

2019 Community Needs Assessment Executive Summary

Purpose

The purpose of North Iowa Community Action Organization’s (NICA) community assessment report is to provide accurate information representative of the needs of our community that lie in our nine county service area, which include Butler, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, Floyd, Hancock, Kossuth, Mitchell, Winnebago and Worth.

The report allows for an increased understanding within the community about the needs of the community, why they exist and why it is important for the needs to be addressed. The report allows NICA to meet with community organizations and members to share how the needs affects the quality of life for the larger community, supporting community engagement. It also allows data collected to inform NICA’s strategic planning, priority setting, program outcomes and program improvements. All communities are in a continual state of change, the report allows us to dive deeper to understand the change that occurs within each of the communities we serve.

Approach

NICA’s approach to developing the Community Needs Assessment began with the collection of qualitative and quantitative data. The data used for this 2019 Community Needs Assessment includes:

- Clients’ Needs Assessment February 2016
- Community Stakeholders Assessment November 2017
- Community Action Partnership’s Comprehensive CNA
- Client Satisfaction Report February 2016
- Community Partner Satisfaction Report November 2017

Information was collected from faith based organizations, private sector, public sector and educational institutions. Upon completion of the data collection, the information is reviewed and summarized to address key findings. This information is shared with the governing board and staff.

Key Findings - Client Needs – Condition of Poverty

The Client Needs Assessment Survey results from 2016 provides NICA with an understanding of client’s needs. The highest needs in each of the areas is listed below. NICA uses this information to support strategic planning, assist current clients, and to focus on how provide services needed to serve future clients of Community Action.

Employment Needs	Education Assistance Needs
Finding permeant living wage jobs	Financial assistance to complete their education
Finding available jobs	Choosing a career
Getting the education for jobs they want	Completing their HSED, 2/4 year degrees

Financial or Legal Assistance	Housing needs
Budgeting and Managing Money	Finding affordable housing to fit family needs
Solving problems with utility/phone companies	Getting financial assistance with rent payments
Solving problems with credit card or loan companies	Qualifying for a loan/and assistance with down payments

Nutrition Needs	Health Needs
Learning how to stretch their food bill	Dealing with stress, depression or anxiety
Having enough food at home	Having affordable health/dental insurance
Learning how to shop and cook healthy	Finding a dentist who takes Title XIX
Getting food from pantries, food banks and shelters	Getting financial assistance for items such as glasses, hearing aids or wheelchairs

Child Care Needs	Parenting and Family Support Needs
Financial Assistance with Child Care and school supplies	Learning how to discipline their children more effectively
Finding child care in a convenient location	Learning how to set goals and plan for their families
Finding affordable child care	Learning how to help their family cope with stress, depression or emotional issues

Basic Needs of Clients	Top 4 Current Unmet Needs
Getting financial help with utility bills	Financial assistance with bills
Getting personal care items: soap and diapers	Financial assistance with housing
Getting clothing and shoes	Locating or moving into affordable housing
Getting basic furniture, appliances or house wares	Transportation needs

Transportation Needs of Clients
Getting financial assistance to make car repairs, buy car insurance, and purchase a vehicle
Getting a driver's license

Client Needs – Causes of Poverty

One of the major reasons why clients' needs exist are due to inability to find living wage jobs. This could be partially due to education and training levels of individuals, thus not qualified for higher paying jobs or careers. However, this trickles down into other clients' needs such as food insecurity, managing money, childcare needs, transportation needs, and basic needs.

Rising cost of healthcare, childcare, housing and food only amplifies the needs of the clients we serve. That is why NICA focuses not only on one area to help serve clients, but to bundle services to help move individuals to become self-sufficient.

Key Finding – Community Needs - Condition of Poverty

The Community Needs Assessment survey of 2017 focused on community needs. It specifically asked questions on employment, education, childcare, infrastructure, housing, health, public safety and community input on the causes of poverty.

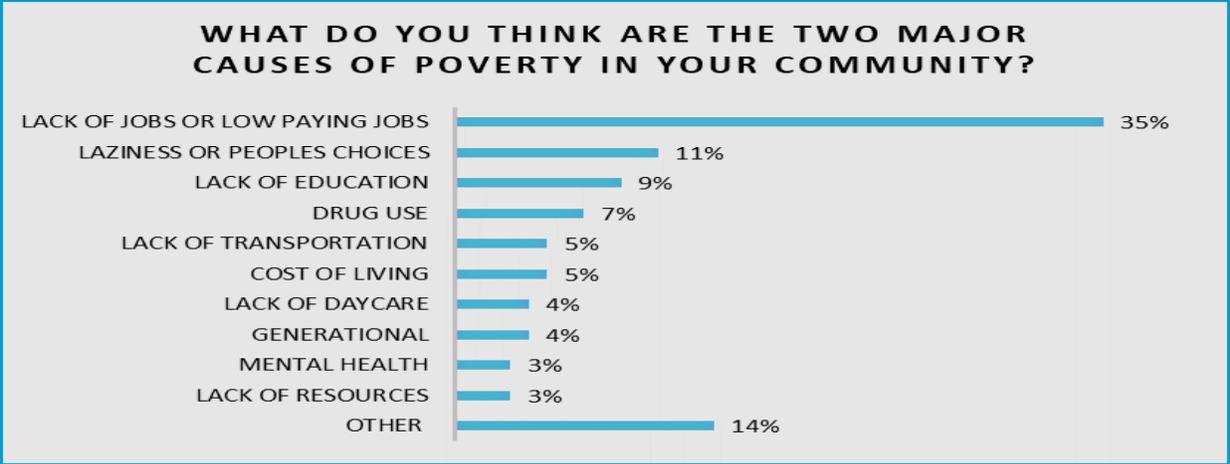
Iowa's community action agencies conducted a study of community needs. Community Action agencies utilize the results and information from the study for planning, developing, and prioritizing agency programs, services and activities.

The finding of the study in FY 2017 showed:

