



SCOTT COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH PROFILE 2005

**A RESOURCE FOR COMMUNITY
PLANNING & RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**



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Chapter 1 –Demographic and Economic Profile of Scott County

At initial glance, economic and demographic information may not seem to belong in a health assessment. However, health insurance is often tied to employment, which links health care access to employment and to the health of the community. The ability to pay for healthy food determines a person’s nutritional status, and therefore the individual’s health status. This ties personal income, employment, affordable housing and ability to communicate to health status. As discussed in Chapter 2, race, ethnicity, age and location where one lives can have a large impact on access to health. For this reason the following information on the health and demographics our community is included in this assessment.

General Characteristics

Scott County Population ¹⁰

Location	1980 Census	1990 Census	2000 Census
Bettendorf	27,381	28,139	31,275
Blue Grass	1,377	1,214	1,169
Buffalo	1,569	1,250	1,321
Davenport	103,264	95,333	98,359
Dixon	312	228	276
Donahue	289	316	293
Durant (part)	4	2	76
Eldridge	3,279	3,378	4,159
Le Claire	2,899	2,734	2,847
Long Grove	596	605	597
McCausland	381	308	299
Maysville	151	170	163
New Liberty	136	139	121
Panorama Park	145	127	111
Princeton	965	904	946
Riverdale	462	419	656
Walcott (part)	1,425	1,256	1,528
Balance of County	15,387	14,351	14,472
County Total	160,022	150,973	158,668
State Total	2,913,808	2,776,775	2,926,324

Scott County Population by Age ¹⁰

	<5 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-59 yrs	60-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75-84 yrs	85+ yrs
Number	10,989	11,538	12,147	11,698	10,363	21,785	24,930	22,754	7,786	6,001	9,611	6,698	2,368
Percent	6.9%	7.3%	7.7%	7.4%	6.5%	13.7%	15.7%	14.3%	4.9%	3.8%	6.1%	4.2%	1.5%

Scott County Population by Race ¹⁰

Race	1990		2000	
	Scott County	State of Iowa	Scott County	State of Iowa
White	92.3%	96.6%	88.5%	93.9%
Black	5.3%	1.7%	6.1%	2.1%
Asian Pacific Islander	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	1.3%
American Indian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	1.2%	0.5%	1.6%	1.3%
Identified Themselves as 2 or More Races	--	--	1.8%	1.1%
Hispanic Origin	2.8%	1.2%	4.1%	2.8%

1995-2000 Migration for Scott County ¹⁰

	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-54 yrs	55-59 yrs	60-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75-84 yrs	85+ yrs
Net Migration	-44	88	-472	-736	523	-243	108	38	-144	-197	-270	-72	61

Social Characteristics

Marital Status of Scott County Residents -15 years of age and over ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
Never married	32,614	26.3%
Now married, except separated	69,250	55.8%
Separated	1,467	1.2%
Widowed	7,669	6.2%
Divorced	13,019	10.5%

Scott County Households by Type ¹⁰

Household Type	Number	Percent
Family Households (families)	41,895	67.2%
With own children under 18 years	20,679	33.2%
Married-couple family	32,580	52.3%
With own children under 18 years	14,593	23.4%
Female householder, no husband present	7,079	11.4%
With own children under 18 years	4,795	7.7%
Non family households	20,439	32.8%
Householder living alone	16,767	26.9%
Householder 65 years and over	5,585	9.0%
Households with individuals under 18 years	22,258	35.7%
Households with individuals 65 years and over	12,997	20.9%
Average household size	2.49	
Average family size	3.04	

Scott County Grandparents as Caregivers ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
Grandparent living in household with one or more of own grandchildren under 18 years of age	2,398	NA
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	1,143	47.7%

Language Spoken in Scott County Homes-Individuals 5 years of age and older ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
English only	139,307	94.4%
Language other than English	8,286	5.6%
Speak English less than “very well”	3,365	2.3%
Spanish	3,980	2.7%
Speak English less than “very well”	1,569	1.1%
Other Indo-European languages	2,291	1.6%
Speak English less than “very well”	710	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	1,684	1.1%
Speak English less than “very well”	1,007	0.7%

Economic Characteristics

Employment Status-Scott County Population 16 years and over ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
Total Population		
In labor force	83,927	69.0%
Civilian labor force	83,816	68.9%
Employed	79,475	65.4%
Unemployed	4,341	3.6%
Armed forces	111	0.1%
Not in labor force	37,643	31.0%

Occupation of Scott County Employed Civilian Population 16 years and over ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
Management, professional, and related occupations	25,167	31.7%
Service occupations	12,270	15.4%
Sales and office occupations	22,004	27.7%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	200	0.3%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	6,435	8.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13,999	16.9%

Class of Scott County Worker ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
Private wage and salary workers	65,669	82.6%
Government workers	9,151	11.5%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	4,506	5.7%
Unpaid family workers	149	0.2%

Per Capita Personal Income for Scott County Residents ⁵¹

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Scott County	\$28,158	\$29,470	\$30,287	\$30,924	Not available
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL (MSA)	\$27,065	\$27,700	\$28,134	\$28,869	Not available
Iowa	\$26,554	\$27,103	\$27,854	\$28,340	\$30,560

Scott County Household Income in 1999 Dollars ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	5,141	8.2%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,765	6.0%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8,354	13.4%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8,177	13.1%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10,527	16.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13,594	21.8%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6,874	11.0%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4,096	6.6%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	934	1.5%
\$200,000 or more	905	1.5%

Scott County Poverty Status in 1999 ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
Families	3,222	7.7%
Families with related children under 18 years	2,680	12.1%
Families with related children under 5 years	1,609	18.6%
Individuals	16,329	10.5%
18 years and over	10,546	9.2%
65 years and over	1,040	5.8%
Related children under 18 years	5,615	13.7%
Related children 5 to 17 years	3,553	11.9%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	5,822	21.0%

Housing Characteristics

Scott County Housing Tenure ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
Total occupied housing units	62,334	100.0%
Owner-occupied housing units	43,979	70.6%
Renter-occupied housing units	18,355	29.4%
Average household size of owner-occupied units	3	
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.17	

Year Scott County Structures Built ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
1999-March 2000	1,057	1.6%
1995-1998	3,194	4.9%
1990-1994	3,038	4.6%
1980-1989	5,305	8.1%
1970-1979	14,705	22.4%
1960-1969	10,604	16.2%
1940-1959	13,065	19.9%
1939 or earlier	14,681	22.4%

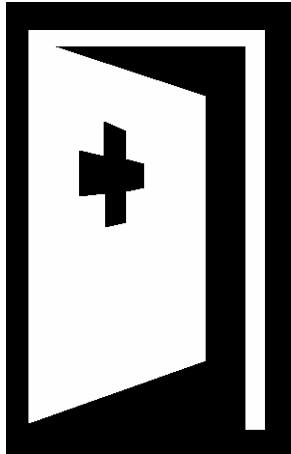
Metropolitan Area Housing Prices ⁴⁹

	2004 Median Price	Change From 2003
Quad City MSA	\$95,900	2.3%
Cedar Rapids	\$120,500	3%
Des Moines	\$133,300	5.8%
USA	\$170,800	6.5%
Median Gross Rent of Renter Occupied Units in Scott County in 2000	\$496	

Vehicles Available to Scott County Residents ¹⁰

	Number	Percent
None	4,623	7.4%
1	20,362	32.7%
2	25,103	40.3%
3 or more	12,246	19.6%

Chapter 2 Access to Quality Health Services



Access to quality health services is the foundation of health for Scott County residents. Frequent barriers to access in Scott County are lack of insurance and affordability; cultural and language barriers and transportation.

According to the Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, 49 million Americans, close to 16% of all Americans, were uninsured for some period of time in 2002 ¹. In addition, the uninsured receive less preventive care, are diagnosed at more advanced disease stages, and once diagnosed, tend to receive less therapeutic care and have higher mortality rates ². The Commission conservatively estimates a 10-15% reduction in mortality if the uninsured were to acquire health coverage ². Currently, those with low income and in fair to poor health status are at significant risk of being uninsured for long periods of time ¹. Finally, those without health insurance receive, on average, half as much care as people with continuous insurance coverage ². According to the Iowa Department of Public Health's 2004 estimates, 11.0% of Scott County adults were without health insurance in 2004 ³.

In Iowa there are two publicly funded health insurance programs for children in low-income families, Medicaid and SCHIP (State Children's Insurance Program) which contains the Medicaid Expansion and *hawk-i* (Healthy and Well Kids in Iowa) programs. Medicaid is a program that pays for covered medical and dental care costs of people who qualify. The Medicaid program in Iowa is funded by federal and state government and is managed by the Iowa Department of Human Services. Medicaid serves the lowest income families. SCHIP encompasses the Medicaid Expansion Program which started in 1998, raising the eligibility for Medicaid to 133% federal poverty level (FPL) and *hawk-i* which covers kids through 200% FPL.

The following table provides a point in time summary of the number of children enrolled in *hawk-i*, Medicaid expansion, and Medicaid. The state reports these numbers on a monthly basis per county. The numbers are reflective of the status during June of 2005.

Medicaid and *hawk-i* Enrollment Summary-June 2005 ⁴

	Medicaid Expansion		<i>hawk-i</i>		Medicaid Expansion & <i>hawk-i</i> Cumulative Totals		Total Kids on Medicaid This Month	
	Scott County	State of Iowa	Scott County	State of Iowa	Scott County	State of Iowa	Scott County	State of Iowa
Total Current Enrollment	777	15,057	806	19,839	1,583	34,923	11,995	171,646
Enrollment Goal	941	18,863	1,425	27,572	2,366	46,435		
Percent of Enrollment Goal	83%	80%	57%	72%	67%	75%		

Health Care Providers Summary-2003⁵

Although health care access is not as simple as a ratio of health care providers to population, it remains an important piece of the puzzle. Projected health care provider shortages to manage an aging baby boomer generation have been widely publicized. The Office of Statewide Clinical Education Programs (OSCEP) at the University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, the Iowa Department of Public Health, Board of Nursing, and the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services collect the health care provider data represented on the table on the right.

	Scott County		State of Iowa	
	Scott County		Iowa	
	Number	Rate per 10,000	Number	Rate per 10,000
Primary Care Physicians	123	7.7	2,047	7.0
Family Practice Physicians	68	4.3	1,236	4.2
Internal Medicine Physicians	13	NA	NA	NA
Pediatric Physicians	14	NA	NA	NA
OB/GYN Physicians	17	NA	NA	NA
General Surgeons	13	NA	NA	NA
Other Specialty Physicians	196	12.3	2,622	8.9
Total Physicians	332	20.8	4,872	16.6
Physician Assistants	15	NA	NA	NA
Nurse Practitioners	34	NA	NA	NA
Registered Nurses	1,765	110.7	34,726	118.2
Licensed Practical Nurses	272	17.1	9,125	31.1
Pharmacists	136	8.5	2,458	8.4
Dentists	100	6.3	1,430	4.9
Chiropractors	251	15.7	1,184	4.0
Emergency Care Providers – Total Licensed	522	32.7	13,832	47.1
First Responders Licensed	62	3.9	2,648	9.0
Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) – Basic Licensed	198	12.4	6,201	21.1
EMT – Intermediate Licensed	95	6.0	1,200	4.1
EMT – Paramedic Licensed	17	NA	NA	NA
EMT – Paramedic Specialist Licensed	73	NA	NA	NA
Iowa Law Enforcement Emergency Care Provider Licensed	77	NA	NA	NA

Chapter 3 – Cancer

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Scott County⁶. One out of four deaths in the State of Iowa results from cancer⁷. Breast, colorectal, lung and prostate cancer are the most common types of cancer affecting Iowans. In 2003, according to Vital Statistics, 343 Scott County residents died of cancer.

Breast Cancer

Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in women in Iowa. While for many women breast cancer is detected early through regular mammograms and self-breast exams, Scott County and Iowa women and men continue to die from the disease. In 2001, one of the Scott County breast cancer deaths was male; this represented one of only four male breast cancer deaths in Iowa that year. The table below provides the mortality rate for breast cancer per 100,000 population.

Breast Cancer Mortality per 100,000²⁹

	Number of Deaths	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	33	20.8	15.3
2001	20	12.6	15.7
2002	19	11.9	16.3
2003	27	16.9	15.6

Scott County receives approximately \$100,000 from the Iowa Department of Public Health/CDC to conduct the Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDP) in an effort to reduce the number of deaths from breast and cervical cancer. The program provides clinical breast exams, mammograms, pelvic exams and Pap tests to eligible women. To be eligible, women must be between 40 – 64 years old. An exception exists for women younger than 40 who are experiencing possible breast cancer symptoms, not enrolled or eligible to enroll in Medicare Part B and meet income eligibility (up to 250% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines). In addition to the money received from the CDC to assist women in accessing breast and cervical cancer screenings, each year Quad Citizens raise approximately \$300,000 through the Komen Race for the Cure events and thousands of dollars and in kind services are donated by the local health community.

Since the BCCDEP program began in June of 1996, 66 breast cancers; 105 abnormal Pap smears requiring follow-up and 2 invasive cervical cancers have been diagnosed through the program in Scott County. Through June of 2005, over 3,250 women have been served by the program since its inception⁸.

Most Prevalent Cancers in Iowa	
Female Breast Colorectal Lung	Male Prostate Lung Colorectal
Children Leukemia Brain and Other Central Nervous System Lymphomas	

The Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System as part of its annual survey of adults in Iowa asks questions regarding mammograms. The following are the results from the 2004 estimates for Scott County ³.

	Scott County	Iowa
Percent Ever Had a Mammogram	62.4%	63.5%
Percent Had a Mammogram in Last Two Years	51.6%	52.4%

Cervical Cancer

The information below reflects cervical cancer mortality during 2000 and 2001. The Scott County Health Department was unable to obtain newer information from the Iowa Department of Public Health.

Cervical Cancer Mortality per 100,000 population ⁶

	Number of deaths	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	0	0	2.2
2001	0	0	3.1

The Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System as part of its annual survey of adults in Iowa asks questions regarding PAP smears. The following are the results from the 2004 estimates for Scott County ³.

	Scott County	Iowa
Percent Ever Had a PAP Smear	95.9%	95.6%
Percent Had a PAP Smear in Last Three Years	95.6%	84.8%

Colorectal Cancer Mortality

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States and in Iowa ⁷. In 2000, there were 101 newly diagnosed colorectal cancers in Scott County, 40 of those were diagnosed before the cancer had spread from the original site. Approximately 40% of the newly diagnosed colorectal cancers in both years were caught early. Men in Scott County are less likely to catch their colorectal cancer early. In 2000, only three of the deaths were classified as premature (in people under 65) and in 2001, thirteen of the deaths were premature. When colorectal cancers are detected in an early, localized state, the five-year relative survival rate is 91%. The one and five-year relative survival rates for patients with colorectal cancer are 82% and 62%, respectively.

The information on the next page reflects colorectal cancer mortality during 2000 and 2001. The Scott County Health Department was unable to obtain newer information from the Iowa Department of Public Health.

Colorectal Cancer Mortality per 100,000 population ⁶

	Number of deaths	Female	Male	White	Black/African American	Native American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	21	12	9	21	0	0	0	13.2	25.8
2001	43	20	23	40	3	0	0	27.1	25.3

Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in Scott County. In 2000, there were 117 newly diagnosed lung cancers in Scott County; less than 20% of those were diagnosed early - before the cancer had spread from the original site. In 2000 and 2001 the number of premature deaths, those occurring before age 65 from lung cancer, were 23 (25%) and 21 (23%) respectively. The information below reflects lung cancer mortality during 2000 and 2001. The Scott County Health Department was unable to obtain newer information from the Iowa Department of Public Health.

Lung Cancer Mortality per 100,000 population ⁶

	Number of Deaths	Female	Male	White	Black/African American	Native American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	93	39	54	86	6	0	1	58.6	58.9
2001	93	52	41	89	4	0	0	58.6	58.9

Prostate Cancer

In 2000, there were 93 newly diagnosed cases of prostate cancer among men in Scott County. 82% of these diagnoses were made early. There was only one death each year that was reported as being premature. The information below reflects prostate cancer mortality during 2000 and 2001. The Scott County Health Department was unable to obtain newer information from the Iowa Department of Public Health.

Prostate Cancer Mortality per 100,000 population ⁶

	Number of Deaths	White	Black/African American	Native American	Asian/Pacific Islander	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	14	13	1	0	0	18.4	27.9
2001	17	15	2	0	0	22.3	28.6

Chapter 4 – Diabetes

Diabetes, as defined by the American Diabetes Association ⁹, is a "group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia (high blood glucose and/or sugar) resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. The chronic hyperglycemia of diabetes is associated with long-term damage, dysfunction, and failure of various organs, especially the eyes, kidneys, nerves, heart, and blood vessels."

Diabetes is a chronic disease affecting more than 10.3 million people in the United States. It affects the lives of an estimated 120,000 Iowans. The disease strikes certain minority populations disproportionately, with higher incidence in Native Americans, Hispanics, and African-Americans. Diabetes requires daily management to maintain glucose levels within an acceptable range to minimize the occurrence of disabling and life-threatening complications. In addition, quality of life is greatly affected by diabetes.

The economic costs of diabetes are high and are increasing. According to the most recent figures, medical expenditures by people with diabetes in the United States totaled \$77.7 billion or \$10,071 per capita, compared with \$2,669 for people without diabetes. The average cost per hospitalization rose from \$9,077 in 1993 to \$9,267 in 1995 ⁷.

The following table summarizes diabetes morbidity and mortality statistics.

Diabetes Morbidity ⁶ and Mortality Summary ²⁹

	Diabetes Mortality Rate in Scott County Per 100,000 Population	Diabetes Mortality Rate in Iowa Per 100,000 Population	Number of Hospitalizations in Scott County	Female	Male	Under 18	65 and Older	Scott County Diabetes Hospitalization Rate	Iowa Diabetes Hospitalization Rate
2000	13.9	21.4	1,903	1,054	849	2	1,214	1,199.4	1,284.4
2001	15.1	24.3	1,979	1,038	941	0	1,270	1,247.3	1,505.8
2002	20.7	24.8	No new information available from the Iowa Department of Public Health						
2003	20.7	24.7							

In 2001, African Americans/Blacks in Scott County had a diabetes hospitalization rate of 1,672 per 100,000 compared to 1,124.7 per 100,000 in the white population.

Chapter 5 – Disabilities

A disability is defined as a long-lasting physical, mental or emotional condition. This condition makes it difficult for a person to do activities in one or more of the following categories;

- (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (mental disability);
- (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (self-care disability);
- (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor’s office (going outside the home disability);
- (d) working at a job or business (employment disability).

