



Employment Gaps

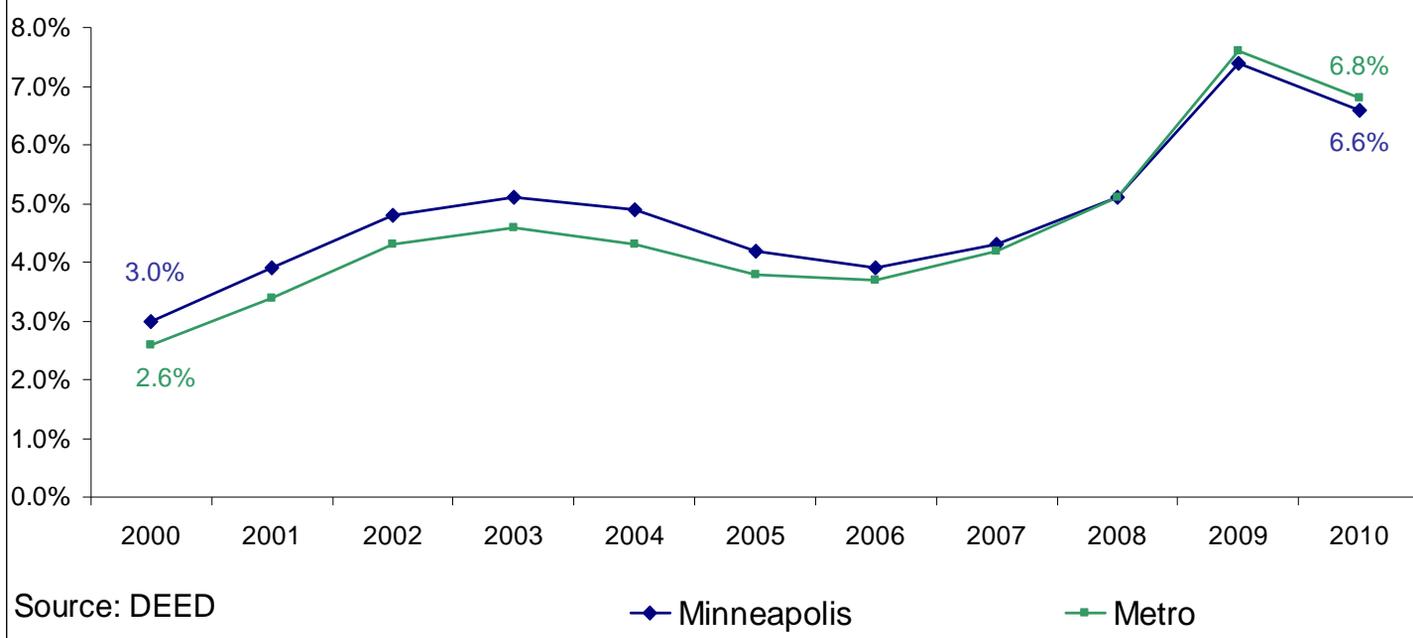
April 12, 2011

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Employment Gaps

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Minneapolis and Metro unemployment rates (annual)

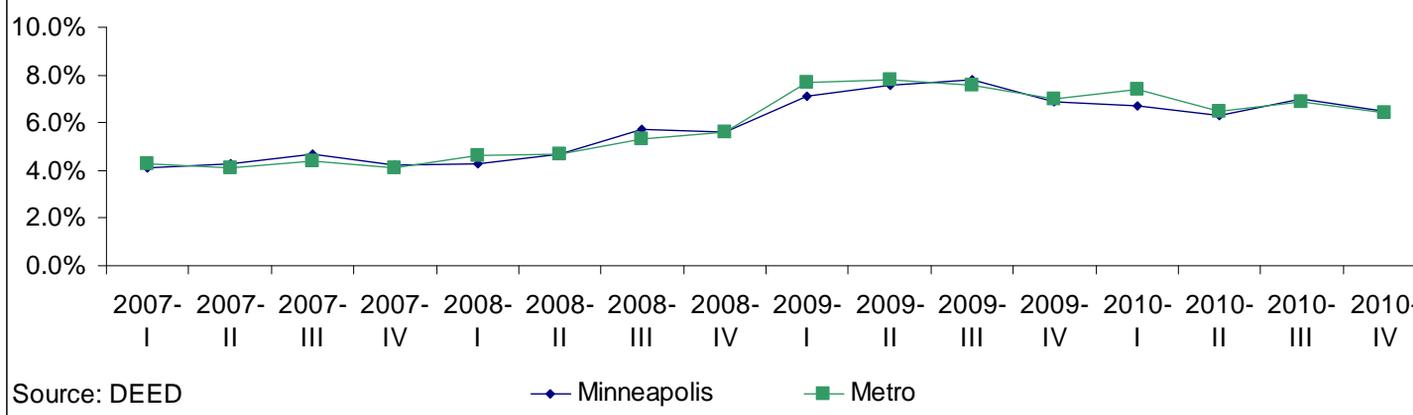


Why is this measure important?

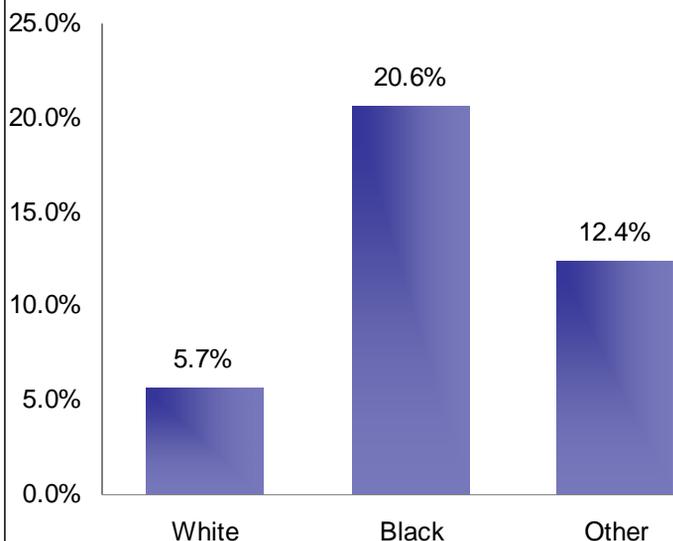
The unemployment rate is a percentage of unemployed workers to all workers – employed and unemployed. Unemployed workers are those who are jobless, seeking a job and are ready to go to work when they find one. Simply, the measure shows how many people who aren't working could be working.

Beginning in 2004, the City of Minneapolis established a goal to close the historic gap in unemployment rates between City and metro area residents. This goal was predicated on the belief that the City's economic health is tied to Minneapolis residents having access to employment opportunities. Through growing good jobs and moving formerly unemployed residents into employment, Minneapolis becomes a stronger regional capital of economic vitality.

Minneapolis and Metro unemployment rates (quarterly)

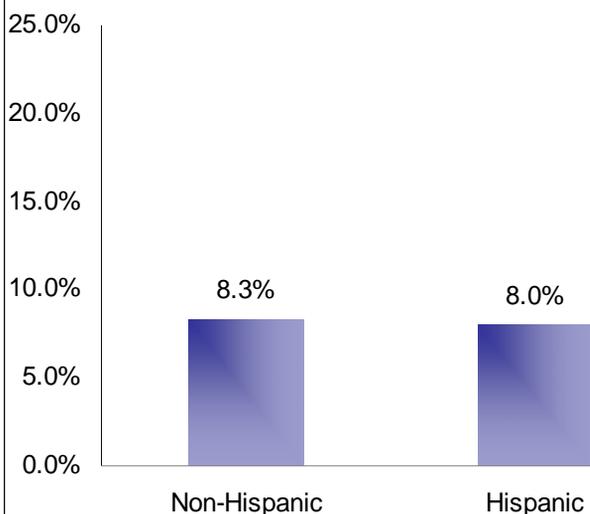


**Minneapolis: Unemployment rate by race
2005-2009 average**



Source: American Community Survey 5-year average
CPED-Research, March 2011

**Minneapolis: Unemployment rate by ethnicity (Hispanic and non-Hispanic),
2005- 2009 average**



Source: American Community Survey 5-year average
CPED- Research, March 2011

Why is this measure important?

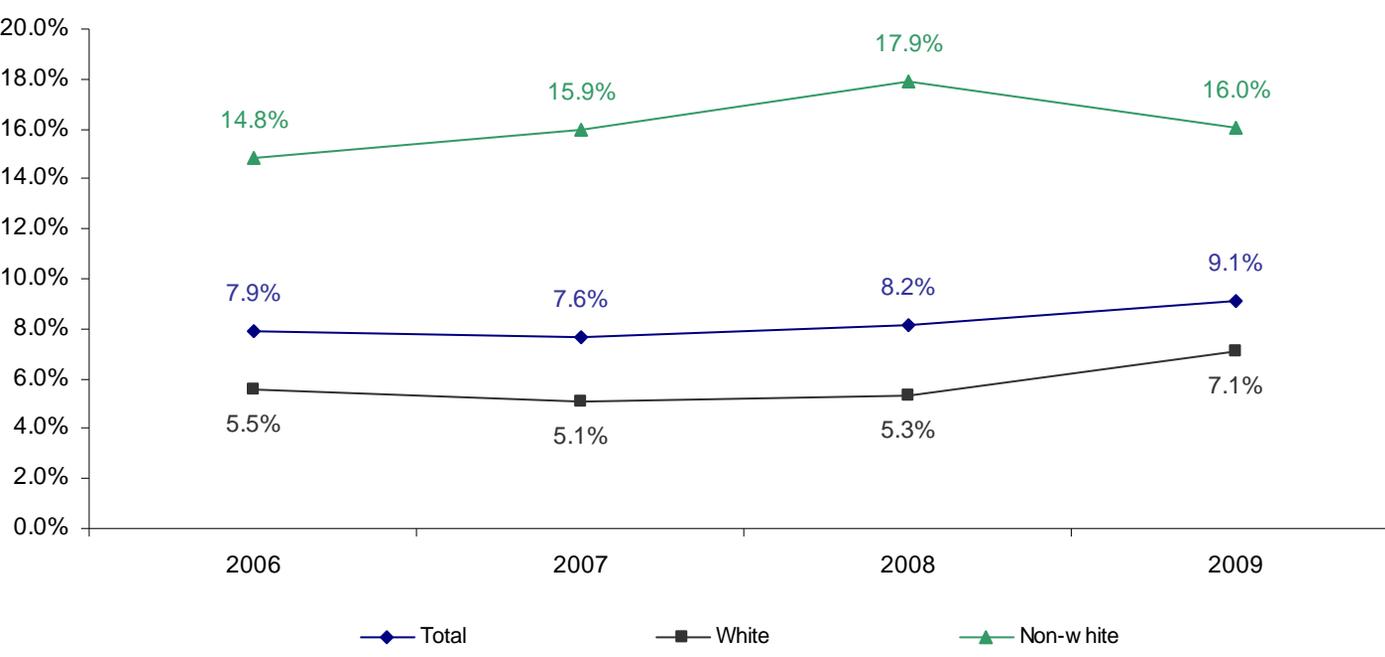
These charts and graphs show the rate of unemployment for non-Whites to Whites to be double or triple, depending on the report and the reporting period. This measure is an indicator of the economic health of a community or in divisions within a community, e.g. Blacks, Hispanic, etc. Year-by-year unemployment will tell if unemployment is worsening or improving. Because the monthly unemployment rate does not take into account individuals who have become so discouraged that they have simply stopped looking for work, the number may be understated. In communities where fewer people are working, fewer people are buying – or buying at a discount; there are more housing foreclosures, more repossessions, more homelessness, more petty crimes, less discretionary income and more focus on basic needs. In short, unemployment affects every other indicator that is a measure of a healthy, vital community.

