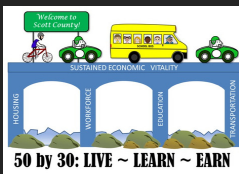


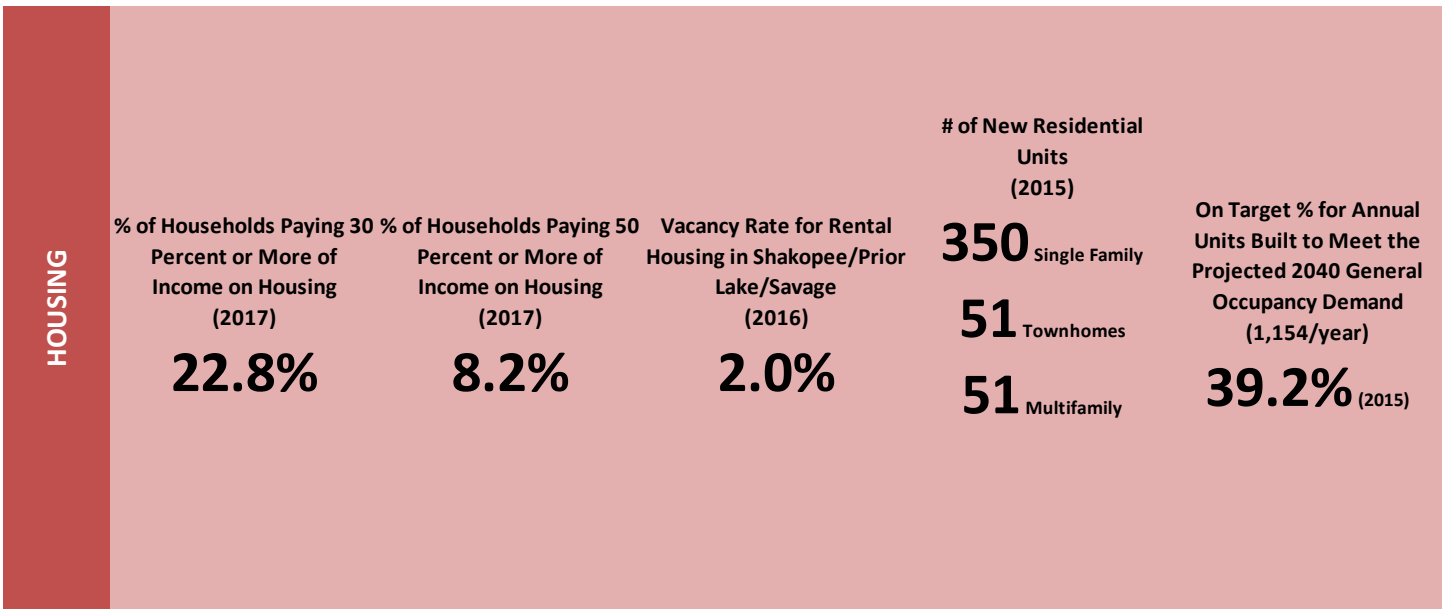
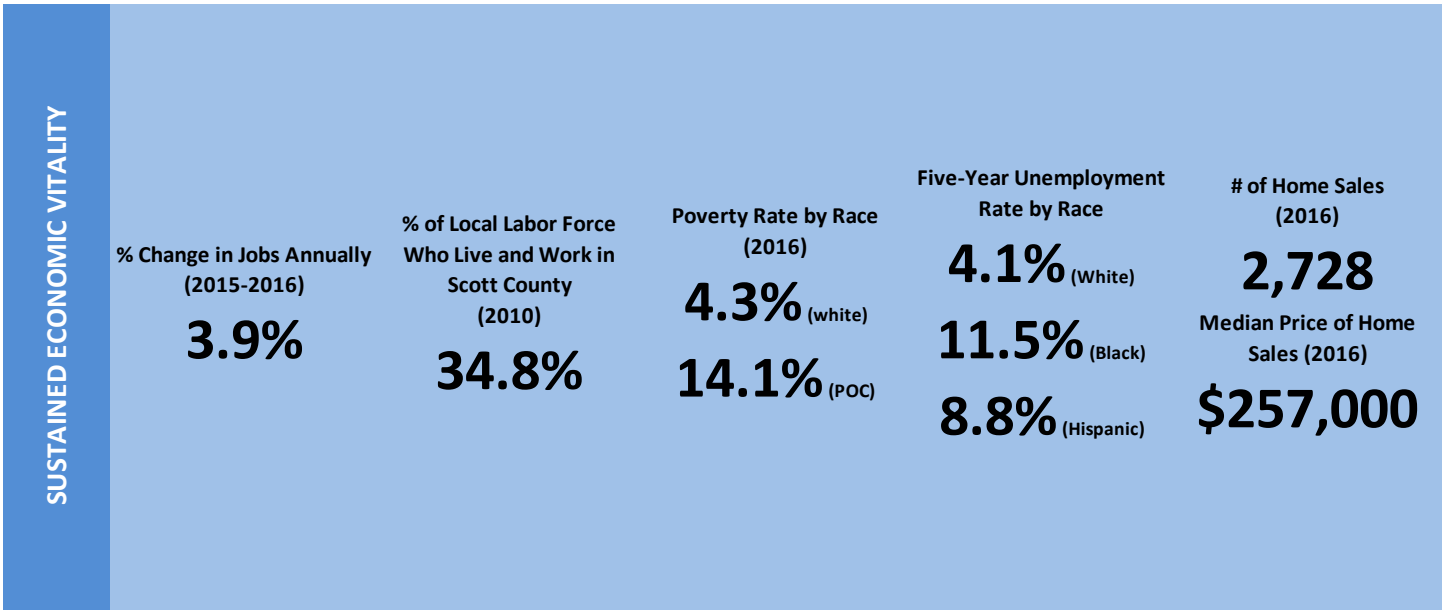


