



Sustainability

August 2, 2011

Table of Contents

Sustainability

Page

A Healthy Life

1. Healthy infants	3
2. Teen pregnancy	4
3. HIV and Gonorrhea	5
4. Healthy weight	6
5. Asthma	7
6. Lead poisoning	8

Greenprint

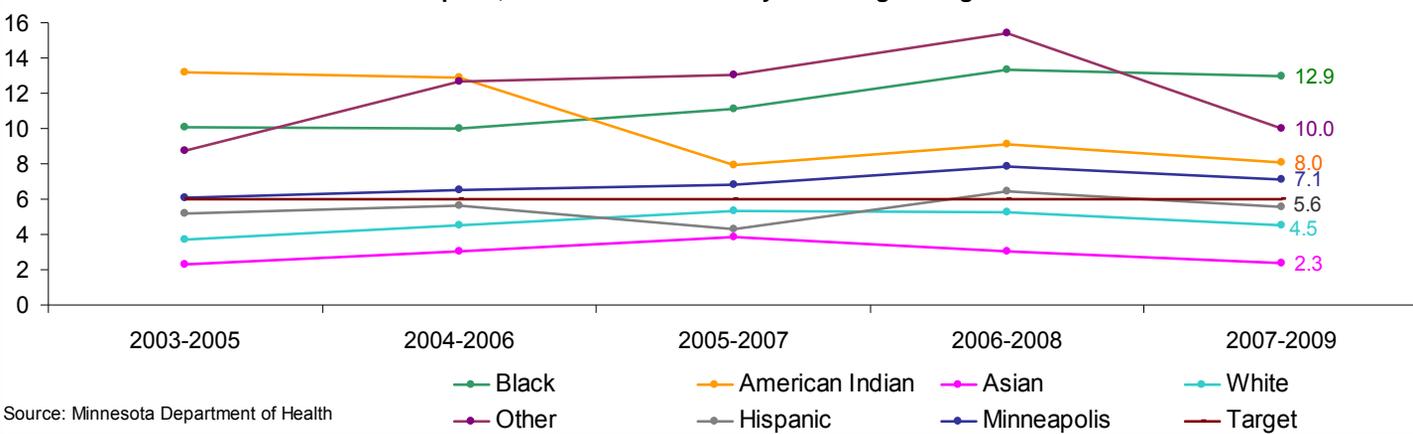
7. Climate change	9
8. Renewable energy	10
9. Air quality	11
10. Waste reduction and recycling	12
11. Biking	13
12. Downtown transportation alternatives	14
13. Airport noise	15
14. Tree canopy	16
15. Storm water	17
16. Healthy lakes	18
17. Green jobs	19
18. Local food	20

A Vital Community

19. Affordable housing	22
20. Homelessness	23
21. Brownfield sites	24
22. Violent crimes	25
23. Community engagement	26
24. Arts and the economy	27
25. Graduation rate	28
26. Employment and poverty	29

A healthy life

Infant mortality rates among Minneapolis residents
Deaths per 1,000 live births in three-year rolling average rates



Reduce Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weights

The infant mortality rate is an important measure of population health because it is associated with a variety of health issues that impact pregnant women and infants. Disparities in infant mortality rates reflect a multitude of factors affecting pregnant women, including the long-term effects of poverty, stress, poor maternal health and lack of access to high quality health care.

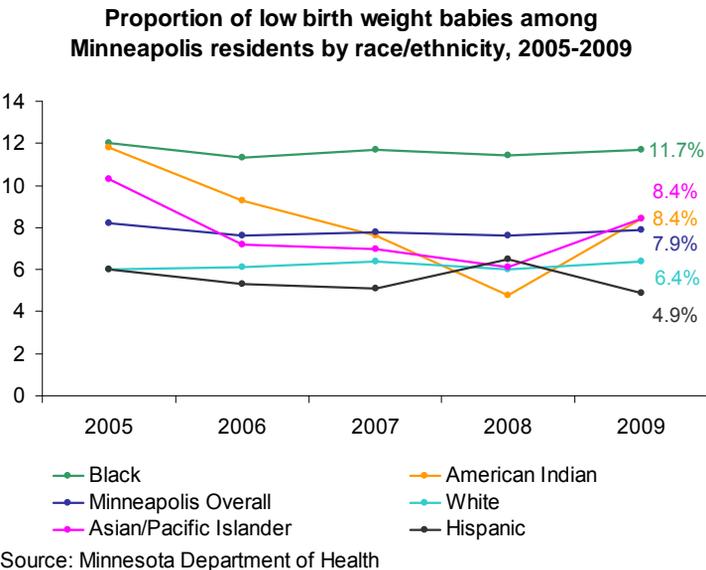
Low birth weight is a major predictor of infant mortality. Babies with low birth weight (5.5 pounds or less at birth) or very low birth weight (3.3 pounds or less) face a number of serious health risks. Low birth weight is associated with a variety of risk factors that may include premature death, health complications and lifelong disabilities.

Target

- Reduce the infant mortality rate within each racial and ethnic subgroup to six per 1,000 live births by 2020.
- Reduce the incidence of low birth weight to 5 percent by 2020.

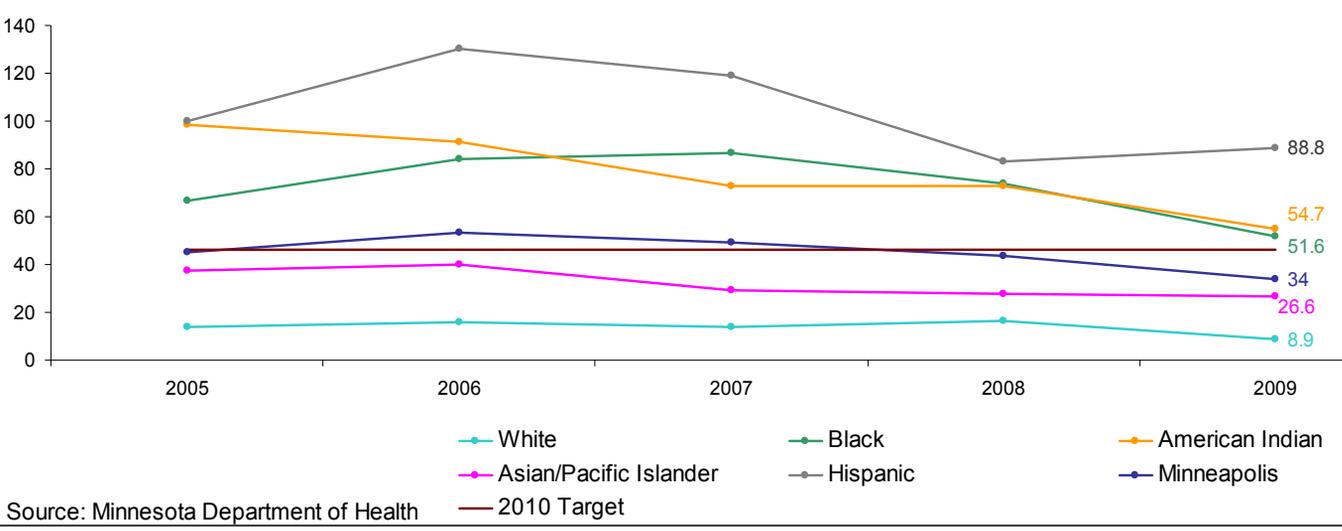
Trend Analysis

The infant mortality rate overall – the number of deaths per 1,000 live births – continues to decline in Minneapolis. The average infant mortality rate from 2007 to 2009 was 7.1, down from 7.9 in the previous three-year period. The rates of infant deaths continue to decline among Asian and Pacific Islander, white and Hispanic populations, with rates of 2.3, 4.5 and 5.6 respectively from 2007 to 2009. Rates of infant mortality remain highest among black and American Indian groups at 12.9 and 8 respectively – a slight decline compared with 13.3 and 9.1 from 2006 to 2008. The percentage of babies born with low birth weight was 7.9 percent in 2009. The Hispanic population met the 5 percent target established by Healthy People 2020 (a national health and disease prevention initiative). The incidence of low birth weight remained much higher among blacks than any other group in 2009.



Source: Minnesota Department of Health

**Teen pregnancy in Minneapolis
per 1,000 teenagers age 15-17**



Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Reduce Teen Pregnancy

Teenage childbearing can create challenges for mothers, children and families. Teen mothers are at a higher risk for premature birth, low birth weights and ongoing difficulties such as long-term poverty, lower levels of education and poorer job prospects. Children born to teen parents are at a higher risk for abuse, neglect and poor school performance.

Target

- Reduce the pregnancy rate among 15- to 17-year-olds to 46 pregnancies per 1,000 by 2010*

Trend Analysis

In 2009 there were 212 pregnancies reported for girls 15-17 years old. The number of pregnancies reported for this age range decreased 22 percent since 2008. The overall teen pregnancy rate among 15- to 17-year-olds also decreased from 44 pregnancies per 1,000 to 34 per 1,000, which is below the 2010 target of 46 pregnancies per 1,000. Teen pregnancy rates for all racial groups declined or remained steady except for Hispanic teen girls, for whom the rate increased. Teen pregnancy rates for Hispanic, black and American Indian girls are six to 10 times higher than white. More work needs to be done to assure that all Minneapolis youths have access to comprehensive sexuality education that is science-based and culturally appropriate.

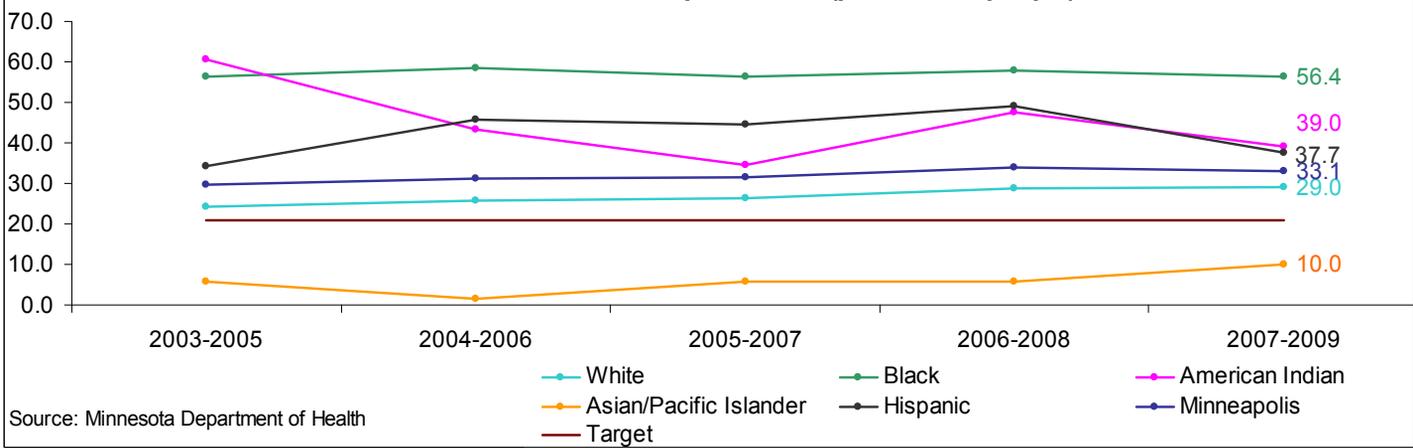
*Post 2010 target pending.

Note: The pregnancy rate includes live births, abortions, and fetal deaths.

Pregnancy rate calculations use population counts from 2000 Census.

A healthy life

New cases of HIV in Minneapolis cases (per 100,000 people)



Reduce the Rates of HIV and Gonorrhea

HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) and gonorrhea disproportionately affect Minneapolis residents compared with those living in other areas in Minnesota, with negative consequences for public health and the economy. Comprehensive sex education and prevention are effective in reducing the spread of disease. Systematic screening of those at risk is also necessary, because an infected person can spread these sexually transmitted infections before symptoms develop.

