

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

CHAPTER 3: COUNTY PROFILE

Introduction

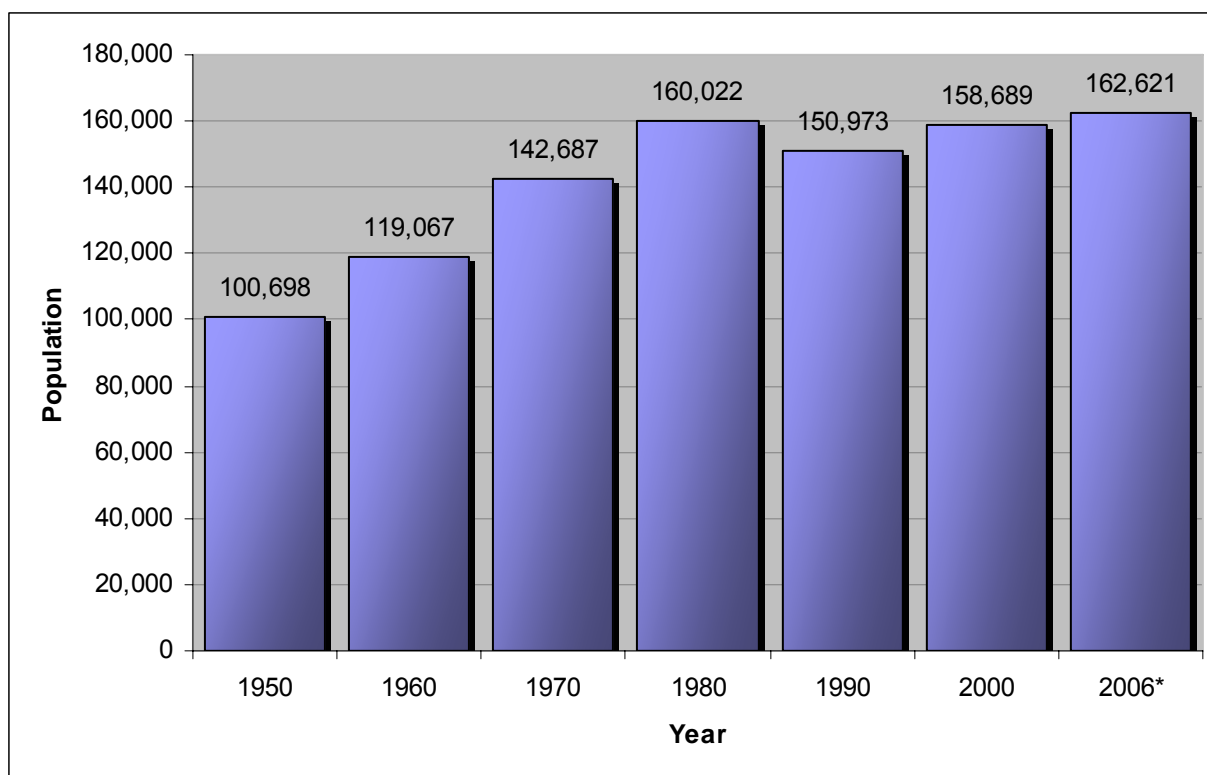
The chapter is intended as a data resource for Scott County officials and the general public when planning for both the short and long term needs of Scott County residents. This profile includes information on population, race, ancestry, ethnicity, age, gender, employment, income, the economy, education, and housing. Much of the data for this chapter comes from the 2000 Census and current labor reports issued by Iowa Workforce Development and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. To show the relevance and significance of the data presented, comparisons are made between Scott County and other areas including the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island IA/IL Metropolitan Statistical Area (DMRI MSA), Rock Island County in Illinois, the State of Iowa, and other Iowa counties that are geographically and situationally comparable to Scott County. Table 3.6 at the end of this chapter provides a comprehensive listing of demographic data for Scott County based on Census data.

Population

Scott County is the third most populous county among the 99 counties in the State of Iowa with a Census 2000 population of 158,669. Map 3.1 illustrates total population by county in Iowa. Reports from the U.S. Census Bureau dating back to 1950 show Scott County's population steadily increasing to its peak population level of 160,022 in 1980. Between 1980 and 1990, the regional economy, including that of Scott County, suffered a decline in the farm implement industry and a related loss of jobs in the manufacturing industry. Due in part to the bleak employment situation, Scott County lost 9,049 people resulting in a 5.7% reduction in population. Comparatively, the DMRI MSA lost 8.1% of its population between 1980 and 1990. As the regional economy began to improve during the 1990s, Scott County's population rebounded with a 5.1% increase from 1990 and 2000. Comparatively, the DMRI MSA gained 8,201 persons, thus growing by 2.3% during the 1990s, meaning that Scott County's population growth during the same timeframe far exceeded that of the surrounding area. Maps 3.2-3.4 show the population changes in Iowa by county between the years 1980-1990, 1990-2000, and 1980-2000. Maps 3.5-3.7 show population changes in Scott County by Census Tract between the years 1980-1990, 1990-2000, and 1980-2000. Map 3.8 shows population density for 2000. Census estimates for 2006 indicate that Scott County's population is the greatest it has ever been with 162,621 people. Figure 3.1 depicts Scott County's population during the last six decennial censuses as well as the 2006 inter-census population estimate.

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Figure 3.1
Scott County Population 1950 - 2006



* Population estimate from U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, compiled by Bi-State Regional Commission

Scott County has 17 municipalities, 16 of which are located entirely within the County's borders. Only a small portion of the City of Durant is located within Scott County, while the majority of Durant's population resides in Cedar County, IA. The most populous of Scott County's municipalities is the City of Davenport with a Census 2000 population of 98,359 people, which is 62.0% of the County's total population. The City of Bettendorf is the County's second largest municipality with 31,258 people or 19.7% of the County's total population. Residents of the City of Eldridge and the City of LeClaire total 3.0% and 1.8% of the County's total population respectively. All other municipalities individually comprise 1% or less of the County's population. Overall, more than 91% of the County's population resides in the incorporated municipalities, with the remaining 13,824 (8.7%) living in the unincorporated areas.

In addition to the incorporated municipalities, Scott County also has a Census Designated Place (CDP). A CDP is an unincorporated area with a concentration of population, housing, and commercial structures that is identifiable by name. As of Census 2000, CDPs no longer need to meet a minimum population threshold to qualify for the tabulation of census data. The CDP located in Scott County is Park View. Park View had a Census 2000 population of 2,169 people, which is included in the population figure for the unincorporated area. See Table 3.1 for a listing of historical population figures for the municipalities and unincorporated area within Scott County.

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Table 3.1
Population of Scott County Municipalities and Unincorporated Area

	2000 Population	% of County Population
SCOTT COUNTY	158,689	100.0%
City of Bettendorf	31,258	19.7%
City of Blue Grass	1,169	0.7%
City of Buffalo	1,321	0.8%
City of Davenport	98,359	62.0%
City of Dixon	276	0.2%
City of Donahue	293	0.2%
City of Durant	1,677	*
City of Eldridge	4,807	3.0%
City of LeClaire	2,868	1.8%
City of Long Grove	597	0.4%
City of Maysville	163	0.1%
City of McCausland	299	0.2%
City of New Liberty	121	0.1%
City of Panorama Park	131	0.1%
City of Princeton	946	0.6%
City of Riverdale	653*	0.4%
City of Walcott	1,528	1.0%
Unincorporated Area	14,548	8.7%

* The majority of Durant's population resides in Cedar County, IA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, compiled by Bi-State Regional Commission

Race, Ancestry, Ethnicity, Age & Gender

Census data can show diversity within a population that is not always perceptible to the general public. During a decennial census, the Census Bureau records information on the gender, age, race, and ancestry of the nation's population. Race and ancestry of individuals are determined through "self identification questions" where respondents choose the race and ancestry to which they most closely identify. Census 2000 was the first in U.S. history to record information on multi-racial individuals. This change makes direct comparisons of race data from the 2000 and prior censuses somewhat inaccurate. Because of this, readers should use the following information on race as a general guide to the County's historical trends. The actual figures may vary slightly from what is presented in this section.

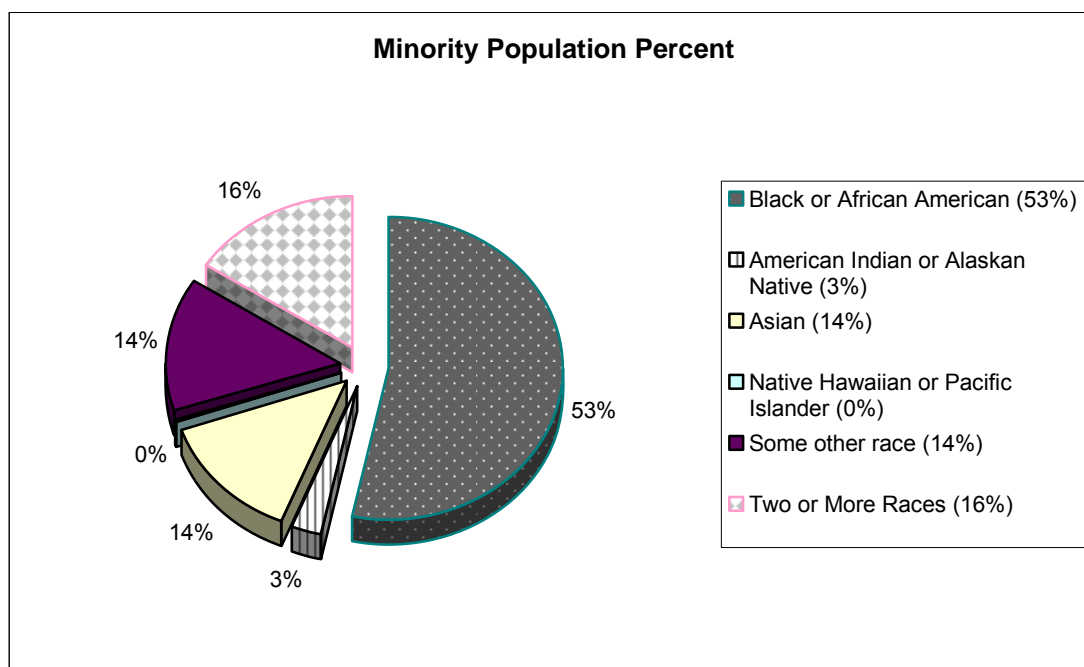
Race. The Census Bureau tabulates race data into the following broad categories:

- White alone
- Black or African American alone
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone
- Asian alone
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
- Some Other Race
- Two or More Races (Census 2000 only)

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Historically, African Americans are the County's most populous racial minority, averaging about 5.4% of the population over the last three decades followed by Asians at 1%. Racial minorities, including those self-identified as multi-racial, accounted for less than 11.5% of the County's population over the last three censuses. Figure 3.2 shows the County's minority population by race based on Census 2000 data and includes the relatively new cohort for multi-race persons.