50 BY 30 COLLECTIVE IMPACT 2017 INDICATORS

Housing, Workforce Readiness, Educational Preparedness & Transportation in the 21st Century.
A Collective Impact Approach to ensure Scott County is a place where residents are stable, connected, educated, and contributing.



This **50x30 Live Learn Earn Indicators Dashboard** is a set of shared metrics (or benchmarks) that track progress on our key outcomes. All members of the work groups, steering committee, project team and backbone organization 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**. Each metric is defined in a technical guide. 2017 is first year of this dashboard.



WORKFORCE READINESS

Net Pop. Change Aged 25-34 (2015 to 2016)	% of Labor Force Aged 16-24 (2016)	% of Population Age 25+ with an Associate's Degree or Higher (2015)	% of Population Age 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2015)	Five-Year Unemployment Rate by Age
-265	68.4%	50.2%	38.2%	4.6% (Total)
				13.4% (16-19)
				10.7% (20-24)

EDUCATION PREPAREDNESS

% of 3rd Grade Students Achieving Reading Standards (2016)	% of 3rd Grade Students Achieving Reading Standards (2016)		% of children who received early childhood screening before age 5 (preschool screening) (2015)	% of Median Household Income Aged 25-34 Spent on Childcare (1 child) (2015)	% of Children Under the Age of 6 Living Below the Poverty Level (2015)
	58.8% (Asian)	80.6%			
	46.2% (Black)	26.5% (Center)			
	37.9% (Hispanic)	13.3% (Home)			
	34.8% (Indian)	6.0%			
44.5% (F&Rlunch)	58.8% (Mulit-race)				
37.9% (ESL)	68.3% (White)				

TRANSPORTATION

% of Population with Commutes Less Than 30 Minutes (2015)	Average # of jobs reachable within 30 minutes by public transit or walking (2014)	% of SmartLink Transit Rides Denied Annually (2016)	# of SmartLink Transit Rides Provided Annually (2016)	# of Households Without a Car (2015)
58.2%	469	4.3%	109,518	1,682

SUSTAINED ECONOMIC VITALITY

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p style="text-align: center;">% Change in Jobs Annually</p>	<p>Change in jobs consists of the one year change in employment data under the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics QCEW program which represents the number of the region's Unemployment Insurance covered workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded are members of the armed forces, the self-employed, proprietors, domestic workers, and unpaid family workers. Railroad workers covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance system are also excluded.</p>	<p>Percent change in total jobs is the change in the count of workers involved in the production of goods and services over one year. As production requires working time and human capital, firms and other organizations pay people, providing them with a key component of their income and facilitating well-being.</p>	<p>Metro: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Metropolitan Area Groupings; Counties: MN Department of Employment and Economic Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Metros: http://www.bls.gov/data/#employment; Counties: http://mn.gov/deed/data/datatools/qcew/</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">% of Local Labor Force Who Live and Work in Scott County</p>	<p>This measure is sometimes used as an indicator of worker retention, but it does not reflect variation in the community's geographic area or other attributes. It is computed by dividing the number of workers who live and work in the same county by the total workers living there.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">US Census Bureau, 2000, 2010</p>

