

Scott County Delivers
Live, Learn, Earn
October 20, 2020



Panel Representatives: (3 in-person; rest remote)

Jody Brennan, Councilmember, City of Shakopee
Kirt Briggs, Mayor, City of Prior Lake
Barb Dahl, Social Services Director, Scott County
Brad Davis, Planning and Resource Management Division Director, Scott County
Jacob Grussing, Library Director, Scott County
Darren Kermes, Superintendent, SouthWest Metro Intermediate District
Julie Siegert, Housing Director, Scott County CDA

Results Map:

Safe: Children and vulnerable adults are protected and their basic needs met
Healthy: Shelter and housing are available for all citizens
Livable: Reliable roads, trails, sidewalks, and transit options are available to all citizens
Excellent schools and educational opportunities
Range of quality jobs and thriving local economy
Responsible: Accountable, innovative, and efficient government

Community Indicator(s):

- Share of Households Paying 30% of More of Income for Housing
- Average Number of Jobs Within 30 Minutes by Transportation Mode
- High School Graduation Rates
- Annual Unemployment Rate
- All Scott County Communities that Assess Property Tax Levy Per Capita
- Rate of Children in Population Who are the Subjects of Maltreatment per 1,000 Children
- Percent of Householders Aged 75+ Who Own or Rent Their Home

Scott County Board Objective/Strategy:

- **Objective – Housing:** Partners will come together to support expanded housing resources, recognizing that housing is a community foundation
 - **Strategy:** Implement a plan to ensure appropriate housing is available to meet the needs of all residents and that homelessness is brief, rare, and non-recurring
- **Objective – Children:** Strong families and community partners will come together supporting children in having safe, healthy, and successful lives
 - **Strategy:** Promote healthy child development and family resiliency by aligning resources and community partnerships directed at prevention and early intervention
- **Objective – Infrastructure:** Private and public partners collaborate to develop a foundation promoting economic and employment opportunities
 - **Strategy:** Work with SCALE partners to increase access to employment and education opportunities
 - **Strategy:** Create a more sustainable, resilient system of regional infrastructure
- **Objective – Performance:** Identify and implement changes to service delivery leading to improved outcomes
 - **Strategy:** Broaden community participation in all aspects of planning, decision-making, and plan implementation

What goal are you trying to accomplish:

The mission of Live, Learn, Earn (LLE) is to ensure the sustained economic vitality of all Scott County residents. LLE achieves this by taking an integrated approach to working in the areas of housing, transportation, workforce readiness, and educational preparedness. Each of those areas has its own mission:

Housing: Create housing options that give people in all stages of life and of all economic means viable choices for safe, stable, and affordable homes.

Workforce Readiness: Elevate each person’s contribution to the community through a rich variety of local employment opportunities and career pathways.

Educational Preparedness: Ensure children are developmentally on track and prepared for educational success.

Transportation: Ensure access to safe, reliable, and affordable transportation options that connect people to jobs, goods, and services.

To break down silos and make connections across systems of work, LLE focuses on four key principles:

- *Collective Impact:* We collaborate across systems and sectors to do our work.
- *Community Engagement:* We engage the community to inform and advance our work.
- *Collaborative Leadership:* We bring the right people together in constructive ways.
- *Evaluating Impact:* We identify and amplify what works.



Background:

LLE builds on the long history of effective collaboration within Scott County. The Scott County Association for Leadership and Efficiency (SCALE), a coalition of government leaders and agencies, was formed in 2003 to encourage greater efficiencies and leadership in public service through enhanced communication, collaboration, and resource sharing. Since then, SCALE members have met monthly to discuss ways in which local governments can continue to maximize the value of taxpayers' money through cooperating in mutual service areas, such as public safety, human services, parks and recreation, transportation, community development, and general government. SCALE launched LLE to bring together businesses, non-profits, government, and community members to develop strategies and action plans in the areas of housing, workforce

readiness, educational preparedness, and transportation. A cross-sector Steering Committee was established to facilitate the connections across the teams and ensure accountability for progress.

From the beginning, LLE has been grounded in using quality data to inform its direction and decisions. In fact, SCALE launched this effort in response to community-level data and trends:

- In 2015, every workday approximately 69% of local residents commuted outside of Scott County for employment, which was higher than neighboring counties (Carver – 59%; Dakota – 53%).
- The 2015 MCA-III reading results for third graders attending public elementary schools in Scott County showed that 33.64% did not meet the standard. With roughly 1 in 3 third graders in Scott County not reading at grade level, this caused concern.
- After years of strong job growth, projected labor shortages required us to find innovative ways to attract and retain the local labor force.
- Nearly all communities would benefit from collective data gathering, needs assessments, local diagnostics, and implementation tools related to housing, workforce readiness, and transportation as it informs their 2040 local comprehensive plans.
- In 2016, the Scott County CDA planned to embark on a 5-year update on the county's housing needs assessment. LLE would inform the scope and extent of the update, which is used by housing developers, brokers, and individual communities.
- The job concentration for the region was very strong along and adjacent to the TH 169 Corridor, and previous studies had indicated strong ridership potential for all-day station-to-station transitway service on TH 169, as well as express bus service and MnPASS potential. It was necessary to establish a vision for the TH 169 corridor and to have the transitway and MnPASS lane incorporated into the regional Transportation Policy Plan.

In early 2016, over 80 community members came together as the LLE steering committee and the four work groups for a three-day event to kick off the effort. Those participants identified the initial objectives for LLE, which were ratified in a project charter:

- Focused dialogue, engagement, and input from people who work and receive services in the local housing, workforce readiness, educational preparedness, and transportation systems (the four pillars).
- A comprehensive understanding of existing programs, services, initiatives, and investments in Scott County that provide services in the four pillars to determine if the results of these existing assets are meeting desired outcomes for people and businesses.
- Ongoing educational efforts with the elected and appointed officials to develop a better understanding of the relationship between the four pillars and the importance of long-term planning for these systems to create sustainable communities where people want to live.
- Quantify, categorize, and inventory the types of housing we have today and forecast market demand for housing by type in the future.
- Identify future marketing and workforce readiness strategies (including training and higher education) for moving Scott County forward to meet the goal of having 50 percent of county residents working within Scott County by the year 2030.
- A vision for regional transportation investments on U.S. 169, I-35, and their supporting road networks to provide mobility and accessibility that is realistic and coordinated with community land use and transportation plan elements.
- Potentially reduce costs of city and county 2040 comprehensive plan preparation by jointly collaborating data gathering, needs assessments, local diagnostics, and implementation tools related to the four pillars.

As the steering committee and working groups gathered additional participants, collected and reviewed data, and developed a shared understanding of current efforts in their respective systems of work, LLE identified “big questions” for each of the pillars:

Housing

- How do we develop a shared understanding of housing terms and definitions, such as “affordable,” “workforce housing,” “executive,” “senior,” “subsidized,” “market rate,” and “homelessness”?
- What can we do to ensure that all households are spending less than 30% of household income on safe and stable housing?
- How do we better integrate housing and employment concentrations to provide options for non-car ownership households in the County?
- How can we provide a wide range of housing options for a resident’s entire life in the county?

Workforce Readiness

- What are local employer needs/gaps/concerns for their workforce?
- Are there alternatives and creative workforce solutions to help local employers/job seekers based on best practices and industry trends?
- What are the gaps between post-secondary opportunities in the community and workforce skills training needs?

Educational Preparedness

- Is preparing children for a successful life a community issue? – Who is responsible?
- What are the primary barriers to educational success?
- What kinds of supports do families of young children need?
- What programs or experiences are currently working well for young children (birth – age 8) and families in our communities?
- What challenges do we face in meeting the needs of young children (birth – age 8)?

Transportation

- Do all residents have mobility options?
- Can all residents travel safely?
- Can businesses move employees and freight efficiently and safely?

The foundation established in 2016 continues to serve LLE well. Working groups focused on housing, workforce readiness, educational preparedness, and transportation continue to meet on a regular basis, and their work remains grounded in basic principles: monitor the dashboard indicators, gather other relevant data, analyze trends, identify emerging opportunities, convene meetings of the right players, and make big-picture thinking an ongoing part of decision-making.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):

- Homeless Persons
- SmartLink Denial Percentage
- Percent of 3rd Grade Students Achieving Reading Standards
- Percent of Kindergarteners Screened at Age 3
- Percent of Local Labor Force Who Live and Work in Metro Counties
- Client Change in Knowledge, Behavior and Status for Caretaking/Parenting Skills, 2019
- Citizens' Rating of Value for Taxes Paid

Supporting Measure(s):

- LLE Dashboard
- Scott County Housing Profile
- Scott County Population
- Scott County Unemployment
- Scott County Unemployment Rate
- Supply of Affordable Workforce Housing
- Supply of Units for Residents Age 55+

Successes and Opportunities

The success of LLE is about the success of the partner organizations it convenes and the residents those organizations serve. While many of the accomplishments below have a strong connection to LLE, the success is not about LLE.

- **Housing**
 - Over the past four years, 367 shallow subsidy units have been approved across the County (57 had been added in the five years prior to LLE's existence)
 - Presentations to city councils on the labor force and housing needs within their community
 - Submitted multiple letters of support for new affordable housing developments
 - Policy recommendations to support more rental and affordable housing
 - Municipal rental policies
 - Engage the public in conversations about life-cycle housing and create advocates among general public
- **Workforce Readiness**
 - Between 2012 and 2018 the labor force grew by 7,021 up 9.3%
 - Between 2012 and 2018 the number of new jobs increased by 12,215 or 30%
 - Website for community and job events (in development)
 - Feasibility study to develop a post-secondary education presence
 - The City of Shakopee has identified a site for an innovation center, and the partners LLE convened are supporting the city's work
 - SouthWest Metro Intermediate District has a vision for a new location with potential for post-secondary education co-location
- **Educational Preparedness**
 - Shaped the develop of Scott County's early learning outreach vehicle (Readmobile)
 - Engage all school districts serving Scott County families to develop and launch a local campaign promoting early childhood screening
 - Launched a texting program to support parents and healthy child development

- **Transportation**

- Expanded Dial-a-Ride service until 9:00pm weekdays, and from 7:30am to 4:30pm on weekends
- Convened planners from all Scott County cities to develop and implement a policy encouraging internal pedestrian networks in new commercial developments
- Developed a unified transit management plan that will guide transit services in the County for the next ten years
- Expand the car repair program via FISH, a non-profit organization/network created to help Scott County residents in need.

