## Decatur County

### FAMILY & COMMUNITY ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 Number</th>
<th>2017 Rate/Percentage</th>
<th>Chg from 2000</th>
<th>Decatur County</th>
<th>Iowa</th>
<th>Chg from 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children living under the poverty level</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>+23.2%</td>
<td>90,244</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>+16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed individuals age 16 and over</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>-41.0%</td>
<td>52,524</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>+20.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHOOL READINESS & SUCCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3- and 4-year-olds participating in preschool (*2013-17 average)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
<td>+5.7%</td>
<td>37,780</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>+6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth graders proficient in reading (*2003)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>66.3%</td>
<td>-10.2%</td>
<td>25,718</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>-1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth graders proficient in mathematics (*2003)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
<td>-14.1%</td>
<td>25,321</td>
<td>76.1%</td>
<td>+6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduation (students graduating with class in 4 years)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
<td>+15.6%</td>
<td>31,661</td>
<td>91.1%</td>
<td>+2.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STABLE, SECURE FAMILIES

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases of child abuse/neglect (per 1,000)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>+6.5%</td>
<td>9,439</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>+26.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-parent families (*2013-17 average)</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>+32.6%</td>
<td>114,705</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>+24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen births (number/pct of females 15-19 giving birth)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>-18.4%</td>
<td>1,698</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>-52.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live births that are to unmarried teens</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>-10.7%</td>
<td>1,571</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>-51.1%</td>
</tr>
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### HEALTHY CHILDREN

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Live births where prenatal care began during first trimester (*2007)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75.3%</td>
<td>+24.3%</td>
<td>30,236</td>
<td>79.1%</td>
<td>+11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>-16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child deaths (per 100,000)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight (live births less than 5.5 pounds)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2,528</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>+7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 0-18 uninsured during the year (*2013-17 average)</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>26,207</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
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### USE OF PUBLIC SUPPORTS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children 0-4 receiving WIC (*2003)</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>-26.3%</td>
<td>53,604</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunches</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
<td>+42.8%</td>
<td>198,885</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>+56.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual tax filers who receive the EITC (*2016)</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>+29.8%</td>
<td>209,230</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>+37.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals receiving Food Assistance</td>
<td>1,227</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>+116.0%</td>
<td>366,070</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>+173.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals participating in Family Investment Program</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>-66.1%</td>
<td>22,504</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>-59.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

To download data or view data snapshots for other Iowa counties, visit www.cfpciowa.org and click on “Kids Count Data.”
# 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 that hinders development and readiness for school and life.

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**Unemployment**
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.

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## 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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## 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.

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**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.

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## 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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## 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.

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**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.

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**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.