

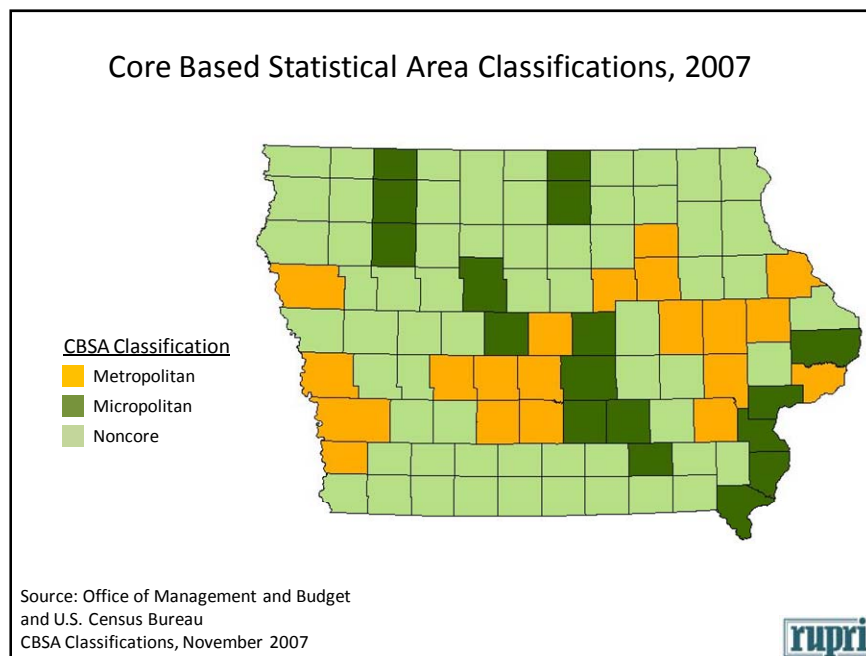
# Iowa

## Introduction

This profile report provides updated statistics and trends for Iowa. The most recent classifications of core based statistical areas, November 2007, are utilized throughout the report in comparisons of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. This report includes updated data on population trends and racial and ethnic composition of the population (2007), updated estimates of county poverty rates (2005), county unemployment rates (2007), and per capita income data (2006). The report also includes some new indicators of entrepreneurship, classifications of health professional shortage areas, and infant mortality rates.

## Metro and Nonmetro Counties

Based on county Core Based Statistical Area classifications, there are 20 metropolitan counties in Iowa, 17 micropolitan counties, and 62 noncore counties. Based on population estimates for 2007, 56 percent of Iowa residents live in metropolitan areas, 17 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 27 percent live in noncore areas.



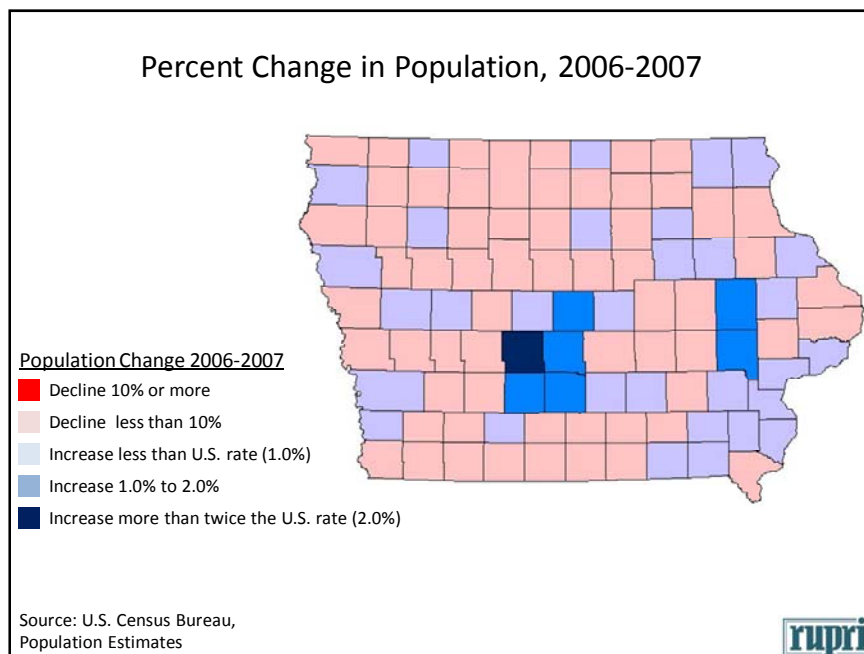
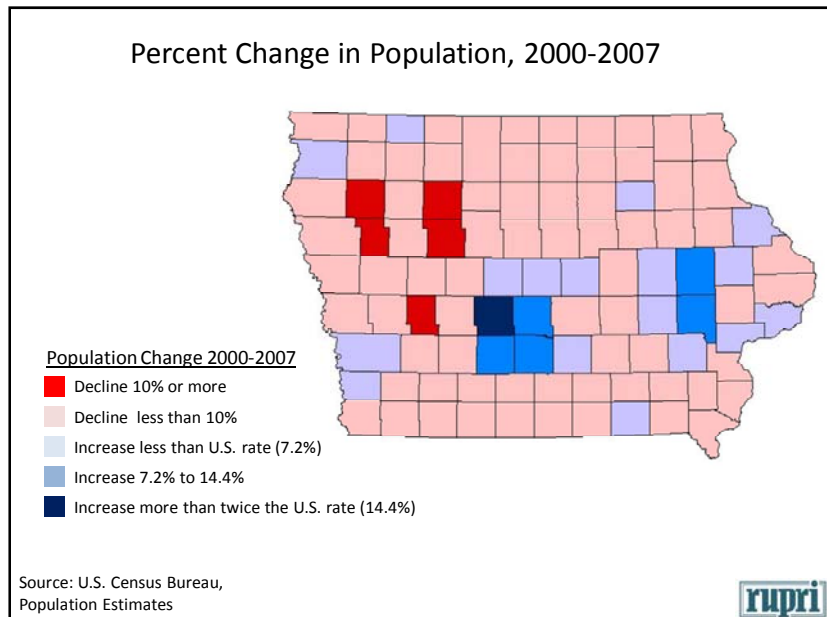
## Population Change