- **Steering Committee/Project Team**

- LLE brings together individuals, programs, organizations, and sectors to do the work no individual, program, organization, or sector could do alone. It is not always easy. We bump into each other, we step on toes, and we all want to be in the lead from time to time, but we always return to the current reality we're responding to: issues in people's lives do not fall into categories that align perfectly with existing public programs, so we ground ourselves in the belief that our solutions need to be as integrated and as accessible as possible. In addition to measuring our success by how fast and how far we move the needle on community indicators, we also measure our success by our collective willingness to take the next step together. The following partners are actively engaged in LLE teams:

- City of Elko New Market
- City of Jordan
- City of Prior Lake
- City of Savage
- City of Shakopee
- Scott County
- New Prague Public Schools
- Prior Lake-Savage Areas Schools
- Shakopee Public Schools
- SouthWest Metro Intermediate District
- Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
- Scott County CDA/First Stop Shop
- Community Action Partnership (CAP) Agency
- Families and Individuals Sharing Hope (FISH)
- Metropolitan Council
- The Office of U.S. Representative Angie Craig
- Allina/St. Francis
- River Valley YMCA
- Dakota County Technical College/Inver Hills Community College
- Minnesota State University – Mankato
- Normandale Community College
- Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED)
- Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)
- Dakota-Scott Workforce Development Board
- Nick Slavik Painting & Restoration Co.
- Enterprise Knowledge Partners, LLC
- Old National Bank
- Canterbury
- Ron Clark
- New Horizon Academy
- Beacon Interfaith Housing Collaborative
- ThinkSmall
- Reach Out and Read
- Metropolitan Consortium of Community Developers
- Scott County residents

Challenges

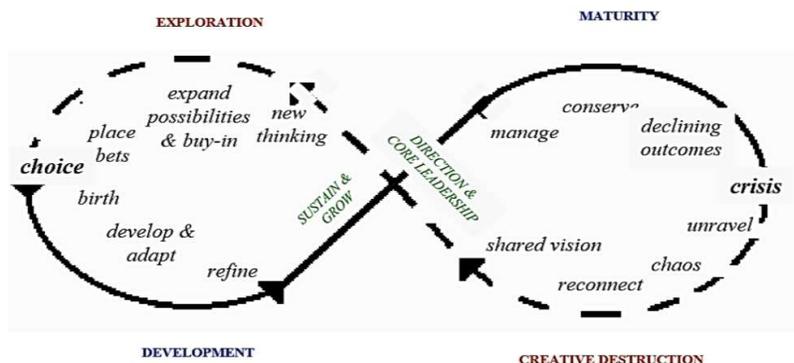
LLE is challenged by the time and staffing its participants can commit to the work. Across the country, most initiatives of similar scope have staff resources—in some cases, multiple FTEs—dedicated to supporting and advancing the work. That said, the clear limits on time and resources create a productive tension that forces LLE to be clear about what matters and what doesn't, what's possible and what isn't. Also, it is important to emphasize that the collective impact model assumes the current financial resources available in a community are enough. If we come together as government, business, faith communities, non-profits, and residents, we will see an abundance of resources, and our work may be aligning and integrating what already exists, rather than adding to it.

Another potential challenge is that LLE is not a program but a way of doing business. This, too, is more of a trade-off than a real challenge. As a philosophy and an approach to working as a community, LLE is nimble and responsive.

Finally, LLE has not applied for grants. LLE has been named in many grant applications and submitted letters of support, but it has not been the lead agency. This may result in missed opportunities for funding, especially from entities like the Bush Foundation, which have grants that support collective impact work.

Next Steps / Future Program Development and why?

LLE may be at the beginning of a new cycle of work, under very different circumstances than when it began in 2016. There is an opportunity to bring the latest community-level data to SCALE partners and the community. As noted in the graphic below from the Tamarack Institute, collaborative efforts like LLE tend to be cyclical. Beginning a new cycle does not mean starting from scratch, but it does mean going back to data, identifying new trends, understanding what they mean, engaging our networks, and positioning our community to respond quickly, intentionally, and effectively.



Additionally, LLE intends to advance the following specific actions:

- Develop and advance unified housing blueprint
- Develop and advance unified transit management plan
- Work with all school districts serving Scott County to identify opportunities to support families with children birth-5
- Support the development and launch of the Shakopee Innovation Center
- Support the development and launch of SouthWest Metro Intermediate District's vision at their new facility

Funding Description

For each of the last few years, LLE has been allocated \$50,000 in the SCALE budget.

Explanation of Funding Information

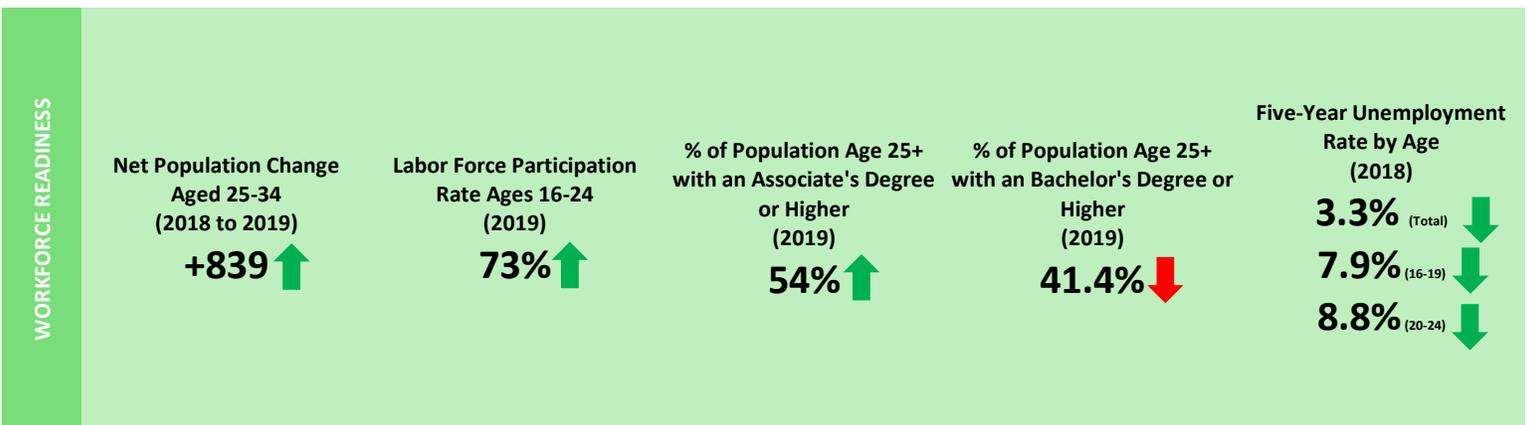
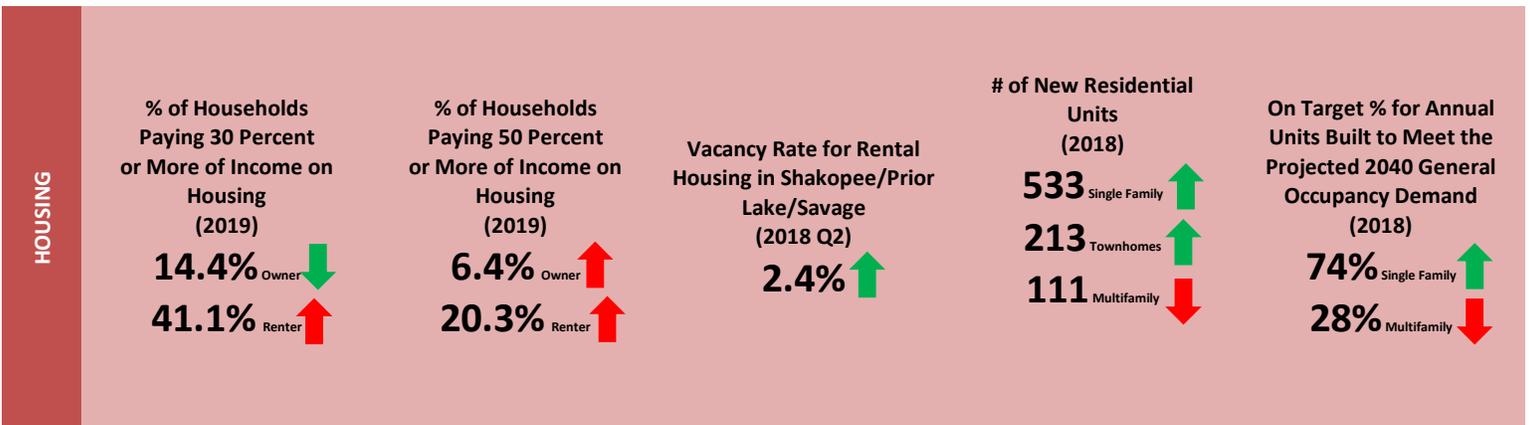
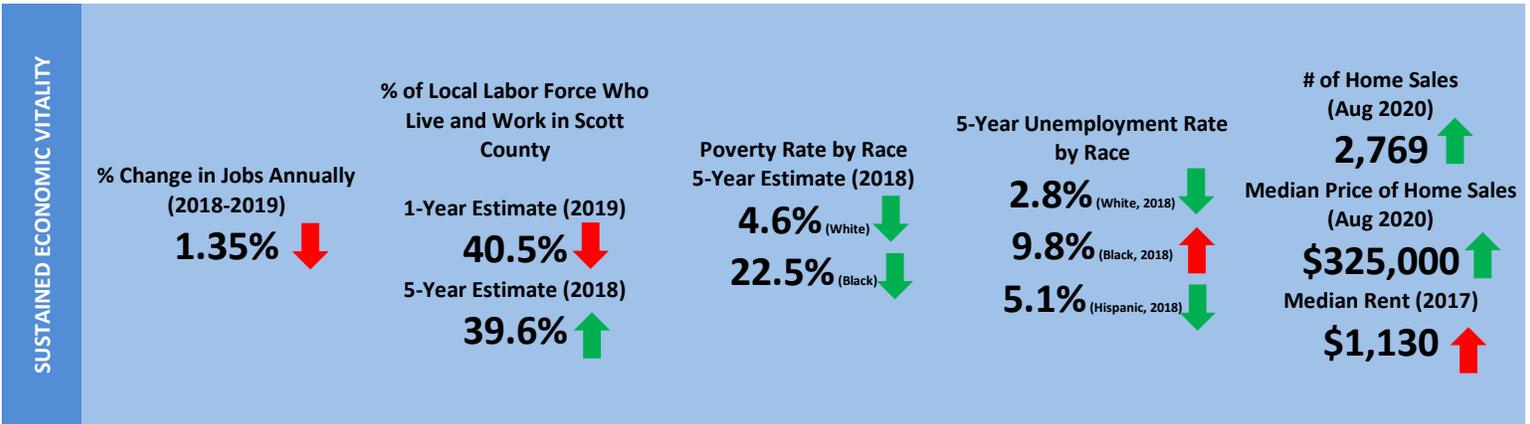
The Priority Based Budgeting (PBB) sheets for programs that relate to the topics covered in this presentation are included in the packet. These profile sheets include both program revenue from outside sources, levy contributions to the program, and program costs. It is important to note that the PBB model includes administrative and management expenses not included in the operating statements as these expenses are allocated across the PBB programs through a standard allocation process. In addition, the program description on the form includes the following:

- Direct: is the total of Personnel costs + Non Personnel costs
- Total: is Direct + Admin
- Personnel: direct program staff allocated to the program and support staff allocated by FTE
- Non Personnel: Any expenses that are not direct staff costs
- Admin: management costs allocated by FTE that may not be reflected in the program operating statement
- Revenue: is program revenue from state, federal or other grant sources
- Levy: is county levy costs associated with the cost of running this program