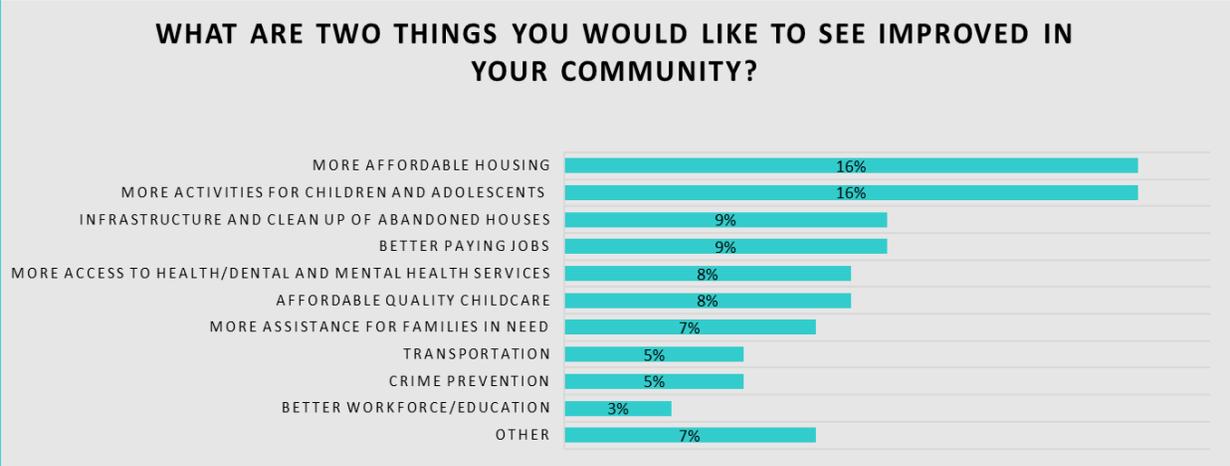
- ❖ Insufficient number of full time and part time job opportunities available that pay at least \$15.00/ hour
- ❖ Under-employment an issue (i.e. workers who are highly skilled but working in low paying jobs, workers who are highly skilled but working in low skill jobs, and part-time workers who would prefer to be full-time)
- ❖ Youth unemployment an issue
- ❖ Insufficient number of post-secondary education resources (e.g. education training, vouchers, college tuition waivers, scholarships, vocational training) for: Adults who did not immediately continue their education after graduating from high-school
- ❖ Insufficient number of accredited or licensed child care facilities (e.g. centers, homes)
- ❖ Insufficient number of child care facilities that provide services during the evenings, nighttime, and/or weekends for children (ages 0 to 11)
- ❖ Insufficient number of accessible and affordable transportation services (e.g. cabs, taxis, buses, trolleys) during the: Evenings, nighttime, and/or weekends
- ❖ Abandoned or neglected houses and buildings are an issue
- ❖ Insufficient number of safe and affordable housing units
- ❖ Insufficient number of safe and affordable housing units built and put aside for low-income people
- ❖ Insufficient number of shelters or shelter beds
- ❖ Insufficient number of accessible and affordable Behavioral and Mental Health care resources/services
- ❖ Insufficient number of dentists who accept Medicaid (Title XIX)
- ❖ Insufficient number of mental health counselors who accept Medicaid (Title XIX)

Community Needs - Causes of Poverty

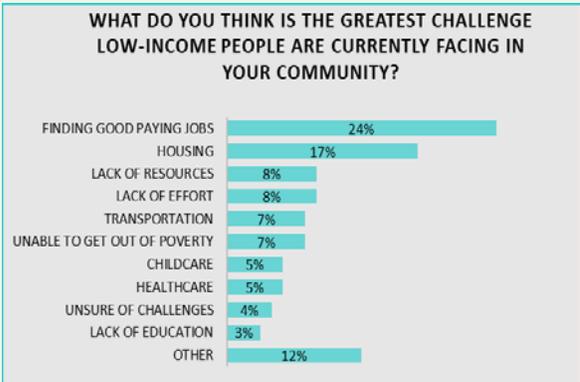
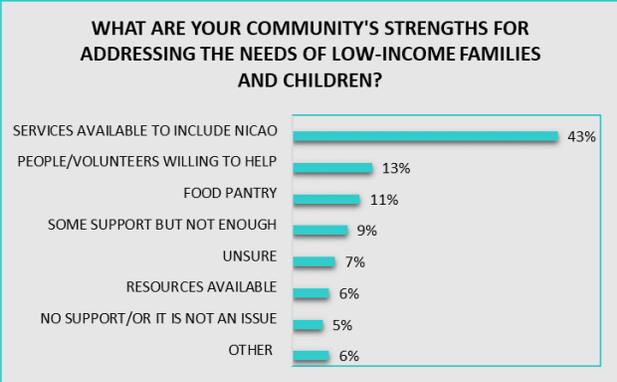
When asked what the two major causes of poverty where in their communities, individuals stated, lack of jobs and or low-paying jobs overwhelmingly was believed to be the cause of poverty.



Residents want affordable housing and activities for children and adolescents in their communities. Infrastructure and cleaning up abandoned houses along with better paying jobs is important as well.



Again, when asked about low-income individuals in the community, finding good paying jobs and housing topped the list of needs for low-income individuals.

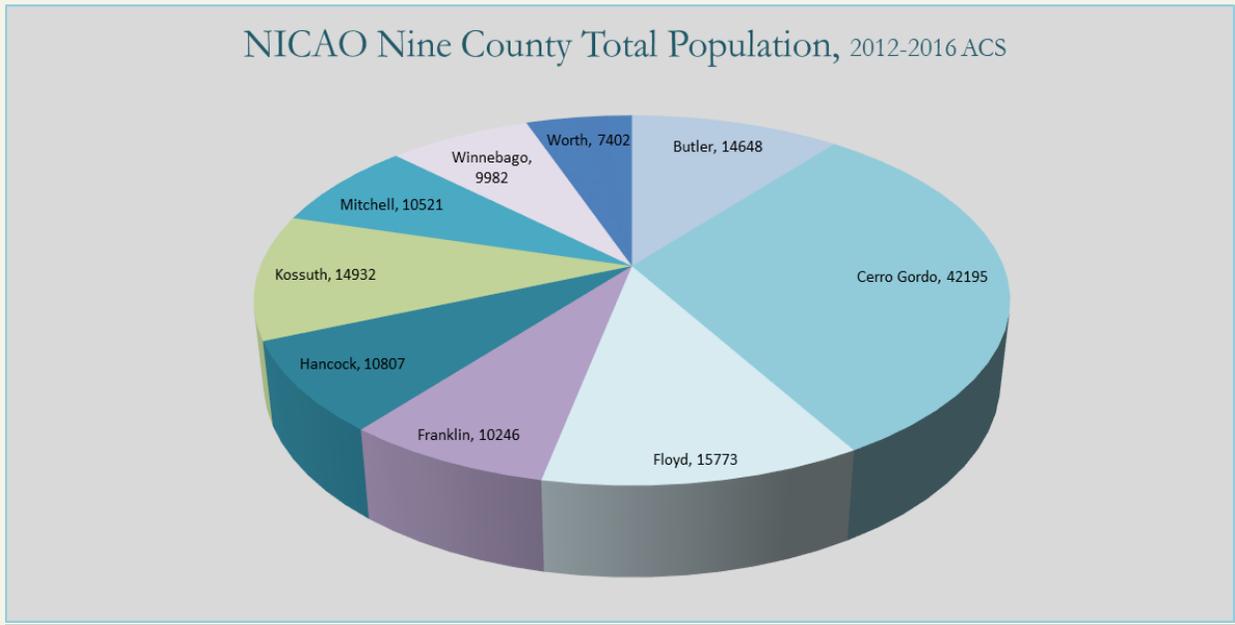


The causes and conditions of poverty have determined the categories of services provided by community action agencies across the nation as well as in Iowa including:

