

Community Data Profile

Minneapolis is the largest city in Minnesota and serves as the center for finance, industry, trade and transportation for the Upper Midwest Region of the United States. The City of Minneapolis has a progressive tradition of good government, civic engagement and a vibrant economy for business and industry. City residents embrace their diversity and value their heritage, education, arts and culture. Minneapolis, a developed city, is the “City of Lakes” featuring 22 lakes and 182 city parks; one acre of parkland for every 60 residents. By promoting urban stewardship, active lifestyles and environmentally-sensitive building design, energy and resource use, Minneapolitans promise future generations an even greater, more beautiful city than the one they inherited.

Fast Facts

Location:	Hennepin County, Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, SE Minnesota
Congressional District	5
Legislative Districts	58A; 58B; 59A; 59B; 60A; 60B; 61A; 61B; 62A; 62B; 63A
City Government	Mayor/Council form of government; 12 departments; 8 independent boards and agencies
Websites:	http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us
Minneapolis 311	Dial 311 in city limits, 612/673.3000 outside of the city for non-emergency City information and services
Elevation	950 feet
Time Zone	Central Standard Time (observes Daylight Savings Time)
Area	59 square miles (153 square kilometers)
Population	387,970 (2006 Metro Council); 382,618 (2000 Census); 368,383 (1990 Census)
Population density	7.068 (2006); 6.970 (2000); 6.706 (1990)
Population Growth	1.4% (2000-2006) Forecasted: 405,329 (2010); 425,797 (2020) 441,143 (2030)
Transportation And Transit	Air service: Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport: 21 passenger carriers); 17 cargo carriers Rail service: 5 heavy rail carriers; 1 passenger rail; 1 light rail commuter line (6 other lines under development) Transit service: Three regional and three national providers Major roadways: 3 Interstates; 2 US Highways; 3 State Highways
Unique Assets	Wireless Minneapolis – 59-mile wireless network Downtown skyway system – 63 skybridges accessing 72 blocks Minneapolis Convention Center – 48,000 square feet of exhibit space, 87 meeting rooms, ballroom and theater

People

Population and Households

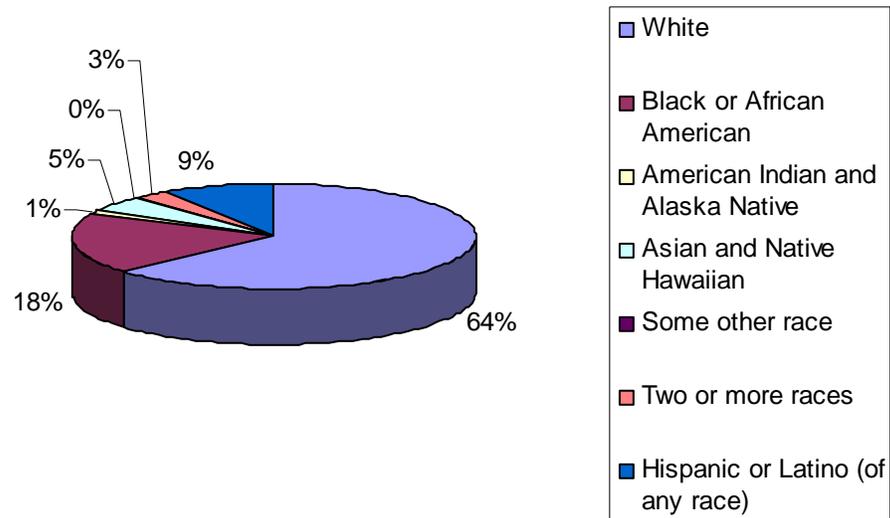
According to the State Demographer, Minnesota is experiencing the most population growth of all the Midwest states. While its Scandinavian and European roots are still strongly evident, the city also has the largest urban population of Native Americans in the country and its largest minority groups are Black/African American at 18.5 percent, and Hispanics at 10 percent of the total population. The population is also growing because of new residents from Mexico and Latin America, Asia and Somalia, Ethiopia, and other African countries. Many of these new residents are children and working age adults.

Minneapolis Demographic Overview				
Population and households	City	7-county Metro	State	US
People per household	2.25	2.52	2.46	2.61
Median household income	\$43,369	\$62,223	\$54,023	\$48,451
Average income per capita	\$27,487	\$30,737	\$27,591	\$25,267
Marital status				
Married (15+)	52.3%	68.2%	69.7%	69.5%
Never married	47.7%	31.8%	30.3%	30.5%
Married with children	27.1%	36.9%	35.1%	32.4%
Married no children	37.1%	41.7%	44.9%	42.1%
Single with children	23.1%	13.6%	12.9%	14.5%
Single no children	12.7%	7.9%	7.1%	11.0%
Average Age	33.6	36.1	36.8	36.4

Source: 2000 US Census, State Demographer, 2006 American Community Survey

Minneapolis has seen a steady increase in racial and ethnic diversity since the 1950's, when the city was 1.6% non-white to 2006 when the city was 36% non-white. On average, these new residents are younger than the existing population and have higher birth rates. This diversity is reflected in its households, where over 90 languages are spoken.