Target

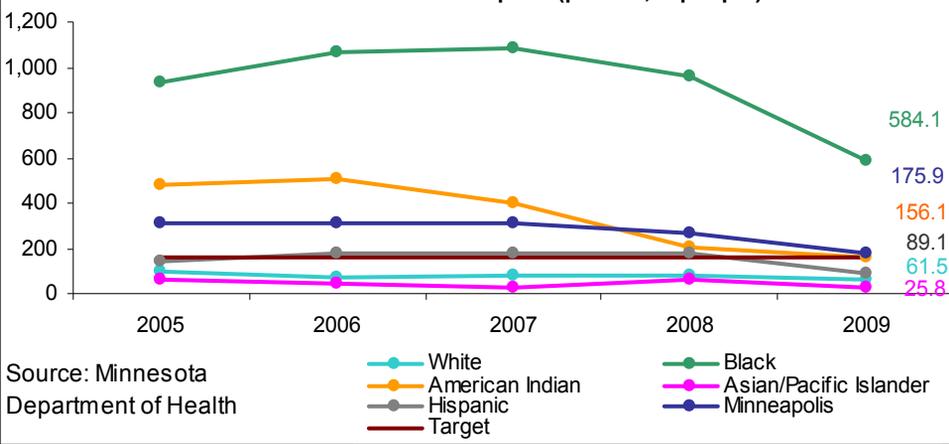
- Reduce the rate of new HIV cases to 21 per 100,000 people by 2010.
- Reduce the rate of new gonorrhea cases to 161 per 100,000 people by 2010.

Trend Analysis

In 2009,* 115 new cases of HIV were reported in Minneapolis, the fewest since 2005. The three-year rolling average rate was 33.1 cases per 100,000 people¹, a 3 percent decrease from the previous three-year average. The rate rose slightly among whites and Asians, but fell among all other racial/ethnic groups.² Blacks continued to have the highest rate of disease, 1.7 times higher than the city average. Most HIV transmission continues to be among men who have sex with men, demonstrating the continued need for prevention and screening in this population.

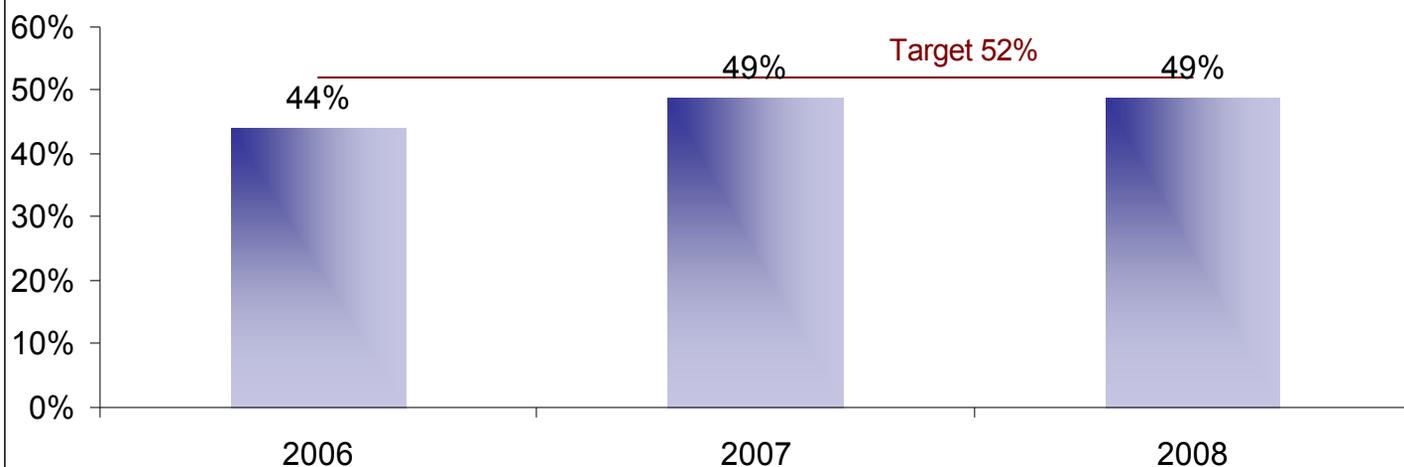
In 2009,* 673 new gonorrhea cases – 176 cases per 100,000 people – were reported in Minneapolis, the lowest numbers in a decade. The largest declines were seen among the black population, which has the highest rates of the disease. The rates for the Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islander, and white populations met the target.

Gonorrhea Cases in Minneapolis (per 100,000 people)



*The most recent year for which data is available

Minneapolis adult residents at a healthy weight



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey 2008

Increase the Proportion of Adults at a Healthy Weight

Obesity is among the most common causes of chronic disease such as diabetes and heart disease. These illnesses saddle individuals with physical, emotional and financial strain while costing the health care system and the broader community billions of dollars each year. People are more likely to reach a healthy weight when healthy foods and opportunities for physical activity are affordable, safe and desirable in the places where they live, learn, work and play.

Target

- Increase the proportion of Minneapolis adults who are at a healthy weight to 52 percent by 2010*.

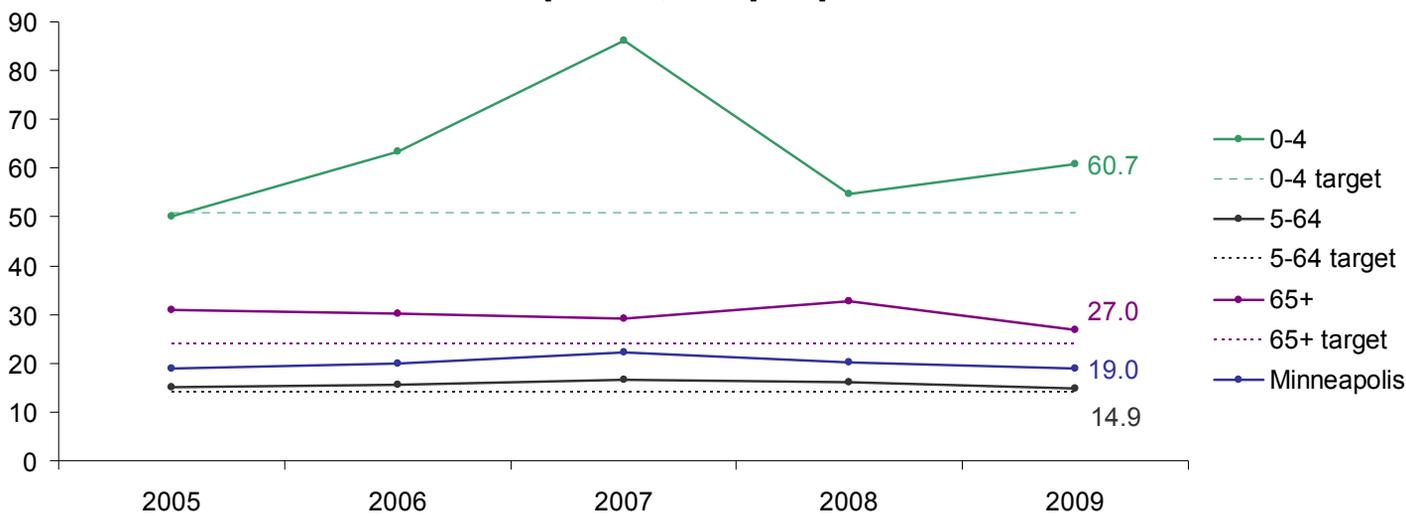
Trend Analysis

The percentage of Minneapolis adults at a healthy weight in 2008 was 49 percent, not significantly different than the 2006 measure. National and Hennepin County surveys have found that black, American Indian and Hispanic adults are more likely to be overweight or obese than Asian or white adults. Adults with lower levels of education and lower incomes are at a greater risk of obesity.

* Post 2010 target pending.

Note: Assessment of healthy weight for adults is based on body mass index (BMI). BMI is a number calculated from a person's weight and height and is a reliable indicator of body fat for most people. People are considered to be at a healthy weight if they have a BMI of less than 25.

Hospitalizations from asthma among Minneapolis residents per 10,000 people



Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Reduce the Asthma Hospitalization Rate

Asthma is associated with a variety of indoor and outdoor environmental factors, including smoking. Asthma hospitalization rates often increase when air pollution from fine particles is high; this comes primarily from burning fossil fuels, especially in cars and trucks.

Target

Reduce asthma-related hospitalizations by 2010*:

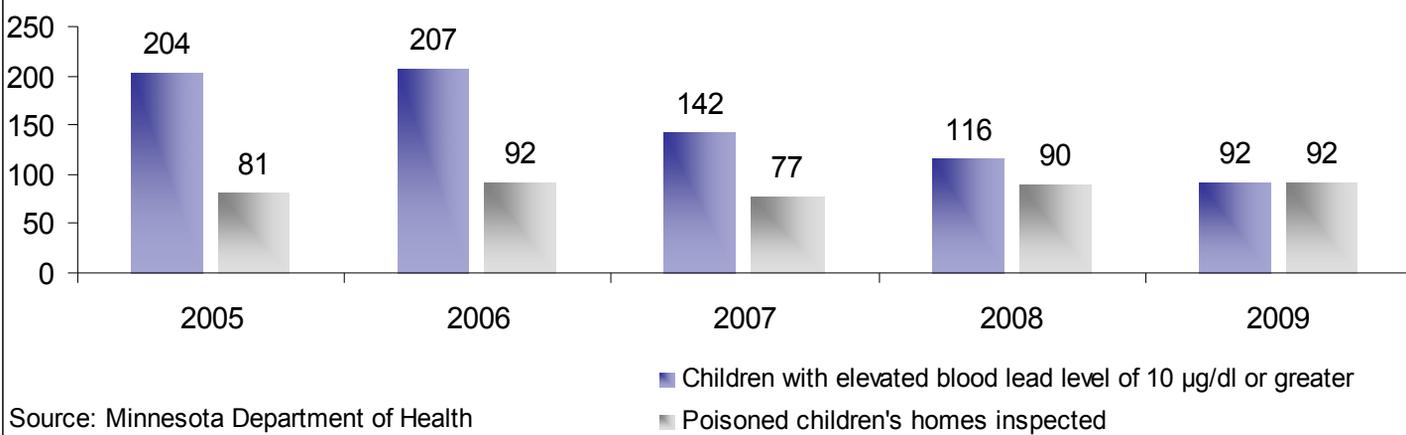
- 0 to 4 years old – reduce to 51 per 10,000 people.
- 5 to 64 years old – reduce to 14 per 10,000 people.
- 65 and older – reduce to 24 per 10,000 people.

Trend Analysis

According to the most recent data available, there were 726 asthma hospitalizations in Minneapolis during 2009, down 5 percent from 768 the year before. The asthma hospitalization rate increased in children up to age 4 from 55 to 61 hospitalizations per 10,000 children. The rate for people ages 5 to 64 decreased from 16 to 15 hospitalizations per 10,000 people, and for people 65 and older the asthma hospitalization rate remained at 27 hospitalizations per 10,000 people.

* Post 2010 target pending.

Children who have elevated blood-lead levels and home inspections



Keep Children Lead Safe

Childhood lead poisoning is one of the most common yet preventable health problems in the U.S. Lead is highly toxic and can be found in peeling paint, soil and unregulated products. Children usually have no overt symptoms, but the damage is irreversible and can be profound – including brain damage, learning problems and antisocial behavior. Ensuring that all children are tested will promote prevention, education and early intervention and can reduce lead poisoning. Inspecting the homes of lead-poisoned children identifies lead sources so they can be removed to prevent future exposure.

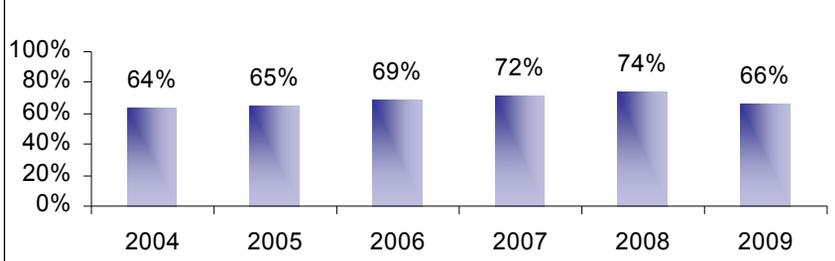
Target

- Annually test all 1- and 2-year-old children for lead by 2014.
- Annually inspect all homes where children have elevated blood-lead levels (10 micrograms or more of lead per deciliter of blood).

