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Iowa's People

A Resource for Extension Educators

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Iowa's People

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Iowa's People

Statistics about people and their families interest community planners, social scientists, Extension educators, and others because the family is the fundamental social institution in our society. The purpose of this publication is to bring together in one reference many statistics about people in Iowa counties that have been published separately elsewhere. Most of the data presented are limited to only one year. This cross-sectional view is similar to a photograph that shows only one point in time. At an earlier or later time it might appear differently. Although the statistics reported in the various tables and figures represent different years, the data presented were the most recent available at the time this publication was prepared.

With each section of this publication, reference numbers in brackets correspond to the numbered references at the end of the text indicating the source of the information. These references usually include historical data and a more comprehensive analysis of trends. Readers should consult the references if trends or additional details are needed.

How many people live here?

Population Estimates

The number of people living in the various counties of the state vary widely as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. Naturally, counties with large urban centers have greater population than others [9]. Counties with over 50,000 estimated population in 1987 included Black Hawk, Clinton, Dubuque, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Story, and Woodbury. Many but not all of the Iowa counties with less than 10,000 population were from the southern part of the state: Adair, Adams, Audubon, Clark, Davis, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Monroe, Ringgold, Taylor, Van Buren, and Wayne. Other counties of less than 10,000 were Ida, Osceola, and Worth. Counties in these two groups are highlighted in Figure 2. The percent change in population between 1980 and 1987 is shown in Figure 3.

Iowa Households

The persons who share a common residence or occupy a housing unit such as a house, apartment, group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters are considered a household. A household may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated individuals who share living arrangements.

In recent years, the number of households in the state has increased despite a decline in total population [8]. This means that more individuals are living alone or in small families or groups rather than in large families. People are most likely to live alone before marriage, after divorce, or after the death of a spouse. The estimated number of households in each Iowa county in 1980 is shown in Table 1 and Figure 4. More than half of Iowa's counties experienced an increase in households between 1980 and 1985 [Table 1 and Figure 5]. The number of households may be related to employment opportunities and a drastic change may be explained by an industrial plant opening or closing.

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How do we relate to each other?

Family and Non-Family Households

The number of families in Iowa is less than the number of households because many of the households are occupied by single or unrelated individuals. The U.S. Census Bureau defines a family as those individuals who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and who reside in a common dwelling unit.

In 1980, 73.1% (770,283) of all Iowa households were families. Of these, 677,127 were married-couples, 73,029 were female-headed with no spouse present, and 20,127 were male-headed with no spouse present [2]. Figure 6 shows graphically the distribution of family and non-family households as shown below.

Percent of Family and Non-Family Households in Iowa in 1980

Family Households

- 33.3% married families with children
- 31.0% married couples without children
- 4.6% female householder with children
- 2.3% female householder without children
- 0.8% male householder with children
- 1.1% male householder without children

Non-family Households

- 14.4% one-person female households
- 8.5% one-person male households
- 3.5% other non-family households

Marriage

The Iowa Department of Public Health publishes statistics about births, marriages, divorces, and deaths. The information included here is from *Vital Statistics of Iowa, 1987* [19].

Marriage is related to population, but may fluctuate slightly with economic conditions and dominant societal attitudes. Table 2 shows the number of marriages and marriage rate in Iowa in 1987. In 1987, there were 23,062 marriages in Iowa [19]. The marriage and divorce rates are calculated on the basis of the number of marriages or divorces per 1,000 population. In 1987, the statewide marriage rate for Iowa was 8.1. The range in the marriage rate is small, with Grundy having the lowest rate (4.7) and Dubuque and Pottawattamie (9.8 and 9.9, respectively) having the highest, except for Chickasaw County, which has a very high rate (50.8) because of the "Little Brown Church" where many people from outside the state go to be married [19]. Figure 7 compares the marriage rate per 1,000 population with the divorce rate for 1987.

Divorce

In 1987, there were 10,527 divorces in Iowa. Table 2 shows the number and the rate of divorces in Iowa in 1987. The 1987 Iowa divorce rate (the number of divorces per 1,000 population) averaged 3.7, ranging from 1.1 in Sioux to 6.8 in Muscatine Counties [19]. In general, the divorce rate is about half the marriage rate or less in most counties as shown in Figure 7. Divorces often do not occur in the same county as the marriage did, but no county seemed to have a particularly high divorce rate as compared to others. In 1987, divorce rates of 5.0 or over were recorded in Clark, Montgomery, Muscatine, Polk, Pottawattamie, and Scott Counties; rates 2.0 or under were recorded in Allamakee, Audubon, Butler,

Clayton, Delaware, Iowa, Kossuth, Lyon, Osceola, Palo Alto, Sioux and Winneshiek. Both marriages and divorces are counted in the county in which such an event occurs.

Births in Iowa

In all, there were 37,866 live births in Iowa in 1987. Table 3 shows the total number of live births (mothers of all ages), the total number of births to teens (19 or younger), and the total number of out-of-wedlock births to teens. The mothers of 9.3% of the babies born in Iowa in 1987 were teenagers. Of the 3,507 babies born to teens, 64% were born out of wedlock. About two-thirds of the teens who had babies were 18 or 19 years old, but statewide, 47 babies were born to girls 14 years of age or younger (44 of these were unmarried). In Polk County one 12-year-old had a baby, and statewide, nine 13-year-olds had babies [1, 19]. Figure 8 compares the total number of out-of-wedlock births to teens with the total number of live births to teens in each Iowa county for 1987.

How many of us are in school and how well do we do?

School Enrollment

About half the children in school are in kindergarten through 6th grade [12]. In all counties, between 19 and 23 percent are in grades seven through nine, and another 18 to 20 percent are in grades 10 through 12. Between one and five percent of Iowa's school-age children are in special education. See Table 4 for school enrollment.

College-Bound Student Performance

Iowa high school students score well on college entrance exams. In 1988, 61% of the high school seniors took the ACT (American College Testing Program) test. Their average composite score of 20.3 on a 36 point scale was highest among the 28 states where the ACT is the dominant examination. Although only 3% of Iowa college-bound students take the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), Iowa ranked first nationally with a composite score of 1,090 out of 1,600 possible [20].

Secondary School Dropouts

Despite quality schools and rich educational opportunity, each year some Iowa students drop out of school before graduation [4]. In 1988, 5,498 Iowa secondary school students dropped out. The percentage of secondary school dropouts in Iowa's counties ranged from 0.0 to 5.5 percent. Table 5 shows secondary school enrollment and the number and percentage of dropouts in 1988. The majority of counties (60) had dropout rates that ranged from just over 1% to less than 3% [Figure 9].

In Adair County there were no secondary school dropouts among the 519 students enrolled in 1988. Counties with dropout rates of 1% or less were: Adair, Adams, Audubon, Allamakee, Bremer, Butler, Clark, Calhoun, Clayton, Crawford, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Howard, Keokuk, Kossuth, Ida, Iowa, Lyon, Mitchell, O'Brien, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Ringgold, Sac, Sioux, Tama, Taylor, Van Buren, and Winneshiek.

Black Hawk, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, and Webster counties had at least 4% of their students drop out; the highest rate was 5.5 for Pottawattamie. Polk County had 1,064 students leave school while Scott and Black Hawk lost more than 400 each.

How old are we?

Age Distribution

Between one-fourth and one-third of the population is age 19 or younger in all Iowa counties, while at least half of the population is between 20 and 64 years of age [10]. Table 6 shows the 1980 comparison of the different age groups in Iowa, by percent of county population. In recent years, attention has been centered on the elderly in the state, because the proportion of people over 65 years of age has increased as the birth rate has dropped and the life-span has become longer. The percent of the population in the various counties in 1980 that were age 65 or over was between 7 and 23 percent.

Counties with the lowest percentage of elderly in 1980 (10.5% or under) were Black Hawk, Johnson, Linn, Polk, Scott, Story, and Warren. Counties with the lowest percentage (under 29%) of children and youth were Jefferson, Johnson, Montgomery, Ringgold, Taylor, and Wayne.

How are we employed?

Employment and Unemployment

Families must have employment to earn income to provide for basic needs such as housing, food, clothing, and transportation and whatever leisure or luxury items they have. Employment and unemployment statistics are prepared by the Iowa Department of Employment Services [14]. Iowa employment statistics are shown in Table 7 and Figure 10. The unemployment rate is obtained by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the number counted in the labor force then multiplying by 100. The labor force consists of those who are employed and those who are unemployed (looking for work).

In 1987, the Iowa labor force was reported as 1,448,000 workers; 605,520 or 41.8% were female [14]. The unemployment rate for all Iowans was 5.5. There were 18,360 black workers, but their unemployment rate was 13.3. The unemployment rate for all women was 5.0; there were 30,340 women unemployed. Among unemployed women, 1,040 were black and their unemployment rate was 12.3.

In areas of the state where unemployment is high, families may have need for social services of various types. Child care may be especially needed in single parent families and families in which both parents are employed.

However, in areas with high unemployment, there also may be economic development potential because of the workers available for employment. Communities may be able to entice new industries if they can demonstrate availability of a potential work force with a willingness to learn new skills.

Counties with total unemployment rates of 7.0 and above were: Appanoose, Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Chickasaw, Clinton, Davis, Emmet, Franklin, Floyd, Jackson, Jefferson, Lee, Monona, Monroe, Ringgold, Van Buren, and Wappello.

Counties with total unemployment rates 3.5 or below were: Adair, Adams, Buena Vista, Ida, Iowa, Johnson, Lyon, Marion and Story.

Women's Unemployment

The rate of unemployment for women in 1987 was under 3.5 in Adair, Adams, Dallas, Hamilton Ida, Iowa, Jasper, Johnson, Lyon, Madison, Marion, Palo Alto, Polk, Poweshiek, Sioux, Story, and Warren [14], as shown in Table 7 and Figure 10.

In 1987, there were several counties in which the rate of unemployment for women was greater than for all workers: Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Calhoun, Chickasaw, Clinton, Des Moines, Dickinson, Fayette, Fremont, Grundy, Hancock, Jefferson, Jones, Kossuth, Louisa, Lucas, Marshall Monona, Muscatine, O'Brien, Page, Pocahontas, Page, Ringgold, Shelby, Van Buren, and Washington.

How much do we earn?

Although income is of great importance, individual and family income estimates are generally not used for comparing well-being between individuals or families because of the difficulty in defining the number of wage-earners in a family, the number of family members who must share the income, and differences in family composition.

Money income is not necessarily an indication of the economic well-being of a family because of the differences in the way people use their total resources—including time. Some families spend a great amount of time in "home production" activities that extend their dollar income in important ways. Also, many "in-kind" assistance programs provide commodities or services such as reduced rent that are not reflected in money income.

Two Measures of Income

Two measures of income will be discussed here: per capita income and effective buying income [3, 23]. Table 8 shows both the per capita income and the median household effective buying income.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income is obtained by dividing the total amount of personal income in the county by the total number of residents, including children and non-wage earners [3]. County per capita income averaged \$13,400 and ranged from \$9,800 in Decatur to \$15,700 in Hamilton County in 1986, based on U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis data. Figure 11 shows that counties with per capita income over \$15,000 were Fremont, Grundy, Hamilton, Polk and Wright. In nineteen counties per capita income was over \$14,000. Counties with per capita incomes of \$11,000 or less were Allamakee, Appanoose, Buchanan, Clark, Clayton, Davis, Decatur, Jackson, Jones, Sioux, Van Buren, Wapello, and Winneshiek.

Effective Buying Income

An estimate of household income, developed by *Sales and Marketing Management* [23], is the Effective Buying Income (EBI). It estimates how much households have to spend after paying taxes. The range of median household buying income in 1987 extended from \$12,519 in Ringgold to \$29,417 in Linn County. [See Table 8.] In addition to Ringgold, EBI in 22 counties was less than \$18,000, while 12 counties in addition to Linn had over \$25,000 EBI. Figure 12 shows the household EBI for each county.

EBI was in the \$10,000-\$19,000 range for 24% of Iowa's households. Another 29% had incomes between \$20,000 and \$34,999 and 16% were between \$35,000 and \$49,999. Twelve percent of Iowa's households had \$50,000 or more EBI.

People in Poverty

The U. S. federal government publishes income guidelines that define poverty for the purpose of establishing entitlements to various sorts of public assistance. Poverty guidelines are published in the Federal Register [7].

Poverty guidelines vary with family size. Figure 13 shows the Iowa counties where more than 3,000 people and/or more than 14% of them are in poverty according to the federal guidelines. Table 9 lists the number of individuals in each Iowa county that meet the federal poverty criteria.

In 1988, the poverty income levels were as follows:

Family size	Total Income
1 person	\$ 5,770.
2 persons	7,730.
3 persons	9,690.
4 persons	11,850.
5 persons	13,610.
6 persons	15,570.
7 persons	17,530.
8 persons	19,490.
9 persons	21,450.
10 persons	23,410.

It was estimated that there were 304,000 Iowa people with poverty level incomes in 1987. This represented a poverty rate of 10.7 percent for the state [13] and was 55,000 fewer compared with 1986.

Counties with between 5,000 and 10,000 people with poverty incomes were Clinton, Dubuque, Johnson, Pottawattamie. Counties with over 10,000 people with poverty incomes were Black Hawk, Linn, Polk, Scott, Woodbury.

Some individuals and families who fit the federal income criteria may not perceive themselves to be impoverished. Management styles, personal expectations, attitudes toward family resources, and the actual cost of living in particular locations influence the way people feel about themselves and their economic well-being.

Sources of Income

Families obtain money income through regular employment, investment of assets and wealth, or various government transfer payments. Most wage earners pay into the Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program. This is the formal name for the social security program. Unemployment compensation is available for those temporarily between jobs. For those unable to work, there are other programs and forms of governmental or private assistance. Although these are not the only types of government related assistance that may be available, three programs which are important to Iowa families, social security, aid to dependent children, and food stamps, are included in this publication.

Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI)

Not all of the individuals who receive OASDI (social security) benefits are age 65 or older; however, in 1986 in most counties at least 75% of social security beneficiaries were [11]. In all counties the number of women who received benefits exceeded the number of men. Table 10 lists the total number of OASDI recipients in 1986, the number of men and women recipients, and the percent of recipients over 65 years of age for each county.

Counties with over 10,000 OASDI recipients in 1986 were Black Hawk, Clinton, Dubuque, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, and Woodbury. Counties with 2000 or fewer OASDI recipients in 1986 were Adair, Adams, Audubon, Clark, Davis, Decatur, Ringgold, Ida, Louisa, Monroe, Osceola and Worth.

In Polk and Linn counties, two of the counties with largest populations, approximately 15% of the people were receiving OASDI payments in 1986.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

Families may qualify for Aid to Dependent Children support payments if their resources are less than \$1,000.00. There is a three-step process to determine income eligibility [21]. For a two-person household with the head of household under age 60, the monthly gross income can be no more than \$778.85. The household must include at least one child under age 18, and be able to show deprivation. In a two parent family, deprivation may be shown when both are unemployed or incapacitated. With a single parent family, deprivation is assumed. The amount of ADC payments increases with the size of the household, but in a decreasing amount for each additional child. For example, with a two person household, the payment for one child is \$169.00, for two \$333.00, and for three children \$394.00. Nearly all families receiving ADC also qualify for food stamps.

The monthly average number of ADC cases in each county in 1988 is listed in Table 11 and in Figure 14. Twelve Iowa counties had a monthly average of over 500 ADC cases in 1988 [18]. The counties with 500 to 1000 cases were: Cerro Gordo, Clinton, Dubuque, Des Moines, Lee, Muscatine, Wapello, and Webster. Counties having a monthly average of over 1,000 cases were Black Hawk, Linn, Polk Pottawattamie, Scott, and Woodbury.

Counties with a monthly average of less than 100 ADC cases were Adair, Adams, Alamakee, Audubon, Cherokee, Franklin, Grundy, Hancock, Howard, Ida, Iowa, Lyon, Mitchell, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Taylor, Van Buren, Wayne, Winnebago, and Worth.

The majority of regular ADC cases are single parent families. Unemployed parent cases are two-parent families in which a wage earner has become unemployed or ill. The number of unemployed parent cases varies with the Iowa economy.

Food Stamps

Families may qualify for food stamps if their total resources (savings, checking account, bonds, etc.) are less than \$2000.00. Applications must include the nature of the household membership, the total income of members, the amount of their shelter and utility payments. Income eligibility is computed on both a gross and net basis [21]. For a two-person household with the head under age 60, gross income can be no more than \$838.00 per month with net income of no more than \$645.00. The value of a \$4,500 car is exempt in these calculations. Applications for food stamps are made with the county office of the Department of Human Services. The monthly average number of Iowa households and recipients per county receiving food stamps in 1988 are listed in Table 12 and Figures 15 and 16.

As shown in Figure 15, Polk County had the largest average number (21,199) of food stamp recipients in 1988 [17]. Two other counties (Black Hawk and Scott) averaged over 10,000 food stamp recipients. Counties that averaged over 2,500 food stamp recipients were Black Hawk, Clinton, Cerro Gordo, Des Moines, Dubuque, Lee, Linn, Muscatine, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Wapello, Webster, and Woodbury. Counties that averaged fewer than 500 food stamp recipients were: Adair, Adams, Audubon, Grundy, Greene, Ida, Iowa, Lyon, Mitchell, Osceola, Pocahontas, Winnebago, and Worth.

As shown in Figure 16, Polk County had the largest average number of households (8,739) qualifying for food stamps in 1988 [17]. Other counties that averaged over 1000 households receiving food stamps were Black Hawk, Cerro Gordo, Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Lee, Linn, Marshall, Muscatine, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Wapello, Webster, and Woodbury. An average of under 200 households received

food stamps in Adair, Adams, Audubon, Greene, Grundy, Ida, Iowa, Lyon, Mitchell, Osceola, Pocahontas, Ringgold, Sac, Shelby, Taylor, Winnebago, and Worth.

How do we spend our income?

The best source of consumer expenditure data is the on-going Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics [5]. Since 1980, U. S. households have spent proportionally less income on food and relatively more on cars and houses [See Table 13 and Figure 17]. The expenditures in Table 14 are averages for Midwest households only. Averages hide the fact that there are big variations in the way families spend, depending on their income, ages, and preferences. Consumer expenditure data are not available on a county basis for Iowa.

How does life end?

Leading Causes of Death

The Iowa Department of Public Health maintains a list of the most frequently reported causes of death [6, 19]. The causes of death differ by age. The the top five causes of death often receive wide publicity. These statistics can be used to emphasize the importance of education or justify health, safety, or other programs related to the specific issue or cause.

Table 15 shows the leading causes of death by age. For the infants under age one, perinatal problems, congenital anomalies, and sudden infant death syndrome are the reasons for death. Among the oldest age groups, cancer, heart disease, respiratory disease and cerebrovascular disease are the most frequent causes of death.

For children, teens and young adults, death most often comes by accident. Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death for those in the 15-24 and the 25-44 year-old age groups.

Suicide is a leading cause of death among teens and young adults, partly because so few teens die in other ways. Generally, teens are in good health and death is unusual. Therefore, teen suicide is of special interest.

Perinatal and Infant Deaths

In 1987 there were 445 perinatal and 314 infant deaths in Iowa. Table 16 shows the sum of perinatal and infant deaths. Figure 18 shows the perinatal and infant mortality rates in Iowa counties for 1987. Perinatal and infant death rates are calculated as the number per 1,000 live births. The perinatal statistic includes both fetal and neonatal deaths [See Glossary]. For the state as a whole, the perinatal death rate was 11.6 and the infant death rate was 8.1 [19]. Iowa has a good record of perinatal, and infant survival compared with other states.

Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott and Woodbury had the highest numbers of perinatal and infant deaths as would be expected in counties with large populations, however death rates in these counties were not as high as others. Counties with perinatal and/or infant mortality rates over 25 were Adair, Clay, Buena Vista, Fremont, Hamilton, Humboldt, Mills, Monroe, Ringgold, and Taylor.

Suicide

The number of suicides in any geographic region is related to the population of the area as well as to mental health. Suicide happens among all age groups. Table 17 shows the number of suicides in each county in Iowa in 1987. For the state as a whole, teen suicide represented 7% of all suicides in 1987 [6, 19].

Suicide is generally reported as a rate of incidence per 100,000 population [19]. This allows the rate to be reported as a whole number. However, in many Iowa counties the total population is less than 10,000. If the rate is examined per 1,000 population, it can be expressed as a fraction or decimal. On this basis, the Iowa suicide rate ranges from 0.00 to 0.42. In Lucas County, with the highest suicide rate, there was less than one suicide per 2,000 people in 1987. Figure 19 shows the suicide rate per 1,000 population in Iowa in 1987.

Figure 19 shows that no suicides were reported in 18 widely scattered counties in 1987. Two-thirds of all Iowa counties reported three or fewer suicides. The counties that reported five or more suicides included Allamakee, Black Hawk, Cerro Gordo, Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Johnson, Lee, Linn, Marshall, Marion, Muscatine, Pottawattamie, Polk, Plymouth, Scott, Story, Wapello, Warren, Webster, and Woodbury.

The counties with suicide rates 0.2 or above were Adair, Allamakee, Calhoun, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Clark, Des Moines, Fayette, Floyd, Green, Kossuth, Louisa, Lucas, Marion, Plymouth, Scott, Taylor, and Union. A suicide rate of 0.2 would be equal to one suicide per 5,000 people.

How many people are abused?

Child Abuse

The Iowa Department of Human Services keeps records of child abuse and compiles a report summarizing data every six months [15]. The reader cannot sum the reports to obtain yearly totals because of cases which are repeats.

According to the Department of Human Services, there were 3,193 cases of founded child abuse in Iowa during the first six months of 1987. Of these, 1,390 were physical abuse, 544 were sexual abuse, and 1,407 were neglect or denial of critical care. The biological parents were perpetrators for 69% of the abused children. Among the children abused by their biological parents, 63% were abused by their mothers. Eight abuse cases resulted in fatalities [15].

Many reports of child abuse are investigated, but not legally founded to be abuse. Reports concerning 12,910 children were received in the first six months of 1987, but investigation determined that just 24.7% were founded abuse.

Incidence of child abuse varies from one county to another and from one time period to the next. Table 18 and Figure 20 show the frequency of founded child abuse and the rate per thousand child population in each county for the first half of 1987. The rate of child abuse ranged from zero in Osceola County to 7.42 in Polk County for the first half of 1987.

Counties with child abuse rates above 4.0 per thousand for January to June, 1987, were Black Hawk, Cass, Cerro Gordo, Clay, Clinton, Dallas, Dickinson, Des Moines, Fayette, Guthrie, Jackson, Jasper, Hamilton, Harrison, Lee, Linn, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Muscatine, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Tama, Wapello, Warren, Webster, and Woodbury. Counties with child abuse rates below 1.0 per thousand child population were: Bremer, Fremont, Grundy, Ida, Louisa, Lyon, Monroe, Osceola, Plymouth, Sioux, Van Buren, and Washington.

Dependent Adult Abuse

Dependent adult abuse statistics are also collected by the Iowa Department of Human Services using a six month reporting period [16]. Dependent adult abuse was reported in 44 of Iowa's counties in the first six months of 1987. Table 18 and Figure 21 show the number of dependent adult abuse cases determined in each county during that period.

Between the first of January and the end of June of 1987, 116 of the 424 reported cases, were determined to be dependent adult abuse. Victims of abuse were of all ages, but 69% were over age 65. Just over half (53%) of the victims were female, and 96% were white [16]. The primary caretakers of these abused dependent adults were parents (7 cases), sons or daughters (12 cases), other relatives (19 cases), or guardian, conservators (10 cases). Less than half the cases reported family members or friends as caretakers--most listed no caretaker. In this time period there were no abuse related fatalities, but between July and December 1987, two such fatalities occurred.