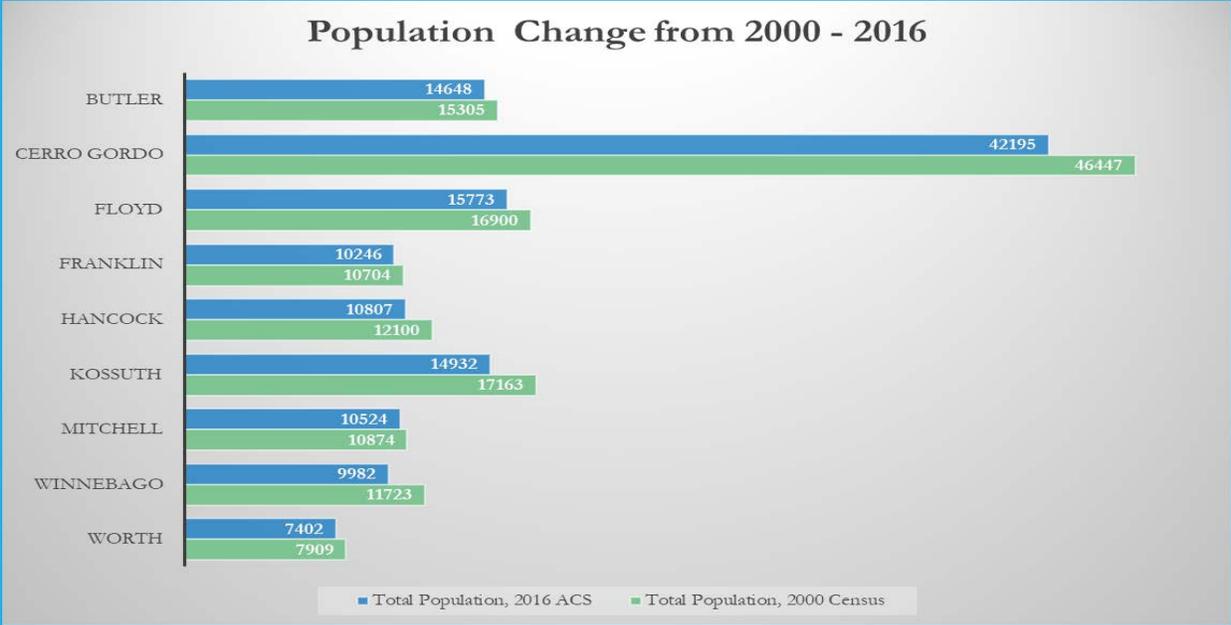
- *Education
- *Employment
- *Housing
- *Health
- *Nutrition
- *Income Management
- *Emergency Services
- *Community Linkages
- *Self-Sufficiency Development
- *Youth Development
- *Senior Services

Data Specific to Poverty

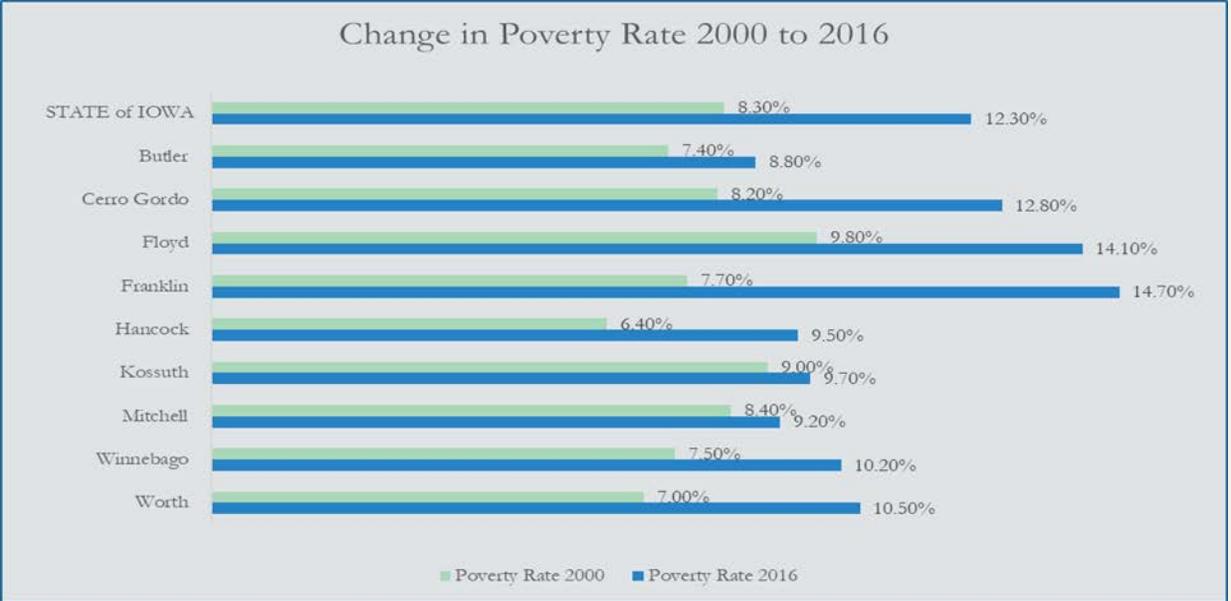
North Iowa Community Action Organization (NICA) provides services to children, families and individuals living in our nine county service area. The area consists of the following counties: Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Kossuth, Mitchell Winnebago and Worth.



The population in our communities is declining. In 2000, the population in the nine county area was 149,125, and in 2016, that population has decreased by 12,616 for a total population of 136,509. The largest percentage decrease is in Winnebago County by 14.85% or 1741 individuals followed by Kossuth County at 13% or 2231 individuals. Cerro Gordo County, the highest populated county of our nine county area has seen a reduction in its population by 4252 individuals or 9.16%.



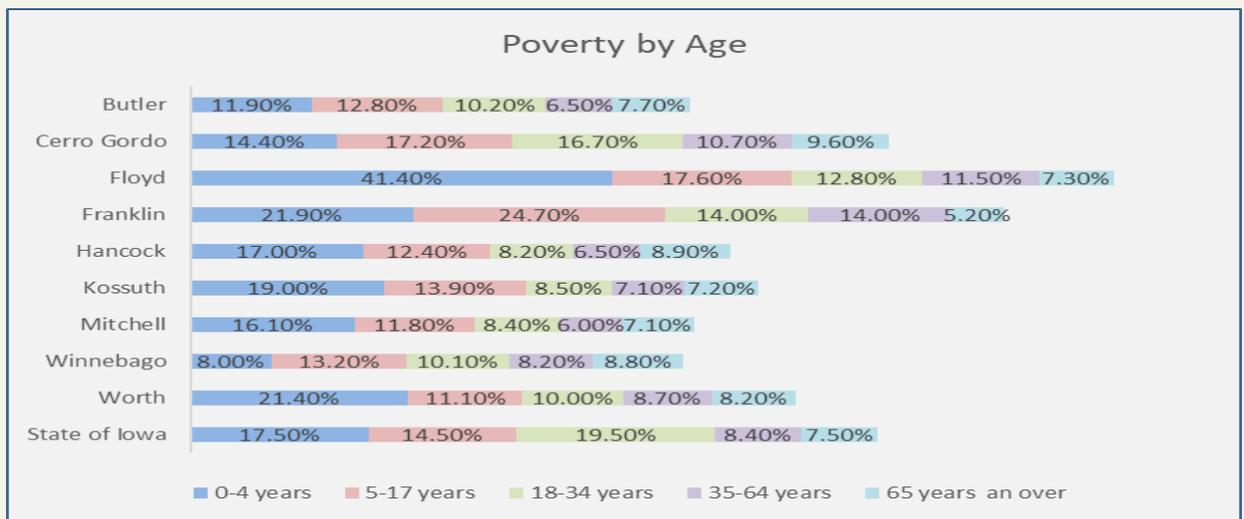
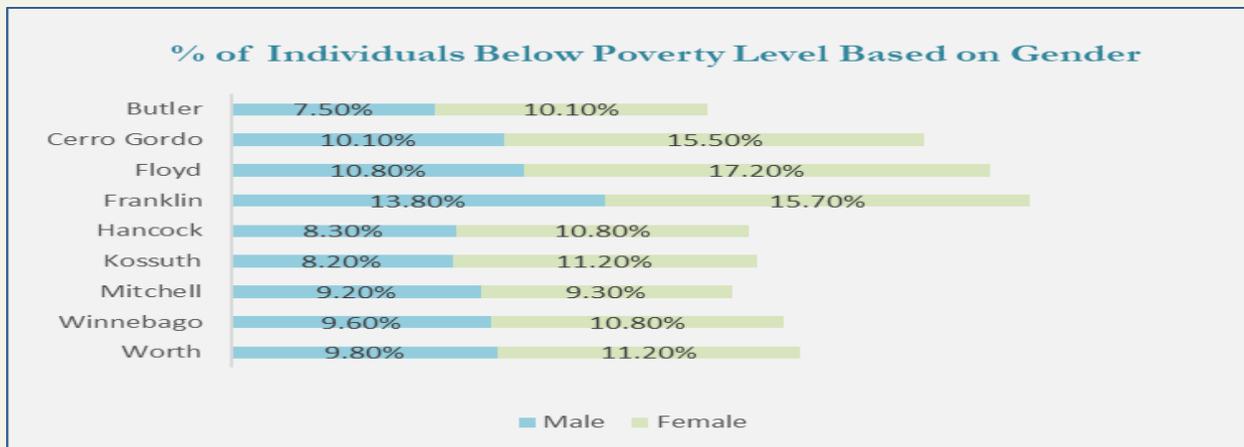
Federal Poverty Levels are defined each year by the federal government and published in the Federal Register to calculate income qualifications for a variety of federally funded programs. Each year, the federal government determines this number based on inflation, the cost of food and other relevant factors. However, according to the Southern Poverty Law Center, “the poverty level is mostly based on food costs and the formula used has not changed for decades. In general, the government identifies how much it should cost to feed a family of four for one year and then multiplies that number by three.” While the actual poverty levels are adjusted each year, the formula for calculating the poverty level remains the same and does not take into account the cost of other basic needs including shelter, utilities, transportation, and childcare.