Trend Analysis

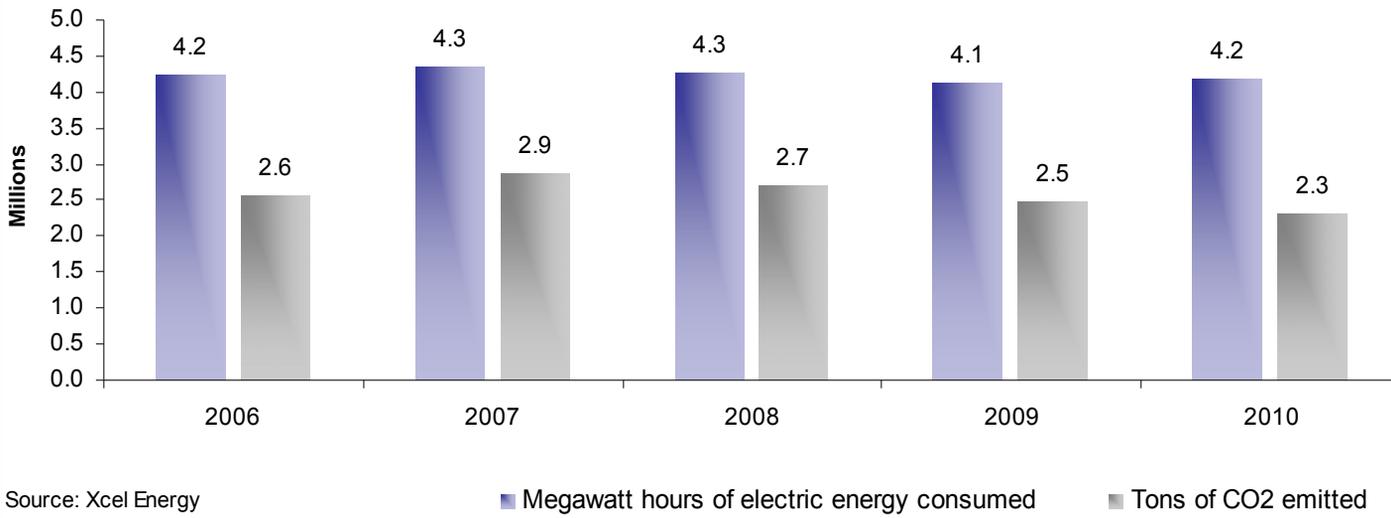
The number of children found to have lead poisoning is decreasing even though the rate of lead testing is increasing. In 2010, 66 children were identified as having lead poisoning; this is a decrease of 26 children from 92 in 2009. All the homes of children with lead poisoning were inspected, compared with 78 percent in 2008. A total of 6,762 1- and 2-year-olds and 8,409 children under the age of 6 were tested for lead in 2009.

Minneapolis 1- and 2-year-olds tested for lead



Source: Minnesota Department of Health

Citywide electricity consumed and carbon dioxide emissions released
(in millions of units)



Reduce Carbon Dioxide Emissions

The science is clear. Climate change is real, we are responsible and it is a threat. In the U.S., transportation (primarily personal vehicle use) and coal-burning power plants are the largest producers of carbon dioxide, the greenhouse gas that contributes most to climate change. The past decade was the warmest on record, and 2010 was tied with 2005 as the second warmest year since recording began in 1880.

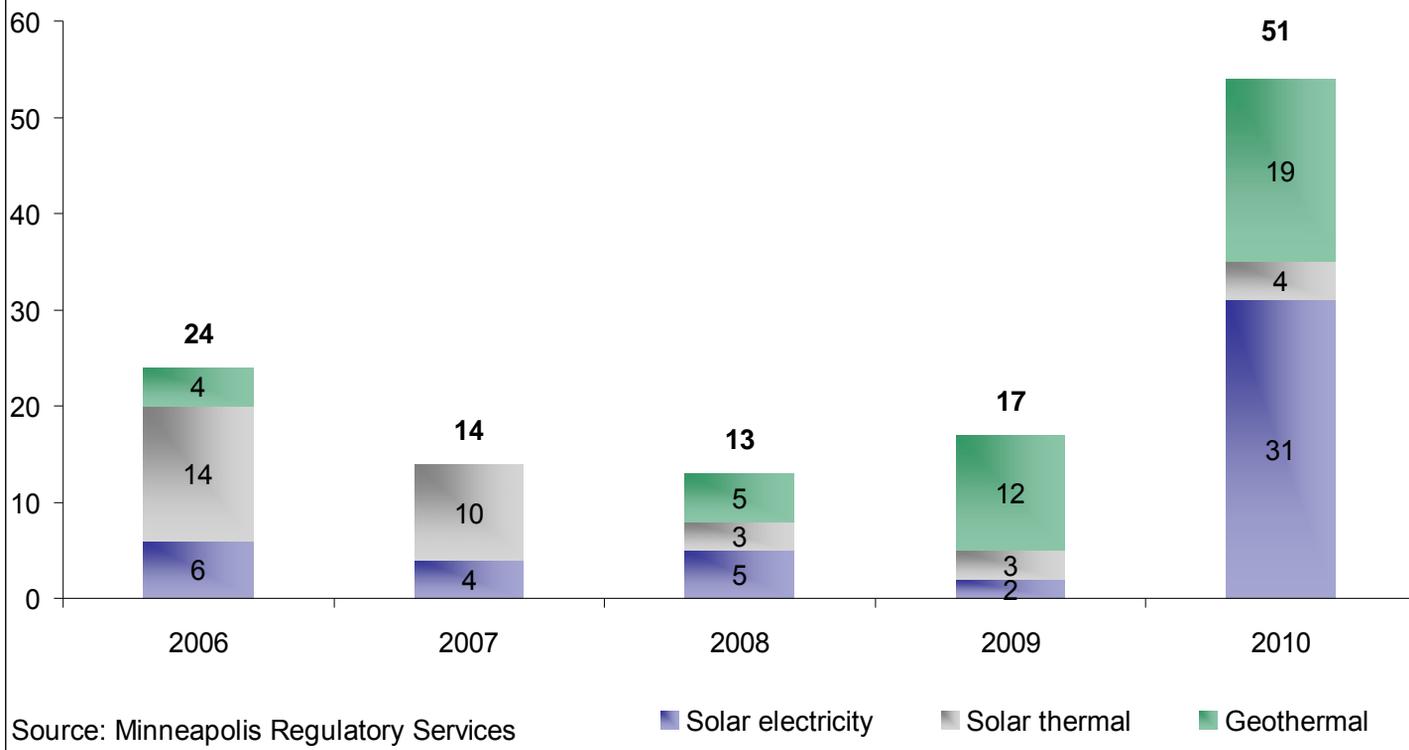
Target

- Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from municipal operations by 1.5 percent annually.
- Reduce citywide carbon dioxide emissions by 17 percent by 2020 using 2006 as a baseline.

Trend Analysis

Electricity use by City-owned buildings declined 2 percent from 2008 to 2010 while natural gas use declined 10 percent. Throughout Minneapolis, electricity and natural gas usage was lower in 2010 than in 2008. Electricity production is a large source of carbon dioxide pollution, and weather and the local economy greatly affect electricity use. Eliminating unnecessary energy use and using necessary energy more conservatively are priorities for the City. To meet its targets, the City must also shift its electricity sources to renewable resources.

Number of renewable energy projects



Increase the Use of Renewable Energy

In the face of climate change and harmful pollution levels created by our current energy consumption, it is critical to use more renewable energy including solar, wind, biomass and hydropower. Renewable energy contributes to energy security, stable energy pricing, climate change solutions and green jobs.

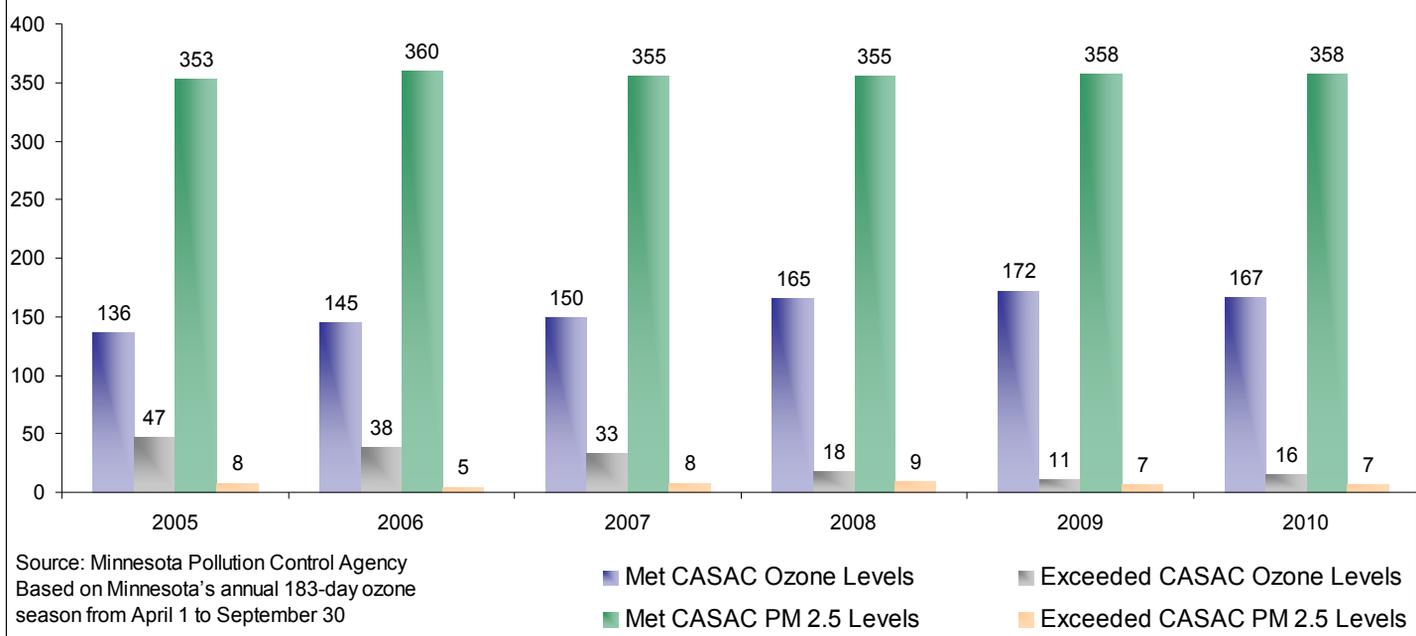
Target

- In municipal operations, increase renewable electricity to one megawatt by 2014.
- Citywide, increase renewable energy use to 10 percent above Xcel Energy's renewable power mix by 2014.

Trend Analysis

The Minneapolis Convention Center added a 600 kW solar electric system in 2010, the fourth solar electric system on a City building. In addition, the City has installed a solar air exchanger and a geothermal system and purchases electricity through Xcel Energy's Windsource program. In 2010, the City issued the highest number of renewable systems permits ever: 28 solar photovoltaic (electricity) permits (compared to two in 2009), four solar thermal (hot water) permits and 19 geothermal system permits – all increases from 2009.

**Metro area ozone and Minneapolis particulate matter (PM) 2.5
Number of days meeting CSAC recommended levels**



Improve Air Quality Levels

Air quality in Minneapolis is among the best of large metropolitan areas in the U.S. Still, the area has air quality issues that contribute to health problems such as asthma, lung disease and heart disease. Most air pollution comes from fossil fuel combustion for transportation and electricity.

Target

- Reduce air pollution in the Minneapolis area to health-based levels recommended by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Reduce all monitored air toxins to levels within state health guidelines by 2015.