In January through June, 1988, 130 cases of dependent adult abuse were determined among the 426 that were reported. Again, the majority of cases were over age 65, female, and white.

How many people are homeless?

A secure home is valued by most families. People who do not have homes, for whatever reason, have a difficult life. In recent years, public concern about the needs of homeless individuals and families has increased, but communities and social institutions are just beginning to assess and deal with the problems.

A recent study of Iowa's homeless was conducted at Drake University by R. Dean Wright for the Iowa Department of Education [22, 24]. This study found that there were 413 people living on the street, 1,998 living in cars, tents, or similar facilities, and 1,876 living in shelters. This study concluded that there were 14,136 homeless people by counting 9,849 who reported living with friends or families. Figure 22 shows how many homeless were counted in each county when this survey was conducted in September of 1988.

A Word of Conclusion

Additional characteristics about people could be included to provide a more complete understanding of life in Iowa. This publication has not documented the incidence of traffic fatalities, farm accidents, or job related injuries. With the exception of data about family abuse and homelessness, it has not reported the darker side of life and incidence of violent crimes such as assault, rape, and murder. Some of these statistics are reported in references cited [12, 19] and compared to other states, Iowa rates well.

Also, this publication has not documented how people use their free time. Many Iowans volunteer to assist youth groups, such as 4-H, Campfire, Scouts, Little League, and older groups, in such programs as Reach to Recovery or Hospice. Iowans provide leadership for civic organizations, boards of hospitals and schools, and governmental institutions that contribute to a high quality of life. Furthermore, this publication has not explored the ways Iowans participate in cultural, recreational, or sport activities, either as participants or observers, or how they express their social, ethical, and spiritual heritage. Any of these attributes could be counted for a more accurate appraisal of the quality of life of Iowa's people, regardless of the county in which they reside.

Individual choices that people make in their personal lives affect affect the quality of life not only for themselves, but also for the community and the state as a whole. In turn, external surroundings influence the choices that people make. This publication has provided a cross section view of some of the characteristics of Iowa's people and the situations in which they live at the end of the 1980's. Although the statistics presented here cannot explain how choices are interrelated and why things are as they are, they can be used to help identify and understand Iowa's people, their attributes, and their needs, now and in the future.

What do these data mean to you?

In order to better understand Iowa's People who live in your own county, use the various tables and maps to fill in the blanks below with the most recent data available at the time of this publication:

The estimated population of (name) _____ County was _____ thousand in 1987. The population changed _____% from 1980 to 1987. In 1985, this county included _____ households and changed from _____% from 1980 to 1985.

In 1987, marriages numbered _____ and the marriage rate was _____; divorces numbered _____ and the divorce rate was _____.

The total number of babies born in this county was _____. Teens had _____ babies; _____ of the teens were unmarried.

The total public school enrollment in this county in 1986-87 was _____ with _____% in K-6, _____% in 7-9, _____% in 10-12, and _____% in special education. In 1988, secondary schools had enrollment of _____ and _____ students dropped out.

The percentage of people in this county in each age group in 1980 was _____% age 19 or younger, _____% 20 to 65 years of age, _____% 65 or over.

The total number of workers in the labor force in 1987 was _____. The overall unemployment rate was _____. The number of women in the labor force was _____; the women's unemployment rate was _____.

In 1986, per capita or individual income in this county averaged \$ _____.

The median Effective Buying Income per household in this county in 1987 was \$ _____.

People with low income who met the federal poverty guidelines in 1988 numbered _____.

In 1986, OASDI payments (social security benefits) were received by _____ individuals.

In 1987, ADC was received by _____ regular and _____ unemployed parent families.

Food Stamps were received by _____ in this county in 1987.

In 1987, the sum of perinatal and infant deaths was _____. The perinatal death rate was _____ and the infant death rate was _____.

The number of suicides in this county in 1987 was _____; the suicide rate was _____.

Founded child abuse cases in the first six months of 1987 numbered _____ and in the same time period, there were _____ dependent adult abuse cases.

In this county in 1988, _____ people were homeless according the the Iowa Department of Education study.

Glossary

Effective Buying Income: A measure developed by Sales & Marketing Management [22]. All personal income (from wages, salaries, pension funds, rental income, dividends, interest, transfer payments, etc.) minus federal, state, and local taxes, fines, fees, penalties, social security contributions, and compensation to military or diplomatic personnel stationed overseas. This figure value is generally used in business and marketing to estimate how much each household has available for spending, investing, or saving.

Family: A family is two or more individuals, including the household head, residing in the same household who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. One person living alone is a non-family household.

Household: Those persons sharing a common residence or occupying a housing unit such as a house, apartment, group of rooms, single room occupied as a separate living quarters. A household may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated individuals who share living arrangements [8].

Fetal death: Stillborn; a child is born dead, but has not exceeded 20 weeks of gestation.

Founded child abuse: Investigation has determined that child abuse, as legally defined, has occurred. Abuse may be physical, sexual, denial of critical care or any combination thereof.

Infant deaths: The child is alive at birth, but is under one year of age at death.

Labor force: all non-institutionalized persons, employed and unemployed, 16 years of age and older during the week surveyed (the reference week).

Mean: The average value. For example, everyone's income is added together and divided by the total number of people in the sample. The mean can be influenced greatly by extremes in the range of values, so that the resulting average figure is sometimes misleading.

Median: The middle value—half the sample group in question would have a number greater, half would have a number smaller. For example, median household EBI values represent the mid-point in the total range of incomes in a county. Half the families in a given county would have higher incomes and half would have less than the value.

Neonatal death: Deaths that occur within 28 days after birth.

Transfer payments: All forms of government assistance including social security income payments, government assistance, food stamps.

Perinatal deaths: The sum of fetal and neonatal death. Death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

Per capita income: A measure of average income per person. For example, the total income attributed to a county is divided by the total population of the county, including children and non-wage earners.

Unemployed: Persons did not work during the reference week, but who were seeking work or were available for work except for illness or layoff.

Unemployment rate: The number of unemployed individuals divided by the number of people in the labor force multiplied by 100.

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Table 1: Estimates of Population (1987) with Percent Change from 1980 to 1987 and Estimated Number of Households (1985) with Percent Change from 1980 to 1985

	<u>Iowa Population 1987</u>		<u>Iowa Households 1985</u>	
	<u>Estimated Population in 1000's</u>	<u>1980-1987 Percent Change</u>	<u>Estimated Households in 1000's</u>	<u>1980-1985 Percent Change</u>
<u>State</u>	2,834.0	-2.7	1,076.0	2.2
<u>A. Central Des Moines</u>				
Boone	25.5	-2.6	9.8	0.7
Dallas	29.8	-1.0	11.1	3.9
Greene	10.9	-10.1	4.6	-1.8
Guthrie	11.4	-4.9	4.4	-3.8
Jasper	35.9	-1.4	13.7	1.0
Marshall	39.8	-4.4	16.0	3.8
Polk	319.3	5.3	124.6	8.5
Story	71.8	-0.7	24.4	3.1
Warren	36.0	3.2	12.5	8.6
<u>B. North Central Mason City</u>				
Cerro Gordo	48.1	-0.7	19.4	3.8
Emmet	11.6	-13.0	4.6	-5.0
Floyd	18.3	-6.6	7.2	1.6
Franklin	12.2	-6.4	4.8	-4.2
Hamilton	17.1	-4.3	6.6	-0.3
Hancock	13.3	-3.9	5.1	2.0
Hardin	20.3	-6.8	8.2	0.5
Humboldt	11.3	-7.7	4.6	-0.4
Kossuth	19.9	-9.1	7.6	-2.6
Mitchell	11.6	-5.9	4.3	-3.0
Palo Alto	11.3	-11.2	4.5	-2.7
Webster	42.2	-8.2	16.7	-1.1
Winnebago	12.6	-3.2	5.0	3.2
Worth	8.7	-4.1	3.4	-1.5
Wright	14.8	-9.3	6.2	-0.7

Table 1: Cont.

	<u>Iowa Population 1987</u>		<u>Iowa Households 1985</u>	
	<u>Estimated Population in 1000's</u>	<u>1980-1987 Percent Change</u>	<u>Estimated Households in 1000's</u>	<u>1980-1985 Percent Change</u>
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa				
Appanoose	14.2	-8.5	5.8	-3.5
Davis	8.8	-3.3	3.4	3.7
Des Moines	44.2	-4.3	17.4	0.3
Henry	19.0	0.6	6.8	1.4
Jefferson	16.5	1.1	6.0	5.0
Keokuk	12.0	-7.1	4.8	-1.7
Lee	40.8	-5.3	15.4	-1.4
Louisa	11.9	-1.3	4.4	4.3
Lucas	9.6	-6.9	4.0	-1.1
Mahaska	22.3	-2.5	8.7	1.0
Marion	30.0	1.1	10.6	2.7
Monroe	8.5	-7.7	3.3	-6.0
Van Buren	8.1	-6.1	3.1	-3.0
Wapello	37.3	-7.3	15.6	1.1
Washington	19.7	-2.2	7.4	2.6
Wayne	7.3	-11.0	3.1	-6.5
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic				
Adair	8.5	-10.6	3.5	-3.2
Adams	5.4	-5.8	2.1	-5.2
Audubon	7.8	-8.9	3.1	-2.9
Cass	15.8	-6.7	6.4	-1.9
Clarke	8.6	-0.1	3.4	1.3
Decatur	8.7	-11.2	3.3	-4.6
Fremont	8.9	-5.3	3.5	-2.5
Harrison	15.8	-3.4	5.9	-1.0
Madison	12.4	-1.6	4.6	0.5
Mills	13.4	0.0	4.7	3.6
Montgomery	12.3	-8.3	5.3	0.6
Page	17.3	-9.2	7.2	-1.6
Pottawattamie	88.3	2.0	32.5	5.5
Ringgold	5.5	-10.0	2.3	-4.5
Shelby	14.4	-4.3	5.3	1.6
Taylor	7.6	-9.0	3.1	-5.6
Union	13.0	-6.2	5.2	-2.1
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids				
Benton	22.8	-3.6	8.4	-1.9
Cedar	18.2	-2.3	7.0	3.4
Clinton	52.9	-7.4	20.2	-0.7
Iowa	15.1	-2.1	5.7	1.8
Jackson	21.7	-3.6	7.8	2.2
Johnson	85.8	5.0	32.8	8.5
Jones	19.9	-2.5	6.9	-0.4
Linn	169.6	-0.1	64.4	4.3
Muscatine	41.3	2.1	15.0	5.5
Poweshiek	18.6	-3.7	7.0	2.0
Scott	156.1	-2.5	58.8	3.7
Tama	18.5	-5.3	7.1	0.2

Table 1: Cont.

	<u>Iowa Population 1987</u>		<u>Iowa Households 1985</u>	
	<u>Estimated Population in 1000's</u>	<u>1980-1987 Percent Change</u>	<u>Estimated Households in 1000's</u>	<u>1980-1985 Percent Change</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake				
Buena Vista	20.4	-1.8	7.7	0.4
Calhoun	12.1	-10.6	4.9	-4.2
Carroll	22.3	-2.8	8.0	1.7
Cherokee	15.0	-7.6	6.0	0.0
Clay	17.8	-9.1	7.3	-1.0
Crawford	18.4	-2.8	6.8	2.1
Dickinson	15.0	-4.0	6.1	1.1
Ida	8.6	-3.5	3.4	0.9
Lyon	12.3	-4.6	4.3	-4.2
Monona	10.5	-10.2	4.3	-3.8
O'Brien	15.9	-6.3	6.2	-0.9
Osceola	7.8	-6.8	3.0	-1.6
Plymouth	24.2	-2.2	8.4	-0.3
Pocahontas	10.6	-6.8	4.3	0.7
Sac	12.8	-9.3	5.1	-4.7
Sioux	30.1	-2.3	10.1	1.9
Woodbury	97.7	-3.2	37.3	1.8
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo				
Allamakee	15.0	-0.7	5.5	5.5
Black Hawk	125.8	-8.8	47.3	-1.9
Bremer	23.5	-5.3	8.5	0.5
Buchanan	21.5	-6.1	7.6	-0.9
Butler	16.4	-7.2	6.3	-0.9
Chickasaw	14.6	-5.4	5.6	4.5
Clayton	20.4	-3.3	7.6	1.5
Delaware	18.6	-1.8	6.6	6.1
Dubuque	90.7	-3.2	30.8	2.6
Fayette	23.1	-9.4	8.8	-3.2
Grundy	13.1	-8.8	5.0	-4.4
Howard	10.6	-4.6	4.1	2.2
Winneshiek	21.7	-0.8	7.2	1.9

Goudy, Willis, "Population Estimates for Iowa's Counties: 1980-1987", Iowa State University Extension Publication, CRD-272, September 1988 and "Households in Iowa's Counties, 1980-1985", Iowa State University Extension Publication, CRD-268, May 1988.

Table 2: Number of Marriages and Marriage Rates (per 1,000 population) and Number of Divorces and Divorce Rates (per 1,000 population)-1987

<u>State</u>	<u>Marriages</u>		<u>Divorces</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
	23,062	8.1	10,527	3.7
<u>A. Central Des Moines</u>				
Boone	192	7.5	120	4.7
Dallas	213	7.1	147	4.9
Greene	74	6.8	52	4.8
Guthrie	85	7.5	41	3.6
Jasper	295	8.2	165	4.6
Marshall	298	7.5	166	4.2
Polk	2,966	9.3	1,705	5.3
Story	491	6.8	203	2.8
Warren	260	7.2	155	4.3
<u>B. North Central Mason City</u>				
Cerro Gordo	327	6.8	186	3.9
Emmet	109	9.4	34	2.9
Floyd	120	6.6	55	3.0
Franklin	80	6.6	30	2.5
Hamilton	132	7.7	61	3.6
Hancock	77	5.8	33	2.5
Hardin	135	6.7	46	2.3
Humboldt	83	7.3	34	3.0
Kossuth	138	6.9	40	2.0
Mitchell	61	5.3	25	2.2
Palo Alto	87	7.7	18	1.6
Webster	338	8.0	197	4.7
Winnebago	95	7.5	27	2.1
Worth	63	7.2	27	3.1
Wright	88	5.9	55	3.7
<u>C. Southeast Ottumwa</u>				
Appanoose	104	7.3	34	2.4
Davis	61	6.9	21	2.4
Des Moines	425	9.6	167	3.8
Henry	168	8.8	66	3.5
Jefferson	142	8.6	76	4.6
Keokuk	91	7.6	28	2.3
Lee	373	9.1	179	4.4
Louisa	85	7.1	39	3.3
Lucas	59	6.1	38	4.0
Mahaska	183	8.2	81	3.6
Marion	249	8.3	137	4.6
Monroe	61	7.2	26	3.1
Van Buren	55	6.8	32	4.0
Wapello	309	8.3	169	4.5
Washington	152	7.7	61	3.1
Wayne	63	8.6	25	3.4

Table 2: Cont.

	<u>Marriages</u>		<u>Divorces</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic				
Adair	51	6.0	26	3.1
Adams	38	7.0	17	3.1
Audubon	54	6.9	15	1.9
Cass	117	7.4	60	3.8
Clarke	54	6.3	51	5.9
Decatur	80	9.2	23	2.6
Fremont	71	8.0	25	2.8
Harrison	111	7.0	58	3.7
Madison	87	7.0	56	4.5
Mills	69	5.1	41	3.1
Montgomery	90	7.3	72	5.9
Page	136	7.9	67	3.9
Pottawattamie	877	9.9	439	5.0
Ringgold	29	5.3	16	2.9
Shelby	118	8.2	36	2.5
Taylor	47	6.2	25	3.3
Union	99	7.6	46	3.5

E. East Central Cedar Rapids

Benton	168	7.4	65	2.9
Cedar	122	6.7	65	3.6
Clinton	454	8.6	175	3.3
Iowa	85	5.6	20	1.3
Jackson	198	9.1	68	3.1
Johnson	668	7.8	286	3.3
Jones	137	6.9	61	3.1
Linn	1,386	8.2	548	3.2
Muscatine	340	8.2	279	6.8
Poweshiek	111	6.0	60	3.2
Scott	1,353	8.7	777	5.0
Tama	121	6.5	53	2.9

Table 2: Cont.

	<u>Marriages</u>		<u>Divorces</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake				
Buena Vista	155	7.6	56	2.7
Calhoun	77	6.4	27	2.2
Carroll	187	8.4	56	2.5
Cherokee	102	6.8	55	3.7
Clay	119	6.7	59	3.3
Crawford	134	7.3	62	3.4
Dickinson	136	9.1	52	3.5
Ida	63	7.3	24	2.8
Lyon	81	6.6	15	1.2
Monona	72	6.9	27	2.6
O'Brien	88	5.5	44	2.8
Osceola	53	6.8	11	1.4
Plymouth	162	6.7	51	2.1
Pocahontas	82	7.7	26	2.5
Sac	89	7.0	32	2.5
Sioux	225	7.5	33	1.1
Woodbury	674	6.9	409	4.2
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo				
Allamakee	115	7.7	30	2.0
Black Hawk	948	7.5	476	3.8
Bremer	196	8.3	56	2.4
Buchanan	141	6.6	54	2.5
Butler	113	6.9	31	1.9
Chickasaw	741	50.8	37	2.5
Clayton	144	7.1	33	1.6
Delaware	162	8.7	28	1.5
Dubuque	887	9.8	265	2.9
Fayette	157	6.8	52	2.3
Grundy	62	4.7	31	2.4
Howard	68	6.4	23	2.2
Winneshiek	171	7.9	41	1.9

Iowa Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics of Iowa, 1987, Des Moines, Iowa.

Table 3: Total Number of Live Births, Number of Live Births to Teens (Ages 12-19) and Number of Out-of-Wedlock Births to Teens, 1987

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Number of Live Births</u>	<u>Number of Births to Teens</u>	<u>Number of Out-of-Wedlock Births to Teens</u>
<u>State</u>	37,866	3,507	2,237
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines			
Boone	318	17	8
Dallas	423	37	24
Greene	138	17	11
Guthrie	104	11	4
Jasper	438	31	21
Marshall	455	37	21
Polk	4987	561	388
Story	933	37	18
Warren	487	33	9
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City			
Cerro Gordo	625	57	41
Emmet	144	15	7
Floyd	208	18	16
Franklin	139	12	8
Hamilton	198	24	14
Hancock	165	9	4
Hardin	218	17	9
Humboldt	138	6	5
Kossuth	249	18	8
Mitchell	133	7	4
Palo Alto	122	3	1
Webster	595	70	49
Winnebago	152	10	5
Worth	98	5	5
Wright	177	14	8
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa			
Appanoose	162	24	12
Davis	110	8	2
Des Moines	540	64	39
Henry	236	21	13
Jefferson	178	5	3
Keokuk	147	13	8
Lee	544	68	49
Louisa	167	22	13
Lucas	101	14	4
Mahaska	296	25	16
Marion	405	34	14
Monroe	107	13	8
Van Buren	103	8	2
Wapello	446	62	37
Washington	298	25	14
Wayne	75	7	2

Table 3: Cont.

	<u>Total</u> <u>Number of</u> <u>Live Births</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Births to</u> <u>Teens</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Out-of-Wedlock</u> <u>Births to Teens</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic			
Adair	94	8	4
Adams	63	7	4
Audubon	95	6	3
Cass	163	8	2
Clarke	114	17	6
Decatur	110	15	7
Fremont	103	11	6
Harrison	225	25	15
Madison	138	11	3
Mills	173	11	9
Montgomery	153	7	3
Page	189	18	10
Pottawattamie	1252	150	102
Ringgold	60	4	2
Shelby	172	10	5
Taylor	86	9	4
Union	152	13	8
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids			
Benton	283	28	14
Cedar	189	16	10
Clinton	689	68	52
Iowa	179	5	3
Jackson	290	22	12
Johnson	1285	53	41
Jones	216	9	9
Linn	2373	242	153
Muscatine	560	72	31
Poweshiek	187	13	3
Scott	2292	262	212
Tama	233	21	13

Table 3: Cont.

	<u>Total</u> <u>Number of</u> <u>Live Births</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Births to</u> <u>Teens</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Out-of-Wedlock</u> <u>Births to Teens</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake			
Buena Vista	263	13	9
Calhoun	145	7	5
Carroll	338	21	15
Cherokee	166	4	2
Clay	237	19	13
Crawford	277	17	5
Dickinson	175	16	9
Ida	112	11	6
Lyon	176	9	3
Monona	110	11	6
O'Brien	184	12	6
Osceola	87	4	2
Plymouth	353	21	14
Pocahontas	109	5	3
Sac	149	14	5
Sioux	457	34	17
Woodbury	1542	202	156
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo			
Allamakee	202	23	15
Black Hawk	1621	195	147
Bremer	242	18	9
Buchanan	325	25	12
Butler	179	10	6
Chickasaw	154	18	9
Clayton	250	26	12
Delaware	284	14	9
Dubuque	1253	80	48
Fayette	263	23	11
Grundy	121	9	4
Howard	146	12	4
Winneshiek	269	14	5

Dare, Mike, Personal Communication. Statistical Services, Iowa Department of Public Health, April 1989.

Table 4: Iowa Primary and Secondary Education Public School Enrollment, 1986-1987 (Percentage By Age Group and Total Number*)

	<u>K-6</u>	<u>7-9</u>	<u>10-12</u>	<u>Special Education</u>	<u>Public School Total</u>
<u>State</u>	51.8	20.9	23.3	3.5	478,301
<u>A. Central Des Moines</u>					
Boone	52.7	20.8	23.8	2.7	3,928
Dallas	53.4	20.8	23.0	2.7	6,243
Greene	53.9	19.8	23.6	2.8	1,918
Guthrie	55.3	19.6	23.1	2.0	2,575
Jasper	51.4	22.1	23.2	3.4	6,428
Marshall	49.0	21.8	24.5	4.7	6,937
Polk	52.7	21.4	21.8	4.0	50,698
Story	54.8	19.9	23.0	2.4	9,480
Warren	51.5	21.8	24.2	2.5	6,994
<u>B. North Central Mason City</u>					
Cerro Gordo	53.2	20.4	21.4	5.0	7,301
Emmet	52.7	21.6	24.0	1.7	2,300
Floyd	47.2	22.6	25.9	4.3	3,253
Franklin	54.0	20.5	23.2	2.2	1,759
Hamilton	50.3	21.9	25.3	2.4	3,037
Hancock	54.4	22.0	23.4	0.2	2,353
Hardin	52.1	22.5	22.8	2.5	4,055
Humboldt	54.0	19.0	25.0	2.0	1,897
Kossuth	53.4	19.7	24.0	3.0	2,583
Mitchell	48.4	21.9	27.1	2.5	1,808
Palo Alto	51.4	20.2	26.5	1.9	2,001
Webster	51.2	20.1	24.0	4.8	6,166
Winnebago	53.8	21.5	23.0	1.7	2,771
Worth	53.0	20.5	26.4	0.8	1,236
Wright	54.7	21.2	22.0	2.0	2,786
<u>C. Southeast Ottumwa</u>					
Appanoose	50.9	22.5	22.9	3.7	2,532
Davis	53.6	21.5	23.1	1.8	1,473
Des Moines	51.7	20.9	23.7	3.7	7,753
Henry	53.4	21.7	23.2	1.7	3,637
Jefferson	49.4	21.8	25.2	3.5	2,036
Keokuk	54.1	20.7	24.0	1.2	2,395
Lee	51.3	20.2	23.8	4.6	6,550
Louisa	54.0	22.1	22.2	1.7	2,829
Lucas	54.3	21.5	22.0	2.2	1,647
Mahaska	53.8	21.2	22.3	2.7	3,247
Marion	53.9	20.9	22.6	2.5	5,266
Monroe	54.4	20.1	22.4	3.1	1,376
Van Buren	54.7	20.2	22.3	2.8	1,487
Wapello	51.9	22.1	22.5	3.5	6,909
Washington	52.8	21.4	23.7	2.2	3,411
Wayne	54.8	21.2	23.2	0.8	1,237

Table 4: Cont.

