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**Iowa Maternal, Infant, and  
Early Childhood Home Visiting  
(MIECHV) Program**

Statewide Needs Assessment  
Preliminary Executive Summary of Community Risk Assessment

Disclaimer: This is a preliminary report and has not  
been reviewed or approved by HRSA.



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## Iowa Community Risk Assessment

As part of the 2020 MIECHV Statewide Needs Assessment Update<sup>1</sup>, the Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) required the state of Iowa to identify communities with concentrations of risks that include, but are not limited to, the following<sup>2</sup>:

- Premature birth, low-birth weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect, or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health
- Poverty
- Crime
- Domestic violence
- High rates of high-school drop-outs
- Substance abuse
- Unemployment
- Child maltreatment

A committee of early childhood stakeholders guided the needs assessment process, helping determine the indicators of risk and methodology for assessing risk. A guiding principle for the risk assessment was comparability to the 2010 MIECHV risk assessment<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, each indicator of risk from 2010 was used in the 2020 risk assessment except binge drinking. Also, a risk score based on quartiles of risk indicators was retained as a risk assessment method.

### Risk Assessment Methods

The 2020 MIECHV risk assessment aggregated the results of two different methods to identify at-risk counties. The first method measured county risk based on prevalence of risk across 23 indicators from state and federal data sources. The second method measured county risk based on the proportion of births with multiple maternal and child risk factors present. County rankings based on these two methods were averaged to determine the final at-risk counties.

### Risk Assessment Method 1

For the first risk assessment method, analysts compiled county-level data from federal and state sources. Each risk indicator was converted to a risk quartile. Indicator data above the 75th percentile received a 4; higher than the 50th percentile, but equal to or below the 75th percentile received a 3; higher than the 25th percentile, but equal to or below the 50th percentile received a 2; and equal to or below the 25th percentile received a 1. A higher score indicated higher risk. Missing data did not receive a quartile. The quartiles for indicators with data were averaged for each county to calculate the county risk score. Risk indicators included the following:

- 4<sup>th</sup> Grade reading proficiency
- High school dropout
- Alcohol and drug-related crime
- Premature birth
- Crime
- 3rd Trimester alcohol use
- Low birth weight
- Juvenile crime
- Medicaid-reimbursed births
- Infant mortality
- Domestic violence
- Teen births
- Poverty
- 3rd Trimester smoking
- School lunch program
- Child poverty
- Maternal education
- No prenatal care in 1st trimester
- Unemployment
- Income inequality
- Maternal depression
- Child abuse and neglect
- Opioid-related hospitalizations

Years, measures, and sources for indicators used in method 1 are located in Appendix A. County-level data for risk indicators are located in Appendix B.1 and Appendix B.2.

## Risk Assessment Method 2

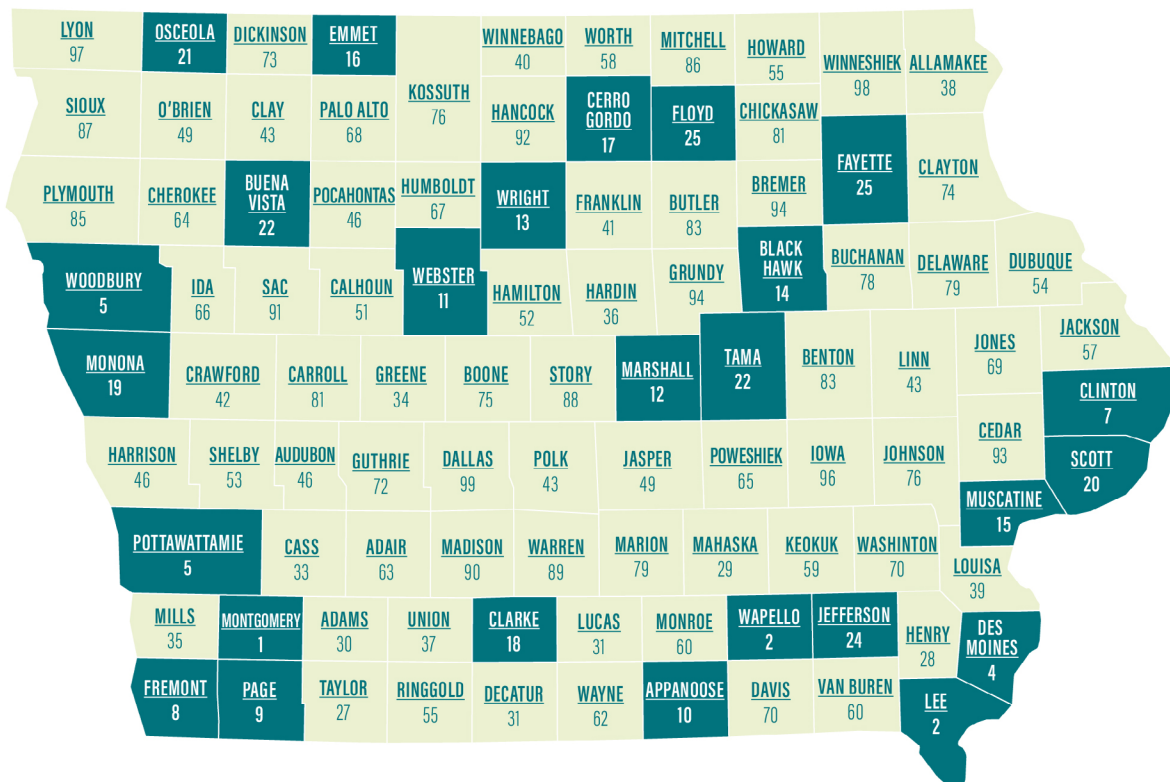
The second method used Iowa's recently developed Early Childhood Integrated Data System (IDS)<sup>4</sup> to analyze anonymized state administrative datasets that included Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics birth records. Analysts used Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics birth records from 2013 and 2017 to examine individual and cumulative birth risk experiences. This approach identified the percentage of children born in each county with three or more of the following risks:

- Enrollment in Medicaid or WIC at the time of birth (proxy for poverty)
- Mother not married
- Mother with less than high school education
- Mother under the age of 20
- Mother smoked during pregnancy or in the three months prior to pregnancy
- Baby born with low birth weight (<2,500 grams) or preterm birth (<36 weeks)
- Inadequate prenatal care (no visits in the first trimester or less than four visits overall)

## Communities with Concentrations of Risk

A county was identified as at-risk if it was ranked in the top 25 counties based on an average ranking across both risk assessment methods. In total, 26 counties were identified as at-risk. See Appendix C for the results and rankings for each risk assessment method and overall risk rankings. At-risk counties were bolded for emphasis. Figure 1 (below) highlights the 26 at-risk counties and the overall risk ranking for each.