Resources:

Resource Type	Title	Location
CI	Share of Households Paying 30% of More of Income for Housing	Community Indicator-Healthy
CI	Average Number of Jobs Within 30 Minutes by Transportation Mode	Community Indicator-Livable
CI	High School Graduation Rates	Community Indicator-Livable
CI	Annual Unemployment Rate	Community Indicator-Livable
CI	All Scott County Communities that Assess Property Tax Levy Per Capita	Community Indicator-Responsible
CI	Rate of Children in Population Who are the Subjects of Maltreatment per 1,000 Children	Community Indicator-Safe
CI	Percent of Householders Aged 75+ Who Own or Rent Their Home	Community Indicator-Healthy
KPI	Homeless Persons	Community Indicator-Healthy
KPI	SmartLink Denial Percentage	Community Indicator-Livable
KPI	Percent of 3 rd Grade Students Achieving Reading Standards	Community Indicator-Livable
KPI	Percent of Kindergarteners Screened at Age 3	Community Indicator-Livable
KPI	Percent of Local Labor Force Who Live and Work in Metro Counties	Community Indicator-Livable
KPI	Client Change in Knowledge, Behavior and Status for Caretaking/Parenting Skills, 2019	HHS, Public Health Perf Measures – KPI 222 #14 (KBS)
KPI	Citizens' Rating of Value for Taxes Paid	Community Indicator-Responsible
Supporting Measure	LLE Indicators Dashboard	SCD Materials – PDF
Supporting Measure	Scott County Housing Profiles	SCD Materials – PDF
Supporting Measure	Scott County Population	SCD Materials – PDF
Supporting Measure	Scott County Unemployment	SCD Materials – PDF
Supporting Measure	Scott County Unemployment Rate	SCD Materials - PDF
Supporting Measure	Supply of Affordable Workforce Housing	HHS, Housing Perf Measures – Snapshot #9
Supporting Measure	Supply of Units for Residents Aged 55+	HHS, Housing Perf Measures – Snapshot #10b

This **Live, Learn, Earn Indicators Dashboard** is a set of shared metrics that track progress on our key indicators of economic vitality in Scott County. All members of the work groups, steering committee, project team, and SCALE have agreed that these are the key shared measures that will gauge our collective success in achieving this initiative's vision for Scott County: a place where residents are **stable, connected, educated** and **contributing**. Trend arrows reflect changes between the most current data available and the last prior data set.



EDUCATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

% of 3rd Grade Students
Achieving Reading Standards
(2018-2019)

58.0% (All) 
37.3% (F&Rlunch) 

% of 10th Grade Students
Achieving Reading Standards
(2018-2019)

61.7% (All) 
40.7% (F&Rlunch) 

% of Children Who Received
Early Childhood Screening at
Age 3 (preschool screening)
(2018-2019)

46.1% 

% of Children Who Received
Early Childhood Screening
before Age 5 (preschool
screening)
(2018-2019)

76.0% 

TRANSPORTATION

% of Population with
Commutes Less Than 30
Minutes
(2019)

58.6% 

% of SmartLink Transit Rides
Denied Annually
(2019)

3.0% 

of SmartLink Transit Rides
Provided Annually
(2019)

106,195 

of Households
Without a Car
(2019)

1,863 

% of Population Who Use
Public Transportation to
Work (2019)

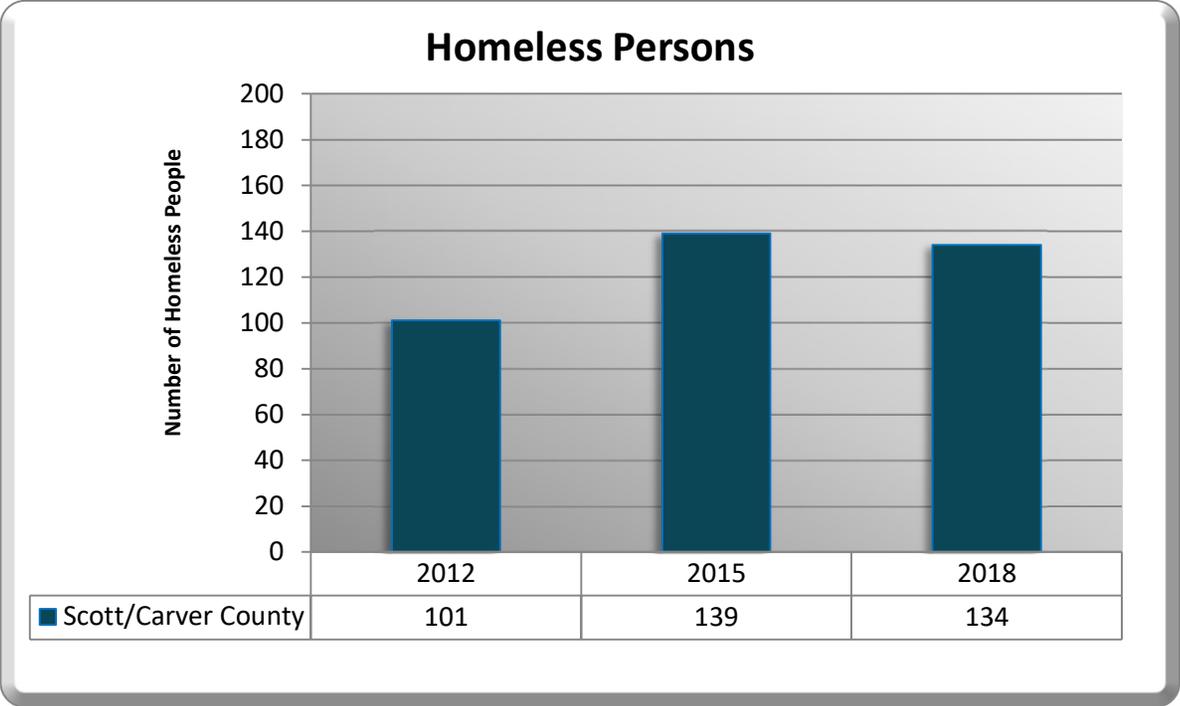
1.2% 



Shelter and Housing are Available for All Citizens



About this measure:
 Every three years, Wilder Research reports of estimated counts of people experiencing homeless in Minnesota. This data represents the number of homeless people in Scott and Carver County in each of the years shown.



Source: Wilder Research "Homelessness in Minnesota" 2012, 2015, 2018

Why does this matter?

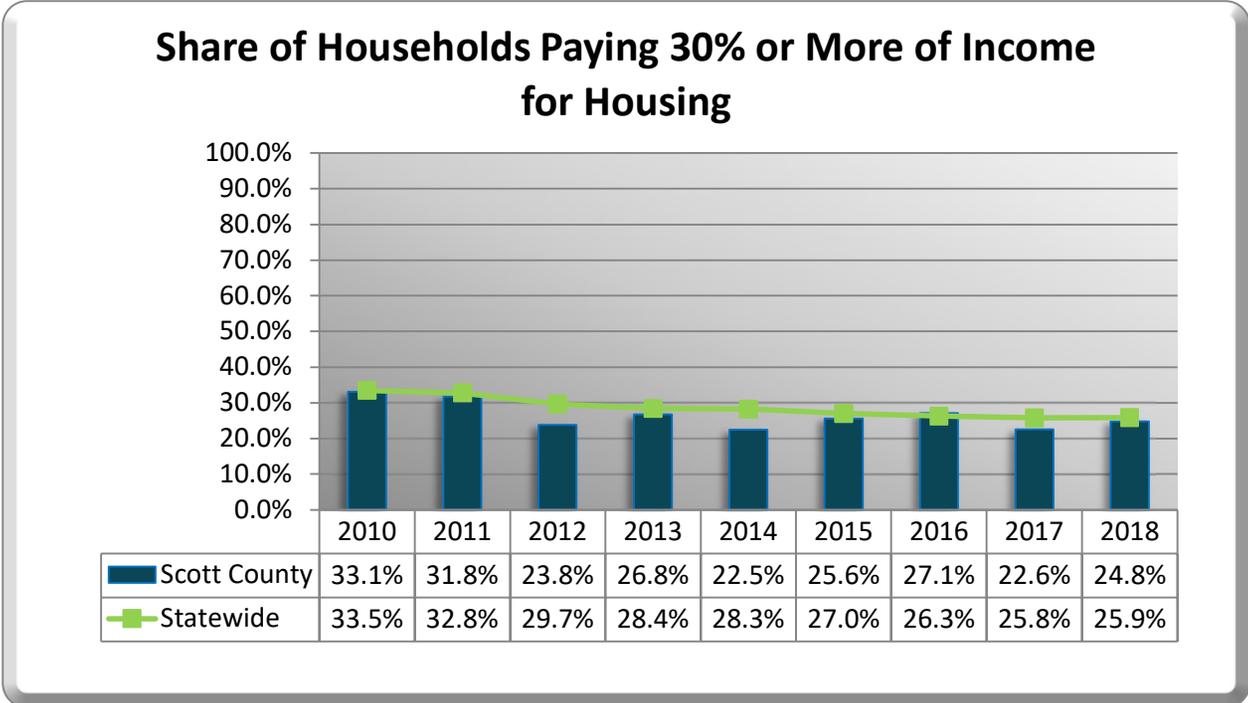
People need safe, stable housing to effectively meet their own basic needs. Exact counts of people experiencing homeless are difficult to obtain; some individuals remain uncounted because they do not come to the attention of researchers or service providers. Monitoring rates of homelessness helps public and private agencies plan for services to address the complex needs associated with homelessness, including housing development, economic assistance, social services, transportation, health care and law enforcement.



Shelter and Housing are Available for All Citizens



Why is this important?
 A household may be housing cost burdened when 30 percent or more of its monthly gross income is dedicated to housing. People whose housing costs exceed this amount are more likely to struggle to pay for other basic needs. They may be forced to make choices to drop health care coverage, use less safe child care, or skip meals to save costs.



Source: Minnesota Compass, 2018

What is the County role?

Through the Community Development Agency the County guides the provision of affordable housing opportunities to low and moderate income families. The County influences the cost of available housing stock through zoning and land use planning. In addition, the county is a resource to help access state and federal income and food support as well as quality child care. The county has a limited role in housing support for vulnerable individuals.