	<u>K-6</u>	<u>7-9</u>	<u>10-12</u>	<u>Special Education</u>	<u>Public School Total</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic					
Adair	56.9	20.3	22.0	0.8	1,222
Adams	54.3	21.2	20.3	4.2	783
Audubon	54.2	21.3	23.7	0.8	1,266
Cass	54.6	20.8	23.6	1.1	3,200
Clarke	53.0	21.5	23.3	2.1	1,661
Decatur	51.9	20.3	24.8	3.0	1,553
Fremont	54.2	21.3	22.3	2.2	1,736
Harrison	50.6	22.6	24.8	2.0	3,041
Madison	53.0	21.3	21.8	3.8	2,836
Mills	53.2	22.5	22.0	2.3	2,533
Montgomery	54.5	22.0	22.0	1.4	2,212
Page	53.7	23.0	21.6	1.7	3,130
Pottawattamie	53.0	20.9	21.9	4.3	15,906
Ringgold	51.0	22.8	24.3	1.9	975
Shelby	46.9	22.6	27.2	3.2	2,371
Taylor	53.2	23.4	22.0	1.2	1,429
Union	52.0	21.8	23.7	2.4	2,483
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids					
Benton	54.0	20.4	23.5	2.1	4,278
Cedar	53.9	21.2	23.6	1.3	3,518
Clinton	50.7	21.4	24.3	3.6	9,597
Iowa	52.3	20.8	25.3	1.6	2,635
Jackson	49.7	20.8	25.4	4.0	3,712
Johnson	55.6	20.0	22.2	2.2	10,358
Jones	48.4	23.1	26.2	2.3	3,367
Linn	49.6	20.6	25.6	4.2	28,944
Muscatine	52.7	21.7	21.4	4.2	7,710
Poweshiek	49.0	21.3	24.4	5.3	3,098
Scott	51.9	21.3	23.1	3.7	28,355
Tama	51.4	19.4	23.5	5.6	3,412

Table 4: Cont.

	<u>K-6</u>	<u>7-9</u>	<u>10-12</u>	<u>Special Education</u>	<u>Public School Total</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake					
Buena Vista	52.6	19.3	21.2	6.9	3,191
Calhoun	54.8	19.8	24.2	1.2	2,520
Carroll	56.7	17.6	22.7	2.9	2,648
Cherokee	54.5	21.4	22.1	2.0	2,824
Clay	55.4	19.5	22.7	2.5	3,230
Crawford	50.9	22.2	24.7	2.2	3,564
Dickinson	54.0	21.4	23.0	1.6	2,739
Ida	54.5	21.6	21.0	2.9	1,489
Lyon	54.2	19.4	23.8	2.6	2,286
Monona	51.7	22.8	23.9	1.6	1,844
O'Brien	52.0	20.6	25.5	1.9	2,799
Osceola	49.2	20.7	24.3	5.8	943
Plymouth	53.9	20.4	23.7	2.0	3,932
Pocahontas	49.5	21.9	26.7	1.9	1,683
Sac	54.8	20.4	23.4	1.4	2,331
Sioux	55.2	19.8	23.3	1.7	3,730
Woodbury	52.6	19.5	21.4	6.5	17,158
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo					
Allamakee	50.3	21.6	25.5	2.6	2,809
Black Hawk	52.8	20.5	21.6	5.1	18,950
Bremer	49.7	22.2	26.2	1.9	5,853
Buchanan	52.2	21.7	22.6	3.6	3,164
Butler	53.0	20.7	25.7	0.6	2,778
Chickasaw	50.1	21.5	27.6	0.8	2,477
Clayton	53.4	21.7	22.5	2.4	3,760
Delaware	51.4	21.0	23.8	3.8	3,400
Dubuque	47.5	22.9	29.2	0.3	11,866
Fayette	49.4	22.7	25.1	2.7	4,509
Grundy	52.4	19.3	27.8	0.5	2,418
Howard	52.6	20.0	25.9	1.4	2,080
Winneshiek	48.2	21.2	27.5	3.1	2,590

Iowa Department of Economic Development, 1987-1988 Statistical Profiles of Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa.

* The totals and percentages presented here were calculated from enrollments published for each grade range, 1987-1988 Statistical Profile of Iowa, p. 30-31. The sum of the grade range frequencies did not equal the total enrollment published in the reference cited; therefore, the totals shown in this table differ.

Table 5: Public Secondary School Enrollees, Number of Dropouts, and Dropout Percentage in Iowa's Counties, 1988

	<u>Enrollees</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>State</u>	222,112	5,498	2.5
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines			
Boone	1825	30	1.6
Dallas	2759	67	2.4
Greene	828	9	1.1
Guthrie	1122	20	1.8
Jasper	3099	120	3.9
Marshall	3181	75	2.4
Polk	23888	1064	4.5
Story	4249	52	1.2
Warren	3309	59	1.8
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City			
Cerro Gordo	3231	60	1.9
Emmet	1124	24	2.1
Floyd	1683	33	2.0
Franklin	770	8	1.0
Hamilton	1463	15	1.0
Hancock	1075	5	0.5
Hardin	1871	14	0.7
Humboldt	859	11	1.3
Kossuth	1109	10	0.9
Mitchell	917	8	0.9
Palo Alto	935	7	0.7
Webster	2791	125	4.5
Winnebago	1225	14	1.1
Worth	556	10	1.8
Wright	1231	17	1.4
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa			
Appanoose	1219	31	2.5
Davis	694	11	1.6
Des Moines	3581	55	1.5
Henry	1670	18	1.1
Jefferson	949	22	2.3
Keokuk	1095	10	0.9
Lee	2946	77	2.6
Louisa	1298	37	2.9
Lucas	775	25	3.2
Mahaska	1420	39	2.7
Marion	2431	39	1.6
Monroe	585	15	2.6
Van Buren	643	6	0.9
Wapello	3204	119	3.7
Washington	1573	37	2.4
Wayne	579	10	1.7

Table 5: Cont.

	<u>Enrollees</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>D. Southwest Atlantic</u>			
Adair	519	0	0.0
Adams	367	3	0.8
Audubon	542	5	0.9
Cass	1444	24	1.7
Clarke	743	7	0.9
Decatur	725	13	1.8
Fremont	780	16	2.1
Harrison	1453	26	1.8
Madison	1326	30	2.3
Mills	1206	17	1.4
Montgomery	983	20	2.0
Page	1485	37	2.5
Pottawattamie	6863	376	5.5
Ringgold	459	2	0.4
Shelby	1200	19	1.6
Taylor	651	2	0.3
Union	1142	15	1.3
<u>E. East Central Cedar Rapids</u>			
Benton	1864	33	1.8
Cedar	1576	18	1.1
Clinton	4345	77	1.8
Iowa	1193	8	0.7
Jackson	1749	24	1.4
Johnson	4740	130	2.7
Jones	1606	28	1.7
Linn	14150	331	2.3
Muscatine	3414	97	2.8
Poweshiek	1498	34	2.3
Scott	12996	526	4.0
Tama	1624	11	0.7

Table 5: Cont.

	<u>Enrollees</u>	<u>Dropouts</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake			
Buena Vista	1339	24	1.8
Calhoun	1111	8	0.7
Carroll	1165	15	1.3
Cherokee	1276	19	1.5
Clay	1421	19	1.3
Crawford	1691	16	0.9
Dickinson	1184	25	2.1
Ida	654	6	0.9
Lyon	998	8	0.8
Monona	872	13	1.5
O'Brien	1346	10	0.7
Osceola	457	8	1.8
Plymouth	1800	9	0.5
Pocahontas	839	7	0.8
Sac	1024	6	0.6
Sioux	1673	14	0.8
Woodbury	8836	203	2.3
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo			
Allamakee	1344	12	0.9
Black Hawk	8316	422	5.1
Bremer	2716	27	1.0
Buchanan	1457	28	1.9
Butler	1683	8	0.5
Chickasaw	1187	13	1.1
Clayton	1726	16	0.9
Delaware	1543	23	1.5
Dubuque	6554	150	2.3
Fayette	2189	32	1.5
Grundy	1117	7	0.6
Howard	922	4	0.4
Winneshiek	1267	9	0.7

Burke, Sandra C. and Goudy, Willis, Census Services, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011 and Ranney, Edward, Guidance Services, Iowa Department of Education, Des Moines, IA 50319, Public Secondary School Dropouts in Iowa's Counties, 1980-1988, Iowa State University Extension Publication, CRD xxx, June 1989.

Table 6: Percent Distribution of 1980 Population in Three Age Groups by County

	<u>Ages</u> 0 to 19	<u>Ages</u> 20 to 64	<u>Ages</u> 65 and Over
<u>State</u>	32.0	32.3	13.3
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines			
Boone	29.3	54.3	16.4
Dallas	32.8	54.2	13.0
Greene	30.3	50.6	19.1
Guthrie	29.7	50.5	19.8
Jasper	31.3	55.1	13.6
Marshall	31.5	54.6	13.9
Polk	31.5	58.1	10.4
Story	30.4	61.2	8.4
Warren	36.6	54.2	9.2
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City			
Cerro Gordo	29.9	55.7	14.4
Emmet	33.0	52.3	14.7
Floyd	32.6	52.0	15.4
Franklin	29.5	53.3	17.2
Hamilton	30.8	53.8	15.4
Hancock	32.2	52.4	15.4
Hardin	31.1	51.7	17.2
Humboldt	30.4	53.1	16.5
Kossuth	33.8	51.1	15.1
Mitchell	32.2	49.1	18.7
Palo Alto	33.2	49.8	17.0
Webster	32.1	53.2	14.7
Winnebago	31.3	51.0	17.7
Worth	29.2	52.2	18.6
Wright	29.7	52.2	18.1
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa			
Appanoose	31.0	50.3	18.7
Davis	31.8	51.1	17.1
Des Moines	31.7	54.2	14.1
Henry	30.9	53.8	15.3
Jefferson	28.1	56.9	15.0
Keokuk	30.4	49.6	20.0
Lee	31.5	54.9	13.6
Louisa	34.1	52.1	13.8
Lucas	29.6	52.0	18.4
Mahaska	30.2	53.7	16.1
Marion	32.0	53.6	14.4
Monroe	30.2	51.4	18.4
Van Buren	31.5	49.8	18.7
Wapello	29.8	53.3	16.9
Washington	31.9	51.8	16.3
Wayne	26.7	50.4	22.9

Table 6: Cont.

	<u>Ages</u> <u>0 to 19</u>	<u>Ages</u> <u>20 to 64</u>	<u>Ages</u> <u>65 and Over</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic			
Adair	29.6	50.7	19.7
Adams	29.2	52.0	18.8
Audubon	30.5	50.9	18.6
Cass	29.9	51.3	18.8
Clarke	30.6	52.3	17.1
Decatur	31.3	50.4	18.3
Fremont	30.0	51.5	18.5
Harrison	32.6	50.2	17.2
Madison	31.9	51.0	17.1
Mills	32.6	54.7	12.7
Montgomery	28.9	51.4	19.7
Page	29.0	51.9	19.1
Pottawattamie	34.2	54.2	11.6
Ringgold	27.1	51.7	21.2
Shelby	33.6	50.3	16.1
Taylor	28.5	50.2	21.3
Union	31.1	51.0	17.9
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids			
Benton	33.3	52.1	14.6
Cedar	32.2	53.2	14.6
Clinton	33.4	53.7	12.9
Iowa	30.6	53.0	16.4
Jackson	36.0	50.2	13.8
Johnson	28.7	64.2	7.1
Jones	33.2	53.3	13.5
Linn	33.1	56.8	10.1
Muscatine	34.4	53.5	12.1
Poweshiek	31.8	53.3	14.9
Scott	34.4	56.7	8.9
Tama	31.9	51.1	17.0

Table 6: Cont.

	<u>Ages</u> <u>0 to 19</u>	<u>Ages</u> <u>20 to 64</u>	<u>Ages</u> <u>65 and Over</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake			
Buena Vista	30.6	53.1	16.3
Calhoun	29.6	50.8	19.6
Carroll	35.5	49.7	14.8
Cherokee	31.3	53.1	15.6
Clay	32.0	54.3	13.7
Crawford	34.1	51.9	14.0
Dickinson	29.4	54.4	16.2
Ida	30.1	51.7	18.2
Lyon	34.4	50.3	15.3
Monona	29.2	50.7	20.1
O'Brien	31.0	51.4	17.6
Osceola	32.0	50.8	17.2
Plymouth	34.4	51.2	14.4
Pocahontas	31.1	50.5	18.4
Sac	30.0	51.1	18.9
Sioux	36.6	50.7	12.7
Woodbury	32.7	54.0	13.3
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo			
Allamakee	33.7	49.3	17.0
Black Hawk	33.2	56.6	10.2
Bremer	34.0	52.9	13.1
Buchanan	37.0	50.8	12.2
Butler	31.9	51.6	16.5
Chickasaw	35.0	50.5	14.5
Clayton	32.8	50.9	16.3
Delaware	37.6	49.9	12.5
Dubuque	36.3	52.6	11.1
Fayette	33.0	50.7	16.3
Grundy	31.4	53.0	15.6
Howard	32.1	48.7	19.2
Winneshiek	34.4	51.5	14.1

Goudy, Willis, and Miller, Renea, Population Projections for Selected Age Groups in Iowa Counties: 1990-2010, Iowa State University Extension Publication, CRD-275, September 1988.

Table 7: 1987 Iowa Employment Status

	<u>Labor Force</u> <u>Total Number</u> <u>of Workers</u>	<u>Unemployment</u> <u>Total Rate</u> <u>Male & Female</u>	<u>Female Labor</u> <u>Force Total</u> <u>Workers</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>Unemployment</u> <u>Rate</u>
<u>State</u>	1,448,000	5.5	605,520	5.0
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines				
Boone	11,950	5.3	5,040	4.4
Dallas	15,640	4.3	6,520	2.7
Greene	5,200	5.6	2,140	5.2
Guthrie	5,200	5.5	2,040	4.6
Jasper	17,660	4.9	7,310	3.4
Marshall	19,330	6.2	8,140	6.3
Polk	186,240	4.4	86,050	3.2
Story	39,720	2.4	17,670	2.2
Warren	19,380	4.1	8,100	3.3
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City				
Cerro Gordo	25,810	5.7	11,430	4.5
Emmet	5,000	8.7	1,940	8.6
Floyd	8,440	7.5	3,330	7.2
Franklin	5,460	7.0	1,980	6.0
Hamilton	9,300	4.0	3,700	2.9
Hancock	6,100	5.0	2,330	5.3
Hardin	9,970	6.3	3,900	5.5
Humboldt	5,250	4.7	1,930	4.3
Kossuth	9,130	6.5	3,440	7.2
Mitchell	5,700	5.0	2,200	4.0
Palo Alto	5,130	4.0	2,000	3.4
Webster	20,190	6.1	8,760	4.9
Winnebago	7,620	3.7	3,200	3.6
Worth	4,670	5.2	1,870	4.8
Wright	7,410	4.8	2,860	4.7
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa				
Appanoose	6,150	7.5	2,550	6.2
Davis	3,680	8.7	1,340	6.0
Des Moines	22,430	6.6	9,510	7.5
Henry	10,900	5.0	4,700	4.0
Jefferson	8,380	7.0	3,390	7.4
Keokuk	5,740	6.2	2,170	4.0
Lee	18,250	9.8	7,470	8.9
Louisa	6,460	5.3	2,510	5.9
Lucas	4,860	5.7	1,980	7.2
Mahaska	10,210	4.7	4,020	4.5
Marion	15,470	3.5	6,480	3.3
Monroe	3,650	8.5	1,480	6.1
Van Buren	3,790	9.0	1,430	9.5
Wapello	15,350	10.3	6,100	9.0
Washington	9,490	6.0	3,980	6.5
Wayne	3,200	5.9	1,230	5.0

Table 7: Cont.

	<u>Labor Force</u> <u>Total Number</u> <u>of Workers</u>	<u>Unemployment</u> <u>Total Rate</u> <u>Male & Female</u>	<u>Female Labor</u> <u>Force Total</u> <u>Workers</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>Unemployment</u> <u>Rate</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic				
Adair	4,420	3.3	1,660	3.2
Adams	3,050	3.5	1,270	2.0
Audubon	3,530	5.4	1,330	4.5
Cass	8,210	5.8	3,390	3.8
Clarke	4,090	6.8	1,670	5.8
Decatur	3,890	6.2	1,680	5.0
Fremont	4,390	4.7	1,770	5.6
Harrison	6,730	6.7	2,610	6.0
Madison	5,870	5.5	2,250	3.5
Mills	5,440	4.9	2,310	4.6
Montgomery	5,760	4.8	2,400	4.6
Page	8,120	5.2	3,390	6.4
Pottawattamie	47,560	6.0	20,350	4.8
Ringgold	2,530	7.3	1,000	8.3
Shelby	6,640	5.8	2,440	8.5
Taylor	3,380	6.4	1,320	5.0
Union	6,330	6.3	2,630	5.0
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids				
Benton	10,120	6.1	3,990	5.9
Cedar	8,880	4.5	3,500	4.6
Clinton	22,750	7.7	9,340	9.6
Iowa	8,090	3.5	3,500	2.4
Jackson	10,060	7.7	4,040	7.6
Johnson	59,580	2.0	28,190	1.5
Jones	8,850	5.7	3,500	5.9
Linn	92,390	5.1	40,270	4.5
Muscatine	20,920	6.0	8,610	7.4
Poweshiek	10,200	3.9	4,320	3.1
Scott	80,890	6.6	33,550	6.6
Tama	8,940	6.3	3,290	5.4

Table 7: Cont.

	<u>Labor Force</u> <u>Total Number</u> <u>of Workers</u>	<u>Unemployment</u> <u>Total Rate</u> <u>Male & Female</u>	<u>Female Labor</u> <u>Force Total</u> <u>Workers</u>	<u>Female</u> <u>Unemployment</u> <u>Rate</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u>				
	Storm Lake			
Buena Vista	10,890	3.4	4,410	4.0
Calhoun	5,380	4.8	2,020	4.9
Carroll	11,100	5.7	4,510	5.7
Cherokee	7,080	6.3	2,650	5.9
Clay	8,630	4.9	3,570	4.6
Crawford	9,110	5.1	3,330	3.6
Dickinson	9,140	5.2	3,710	5.7
Ida	4,220	3.3	1,560	3.5
Lyon	5,830	3.3	2,190	2.0
Monona	4,670	7.4	1,690	7.6
O'Brien	7,620	4.2	2,830	4.3
Osceola	3,410	5.2	1,270	4.7
Plymouth	12,290	4.5	4,710	3.9
Pocahontas	4,780	3.7	1,800	4.4
Sac	5,620	6.3	2,080	6.5
Sioux	14,920	3.9	5,780	3.3
Woodbury	51,380	6.6	21,930	6.2
G. <u>Northeast</u>				
	Waterloo			
Allamakee	7,480	6.6	3,000	4.0
Black Hawk	58,230	8.4	24,660	9.4
Bremer	10,180	7.2	4,020	8.7
Buchanan	9,790	7.0	3,660	7.4
Butler	7,440	7.2	2,750	6.3
Chickasaw	7,100	7.7	2,730	7.8
Clayton	9,890	6.9	3,840	5.4
Delaware	8,360	6.1	3,130	4.2
Dubuque	43,940	6.1	18,530	5.7
Fayette	10,480	6.4	4,100	7.8
Grundy	6,580	4.3	2,510	7.0
Howard	5,000	5.4	1,890	4.0
Winneshiek	12,420	6.2	5,170	4.4

Iowa Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Unit,
(1988), Affirmative Action Data for Iowa, 1988. Des Moines, Iowa.

Table 8: Two Measures of Income

	<u>1987 Median Household Effective Buying Income in Dollars</u>	<u>1986 Per Capita Income in \$1000's</u>
<u>State</u>	23,277	13.4
<u>A. Central Des Moines</u>		
Boone	23,795	13.2
Dallas	22,826	13.7
Greene	20,355	14.6
Guthrie	17,311	12.7
Jasper	22,668	14.3
Marshall	26,670	13.7
Polk	27,929	15.6
Story	26,142	12.7
Warren	28,419	12.8
<u>B. North Central Mason City</u>		
Cerro Gordo	22,837	13.3
Emmet	18,846	13.1
Floyd	19,975	12.2
Franklin	21,468	13.6
Hamilton	21,365	15.7
Hancock	21,712	14.1
Hardin	21,356	14.4
Humboldt	19,926	13.3
Kossuth	18,671	13.8
Mitchell	17,821	13.2
Palo Alto	18,402	13.7
Webster	19,949	13.0
Winnebago	24,000	14.6
Worth	20,805	13.1
Wright	25,492	15.4
<u>C. Southeast Ottumwa</u>		
Appanoose	15,353	11.2
Davis	17,397	10.9
Des Moines	24,697	13.2
Henry	22,431	13.7
Jefferson	22,007	12.0
Keokuk	18,324	13.5
Lee	23,581	12.5
Louisa	23,722	12.7
Lucas	16,970	12.5
Mahaska	18,662	12.5
Marion	24,015	14.0
Monroe	23,111	11.7
Van Buren	16,425	11.4
Wapello	19,356	10.4
Washington	19,696	14.5
Wayne	12,811	12.2

Table 8: Cont.

	<u>1987 Median Household Effective Buying Income in Dollars</u>	<u>1986 Per Capita Income in \$1000's</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic		
Adair	16,347	12.3
Adams	17,134	12.4
Audubon	15,607	12.5
Cass	19,726	13.6
Clarke	16,819	11.4
Decatur	16,193	9.8
Fremont	19,730	15.6
Harrison	17,287	11.8
Madison	19,257	12.5
Mills	22,509	13.6
Montgomery	20,702	13.9
Page	20,522	12.7
Pottawattamie	25,592	12.6
Ringgold	12,519	12.1
Shelby	20,014	12.7
Taylor	15,267	11.9
Union	20,735	12.5
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids		
Benton	21,605	13.0
Cedar	20,973	13.1
Clinton	26,063	12.5
Iowa	23,572	13.3
Jackson	20,846	10.9
Johnson	23,963	14.8
Jones	22,054	11.1
Linn	29,417	14.3
Muscatine	28,197	14.4
Poweshiek	22,832	13.8
Scott	29,119	14.3
Tama	20,729	12.7

Table 9: Low Income Iowans By County

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Low Income Persons</u>	<u>Percent Low Income</u>
<u>State</u>	304,000	10.7
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines		
Boone	2,206	8.7
Dallas	3,048	10.2
Greene	1,323	12.1
Guthrie	1,598	14.0
Jasper	3,346	9.3
Marshall	3,755	9.4
Polk	28,204	8.8
Story	4,796	6.7
Warren	3,161	8.8
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City		
Cerro Gordo	4,848	10.1
Emmet	1,616	13.9
Floyd	2,266	12.4
Franklin	1,609	13.2
Hamilton	1,804	10.5
Hancock	1,624	12.2
Hardin	2,276	11.2
Humboldt	1,207	10.7
Kossuth	2,720	13.7
Mitchell	1,399	12.1
Palo Alto	1,563	13.8
Webster	4,992	11.8
Winnebago	1,267	10.1
Worth	873	10.0
Wright	1,586	10.7
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa		
Appanoose	2,090	14.6
Davis	1,591	18.1
Des Moines	4,246	9.6
Henry	2,022	10.6
Jefferson	2,113	12.8
Keokuk	1,912	15.9
Lee	4,238	10.4
Louisa	1,520	12.8
Lucas	1,204	12.5
Mahaska	2,575	11.5
Marion	2,903	9.7
Monroe	1,342	15.8
Van Buren	1,306	16.1
Wapello	4,444	11.9
Washington	2,342	11.9
Wayne	1,278	17.5

Table 8: Cont.