Figure 3.2

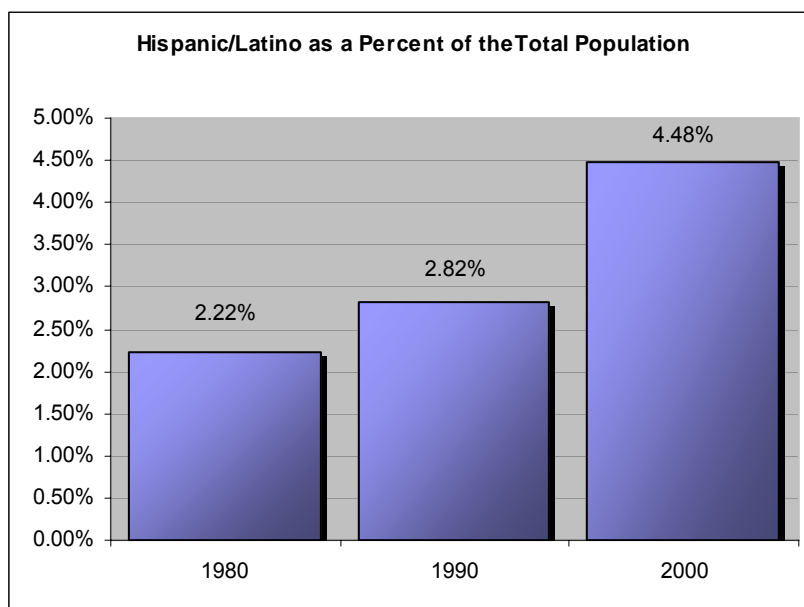


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Ethnicity. Aside from race, respondents are asked to indicate if they have Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, regardless of what race or ancestry they have chosen. Individuals (of any race) identifying themselves as having Hispanic or Latino ethnicity totaled 4.1% of the population during the 2000 census. Table 3.6 displays the number of persons with Hispanic or Latino ethnicity residing in Scott County from 1980 to 2000. During that timeframe, the number of people identifying themselves as Hispanic or Latino increased by just over 100%, meaning that the population of those having Hispanic or Latino ethnicity doubled. Comparatively, the Hispanic/Latino population of Rock Island County, which is located directly across the Mississippi River and is also a part of the DMR MSA, had an increase of 77% of the Hispanic/Latino population during the same timeframe. Figure 3.3 shows the County's Hispanic/Latino percentage of the population over the last three decades.

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Figure 3.3



Source: US Census Bureau

Ancestry. The U.S. Census Bureau also records ancestry during the decennial census. Respondents can choose from dozens of ancestries such as Irish, German, Russian, and French and may pick more than one. A person's race or ethnic status has no bearing on the ancestries they may choose. More than half of Scott County residents most often identified themselves as German or Irish during the last census with the two ancestries accounting for 35.8% and 15.5% of the responses, respectively.

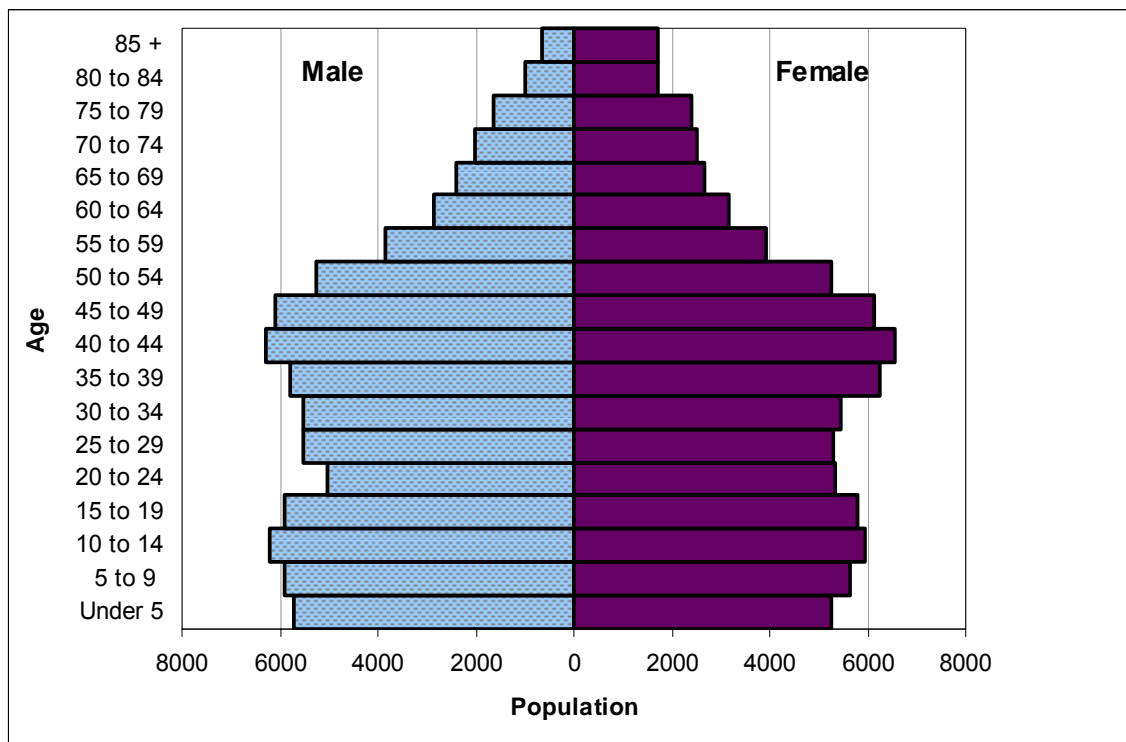
Age & Gender. The best gauge of a population's overall age is the median age. The higher the median age, the older a population, and conversely the lower the median age, the younger the population. Statistically, a median is the value that divides a distribution in half. In other words, a median age is the age at which half of the population is older and half the population is younger. The median age of the population in Scott County has been steadily, if not rapidly, increasing. Scott County's median age in 2000 was 35.4 years, seven and a half years older than in 1980 (27.9 years). Therefore, Scott County's median age has increased at an average rate of 0.94 years annually from 1980 to 2000, or a 26.9% increase overall. Some of this aging may be attributed to the loss of younger workers during the previously mentioned recession in the 1980s. In comparison, Rock Island County has also seen an increase in the median age from 29.9 years in 1980 to 37.8 years in 2000. Scott County's median age is slightly lower than the median age for the DMRI MSA, which reached 36.9 years in 2000. For additional peer comparisons of median age, see Table 3.5.

Comparing the 2000 and 1990 censuses shows that Scott County's population increase was largely due to a gain of population in the 45 to 54 years cohort. In 1990, persons 45 to 54 years of age totaled 15,607. In 2000, persons 45 to 54 years of age increased by 7,147 to 22,754, which is a substantial increase at 45.8%. The age cohorts with the greatest gains in population

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

from 1990 to 2000 were 45-54 years (+45.8%), 75 years and older (+24.2%), and 10-19 years (+6.2%). The age group categories with the greatest decrease in population are 20 to 34 years (-10.3%), under 9 (-5.9%), and 65 to 74 (-4.2%). The population pyramid in Figure 3.4 depicts Scott County's total males and females across several age cohorts. The pyramid shows a large contingent of people between 35 and 49 years old, with significant narrowing starting at age 55. Also noticeable is the narrowing at age 20 to 24 for males in Scott County.

Figure 3.4
Scott County Population Pyramid



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Population Projections

In order to be well prepared for the future needs of Scott County residents, it is important to make accurate projections concerning what, if any, growth and development will occur. An immense number of variables have the potential to affect the future growth and development of an area; therefore, relying on only one method of calculating population projections may be misleading. In this regard, several methods of calculating population projections were employed and compared for the most accurate representation of the future as possible. The models employed to predict Scott County's future population are:

1. Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.
2. Linear regression analysis
3. Relative proportion

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

The Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. database contains more than 900 variables for every county in the United States for every year from 1970 to 2030. This comprehensive database includes detailed population data by age, sex, and race; employment and earnings by major industry; personal income by source of income; retail sales by kind of business; and data on the number of households, their size, and their income. All of these variables are projected for each year through 2030. The fact that the proprietary Woods & Poole economic and demographic projections rely on a very detailed database makes them one of the most comprehensive county-level projections available. For Scott County, Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. is projecting steady, continual growth through 2030, which is the furthest out the projections reach. For a breakdown on future projections by Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., see Figure 3.5.

The linear regression analysis method uses the County's historic census figures to calculate a "best fit" trend line of past growth. Once the trend line is developed, it is then extended to show projected future growth. The trend line assumes that Scott County's growth rate will continue at a rate similar to the past.

The relative proportion method assumes that the total population of a county can be projected based on the total population of the state. Using census records, a ratio of Scott County's population to the State of Iowa is calculated. This ratio is then applied to population projections developed by the U.S. Census Bureau for the State of Iowa to predict Scott County's future population. Table 3.2 shows Scott County's projected population using the three different methodologies.