**Figure 1: Map of Iowa At-Risk Counties and Overall Risk Rankings**



## Appendix A

### Indicators, Years, Measures, and Sources

2010 Risk Indicators Used in Method 1	Year(s)	Measure	Source
<b>4th Grade reading proficiency</b>	2018*	Percentage of students who are proficient in fourth grade reading on the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills and Iowa Alternate Assessment	Iowa Department of Education
<b>Premature birth</b>	2018	Premature singleton births as a percent of all live singleton births	Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics
<b>Low birth weight</b>	2018	Percentage of live births weighing at less than 5.5 pounds at the time of birth	Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics
<b>Infant mortality</b>	2013-2017	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics
<b>Poverty</b>	2017	Percentage of population for all ages who live in poverty	United States Census Bureau
<b>Child poverty</b>	2017	Percentage of population under 18 who live in poverty	United States Census Bureau
<b>Unemployment</b>	June 2019	Percentage of labor force population who are unemployed	Iowa Workforce Development
<b>Child abuse and neglect</b>	2018	Rate of children age 0-17 who are confirmed to have been abused or neglected during the year per 1,000 children	Iowa Department of Human Services
<b>High school dropout</b>	2017-2018	Percentage of students enrolled in grades 9-12 who dropped out	Iowa Department of Education
<b>Crime</b>	2016	Crime rate per 1,000 people	Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting
<b>Juvenile crime</b>	2016	Juvenile arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles	Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting
<b>Domestic violence</b>	2016	Domestic abuse rate per 100,000 people	Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting
<b>3rd Trimester smoking</b>	2018	Percentage of mothers who gave birth who report smoking during 3rd trimester	Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics
<b>Maternal education</b>	2018	Percentage of mothers who gave birth who have a high school education	Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics

\*2017 for Jefferson County

Additional Risk Indicators Used in Method 1	Year(s)	Measure	Source
<b>Income inequality</b>	2013-2017	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile	American Consumer Survey via countyhealthrankings.org
<b>Opioid-related hospitalizations</b>	2018	Opioid-related hospitalization rate per 1,000 hospitalizations	Iowa hospital discharge file
<b>Alcohol and drug-related crime</b>	2016	Alcohol or drug related crime rate per 1,000 people	Iowa Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Reporting
<b>3rd Trimester alcohol use</b>	2015-2018	Percentage of mothers who gave birth who report having one or more alcoholic drinks per week during the last 3 months of their pregnancy	Iowa Department of Public Health Barriers to Prenatal Care Survey
<b>Medicaid-reimbursed births</b>	2018	Percentage of Iowa resident births that were Medicaid reimbursed	Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics
<b>Teen births</b>	2011-2017	Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19	Centers for Disease Control Natality File
<b>School lunch program</b>	2018-2019	Percentage of K-12 students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch	Iowa Department of Education
<b>No prenatal care in 1st trimester</b>	2018	Percentage of live births to mothers who did not begin prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy	Iowa Department of Public Health Vital Statistics
<b>Maternal depression</b>	2015-2017	Percentage of women who gave birth who report a depression diagnosis before or during pregnancy	Iowa Department of Public Health Barriers to Prenatal Care Survey

