

9-1-2014

# Poverty and Food Needs: Sac County, Iowa

Liesl Eathington

Iowa State University, leathing@iastate.edu

Follow this and additional works at: [http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/icip\\_poverty](http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/icip_poverty)



Part of the [Food Security Commons](#), and the [Regional Economics Commons](#)

---

## Recommended Citation

Eathington, Liesl, "Poverty and Food Needs: Sac County, Iowa" (2014). *Poverty and Food Needs*. 179.  
[http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/icip\\_poverty/179](http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/icip_poverty/179)

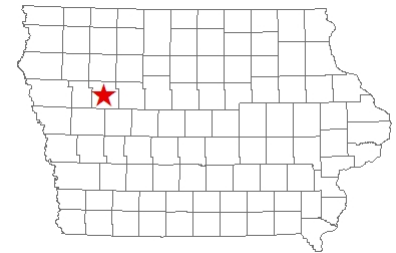
This Report is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa Community Indicators Program at Iowa State University Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Poverty and Food Needs by an authorized administrator of Iowa State University Digital Repository. For more information, please contact [digirep@iastate.edu](mailto:digirep@iastate.edu).



# Poverty And Food Needs

## Sac County, Iowa

Poverty and food insecurity impact the welfare of individuals, families, and communities. This profile describes indicators of poverty, food insecurity, and other measures of general economic well-being in Sac County, Iowa.



### Poverty

People living in poverty have annual incomes insufficient to meet their basic needs. The Federal government determines the poverty status of individuals and families using money income thresholds that vary by family size. The thresholds are based on three times the cost of a minimum food diet. See Page 11 for current Federal poverty guidelines.

The incidence of poverty varies among individuals and families with different socio-economic characteristics. Table 1 (following page) displays poverty rates by age, race and ethnicity, work experience, and family type in Sac County and the state. The data describe average poverty characteristics during a five-year survey measurement period.



For each poverty measure, Table 1 includes a point estimate and a margin of error (MOE) value associated with that estimate. Adding and subtracting the margin of error to the point estimate yields a confidence interval that is 90% likely to contain the actual number or percentage of individuals or families in poverty.


### Contents

Poverty Rates	<b>2</b>
Food Insecurity	<b>3</b>
Food Accessibility	<b>4</b>
Nutrition	<b>5</b>
Program Participation Levels	<b>6</b>
Program Participation Trends	<b>7</b>
Local Income	<b>8</b>
Household Economic Stress	<b>9</b>
Demographic Profile	<b>10</b>
Data Notes	<b>11</b>