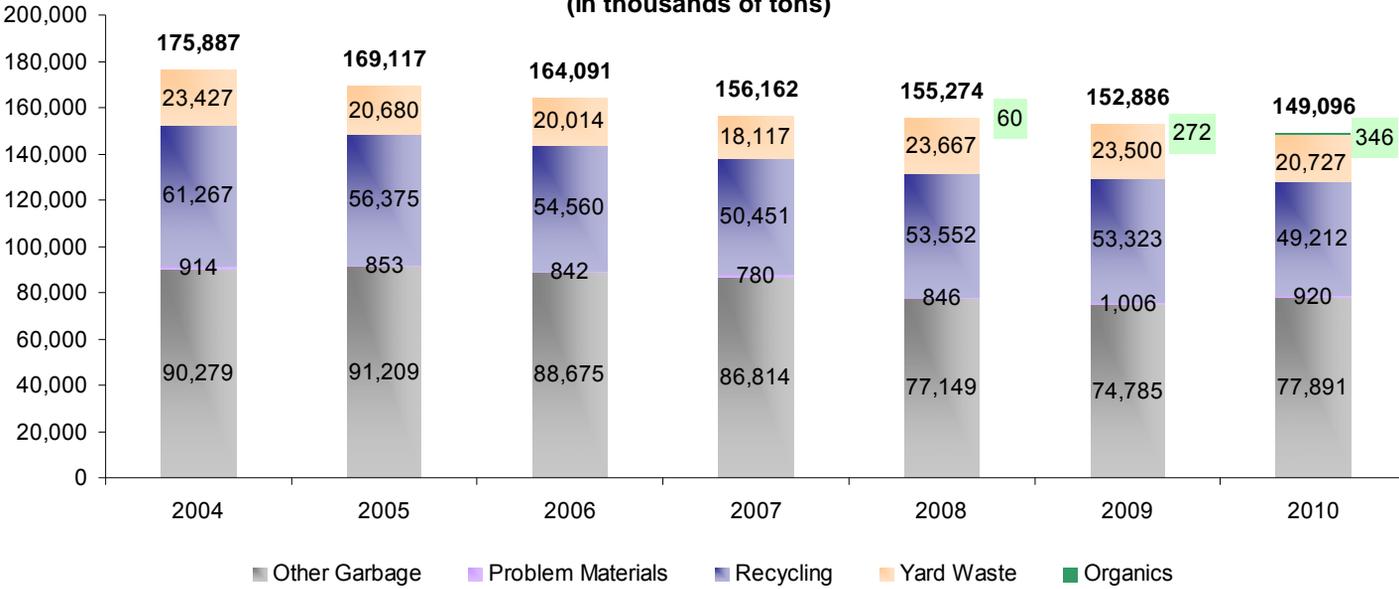
Trend Analysis

The 2010 Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's air monitoring results showed a continued improvement in air quality. However, in 2006, the EPA reduced the fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Minneapolis met the new standard in 2010, but on a three-year average using the new standard, the entire metropolitan area exceeded it. No action is expected at this time as the EPA is in the process of again revising the standard. Ozone concentrations were higher in 2010 than in 2008 and 2009. However, the summer of 2010 was considerably warmer than the previous two summers. Compared to 2007, which was closer to historical averages, the ozone concentrations are continuing to decline. With the exception of formaldehyde, all monitored air toxins in Minneapolis have followed a downward trend in concentrations and are below state health guidelines. The City of Minneapolis is currently meeting its sustainability target for air toxins.

Notes: PM 2.5 refers to fine particles that are 2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller that can pass through the throat and nose and enter the lungs, having serious health effects.

Ozone is an air pollutant in the lower atmosphere that creates smog and has harmful effects on respiratory systems and plants.

Residential waste collected in the City
(in thousands of tons)



Prevent, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

Economic activity and daily living produce materials that are classified as waste. Limiting consumption of natural resources to levels that the planet can manage, processing waste by recycling, and converting waste to energy are priorities for the City. Most of the waste in Minneapolis is from the packaging of purchased goods.

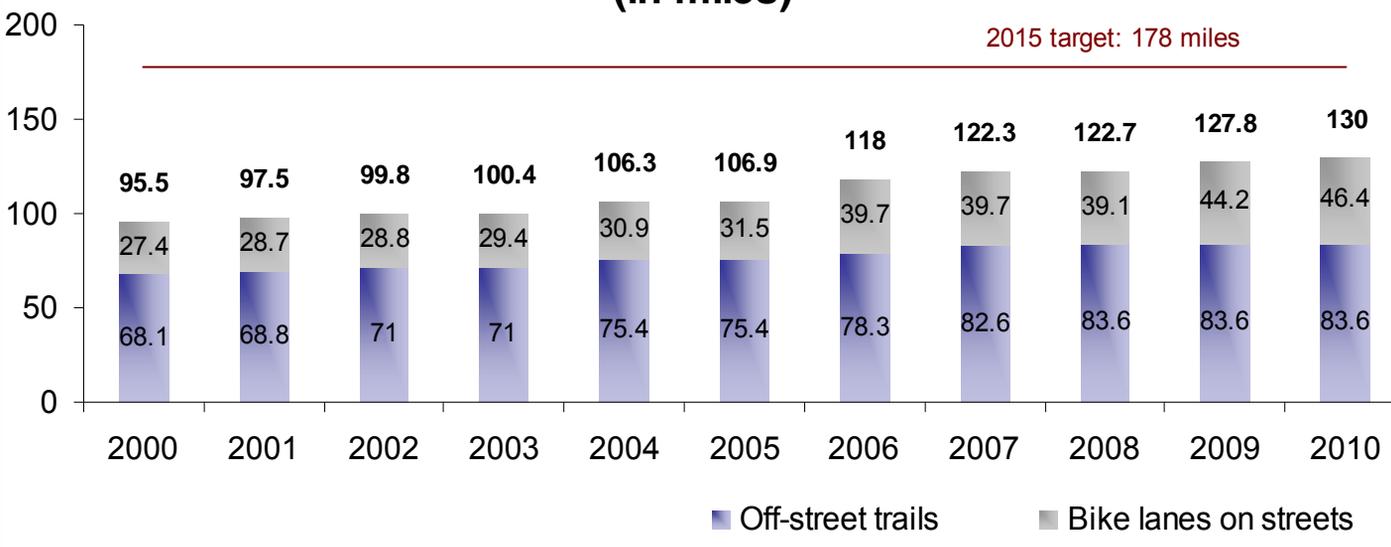
Target

- Increase recycling and source-separated organics (large-scale composting) of discarded waste tonnage to 50 percent (10 percent of it composting) by 2013 from 35 percent in 2008.
- Reduce the number of households with more than one garbage cart by 50 percent by 2013 (from 22 percent in 2008).
- Increase the percentage of Minneapolis residents using the smaller garbage carts to 25 percent by 2013 (from 4 percent in 2008).
- Expand the source-separated organics composting program citywide by 2013.

Trend Analysis

Waste generation in Minneapolis continues to decrease significantly, down 11.4 percent from 2005 and down 1.8 percent from 2008. In Minneapolis, the rate of recycling declined from 34.9 percent in 2009 to 33 percent in 2010. Composting – including source-separated organics and residential yard and street waste – declined from 15.6 percent in 2009 to 14.3 percent in 2010. The percentage of Minneapolis residents using the smaller garbage carts declined to 3.56 percent. The number of large carts per household is slightly higher than in 2008 with an average of 1.09. The City increased the large cart disposal fee by 25 percent while maintaining the small cart fee at \$2 per month to encourage residents to create less waste.

Bikeways in Minneapolis (in miles)



Increase Biking and Bikeways

The City encourages bicycling for all residents by building and improving bikeways and providing education. Bicycling provides a number of health, environmental, financial and traffic benefits, and it is one of the easiest ways to get around the city.

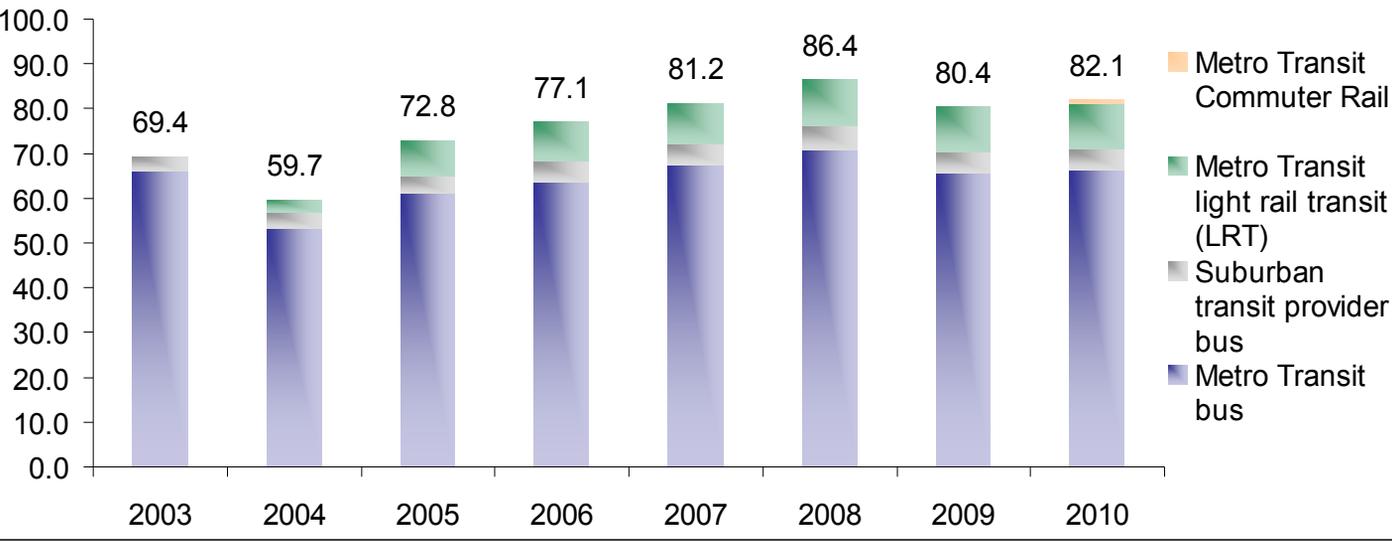
Target

- Increase bikeways (on-street lanes and off-street trails) from 123 miles in 2008 to 178 miles by 2015.
- Increase residents' trips to work on bicycle to 6 percent by 2012 and 7 percent by 2014.
- Increase the number of cyclists from the 2007 bike count 30 percent by 2011 and 60 percent by 2014.

Trend Analysis

In 2010, 2.2 miles of on-street bike lanes were added, including lanes for bicyclists only and marked shared lanes. Since 2000, 34 total miles of bikeways have been added. The most growth has occurred on streets, with 19 additional miles. Of the 50 largest U.S. cities, Minneapolis has the second highest percentage of people biking to work. In 2009, residents made 3.9 percent of all trips to work on bike, up from 1.9 percent in 2000. Minneapolis also has the highest number of bicycle parking spaces per capita of any city in the country. The count of bicycle traffic at 30 citywide locations was 27,580, a 4 percent decrease from 28,850 in 2009 and a 21 percent increase over the 2007 count of 22,770.

**Annual regional transit ridership
in millions of rides**



Increase Use of Alternative Transportation into Downtown

Using transportation other than driving is good for our health, budgets and environment. Alternative transportation options include taking the bus or train, carpooling, bicycling and walking. The City plays an important role in making transit affordable and convenient, creating dynamic urban corridors that are safe and accessible for pedestrians and bicyclists, and promoting alternative transportation.

Target

- Increase the percentage of people who enter downtown via alternative transportation (busing, riding trains, carpooling, bicycling and walking) from 55 percent in 2003 to 67 percent by 2013.

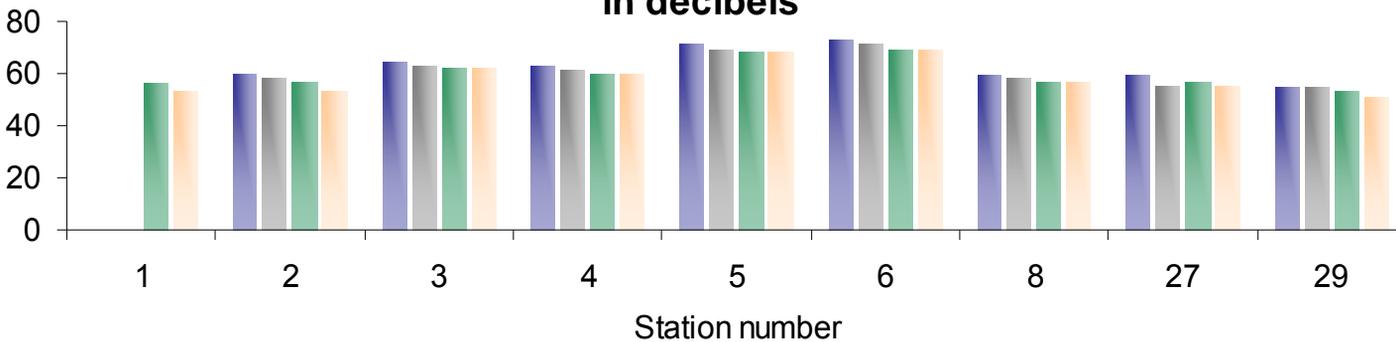
Trend Analysis

Transit ridership in the region rebounded in 2010 after a decline in 2009. Light-rail transit (LRT) ridership grew by 6 percent, and systemwide bus ridership grew by less than 1 percent. The total number of people entering downtown via alternative transportation was last measured in 2003.