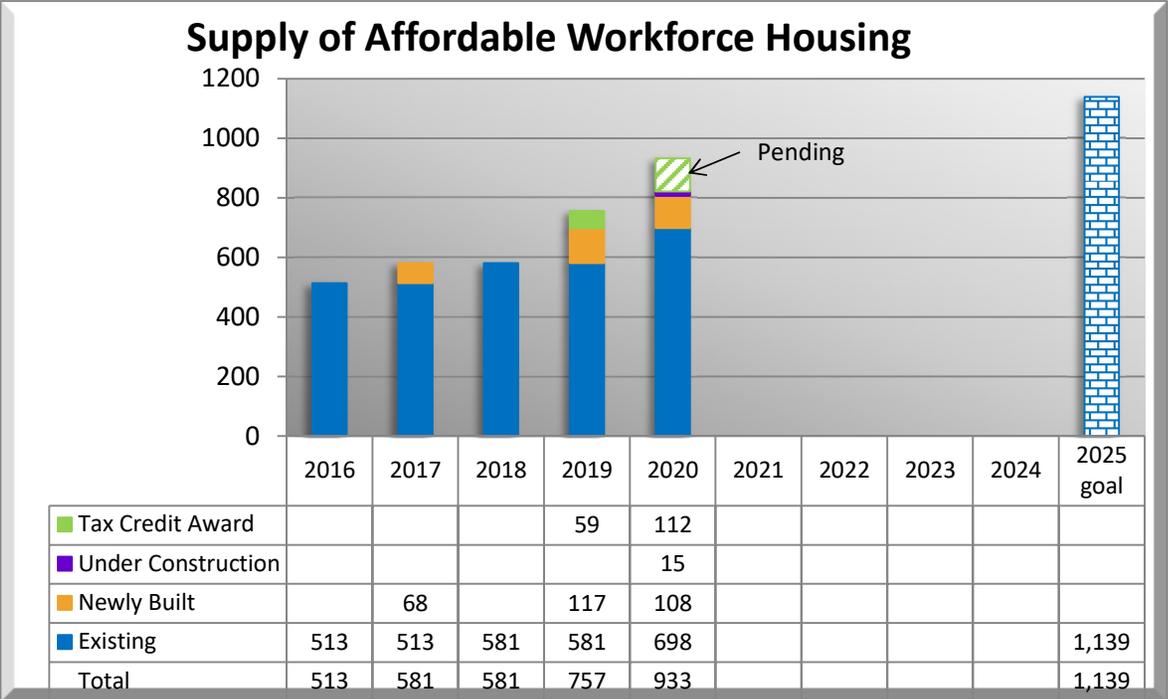


Delivering What Matters

Housing



About this measure:
 The 2016 Maxfield housing study identified a need for 626 additional affordable units in the County by 2025. This would bring the total to 1,139 as the county had 513 in 2016. This graph looks at the number of new units built each year, how many are under construction, and how many are pending an award.



Source: Scott County Community Development Agency (CDA)

Why does this matter?

Having a variety of housing options available for all of our residents is important to achieving a safe, healthy and livable community. Monitoring the number of new units being developed or built can help with future planning conversations. This also ensures that there is sufficient housing to support employees and employers with a wide range of jobs in the community.

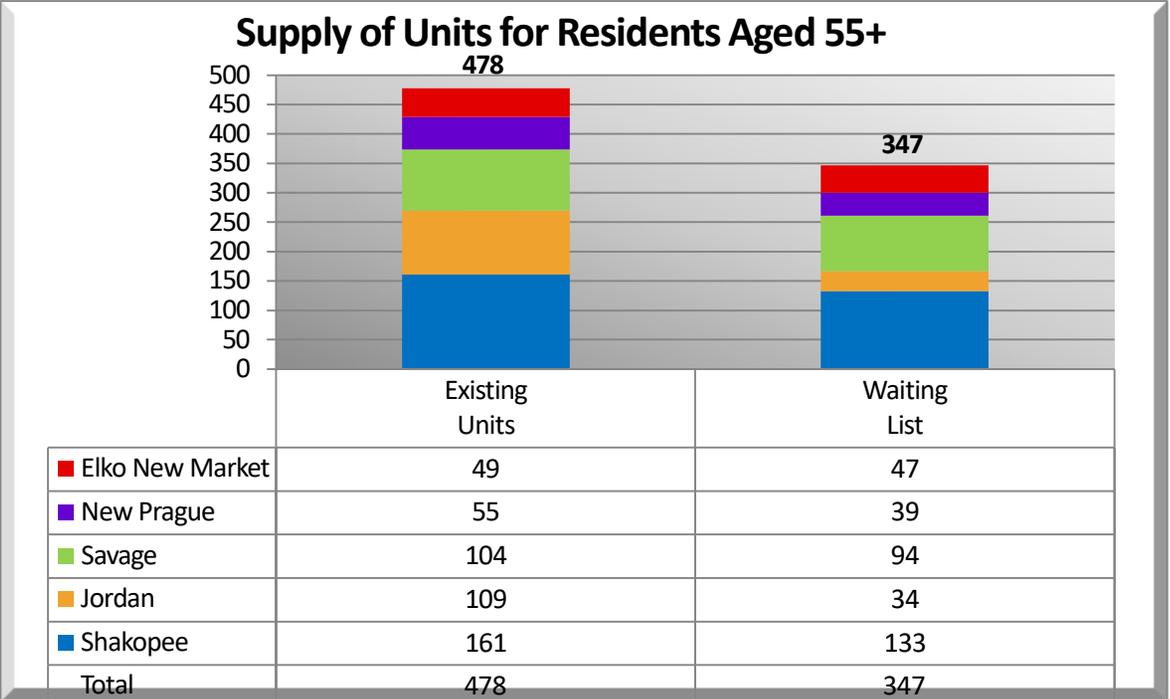


Delivering What Matters

Housing



About this measure:
 The CDA has supported the development of shallow subsidy units for seniors in the cities listed. This measure looks at the number of existing units for residents who are 55+ by city along with the waiting list tied to those facilities.



Source: Scott County Community Development Agency (CDA)

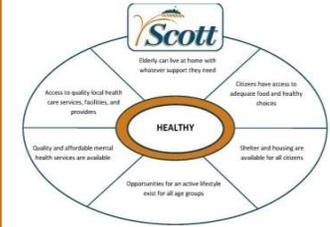
Why does this matter?

Having a variety of housing options available for all of our residents is important to achieving a safe, healthy and livable community. Looking at the number of existing shallow subsidy units and comparing this to the waiting list within a community can help with future planning.



Community Indicator

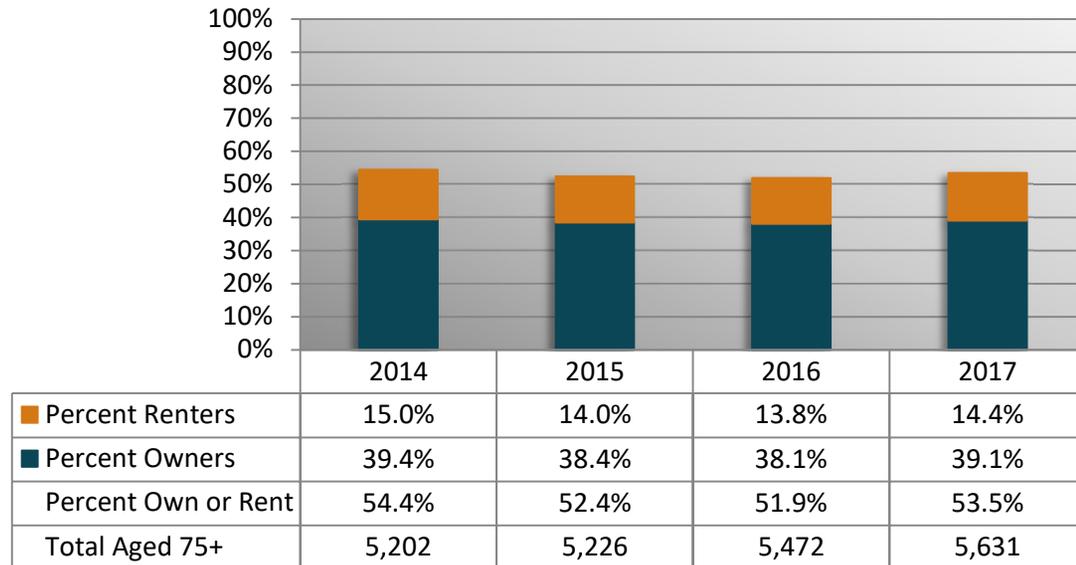
Elderly Can Live at Home With Whatever Support They Need



Why is this important?

Between 2010 and 2030, the number of adults age 65+ is expected to nearly double, while the number of younger residents will increase only modestly. This major shift will have widespread impact on our economy, workforce, housing, health care and social services. Communities need to plan for and respond to needs to enable older adults to continue living well.

Percent of Householders Aged 75+ Who Own or Rent Their Home



Source: US Census Bureau; American Community Survey; Fact Finder 2018

What is the County role?

Living at home with needed support is desired by most seniors and is far less costly than nursing home care. Major barriers to living at home are housing affordability and access to services. Through the Community Development Agency the County guides the provision of affordable housing opportunities to low and moderate income families. In addition, the County has a role in assisting seniors and their family members assess the need for services, type of services, and access to those services to enable the older adult to live as independently as possible.

Scott County

TWIN CITIES REGION | 47,864 HOUSEHOLDS



RENTER HOUSEHOLDS

8,145 | 17% of households



OWNER HOUSEHOLDS

39,719 | 83% of households

Many Minnesotans cannot afford a home.

Rent and home values continue to rise while incomes decline or remain stagnant, putting a modest apartment or homeownership out of reach.

\$1,130 Median rent 2017
\$930 Median rent 2000
21% RENT ↑

19% VALUE ↑
 2017 median home value **\$272,000**
 2000 median home value **\$228,478**

\$41,528 Median renter income 2000
\$43,325 Median renter income 2017
4% INCOME ↑

4% INCOME ↑
 2000 median owner income **\$101,360**
 2017 median owner income **\$105,358**

2,095 Extremely low-income (ELI) households
935 Available units affordable to ELI

% white households that are homeowners **75%**
 % people of color households that are homeowners* **39%**

227 **EVICTIONS IN 2017**
 256 Evictions in 2015

FORECLOSURES IN 2017 93
 Foreclosures in 2015 195

Many Minnesotans are experiencing cost burden.

When housing costs require more than 30 percent of a household's income each month, families are more likely to have insufficient resources to pay for basic needs, like food and medicine. Yet more than 572,000 Minnesota households are cost burdened.