# Poverty

**Table 1. Poverty Status of Individuals and Families, 2008-2012**

	Sac County Estimates				Statewide	
	Number	MOE (+/-)	% Rate	MOE (+/-)	% Rate	MOE (+/-)
<b>Poverty Status of Individuals</b>						
Total population in poverty.....	914	153	9.1%	1.5%	12.2%	0.2%
<i>Individuals in Poverty by Age</i>						
Under 18 years.....	292	78	12.7%	3.4%	15.9%	0.5%
Age 5 and under.....	129	48	17.2%	6.2%	19.3%	0.6%
Age 6 to 17.....	163	49	10.5%	3.0%	14.2%	0.4%
Age 18 to 64.....	489	91	8.6%	1.6%	11.9%	0.2%
Age 65 and up.....	133	40	6.3%	1.8%	7.5%	0.2%
Age 64 to 75.....	35	17	3.7%	1.8%	5.8%	0.2%
Age 75 and older.....	98	31	8.5%	2.6%	9.3%	0.3%
<i>Individuals in Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin</i>						
White alone.....	853	146	8.6%	1.5%	10.9%	0.2%
Other race alone or in combination.....	 61	41	33.0%	18.5%	27.4%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino, any race.....	 72	42	38.1%	22.2%	26.6%	1.7%
<i>Individuals in Poverty by Work Status in the Past 12 Months</i>						
All persons ages 16 years and older.....	632	102	7.9%	1.2%	11.1%	0.2%
Worked full-time, year-round.....	72	30	1.9%	0.8%	2.2%	0.1%
Worked part-time or part-year.....	223	63	11.1%	2.9%	18.6%	0.3%
Did not work.....	337	79	15.0%	3.3%	18.9%	0.4%
<b>Families at Selected Ratios of Income to Poverty Level</b>						
<i>Income below the poverty threshold:</i>						
All families.....	152	46	5.4%	1.5%	7.9%	0.2%
With related children under 18 years.....	126	42	11.5%	3.8%	13.6%	0.4%
Married couple family.....	40	18	4.8%	2.2%	5.3%	0.3%
Single parent or guardian, no spouse present.....	86	38	33.6%	12.8%	32.7%	0.8%
Female parent or guardian.....	79	37	46.7%	15.0%	38.7%	1.0%
<i>Income under 130% of threshold:</i>						
All families.....	254	58	9.0%	2.0%	11.6%	0.2%
With related children under 18 years.....	187	52	17.1%	4.6%	19.0%	0.4%
Married couple family.....	84	33	10.1%	3.8%	8.8%	0.4%
Single parent or guardian, no spouse present.....	103	40	40.2%	12.6%	42.4%	0.9%
Female parent or guardian.....	96	39	56.8%	16.5%	48.9%	1.1%
<i>Income under 185% of threshold:</i>						
All families.....	543	81	19.3%	2.7%	20.1%	0.3%
With related children under 18 years.....	357	70	32.7%	5.8%	30.2%	0.6%
Married couple family.....	185	45	22.2%	5.0%	17.0%	0.5%
Single parent or guardian, no spouse present.....	172	53	67.2%	13.6%	60.6%	1.0%
Female parent or guardian.....	130	45	76.9%	14.8%	66.8%	1.2%

 A red flag indicates county values that may be unreliable due to small sample size.

**MOE** Add or subtract the MOE (margin of error) to obtain a 90% confidence interval for the estimated number or rate.

Sources: American Community Survey Tables S1701, S1702, B17001, B17010, and B17022, U.S. Census Bureau.

# Food Insecurity

In food insecure households, access to food is limited by a lack of money or other resources. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines two levels of food insecurity: low food security and very low food security.

Low food secure households have difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members. In very low food secure households, the food intake of some household members is reduced and normal eating patterns are disrupted at times during the year due to limited resources.

The chart at right illustrates USDA estimates for the incidence of food insecurity by level among households in Iowa compared to the United States.

*A food secure household has access to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members.*

## Percentage of households that are food insecure

### Low or very low food security

Iowa.....	11.0 - 14.2	
United States.....	14.5 - 14.9	

### Very low food security

Iowa.....	4.3 - 5.4	
United States.....	5.5 - 5.7	

## County-Level Estimates of Food Insecurity

While the Federal government does not publish county-level data on food insecurity, some hunger-related interest groups and organizations produce their own sub-state estimates. Table 2 shows estimates produced by the hunger-relief charity Feeding America for the incidence of food insecurity among individuals in Sac County.

Individuals with incomes below 185% of poverty thresholds may be eligible for certain food and family assistance programs (see Pages 6-7). Table 2 includes estimates for the numbers of food-insecure individuals above and below the 185% poverty threshold.

**Table 2. Estimated Number and Percentage of Food Insecure Individuals**

	<u>Sac County</u>	<u>Statewide</u>
<i>Individuals who are food insecure</i>		
Number of persons.....	1,080	389,730
% of total population.....	10.5%	12.7%
<i>Food insecure individuals with incomes &lt;= 185% of poverty</i>		
Number of persons.....	734	234,618
% of total population.....	7.1%	7.6%
<i>Food insecure individuals with incomes &gt;185% of poverty</i>		
Number of persons.....	346	155,113
% of total population.....	3.4%	5.0%



Sources this page: "Prevalence of Household-Level Food Insecurity and Very Low Food Security, Average 2010-12," Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (state and national food insecurity by level); and "Map the Meal Gap," Feeding America <[http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap/~/\\_media/Files/a-map-12/2012\\_TechnicalBrief\\_FINAL.ashx](http://feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/hunger-studies/map-the-meal-gap/~/_media/Files/a-map-12/2012_TechnicalBrief_FINAL.ashx)> (county and state food insecurity estimates).