Minneapolis' Demographic Diversity, 2006



Source: 2006 American Communities Survey

Education

Minneapolis is home to a well-educated population. The Minneapolis School District is the third largest in the state, with 33,600 students enrolled in its 45 elementary schools, seven middle schools, seven high schools, eight special education schools, eight alternative schools, 19 contract alternative schools and five charter schools. The Minneapolis School District was the first in the state to offer all-day kindergarten classes. The district also offers advanced placement classes, an International Baccalaureate Program, and an Art for Academic Achievement program that provides opportunities to learn through the arts.



In 1874, 2,907 pupils received their educations in six school buildings in the city. Today, over 33,000 attend one of nearly 100 schools and educational facilities.

Educational attainment	City	State	US
High School completed (including equivalency) or higher	87.1%	90.7%	84.1%
Associate degree completed	6.5%	9.6%	7.4%
Bachelor degree completed	25.9%	20.8%	17.1%
Graduate or professional degree completed	14.6%	9.6%	9.9%

Source: Census Bureau/2006 American Community Survey

Minneapolis offers a variety of opportunities for higher education. The main campus of the University of Minnesota sits on the banks of the Mississippi River, just minutes from downtown. Attainment of four-year and advanced degrees exceed the state and national averages.

Institutions of Learning

Private Colleges	Art Institutes International Minnesota Augsburg College Capella University College of St. Catherine's, Minneapolis Campus Minneapolis College of Art and Design North Central University St. Mary's University – Minneapolis Campus University of St. Thomas, Minneapolis Campus Walden University
Specialized Education	McPhail Center for Music
Technical College	Dunwoody College of Technology
Community College	Minneapolis Community and Technical College
Public College/University	University of Minnesota Metropolitan State University, Minneapolis Campus

Source: Minneapolis School District, Minnesota Department of Education, City of Minneapolis, Census 2000



The University of St. Thomas Law School and School of Education are located in downtown Minneapolis. The latter is connected to the Opus Magnet School a K-12 school operated by a consortium of Minneapolis-area school districts.

Workforce

Minneapolis is part of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and draws its workforce from throughout the larger metropolitan area. Employment has fluctuated in recent years resulting from national economic and market conditions largely beyond the city's control, such as globalization, the dot.com bust, and the post 9/11 national recession. In 2006, the city gained jobs at a faster rate than the metropolitan area or the state. Recent Metropolitan Council forecasts suggest that the city is entering a growth phase where employment is projected to increase to 317,000 jobs by 2010 and 346,000 jobs by 2030.

Recent data also suggests that the city is keeping pace with regional and national trends, expanding its labor force and tracking below the national unemployment rate. This may be due in part to gains in health care, management and professional services. In 2006, 15 percent of jobs in the city were in the health care and social assistance sector, the largest and fastest growing economic sector in the city.