In the 2004 Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey for the entire State of Iowa³, 16.0% responded “yes” to being limited in any way in activities due to an impairment or health problem. In Scott County, the estimate is that 15.5% had limited their activities. Females, those over 65, people with less than a high school education and those with incomes less than \$15,000 were most likely to report being limited in their activities. Of the four demographic variables analyzed, household income had the greatest impact on prevalence of limitation.

According to the 2000 Census, only 58.8% of individuals in the age bracket of 21-64 with a disability are employed in Scott County compared with 81% of those with no disability¹⁰. The Iowa Department of Human Services has six waiver programs to assist individuals with disabilities. Each of the waiver programs provides service funding and individualized supports to maintain eligible persons in their own homes or communities who would otherwise require care in a medical institution. Individuals must meet an array of criteria, services must be cost effective and can not exceed a specified dollar amount per month. The following table provides information regarding the number of cases being served by each program.

Scott County Waiver Programs in 2004¹¹

Waiver Program	Number of Slots Allocated	Average Monthly Number of Cases Being Served	Average Monthly Number of Cases on the Waiting List	Average Monthly Number of Slots Temporarily Closed	Average Monthly Number of Slots Pending
AIDS/HIV	50	39	12	2	8
Brain Injury	572	483	300	15	64
Elderly	12,052	5,955	0	0	0
Ill/Handicapped	2,110	1,854	839	77	182
Mental Retardation – Adult State Slots	323	303	17	3	24
Mental Retardation – Child	2,648	1,952	0	29	364
Physical Disability	544	385	406	22	130

Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) or more commonly known as Social Security, provides benefits for retirees, people with disabilities, as well as, dependents of deceased workers. In Iowa in 2003, 18.5% of the total population was receiving Social Security benefits and 96.0% of the individuals over the age of 65 were receiving benefits.

OASDI Recipients in Scott County Summary ¹²

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total OASDI Recipients	24,192	24,600	24,940	25,345	25,635
Retired Worker Recipients	15,535	15,950	16,175	16,455	16,670
Disabled Worker Recipients	2,460	2,505	2,625	2,825	2,605
Survivor Recipients	2,780	2,770	2,740	2,690	2,990
Total OASDI Benefits	\$18,478,000	\$19,717,000	\$20,656,000	\$21,473,000	\$22,410,000
Retired Worker Benefits	\$12,936,000	\$13,915,000	\$14,597,000	\$15,180,000	\$15,858,000
Disabled Worker Benefits	\$1,854,000	\$1,945,000	\$2,105,000	\$2,305,000	\$2,533,000
Survivor Benefits	\$2,254,000	\$2,354,000	\$2,419,000	\$2,432,000	\$2,426,000
Average Monthly Benefit Per Recipient	\$763.81	\$801.50	\$836.51	\$847.23	\$874.20
Retired Worker	\$832.70	\$872.41	\$911.47	\$922.52	\$951.29
Disabled Worker	\$753.66	\$776.45	\$809.92	\$815.93	\$972.36
Survivor	\$810.79	\$849.82	\$891.68	\$904.09	\$811.37

The United States Census Bureau collects data on disability from four different sources. These sources include the American Community Survey, the Decennial Census of Population, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the Current Population Survey Annual and Social Economic Supplement. The results of these surveys focus on the disability status of non-institutionalized civilians. The surveys report the percent of individuals with a disability in Scott County to 7.0% for those ages 5-20, 15.7% for those ages 21-64, and 38.3% for individuals age 65 and over. The following table provides disability information by city.

Demographics of Disabled in Scott County ¹⁰

Number Disabled (Non-Institutionalized) By City	Age 5-15	Percent of 5-15 Year Olds That Have a Disability	Age 16-64	Percent of 16-64 Year Olds That Have a Disability	Age 65 and Over	Percent of 65 Year Olds and Older That Have a Disability
Bettendorf	165	3.15 %	2,258	11.1%	1,340	36.8
Blue Grass	5	3.0 %	87	10.9%	32	34.4
Buffalo	10	4.2 %	153	19.0%	87	49.7
Davenport	926	6.0 %	11,028	17.6%	4,499	39.6
Dixon	8	14.5%	24	14.3%	15	45.5
Donahue	0	0.0 %	27	14.8%	7	26.9
Durant	6	2.2%	118	11.9%	112	37.5
Eldridge	81	10.1%	248	9.0%	119	39.3
Le Claire	4	0.9%	375	19.2%	92	30.2
Long Grove	0	0.0%	37	9.4%	4	16
McCausland	7	20.6%	37	20.3%	20	60.6
Maysville	0	0.0%	20	17.4%	2	14.3
New Liberty	0	0.0%	9	13.4%	8	29.6
Panorama Park	0	0.0%	18	22.5%	5	21.7
Park View	0	0.0%	93	9.7%	18	22.8
Princeton	13	6.7%	73	11.4%	39	40.2
Riverdale	12	13.8%	53	14.9%	36	28.1
Walcott	8	3.2%	168	17.2%	81	41.3

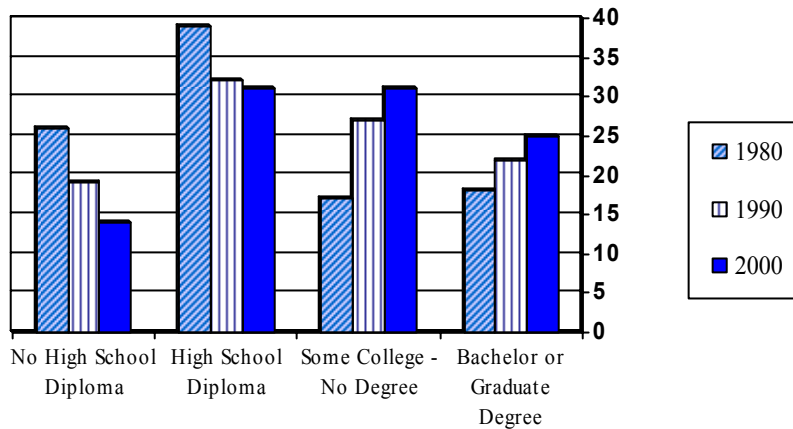
Chapter 6 – Education

Education is an important contributor to the health of a county’s residents. Success in school has long-term effects on life. Individuals who do not succeed in school are more likely to dropout which is associated with becoming employed later than usual, with poverty and poor health. Children who are experiencing health issues are more likely to be distracted during school and miss more school days. Schools also are one of the primary locations where health information is shared with youth. This chapter provides information on some of the current education indicators.

Primary and Secondary Education

Scott County encompasses four public school districts: Bettendorf Community, Davenport Community, North Scott Community and Pleasant Valley Community School District and fifteen non-public schools. The following table compares the US Census data on the educational attainment of residents in Scott County over the age of 25 over a twenty year time frame.

Scott County: Educational Attainment (Highest Level of Education Completed) ¹⁰



Scott County School Enrollment

All enrollments are as of the third Friday in September. The public school enrollment projections are based upon trends observed in the number of students moving from grade to grade. The trend, calculated as an average cohort survival ratio, was used to estimate enrollments for first through twelfth grade ¹³.

Certified Enrollment	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Bettendorf Community School District	4,244	4,179	4,089	4,103	4,127
Davenport Community School District	16,688	16,409	16,237	16,020	15,649
North Scott Community School District	2,936	2,887	2,923	2,946	2,973
Pleasant Valley Community School District	3,106	3,120	3,131	3,164	3,208

Projected Enrollment	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Bettendorf Community School District	4,115	4,127	4,089	4,073	4,071
Davenport Community School District	15,746	15,649	15,458	15,343	15,176
North Scott Community School District	2,918	2,887	2,862	2,820	2,798
Pleasant Valley Community School District	3,262	3,282	3,341	3,376	3,420

Average Daily Attendance Rate

Average Daily Attendance Rate is defined as the aggregate days of student attendance in a school or school district divided by the aggregate days of enrollment ¹⁴.

	1999 - 2000		2000 - 2001		2001 - 2002		2002 - 2003	
	K-8	K-12	K-8	K-12	K-8	K-12	K-8	K-12
Bettendorf Community School District	95.94	95.2	96.04	95.62	96.18	95.95	95.84	95.61
Davenport Community School District	95.13	94.77	92.26	93.09	92.14	92.81	94.96	93.63
North Scott Community School District	97.42	97.71	96.67	96.85	96.78	96.03	96.14	96.08
Pleasant Valley Community School District	97.16	95.94	96.45	96.38	96.56	96.53	96.23	96.4
State of Iowa	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.0	96.0	95.4	95.82	95.37

High School Graduation Rate

The high school graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of high school graduates in a given year by the estimated number of 9th graders four years previous. The estimated 9th grade enrollment is the sum of the number of high school graduates in that year and dropouts over the four series year period. More specifically: The total dropouts include the number of dropouts in grade 9 in year 1, the number of dropouts in grade 10 in year 2, the number of dropouts in grade 11 in year 3, and the number of dropouts in grade 12 in year 4. Iowa high school graduation rate in year 4 equals the number of public high school regular diploma recipients in year 4 divided by the number of high school regular diploma recipients in year 4 plus the sum of dropouts in grades 9 through 12 from years 1 through 4 respectively ¹⁴.

Class of 2004	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Female	Male
Bettendorf Community School District	90.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	81.82	90.75	93.16	87.43
Davenport Community School District	79.15	70.45	72.73	100	80.56	80.17	79.1	79.2
North Scott Community School District	95.18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.98	93.86	96.49
Pleasant Valley Community School District	90.71	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.08	89.21	92.2
State of Iowa	89.78	73.65	62.69	91.43	72.44	91.1	90.95	88.64

Class of 2003	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Female	Male
Bettendorf Community School District	92.88	N/A	N/A	91.67	91.67	93.35	93.98	92.02
Davenport Community School District	83.53	74.68	84.62	95.65	67.24	85.67	84.53	82.54
North Scott Community School District	90.25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	89.96	92.8	87.39
Pleasant Valley Community School District	91.41	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.56	92.24	90.71
State of Iowa	90.36	74.52	79.8	91.98	67.7	91.3	91.7	89.09
Class of 2002	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Female	Male
Bettendorf Community School District	88.59	72.73	N/A	100	71.43	89.32	90.48	86.67
Davenport Community School District	86.91	90	N/A	100	74.07	89.41	87.76	85.96
North Scott Community School District	90.23	100	N/A	100	85.71	90.24	91.92	88.79
Pleasant Valley Community School District	85.77	100	N/A	88.89	80	85.71	84.35	87.31
State of Iowa	89.4	71.4	61.7	90.9	67.5	90.7	90.6	88.3
Class of 2001	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Female	Male
Bettendorf Community School District	88.65	75	N/A	85.71	75	89.01	88.42	88.89
Davenport Community School District	84.49	57.14	N/A	97.06	75	86.55	84.69	84.28
North Scott Community School District	92.59	N/A	N/A	100	100	92.5	93.28	91.94
Pleasant Valley Community School District	91.24	100	N/A	100	80	91.15	93.39	89.54
State of Iowa	89.2	73.4	N/A	93.8	65.8	90.3	90.5	87.9
Class of 2000	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Female	Male
Bettendorf Community School District	91.08	100	N/A	100	90	90.99	92.27	89.84
Davenport Community School District	85.35	42.86	N/A	93.75	78.46	87.81	86.3	84.35
North Scott Community School District	87.84	100	N/A	100	N/A	88	92.31	83.2
Pleasant Valley Community School District	89.47	100	N/A	100	100	88.81	91.97	87.16
State of Iowa	88.7	62.1	N/A	86.4	64.9	90	90.3	87.2

Scott County: High School Drop Out Rate

A high school drop out is a person who was enrolled in school at some time during the previous school year but was not enrolled at the beginning of the current year. In addition, he or she has not graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved educational program. Finally, he or she has not transferred to another school and is not absent due to suspension, illness, or death.

The high school drop out rate, as reported below, is the proportion of students in a given age range who are drop outs in a given year, according to the definition above ¹³.

	2000 - 2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Bettendorf Community School District	2.6%	1.2%	1.2%	2.1%
Davenport Community School District	3.5%	2.9%	2.4%	5.1%
North Scott Community School District	1.7%	.9%	1.1%	1.2%
Pleasant Valley Community School District	3.1%	2.0%	1.2%	.9%
State of Iowa	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%

Scott County: Student Teacher Ratio

The student teacher ratio is calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent teachers by the total number of students. Teachers are individuals who provide instruction to pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, grades 1 through 12, or ungraded classes. Individuals are also counted as teachers if they teach in an environment other than a classroom setting ¹⁵.

	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003
Bettendorf Community School District	16.1	15.6	15.7
Davenport Community School District	14.0	12.3	14.1
North Scott Community School District	14.9	15.4	15.5
Pleasant Valley Community School District	17.1	15.9	15.3
State of Iowa	14.3	13.4	13.6

Iowa Department of Education Statistics

The “percent of students proficient” is calculated from the data submitted for the Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) Report. AYP is an individual state's measure of yearly progress toward achieving state academic standards. Adequate yearly progress is the minimum level of improvement that states, school districts, and schools must achieve each year, according to the federal No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). This progress is determined by a collection of performance measures that a state, its school districts, and subpopulations of students within its schools are supposed to meet if the state receives Title I, Part A federal funding. The calculation is performed if the total number of students taking the test is 10 or greater. If fewer than 10 students took the test, the data will not be charted. “Low SES” in the chart refers to low socioeconomic status. The information being reported in the following tables is for the biennium period of 2002-2004. The merging of the results from two years provides greater stability in the information than would be apparent if results from each single year were used ¹⁴.

Percent of Fourth Grade Students Proficient in Reading A student designated as proficient can, at a minimum, do the following: Usually understands factual information and new words in context. Usually is able to make inferences and interpret either non-literal language or information in new contexts. Often can determine a selection’s main idea and analyze its style and structure ¹⁴.

	Overall	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Low SES	Special Education
Bettendorf Community School District	87.2	*	*	*	*	87.85	76.4	38.46
Davenport Community School District	58.71	42.93	60	41.67	43.9	64.82	47.86	12.87

North Scott Community School District	82.84	*	*	*	*	82.51	66.22	50.00
Pleasant Valley Community School District	84.62	*	*	*	*	84.43	72.00	52.17
State of Iowa	75.9	48.4	60.6	75.5	52.6	78.6	60.5	29.1

Percent of Eighth Grade Students Proficient in Reading

A student designated as proficient can, at a minimum, do the following: Usually is able to understand factual information and new words in context, make inferences, and interpret information in new contexts. Often is able to determine a selection’s main idea, identify its author’s purpose or viewpoint, and analyze its style and structure ¹⁴.

	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Low SES	Special Education
Bettendorf Community School District	77.19	*	*	*	*	79.01	55.41	30
Davenport Community School District	55.04	29.44	26.47	62.96	41.3	63.3	38.41	8.15
North Scott Community School District	71.05	*	*	*	*	71.13	49.4	24.62
Pleasant Valley Community School District	78.69	*	*	*	*	79.8	62.96	47.92
State of Iowa	69.3	35.9	49.2	68.6	43	72	49.7	22.9

Percent of Eleventh Grade Students Proficient in Reading A student designated as proficient can, at a minimum, do the following: Usually understands stated information and ideas; often is able to infer implied meaning, draw conclusions, and interpret non-literal language; and usually is able to make generalizations from or about a text, identify its author’s purpose or viewpoint, and evaluate aspects of its style or structure ¹⁴.

	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Low SES	Special Education
Bettendorf Community School District	86.29	*	*	*	*	87.91	70.59	50
Davenport Community School District	66.89	34.51	*	45.45	52.5	73.62	45.77	11.64
North Scott Community School District	76.37	*	*	*	*	77.19	60.98	21.33
Pleasant Valley Community School District	88.8	*	*	*	*	88.51	*	31.43
State of Iowa	77	49.7	62.5	75.1	53.5	78.6	60.8	27.5

Percent of Fourth Grade Students Proficient in Math A student designated as proficient can, at a minimum, do the following: Is developing an understanding of many math concepts; usually is able to solve simple and complex word problems and use estimation methods; and can interpret data from graphs and tables (14).

	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Low SES	Special Education
Bettendorf Community School District	84.24	*	*	*	*	86.54	65.17	46.15
Davenport Community School District	57.86	37.41	55	50	53.05	64	46.22	16.37

North Scott Community School District	81.92	*	*	*	*	82.03	66.22	56.67
Pleasant Valley Community School District	84.21	*	*	*	*	84.44	77.55	60.87
State of Iowa	75	42.7	55.8	55.8	53	77.8	59.4	35

Percent of Eighth Grade Students Proficient in Math

A student designated as proficient can, at a minimum, do the following: Usually can understand math concepts and solve simple and complex word problems, sometimes can use estimation methods, and usually is able to interpret data from graphs and tables ¹⁴.

	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Low SES	Special Education
Bettendorf Community School District	77.35	*	*	*	*	78.48	58.11	31.43
Davenport Community School District	50.17	23.61	26.47	64.81	36.23	56.88	32.21	6.3
North Scott Community School District	71.66	*	*	*	*	72.16	41.67	23.08
Pleasant Valley Community School District	83.08	*	*	*	*	84.41	70.37	54.17
State of Iowa	71.6	33	48.3	76.7	42.9	74.4	50.9	24.9

Percent of Eleventh Grade Students Proficient in Math A student designated as proficient can, at a minimum, do the following: Sometimes applies math concepts and procedures, makes inferences with quantitative information, and solves a variety of quantitative reasoning problems ¹⁴.

	Total	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	White	Low SES	Special Education
Bettendorf Community School District	85.05	*	*	*	*	86.51	67.65	34.38
Davenport Community School District	64.48	30.59	71.37	59.09	41.25	71.37	42.89	16.93
North Scott Community School District	77.68	*	*	*	*	80.18	56.10	24
Pleasant Valley Community School District	87.98	*	*	*	*	88.3	*	37.14
State of Iowa	79.2	43.8	61.3	78.6	52.8	81.1	62.4	32.8

Percent of Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch

The percent of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunches is often used as a measure of children’s economic well-being. The percent is calculated by dividing the number of eligible students by the number of students enrolled ¹³.

	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003-2004
Bettendorf Community School District	11.6	13.5	14.9	16.0
Davenport Community School District	39.0	38.6	44.4	46.4
North Scott Community School District	12.8	13.7	16.1	18.2
Pleasant Valley Community School District	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.5
State of Iowa	26.7	26.7	28.5	30.0

Post Secondary Education

The Quad City Metropolitan Area is fortunate to have a number of post secondary educational institutions located within the area. There are two private four year institutions, two community colleges, a public university satellite location, a graduate center that brings classes from XXX universities to the area and a specialty college. The following table describes their enrollments.