## Appendix B.1

### Risk Assessment Method 1 County Data for Indicators Used in 2010

Counties	Urban/ Rural	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade reading proficiency	Premature birth	Low birth weight	Infant mortality	Poverty	Child poverty	Unemployment	Child abuse and neglect	High school dropout	Crime	Juvenile crime	Domestic violence	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester smoking	Maternal education
<b>State Total</b>		74.7%	9.9%	6.8%	4.5	10.8%	12.6%	2.6%	15.8	1.8%	24.2	14.6	212.8	9.0%	88.6%
<b>Adair</b>	Rural	71.7%	–	7.4%	5.5	10.2%	13.3%	2.1%	19.6	2.4%	8.1	0.6	14.0	16.0%	96.8%
<b>Adams</b>	Rural	76.7%	17.6%	–	–	12.3%	18.7%	1.6%	28.6	3.2%	8.0	4.5	160.2	–	88.2%
<b>Allamakee</b>	Rural	74.5%	6.6%	7.1%	–	11.0%	15.8%	2.7%	13.8	2.0%	12.9	8.1	334.0	4.6%	78.1%
<b>Appanoose</b>	Rural	79.0%	11.7%	10.2%	9.8	16.9%	23.4%	3.2%	26.7	2.0%	30.5	13.6	184.8	21.2%	80.7%
<b>Audubon</b>	Rural	83.8%	–	–	5.8	10.7%	15.4%	2.3%	21.3	2.1%	10.4	3.4	105.3	13.3%	95.0%
<b>Benton</b>	Rural	81.4%	10.1%	5.6%	4.0	7.8%	9.0%	2.6%	12.5	2.7%	3.3	1.4	66.6	8.7%	94.4%
<b>Black Hawk</b>	Urban	66.4%	10.2%	7.3%	5.7	15.3%	16.5%	2.9%	14.0	3.1%	27.6	18.6	259.1	10.4%	87.1%
<b>Boone</b>	Rural	81.9%	6.7%	5.3%	2.1	7.3%	10.3%	2.5%	13.6	1.3%	10.6	12.1	82.5	11.6%	96.1%
<b>Bremer</b>	Rural	77.3%	10.3%	6.2%	2.3	7.1%	6.2%	2.1%	7.2	1.4%	11.5	16.1	0.0	6.3%	98.2%
<b>Buchanan</b>	Rural	70.9%	8.7%	6.6%	5.7	9.0%	12.6%	2.4%	13.2	1.1%	7.3	1.5	0.0	8.9%	75.3%
<b>Buena Vista</b>	Rural	67.2%	7.2%	7.2%	3.2	12.8%	16.3%	2.4%	14.8	2.1%	20.0	28.4	273.2	2.8%	70.3%
<b>Butler</b>	Rural	77.3%	–	6.5%	1.4	9.0%	10.6%	2.7%	12.2	0.4%	0.4	0.0	6.7	13.8%	93.5%
<b>Calhoun</b>	Rural	76.6%	15.5%	14.5%	12.9	12.4%	15.5%	2.5%	13.4	1.5%	8.5	0.0	174.6	20.0%	98.2%
<b>Carroll</b>	Rural	81.9%	7.9%	5.7%	2.3	9.1%	10.5%	2.0%	17.2	1.6%	12.3	4.9	78.4	8.3%	95.2%
<b>Cass</b>	Rural	78.8%	8.3%	6.4%	1.4	12.1%	16.5%	2.5%	28.1	6.0%	11.9	12.7	7.5	13.4%	90.4%
<b>Cedar</b>	Rural	70.7%	8.8%	3.6%	1.1	6.9%	7.5%	2.3%	16.5	2.3%	5.8	0.4	21.8	6.2%	97.4%
<b>Cerro Gordo</b>	Rural	73.5%	8.3%	6.4%	5.2	10.8%	13.1%	2.7%	26.0	2.8%	33.9	33.0	313.6	17.2%	90.7%
<b>Cherokee</b>	Rural	84.0%	–	–	–	9.6%	11.5%	2.6%	15.4	0.7%	10.1	11.7	0.0	9.6%	94.2%
<b>Chickasaw</b>	Rural	78.4%	8.2%	6.8%	4.4	9.5%	13.3%	2.3%	8.2	3.3%	6.1	4.1	25.0	10.2%	87.8%
<b>Clarke</b>	Rural	77.5%	12.6%	9.4%	1.6	11.0%	15.4%	2.6%	18.9	2.8%	19.2	3.3	216.6	11.7%	82.7%
<b>Clay</b>	Rural	79.3%	11.1%	7.6%	2.0	9.3%	11.6%	2.6%	16.7	1.9%	17.7	17.8	170.2	11.2%	92.4%
<b>Clayton</b>	Rural	72.8%	8.5%	4.8%	2.1	9.6%	13.4%	2.5%	12.4	3.9%	2.7	0.2	45.6	12.1%	87.3%
<b>Clinton</b>	Rural	77.5%	13.0%	9.1%	5.0	13.4%	16.4%	3.6%	28.5	2.8%	35.9	12.9	375.3	15.0%	89.1%
<b>Crawford</b>	Rural	67.0%	15.2%	7.8%	1.7	11.8%	14.3%	3.0%	15.0	3.1%	3.4	3.5	117.3	3.9%	76.5%
<b>Dallas</b>	Urban	83.7%	9.5%	5.3%	2.6	4.4%	4.8%	2.0%	5.0	0.8%	11.1	8.3	85.7	2.2%	94.6%
<b>Davis</b>	Rural	69.4%	7.4%	6.7%	4.0	12.1%	16.7%	2.3%	7.2	2.4%	1.0	5.9	114.2	6.1%	46.0%
<b>Decatur</b>	Rural	62.3%	9.3%	5.6%	4.1	17.1%	22.3%	2.5%	26.6	2.5%	2.9	0.5	24.5	12.0%	76.9%
<b>Delaware</b>	Rural	80.2%	17.5%	8.5%	3.8	9.3%	12.2%	2.1%	9.9	1.3%	11.8	8.1	52.8	9.0%	89.0%

Counties	Urban/ Rural	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade reading proficiency	Premature birth	Low birth weight	Infant mortality	Poverty	Child poverty	Unemployment	Child abuse and neglect	High school dropout	Crime	Juvenile crime	Domestic violence	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester smoking	Maternal education
<b>Des Moines</b>	Rural	67.3%	11.3%	6.6%	4.4	13.5%	20.0%	4.0%	24.5	5.5%	41.9	36.5	257.8	13.9%	83.9%
<b>Dickinson</b>	Rural	73.6%	8.2%	5.4%	3.7	7.5%	9.6%	2.2%	15.8	1.9%	12.2	12.1	87.3	8.2%	94.5%
<b>Dubuque</b>	Urban	74.5%	7.2%	5.9%	4.5	9.8%	10.7%	2.2%	17.0	2.3%	23.6	20.8	393.4	8.5%	92.3%
<b>Emmet</b>	Rural	77.0%	8.1%	5.4%	5.4	10.3%	13.9%	3.0%	43.4	1.2%	18.5	13.7	248.6	15.3%	86.5%
<b>Fayette</b>	Rural	71.5%	11.9%	9.1%	3.8	13.4%	17.5%	3.2%	11.7	2.3%	8.8	14.0	29.8	11.9%	91.3%
<b>Floyd</b>	Rural	72.4%	9.8%	9.2%	2.0	11.8%	16.5%	2.8%	24.5	2.7%	12.8	12.3	12.6	13.8%	86.2%
<b>Franklin</b>	Rural	71.1%	10.0%	4.0%	3.1	11.1%	15.5%	2.1%	9.4	0.7%	2.0	4.1	49.0	9.0%	79.0%
<b>Fremont</b>	Rural	59.4%	–	–	7.5	12.2%	15.9%	3.5%	19.1	1.5%	13.8	11.7	14.7	16.4%	91.0%
<b>Greene</b>	Rural	79.3%	8.2%	–	7.3	10.4%	14.9%	3.2%	26.9	3.1%	16.4	3.1	89.4	8.2%	93.8%
<b>Grundy</b>	Rural	82.4%	9.0%	5.3%	6.3	5.9%	6.8%	2.5%	9.9	0.5%	6.7	4.8	80.6	4.5%	95.5%
<b>Guthrie</b>	Rural	76.2%	10.0%	6.0%	1.8	9.5%	11.2%	2.6%	24.2	1.0%	3.3	0.0	0.0	15.0%	91.9%
<b>Hamilton</b>	Rural	72.0%	7.1%	6.0%	2.1	8.7%	11.6%	2.5%	8.3	1.3%	11.5	4.4	132.6	8.2%	89.0%
<b>Hancock</b>	Rural	82.2%	8.0%	4.8%	5.2	8.4%	10.9%	2.5%	7.7	1.0%	7.4	0.7	56.8	10.4%	92.8%
<b>Hardin</b>	Rural	79.3%	8.5%	5.1%	4.3	11.4%	16.1%	2.9%	23.2	3.0%	12.6	11.8	34.7	14.1%	92.0%
<b>Harrison</b>	Rural	74.4%	13.0%	8.0%	2.4	10.0%	11.9%	2.3%	15.9	1.3%	8.6	2.4	92.1	11.7%	94.4%
<b>Henry</b>	Rural	68.1%	8.7%	6.8%	5.2	11.6%	14.8%	2.5%	27.9	2.5%	16.3	23.2	145.8	9.6%	89.5%
<b>Howard</b>	Rural	72.8%	8.1%	5.4%	5.1	10.1%	13.5%	2.3%	13.6	1.1%	10.8	17.4	245.6	13.5%	79.3%
<b>Humboldt</b>	Rural	82.5%	5.3%	–	1.8	9.4%	11.8%	2.0%	6.7	2.4%	9.3	13.4	158.0	12.3%	91.2%
<b>Ida</b>	Rural	85.2%	20.0%	–	–	9.1%	10.6%	1.8%	16.9	1.2%	6.6	0.0	14.3	12.3%	96.9%
<b>Iowa</b>	Rural	77.8%	8.5%	3.4%	3.2	7.2%	7.7%	2.0%	13.6	1.1%	6.3	3.0	91.5	10.2%	97.7%
<b>Jackson</b>	Rural	76.6%	9.0%	9.5%	4.6	11.7%	16.2%	2.7%	13.9	1.6%	10.1	9.6	77.6	13.0%	94.0%
<b>Jasper</b>	Rural	81.4%	10.1%	7.4%	3.9	9.0%	10.8%	2.6%	17.1	1.6%	19.9	9.0	65.3	12.1%	91.6%
<b>Jefferson</b>	Rural	67.0%	6.7%	5.4%	3.8	14.0%	18.0%	2.5%	23.1	4.7%	22.9	11.3	220.6	10.1%	84.6%
<b>Johnson</b>	Urban	76.9%	8.9%	6.6%	4.7	15.3%	9.8%	2.2%	8.0	2.4%	20.8	11.0	259.8	3.1%	91.6%
<b>Jones</b>	Rural	71.7%	10.0%	5.5%	5.7	9.5%	11.5%	2.6%	10.6	1.4%	9.5	1.8	88.3	10.4%	93.5%
<b>Keokuk</b>	Rural	78.2%	10.9%	5.5%	6.5	11.5%	15.8%	2.9%	11.9	0.5%	6.5	0.0	79.4	9.1%	91.8%
<b>Kossuth</b>	Rural	79.2%	6.3%	2.9%	2.4	9.2%	11.5%	1.9%	13.2	3.4%	6.2	9.0	39.8	9.8%	93.1%
<b>Lee</b>	Rural	73.2%	11.7%	9.4%	7.2	14.1%	19.8%	3.7%	23.6	4.0%	34.9	23.3	103.2	17.8%	90.4%
<b>Linn</b>	Urban	74.8%	9.3%	6.9%	5.0	9.0%	11.1%	2.8%	14.4	3.3%	30.2	21.6	256.3	8.9%	90.6%
<b>Louisa</b>	Rural	76.1%	9.1%	6.1%	7.1	9.9%	12.8%	2.8%	21.4	2.4%	9.2	0.0	26.9	8.3%	84.8%
<b>Lucas</b>	Rural	70.9%	–	–	1.9	13.6%	23.7%	2.1%	10.0	0.5%	24.2	15.5	58.0	11.6%	89.5%



