

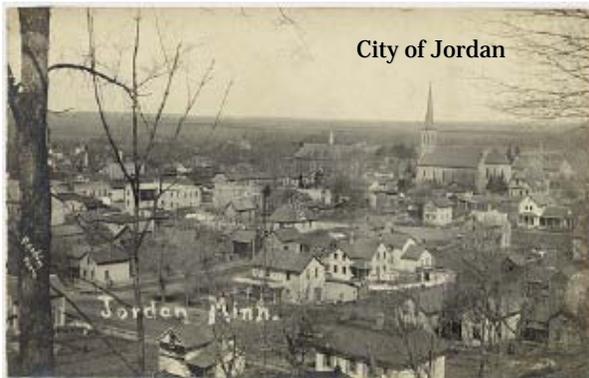
CHAPTER III - COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This chapter provides a comprehensive inventory of Scott County with relation to growth and development. It details historic and current baseline information regarding population changes and other demographic data. This chapter also presents population, household, and employment projections for anticipated growth and future needs.

HISTORY

Scott County, with an area of 375 square miles, is located southwest of Minneapolis/St. Paul, bordering the Minnesota River. It was named for General Winfield Scott, an officer of the War of 1812, Commander of the United States Army during the Mexican War, and an unsuccessful Whig candidate for the presidency in 1852. General Scott never visited Scott County, but in 1824 he made an official inspection of nearby Fort Snelling.

The Minnesota River forms the northern border of Scott County. The broad river valley cuts through glacial sediment into some of the oldest rock known. Now primarily farm land, an oak savanna, a mixture of grass and clusters of trees grew parallel to the river valley. The savanna bordered the "big woods," a hard wood forest that covered a majority of the state before it was logged in the mid-nineteen century. Native American people occupied this area for 10,000 years before European settlement began. Physical evidence of these inhabitants includes a number of burial mounds scattered throughout the county.



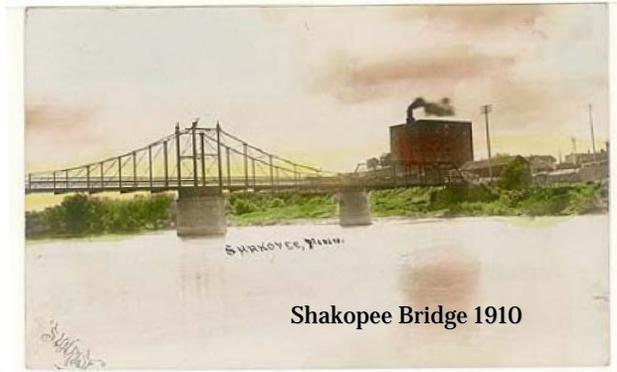
The Dakota Indians inhabited southern Minnesota at the time Europeans began to enter the area to explore and later engage in fur trade. Scott County was inhabited by two bands of the Dakota-Santee tribe: the Mdewakanton and Wahpeton. The Dakota people lived semi-nomadic lives following a seasonal cycle. Dakota villages were occupied in the summer, but in winter the bands dispersed for hunting. The Dakota bands of the Shakopee, Eagle Head, and Sand Creek had permanent villages in the area along the Minnesota River. Numerous

trails linked these settlements and the Red River Valley in the north and Prairie Du Chein to the southeast. These trails were used by fur traders and settlers, and came to be known as the "ox cart trails."

The area of Scott County, and much of southern Minnesota, was opened for settlement by two treaties signed at Mendota and Traverse des Sioux, in 1851 and 1853 respectively. These treaties officially removed the Dakota to a reservation on the upper Minnesota, though many returned to their traditional hunting grounds in the summer. Scott County was established and organized by an Act passed in the legislature on March 5, 1853.

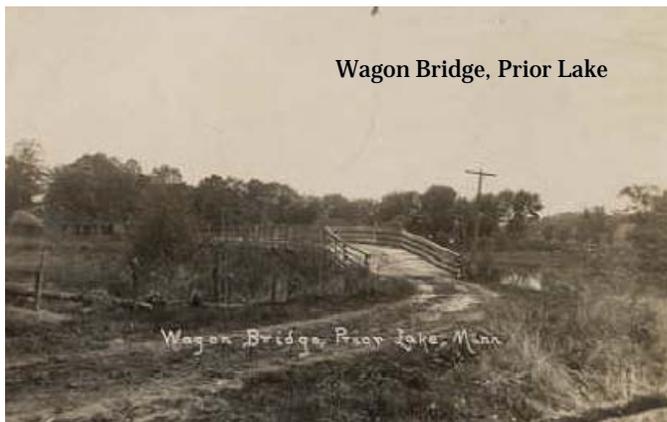
Beginning in 1854, the influx of settlement increased rapidly. Many of the early settlers, as may be seen by their characteristic Yankee names, were typical Americans from the older states. Later German, Irish, Bohemian, and Scandinavian immigration was to be an important factor in the progress of the county. The county seat was established in Shakopee in 1854 and has since remained there, although several attempts have been made to remove it to Jordan or Lydia.

Transportation routes have been the primary reasons for growth spurts in Scott County. A stage line was established between St. Paul and Shakopee in 1853, and a ferry across the river at Shakopee opened the same year. Rail transportation reached the county with the arrival of the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad Company (later renamed to the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company) in 1865. The railroad route was from the Twin Cities to Shakopee, up the valley, crossing the Minnesota River at St. Peter, on to Mankato and south to the Iowa line. A connection was made at Le Mars, Iowa, with the Iowa Falls and Sioux City railroad. The line is now a part of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha system operated by Union Pacific Railroad.



Scott County has relied heavily on its agricultural roots. The early settlers first raised food for their own families and fodder for their stock with a little surplus to sell or barter for clothing and supplies they could not produce. Soon wheat was the principal crop, although the acreage of corn and potatoes increased and there was a growing interest in dairy cattle, oxen, and swine. In 1879, Scott County led the state in the production of flax. About that time, coincident with a diminishing yield per acre of wheat, attention was turned to diversified farming, a trend which was particularly marked after the introduction of cooperative creameries in the 1890s.

In the 1900s, Scott County remained an agricultural based community. Population growth occurred primarily due to increases in the number of births, resulting in 14,116 people in the 1930 US Census. By 1970, the population reached 34,393 as suburbanization began to spread into the cities of Savage, Shakopee, and Prior Lake. Suburbanization, slowly but steadily, began to cover the northern portion of the county. However, the most significant growth began after the Bloomington Ferry Bridge opened in 1995, creating a major transportation crossing connecting Scott County residents with employment opportunities in the southwest Twin Cities metropolitan area. As a result of this transportation route, the population increased 55 percent between 1990 and 2000 to 89,498. Since 2000, the population increased an additional 39 percent in only six years to an estimated 124,092 in 2006.



The municipalities within Scott County are:

- **Belle Plaine** (founded in 1854, incorporated as a city in 1974);
- **Elko New Market** (merged cities of Elko [platted in 1902, incorporated as a city in 1949] and New Market [1858], renamed Elko New Market on January 1, 2007);
- **Jordan** (platted in 1854, incorporated as a village in 1872 and as a city in 1891);
- **New Prague** (partly in Le Sueur County, founded in 1856, incorporated as a city in 1891);
- **Prior Lake** (platted in 1875, incorporated as a city in 1891);
- **Savage** (platted in 1857, incorporated as a city in 1858); and
- **Shakopee** (platted in 1854, incorporated as a city in 1857, reincorporated as a city in 1870).

Eleven townships also are a part of Scott County. These townships consist of: **Belle Plaine, Blakeley, Cedar Lake, Credit River, Helena, Jackson, Louisville, New Market, St. Lawrence, Sand Creek, and Spring Lake.** Former townships include Eagle Creek (now part of Shakopee and Prior Lake) and Glendale (Savage). Hamlets or former railroad points include: Blakeley, Lydia, Marystown, Merriam Junction, St. Lawrence, Union Hill and St. Patrick.

Today Scott County enjoys a growing mix of commercial, industrial, and housing development, yet maintains a diversified rural flavor. Scott County is home to several historical, scenic, and entertainment destinations including Canterbury Park, Murphy's Landing, Elko Speedway, Mystic Lake Casino, Renaissance Festival, and Valleyfair. The unique mix of entertainment with diverse urban and rural housing choices has made a community with something for everyone.