RENTER households
3,621

TOTAL cost-burdened households
11,758

OWNER households
8,137

890 Cost burdened SENIOR renter households
1,661 SEVERELY cost burdened renter households

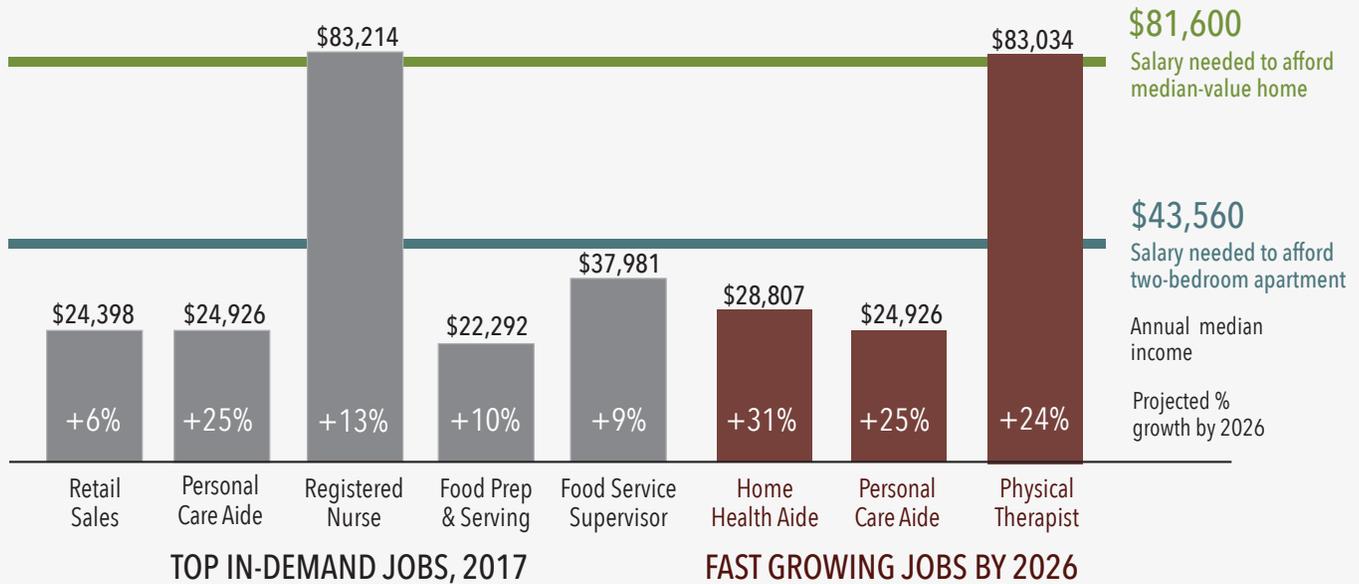
Cost burdened SENIOR owner households **1,630**
 SEVERELY cost burdened owner households **2,523**



In-demand jobs don't cover housing costs.

The median earnings for most of the top in-demand and high-growth jobs throughout Minnesota do not cover housing costs for a two-bedroom apartment or the mortgage for a median-value home.

WAGES & HOUSING AFFORDABILITY IN SCOTT COUNTY



Hours per week minimum wage employee must work to afford 1-bedroom apartment **69**



% of employees who live in county of workplace **39%**



New job openings by 2026 **127,949**

Our housing stock won't meet the needs of a growing Minnesota.

Housing production is not keeping up with demand, undermining the economic development and prosperity of many communities, and worsening housing disparities for seniors and households of color.

38595 Total population growth by 2035

47% Growth in # of people of color (POCI)*

35% POCI % of overall population in 2035



Total senior population by 2035 **32,992**

Growth in # of seniors by 2035 **139%**

Senior % of overall population in 2035 **18%**



46% % rental units built before 1960

495 Multi-family units permitted in 2017

88 Multi-family units permitted in 2015



% single family homes built before 1960 **53%**

562 Single-family units permitted in 2017

401 Single-family units permitted in 2015



SOURCES – Renter households: Rent and income adjusted for inflation. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2017, 5 year estimates | Owner households: Home value and income adjusted for inflation. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2017, 5 year estimates | Cost burden: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2017, 5 year estimates | Evictions: Minnesota State Court Administrator, Monthly Unlawful Detainers by County | Foreclosures: Minnesota Homeownership Center, County Sheriff's Data 2017 | ELI Units and Renters: MHP Analysis of HUD's CHAS Portal Data using the NLIHC methodology | Wages: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (MN DEED), Occupations in Demand, July 2017; Employment Outlook, MN DEED | Housing Stock: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2017, 5 year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2018 | Seniors / Population growth: Minnesota County Population Projections by Age and Gender, Minnesota State Demographic Center, March 2017 |

*Homeownership rates and growth estimates for POCI are regional

Scott County Population

	Scott County	Minnesota
2010 Population	129,928	5,303,925
2019 Population	149,013 (+19,085; 14.7%)	5,611,179 (335,707; +6.3%)

Scott County	2000	2019	2000-2019 Population Change	
			Numeric	Percent
Under 5 years	8,296	9,874	+1,578	+19.0%
5-14 years	15,711	23,300	+7,589	+48.3%
15-24 years	9,927	18,922	+8,995	+90.6%
25-34 years	14,962	17,745	+2,783	+18.6%
35-44 years	18,437	21,918	+3,481	+18.9%
45-54 years	10,760	21,762	+11,002	+102.2%
55-64 years	5,861	18,588	+12,727	+217.1%
65-74 years	3,076	10,250	+7,174	+233.2%
75-84 years	1,825	4,785	+2,960	+162.2%
85 years & over	643	1,869	+1,226	+190.7%
Total	89,498	149,013	+59,515	+66.5%

From Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development



Range of Quality Jobs and Thriving Local Economy



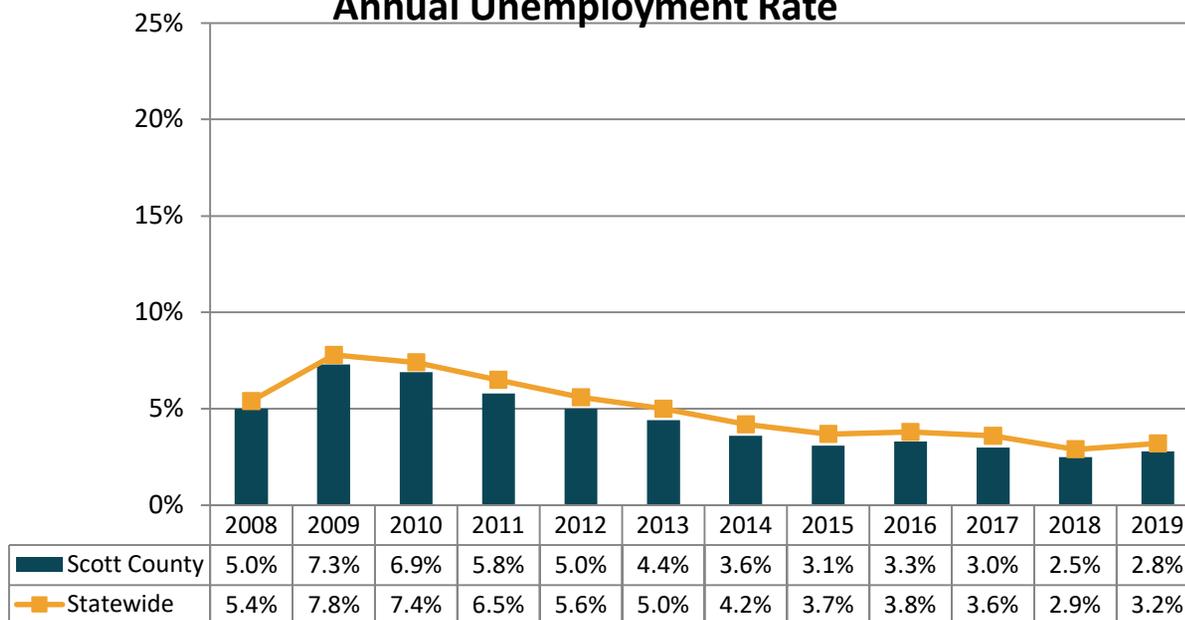
Why is this important?

Unemployment rates can help determine the effect of the economy on local areas.

By studying the labor market and unemployment rate, conclusions can be made about the availability of jobs, labor, and the general standard of living.

Maintaining a high quality of life in any area—from housing to health to education—depends on a strong economy.

Annual Unemployment Rate



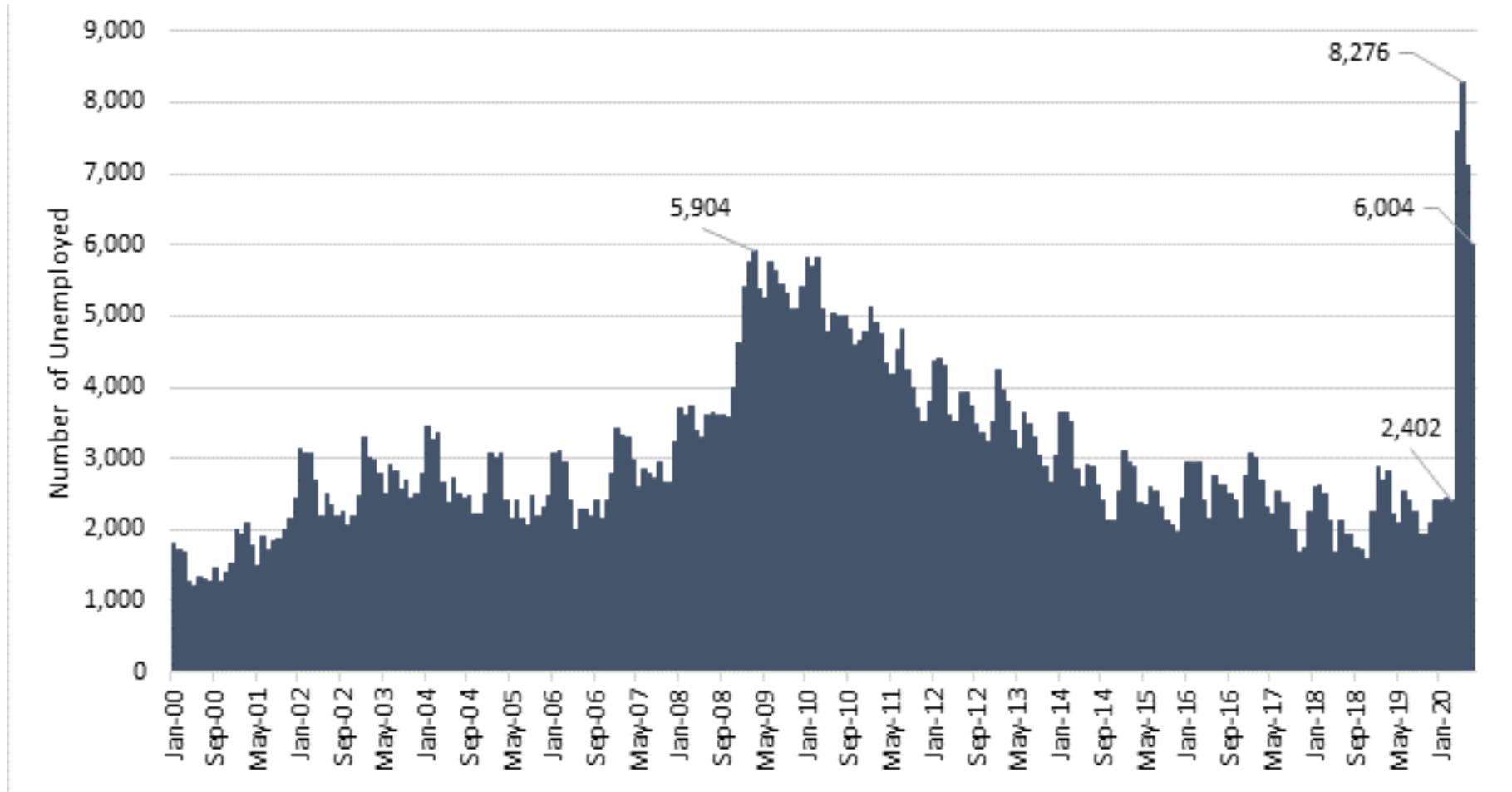
Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, 2019

What is the County role?