What will it take to make progress?

The cure for joblessness is a job, therefore:

- Eliminate barriers to jobs that exist. Develop a smoother path for small business development and entrepreneurship. Adopt supportive services for small businesses. Direct trained and re-trained adults subsidized by government funding to small businesses. Expand re-entry programs.
- Create jobs. Work with our public partners to direct new development to areas of the city with the highest unemployment.

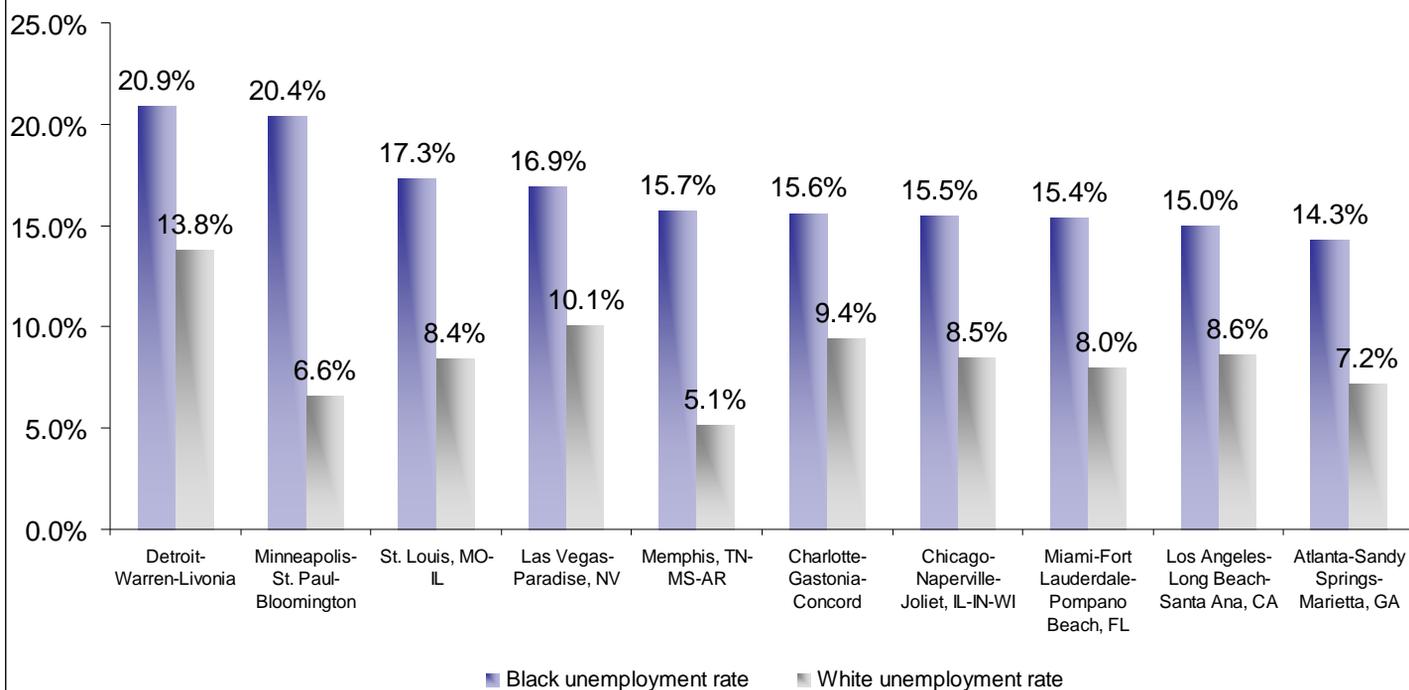
Minneapolis unemployment by race, by year, 2006-2009



Source: ACS 1-year estimates, CPED-Research March 25, 2011

Note: Years prior to 2006 were not included here due to a change in the ACS survey methodology

Black/White Unemployment
For metropolitan regions with top 10 black unemployment rates



Source: Economic Policy Institute, June 2010

Why is this measure important?

This data is taken from a 2010 Economic Policy Institute report by Dr. Algernon Austin. Dr. Austin sums up the reasons for the gaps in unemployment between Blacks and Whites to be discrimination, high school drop-out rate and a young, inexperienced labor force. Dr. Austin and his economist colleagues would likely say that the unemployment gap between Whites and Blacks has been present since the number was first tracked. They would probably also tell us that while this historical gap is significant and alarming, what is more alarming is that while the economy may be recovering, the employment trend for Blacks remains the same - - the gap in employment between Blacks and Whites continues to be double or triple. This measure is important because all of the categories where disparities exist – educational achievement, college enrollment, homeownership, wealth creation, etc. – will continue to exist unless this trend is reversed.

What will it take to make progress?

Progress will be realized when we develop a long-term, courageous strategy to deal with the reasons identified in Dr. Algernon's report. And let's not confuse progress with success. Chronic unemployment for Blacks might be handled the same as the case backlog is being handled in the Civil Rights Department; if we know the reason it's happening, and have a target, we should be able to put strategies in place to correct the problem. Admittedly, unemployment is not as simple a process problem as the case backlog, however, Dr. Austin identified:

Discrimination. There is a current school of thought that the persistently high unemployment rate for Blacks is a human rights violation. City policy, as written in the Civil Rights Ordinance, states that discriminatory employment practices “degrade individuals, foster intolerance and hate, and create and intensify unemployment, substandard housing, under-education, ill health, lawlessness and poverty, thereby injuring the public welfare.” While unemployment by itself may not be a civil rights violation, the systematic exclusion of a particular group because of their race or ethnicity is a human and civil rights violation. We should start addressing what might be institutionalized racism by using the tools we have available to us today.

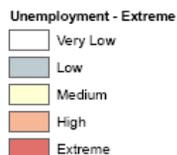
High school drop-out rate. This will be discussed more thoroughly in succeeding pages. We all know that this is a systems problem. The drop out rate will not be fixed by attacking the problem at the high school level. A child’s appreciation for learning happens at a very early age, and all things being great for him/her, develops into a lifelong love of learning. As we work on the joblessness problem for adults, we also must work on the “hopelessness” problem for young people.

Young, inexperienced labor force. Dr. Austin’s report discussed several reasons this is a factor, but the two that might be most applicable to this community are job tenure and geographic movement of jobs. Blacks are found to have been in the workforce a shorter period of time than their White counterpart. When downsizing or layoffs occur, Blacks are usually the first to be affected in a ‘last-hired-first-fired’ scenario. When it’s time to hire, because these same people do not have a similar level of experience as the White applicant, they often are not hired. Related to this, because Blacks are the less senior employees in a workforce, they tend to be paid less, and therefore may have less income to relocate to a job as the jobs migrate to other states/countries. We should continue to look for ways to provide opportunities for on-the-job-training including internships, apprenticeships and mentorships.