# Access to Food Stores

## Number and Types of Food Stores



Many types of stores sell food for consumption at home.

At right are the number and types of retail food establishments located in Sac County.

Some small stores, such as those with no paid employees other than the owner(s), may be excluded from the establishment counts.

## Retail Food Establishments in Sac County, 2012

<i>Number</i>	<i>Store Type</i>	<i>Typical Product Lines</i>
5	Supermarkets	A full line of fresh produce, fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and canned and frozen foods.
8	Convenience Stores	A limited line of products that generally include milk, bread, soda, and snacks. May be connected to a gasoline station.
-	Specialty Food Stores	Narrow line of specialty products such as meat, fish, fruits and vegetables, baked goods, or other foods.
-	Warehouse Clubs & Supercenters	A general line of groceries along with other types of merchandise including apparel and household goods.

## Distance to Grocery Stores

Access to healthy food may be limited in towns or neighborhoods without a grocery store, especially in areas where public transportation is unavailable. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) measures access using distance to the nearest supermarket, superstore, or other grocery store selling all major categories of food. Households more than one mile from a grocery store in urban areas and 10 miles in rural areas are considered to have low access.\*

Table 3 shows USDA estimates of the number and percentage of individuals, children, seniors, low-income individuals (income at or below 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold), and certain households with low access.

**Table 3. Estimated Number of Individuals and Households With Low Access to Grocery Stores, 2010**



	<u>Sac County</u>	<u>Statewide</u>
<i>Individuals with low access to grocery stores</i>		
Number of persons.....	2,045	598,387
Under 18 years of age.....	512	144,580
Age 65 years and older.....	358	91,240
Percentage of total population.....	19.8%	19.6%
% of population under 18 years.....	22.0%	19.9%
% of population 65 years and older.....	15.6%	20.1%
<i>Low income individuals with low access to grocery stores</i>		
Number of persons.....	662	178,560
% of total population.....	6.4%	5.9%
<i>Households with no vehicle and low access to grocery stores</i>		
Number of households.....	120	21,494
% of total households.....	2.7%	1.8%

Sources this page: 2012 County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau (for number and types of retail food stores); and Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food Environment Atlas. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas.aspx> (for access to grocery stores).  
\*USDA estimates exclude grocery stores with sales below \$2 million per year.

# Nutrition

## Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

A healthy diet includes fresh fruits, vegetables, and other produce, many of which are available fresh in season from local farmers' markets and farmstands.

The Iowa's Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) promotes access to fresh fruits and vegetables by children, pregnant women, and seniors. Eligible participants may use FMNP checks to purchase fresh produce at authorized farmers' markets and farmstands. The map at right shows the locations of authorized farmers' markets and farmstands near Sac County as of 2014.

A comparatively small amount of Iowa's cropland acres are devoted to fruit and vegetable production. In Sac County, farm operators reported a total of 31 crop acres used for vegetable, fruit, or tree nut production in 2012. The table below shows Sac County production acres per 1,000 residents compared to state and national averages.

### Crop Land Used for Vegetable, Fruit, and Tree Nut Production per 1,000 Residents

Sac County	3.0 acres
State of Iowa	3.7 acres
United States	31.8 acres



### FMNP-Authorized Farmers' Markets and Farmstands

-  Authorized Farmers' Market
-  Authorized Farmstand
-  Other Farmers' Market or Farmstand



## Nutrition-Related Health Indicators

Many health conditions such as obesity and diabetes are related to diet. Obesity is defined as Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30.0$ . The BMI equals a person's body weight in kilograms divided by his or her height in meters squared. Diabetic is defined as the percent of the population ever told by their doctor they are diabetic, excluding women told only during pregnancy. Following are estimates for the incidence of obesity and diabetes among the adult population (ages 18 years and older) for Sac County and the state. The rates shown are averages for 2006-2012.