	<u>1987 Median Household Effective Buying Income in Dollars</u>	<u>1986 Per Capita Income in \$1,000's</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake		
Buena Vista	19,724	13.7
Calhoun	18,921	14.1
Carroll	19,972	13.8
Cherokee	19,538	12.5
Clay	19,860	12.9
Crawford	18,339	11.7
Dickinson	22,903	13.7
Ida	17,857	13.2
Lyon	16,025	12.6
Monona	15,733	14.0
O'Brien	18,106	14.6
Osceola	17,782	12.2
Plymouth	19,063	12.6
Pocahontas	19,641	14.3
Sac	16,070	14.0
Sioux	20,405	11.3
Woodbury	21,609	13.1
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo		
Allamakee	15,731	11.0
Black Hawk	29,034	12.3
Bremer	27,834	12.2
Buchanan	21,078	11.2
Butler	19,367	12.2
Chickasaw	20,000	12.4
Clayton	17,237	11.0
Delaware	21,595	11.6
Dubuque	25,562	11.9
Fayette	19,385	11.6
Grundy	24,678	15.0
Howard	17,148	12.9
Winneshiek	19,194	10.8

Survey of Buying Power, Sales and Marketing Management, August 15, 1988.

Burke, Sandra C., Goudy, Willis, Otto, Daniel and Stone, Kenneth.
Per Capita Income in Iowa's Counties, 1969-1986, Iowa State University
Extension Publication, CRD-280, February, 1989.

Table 9: Low Income Iowans By County

	<u>Number of Low Income Persons</u>	<u>Percent Low Income</u>
<u>State</u>	304,000	10.7
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines		
Boone	2,206	8.7
Dallas	3,048	10.2
Greene	1,323	12.1
Guthrie	1,598	14.0
Jasper	3,346	9.3
Marshall	3,755	9.4
Polk	28,204	8.8
Story	4,796	6.7
Warren	3,161	8.8
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City		
Cerro Gordo	4,848	10.1
Emmet	1,616	13.9
Floyd	2,266	12.4
Franklin	1,609	13.2
Hamilton	1,804	10.5
Hancock	1,624	12.2
Hardin	2,276	11.2
Humboldt	1,207	10.7
Kossuth	2,720	13.7
Mitchell	1,399	12.1
Palo Alto	1,563	13.8
Webster	4,992	11.8
Winnebago	1,267	10.1
Worth	873	10.0
Wright	1,586	10.7
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa		
Appanoose	2,090	14.6
Davis	1,591	18.1
Des Moines	4,246	9.6
Henry	2,022	10.6
Jefferson	2,113	12.8
Keokuk	1,912	15.9
Lee	4,238	10.4
Louisa	1,520	12.8
Lucas	1,204	12.5
Mahaska	2,575	11.5
Marion	2,903	9.7
Monroe	1,342	15.8
Van Buren	1,306	16.1
Wapello	4,444	11.9
Washington	2,342	11.9
Wayne	1,278	17.5

Table 9: Cont.

	<u>Number of Low Income Persons</u>	<u>Percent Low Income</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic		
Adair	1,148	13.5
Adams	831	15.4
Audubon	1,094	14.0
Cass	2,223	14.1
Clarke	1,334	15.5
Decatur	1,410	16.2
Fremont	1,042	11.7
Harrison	2,010	12.7
Madison	1,519	12.3
Mills	1,392	10.4
Montgomery	1,424	11.6
Page	1,976	11.4
Pottawattamie	9,073	10.3
Ringgold	1,029	18.7
Shelby	1,895	13.2
Taylor	1,284	16.9
Union	1,895	14.6
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids		
Benton	2,378	10.4
Cedar	1,997	11.0
Clinton	5,754	10.9
Iowa	1,617	10.7
Jackson	3,329	15.3
Johnson	6,339	7.4
Jones	2,755	13.8
Linn	13,804	8.1
Muscatine	4,234	10.3
Poweshiek	1,822	9.8
Scott	13,389	8.6
Tama	2,352	12.7

Table 9: Cont.

	<u>Number of Low Income Persons</u>	<u>Percent Low Income</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake		
Buena Vista	2,304	11.3
Calhoun	1,699	14.0
Carroll	3,026	13.6
Cherokee	1,914	12.8
Clay	1,947	10.9
Crawford	2,256	12.3
Dickinson	1,953	13.0
Ida	1,151	13.4
Lyon	1,872	15.2
Monona	1,558	14.8
O'Brien	1,890	11.9
Osceola	913	11.7
Plymouth	3,221	13.3
Pocahontas	1,351	12.7
Sac	1,975	15.4
Sioux	3,327	11.1
Woodbury	11,667	11.9
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo		
Allamakee	2,235	14.9
Black Hawk	11,168	8.9
Bremer	2,483	10.6
Buchanan	3,226	15.0
Butler	1,948	11.9
Chickasaw	1,975	13.5
Clayton	3,117	15.3
Delaware	3,033	16.3
Dubuque	9,914	10.9
Fayette	3,314	14.3
Grundy	1,097	8.4
Howard	1,610	15.2
Winneshiek	2,562	11.8

Iowa Department of Education, Low Income Individuals in Iowa School Districts and Counties, Des Moines, Iowa. As published in the Des Moines Register, June 10, 1989.

Table 10: Number of Iowa Old Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Recipients (OASDI)--Based on 10% Sample, December 1986--by County

	<u>Total</u> <u>All</u> <u>Ages</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Men Age</u> <u>65+</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Women</u> <u>Age 65+</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Age 65+</u>	<u>Percent Total</u> <u>Recipients</u> <u>Age 65+</u>
<u>State</u>	510,900	155,240	239,830	395,070	77.3
<u>A. Central Des Moines</u>					
Boone	5,380	1,640	2,570	4,210	78.2
Dallas	5,690	1,640	2,470	4,110	72.2
Greene	2,930	820	1,660	2,480	84.6
Guthrie	2,910	950	1,370	2,320	79.7
Jasper	6,580	2,180	2,870	5,050	76.7
Marshall	7,560	2,370	3,290	5,660	74.9
Polk	47,040	12,430	21,980	34,410	73.1
Story	8,270	2,690	4,060	6,750	81.6
Warren	4,420	1,250	2,010	3,260	73.7
<u>B. North Central Mason City</u>					
Cerro Gordo	9,130	2,630	4,380	7,010	76.8
Emmet	2,670	820	1,130	1,950	73.0
Floyd	3,850	1,220	1,720	2,940	76.4
Franklin	2,530	810	1,110	1,920	75.9
Hamilton	3,430	1,040	1,590	2,630	76.7
Hancock	2,670	830	1,340	2,170	81.3
Hardin	4,850	1,470	2,460	3,930	81.0
Humboldt	2,710	930	1,120	2,050	75.6
Kossuth	4,180	1,340	2,000	3,340	79.4
Mitchell	2,810	980	1,390	2,370	84.3
Palo Alto	2,640	820	1,330	2,150	81.4
Webster	8,870	2,760	4,060	6,820	76.9
Winnebago	3,160	1,060	1,510	2,570	81.3
Worth	1,860	650	870	1,520	81.7
Wright	3,610	1,330	1,730	3,060	84.8
<u>C. Southeast Ottumwa</u>					
Appanoose	3,640	1,010	1,840	2,850	78.3
Davis	1,740	500	970	1,470	84.5
Des Moines	8,070	2,270	3,880	6,150	76.2
Henry	3,890	1,160	2,030	3,190	82.0
Jefferson	2,790	850	1,480	2,330	83.5
Keokuk	3,060	960	1,480	2,440	79.7
Lee	7,610	2,220	3,450	5,670	74.5
Louisa	1,910	600	790	1,390	72.8
Lucas	2,350	770	1,060	1,830	77.8
Mahaska	4,650	1,210	2,370	3,580	77.9
Marion	5,480	1,770	2,720	4,490	81.9
Monroe	1,810	490	930	1,420	78.4
Van Buren	2,060	720	1,000	1,720	83.5
Wapello	8,600	2,630	3,840	6,470	75.2
Washington	4,110	1,190	2,100	3,290	80.0
Wayne	2,200	720	1,100	1,820	82.7

Table 10: Cont.

	<u>Total</u> <u>All</u> <u>Ages</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Men Age</u> <u>65+</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Women</u> <u>Age 65+</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Age 65+</u>	<u>Percent Total</u> <u>Recipients</u> <u>Age 65+</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic					
Adair	1,960	750	940	1,690	86.2
Adams	1,340	460	640	1,100	82.1
Audubon	1,720	560	850	1,410	82.0
Cass	4,200	1,280	1,950	3,230	76.9
Clarke	1,820	600	890	1,490	81.9
Decatur	1,960	700	950	1,650	84.2
Fremont	2,040	600	950	1,550	76.0
Harrison	3,410	1,100	1,640	2,740	80.3
Madison	2,710	890	1,240	2,130	78.6
Mills	2,240	600	930	1,530	68.3
Montgomery	3,150	980	1,640	2,620	83.2
Page	4,090	1,260	2,150	3,410	83.4
Pottawattamie	13,280	3,750	5,890	9,640	72.6
Ringgold	1,340	440	570	1,010	75.4
Shelby	2,690	1,050	1,150	2,200	81.8
Taylor	2,170	780	1,010	1,790	82.5
Union	2,850	660	1,510	2,170	76.1
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids					
Benton	4,190	1,290	1,920	3,210	76.6
Cedar	3,340	1,100	1,640	2,740	82.0
Clinton	10,520	3,200	4,890	8,090	76.9
Iowa	3,100	1,080	1,470	2,550	82.2
Jackson	3,660	1,300	1,530	2,830	77.3
Johnson	8,310	2,390	3,830	6,220	74.8
Jones	3,410	1,080	1,440	2,520	73.9
Linn	24,940	7,580	11,230	18,810	75.4
Muscatine	6,320	1,890	2,790	4,680	74.0
Poweshiek	3,310	1,150	1,680	2,830	85.5
Scott	21,260	5,860	9,830	15,690	73.8
Tama	4,130	1,270	2,100	3,370	81.6

Table 10: Cont.

	<u>Total</u> <u>All</u> <u>Ages</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Men Age</u> <u>65+</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Women</u> <u>Age 65+</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Age 65+</u>	<u>Percent Total</u> <u>Recipients</u> <u>Age 65+</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake					
Buena Vista	4,650	1,510	2,150	3,660	78.7
Calhoun	2,880	910	1,590	2,500	86.8
Carroll	4,400	1,330	2,050	3,380	76.8
Cherokee	3,330	1,110	1,560	2,670	80.2
Clay	3,050	890	1,520	2,410	79.0
Crawford	3,340	1,070	1,700	2,770	82.9
Dickinson	3,990	1,460	1,840	3,300	82.7
Ida	1,840	650	760	1,410	76.6
Lyon	2,560	880	1,280	2,160	84.4
Monona	2,960	910	1,420	2,330	78.7
O'Brien	3,930	1,250	2,040	3,290	83.7
Osceola	1,840	630	840	1,470	79.9
Plymouth	4,170	1,490	2,080	3,570	85.6
Pocahontas	2,450	890	1,120	2,010	82.0
Sac	3,200	1,100	1,510	2,610	81.6
Sioux	5,300	1,690	2,630	4,320	81.5
Woodbury	18,160	5,210	8,430	13,640	75.1
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo					
Allamakee	3,130	1,120	1,400	2,520	80.5
Black Hawk	20,710	5,660	9,140	14,800	71.4
Bremer	4,380	1,410	2,220	3,630	82.9
Buchanan	3,730	1,200	1,570	2,770	74.3
Butler	3,880	1,330	1,800	3,130	80.7
Chickasaw	2,910	880	1,300	2,180	74.9
Clayton	4,520	1,550	2,090	3,640	80.5
Delaware	2,990	880	1,360	2,240	74.9
Dubuque	15,320	4,080	7,550	11,630	75.9
Fayette	5,340	1,760	2,500	4,260	79.8
Grundy	2,460	810	1,240	2,050	83.3
Howard	2,440	840	1,130	1,970	80.7
Winneshiek	3,860	1,360	1,700	3,060	79.3

Goudy, Willis, and Pollard, Thomas, Social Security Beneficiaries and Payments in Iowa Counties, December 1986, Iowa State University Extension Publication, CRD-269, June 1988.

Table 11: Monthly Average Number of Cases Per County Receiving ADC
in Iowa, 1988

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Unemployed Parent</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>State</u>	33,198	2,837	36,035
<u>A. Central Des Moines</u>			
Boone	239	31	270
Dallas	283	16	299
Greene	92	9	101
Guthrie	110	12	122
Jasper	319	26	345
Marshall	444	38	482
Polk	4805	148	4953
Story	338	15	354
Warren	274	24	298
<u>B. North Central Mason City</u>			
Cerro Gordo	547	35	582
Emmet	125	13	138
Floyd	196	30	226
Franklin	90	7	97
Hamilton	138	10	148
Hancock	82	6	88
Hardin	172	15	187
Humboldt	94	6	100
Kossuth	108	10	118
Mitchell	62	6	68
Palo Alto	75	7	82
Webster	648	45	693
Winnebago	50	7	57
Worth	59	6	65
Wright	121	5	126
<u>C. Southeast Ottumwa</u>			
Appanoose	326	51	377
Davis	99	19	118
Des Moines	652	33	685
Henry	157	15	172
Jefferson	151	22	173
Keokuk	126	21	147
Lee	659	62	722
Louisa	145	15	160
Lucas	128	17	145
Mahaska	274	24	298
Marion	228	36	264
Monroe	139	26	165
Van Buren	77	12	89
Wapello	710	126	836
Washington	149	20	169
Wayne	77	14	91

Table 11: Cont.

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Unemployed Parent</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>D. Southwest Atlantic</u>			
Adair	48	5	53
Adams	43	6	49
Audubon	37	5	42
Cass	129	8	137
Clarke	100	11	111
Decatur	102	9	111
Fremont	96	5	101
Harrison	168	14	182
Madison	103	5	108
Mills	144	13	157
Montgomery	118	10	128
Page	222	26	248
Pottawattamie	1398	35	1433
Ringgold	63	13	76
Shelby	80	6	86
Taylor	86	11	97
Union	205	17	222
<u>E. East Central Cedar Rapids</u>			
Benton	209	20	229
Cedar	115	28	143
Clinton	813	95	908
Iowa	71	3	74
Jackson	234	61	295
Johnson	464	17	481
Jones	184	16	200
Linn	2017	183	2200
Muscatine	619	96	715
Poweshiek	131	13	145
Scott	3134	249	3383
Tama	188	8	196

Table 11: Cont.

	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Unemployed Parent</u>	<u>Total</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake			
Buena Vista	144	13	157
Calhoun	100	11	111
Carroll	117	5	122
Cherokee	92	4	96
Clay	184	12	196
Crawford	162	8	170
Dickinson	112	8	120
Ida	42	1	43
Lyon	52	4	56
Monona	129	16	145
O'Brien	83	3	86
Osceola	32	3	35
Plymouth	111	13	124
Pocahontas	55	3	58
Sac	76	6	82
Sioux	92	4	96
Woodbury	1716	50	1766
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo			
Allamakee	87	6	93
Black Hawk	2743	275	3018
Bremer	140	23	163
Buchanan	257	57	314
Butler	121	28	149
Chickasaw	89	13	102
Clayton	124	15	139
Delaware	169	34	203
Dubuque	865	125	990
Fayette	200	43	243
Grundy	57	12	69
Howard	64	4	68
Winneshiek	96	20	116

Iowa Department of Human Services (1988), Monthly Public Assistance Statistical Report, Report Series A-1, 1987, Des Moines, Iowa.

Table 12: Monthly Average Number of Households and Recipients of Food Stamps Per County in Iowa, 1988

	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Number of Recipients</u>
<u>State</u>	69,032	175,206
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines		
Boone	513	1301
Dallas	533	1366
Greene	198	500
Guthrie	278	720
Jasper	667	1632
Marshall	1039	2498
Polk	8739	21199
Story	773	1812
Warren	563	1446
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City		
Cerro Gordo	1165	2707
Emmet	277	777
Floyd	457	1214
Franklin	214	552
Hamilton	348	858
Hancock	206	573
Hardin	413	1056
Humboldt	233	597
Kossuth	302	806
Mitchell	186	478
Palo Alto	254	620
Webster	1442	3502
Winnebago	160	389
Worth	175	401
Wright	285	643
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa		
Appanoose	727	1870
Davis	289	790
Des Moines	1249	3142
Henry	328	820
Jefferson	435	1004
Keokuk	295	855
Lee	1295	3215
Louisa	282	752
Lucas	331	773
Mahaska	611	1546
Marion	532	1442
Monroe	358	919
Van Buren	212	611
Wapello	1767	4376
Washington	331	928
Wayne	241	699

Table 12: Cont.

	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Number of Recipients</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic		
Adair	170	427
Adams	143	376
Audubon	118	342
Cass	287	755
Clarke	253	713
Decatur	354	883
Fremont	210	554
Harrison	427	1120
Madison	214	553
Mills	251	717
Montgomery	256	610
Page	493	1246
Pottawattamie	2259	5962
Ringgold	193	542
Shelby	174	503
Taylor	184	529
Union	403	1039
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids		
Benton	457	1166
Cedar	308	804
Clinton	1604	4003
Iowa	147	389
Jackson	585	1643
Johnson	917	2078
Jones	372	994
Linn	4083	9800
Muscatine	1141	3102
Poweshiek	287	736
Scott	5306	13856
Tama	344	923

Table 12: Cont.

	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Number of Recipients</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u>	Storm Lake	
Buena Vista	303	813
Calhoun	246	639
Carroll	345	851
Cherokee	226	552
Clay	434	1036
Crawford	379	975
Dickinson	241	642
Ida	94	248
Lyon	150	446
Monona	307	806
O'Brien	220	557
Osceola	105	281
Plymouth	318	896
Pocahontas	148	386
Sac	197	529
Sioux	286	885
Woodbury	2889	7728
G. <u>Northeast</u>	Waterloo	
Allamakee	268	722
Black Hawk	5468	13194
Bremer	352	934
Buchanan	600	1709
Butler	330	906
Chickasaw	260	717
Clayton	374	1022
Delaware	437	1240
Dubuque	2089	5214
Fayette	614	1684
Grundy	149	374
Howard	234	593
Winneshiek	326	875

Iowa Department of Human Services, Food Stamp Program. Report Series
1988, Des Moines, Iowa.

Table 13. Shares of total annual expenditures, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1980, 1984, 1985, and 1986

Item	1980	1984	1985	1986
Total expenditures.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food.....	19.3	15.7	15.3	14.8
Housing.....	28.7	30.1	30.1	30.3
Apparel and services.....	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1
Transportation.....	21.1	20.4	20.5	21.2
Vehicles.....	7.3	8.7	9.2	10.3
Gas and motor oil.....	7.4	5.1	4.7	4.0
Other transportation.....	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.9
Health care.....	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
Personal insurance and pensions..	7.2	9.1	9.1	9.4
All other ^{1/}	14.1	14.8	15.2	14.5

^{1/} Includes alcoholic beverages, entertainment, personal care services, reading, education, tobacco and smoking supplies, miscellaneous expenditures, and cash contributions.

Table 14. Average annual expenditures of Midwest consumer units, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1986

Item	Midwest
Income before taxes.....	\$23,325
Income after taxes.....	21,425
Average annual expenditures.....	\$21,356
Food.....	3,114
Alcoholic beverages.....	257
Housing.....	6,232
Shelter.....	3,339
Owned dwellings.....	2,028
Rented dwellings.....	984
Other lodging.....	327
Utilities, fuels and public services.....	1,722
Household operations.....	327
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	844
Apparel and services.....	1,116
Transportation.....	4,617
Vehicles.....	2,364
Gasoline and motor oil.....	867
Other vehicle expenses.....	1,206
Public transportation.....	180
Health care.....	996
Entertainment.....	985
Personal care.....	192
Reading.....	139
Education.....	333
Tobacco.....	240
Miscellaneous.....	347
Cash contributions.....	798
Personal insurance and pensions.....	1,993
Life and other personal insurance.....	282
Retirement, pensions, social security.....	1,711

Source: BLS News. Consumer Expenditure Survey Results from 1986. April 14, 1988.

Table 15: Leading Cause of Death by Age, 1987*

Cause of Death	Age Groups																	
	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-54		55-64		65-84		85 & Over	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Perinatal Problems	148	43.1																
Congenital Anomalies	81	23.6	11	17.5	8	9.3												
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	67	19.5																
Respiratory Diseases	8	2.3	4	6.3					49	4.6	172	6.1	1,311	9.6	808	10.2		
Infective or Parasitic Diseases	8	2.3																
Accidents			23	36.5	35	40.7	195	55.7	234	24.5	70	6.6						
Cancer			5	7.9	13	15.1	19	5.4	181	19.3	378	35.7	1,074	38.2	3,412	25.0	821	10.4
Nervous System			4	6.3	9	10.5												
Suicide					6	7.0	57	16.3										
Circulatory System							15	4.3	150	16.0							431	5.5
Homicide							12	3.4										
Heart Disease									123	13.1	324	30.6	942	33.5	5,425	39.7	3,555	45.0
Digestive System									34	3.6	52	4.9	106	3.8	422	3.1		
Cerebrovascular Disease												95	3.4	1,058	7.7	960	12.2	
Total Deaths	343		63		86		350		940		1,060		2,808		13,666		7,896	

% do not total 100.

No. of deaths do not sum to total because all causes are not listed.

* Iowa Department of Public Health (1987). *Vital Statistics of Iowa, 1987*, Table 19, p. 67. Des Moines.

Table 16: Total Sum of Perinatal and Infant Deaths By County (1987)*

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
	759
<u>A. Central</u> Des Moines	
Boone	7
Dallas	17
Greene	1
Guthrie	1
Jasper	8
Marshall	14
Polk	139
Story	14
Warren	10
<u>B. North Central</u> Mason City	
Cerro Gordo	7
Emmet	3
Floyd	2
Franklin	1
Hamilton	7
Hancock	0
Hardin	4
Humboldt	7
Kossuth	4
Mitchell	3
Palo Alto	0
Webster	19
Winnebago	2
Worth	3
Wright	3
<u>C. Southeast</u> Ottumwa	
Appanoose	6
Davis	0
Des Moines	12
Henry	6
Jefferson	4
Keokuk	1
Lee	17
Louisa	3
Lucas	3
Mahaska	8
Marion	10
Monroe	5
Van Buren	0
Wapello	12
Washington	1
Wayne	0

Table 16: Cont.

Total NumberD. Southwest Atlantic

Adair	4
Adams	0
Audubon	3
Cass	1
Clarke	1
Decatur	1
Fremont	4
Harrison	4
Madison	2
Mills	8
Montgomery	1
Page	3
Pottawattamie	35
Ringgold	3
Shelby	0
Taylor	3
Union	2

E. East Central Cedar Rapids

Benton	3
Cedar	3
Clinton	4
Iowa	7
Jackson	2
Johnson	19
Jones	5
Linn	53
Muscatine	15
Poweshiek	3
Scott	48
Tama	2

Table 16: Cont.