Unemployment

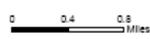
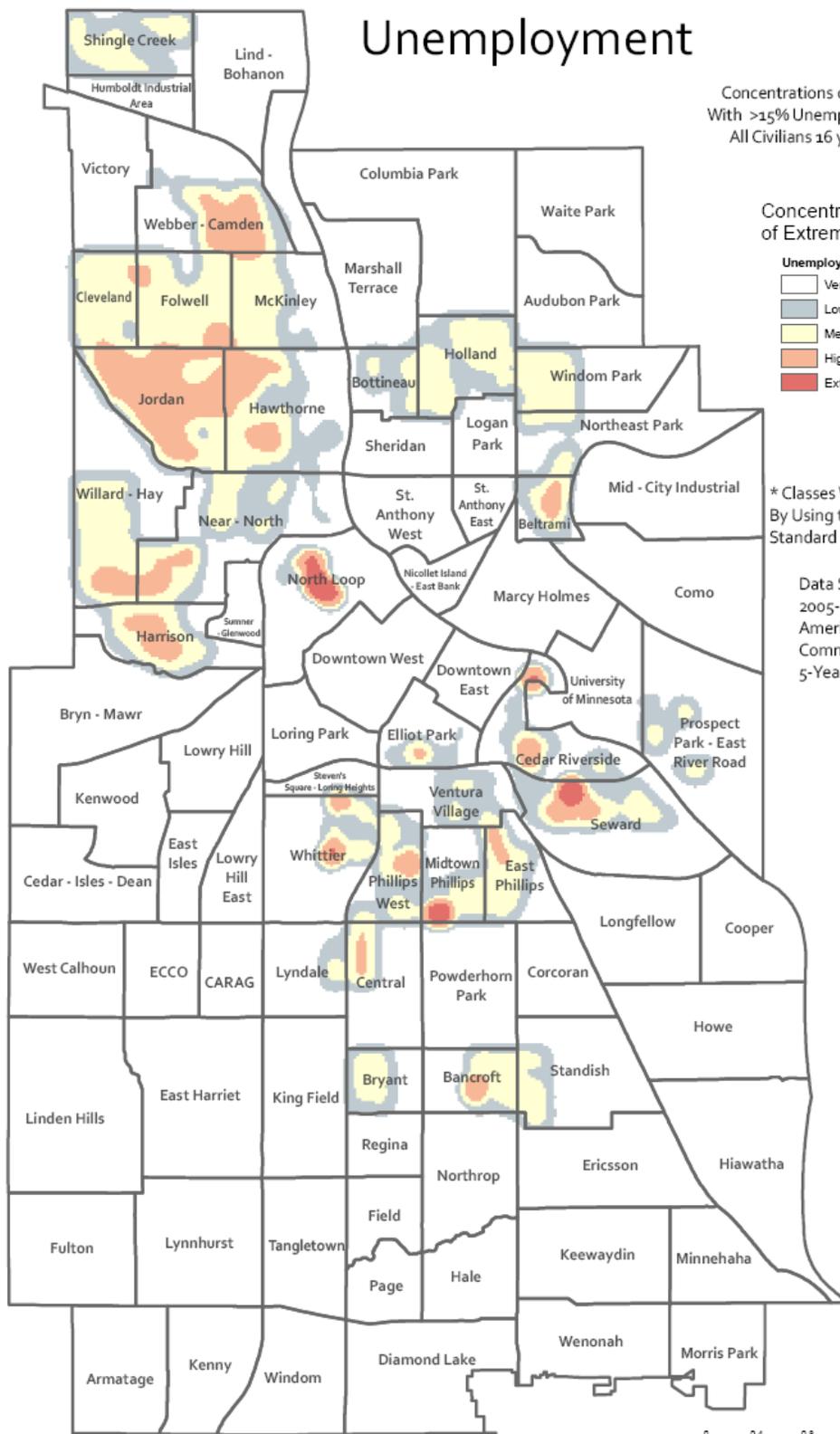
Concentrations of Census Tracts With >15% Unemployment Among All Civilians 16 years or Older.

Concentration Level of Extreme Properties

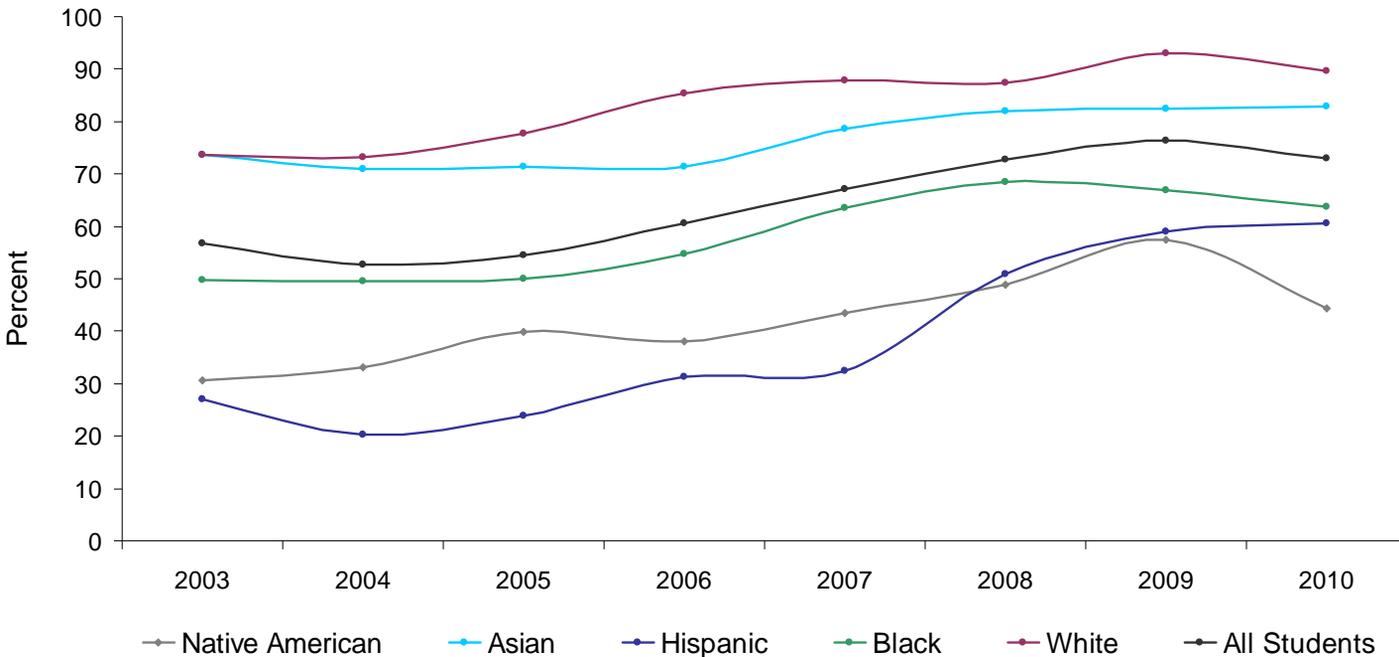


* Classes Were Determined By Using the Natural Breaks Standard Deviation Method

Data Source:
2005-2009
American
Community Survey
5-Year Estimates



Graduation rates by race/ethnicity



Source: Minneapolis Public Schools

Why is this measure important?

Students who do not graduate from high school face a challenging future because the basic skills young people learn in high school and higher education are essential for success. Students who do not receive these skills are likely to suffer with significantly reduced earnings and employment prospects.

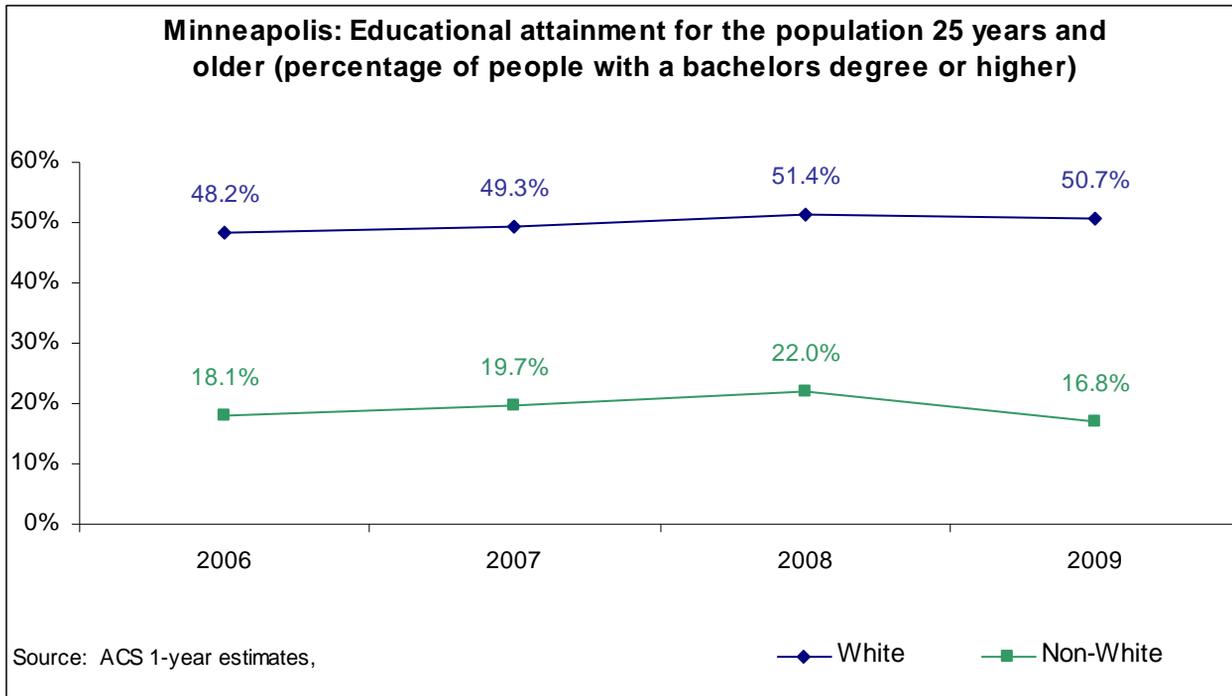
What will it take to make progress?

Minneapolis Public Schools' (MPS) high school graduation rate has increased significantly over the past several years. MPS' goal, however, does not end with high school graduation; rather, its overarching goal is to make every child college-ready. College graduates earn significantly more over their lifetimes than high school graduates and experience other significant advantages in life.

Nearly everything MPS does is geared toward the ultimate goal of college readiness. Key initiatives to improve graduation rates include:

- Raising the expectations of students, staff and community that all students, regardless of background, can achieve at high levels and should be prepared for college
- Making sure that MPS' curriculum, across all of its grade levels, adequately prepares students for college
- Identifying and correcting policies and practices that perpetuate racial inequality and the achievement gap

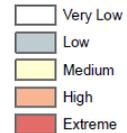
- Investing in developing high performing teachers and principals and providing the support they need to obtain excellent results for all students
- Implementing high-quality, rigorous "Core 4" programs in every high school, such as College in the Schools, Advanced Placement, Signature Career & Technical Education and International Baccalaureate, and increasing access to online learning and college courses
- Implementing a rigorous accountability system for all staff across the district
- Transforming relationships with families, including expanding programs such as Connecting Parents to Educational Opportunities that educate parents about college access and how to help their children succeed in school
- Requiring all ninth graders to complete My Life Plan, a tool for raising student expectations and purposefully planning the path to high school graduation and college entrance
- Providing a college and career center in each high school, in partnership with Achieve Minneapolis, to serve as a hub within schools for engaging students with the outside world via speakers, internships and summer jobs (e.g., Step-Up program.) The centers also support students through the process of researching and applying to colleges and financing college.