Downtown jobs						
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
134,593	133,681	136,165	139,127	135,713	135,782	131,446

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

Average noise levels at Minneapolis monitoring stations in decibels



Source: Metropolitan Airports Commission

■ 2004 ■ 2008 ■ 2009 ■ 2010

Reduce Airport Noise and the Environmental Impacts of the Airport

The Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport (MSP) continues to be one of the 20 busiest airports in the U.S. and one of the 30 busiest airports in the world (measured by the number of passengers). MSP provides global access to a significant number of business and leisure travelers in the area, but it also impacts the environment, producing noise and air pollution that affect the nearby residents' quality of life.

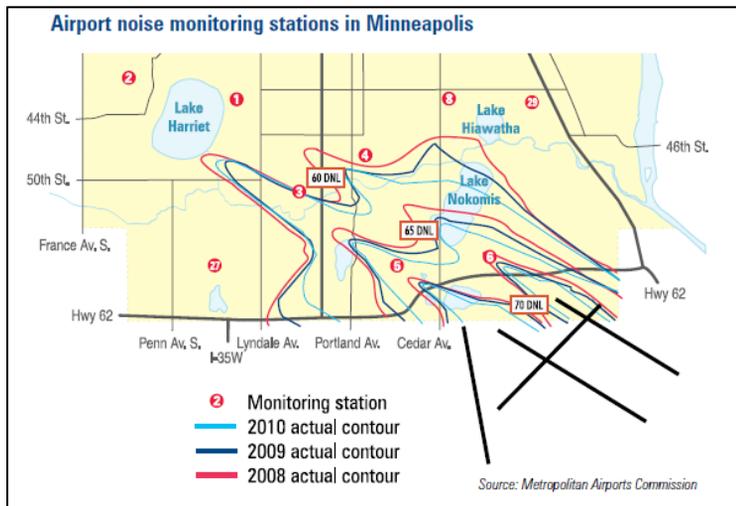
Target

- Reduce the average noise levels by at least three decibels, the minimum change that is perceptible to the average person's ear, from 2004 levels at all nine monitored locations in Minneapolis.

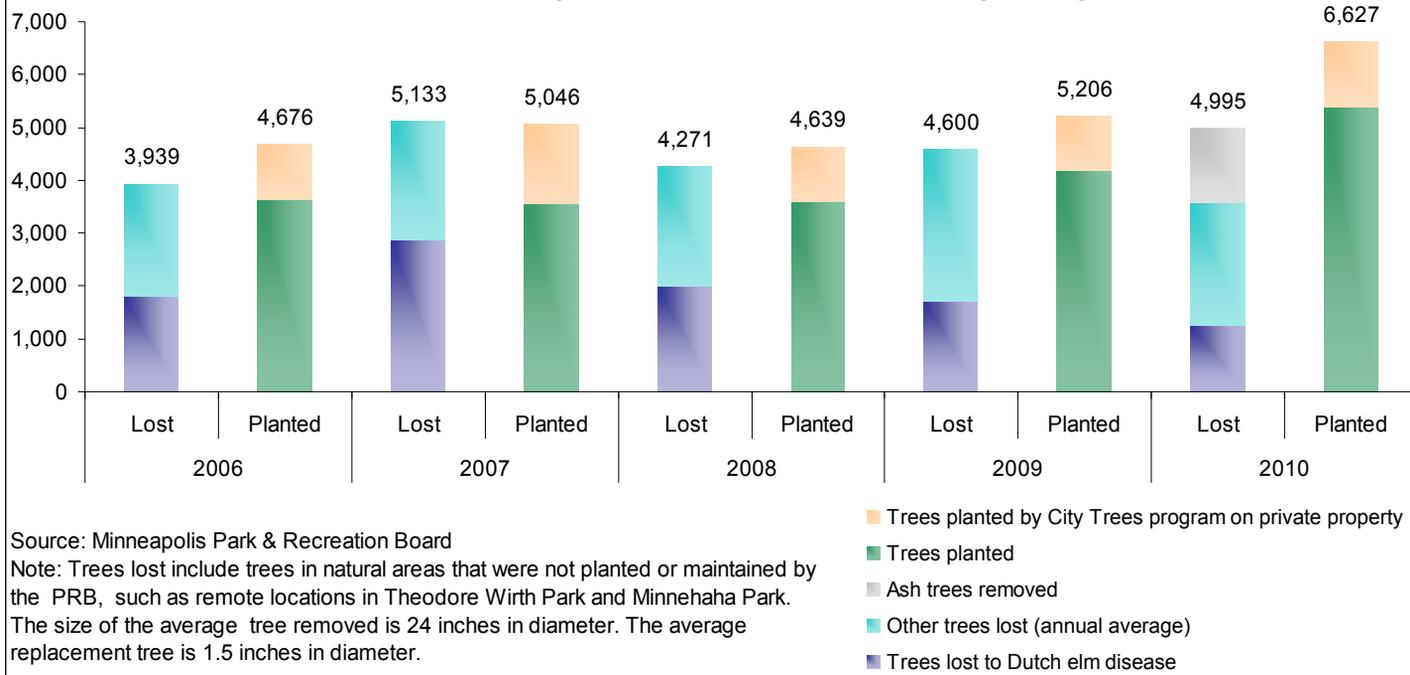
Trend Analysis

Noise levels in Minneapolis have declined at all nine monitors thanks to overall reductions in flights and airlines continuing to phase out older planes. Six of the nine monitors indicate a reduction of at least three DNL with an average reduction at all nine monitors of approximately 3.9 DNL. While the numbers clearly show improvement, long-term expectations are that noise levels will increase again as air traffic increases. The number of flights at MSP grew about 1 percent in 2010 following declines every year from 2006 to 2009 but the number of passengers increased by almost 1.5 percent over 2009 to more than 32.8 million. This stagnant growth is largely a reflection of the continuing economic malaise combined with airlines' efforts to adjust to market conditions. Nighttime operations continued to decline, from an average of 1,714 per month in 2009 to 1,330 in 2010. This is approximately the same monthly average as 2004

Note: DNL is a cumulative average annual noise exposure over 24 hours with a nighttime penalty of 10 decibels for operations between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.



Trees lost and trees planted on boulevards and in public parks



Expand the City's Tree Canopy

Our urban forest cleans the air, shelters wildlife, catches water runoff, cools our homes, provides us with food and makes our city more beautiful. Protecting our urban forest is a challenge, with insects, disease and construction killing more trees than we plant. A new threat is the emerald ash borer, an invasive beetle that kills ash trees, discovered in the city in 2010. With nothing proven to stop it, emerald ash borer is poised to destroy 22 percent of all trees in Minneapolis in short order.

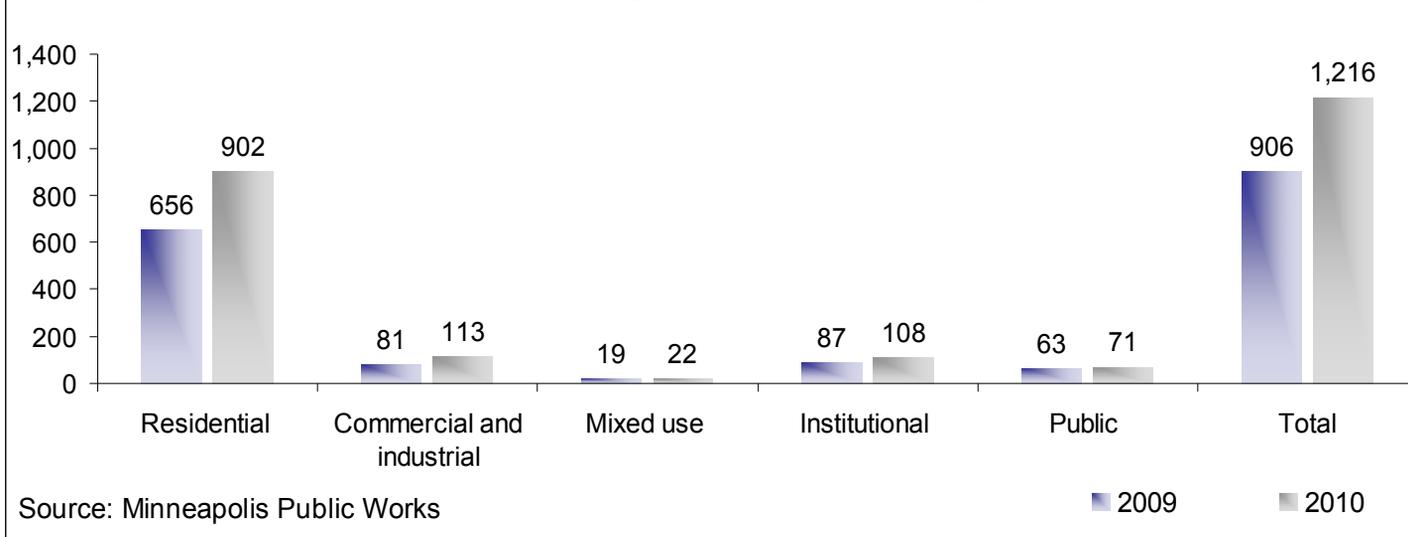
Target

- Maintain the tree canopy at 26 percent of the city through 2015 and increase it to 30 percent of the city by 2030.
- Plant at least 4,000 trees on public land in 2010 and gradually increase to 6,000 trees planted annually by 2015.

Trend Analysis

The tree canopy, last measured in 2004, covers 26 percent of the city. The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board met the tree planting target for the sixth year in a row by planting 5,300 trees. Since 2003, the MPRB has planted an average of 3,800 trees per year for a total of more than 27,000 trees along streets and in parks. There has still been a net loss of 5,836 public trees in the city over the past five years. In response, more than 5,800 trees have been planted on private land over the past five years through the City Trees program.

Minneapolis rain gardens, by land use category



Reduce Stormwater Pollution Entering Lakes, Creeks and the Mississippi River

Rain running across hard surfaces such as roofs, streets, driveways and compacted lawns picks up pollutants as it flows. Strategies for keeping pollutants out of our waterways include rain gardens, wetland areas, grassy swales, pervious pavers, underground treatment chambers and street sweeping. Reducing pollution is the responsibility of the City and all Minneapolis residents, property owners and visitors.

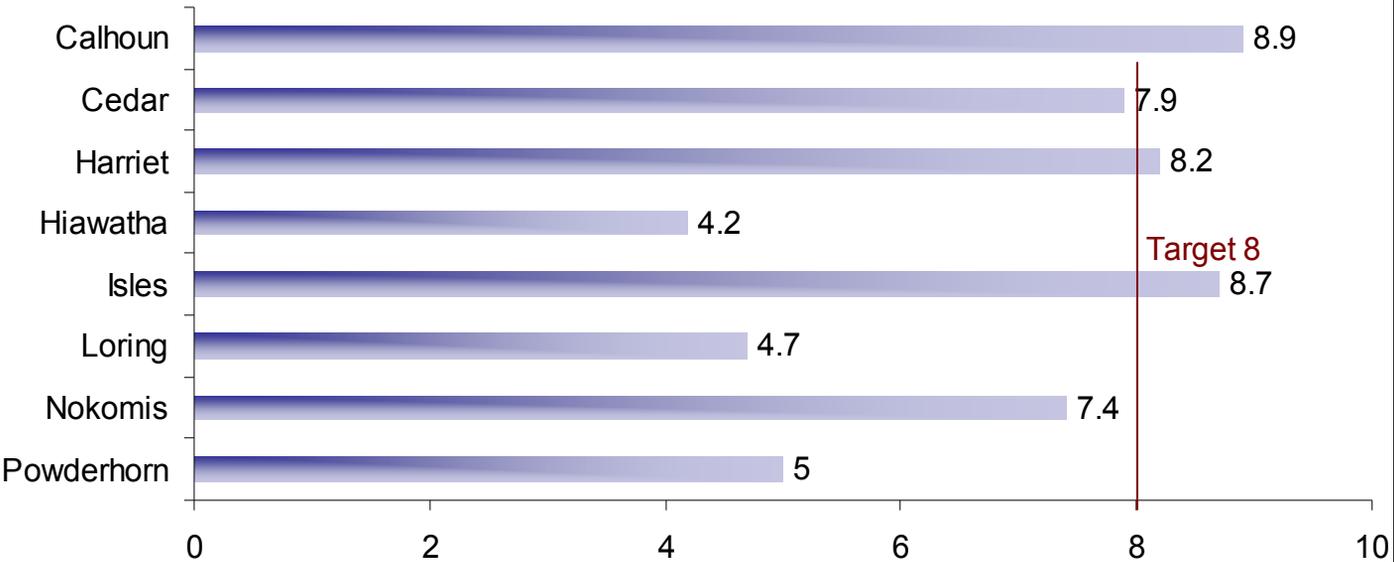
Target

- Reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, establish measurements of pollution reduction and determine the extent of the City's part in bringing impaired water bodies into compliance, all by 2015.
- Increase the number of rain gardens to 3,000 by 2015.
- Eliminate combined sewer overflows by 2014.