	<u>Total Number</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake	
Buena Vista	11
Calhoun	0
Carroll	7
Cherokee	2
Clay	18
Crawford	4
Dickinson	2
Ida	2
Lyon	2
Monona	1
O'Brien	4
Osceola	2
Plymouth	8
Pocahontas	2
Sac	1
Sioux	6
Woodbury	45
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo	
Allamakee	4
Black Hawk	35
Bremer	2
Buchanan	9
Butler	3
Chickasaw	6
Clayton	5
Delaware	6
Dubuque	14
Fayette	5
Grundy	2
Howard	1
Winneshiek	3

* Includes stillborn infants and babies under one year of age. See glossary.

Iowa Department of Public Health (1987), Vital Statistics of Iowa 1987, Des Moines, Iowa.

Table 17: Number of Iowa Suicides in 1987 and Suicide Rate per 1,000 Population

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Suicides</u>	<u>Rate Per 1,000</u>
	398	.14
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines		
Boone	3	.12
Dallas	4	.13
Greene	4	.37
Guthrie	0	.00
Jasper	3	.08
Marshall	6	.15
Polk	42	.13
Story	8	.11
Warren	5	.14
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City		
Cerro Gordo	9	.19
Emmet	1	.09
Floyd	4	.22
Franklin	2	.16
Hamilton	3	.18
Hancock	2	.15
Hardin	2	.10
Humboldt	2	.18
Kossuth	4	.20
Mitchell	0	.00
Palo Alto	0	.00
Webster	6	.14
Winnebago	2	.16
Worth	0	.00
Wright	2	.14
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa		
Appanoose	2	.14
Davis	0	.00
Des Moines	12	.27
Henry	1	.05
Jefferson	2	.12
Keokuk	2	.17
Lee	6	.15
Louisa	3	.25
Lucas	4	.42
Mahaska	1	.05
Marion	7	.23
Monroe	1	.12
Van Buren	0	.00
Wapello	5	.13
Washington	3	.15
Wayne	1	.14

Table 17: Cont.

	<u>Number of Suicides</u>	<u>Rate Per 1,000</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic		
Adair	2	.24
Adams	0	.00
Audubon	0	.00
Cass	2	.13
Clarke	2	.23
Decatur	1	.12
Fremont	1	.11
Harrison	1	.06
Madison	0	.00
Mills	1	.08
Montgomery	2	.16
Page	0	.00
Pottawattamie	16	.18
Ringgold	0	.00
Shelby	1	.07
Taylor	3	.39
Union	3	.23
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids		
Benton	3	.13
Cedar	2	.11
Clinton	9	.17
Iowa	2	.13
Jackson	3	.14
Johnson	12	.14
Jones	3	.15
Linn	28	.17
Muscatine	7	.17
Poweshiek	2	.11
Scott	31	.20
Tama	2	.11

Table 17: Cont.

	<u>Number of Suicides</u>	<u>Rate Per 1,000</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake		
Buena Vista	1	.05
Calhoun	3	.25
Carroll	2	.09
Cherokee	3	.20
Clay	0	.00
Crawford	0	.00
Dickinson	1	.07
Ida	0	.00
Lyon	1	.08
Monona	0	.00
O'Brien	0	.00
Osceola	1	.13
Plymouth	6	.25
Pocahontas	1	.09
Sac	1	.08
Sioux	1	.03
Woodbury	14	.14
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo		
Allamakee	5	.33
Black Hawk	16	.13
Bremer	3	.13
Buchanan	2	.09
Butler	3	.18
Chickasaw	3	.21
Clayton	3	.15
Delaware	3	.16
Dubuque	12	.13
Fayette	7	.30
Grundy	0	.00
Howard	0	.00
Winneshiek	3	.14

Dare, Mike, Personal Communication. Statistical Services, Iowa Department of Public Health, April 1989.

Table 18: Child and Dependent Adult Abuse, January - June 1987

<u>State</u>	<u>Founded Child Abuse*</u>		<u>Determined Adult Abuse**</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate Per 1,000 Child Population</u>	<u>Number</u>
	3,193	3.9	116
A. <u>Central</u> Des Moines			
Boone	27	3.99	0
Dallas	52	5.91	0
Greene	13	3.92	1
Guthrie	20	6.24	1
Jasper	44	4.28	3
Marshall	55	4.69	0
Polk	619	7.42	34
Story	29	1.92	1
Warren	57	5.00	1
B. <u>North Central</u> Mason City			
Cerro Gordo	55	4.40	0
Emmet	7	1.82	0
Floyd	22	3.82	0
Franklin	6	1.71	1
Hamilton	20	4.07	1
Hancock	10	2.47	1
Hardin	18	3.07	1
Humboldt	7	2.08	0
Kossuth	9	1.35	2
Mitchell	6	1.69	0
Palo Alto	9	2.47	3
Webster	69	5.42	5
Winnebago	11	3.18	0
Worth	7	2.92	0
Wright	10	3.31	1
C. <u>Southeast</u> Ottumwa			
Appanoose	10	2.34	1
Davis	10	3.82	1
Des Moines	65	4.97	0
Henry	17	3.32	0
Jefferson	12	2.95	0
Keokuk	5	1.43	0
Lee	74	6.10	3
Louisa	3	0.81	0
Lucas	5	1.81	0
Mahaska	15	2.49	1
Marion	39	4.76	5
Monroe	1	0.40	0
Van Buren	1	0.41	0
Wapello	48	4.54	0
Washington	4	0.69	0
Wayne	3	1.52	0

Table 18: Cont.

	Founded Child Abuse*		Determined Adult Abuse*
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate Per 1,000 Child Population</u>	<u>Number</u>
D. <u>Southwest</u> Atlantic			
Adair	8	3.14	1
Adams	2	1.32	1
Audubon	5	2.12	0
Cass	19	4.20	0
Clarke	5	2.11	1
Decatur	7	2.95	0
Fremont	2	0.78	0
Harrison	35	7.35	2
Madison	17	4.62	0
Mills	5	1.26	1
Montgomery	13	3.75	0
Page	11	2.22	1
Pottawattamie	180	6.83	12
Ringgold	3	1.99	1
Shelby	9	1.96	0
Taylor	3	1.40	0
Union	14	3.67	0
E. <u>East Central</u> Cedar Rapids			
Benton	12	1.69	1
Cedar	9	1.65	0
Clinton	70	4.11	1
Iowa	8	1.88	0
Jackson	35	4.82	0
Johnson	47	2.62	0
Jones	17	2.84	3
Linn	208	4.21	4
Muscatine	57	4.57	0
Poweshiek	17	3.35	4
Scott	192	3.89	2
Tama	27	4.77	1

Table 18: Cont.

	Founded Child Abuse*		Determined Adult Abuse**
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Child Population</u>	<u>Number</u>
F. <u>Northwest</u> Storm Lake			
Buena Vista	12	2.22	0
Calhoun	8	2.22	1
Carroll	14	1.90	0
Cherokee	7	1.54	0
Clay	26	4.67	1
Crawford	13	2.24	0
Dickinson	21	5.03	0
Ida	2	0.82	0
Lyon	3	0.75	0
Monona	7	2.29	0
O'Brien	6	1.29	0
Osceola	0	0.00	1
Plymouth	4	0.53	0
Pocahontas	15	4.76	0
Sac	10	2.62	0
Sioux	9	0.95	1
Woodbury	118	4.04	1
G. <u>Northeast</u> Waterloo			
Allamakee	14	3.03	0
Black Hawk	170	4.36	4
Bremer	5	0.69	0
Buchanan	19	2.49	0
Butler	9	1.75	0
Chickasaw	8	1.64	0
Clayton	18	2.88	0
Delaware	21	3.28	1
Dubuque	54	1.80	1
Fayette	41	5.49	0
Grundy	3	0.73	0
Howard	5	1.57	1
Winneshiek	12	2.00	0

* Iowa Department of Human Services, Child Abuse Statistical Report. Report Series A-4, June, 1987, Des Moines, Iowa.

** Iowa Department of Human Services, Dependent Adult Abuse Report. Report Series D-3, June, 1984-1988, Des Moines, Iowa.

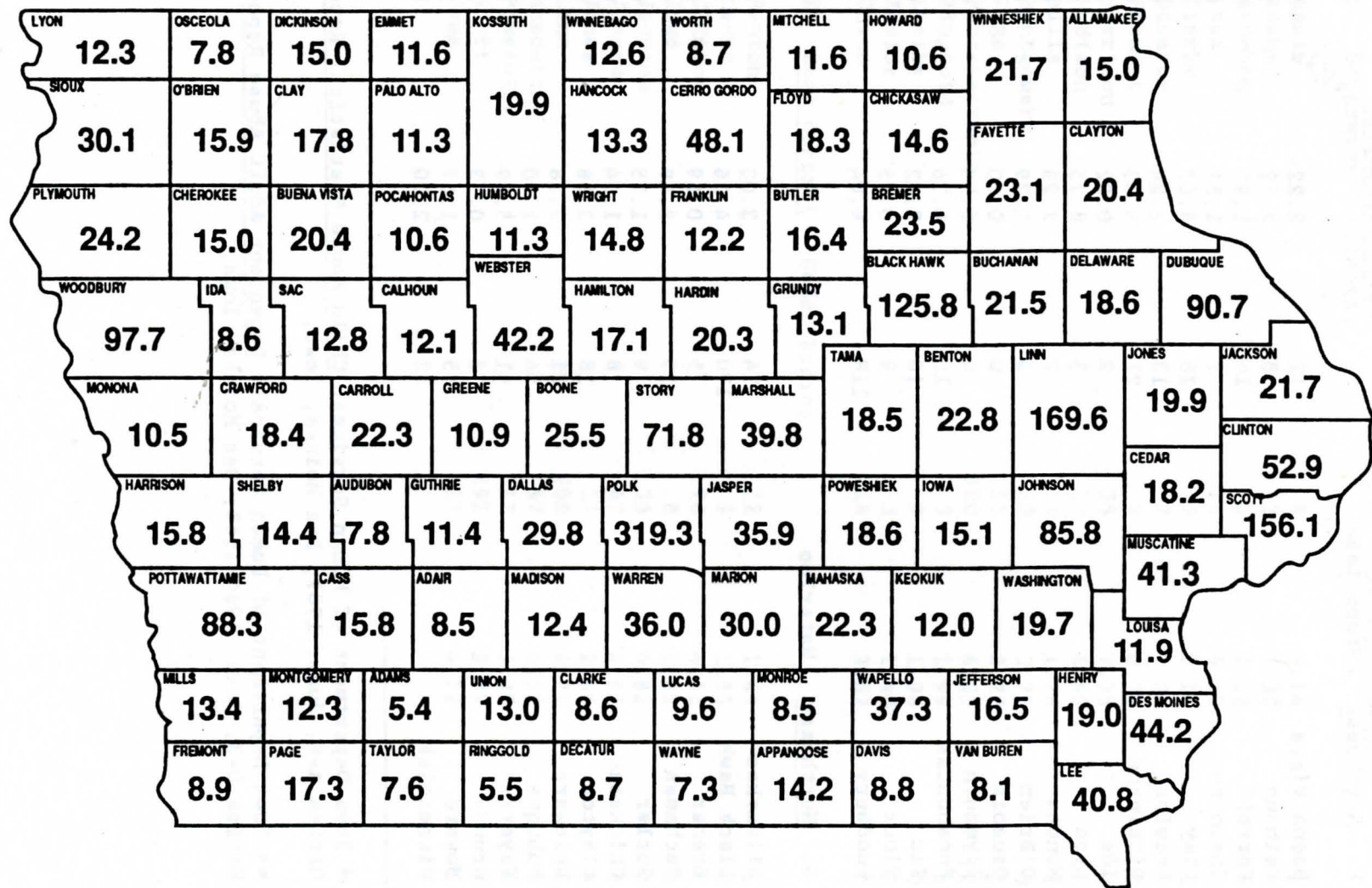


Figure 1. 1987 ESTIMATED POPULATION (THOUSANDS)
STATE POPULATION: 2,834,000

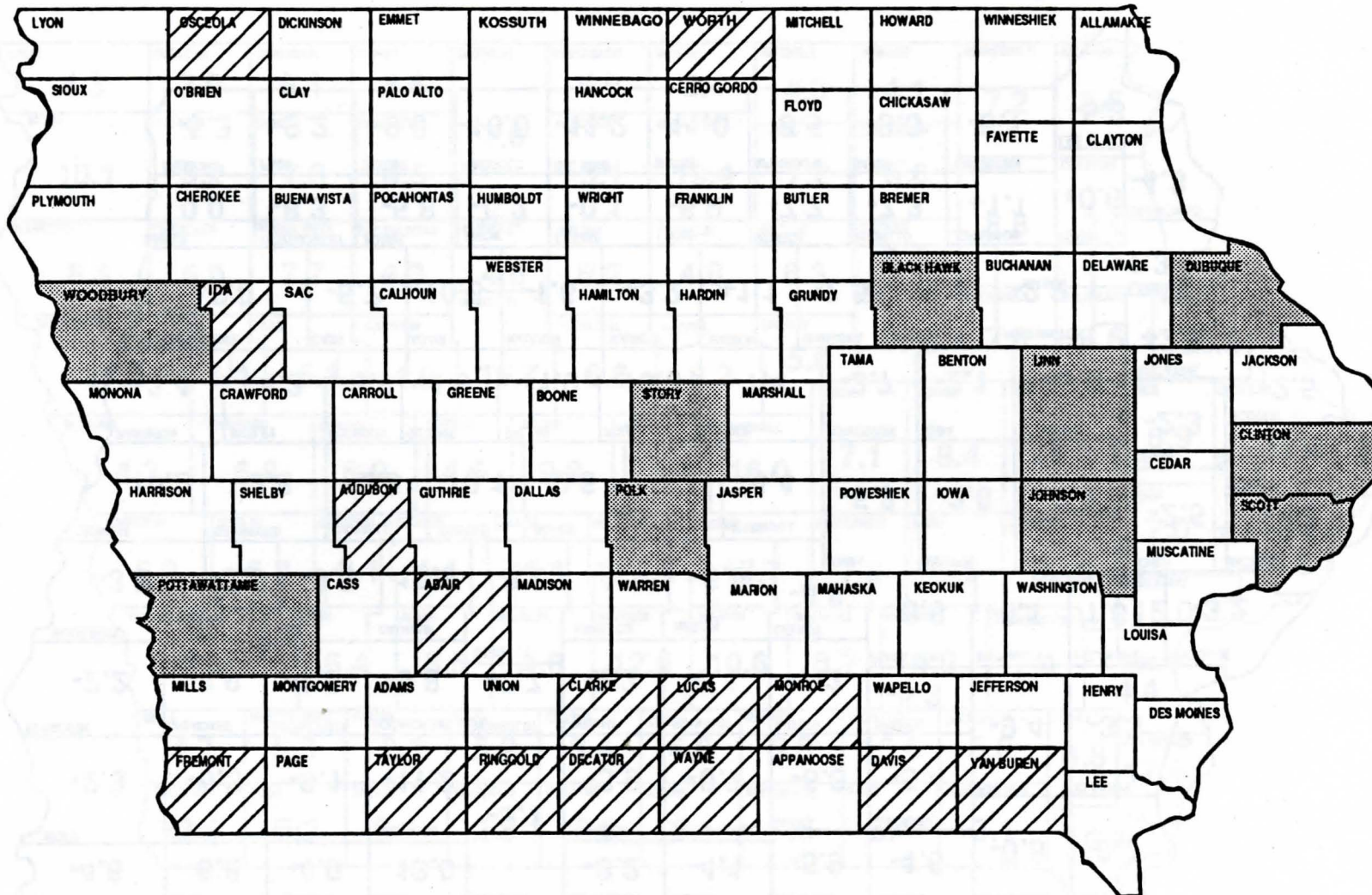




Figure 2: ESTIMATED IOWA POPULATION, 1987 (THOUSANDS)

-  = Counties with population 10,000 or less
-  = Counties with population 50,000 or more

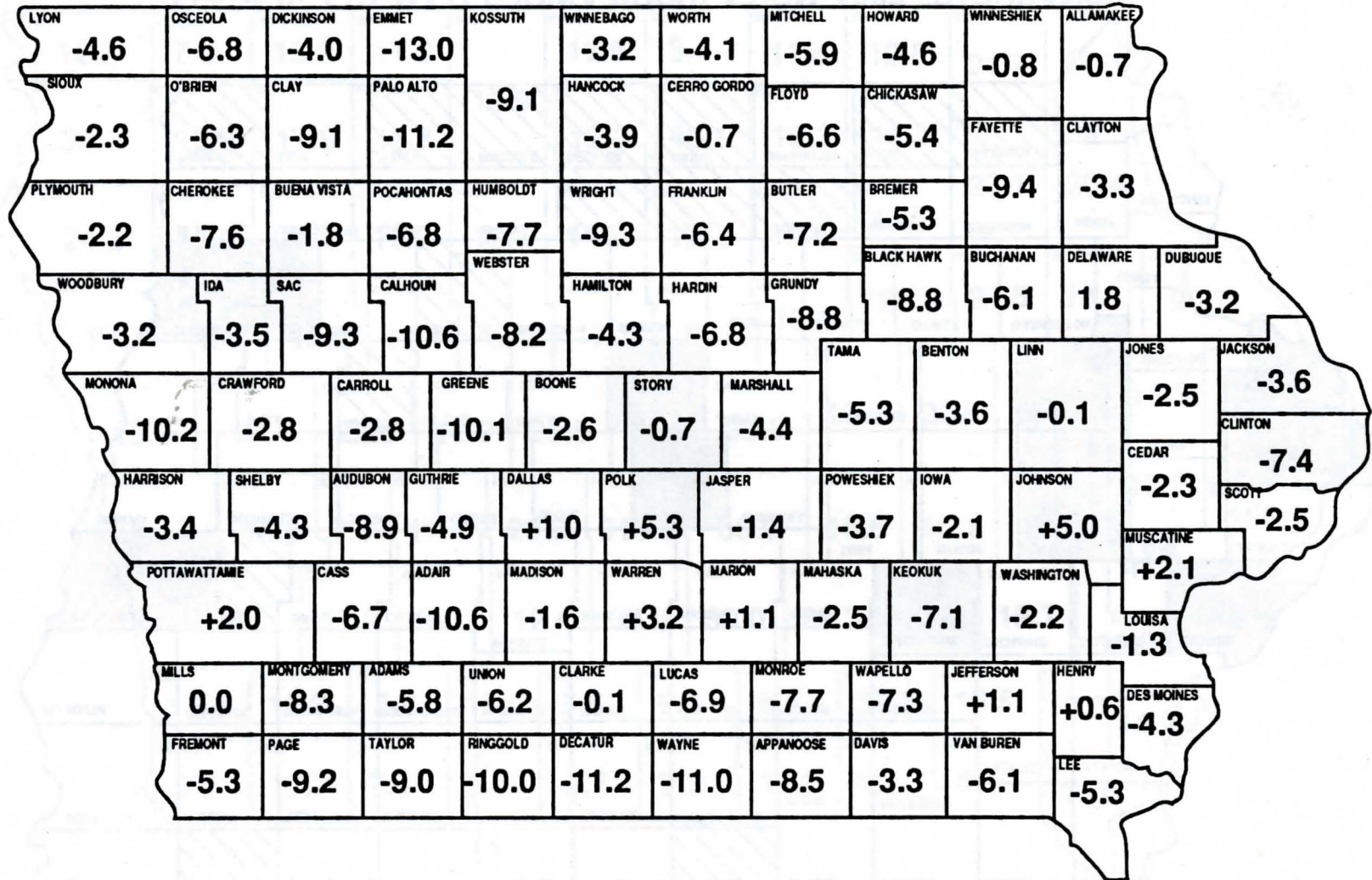


Figure 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION FROM 1980 TO 1987

STATE AVERAGE -2.7

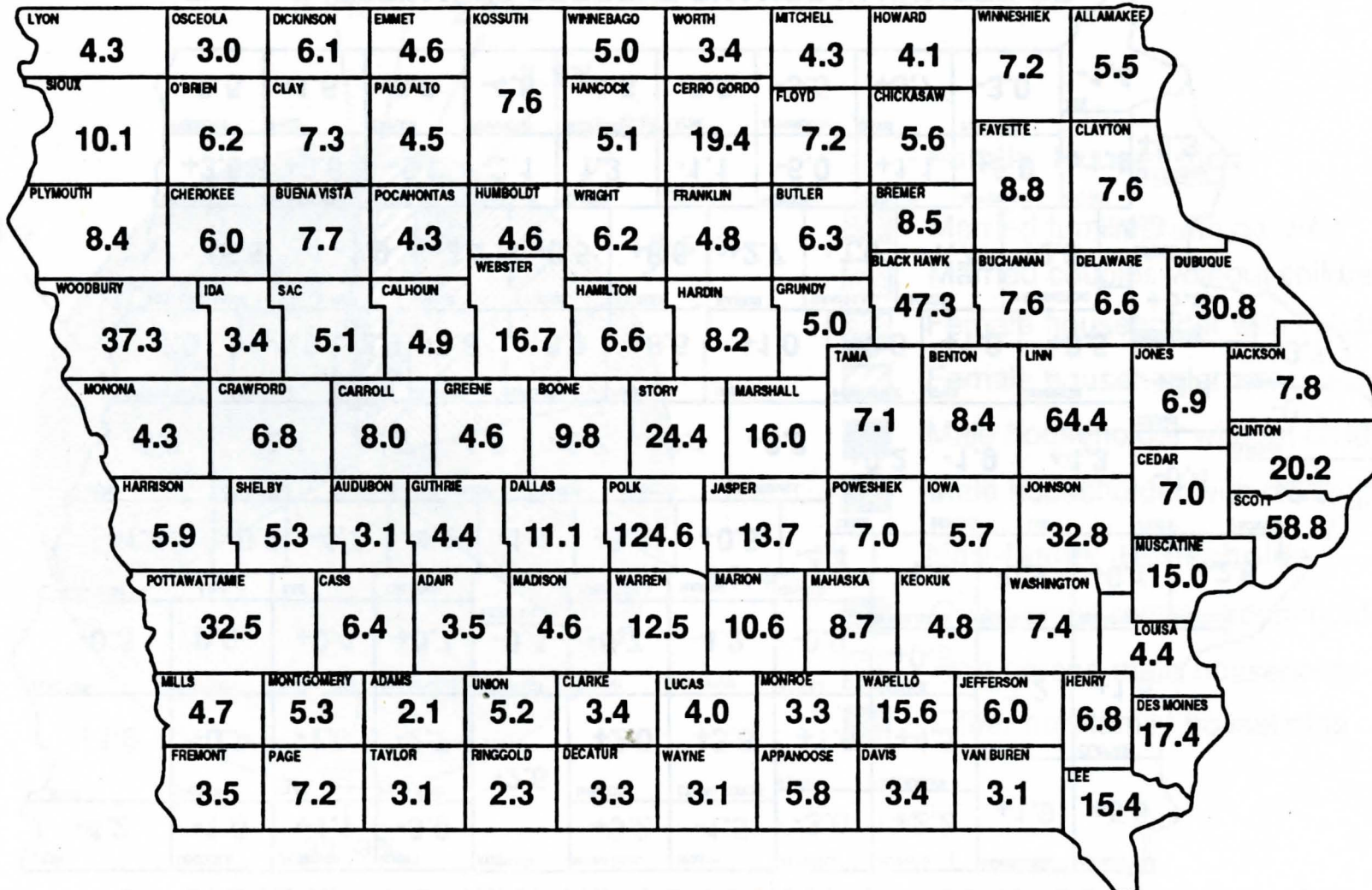


Figure 4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IOWA HOUSEHOLDS,
1985 (THOUSANDS)
STATE TOTAL = 1,076,000