The number of individuals who fall into the poverty guidelines have increased over the past 16 years. The state of Iowa has seen an increase of 4%, and NICAO’s nine county area an increase of 3.39%. The highest increase in the percentage of individuals in poverty is in Franklin County at an increase of 7%, Cerro Gordo County at a 4.6% increase and Floyd County at a 4.3% increase in poverty, all of which report higher than the state average of 12.3%.

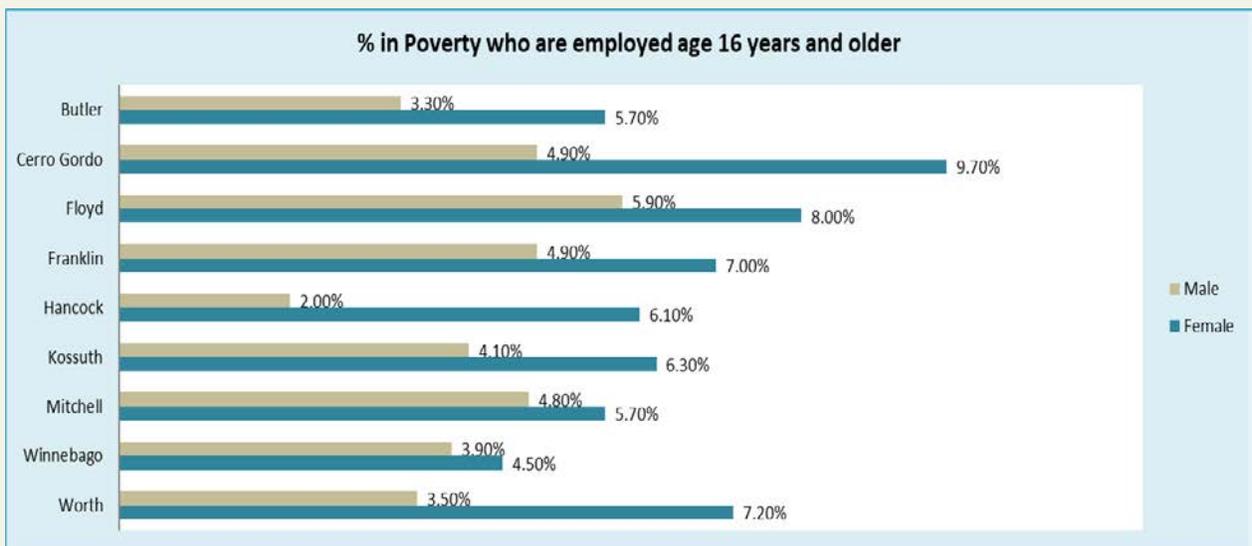
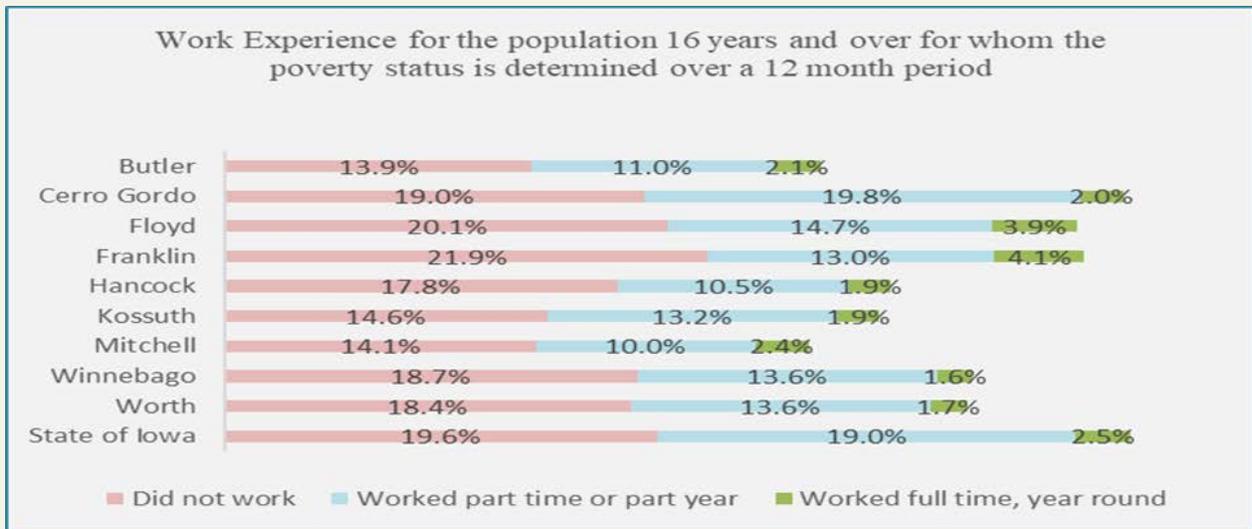
Not only do we need to monitor poverty as a whole, but to be able to better serve individuals and families with NICAO services we also need to look at how poverty is effecting individuals by their gender, age, race, ethnicity and food needs. This allows NICAO to provide the services needed based on the data specific to poverty in each county.