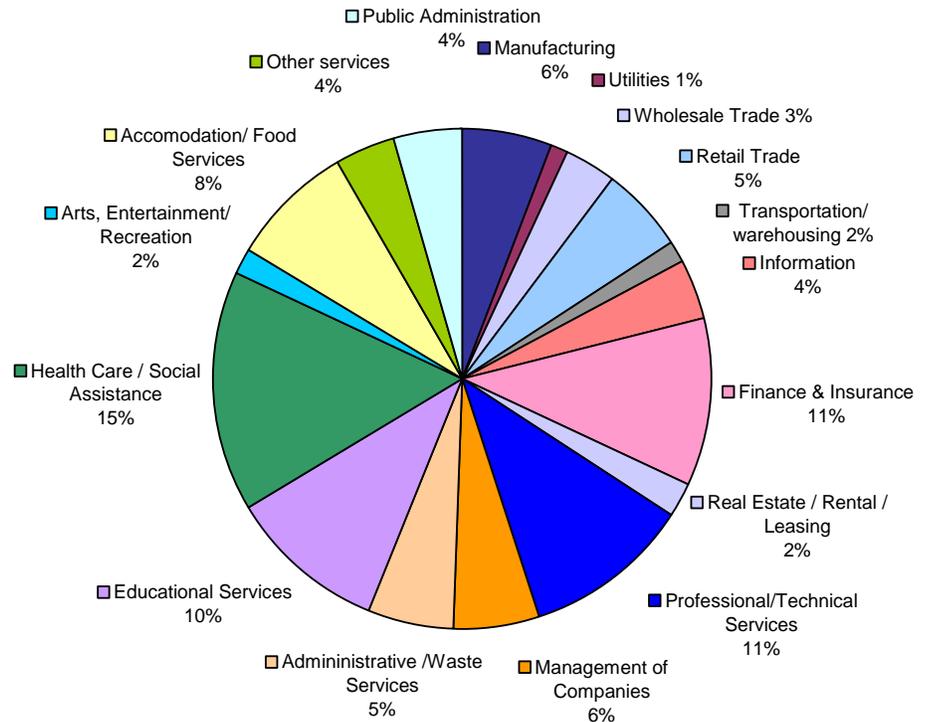
2006 Labor Market Profile

Employment	City	7-County Metro Area	State	US
Labor Force Participation Rate	73.5%	73.3%	73.6%	66.2%
Labor Force	217,970	1,614,952	2,953,334	153,493,000
Total Employment	209,711	1,556,662	2,828,993	146,406,000
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	4.6%

Source: MN DEED LAUS, 2006 Annual Averages; CPED Research Oct 2007

Of the nearly 295,000 jobs in the 2006 Minneapolis workforce, the largest job sectors in the city were health care and social assistance at 15 percent of the city's labor market, followed by professional/technical services and finance/insurance at 11 percent each, and educational services at 10 percent. The life sciences industries, a category that includes pharmaceuticals, medical instruments, manufacturing laboratories, research and development and hospital jobs, is a sector of the economy that city leadership wishes to cultivate and grow. The arts and entertainment are part of the creative industries, a growing sector in the city that includes visual and media arts, communications and technology, film, music, performance, fashion and design, architecture, and engineering.

Distribution of Jobs within Minneapolis, 2006



Source: MN DEED

Workforce Readiness

Workforce readiness combines the basics of academic learning; reading, writing; mathematics, with critical workplace skills, such as creative and analytical thinking, the ability to collaborate and work as teams, and communications. One pathway towards workforce readiness is the Minneapolis Employment and Training Program (METP). METP provides employment programs in Minneapolis that specialize in job training and placement services that lead to economic self-sufficiency. Programs are designed specifically for adult workers, youth ages 14 to 21, welfare to work recipients and dislocated workers. The METP provider system is community based through a host of non-profit agencies. Workforce readiness is also promoted at area institutions of learning. The Dunwoody College of Technology, for example, works with area employers to provide customized training programs to fill workforce and organizational needs.

Volunteerism

Minneapolis is well known for its concerned and active citizenry which has engaged in partnerships with government and business to improve neighborhoods, create economic opportunities, and serve the city's youth and disadvantaged populations. According to the Corporation for National & Community Service, the volunteer rate for Minneapolis-St. Paul in 2006 is 39.5 percent, the highest of 50 major metropolitan areas in the country, and 12.8 percent above the national average.

Economy

As the major city within the larger metropolitan area, Minneapolis enjoys a strong and highly diverse business foundation of companies. Seven Fortune 1000 companies have headquarters within the city. Top private-sector employers in Minneapolis include the Target Corporation, Ameriprise Financial, the Star Tribune, IBM and several brokerage firms including Piper Jaffray, RBC Dain Rauscher and ING Group. The city is also home to several major financial institutions, including the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, US Bank, and the regional headquarters of Wells Fargo Bank. In addition, with seven hospitals and the University of Minnesota's medical school, Minneapolis is a nationally known medical hub with specialty practices that draw patients from throughout the county, and numerous spin-off companies which produce many high technology medical products.



Children's Hospital in south Minneapolis is an anchor of the Life Sciences Corridor, an area of the city targeted for growth and expansion of health care industries.

Major Employers

Statewide employment totals for major Minneapolis-based employers*

Employer	NAIC	Business Line	Metro Employment
University of Minnesota	6113	Colleges, Universities, & Professional Schools	30,000
Target Corporation	4529	Other General Merchandise Stores	25,734
Allina Health System	621498	All Other Outpatient Care Centers	22,105
Wells Fargo Bank MN	522110	Commercial Banking	20,175
Fairview Health Services	621498	All Other Outpatient Care Centers	18,500
Hennepin County	921190	Other General Government Support	12,171
U.S. Bankcorp	522110	Commercial Banking	9,500
Ameriprise Financial Inc.	523999	Misc. Financial Investment Activities	6,000
Xcel Energy Inc.	2211	Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution	5,057
United Parcel Service	4911	Postal Service	5,400
Honeywell ACS	541330	Engineering Services	5,000
Qwest	237130	Power & Communications Line & Related Structures Construction	4,390
Children's Hospitals and Clinics	622110	General Medical & Surgical Hospitals	4,233
City of Minneapolis	921190	Other General Government Support	3,945