Counties	Urban/ Rural	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade reading proficiency	Premature birth	Low birth weight	Infant mortality	Poverty	Child poverty	Unemployment	Child abuse and neglect	High school dropout	Crime	Juvenile crime	Domestic violence	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester smoking	Maternal education
<b>Lyon</b>	Rural	84.8%	10.5%	6.4%	–	7.6%	9.0%	1.3%	14.0	0.9%	6.8	9.9	110.5	4.1%	94.1%
<b>Madison</b>	Rural	82.0%	5.2%	–	2.5	7.4%	8.4%	3.3%	12.6	0.7%	10.2	11.5	63.6	8.1%	91.3%
<b>Mahaska</b>	Rural	68.4%	9.5%	7.3%	2.9	13.0%	15.2%	2.5%	18.2	2.0%	20.1	12.5	98.8	16.8%	93.8%
<b>Marion</b>	Rural	82.0%	9.0%	5.9%	4.3	7.9%	8.6%	2.0%	10.5	1.2%	8.0	5.0	30.1	9.3%	95.0%
<b>Marshall</b>	Rural	61.9%	9.8%	6.2%	5.0	12.7%	15.5%	3.8%	21.6	3.6%	27.5	21.3	272.8	7.7%	75.8%
<b>Mills</b>	Rural	81.2%	9.0%	–	1.3	9.2%	10.6%	2.2%	14.6	1.2%	16.4	13.7	209.8	14.0%	96.7%
<b>Mitchell</b>	Rural	84.1%	7.9%	–	4.9	9.1%	13.9%	1.8%	11.6	0.6%	6.9	2.7	83.2	6.4%	83.6%
<b>Monona</b>	Rural	69.7%	17.2%	10.3%	9.0	11.6%	15.4%	2.9%	11.5	2.1%	9.4	2.4	56.1	17.4%	90.8%
<b>Monroe</b>	Rural	75.8%	9.3%	3.9%	2.3	10.9%	16.1%	2.6%	8.7	0.6%	9.9	1.5	62.8	11.8%	84.2%
<b>Montgomery</b>	Rural	74.7%	12.6%	7.2%	8.3	12.5%	17.7%	2.6%	28.1	2.6%	20.7	11.9	325.9	17.0%	91.1%
<b>Muscatine</b>	Rural	73.4%	11.1%	7.2%	1.8	10.7%	13.9%	2.7%	20.2	4.5%	20.2	24.4	123.4	11.9%	84.3%
<b>O'Brien</b>	Rural	82.1%	9.2%	5.5%	4.6	7.7%	10.0%	2.2%	19.4	2.5%	9.5	7.8	99.6	9.2%	87.1%
<b>Osceola</b>	Rural	76.7%	13.5%	3.9%	2.7	10.1%	14.8%	1.9%	22.2	2.5%	10.7	3.8	32.9	–	86.5%
<b>Page</b>	Rural	80.6%	7.8%	7.0%	6.1	14.5%	20.8%	2.5%	23.4	0.9%	20.0	6.4	110.2	24.8%	93.0%
<b>Palo Alto</b>	Rural	74.8%	10.6%	12.5%	1.8	10.4%	13.5%	2.0%	21.6	1.7%	10.1	18.5	88.2	10.6%	94.2%
<b>Plymouth</b>	Rural	78.1%	11.3%	7.2%	2.8	7.2%	8.6%	2.1%	12.1	0.9%	11.1	7.7	36.4	7.1%	93.2%
<b>Pocahontas</b>	Rural	77.3%	14.1%	–	2.5	12.9%	18.1%	1.9%	14.9	5.0%	8.4	3.4	100.8	–	89.1%
<b>Polk</b>	Urban	72.1%	10.2%	7.4%	5.8	9.5%	11.9%	2.7%	12.9	3.3%	32.1	12.0	220.7	6.8%	86.8%
<b>Pottawattamie</b>	Urban	70.2%	13.3%	8.0%	4.2	10.6%	13.9%	2.3%	25.5	2.0%	47.8	27.6	232.9	13.5%	89.3%
<b>Poweshiek</b>	Rural	89.9%	13.5%	6.5%	3.5	11.5%	11.9%	2.3%	12.9	1.3%	19.0	7.7	157.2	10.6%	92.9%
<b>Ringgold</b>	Rural	88.1%	–	0.0%	10.3	14.7%	22.2%	2.7%	13.7	1.7%	6.7	0.0	19.8	10.0%	86.4%
<b>Sac</b>	Rural	82.9%	5.6%	–	5.2	10.1%	14.0%	2.1%	14.2	0.8%	3.2	3.4	10.1	6.5%	94.4%
<b>Scott</b>	Urban	74.5%	10.7%	7.6%	3.6	11.3%	14.2%	3.3%	19.3	3.5%	38.2	14.0	464.8	8.7%	91.0%
<b>Shelby</b>	Rural	76.2%	11.6%	9.9%	5.2	8.4%	10.6%	2.1%	18.8	0.9%	0.8	0.6	33.7	11.6%	95.0%
<b>Sioux</b>	Rural	80.9%	9.4%	6.7%	4.0	7.1%	7.2%	1.8%	7.3	3.0%	4.8	0.3	57.2	2.6%	83.4%
<b>Story</b>	Urban	84.4%	9.4%	6.5%	4.8	16.9%	7.6%	2.3%	14.3	0.8%	15.1	10.9	87.7	4.2%	97.2%
<b>Tama</b>	Rural	60.6%	11.2%	8.1%	6.2	9.5%	13.4%	2.3%	22.6	2.2%	13.6	6.3	145.1	6.1%	88.4%
<b>Taylor</b>	Rural	85.5%	11.6%	–	–	11.6%	15.5%	2.0%	17.9	0.8%	4.5	0.0	48.6	15.9%	95.7%
<b>Union</b>	Rural	75.0%	10.1%	6.2%	3.0	14.6%	17.9%	3.1%	35.7	3.7%	19.2	10.0	128.6	18.0%	84.5%
<b>Van Buren</b>	Rural	75.9%	10.9%	5.0%	9.3	14.0%	20.7%	2.6%	8.1	1.1%	5.1	4.4	123.4	9.8%	69.3%