Along with cities, the County can offer economic incentives to attract business investments that increase the availability of local jobs. County programs provide job training and interview skills that help individuals find and retain employment.

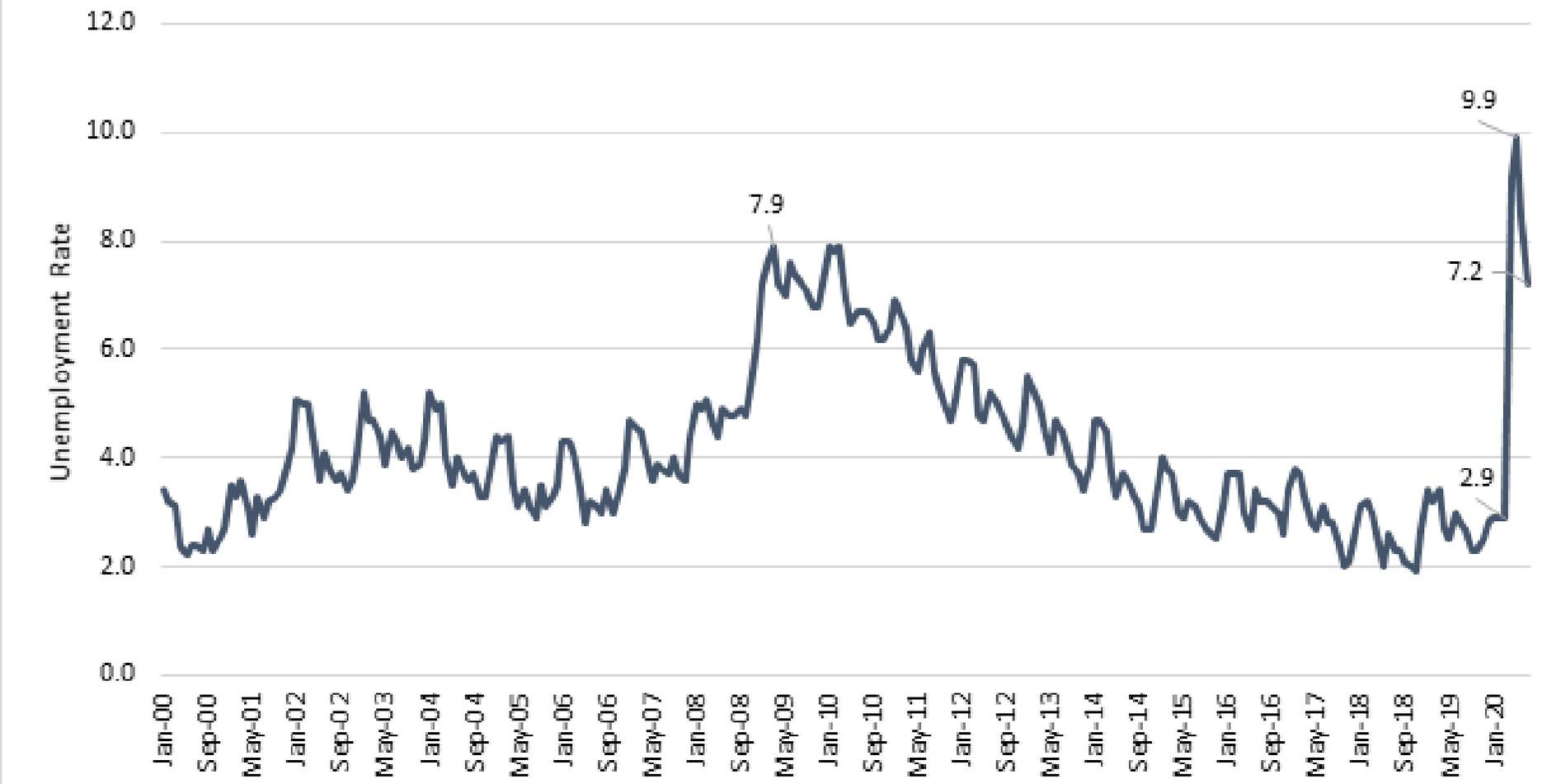
Factors that encourage employment and job retention include available public transit and affordable day care.

Scott County Unemployment



From Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Scott County Unemployment Rate

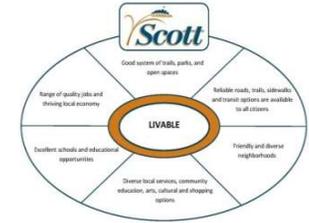


From Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development



Key Performance Indicator

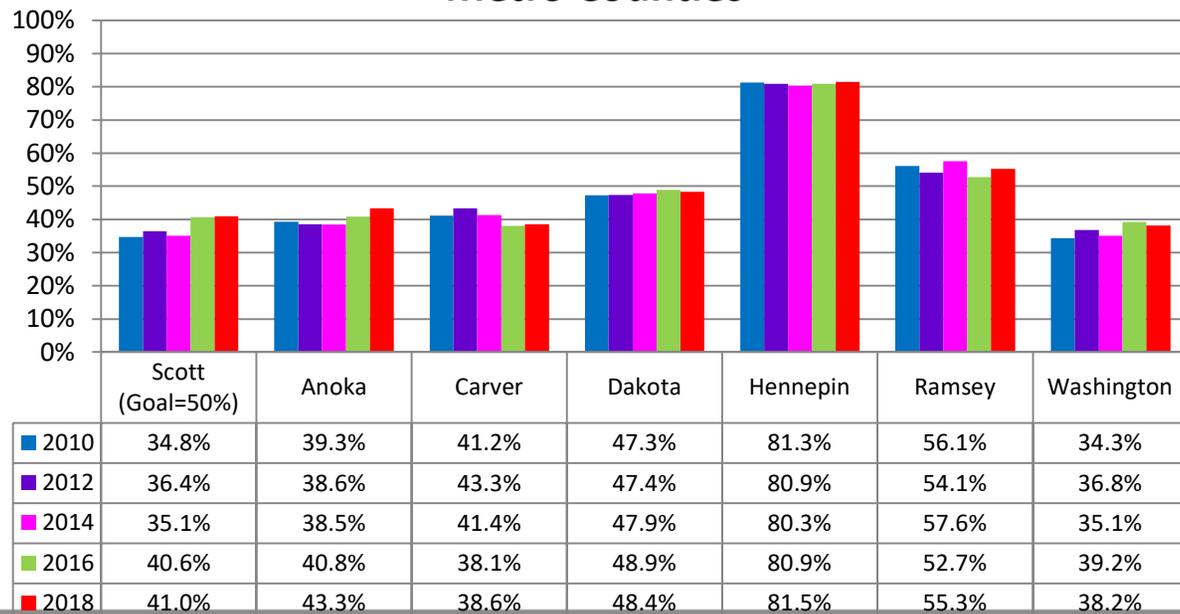
Range of Quality Jobs and Thriving Local Economy



About this measure:

This measure is sometimes used as an indicator of worker retention, but it does not reflect variation in size area (some counties like Hennepin cover a larger area) or other attributes. It does serve as a useful comparative measure. It is computed by dividing the number of workers who live and work in the same county by the total workers living there.

Percent of Local Labor Force Who Live and Work in Metro Counties



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, 1-year Estimates. Table S0802 - MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Why does this matter?

Scott County and its city, township, tribal and school district partners have set a vision that by 2030 we have 50 percent of our local labor force living and working in the county. Having more people live and work in the county would alleviate congestion on major river highway crossings, reduce average commute times for our residents, and free up more time for residents to connect with their homes, neighborhoods and communities.



Community Indicator

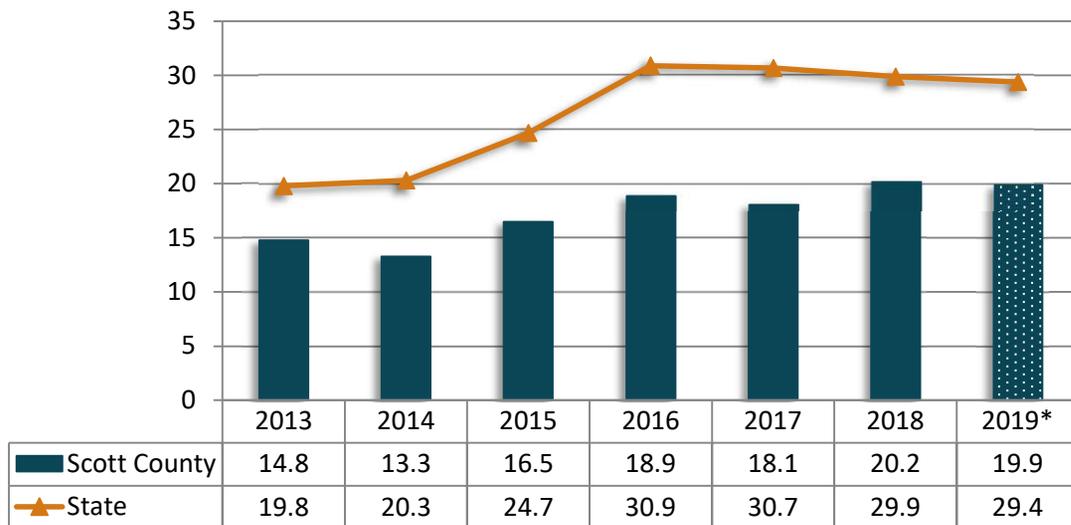
Children and Vulnerable Adults are Protected and Their Basic Needs are Met



Why is this important?

Abuse and neglect has an immediate tragic impact on children, but also has a long-term negative impact on the health of a community. Children who experience abuse and neglect face a higher risk of mental health concerns, including suicide. They are more likely to become involved in the criminal justice system, experience poor school performance and have challenges transitioning to adulthood.

Rate of Children in Population Who are the Subjects of Maltreatment per 1,000 Children



Source: Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report 2013-2018 (data for 2019 -preliminary)

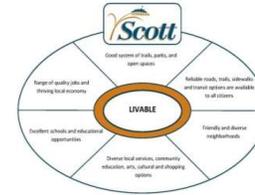
What is the County role?

The primary County responsibility is to respond when reports of child abuse and neglect are received. Other roles address stresses on parents that place their children at higher risk through the provision of financial resources, child care, chemical health and mental health services, and training and support for young parents. Law enforcement and the County Attorney are partners in assuring a rapid response to children in unsafe situations.