*Source: Twin Cities Business Journal Book of Lists, 2007: company representatives, Web Sites and Business Journal's Fact Book Online

Real Estate

Housing



The housing stock in Minneapolis is typical of a city founded in the late 1800's, with the median age of homes being 64 years. New construction and residential conversions from other uses, particularly in various downtown neighborhoods, and decreasing levels of demolitions are primary reasons why the housing stock is increasing; the city added more than 9,200 housing units since 2001. As of January, 2007, the City Assessor estimated the total number of housing units in the city at 175,695.

The City emphasizes rehabilitation and restoration of historic residences, and offers a variety of programs and information to help homeowners maintain and improve their property, and assistance to landlords to ensure that rental properties comply with city code. Information on these programs is available through Minneapolis 311 and the City's website, www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us. In addition, the City encourages development of housing that is environmentally sustainable, supports higher densities and housing that is combined with other uses such as office and commercial development in areas well-connected by transit.



Main Street Court (photo courtesy of GMHC Housing, Inc), pictured on the left, is a development in NE Minneapolis that features green courtyards and walkways between energy efficient detached townhouses. The picture on the right is an example of a mixed-use development with commercial on the ground floor and housing on the upper levels.

Snapshot of city housing statistics, 2006

	City	State	US
Median home value	\$230,300	\$208,200	\$185,200
Median age of homes	64 years	32 years	27 years
Change in median home value	1.5%	4.5%	9.6%
Homes owned	48.7%	68.3%	59.4%
Homes rented	41.4%	21.2%	28.9%
Homes vacant	9.9%	10.5%	11.6%

Single family units: 52.8%

Other units: Duplexes: 12,4; Triplexes: 0.5%; Multi-family units: 34.3%

Number new homes since 2001: 9,254

Number of residential building permits in 2006: 1,757

Value of residential building permits in 2006: \$288,707,385

Source: City of Minneapolis, Assessor and Regulatory Services departments; U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey

Development

Commercial businesses are distributed along the commercial corridors, neighborhood nodes, activity, growth and retail centers. Businesses range from sole proprietorships to major national retailers. From 2000 to 2005 the estimated market value for the city increased by 61 percent, with 3.3 percent of that growth in commercial development. The public sector, through construction contracts, also supports the construction and building trades through development of public buildings, such as libraries, community centers and other facilities.

Commercial and public building activity in 2006 for all permits valued over \$50,000

Number of commercial and public building permits: 615

Total value of all commercial and public building permits: \$379,874,060

Source: City of Minneapolis Department of Regulatory Services



Minneapolis is the hub for Metro Transit, one of the largest public transit agencies in the country.

Transportation

Historically, the city of Minneapolis was connected by a system of streetcars and steamboats operated by Twin City Rapid Transit from the 1890's until 1954. That system followed routes used by Native Americans, early European explorers and settlers. In 1954, the streetcars were replaced with buses, and development of an interstate highway system began in earnest. Today, we see the reemergence of early uses. Abandoned rail lines now serve as bicycle trails. Restoring streetcar services is a priority for city leadership. The Mississippi River, once an important corridor for barges hauling grain and other products, is criss-crossed by bridges carrying people and freight.

Transportation serves residential, commercial and industrial uses. Minneapolis is at the center of an elaborate network of interstates, state highways, county roads, rail lines, transit services and bicycle and pedestrian trails. The city maintains 194 bridges and owns and maintains 961.5 miles of roadway. The city is served by the 12th largest international airport in the country. That airport is connected to downtown Minneapolis by the Hiawatha Line, the first of several rail transit and bus rapid transit lines that will serve the city. The bottom-line is that Minneapolis is accessible for residents, businesses and visitors. This is an important consideration not just for living and commuting, but also in terms of global competitiveness. These statistics are factors in assessing the status of world class cities in a global economy.

Travel time and mode comparisons, 2006

	City	7-County Metro	Chicago	US
Commute Time (minutes, one way)	21.8	NA	33.4	25.0
Public Transportation Users	13.2%	4.6%	25.4%	4.8%
Drive alone	62.6%	78.6%	52.6%	76.0%
Commute by carpool	9.3%	8.5%	9.34%	10.7%
Work at Home	4.5%	4.4%	3.35%	3.91%
Bike to work	2.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.5%
Commute by other means (taxi, motorcycle, others)	0.9%	0.8%	2.42%	1.68%
Walk To Work	7.1%	2.4%	3.6%	3.9%

Commuter Services: Hour-Car, Car Sharing for the Twin Cities; Metro Transit Ride to Rewards and Guaranteed Ride Home programs

Source: American Community Survey; City of Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; Metro Transit

Minneapolis promotes sustainability and community health through its bikeways and walkways. The city encourages non-motorized travel in a variety of ways, including providing bike racks at key locations around the city, and working with transit partners who provide bike mounts on buses and light rail cars.