Counties	Urban/ Rural	4 <sup>th</sup> Grade reading proficiency	Premature birth	Low birth weight	Infant mortality	Poverty	Child poverty	Unemployment	Child abuse and neglect	High school dropout	Crime	Juvenile crime	Domestic violence	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester smoking	Maternal education
<b>Wapello</b>	Rural	63.3%	11.1%	5.1%	9.0	14.5%	17.7%	3.2%	23.5	4.1%	37.9	40.6	399.7	16.6%	80.7%
<b>Warren</b>	Rural	82.1%	11.5%	9.3%	2.9	6.1%	6.2%	2.4%	11.2	1.0%	18.0	9.3	260.1	6.7%	96.2%
<b>Washington</b>	Rural	65.9%	8.7%	5.9%	6.0	9.5%	11.8%	2.2%	9.1	2.4%	10.8	0.0	120.9	7.3%	87.9%
<b>Wayne</b>	Rural	78.1%	9.3%	6.9%	6.8	16.6%	24.7%	2.5%	21.5	2.5%	9.7	0.0	47.1	11.5%	57.5%
<b>Webster</b>	Rural	67.9%	8.1%	5.3%	3.2	15.0%	16.5%	3.3%	25.9	5.5%	34.0	31.3	38.0	17.9%	90.2%
<b>Winnebago</b>	Rural	81.0%	11.7%	10.7%	3.4	9.4%	13.0%	3.5%	24.1	1.9%	3.0	2.3	0.0	6.8%	93.2%
<b>Winneshiek</b>	Rural	79.2%	6.5%	3.2%	3.4	9.0%	8.7%	2.5%	10.5	0.5%	6.1	13.1	0.0	3.8%	95.2%
<b>Woodbury</b>	Urban	70.9%	10.8%	7.4%	3.6	13.4%	16.1%	2.5%	22.2	2.6%	37.9	26.2	551.1	10.4%	78.0%
<b>Worth</b>	Rural	73.9%	12.3%	11.1%	2.6	8.5%	13.4%	2.6%	14.9	0.0%	3.4	2.7	26.5	15.0%	93.8%
<b>Wright</b>	Rural	68.0%	13.0%	6.5%	7.7	10.0%	14.5%	2.6%	18.8	3.1%	8.6	5.2	102.6	8.4%	76.6%