Trend Analysis

The State of Minnesota determines whether lakes, rivers and creeks are suitable for swimming, fishing and providing habitat for aquatic life. Minneapolis stormwater runs into 15 water bodies that are on the state's impaired waters list: the Mississippi River, three creeks and eight lakes in Minneapolis, and three lakes outside of Minneapolis. Work is under way to establish measurements for stormwater pollution reduction programs and to determine the full scope of the problems and possible solutions. The number of rain gardens in the city increased by about one-third in 2010. There were two events in which heavy rains caused stormwater contaminated with raw sewage to be conveyed into the Mississippi River. This is a type of combined sewer overflow. Damage to a deep stormwater tunnel that runs parallel to a sanitary tunnel is thought to be one of the primary causes, and the tunnel is now repaired. This followed three years with no combined sewer overflow events.

Lake Aesthetic and User Recreation Index average on a scale of 1 to 10



Source: MPRB Water Resources Report

Improve the Water Quality of Minneapolis Lakes

Residents of the City of Lakes enjoy swimming, boating, fishing and biking and walking along our lakeshores. Keeping our lakes, creeks and rivers clean is critical to a healthy urban environment, safe recreation and high-quality wildlife habitat. Practices that help protect lake water quality include frequent monitoring, lake restoration projects, managing stormwater to keep pollutants out of our lakes and helping residents understand how they can help manage stormwater.

Target

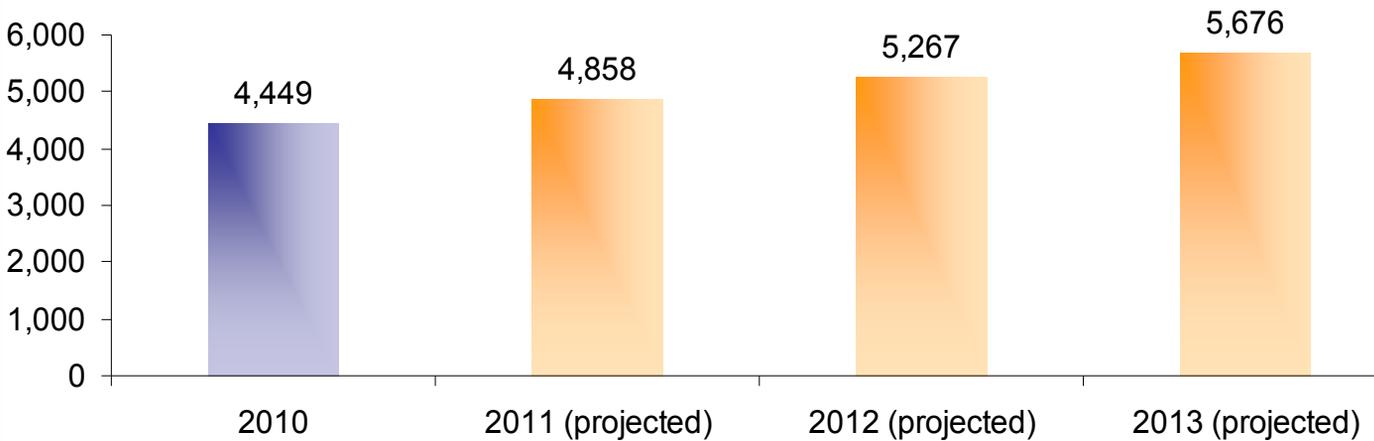
- Every Minneapolis lake is rated and receives a ranking of eight, nine or 10 (with 10 being excellent) on the Lake Aesthetic and User Recreation Index (LAURI)¹ by 2014.
- No beaches are closed due to water quality.

Trend Analysis

A wet summer and large resident goose populations contributed to six beach closings at Lake Hiawatha and one at Cedar Lake's Cedar Point Beach. The LAURI provides a snapshot of the conditions at the lakes during the summer season and provides a means for analyzing trends and identifying problems affecting our lakes. In 2010, Lake Calhoun, Lake Harriet and Lake of the Isles met the LAURI target of eight, nine or 10. There was much more rain in 2010 than recent years, and the additional stormwater runoff to the lakes led to worse water clarity and more trash.

Note: The LAURI measures: 1) public health status at swimming beaches 2) water quality including clarity 3) aesthetics such as color, odor and debris 4) availability and ease of public access for recreational uses 5) habitat quality for plant and fish diversity. These five indices are scored on a scale of one to 10.

Green jobs in Minneapolis



Source: Minneapolis CPED

Based on MN DEED employment projections and green jobs multipliers from a 2010 U.S. Department of Commerce Study

Growing a Green Economy

The expanding green jobs industry provides opportunities for workers with a wide range of skills. Green jobs also grow our economy and reduce environmental impacts. The City is playing an active role in supporting local green businesses and growing green jobs through our environmental procurement and green building policies, workforce training activities, energy efficiency financing programs, and business-to-business networking efforts.

Target*

- Demonstrate green job growth of 25 percent above overall City job growth by 2013, as measured through a test group of Minneapolis green businesses.
- Achieve a net gain of five green companies per year in Minneapolis.
- Train 500 individuals in green collar trades and place at least 280 of these workers in green jobs by 2012.

Trend Analysis

Minneapolis is home to more than 150 green businesses. Promising startups such as ReGo, VAST, Torrefaction Systems, Minneapolis Biomass Exchange, Wood from the Hood and DriveAlternatives gained traction in 2010. Other more established homegrown green businesses expanded, including Dero Bike Rack Co. and Sojourner Farms. Local green industry sectors that have shown particular strength and activity during this past year include energy efficiency; solar; green chemistry and green building products; sustainable transportation (e.g., electric vehicles and bicycle parts and equipment); and local, organic food service.

* Not yet approved by City Council.

[see map on next page]

Increase the Amount of Local Food Grown, Sold and Consumed in Minneapolis

A socially, economically and ecologically sustainable food system supports and promotes the current and future health of individuals, communities and the natural environment. It requires infrastructure and networks that support the life cycle of food from production to waste recovery. It makes nutritious food accessible and affordable to all, increases food safety and security, and is biodiverse and resilient. It is also humane and fair, protecting farmers, workers, consumers and communities.

Target

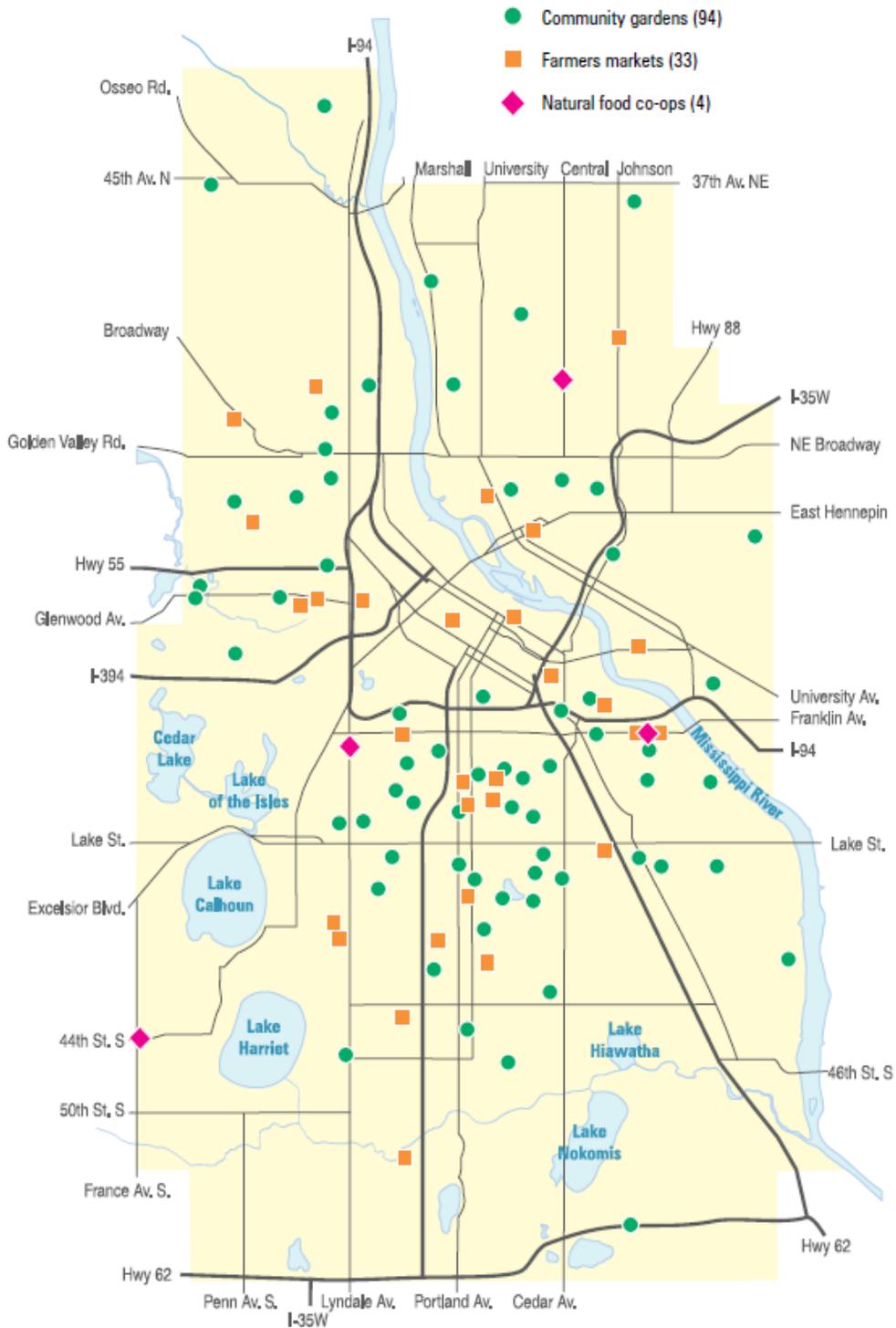
- Targets are currently under consideration.

Trend Analysis

The local food system in Minneapolis currently includes 33 farmers markets, 94 community gardens on 18 acres (13 of which are foodgrowing), four health food co-ops, more than 90 local drop-off points for community supported agriculture (CSA) farms, and many local restaurants serving local food. Food-related ordinance changes to date include: beekeeping and indoor farmers markets are now allowed, grocery stores can now host farmers market vendors, most corner stores are now required to offer at least five varieties of fresh fruits and vegetables, and mobile food vendors can sell non-packaged food in downtown.

A vital community

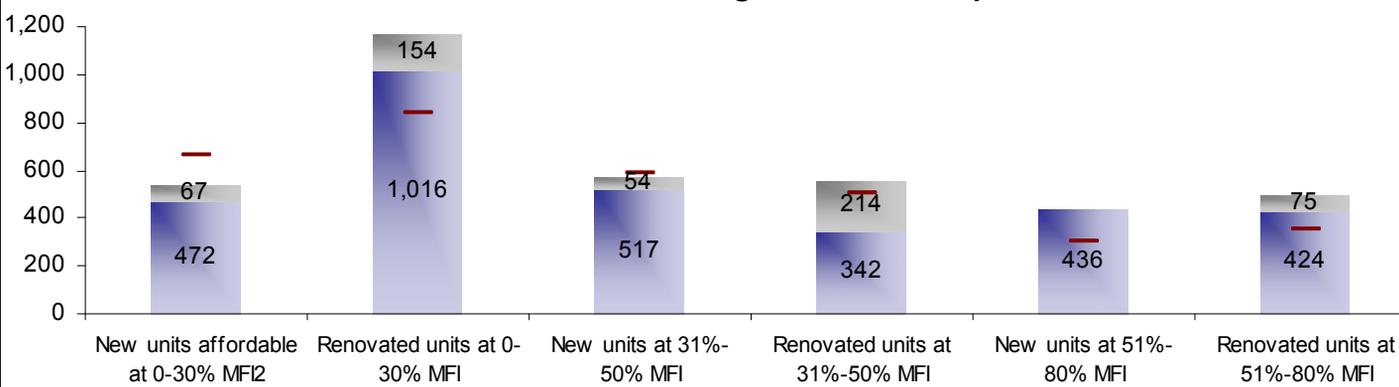
Sources of local food in Minneapolis in 2010



Source: Minneapolis CPED, Planning
University of Minnesota, Gardening Matters

A vital community

Affordable rental housing units in Minneapolis



Source: Minneapolis Community Planning and Economic Development

■ 2005-2009 totals ■ Completed in 2010 - 2014 target

Increase Affordable Housing Units

A safe place to live is among our most basic needs, but for some city residents it is out of reach. Minneapolis works to ensure that families and individuals can live in housing that is safe and affordable. Sustainable affordable housing integrates practices such as land recycling, higher densities, proximity to transit and energy-efficient building technology.