SUSTAINED ECONOMIC VITALITY

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p>Poverty Rate by Race</p>	<p>Percent of population, by race, for whom poverty status is determined as living below 100% of the federal poverty level. Thresholds depend on family size. Of Color includes all persons who are American Indian, Asian, Black, or Two or more races, or those who identify themselves as belonging to another race, as well as those who are Hispanic of any race.</p>	<p>Poverty refers to a condition in which one is unable to afford basic human needs, such as clean water, nutrition, health care, education, clothing, and shelter. People living in poverty tend to have poorer health, die younger, and have poor economic, social, political, and physical conditions. Poverty also is associated with an increased risk of homelessness, crime, and illiteracy.</p>	<p>Number of people living below 100% FPL/Number of people for whom poverty status is determined. U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates: Table S1701. http://factfinder.census.gov/; http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/</p>
<p>Five-Year Unemployment Rate (by Race)</p>	<p>The labor force participation rate refers to the percentage of working-age people in an economy who are either employed or are actively looking for work. The number of people who are no longer actively searching for work would not be included in the participation rate.</p>	<p>The labor force participation rate is a measure of the active portion of an economy's labor force.</p>	<p>U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1- year estimates: Table DP03. http://factfinder.census.gov/</p>
<p># of Home Sales/Median Price of Home Sales</p>	<p>The number of Home Sales are completed transactions of homes. The Median Home Sale Price is the average home sale price in Scott County.</p>	<p>These measures reflect the housing market condition within Scott County.</p>	<p>Minneapolis Area Association of Realtors annual report. http://www.mplsrealtor.com/market-data/</p>

HOUSING

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p>% of Households Paying 30 Percent or More of Income on Housing</p>	<p>One of the key metrics to assess housing affordability in a community is housing cost burden. A household is considered cost burden when it pays more than 30% of its annual income on housing.</p>	<p>Households spending 30% or more of their income on housing are at risk of being unable to afford basic needs like groceries, clothes, prescriptions and transportation.</p>	<p>US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015, 5 -year estimates. Source: Minnesota Housing Partnership, 2017 County Housing Profile (Scott Co.). [46,214 households/10,582 burdened households spending 30%+]</p>
<p>% of Households Paying 50 Percent or More of Income on Housing</p>	<p>One of the key metrics to assess housing affordability in a community is housing cost burden. A household is considered cost burden when it pays more than 30% of its annual income on housing.</p>	<p>Households spending 50% or more of their income on housing are at risk of being unable to afford basic needs like groceries, clothes, prescriptions and transportation.</p>	<p>US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015, 5 -year estimates. Source: Minnesota Housing Partnership, 2017 County Housing Profile (Scott Co.). [46,214 households/3,827 burdened households spending 50%+]</p>
<p>Vacancy Rate for Rental Housing in Shakopee, Prior Lake, and Savage</p>	<p>The vacancy rate is a numerical value calculated as the percentage of all available units in a rental property, such as an apartment complex, that are vacant or unoccupied at a particular time. Vacancy rates in the Shakopee/Savage/Prior Lake area have decreased since 2012, from 4.3% to a low of 1.6% in 2014.</p>	<p>A vacancy rate below 5% indicates that pent-up demand exists for additional rental units in the market</p>	<p>Sources: GVA Marquette Advisors; Maxfield Research & Consulting, LLC. Reported in the <i>2016 Comprehensive Housing Needs Update</i> Scott County, Minnesota by Maxfield Research</p>

HOUSING

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p style="text-align: center;"># of New Residential Units (2015)</p>	<p>Demand for housing comes from several sources including: household growth, changes in housing preferences, household relocations and replacement needs. The demand calculations were made based on: demographic growth trends and projections as well as characteristics of the population and household base, employment growth trends and characteristics, housing stock characteristics, general-occupancy rental market conditions, senior housing market conditions, and for-sale housing market conditions.</p>	<p>Household growth necessitates building new housing unless there is enough desirable vacant housing available to absorb the increase in households. Demand is also affected by shifting demographic factors such as the aging of the population, which dictates the type of housing preferred. The relatively young age of the County's housing stock and the fact that redevelopment has not taken a significant number of homes out of the market, demand for housing in Scott County will be driven almost exclusively by household growth.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reported in the <i>2016 Comprehensive Housing Needs Update</i> Scott County, Minnesota by Maxfield Research</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">On Target % for Annual Units Built to Meet the Projected 2040 General Occupancy Demand (1,154/year)</p>	<p>Demand for housing comes from several sources including: household growth, changes in housing preferences, household relocations and replacement needs. The demand calculations were made based on: demographic growth trends and projections as well as characteristics of the population and household base, employment growth trends and characteristics, housing stock characteristics, general-occupancy rental market conditions, senior housing market conditions, and for-sale housing market conditions.</p>	<p>Household growth necessitates building new housing unless there is enough desirable vacant housing available to absorb the increase in households. Demand is also affected by shifting demographic factors such as the aging of the population, which dictates the type of housing preferred. The relatively young age of the County's housing stock and the fact that redevelopment has not taken a significant number of homes out of the market, demand for housing in Scott County will be driven almost exclusively by household growth.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reported in the <i>2016 Comprehensive Housing Needs Update</i> Scott County, Minnesota by Maxfield Research</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2040 Demand = 26,559 units 2017-2040 = 23 years 26,559/23 years = 1,154 units per year</p>

