# Child Data Snapshot

## Johnson County

### Demographic summary (2017)

- **Total population**: 144,425
- **Under 18**: 29,238 (20.2%)
- **Under 6**: 10,740 (7.4%)

**Child population (under 18) by race/ethnicity**
- **African American**: 3,211 (11.0%)
- **Asian**: 1,705 (5.8%)
- **Native American**: 65 (0.2%)
- **White, non-Hispanic**: 20,475 (70.0%)
- **Other**: 723 (2.5%)
- **Multiple**: 1,639 (5.6%)
- **Hispanic (any race)**: 2,501 (8.6%)

### FAMILY & COMMUNITY ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

- **Children living under the poverty level**: 4,075 (13.7%) \(+52.2\%\)
- **Unemployed individuals age 16 and over**: 1,635 (1.9%) \(-4.9\%\)

### SCHOOL READINESS & SUCCESS

- **3- and 4-year-olds participating in preschool (\(^{2014-18\text{ average}}\)**: 1,777 (53.1%) \(+18.5\%\)
- **Fourth graders proficient in reading (\(^{2003}\)**: 975 (76.9%) \(-4.9\%\)
- **Eighth graders proficient in mathematics (\(^{2003}\)**: 925 (74.5%) \(-9.5\%\)
- **High school graduation (students graduating with class in 4 years)**: 1,114 (91.5%) \(-2.0\%\)

### STABLE, SECURE FAMILIES

- **Cases of child abuse/neglect (per 1,000)**: 240 (8.0) \(-41.3\%\)
- **Single-parent families (\(^{2014-18\text{ average}}\)**: 3,894 (25.4%) \(+6.3\%\)
- **Teen births (number/pct of females 15-19 giving birth)**: 33 (0.5%) \(-60.1\%\)
- **Live births that are to unmarried teens**: 29 (1.7%) \(-58.0\%\)

### HEALTHY CHILDREN

- **Live births where prenatal care began during first trimester (\(^{2007}\)**: 1,398 (81.0%) \(+3.0\%\)
- **Infant Mortality (per 1,000)**: 8 (4.6) \(-9.0\%\)
- **Child deaths (per 100,000)**: * (*) (\*\*)
- **Low birthweight (live births less than 5.5 pounds)**: 116 (6.7%) \(24.9\%\)
- **Children 0-18 uninsured during the year (\(^{2014-18\text{ average}}\)**: 1,080 (3.2%) N/A

### USE OF PUBLIC SUPPORTS

- **Children 0-4 receiving WIC (\(^{2003}\)**: 2,030 (23.0%) \(+4.4\%\)
- **Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunches**: 5,684 (31.4%) \(+91.1\%\)
- **Individual tax filers who receive the EITC (\(^{2017}\)**: 7,250 (11.0%) \(+55.5\%\)
- **Individuals receiving Food Assistance**: 10,551 (7.0%) \(+186.0\%\)
- **Individuals participating in Family Investment Program**: 625 (0.4%) \(-56.6\%\)

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To download data or view data snapshots for other Iowa counties, visit [www.cfpciowa.org](http://www.cfpciowa.org) and click on “Kids Count Data.”

* Incidences of five or less have been suppressed to protect confidentiality

\(^{\#}\) \(^{\&}\) \(^{\|}\) Unless another year indicated below
About the Kids Count indicators

| FAMILY/COMM ECON WELL-BEING | Child poverty
| --- | Children 0-17 who lived below poverty during the year
| — | U.S. Census Bureau —
| | Children growing up in poverty (defined here as $23,850 for a family of four) are much more likely than peers to experience stress and deprivation. This hinders development and readiness for school and life. |

| FAMILY/COMM ECON WELL-BEING | Employment
| --- | Individuals 16 and over in the labor force but unemployed
| — | Iowa Workforce Development —
| | High levels of unemployment in a community make it difficult for families to move up the economic ladder. It also contributes to family stress when a parent struggles to find work. |