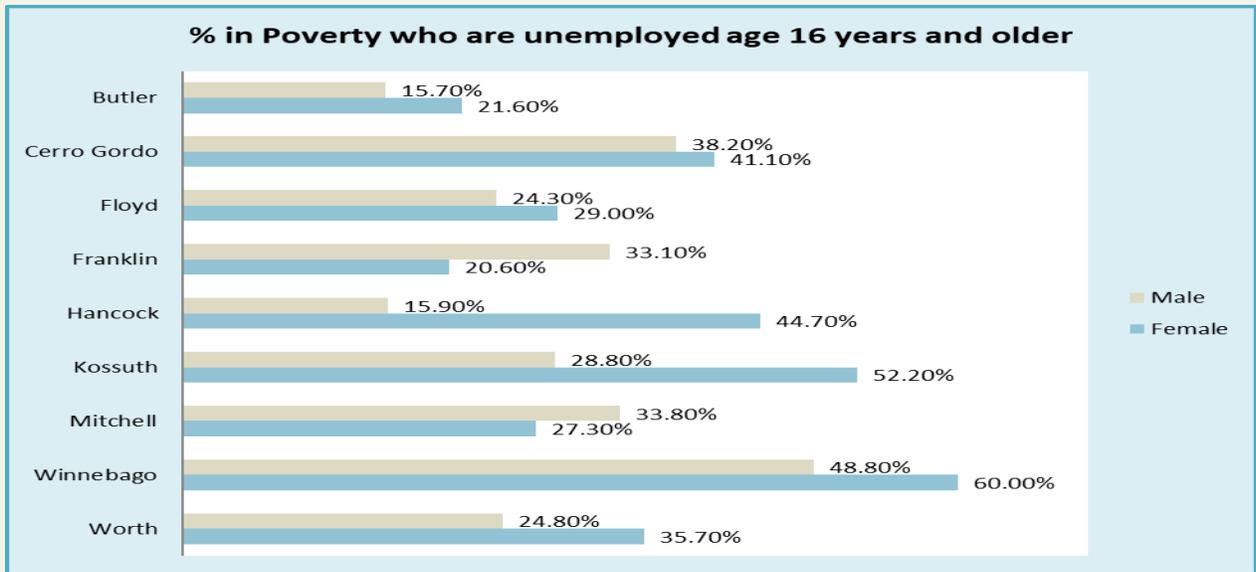
% in Poverty by Sex	Butler	Cerro Gordo	Floyd	Franklin	Hancock	Kossuth	Mitchell	Winnebago	Worth
Total	14648	42195	15773	10246	10807	14932	10521	9982	7402
Total Male	7338	20524	7781	5216	5514	7505	5285	4898	3695
Total Female	7310	21671	7992	5030	5293	7427	5236	5084	3707
Total below poverty level	1289	5422	2219	1509	1026	1454	970	1023	775
Total Male below poverty level	552	2069	843	719	457	619	485	472	361
Total Female below poverty level	737	3353	1376	790	569	835	485	551	414
Total % below poverty level	8.8%	12.8%	14.1%	14.7%	9.5%	9.7%	9.2%	10.2%	10.5%
% of Male below poverty level	7.5%	10.1%	10.8%	13.8%	8.3%	8.2%	9.2%	9.6%	9.8%
% of Female below poverty level	10.1%	15.5%	17.2%	15.7%	10.8%	11.2%	9.3%	10.8%	11.2%



For families living in poverty, poverty means: hunger, lack of shelter, being sick and not being able to see a doctor, not having access to higher education or after school activities for your children, not knowing how to read, not having a job or a savings account, constantly fearing the future and living one day at a time. The faces of poverty change from place to place across time but most often, poverty hits young children and the elderly the hardest. We all pay the price for poverty in the increased costs for our health system and the consequences of poverty on the criminal justice system and other health and human service organizations as well as in our public schools.

Poverty is a complex issue and there is no one cause of poverty but we know that a variety of factors will influence whether or not a child grows up in poverty and whether or not they will remain in poverty as an adult.





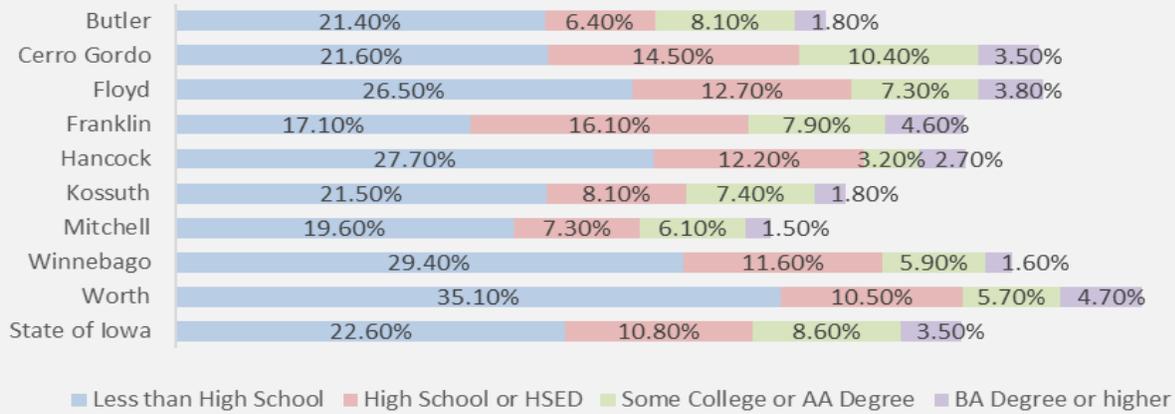
The population NICAOS serves is not very diverse as all counties served are predominately white, with the largest percentage of Hispanic or Latino origin as a part of any race in most counties. The chart below provides information about the population status by Race and Ethnicity to display the race and cultural makeup of each county as well as the poverty status.

Poverty by race and ethnicity

Race and Ethnicity	Butler	Cerro Gordo	Floyd	Franklin	Hancock	Kossuth	Mitchell	Winnebago	Worth	State of Iowa
Population below poverty level	1289	5422	2219	1509	1026	1454	970	1023	775	369,828
White	1256	5060	1868	1178	905	1310	932	939	695	298,673
Black or African American	6	143	110	109	60	4	0	5	50	33,314
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	43	55	0	16	22	2	12	0	2,906
Asian	0	3	85	0	0	54	0	0	0	11,781
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	638
Some other race	0	1	0	222	3	16	0	6	5	8,875
Two or more races	0	1	101	0	42	48	36	61	24	13,641
Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)	0	6	113	442	135	92	6	36	45	39,931
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	1230	4671	1760	958	802	1239	926	939	655	270,745

When we look at educational attainment levels of the poverty population in north central Iowa we discover that state averages for the population living in poverty with less than a high school education is (22.6%); for those with a high school degree or high school equivalency diploma is (10.8%); for those with some college or an AA Degree is (8.6%); and those with a BA Degree or higher is (3.5%). It is apparent that there is a high correlation between educational attainment and poverty status. The graph below shows how NICAOS service geographic fairs towards the state averages.

Educational Attainment of Population 25 years and Over of Whom Poverty Status is Determined



For individuals who live in poverty, food insecurity is a daily concern. Low-income individuals are able to utilize local Food Banks, Community Kitchens and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). SNAP benefits aim to help low-income individuals get access to food products. This program is designed to supplement beneficiaries' existing access to nutritious food products. It is not meant to replace their entire food budget.

	# of Households	# of households receiving SNAP	% of households receiving SNAP
Butler	6282	447	7.10%
Cerro Gordo	19250	2436	12.70%
Floyd	6891	948	13.80%
Franklin	4227	569	13.50%
Hancock	4699	293	6.20%
Kossuth	6657	543	8.20%
Mitchell	4322	256	5.90%
Winnebago	4545	273	6.00%
Worth	3144	370	11.80%
Total	60017	6135	10.20%

NICAO's Head Start program serves children in several of the school districts within the nine county area, those with an (*) by them. Free lunch eligibility is at 130% of the federal poverty level and reduced lunch is at 185% federal poverty level. Head Start and Early Head Start eligibility are at 100% federal poverty level.