More Minneapolis residents per capita bike for recreation and transportation than other major cities in the country. The city promotes biker safety with its infrastructure, including fencing as public art and well-marked crosswalks.

Government

The City is a municipal corporation governed by a Mayor-Council form of government. The Mayor and City Council Members are elected to four-year terms, without limit on the number of terms that may be served. Council members represent the thirteen wards in the city.

The Mayor is responsible for a variety of leadership duties, including: appointing representatives to a variety of agencies and commissions, nominating department head candidates for Executive Committee and Council approval, proposing the annual operating and capital budgets, and reviewing, approving, or vetoing all Council actions.

As provided in the City Charter, the City Council governs Minneapolis through its legislative, administrative, and financial power over City functions. The Council levies taxes, enacts ordinances and resolutions, licenses businesses, and exercises budgetary and policy control over City departments.

City departments provide a broad range of services including: police; fire; health and family support services; assessment of property; attorney services; civil rights; planning and economic development; regulatory services; management support services, and public works. Public Works manages the city's utilities, including surface water and sewers, and water treatment and distribution. In addition, the City of Minneapolis considers trees an essential infrastructure, recognized for the role the tree canopy plays in air quality management, and that roots systems provide for stormwater management and erosion control.

Water Service

Surface Water System managed by City

Source: Surface
 Storage Capacity: 160,000,000 gal.
 Treatment Capacity: 125,000 gal/min
 Average Demand: 66,000,000 gal/day
 Peak Demand: 170,000,000 gal/day
 Total Water Hardness: 88 ppm
 Industrial Water Rate: \$2.62/100 cubic ft

Source: City of Minneapolis, Public Works Department, Metro Environmental Services

Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment provided by Metro Environmental Services, a regional system

Treatment Type: Mechanical Plant

Treatment Capacity: 251,000,000 gal/day
 Average Demand: 185,000,000 gal/day
 Peak Demand: 339,000,000 gal/day
 Usage Charge: \$1,543.67/million gallons

Minneapolis Development Review is a citywide effort to streamline and improve access to information, zoning and permitting to make it easier for residents, businesses and developers to renovate, build and remodel in the city. Since initiated in 2005, Minneapolis 311 has served as a portal for development projects in the city.

Three separately governed boards linked to the City Council and Mayor through the annual budget cycle: Minneapolis Public Schools, Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, and the Unified Library System.

The approximate total annual budget for the City of Minneapolis is \$1.3 billion in 2007. The latest bond ratings for the city are: AAA—Standard & Poor's; Aa1—Moody's; AAA—Fitch IBCA. The City's Fire Insurance Rating is 10.



Mirror image of City Hall with the Hennepin County reflecting pool in the foreground.

Attractions

The Twin Cities is second only to New York in per capita attendance at theater and arts events. Minneapolis has more than 30 theaters. The Guthrie Theater and the Children's Theatre Company are recognized as two of the country's best. The City also boasts two world-class art museums, the Minneapolis Institute of Art and the Walker Art Center, and is home to the internationally acclaimed Minnesota Orchestra. Neighborhood arts activities – festivals, galleries and events – play a growing role in resident art participation.

Three major league teams host home games in downtown Minneapolis. At the Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome, up to 55,000 fans can watch Major League Baseball's Minnesota Twins in action. In the spring of 2006, the state legislature approved a plan for a \$522 million Twins stadium to be located in the Warehouse District of Downtown Minneapolis, with construction scheduled to be completed in 2010. When the National Football League's Minnesota Vikings are in town, the Metrodome can seat 64,000 football enthusiasts. In 1990, the Target Center was constructed downtown for the Minnesota Timberwolves of the National Basketball Association.



The idea for a domed stadium in downtown Minneapolis began in the 1960's. The Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome opened in 1982. A second, open-air baseball stadium is scheduled to open in 2010 and will be the home for the Minnesota Twins reinforcing Minneapolis as a destination for spectator sports.

Minneapolis residents not only watch sports, they participate as well. In 2005, Men's Fitness magazine named Minneapolis "The Most Athletic City." There are 396 sports fields in the city where people gather for softball, football, soccer and lacrosse.