| SCHOOL READINESS & SUCCESS | Preschool participation
| --- | Children ages 3-4 enrolled in preschool
| — | U.S. Census Bureau —
| | Children who participate in a high-quality preschool program are more likely to be socially and cognitively ready for kindergarten. The benefits are strongest for low-income children and children facing other risk factors. |

| SCHOOL READINESS & SUCCESS | 8th grade math
| --- | Students proficient on the Iowa Assessments and Iowa Alternate Assessment
| — | Iowa Department of Education —
| | Proficiency in math by the end of middle school prepares students for higher-order math classes they will need to succeed in high school as well as the basic skills needed for adult life. |

| SCHOOL READINESS & SUCCESS | High school graduation
| --- | Public school students entering 9th grade who graduate with their class 4 years later
| — | Iowa Department of Education —
| | A high school diploma is the baseline credential needed for higher education, most kinds of job training and many jobs. Adults without one are much more likely to struggle economically. |

| STABLE, SECURE FAMILIES | Teen births
| --- | Females ages 15-19 giving birth
| — Iowa Department of Public Health —
| | Children born to teen mothers are more likely to be born prematurely or low birth-weight and to die as infants. Teen mothers are less likely to finish high school or go on to college and more likely to rely on public supports. |

| STABLE, SECURE FAMILIES | Single-parent families
| --- | Families with children that are headed by a single parent
| — | U.S. Census Bureau —
| | Children in single-parent families typically do not have the same economic or human resources available in two-parent families. They are more likely to drop out of school and experience divorce in adulthood. |

| STABLE, SECURE FAMILIES | Child abuse & neglect
| --- | Confirmed cases of child abuse or neglect among children 0-17
| — Iowa Dept. of Human Services —
| | Experiencing abuse or neglect is one of the adverse childhood experiences that hinders healthy development — physical, mental and cognitive — and can affect well-being far into adulthood. |

| HEALTHY CHILDREN | Prenatal care
| --- | Live births where prenatal care began in first trimester
| — Iowa Department of Public Health —
| | Early and regular prenatal care — when a health care provider can treat and prevent health problems early — increases the chances of a healthy pregnancy and birth. |

| HEALTHY CHILDREN | Infant mortality
| --- | Deaths of infants before age 1 per 1,000 children
| — Iowa Department of Public Health —
| | In addition to being a child outcome, data on infant mortality is used as a proxy for population health. The many factors that shape population health also shape infant mortality rates. |

| HEALTHY CHILDREN | Child deaths
| --- | Deaths of children ages 1-14 per 100,000 children
| — Iowa Department of Public Health —
| | Child death rates can point to underlying problems and inequities within a community, such as the safety of neighborhoods, access to health care or exposure to environmental toxins. |

| HEALTHY CHILDREN | Uninsured children
| --- | Children 0-18 who are uninsured during the year
| — U.S. Census Bureau —
| | Health coverage is the key that opens the door to the health-care system. Insured children are more likely to get timely medical care, including well-child visits, that contributes to overall health. |

| ACCESS TO PUBLIC SUPPORTS | Free or Reduced-Price Lunch
| --- | Students eligible for free or low-cost meals while at school
| — Iowa Department of Education —
| | This federally funded program provides meals to students. Available to families with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level, it is a commonly used proxy for poverty. |

| ACCESS TO PUBLIC SUPPORTS | Food Assistance
| --- | Monthly average of individuals receiving Food Assistance
| — Iowa Dept. of Human Services —
| | The Food Assistance Program (known nationally as SNAP) provides financial assistance that low-income Iowans, including many children and working adults, can use to buy groceries. |

| ACCESS TO PUBLIC SUPPORTS | Family Investment Program
| --- | Monthly average of individuals participating in FIP
| — Iowa Dept. of Human Services —
| | Iowa’s version of the federal TANF program provides cash assistance to eligible low-income families for up to 60 months. It serves a small and shrinking share of the population. |

| ACCESS TO PUBLIC SUPPORTS | EITC
| --- | Individual tax filers who receive the Earned Income Tax Credit
| — Internal Revenue Service —
| | The EITC is recognized across the political spectrum as a successful antipoverty program that ensures that people who work are able to provide for their families.