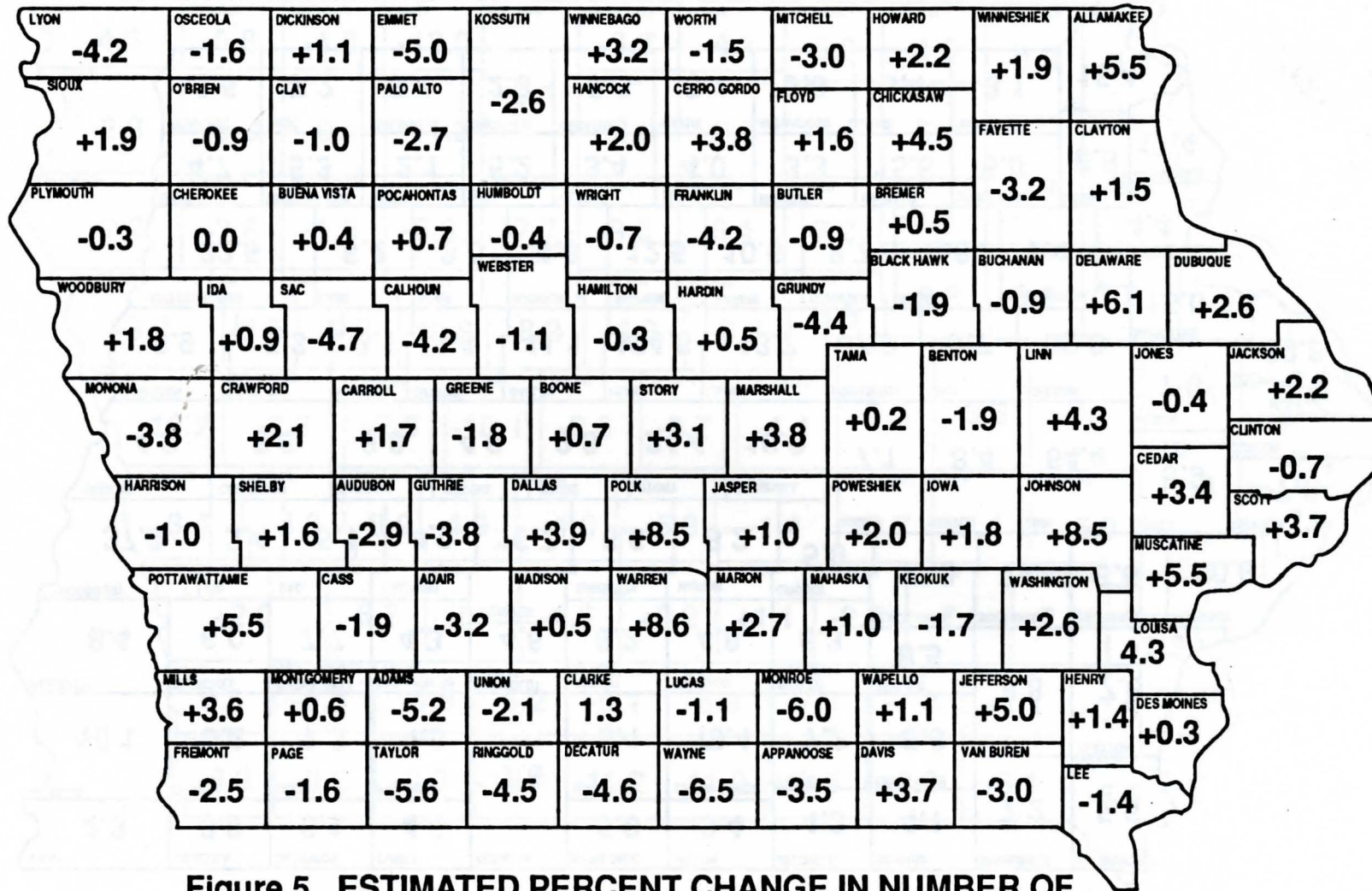


Figure 5. ESTIMATED PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF IOWA HOUSEHOLDS, 1980-85
STATE AVERAGE: = +2.2

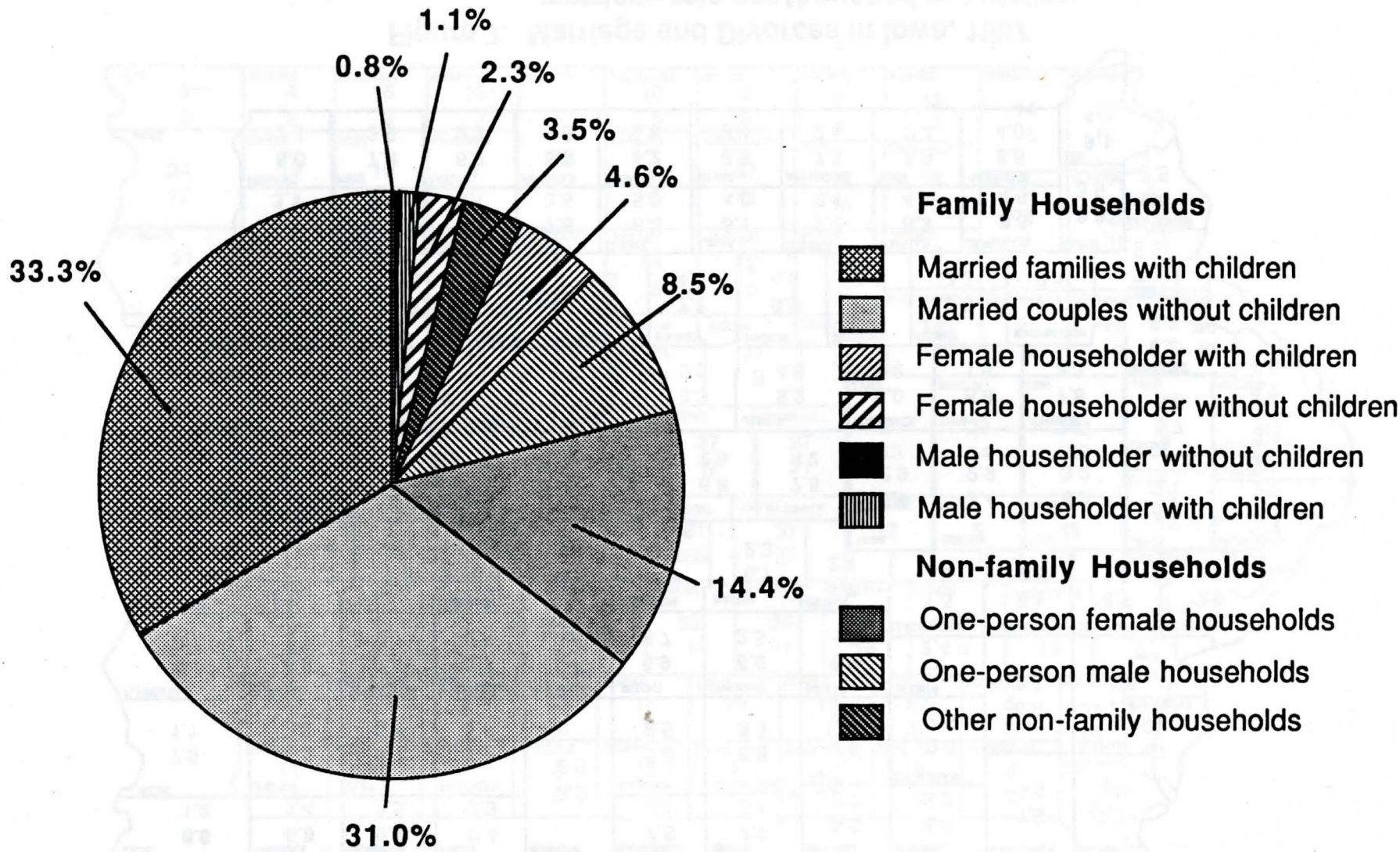


Figure 6. PERCENT OF FAMILY AND NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS IN IOWA, 1980

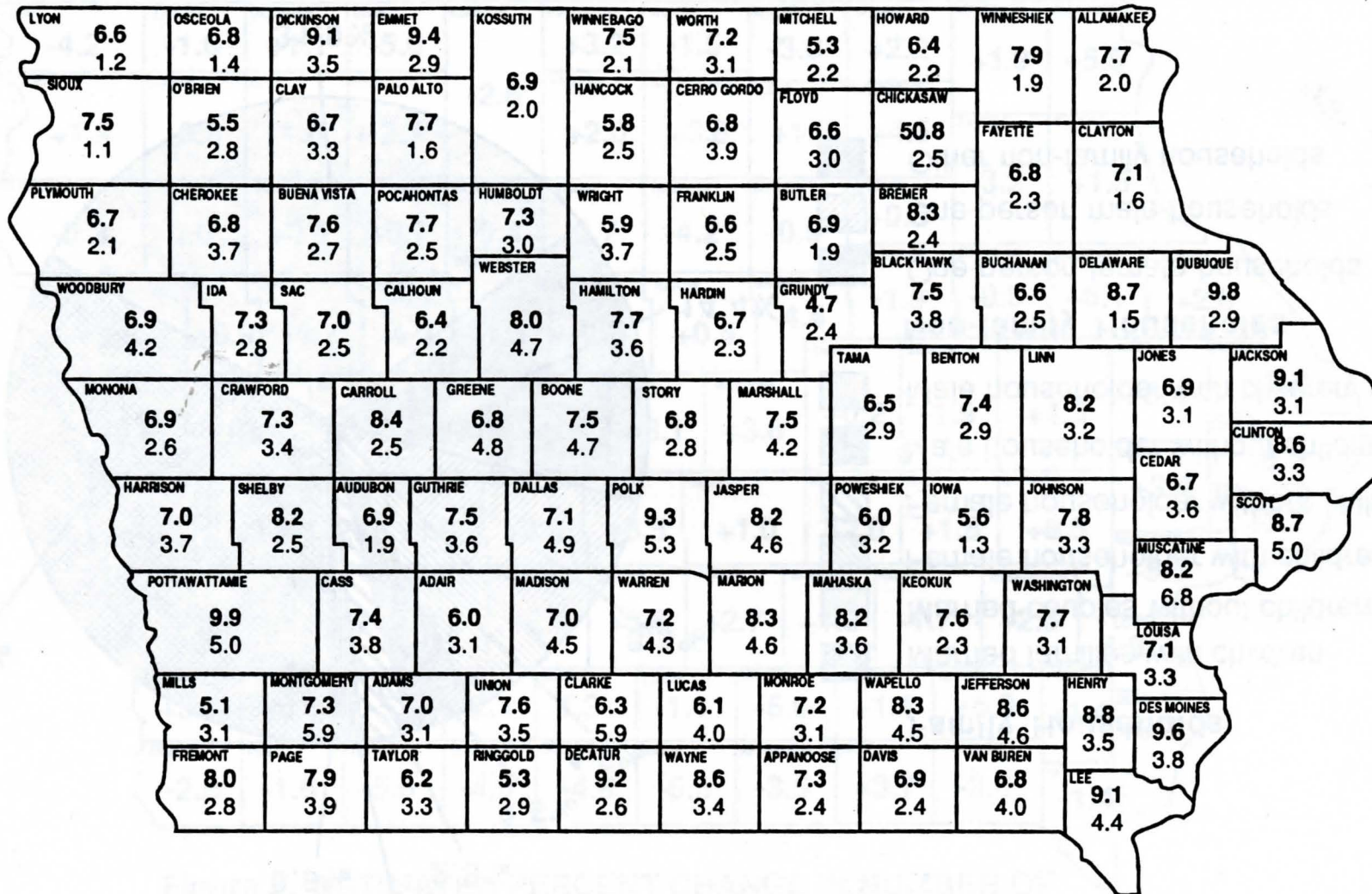


Figure 7. Marriage and Divorces in Iowa, 1987
 • marriage rate per thousand population
 • divorce rate per thousand population

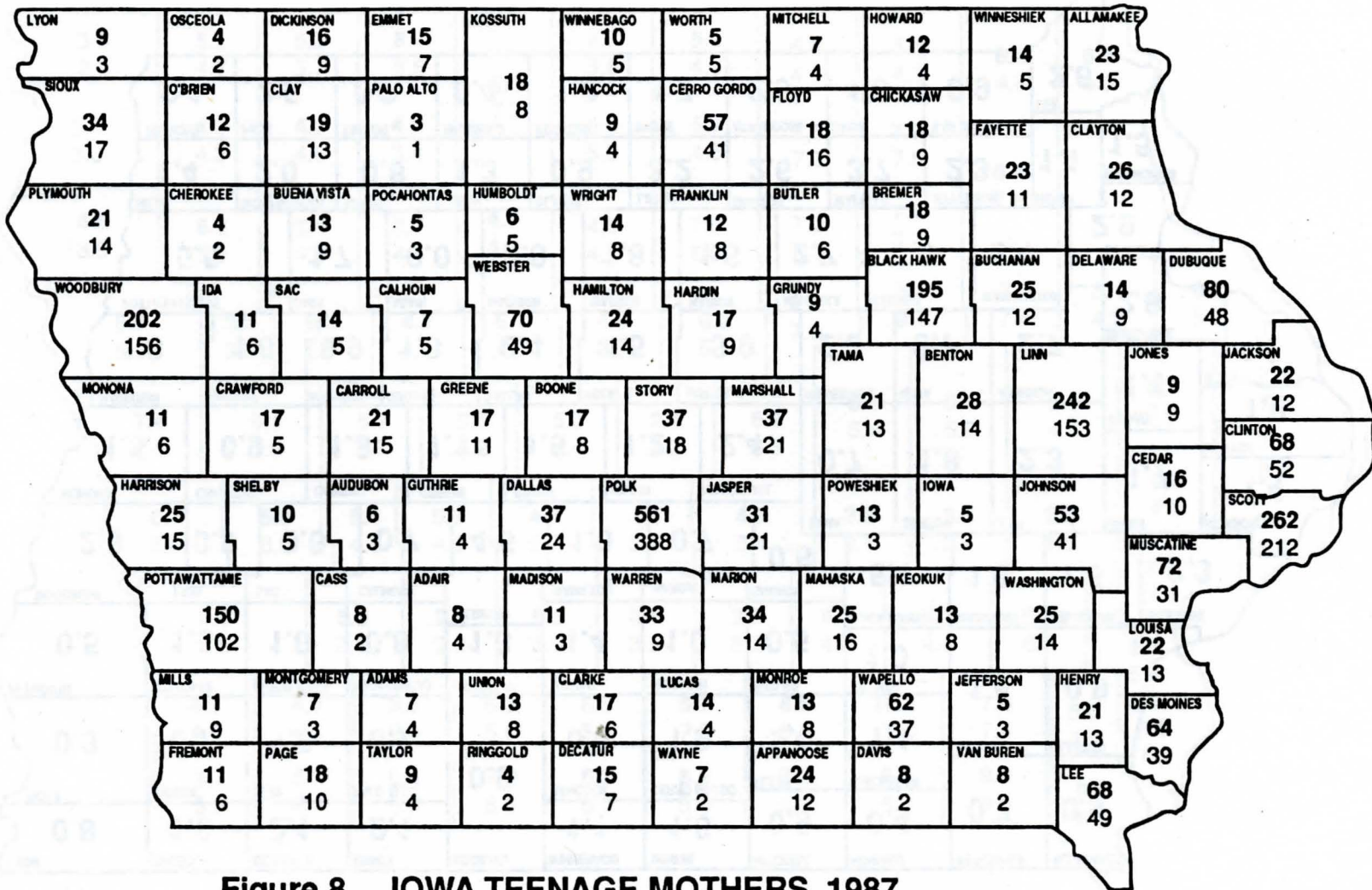


Figure 8. IOWA TEENAGE MOTHERS, 1987

- number of live births to teens (totals)
- number of out of wedlock births to teens

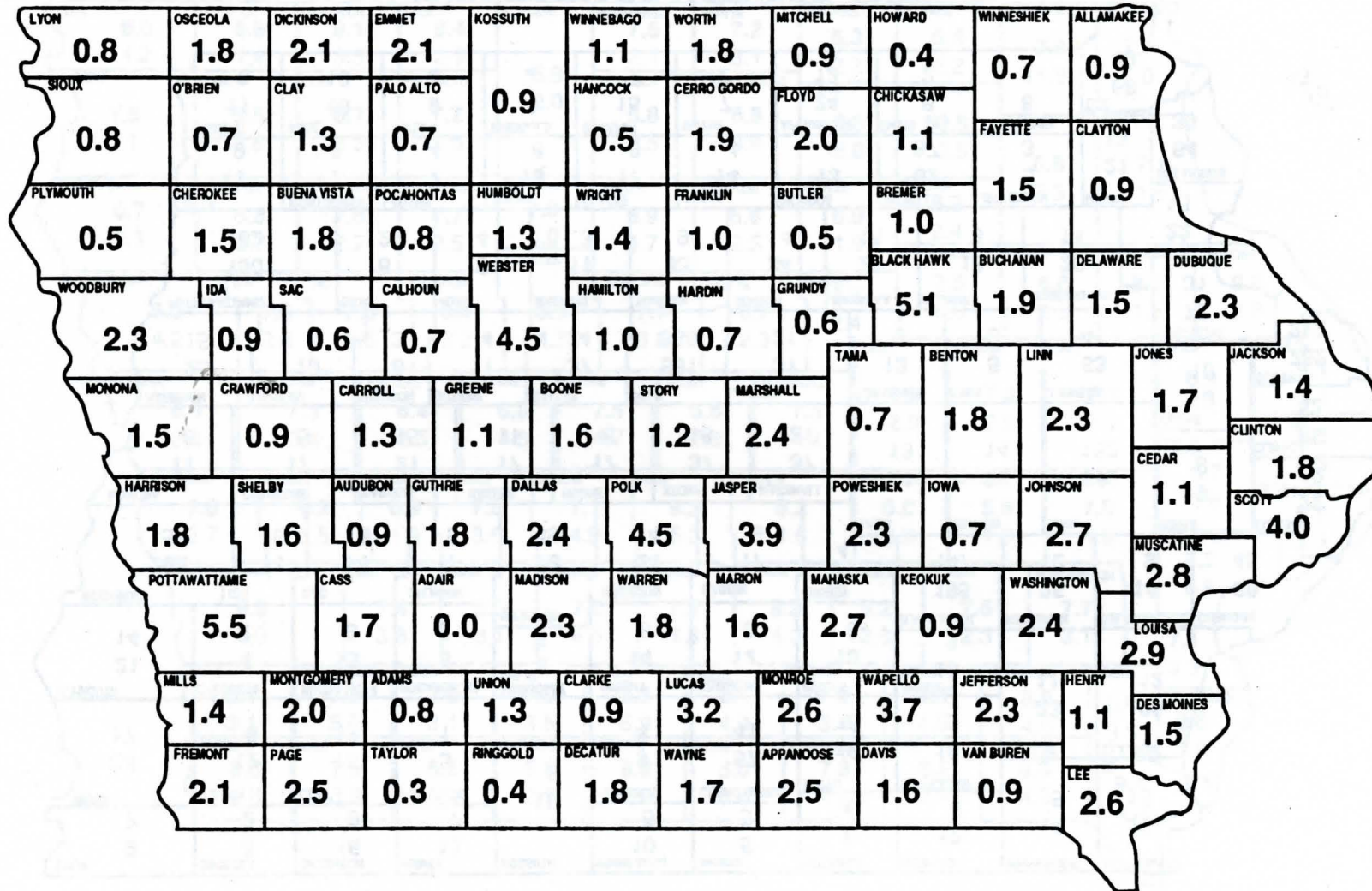


Figure 9. IOWA PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL DROPOUTS IN PERCENT, 1988