POPULATION

This section provides historic and current baseline information on population and other demographics changes. Additional demographic information can be found in the *Scott County 2005 Community Needs Report*, prepared by the Health and Human Services Division.

A. Historical Population Characteristics

Scott County has experienced considerable population growth over the past 50 years. Figure III-1 shows the county's census population from 1950 to 2000, along with the proportion of those residents who resided in the unincorporated areas (townships) and those in the cities. Overall, the proportion of "township" and "city" residents remained steady during the 1950s, 60s, and 70s, with roughly 40 percent of the total population living in townships and 60 percent in cities. During the 1980s, the county experienced accelerated growth in the incorporated cities, a trend that continued into the 1990s and early 2000s. According to 2005 estimates, nearly 20 percent of the county's population lives in a township and 80 percent live in one of the cities. The gap between township and city residents is forecasted to increase even further in 2030.

Figure III-1 Historic Population, 1950 to 2000 & 2030 Forecasts							
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2030 Forecast
Scott County	16,486	21,909	34,393	43,784	57,846	89,498	221,770
Township	6,733 (41%)	7,756 (35%)	13,711 (40%)	14,730 (34%)	15,855 (27%)	20,315 (23%)	31,270 (14%)
City	9,753 (59%)	14,153 (65%)	20,682 (60%)	29,054 (66%)	41,991 (73%)	69,183 (77%)	190,500 (86%)

Source: US Census Bureau, Metropolitan Council 2030 Forecasts

Scott County's gradual shift from a rural to more urban county is reflected in Figure III-2, which depicts the municipal boundary changes over the past 50 years. As shown in the map, the population is skewed towards the north and eastern portions of the county, leaving the south and west comparatively more sparsely populated. This map was used throughout the planning process to demonstrate the historic growth patterns and trends occurring in the county.

**Figure III-2
Municipal Boundaries and Population, 1955 to 2005**

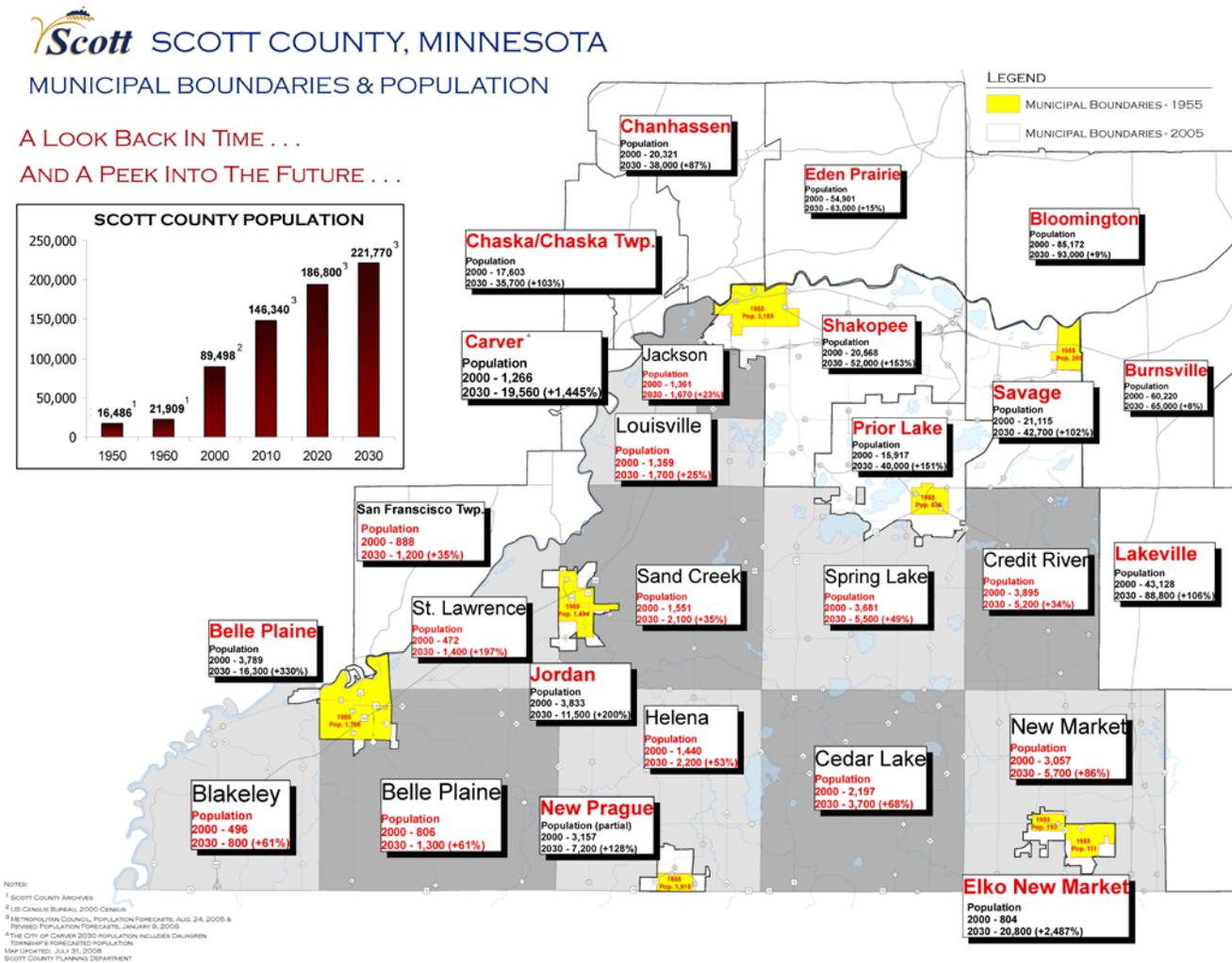


Figure III-3 compares Scott County's population trends over the past 25 years to trends in other metropolitan counties. From 1990 to 2000, Scott County's growth rate of about 55 percent was the highest in the metropolitan area. Neighboring Carver County was the second fastest growing county (46 percent) in the region. The core counties of Hennepin and Ramsey experienced the lowest growth rates (8.1 percent and 5.2 percent respectively). This can be contributed to the core counties having little remaining undeveloped land and the continued out-migration of residents from inner-cities.

Counties	1980	1990	2000	2007 est. (as of July 1, 2007)	% Change 1990 - 2000	% Change 2000 – July 1, 2007
Scott	43,784	57,846	89,498	126,642	54.7	41.5
Anoka	195,998	243,641	298,084	326,252	22.3	9.4
Carver	37,046	47,915	70,205	88,459	46.5	26.0
Dakota	194,279	275,227	355,904	390,478	29.3	9.7
Hennepin	941,411	1,032,431	1,116,200	1,136,599	8.1	0.2
Ramsey	459,784	485,765	511,035	499,891	5.2	-2.2
Washington	113,571	145,896	201,130	226,475	37.9	12.6

Source: US Census, 1980-2000, 2008

Overall county population growth has resulted in an increase in the number of school-aged children. As a result, public school enrollments have risen significantly for most school districts in Scott County since 2002-2003, as shown in Figure III-4. Prior Lake-Savage and Shakopee districts saw significant increases in enrollments, with over 1,200 students each in only five years. Burnsville school district, which serves portions of Savage and Shakopee, has seen an enrollment decrease of nine percent since 2002-2003. However, the decrease seen in this district was likely based on population changes outside of Scott County. Increases in public school enrollments result in considerable impacts on communities, requiring the need for construction or expansions of schools and recreational facilities. The districts of Shakopee, Jordan, and Savage-Prior Lake have recently constructed new schools to meet demands.