Key Performance Indicator



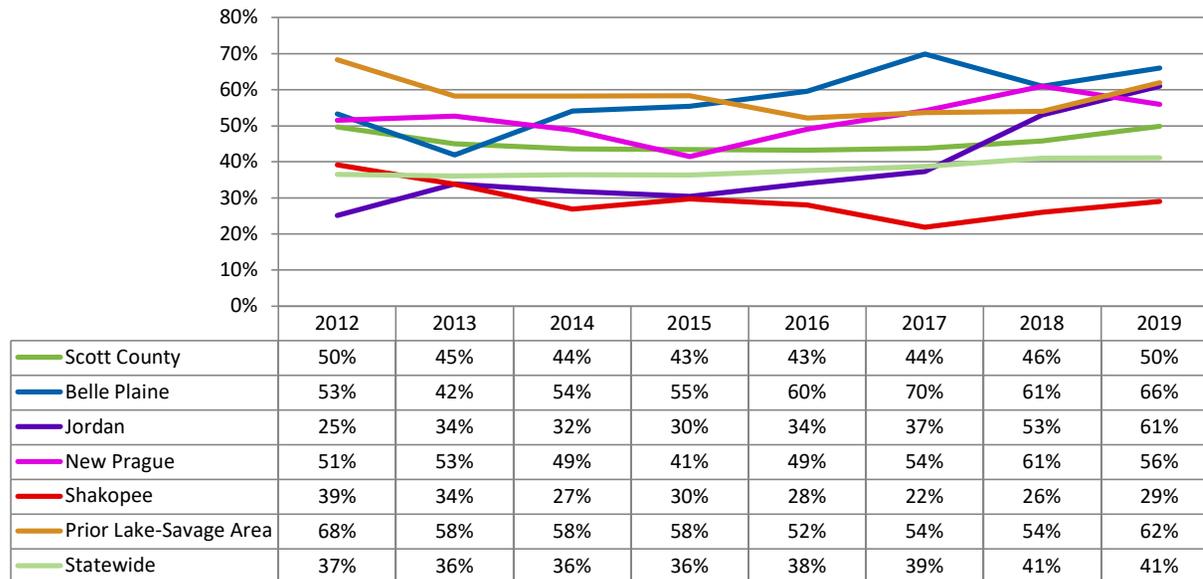
Excellent Schools and Educational Opportunities



About this measure:

Early childhood screening can help ensure that children are ready to succeed in school. It checks a child’s health, growth, vision, hearing, speech, immunizations, overall development, and social/emotional progress, with a goal of identifying any potential health or developmental problems. This allows concerns to be addressed and increases a child’s readiness for school.

Percent of Kindergartners Screened at Age 3



Source: Minnesota Department of Education

Why does this matter?

Reading proficiency at the end of third grade is a crucial developmental milestone in predicting students’ future academic success. Students who meet or exceed the recommended reading levels at the end of third grade are more likely to complete school and have better educational outcomes. As the percent of children screened at 3 **increased** in Scott County, 3rd grade reading levels **increased**.



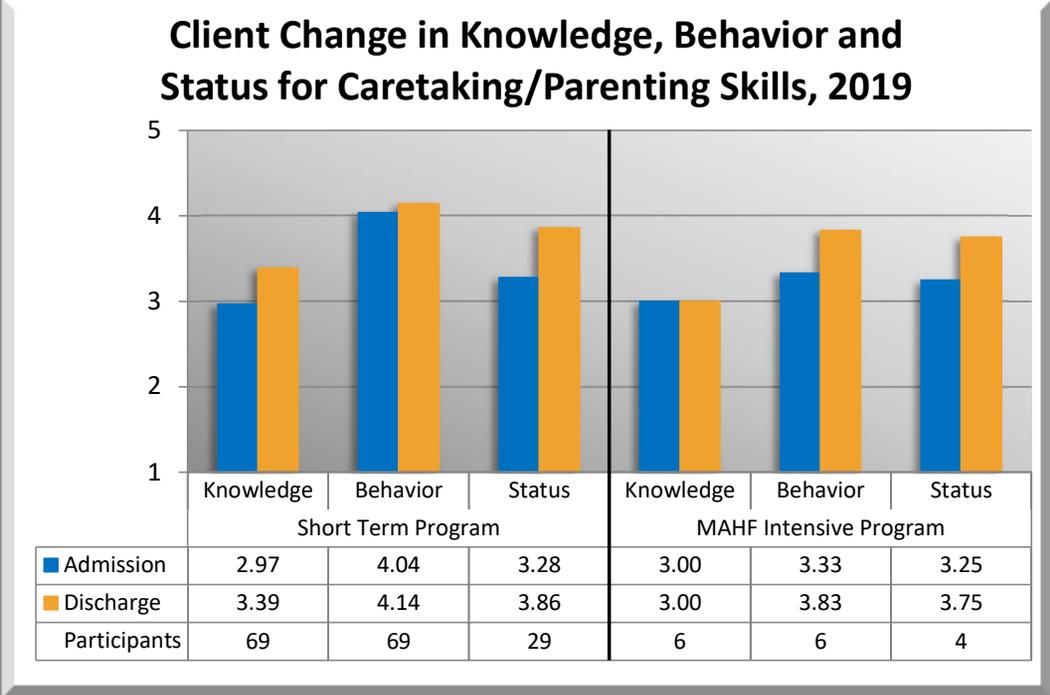
Delivering What Matters Public Health



About this measure:

*Public Health has two family home visiting programs to serve families. Each family has challenges and circumstances that make parenting difficult. For each identified challenge or circumstance, ratings for the family's Knowledge, Behavior and Status are given according to a standardized rating scale upon admission and discharge. This chart illustrates the changes in ratings for each program. All measures are rated from 1-5.

*Knowledge is ranked from 1 - 5, with 1 being None, 3 being Basic and 5 Superior. Behavior is rated from Not at all (1), Inconsistently (3) and Consistently (5). Status of signs and symptoms is rated from Extreme (1), Moderate (3) and None (5).



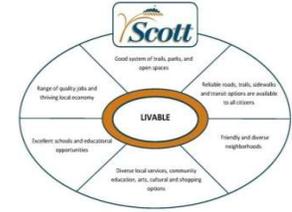
Source: Care Facts, Scott County Public Health * Data includes 1/1/19-9/30/19 due to change in data system

Why does this matter?

- *Maintaining and improving scores indicate a successful outcome that builds protective factors for children and families. Even incremental changes in KBS scores make a big difference in the life of a child.
- *Research has found that toxic stress and adversity prior to age 3 are major contributors to multigenerational cycles of poverty, increased educational needs and future health issues in children. Research also indicates that using an early intervention home visiting program results in improved skills and attitudes toward parenting, better parent-child attachment, increased child safety, health and long-term success in school.



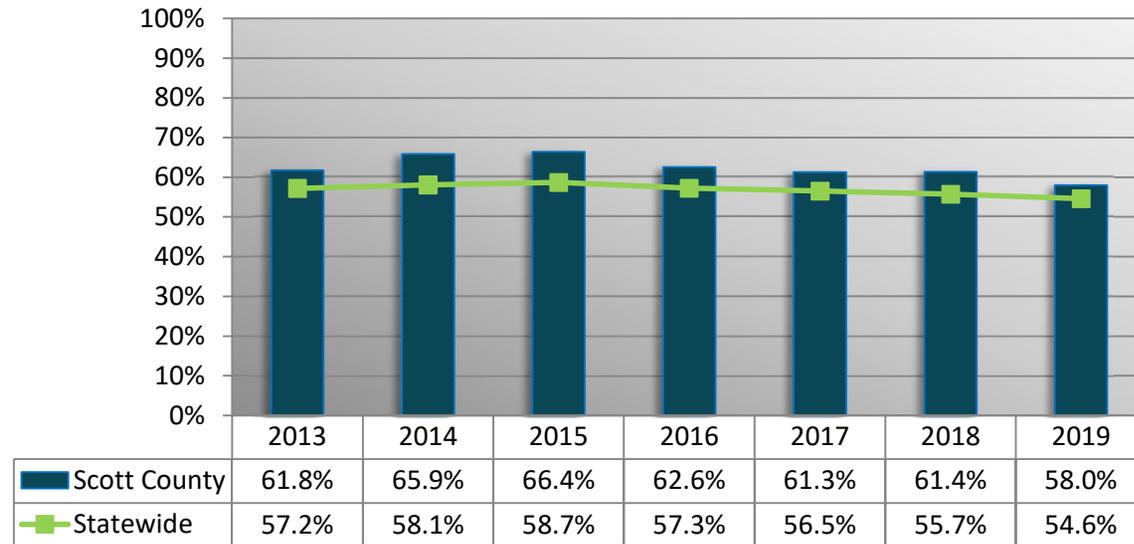
Excellent Schools and Educational Opportunities



About this measure:

Students are assessed periodically throughout their school careers to insure that they are meeting the educational milestones expected. The ability to read well is a critical foundational skill considered necessary to further academic achievement. This measure helps the educational system make early course corrections in performance.

Percent of 3rd Grade Students Achieving Reading Standards



Source: Minnesota Compass, 2019

Why does this matter?

Reading proficiency by the end of third grade is often a predictor for future academic and life success. Through third grade most students are learning to read, but in fourth grade they begin "reading to learn" -- to gain information and think critically in all other subject areas. About three-fourths of students who are poor readers in third grade will remain poor readers in high school. Student with limited reading skills are also more likely to exhibit behavioral problems, repeat a grade, and eventually drop out of school.



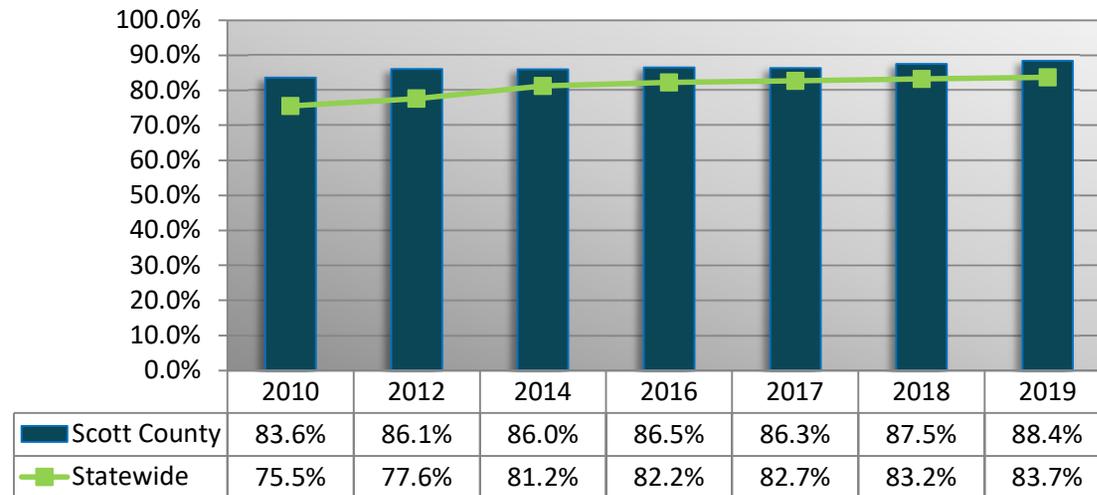
Excellent Schools and Educational Opportunities



Why is this important?