WORKFORCE READINESS

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p>Net Population Change of 25 - 34 year olds</p>	<p>Number of residents aged 25-34 that is reported by the US Census from year to year.</p>	<p>This age group includes younger workers who play a large role in the region's talent pool.</p>	<p>For Minneapolis/St Paul MSA: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. http://usa.ipums.org/usa/</p>
<p>% of Labor Force Aged 16-24 Years Working</p>	<p>Percent of population aged 16 to 24 year olds living in Scott County employed and working</p>	<p>This age group includes younger workers who play a large role in the region's talent pool.</p>	<p>US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015, 5 -year estimates</p>
<p>% of Population Age 25+ with an Associate's Degree or Higher</p>	<p>Percent of population aged 25+ with an Associate's degree or higher (AA, BA, MA, PhD, professional school)</p>	<p>The world is increasingly producing high skilled jobs. Our region's ability to compete with workers and economies worldwide is dependent on having an educated workforce. According to the Georgetown Center on Education and Workforce, about 70 percent of jobs— equal to 2.1 million in Minnesota - will require postsecondary education by 2018.</p>	<p>Number of residents with an Associate's degree or higher/number of total resident. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates: Table S1501. http://factfinder.census.gov/ Percent of population aged 25+ with a Bachelor's degree or higher (BA, MA, PhD, professional school)</p>

WORKFORCE READINESS

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p style="text-align: center;">% of Population Age 25+ with an Bachelor's Degree or Higher</p>	<p>Percent of population aged 25+ with a Bachelor's degree or higher (BA, MA, PhD, professional school)</p>	<p>The world is increasingly producing high skilled jobs. Our region's ability to compete with workers and economies worldwide is dependent on having an educated workforce. According to the Georgetown Center on Education and Workforce, about 70 percent of jobs— equal to 2.1 million in Minnesota - will require postsecondary education by 2018. The MN Office of Higher Education notes that adults with a bachelor's degree earn nearly twice the amount annually as adults with a high school diploma or GED.</p>	<p>Number of residents with an Bachelor's degree or higher/number of total resident. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-year estimates: Table S1501. http://factfinder.census.gov/ Percent of population aged 25+ with a Bachelor's degree or higher (BA, MA, PhD, professional school)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Five-Year Unemployment Rate (by Age)</p>	<p>The labor force participation rate refers to the percentage of working-age people in an economy who are either employed or are actively looking for work. The number of people who are no longer actively searching for work would not be included in the participation rate.</p>	<p>The labor force participation rate is a measure of the active portion of an economy's labor force.</p>	<p>U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1- year estimates: Table DP03. http://factfinder.census.gov/</p>

EDUCATION PREPAREDNESS

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p>% of 3rd Grade Students Achieving Reading Standards (by free & reduced lunch, English as a second language)</p>	<p>Percent of 3rd graders meeting or exceeding standards in reading, according to the Minnesota Comprehensive Assessments (MCA).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>(3rd grade students meeting reading standards + exceeding 3rd grade students Of Color exceeding reading standards)/Total number of 3rd grade students who took the MCA. Please note, under state law, students may opt out of the MCA. Minnesota Department of Education, Assessment and Growth Files. http://w20.education.state.mn.us/MDEAnalytics/Data.jsp</p>
<p>% of 3rd Grade Students Achieving Reading Standards (by Race)</p>	<p>Percent of 3rd graders meeting or exceeding standards in reading, according to the Minnesota Comprehensive Assessments (MCA).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>(3rd grade students Of Color meeting reading standards + exceeding 3rd grade students Of Color exceeding reading standards)/Total number of 3rd grade students Of Color who took the MCA. Please note, under state law, students may opt out of the MCA. Minnesota Department of Education, Assessment and Growth Files. http://w20.education.state.mn.us/MDEAnalytics/Data.jsp</p>
<p>% of children who received early childhood screening before age 5 (preschool screening)</p>	<p>Minnesota state law requires that all children be screened before entering public kindergarten. Early childhood screening examines young children's hearing, vision, immunizations, coordination, speech, cognitive development, and social and emotional skills. The screening identifies factors that may interfere with a child's learning, and connects families with specific resources or therapy to address any challenges.</p>	<p>Screening at age 3 or 4 provides the best opportunity to identify and treat potential concerns before children begin kindergarten, helping them to begin their formal schooling with a stronger foundation.</p>	<p>Minnesota Department of Education, Early Learning Services, Early Childhood Screening Reports, MARSS data. Minnesota Compass http://www.mncompass.org/early-childhood/early-childhood-screening#7-5979-g</p>