Since the 2000 Census, population increased 7.2 percent in the U.S., and 2.1 percent in Iowa. Within Iowa, the fastest growth was in the metropolitan areas, while both the micropolitan and the noncore areas experienced population declines. From 2006 to 2007, the U.S. population grew by one percent, while the Iowa population increased by 0.5 percent. Again, the metropolitan areas experience growth, while both micropolitan and noncore areas experienced declines.

From 2000 to 2007, 76 counties in Iowa lost population, but only 5 of these were metropolitan counties. From 2006 to 2007, 61 Iowa counties lost population, and only 4 of these were metropolitan counties. During both time periods, the fastest growth was in Dallas County, part of the Des Moines-West Des Moines Metropolitan Area.

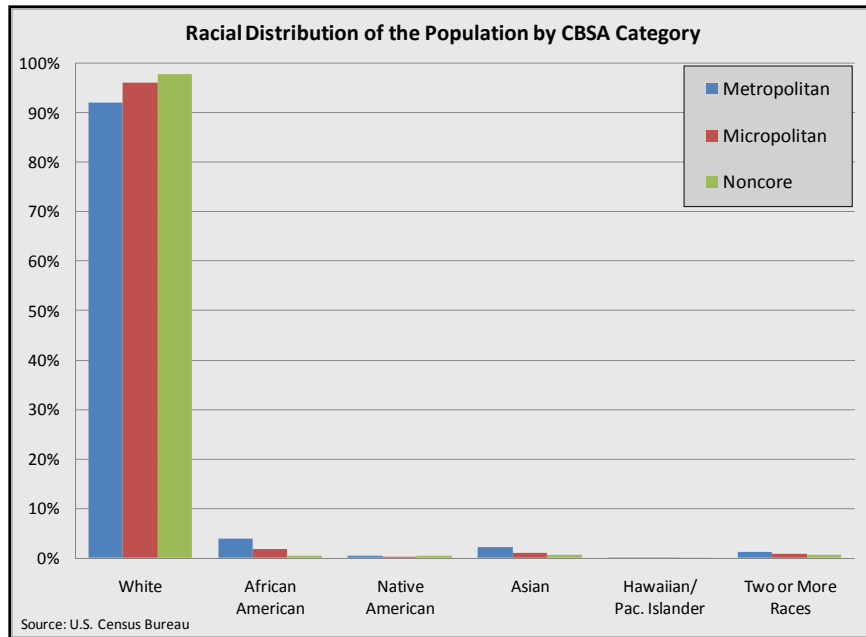
Percent Change in Population		
	2000-2007	2006-2007
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Iowa</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Metropolitan	6.9%	1.2%
Micropolitan	-2.0%	-0.1%
Noncore	-4.3%	-0.5%