Table 3.2
Scott County Population Projections

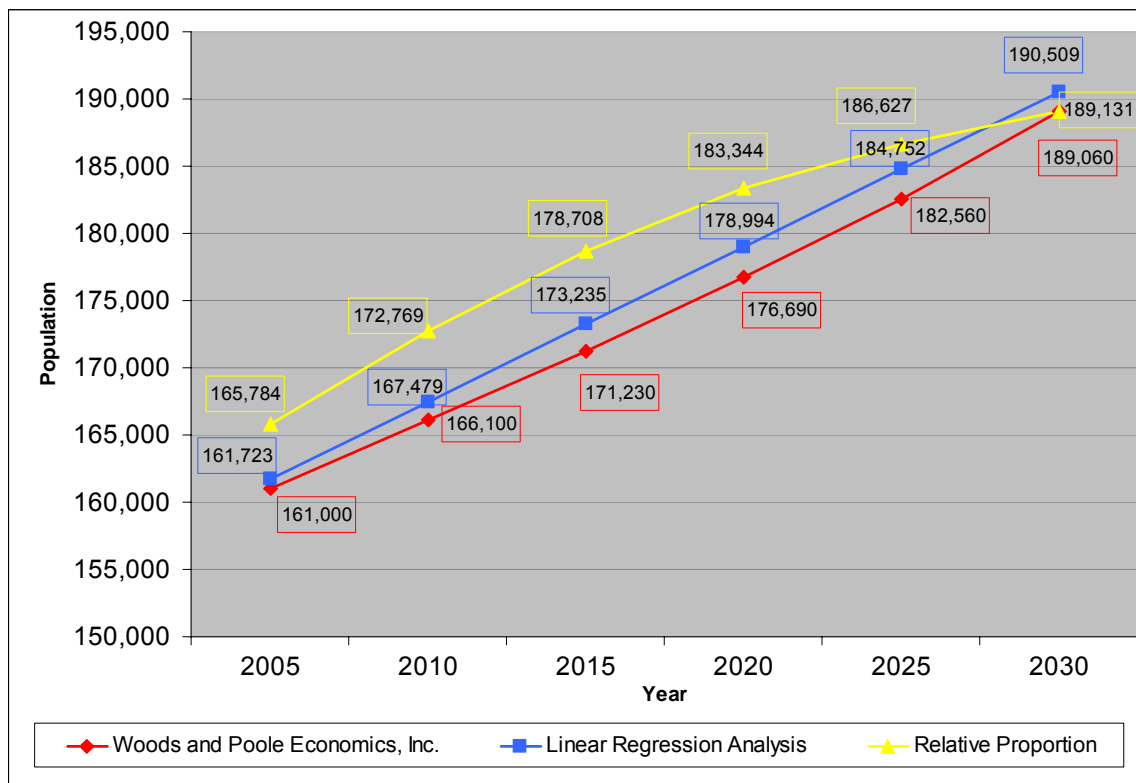
Methodology	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Woods and Poole Economics, Inc.	161,000	166,100	171,230	176,690	182,560	189,060
Linear Regression Analysis	161,723	167,479	173,235	178,994	184,752	190,509
Relative Proportion	165,784	172,769	178,708	183,344	186,627	189,131

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Data from the U.S. Census Bureau, and Bi-State Regional Commission

By the year 2030, Woods and Poole Economics indicates an increase of 19.2% from Scott County's 2000 population. The linear regression analysis predicts a percent increase of 20.1% by the year 2030 and the relative proportion method predicts an increase of 19.2%. A comparison of the three methods reveals a relatively consistent prediction. See Figure 3.6 for a perspective on how these population predictions compare to Scott County's historical population growth.

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

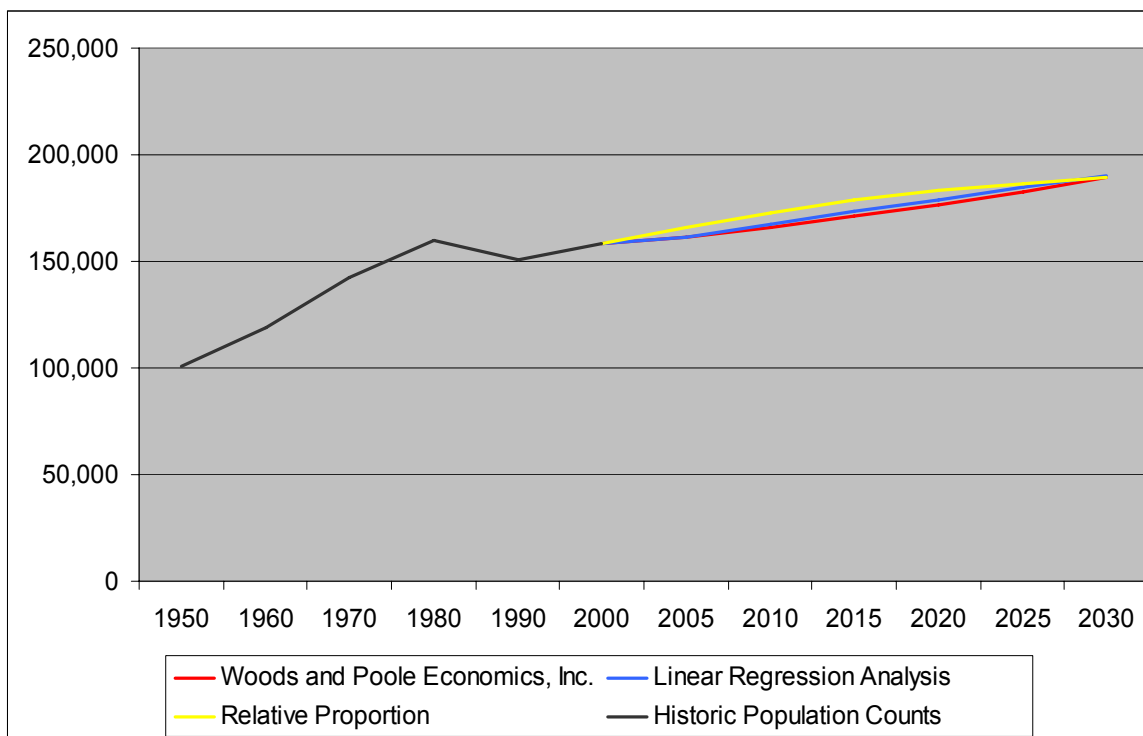
Figure 3.5
Scott County Population Projections



Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., U.S. Census Bureau, and Bi-State Regional Commission

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Figure 3.6
Scott County Population Projections and Historical Data



Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., U.S. Census Bureau, and Bi-State Regional Commission

Employment

Iowa Workforce Development data show Scott County's 2006 annual average labor force to be comprised of 90,275 people with a healthy average unemployment rate of only 3.8%. Scott County's unemployment rate was similar to that of the state of Iowa at 3.7% for the year and lower than that of the DMRI MSA at 4.2%. Census 2000 data shows educational, health, and social services as the leading industry in Scott County, accounting for 20.1% of the employment base, followed by manufacturing at 17.0% and retail trade at 13.2%.

Scott County's largest employer is Genesis Health System, which operates multiple medical facilities in the Quad City area. The Genesis Medical Center Davenport facility functions across two Davenport campuses and the Bettendorf Plaza. It is a 502-bed medical center that employs more than 450 physicians, 3,100 staff members, and 1,000 volunteers. Other large employers located in Scott County include ALCOA, Kraft Foods, and Mid American Energy. Employer data were obtained through Dun & Bradstreet MarketPlace. Table 3.3 lists the largest employers located in Scott County.

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Table 3.3
Scott County Major Employers

Employer Name	Approximate Employees
Genesis Health System	4,500+
ALCOA	2,500+
Kraft Foods, Inc.	1,500+
MidAmerican Energy	1,200+
City of Davenport	1,000+
Davenport Community School District	1,000+
APAC Customer Services, Inc	900+
CNH Global	900+
Isle of Capri	900+
John Deere Davenport Works	900+
Rhythm City Casino	700+
Bettendorf Community School District	600+
North Scott Community School District	600+
Sears Manufacturing	600+
Nestle Purina Petcare Co.	500+
United Parcel Service	500+
F B G Service Corporation	400+
Hy-Vee Food Stores	400+
Lee Enterprises	400+
Palmer College of Chiropractic	400+
Pleasant Valley Community School District	400+
Sivyer Steel Corp	400+
Von Hoffmann Corporation	400+
St. Ambrose University	300+
Tri-City Electric Co. of Iowa	300+
Von Maur Inc	300+
Wonder Bread-Hostess Cake	300+

Source: Dun & Bradstreet MarketPlace, 1st Quarter 2007; Quad City Development Group; Bi-State Regional Commission

Income

Each year, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis releases personal income data for various geographies. Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) is an average obtained by adding the incomes of all people in a specific geography and dividing that income by the total population residing in that area. PCPI is reported in dollars for the prior year. For example, a 2000 PCPI is recorded in 1999 dollars.

Scott County's PCPI rose from \$10,969 in 1980 to \$33,054 in 2004. Observing only the total difference between the figures provides a misleading interpretation. A more meaningful comparison involves adjusting the 1980 figure for inflation. When adjusted for the inflation rate between 1979 and 2003, Scott County's 1980 PCPI becomes \$27,800. Therefore, Scott

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

County's PCPI, when adjusted for inflation, grew by \$5,254 (18.9%) between 1980 and 2004. In comparison, the State of Iowa's PCPI in 1980 and 2004 was \$9,585 and \$31,058 respectively. When adjusted for inflation, Iowa's 1980 PCPI was \$24,292, showing an increase of \$6,765 (27.8%) to 2004. However, it should be noted that although Iowa's PCPI has increased at a faster rate than Scott County's, in 2004 Scott County's PCPI still exceeded Iowa's by more than 6%. Additionally, Scott County has consistently had the highest PCPI of the five counties in the Bi-State Region (Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties, Illinois and Muscatine and Scott Counties, Iowa) since 2000.

Retail Sales

Retail sales data tracked by the Iowa Department of Revenue shows between 2000 and 2006 Scott County has increased its total retail sales from \$1.9 billion to \$2.2 billion in 2006, a 19% increase. Yet, while Scott County increased its retail sales, the total number of retail establishments has been declining. In 2000, Scott County had 3,878 retail establishments and by 2006 that figure had decreased to 3,570, an 8.6% decline. Scott County's largest retail sectors are general merchandise, food stores, and services. In 2006, general merchandise earned \$310.90 million in retail sales while food stores and services earned \$274.21 and \$259.52 million, respectively. Of the eight retail sectors in Scott County, apparel stores had the least amount of retail sales with 87.62 million in 2006.