	School District	Enrollment	% eligible for Free and Reduced Lunch
*	Algona	1393	36.11%
*	Aplington-Parkersburg	818	30.44%
	CAL	217	56.68%
*	Central Springs	743	34.32%
*	Charles City	1484	51.48%
*	Clarksville	286	31.12%
*	Clear Lake	1323	22.15%
*	Forest City	1097	39.29%
	Garner-Hayfield-Ventura	980	28.67%
*	Hampton-Dumont	1182	54.74%
	Lake Mills	683	33.97%
	LuVerne	57	71.93%
*	Mason City	3654	48.06%
	Osage	914	33.37%
	Riceville	329	35.56%
	RRMR	420	40.95%
	North Butler	602	37.87%
	North Iowa	458	39.96%
	North Kossuth	279	59.14%
	Northwood Kensett	516	34.69%
	St Ansgar	589	27.67%
	West-Fork	645	28.53%
	West Hancock	550	41.45%

Customer Satisfaction

Information collected from the client satisfaction report and the community partner’s survey provide NICAO with an understanding on what clients and community partners have to say about their customer service experiences.

- ❖ 94 % state they received the information or services they needed
- ❖ 86% state they were informed about other agency and community services
- ❖ 93% of the customers thought NICAO staff were friendly and helpful
- ❖ 89% thought our agency conducted business in a professional manner
- ❖ 89% thought NICAO staff had thorough knowledge of our agency programs and services
- ❖ 94% would recommend NICAO to family and family
- ❖ 25% of customers believe NICAO can improve program and services by doing a better job of informing the public of services available
- ❖ 16% believe NICAO should generate more funding

Based on the results of customer service surveys, NICAO will continue to provide training to staff so they have the knowledge needed to provide the best support to clients and the public. We will also review marketing plans to inform the public of services provided by the agency and work on fundraising goals.

2018 Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines					
	100%	130%	150%	185%	200%
	of poverty				
# persons					
1	\$12,140	\$15,782	\$18,210	\$22,459	\$24,280
2	\$16,460	\$21,398	\$24,690	\$30,451	\$32,920
3	\$20,780	\$27,014	\$31,170	\$38,443	\$41,560
4	\$25,100	\$32,630	\$37,650	\$46,435	\$50,200
5	\$29,420	\$38,246	\$44,130	\$54,427	\$58,840
6	\$33,740	\$43,862	\$50,610	\$62,419	\$67,480
7	\$38,060	\$49,478	\$57,090	\$70,411	\$76,120
8	\$42,380	\$55,094	\$63,570	\$78,403	\$84,760
*	\$4,320	\$5,616	\$6,480	\$7,992	\$8,640

* For each additional person in the household over 8 persons

According to the living wage calculator for Cerro Gordo County Iowa the following chart depicts living wage calculations needed for an individual or family based on annual expenses and individuals working in the home.

Annual Expenses		1 Adult	1 Adult	1 Adult	2 Adults	2 Adults	2 Adults	2 Adults	2 Adults
	1 Adult	1 Adult 1 Child	1 Adult 2 Children	1 Adult 3 Children	2 Adults (1 Working)	2 Adults (1 Working) 1 Child	2 Adults (1 Working) 2 Children	2 Adults 1 Child	2 Adults 2 Children
Food	\$3,058	\$4,508	\$6,786	\$9,001	\$5,607	\$6,979	\$9,012	\$6,979	\$9,012
Child Care	\$0	\$7,028	\$9,485	\$11,942	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,028	\$9,485
Medical	\$2,237	\$6,427	\$6,084	\$6,166	\$4,828	\$6,084	\$6,166	\$6,084	\$6,166
Housing	\$5,508	\$8,640	\$8,640	\$11,172	\$6,492	\$8,640	\$8,640	\$8,640	\$8,640
Transportation	\$4,866	\$8,867	\$10,426	\$12,063	\$8,867	\$10,426	\$12,063	\$10,426	\$12,063
Other	\$2,785	\$4,633	\$5,030	\$5,855	\$4,633	\$5,030	\$5,855	\$5,030	\$5,855
Required annual income after taxes	\$18,455	\$40,103	\$46,452	\$56,199	\$30,427	\$37,159	\$41,735	\$44,187	\$51,220
Annual taxes	\$3,346	\$7,780	\$9,115	\$11,295	\$5,781	\$7,169	\$8,119	\$8,627	\$10,158
Required annual income before taxes	\$21,802	\$47,883	\$55,567	\$67,493	\$36,207	\$44,328	\$49,854	\$52,814	\$61,378

<http://livingwage.mit.edu/counties/19033>

The bare –minimum Household Survival budget does not allow for savings, leaving a household vulnerable to unexpected expenses. The Federal Poverty Guideline at 100% poverty level in 2018 for a single person is \$12,140 and for a family of four it is \$25,100 yet the cost for necessities in 2018 in Rural Iowa for a single person is \$21,802 and for a family of four the range is between \$49,854 and \$67,493 according to the report. Last year 51% of the population NICA served made less than 100% of the federal poverty level.

One of the biggest challenges facing America today is household financial vulnerability. Despite economic recovery, including rising median income and falling unemployment, millions of city residents nationwide remain financially vulnerable. The problem confounds our traditional understanding of the economic landscape and threatens the financial futures of families and the communities in which they live.

Head Start Specific Community Needs Assessment Information

In addition to the number of eligible infants, toddlers, preschool age children, and expectant mothers; along with their geographic location, race, ethnicity, and language spoken, Head Start/Early Head Start reviews other factors that can grant a child eligible for services. Those factors are if the child is homeless, in foster care, or have a disability.

Homeless Source: https://www.icalliances.org			Annual Total Number of Children in Foster Care				
County	Estimated Total	Percentage	County	2011	2015	2016	2017
Butler	14,648	0.06%	Butler	48	21	35	29
Cerro Gordo	42,195	2.70%	Cerro Gordo	132	197	200	168
Floyd	15,773	0.16%	Floyd	48	49	70	78
Franklin	10,246	0.10%	Franklin	55	34	36	31
Hancock	10,807	0.11%	Hancock	19	29	26	12
Kossuth	14,932	0.13%	Kossuth	32	27	29	16
Mitchell	10,521	0.10%	Mitchell	15	24	25	23
Winnebago	9,982	0.17%	Winnebago	13	44	25	23
Worth	7,402	0.14%	Worth	9	19	11	7

The number of children with special needs in our communities remained consistent the past few years. Many of these children are served in Head Start, private preschools, childcare centers and early childhood special education classrooms. The total percent of children with disabilities served by Head Start fluctuates annually but remains at about 20%, which is well above the required 10%. The number of children diagnosed prior to the enrollment year remains at an average of 30-35. Speech and language continues to be a large portion of the diagnosed disabilities.

2017-2018: Number of Disabilities by Type Served in Head Start							
	2009-10	2011-12	2012-13	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Speech/Language	33	29	35	34	48	36	25
Emotional/Behavior	18	10	2	9	5	7	4
Hearing Impairment	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Intellectual Disability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orthopedic Impairment	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Visual Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Learning Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autism	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Developmental Delays	28	23	25	24	18	21	40
Multiple Disabilities	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	80	64	64	68	74	66	70

This chart indicates very few children with autism in our classrooms. However, through our collaborations, we are serving more children with autism or who are on the autism spectrum. Depending on the child, they may be recorded as children with multiple disabilities, or are enrolled as collaboration children who are not on the Head Start roster.

The Head Start program reviews health assessments and physical exams on each child; they also complete growth assessments twice a year to determine Body Mass Index (BMI) levels of the children.