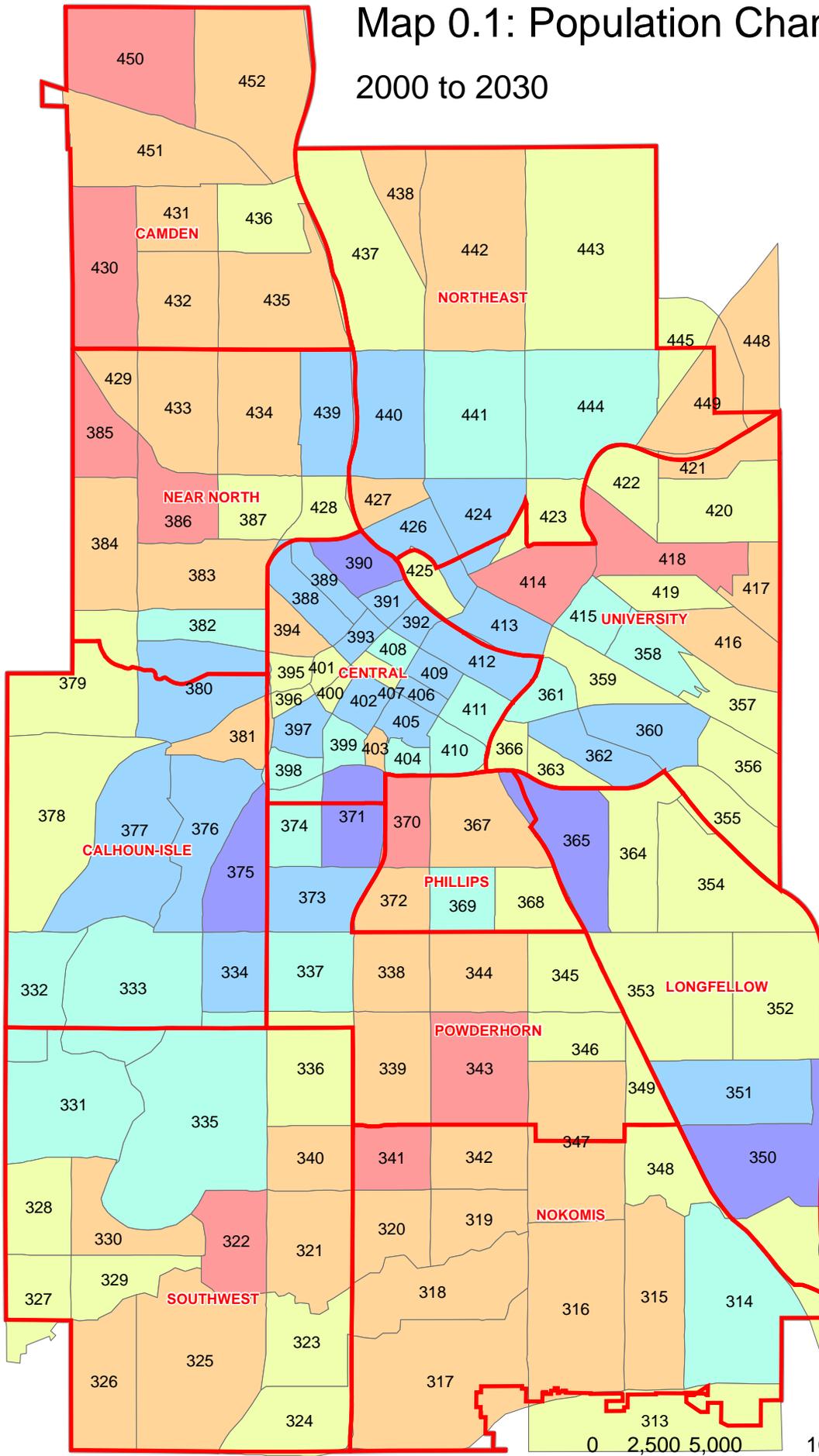
Golf enthusiasts enjoy six courses across the city, while tennis players utilize the city's tennis courts. Young and old swim and frolic at supervised beaches. Sailboats, canoes, kayaks and windsurfers dot the city's lakes in summer while residents can be seen fishing from one of several piers. Other favorite pastimes are biking, jogging, and rollerblading along paths maintained by the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. In winter residents ice fish, cross-country ski or play hockey at outdoor ice rinks scattered across the city.



The legacy of the city founders, who secured land around the City's lakes, creeks and the Mississippi River, provides year-round recreational opportunities.

Early in Minneapolis' development, the land around five large lakes, along the Minnehaha Creek and the banks of the Mississippi River was dedicated to the public as parkland. It is estimated that a city park is located no more than six to eight blocks from every home. In 2004, the City adopted an urban forest policy out of recognition that trees provide important ecological and aesthetic functions. The city's green environment enhances the quality of life for residents, and makes it an attractive place for visitors and habitat for urban wildlife.

