/ethnic student group with 49 percent, followed by Whites (23%) and American Indians (22%).

More than half of county residents over the age of 25 (58%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 26 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 7 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 6 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and 3 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree, indicating that La Paz County’s educational attainment is, on average, much lower than the state level (39 percent with a high school diploma or less).

Median household income for La Paz County is below the state median income for all race/ethnicity categories with the largest gap for Whites at $17,000 below the state level ($55,000).

2013 La Paz County Population by Race/Ethnicity

2013 La Paz County Population by Age

2013 La Paz County Educational Attainment

2013 La Paz County Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity

Pre K-12 Enrollment in La Paz County 2010-2014 by Race/Ethnicity
Maricopa County

Maricopa County, with a population of 3,889,131 is the most populous Arizona county and constitutes 60 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise just under one third of the population (29%), while those over 65 years of age comprise just 12 percent. Pre K-12 enrollments for Maricopa reflect changing demographics within the 0-19 year-old demographic, as the largest proportion of students in schools has shifted from White to Hispanic students. This is consistent with state-level trends.

More than one third of county residents over the age of 25 years (37%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 25 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 8 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 19 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and 11 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree, indicating that Maricopa County’s educational attainment, on average, is equal to that of the state. This, however, is expected as the majority of the state lives in Maricopa County.

The Maricopa Community College District has 10 colleges and 2 skill centers throughout the county, and is one of the largest community college districts in the nation. In 2013, MCCD enrolled 132,877 students who were primarily White (48%), Hispanic (26%) and Black (7%), and graduated 19,408 students with associate’s degrees. Arizona State University, the largest public university in Arizona and the nation, is also located in Maricopa County (a complete review of ASU enrollments and completions can be found in the Postsecondary Education section).

Median household income for Maricopa County is generally above the state median household income for all race/ethnicity categories with the exception of Blacks, whose median household incomes were $600 below the state level.

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<tr>
<th>2013 MARICOPA COUNTY POPULATION</th>
<th>2013 MARICOPA COUNTY POPULATION</th>
<th>2013 MARICOPA COUNTY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</th>
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<td>Figure 36</td>
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**2013 MARICOPA COUNTY MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY**

| **source | U.S. Census Bureau (2013)** |
| Figure 39                                         |

**Pre K-12 Enrollment in Maricopa County 2010-2014 by Race/Ethnicity**

| **source | U.S. Census Bureau (2014)** |
| Figure 40                                         |
Mohave County

Mohave County, with a population of 201,680, constitutes 3 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise less than one quarter of the population (22%), while those over 65 years of age comprise almost another quarter (24%). Pre K-12 enrollments for Mohave reflect similar demographics to the county population, although by 2014 only 67 percent of students were white, with Hispanics growing to 25 percent of the student body. This disparity between the race/ethnicity proportions within the county compared to Pre K-12 enrollments is likely due to the large proportion of the population in the 65 and older age range who are predominantly white.

More than half of county residents over the age of 25 years (51%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 30 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 7 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 8 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and 4 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree. This indicates that Mohave County’s educational attainment, on average, is much lower than the state levels.

Mohave Community College District has 4 campuses in Kingman, Lake Havasu City, Bullhead City and Colorado City. In 2013, MCC enrolled 5,227 students who were predominantly White (73%) and Hispanic (18%), and graduated 888 students with associate’s degrees. Arizona State University also has a presence in Mohave County after opening its first Colleges of ASU campus in Lake Havasu City in 2012.

Median household income for Mohave County is generally below the state median household income for all race/ethnicity categories with the exception of American Indians, whose median household incomes were $7,000 above the state level.
Navajo County

Navajo County, with a population of 107,326 constitutes just 2 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise about one third of the population (32%), while only 14 percent of the county is over the age of 65. Pre K-12 enrollments for Navajo County reflect similar race/ethnicity proportions as the larger county population, with about 40 percent representation for both American Indian and White groups, although White student representation has steadily decline since 2010.

About half of the county has achieved a high school degree or less (48%), 29 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 8 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 9 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and 6 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree. This indicates that Navajo County’s educational attainment, on average, is much lower than the state level.

Northland Pioneer Community College has four campuses throughout Navajo County in Show Low, Holbrook, Winslow and Snowflake. In 2010, NPC enrolled 3,223 students and graduated 308 students with associate’s degrees.

Median household income for Navajo County is below the state average for all racial/ethnic groups except Multiracial residents, with Blacks accounting for the largest disparity ($23,000 less than the state average). Multiracial residents’ income is on average $8,000 above their state level.
Pima County

Pima County, with a population of 986,891, is the second largest county in Arizona, and accounts for 15 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise more than one quarter of the population (26%), while 16 percent of the county is over the age of 65. Although Whites are the largest proportion of the county population (55%), they are the second largest group in Pima County schools (34%) behind Hispanics (53%); a gap that has steadily widened since 2010.

About one third of county residents over the age of 25 years (36%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 26 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 8 percent have obtained an associate's degree, 18 percent have earned a bachelor's degree and 12 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree. This indicates that Pima County is the most highly educated county in the state, with almost one third of the population holding a bachelor's degree or higher (30%), compared to the state rate of 27 percent.