## Appendix B.2

### Additional County-Level Data for Risk Assessment Method 1

Counties	Urban/ Rural	Income inequality	Opioid-related hospitalizations	Alcohol and drug- related crime	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester alcohol use	Medicaid- reimbursed births	Teen births	School lunch program	No prenatal care in 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Maternal depression
<b>State Total</b>		4.3	1.3	11.6	2.0%	43.4%	20.0	43.0%	16.7%	11.3%
<b>Adair</b>	Rural	4.0	1.1	4.3	2.3%	41.5%	17.1	52.3%	17.6%	15.7%
<b>Adams</b>	Rural	3.7	1.0	12.0	0.0%	52.9%	19.3	51.3%	–	10.1%
<b>Allamakee</b>	Rural	4.6	0.3	9.9	2.7%	39.8%	28.3	61.3%	28.2%	13.2%
<b>Appanoose</b>	Rural	4.6	2.3	14.4	2.6%	57.7%	33.5	61.9%	28.2%	16.2%
<b>Audubon</b>	Rural	4.1	1.1	8.8	1.1%	45.0%	19.2	45.0%	20.4%	16.7%
<b>Benton</b>	Rural	4.1	1.0	1.8	0.7%	31.5%	14.4	32.1%	11.0%	9.8%
<b>Black Hawk</b>	Urban	4.4	1.4	9.8	2.6%	50.7%	18.3	48.2%	20.2%	10.9%
<b>Boone</b>	Rural	3.9	2.1	11.9	1.9%	31.6%	18.7	37.2%	13.5%	11.2%
<b>Bremer</b>	Rural	4.0	1.1	7.3	3.1%	29.7%	6.1	24.9%	14.7%	10.4%
<b>Buchanan</b>	Rural	4.2	1.0	6.0	1.1%	29.9%	16.4	32.2%	31.9%	12.0%
<b>Buena Vista</b>	Rural	3.8	0.5	14.4	3.7%	67.6%	34.8	61.2%	24.7%	6.1%
<b>Butler</b>	Rural	3.6	1.3	3.6	1.9%	36.2%	12.5	33.5%	14.0%	9.9%
<b>Calhoun</b>	Rural	4.4	0.7	2.5	1.8%	40.0%	22.5	41.7%	9.1%	11.8%
<b>Carroll</b>	Rural	4.4	1.2	7.4	0.8%	33.8%	19.8	42.1%	12.3%	8.7%
<b>Cass</b>	Rural	4.2	1.2	9.9	0.0%	47.8%	22.5	48.7%	11.3%	13.2%
<b>Cedar</b>	Rural	3.4	1.1	3.4	1.4%	27.8%	13.2	28.9%	7.8%	9.7%
<b>Cerro Gordo</b>	Rural	4.1	3.0	19.3	1.1%	47.1%	20.6	44.3%	13.7%	16.6%
<b>Cherokee</b>	Rural	4.0	0.8	9.2	0.0%	51.0%	30.2	38.9%	15.0%	13.2%
<b>Chickasaw</b>	Rural	4.2	0.4	6.2	1.5%	34.0%	12.6	35.3%	16.0%	11.3%
<b>Clarke</b>	Rural	4.1	0.8	16.6	1.3%	51.6%	38.7	55.7%	18.0%	12.9%
<b>Clay</b>	Rural	4.7	0.7	16.4	2.3%	46.5%	20.9	44.7%	8.3%	13.0%
<b>Clayton</b>	Rural	3.9	1.1	3.3	1.2%	41.2%	14.7	38.6%	23.6%	13.1%
<b>Clinton</b>	Rural	4.6	1.6	12.9	1.8%	50.2%	32.5	48.6%	20.3%	14.5%
<b>Crawford</b>	Rural	4.2	0.7	3.8	3.2%	57.4%	32.8	66.4%	20.5%	10.6%
<b>Dallas</b>	Urban	3.9	0.6	4.9	1.4%	19.4%	12.3	21.3%	12.2%	7.5%
<b>Davis</b>	Rural	4.0	1.1	3.8	2.2%	22.1%	16.3	51.4%	40.1%	13.3%
<b>Decatur</b>	Rural	4.7	1.0	2.0	1.8%	51.9%	22.7	59.0%	23.7%	11.0%
<b>Delaware</b>	Rural	3.7	0.4	7.2	0.5%	31.0%	12.7	36.2%	13.8%	8.3%
<b>Des Moines</b>	Rural	4.2	2.5	9.5	2.6%	59.1%	34.8	54.3%	26.2%	14.7%

Counties	Urban/ Rural	Income inequality	Opioid-related hospitalizations	Alcohol and drug- related crime	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester alcohol use	Medicaid- reimbursed births	Teen births	School lunch program	No prenatal care in 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Maternal depression
Dickinson	Rural	4.3	0.4	11.2	3.1%	34.7%	18.0	34.2%	15.0%	10.0%
Dubuque	Urban	4.0	1.9	15.2	1.8%	38.4%	18.1	40.9%	16.6%	10.1%
Emmet	Rural	4.5	1.0	10.8	2.3%	51.4%	27.2	51.4%	17.3%	11.1%
Fayette	Rural	3.8	0.8	5.5	1.7%	41.1%	20.8	51.4%	18.2%	10.6%
Floyd	Rural	4.9	1.6	4.5	3.2%	54.0%	20.5	52.0%	27.4%	14.5%
Franklin	Rural	4.0	1.4	4.4	3.5%	54.0%	29.2	61.1%	16.0%	15.4%
Fremont	Rural	4.2	1.2	21.8	4.1%	40.3%	35.0	45.2%	-	15.4%
Greene	Rural	4.1	1.5	3.6	1.8%	42.9%	27.4	45.3%	13.4%	9.5%
Grundy	Rural	3.5	1.0	3.6	2.5%	27.6%	9.9	29.7%	17.3%	14.3%
Guthrie	Rural	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.8%	41.0%	18.5	39.8%	19.6%	8.6%
Hamilton	Rural	3.8	2.7	6.2	1.3%	37.4%	24.1	46.4%	12.2%	15.9%
Hancock	Rural	3.8	1.4	2.0	1.7%	44.0%	13.8	38.2%	9.8%	8.7%
Hardin	Rural	4.1	1.7	10.2	2.6%	44.6%	19.2	43.5%	12.0%	10.2%
Harrison	Rural	4.3	1.0	4.3	0.0%	41.4%	19.1	39.6%	20.4%	6.7%
Henry	Rural	3.7	1.5	12.0	0.7%	43.8%	24.7	49.0%	19.7%	9.8%
Howard	Rural	3.5	0.0	16.2	0.7%	41.4%	14.3	45.7%	20.4%	13.3%
Humboldt	Rural	4.5	0.9	5.4	3.0%	36.8%	14.3	40.2%	8.8%	12.0%
Ida	Rural	4.5	1.4	5.1	0.0%	44.6%	18.7	44.4%	-	9.6%
Iowa	Rural	3.8	1.1	3.5	3.2%	24.9%	13.4	35.1%	15.9%	8.7%
Jackson	Rural	4.0	1.4	7.5	1.2%	38.0%	18.4	47.7%	18.5%	9.9%
Jasper	Rural	3.8	1.3	9.2	1.7%	39.5%	24.0	44.7%	8.7%	15.1%
Jefferson	Rural	4.4	1.1	7.0	3.5%	53.7%	21.0	51.5%	24.3%	10.9%
Johnson	Urban	5.5	1.0	15.1	2.4%	31.3%	7.0	33.9%	18.8%	10.5%
Jones	Rural	3.6	0.9	3.4	2.3%	39.8%	13.7	41.8%	16.1%	13.9%
Keokuk	Rural	4.2	1.3	2.6	0.0%	42.7%	25.5	30.3%	6.4%	8.5%
Kossuth	Rural	4.0	0.9	5.6	3.4%	40.2%	11.7	44.7%	13.6%	9.4%
Lee	Rural	4.0	1.4	10.2	2.1%	58.5%	40.1	54.0%	19.0%	16.2%
Linn	Urban	4.0	1.4	15.8	2.1%	44.6%	17.5	37.7%	14.0%	11.8%
Louisa	Rural	3.8	1.0	1.0	3.1%	48.5%	27.2	47.7%	27.5%	13.1%
Lucas	Rural	3.9	1.3	12.2	1.8%	50.5%	29.2	55.6%	23.7%	12.9%
Lyon	Rural	3.3	0.3	8.3	0.0%	25.7%	16.0	30.9%	-	16.1%
Madison	Rural	4.0	0.9	6.9	0.4%	30.8%	13.8	29.8%	13.2%	7.8%