Percentage of Adults	Sac County	State of Iowa
Obese	24.0 - 44.1%	28.1 - 29.3%
Diabetic	5.5 - 17.1%	7.4 - 7.9%

Sources this page: Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (for locations of FMNP-authorized markets); ISU Estimates based on 2012 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture (for fruit and vegetable production acres); and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data from the Health Indicators Warehouse, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Health Statistics (for incidence of obesity and diabetes).

# Food and Family Assistance Programs

## Program Participation Levels and Trends

Food and family assistance programs available to Iowa households and families include the Food Assistance Program, referred to at the Federal level as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); the Family Investment Program (FIP); the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and Free and Reduced School Meals Program. Recent county and statewide participation levels in these programs are illustrated in Table 4 below and charts on the following page.

### FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Food Assistance Program helps low-income individuals and families buy the food they need for good health. To be eligible, a household's monthly income must be within applicable gross and net limits for its size. Net monthly income is calculated by subtracting certain allowable deductions from gross monthly income. Some exceptions to the income guidelines apply. Households in which everyone receives Supplemental Security Income or Family Investment Program assistance do not have to meet gross or net monthly income guidelines. Households with an elderly (age 60 or over) or disabled person do not have to meet gross income guidelines. Households that do not meet the published income guidelines might be eligible if their monthly income is not more than 160% of the federal poverty level. Most households do not have to meet an asset test. If they do, their home and the value of at least one vehicle are excluded. For more information, go to [http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/Consumers/Assistance\\_Programs/FoodAssistance/index.html](http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/Consumers/Assistance_Programs/FoodAssistance/index.html).

### FAMILY INVESTMENT PROGRAM (FIP)

Iowa's Family Investment Program provides cash assistance, along with employment and training services, to needy families in return for an agreement that recipients will work toward self-sufficiency. Eligibility requirements are relatively complex and depend on a number of factors including income, assets (e.g., cash, bank accounts, etc.), having a minor child, having a Social Security number, cooperating with the Child Support Recovery office, being a resident of Iowa and cooperating with PROMISE JOBS, the Department's work and training program. FIP assistance has a federal lifetime limit of 60 months of assistance received in all states. For more detailed information, see <http://www.dhs.state.ia.us/docs/FIPBrochure.pdf>.

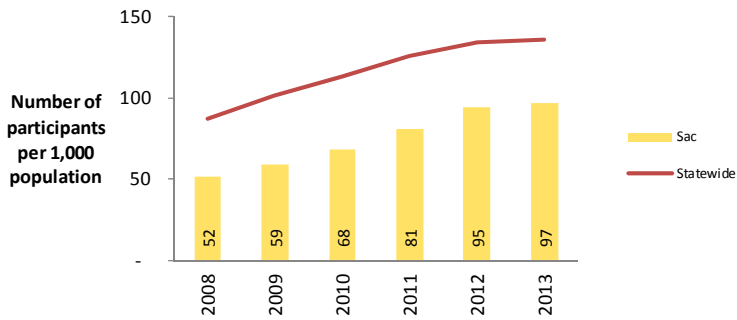
Table 4. Participation Levels, 2013

	<u>Sac County</u>	<u>Statewide</u>
<b>Food Assistance Program</b>		
<i>Average monthly participation</i>		
Number of recipients.....	973	420,033
Payment per recipient (\$).....	97	115
<i>Participants per 1,000 population</i>		
Calendar year 2013.....	96.6	135.9
Latest 3-year average.....	90.8	132.0
<b>Family Investment Program</b>		
<i>Average monthly participation</i>		
Number of recipients.....	48	36,115
Payment per recipient (\$).....	122	129
<i>Participants per 1,000 population</i>		
Calendar year 2013.....	4.8	11.7
Latest 3-year average.....	5.6	12.9
<b>WIC</b>		
<i>Unduplicated Annual Participation*</i>		
Infants and Children.....	139	79,657
Women.....	53	33,141
<i>Participants per 1,000 population</i>		
Calendar year 2013.....	19.1	36.5
Latest 3-year average.....	19.5	37.9
<b>Free or Reduced School Lunch</b>		
<i>Number of eligible students</i>		
Free lunch.....	517	164,027
Reduced-price lunch.....	192	31,685
<i>Eligible percentage of enrollment.....</i>		
2013-2014.....	43.6%	41.1%
Latest 3-year average.....	42.6%	40.3%