Map 0.1: Population Change 2000 to 2030



Legend

- Communities
- Traffic Analysis Zones**
- 2000-2030 pop chg**
- < -400
- 399 - 0
- 1 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 2500
- > 2500

Numbers are TAZ identification numbers. See Appendix B for TAZ data by year.

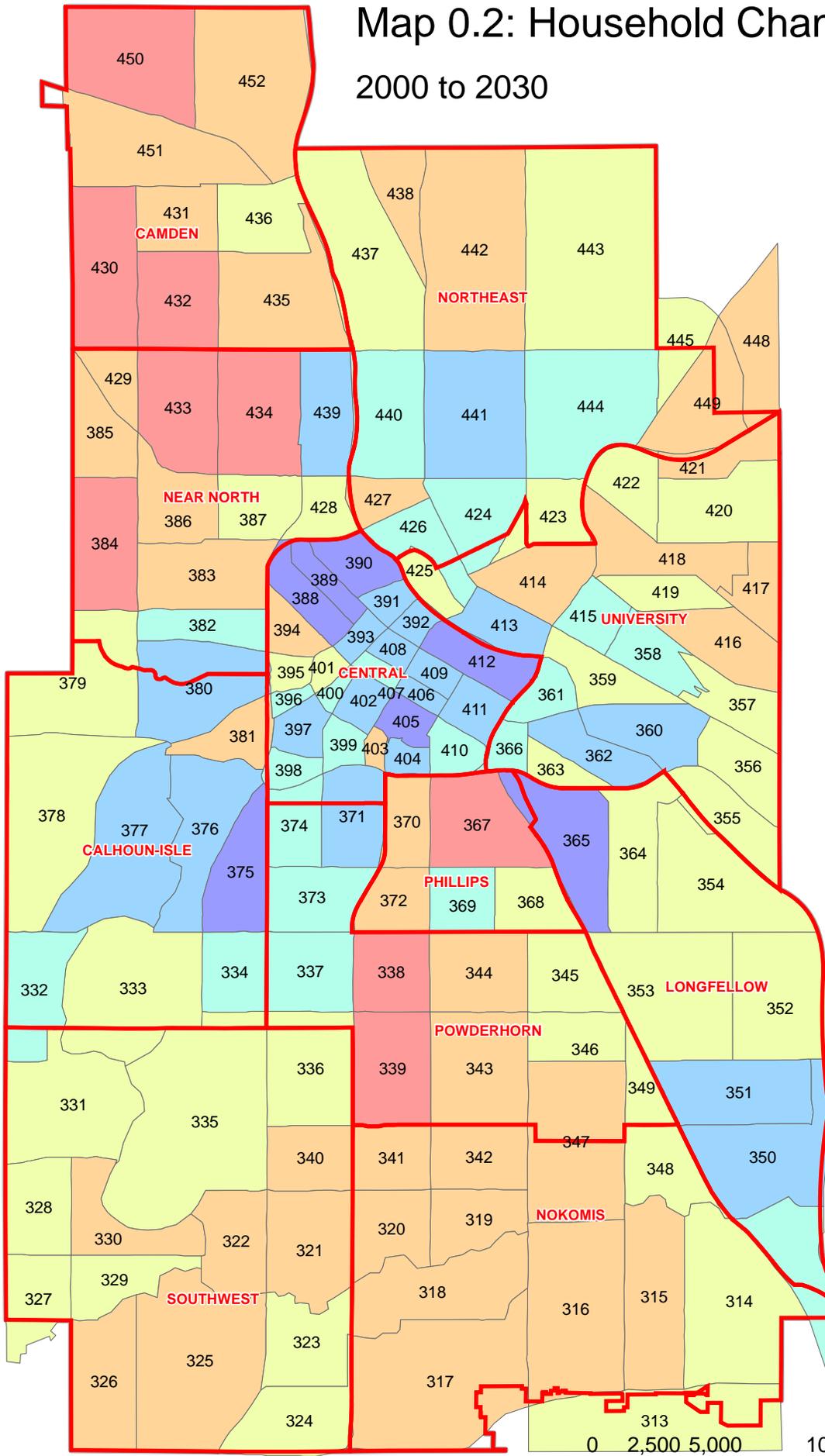


Source:
City of
Minneapolis

Created by:
Minneapolis Community
Planning and Economic
Development Department
Planning Division
Adopted by City Council
October 2, 2009



Map 0.2: Household Change 2000 to 2030



Legend

Traffic Analysis Zones 2000-2030 hh chg

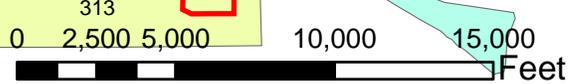
- < -300
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- 1 - 200
- 201 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- > 1000

Numbers are TAZ identification numbers. See Appendix B for TAZ data by year.