Educational Attainment

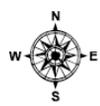
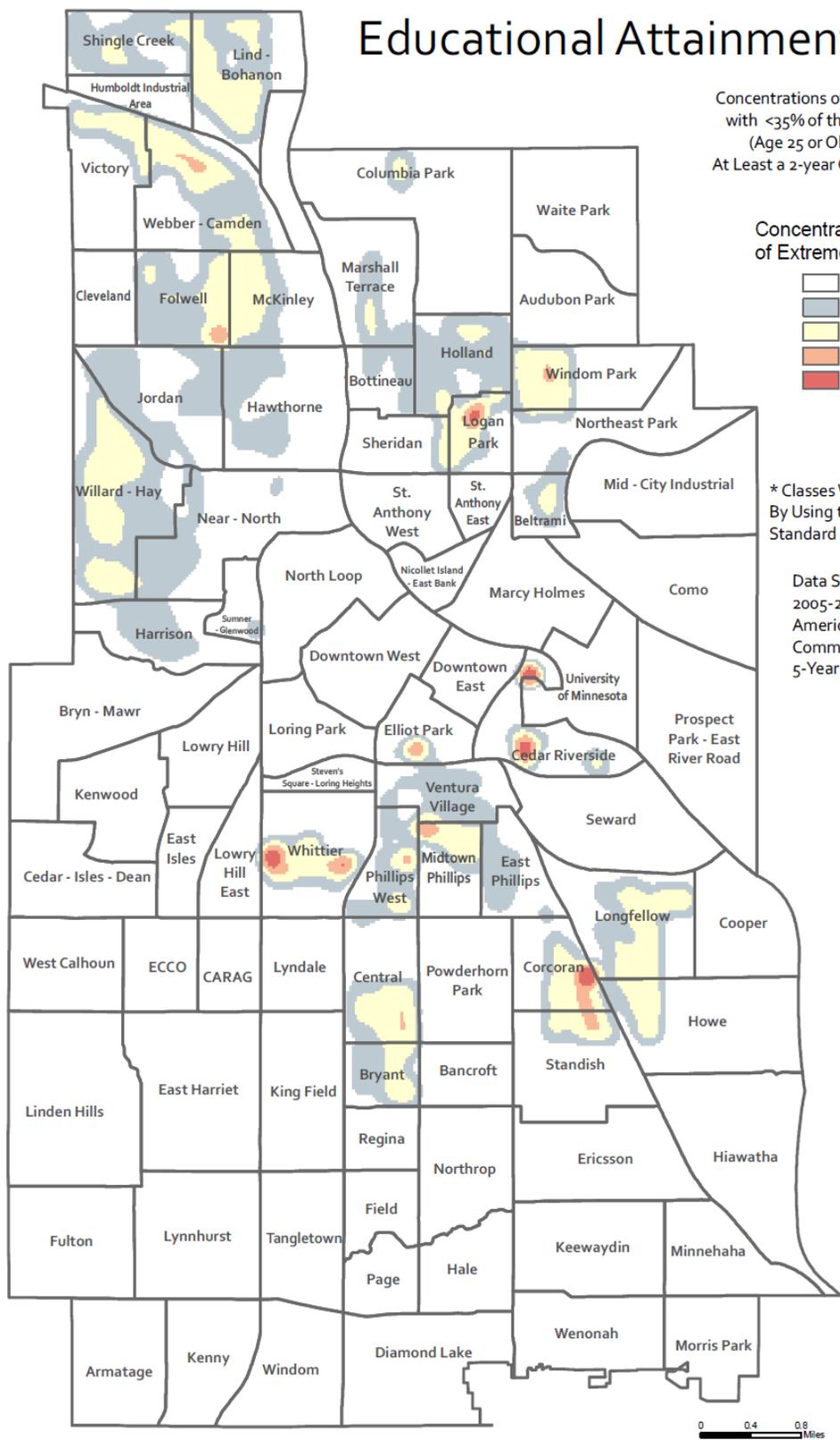
Concentrations of Census Tracts with <35% of the Population (Age 25 or Older) With At Least a 2-year College Degree

Concentration Level of Extreme Properties

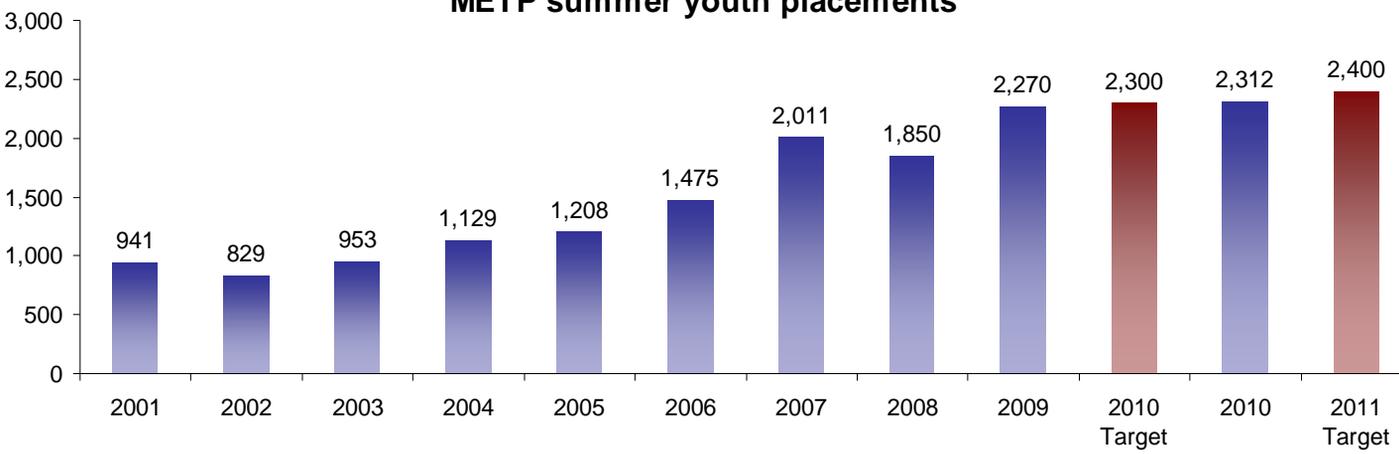


* Classes Were Determined By Using the Natural Breaks Standard Deviation Method

Data Source: 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



METP summer youth placements



Source: CPED

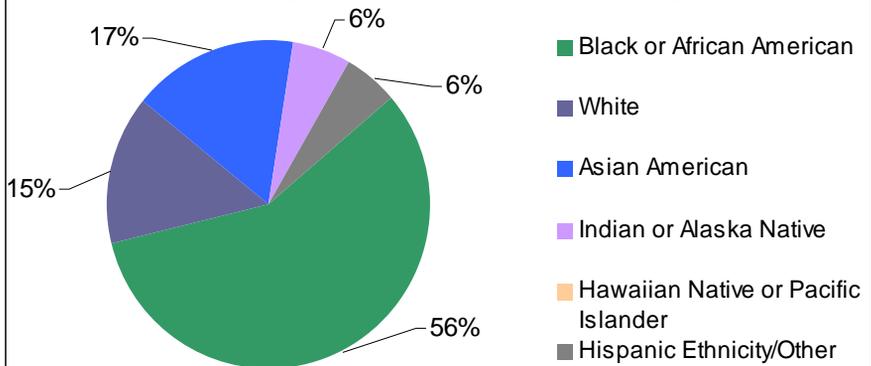
Why is this measure important?

A substantial and growing body of literature on the early labor market experiences of young adults (summer employment) over the past 30 years indicates quite consistently that employment during the high school years generates a diverse number of favorable short-term and long-run positive impacts on their employability, wages, and earnings, especially among those who do not go on to complete any substantive amount of post-secondary education. This is why a focus on youth summer employment is important and necessary.

What will it take to make progress?

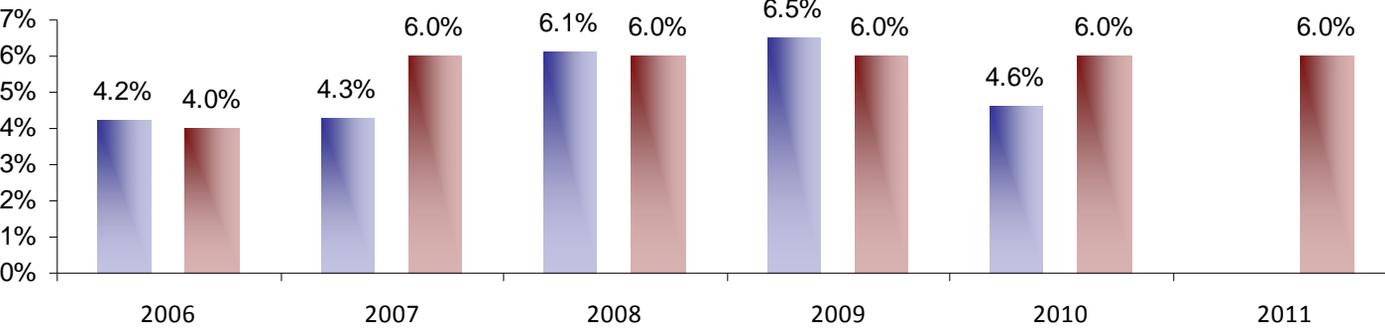
Over the past few years the substantial investment of local sources by the Mayor and City Council has resulted in increased participation by Minneapolis youth in the [STEP-UP program](#) and has helped it grow to one of the largest summer employment programs in the state. While STEP-UP is the employment strategy, the broader strategy for preparing the future workforce in Minneapolis is the Mayor's [The Minneapolis Promise Initiative](#). This innovative approach brings together the City of Minneapolis, AchieveMpls, and the Minneapolis Community and Technical College and the University of Minnesota, offering Minneapolis youth a clear pathway to summer employment opportunities, career and college counseling, and access to higher education. This strategy has produced outstanding results, including over 12,000 summer jobs as part of STEP-UP, increased graduation rates and college entrance rates, and nearly 1,000 college scholarship for Minneapolis high school graduates. Further, in order to sustain this great work talks have begun with the foundation community to broaden its philanthropic support for the Minneapolis Promise, including the STEP-UP Summer Jobs Program.