Post Secondary Education Enrollments in the Quad City Metropolitan Statistical Area ¹⁶

College/University	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Augustana College – Rock Island	2,313	2,232	2,232	2,309	2,288
Black Hawk College – Moline	6,248	6,248	6,248	8,424	N/A
Eastern Iowa Community College – Davenport	6,180	6,331	6,331	5,589	6,296
Palmer College Chiropractic – Davenport	2,149	1,989	1,727	1,750	1,632
St. Ambrose University – Davenport	3,011	3,291	3,291	3,500	3,534
Undergraduate	2,116	2,271	2,271	2,500	2,639
Graduate	895	1,020	1,020	1,000	895
Western Illinois University – Rock Island	1,494	1,470	1,461	1,310	N/A
Undergraduate	705	711	690	640	
Graduate	764	759	771	670	
Quad City Grad Center – Rock Island	5,200	4,010	11,635	11,635	11,820

Early Childhood Education

To assure that all children start school ready to learn requires that they be in a supportive environment that addresses all of their needs. Increasing numbers of preschool-age children now are spending significant time in child care. In addition, early intervention services are necessary to identify children that may be experiencing developmental delays early so they can receive services to help correct the delays.

The following table summarizes the number of known child care settings in Scott County as of July 2004.

Child Care Providers ¹⁷

	Registered Family Child Care Providers	Known, Self-Identified Non Registered Family Child Care Providers	DHS Estimated Number of Family Child Care Providers	Licensed Child Care Centers	Preschool Programs	Before and After School Programs
Number of Providers	382	140	700	38	39	15
Number of Slots	2,698	-	-	2,388	-	-

Early Access

Children in Iowa age birth to three years old who have a health condition that is known to have a high probability of later delays if early intervention services or is already experiencing a 25% delay in his or her ability to play, think, talk or move are eligible for the Area Education Association (AEA) Early ACCESS Program. Services that may be provided through Early ACCESS include: assistive technology; audiology; family training and counseling; health services; medical evaluation; nursing; nutrition; occupational therapy; physical therapy; psychological; social work; special instruction; speech/language; transportation and/or vision. Scott County is served by AEA Region 9, which also includes Muscatine, Clinton, Jackson and parts of Louisa and Cedar Counties.

The Federal Count on December 1, 2004 of children being served by Early Access in Region 9 was 215. The following is a summary of the referrals received by Early Access in fiscal year 2004.

Referrals to Early Access by Source – July 1, 2003 Through June 30, 2004 ¹⁸

Referral Source	Number	Percent
Parent, Family or Other Persons Designated as a Parent	258	27%
Head Start or Early Head Start	23	2.4%
Hospitals and Hospital-based High-risk Follow-up Programs	22	2.2%
Physicians	139	14.4%
Child Care	67	7.0%
Local Area Education Agencies	252	26.0%
Child Health Specialty Clinics	20	2.0%
Title V Agency	0	0%
Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	23	2.4%
Department of Human Services	21	2.2%
Iowa State University	1	0.1%
Health Agencies	5	0.5%
Department of Public Health	15	1.6%
Mental Health	6	0.6%
Parents As Teachers	10	1.0%
Other Agencies	100	10.4%
Total	962	100.0%



Chapter 7 Environmental Health

Environmental Health is a broad category that encompasses the entire environment. The information in this chapter provides information regarding various environmental health issues in the community.

Air Quality

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is responsible for monitoring air quality in the State of Iowa. The Air Quality Index (AQI) reports pollution levels using a color-coded and numerical range for pollutants. An AQI of 1 to 50 is green or good, 51 to 100 is yellow or moderate, 101 to 150 is orange or unhealthy for sensitive groups, 151 to 200 is red, unhealthy for everyone. Rarely detected are purple for very unhealthy (201 to 300) and maroon for hazardous (301 to 500.) The air in Scott County was considered unhealthy for sensitive groups on the following dates over the past year ¹⁹.

July 2, 2004 – AQI 102

September 3, 2004 – AQI 103

January 5, 2005 – AQI 107

February 1-2, 2005 – AQI 107

Water Supply

The Mississippi River is the primary source of water for Bettendorf, Davenport, LeClaire, Panorama Park and Riverdale. The Iowa American Water Company is responsible for the treatment of the water. The other communities in Scott County have their own water supplies. The water for these cities comes from public wells. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is responsible for monitoring public water supplies. Through their monitoring, each supply must submit a Water Quality Report that provides information on the testing results of the water supply. Individual communities provide this information to the residents they serve. Individuals who are not served by a public water supply receive their water from a private well. There are over 9,000 private and public wells throughout Scott County ²⁰.

Wastewater Treatment

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is responsible for administering the parts of Iowa Code related to wastewater treatment. The City of Davenport Water Pollution Control Plant is one of the largest Wastewater Treatment plants in the State of Iowa. As a Grade IV activated sludge plant, it consists of preliminary, primary and secondary treatment of wastewater with digestion and composting of the biosolids that are produced. It serves the cities of Davenport, Bettendorf, Panorama Park and Riverdale ²¹. The other municipalities in the County have their own wastewater treatment facilities. Individuals who live in areas not served by city sewers have private septic systems. There are over 7,000 septic systems permitted in Scott County ²⁰.

Leaking Under Ground Storage Tanks

There are currently 83 leaking underground storage tanks being monitored in Scott County by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. These underground fuel storage tanks have corroded and allowed fuel to seep into surrounding soil and groundwater. As a result stricter regulations for construction of fuel tanks have been enacted. The area surrounding these leaking storage tanks are monitored by monitoring wells to observe the extent and movement of the plume of petroleum products in the environment ²².

Solid Waste Management

Iowans generate 2.8 million tons of solid waste per year. Properly managing those waste streams is critical to protecting Iowa's land, water and air resources. To ensure environmental protection occurs, the DNR regulates solid waste facilities such as landfills, which are usually managed by cities and counties. The Waste Commission of Scott County manages the Scott Area Landfill. This Landfill serves all of Scott County. The following table provides information on the amount of waste in tons deposited in the Scott Area Landfill over the last four fiscal years ²³.

	July 1, 2000-June 30, 2001	July 1, 2001-June 30, 2002	July 1, 2002-June 30, 2003	July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004
Tons of Waste	119,566.96	116,079.45	121,473.5	126,368.72

Scott County Health Department Environmental Services

The Scott County Health Department conducts a variety of environmental inspections in Scott County. The majority of these inspections are the direct result of contracts with the Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, or the Iowa Department of Public Health. The following table summarizes the inspections for Fiscal Year 2003 (July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004).

Fiscal Year 2003 Scott County Health Department Environmental Inspections ²⁰

	Number of Inspections	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Violations
Food Service Establishments (Restaurants)	1029	-	29 Inspections resulted in the voluntary closure of the restaurant.
Food Establishments (Retail/Grocery Stores)	215	-	0
Mass Gatherings	7	-	-
Tanning and Tattoo Parlors	101	-	70
Swimming Pools	546	1209	166
Public Health Nuisance	101	-	47
Insect and Rodent Control	43	-	24
Lead Poisoning Prevention	28	-	10
Recycling Program	578	-	-
Water Wells	53	76	0
Onsite Wastewater Treatment	912	102	8
Real Estate Transactions	70	23	3 unsafe bacteria 1 unsafe nitrates
Public Water Systems	31	48	2

Environmental Lead Inspections and Elevated Blood Lead Levels in Children

Since 1977, the Scott County Health Department has administered a childhood lead poisoning prevention program. This program provides screening of children for blood lead levels and medical management of children with elevated lead levels. Testing of the physical environment of a child with an elevated lead level is also part of the program. The environmental testing is done to determine the source of the lead poisoning and the action needed to remove or contain the source(s). Scott County contains a significant amount of pre-1978 housing, as well as, many children living in poverty. Both of these factors are strongly associated with childhood lead poisoning. Of particular concern is housing built prior to 1950. The 2000 Census found that 30.6% of housing in Scott County and 39.3% of housing in Iowa was built prior to 1950¹⁰.

The goal of Healthy Iowans 2010, is that by January 1, 2005, all Iowa children under the age of 6 years will receive blood lead testing at the appropriate intervals for each child's risk. Scott County is well above the state average for percent of children tested that were born in 1995-1997. Scott County leads the metropolitan counties in Iowa for highest percentage of children born in 1997 and tested before the age of six years. In 1997, there were 2,175 births and 75.36% of those babies were tested for lead before the age of six.

Percent of Children Born in 1995-1997 Tested for Lead and Percent Lead Poisoned²⁰

	Scott County	Iowa
Percent Tested	72.7%	48.3%
Percent Tested and Identified as Lead Poisoned	9.5%	9.4%

Lead poisoning is the single most preventable childhood disease, but one out of seven children in Iowa is lead poisoned. Between July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004, Scott County providers performed 3,556 blood lead tests on children six years of age or younger. Of those tests, 92.4% fell within an acceptable range of 0-9 µg/dL and 7.6% fell into harmful blood lead levels. The following table provides information on the lead levels of children tested in Scott County between July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004²⁰.

Blood Tests Results by Level: July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004

Lead Level	Number of Tests
0-9 µg/dL	3,286
10-14 µg/dL	145
15-19 µg/dL	60
20-29 µg/dL	47
30-44 µg/dL	14
45-69 µg/dL	4
>/= 70 µg/dL	0
Total Tests	3,556

Chapter 8 – Family Planning

The overall goal in family planning is that every pregnancy in Scott County be an intended/planned pregnancy. In 2003, only 64% of births were intended/planned in Scott County according to the Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care Project. The Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care Project surveys mothers giving birth in Iowa hospitals. It is a brief, voluntary survey. In 2003, 19,971 mothers in Iowa completed the survey; 543 Scott County mothers responded. The numbers in the table below reflect data collected through this survey project.

Percent of Pregnancies Intended in 2003 ²⁴

2003	Scott County	State
Percent Using Birth Control at Conception (Among Those Who Did Not Desire Pregnancy)	39%	38%
Percent Desiring Pregnancy at That Time or Earlier	64%	64%

The Iowa Department of Public Health conducts surveillance related to terminations of pregnancy. The primary reason for this report is to determine if there are areas of the state with higher than expected rates of spontaneous pregnancy loss. There are two types of pregnancy terminations: spontaneous and induced. Spontaneous termination is “abortion occurring naturally”. Induced termination is “abortion brought on intentionally by medication or instrumentation” ²⁵. The following information is from the 2003 Iowa Termination of Pregnancy Report.

Population, Live Births, Fertility Rate, and Pregnancy Rate ²⁵

The fertility rate is the number of live births per 1,000 females of childbearing age compared to the pregnancy rate which is the number of pregnancies per 1,000 females of child bearing age. The rates differ in that the fertility rate gives a picture of the number of children born compared to the pregnancy rate which only captures the number of pregnancies that occurred.

	2001				2002				2003			
	Live Births	Females 15-44 years	Fertility Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Live Births	Females 15-44 years	Fertility Rate	Pregnancy Rate	Live Births	Females 15-44 years	Fertility Rate	Pregnancy Rate
Scott County	2,214	34,509	63.8	81.6	2,275	34,479	66.0	83.8	2,233	34,479	64.8	81.6
Iowa	37,610	610,173	61.5	73.8	37,555	609,101	61.7	72.5	38,139	609,101	62.6	74.4

Number of Terminations, Termination Rates, and Termination Ratios ²⁵

The termination rate (induced or spontaneous) is the number of terminations per 1,000 women of child bearing age. The termination ratio is the number of terminations (induced or spontaneous) per 1,000 live births.

	2001						2002						2003					
	Induced			Spontaneous			Induced			Spontaneous			Induced			Spontaneous		
	#	Rate	Ratio	#	Rate	Ratio	#	Rate	Ratio	#	Rate	Ratio	#	Rate	Ratio	#	Rate	Ratio
Scott County	406	11.7	172.9	187	5.4	79.6	455	13.1	205.5	149	4.3	67.3	444	12.9	198.8	121	3.5	54.2
Iowa	5,722	9.4	149.6	1,119	1.8	29.3	6,230	10.2	165.6	1,044	1.7	27.8	5,916	9.7	155.1	1,074	1.8	28.2

In 2002, the Tobacco-Free QC Coalition worked with Dr. Peter Kivisto of Augustana College to conduct a survey of local college students. This survey is called the Comprehensive Assessment of Tobacco Use and Other Health Behaviors of College Students in the Quad Cities and information related to family planning is listed in the tables below. A number of the survey questions sought information related to family planning.

College Student Behaviors and Attitudes Regarding Family Planning ²⁶

How Many Times Have You Had Sex In The Past Three Months?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	196	27.2%	122	16.9%	318	44.2%
1	17	2.4%	27	3.8%	44	6.1%
2 to 5	54	7.5%	36	5.0%	90	12.5%
6 to 10	43	6.0%	32	4.4%	75	10.4%
11 to 25	50	6.9%	37	5.1%	87	12.1%
More Than 25	63	8.8%	43	6.0%	106	14.7%
Total	423	58.8%	297	41.3%	720	100.0%

How Many Times During The Past Three Months Have You Had Unprotected Sex?	
Never	68%
Once	5.4%
2 to 5	10.1%
6 to 10	4.4%
11 to 25	5.2%
More Than 25	6.9%

How Many Sexual Partners Have You Had?	
None	33.2%
One	23.1%
2	11.8%
3	18.5%
6-10	7.0%
11-15	2.9%
More Than 15	3.4%



Chapter 9 -- Heart Disease and Stroke

Cardiovascular disease encompasses a number of conditions including high blood pressure, coronary heart disease, stroke, congestive heart failure and other conditions. Heart disease and stroke – the principal components of cardiovascular disease – are the first and third leading causes of death in the United States, accounting for nearly 40% of all deaths ⁷. Heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (stroke) are also the number one and number three leading cause of death in adults in Scott County. The mortality rates are per 100,000 population.

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality Summary ²⁹

	Number of Deaths	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	267	168.3	230
2001	253	159.5	222.5
2002	247	154.9	217.3
2003	210	131.7	207.1

Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Summary ²⁹

	Number of Deaths	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	101	63.7	74.1
2001	114	71.8	75.6
2002	116	72.8	75.6
2003	104	65.2	70.4

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System²¹ is conducted yearly in Iowa and although the data is collected as a statewide pool, synthetic estimates have occasionally been released. Synthetic estimates are derived by using the age-sex specific totals for each question and weighting those results by age and sex for each county. These estimates should be evaluated with extreme caution as they do not reflect what is actually occurring in Scott County but what could be expected based on demographics in relation to the information provided by people across the state.

2003 BRFSS County Synthetic Estimates of Heart Disease Risk Behaviors ³

	Percent Had Blood Pressure Checked in Last Year	Percent Ever Told Blood Pressure Was High	Percent Told Blood Pressure High More Than Once	Percent Ever Had Blood Cholesterol Checked	Percent Had Cholesterol Checked in Past 5 Years	Percent Ever Told Cholesterol High	Percent Who Exercised in Past Month
Scott County	83%	19.5	14.6	67.7	60.8	18.9	73.9
State of Iowa	83.5%	21.2	16.1	69.0	62.1	20.2	73.2

The 2004 BRFSS County Synthetic Estimate Report calculated Body Mass Index (BMI) of the participants by comparing the person's body weight in kilograms divided by their height in meters squared. Overweight is defined as BMI \geq 25.0 and $<$ 30.0. Obesity is defined as BMI \geq 30.0.

BRFSS County Synthetic Estimates of Overweight and Obesity ³

	Scott County Percent Overweight	State of Iowa Percent Overweight	Scott County Percent Obese	State of Iowa Percent Obese
2004	37.2%	37.1%	23.3	23.4

TFQC Comprehensive Assessment of Tobacco Use and Other Health Behaviors of College Students in the Quad City Area – 2002 ²⁶

In 2002, the Tobacco-Free QC Coalition worked with Dr. Peter Kivisto of Augustana College to conduct a survey of local college students. This survey is called the Comprehensive Assessment of Tobacco Use and Other Health Behaviors of College Students in the Quad Cities and information related to cardiovascular health is listed in the table to the right.

The report provides insight into the habits being established in young adulthood that can impact future cardiovascular disease.

How Many Times per Week Do You Eat “Junk Food” or “Fast Food”	
Never	5.3%
1-2 Times/Week	26.8%
3-5 Times/Week	21.0%
6-9 Times/Week	4.7%

Chapter 10 Immunizations and Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases continue to be a significant cause of disease and death. New diseases continue to emerge throughout the world and with the global nature of our society, the diseases could be as close as a plane ride into the United States. The Scott County Health Department in partnership with local physicians, laboratories, and the Iowa Department of Public Health have established a system to monitor and report these diseases in an effort to intervene as soon as possible.

The introduction of vaccines into the medical world have been highly successful preventing and controlling particular diseases. Annually, the Iowa Department of Public Health's Immunization Program assesses public and private healthcare providers throughout the state. In Scott County, only the public providers have been assessed because until 2005, they were the only providers using the Immunization Registry Information System. Clinic immunization records are assessed using the Clinic Assessment Software Application (CASA). CASA is a computer application developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to assess immunization practices within a clinic. Immunization records are reviewed to determine the percentage of children that are up-to-date. Two-year-olds that are up-to-date shall have received 4 DTP/DTaP, 3 polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, and 3 hepatitis B vaccines. The national goal as established by the CDC for 2-year-olds being up-to-date is 90%

The 2005 CASA ²⁷ report for Scott County found the percent of children 24 months of age who were fully immunized to be:

- WIC Clinic – 96.51%%
- Community Health Care – 97.7%
- Scott County Health Department – 97.21%



Each fall, the Scott County Health Department conducts immunization audits for all children enrolled in school or child care/preschool. In the fall of the 2004-2005 school year, 29,082 immunization records from the 98 public and private schools were audited. There were 3,458 records audited at the 65 child care/preschools ²⁰. The information below describes what was found during those audits.

- 98.5% of children enrolled in school were fully immunized
- 93.4% of children enrolled in daycare/preschool were fully immunized (for their age) in Scott County

Although the immunization rates in Scott County are high, there are still occurrences of vaccine preventable diseases. The numbers are far below what would exist if the immunization rates were not high. The following tables provide data on the prevalence of vaccine preventable diseases in Scott County and Iowa. All of these diseases are mandatory reportable diseases as will be discussed further in this chapter. This information comes from the Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology ⁴⁴.