Independent School District, Number	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	Rate of Increase/ Decline 2002 – 2007
Belle Plaine, 716	1,311	1,367	1,448	1,473	1,510	15%
Burnsville, 191	11,386	11,220	10,888	10,689	10,399	-9%
Jordan, 717	1,393	1,487	1,501	1,534	1,546	11%
Lakeville, 194	10,154	10,512	10,755	11,034	11,036	9%
New Prague, 721	2,705	2,872	3,102	3,206	3,401	26%
Prior Lake-Savage, 719	5,220	5,545	5,947	6,241	6,507	25%
Shakopee, 720	4,564	4,893	5,233	5,539	5,824	28%
Le Sueur-Henderson, 2397	1,351	1,311	1,328	1,278	1,216	-10%
Bloomington, 271	10,690	10,653	10,532	10,669	10,346	-3%

Source: Minnesota Department of Education, 2002-2007

B. Population Forecasts

Population forecasts produced by the Metropolitan Council in 2008 (see Figure III-5) anticipate 221,770 residents in Scott County by 2030. This would be an increase of 132,272 individuals from the 2000 Census figures. Based on these projections, 91 percent of this new growth is expected to occur in the incorporated cities. The city of Elko New Market is expected to have the greatest population increase change, expanding from 804 people in 2000, to a population well over 20,000 by 2030. All other cities are expected to at least double in size. The townships are

projected to have smaller growth rates; however each will absorb some growth over this period. Scott County is projected to become even more urbanized by 2030, with nearly 85 percent of the population residing in the cities and 15 percent in the townships.

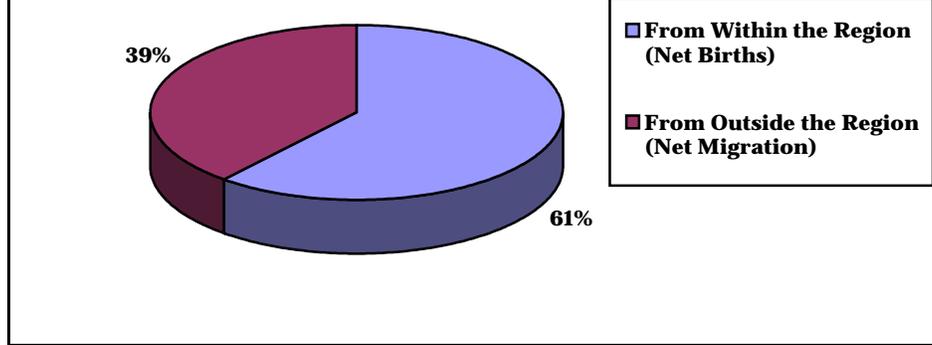
These forecasts will be useful for long-term land use, transportation, housing, and community facility planning, but the limitations of these projections should be recognized. Metropolitan Council bases projections on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current population. The reliability of these projections depends on the continuation of past growth trends. Projecting populations for the rural areas are subject to error, as minor changes in birth, death or migration rates can significantly impact growth rates. Actual future population will depend on market conditions, attitudes toward growth, and development regulations. Local policies and plans can certainly affect these rates of growth.

Figure III-5 Population Forecasts, 2000 to 2030						
City/Township	Census 1990	Census 2000	2010	2020	2030	% Change 2000 – 2030
Belle Plaine	3,149	3,789	7,300	11,800	16,300	330
Elko New Market	450	804	5,700	13,100	20,800	2,487
Jordan*	2,909	3,833	7,200 (5,900)	8,300 (9,700)	11,500 (13,500)	200
New Prague (pt)	2,356	3,157	4,700	6,200	7,200	128
Prior Lake	11,482	15,917	26,500	33,300	40,000	151
Savage*	9,906	21,115	31,900 (27,009)	39,000 (32,903)	42,700 (39,188)	102
Shakopee	11,739	20,568	39,500	48,500	52,000	153
City total	41,991	69,183	122,800	160,200	190,500	175
Belle Plaine TWP	691	806	770	790	1,300	61
Blakeley TWP	456	496	600	730	800	61
Cedar Lake TWP	1,688	2,197	2,660	3,070	3,700	68
Credit River TWP	2,854	3,895	4,610	4,880	5,200	34
Helena TWP	1,107	1,440	1,600	1,800	2,200	53
Jackson TWP	1,359	1,361	1,420	1,500	1,670	23
Louisville TWP	910	1,359	1,390	1,500	1,700	25
New Market TWP	2,008	3,057	3,970	4,800	5,700	86
St. Lawrence TWP	418	472	600	800	1,400	197
Sand Creek TWP	1,511	1,551	1,650	1,850	2,100	35
Spring Lake TWP	2,853	3,681	4,270	4,880	5,500	42
Township total	15,855	20,315	23,540	26,600	31,270	58
Scott County	57,846	89,498	146,340	186,800	221,770	148

* Population forecasts in parenthesis are revised forecasts used in the City's 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Source: Metropolitan Council Population Forecasts (Regional Development Framework Revised as of January 9, 2008)

The two components of population change are natural increase (total births minus total deaths) and net migration (number of people leaving an area subtracted from number of people moving into an area). Over the past 50 years, natural increase has played a larger role in population change in the Twin Cities region than net migration. This trend is expected to continue. Of the nearly one million additional residents the Twin Cities metropolitan area is expected to add by 2030, a projected 61 percent will come from within the metro area due to natural increase. Scott County is expected to follow this trend, providing roughly two-thirds of future growth from the children and grandchildren of existing residents.

**Figure III-6
Twin Cities Metropolitan Area
New Residents, 2000 to 2030 (by category)**



Source: Metropolitan Council Population Forecasts, January 2004

C. Age Characteristics

Scott County's changing age structure has important implications for education, service, housing and transportation needs. The county's population is aging with the rest of the state and nation due to the impact of the aging Baby Boomer generation. In 2000, Scott County's median age of 32.7 years was the youngest of all metropolitan counties and well below the state median (35.4).

**Figure III-7
Age and Gender Distribution, 2000**

	Median Age	% Under 20	% Over 65	% Female / Male
Scott County	32.7	33.4	6.2	49.5 / 50.5
Anoka County	33.7	31.5	7.1	49.7 / 50.3
Carver County	33.9	33.8	7.5	50.0 / 50.0
Dakota County	33.7	31.5	7.4	50.6 / 49.4
Hennepin County	34.9	26.6	11.0	50.8 / 49.2
Ramsey County	33.7	28.7	11.6	51.8 / 48.2
Washington County	35.1	31.7	7.6	50.3 / 49.7
Minnesota	35.4	29.1	12.1	50.5 / 49.5

Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 2000

By 2030, Scott County will see a dramatic increase in the elderly population (65 and older). The 65+ population is expected to be 7.2 percent in 2010, 9.8 percent in 2020, and 14.3 percent of the total population in 2030. According to the Minnesota Department of Human Services, the state will have 1.5 million baby boomers over the age of 65 by the year 2030. This means that one out of four Minnesotans will be over the age of 65.

The aging Baby Boomer population will have an impact on services and goods provided in Scott County. As people age, they become less mobile and more reliant on public transportation, family, friends, and public and private long-term care health systems. This will require more public resources to be provided for senior assistance programs. This will also provide the opportunity for the creation or expansion of a number of services, such as home delivery of everything from medication to groceries.

Along with the major changes in the senior population, the county will also be impacted by growth in the toddler (0-4), school-age children (5-19), and adult (20-64) populations. Each category has different needs and demands that must be accommodated. An increase in the toddler population requires expansion in the number of child-care services provided and neighborhood playground equipment. School-age children bring the need for new schools and recreational activities for teenagers (see Chapter IX for more details on future school facility needs). School-age children also account for the largest at-risk population for behavioral disorders. An increasing younger population proportionately strains the demand for social workers and human service programs, resulting in the need for additional public funding. The Twin Cities has recently and will continue to attract more college graduates than any other metropolitan area in the Midwest. As a result, the influx of young adults will necessitate more employment and entertainment choices. The significant growth of all population categories expected in the next 25 years will likely lead to major changes in services (public and private), education, retail, and employment offered for Scott County residents. The population's impact on the local economy will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter X.