Table 3.4
Scott County Retail Sales Statistics and Pull Factors

Fiscal Year	Total Retail Sales (in millions - unadjusted)	Total Retail Sales (in millions - adjusted to 2006 dollars)	Number of Retail Firms	Sales Per Firm (adjusted to 2006 dollars)	Per Capita Sales (adjusted to 2006 dollars)	Pull Factor
2006	\$2,283.30	\$2,283.30	3,570	\$639,580	\$14,182	1.27
2005	\$2,220.57	\$2,286.45	3,545	\$644,978	\$14,279	1.26
2004	\$2,185.79	\$2,313.41	3,509	\$622,999	\$14,513	1.28
2003	\$2,049.64	\$2,210.79	3,551	\$577,159	\$13,898	1.21
2002	\$1,947.30	\$2,136.32	3,774	\$516,046	\$13,459	1.19
2001	\$1,961.64	\$2,191.36	3,870	\$506,883	\$13,805	1.19
2000	\$1,919.04	\$2,194.63	3,878	\$494,854	\$13,763	1.17
1995	\$1,571.66	\$1,957.63	4,040	\$484,562	\$12,545	1.17
1990	\$1,287.84	\$1,859.64	3,966	\$468,896	\$12,394	1.22
1985	\$985.00	\$1,693.08	3,887	\$435,575	\$10,834	1.12
1980	\$807.56	\$1,878.24	3,378	\$556,022	\$11,768	1.06

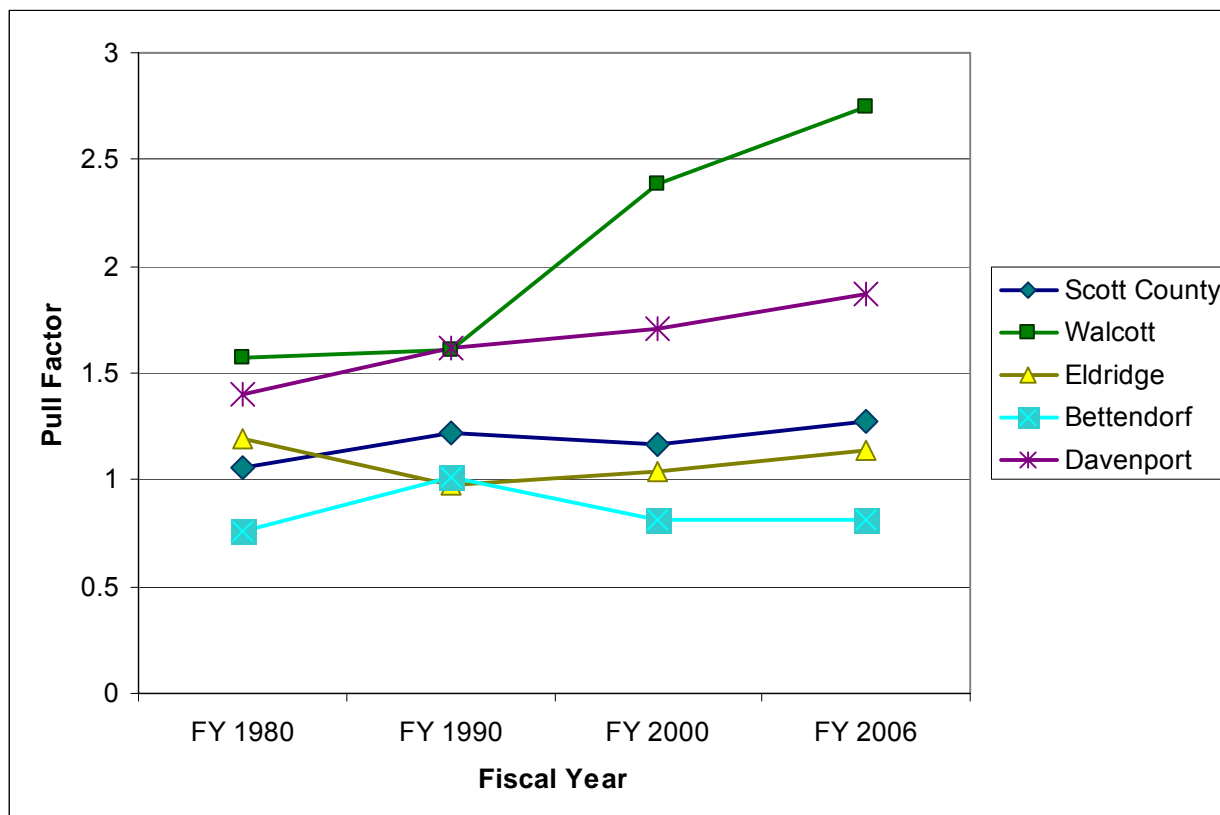
Source: Iowa State University, University Extension

Economists use a statistic called a pull factor to determine a city's effectiveness at serving the retail needs of its residents. Generally speaking, a pull factor is the ratio of a county's retail sales and population compared to the retail sales and population of some larger area, such as the state or region. A pull factor of 1.0 suggests that a community is meeting 100% of its residents' retail needs. Anything greater than 1.0 indicates the city is drawing customers from beyond its borders. Conversely, a pull factor of less than 1.0 indicates that a city is losing customers to retail establishments outside its borders. In 2006, Scott County's overall retail pull factor was 1.27

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

according to Iowa State University. Similar to the County's pull factor, there are also pull factors for the individual municipalities within Scott County. Of all the incorporated areas, Walcott had the highest pull factor at 2.75 in 2006. Davenport, with a pull factor of 1.87, and Eldridge, with a pull factor of 1.14, were the only other municipalities in Scott County with a pull factor greater than one. See Table 3.4 for a listing of Scott County's retail sales statistics and pull factors from 1980 to 2006.

Figure 3.7
Scott County and Municipal Pull Factor Comparison



Source: Iowa State University, University Extension

Education

Census 2000 data for Scott County residents age 25+ show that 86.3% of Scott County's residents age 25 and over have a high school diploma/GED or higher. Of Scott County residents age 25 and over, 30.7% graduated high school or earned a GED, 23.3% attended some college without completing a degree, 7.4% earned an associate's degree, and 24.9% attained a bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree. Similarly, 86.1% of all residents in the State of Iowa have a high school diploma/GED or higher, and 21.2% hold a bachelor's degree or higher.

School district boundaries do not necessarily follow municipal boundaries, therefore, it is possible for a school district to be in more than one county or city. Scott County has the following school districts entirely within its boundaries: Bettendorf, Davenport, Pleasant Valley, and North Scott, and contains portions of Bennett, Calamus-Wheatland, and Durant school districts.

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Scott County residents have access to a several colleges and universities. Accredited colleges and universities located within the DMRI MSA include Western Illinois University–Quad Cities Campus, St. Ambrose University, Kaplan University, Augustana College, Black Hawk College, and Scott Community College. Additionally, the Quad Cities Graduate Study Center (GradCenter) is co-located on the campus of Augustana College. The GradCenter is a consortium of 13 colleges and universities that offer more than 80 graduate and professional degrees in the Quad Cities.

Housing

When analyzing housing data, it is important to note the distinction between households and housing units. As defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, housing units are the physical structures, such as house, apartment, mobile home, etc., occupied or intended to be occupied as living quarters, often referred to as housing stock. The term “household” refers to the person or group of people occupying a housing unit. These could be unrelated individuals or families.

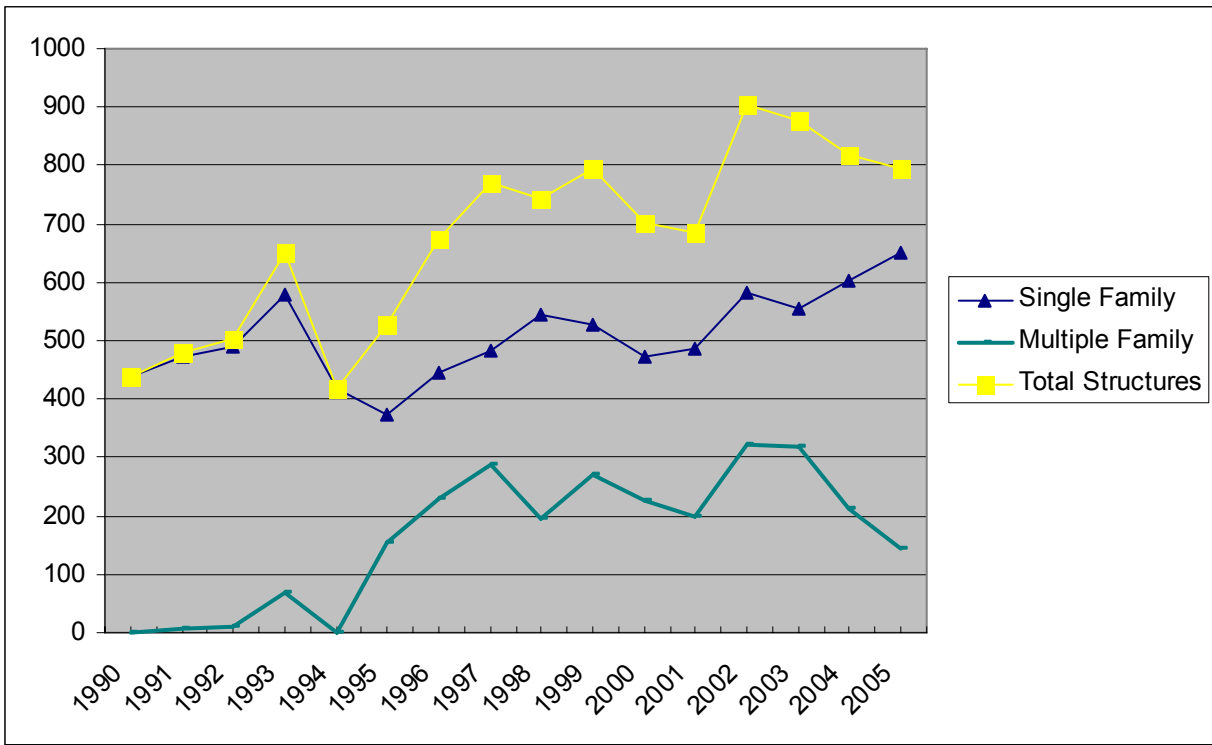
The average number of people living in a Scott County house, apartment, or other housing unit is decreasing. From 1980 to 2000, Scott County’s average household size decreased from 2.78 to 2.49 persons. Over the same time period, Scott County’s average family size dropped from 3.29 to 3.04 persons. Interestingly, while the average household size dropped in Scott County, the total number of households grew slightly, rising from 56,677 in 1980 to 62,334 in 2000, a 10% increase.

The amount of housing stock present in Scott County has steadily increased over the last three decennial censuses. From 1980 to 1990, Scott County’s housing stock increased 2.7% from 59,764 to 61,379 units in spite of the dropping population. From 1990 to 2000, the County’s housing stock increased 7.0% from 61,379 to 65,649 units. Overall percent change from 1980 to 2000 is a 9.8% increase in total housing units. While the number of housing units has increased, the number of owner-occupied housing units has increased even more. From 1980 to 2000, owner-occupied housing units grew from 38,018 to 43,979, an increase of 15.7%, while renter-occupied units declined by 1.6% over the same timeframe. The vacancy rate of housing units in 1980 was 5.0%. In 1990, as the population of Scott County declined, the housing vacancy rate increased to 6.4%. As the regional economy recovered and the population in Scott County once again began to rise, the housing vacancy rate once again dropped to the previous 5.0% rate in 2000. Comparing 1990 statistics of rental units to those in 2000, one can see a downward trend. During that timeframe, the total number of rental units decreased by 6.5%. The numbers for both occupied and vacant rental units decreased and the total vacancy rate for rental units declined from 8.4% to 7.3% between 1990 and 2000.