Vaccine Preventable Disease-Scott County²⁰

	Diphtheria	Hepatitis B	Haemophilus B	Measles	Mumps	Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Polio	Rubella	Tetanus
2000	0	20	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
2001	0	29	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
2002	0	14	0	0	1	25	0	0	0
2003	0	24	0	0	0	91	0	0	0
2004	0	8	0	0	0	38	0	0	0

Vaccine Preventable Disease-Iowa²⁸

	Diphtheria	Hepatitis B	Haemophilus B	Measles	Mumps	Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Polio	Rubella	Tetanus
2000	0	67	0	0	8	67	0	0	1
2001	0	41	0	0	1	167	0	0	0
2002	0	72	0	0	1	230	0	0	1
2003	0	27	0	0	2	182	0	0	0
2004	0	15	1	3	2	39	0	0	0

In an effort to protect the public from the spread of communicable diseases, the Iowa Administrative Code has established a list of forty-seven mandatory reportable diseases. Eight of the diseases have not been seen in Iowa in the last five years and are not included on the chart below. The Code requires that the physician or other health practitioner who is attending to any persons with a reportable disease and by laboratories performing tests identifying reportable diseases reports those diseases to the Iowa Department of Public Health and the Scott County Health Department.

Scott County²⁰ and Iowa²⁸ Communicable Diseases in Years 2001 - 2004

	Scott County				Iowa			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Botulism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Campylobacter	17	17	25	30	467	427	459	559
Cryptosporidiosis	0	1	0	0	82	49	122	90
Cyclospora	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2

	Scott County				Iowa			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Escherichia coli 0157:H7	2	3	7	4	81	122	103	119
Giardiasis	7	15	6	5	345	315	277	301
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hantavirus Syndromes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hepatitis A (Viral, Infectious)	44	0	10	1	41	72	40	50
Legionellosis	0	0	0	0	9	22	20	8
Listeria	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	3
Lyme Disease	5	7	12	1	54	65	72	49
Malaria	0	0	0	0	9	4	6	4
Meningococcal Invasive Disease	2	1	3	1	32	29	28	17
Psittacosis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Rabies (Human)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	0	0	0	0	5	7	3	2
Salmonella	14	12	14	19	339	509	413	435
Shigellosis	11	2	13	3	367	122	93	64
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	5
Trichinosis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	2	2	1	33	29	35	47
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
West Nile Disease	0	2	2	0	0	16	147	23

Chapter 11 Maternal, Infant and Child Health

The health and wellbeing of Iowa’s children and families is a multi-faceted goal including access to early prenatal care, access to health insurance and health care, breastfeeding, good nutrition and good mental health. The information in this chapter provides an overview of maternal and child health in Scott County.

Total Number of Live Births in Scott County ²⁹

	2001	2002	2003
Scott County	2,214	2,275	2,233

Birth Rate per 1,000 population ²⁹

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Scott County	14.8	13.9	14.3	14.0
Iowa	13.1	12.8	12.8	13.0

Infant Mortality Rates 2000-2003 ²⁹

One measure of a community’s health is its infant mortality rate. Healthy Iowans states, “Infant mortality is a critical indicator of the health of a population as it reflects the overall state of maternal health as well as the quality and accessibility of primary health care available to pregnant women and infants. Advances in medical technology and access to care have produced declines in infant mortality rates across the country, including Iowa”⁷.

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scott County	20	8.5	12	5.4	6	2.6	19	8.5
Iowa	241	6.3	211	5.6	198	5.3	216	5.7

Out of Wedlock Birth Rate 2000-2003 ²⁹

The out of wedlock birth rate in Scott County continues to rise. The table below provides information on the number and rate of out of wedlock births per 1,000 births in Scott County and Iowa during the period 2000-2003 ²⁹.

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scott County	872	371.4	842	380.3	867	381.1	908	406.6
Iowa	10,704	279.8	10,824	287.8	11,020	293.4	11,384	298.5

The Iowa Barriers to Prenatal Care Project surveys mothers giving birth in Iowa hospitals. It is a brief, voluntary survey. In 2003, 19,971 mothers in Iowa completed the survey, 543 Scott County mothers responded. The numbers in the tables below reflect data collected through this survey project ³⁰.

Percent of Scott County Births by Ethnicity of Mother ³⁰

2003	Scott County	State
White	82%	89%
Black	10%	3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3%	2%
American Indian or Alaskan	1%	1%
Hispanic	5%	5%

Percent of Scott County Births by Family Income ³⁰

2003	Scott County	State
<\$10,000	16%	13%
\$10,000-\$19,999	13%	12%
\$20,000-\$29,999	11%	12%
\$30,000-\$39,999	8%	12%
\$40,000-\$49,999	9%	12%
>\$50,000	43%	38%

Percent Scott County Births by Marital Status of Mother ³⁰

2003	Scott County	State
Single, Never Married	16%	12%
Single, Lives with Partner	18%	14%
Married	64%	70%
Divorced	2%	2%
Separated	1%	1%

Percent of Scott County Births by Education Level of Mother ³⁰

2003	Scott County %	State %
<High School	13%	11%
High School	20%	24%
Some College	33%	35%
College	24%	23%
Graduate College	10%	7%

Percent of Scott County Births by Employment Status of Mother ³⁰

2003	Scott County	State
Full Time	51%	54%
Part Time	20%	19%
Not Employed	29%	27%



Method for Feeding Baby Now ³⁰

2003	Scott County	State
Breast Milk Only	41%	48%
Mostly Breast Milk	10%	18%
Breast Milk = Formula	7%	6%
Mostly Formula	3%	3%
Formula Only	39%	33%

Trimester Pregnant at First Prenatal Care Visit ³⁰

2003	Scott County	State
First	91%	93%
Second	9%	7%
Third	1%	1%

Satisfaction with Prenatal Care ³⁰

2003	Scott County	State
Very Satisfied	90%	92%
Somewhat Satisfied	9%	7%
Somewhat Dissatisfied	<1%	<1%
Very Dissatisfied	<1%	<1%

Ability to Get Prenatal Care ³⁰

2003	Scott County	State
Very Easy	93%	89%
Easy	5%	7%
Moderately Easy	2%	3%
Difficult	<1%	1%
Very Difficult	0%	<1%

Congenital Malformation & Birth Defects ²⁹

The Iowa Department of Public Health collects information on the number of babies born with congenital malformations. The State defines a congenital malformation as a “deformity existing before birth”²⁹ The information below provides data on this topic for the Scott County and the State of Iowa. The rate is per 1,000 live births.

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scott County	166	70.7	133	60.1	160	70.3	189	84.6
Iowa	412	10.8	405	10.8	390	10.4	451	11.8

Low Birthweight ²⁹

Low Birthweight babies are at increased risk for infant mortality. If low birthweight babies survive their early life, they still remain at risk for future developmental delays. Many times, low birthweight is associated with maternal nutritional status, infection, multiple births, lack of early prenatal care and use of tobacco and alcohol during pregnancy ⁷. Low birthweight is defined as babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams or 5.5 pounds. The following tables provide information on low birthweight and a number of its contributing factors. The rate is per 1,000 live births.

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scott County	166	70.7	133	60.1	160	70.3	189	84.6
Iowa	2,346	61.3	2,346	61.3	2,493	66.4	2,520	66.1

Mothers Who Drank During Pregnancy ⁶

2001	Scott County Number of Births to Mothers Who Drank During Pregnancy	Scott County Percent of Births to Mothers Who Drank During Pregnancy	Iowa Percent of Births to Mothers Who Drank During Pregnancy
Total	82	3.7%	1.1%

Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy ⁶

2001	Scott County Number of Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	Scott County Percent of Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy	Iowa Percent of Births to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy
Total	458	20.7%	17.4%

First Trimester Prenatal Care ⁶

2001	Scott County Number of Births to Mothers with Prenatal Care During The First Trimester	Scott County Percent of Births to Mothers with Prenatal Care During The First Trimester	Iowa Percent of Births to Mothers with Prenatal Care During The First Trimester
Total	1,889	85.3%	87.9%

Chapter 12 Mental Health and Mental Disorders

“Mental health is a general term referring not only to the absence of mental disorders, but also the ability of a person to successfully handle the daily challenges and social interactions of life”⁷. One of every five children, adolescents and adults in America experience some type of mental disorder each year⁷. More than 18 million people suffer from a depressive disorder each year, “in fact, depression will be the second greatest cause of premature death and disability worldwide by the year 2020, according to a 1998 estimate by the World Health Organization”⁷. Anxiety disorders are even more common than depressive disorders in the United States, accounting for 19 million cases each year⁷.

Scott County statistics for the incidence of mental illnesses are not available. A small picture of the burden of mental illness can be created by looking at the data available on individuals being served through Scott County Community Services and looking at psychoses hospitalization rates. However, this data misses those who may have severe mental illness, yet lack the support system to seek help; those living with poor mental health that has not yet reached an incapacitating level nor those with privately well managed chronic mental illness.

2003 Summary of Individuals Being Served Through Scott County Community Services Programs

Residents of Scott County who need protective and assistive services due to physical and developmental disabilities, mental retardation, and/or mental illness are served through Scott County Community Services. Services range from assisting with money management, housing and medication assistance to the protective services needed to keep an individual from harming themselves or others.

In 2003, 217 adults were living in Supported Community Living Settings with 1 to 5 beds. 25 adults were living in a residential care facility (RCF) with 6-15 beds, and 19 in an RCF with over 15 beds. 71 individuals are living in an Intermediate Care Facility for people with mental retardation (ICF/MR); 34 adults lived in the State Hospital School with an additional 13 utilizing the State Mental Health Institute inpatient facilities and 70 adults and 12 children utilized the inpatient facilities of a private or public hospital. Additional adults from Scott County may be utilizing these facilities and programs. Those noted here are individuals who received services or assistance with payment through the Scott County Community Services Program. 2,715 adults and 193 children received assistance in accessing outpatient psychotherapeutic services, 79 with day treatment services and 171 adults and 1 child received assistance in sheltered workshop services³¹.

The second table describes hospitalizations resulting from any psychoses. These are based on ICD-9 codes. The rate is the total number of psychoses hospitalizations per 100,000 population⁶. Scott County Health Department does not have any more current data.

Summary of Clients Served 2003 ³¹

Disability Group	Children	Adults	Unduplicated Total	Number on Waiting List
Mental Illness	275	2,267	2,542	0
Chronic Mental Illness	0	1,125	1,125	10
Mental Retardation	3	474	477	53
Other Developmental Disabilities	0	25	25	0
Other Categories	0	0	0	0
Total	278	3,891	4,169	0

Psychoses Hospitalization Rate ⁶

(*indicates a rate too small to calculate)

	Scott County Psychoses Hospitalization Rate			State of Iowa Psychoses Hospitalizations		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Number	893	942	720	26,676	27,855	19,543
African American	534.5	836.0	412.8	1,044.6	1,134.7	534.1
White	510.5	544.6	438.5	754.6	788.8	578.5
Female	623.3	680.2	488.4	1,032.5	1,092.7	803.1
Male	493.1	529.2	437.3	820.1	876.6	577.5
1-4	0	*(2)	0	10.2	6.6	*(9)
5-9	*(1)	*(2)	*(1)	46.5	49.9	16.3
10-14	*(5)	*(3)	*(3)	180.5	239.3	24.4
15-17	*(7)	*(9)	*(3)	440.6	525.4	70.0
18-24	133.2	117.6	88.2	440.5	572.5	118.1
25-34	210.5	264.4	111.3	640.1	667.1	181.0
35-44	383.4	550.1	356.0	844.2	878.3	298.8
45-54	519.1	557.8	296.6	716.1	753.3	381.9
55-64	578.7	416.1	357.7	680.4	733.1	508.6
65+	2,842.0	3,060.7	2,711.1	3,232.3	3,521.7	3,583.0

Chapter 13 Nutrition

More Iowans are becoming overweight each year. Weight reduction programs have been studied intensively, and have not produced lasting healthy weights for the majority of people. Therefore, prevention of overweight is of primary importance. The principal factor related to health risk is weight gain regardless of the actual level of the Body Mass Index (BMI). Small weight losses of approximately 5-10% of body weight are associated with a decrease in morbidity from hypertension and may prevent the development of Type 2 diabetes in some individuals. Nutritional or dietary factors contribute substantially to the burden of preventable disease and premature death in Scott County. Improvements in dietary practices are critical to insure a reduction of major chronic disease risks. Heart disease, cancer, stroke and diabetes, the four leading causes of death in the United States, along with obesity, hypertension and osteoporosis, are all linked with diet.

The Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System as part of its annual survey of adults in Iowa asks questions regarding height and weight. From these answers, the BMI is calculated and the percent of individuals overweight and obese is determined. The following are the results from the 2004 estimates for Scott County ³.

Overweight & Obesity ³

	Scott County	Iowa
Overweight	37.2%	23.1%
Obese	37.1%	23.4%

There are a number of programs in the State of Iowa that assist individuals in securing food for themselves and their families. These programs include Food Stamps, WIC and the school lunch program.

Food Stamp Program: “The purpose of the Food Stamp Program is to end hunger and improve nutrition and health. It helps low-income households buy the food they need for a nutritionally adequate diet. The program is operated by State and local welfare offices, and the Federal Government oversees the State operation of the Program. The program is in operation in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam and the U. S. Virgin Islands. Households with income are expected to use about 30 percent of their own money, after certain deductions have been allowed, for food. To receive food stamps, households must meet three financial criteria.

- 1) A household’s gross income before taxes in the previous month must be at or below 130 percent of the poverty line. Households headed by someone over the age of 60 are exempt from this test (although they must still pass the net income test).
- 2) A household must have a net monthly income at or below the poverty line.
- 3) All net-income-eligible households with assets less than \$2,000 qualify for the program (\$3,000 for households headed by someone over age 60). The value of a vehicle above \$4,650 (in 2003) is also considered an asset unless it is used for work or for the transportation of disabled persons. The value of a home is not considered an asset. Households participating in the FIP, or households where all members receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), are categorically eligible for food stamps and do not have to meet these three tests³².

Food Stamp Benefits by Fiscal Year (July-June)³²

	Average Monthly Number of Households		Average Monthly Number of Recipients		Average Payment per Recipient	
	Scott County	Iowa	Scott County	Iowa	Scott County	Iowa
2000	4,338	52,785	10,906	124,384	\$73.99	\$67.50
2001	4,400	53,553	10,876	124,475	\$75.44	\$69.97
2002	4,783	59,101	11,618	137,585	\$80.80	\$75.45
2003	5,165	64,889	12,219	149,991	\$86.22	\$80.20

School Meals: Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free lunches and breakfasts. Children from families with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty line level are eligible for reduced-price lunches and breakfasts, for which no more than 40 cents may be charged³².

Percent Eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch¹³

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Bettendorf Community School District	13.49%	14.87%	15.95%	14.5%
Davenport Community School District	38.62%	44.37%	46.37%	44.8%
North Scott Community School District	13.69%	16.10%	18.16%	18.0%
Pleasant Valley Community School District	7.67%	8.07%	8.45%	9.9%
State of Iowa	26.66%	28.50%	29.97%	31.1%

WIC Program: The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is a public health supplemental nutrition program that serves pregnant and postpartum women, and children under the age of 5. WIC provides nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to other health-care agencies. Eligibility is based on income, Iowa residence, and a medical or dietary need. In recent years the Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) has been added to WIC to assist participants in obtaining fresh fruits and vegetables during the summer months. Eligible WIC recipients are issued FMNP coupons in addition to their regular WIC food instruments. These coupons can be used to buy fresh, unprepared fruits, vegetables and herbs from farmers or farmers’ markets that have been approved by the State agency to accept FMNP coupons.

WIC Participation – Iowa Food Security Project Final Report³³

	Scott County			State of Iowa		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
One Month Participation Count	4,176	4,142	4,317	63,586	65,011	49,702
Number of WIC Participants Utilizing Farmer’s Market Vouchers	3,218	3,232	3,393	42,121	44,447	48,293
Farmer’s Markets Accepting WIC Vouchers	3	4	4	85	87	122

Senior Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program: The Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) awards grants to States, United States Territories, and federally-recognized Indian tribal governments to provide low-income seniors with coupons that can be exchanged for eligible foods at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community supported agriculture programs. The goals of the program are to provide good nutrition to low income seniors through fresh fruits and vegetables, as well as, support local agriculture:

Senior Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program ³³

	Scott County		
	2001	2002	2003
Senior Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program Participants	584	666	881

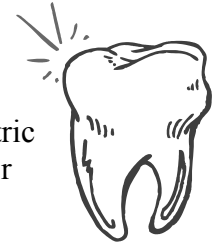
Churches United of the Quad Cities Food Ministry assists a network of local church and community food pantries in accessing volunteers, coordinating large food drives, marketing, dissemination of food and access to financial and food resources. 2004 First through Third Quarter Food Ministry Reports from the Churches United of the Quad Cities included the following information in regards to food security in Scott County ³⁴.

2004	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter
Number of Food Pantries Serving the Iowa Quad Cities	11	12	12
Number of Individuals Served by Food Pantries in the Iowa Quad Cities	5,623	5,961	5,969
Salvation Army Meal Site Meals Served	Over 7,800	Over 7,800	Over 7,800

John Lewis Community Services serve healthy, hearty and nutritious noon meals in a dignified setting to people from all walks of life, ages and ethnicities. This community service agency provided 45,660 meals in 2003 and 46,537 in 2004. On average 115-125 meals are served per day, with approximately 800 served each week ³⁵.

Chapter 14 Oral Health

Untreated oral diseases may lead to problems in eating, speaking, and sleeping. Poor oral health among children has been tied to poor performance in school, poor social relationships, and less success later in life. Children with chronic dental pain may have difficulty concentrating, poor self-image, and problems completing schoolwork. The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recommends that all children visit the dentist within six months of the eruption of the first primary tooth and no later than after the first birthday (36).

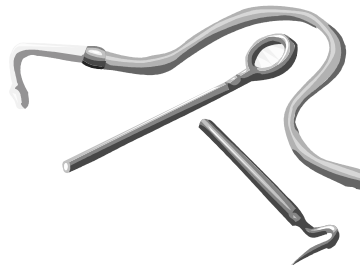


In the spring of 1999, the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) implemented a plan to conduct surveys designed to determine the prevalence of dental sealants on third grade children in Iowa. The table below provides data on the prevalence of dental sealants on permanent molar teeth of third-graders in 2001-2005. Random third grade classrooms are selected across the state to take part in the survey each year based on the location of Title V Child Health Programs. The survey results are used to evaluate a National Performance Measure for the Title V child health program.