Target*

By 2014:

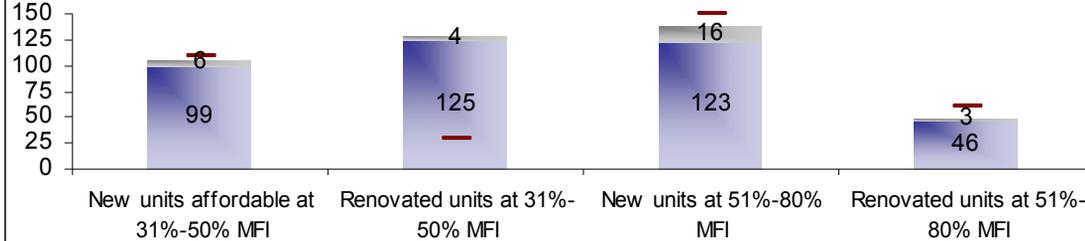
- New construction of 1,250 rental housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 50 percent of median family income (MFI).
- New construction of 300 rental housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 80 percent of MFI.
- Renovation of 1,340 rental housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 50 percent of MFI.
- Renovation of 350 rental housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 80 percent of MFI.
- New construction of 260 ownership housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 80 percent of MFI.
- Renovation of 90 ownership housing units affordable to families with incomes up to 80 percent of MFI.

Trend Analysis

Minneapolis significantly accelerated the development and preservation of affordable housing in recent years and has met five of its 10 targets. Between 2003 and 2010, the City helped build or renovate 5,656 affordable housing units. one hundred forty-three units were constructed, an increase of 46 units over 2009 production numbers.

*City Council approved HUD Consolidated Plan target numbers

Affordable ownership housing units in Minneapolis

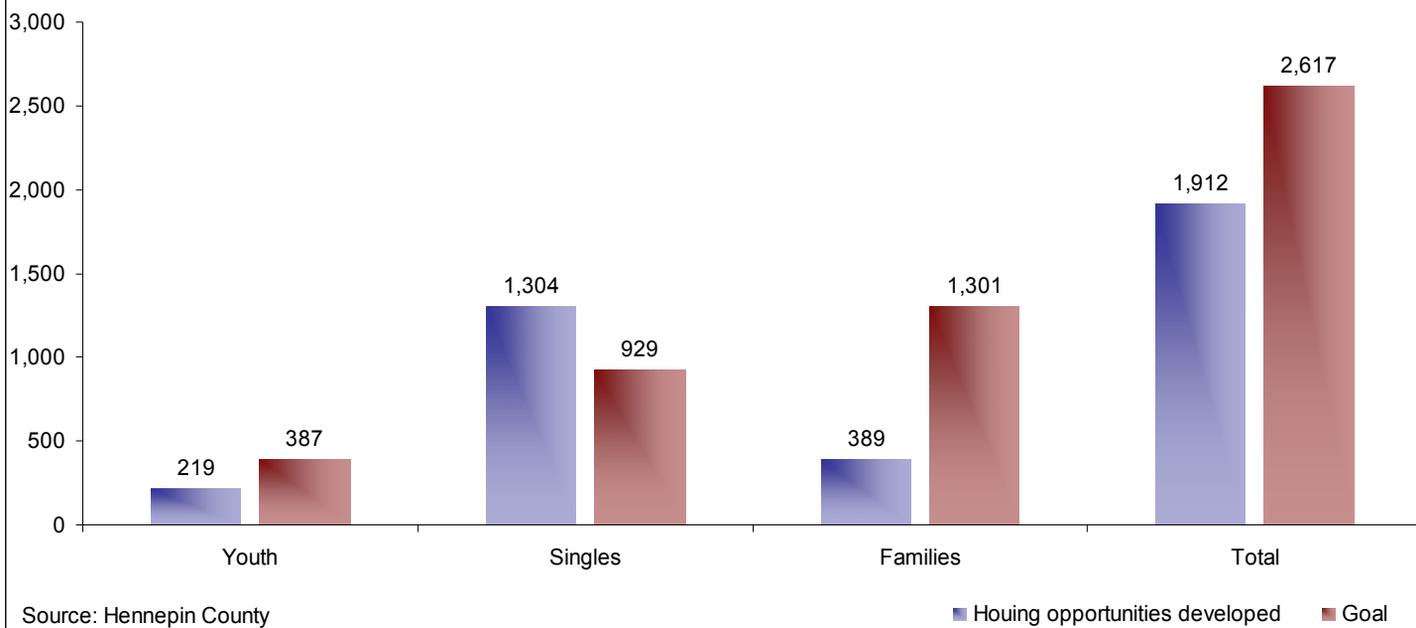


Source: Minneapolis Community Planning and Economic Development

■ Completed in 2010 ■ 2005-2009 totals - 2014 target

A vital community

Housing opportunities developed in Hennepin County
2007-2010



Ending Homelessness

Homelessness destabilizes lives and increases costs in emergency health care and shelter. Innovative strategies focus on preventing homelessness, reaching out to people sleeping outside, developing housing opportunities, streamlining services and providing opportunities for jobs and other income supports.

Target

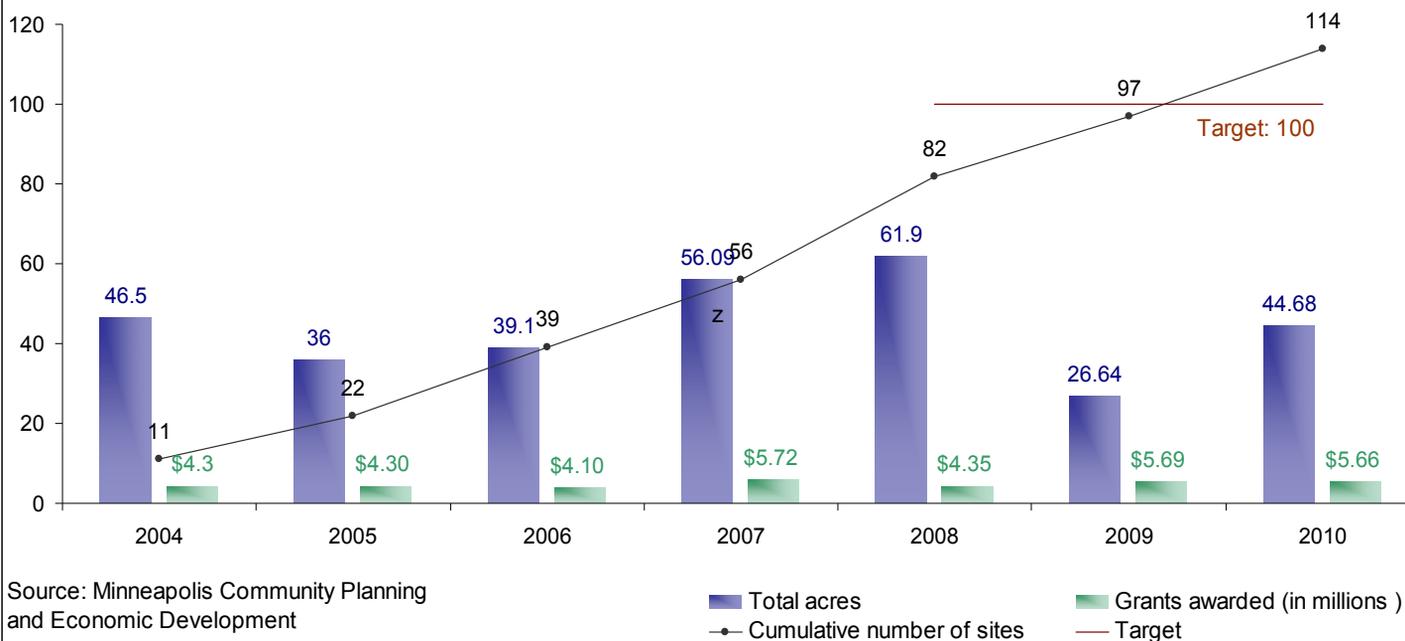
- End homelessness by 2016.

Trend Analysis

After three years of the numbers increasing for families staying in county-funded shelters, 2010 leveled off at 1,307 families (compared to 1,343 in 2009). The average length of stay increased from 38.3 days to 39.3 days. The number of single adults in county-funded space also stayed relatively flat, with 550 to 600 individuals in shelters each night. The most recent street count¹ of unsheltered people in Minneapolis found 300 people in January 2011 compared to 341 in January 2010. (Heading Home Hennepin)

A vital community

Minneapolis brownfield grants



Clean Up Brownfield Sites

Brownfields are commercial, industrial or residential properties that are difficult to redevelop because of actual or suspected contamination. Minneapolis was among the first cities in the country to reuse land by cleaning it up for redevelopment, open space or parks. When this land is cleaned, new construction activity will result in new or retained jobs, new or renovated commercial and industrial space, and new housing units (many of which will be affordable to low-income households).

Target

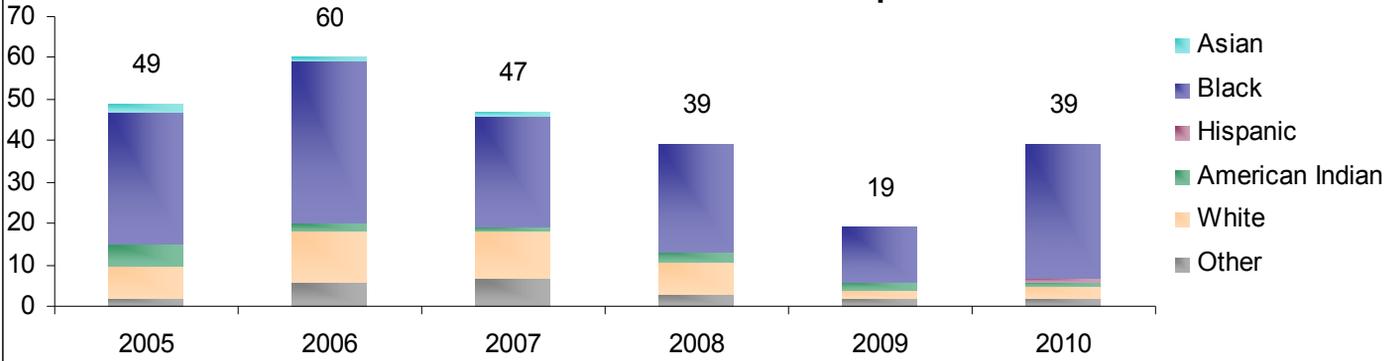
- Clean up 100 sites from 2004 to 2014.

Trend Analysis

Minneapolis continues its strong brownfield redevelopment program. Property owners and developers increasingly turn to grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, the Metropolitan Council and Hennepin County for the type of financial assistance needed to reduce the cost of reusing urban brownfield sites. Since 2004, 114 sites totaling 310 acres in Minneapolis have been awarded grants to clean up brownfields.

A vital community

Homicide victims in Minneapolis



Source: Minneapolis Police Department

Reduce the Violent Crime Rate

Violent crime is tragic, and a community’s response to it is one of the most critical elements to assessing public safety. To address violent crime, the City uses the CODEFOR policing strategy – focusing on seizing guns and reducing gang violence by collaborating with criminal justice agencies, community groups and corporate partners. The City is committed to violence prevention programs and initiatives that expand cultural understanding and focus on our youths and communities.

Target

- Reduce violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) by 10 percent by 2014 from the 2008 baseline.
- Maintain no more than 11 homicides per 100,000 residents regardless of population change.

Trend Analysis

The rate of violent crime in Minneapolis has been decreasing – by 5 percent between 2009 and 2010, by 11 percent between 2008 and 2009, and by 14 percent between 2007 and 2008. Over the past four years, the violent crime rate in Minneapolis has decreased by almost 27 percent. There were 39 homicides in 2010, a rate of 9.8 homicides per 100,000 residents. This increase followed a significant drop in homicides in 2009 to only 19, a rate of five per 100,000 residents. The average number of homicides per year over the past 10 years is 44. The Police Department will continue to use up-to date crime data to focus the assignments of police officers and other law enforcement and community resources on areas of greatest need.