Figure III-8
Age Cohort Forecasts, Scott County, 2000* to 2030

Year	0 – 4 Age Group	5 – 19 Age Group	20 – 64 Age Group	65+ Age Group
2000	8,296 (9.3%)	21,578 (24.1%)	54,080 (60.4%)	5,544 (6.2%)
2005	8,510 (8.0%)	26,060 (24.5%)	65,100 (61.2%)	6,730 (6.3%)
2010	9,660 (7.9%)	28,580 (23.4%)	75,290 (61.6%)	8,770 (7.2%)
2020	12,320 (8.0%)	33,150 (21.6%)	92,770 (60.5%)	15,020 (9.8%)
2030	13,650 (7.5%)	39,400 (21.7%)	102,620 (56.5%)	25,960 (14.3%)

* 2000 populations are from 2000 US Census

Source: Minnesota Planning (Agency), Office of the State Demographer, January 2003

Figure III-9
School Age Children, Scott County
2000 to 2030

Age	2000	2010	2020	2030
Under 5 years	8,296 (9.3%)	9,660 (7.9%)	12,320 (8.0%)	13,650 (7.5%)
5 to 9 years	8,273 (9.2%)	9,640 (7.9%)	12,010 (7.8%)	13,880 (7.6%)
10 to 14 years	7,438 (8.3%)	10,060 (8.2%)	11,290 (7.4%)	13,630 (7.5%)
15 to 19 years	5,867 (6.6%)	8,880 (7.3%)	9,850 (6.4%)	11,890 (6.5%)

Source: US Census Bureau, Minnesota State Demographic Center

Figure III-9 shows projected growth estimates for the population under 20 years old. Current growth trends impacting each school district are expected to continue for the next 25 years. As a result, school districts will continue to see growth pressures. Additional school expansions and construction may be required to meet these needs, as well as the hiring of more teachers. The increased number of projected households may assist in recouping some additional costs.

D. Special Needs Populations

For the purposes of this 2030 Plan Update (and consistent with the State of Minnesota 2002 Consolidated Plan), special needs populations in Scott County include: the elderly, persons experiencing homelessness, persons with development disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons with physical disabilities, persons with mental illness or substance abuse problems, and migrant agricultural workers. Due to lower incomes and the need for supportive services, special needs groups are more likely than the general public to encounter difficulty paying for adequate housing and often require enhanced community services. According to the Minnesota Department of Health, there were 4,298 children in Scott County with special health needs (medication, services, developmental, behavioral, or emotional needs).

In general, the growth of special needs populations is proportional to the overall growth of the population. As a rule of thumb, one percent of the general population has some kind of developmental or physical disability. Approximately three to four percent of the general population age 18 to 64 has a serious mental illness. For Scott County, where the total population is projected to nearly double by 2030, there will be an increased demand on community facilities and services from this special needs group.

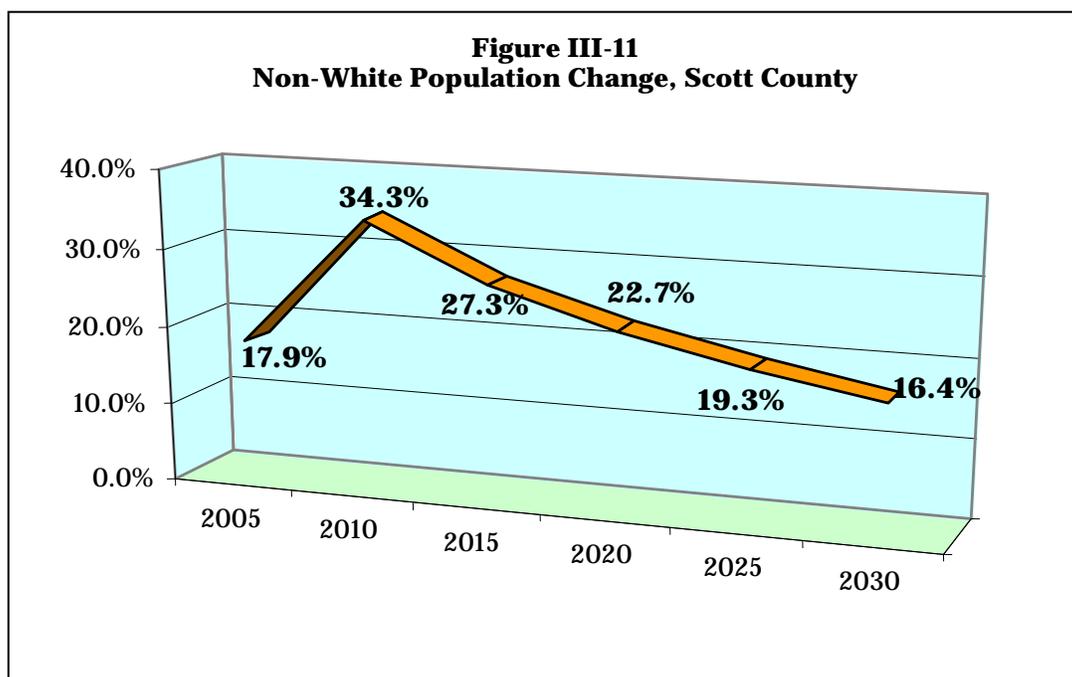
E. Racial and Ethnic Characteristics

Racial and ethnic data collection differed between the 1990 and 2000 US Census. In the 1990 US Census, respondents were only allowed to choose one race. At that time, 99.5 percent of Scott County residents were identified as “white.” The classification system changed in the 2000 US Census, allowing respondents to choose more than one race. Results from the 2000 Census reported Scott County having 93.6 percent “white” residents. Additionally, 1.2 percent of Scott County respondents reported that they were two or more races. Even though, in comparison, the 1990 US Census to 2000 US Census data do not perfectly match, it does show that Scott County is becoming a more racially diverse county. Recent changes in diversity are reflected in the growing number of ethnic grocery stores, restaurants, and new places of worship that are now found in many of the cities. As the total population increases, the population of minorities is also expected to increase. Figure III-10 describes Scott County’s racial diversity, as recorded in the 2000 US Census.

Figure III-10 Population by Race, Scott County			
Race	Population	Percent of County (%)	Percent of Metro (%)
American Indian/Alaskan Native	693	0.77	0.03
Asian	1,946	2.17	0.07
Black/African American	824	0.92	0.03
Caucasian/White	83,813	93.65	3.17
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2,381	2.66	0.09
Other/Two or more races	2,222	2.48	0.08
Total	89,498	100	3.39

Source: US Census, 2000

While the diversity percentages of Scott County are lower than the rest of the metropolitan area, the county is expected to encounter many changes to its non-white population based on the Minnesota State Demographic Center forecast from 2000 to 2030, as shown in Figure III-11. The non-white population is expected to increase 243.5 percent between 2000 and 2030. Based on the Minnesota Demographic Center, Scott County should hit its peak population increase in non-whites between 2005 and 2010 with a population change of 34.3 percent. As a result of these projections, the County needs to prepare for the increasing diversity and respond to the impacts it may bring on communities.



Source: Minnesota Demographic Center

F. Education and Income Levels

Educational attainment is the highest degree or level of school completed, and is a variable used when assessing a community or region's labor force potential. Educational attainment differs by ethnicity, access to higher education, employer expectations and socioeconomic status. According to 2000 Census data, of the county's population age 25 and older, 91 percent attained a high school level education. For comparison, the high school graduation rate for adults 25 and older in the Twin Cities metropolitan area was 87.6 percent and 75.2 percent in the United States. Approximately 23.1 percent of this same age group in the county had attained a college level education (bachelor's degree or higher), compared to 28.1 percent for the Twin Cities metropolitan area and 20.3 percent for the United States. This shows the Twin Cities offers a highly educated employment base in relation to the rest of the United States. Scott County fairs higher in high school graduates but has five percent fewer college graduates than the remaining metro region.

The high education rates are reflected in the county's 2005 median income value. According to the *2006 Comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment for Scott County* study, the county's median household income was \$77,585 in 2005. In comparison, the median household income was \$62,500 for the Twin Cities metropolitan area, \$52,024 for the state, and \$46,242 for the nation. Scott County residents recorded the highest median income of all the Twin Cities

metropolitan counties in the 2000 Census. The median household income in Scott County increased by about 25.8 percent from 1989 to 1999 after adjusting for the rate of inflation. While these statistics do not reflect the amount of economic activity produced within the county, it does show the residents, on average, maintain a healthy economic lifestyle, which may positively influence their overall quality of life.

Within the county, median household income is unevenly distributed. Figure III-12 provides the median household income per community and two unincorporated areas based on 2005 values. The eastern portion of the county generally had households with higher incomes than those in the western portion. This could be attributed to the eastern area’s more scenic landscape (which is desirable for rural estate development), access to healthy job centers, transportation routes, and a more active housing market. More economic analysis and employment data for Scott County is discussed in Chapter X.