Summer youth placements by race/ethnicity, 2010



Source: CPED

Percent of female trade worker participation versus established goals on city assisted projects

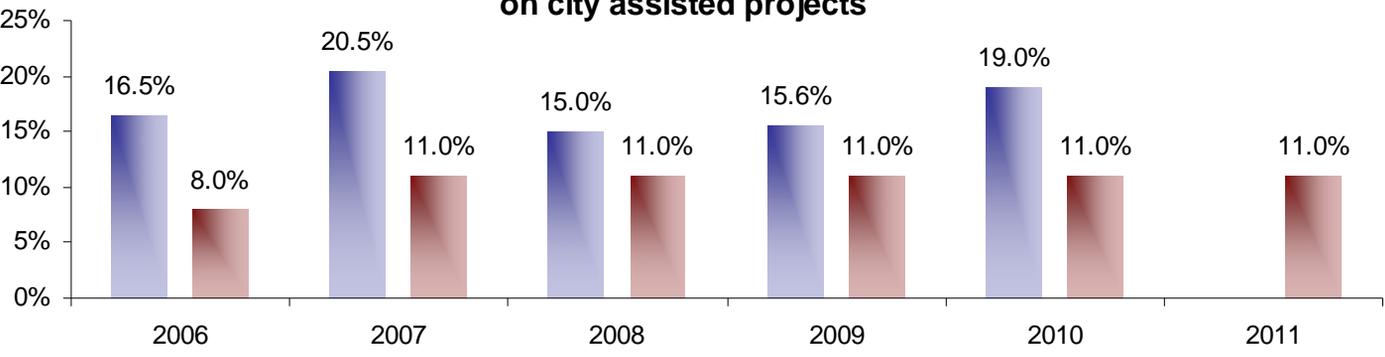


Source: Civil Rights

■ Female participation ■ Female goal

Note: City assisted projects include all projects that receive direct or indirect City funds. This includes City match funds, loans, grants and pass-through funds from other government agencies.

Percent of minority trade worker participation versus established goals on city assisted projects

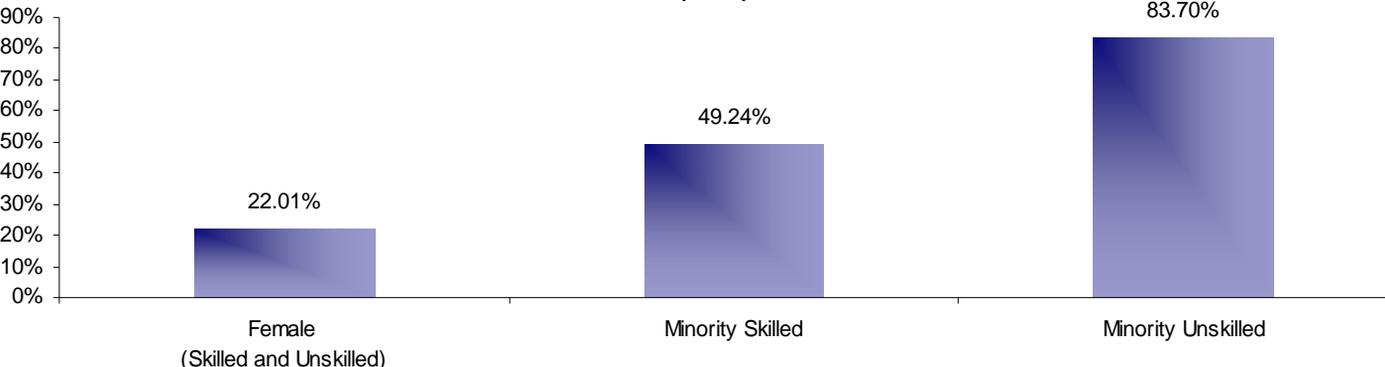


Source: Civil Rights

■ Minority participation % ■ Minority goal

Note: City assisted projects include all projects that receive direct or indirect City funds. This includes City match funds, loans, grants and pass-through funds from other government agencies.

Percent of total hours worked by women and minorities on the Neighborhood Stabilization Projects (2010)



Source: Civil Rights

Why is this important?

In order to implement the city's goal of extending equal economic growth and development to female, minority and low income minority trade workers, the Contract Compliance Unit (CCU) enforces various federal, state and local laws on city funded projects. The laws enable the CCU to ensure contractors are taking affirmative steps to recruit, hire, and retain trade workers by measuring overall hours performed by the workers hired. These charts illustrate the successful economic impact three programs (prevailing wage, city employment goals, and neighborhood stabilization) have had on the community as whole.

For example, by tracking and monitoring low income minority and female employment participation on the federally funded Neighborhood Stabilization Projects which is a partnership with the grant recipients who voluntarily agree to comply with the hiring goals, the CCU is able to ensure more individuals in this target group are hired. Thus, the numbers from this program are indicators that local low income individuals are not only employed on these projects, but they are rebuilding their own communities, which decreases the economic disparity in the community.

If the CCU were to cease its monitoring and enforcement activities, it is anticipated that the number of people of color and women working on city projects would dramatically decrease.

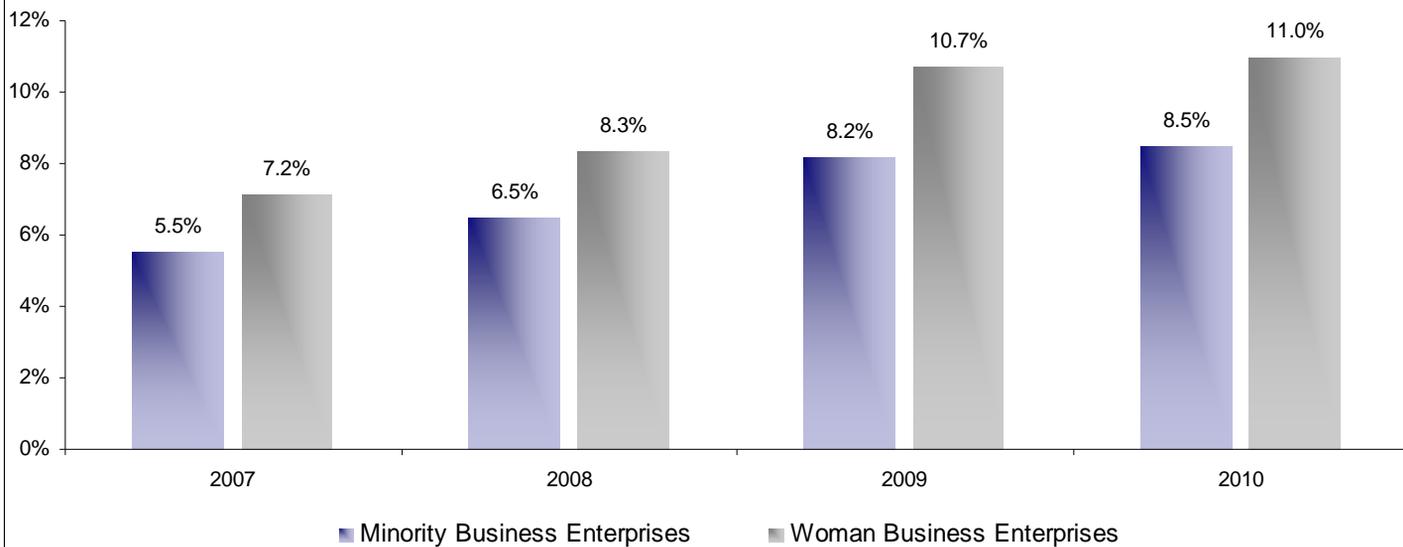
What will it take to achieve the targets?

The CCU must continue its strong enforcement of federal, state and City of Minneapolis laws and ordinances related to employment, Section 3 and prevailing wage. Since the city is already exceeding the minority and low-income minority goals, there may need to be upward adjustments to the baseline goals in order to accurately reflect the workforce availability in the community, thus creating more job opportunities for trade workers. However, the "female trade worker" numbers continue to be a challenge.

If the failure to meet the goal is indicative of a lack of female worker availability, one approach is for the city to make a downward adjustment for the "female trade worker" goals due to the steady decrease in their overall availability in the community. The CCU is scheduled to work with the Community and Economic Development Department (CPED) and the City of Minneapolis demographer in first quarter of 2011 to potentially create new employment goals on City of Minneapolis projects. The goals will be based on the number of women and people of color available in the construction trades.

Another approach will be increasing outreach activities to educational programs to recruit and train more women in the trades. We have started working with the Office of Neighborhood and Community Relations to reach more communities about the various programs in the office. The department is working with the city attorney's office and the unions to strengthen the prevailing wage ordinance. CPED also has a community hiring component to their programs and we will investigate whether that component can be added to any new goals that are created and any current programs we implement.

Small and underutilized business participation



Source: Civil Rights

Why is this measure important?