Violent Crimes				
Offense	Reported offenses		Total arrests	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Homicide	19	39	11	27
Rape	429	479	57	112
Robbery	1,707	1626	311	550
Aggravated assault	2,176	2024	815	1483
Total violent crimes	4,331	4168	1194	2172

Source: Minneapolis Police Department

[Measures in development]

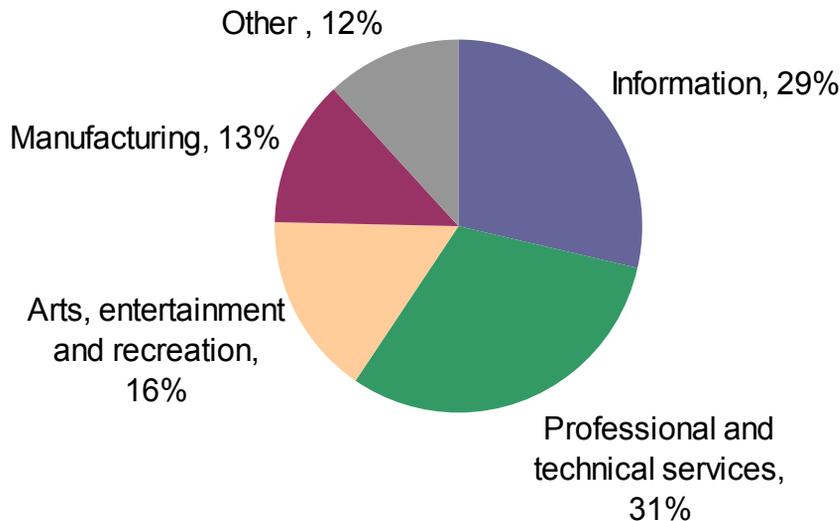
Engage Residents in Their Communities

Minneapolis has a long and rich history of community engagement and resident involvement. Intentionally and systematically building stronger networks and improved communication lines between the residents and the City will result in more informed residents, a more democratic community and a more sustainable and resilient Minneapolis.

Trend Analysis

The City is reinvigorating existing neighborhood organizations to increase connections and engagement with residents. Plans are also under way to increase resident and business participation in the city's organized neighborhood groups. Barriers affecting understanding and access for residents where cultural norms, values, language, disabilities and/or socio-economic status are being addressed and removed. The definition of a block club is currently being re-evaluated. Voter participation is one indicator reflecting community engagement. In 2009, the City's first ranked choice voting election (eliminating the primary) brought out 45,937 voters or 19.6 percent of registered voters. This is 10.6 percent fewer than the last City general election and 5.1 percent more than the last City primary election. Efforts are under way to increase voter participation in both local and national elections.

Minneapolis creative industry jobs, by economic sectors in 2009 17,000 employees total



Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Retain and Grow Jobs in the Creative Sector

The mayor and City Council recognize that the “arts and artists are economic drivers in and of themselves.” The City is committed to growing the arts economy in order to attract a diverse and competitive workforce, appeal to visitors, and maintain and enrich the livability of our community.

Target

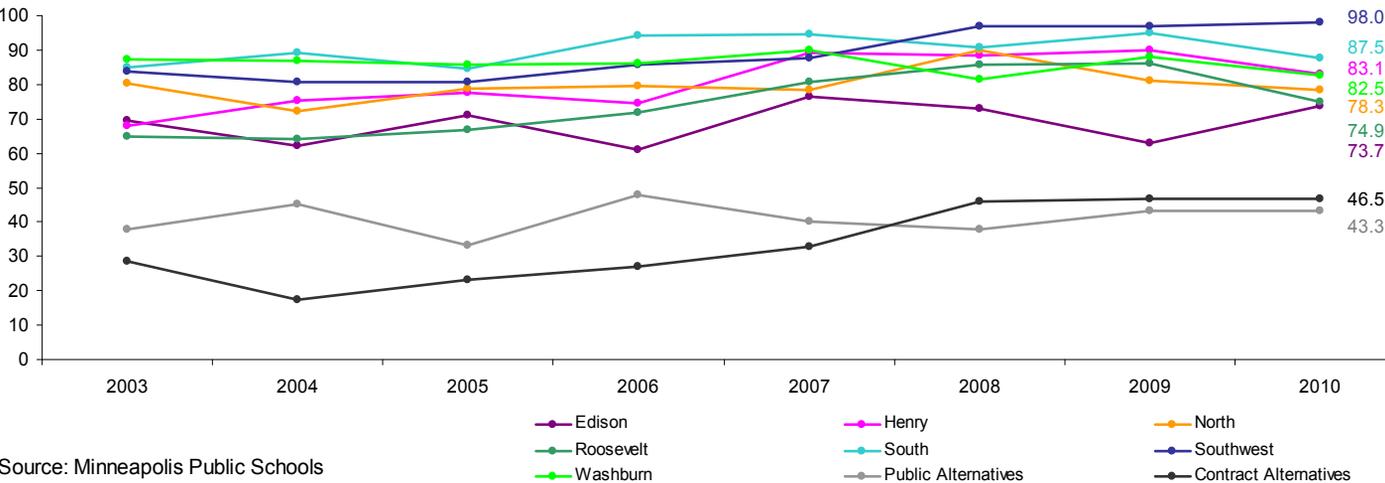
- The City has not yet established a target for this indicator.

Trend Analysis

There were 17,100 creative industry jobs in Minneapolis in 2009, down from 18,700 the year before. Several creative industry sectors suffered in 2009, the worst year yet of the recent recession, including commercial printing, newspapers and other publishers, advertising agencies, radio stations, libraries, architectural and design services, and theater companies. Commercial lithographic and gravure printing lost approximately 750 jobs, newspapers shed about 200 jobs, architectural services lost 400 jobs and advertising agencies lost another 300. In 2010, film and video permitting rivaled levels not seen since 2001 – 268 permits for productions valued at \$10.8 million

A vital community

Graduation rate of Minneapolis public high school students in percent by school



Increase the High School Graduation Rate in Minneapolis Public Schools

One of our community's most important responsibilities is educating children and preparing them for successful futures. City government, though not primarily responsible for schools, plays an important role by partnering with schools, residents and employers to improve student achievement.

Target*

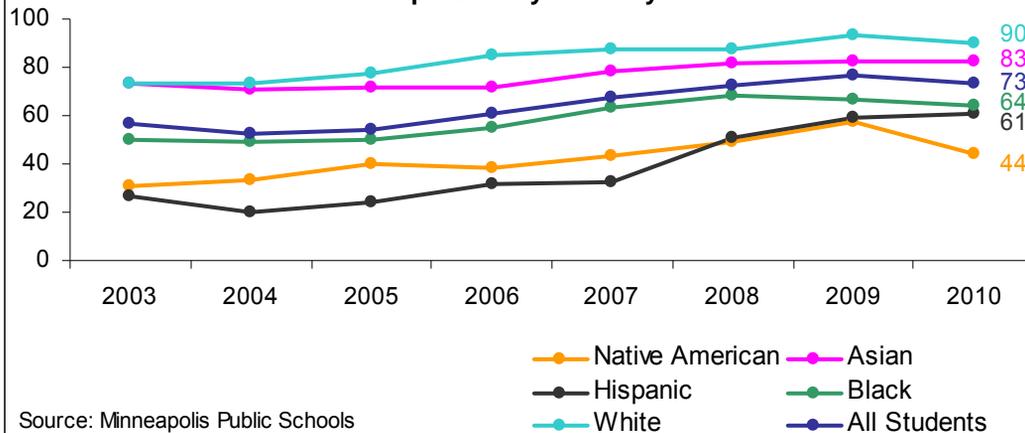
- Increase the average high school graduation rate to 85 percent by 2015 for students at the Minneapolis public senior high schools: Edison, Henry, North, Roosevelt, South, Southwest and Washburn.

Trend Analysis

The overall high school graduation rate at the seven high schools remained at an average of 83 percent for a second year. For individual schools, the graduation rates ranged from 74 percent to 98 percent.

*Minneapolis Public Schools District Performance Goal

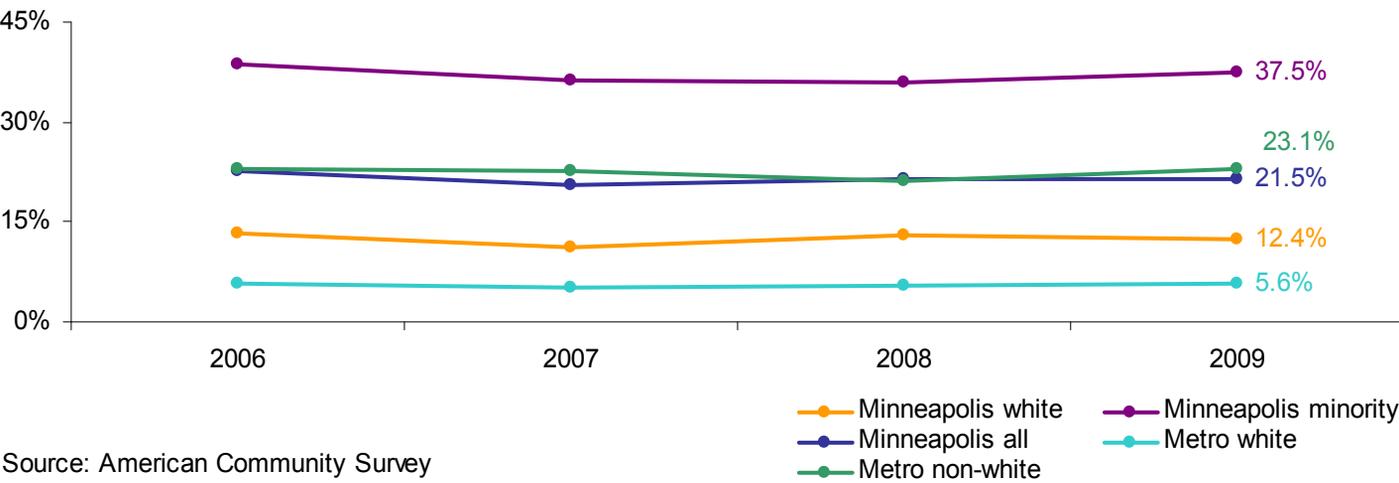
Graduation rate of Minneapolis public high school students in percent by ethnicity



Source: Minneapolis Public Schools

A vital community

Minneapolis and metro area poverty rate by race/ethnicity



Improve Economic Security for All

The City is committed to generating opportunities for meaningful and good-paying work so that everyone can meet their basic needs. Despite the City’s living wage ordinance, many people continue to live in poverty even when employed. For decades, people of color in Minneapolis have been disproportionately likely to live in poverty. Economic disparity is closely related to other community disparities including infant mortality, high school graduation rate, teen pregnancy rate, homelessness, job skill attainment, employment and wages.

Targets

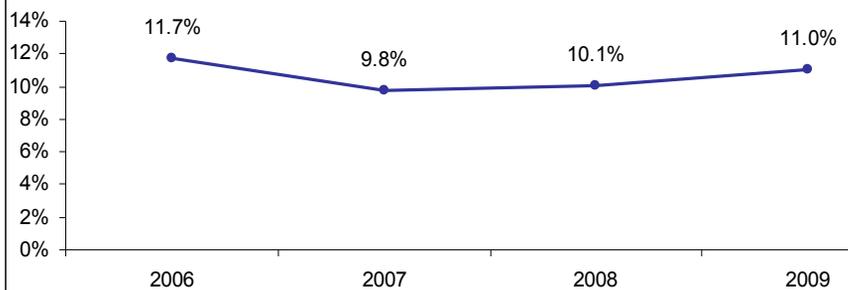
- Reduce the percentage of people of color living in poverty in Minneapolis to 21 percent by 2014.
- Reduce the percentage of employed Minneapolis residents living in poverty from the 2008 baseline of 10.1 percent to 7 percent by 2014.

Trend Analysis

In 2009, 21.5 percent of Minneapolis residents were living in poverty, a 0.2 percent increase from 2008. Those living in poverty include 12.4 percent of all white residents and 37.5 percent of all residents of color. In 2009, 11 percent of employed Minneapolis residents were living in poverty, a 0.9 percent increase over the year before. In 2010, 6.6 percent of Minneapolis residents were unemployed.

Note: Following the Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine poverty levels.

Minneapolis residents employed with income below poverty level



Source: American Community Survey