Medical Services	2015-16	2014-15	2012-13	2016-17	2017-18	2017-2018 Head Start Students with Disabilities per County	
Anemia	3	3	3	4	3	Butler	7
Asthma	11	0	17	6	3	Cerro Gordo	37
Hearing Problems	9	4	3	4	4	Floyd	6
Overweight	111	56	146	107	113	Franklin	8
Vision Problems	27	3	22	29	23	Hancock	0
High Led Levels	1	1	2	1	1	Kossuth	9
Diabetes	1	0	0	0	0	Mitchell	0
						Winnebago	3
						Worth	0
						TOTAL	70

A majority of the children are immunized following their well-baby and childhood physical exams. If a child is missing one or more shots, they are placed on a provisional immunization card, and have scheduled times to get caught up.

Most Head Start children and families are eligible for WIC nutrition services; this allows families to receive nutritious food items each month.

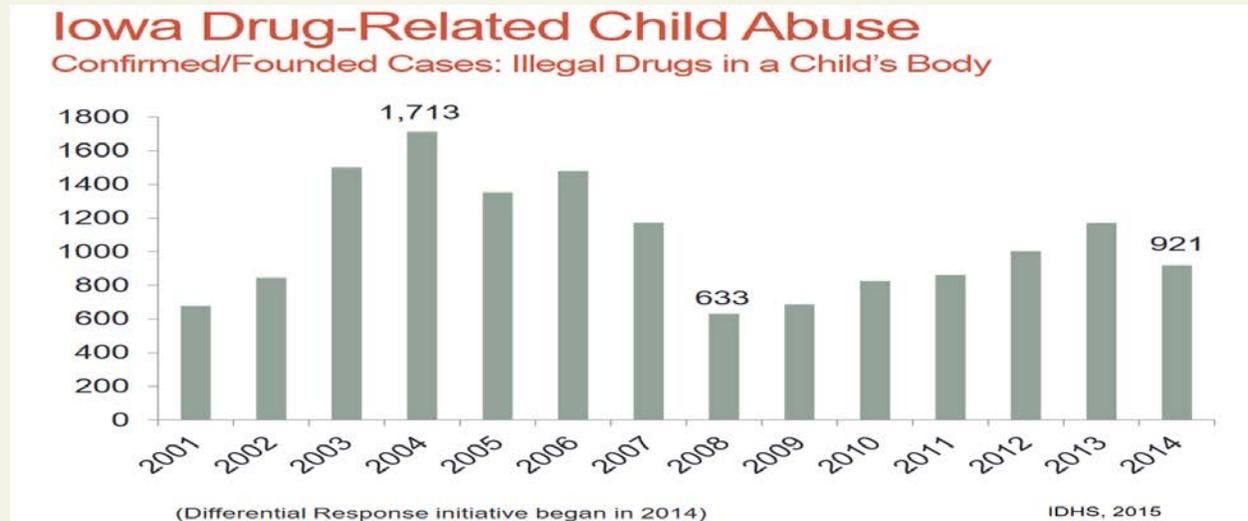
Child Care Immunization by County Summary Report 2016-2017					2017: Children age 0-4 receiving WIC				
	2009	2011	2017	2018	County	2012	2013	2014	2017
Butler	100%	84%	96%	96%	Butler	10.8%	10.7%	11.7%	13.8%
Cerro Gordo	95%	87%	97%	98%	Cerro Gordo	36.5%	36.2%	36.8%	39.5%
Floyd	83%	85%	97%	94%	Floyd	31.4%	30.1%	31.4%	33.2%
Franklin	99%	100%	100%	97%	Franklin	36.9%	39.3%	40.4%	39.4%
Hancock	99%	100%	100%	100%	Hancock	18.0%	19.6%	17.7%	18.4%
Kossuth	85%	95%	100%	100%	Kossuth	21.8%	21.0%	19.0%	22.7%
Mitchell	86%	94%	95%	99%	Mitchell	19.6%	19.4%	20.0%	19.8%
Winnebago	100%	99%	100%	100%	Winnebago	35.8%	37.0%	38.5%	34.0%
Worth	100%	100%	99%	100%	Worth	12.8%	9.7%	7.4%	9.1%
					Iowa	26.6%	25.5%	24.9%	26.9%

Unfortunately, the child abuse and neglect rates continue to fluctuate from year to year in each of our nine counties.

Child Abuse and Neglect rate children 0-17 years of age					
County	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Butler	19.4%	11.7%	13.5%	17.2%	5.6%
Cerro Gordo	26.0%	27.1%	24.7%	24.1%	13.1%
Floyd	26.2%	20.3%	23.1%	27.8%	9.1%
Franklin	21.2%	18.1%	16.4%	24.9%	11.8%
Hancock	13.5%	6.8%	11.9%	15.1%	4.4%
Kossuth	12.1%	14.9%	12.0%	13.8%	4.5%
Mitchell	15.8%	9.0%	5.5%	6.9%	3.1%
Winnebago	17.8%	20.0%	14.8%	18.2%	8.8%
Worth	14.2%	7.4%	14.5%	17.1%	7.2%
Iowa	17.3%	16	16.1%	17.0%	10.2%

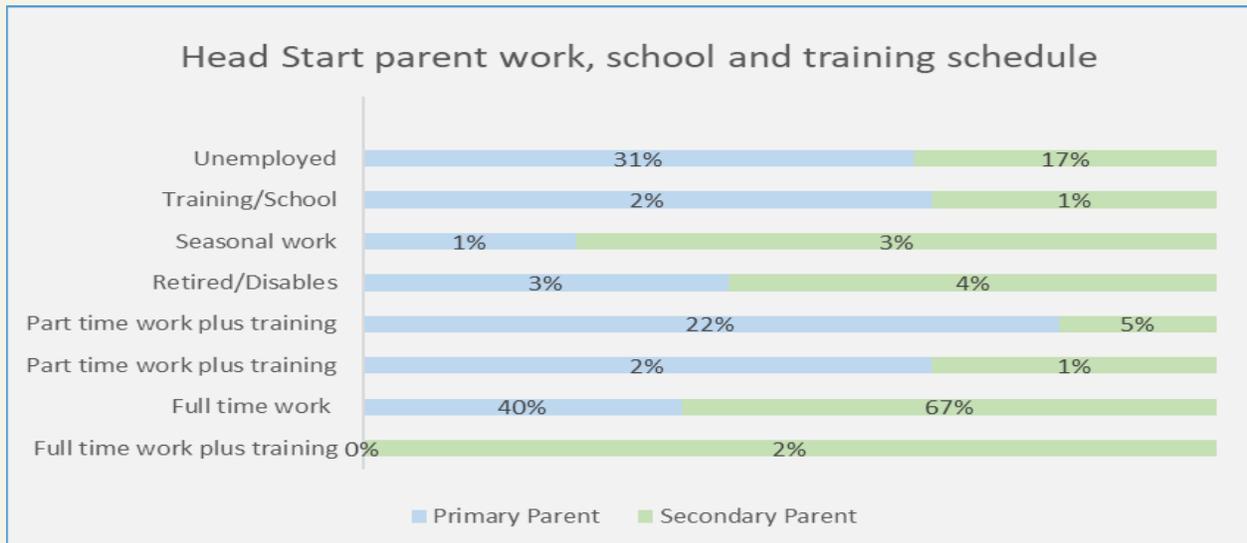
2014 is most recent data

All staff are mandatory reporters, which can account for some higher numbers; as children are in an educational setting and in the public’s eye, any suspected abuse is likely reported than if children were at home.