Sealant Survey Summary³⁷

	District	School	Students	Number Surveyed	Sealants	Percent with Sealants in Scott County	Percent with Sealants in State of Iowa
2001	Davenport	Buchanan	41	18	6	33.3%	40.7%
2002	Davenport	Lincoln Fundamental	58	24	11	45.8%	42.3%
2003	Davenport	Lincoln	49	20	9	45.0%	39.4%
2004	Pleasant Valley	Bridgeview	27	12	8	66.7%	39.9%
2005	Pleasant Valley	Bridgeview	39	21	17	81.0%	43.4%

The Early & Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment (EPSDT) program assures comprehensive health care services for children enrolled in Medicaid. The EPSDT Dental Services Reports provide annual county-by-county data for dental services provided to Medicaid-enrolled children. Each report provides information on the number of Medicaid-enrolled children receiving any (all covered procedures) dental services, the number of Medicaid-enrolled children receiving preventive (cleanings, fluoride treatments, sealants) dental services, and the number of Medicaid-enrolled children receiving restorative (fillings, crowns, extractions, root canals) dental treatment within a federal fiscal year (October 1-September 30)³⁸. The table on the following page summarizes data related to dental access for children enrolled in EPSDT over a five year period.



Scott County EPSDT Dental Services Report ³⁸

	Total Eligible	Total Receiving Any Dental Services	Percent Receiving Any Dental Services	Total Receiving Preventive Dental Services	Percent Receiving Preventive Dental Services	Total Receiving Dental Treatment	Percent Receiving Dental Treatment
2000	13,207	3,988	30.20%	3,184	24.11%	1,448	10.96%
2001	12,656	4,811	38.01%	3,591	28.37%	2,093	16.54%
2002	13,359	5,318	39.81%	3,988	29.85%	2,264	16.95%
2003	14,014	5,748	41.02%	4,843	34.56%	4,406	31.44%
2004	14,614	5,832	39.91%	5,317	36.38%	4,556	31.18%

Iowa EPSDT Dental Services Report ³⁸

	Percent Receiving Any Dental Services	Percent Receiving Preventive Dental Services	Percent Receiving Dental Treatment
2000	32.04%	24.88%	13.22%
2001	37.98%	29.51%	16.08%
2002	40.38%	31.88%	17.37%
2003	41.73%	36.65%	30.69%
2004	43.04%	38.69%	33.07%

Fluoride Content of Drinking Water

Virtually all water contains fluoride. In the 1940s, scientists discovered that the higher the level of natural fluoride in the community water supply, the fewer the dental caries (cavities) among the residents. Currently, more than half of all Americans live in areas where fluoride is added to the water supply to bring it up to the level considered best for dental health. In Scott County the public water systems containing the optimal level of fluoride recommended to prevent tooth decay are Bettendorf, Davenport, LeClaire, Panorama Park and Riverdale served by the Iowa American Water Company. The remaining public water systems have naturally occurring levels of fluoride that range from .15 ppm to .50 ppm ³⁹.

Oral health information specific to Scott County is difficult to come by. The following information applies to the State of Iowa as a whole from the 2003 BRFSS Survey:

78.0% of the population had their teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist within the past year ³.

75.6% of the population visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year ³.

26.5% of the population 75+ has lost all of their teeth ³.

Chapter 15 Physical Activity and Fitness

Great strides have been made in increasing life expectancy for Iowans over the last 100 years. However, the epidemic of obesity (see Chapter 13 for statistics on obesity) among residents may for the first time in the past century, decrease our expected lifespan. Physical activity not only offers a way to curb weight gain and to decrease weight, the benefits of physical activity extend to the cardiovascular system, mental health, musculoskeletal system and respiratory system. In addition to the personal benefits, physical activity in the form of walking can improve the safety of a community, increase the sense of community and neighborhood enjoyed by residents and make a community more attractive to tourists, residents and businesses ⁷.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System ³ is conducted yearly in Iowa and although the data is collected as a statewide pool, synthetic estimates have occasionally been released. Synthetic estimates are derived by using the age-sex specific totals for each question and weighting those results by age and sex for each county.

Synthetic Estimates of Risk Factors for Counties from Iowa's BRFSS Data 2004 ³

	Scott County	Iowa
Percent Who Exercised in Past Month	79.1%	78.7%
Percent Limited Due to Impairment	15.5%	16.05

In 2002, the Tobacco-Free QC Coalition worked with Dr. Peter Kivisto of Augustana College to conduct a survey of local college students. This survey is called the Comprehensive Assessment of Tobacco Use and Other Health Behaviors of College Students in the Quad Cities and information related to exercise is listed in the table on the below.

TFQC Comprehensive Assessment of Tobacco Use and Other Health Behaviors of College Students in the Quad City Area – 2002 ²⁶

How Often Do You Exercise?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Daily	97	13.3%	106	14.6%	203	27.9%
2 to 3 Times a Week	149	20.5%	104	14.3%	253	34.8%
Once a Week	61	8.4%	46	6.3%	107	14.7%
Once a Month or Less	80	11.0%	27	3.7%	107	14.7%
Never	39	5.4%	18	2.5%	57	7.8%
Total	426	58.6%	301	41.4%	727	100.0%

Chapter 16: Respiratory Disease: Asthma

“Asthma is a common clinical problem in the United States, affecting about 10 million people, or about 4% of the population, with the prevalence (the total of all cases) increasing at a 12% annual rate during the past 10 years. The occurrence of childhood asthma has increased in frequency and severity, as well as, in the rate of admission to hospitals in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that the prevalence of asthma from self-reported data ranged from 5.1% to 7.2% in the Midwest during 1998, with the prevalence in Iowa believed to be 7.1% “⁷.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System ³ is conducted yearly in Iowa and although the data is collected as a statewide pool, synthetic estimates have occasionally been released. Synthetic estimates are derived by using the age-sex specific totals for each question and weighting those results by age and sex for each county. According to the Synthetic Estimates of Risk Factors for Counties from Iowa’s BRFSS Data 2004, 6.6% of the population could be expected to currently have asthma in Scott County and in Iowa ³.

An asthma hospitalization summary for a community provides a picture of the severity of asthma among residents, as well as, how residents are doing in controlling their asthma. Asthma control can be affected by many factors including access to medication and health care; education about asthma and environmental factors. The table on the following page provides the asthma hospitalization summary for Scott County, and how the County compares to the State of Iowa, as a whole. These numbers are based on hospital ICD-9 codes and the rates represent the number per 100,000 population.

Asthma Hospitalization Summary ⁶

(*indicates a rate to small to calculate)

	Scott County Asthma Hospitalization Rate			State of Iowa Asthma Hospitalization Rate		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
American Indian or Alaska Native	*(3)	*(4)	*(2)	285.4	378.3	559.9
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander	*(2)	*(2)	*(4)	81.0	105.2	87.6
Black or African American	1,027.0	1,197.2	1,414	923.9	976.7	1,024.9
White	339.4	403.6	357.3	325.4	321.8	335.9
Less than 1 years old	1,090.8	824.6	595.5	830.1	669.6	782.0
1-4	596.2	648.8	455.3	463.7	452.9	456.2
5-9	275.8	251.8	*	180.2	170.0	147.8
10-14	168.3	140.8	124.3	144.0	146.2	127.5
15-17	409.1	374.1	415.6	176.5	200.0	126.9
18-24	459.4	558.5	551.2	257.6	318.0	228.0
25-34	374.2	482.5	320.1	302.3	302.6	296.7
35-44	281.9	380.2	412.6	336.6	326.3	337.9
45-54	372.1	416.2	464.8	387.4	396.3	417.7
55-64	601.9	562.2	569.5	485.9	480.4	531.0
65+	627.9	1,020.2	1,008.8	965.3	989.5	1,119.1
Female	539.1	706.7	675.1	542.7	552.5	578.9
Male	285.3	277.1	231.1	289.3	283.8	285.6
Total Number of Asthma Hospitalizations	663	771	712	12,042	11,880	12,280

Chapter 17 Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Many individuals with a sexually transmitted disease (STD) or suspected STD access health care through their primary care provider. For those without a primary care provider or who have limited access to a primary care provider due to lack of health care coverage, the Scott County Health Department offers a free STD walk-in clinic three days a week. 2,301 clients were served by the Scott County Health Department STD Clinic during 2004. 1,490 Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) tests were given at the Health Department with an additional 679 given by at alternative testing sites which include the Community Health Care Regional Virology Center, Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Correctional Facilities in the County and the Genesis VNA²⁰. Although not all individuals utilize the Scott County Health Department for an STD exam, all cases of STDs must be reported the Health Department by Iowa law, regardless of where the exam took place. The following tables summarize the diseases diagnosed in Scott County.

2004 Chlamydia Numbers²⁰

Females						Males					
Age/Race	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Age/Race	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
11-15	13	21	2	3	0	11-15	1	4	1	0	0
16-19	139	76	7	1	2	16-19	17	31	2	0	0
20-29	208	98	25	3	1	20-29	85	61	3	1	0
30-39	20	7	2	0	1	30-39	17	19	0	2	0
40-49	4	0	0	0	0	40-49	1	2	0	0	0
50+	0	1	0	0	0	50+	1	0	0	0	0
Total	384	203	36	7	4	Total	122	117	6	3	0
Total Females	634					Total Males	248				
Total Cases	882										

2004 Gonorrhea Numbers²⁰

Females						Males					
Age/Race	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Age/Race	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
0-10	0	1	0	0	0	0-10	0	1	0	0	0
11-15	5	10	1	0	0	11-15	0	2	0	0	0
16-19	32	39	1	0	1	16-19	2	23	1	0	0
20-29	36	52	6	0	0	20-29	14	69	1	0	0
30-39	13	11	1	1	0	30-39	5	15	0	0	0
40-49	3	1	0	0	0	40-49	4	2	0	0	0
50+	0	0	0	0	0	50+	0	0	0	0	0
Total	89	114	9	1	1	Total	25	112	2	0	0
Total Females	214					Total Males	139				
Total Cases	353										

2003 Chlamydia Numbers ²⁰

Females						Males					
Age/Race	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Age/Race	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
11-15	11	18	1	0	0	11-15	1	1	0	0	0
16-19	125	79	4	1	0	16-19	14	30	1	0	0
20-29	159	99	14	2	0	20-29	46	51	3	1	0
30-39	24	11	3	0	0	30-39	10	8	1	0	0
40-49	2	0	1	0	0	40-49	1	4	0	0	0
50+	0	0	0	0	0	50+	1	1	0	0	0
Total	321	207	23	3	0	Total	73	95	5	1	0
Total Females	554					Total Males	174				
Total Cases	728										

2003 Gonorrhea Numbers ²⁰

Females						Males					
Age/Race	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Age/Race	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
11-15	4	3	1	1	0	11-15	0	1	0	0	0
16-19	29	37	2	0	0	16-19	24	36	4	0	0
20-29	53	46	4	0	1	20-29	56	61	10	3	1
30-39	14	9	1	0	0	30-39	6	14	5	1	1
40-49	1	2	0	0	0	40-49	2	4	1	0	0
50+	1	2	0	0	0	50+	2	2	0	0	0
Total	102	99	8	1	1	Total	90	118	20	4	2
Total Females	211					Total Males	234				
Total Cases	445										

In the State of Iowa, the most common sexually transmitted disease is chlamydia. In 2004, there were 6,570 cases of chlamydia reported throughout the state. This number continues to grow. In 2003, the number of cases was 6,642. The second most common STD in Iowa is gonorrhea. In 2004, there were 1,182 cases reported and 1,544 cases were reported in 2003. A far less common STD that attracts a lot of attention is syphilis. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have an effort in place in an attempt to have no cases of syphilis occur. The following table lists the number of cases of syphilis in Scott County and Iowa during 2001-2004 ²⁸.

	Scott County				Iowa			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2001	2002	2003	2004
Syphilis	3	1	3	1	43	57	46	5

HIV and AIDS

The statistics for HIV and AIDS are kept on a cumulative basis. The following information comes from the 2004 Final HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report from the Iowa Department of Public Health. After taking a dip in 2003, HIV diagnoses were back up in 2004. There were 103 person diagnosed in 2004, which is close to the average of 100 cases per year. In 2003, 91 cases of HIV were diagnosed. The majority of the cases diagnosed in 2004 were white, U.S. born males. These men were primarily men who have sex with men, but there were increases in men who are injecting drug users and who did not have a known risk. Eighty percent of the new cases were residents of the 10 most populous counties. One of these counties is Scott County ⁴⁰.

The number of AIDS diagnoses and deaths was less in 2004 than it was in 2003. In 2003, there were 76 new cases of AIDS compared to 69 in 2004. The number of individuals who died from AIDS was down from 30 in 2003 to 21 in 2004 ⁴⁰.

On December 31, 2004, there were 1,240 living people in Iowa who had been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS. The IDPH estimates another 354 Iowans who are living with HIV or AIDS who have not been diagnosed and/or reported to the surveillance program. This underscores the importance of testing those at risk. In Scott County, there were 130 individuals living with HIV or AIDS at the end of 2004. The table below provides the number of HIV and AIDS diagnoses in Iowa during 2001-2004 ⁴⁰.

HIV and AIDS cases in Iowa ⁴⁰

	2001	2002	2003	2004
HIV	82	65	88	104
AIDS	89	91	75	70

Chapter 18 Substance Abuse and Problem Gambling

Substance abuse affects individuals physically, emotionally and spiritually. Substance abuse and problem gambling can happen to anyone regardless of age, race, gender or economic background. This chapter contains information from the Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, Inc.; the Center for Problem Gambling and the Iowa Department of Public Health's Family and Community Indicator Tracking System.

Alcohol Dependence Hospitalization Rates ⁶

Individuals who are admitted to a hospital for alcohol dependence treatment are tracked by the Iowa Department of Public Health's Family and Community Indicator Tracking System. The following table provides a summary of the demographics of individuals in Scott County, as well as, the State of Iowa admitted for alcohol dependence treatment.

(*indicates a rate too small to calculate)

	Scott County Alcohol Dependence Hospitalization Rate			State of Iowa Alcohol Dependence Hospitalization Rate		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Female	140.3	147.6	61.7	119.3	129.5	61.7
Male	360.1	379.5	193.9	327.4	359.2	193.9
10-14	0.0	* (3)	0.0	8.6	8.6	* (5)
15-17	*(2)	*(3)	0.0	82.3	90.8	8.5
18-24	79.9	*(9)	*(9)	128.3	156.8	34.8
25-34	252.6	222.7	92.8	252.6	287.2	91.1
35-44	368.3	602.7	262.9	469.9	504.9	206.5
45-54	542.1	588.8	363.0	353.7	401.0	265.4
55-64	439.8	211.7	211.7	277.3	299.1	210.4
65+	286.9	183.4	149.0	188.3	187.4	168.9
African American/Black	492.6	557.3	278.7	649.9	550.7	289.5
White	199.6	219.2	123.9	176.5	193.4	98.8
Total Number of Hospitalizations	247.1	255.9	145.6	220.9	233.9	122.3

Drug & Alcohol Treatment Rates ⁶

Individuals admitted to a substance abuse treatment facility in order to receive treatment for an alcohol or drug problem are tracked by the Iowa Department of Public Health's Family and Community Indicator Tracking System. The following table provides a summary of the demographics of individuals in drug and alcohol treatment.

	Scott County Drug & Alcohol Treatment Rates			State of Iowa Drug & Alcohol Treatment Rates		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Female	701.3	766.0	764.7	466.2	505.8	536.9
Male	2,122.0	2,101.1	2,236.4	1,275.5	1,303.2	1,335.5
10-14	336.6	306.5	414.2	178.5	251.7	235.0
15-17	2,608.0	3,283.5	4,031.6	2,163.5	2,597.1	2,396.3
18-24	2,556.8	2,755.9	3,189.5	1,998.7	2,340.8	2,635.6
25-34	2,614.8	2,533.1	2,523.8	1,717.1	1,706.0	1,816.7
35-44	2,446.8	2,641.4	2,431.0	1,473.7	1,453.3	1,410.3
45-54	1,401.1	1,288.3	1,381.3	626.6	607.0	667.1
55-64	478.4	357.7	460.0	210.1	190.3	206.8
65+	65.0	108.9	80.2	49.2	47.8	37.8
African American/Black	3,825.2	3,767.2	3,725.9	3,380.3	3,162.9	3,019.8
White	1,235.5	1,288.4	1,368.2	796.9	835.4	870.5
Total Number of Alcohol & Drug Treatment	1,391.6	1,391.0	1,455.2	860.6	865.8	896.4

The Center for Alcohol & Drug Services, Inc. (CADS) is a non-profit organization established to provide substance abuse prevention, assessment, treatment, and referral services for individuals, groups and organizations in eastern Iowa and western Illinois, through a combination of private and public funds. Some individuals seeking alcohol and/or drug treatment seek services outside of Scott County, or by private providers, however, the majority of those seeking treatment utilize the services of CADS. The following tables describe demographics related to the individuals who have received treatment through CADS.