All residents of Minnesota need, at minimum, a high school education. Very few jobs exist for people who do not graduate from high school. However, the loss is not just theirs; to compete economically, our state needs workers with skills beyond high school. Lack of a high school diploma puts an individual at greater risk for poor health, lower lifetime earnings, unemployment and welfare, and prison.

High School Graduation Rates (On Time)



Source: Minnesota Compass, 2019

What is the County role?

Education is not a primary role for the County but there is support for educational success in a number of areas. Library programs promote reading development and provide support to students after school and throughout the summer. The County is involved with early screening and has some responsibility for children with absentee issues.



Reliable Roads, Trails, Sidewalk and Transit Options are Available to All Citizens

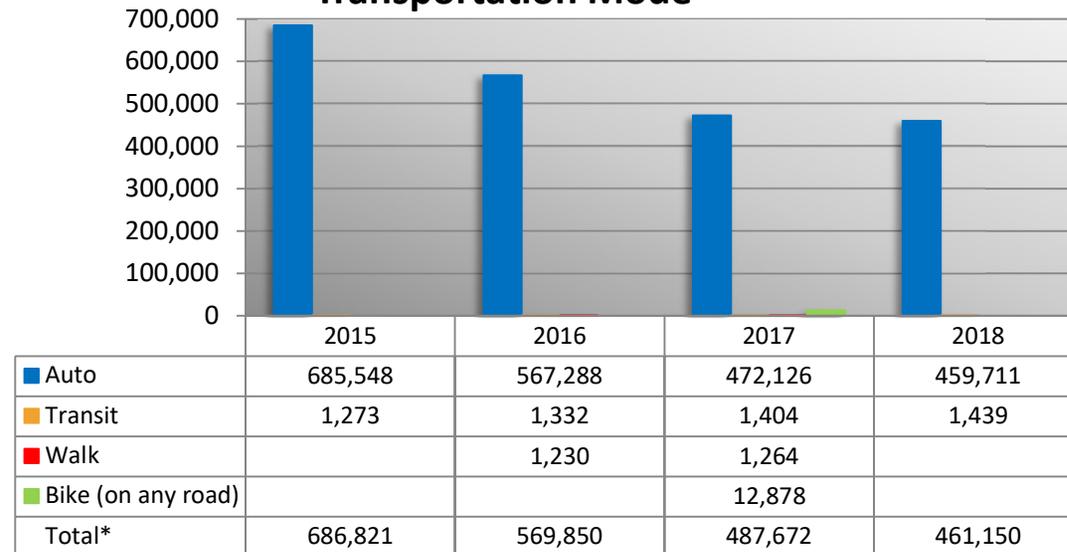


Why is it important?

Dependence on driving leads to 40,000 traffic-related deaths annually and exposes us to air pollution linked to many health issues. It also contributes to physical inactivity and obesity. A significant factor in individual drive time is distance to employment, safe walking or bike trails and access to public transportation.

Note: Auto access to jobs numbers may be decreasing due to travel speed measurements getting consistently more accurate each year.

Average Number of Jobs Within 30 Minutes by Transportation Mode



*Data not available for all modes of transportation for all years. Total shows known data only.

Source: *Center for Transportation Studies
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities*

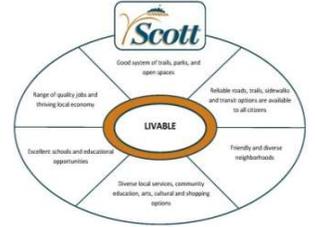
What is the County role?

The County plans and develops a trail system in coordination with the cities. In addition, the County has a shared role in the provision of local transit. Location access by a local workforce is one consideration in economic development planning.



Key Performance Indicator

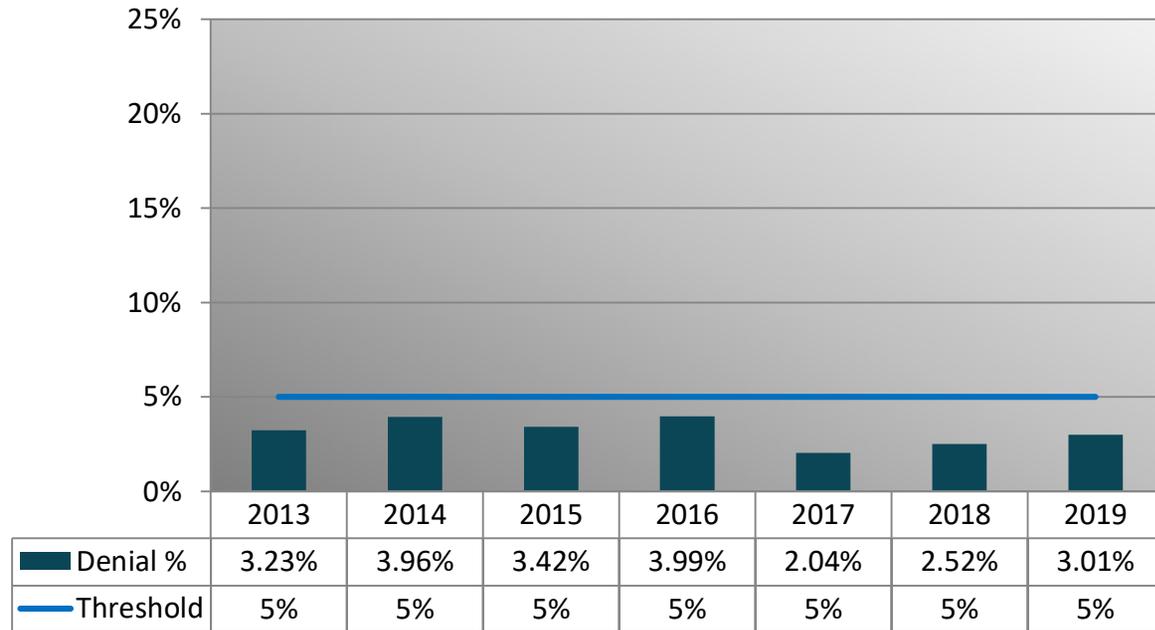
Reliable Roads, Trails, Sidewalk and Transit Options are Available to All Citizens



About this measure:

This measure shows denial percentage for SmartLink. Although we have one of the highest number of denials in the region, we also provide the most trips, so our percent of denials is still under the threshold established by the Met Council.

SmartLink Denial Percentage



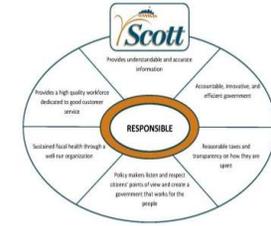
Source: Metropolitan Council

Why does this matter?

When a person calls in for a trip and the system has no capacity to provide it, this is considered a "denial." This performance measure is an indicator of service reliability and availability. The Metropolitan Council uses this measure to add service to areas that are consistently above 5% denial. The goal is reliable transit options are available to all citizens.

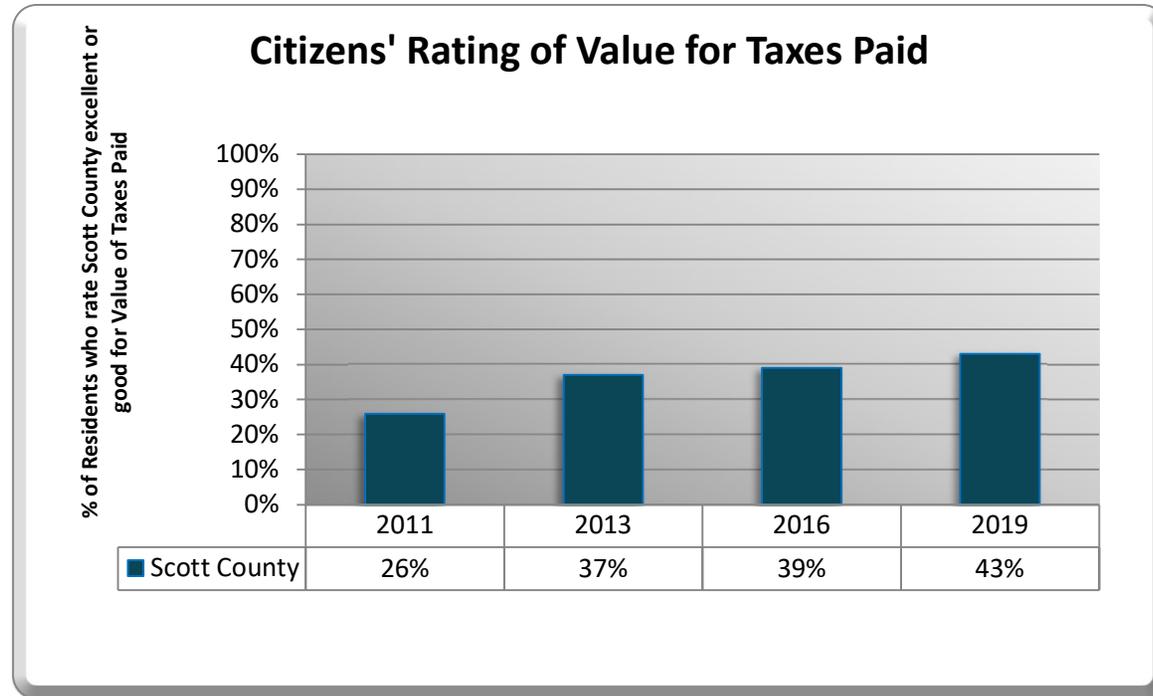


Accountable, Innovative, and Efficient Government



About this measure:

Periodically, Scott County conducts a survey of residents' opinions. The survey is mailed to randomly selected households distributed equally across the five County Commissioner districts. In this particular question survey respondents were asked to rate the Value of Services for the Taxes Paid in Scott County.



Source: Scott County Resident Survey

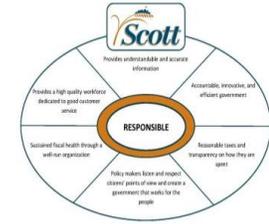
Why does this matter?

Residents expect a high level of service from County programs that are funded through taxes paid to Scott County. It is the responsibility of local government to monitor the satisfaction of its customers with services provided. To keep the support of its constituents the County must show that it is responsible with the tax monies collected and is providing valuable services to the community. Taxpayers must be confident that the County is being responsible with their taxpayer dollars.



Community Indicator

Responsible Government



Why is this Important?

Residents expect government to provide services that are publically available such as a free public education, highways, road maintenance, snow plowing, and police and fire services. The cost of these services are assessed to residents through their property taxes. One way of demonstrating the total cost of public services paid by local property taxes is to show the average cost for each individual in the county.

All Scott County Communities that Assess Property Tax Levy Per Capita



Source: Annual Scott County Budget 2018 based on population estimate

What is the County role?

As Responsible public servants, the County is expected to provide understandable, accurate information; be accountable, innovative, and efficient; and levy reasonable taxes and be transparent in how funds are spent. In addition, the County tries to listen to and respect citizens' point of view; sustain the fiscal health through a well-run organization; and provide a high quality workforce dedicated to good customer service.