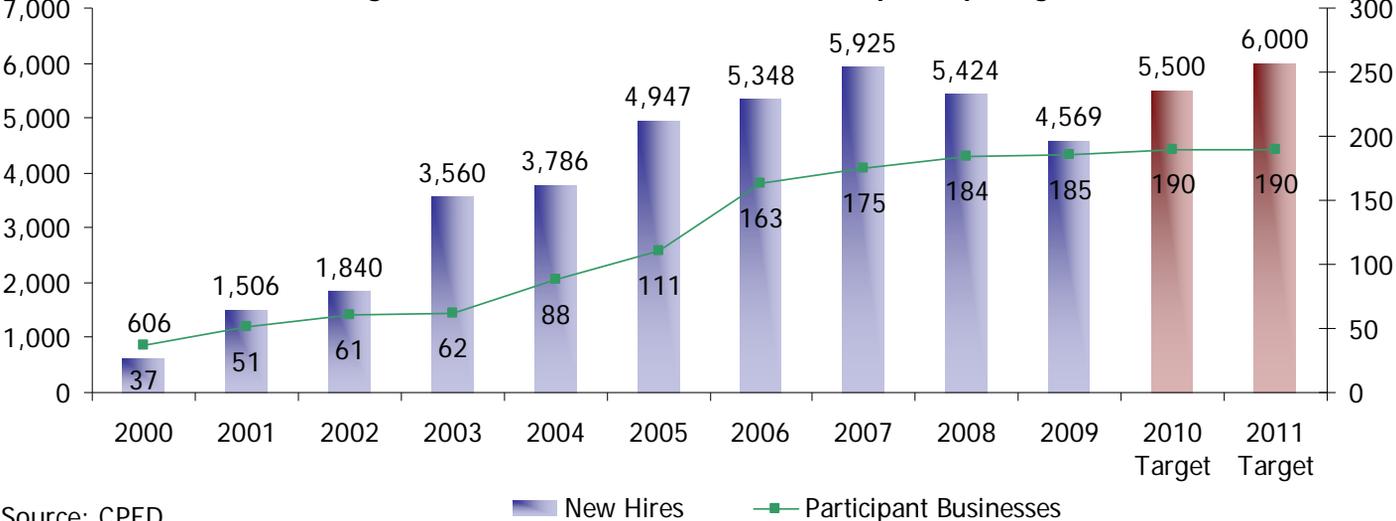
The participation of Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Woman Business Enterprises (WBE) is one of the indicators of overall small business participation on city of Minneapolis projects. MBE/WBE firms participating on city projects may be an indicator of economic growth and recovery.

What will it take to make progress?

The National Economic Research Associates (NERA) has analyzed utilization of small and underutilized businesses on City funded contracts and has determined that there are significant disparities. NERA has also recommended changes to the Small and Underutilized Business Participation (SUBP) program to aid in correcting these disparities. The department has rewritten and the city council has approved a new SUBP that implements the recommendations of the disparity study. The city will establish an overall goal on construction, consultant and service contracts. We will also continue to set project specific goals based on type of work and availability of the firms to do the work. There may be a slight decrease in participation in the first year as new standards for program participation are implemented.

We will continue to educate city staff, contractors and the public on the purpose and use of the SUBP. Through education and program implementation we will be able to work with internal and external partners on business development and capacity building in the future.

Number of new hires at or above living wage by businesses with job-linkage agreements and number of businesses participating



Source: CPED

Note: Beginning in 2007, the City definition of living wage was set at 130% of the HUD poverty level for a family of 4; in 2009 and 2010 this threshold was \$13.78 per hour.

Why is this measure important?

The purpose of the City’s job linkage agreements with businesses we assist is to measure whether – in return for our assistance – these businesses create living-wage jobs for Minneapolis residents. The tracking of job linkages is directly tied to the economic health of Minneapolis which depends upon the creation of living wage careers for residents.

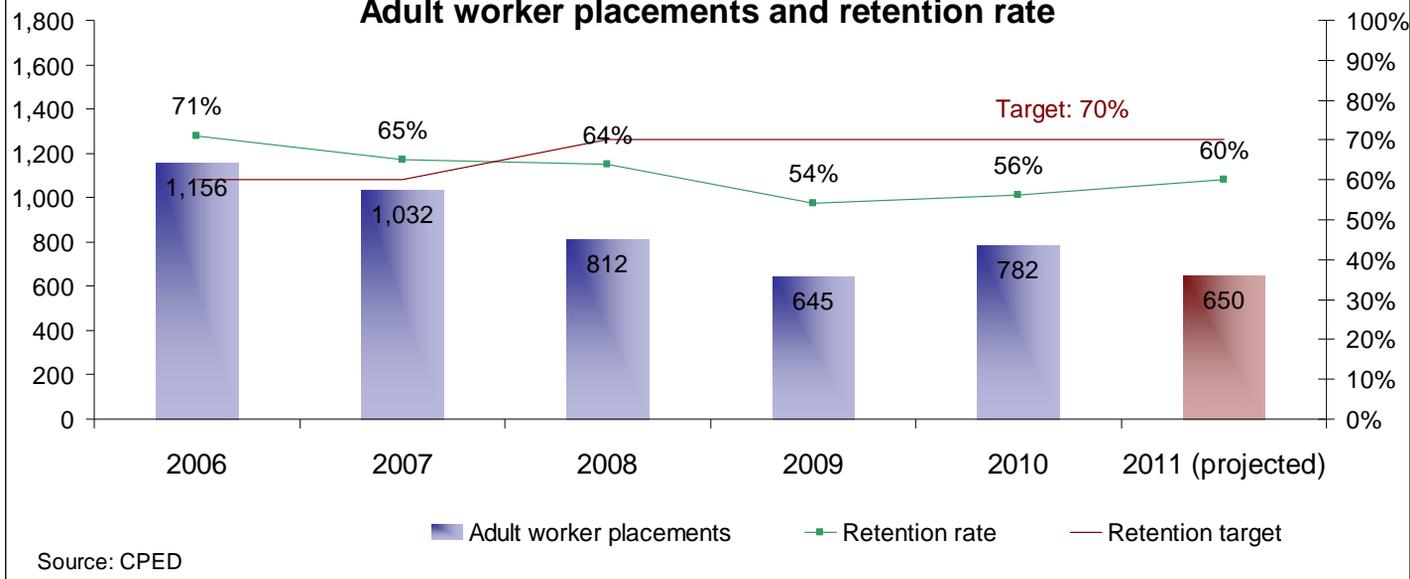
What will it take to make progress?

Job linkage agreements alone cannot grow our economy; therefore CPED has aggressively pursued other strategies when working with the private sector. One strategy that has successfully grown good paying jobs for Minneapolis residents and increased the diversity of the construction industries workforce is the use of voluntary workforce plans with developers and contractors. Minneapolis Workforce Plans are focused around the central concept that public assistance given to a private business for economic development should result in an increased number of jobs in Minneapolis. Currently nine Workforce Plans have been executed. See appendix page 24 for all Workforce Plans and a matrix of outcomes to date. The City of Minneapolis Civil Right Department helps CPED monitor these workforce agreements at quarterly meetings with the project’s owner and construction contractor; see [latest MDCR annual report on minority contracting](#).

Additionally, CPED has worked with developers to hire minority contractors and employees on other CPED-supported development projects; examples include: Target Center Green Roof, 1200 West Broadway [Catalyst Partners], Delisi’s at Penn/Plymouth [Norman Construction], and residential rehab contracts on the Northside [Greater Metropolitan Housing Corporation] which all utilized 50% or more minority contracting on their projects.

*The reduction in new living wage hires from 5,424 to 4,569 was indicative of the worst months of the recent recession. Early responses to the 2010 Job Linkage Survey from several large employers indicate an increase of 1041 hires over 2009.

Adult worker placements and retention rate

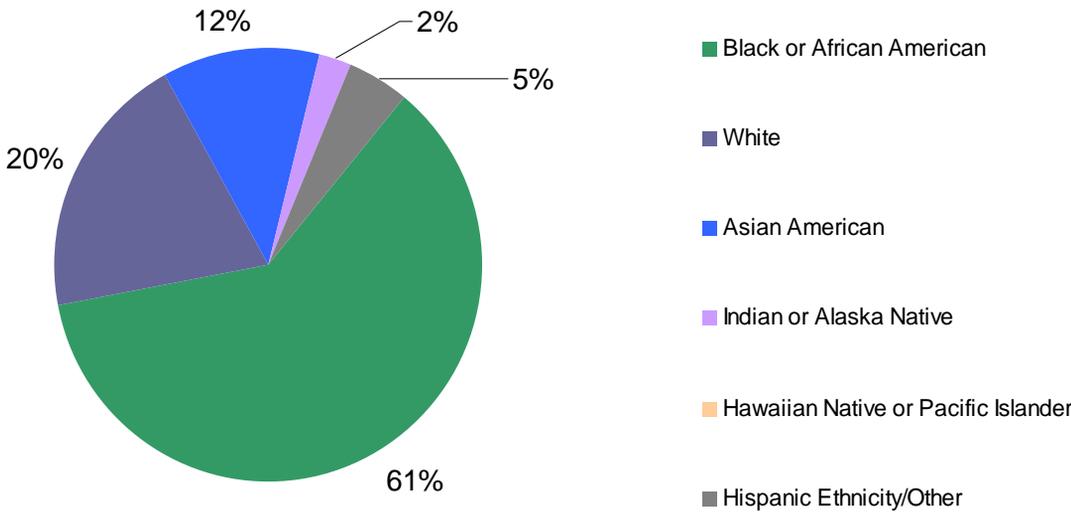


Why is this measure important?

One strategy to increase the number of Minneapolis employed residents is through direct job placement services. METP partners with 11 community-based partners to work with unemployed residents to help them quickly and successfully reenter the workforce. The individual strategies employed when working with unemployed persons are varied but often include training, career exploration, work readiness training, and resume building. METP continues to see high demand for employment and training services in Minneapolis. In 2009 and 2010, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) allowed for increased capacity for skills training for unemployed adults and dislocated workers. In 2010, dislocated workers entered employment at significantly higher rates and with higher wages than Adult Program participants, confirming what we know about the current labor market: those with higher skills will enter the labor market first. The emphasis on increasing the skill level of our workforce remains a priority in 2011 and into the foreseeable future.

A focus on one-year retention rate is one of several programmatic indicators of long-term employment success used by the City’s Adult Jobs and Placement program for low-income Minneapolis residents. Further, Adult Program retention rates are key program results for this program and point to longer-term economic stability for program participants and our regional economy. Due to the economic recession and its long-lasting effects on the workforce, retention rates have declined, most significantly in 2009, especially for those individuals in entry level positions; the majority of Adult Program clients are low-skilled, low-income persons entering the workforce at entry level jobs. Given this challenge, METP has responded by focusing resources on job training, including both short-term credentialing and longer-term degree granting programs for low-skilled individuals; the strategy should help increase retention rates by allowing newly trained individuals to enter the workforce in a less precarious position. In 2010, METP saw increased retention rates, a trend we anticipate will continue in 2011.