Counties	Urban/ Rural	Income inequality	Opioid-related hospitalizations	Alcohol and drug- related crime	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester alcohol use	Medicaid- reimbursed births	Teen births	School lunch program	No prenatal care in 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Maternal depression
<b>Mahaska</b>	Rural	4.8	1.5	15.5	1.3%	45.4%	21.7	47.4%	17.9%	12.8%
<b>Marion</b>	Rural	3.7	1.4	5.1	1.6%	29.5%	14.0	31.5%	10.3%	14.3%
<b>Marshall</b>	Rural	3.8	1.7	16.8	1.7%	62.1%	39.6	63.8%	19.6%	13.0%
<b>Mills</b>	Rural	4.0	1.5	13.5	0.0%	40.2%	20.5	38.5%	–	2.7%
<b>Mitchell</b>	Rural	3.9	1.2	5.6	2.1%	37.9%	9.5	32.6%	20.5%	14.1%
<b>Monona</b>	Rural	4.6	1.5	2.5	0.0%	59.8%	15.8	54.1%	9.7%	14.9%
<b>Monroe</b>	Rural	3.4	1.0	4.6	1.7%	35.5%	23.4	37.4%	18.4%	13.9%
<b>Montgomery</b>	Rural	4.4	1.1	12.3	4.8%	52.7%	31.1	58.4%	21.7%	16.9%
<b>Muscatine</b>	Rural	3.9	0.8	11.8	2.9%	51.9%	31.0	50.3%	13.1%	17.5%
<b>O'Brien</b>	Rural	4.1	0.7	6.8	1.7%	38.7%	22.0	44.7%	16.1%	16.8%
<b>Osceola</b>	Rural	4.2	0.0	9.4	2.8%	32.7%	27.2	46.0%	21.4%	22.5%
<b>Page</b>	Rural	4.5	1.1	6.8	3.0%	56.6%	34.7	48.9%	16.3%	21.0%
<b>Palo Alto</b>	Rural	3.7	0.8	12.1	1.0%	47.1%	16.0	43.1%	10.4%	12.6%
<b>Plymouth</b>	Rural	3.6	0.9	7.8	1.3%	35.7%	14.7	32.3%	10.9%	8.1%
<b>Pocahontas</b>	Rural	4.4	0.7	6.9	0.8%	34.4%	17.5	57.2%	–	15.1%
<b>Polk</b>	Urban	4.2	1.6	11.7	2.2%	44.6%	24.3	48.3%	16.6%	9.5%
<b>Pottawattamie</b>	Urban	4.0	1.8	16.2	3.3%	54.8%	29.6	40.7%	15.6%	12.7%
<b>Poweshiek</b>	Rural	4.3	1.0	7.5	2.0%	35.9%	11.0	35.8%	14.2%	13.7%
<b>Ringgold</b>	Rural	4.0	1.3	1.6	2.1%	36.7%	19.9	41.0%	11.5%	11.4%
<b>Sac</b>	Rural	3.7	0.9	3.1	1.9%	33.6%	19.0	46.6%	12.6%	6.0%
<b>Scott</b>	Urban	4.5	1.6	9.7	1.4%	44.7%	28.0	45.0%	15.6%	13.6%
<b>Shelby</b>	Rural	4.2	0.6	3.0	3.4%	52.9%	16.2	39.8%	12.0%	11.2%
<b>Sioux</b>	Rural	3.3	0.5	3.6	2.1%	40.9%	14.8	40.5%	19.9%	7.8%
<b>Story</b>	Urban	5.8	1.1	13.7	1.7%	28.4%	4.2	26.5%	13.5%	9.4%
<b>Tama</b>	Rural	3.9	1.1	7.4	2.2%	50.5%	26.7	52.8%	20.5%	10.2%
<b>Taylor</b>	Rural	4.3	2.3	0.8	0.0%	49.3%	25.0	50.1%	25.6%	16.1%
<b>Union</b>	Rural	3.9	0.9	10.5	0.0%	53.5%	26.9	60.9%	18.5%	10.7%
<b>Van Buren</b>	Rural	3.7	1.7	1.9	0.0%	34.3%	16.8	48.7%	23.1%	8.2%
<b>Wapello</b>	Rural	4.7	1.6	15.0	2.3%	70.4%	35.5	50.0%	18.6%	13.9%
<b>Warren</b>	Rural	3.6	1.1	10.7	1.0%	28.1%	14.8	28.3%	11.7%	10.4%
<b>Washington</b>	Rural	3.6	1.0	5.4	1.7%	36.0%	21.0	35.2%	17.5%	15.4%
<b>Wayne</b>	Rural	3.8	2.0	1.3	2.8%	27.6%	20.0	51.1%	41.0%	10.0%

Counties	Urban/ Rural	Income inequality	Opioid-related hospitalizations	Alcohol and drug- related crime	3 <sup>rd</sup> Trimester alcohol use	Medicaid- reimbursed births	Teen births	School lunch program	No prenatal care in 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	Maternal depression
<b>Webster</b>	Rural	4.7	0.9	9.2	1.7%	54.3%	26.3	56.5%	16.6%	15.0%
<b>Winnebago</b>	Rural	3.8	1.7	5.9	3.8%	41.7%	15.5	37.8%	9.8%	16.3%
<b>Winneshiek</b>	Rural	3.9	0.8	9.6	1.1%	27.4%	6.1	27.3%	11.9%	7.4%
<b>Woodbury</b>	Urban	4.2	1.6	23.9	2.2%	65.0%	31.9	54.9%	19.0%	12.4%
<b>Worth</b>	Rural	3.8	1.5	5.6	0.0%	40.7%	15.0	40.3%	20.0%	12.9%
<b>Wright</b>	Rural	4.3	1.2	8.1	3.7%	49.4%	26.6	59.8%	26.0%	15.7%