Figure III-12 Median Household Income, 2005	
City/Area	Value (in dollars)
Belle Plaine	\$55,175
Elko New Market	\$67,200
Jordan	\$55,025
New Prague	\$48,650
Prior Lake	\$86,925
Savage	\$88,250
Shakopee	\$69,300
Eastern townships (Cedar Lake, Credit River, New Market, and Spring Lake)	\$91,700
Western townships (Blakeley, Belle Plaine, Helena, Jackson, Louisville, Sand Creek, and St. Lawrence)	\$70,100
Scott County	\$77,585

Source: 2006 Comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment for Scott County, Minnesota, Claritas Inc., Maxfield Research Inc.

HOUSING

Scott County is one of the fastest growing counties in the state and country, which requires an increase in the number of household units to accommodate all of the new residents. Scott County has a relatively younger population that requires an expanding array of housing needs and lifestyles. But the aging Baby Boomer population will also require new housing options over the next thirty years that may not currently be satisfied by today’s housing market. This section discusses past and present housing figures for Scott County to help identify future housing needs for current and future residents. This includes analysis of household characteristics, housing types, and housing values within the county.

A. Housing Stock Characteristics

Figure III-13 compares selected household characteristics for Scott County with the Twin Cities metropolitan area and state. In 2000, Scott County had the highest average household size of 2.89, well above the state average of 2.52. Statewide, household size has steadily decreased over the past 40 years as parents have chosen to have fewer children, and an increasing number of married couples decided to have no children at all. This reduction in household size is expected to continue over the next 30 years. The percent of households occupied by a single resident in

Scott County (16 percent) was the lowest of all metropolitan counties and well below the state (26.9 percent). However, this percentage is expected to rise over the next 30 years due to the increasing number of young adults and senior citizens forecasted.

Figure III-13 Household Characteristic Comparisons, 2000				
	Total Housing Units	Total Households	Average Household Size	% Single-Person Household
Scott County	31,609	30,692	2.89	16.0
Anoka County	108,091	106,428	2.77	19.3
Carver County	24,883	24,356	2.84	18.1
Dakota County	133,750	131,151	2.70	21.7
Hennepin County	468,824	456,129	2.39	31.8
Ramsey County	206,448	201,236	2.45	32.0
Washington County	73,365	71,462	2.77	18.7
Minnesota	2,065,945	1,895,127	2.52	26.9

Source: US Census of Population and Housing, 2000

With a 73 percent increase in households between 1990 and 2000, growth occurred in all household types. However, certain types experienced greater changes, with the largest growth occurring in the number of family households. Married couple households increased 46 percent, with the amount of couples with children under age 18 increasing nearly 26 percent.

Figure III-14 Households by Type				
Household Type	1990	2000	Change	% Change
Family households	15,438	23,977	8,539	55.3%
Married couples	13,416	20,521	7,105	46.0%
- With related children under age 18	7,824	11,815	3,991	25.9%
- No related children under age 18	5,592	8,706	3,114	20.2%
Other families	2,022	3,456	1,434	9.3%
Male householder, no wife present	621	1,200	579	3.8%
- With related children under age 18	316	761	445	2.9%
- No related children under age 18	305	439	134	0.9%
Female householder, no husband present	1,401	2,256	855	5.5%
- With related children under age 18	975	1,677	702	4.5%
- No related children under age 18	426	579	153	1.0%
Non-family households	3,929	6,715	2,786	18.0%
1-person	2,996	4,912	1,916	12.4%
2 or more persons	933	1,803	870	5.65
Total	19,367	30,692	11,325	73.4%

Source: US Census, 1990 and 2000

Traditional family households consisting of two parents with children typically reside in single-family homes. Single-parent and non-family households often require additional housing options, such as townhomes, condominiums, and apartment units. The number of single-parent and non-family households increased 70 percent from 1990, for a total of 10,171 households in 2000. To meet the needs of these growing populations, the incorporated cities (particularly Shakopee, Savage, and Prior Lake) have seen large increases in the number of townhome units and apartment buildings developed since the late 1990s.

Figure III-15 Occupied Housing Units by Type and Tenure				
Type of Housing and Units in Structure	1990		2000	
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters
Single-family, detached	14,455	622	23,342	622
Single-family, attached	477	308	2,281	429
Duplexes	108	332	147	315
Buildings with 3-4 units	43	422	105	491
Buildings with 5-19 units	33	693	87	824
Buildings with 20 or more units	10	963	43	1,316
Mobile homes	656	80	583	104
Other units	75	90	3	0
Total occupied housing units	15,857	3,510	26,591	4,101

Source: US Census, 1990 and 2000

Scott County had the highest home ownership rate in the Twin Cities metropolitan area in 2000, with 86.5 percent of households owner-occupied. Housing values have continued to rise along with the number of new homeowners. This can be attributed to the housing market boom for the Twin Cities that occurred in the early 2000s. Figure III-16 shows a range of owner-occupied home values in 2000.

Figure III-16 Value of Owner-Occupied Units, 2000	
Value of Owner-Occupied Units	Number of Units
Under \$100,000	2,724 (10.2%)
\$100,000 - \$149,999	8,695 (32.7%)
\$150,000 - \$174,999	4,298 (16.2%)
\$175,000 - \$199,999	2,695 (10.1%)
\$200,000 - \$299,999	5,685 (21.4%)
\$300,000 - \$399,999	1,473 (5.5%)
\$400,000 - \$499,999	561 (2.1%)
\$500,000 or higher	460 (1.7%)
Total owner units	26,591 (100%)

Source: US Census, 2000

According to the *2006 Comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment for Scott County* study, the average monthly rent for suburban Scott County (Shakopee, Savage, and Prior Lake) was \$881. This was four percent higher than the metropolitan area average. Rent increased 22 percent between 1999 and 2001, compared to the overall 16 percent increase for the metropolitan area. Vacancy rates were at an alarming low of 1.5 percent in 2000 as the supply of rental units failed to meet demand. As an economic downturn hit the region in the early 2000s, vacancy rates peaked at 7.6 percent due to a number of factors, including a large supply of new home units, low mortgage interest rates, and higher rent values. The market has since become more stabilized to vacancy rates of 5.5 percent county-wide (6.1 percent metro-wide) in 2005 as the real estate market has slowed and additional rental units have been constructed to meet current demands.

Figure III-17 Gross Monthly Rent Paid, 2000	
Gross Rent	Number of Units
Less than \$200	182 (4.7%)
\$200 - \$299	166 (4.3%)
\$300 - \$399	179 (4.6%)
\$400 - \$499	350 (9.1%)
\$500 - \$599	657 (17.1%)
\$600 - \$699	682 (17.7%)
\$700 - \$799	685 (17.8%)
\$800 - \$899	401 (10.4%)
\$900 - \$999	223 (5.8%)
\$1,000 - \$1,249	239 (6.2%)
\$1,250 or more	86 (2.2%)
Total rental units	3,850 (100%)

Source: US Census, 2000

Figure III-18 Gross Rents Paid By Number of Bedrooms, 2000				
Rent Categories	Number of Bedrooms			
	None	One	Two	Three or More
With cash rent	92	1,321	1,573	864
Less than \$200	0	153	29	0
\$200 - \$299	9	114	29	14
\$300 - \$499	16	237	138	138
\$500 - \$749	44	665	800	196
\$750 - \$999	16	141	521	265
\$1,000 or more	7	11	56	251
No cash rent	9	2	62	57
Total	101	1,323	1,635	921

Source: US Census, 2000

Another measure of the county's housing stock is the availability of affordable housing. A housing unit is considered affordable when households pay 30 percent or less of its total income for housing costs. The Metropolitan Council determines an annual housing affordability value based on 80 percent of the median family income for new owner-occupied units and 50 percent of the median family income for new rental-occupied units. In 2005, the regional median family income was \$77,000. This means a new owner-occupied unit (\$193,700 in value or less) was affordable for families earning \$61,600 or more and a new rental unit was affordable for families earning \$38,500 or more.

The following three tables show household income statistics. In Scott County, 81 percent of owner-occupied households and 63 percent of rental households lived in affordable homes based on their income in 1999. These values imply two options: there is an abundant supply of affordable housing in the county *or* the high median family income value helps most residents afford higher-priced housing. In 2005, Scott County's median household income was \$77,585, over \$15,000 above the metropolitan average. On average, Scott County residents have more money to spend on housing.

Income	Age of Householder						
	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and Over
Less than \$15,000	149	234	245	190	347	306	634
\$15,000-\$24,999	246	296	329	249	272	373	414
\$25,000-\$34,999	238	465	586	392	247	372	363
\$35,000-\$49,999	364	1,045	1,377	636	648	513	361
\$50,000-\$74,999	434	2,221	2,889	1,965	1,209	578	162
\$75,000-\$99,999	191	2,138	2,815	2,092	1,068	284	66
\$100,000 or more	195	2,634	4,332	3,708	1,766	345	118
Total households	1,817	9,033	12,573	9,232	5,557	2,771	2,118

Source: 2006 Comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment for Scott County, Minnesota, Claritas Inc., Maxfield Research Inc.

Age of Householder	Median Household Income
Under 25 years	\$46,342
25-34	\$77,992
35-44	\$82,642
45-54	\$89,155
55-64	\$76,303
65-74	\$44,794
75 and older	\$25,298
All households	\$77,585

Source: 2006 Comprehensive Housing Needs Assessment for Scott County, Minnesota, Claritas Inc., Maxfield Research Inc.

1999 Income	Households Paying Less than 30% of Income for Housing		Households Paying 30% or More of Income for Housing	
	Owners	Renters	Owners	Renters
Less than \$10,000	16	133	262	281
\$10,000-\$19,999	350	166	342	529
\$20,000-\$34,999	759	622	896	546
\$35,000-\$49,999	1,492	686	1,096	30
\$50,000-\$74,999	5,151	459	1,047	18
\$75,000-\$99,999	4,835	208	366	0
\$100,000 or more	5,163	117	93	0

Source: US Census, 2000

Many housing market watchers have been tracking foreclosure activities across the nation as another way to monitor the affordability of home ownership. During the housing boom of the early 2000s, many people purchased their homes with Adjustable Rate Mortgages (ARMs) with short-term interest rates. Over the next several years, many of those homebuyers with ARMs will face the first of many resets of their mortgages. A reset is when the fixed length of the ARM

is expired and the bank adjusts the mortgage to a new interest rate. According to the Moody's Economy.com research firm in PA, more than \$2 trillion of mortgage debt comes up for interest-rate resets in 2007 and 2008. Some housing market analysts speculate many borrowers will have trouble meeting the higher payments and may be forced to sell their home or lose their home to foreclosures. Nationwide, foreclosure rates were up 17 percent from June 2005 to June 2006. In Minnesota, housing foreclosures were up in 2006 by 52 percent over the 2005 rate.

The number of persons in poverty increased 27 percent between 1989 and 1999. However, as the population increased, the percentage of individuals impacted by poverty decreased. The groups most impacted by poverty included one-parent households, especially single mothers. In Scott County, 13.8 percent of single-parent female households lived in poverty. The Scott County Community Development Agency (CDA) offers assistance for impoverished individuals through subsidized housing programs; but the availability of these subsidies is limited.

Figure III-22 Poverty Status by Age				
Age Group	Persons in Poverty - 1989		Persons in Poverty - 1999	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Under 5	237	4.6	205	2.6
5	43	4.8	49	3.1
6-11	254	4.2	388	4.1
12-17	264	5.4	383	4.9
18-64	1,108	3.2	1,576	2.9
65-74	111	5.3	118	4.1
75 and over	333	26.4	260	14.8

Source: US Census, 2000

Figure III-23 Poverty Status by Family Type, 1999		
Family Type	Number Below Poverty Level	Percent Below Poverty Level (%)
Married-couple family	208	1.0
-With related children under age 18	144	1.2
-No related children under age 18	64	0.7
Male householder, no wife present	64	6.0
-With related children under age 18	62	8.2
-No related children under age 18	2	0.7
Female householder, no husband present	203	10.5
-With related children under age 18	187	13.8
-No related children under age 18	16	2.8

Source: US Census, 2000

Another way to assess the housing stock is through the age of the homes. A housing stock with a majority of older homes may have many dilapidated buildings and require the need for major renovations or tear-downs. Newer housing stock will have fewer issues and often provide more housing choices for its residents. As a whole, Scott County has a relatively new housing stock, with a large majority (90 percent) of homes constructed over the past 50 years and 58 percent of the total housing units constructed between 1980 and 2000. Roughly 70 percent of the renter-occupied units were built since 1970. This has resulted in a stable and attractive housing stock for residents and homebuyers.

**Figure III-24
Year Structure was Built**

	1939 or Earlier	1940- 1949	1950- 1959	1960- 1969	1970- 1979	1980- 1989	1990- 1994	1995- 1998	1999- March 2000	Totals
Owner-occupied	1,876	647	1,402	2,154	4,394	5,291	3,967	4,758	2,102	26,591
Renter-occupied	456	131	206	421	1,092	1,065	166	291	273	4,101

Source: US Census, 2000

Scott County has continued to see tremendous growth pressures since data was collected for the 2000 Census. Figure III-25 shows the number of building permits issued for new residential units (single-family and multi-family) in each city and the unincorporated areas since 2001. Over 12,000 additional units were constructed between 2001 and 2006. The cities of Prior Lake, Savage, and Shakopee accumulated the most new units, with a combination of over 8,000 new home permits over the specified time period. The townships experienced a combination of nearly 1,200 permits, with the largest consolidation of new homes occurring in the eastern townships of Credit River (388), Cedar Lake (210), and New Market (171).

**Figure III-25
Number of Housing Unit Building Permits
by Jurisdiction, 2001 to 2006**

Jurisdiction	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Belle Plaine	224	181	149	150	104	58	866
Elko	35	56	90	73	47	84	385
Jordan	87	87	78	103	90	62	507
New Market	127	76	96	65	18	60	442
New Prague*	114	82	86	40	46	52	420
Prior Lake	455	813	516	300	196	320	2,600
Savage	478	176	233	323	256	149	1,615
Shakopee	789	587	1,087	745	658	279	4,145
All townships	246	220	202	206	188	133	1,195
Total	2,555	2,278	2,537	2,005	1,603	1,197	12,175

* New Prague building permits only include units within Scott County

Source: Metropolitan Council Survey of Residential Building Permits, 2001-2006

The result of over 12,000 new homes in six years has significant impacts on the county's housing stock. Lifecycle housing benefits from new home construction. As move-up housing occurs (i.e., moving into a larger, higher-valued home), modest-priced housing becomes available for younger couples and families. Senior citizens also may be moving into new townhomes or senior housing, which opens up existing single-family units for young families and new residents. Residents also have more options as housing types have increased throughout the county. Recent developments have supplied an increase in the number of townhome and apartment units, as well as an increase in the number of single-family homes. This offers a diversified lifestyle that accommodates to more Scott County residents.

B. Household Forecasts

Figure III-26 lists the Metropolitan Council's household projections anticipated in Scott County. An additional 56,298 new households are expected by 2030. Along with the population growth, the majority of new households will occur within the incorporated areas, with all of the cities more than doubling from the 2000 Census statistics. The cities of Shakopee, Savage, and Prior Lake will continue to receive large amounts of suburban growth from the metropolitan area, combining for 53,500 households (62 percent of the County's households). The townships will see an increase of approximately 4,880 new households by 2030, which could impact the County's transportation system and the environment as the number of traffic trips and individual septic systems increase.

Figure III-26 Household Forecasts, 2000 to 2030						
City/Township	Census 1990	Census 2000	2010	2020	2030	% Change 2000 – 2030
Belle Plaine	1,092	1,396	2,900	4,700	6,500	366
Elko New Market	157	286	2,120	4,850	8,000	2,697
Jordan*	1,042	1,349	2,700 (2,150)	3,200 (3,700)	4,600 (5,200)	241
New Prague (pt)	870	1,160	1,800	2,500	3,000	159
Prior Lake	3,901	5,645	10,000	13,000	16,000	183
Savage*	3,255	6,807	11,000 (9,313)	14,500 (12,231)	16,000 (13,943)	135
Shakopee	4,163	7,540	15,000	19,500	21,500	185
City total	14,480	24,183	45,520	62,250	75,600	213
Belle Plaine TWP	211	266	280	300	500	88
Blakeley TWP	140	166	220	280	310	87
Cedar Lake TWP	523	719	950	1,150	1,400	95
Credit River TWP	864	1,242	1,610	1,780	1,940	56
Helena TWP	352	450	550	650	800	78
Jackson TWP	459	461	510	580	650	41
Louisville TWP	278	410	450	520	600	46
New Market TWP	627	956	1,300	1,630	1,950	104
St. Lawrence TWP	122	144	200	280	500	247
Sand Creek TWP	412	478	550	650	750	57
Spring Lake TWP	899	1,217	1,470	1,730	1,990	64
Township total	4,887	6,509	8,090	9,950	11,390	75
Scott County	19,367	30,692	53,610	71,800	86,990	183

* Household forecasts in parenthesis are revised forecasts used in the City's 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Source: Metropolitan Council Household Forecasts (Regional Development Framework Revised as of January 9, 2008)

Scott County is expected to have a 95.4 percent increase in married-couple households between 2000 and 2030. While families without children will maintain large growth rates, the number of families with children will continue to rise and impact public schools, park systems, and recreational programs. Along with the youthful presence in Scott County, senior households will also experience major growth. Seniors 65 and over who live alone are expected to increase by 310.4 percent between 2000 and 2030. This will create a large demand for the availability of senior housing. Seniors 65 and over are expected to have the highest percentage increase (32.8 percent) between 2020 and 2025.

EMPLOYMENT

This section analyzes how employment figures in Scott County will be impacted by the anticipated population growth. This includes discussions on past labor force characteristics and projected employment estimates up to 2030. Scott County residents have historically benefited from low unemployment rates and high paying jobs, on average. This trend is expected to continue as the number of jobs within Scott County increase.

A. Current Labor Characteristics

Overall, Scott County residents have more jobs in manufacturing, professional, transportation, and construction occupations—and fewer jobs in educational, health, and social services—as compared to the state. The county’s primary economic activity is in manufacturing and service-related employment. According to 2000 Census data, the largest proportion of the 49,491 employed persons living in Scott County were employed in the manufacturing sector (18.3 percent), followed by the education, health, and social services sector (14.8 percent). Jobs related to the tourism industry (arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services, and retail trade) made up a combined total of 19.2 percent of the county’s labor force. The percentage of the county’s labor force employed by industry and occupation in 2000 are shown in the following figures. Chapter X covers labor characteristics in more detail.

Figure III-27 Labor Force Characteristics by Industry, 2000		
Industry	Number Employed	Percentage
Manufacturing	9,074	18.3%
Educational, health and social services	7,319	14.8%
Retail trade	5,829	11.8%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	5,035	10.2%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	4,174	8.4%
Construction	3,923	7.9%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	3,656	7.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	3,107	6.3%
Wholesale trade	2,205	4.5%
Other services (except public administration)	2,146	4.3%
Information	1,324	2.7%
Public administration	1,238	2.5%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	461	0.9%
Total	49,491	100%

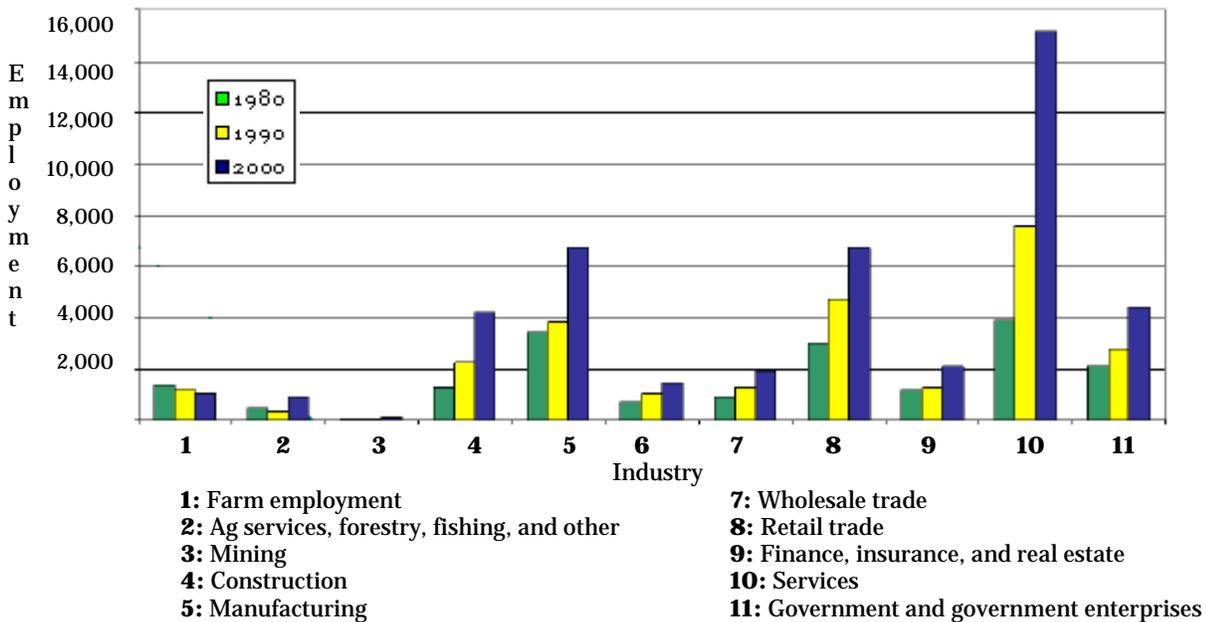
Source: US Census, 2000

Figure III-28 Labor Force Characteristics by Occupation, 2000		
Occupation	Number Employed	Percentage
Management, professional, and related occupations	17,882	36.1%
Service occupations	6,082	12.3%
Sales and office occupations	13,499	27.3%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	119	0.2%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	5,142	10.4%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	6,767	13.7%
Total	49,491	100%

Source: US Census, 2000

Figure III-29 and Figure III-30 compare changes in employment by industry for Scott County between 1980 and 2000. The greatest changes in employment occurred with service and construction occupations. The service industry experienced the most significant gain in jobs, with a 294 percent increase over the 20-year time span. Construction followed with a 242 percent increase. Only farm employment saw a decrease in the number of jobs. This decrease may be more related to technological improvements in the farming industry that require fewer employees than a reduction in the total number of farms located within Scott County. With the anticipated residential growth, service, health care, and retail related jobs will likely continue to increase.

**Figure III-29
Scott County Employment by Industry, 1980 to 2000**



Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts

**Figure III-30
Scott County Employment Change by Industry, 1980 to 2000**

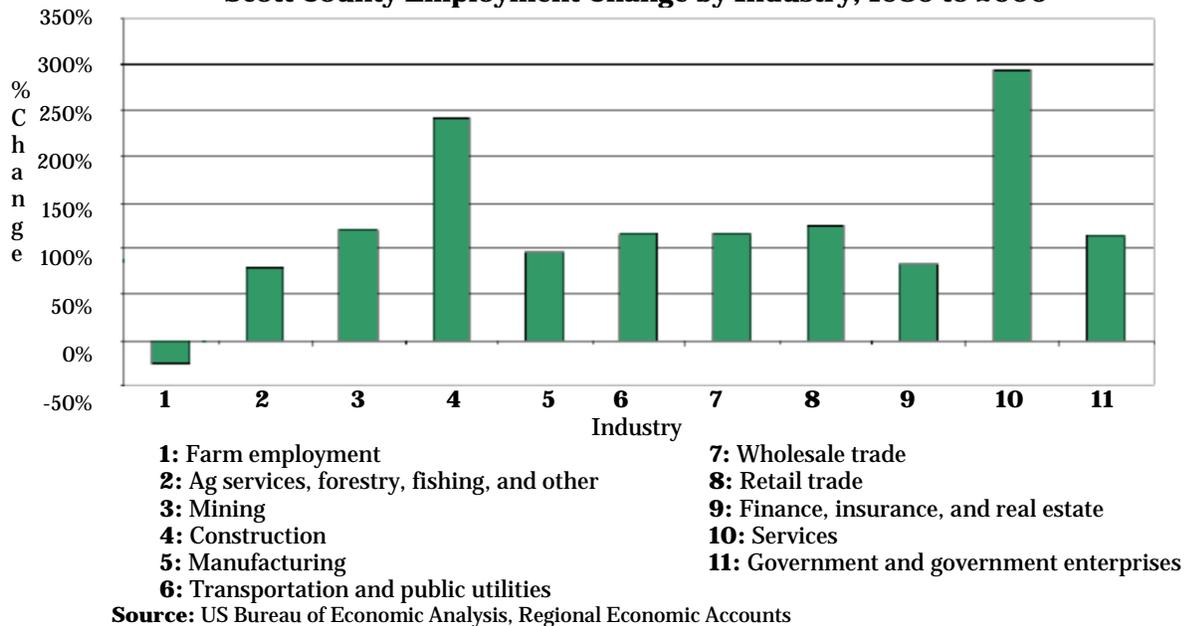


Figure III-31 lists the ten fastest growing occupations for Minnesota in 2004, projected through 2014. All of the occupations listed are related to health care or technology, showing both the increased demand for medical and health services to accommodate the aging population and the major impact technology is having on the state's economy.

Figure III-31 10 Fastest-Growing Occupations in Minnesota, 2004 to 2014			
Rank	Occupation	Projected Job Growth 2004-2014	2006 Third Qtr. Median Hourly Wage
1	Physician Assistants	53.7%	\$37.83
2	Network Systems and Data Communications	52.8%	\$34.38
3	Home Health Aides	51.7%	\$10.64
4	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	47.4%	\$37.72
5	Biomedical Engineers	45.3%	\$35.29
6	Medical Assistants	42.3%	\$13.89
7	Personal & Home Care Aides	42.1%	\$10.36
8	Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	42.0%	\$25.82
9	Athletic Trainers	41.0%	\$36,963/yr
10	Dental Hygienists	38.1%	\$31.27

Source: Employment Projections, DEED, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

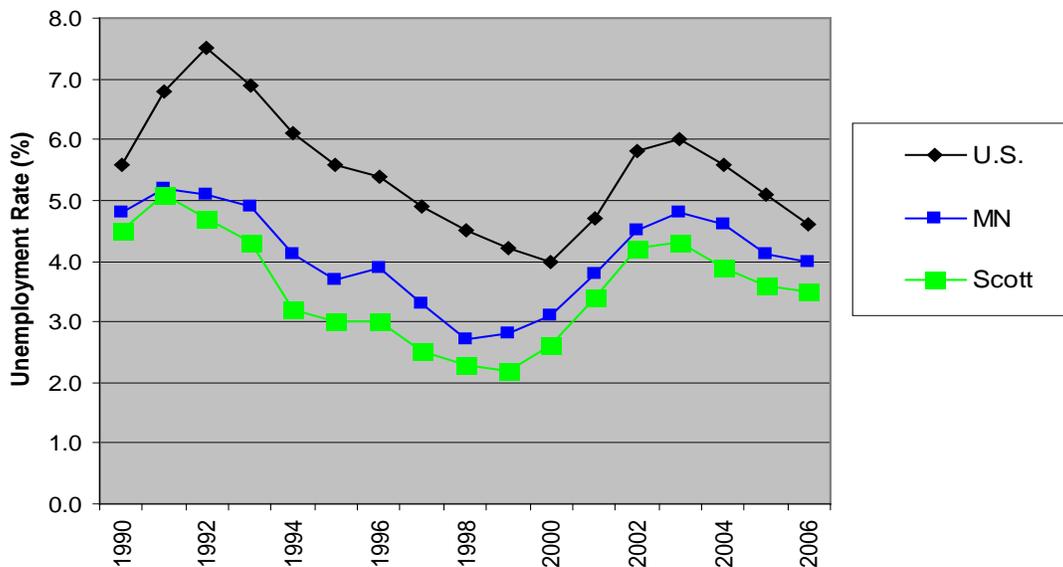
In 2002, one percent of employees working in Scott County received the minimum wage of \$5.15 or less an hour. Roughly one-third of total workers made between \$11.05 and \$18.44 an hour; 57 percent of workers made between \$11.05 and \$29.49 an hour. These percentages show most jobs within Scott County paid moderate- and high-income wages.

Wage Group	Jobs
Jobs paying \$5.15 or less/hr	381
Paying \$5.16 to \$11.04/hr	9,875
Paying \$11.05 to \$18.44/hr	12,508
Paying \$18.45 to \$29.49/hr	7,566
Paying \$29.50 to \$36.87/hr	1,816
Paying over \$36.87/hr	3,039
Total jobs	35,185

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development and Metropolitan Council

Unemployment rates in Scott County have consistently remained below state and national levels, although local rates have followed recent trends. The entire nation felt the impact of an economic recession in the early 2000s. As a result, Scott County reached a ten-year high of 4.3 percent in 2003. In 2004, the economy began to rebound and unemployment decreased to 3.9 percent. They continued to decrease in 2006 to 3.5 percent. The low unemployment rates can be factored to the strong economy of the Twin Cities region and high education levels of Scott County residents.

**Figure III-33
Unemployment Rates, 1990 to 2006**



Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED)

B. Employment Forecasts

Figure III-34 Employment Forecasts, 2000 to 2030						
City/Township	Census 1990	2000 Estimates	2010	2020	2030	% Change 2000 – 2030
Belle Plaine*	931	1,428	1,910 (2,200)	2,200 (3,100)	2,700 (4,000)	89
Elko New Market	113	248	400	900	1,250	404
Jordan*	913	1,321	1,500 (2,000)	1,650 (2,700)	1,870 (3,400)	42
New Prague (pt)	1,044	2,282	2,800	2,950	3,150	38
Prior Lake	3,000	7,972	9,500	11,000	12,500	57
Savage	3,180	5,366	6,000	6,900	8,700	62
Shakopee	8,500	13,938	17,800	21,300	22,800	64
City total	17,681	32,555	39,910	46,900	52,970	63
Belle Plaine TWP	40	77	70	80	90	17
Blakeley TWP	20	70	50	70	80	14
Cedar Lake TWP	25	91	60	70	80	-12
Credit River TWP	100	265	270	300	340	28
Helena TWP	50	473	100	100	110	-77
Jackson TWP	50	92	500	750	870	846
Louisville TWP	200	476	420	440	460	-3
New Market TWP	113	262	300	300	400	53
St. Lawrence TWP	100	145	200	210	220	52
Sand Creek TWP	75	249	220	250	270	8
Spring Lake TWP	277	176	210	260	300	70
Township total	1,050	2,376	2,400	2,830	3,220	36
Scott County	18,731	34,931	42,310	49,730	56,190	61

* Employment forecasts in parenthesis are revised forecasts used in the City's 2030 Comprehensive Plan Update
Source: Metropolitan Council Employment Forecasts (Regional Development Framework Revised as of January 9, 2008)

Figure III-34 lists the Metropolitan Council's employment projections anticipated in Scott County. An additional 21,259 new jobs are expected by 2030. This is a 61 percent increase from employment numbers recorded in the 2000 Census. In the metropolitan area, only Washington County (102 percent) and Carver County (97 percent) are expected to see larger percentage increases in new jobs by 2030. New jobs will continue to be concentrated primarily in the suburban cities of Shakopee, Savage, and Prior Lake. All three cities will combine for approximately 80 percent of new jobs in the County by 2030. Shakopee alone is expected to gain approximately 9,000 new jobs.

In 2000, the US Census reported Scott County having more jobs (34,931) than households (30,692). Current projections forecast the number of households will surpass employment, requiring many residents to work outside of the community. By 2030, the county is projected to have 30,800 more households than jobs. This trend is anticipated around the Twin Cities core counties, as Scott, Anoka, Carver, and Washington counties will all have more households than jobs over the next 25 years. The core counties of Hennepin and Ramsey will maintain and add the most jobs in the metropolitan area over the same time period.

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND SUMMARY

Scott County is projected to experience major demographic changes by 2030. The number of residents is expected to more than double from the 2000 Census figures of 89,498 individuals to nearly 222,000 individuals by 2030. In 2030, the residents will be more diverse as the minority population continues to increase. There will be significant growth in both the number of school-age children and senior citizens. This will require communities to adapt to increased needs for these two population groups by developing more schools and senior housing and transportation options. While household and population growth surge, employment projections show that the number of jobs will also experience major growth. However, the number of jobs will not keep pace with the working population, requiring many to commute to surrounding counties for employment. This will significantly impact the County's roadway system and its connection to regional routes. The major growth expected by 2030 will undoubtedly change the look and feel of Scott County.