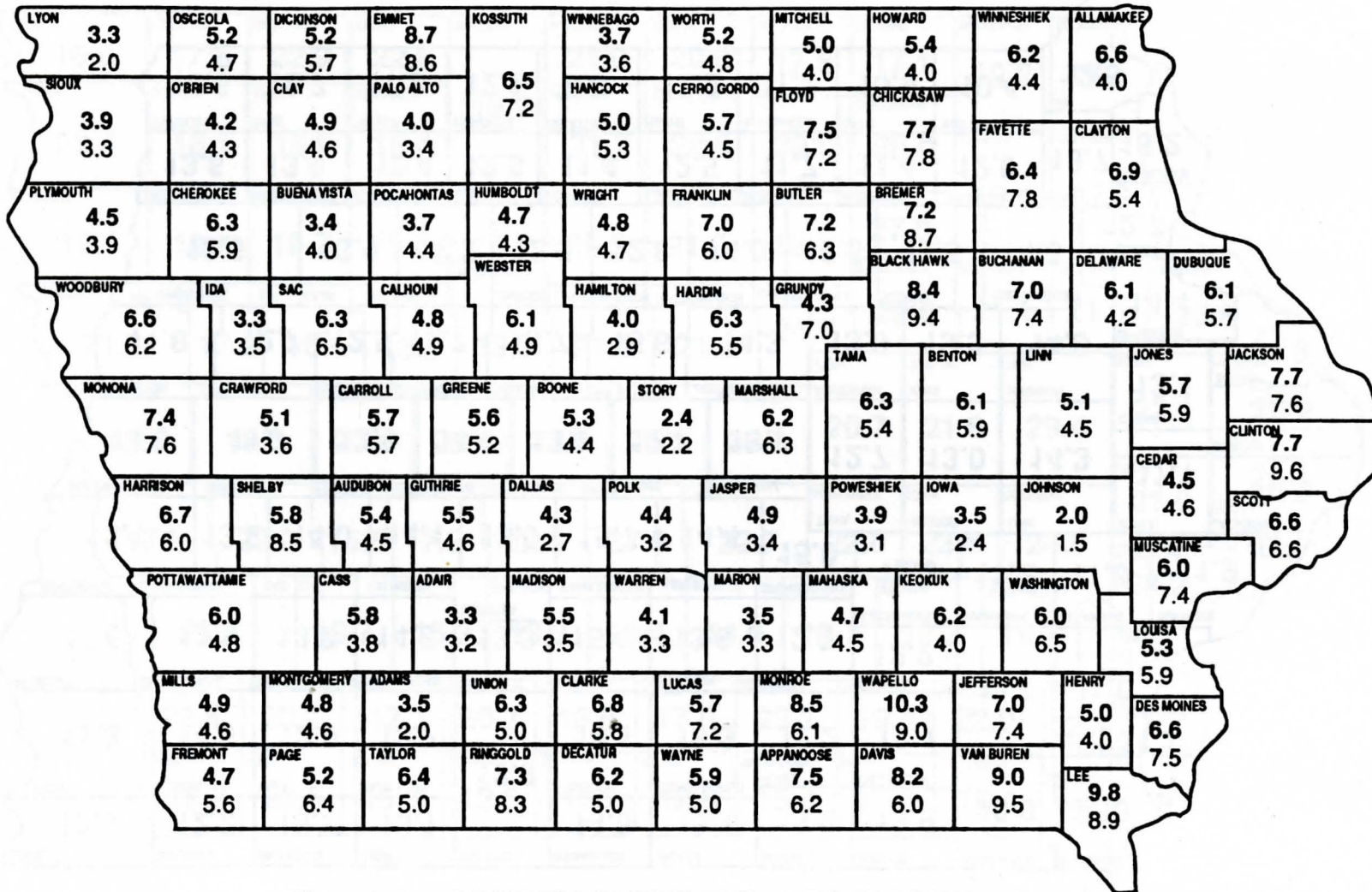


Figure 10. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN IOWA, 1987

- Total unemployment
- Female Unemployment

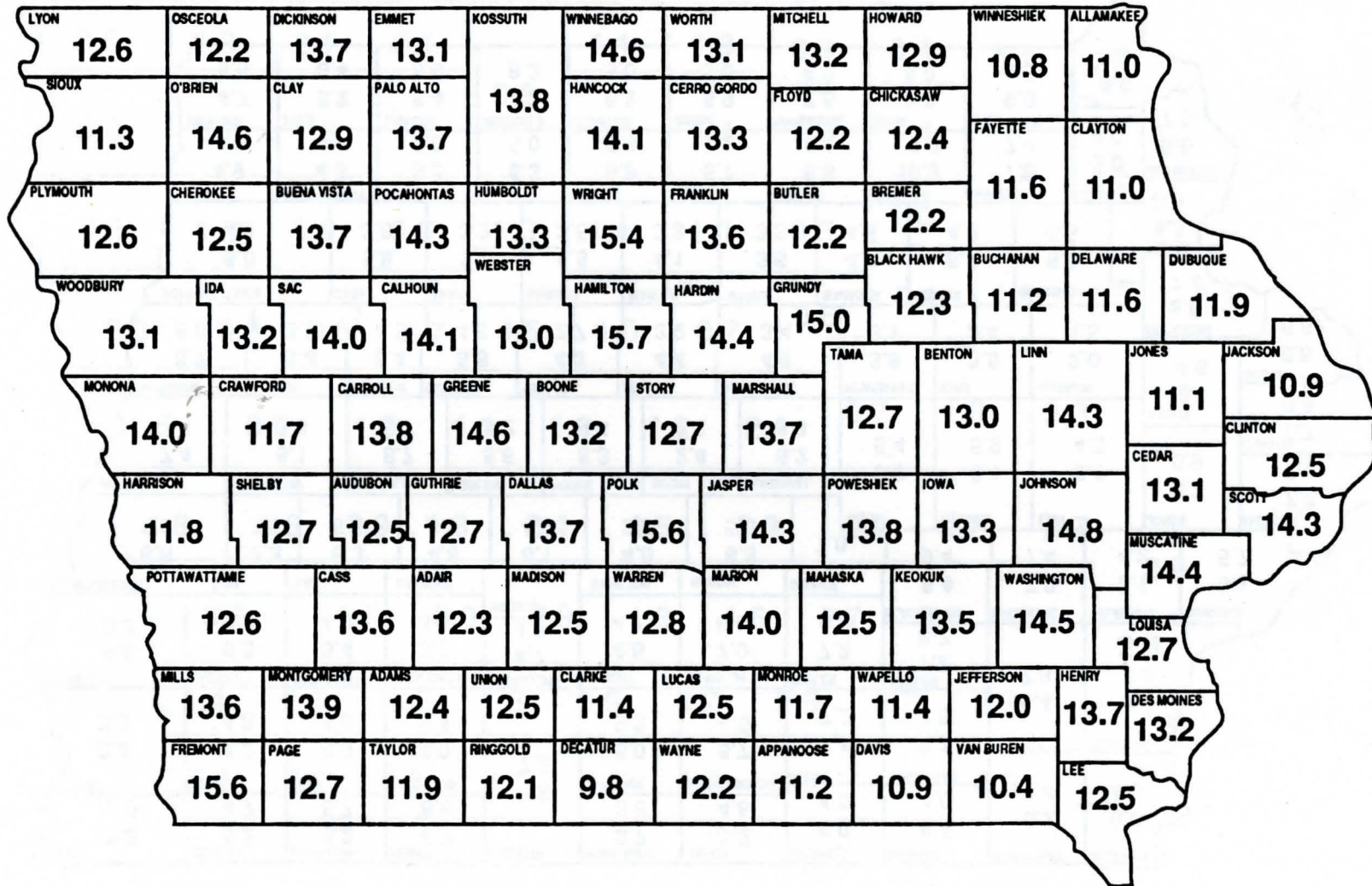


Figure 11. IOWA PER CAPITA INCOME, 1986 (IN THOUSANDS)
STATE AVERAGE: \$13.4

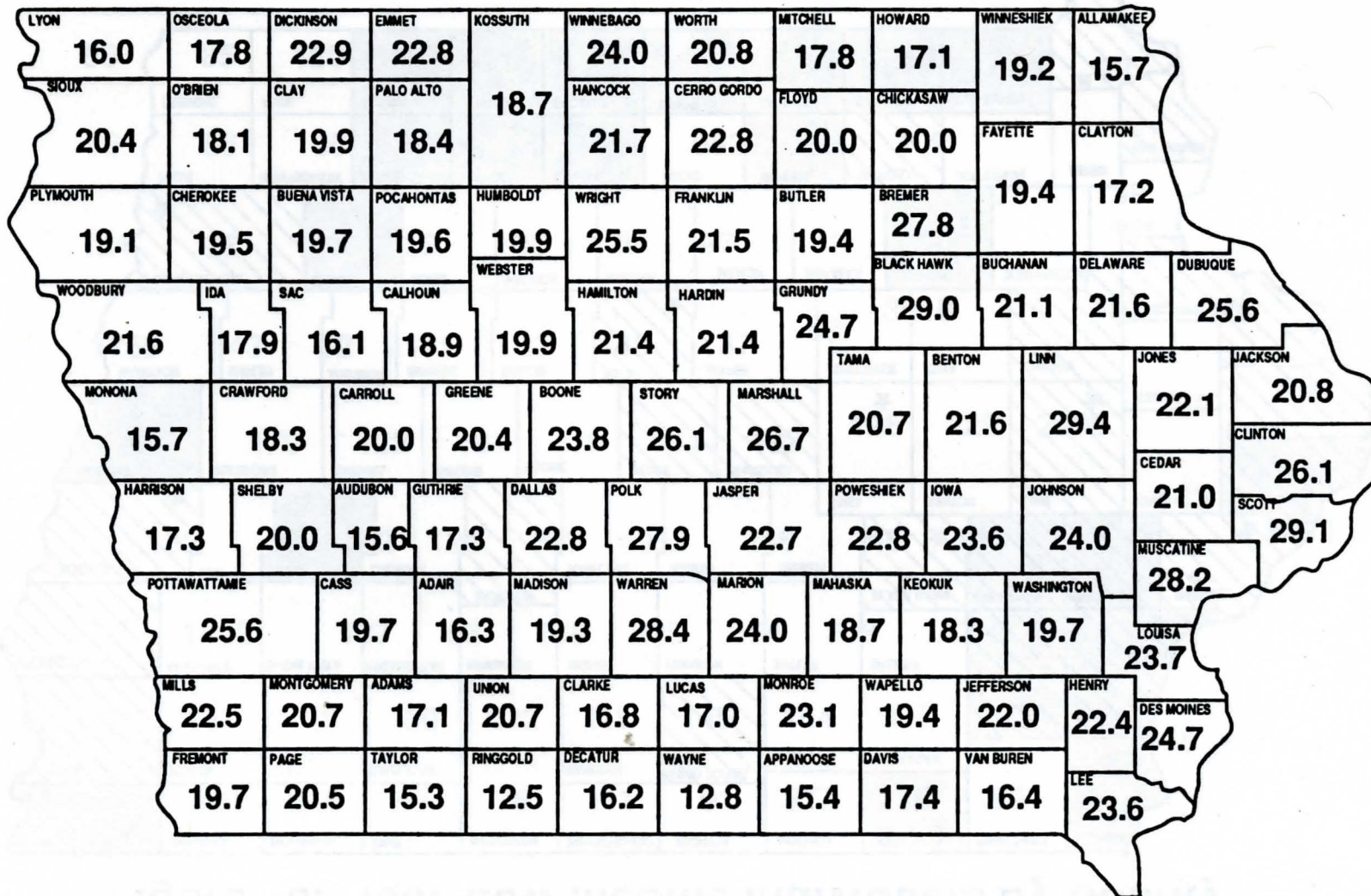
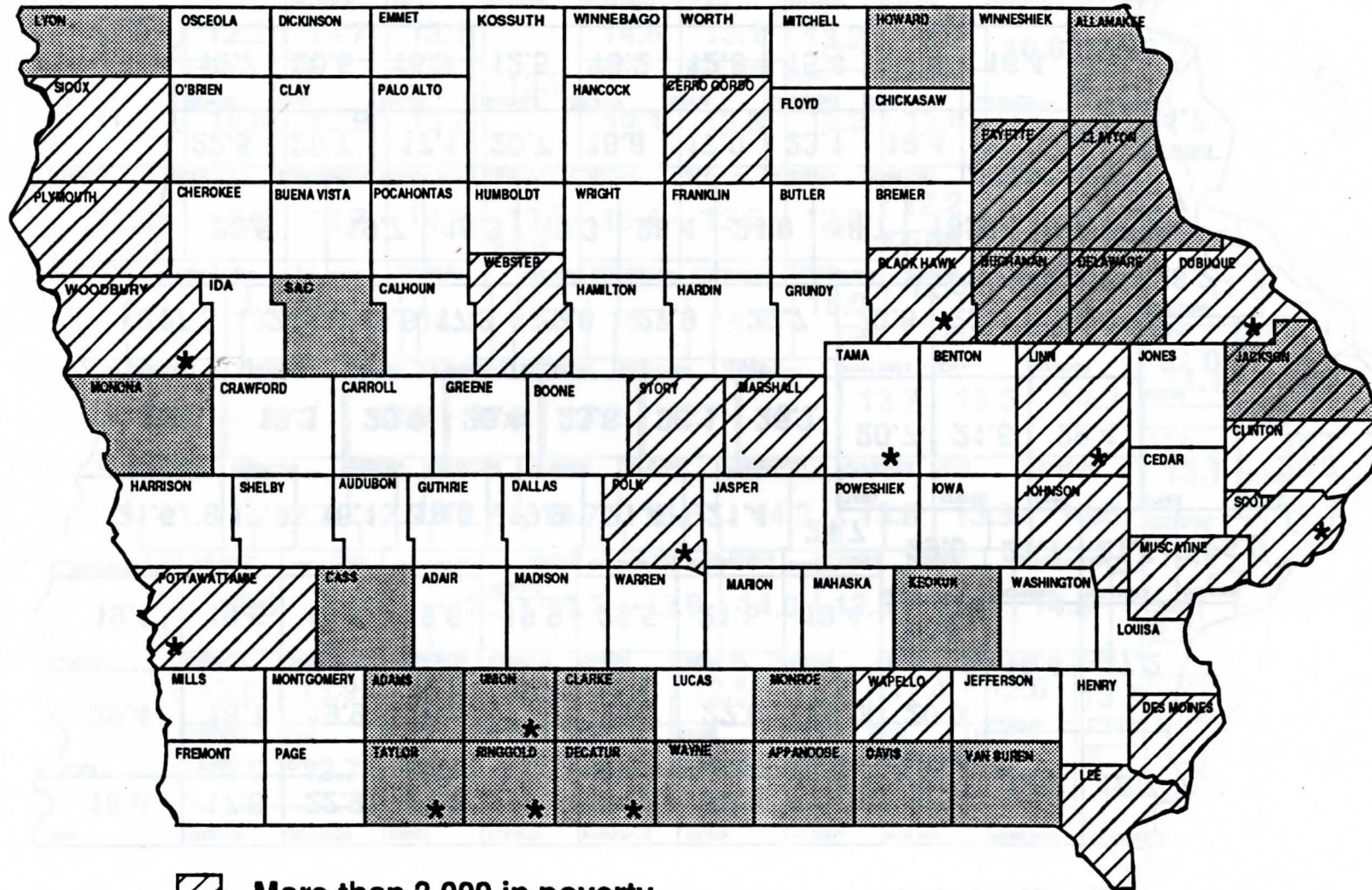



Figure 12. 1987 MEDIAN IOWA HOUSEHOLD EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME (IN THOUSANDS OF \$)

Figure 13. 1987 Low Income Individuals by County



 More than 3,000 in poverty

 More than 14% in poverty

* Current FFNER sites

Iowa Department of Education, June, 1989

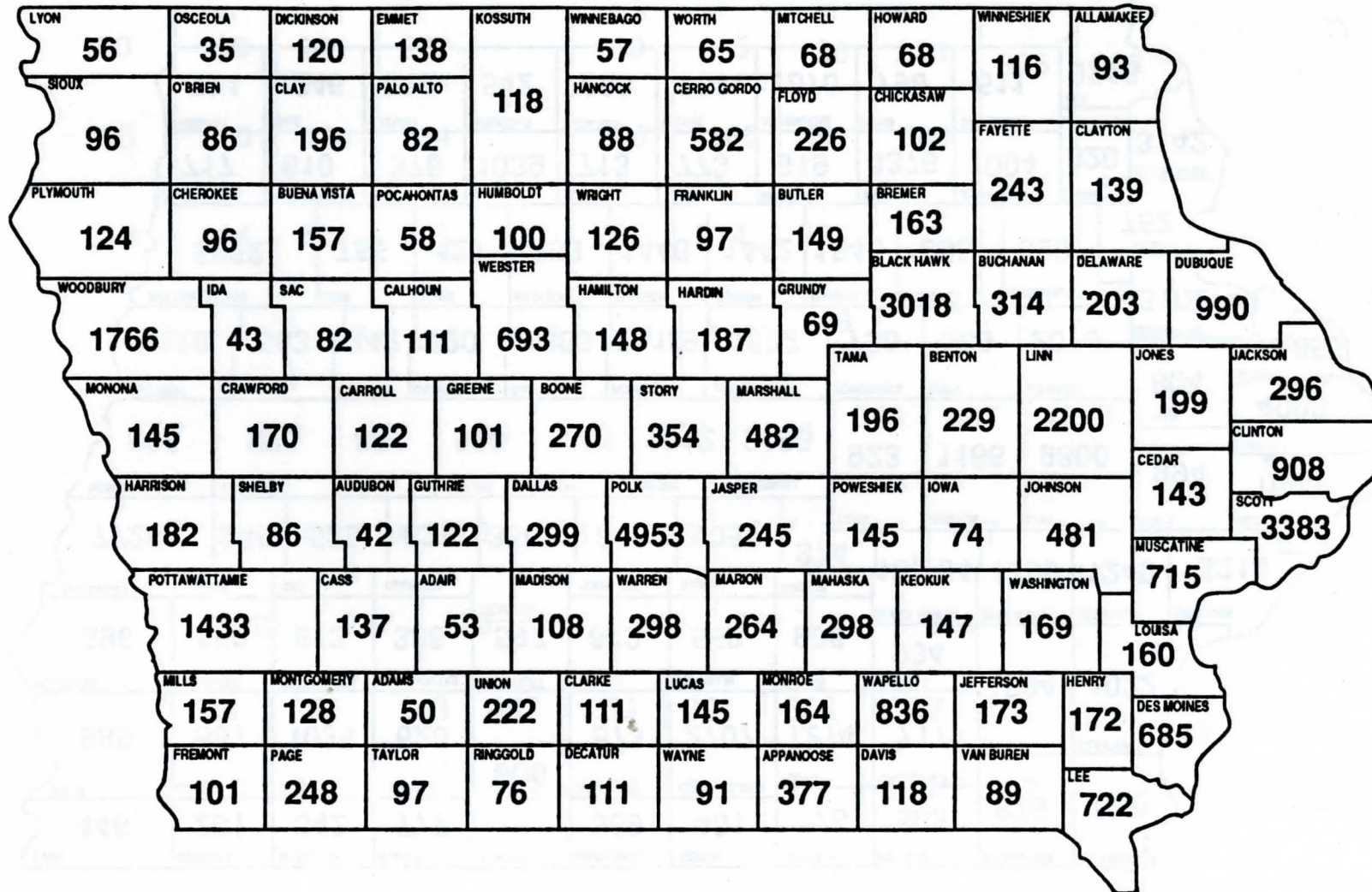


Figure 14. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADC CASES IN IOWA COUNTIES, 1988

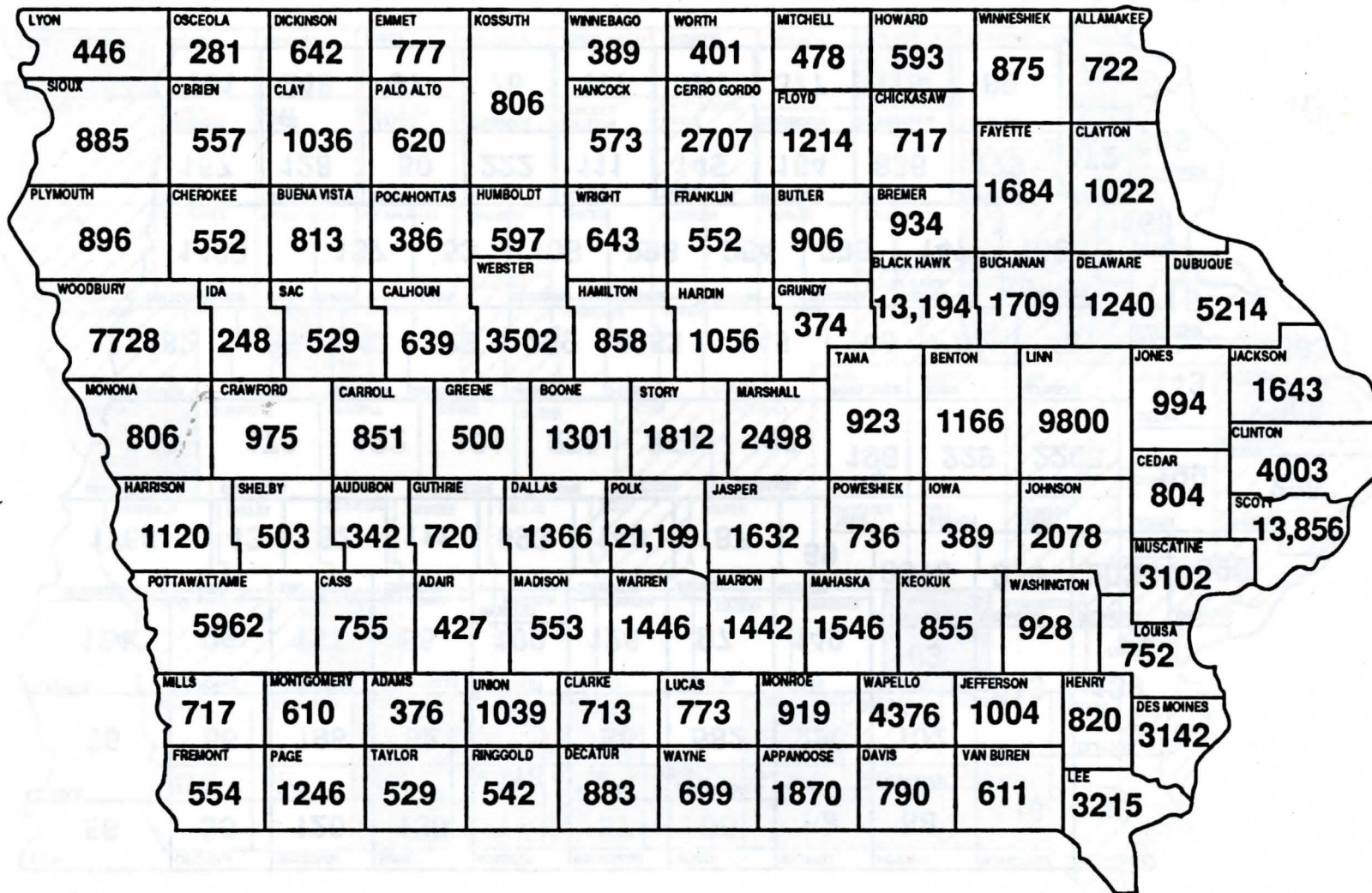


Figure 15. MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS IN IOWA COUNTIES, 1988

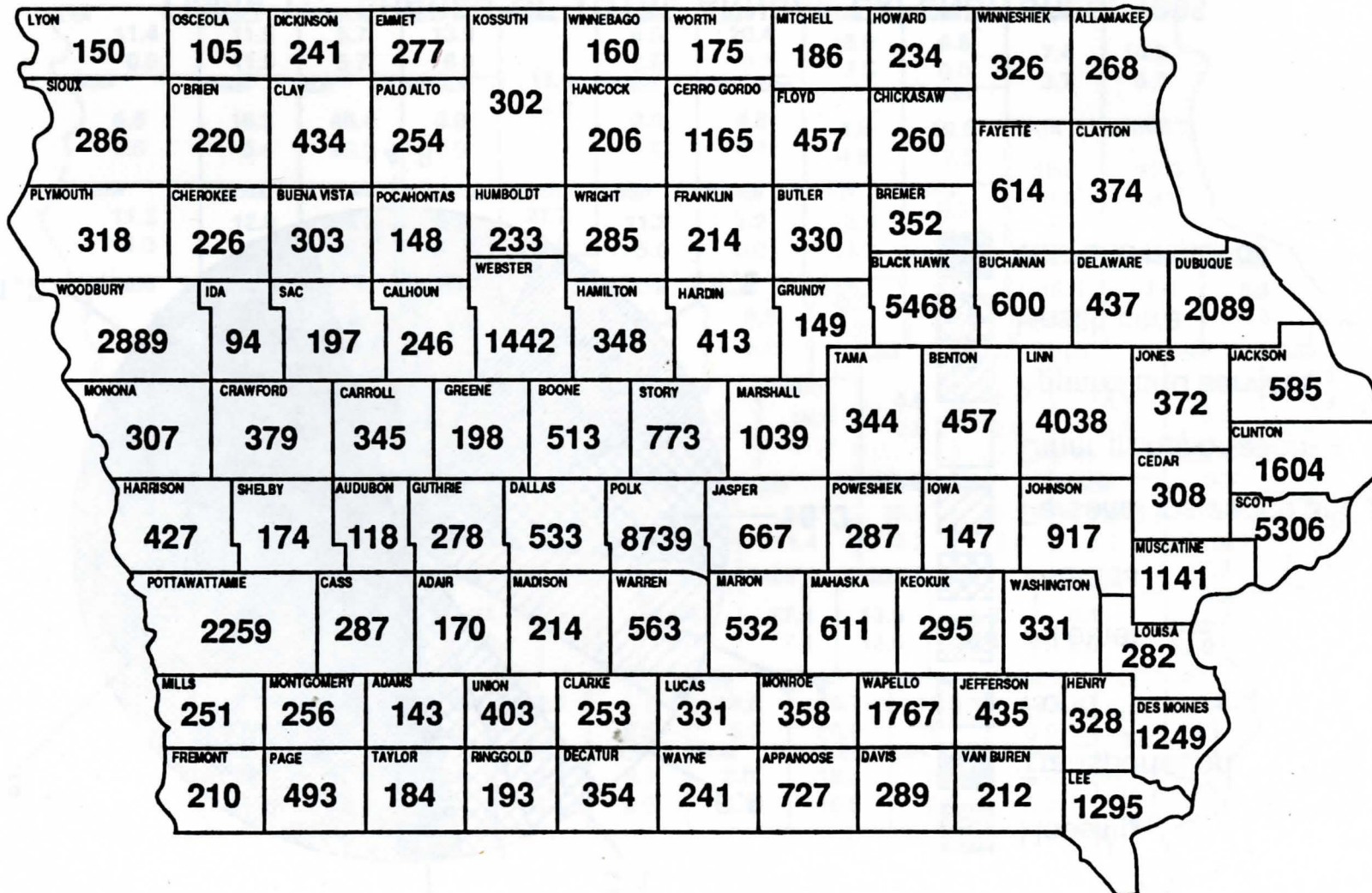


Figure 16. MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF IOWA HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, 1988