source: U.S. Census Bureau



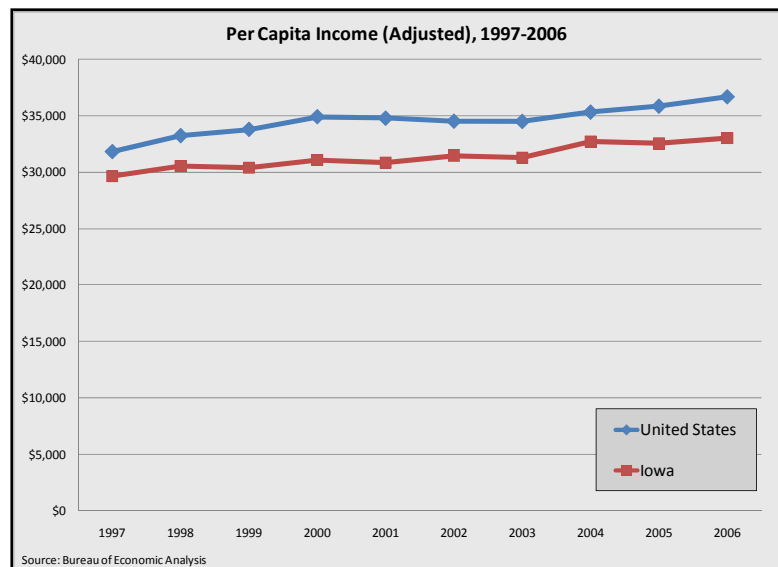
## Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

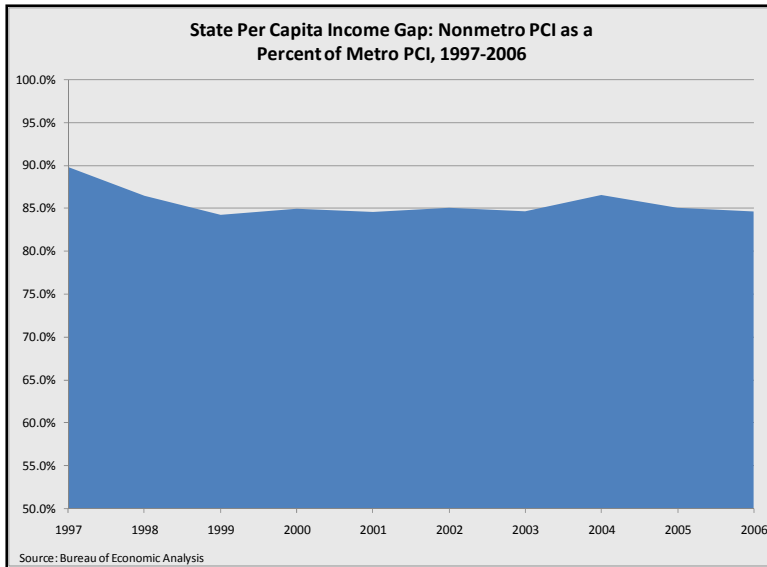
The racial composition of the population is shown in the bar chart to the right. It is important to note that the population of any given race includes those of Hispanic ethnicity. Each racial category presented in the chart includes both Hispanics and non Hispanics of that race. The population of Iowa is over 94 percent white, and is also 4.0 percent Hispanic.



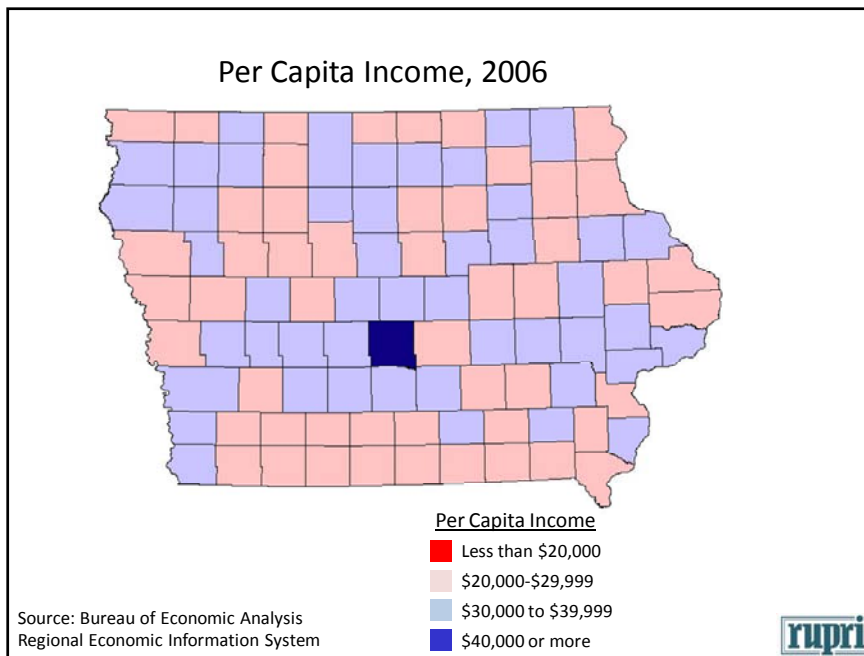
## Per Capita Income

Per capita income in Iowa has followed a similar trend as the nation over the past 10 years, with Iowa's income lagging slightly behind the U.S. income. In 2006 per capita income was \$36,714 in the U.S. and \$33,038 in Iowa. The per capita income gap in Iowa has also persisted over the past 10 years. In 2006, nonmetropolitan per capita income was 84.6 percent of metro per capita income in Iowa. The per capita income in nonmetro areas was \$5,000 less than in metro areas (\$30,011 compared to \$35,457).



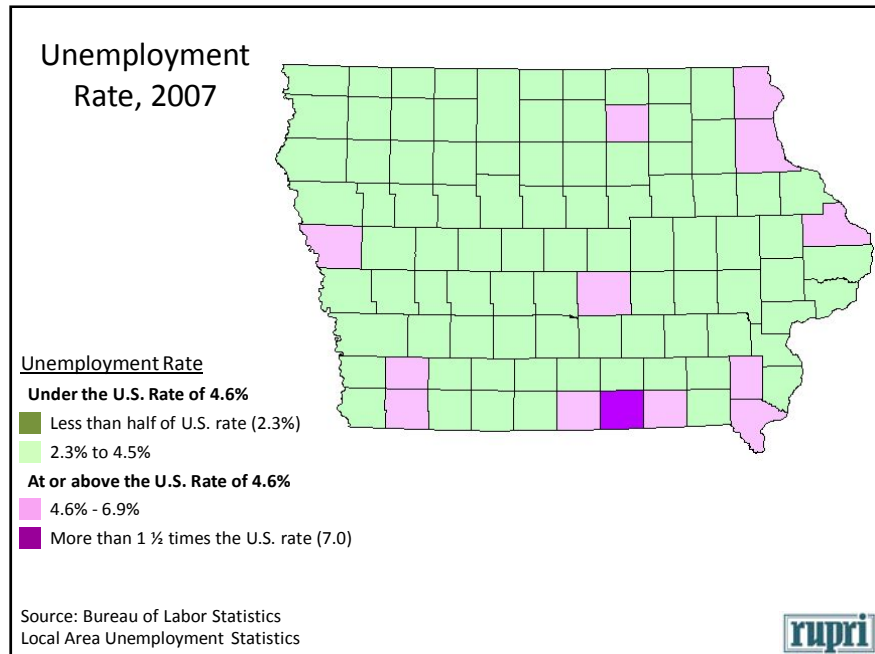


Within Iowa, per capita income ranged from \$21,555 in Decatur County to \$40,764 in Polk County.



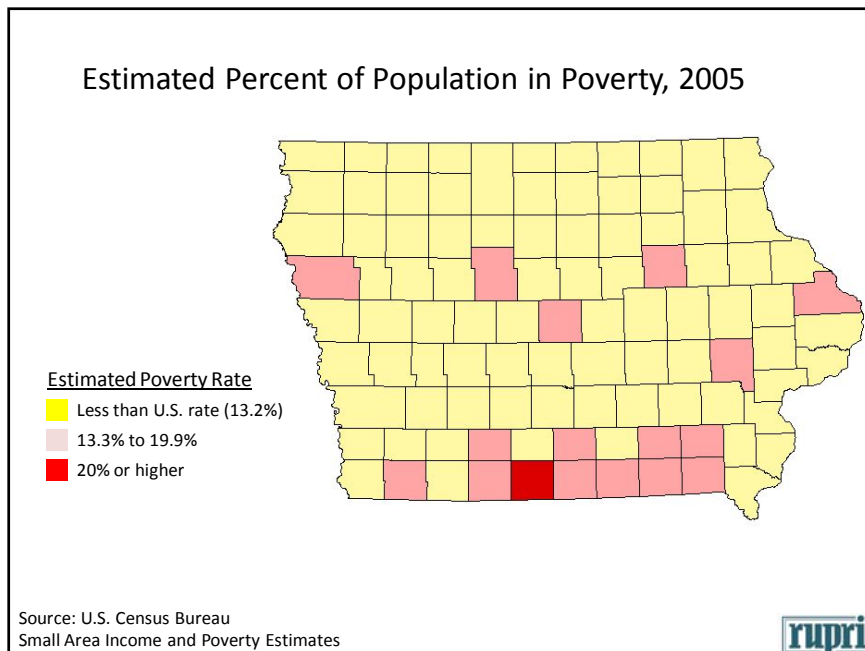
## Unemployment

The 2007 unemployment rate was 4.6 percent in the U.S. and 3.8 percent in Iowa. 12 counties in Iowa had unemployment rates higher than the U.S. average, and all of these counties were nonmetropolitan.



## Poverty

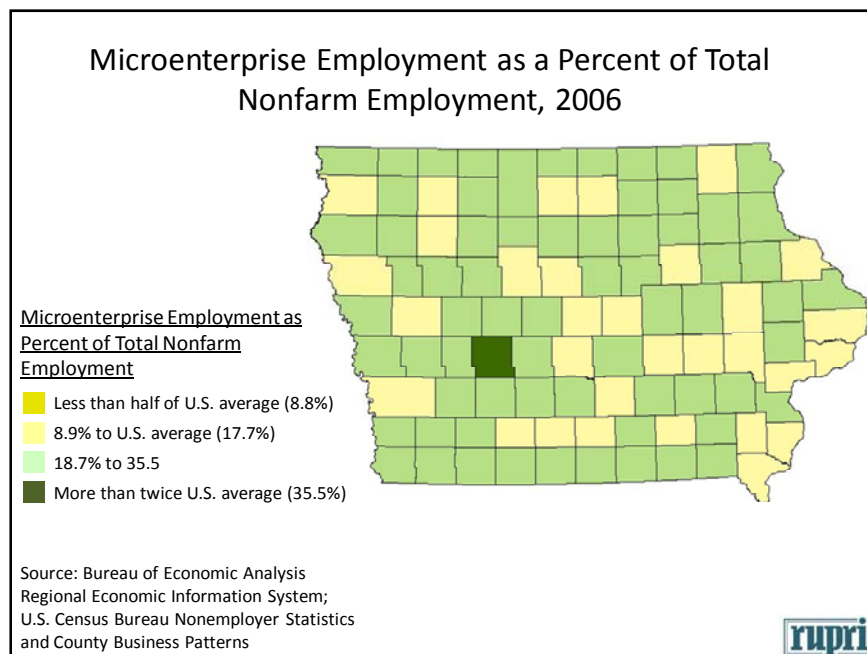
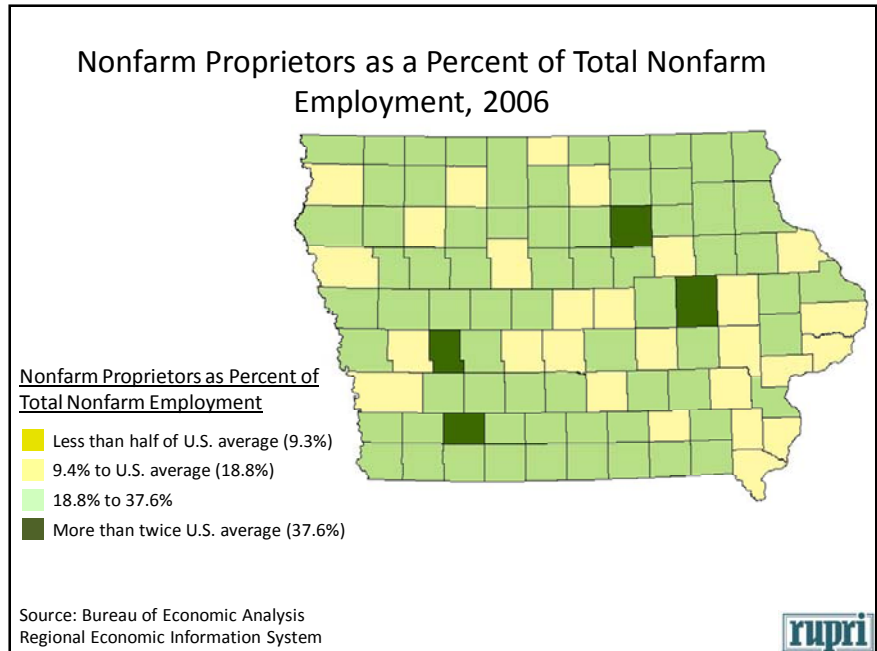
Poverty estimates for 2005 show that the poverty rate in the U.S. in 2005 was 13.3 percent, compared to 10.8 percent in Iowa. Only 1 county in Iowa had a poverty rate over 20% in 2005.



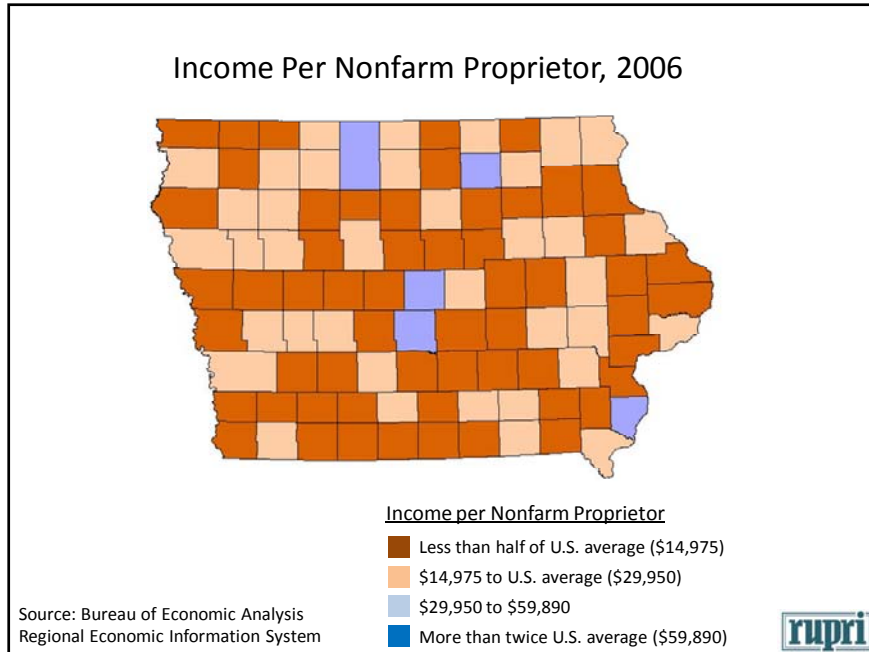
## Entrepreneurship Indicators

Entrepreneurship plays a key role in the economic development of communities, but entrepreneurship is a difficult concept to measure. Four indicators of entrepreneurship are presented here: (1) nonfarm proprietors as a proportion of total nonfarm employment and (2) microenterprise employment (calculated as the number of self employed individuals plus the number of employees in establishments with less than 5 employees) as a proportion of total nonfarm employment; (3) income per nonfarm proprietor; and (4) nonfarm proprietors income as a proportion of county total personal income.

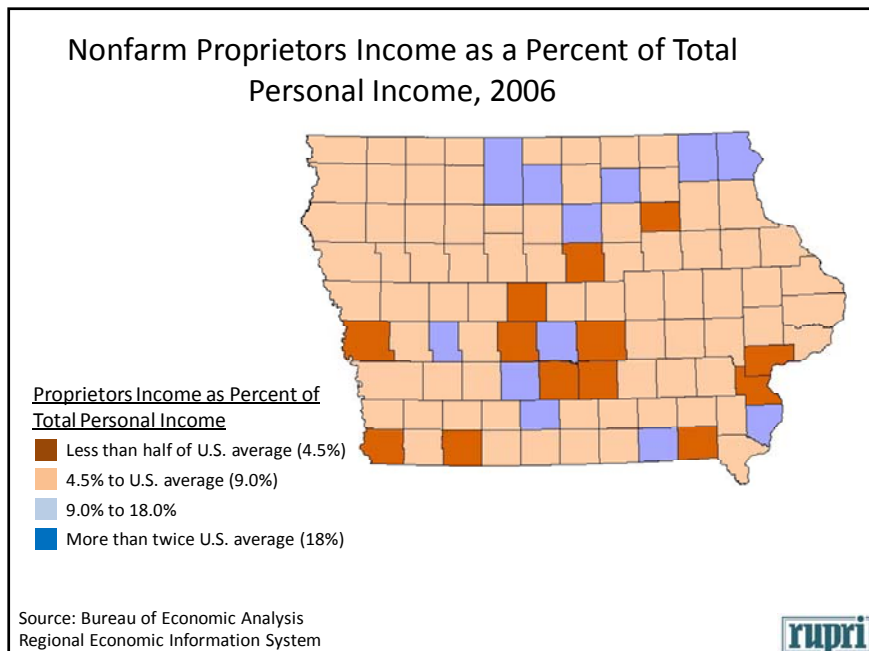
Nationally, nonfarm proprietor employment accounts for 18.8 percent of total nonfarm employment. In Iowa, this figure is 18.5 percent, and within Iowa, this figure ranges from 11.2 percent to over 43 percent. Microenterprise employment represents 17.7 percent of U.S nonfarm employment and 15.8 percent of Iowa nonfarm employment. Within Iowa, this ranges from 11 percent to 37 percent.



Average income per proprietor in the U.S was \$29,950, compared to \$18,742 in Iowa. Within Iowa, this ranged from \$8071 per proprietor to \$32,973 per proprietor.



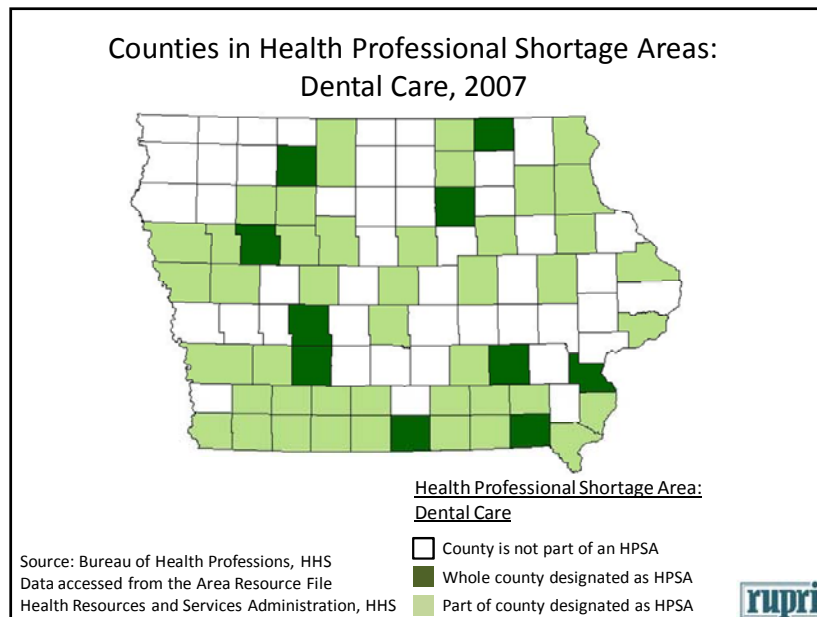
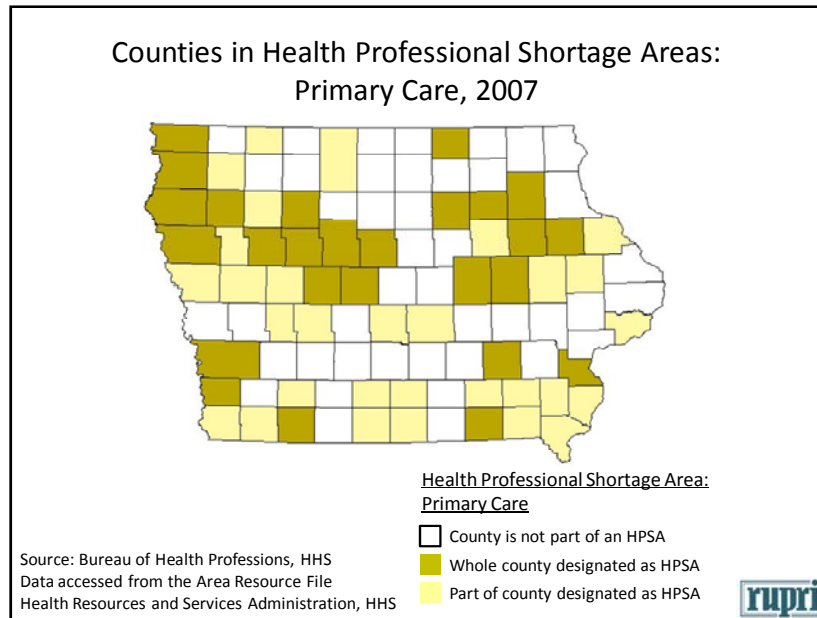
Nationally, nonfarm proprietors income accounted for 9 percent of total personal income. In Iowa, this figure was 6.8percent, and ranged from 2.8 percent to 17 percent in Iowa counties.