Adult worker placements by race/ethnicity, 2010

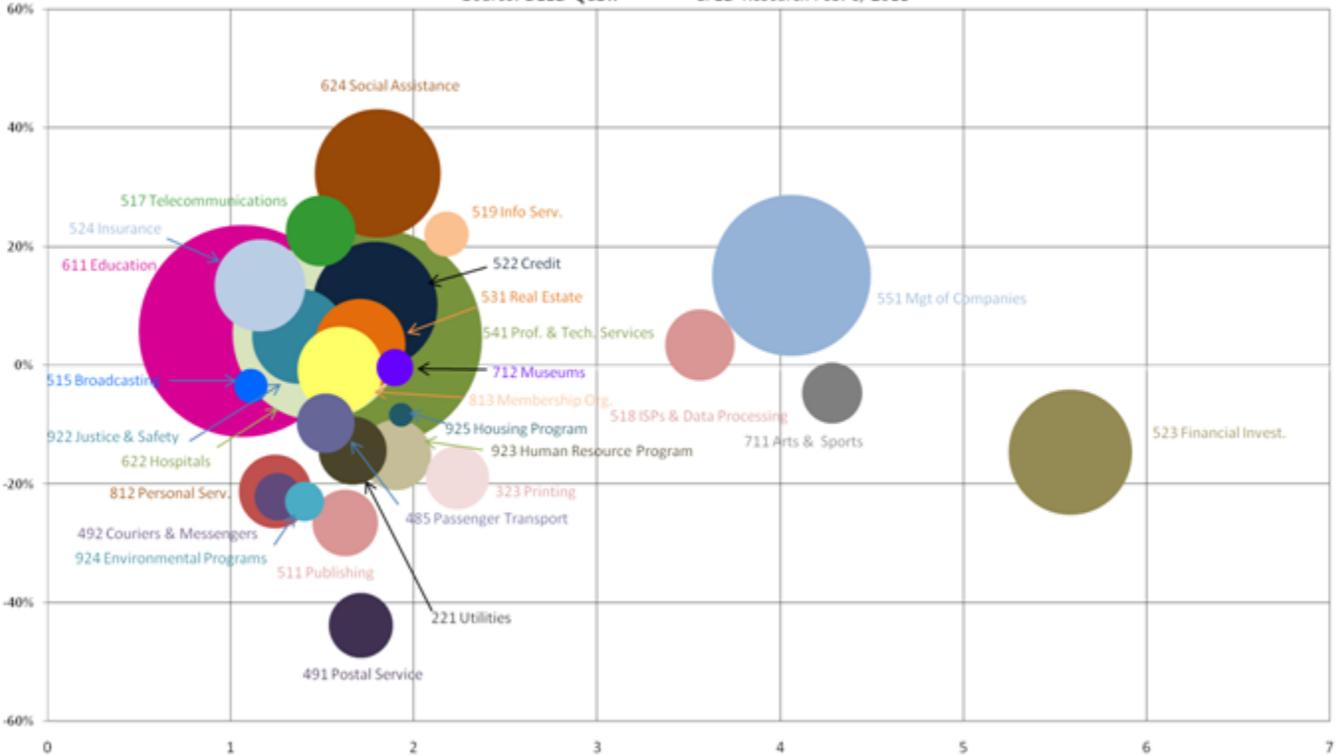


Appendix

Minneapolis jobs as a function of employment concentration, size and change, 2004-2009

Group 1: All industries with location quotient higher than 1

Source: DEED-QCEW CPED-Research Feb. 8, 2011



LQ 2009 (Location quotient)

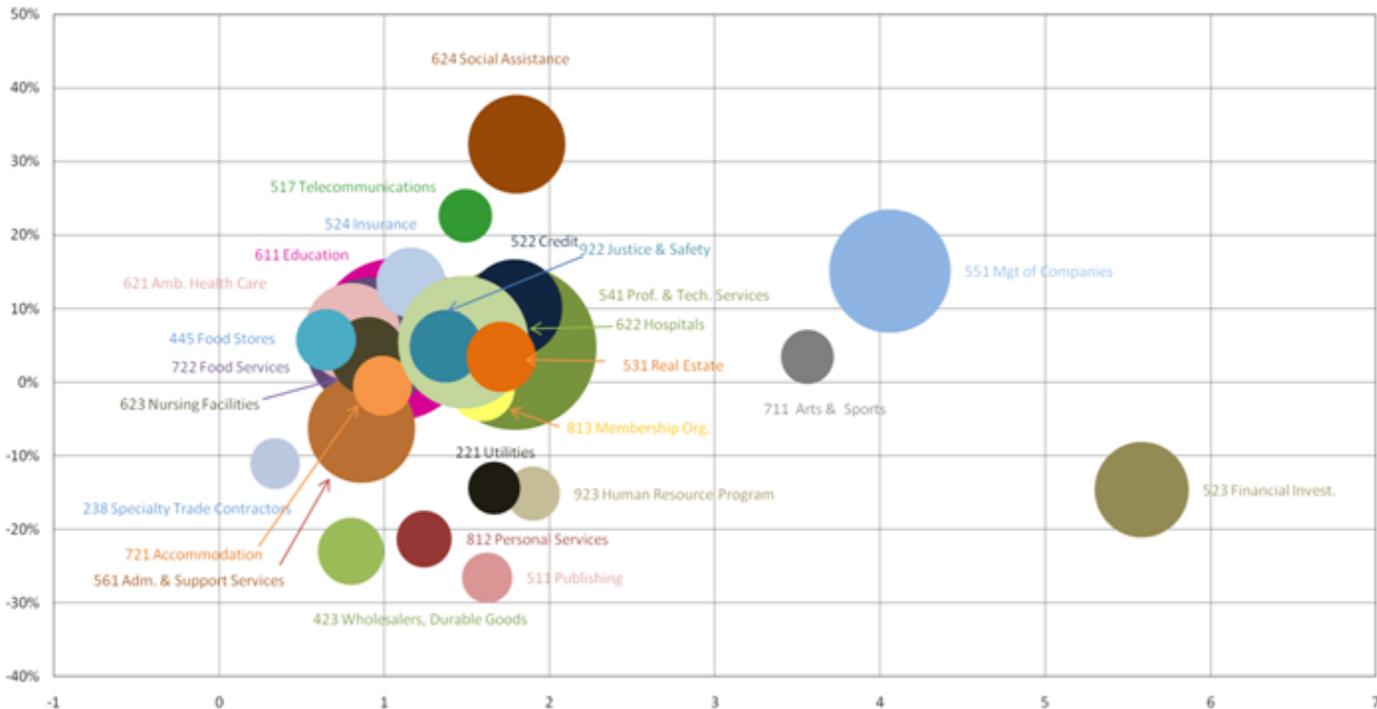
1 = local industry represents same share of local economy as national industry does of national economy. Bubble size represents that sector's share of the total city employment

Minneapolis jobs as a function of employment concentration, size and change, 2004-2009

Group 2: All industries with employment size of more than 1 percent of the city's total employment (2009=280,694)

Source: DEED-QCEW

CPED-Research February 9, 2011



LQ 2009 (location quotient)

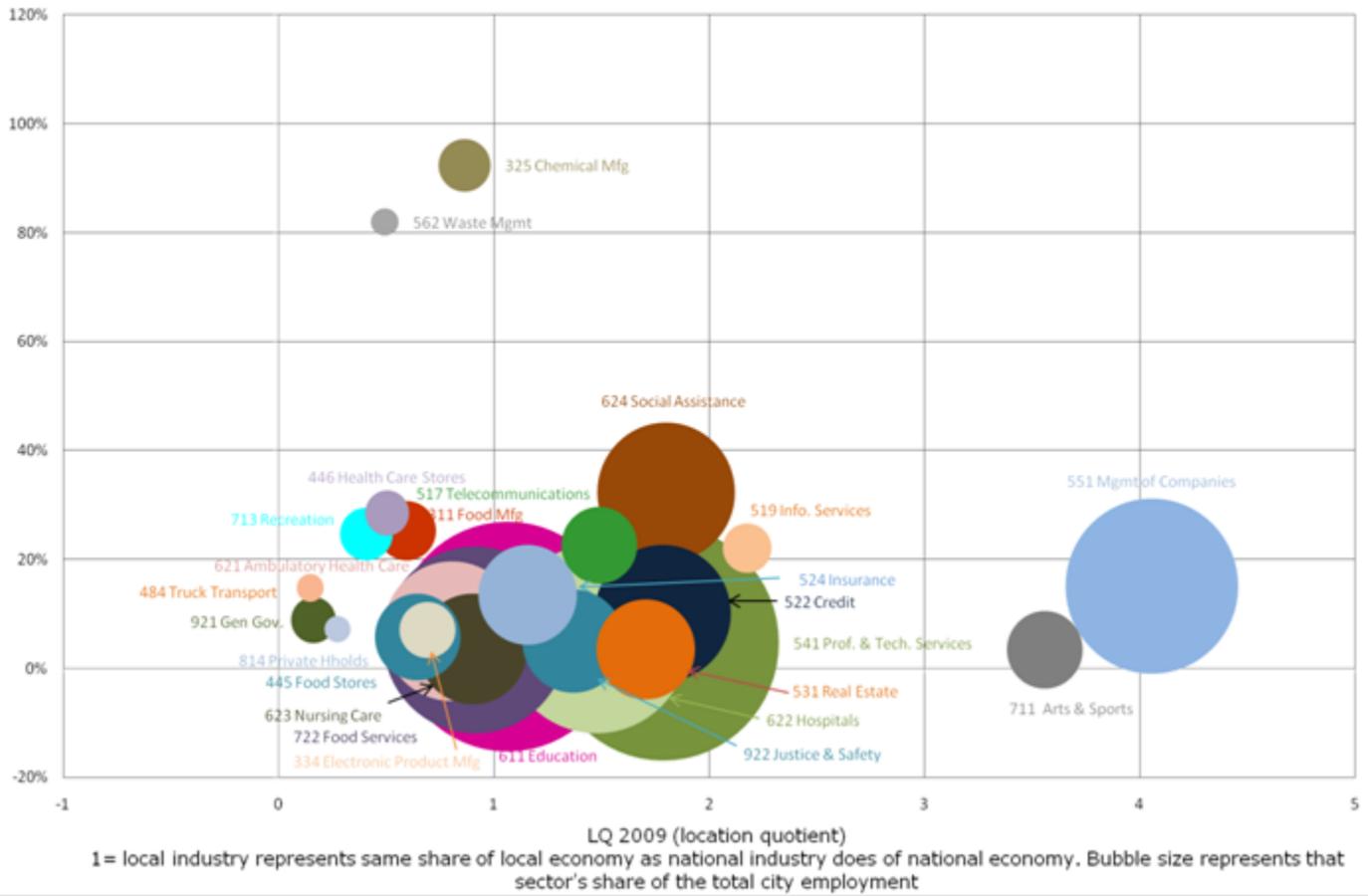
1 = local industry represents same share of local economy as national industry does of national economy. Bubble size represents that sector's share of the total city employment