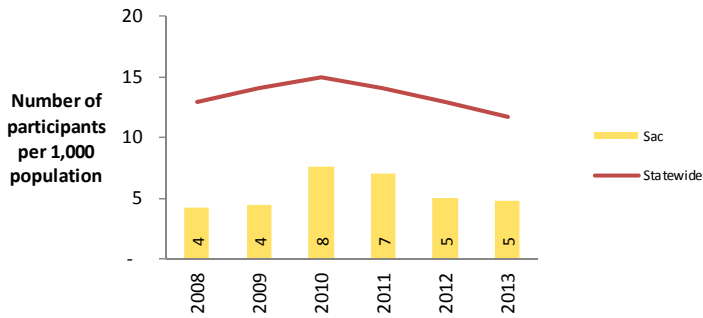
\*Unduplicated counts of persons issued food benefits during the year, with each participant counted only once each year.

# Food and Family Assistance Programs, continued

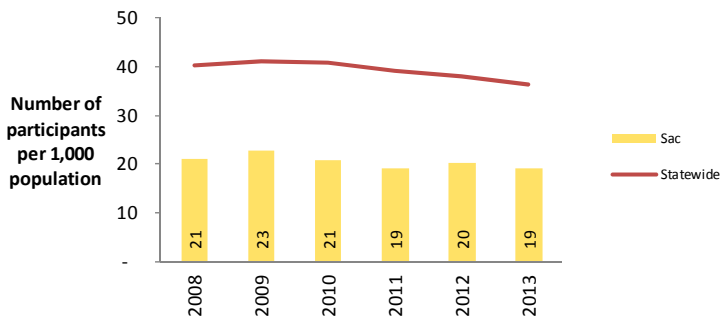
**Food Assistance Program Participation**



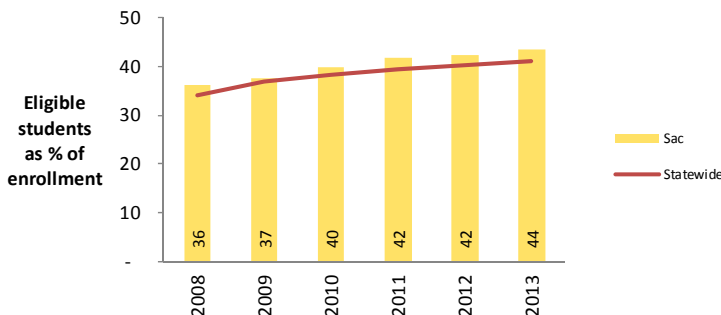
**Family Investment Program Participation**



**WIC Program Participation**



**Eligibility for Free or Reduced School Meals**



## SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, and CHILDREN (WIC)

USDA provides federal grants to states to provide supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for individuals at nutritional risk. To be eligible for WIC in Iowa, individuals must live in the state and be included in one of the eligible participant categories: pregnant, breast-feeding (up to one year), postpartum (up to six months), or infants or children up to the age of five. Eligible participants must be in households that have income at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level. They also must have a medical or nutrition need as determined at the certification appointment. For more information, go to <http://www.idph.state.ia.us/wic>.

## SCHOOL MEALS

Children in households with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free lunches and breakfasts. Children in households with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price lunches and breakfasts, for which no more than 40 cents may be charged. While virtually all schools offer lunch, many do not offer breakfast.

The Iowa Department of Education provides data on school enrollment and the number of students eligible for free and reduced-price school meals. Recent eligibility levels are shown at right, with the number of students eligible expressed as a percentage of total enrollment for the academic years indicated (e.g., 2010 describes the 2010-2011 school year).