<http://www.state.ia.us/odcp/docs/Drug%20Trends%20in%20Iowa%20March%202016%203-1-16.pdf>

A majority of Head Start parents (primary and secondary) are currently working, going to school, or participating in training. Although many of our families are employed, their income still falls at or below 100% of the poverty guidelines.



As of July 2018, the state of Iowa had 167,399 childcare spaces to include registered homes, childcare homes, Dept. of Education Preschool, and DHS licensed centers/preschools; the population of children ages 0-5 was 242,970. Of the 5,426 programs in Iowa, 3,920 of them accepted DHS Child Care Assistance.

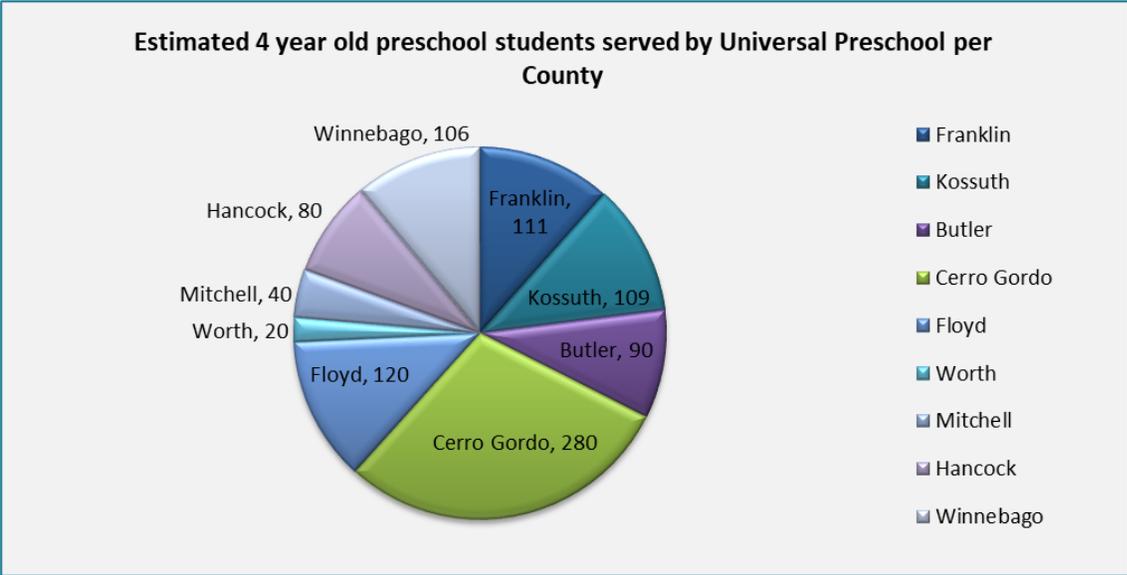
2017-2018: Child Care Centers and Services to Child Care Programs					
County	Total Programs	Programs that accept Child Care Assistance	Center/Preschool	Registered Child Care Homes	Child Care Homes
Butler	42	29	11	16	2
Cerro Gordo	76	53	14	33	6
Floyd	44	33	8	22	3
Franklin	24	19	7	10	2
Hancock	26	20	2	14	4
Kossuth	26	12	7	5	0
Mitchell	20	15	4	10	1
Winnebago	23	14	5	9	0
Worth	18	14	1	12	1
IOWA	5,426	3,920	1,261	2,248	411

Source: Iowa Child Care Resource and Referral

2018: LICENCED, UNLICENCED, AND REGISTERED CHILD CARE						
Source: Child Care Resource and Referral						
County	Licensed Centers		Registered Child Care Homes	Slots	Non-Registered Child Care Homes (Estimated)	Estimated
	Number	Slots	Number		Number	Slots
Butler	6	305	22	256	6	30
Cerro Gordo	18	1797	36	416	18	90
Floyd	9	417	27	312	5	25
Franklin	5	305	12	132	4	20
Hancock*	3	147	15	180	7	35
Kossuth	8	366	12	156	2	10
Mitchell	5	302	12	128	2	10
Winnebago	6	419	10	120	4	20
Worth	2	119	13	152	2	10

Every school district in our nine county region provides part day 4-year-old State Wide Voluntary Preschool programming. In eight of those school districts, we are collaborating with them to serve Head Start students in the district.

Voluntary 4 yr old State Wide Preschool Program				
County	School District	Collaborate w/district	District has part day preschool	Serve Head Start students in the District
Butler	Aplington Parkersburg	yes	yes	yes
	Clarksville	no	yes	yes
	North Butler	no	yes	no
Cerro Gordo	Clear Lake	yes	yes	yes
	Mason City	yes	yes	yes
	West Fork	no	yes	no
Floyd	Charles City	yes	yes	yes
	RRMR	no	yes	no
Franklin	Hampton Dumont	yes	yes	yes
	Cal	no	yes	no
Hancock	Garner-Hayfield	no	yes	no
	West Hancock	yes	yes	no
	Wooden Crystal Lake	no	yes	no
Kossuth	Algona	yes	yes	yes
	North Kossuth	no	yes	no
	Sental	no	yes	no
	Titonka Consolidated	no	yes	no
Mitchell	Osage	no	yes	no
	St. Ansgar	no	yes	no
Winnabago	Forest City	yes	yes	yes
	Lake Mills	no	yes	no
	North Iowa	no	yes	no
Worth	Central Springs	no	yes	no
	Northwood-Kennset	no	yes	no



NICAO Head Start/Early Head Start family support staff work closely with local treatment facilities and Mental Health centers to learn about resources available to families that are struggling with substance abuse. During the 2018-2019 school year, the family workers attended a training with the Department of Public Health as part of the smoking cessation initiative. Families are asked to complete a questionnaire about tobacco use and are given information to help them stop smoking (all tobacco products).

Smoking Population by County					
County	% Adults smoke in 2004	% Adults smoke in 2012	% Adults smoke in 2015	% Adults smoke in 2017	% Adults smoke in 2018
Butler	20.8%	14.0%	15.0%	14%	14%
Cerro Gordo	21.6%	21.0%	17.0%	16%	14%
Floyd	20.9%	19.0%	18.0%	18%	16%
Franklin	20.8%	21.0%	17.0%	16%	16%
Hancock	21.3%	21.0%	15.0%	15%	14%
Kossuth	20.7%	19.0%	15.0%	15%	14%
Mitchell	20.3%	19.0%	15.0%	15%	14%
Winnebago	21.5%	14.0%	16.0%	15%	14%
Worth	21.1%	18.0%	17.0%	16%	15%

Resources and agencies working together is a strength in all of our communities. NICAO alone provides families with the following services:

- *Head Start and Early Head Start services
- * Child Development and Home Visitation services
- *Community Partners Self-sufficiency program
- * Disaster Case Management program
- * United Way Housing assistance
- * Low Income Home Energy Assistance
- * Prevent Child Abuse program
- * Family Planning
- * Maternal Health
- * WIC
- * Living with HIV program
- * I-Smile Dental service program
- * Child Care Nurse Consultant Services
- * 1st Five Early detection of social-emotional and development delay program
- * VITA tax free preparation service.

NICAO works with agencies within the communities to ensure there is no duplication of services. A strength of the communities is the willingness of working together to help people. NICAO works with 21 State wide collaborations, 10 School Districts, 7 State Government Institutions, 15 Non Profit Institutions, 31 Local Government Institutions, 2 Post Secondary Institutions, 28 Health Services Institutions, 77 Local Businesses, 6 Financial Businesses, 3 Federal Government agencies, 6 Faith Based Institutions, and 9 Collaborative consortiums.