Minneapolis jobs as a function of employment concentration, size and change, 2004-2009

Group 3: All industries that grew more than 1 percent between 2004 and 2009

Source: DEED-QCEW

CPED-Research February 9, 2011



Change in Minneapolis Economic Sectors 2000 to 2009

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Table 1 Sector Growth/Decline in Number of Jobs

Sector	2000	2009	Change in number of jobs 2000-2009
Total, All Industries	308,758	280,819	(27,939)
Gainers			
Health Care / Social Assistance	39,675	46,375	6,700
Educational Services	25,412	28,269	2,857
Management of Companies	13,864	16,440	2,576
Accommodation / Food Services	21,051	22,590	1,539
Real Estate / Rental / Leasing	4,597	5,905	1,308
Arts, Entertainment / Recreation	4,605	5,599	994
Losers			
Public Administration	13,272	12,296	(976)
Utilities	4,514	2,983	(1,531)
Other services	11,190	9,381	(1,809)
Professional / Technical Services	32,229	29,635	(2,594)
Finance & Insurance	29,826	26,598	(3,228)
Wholesale Trade	12,234	8,658	(3,576)
Transportation / warehousing	11,918	7,464	(4,454)
Retail Trade	18,952	14,022	(4,930)
Administrative / Waste Services	18,360	13,308	(5,052)
Information	16,332	10,868	(5,464)
Manufacturing	22,680	14,598	(8,082)
Construction	n/a	5,697	n/a
<i>Updated February 17, 2011</i>			

Change in Minneapolis Economic Sectors 2000 to 2009

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Table 2: Percent Growth/Decline by Sector in Number of Jobs since 2000

	% Growth (decline) (Mpls)	Change in Number of Jobs Since 2000 (Mpls)	% Growth (decline) (Metro)
Region growth= -3.7			
Minneapolis growth = -9.0%			
Sectors growing faster than the region			
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	28.5%	1,308	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	21.6%	994	15.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	18.6%	2,576	-2.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	7.3%	1,539	6.8%
Sectors growing but not as fast as the region			
Health Care and Social Assistance	16.9%	6,700	33.4%
Educational Services	11.2%	2,857	20.6%
Sectors declining while regional sectors are growing			
Public Administration	-7.4%	(976)	9.2%
Finance and Insurance	-10.8%	(3,228)	3.6%
Sectors declining faster than the region			
Professional and Technical Services	-8.0%	(2,594)	-5.0%
Other Services, Ex. Public Admin	-16.2%	(1,809)	-4.7%
Retail Trade	-26.0%	(4,930)	-10.9%
Administrative and Waste Services	-27.5%	(5,052)	-14.9%
Wholesale Trade	-29.2%	(3,576)	-8.0%
Information	-33.5%	(5,464)	-18.0%
Utilities	-33.9%	(1,531)	-13.8%
Manufacturing	-35.6%	(8,082)	-25.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	-37.4%	(4,454)	-20.5%
<i>Updated February 17, 2011</i>			

Minneapolis Workforce Plans

Company	Ryan Companies US, Inc – Midtown Exchange Project (May 2004)	Coloplast Corporation, Kraus-Anderson Construction Company – Coloplast Corporate Headquarter	Kraus-Anderson Construction Company, University of Minnesota Children's Hospital – Fairview Construction Project	Knutson Construction Services, Children's Hospital – Expansion/Ambulatory Care Center/Parking Ramp Project (May 2008)	McGough Construction, Artspace Project Inc., Minnesota Shubert Performing Arts and Education Center Project (July 2009)	Lund Martin Construction Inc., City of Minneapolis, Parking Ramp B Improvements and Modifications (August 2009)	Central Roofing Company/City of Minneapolis Convention Center (April 2010)	Cedar Riverside - Sherman Associates./Knutson Construction Co. - Rehabilitation of Cedar Riverside Housing (December 2010)	American Academy of Neurology (AAN) /Mortenson Construction Co. - Construction of office building (December 2010)
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Local Hiring Goals

Local Residents	City Goal: 30 Achieved: 45	City Goal: 10 Achieved: 12	City Goal: 30 Achieved: 37	City Goal: 30, Achieved to Date: 31	City Goal: 30 Achieved to Date: 6	Project Goal: 8 Achieved to Date: 3,732 hours	Project Goal: 2 Achieved: 315 hours	Project Goal: 90 MPLS Residents	Project Goal: 10 MPLS Residents
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Construction Employment Goals in percentages

Skilled Minority	City Goal: 15% Achieved: 16.8%	City Goal: 11% Achieved: 11.1%	City Goal: 11% Achieved: 11.47%	City Goal: 11% Hospital Goal: 15% Achieved to Date: 14.4%	Project Goal: 15% Achieved to Date: 16.2%	Project Goal: 12% Achieved to date: 9.9%	City Goal: 11% Project Goal: 15% Achieved: 41.9%	City Goal: 11% Project Goal: 15%	Project Goal: 15% combined
Unskilled Minority	City Goal: 20% Achieved: 20.8%	City Goal: 11% Achieved: 21.8%	City Goal: 11% Achieved: 20.17%	City Goal: 11% Hospital Goal: 20% Achieved to Date: 16.3%	Project Goal: 15% Achieved to Date: 16.3%	Project Goal: 13% Achieved to Date: 26.8%	City Goal: 11% Project Goal: NA	City Goal: 11% Project Goal: 15%	Project Goal: 15% combined
Female	City Goal: 5% Achieved: 6.8%	City Goal: 6% Achieved: 7.7%	City Goal: 6% Achieved: 6.10%	City Goal: 6% Hospital Goal: 6% Achieved to Date: 4.8%	Project Goal: 6% Achieved to Date: 5.4%	Project Goal: 8 to 6%	City Goal: 6% Achieved: 3.8%	Project Goal: 8%	Project Goal: 6%

Construction Subcontracting Goals in percentages

Minority-Owned Businesses	City Goal: 13% Achieved: 14%	City Goal: 9% Achieved: 9.2%	City Goal: 5% Achieved: 7.09%	City Goal: 13% Achieved to Date: 8.2%	City Goal: 10% Achieved to Date: 10.5%	City Goal: 7% Achieved to Date: 16.5%	City Goal: 7% Achieved: 7.02%	City Goal 10%	Project Goal: 10-15% combined
Women-Owned Businesses	City Goal: 11% Achieved: 16%	City Goal: 8% Achieved: 8.1%	City Goal: 5% Achieved: 7.15%	City Goal: 11% Achieved to Date: 13.2%	City Goal: 11% Achieved to Date: 12.8%	City Goal: 9% Achieved to Date: 9%	City Goal: 8% Achieved: 8.41%	City Goal 8%	Project Goal: 10-15% combined

Minneapolis Economic Recovery



The City of Minneapolis is committed to aggressively pursuing and wisely investing federal recovery funding to get our economy moving.

Employment Data

Draft as of February 15, 2011

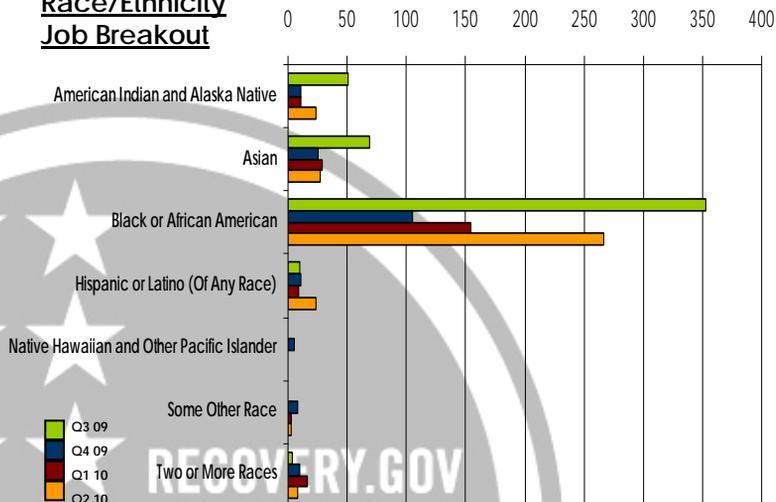
Data does not include the independent entities of Minneapolis Parks & Recreation Board, Independent School District, Hennepin County, the University of Minnesota, nor State agencies.

People employed (quarterly job totals)

Q3 '09	609 people employed (205.56 FTE)
Q4 '09	278 people employed (231.4 FTE)
Q1 '10	443 people employed (92.7 FTE)
Q2 '10	673 people employed (168.9 FTE)

Minneapolis residents employed	61%
Permanent Jobs Created	65%
Male/Female	54%/46%
Average wage	\$19.66/hr

Race/Ethnicity Job Breakout



Minneapolis developed a model of job counting that included the widest array of individuals; a job to a summer youth is as important to that individual as is the police officer who's salary was paid by the Recovery Act. Therefore the "people employed" category included all people going to work as a result of the Recovery Act.

Contrary to the demographic make-up of Minneapolis, Recovery Act funds employed a majority of minority populations in Minneapolis at an average wage of \$19.66/hr.

Over 60% of people employed were Minneapolis residents – a huge success for our community. Of the jobs created, 65% were permanent jobs.