*Data Sources: Food Assistance Program and Family Investment Program data were obtained from the Iowa Department of Human Services and compiled by the State Data Center of Iowa. WIC data were provided courtesy of the Iowa Department of Public Health. Unless otherwise noted, Food Assistance, FIP, and WIC program data reflect calendar year 2013 averages. Free/Reduced School Meals data were obtained from the Iowa Department of Education. Eligibility data reflect the 2013-2014 academic year, unless otherwise noted.*



# Local Income Characteristics

## Household Income

Median household and family income values and median worker earnings are shown in Table 5. Household income describes the annual, pre-tax income from all sources (earnings, Social Security, public assistance, etc.) for all members in a household.

Earnings include wages, salaries, and net self-employment income. Values are shown using 90 percent confidence intervals.

**Table 5. Income Statistics, 2008-2012**

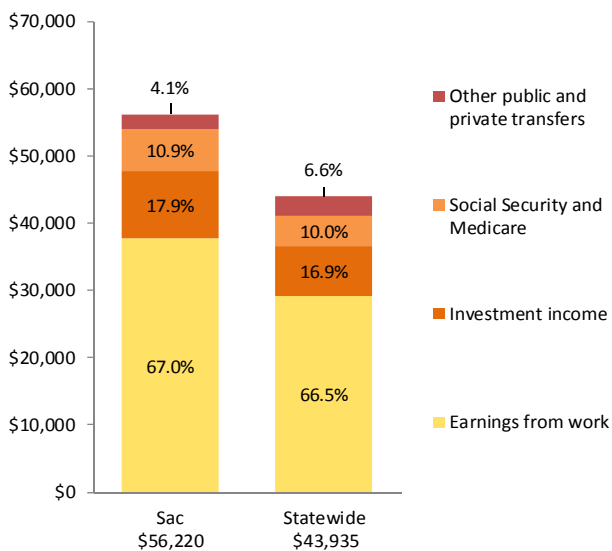
	<u>Sac County</u>	<u>State of Iowa</u>
<b>Median Incomes (\$)</b>		
All households.....	44,238 - 48,974	50,856 - 51,402
Families.....	56,269 - 61,335	64,400 - 65,144
Non-family households.....	24,686 - 27,840	28,554 - 29,182
<b>Median Earnings of Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (\$)</b>		
Males.....	40,632 - 43,008	44,567 - 45,009
Females.....	26,777 - 29,797	34,110 - 34,556

## Personal Income by Source

Total personal income is the income received by all persons from all sources. Its major components include the earnings of workers and incomes of proprietors; rental, dividend, and interest income from investments; and government and other transfer payments. The chart below illustrates Sac County's average per capita income in dollars and the average percentage contributed by each major source.

Transfer payments, which include Social Security, Medicare, income maintenance and other assistance programs, are an important source of local personal income. The fraction of local income derived from government assistance programs provides a relative measure of need. Table 6 shows detailed flows of income maintenance and other transfer payments into Sac County compared to statewide per capita averages.

**Per Capita Personal Income: 2012 Annual Average In Dollars and Percentage Contribution by Source**



Sources this page: American Community Survey Table DP-03, U.S. Census Bureau (for household income and earnings); and Local Area Personal Income and Employment Tables CA1-3, CA04, and CA35, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (for personal income and transfers by source).