## Appendix C

### Risk Assessment Results and Rankings

**Bold** = Counties considered to be **at-risk**.

County	Overall Rank	Average Rank	Method 1 Rank	Method 2 Rank	Method 1 Risk Assessment - Risk Score	Method 2 Risk Assessment - % of children born in 2013-2017 with 3+ risks
Adair	63	60.5	52	69	2.45	15.08%
Adams	30	33	38	28	2.68	21.39%
Allamakee	38	39	24	54	3.00	16.95%
<b>Appanoose</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>22.42%</b>
Audubon	46	46	43	49	2.62	18.12%
Benton	83	83	93	73	1.61	14.95%
<b>Black Hawk</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>23.40%</b>
Boone	75	74	78	70	1.96	15.05%
Bremer	94	90.5	84	97	1.87	8.15%
Buchanan	78	76.5	66	87	2.22	12.19%
<b>Buena Vista</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>21.26%</b>
Butler	83	83	86	80	1.82	13.85%
Calhoun	51	48	48	48	2.57	18.16%
Carroll	81	80.5	84	77	1.87	13.99%
Cass	33	34.5	44	25	2.61	21.75%
Cedar	93	90	97	83	1.52	13.61%
<b>Cerro Gordo</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>22.44%</b>
Cherokee	64	61	69	53	2.15	16.98%
Chickasaw	81	80.5	82	79	1.91	13.98%
<b>Clarke</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>23.18%</b>
Clay	43	43.5	36	51	2.74	17.93%
Clayton	74	72	70	74	2.13	14.69%
<b>Clinton</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>25.59%</b>
Crawford	42	42.5	26	59	2.96	16.65%
Dallas	99	98.5	98	99	1.43	5.97%
Davis	70	68	48	88	2.57	11.92%
Decatur	31	33.5	31	36	2.83	20.58%
Delaware	79	80	78	82	1.96	13.73%
<b>Des Moines</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>27.18%</b>
Dickinson	73	71.5	71	72	2.09	14.95%
Dubuque	54	51.5	41	62	2.65	15.75%
<b>Emmet</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>26.12%</b>
<b>Fayette</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>22.10%</b>
<b>Floyd</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>18.00%</b>
Franklin	41	41.5	44	39	2.61	20.28%
<b>Fremont</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>33.15%</b>
Greene	34	35.5	39	32	2.68	20.96%
Grundy	94	90.5	91	90	1.65	11.09%
Guthrie	72	70	76	64	2.04	15.65%

County	Overall Rank	Average Rank	Method 1 Rank	Method 2 Rank	Method 1 Risk Assessment - Risk Score	Method 2 Risk Assessment - % of children born in 2013-2017 with 3+ risks
Hamilton	52	48.5	64	33	2.26	20.82%
Hancock	92	89	87	91	1.74	11.05%
Hardin	36	37	34	40	2.78	20.20%
Harrison	46	46	58	34	2.30	20.73%
Henry	28	31	31	31	2.83	20.97%
Howard	55	53.5	50	57	2.50	16.70%
Humboldt	67	66	74	58	2.05	16.67%
Ida	66	64	81	47	1.95	18.33%
Iowa	96	91	93	89	1.61	11.65%
Jackson	57	54.5	44	65	2.61	15.46%
Jasper	49	47	53	41	2.43	20.00%
<b>Jefferson</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>19.77%</b>
Johnson	76	74.5	53	96	2.43	8.63%
Jones	69	67	68	66	2.17	15.36%
Keokuk	59	58.5	71	46	2.09	18.39%
Kossuth	76	74.5	78	71	1.96	15.03%
<b>Lee</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>27.58%</b>
Linn	43	43.5	31	56	2.83	16.85%
Louisa	39	39.5	41	38	2.65	20.29%
Lucas	31	33.5	30	37	2.90	20.34%
Lyon	97	92	89	95	1.71	10.05%
Madison	90	88	90	86	1.68	13.24%
Mahaska	29	31.5	20	43	3.09	19.51%
Marion	79	80	93	67	1.61	15.26%
<b>Marshall</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>24.23%</b>
Mills	35	36	57	15	2.33	25.00%
Mitchell	86	84	74	94	2.05	10.14%
<b>Monona</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>23.99%</b>
Monroe	60	59	66	52	2.22	17.13%
<b>Montgomery</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>35.54%</b>
<b>Muscatine</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>23.71%</b>
O'Brien	49	47	64	30	2.26	21.20%
<b>Osceola</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>27.50%</b>
<b>Page</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>33.53%</b>
Palo Alto	68	66.5	58	75	2.30	14.42%
Plymouth	85	83.5	91	76	1.65	14.41%
Pocahontas	46	46	47	45	2.60	18.72%
Polk	43	43.5	27	60	2.91	16.60%
<b>Pottawattamie</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>32.16%</b>
Poweshiek	65	63	58	68	2.30	15.19%
Ringgold	55	53.5	63	44	2.27	19.03%
Sac	91	88.5	96	81	1.55	13.75%
<b>Scott</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>20.72%</b>
Shelby	53	49	71	27	2.09	21.41%



County	Overall Rank	Average Rank	Method 1 Rank	Method 2 Rank	Method 1 Risk Assessment - Risk Score	Method 2 Risk Assessment - % of children born in 2013-2017 with 3+ risks
Sioux	87	85.5	87	84	1.74	13.51%
Story	88	87	76	98	2.04	7.54%
<b>Tama</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>21.92%</b>
Taylor	27	30.5	51	10	2.48	26.61%
Union	37	38.5	16	61	3.17	16.10%
Van Buren	60	59	55	63	2.39	15.68%
<b>Wapello</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>27.65%</b>
Warren	89	87.5	82	93	1.91	10.43%
Washington	70	68	58	78	2.30	13.98%
Wayne	62	59.5	34	85	2.78	13.47%
<b>Webster</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>25.85%</b>
Winnebago	40	40.5	55	26	2.39	21.53%
Winneshiek	98	95	98	92	1.43	10.55%
<b>Woodbury</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>27.92%</b>
Worth	58	56.5	58	55	2.30	16.93%
<b>Wright</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>25.10%</b>

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## Endnotes

- 1 Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program Supplemental Information Request (SIR) for the Submission of the Statewide Needs Assessment Update
- 2 Social Security Act, Title V, § 511(b)
- 3 Iowa's 2010 Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program Needs Assessment.
- 4 Early Childhood Iowa 2019 Statewide Needs Assessment