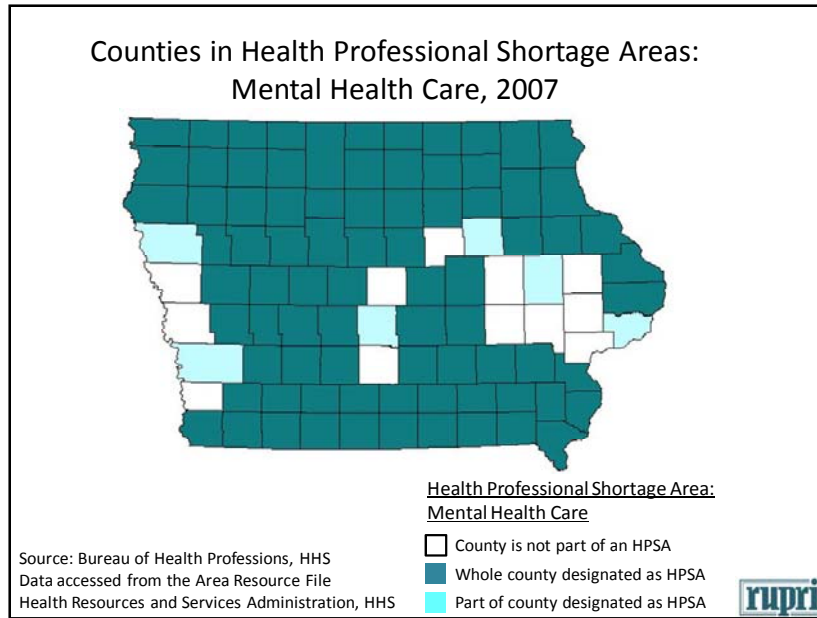


## Health Professional Shortage Areas

Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are designated for primary medical care, dentists, and mental health professionals. The designations are made by the Bureau of Health Professions within the Department of Health and Human Services. The maps below present the status of counties as being not in, or whole or in part designated as part of an HPSA.

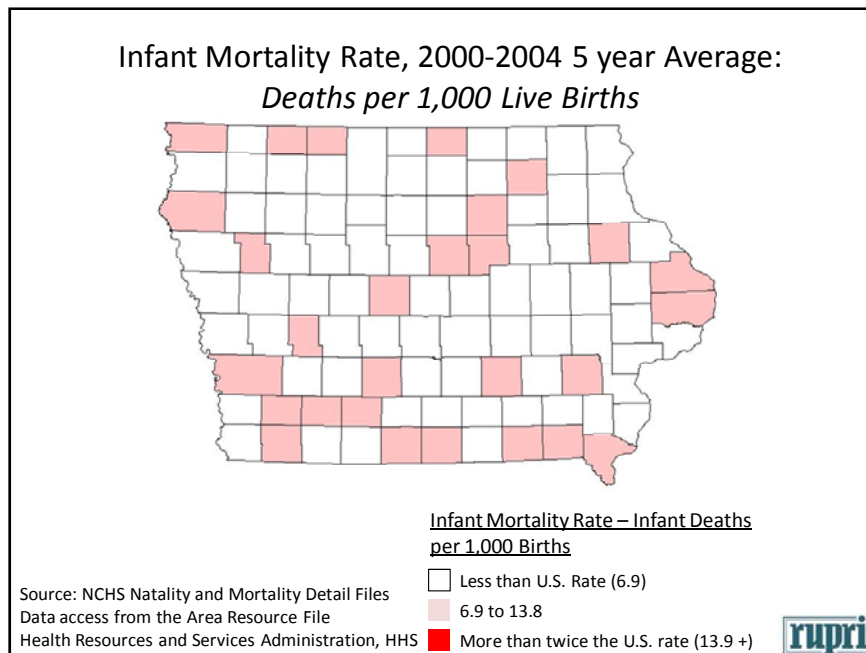
Within Iowa, 56 counties were either whole or in part designated as a primary care HPSA; 53142 counties were designated whole or part of a dental care HPSA, and 87 counties were designated whole or in part of a mental health care HPSA. Within each of these categories, the majority of counties designated were nonmetropolitan..





## Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rates are a 5 year average of infant deaths per 1,000 live births. The infant mortality rate is 6.9 for the U.S. and 5.6 for Iowa. 27 counties in Iowa had an infant mortality rate higher than the U.S. average.



## **Data Sources:**

**Bureau of Economic Analysis**, Regional Economic Information System

<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis/>

**Bureau of Labor Statistics**, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

**Department of Health and Human Services , Health Resources and Services Administration  
Area Resource File**

<http://www.arfsys.com/>

### **U.S. Census Bureau**

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

County Business Patterns

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/cbp/index.html>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/saipe.html>

### **For questions and comments, please contact:**

Kathleen K. Miller,  
RUPRI Program Director  
(573) 882-5098  
[miller@rupri.org](mailto:miller@rupri.org)

**Visit the RUPRI website at**

**<http://www.rupri.org>**

# Make Your Own Maps with the CARES/RUPRI Interactive Map Room

A national level interactive mapping application jointly developed by the Center for Applied Research and Environmental Systems (CARES) and RUPRI is available at

<http://ims2.missouri.edu/step1.AOI/lowalist.asp>

This three step map-making process allows you to select from over 500 GIS layers and create custom maps for your Iowa or the whole U.S.

Step 1: In the first step, select your Iowa of interest or the whole U.S.



Step 2: Select the indicators you would like to see mapped. Included are over 500 data layers, including demographic and economic indicators, health and human services indicators, health and education facility locations, emergency preparedness, and many others. We are working constantly to keep these data sets as up to date as possible.

## U.S. Interactive Maps



Step 3: Verify your selections and make your map.

Once you have created your map, you can utilize a variety of tools to analyze or modify your map image, and you may print your map or download it to use in your own reports and presentations. The **help** section includes a series of frequently asked questions and a website help section that explains each tool available in the toolbar.