**Table 6. Transfer Payments Per Capita (\$) in 2012**

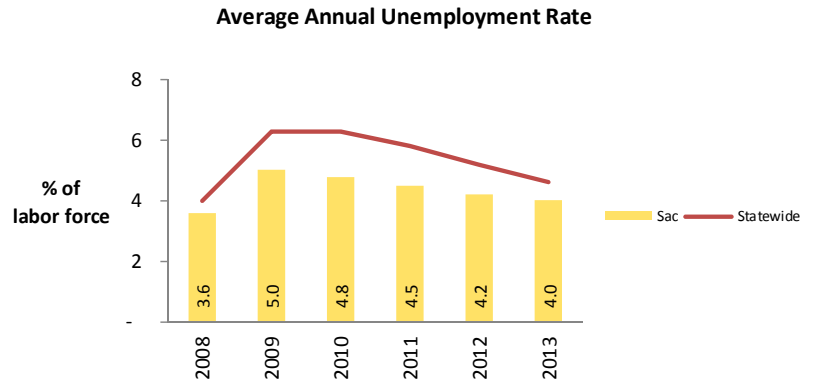
	<u>Sac County</u>	<u>Statewide</u>
<b>Retirement and Disability</b>		
Social Security (OASDI).....	3,415	2,727
Non-OASDI disability and related.....	33	71
<b>Medical</b>		
Medicare.....	2,738	1,680
Medicaid and related.....	1,096	1,181
Military medical.....	23	22
<b>Income Maintenance</b>		
Supplemental Security Income (SSI).....	45	98
Earned Income Tax Credit.....	119	126
SNAP (Food Assistance).....	113	192
Other income maintenance*.....	199	230
<b>Other Transfers</b>		
Veterans benefits.....	201	181
Unemployment insurance.....	171	213
Education and training assistance.....	100	361
All other.....	210	208

\*Includes Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), energy assistance, foster care and adoption assistance, WIC payments, and general state and local assistance to low-income individuals and families.

# Measures of Household Economic Stress

## Unemployment

The loss of wages and other benefits due to unemployment may contribute to individual and family economic stress. The chart at right shows recent average, annual unemployment rates in the county and state. The unemployment rate measures the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed. The labor force consists of all persons aged 16 or older who either are currently employed or actively seeking work.



## Health Insurance

The cost of obtaining health care services may require families, especially those lacking health insurance coverage, to make trade-offs between health care and food. Table 7 shows the estimated number and percentage of individuals without health insurance. The displayed ranges reflect 90% confidence intervals for each measure.

**Table 7. Health Insurance Coverage Estimates, 2008-2012**

	<u>Sac County</u>	<u>State of Iowa</u>
<b>Uninsured Population</b>		
All persons under 65 years.....	776 - 958	242,274 - 257,518
Children 18 years and younger.....	90 - 150	26,604 - 34,036
<b>Estimated % Uninsured</b>		
All persons under 65 years.....	9.9% - 12.3%	9.6% - 10.2%
Children 18 years and younger.....	3.9% - 6.5%	3.6% - 4.6%

## Housing Costs

Housing costs typically represent a large fraction of a family's budget, and may constrain the amount of income available for purchasing food. Table 8 shows the estimated median value for homes and median gross rent for housing units in the county and state. Also shown are estimated percentages of households whose housing costs exceed 30 percent of their monthly income. The displayed ranges reflect 90% confidence intervals for each measure.

**Table 8. Estimated Housing Costs, 2008-2012**

	<u>Sac County</u>	<u>State of Iowa</u>
<b>Housing Values &amp; Rents</b>		
Median home value (\$)	75,060 - 81,550	122,520 - 123,480
Median gross rent (\$)	478 - 542	651 - 659
<b>% of Households With Housing Costs &gt;=30% of Income</b>		
Homeowners with a mortgage.....	16.1% - 22.9%	23.3% - 24.0%
Homeowners without a mortgage.....	11.5% - 17.5%	11.4% - 11.9%
Renters.....	24.3% - 42.1%	44.7% - 45.8%

Sources this page: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (for unemployment rates), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (for health insurance coverage); and American Community Survey Table DP-04, U.S. Census Bureau (for housing costs).

# Population Profile

## Age Distribution by Race and Ethnicity

Recent U.S. Census Bureau population estimates by age, race, and Hispanic origin for Sac County are shown in Table 9 below. The Census Bureau defines Hispanic as an ethnicity, not a race. Individuals of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

**Table 9. Population Estimates, 2013**

<i>Group</i>	<i>Sac County Population by Age</i>					<i>Racial/Ethnic Group % of Population</i>	
	<i>Under 20</i>	<i>20 to 44</i>	<i>45 to 64</i>	<i>65 years</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Sac</i>	<i>Statewide</i>
Total Population.....	2,455	2,405	2,937	2,274	10,071	100.0	100.0
White alone.....	2,375	2,342	2,915	2,264	9,896	98.3	92.5
Black alone.....	10	12	5	2	29	0.3	3.3
American Indian/Alaska Native alone.....	3	7	4	-	14	0.1	0.5
Asian alone.....	7	14	7	2	30	0.3	2.0
Any other race or combination.....	60	30	6	6	102	1.0	0.1
Hispanic (of any race).....	126	98	35	5	264	2.6	5.5