EDUCATION PREPAREDNESS

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p style="text-align: center;">% of Median Household Income Aged 25-34 (\$78,740 in 2015) Spent on Childcare</p>	<p>The cost of child care varies widely across states, and the cost of living in each state also affects the affordability of child care for families. The Child Care Aware organization released a report titled <i>The Parents and the High Costs of Child Care: 2016</i> which summarizes the costs of child care across the county, and in four states - including Minnesota - drills down to county level data.</p>	<p>The report continued to expose child care as one of the most significant expenses in a family budget, often exceeding the cost of housing, college tuition, transportation, or food.</p>	<p>Median Household Income (in 2015 dollars) : US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011 - 2015 Annual Child Care Costs in Scott Co: 2016 data from Child Care Aware. http://www.usa.childcareaware.org/advocacy-public-policy/resources/reports-and-research/costofcare/</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">% of Children Under the Age of 6 Living Below the Poverty Level</p>	<p>Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old (including foster children). The Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. For example, for a family interviewed in July 2015, the federal poverty threshold is about \$23,991 for a family consisting of two adults and two minor children. The poverty threshold for a family of this size and composition will vary slightly depending on the month in which the family member was interviewed.</p>	<p>Minnesota has historically enjoyed a robust economy, characterized by diverse industry, the attraction and retention of a skilled workforce, a tradition of entrepreneurial spirit and an eye toward innovation. Maintaining our high quality of life in any area—from housing to health to education—depends on a strong economy. And, in turn, the vitality of our economy hinges on our continued success in those areas as well</p>	<p>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. http://factfinder.census.gov/</p>

TRANSPORTATION

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p style="text-align: center;">% of Population with Commutes Less Than 30 Minutes</p>	<p>Commuting (Journey to Work) refers to a worker's travel from home to work. Place of work refers to the geographic location of the worker's job. A worker is defined as a person 16 years old and over, who were employed and at work during a reference period.</p>	<p>The ability to link information about commuting to socio-demographic characteristics and geography allows planners to forecast local peak travel demand, gauge the amount of pressure placed on transportation infrastructure, and address unmet transportation needs more accurately. Federal, state, and local planners and policymakers use the ACS and other Census Bureau surveys to guide decisions about how to allocate limited public resources devoted to transportation.</p>	<p>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. http://factfinder.census.gov/</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Average # of jobs reachable within 30 minutes by public transit or walking</p>	<p>This dataset provides accessibility values representing the number of jobs that can be reached from each block, on average, between 7 and 9 AM. Travel times were calculated along a combined pedestrian and transit service network that reflects exact schedule times as published by transit providers in the region.</p>	<p>The ability to reach valued destinations in a short amount of time speaks to a transportation system's overall effectiveness. Access Across America data compiled at the University of Minnesota measures the number of jobs reachable within 30-minute commute by mass transit and walking.</p>	<p>University of Minnesota, Accessibility Observatory, "Access Across America" - http://access.umn.edu/publications/america/, 2014.</p>

TRANSPORTATION

Indicator	What is the measure?	Why is it important?	How is it measured/Source?
<p style="text-align: center;">% of SmartLink Transit Rides Denied Annually</p>	<p>This measure shows denial percentage for Smartlink . Although we have 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Carver Scott SmartLink</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"># of SmartLink Transit Rides Provided Annually</p>	<p>This measure shows total performed trips for SmartLink Transit.</p>	<p>This performance measure is an indicator of service reliability and availability. The goal is reliable transit options are available to all citizens.</p>	<p>Carver Scott SmartLink</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"># of Households Without a Car</p>	<p>This measure shows how many housing units do not have a vehicle available to them.</p>	<p>The measure is an indicator to how many households may depend on our public transportation infrastructure for their transportation needs.</p>	<p>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. http://factfinder.census.gov/</p>