Demographic Profiles of Clients Served-Center for Alcohol Drug Services, Inc ⁴¹

	FY 00		FY 01		FY 02		FY 03		FY 04	
Number of Clients Admitted	1,931		1,934		1,981		2,110		2,111	
Sex										
Male	1,411	73%	1,423	74%	1,452	73%	1,556	74%	1,510	72%
Female	520	27%	511	26%	529	27%	554	26%	601	28%
Race/Ethnicity										
Caucasian/White	1,512	78%	1,477	76%	1,509	76%	1,568	74%	1,573	75%
African American /Black	320	17%	335	17%	335	17%	402	19%	394	19%
Hispanic	77	4%	94	5%	113	6%	113	5%	113	5%
American Indian	16	1%	22	1%	19	1%	19	1%	25	1%
Asian	6	0%	2	0%	4	0%	6	0%	5	0%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0%	3	0%	0	0%	2	0%	1	0%
Alaskan Native	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age										
Under 18	173	9%	211	11%	189	10%	176	8%	158	7%
18 - 21	258	13%	250	13%	270	14%	262	12%	272	13%
22 - 25	204	11%	216	11%	255	13%	257	12%	249	12%
26 - 35	493	26%	486	25%	518	26%	521	25%	553	26%
36 - 45	549	28%	528	27%	497	25%	591	28%	554	26%
46 - 65	247	13%	239	12%	246	12%	299	14%	321	15%
Over 65	7	0%	4	0%	6	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Employment Status										
	FY00		FY01		FY02		FY03		FY04	
Employed Full-Time	569	29%	546	28%	504	25%	508	24%	514	24%
Employed Part-Time	118	6%	152	8%	143	7%	155	7%	170	8%
Unemployed	1,244	64%	1,236	64%	1,334	67%	1,447	69%	1,427	68%

Referral Source										
	FY00		FY01		FY02		FY03		FY04	
Court	550	28%	581	30%	613	31%	636	30%	676	32%
Juvenile Court	106	5%	122	6%	131	7%	77	4%	96	5%
OWI	389	20%	362	19%	338	17%	300	14%	306	14%
Civil Commitment	92	5%	83	4%	117	6%	140	7%	154	7%
City Police	117	6%	113	6%	100	5%	109	5%	84	4%
Social Service Agency	61	3%	91	5%	105	5%	107	5%	67	3%
School	8	0%	15	1%	17	1%	19	1%	8	0%
Other Treatment Center	49	3%	43	2%	56	3%	121	6%	138	7%
Self	296	15%	279	14%	268	14%	363	17%	376	18%
Other Miscellaneous	263	14%	245	13%	236	12%	238	11%	206	10%
Primary Drug of Choice										
Alcohol	1,145	59%	1,091	56%	1,046	53%	1,103	52%	1,083	51%
Marijuana	367	19%	436	23%	468	24%	447	21%	423	20%
Cocaine	309	16%	264	14%	284	14%	352	17%	372	18%
Opiates	65	3%	93	5%	96	5%	110	5%	117	6%
Methamphetamines	31	2%	34	2%	58	3%	76	4%	97	5%
Methadone	2	0%	7	0%	13	1%	5	0%	8	0%
Other	6	0%	3	0%	8	0%	17	1%	11	1%
None	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Secondary Drug of Choice										
Alcohol	388	20%	394	20%	483	24%	474	22%	451	21%
Marijuana	387	20%	385	20%	472	24%	462	22%	462	22%
Cocaine	170	9%	194	10%	208	10%	245	12%	221	10%
Opiates	18	1%	14	1%	10	1%	15	1%	28	1%
Methamphetamines	12	1%	23	1%	25	1%	30	1%	51	2%
Methadone	0	0%	0	0%	5	0%	4	0%	2	0%
Other	10	1%	11	1%	7	0%	8	0%	11	1%
None	929	48%	896	46%	757	38%	872	41%	885	42%

	FY00		FY01		FY02		FY03		FY04	
Tertiary Drug of Choice										
Alcohol	67	3%	81	4%	114	6%	120	6%	122	6%
Marijuana	83	4%	86	4%	85	4%	136	6%	141	7%
Cocaine	82	4%	99	5%	108	5%	113	5%	95	5%
Opiates	6	0%	11	1%	9	0%	10	0%	19	1%
Methamphetamines	18	1%	19	1%	28	1%	20	1%	32	2%
Methadone	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%	1	0%
Other	11	1%	9	0%	9	0%	8	0%	29	1%
None	1,664	86%	1,629	84%	1,627	82%	1,701	81%	1672	79%
Treatment Recommended					FY02		FY03		FY04	
Detox	23% FY04 & 29% FY03 of the clients receiving primary treatment transferred to Continuing Care				480	24%	533	25%	491	23%
Residential					244	12%	297	14%	307	15%
Halfway House					40	2%	36	2%	30	1%
Day Treatment					66	3%	93	4%	104	5%
Outpatient					991	50%	960	45%	1004	48%
Continuing Care					160	8%	191	9%	175	8%
Reason For Discharge										
# of Discharges	Average length of stay for treatment (not including anyone who received only Detox services) was 84 days in 2004				1,829		1,886		1,991	
Successful					1,024	56%	1041	55%	1026	52%
Transfer to Outside Agency					67	4%	64	3%	53	3%
Terminated					95	5%	88	4%	110	6%
Client Left					299	16%	364	17%	306	15%
Incarcerated					33	2%	30	1%	51	3%
Death					3	<1%	2	<1%	2	<1%
Other					17	1%	16	1%	14	1%
Managed Care Decision					1	<1%	1	<1%	3	<1%
Received Only Detox					290	16%	280	13%	292	15%

The *Iowa Uniform Crime Report* is an extremely comprehensive document published annually by the Iowa Department of Public Safety. This document is a compilation of data from all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Three of the arrests that they track data for are Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Drunkenness, and Drug/Narcotic Violation. The following table presents information on those three offenses. The rate is per 100,000 population ⁴².

Arrests	Scott County						Iowa					
	2001		2002		2003		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Driving Under the Influence	678	427.8	677	425.2	560	350.3	12,087	428.7	13,296	465.5	12,760	445.8
Drunkenness	286	180.4	305	191.5	263	164.5	8,000	283.7	8,053	281.9	7,716	269.6
Drug/Narcotics Violation	713	449.9	790	496.1	868	543.0	9,410	333.7	11,098	388.5	10,998	383.9

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey asks questions regarding health behaviors among Iowa residents. The data is then extrapolated to the county level through the use of synthetic estimates. The following table summarizes the results of the alcohol-related questions.

Alcohol Use ³

2004	Percent Reporting Binge Drinking	Percent Engaged in Heavy Drinking	Percent Drinking and Driving
Scott County	19.5%	5.9%	3.2%
State of Iowa	19.0%	5.9%	3.2%

TFQC Comprehensive Assessment of Tobacco Use and Other Health Behaviors of College Students in the Quad City Area – 2002 ²⁶

The next two tables detail responses by area college students in regards to their alcohol use.

How Often Do You Drink Alcohol?	
Daily	3.4%
A Few Times a Week	26.8%
Once A Week	21.0%
Once A Month	14.6%
Infrequently	15.7%
Never	18.4%

On Occasions That You Consume Alcohol, How Many Drinks Do You Consume?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	31	4.3%	15	2.1%	46	6.4%
Two	52	7.2%	19	2.6%	71	9.8%
Three or More	118	16.3%	38	5.2%	156	21.5%
Five to Six	88	12.2%	48	6.6%	138	18.8%
More Than 6	52	7.2%	124	17.1%	176	24.3%
Don't Drink	84	11.6%	55	7.6%	139	19.2%
Total	425	58.7%	299	41.3%	724	100%

Iowa Youth Survey

“The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey County Reports were designed to help individual counties identify youth development-related needs, develop relevant programs, and assess the outcomes of those programs”⁴³. The information presented in the tables from the Iowa Youth Survey can assist in the understanding of youth and the attitudes, beliefs and desires of youth in the community. This survey was completed in 349 of Iowa’s 371 public school districts (94.1%) and in 49 of the 178 non-public schools, (27.5%) by randomly selected students enrolled in the 6th, 8th and/or 11th grades. The Iowa Youth Survey in differing formats has been completed every three years since 1975⁴³.

The weighted percent is the percent of students who reported each of the responses divided by the number of all the students who answered that question and completed a usable questionnaire from the county. To calculate the number of students enrolled in 6, 8, and 11th grade students residing in each county, the Iowa Department of Education Basic Education Data Survey (BEDS) enrollment data for 2002 with the county of residence reported by the students who participated in the 2002 IYS⁴³.

The tables below contain information regarding the attitudes, behaviors and beliefs regarding alcohol and other drugs.

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County								
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood/community feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, gin)?	Very wrong	82	63	39	60	60	59%	60%
	Wrong	11	21	33	22	23	23%	23%
	A little wrong	2	6	13	6	8	7%	8%
	Not wrong at all	1	3	5	4	2	3%	3%
	Don't know	4	7	9	8	7	7%	6%
	Percent who answered question	77%	84%	97%	85%	86%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood/community feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	88	72	54	69	72	70%	75%
	Wrong	6	15	25	15	16	16%	15%
	A little wrong	1	3	7	3	4	4%	3%
	Not wrong at all	1	2	5	4	2	3%	2%
	Don't know	4	8	9	8	7	7%	6%
	Percent who answered question	77%	84%	96%	85%	86%	--	

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
		It is against my values to use alcohol and drugs as a teenager?	Strongly Agree	77	48	24	49	43
	Agree	15	30	26	26	51	24%	23%
	Disagree	5	15	36	16	6	19%	17%
	Strongly Disagree	4	7	14	9	1	9%	8%
	Percent who answered question	91	96	98	95	97	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
		In your neighborhood or community, how difficult do you think it would be for a kid your age to get marijuana (pot, grass, hash, bud, weed)?	Very hard	67	36	13	38	37
	Hard	12	23	15	17	17	17%	18%
	Easy	6	15	34	19	19	20%	18%
	Very easy	3	13	28	15	15	16%	12%
	Don't know	12	12	9	10	12	11%	13%
	Percent who answered question	77	85	97	86	86	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
		In your neighborhood or community, how difficult do you think it would be for a kid your age to get methamphetamines (crank, ice)?	Very hard	69	46	25	48	44
	Hard	11	24	30	21	22	22%	21%
	Easy	3	8	15	8	10	9%	9%
	Very easy	2	7	8	7	5	6%	5%
	Don't know	14	15	23	16	19	18%	17%
	Percent who answered question	77%	85%	96%	86%	86%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
		In your neighborhood or community, how difficult do you think it would be for a kid your age to get amphetamines other than methamphetamines (like stimulants, uppers, speed)?	Very hard	69	46	26	48	44
	Hard	11	23	28	20	22	21%	20%
	Easy	4	8	15	9	9	9%	9%
	Very easy	3	7	9	7	5	6%	5%
	Don't know	15	16	22	16	19	18%	18%
	Percent who answered question	77%	85%	97%	86%	88%	--	

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

	Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent		
	6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa	
How old were you (if ever) when you first drank (more than a few sips) of alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)?	Never	85	57	28	57	57	56%	58%
	8 or younger	6	8	6	8	5	6%	6%
	9 or 10	5	8	5	7	5	6%	5%
	11 or 12	4	16	9	10	10	10%	9%
	13 or 14	0	12	26	11	14	13%	12%
	15 or 16	0	0	27	7	9	9%	9%
	17 or older	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	Percent who answered question	96	97	99	97	98%	--	
	Do you feel you are currently dependent (hooked) on alcohol (beer, wine, liquor)?	Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
6 th		8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa	
Never used alcohol		84	58	29	59	56	56%	55%
No		15	39	67	38	41	41%	39%
Yes		1	3	4	3	3	3%	2%
Percent who answered question		93%	96%	98%	95%	96%	--	
In the past 30 days, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol (glass, bottle or can of beer; glass of wine, liquor or mixed drink)?	Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent		
	6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa	
	0 days	97	84	62	82	81	81%	83%
	1-2 days	2	6	9	6	6	6%	5%
	3-5 days	1	4	7	3	4	4%	3%
	6-9 days	0	2	10	4	4	4%	4%
	10-19 days	0	1	7	2	3	3%	2%
	20-29 days	0	1	2	1	1	1%	1%
	30 days	0	1	3	2	1	2%	1%
	Percent who answered question	98%	99%	100%	99%	99%	--	

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

		Grade			Gender		County Weighted	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
During the last 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol (glass, bottle or can of beer; glass of wine, liquor or mixed drink)?	0 days	97	84	62	82	81	81%	83%
	1 day	2	6	9	6	6	6%	5%
	2 days	1	4	7	3	4	4%	3%
	3-5 days	0	2	10	4	4	4%	4%
	6-9 days	0	1	7	2	3	3%	2%
	10-19 days	0	1	2	1	1	1%	1%
	20 or more days	0	1	3	2	1	2%	1%
	Percent who answered question	98%	99%	100%	99%	99%	--	
	How old were you (if ever) when you first tried marijuana (pot, grass, hash, bud, weed)		Grade			Gender		County Weighted
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
Never		98	85	56	80	81	81%	83%
8 or younger		1	2	3	2	6	6%	5%
9 or 10		1	2	3	2	4	4%	3%
11 or 12		1	6	5	5	4	4%	4%
13 or 14		0	5	16	6	3	3%	2%
15 or 16		0	0	17	4	1	1%	1%
17 or older		0	0	1	0	1	2%	1%
Percent who answered question	95%	97%	99%	97%	99%	--		

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

		Grade			Gender		County Weighted	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 30 days, on how many days have you used marijuana (pot, grass, hash, bud, weed)?	0 days	99	92	78	89	91	89%	93%
	1-2 days	1	3	7	3	3	3%	3%
	3-5 days	0	1	4	2	2	2%	1%
	6-9 days	0	1	2	1	1	1%	1%
	10-19 days	0	1	3	1	1	1%	1%
	20-29 days	0	0	3	1	1	1%	1%
	30 days	0	2	4	3	1	2%	1%
	Percent who answered question	96%	98%	99%	97%	98%	--	
How old were you (if ever) when you first tried sniffing glue, breathing the contents of aerosol spray cans, inhaling gases or sprays in order to get high?		Grade			Gender		County Weighted	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
	Never	96	92	92	93	94	93%	94%
	8 or younger	1	2	2	2	1	2%	2%
	9 or 10	1	1	1	2	1	1%	1%
	11 or 12	1	3	1	2	2	2%	2%
	13 or 14	0	2	2	1	1	1%	1%
	15 or 16	0	0	1	0	0	<1%	1%
17 or older	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%	
Percent who answered question	96%	98%	99%	97%	98%	--		

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

	Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
	6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 30 days, on how many days have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of gases or sprays in order to get high?	0 days	98	96	97	97	97	98%
	1-2 days	1	2	1	1	1	1%
	3-5 days	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	6-9 days	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	10-19 days	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	20-29 days	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	30 days	0	1	1	1	1	1%
	Percent who answered question	96%	98%	99%	97%	98%	--
	Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
	6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
How old were you (if ever) when you first tried methamphetamines (crank, ice)?	Never	99	98	96	97	99	99%
	8 or younger	0	1	2	1	1	<1%
	9 or 10	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	11 or 12	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	13 or 14	0	1	1	1	0	<1%
	15 or 16	0	0	1	0	0	<1%
	17 or older	0	0	0	0	0	1%
	Percent who answered question	95%	98%	99%	97%	98%	--

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
		In the past 30 days, on how many days have you used methamphetamines (crank, ice)?	0 days	100	99	98	98	99
	1-2 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	3-5 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	6-9 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	10-19 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	20-29 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	30 days	0	1	1	1	0	1%	<1%
	Percent who answered question	9%6	98%	100%	98%	98%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
		How old were you (if ever) when you first tried Cocaine (coke, rock, crack)?	Never	100	98	93	95	97
	8 or younger	0	1	1	1	0	1%	1%
	9 or 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	11 or 12	0	1	0	1	0	1%	<1%
	13 or 14	0	1	1	1	0	1%	1%
	15 or 16	0	0	4	1	1	1%	1%
	17 or older	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	Percent who answered question	94%	97%	99%	97%	97%	--	

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 30 days, on how many days have you used cocaine (coke, rock, crack)?	0 days	100	98	97	98	99	98%	99%
	1-2 days	0	0	1	1	0	<1%	1%
	3-5 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	6-9 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	10-19 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	20-29 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	30 days	0	1	1	1	0	1%	<1%
	Percent who answered question	96%	98%	100%	98%	98%	--	
How old were you (if ever) when you first tried amphetamines other than methamphetamines (like stimulants, uppers, speed)?		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
	Never	99	96	90	95	96	95%	96%
	8 or younger	0	1	1	1	0	1%	1%
	9 or 10	0	0	0	0	1	<1%	<1%
	11 or 12	0	1	1	1	1	1%	1%
	13 or 14	0	2	3	1	1	1%	1%
	15 or 16	0	0	4	1	0	1%	1%
	17 or older	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
Percent who answered question	95%	98%	99%	97%	98%	--		

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
If you have ever taken any other illegal drug (like barbiturates, heroin, hallucinogens) without a doctor's prescription, on how many of the last 30 days have you done so?	Have never used	99	97	91	95	97	96%	97%
	Used, but not in the last 30 days	0	1	4	2	1	2%	2%
	1-2 days	0	1	2	1	1	1%	1%
	3-5 days	0	0	1	0	0	0	<1%
	6-9 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	10-19 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	20-29 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1%
	30 days	0	1	1	1	0	1%	<1%
	Percent who answered question	97%	99%	99%	98%	98%	--	
	Do you feel you are currently dependent (hooked) on any illegal drug that you use without a doctor's prescription?		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
Never used any illegal drug		95	82	57	77	80	78%	82%
No		5	15	39	20	18	20%	16%
Yes		0	3	4	3	2	3%	2%
Percent who answered question		97%	99%	99%	98%	99%	--	
In the past 12 months, how often have you used alcohol or other illegal drugs on school property?		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	County
	None	99	95	87	93	95	94%	95%
	1 or 2 times	0	2	6	3	3	3%	3%
	3-5 times	0	1	2	1	1	1%	1%
	6 or more times	0	2	5	3	1	2%	2%
Percent who answered question	97%	99%	100%	98%	98%	--		

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 12 months, how often have you been offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property?	None	98	92	82	90	92	91%	93%
	1 or 2 times	1	5	9	5	5	5%	4%
	3-5 times	0	1	4	2	2	2%	1%
	6 or more times	0	2	5	3	1	2%	2%
	Percent who answered question	96%	99%	100%	98%	98%	--	
		Grade			Gender		County Weighted	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the last 30 days, how many times have you driven a car or other motor vehicle after using any amount of alcohol or other drugs?	I don't drive	83	71	15	55	60	56%	53%
	0 days	16	26	70	38	35	38%	41%
	1 or 2 times	1	2	8	4	3	4%	4%
	3-5 times	0	0	3	1	1	1%	1%
	6 or more times	0	1	4	2	1	2%	1%
	Percent who answered question	98%	98%	100%	99%	99%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percents	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
Have you ever been involved in any sexually related behavior that you wished would not have happened? If yes to the above question, was alcohol or drugs involved?	Answered no to question 40	74	69	60	70	65	67%	70%
	Yes	1	4	12	4	7	6%	6%
	No	25	27	29	26	28	27%	24%
	Percent who answered question	89%	94%	96%	93%	93%	--	

Problem Gambling Statistics

The Eastern Iowa Center for Problem Gambling provides treatment, prevention and outreach for individuals and their families who are having problems with gambling. More than 98 percent of adults choosing to visit casinos can do so responsibly with discretionary funds earmarked for entertainment and fun, according to the Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Survey. However, for the remaining 2% their lives and the lives of those around them can be severely damaged³.

The table below represents the number of people being served by the Eastern Iowa Center for Problem Gambling during their 2004 fiscal year. Row 1 represents the total number of individuals being served during the given month, followed by the number of new clients that month (row 2). Rows 3 and 4 represent of the new clients, whether they are the gambler seeking assistance or a concerned other seeking help on behalf of a gambler or on behalf of their relationship and problems associated with being in the life of a gambler. Rows 5-10 depict the amount of debt accumulated, whether those who are receiving services have filed bankruptcy, lost a job, been arrested or are unemployed because of the gambling addiction.