Figure 3.8 shows residential building permits issued in all of Scott County between 1990 and 2005. The overall trend is increasing with over 400 being issued annually since 1990. Figure 3.9 illustrates the total number of both single family and multi family building permits issued in the incorporated areas versus the number of building permits issued in the unincorporated areas.

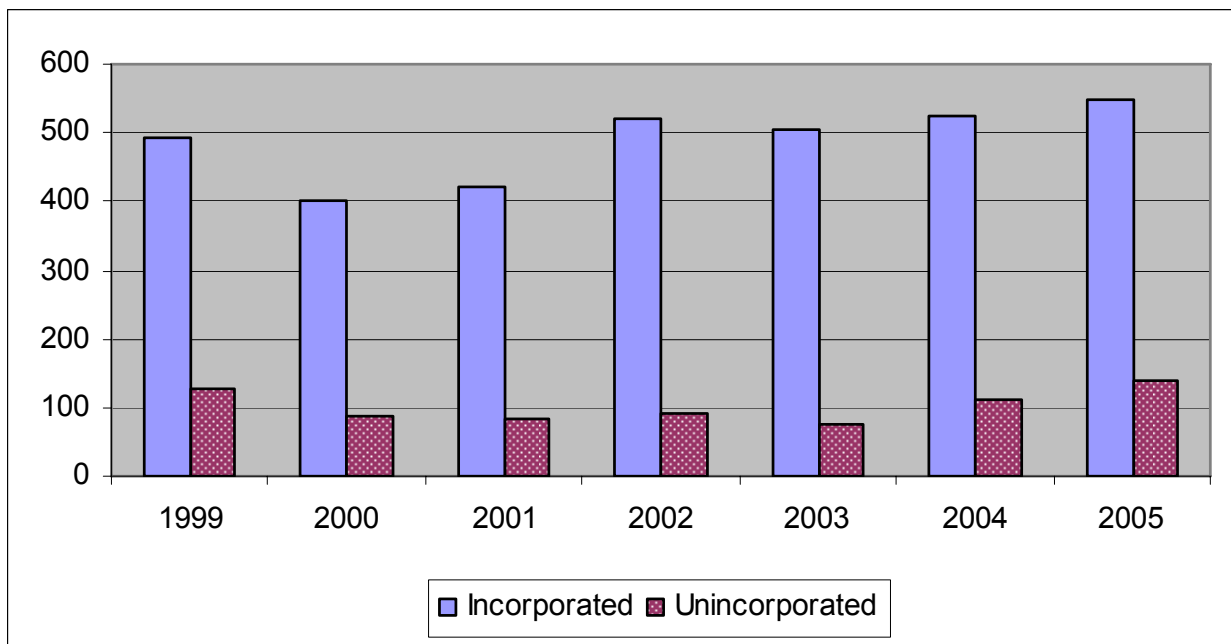
Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Figure 3.8
Scott County Building Permits Issued



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing and Construction Division, Building Permits Branch

Figure 3.9
Scott County Incorporated vs. Unincorporated Building Permits Issued



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing and Construction Division, Building Permits Branch

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Map 5.3 illustrates graphically the distribution of new housing permits issued between 1993 and 2006 for Scott County. The majority have been issued in Buffalo Township as well as Butler and LeClaire Townships. Butler Township includes Park View (CDP) subdivision with over 2,000 residents.

Peer City Comparison

Comparing Scott County to other counties in Iowa that have geographic and economic similarities can provide a revealing look at the County's current strengths and challenges relative to its "peers." The counties being compared to Scott County are similar in total population, and all are part of mid-sized metropolitan statistical areas. Refer to Table 3.5 for a peer county comparison.

Table 3.5
Peer Comparison

	Total Population	% Non-White Diversity	Average Household Size	Median Age	% H.S. Grad / % Bachelor's or higher	% Vacant Housing Units	Median Household Income	% of Families in Poverty
Rock Island County, Illinois	149,374	14.50%	2.38	37.8	82.6% / 17.1%	5.9%	38,608	8.1%
Black Hawk County, Iowa	128,012	11.60%	2.45	34.4	86.5% / 23.0%	4.0%	37,266	7.9%
Johnson County, Iowa	111,006	9.90%	2.34	28.4	93.7% / 47.6%	3.8%	40,060	5.2%
Linn County, Iowa	191,701	6.10%	2.43	35.2	90.6% / 27.7%	4.7%	46,206	4.3%
Scott County, Iowa	158,668	11.50%	2.49	35.4	86.3% / 24.9%	5.0%	42,701	7.7%
Woodbury County, Iowa	103,877	12.50%	2.58	34.2	81.4% / 18.9%	5.4%	38,509	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000

Future Economic Trends

Numerous factors are shaping the economy and workforce of tomorrow. According to Dr. James Canton, Institute for Global Futures (2004), there are several key trends shaping the future workforce. These concepts can be applied to counties as well. As the world becomes more global, a county's ability to embrace multiculturalism will enhance its attractiveness to more groups of people and ideas. There will be a continued trend of more women in the workforce. This may equate to a need for childcare or eldercare services, personal or public transportation, and a variety of housing options for lifestyles and incomes. Dr. Canton projects a war for talent because there will be more jobs than people to fill them. As Baby Boomers age, their expertise will help offset the shortage of young talent. Drawing people to Scott County who have technical expertise will be important to compete globally. Understanding how a county and its workforce can connect to global supply chains will become more important for economic development. Dr. Canton predicts more sophisticated outsourcing will threaten industries that have not been as competitive on price and value. Home occupations and teleworking will grow

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

as organizations save on office space costs. Places that offer development friendly options, zoning, or high-tech telecommunications network for these situations will benefit in the future. Security issues in the post 9/11 era will continue as companies adapt to this reality and prepare for its potential. Smaller towns within medium-sized metropolitan areas may be less risky than larger metropolitan areas.

POPULATION – SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Table 3.6 - Continued

INCOME AND EDUCATION – SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA

Per Capita Income		Families	1999
1980	\$10,969	Less than \$10,000	2,005
1990	\$18,757	\$ 10,000 to \$ 14,999	1,569
2000	\$28,157	\$ 15,000 to \$ 24,999	4,022
Median Household Income		\$ 25,000 to \$ 34,999	4,960
1980	\$20,767	\$ 35,000 to \$ 49,999	7,212
1990	\$29,979	\$ 50,000 to \$ 74,999	10,985
2000	\$42,701	\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	5,981
Median Family Income		\$100,000 to \$149,000	3,725
1980	\$23,812	\$150,000 to \$199,999	835
1990	\$36,160	\$200,000 or more	823
2000	\$52,045		
Income Type in 1999 (Households)		School Enrollment	2000
With Wage & Salary Income	51,306	Persons 3 yrs or Over	
Mean Wage & Salary Income (dollars)	51,956	Enrolled in School	44,556
With Social Security Income	14,584	Pre-Primary School	4,831
Mean Social Security Income (dollars)	11,703	Elementary or High School	28,901
With Public Assistance Income	2,258	College or Graduate School	10,824
Mean Public Assistance Income (dollars)	2,851		
With Retirement Income	11,014		
Mean Retirement Income (dollars)	17,405		
Income Households		Educational Attainment	2000
Less than \$10,000	5,141	Persons 25 years or older	102,149
\$ 10,000 to \$14,999	3,765	Less than 9th Grade	4,440
\$ 15,000 to \$ 24,999	8,354	9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	9,539
\$ 25,000 to \$ 34,999	8,177	High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	31,372
\$ 35,000 to \$ 49,999	10,527	Some College, No Degree	23,780
\$ 50,000 to \$ 74,999	13,594	Associate Degree	7,610
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	6,874	Bachelors Degree	17,069
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4,096	Graduate or Professional Degree	8,339
\$150,000 to \$199,999	934		
\$200,000 or more	905		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Table 3.6 - Continued

HOUSING – SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA

Number of Housing Units		Median Value Owner-Occupied Housing Units	
1980	59,764	1980	\$52,800
1990	61,379	1990	\$54,400
2000	65,649	2000	\$92,400
Occupancy – 2000		Median Monthly Mortgage Payments	
Occupied Housing Units	62,334	1980	\$386
Owner Occupied	43,979	1990	\$623
Percent Owner Occupied	70.6	2000	\$898
Renter Occupied	18,355	Median Monthly Rent Payment	
Vacant Housing Units	3,315	1980	\$224
Persons Per Unit – 2000		1990	\$286
Owner Occupied Units	2.63	2000	\$496
Renter Occupied Units	2.17	Year Structure Built	
Units in Structure – 2000		2000	
1-Unit, Detached	145,450	1999 to 2000 (March)	1,057
1-Unit, Attached	2,176	1995 to 1998	3,194
2 Units	3,248	1990 to 1994	3,038
3 to 4 Units	2,580	1980 to 1989	5,305
5 to 9 Units	3,752	1970 to 1979	14,705
10 to 19 Units	2,94	1960 to 1969	10,604
20 or More Units	3,196	1940 to 1959	13,065
Mobile Home	2,284	1939 or Earlier	14,681
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989		Year Householder Moved into Unit	
	2000	1999 to 2000 (March)	12,276
Specified Renter-Occupied Units	18,132	1990 to 1998	17,702
Less than 15.0 Percent	3,813	1990 to 1994	10,469
15.0 to 19.9 Percent	2,627	1980 to 1989	9,194
20.0 to 24.9 Percent	2,355	1970 to 1979	6,356
25.0 to 29.9 Percent	1,818	1969 or Earlier	6,337
30.0 to 34.9 Percent	1,287		
35.0 Percent or More	5,247		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Scott County Comprehensive Plan

Table 3.6 - Continued

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT – SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA

Labor Force

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1980	49,845	37,863	87,708
1990	41,240	35,783	77,023
2000	43,952	39,975	83,927

Not in Labor Force (Population 16+ Years)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1980	7,358	22,824	1,174
1990	12,412	23,617	1,527
2000	37,643	22,871	37,643

Employment by Occupation and Industry in 2000

	<u>2000</u>	<u>%</u>
Total employed civilian population 16 years and over	79,475	100.0

Occupation:

Management, Professional, and Related Occupations	25,167	31.7
Service Occupations	12,270	15.4
Sales and Office Occupations	22,004	27.7
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	200	0.3
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance Occupations	6,435	8.1
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	13,399	16.9

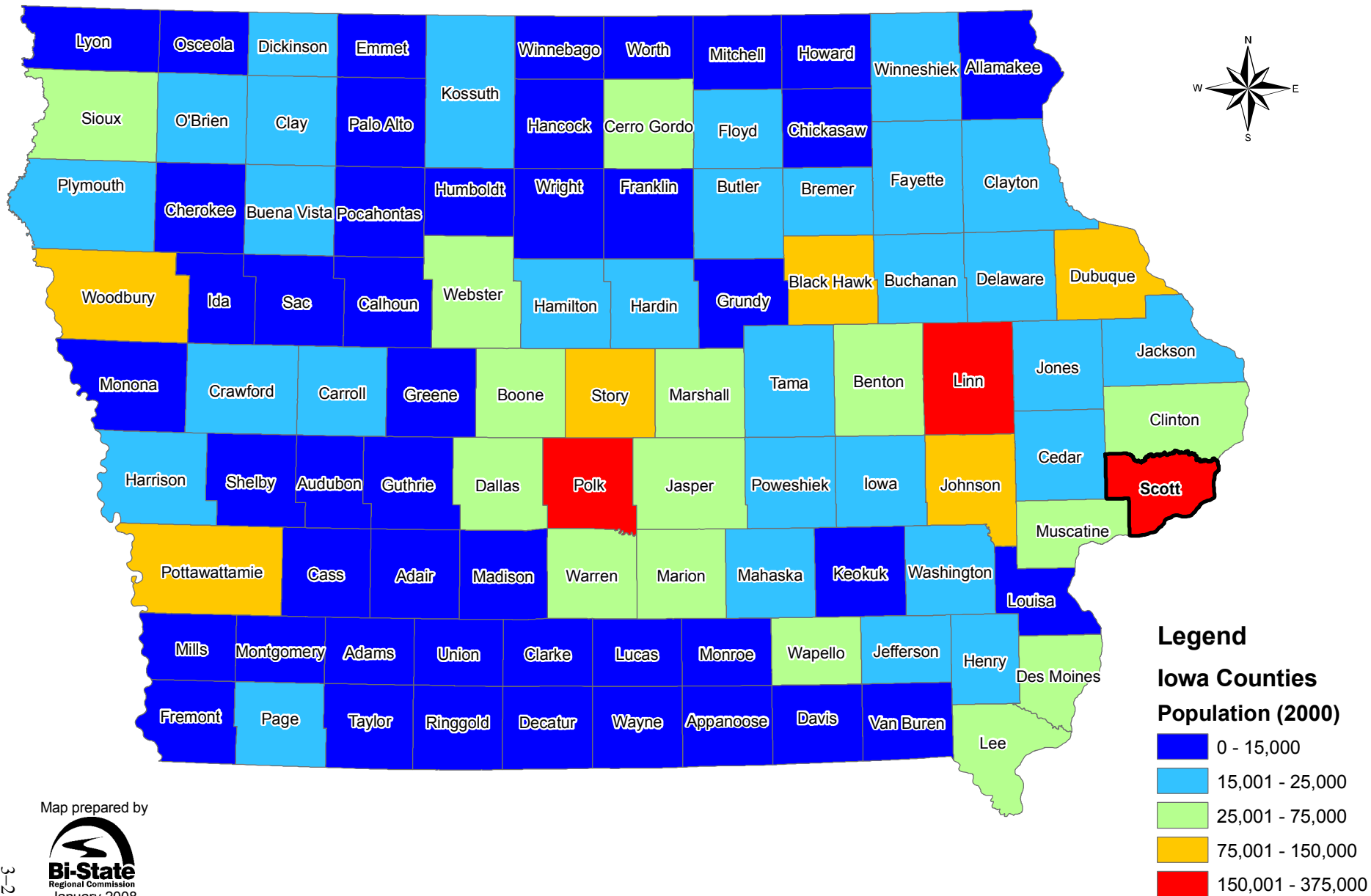
Industry:

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	726	0.9
Construction	4,848	6.1
Manufacturing	13,529	17.0
Wholesale Trade	3,460	4.4
Retail Trade	10,481	13.2
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	4,380	5.5
Information	1,794	2.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	4,645	5.8
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	5,563	7.0
Educational, Health and Social Services	15,945	20.1
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	7,252	9.1
Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,457	4.3
Public Administration	3,395	4.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Map 3.1 - Total Population of Iowa Counties

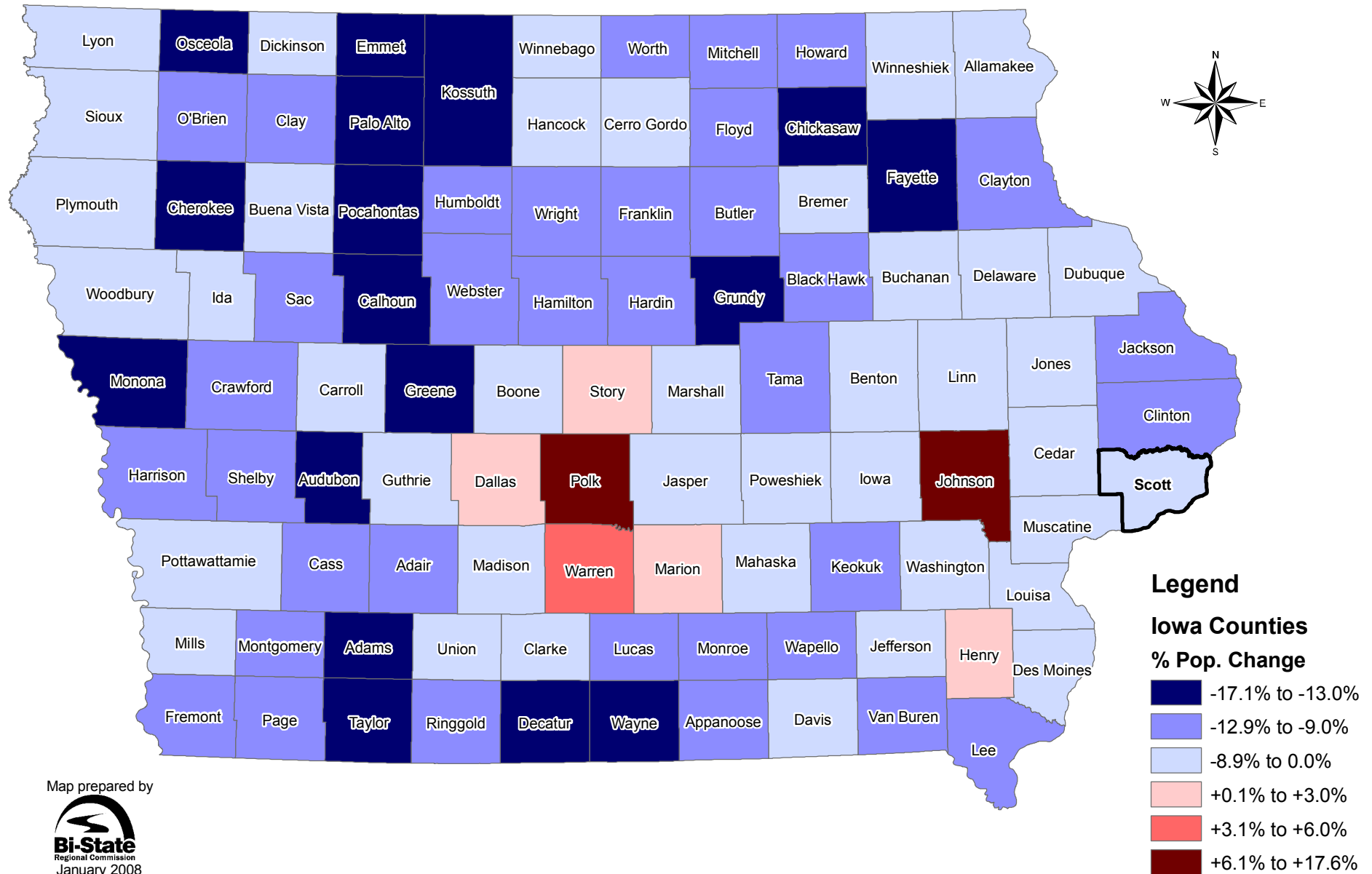
Census 2000



Map prepared by

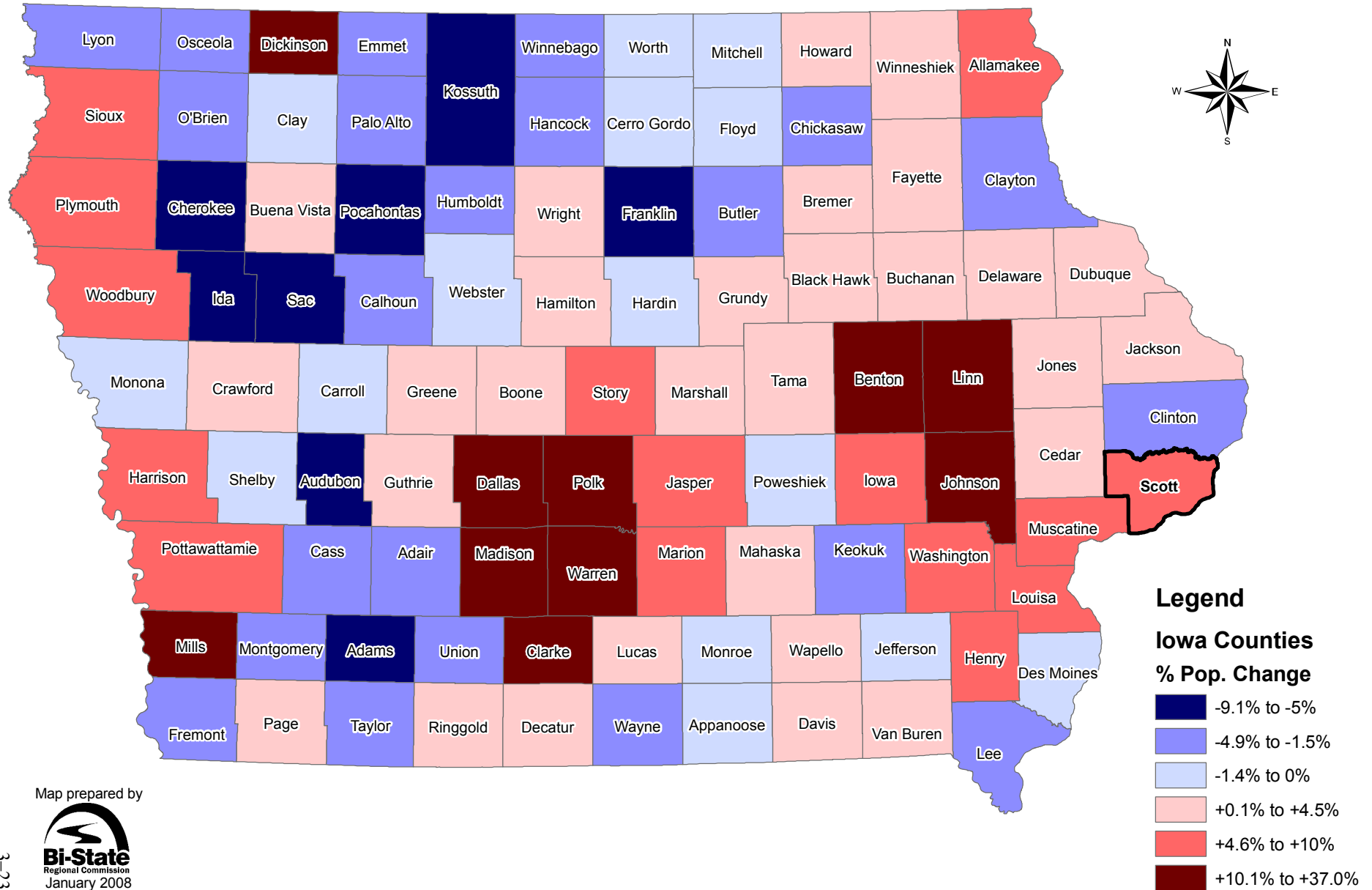


Map 3.2 - Percent Population Change of Iowa Counties 1980 - 1990



Map 3.3 - Percent Population Change of Iowa Counties

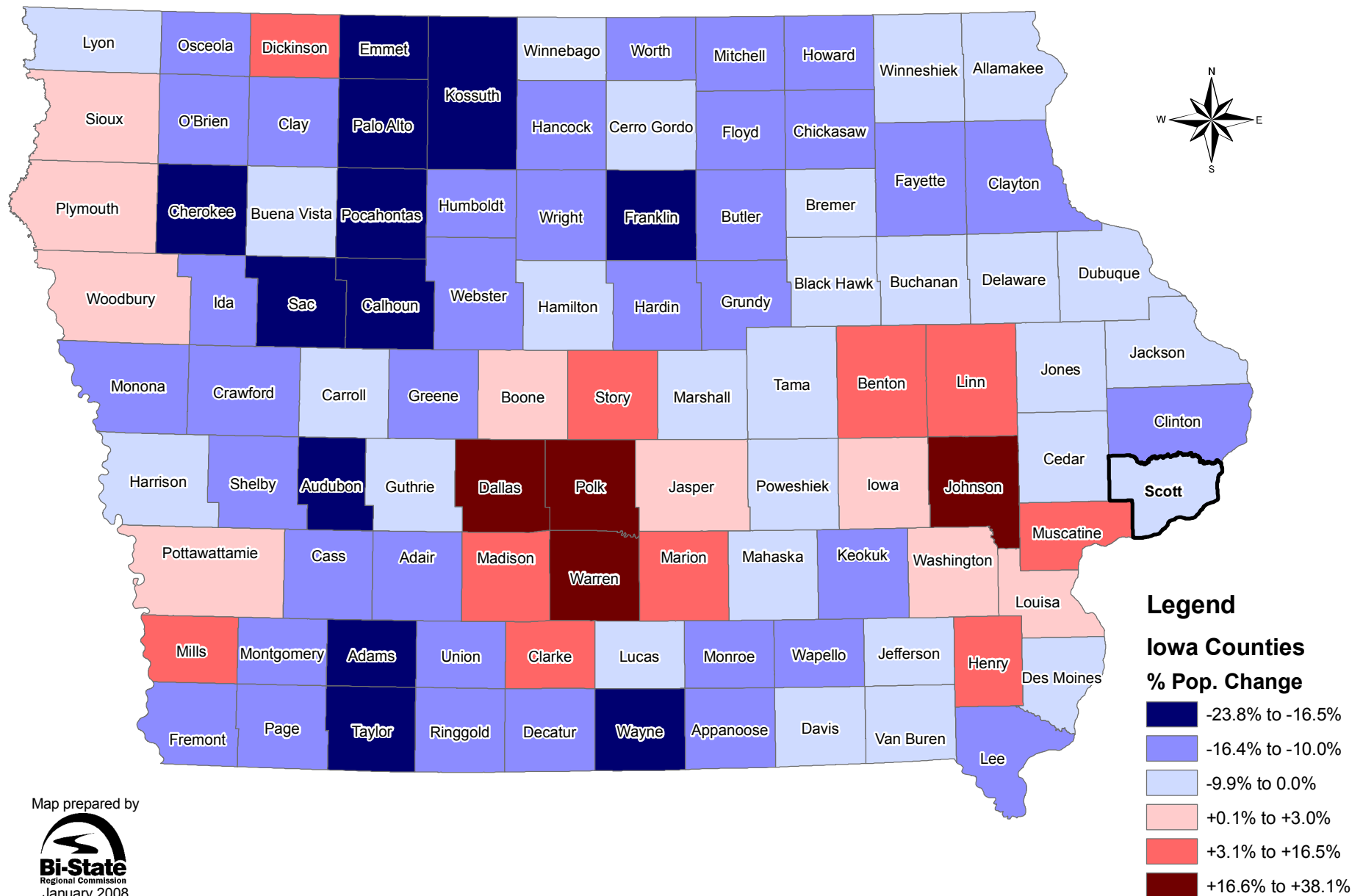
1990 - 2000



Map prepared by

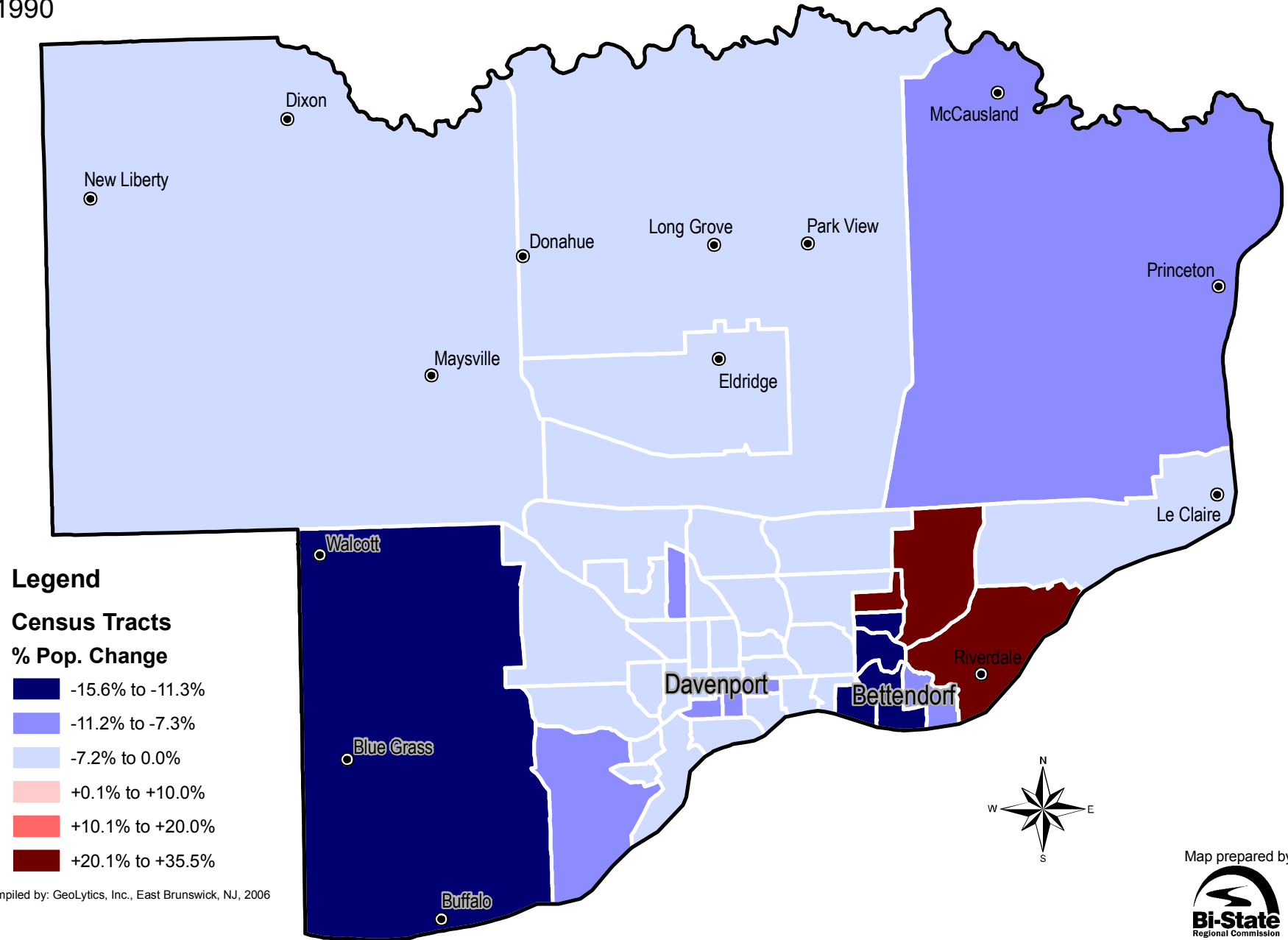


Map 3.4 - Percent Population Change of Iowa Counties 1980 - 2000



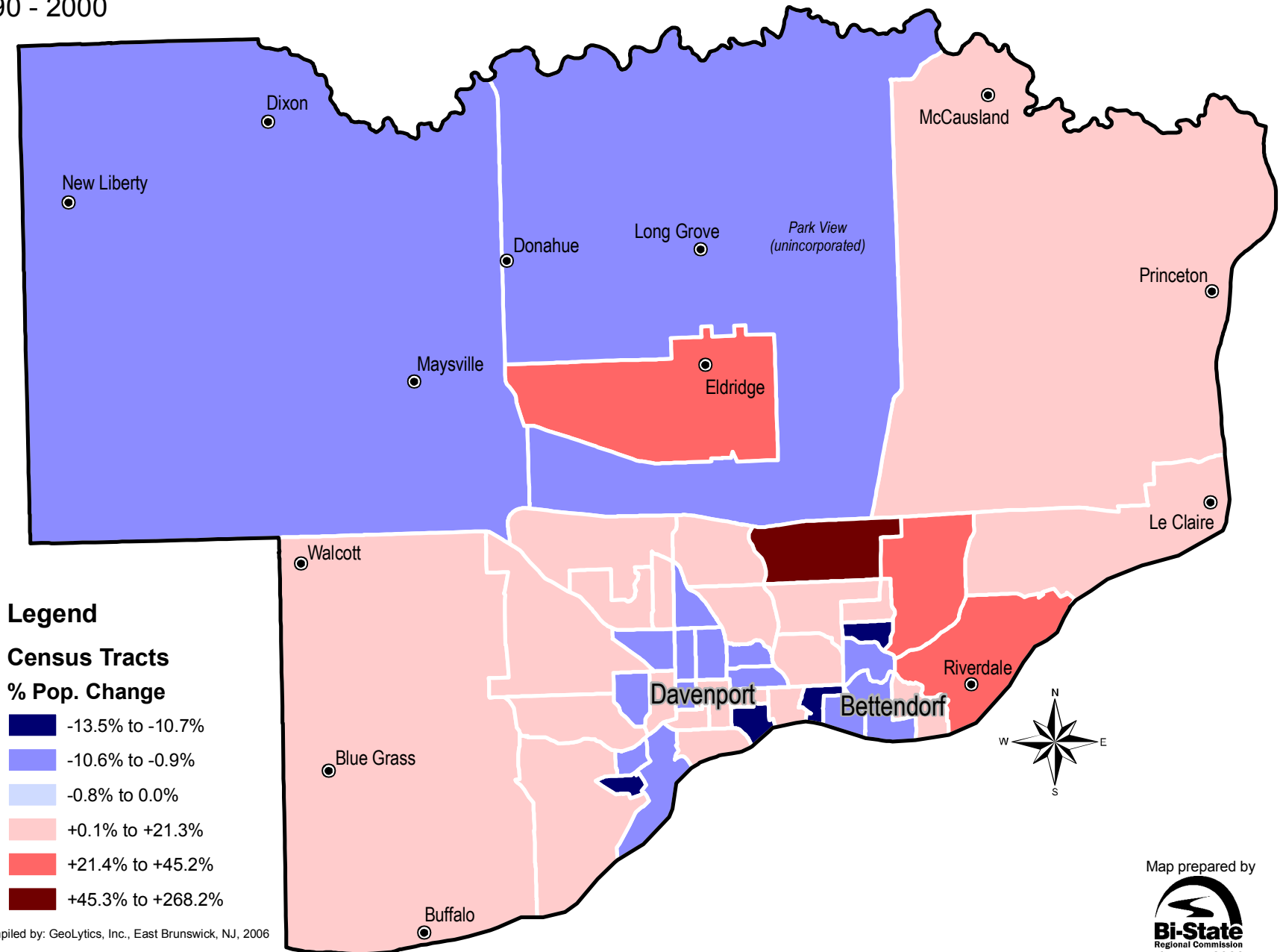
Map 3.5 - Percent Population Change by Census Tract in Scott County

1980 - 1990

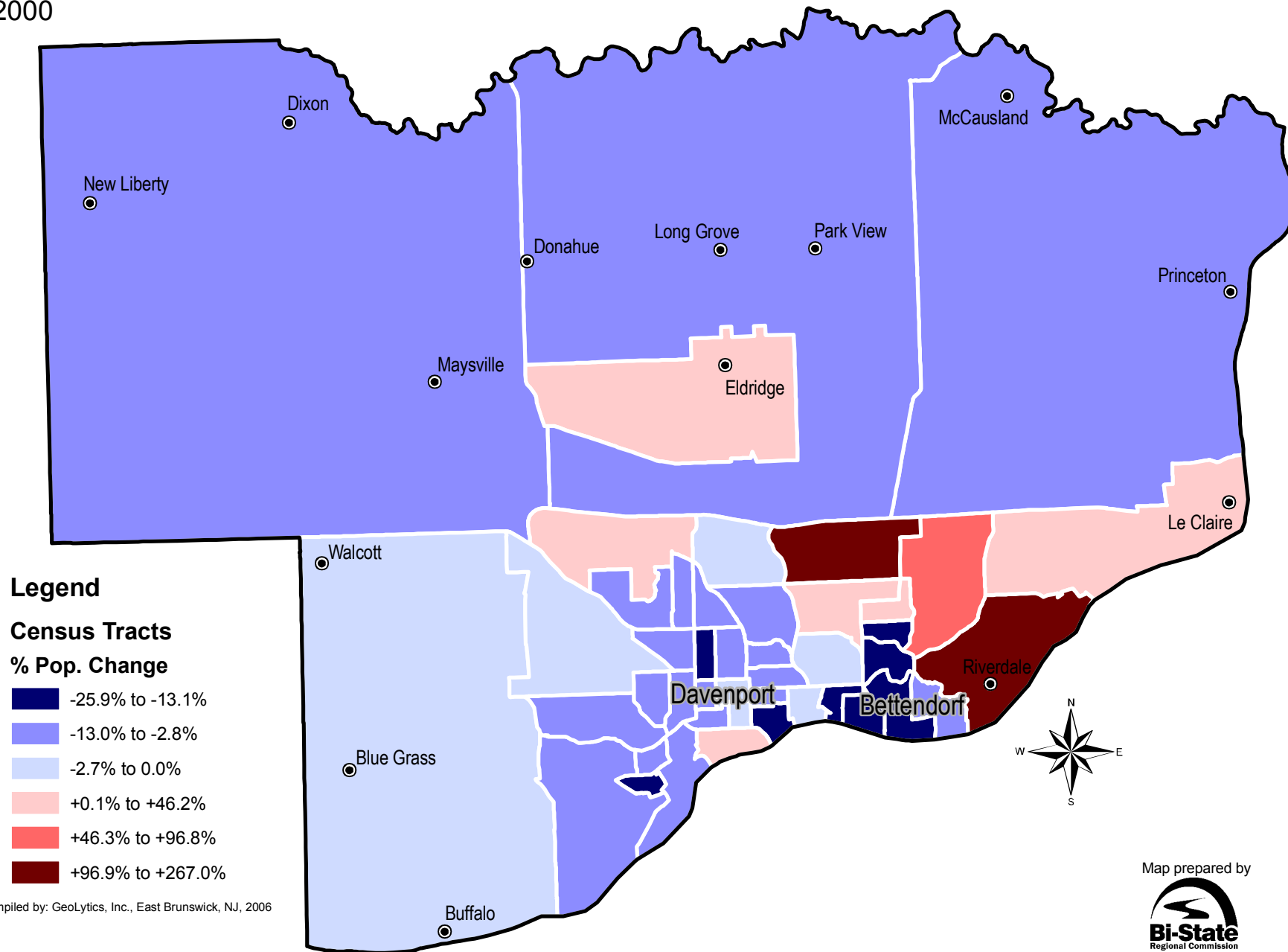


Data compiled by: GeoLytics, Inc., East Brunswick, NJ, 2006

Map 3.6 - Percent Population Change by Census Tract in Scott County
1990 - 2000



Map 3.7 - Percent Population Change by Census Tract in Scott County
1980 - 2000



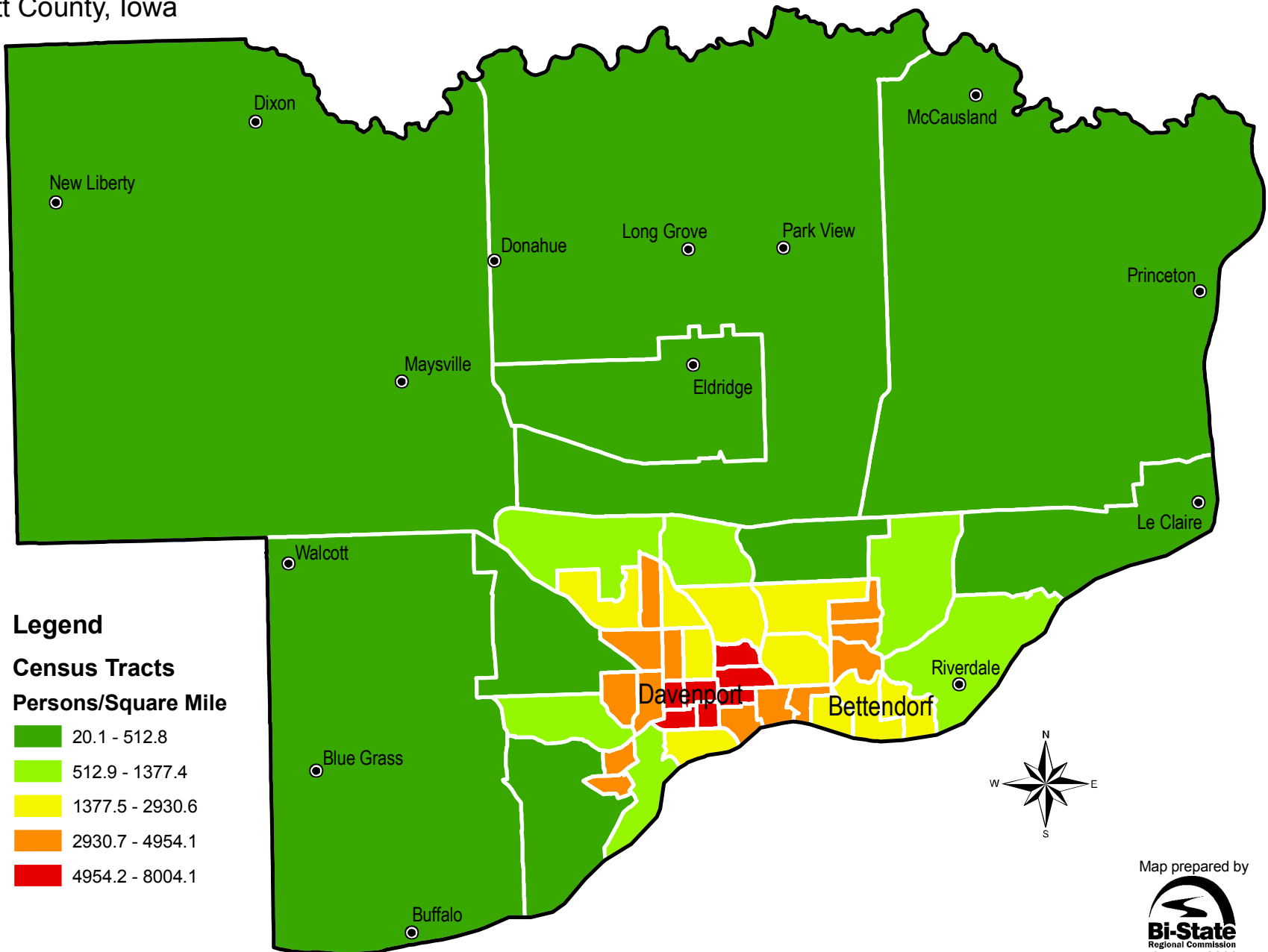
Data compiled by: GeoLytics, Inc., East Brunswick, NJ, 2006

Map prepared by



Map 3.8 - Population Density by Census Tract (2000)

Scott County, Iowa



Map prepared by