Pima Community College has 6 campuses and 5 centers in the Tucson Metropolitan Area. In 2013, PCC enrolled 30,082 students who were predominantly White (44%) and Hispanic (40%), and graduated 5,260 students with associate's degrees. The University of Arizona, the state’s flagship, land-grant institution is also located in Pima County (a complete review of UA enrollments and completions can be found in the Postsecondary Education section).

Median household income for Pima County, on average, is slightly below the state level across all racial/ethnic groups. Asians ($13,000) experienced the largest gap in median income when compared to their state average.
Pinal County

Pinal County, with a population of 379,128 accounts for 6 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise over one quarter of the population (29%), while 15 percent of the county is over the age of 65. Although Whites are the largest proportion of the county population (58%), they are only 44 percent of Pinal County’s Pre K-12 enrollments, while Hispanics make up 40 percent.

Nearly half of the county (45%) has achieved a high school diploma or less, 28 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 9 percent have obtained an associate's degree, 12 percent have earned a bachelor's degree and 6 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree. This indicates that Pinal County’s educational attainment is below the state level.

Central Arizona College has 3 campuses and 7 centers near Casa Grande, Apache Junction and Winkleman. In 2013, CAC enrolled 6,445 students who were predominantly White (47%) and Hispanic (28%), and graduated 1,148 students with associate’s degrees.

Median household income for Pinal County, on average, is slightly higher than the state level for all racial/ethnic groups except Asians and Whites. Multiracial ($11,000), Black ($8,000), Hispanic ($5,000), American Indian ($500) had higher median incomes when compared to the same groups across the state. Asians and Whites had lower median incomes than their state average, $10,000 and $2000 respectively.
Santa Cruz County

Santa Cruz County, with a population of 47,122, accounts for 1 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise one third of the population (33%), while 14 percent of the county is over the age of 65. Pre K-12 enrollments reflect the same proportions of racial/ethnic diversity throughout the county with Hispanic students comprising more than 80 percent of the total county population and of the P-12 student population.

More than half of county residents over the age of 25 years (56%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 18 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 7 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 13 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and 6 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree. This indicates that Santa Cruz County’s educational attainment is below the state level.

Median household income for Santa Cruz County, on average, is below the state level for Hispanics ($6,000) and above the state level for Whites ($2,000).
Yavapai County

Yavapai County, with a population of 211,968, constitutes 3 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise less than one quarter of the population (21%), while those over 65 years of age comprise 25 percent of the county population. Pre K-12 enrollments for Yavapai reflect similar demographics to the county population, although the representation of White students in the county has been declining since 2010 to 65 percent while Hispanic representation has increased to 28 percent in 2014.

36 percent of the county has achieved a high school diploma or less, 31 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 8 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, 15 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and 9 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree. This indicates that Yavapai County’s educational attainment, on average, is similar to the state level.

Yavapai College has 3 campuses in Prescott, Prescott Valley, and Clarkdale. In 2013, the College enrolled 8,197 students who were predominantly White (57%) and Hispanic (12%), and graduated 1,036 students with associate’s degrees.

Median household income for Yavapai County is below the state median household income for White, Multiracial, and Hispanic residents, with the greatest among Whites whose median income is $11,000 below their state average. American Indian and Asian residents enjoy a higher median income, whose median household incomes are $2,000 and $4,000 above the state level, respectively.
Yuma County

Yuma County, with a population of 199,026, constitutes 3 percent of the state population. School age children and adolescents comprise almost one third of the population (31%), while those over 65 years of age comprise only 16 percent. Pre K-12 enrollments for Yuma reflect similar demographics to the county population, although Hispanics student representation has outpaced their total county representation, now making up more than 80 percent of students in Yuma County.

More than half of residents over the age of 25 years (53%) have achieved a high school diploma or less, 25 percent have completed some college but did not complete a degree, 7 percent have obtained an associate’s degree, and 10 percent have earned a bachelor’s degree and 5 percent have completed a graduate or professional degree. This indicates that Yuma County’s educational attainment, on average, is less than the state level (27% with a bachelor’s degree or higher).

Arizona Western College has 1 campus in Yuma and 8 centers throughout the county. In 2013, AWC enrolled 8,000 students who were predominantly Hispanic (64%) and White (20%), and graduated 1,250 students with associate’s degrees.

Median household income for Yuma County is generally below the state median household income for all race/ethnicity categories with the exception of Black residents, whose median household income was $12,000 above the state level.
This is the county addendum, meant to supplement the full report.

You can find the full Arizona Minority Student Progress Report 2016 at:

WWW.HIGHERED.AZ.GOV/AMEPAC
Arizona is in the midst of a demographic, economic and educational transformation.

Although our past has been illustrated with inequity and average achievement, our future is painted with quite a different brush. As Arizona solidifies itself as a majority minority state, we will be forced to focus our attention on how even the most underperforming students can enhance their educational outcomes for the greater benefit of all Arizonans.

This report illuminates the current status and trends of educational achievement in the State of Arizona from the beginning of the pipeline in elementary education through to graduate and professional school.

We encourage you to consider the 2013 Minority Student Progress Report before reading this sixth edition. We hope you will be able to use the rich data in these reports to develop your own conclusions and recommendations for addressing the issues we highlight.

Beyond this edition, there are additional data and resources available at the Arizona Minority Education Policy Analysis Center website: www.highered.az.gov/amepac