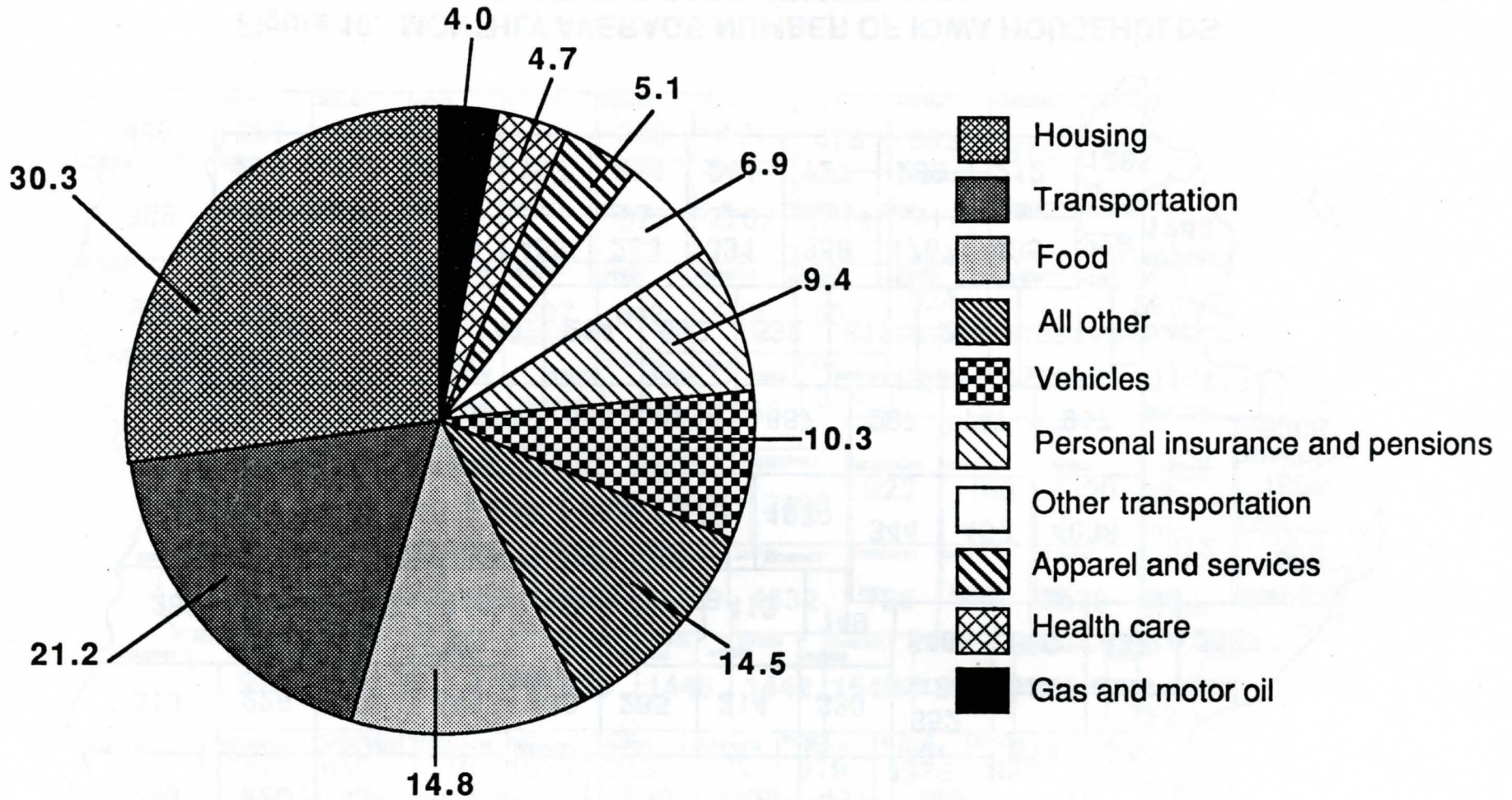


Figure 17. SHARES OF TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, 1986
BLS News Consumer Expenditure Survey

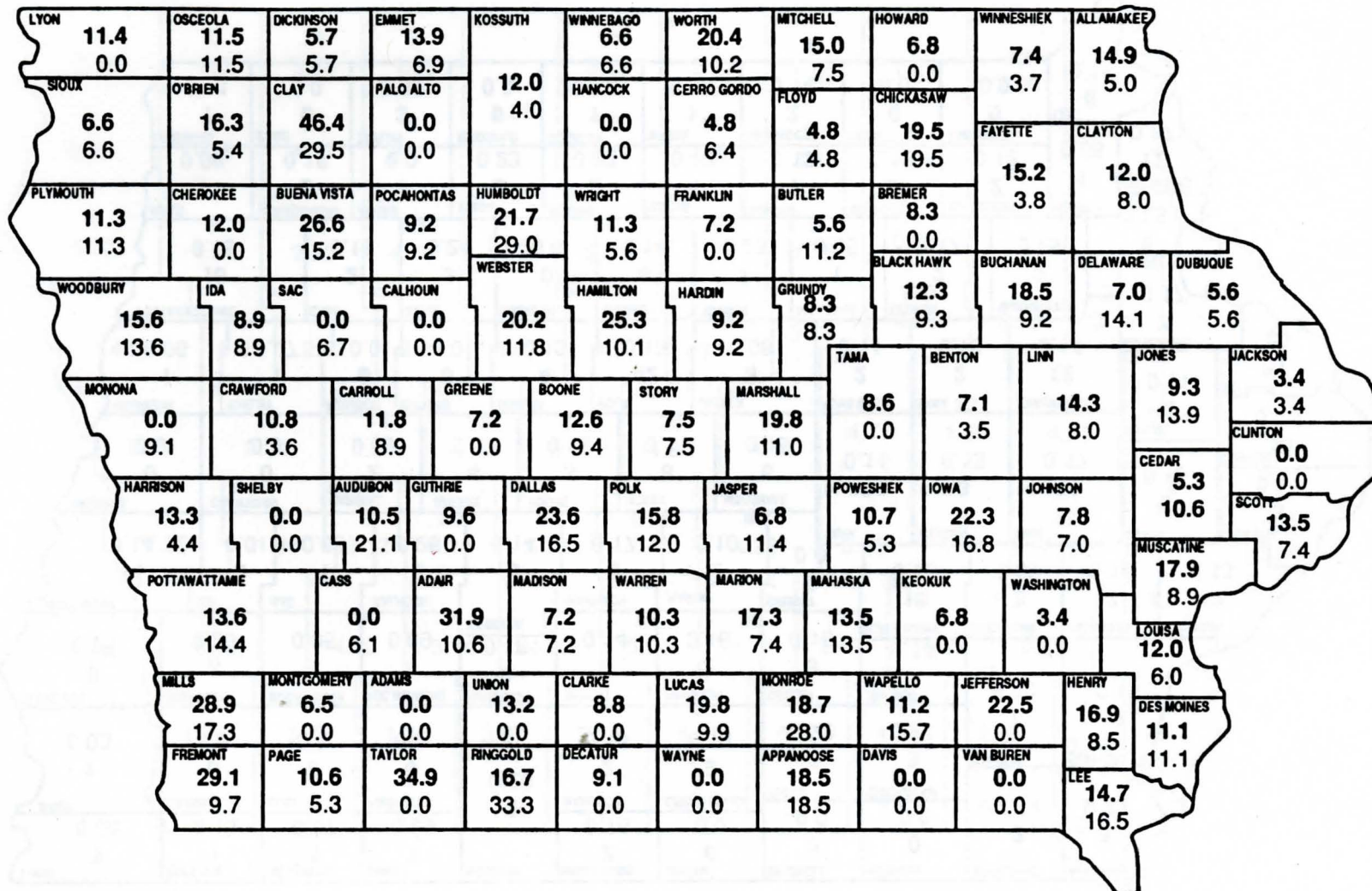


Figure 18. PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY IN IOWA, 1987

- perinatal
 - infants
- (RATE PER THOUSAND)**

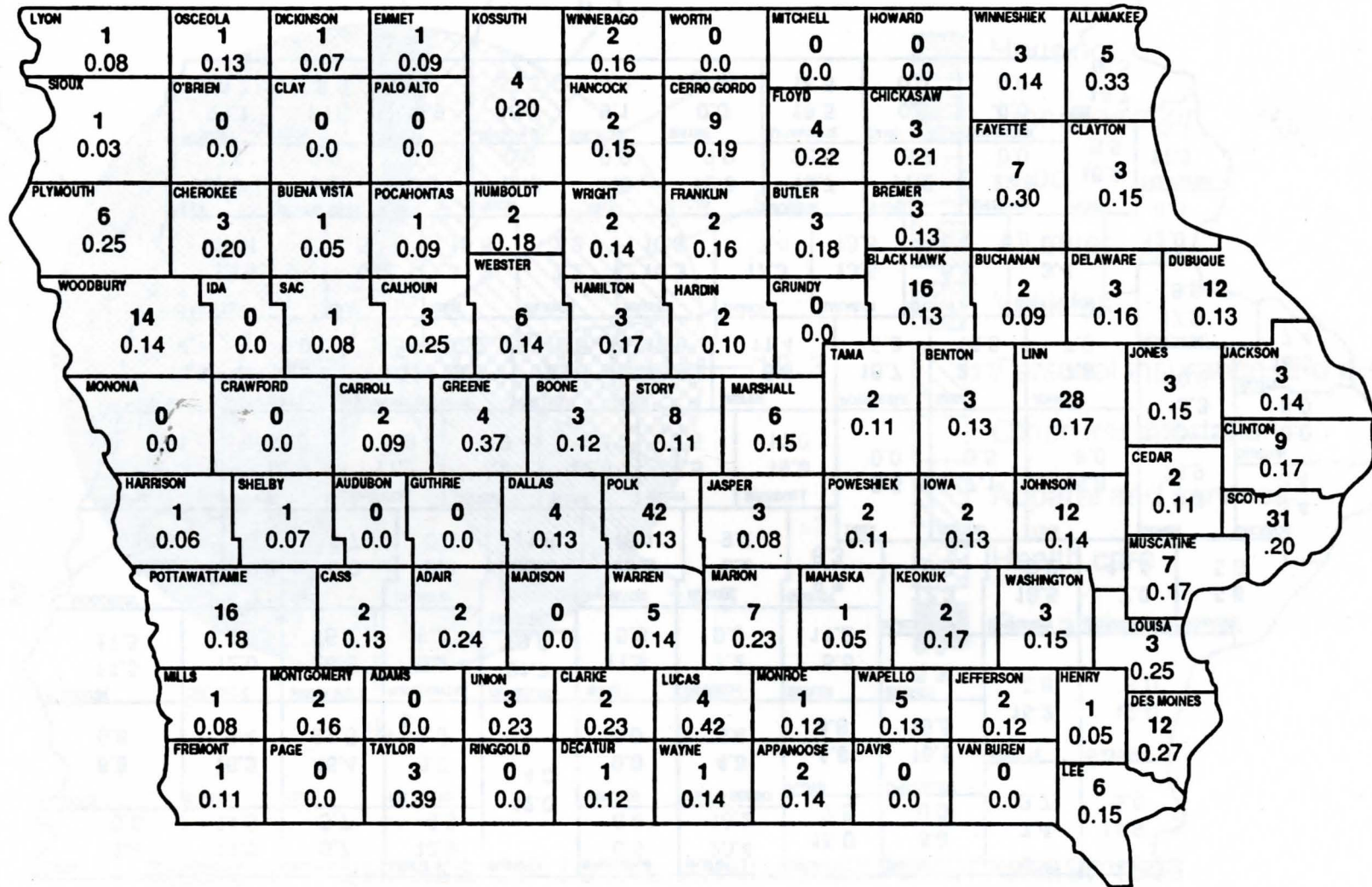


Figure 19. NUMBER OF SUICIDES IN IOWA, 1987

- total number per county (includes all age groups)
- rate per thousand population

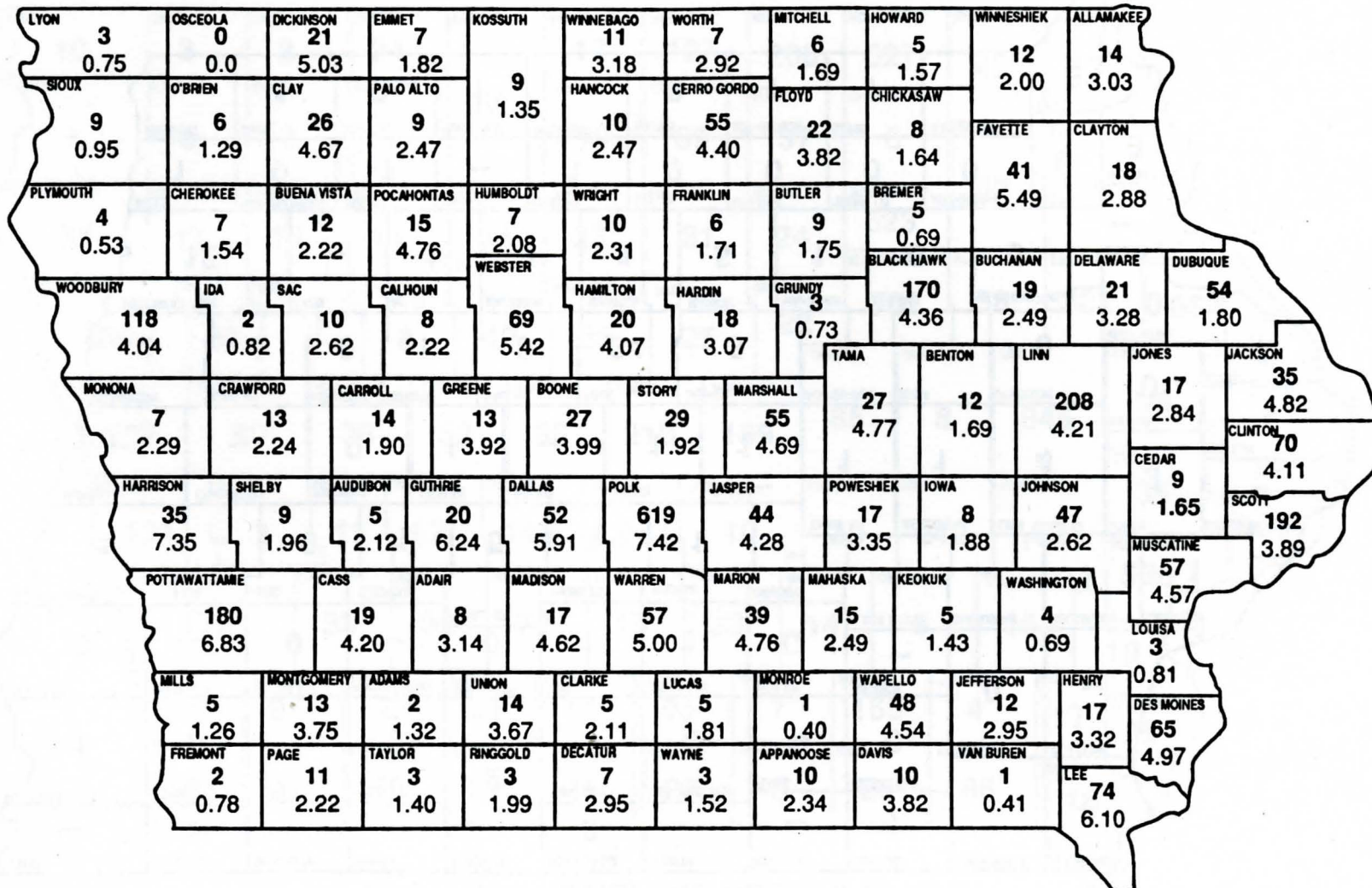


Figure 20. **FOUNDED CHILD ABUSE CASES IN IOWA, JANUARY - JUNE 1987**

- number of cases founded
- rate per thousand child population

Iowa total founded child abuse = 3,193 children

State rate per thousand child population = 3.87

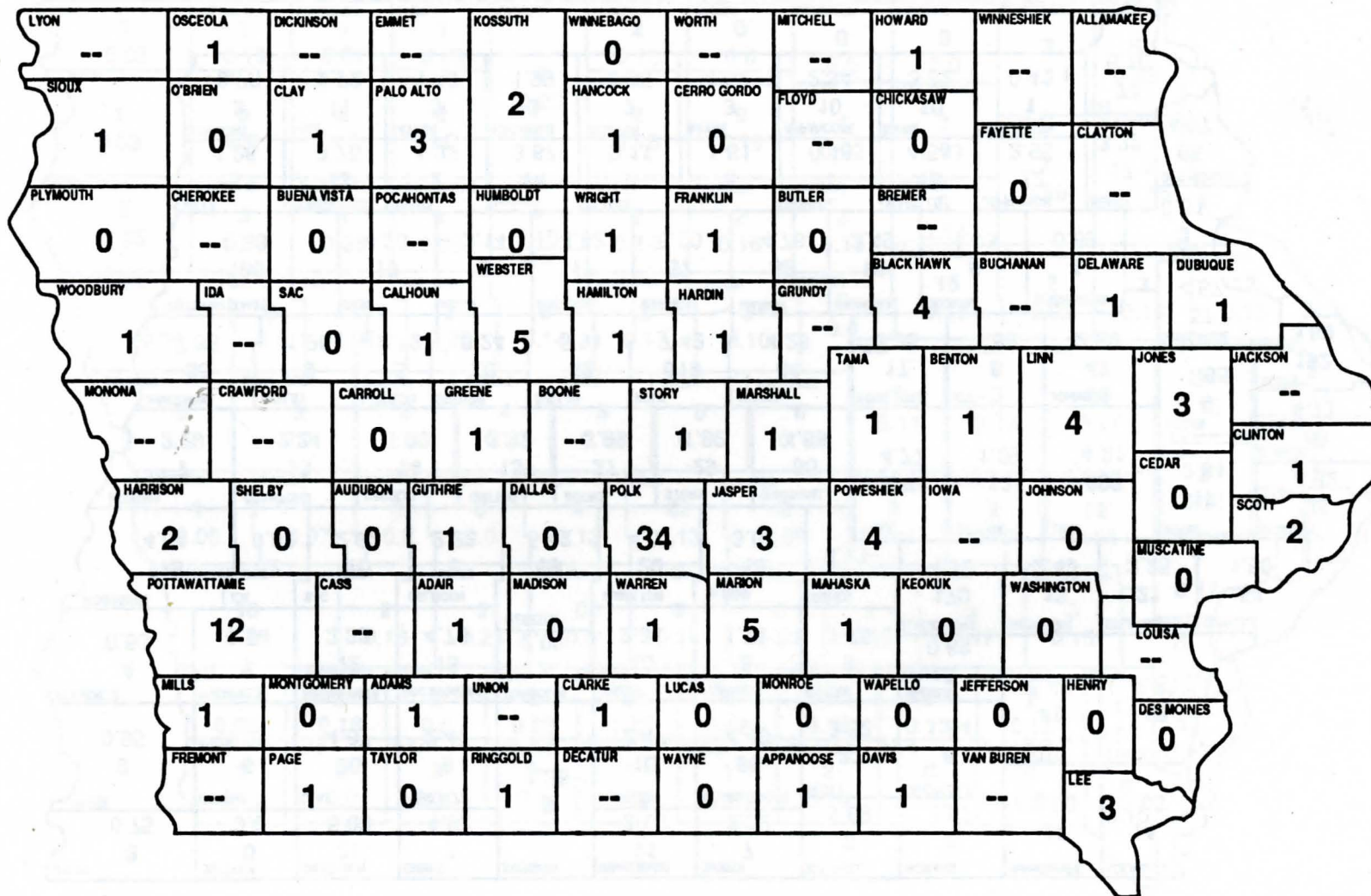


Figure 21: DEPENDENT ADULT ABUSE IN IOWA, JANUARY - JUNE, 1987
 • Number of cases determined in each county
 (--) Means none reported, none determined

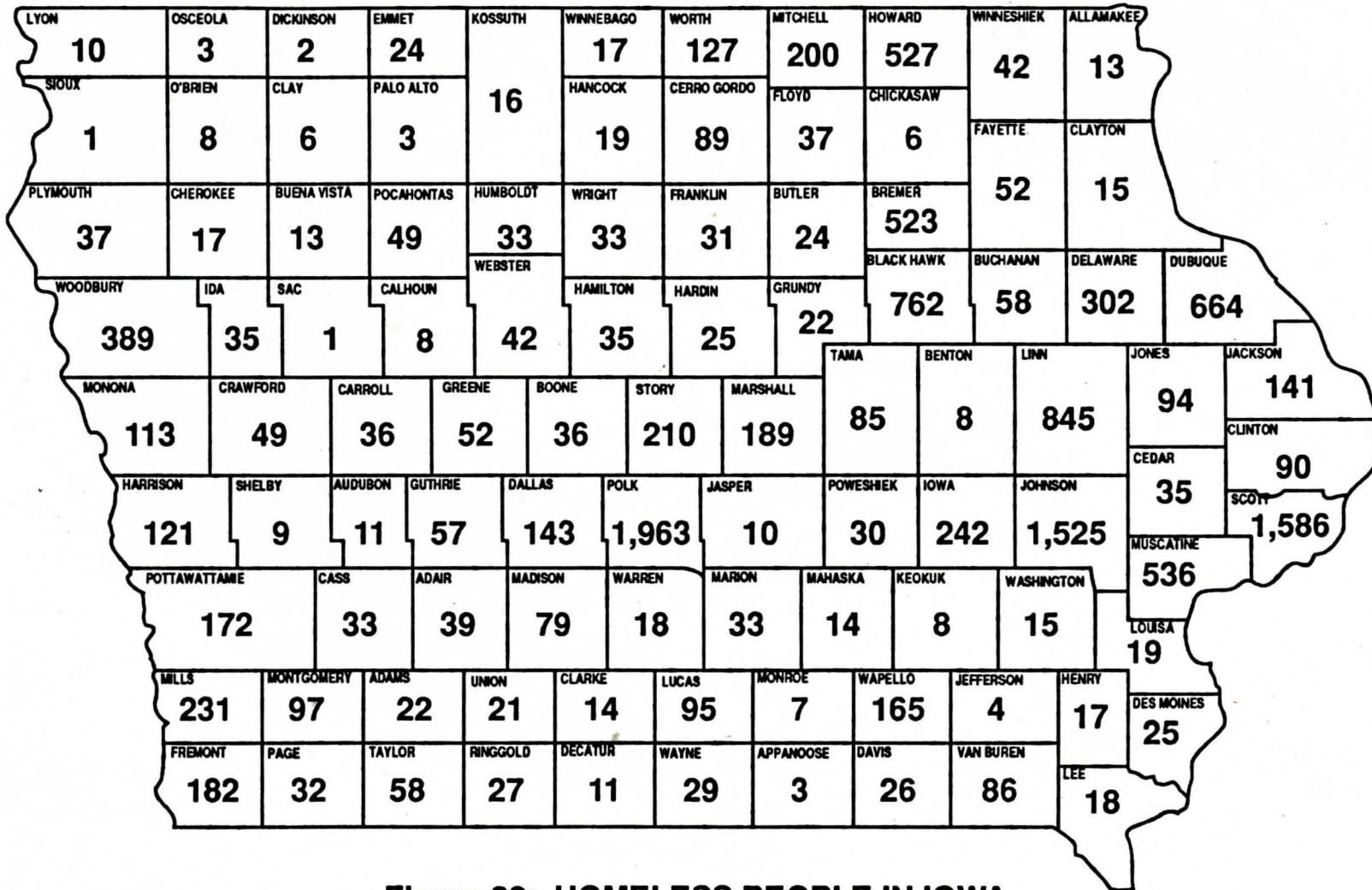


Figure 22: HOMELESS PEOPLE IN IOWA

Statewide Total:

Living on the street.....413	Living in shelters.....1,876	
Living in cars, tents, etc...1,998	Living with friends.....9,849	Total.....14,136