Eastern Iowa Center for Problem Gambling⁴⁴

	Month	July 02	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Mar 04	Apr 04	May 04	Jun 04	Total FY 04
1	Total	66	71	70	88	87	75	78	89	91	92	89	104	1,003
2	New	5	4	6	14	11	3	13	9	20	10	8	13	116
3	Gambler	5	4	6	12	10	3	12	9	18	9	7	13	108
4	Concerned Other	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	8
5	Debt	\$255,600	\$60,000	\$81,300	\$15,100	\$185,270	\$23,000	\$153,000	\$156,586	\$138,700	\$100,164	\$534,000	\$914,190	\$2,916,810
6	Bankrupt	1	0	5	1	5	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	32
7	Lost Job	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	2	1	0	16
8	Arrested	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	16
9	Unemployed	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	1	0	14
10	Discharged	15	3	9	8	0	10	11	4	9	10	15	7	101
11	Follow up	1	0	0	6	0	5	1	3	1	1	0	6	24

The Iowa Youth Survey asks youth questions related to a number of behaviors. The tables below contain information regarding their attitudes, behaviors and beliefs regarding gambling.

Youth Attitudes About Gambling ⁴³

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	County	State
		If you have gambled (like buying lottery tickets, betting on the outcome of sports events, card games or horse/dog races) in the past 12 months, how much money did you usually bet??	I never gamble	81	65	62	58	81
	Less than 5 dollars	11	18	19	20	13	16%	16%
	5-10 dollars	4	9	10	12	4	8%	7%
	11-25 dollars	2	3	3	4	1	3%	2%
	26-50 dollars	1	2	2	2	0	1%	1%
	More than 50 dollars	1	3	3	3	1	2%	2%
	Percent who answered question	97	99	100	98	99	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	County	State
		Has the money you spent gambling led to financial problems?	I never gamble	82	65	62	59	80
	Yes	1	1	2	2	0	1%	1%
	No	17	34	36	39	19	29%	28%
	Percent who answered question	97	99	100	98	99	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	County	State
		Has the time you spent gambling led to problems in your family, work, school or personal life?	I never gamble	81	65	62	59	80
	Yes	1	1	2	2	0	1%	1%
	No	18	34	39	39	19	29%	28%v
	Percent who answered question	97	99	100	98	99	--	

Chapter 19 Tobacco Use

Tobacco use among adults, and exposure to secondhand smoke in Iowa, continue to be major public health problems. The estimated annual health-care expenditures in Iowa directly related to tobacco use total \$617 million.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has outlined the necessary components of a comprehensive tobacco control program and what results can be expected if all components are implemented as recommended. These recommendations are based on evaluation of data from states that have a long history of comprehensive tobacco control. These components include: statewide programs, community-based interventions, school-based interventions, counter marketing, cessation, enforcement, chronic disease programs, surveillance and evaluation, administration and management. In Scott County, the Tobacco Free QC Coalition is the primary group addressing tobacco issues.

In 2005, the Iowa Department of Public Health and the University of Northern Iowa's Center for Social and Behavioral Research released the Iowa 2004 Adult Tobacco Use Survey. The information for this survey was collected from 1,627 adults using a sampling plan that divided the state according to four types of counties based on total population: urban, mostly urban, mostly rural, and rural. Scott County was one of nine counties determined to be urban. The sample size was determined to be statistically representative of the adult population in Iowa according to 2003 Census estimates. The information could not be broken down by county to remain representative. The following tables represent some of their findings.

Cigarette Use: Were you ever a smoker? ⁴⁵

	Ever Smoker	Recent Smoker	Current Smoker	Former Smoker	Never Smoker
Rural	43.2%	21.6%	20.0%	24.2%	56.8%
Mostly Rural	42.0%	20.0%	18.4%	23.8%	58.0%
Mostly Urban	43.9%	20.0%	18.9%	24.4%	56.1%
Urban	44.7%	23.8%	22.0%	22.7%	55.3%
State of Iowa	43.6%	21.8%	20.3%	23.5%	56.4%

“Ever” includes people who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime.

“Recent” have smoked at least once during the past 12 months.

“Current” have smoked at least one cigarette during the past 30 days.

“Former” represents persons who have ever smoked at least 100 cigarettes but have not smoked a cigarette during the past 30 days.

“Never” includes everyone who did not report smoking at least 100 cigarettes during their lifetime.

Smoking Frequency: Have you ever smoked cigarettes Every day? ⁴⁵

	% Ever Smoked Cigarettes Every Day (All Adults)	% Currently Smoke Cigarettes Every Day (Among Current Smokers)
Rural	40.5%	74.3%
Mostly Rural	36.9%	84.8%
Mostly Urban	39.7%	79.8%
Urban	39.2%	75.2%
State of Iowa	39.0%	70.5%

During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? On the average, on days when you smoked during the past 30 days, about how many cigarettes did you smoke a day? ⁴⁵

	Average # of Days Smoked in Last 30 Days (Among Smokers)	Average # of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day (Among Smokers)
Rural	27.9	18.2
Mostly Rural	26.9	14.9
Mostly Urban	25.4	16.5
Urban	24.3	14.8
State of Iowa	25.3	15.4

Smoking Initiation: How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes? ⁴⁵

	Average Age Started Smoking Cigarettes Regularly
Rural	17.2
Mostly Rural	17.2
Mostly Urban	18.0
Urban	17.4
State of Iowa	17.5



The Iowa Adult Tobacco Survey also provides information on other types of tobacco products. The following tables provide information on smokeless tobacco, cigars, and pipes.

Other Tobacco Products ⁴⁵:

Have you ever used or tried smokeless tobacco products such as chewing tobacco or snuff?

Have you ever smoked a cigar, even one or two puffs?

Have you ever smoked tobacco in a pipe, even one or two puffs?

	Smokeless Tobacco	Cigars	Pipes
Rural	28.3%	53.0%	27.2%
Mostly Rural	20.9%	43.9%	21.2%
Mostly Urban	20.7%	45.3%	26.0%
Urban	18.2%	48.6%	19.5%
State of Iowa	20.1%	46.6%	22.0%

The Iowa Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an Iowa-specific surveillance system that surveys adults 18 years and older on self-reported health behaviors. Each month a random sample of structured telephone interviews are done. Questions in the survey relate to nutrition, physical activity, tobacco use, hypertension, blood cholesterol, alcohol use, inadequate preventive health care, and other risk factors. Data from the BRFSS is available for individual counties through synthetic estimates. While these estimates are not based on hard data, they do allow provide a basis for discussion. The following information is from the 2004 report.

Percent of Adults Who Smoke ³

	Percent Who Currently Smoke	Percent Who Have Quit Smoking
Scott County	21.3%	19.6%
State of Iowa	20.8%	20.0%

The Iowa Youth Survey is designed to help identify youth development-related needs, develop relevant programs, and assess the outcomes of those programs. The information presented in the tables from the Iowa Youth Survey can assist in the understanding of youth and the attitudes, beliefs and desires of youth in the community. This survey was completed in 349 of Iowa's 371 public school districts (94.1%) and in 49 of the 178 non-

public schools, (27.5%) by students enrolled in the 6th, 8th and/or 11th grades who were randomly selected to participate. The Iowa Youth Survey is completed every three years. The weighted percent is the percent of students who reported each of the responses divided by the number of all the students who answered that question and completed a usable questionnaire from the county ⁴³.

The tables below contain information regarding the attitudes, behaviors and beliefs regarding tobacco.

Youth Attitudes About Tobacco ⁴³

2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	County	State
How old were you (if ever) when you first smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	Never	95	77	57	78	75	76%	78%
	8 or younger	2	4	4	4	3	4%	3%
	9 or 10	2	5	6	4	4	4%	4%
	11 or 12	1	10	10	7	7	7%	6%
	13 or 14	0	4	13	5	6	6%	5%
	15 or 16	0	0	10	2	4	3%	3%
	17 or older	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Percent who answered question	97%	98%	99%	98%	98%	--	
	In the past 30 days, on how many days have you smoked cigarettes?		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	County	State
0 days		98	90	77	90	87	88%	89%
1-2 days		2	4	4	3	4	3%	3%
3-5 days		0	1	2	1	1	1%	1%
6-9 days		0	1	2	1	1	1%	1%
10-19 days		0	1	2	0	1	1%	1%
20-29 days		0	1	2	1	1	1%	1%
30 days		0	2	11	4	4	5%	4%
Percent who answered question		97%	98%	99%	98%	99%	--	--

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	County	State
During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?	I have never tried cigarette smoking	94	74	55	76	73	74%	76%
	I did not smoke a cigarette during the past 30 days	5	17	22	14	15	15%	13%
	Less than 1 cigarette per day	1	3	4	2	3	2%	2%
	1 cigarette per day	0	2	1	1	1	1%	1%
	2 to 5 per day	0	2	7	3	4	3%	3%
	6-10 per day	0	1	4	1	2	2%	2%
	11-20 per day	0	0	3	1	1	1%	1%
	More than 20 per day	0	1	3	2	1	1%	1%
	Percent who answered question	98%	99%	99%	99%	98%	--	
	Have you ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes?	I have never smoked cigarettes	95	80	66	82	79	80%
No		2	10	14	9	9	9%	9%
Once		2	6	10	6	7	6%	6%
Twice		0	1	5	2	3	2%	2%
Three or more times		1	2	4	2	2	2%	2%
Percent who answered question		97%	98%	99%	98%	98%	--	

College Students' Attitudes and Behaviors Regarding Tobacco Use ²⁶

In an effort to ascertain the levels of tobacco use among students between the ages of 18 and 25 attending local colleges in the Quad Cities, the Tobacco Free QC Coalition surveyed a representative sample of 734 students in 2001. The rationale for the study results from the fact that the Iowa Youth Survey and the Iowa Youth Tobacco Survey provide considerable data on students in middle and high schools, yet there is very little data addressing young adult use. The following tables describe some of the findings of this survey regarding tobacco use.

How often do you use tobacco products?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Daily	55	7.6%	68	9.4%	123	17%
Several Times/Week	16	2.2%	16	2.2%	32	4.4%
Once/Week	12	1.7%	12	1.7%	24	3.3%
Once/Month	11	1.5%	15	2.1%	26	3.6%
Rarely	52	7.2%	42	5.8%	94	13%
Never	277	38.3%	147	20.3%	424	58.6%

How long can you go without using tobacco?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 Hour	1	.3%	7	2.3%	8	2.6%
1-3 Hours	14	4.6%	11	3.6%	25	8.3%
3-6 Hours	9	3.0%	14	4.6%	23	7.6%
6-9 Hours	7	2.3%	8	2.6%	15	5.0%
>9<24 Hours	8	2.6%	4	1.3%	12	4.0%
Whole Day	9	3.0%	18	6.0%	27	8.9%
Several Days	17	5.6%	14	4.6%	31	10.3%
One Week	6	2.0%	3	1.0%	9	3.0%
>One Week	74	24.5%	78	25.8%	152	50.3%

How many times have you tried to quit?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Once	24	8.0%	31	10.3%	55	18.3%
Twice	21	7.0%	16	5.3%	37	12.3%
Three or More	46	15.3%	38	12.6%	84	27.9%
Never	54	17.9%	71	23.6%	125	41.5%

Do you want to stop?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	90	30.5%	73	24.7%	163	55.3%
No	14	4.7%	40	13.6%	54	18.3%
Uncertain	39	13.2%	39	13.2%	78	26.4%

How great a risk to your health do you think your tobacco use poses?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Great Risk	67	22.6%	49	16.5%	116	39.1%
Moderate Risk	31	10.4%	39	13.1%	70	23.6%
Slight Risk	34	11.4%	39	13.1%	73	24.6%
No Risk	9	3.0%	21	7.1%	30	10.1%
Uncertain	4	1.3%	4	1.3%	8	2.7%

The survey of college students not only addressed the use of tobacco by the student, it also asked questions about their exposure to secondhand smoke. The following tables describe their responses to a select number of these questions.

Where are you most exposed to secondhand smoke?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Home	63	8.7%	53	7.3%	116	16.0%
Workplace	40	5.5%	39	5.4%	79	10.9%
Campus	84	11.6%	44	6.1%	128	17.6%
Bars & Clubs	146	20.1%	116	16.0%	262	36.1%
College Parties	61	8.4%	34	4.7%	95	13.1%
Other	32	4.4%	14	1.9%	46	6.3%

Have you been harmed by secondhand smoke?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Definitely Yes	128	17.7%	79	10.9%	207	28.6%
Probably Yes	179	24.7%	105	14.5%	284	39.2%
Probably Not	74	10.2%	74	10.2%	148	20.4%
Definitely Not	15	2.1%	20	2.8%	35	4.8%
Uncertain	29	4.0%	22	3.0%	51	7.0%

Which situation best describes the household where you grew up?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Two parent household; both used tobacco	42	5.8%	39	5.4%	81	11.2%
Two parent household; one used tobacco	90	12.4%	65	9.0%	155	21.4%
Two parent household; neither used tobacco	235	32.5%	168	23.2%	403	55.7%
One parent household; custodial parent used tobacco	21	2.9%	12	1.7%	33	4.6%

How many of your close friends use tobacco?						
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	89	12.2%	41	5.6%	130	17.8%
One	47	6.4%	31	4.2%	78	10.7%
Two	56	7.7%	27	3.7%	83	11.4%
Three	37	5.1%	21	2.9%	58	7.9%
Four or more	199	27.3%	182	24.9%	381	52.2%

Chapter 20 Injuries

Injuries are one of the leading causes of death and disability in Iowa, especially among the young and older populations. The rural and agricultural nature of Iowa, places Iowans at particular risk for sustaining a disabling or fatal injury ⁷. It has been said that “During this century, trauma has replaced infectious disease as the greatest threat to children” ⁷

In Iowa, motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of fatal injuries, followed by falls. Falls are the leading cause of nonfatal injuries. However in Scott County over the ten year period of 1990-2000, firearm mortality surpassed falls for the second leading cause of fatal injuries as shown in the following table. The Iowa Department of Public Health Bureau of EMS provided the following statistics related to injuries in Scott County:

Scott County Fatalities 1990-2000 ⁴⁶

	Scott County		State of Iowa	
	Number	Adjusted Rate	Number	Adjusted Rate
All Transportation Mortality	199	11.7	5,707	17.7
Age 0-14	14	3.6	377	5.7
Age 15-19	27	21.9	800	34.1
Motor Vehicle Traffic Mortality	177	10.4	5,196	16.1
Age 0-14	11	2.8	338	5.1
Age 15-19	27	21.9	774	33.0
Firearms Mortality	107	6.4	2,380	7.4
Falls Mortality	85	5.5	2,332	6.0
Poisoning Mortality	28	1.7	448	1.4
Burns Mortality	20	1.2	428	1.3
Drowning Mortality	19	1.1	402	1.3
All Other Unintentional Mortality	103	6.5	2,583	7.2

The Iowa Department of Transportation keeps a variety of statistics on motor vehicle crashes. The next tables provide the number of motor vehicle crash fatalities for Scott County and Iowa as well as the number of alcohol-related motor vehicle crash fatalities. While the number of alcohol related motor vehicle crash fatalities are small, those deaths are very preventable and represent a approximately a third of the deaths in Scott County and a third to a quarter of the deaths in Iowa.

Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities ⁴⁷

	2000	2001	2002
Scott County	12	13	17
Iowa	445	446	406

Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities ⁴⁷

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Scott County	4	5	6	7
Iowa	112	117	121	123

More often than not, motor vehicle crash injuries are not fatal. The following tables describe the number of injuries that occurred as the result of motor vehicle crashes and alcohol related motor vehicle crashes for Scott Count and Iowa. The Iowa Department of Transportation did not have any newer numbers available.

Motor Vehicle Crash Injuries ⁴⁷

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Scott County	3,079	2,858	2,968	2,865
Iowa	39,512	37,653	36,920	36,031

Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crash Injuries ⁴⁷

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Scott County	171	174	190	215
Iowa	2,429	2,404	2,444	2,385

The Iowa Department of Public Health Bureau of EMS tracks data on injuries through the Iowa Trauma Registry. Injuries recorded in the Trauma Registry are severe enough that the injured person is admitted into the hospital. The following three tables describe injuries in Scott County for the period January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2003 ⁴⁶.

Injury Demographics ⁴⁶

Type	Number	Percent	Location	Number	Percent	Gender	Number	Percent
Blunt	568	86.2%	Work Related	54	8.2%	Female	272	41.3%
Penetrating	65	9.9%	Non-Work Related	587	89.1%	Male	385	58.4%
Burn/Thermal	26	3.9%	Unknown	18	2.7%	Unknown	2	<1%
Unknown	0	0%						

Mode of transportation to the hospital can reflect the severity of the injury, access to ambulance services or access to a vehicle. These can also play a role in whether the injury results in a fatality. As with the mode of transportation to the hospital, where a patient is discharge to, can also reflect severity of injury.

Mode of Transportation	Percent	Discharged to	Percent
Land Ambulance	522	Home	66%
Private Vehicle/Walk In	111	Another Acute Care Facility	10%
Helicopter	6	Deceased	9%
Unknown	20	Skilled Nursing Facility	7%
		Other (Unspecified)	2%
		Unknown	6%

Many people believe that injuries are most common among the young and elderly. The next table provides a breakdown of the age of the injured persons. It shows relatively even distribution throughout the lifespan.

	<5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76+	Unknown
Number	36	21	15	40	57	33	35	35	51	33	46	31	18	15	31	138	24
Percent	5.5%	3.2%	2.3%	6.1%	8.6%	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%	7.7%	5.0%	7.0%	4.7%	2.7%	2.3%	4.7%	20.9%	3.6%

Spinal Cord and Brain Injury Hospitalizations

The following table describes spinal cord and brain injury hospitalizations. These are based on ICD-9 codes. The rate is the total number of hospitalizations per 100,000 population. Scott County Health Department does not have any more current data.

	1999		2000		2001	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Scott County						
Spinal Cord Injury Hospitalization	11	6.9	13	*	10	6.3
Brain Injury Hospitalization	114	71.5	116	73.1	86	54.2
State of Iowa						
Spinal Cord Injury Hospitalization	144	5.0	171	5.8	186	6.4
Brain Injury Hospitalization	1,800	62.7	1,879	64.2	2,139	73.1

Males account for the vast majority of the spinal cord injury hospitalizations and are also more likely to be hospitalized for a brain injury, however the margin between male and female is much closer, approximately 60/40.

Chapter 21 Violent and Abusive Behavior

Violence is all-encompassing in daily life and can drastically impact its quality. It has a direct impact on health, and is the major cause of injury-related death and disability. Violent and abusive behaviors result in physical and emotional disability, developmental and relational impairment, social isolation and death.