## Educational Attainment and English Language Ability

Individuals with lower educational attainment may have limited employment and earnings opportunities that contribute to household economic stress. Table 10 displays the percentage of the adult population by their highest degree attained. Educational attainment is reported for the adult aged population after their education is largely complete (25 years of age or older). Values are displayed using 90% confidence intervals.

Language barriers may hinder programming and other local efforts to assist area families and individuals in need. Table 10 below shows the number and percentage of individuals ages 5 years and older who report speaking English less than “very well.”

**Table 10. Education and English Language Ability, 2008-2012**

	<u>Sac County</u>	<u>State of Iowa</u>
<b>Adults by Highest Degree Attained</b>		
% Less than 9th grade.....	2.4% - 3.6%	3.6% - 3.8%
% High school diploma.....	89.1% - 91.7%	90.6% - 90.8%
% Bachelor's degree or higher.....	16.8% - 20.4%	25.1% - 25.5%
<b>Population with Limited English-Speaking Ability (Age 5 and Older)</b>		
Number of persons.....	36 - 98	82,423 - 86,155
Percentage of population.....	0.4% - 1.0%	2.9% - 3.1%



Sources this page: 2012 Annual Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau (for age distribution by race, and ethnicity); and American Community Survey Table DP-02, U.S. Census Bureau (for educational attainment and English language ability).

## Federal Poverty Guidelines

The U.S. Census Bureau determines the poverty status of the non-institutionalized population based on family size and income level. If a family's total annual income is below the threshold level appropriate for that family size, every member of the family is considered poor. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) annually publishes poverty guidelines by family size that are based on Census Bureau poverty thresholds. At right are current HHS poverty guidelines as published in the Federal Register, Document Number 2014-01303, January 22, 2014.

Family Size	Annual Family Income (\$)		
	Percentage of Poverty Threshold		
	100%	130%	185%
1	11,670	15,171	21,590
2	15,730	20,449	29,101
3	19,790	25,727	36,612
4	23,850	31,005	44,123
5	27,910	36,283	51,634
6	31,970	41,561	59,145

## Other Information Sources

- **Poverty:** Poverty rate data in this report were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Other sources for poverty data include the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program and the Current Population Survey, both of which are administered by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- **Food insecurity:** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) publishes estimates of food insecurity at the national and state levels using data collected from a special annual supplement to the Current Population Survey. The county-level data in this report were obtained from Map the Meal Gap, Feeding America (<http://feedingamerica.org/>). Readers are encouraged to visit their web site for more information about their methodology and data sources.
- **Access to food stores:** This report utilized county-level statistics from the Food Access Research Atlas, Economic Research Service, USDA. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has also analyzed access to healthier food retailers at the census tract level. For more information, see the publication, "Access to Healthier Food Retailers — United States, 2011," available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/su6203a4.htm>.
- **Resources for families and communities:** Please visit the ISUEO Families and Communities Web page at <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/humansciences/reducing-poverty-families-communities>.

*For more information, please contact:*

*Kimberly Greder  
Associate Professor and  
Human Sciences Extension and Outreach Specialist  
Human Development & Family Studies  
515-294-5906  
kgreder@iastate.edu*

*Publication prepared by:*

*Liesl Eathington  
Assistant Scientist  
Department of Economics  
515-294-2954  
leathing@iastate.edu*



Iowa State University Extension programs are available to all without regard to race, color, age, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, sex, marital status, disability, or status as a U.S. veteran. Inquiries can be directed to the Director of Equal Opportunity and Compliance, 3280 Beardshear Hall, (515) 294-7612.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Cathann A. Kress, director, Cooperative Extension Service, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa.