Economic Redevelopment Commission (RDC)

2016 Assessment
Community Performance Indicators

Note the term “Performance” was replaced with “Vitality” in 2017

2 Jan 2017

Community Performance Indicators (CPIs)

- Data indicates that 54 of Indiana's 92 counties are in absolute population decline. The decline in Brown County from 2010-2015 was -1.7%

- Healthy communities share certain characteristics and these characteristics provide **Community Performance Indicator's (CPI)** that Indiana communities can benchmark to gauge their vibrancy.
  - CPIs developed by the Indiana Office of Community and Rural Affairs (OCRA)

Community Performance Indicators

- **Assessed Value** The total dollar value assigned to all real property and improvements and personal property subject to taxation.

- **Per Capita Income** This is the mean money income received in the past 12 months computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population in that area.

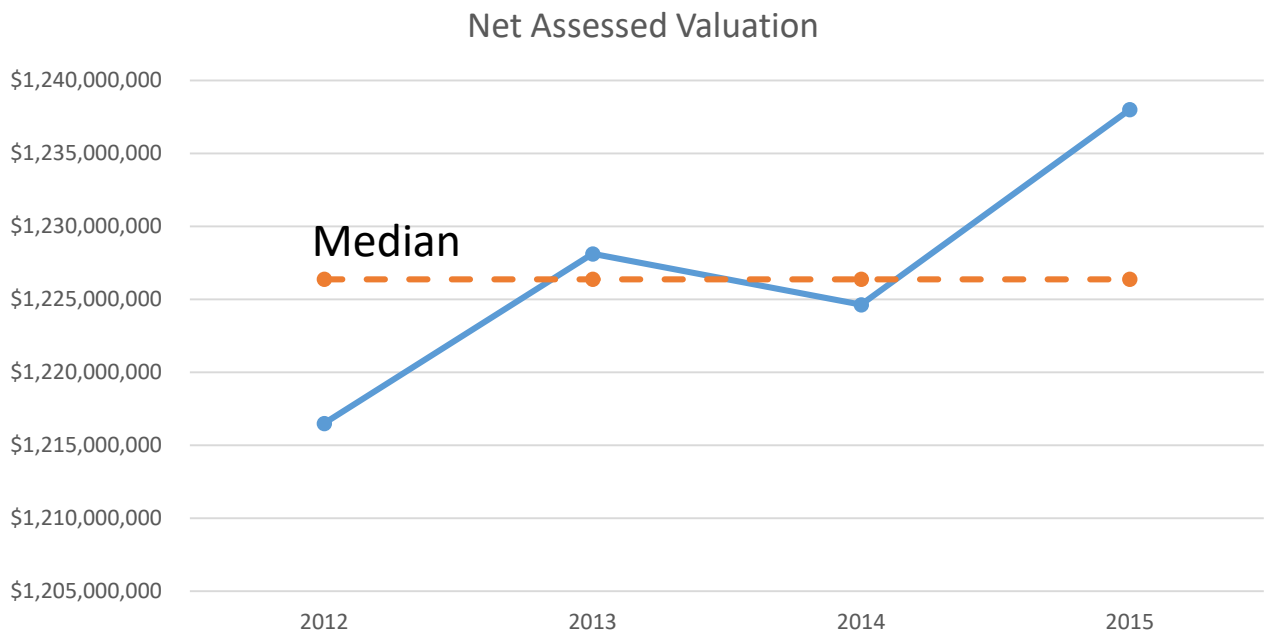
- **Population Growth** Population growth is the change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a geographic area.

- **Educational Attainment Rate** This measures changes in the educational status of each community by age and by level of education completed.

- **Public School Enrollment** This is the total number of children (k-12) enrolled in public schools in a geographic area.

CPI - Adjusted Net Assessed Value (AV)

Not enough data to assess a trend: Not keeping pace with inflation

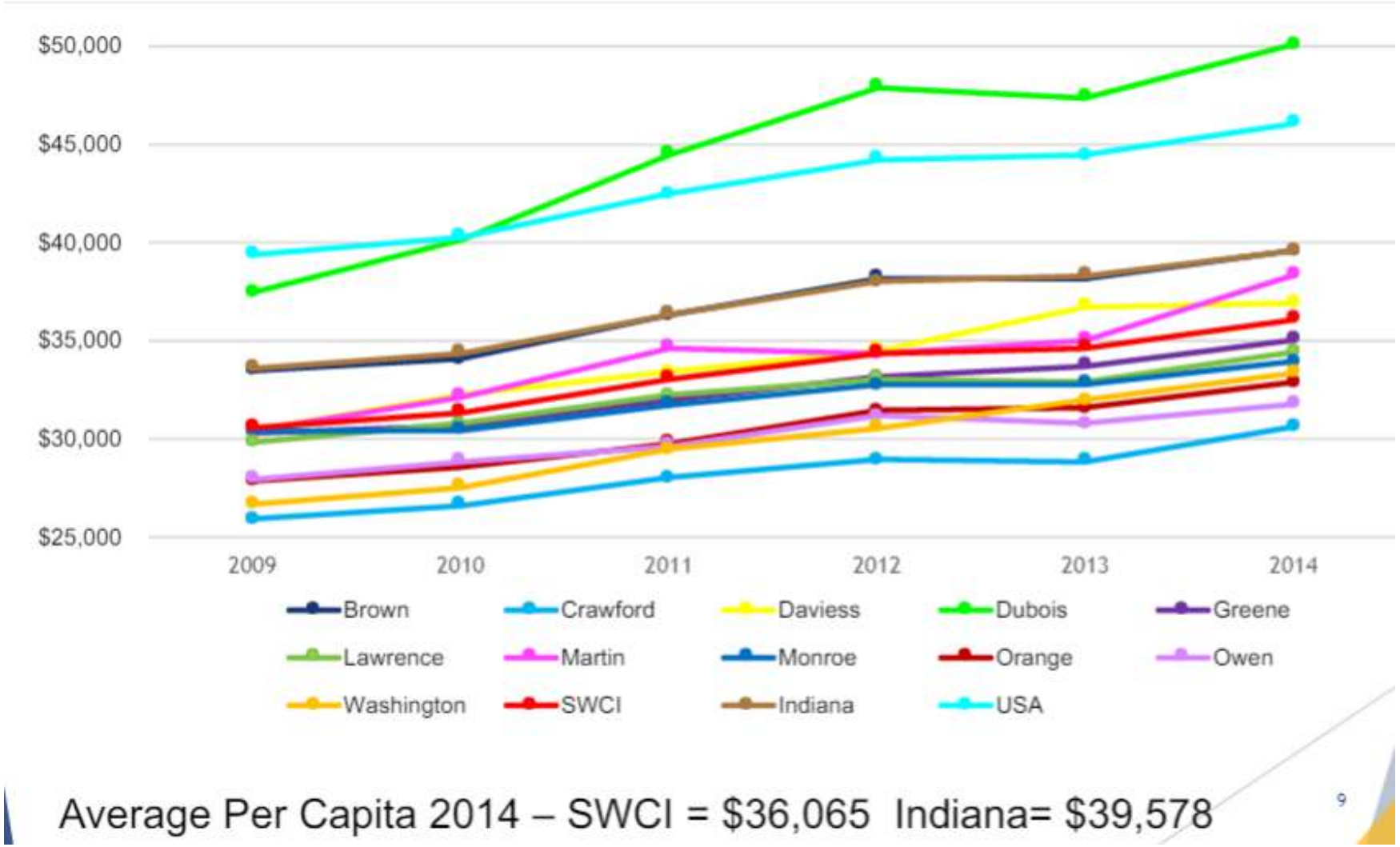


Year	Adj Net Asseses Val	Difference	%Diff
2012	$1,216,501,720.00		
2013	$1,228,128,914.00	$11,627,194.00	0.0096
2014	$1,224,635,779.00	-$3,493,135.00	-0.0028
2015	$1,238,005,273.00	$13,369,494.00	0.0109

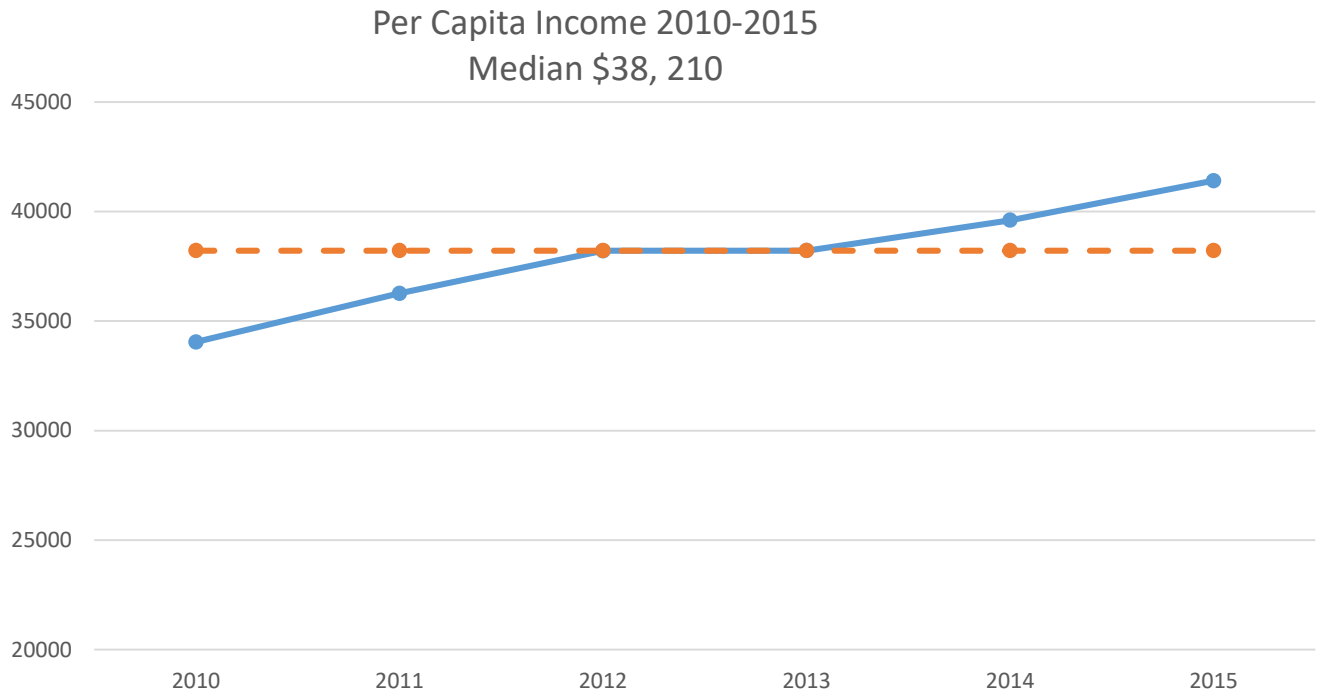
AV grows as a result of new construction and in some cases, the acquisition of capital equipment. Market influences such as demand for residential, commercial, industrial, and even agricultural real estate will either increase or decrease the AV.

Source: https://gateway.ifionline.org/report_builder/

Region: Per Capita



CPI - Per Capita Income



Positive trend: See median income

Year	% Inc/Decr
2010-11	5.82
2011-12	5.07
2012-13	0.03
2013-14	3.6
2014-15	4.73

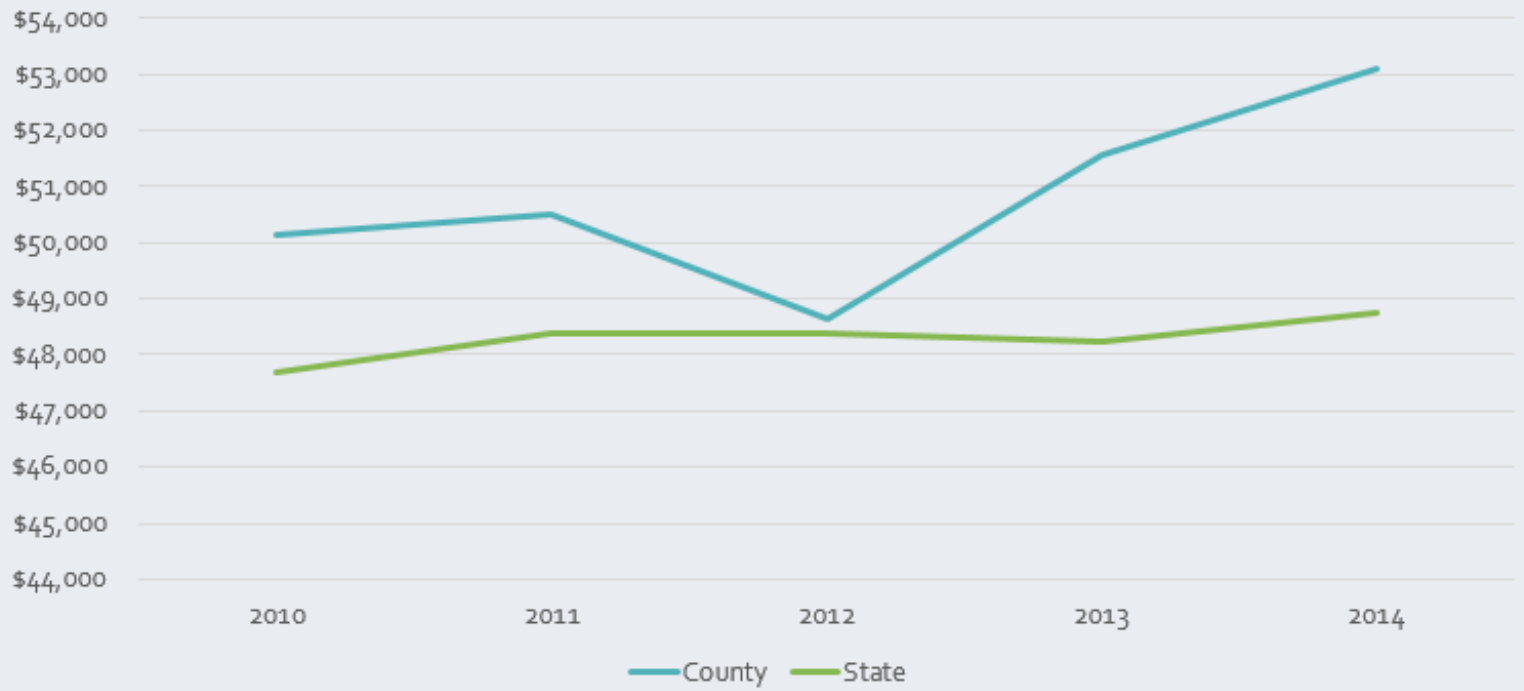
Many economists believe that **per capita income** is the single best tool for measuring the economic health of a community.

Median household income), 2011-2015: Brown County: $54, 615; IN $49,255; U.S. $55,775 (Census(ACS) data)

Source: http://www.stats.indiana.edu/dms4/new_dpage.asp?profile_id=339&output_mode=2

Median Household Income

Source: American Communities Survey, 5 Year Estimates, Table DP03 (2010-2014)



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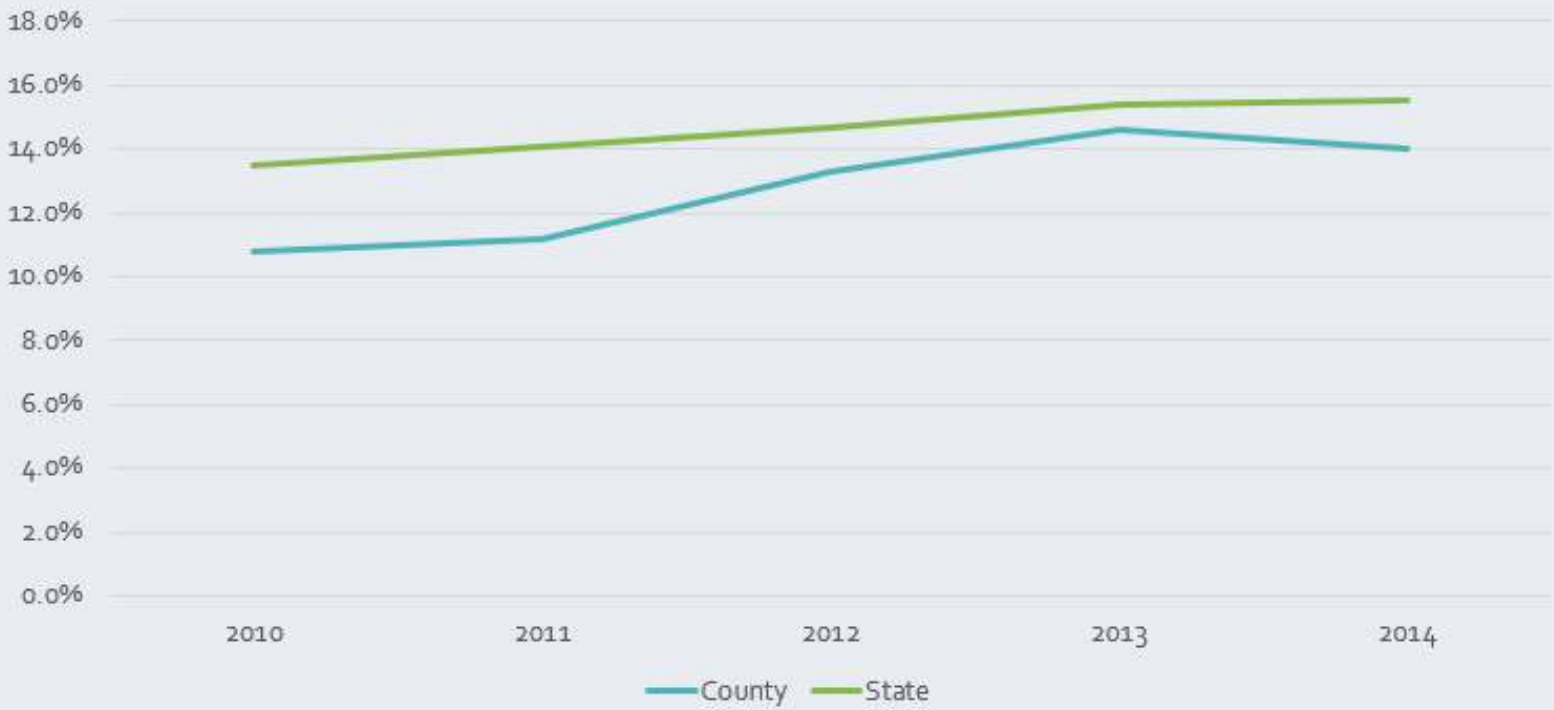
U.S. Median Income – 2015 – $55,775
Adjusted for Inflation – Peak 1999 @ $58,000

Poverty Rate

Source: American Communities Survey, 5 Year Estimates, Table DP03 (2010-2014)



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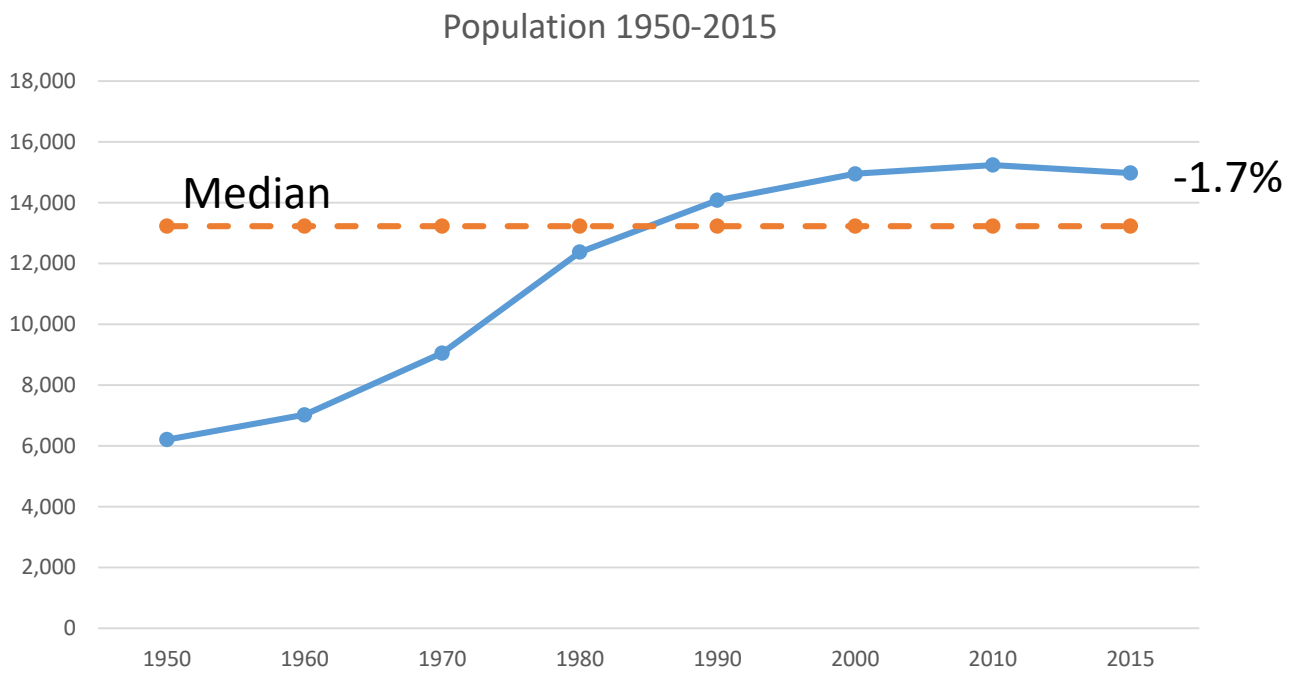
CPI - Population Growth



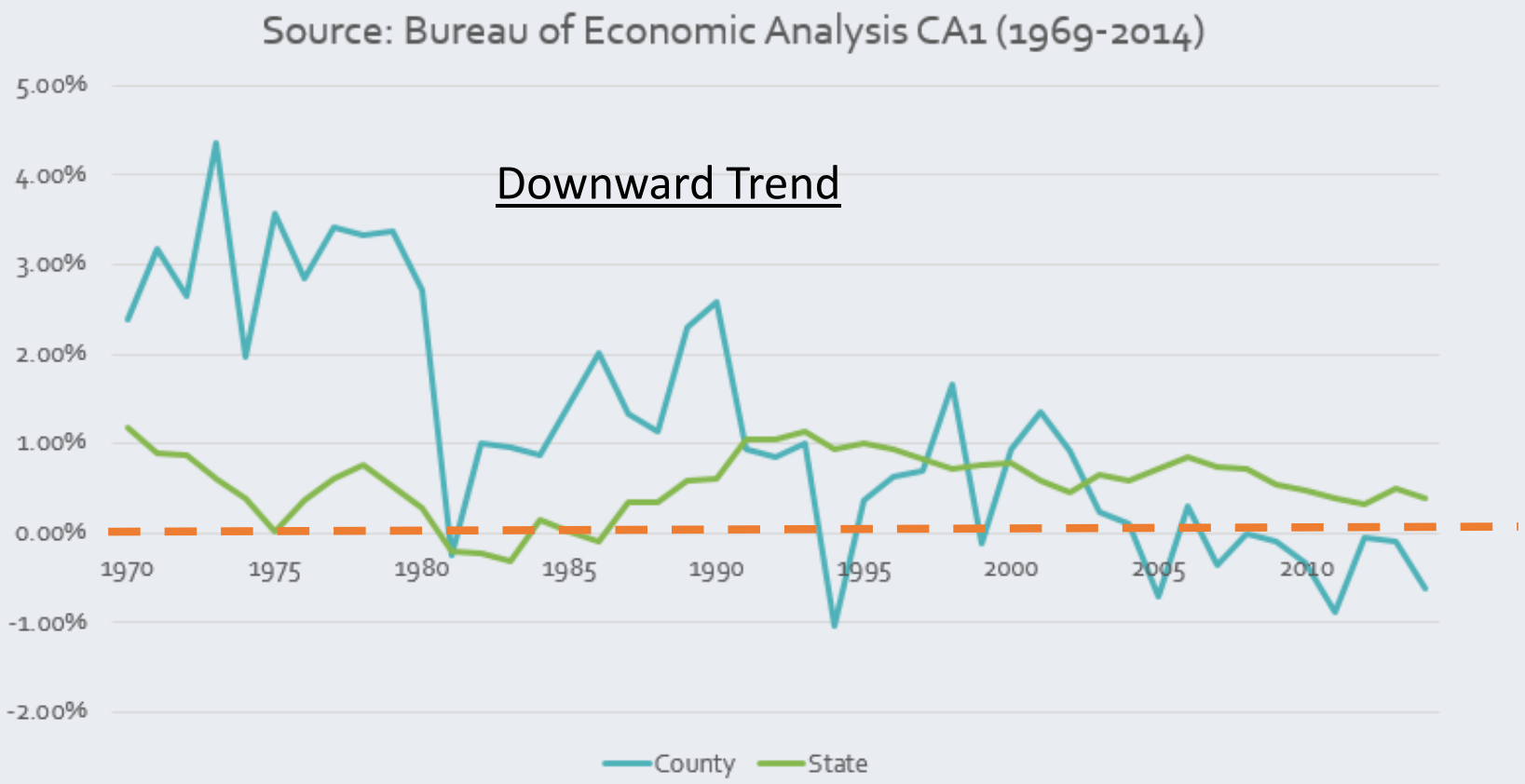
Year	Num Chg	% Chg
1950-60	815	0.131
1960-70	2033	0.289
1970-80	3320	0.367
1980-90	1703	0.138
1990-2000	873	0.062
2010-2015	-265	-1.70%

Census Data - Wikipedia				
	2010	2015	% Change	Rank
U.S.	308,745,538	321,418,820	4.10%	
Indiana	6,483,802	6,619,680	2.10%	#32

Population growth is an essential component of Community Vibrancy. A community with a population in decline is also a community that is aging. Aging populations impact school enrollment and a declining population indicates reduced demand for residential real estate.

Source: *http://www.stats.indiana.edu/dms4/new_dpage.asp?profile_id=304&output_mode=1*

Population Growth Rate



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CPI - Educational Attainment Rate

Compared with the State – Positive results in some areas

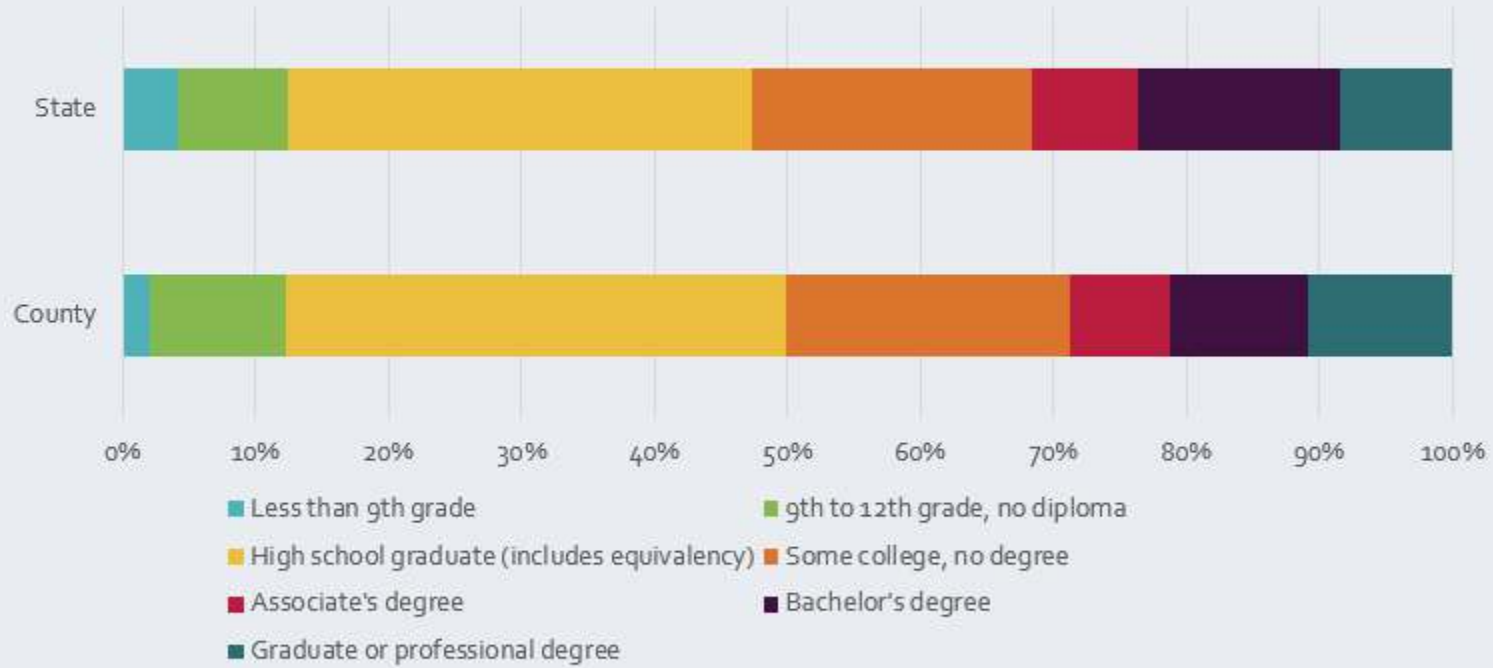
		County				Difference			State			
	Comparison with State 2014	2013	Pcy of Pop 25+	2014	Pcy of Pop 25+	#	%		2013	Pcy of Pop 25+	2014	Pct of Pop 25+
Total Population 25+		11,125	100	11,093	100	-32	0		4,258,878	100	4,287,819	100
Less than 9th Grade	**Better**	177	1.6	233	2.1	56	0.5		178,422	4.2	174,370	4.1
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma		1,262	11.3	1,126	10.2	-136	-1.1		365,926	8.6	356,781	8.3
High School Graduate (incl: equivalency	**Better**	4,280	38.5	4,176	37.6	-104	-0.9		1,500,702	35.2	1,498,978	35
Some College, No Degree	**Better**	2,297	20.6	2,378	21.4	81	0.8		891,274	20.9	899,154	21
Associate's Degree		767	6.9	831	7.5	64	0.6		334,834	7.9	345,740	8.1
Bachelor's Degree		1,309	11.8	1,154	10.4	-155	-1.4		632,094	14.8	647,692	15.1
Graduate Degree or More	**Better**	1,033	9.3	1,195	10.8	162	1.5		355,626	8.4	365,104	8.5

Higher levels of education are more likely to attract 21st Century jobs with higher levels of compensation.

Source: *http://www.stats.indiana.edu/dms4/new_dpage.asp?profile_id=302&output_mode=2*

Educational Attainment

Source: American Communities Survey, 5 Year Estimates, Table DP02 (2014)



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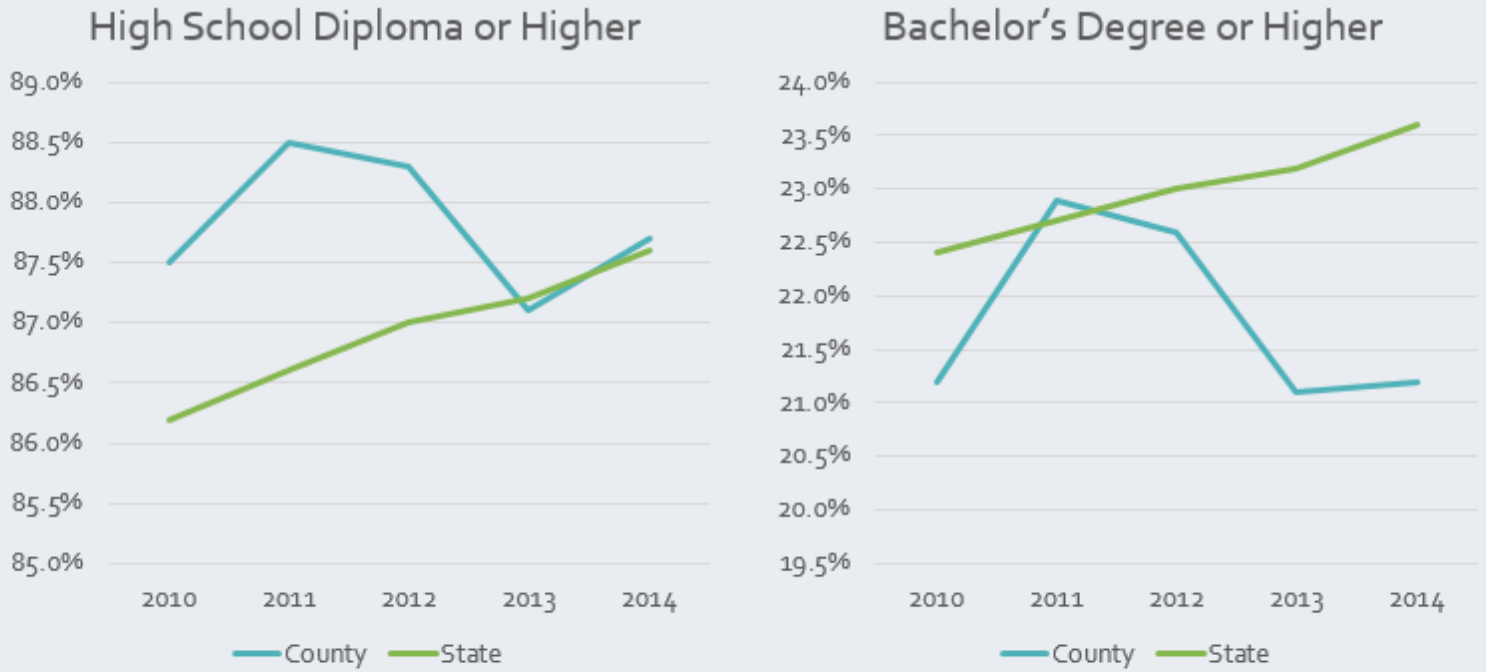
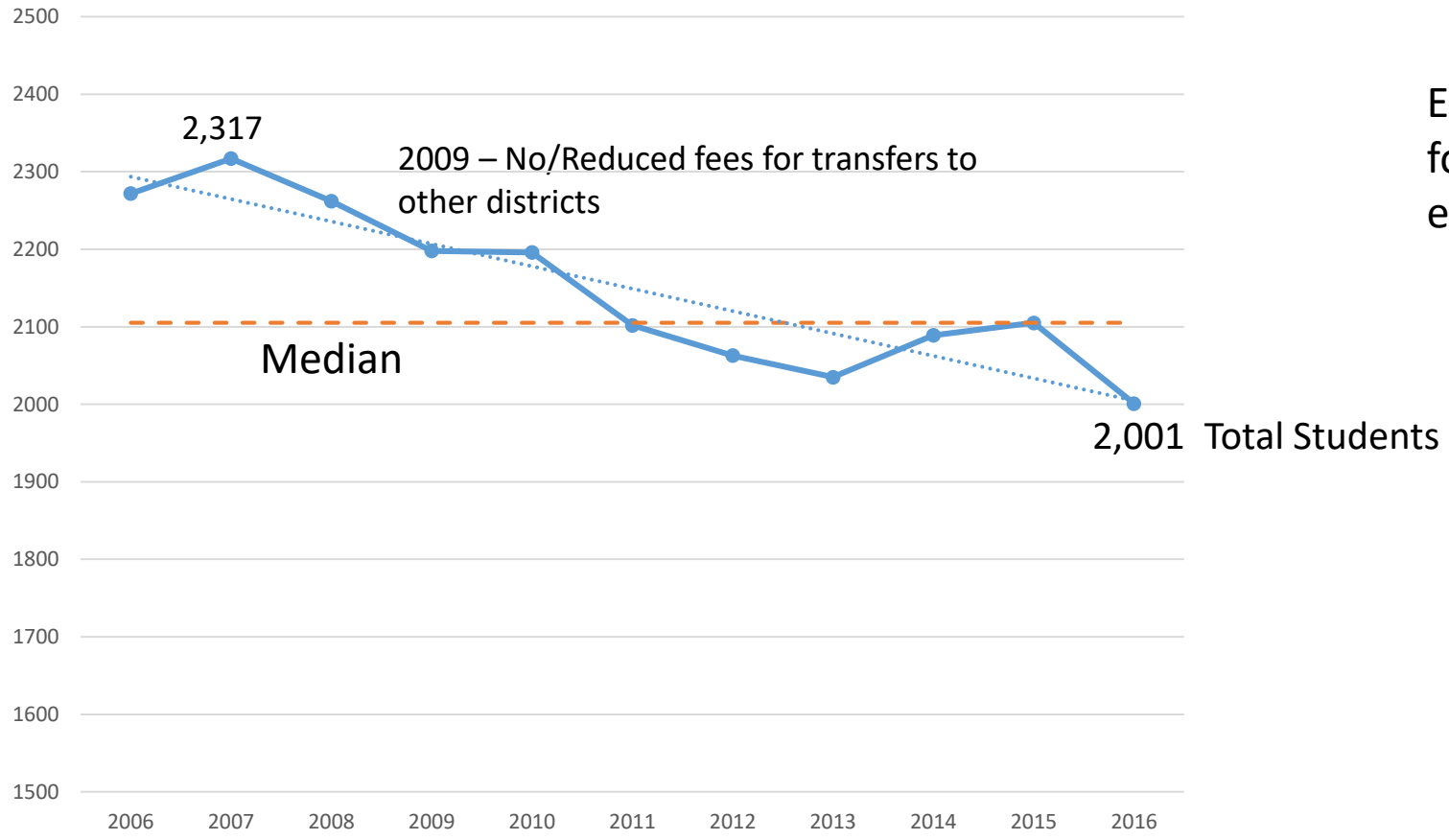
Educational Attainment

Source: American Communities Survey, 5 Year Estimates, Table DP02 (2010-2014)



CPI - School Enrollment 2006-2016



Enrollment of 2,000 is needed for financial stability – Current enrollment 1,875

School enrollment indicates not only the health of the community but the health of the schools as well. Education dollars are portable and go with the student. A good school will attract students from nearby communities

Source: *http://compass.doe.in.gov/dashboard/enrollment.aspx?type=corp&id=0670*

Back-up

References / Sources of Info

- Indiana Office of Community & Rural Affairs – Community Performance Indicators

- Ball State: Community Readiness Initiative – Presentation – 12 Dec 2016
  - Brown County Democrat: What are best bets for future local economy?

- How the Baldrige Framework Is Helping Rural U.S. Communities:
  - Community of Excellence (CoE) Framework

- American Society for Quality (ASQ.org) – Methods and Tools

Trend Chart (Median) Interpretation

- Trend Chart – A line graph of data plotted over time
  - Generally, 25 data points are needed to get meaningful results
- Plot the values on the chart and connect the dots
- Calculate the median and place this on the chart. The median is the value separating the higher half of a data from the lower half.
  - In the data set {1, 3, 3, **6**, 7, 8, 9}, the median is 6
  - In the data set (1,2,3,**4,5**,6, 8,9) the median is 4+5 / 2 = 4.5
- Interpretation *
  - 5 Points in a row rising or falling indicates a change in the process
  - 6 Points in a row above or below the median also indicates a change
  - Points (outliers) that appear farther away from the median than others *may* indicate either a change or a temporary or unusual event
  - Also look for nonrandom patterns – too close or too far from the median, or cycles. The people closest to the process may be able to provide an explanation of the behavior

- Acceptable standards can range anywhere from 5-8 data points. Can also just use 7.