The *Iowa Uniform Crime Report* is an extremely comprehensive document published annually by the Iowa Department of Public Safety. This document is a compilation of data from all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Data in the *Uniform Crime Report* is broken down into Group A and B Offenses. There are 22 Group A Crime Categories and 11 Group B Categories. The Group A Categories are further divided into 46 offenses. The following lists describe the categories. The list of categories is followed by tables describing the reported crimes for Scott County among adults and juveniles ⁴⁸.

Group A

Arson
Assault Offenses
Bribery (Except Sports Bribery)
Burglary/Breaking and Entering
Counterfeiting/Forgery
Destruction/Damage of Property (Except Arson)
Drug/Narcotics Offenses (Except Driving Under the Influence)
Embezzlement
Extortion/Blackmail
Fraud Offenses (Except Counterfeiting/Forgery and Bad Checks)
Gambling Offenses
Homicide Offenses
Kidnapping/Abduction
Larceny/Theft Offenses
Motor Vehicle Theft
Pornography/Obscene Material
Prostitution Offenses
Robbery
Sex Offenses, Forcible
Sex Offenses, Nonforcible
Stolen Property Offenses

Group B

Bad Checks
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy Violations
Disorderly Conduct
Driving Under the Influence
Drunkenness
Family Offenses (Non-violent)
Liquor Law Violations
Peeping Tom
Runaway
Trespass of Real Property
All Other Offenses

Weapon Law Violations

While the tables later in this chapter represent what youth believe, how they act and how they feel by self report through the Iowa Youth Survey, the following table accounts for the arrests of youth under the age of 18.

Total Number of Juvenile Arrests-Rate per 100,000 Population ⁴⁸

	Total Number of Juvenile Arrests in Scott County			Rate of Juvenile Arrests per 100,000 in Scott County			Total Number Juvenile Arrests in Iowa			Rate of Juvenile Arrests in Iowa		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Group A Offenses	1,311	1,464	1,618	2,958.0	3,468.4	3,819.1	12,149	13,263	13,536	1,704.8	1,934.8	2,002.6
Group B Offenses	669	672	687	1,509.5	1592.0	1,621.6	8,164	8,036	7,977	1,145.6	1,172.3	1,180.2
Total Reported Offenses	1,980	2,136	2,305	4,467.5	5,060.4	5,440.7	20,313	21,299	21,513	2,850.4	3,107.0	3,182.8

Total Number of Adult Arrests- Rate per 100,000 Population ⁴⁸

	Total Number of Adult Arrests in Scott County			Rate of Adult Arrests per 100,000 in Scott County			Total Number Adult Arrests in Iowa			Rate of Adult Arrests in Iowa		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Group A Offenses	4,654	4,986	5,216	2,936.3	3,131.2	3,263.2	45,269	50,842	50,156	1,605.5	1,779.9	1,764.8
Group B Offenses	4,544	4,290	4,754	2,866.9	2,694.1	2,974.2	58,551	63,541	67,544	2,076.6	2,224.5	2,359.7
Total Reported Offenses	9,198	9,276	9,970	5,803.3	5,825.4	6,237.4	103,820	114,383	118,060	3,682.1	4,004.4	4,124.4

One of the most commonly thought of abusive behaviors is Domestic Abuse. Details regarding domestic abuse in Iowa are also discussed in depth within the Uniform Crime Report. The following table summarizes some key components of the data.

Domestic Abuse Arrest Summary-Rate per 100,000 Population ⁴⁸

	Number of Domestic Abuse Arrests in Scott County			Rate of Domestic Abuse Arrests in Scott County			Number of Domestic Abuse Arrests in Iowa			Rate of Domestic Abuse Arrests in Iowa		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Female	293	275	268	369.8	347.0	338.2	1,453	1,468	1,426	101.2	102.3	99.3
Male	906	870	885	1,189.8	1,142.5	1,162.2	6,092	6,327	6,163	439.3	456.2	444.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	4	2	400.0	800.0	400.0	95	93	112	1,437.7	1,407.4	1,694.9
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander	13	9	5	519.6	359.7	199.6	98	82	57	286.3	239.5	166.5

Black or African American	412	444	430	4,252.2	4,582.5	4,438.0	1,444	1,557	1,532	2,402.5	2,590.6	2,549.0
White	768	688	715	546.7	489.7	509.0	5,862	6,028	5,845	213.3	219.3	212.7
Total	1,122	1,055	1,087	707.1	664.9	685.1	7,401	7,607	7,431	252.9	260.0	253.9

The Scott County Sheriff's Department in partnership with the Iowa Department of Public Safety is responsible for issuing permits to Scott County residents to carry weapons. The table below provides information on how many of these permits have been issued annually.

Weapon Permits in Scott County ⁴⁹

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Permits to Carry Weapons Reported	469	439	391	464	420	425
Nonprofessional Permits Reported	368	314	287	337	292	302

Child Abuse Statistics ⁵⁰

Scott County	2002	2003	2004	State of Iowa 2004
Reports Received	2,333	2,608	2,613	38,284
Reports Accepted	1,777 (76.1%)	1,715 (65.7%)	1,759 (67.3%)	24,537 (54.8%)
Reports Confirmed	564 (31.8%)	545 (31.7%)	560 (31.8%)	8,879 (36.1%)
Reports Registered	445 (78.9%)	418 (76.6%)	409 (73%)	7,112 (80%)
Number of Children	2,784	2,559	2,742	37,320
Age 0-4	962	879	988	12,786
Age 5-12	1,254	1,143	1,222	16,389
Age 13-17	490	481	483	7,295
Abuse Denial of Critical Care	682	667	630	10,400
Physical Abuse	164	139	138	1,900
Presence of Illegal Drugs	17	16	33	1,225
Sexual Abuse	57	38	55	796
Mental Injury	6	2	2	27
Manufacturing or Possession of a Deadly Substance	1	2	0	251

Child Prostitution	0	0	1	Number not available
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“The 2002 Iowa Youth Survey County Reports were designed to help individual counties identify youth development-related needs, develop relevant programs, and assess the outcomes of those programs”⁴³. The information presented in the tables from the Iowa Youth Survey can assist in the understanding of youth and the attitudes, beliefs and desires of youth in the community. This survey was completed in 349 of Iowa’s 371 public school districts (94.1%) and in 49 of the 178 non-public schools, (27.5%) by randomly selected students enrolled in the 6th, 8th and/or 11th grades. The Iowa Youth Survey in differing formats has been completed every three years since 1975⁴³.

The weighted percent is the percent of students who reported each of the responses divided by the number of all the students who answered that question and completed a usable questionnaire from the county. The next tables provide insight into the experiences of Scott County youth related to violence and violent behavior both in and out of school.

	2002 Youth Survey Results for Scott County ⁴³						Weighted Percent	
		Grade			Gender		Scott	Iowa
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female		
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun, knife, club or other weapon to school?	0 days	98	95	93	93	97	95%	96%
	1 day	2	2	2	2	1	2%	1%
	2 or 3 days	0	1	1	1	1	1%	1%
	4 or 5 days	0	0	0	0	0	0%	<1%
	6 or more days	0	2	4	3	1	2%	2%
	Percent who answered question	96%	98%	99%	97%	98%	--	

Youth Attitudes and Behaviors Regarding Violence⁴³

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 12 months, how often have you carried a gun, knife, club or other weapon to school?	None	98	95	92	93	97	95%	96%
	1-2 times	1	3	3	4	1	2%	2%
	3-5 times	0	1	1	1	0	1%	1%
	6 or more times	0	2	4	3	1	2%	2%
	Percent who answered question	97%	99%	100%	98%	99%	--	

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 12 months, how often have you had your things (clothing, books, bike, car) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property?	None	89	79	75	79	83	81%	82%
	1-2 times	10	17	20	16	15	16%	15%
	3-5 times	1	3	3	3	2	2%	2%
	6 or more times	1	2	2	2	1	2%	1%
	Percent who answered question	96%	99%	100%	98%	98%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 12 months, how often have you been disciplined at school for fighting, theft or damaging property?	None	93	87	93	88	94	91%	92%
	1-2 times	5	9	5	9	4	6%	6%
	3-5 times	1	2	1	2	1	1%	1%
	6 or more times	1	2	2	2	1	2%	1%
	Percent who answered question	96%	99%	100%	98%	98%	--	

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 12 months, how often have you been involved in a physical fight on school property?	None	88	83	91	82	92	87%	88%
	1-2 times	9	12	7	13	6	9%	9%
	3-5 times	1	3	1	2	1	2%	2%
	6 or more times	1	2	1	2	1	2%	1%
	Percent who answered question	96%	99%	99%	98%	98%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 12 months, how often have you been threatened or injured by someone with a weapon (like a gun, knife or club) on school property?	None	96	94	93	92	96	94%	95%
	1-2 times	3	4	4	5	2	4%	3%
	3-5 times	0	1	1	1	1	1%	15%
	6 or more times	1	1	1	1	1	1%	1%
	Percent who answered question	96%	99%	100%	98%	98%	--	

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent		
		6 th	8 th	11th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa	
About how often in the last three weeks have any of your classroom teachers had to stop teaching in order to deal with a major student disruption or behavior problem?	0 times	24	14	25	21	20	21%	28%	
	1-2 times	37	34	38	36	36	36%	36%	
	3-5 times	21	25	19	21	23	22%	20%	
	6-9 times	8	12	8	9	9	9%	7%	
	10 or more times	11	16	11	13	12	12%	10%	
	Percent who answered question	97%	99%	99%	99%	98%	--		
	In the past 12 months, how often have you damaged property just for fun (like breaking windows, scratching a car, etc)?	None	95	84	82	82	92	87%	89%
1-2 times		4	10	11	10	6	8%	7%	
3-5 times		1	3	3	3	1	2%	2%	
6 or more times		1	4	5	5	1	3%	2%	
Percent who answered question		97%	99%	100%	98%	99%	--		
In the past 12 months, how often have you beaten up on or fought someone because they made you angry?		None	82	76	83	74	86	80%	81%
		1-2 times	13	17	11	18	9	14%	13%
	3-5 times	2	4	3	3	2	3%	3%	
	6 or more times	3	4	3	5	2	3%	3%	
	Percent who answered question	96%	99%	100%	98%	98%	--		
	In the past 12 months, how often have you used a weapon, force or threats to get money or things from someone?	None	99	96	96	96	98	97%	98%
		1-2 times	1	2	2	2	1	2%	1%
3-5 times		0	0	1	0	0	0%	0%	
6 or more times		0	1	1	2	0	1%	1%	
Percent who answered question		96%	98%	99%	97%	99%	--		

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 12 months, how often have you verbally threatened to physically harm someone?	None	93	77	68	77	82	79%	81%
	1-2 times	5	14	17	13	11	12%	11%
	3-5 times	1	4	7	4	4	4%	3%
	6 or more times	1	5	8	6	3	5%	4%
	Percent who answered question	95%	98%	99%	97%	98%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
In the past 12 months, how often have you stolen something?	None	89	79	79	81	84	82%	84%
	1-2 times	9	13	12	11	11	11%	10%
	3-5 times	1	4	3	3	3	3%	2%
	6 or more times	2	4	6	5	3	4%	3%
	Percent who answered question	96%	98%	100%	97%	98%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
During the past 12 months, did a boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap or physically hurt you on purpose?	Yes	4	7	10	7	7	7%	6%
	No	52	64	66	62	60	61%	59%
	Did not have a boy/girlfriend in the past 12 months	44	29	23	31	32	32%	35%
	Percent who answered question	85%	87%	92%	87%	89%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
How wrong would most of the students in your school (not just your best friends) feel it would be for you to start a physical fight with someone?	Very wrong	61	26	12	32	33	32%	36%
	Wrong	20	25	22	22	23	22%	24%
	A little Wrong	8	21	28	18	21	20%	20%
	Not at all wrong	6	20	28	19	17	18%	14%
	Don't Know	5	8	10	8	7	8%	7%
	Percent who answered question	86%	93%	98%	92%	93%	--	

		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
How wrong would your parents/guardians feel it would be for you to carry a gun, knife, club or other weapon to school?	Very Wrong	94	90	87	88	92	90%	91%
	Wrong	3	5	8	6	5	5%	5%
	A little wrong	1	1	2	2	1	1%	1%
	Not at all wrong	1	1	2	2	1	2%	1%
	Don't know	1	2	2	2	1	2%	1%
	Percent who answered question	78%	86%	97%	86%	87%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
How wrong would your parents/guardian feel it would be for you to start a physical fight with someone?	Very Wrong	82	67	59	65	73	68%	71%
	Wrong	12	18	22	19	17	18%	18%
	A little wrong	3	9	12	9	7	8%	7%
	Not at all wrong	2	4	4	5	2	3%	2%
	Don't know	2	2	2	2	2	2%	2%
	Percent who answered question	78%	86%	97%	86%	87%	--	
		Grade			Gender		Weighted Percent	
		6 th	8 th	11 th	Male	Female	Scott	Iowa
Violence is the worst way to solve problems.	Strongly Agree	62%	35%	30%	33%	51%	42%	45%
	Agree	27%	40%	42%	39%	34%	37%	35%
	Disagree	7%	18%	23%	21%	11%	16%	14%
	Strongly Disagree	4%	7%	5%	7%	4%	5%	6%
	Percent who answered question	93%	97%	99%	96%	97%	--	

Homicides and suicides are relatively uncommon in Scott County the occurrences of both are summarized below. Scott County ranks 53 out of 99 counties in suicide death rate per 100,000 population.

Homicide Mortality ²⁹

	Number of Deaths	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	4	2.5	1.9
2001	4	2.5	2.2
2002	7	4.4	2.1
2003	5	3.1	1.7

Suicide Mortality ²⁹

	Number of Deaths	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	23	14.5	9.8
2001	17	10.7	10.4
2002	18	11.3	10.6
2003	17	10.7	11.9

The following table provides information on teen suicides in Scott County and Iowa. The rate is again per 100,000 population.

Teen Suicide Mortality ²⁹

	Number of Deaths	Scott County Mortality Rate	Iowa Mortality Rate
2000	2	1.3	1.0
2001	3	1.9	1.3
2002	0	0	0.6
2003	1	0.6	0.9

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Definitions for Scott County Community Health Profile

*	Rate not calculated, number to small
- or --	Value not available, or not applicable
Alcohol Dependence Syndrome Hospitalization:	Hospitalizations resulting from alcohol dependency. Includes ICD-9 codes 303-303.99 as any diagnosis.
Asthma Hospitalization:	Hospitalizations resulting from asthma. Includes ICD-9 code 493 as any diagnosis.
Asthma Hospitalization Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the total number of asthma hospitalizations by the estimated midyear population Rate is 1 per 100,000 population.
Birth Rate:	Number of births in a given year divided by the total population midyear
Breast Cancer Mortality:	Deaths attributable to breast cancer. Includes ICD-10 code C50.
Cervical Cancer Mortality:	Deaths attributable to cervical cancer. Includes ICD-10 code C53.
Colorectal Cancer Mortality:	Deaths attributable to colorectal cancer. Includes ICD-10 codes C18-C21 and C26.0.
Crude Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the actual number of persons identified from the population who meet a specified criteria divided by the total population. This rate does not account for differences in the population age distribution. Rate is 1 per 100,000 population.
Diabetes Hospitalization:	Hospitalizations resulting from adult diabetes. Includes ICD-9 codes 250.x0 or 250.x2 as any diagnosis where x is any number.
Diabetes Hospitalization Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the total number of diabetes hospitalizations by the estimated midyear population. Rate is 1 per 100,000 population.
Domestic Abuse:	Number of domestic abuse arrests for the specified time period.
Domestic Abuse Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the total number of domestic abuse arrests by the estimated midyear population. Rate is 1 per 100,000 population.
DUI	Driving Under the Influence arrests.
<i>hawk-i:</i>	Healthy and Well Kids in Iowa is a program that provides health care coverage for Iowa children in families with limited incomes.

Homicide Mortality:	Deaths attributable to homicide. Includes ICD-10 codes X85-Y09, Y35, Y87.1, and Y89.0.
Incidence rate:	Number of new disease cases per population at risk measured over a given time interval.
Infant Mortality Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the number of deaths for live births less than 1 year of age by the total number of live births. Rate is 1 per 1,000 live births.
Juvenile Vandalism:	Number of juvenile vandalism arrests for the specified time period. A juvenile is a person under the age of 18.
Juvenile Vandalism Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the total number of juvenile vandalism arrests by the estimated midyear population under 18. Rate is 1 per 100,000 population.
Live Births:	A birth that shows any sign of life after delivery. The World Health Organization considers any sign of breathing or showing any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached. The responsibility for determining if a birth meets this definition
Live Births Percent:	Calculated percent that divides the number of live birth mothers by the total number of live births
Low Birth Weight:	Live birth with a birth weight under 2,500 grams.
Lung Cancer Mortality	Deaths attributable to lung cancer. Includes ICD-10 codes C33 and C34.
Medicaid Expansion:	Eligibility for the Iowa Medicaid program was expanded to include all children under 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL) beginning in September 1998.
MSA:	Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Defined as one or more contiguous counties.
Number:	Actual number of persons identified from the population who meet a specified criteria.
Premature:	Actual number of persons less than age 65 identified from the population who meet a specified criteria.
Premature Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the actual number of persons less than age 65 identified from the population who meet a specified criteria divided by the total population. Rate is 1 per 100,000 population.

Psychoses Hospitalization Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the total number of psychoses hospitalizations by the estimated midyear population. Rate is 1 per 100,000 population.
Psychoses Hospitalizations:	Hospitalizations resulting from any psychoses. Includes ICD-9 codes 290-299 as any diagnosis.
Obese Population:	Persons who have a body mass index of 30.0 or greater.
Obese Population Percent:	Calculated percent that weights BRFSS survey respondents to reflect the population of the area surveyed.
Out-of-Wedlock Births:	A live birth from a mother that is not married at the time of delivery.
Out-of-Wedlock Births Rate:	Calculated rate that divides the number of live births to unmarried women by the total number of live births. Rate is 1 per 1,000 births.
Overweight Population:	Individuals who have a body mass index of 25.0 or over and less than 30.0.
Overweight Pop. Percent:	Calculated percent that weights BRFSS survey respondents to reflect the population of the area surveyed.
Synthetic Estimates:	Synthetic estimates are derived by using the age-sex specific totals for each question and weighting those results by age and sex for each county. These estimates should be evaluated with extreme caution as they do not reflect what is actually occurring in our county but what we could expect based on our demographics in relation to the information provided by people in our state.
Suicide Mortality:	Deaths attributable to suicide. Includes ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and Y87.0.
Teen Birth Rate:	Calculated by dividing the number of births to females age 15-17 by the number of females in that age group.