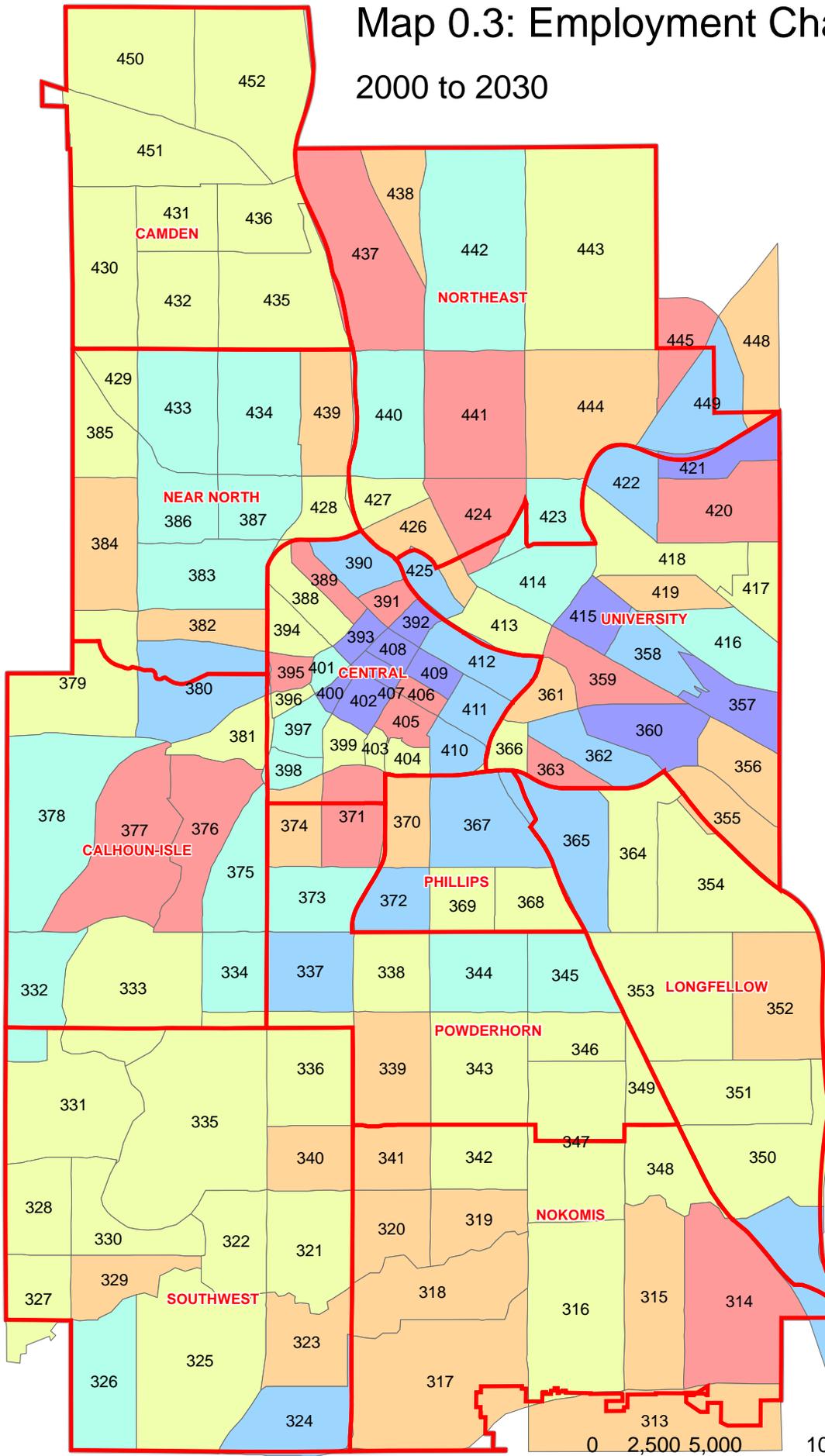


Source:
City of
Minneapolis

Created by:
Minneapolis Community
Planning and Economic
Development Department
Planning Division
Adopted by City Council
October 2, 2009



Map 0.3: Employment Change 2000 to 2030



Legend

- Communities
- Traffic Analysis Zones**
- 2000-2030 emp chg**
- < -200
- 199 - 0
- 1 - 200
- 201 - 500
- 501 - 2000
- > 2000

Numbers are TAZ identification numbers. See Appendix B for TAZ data by year.

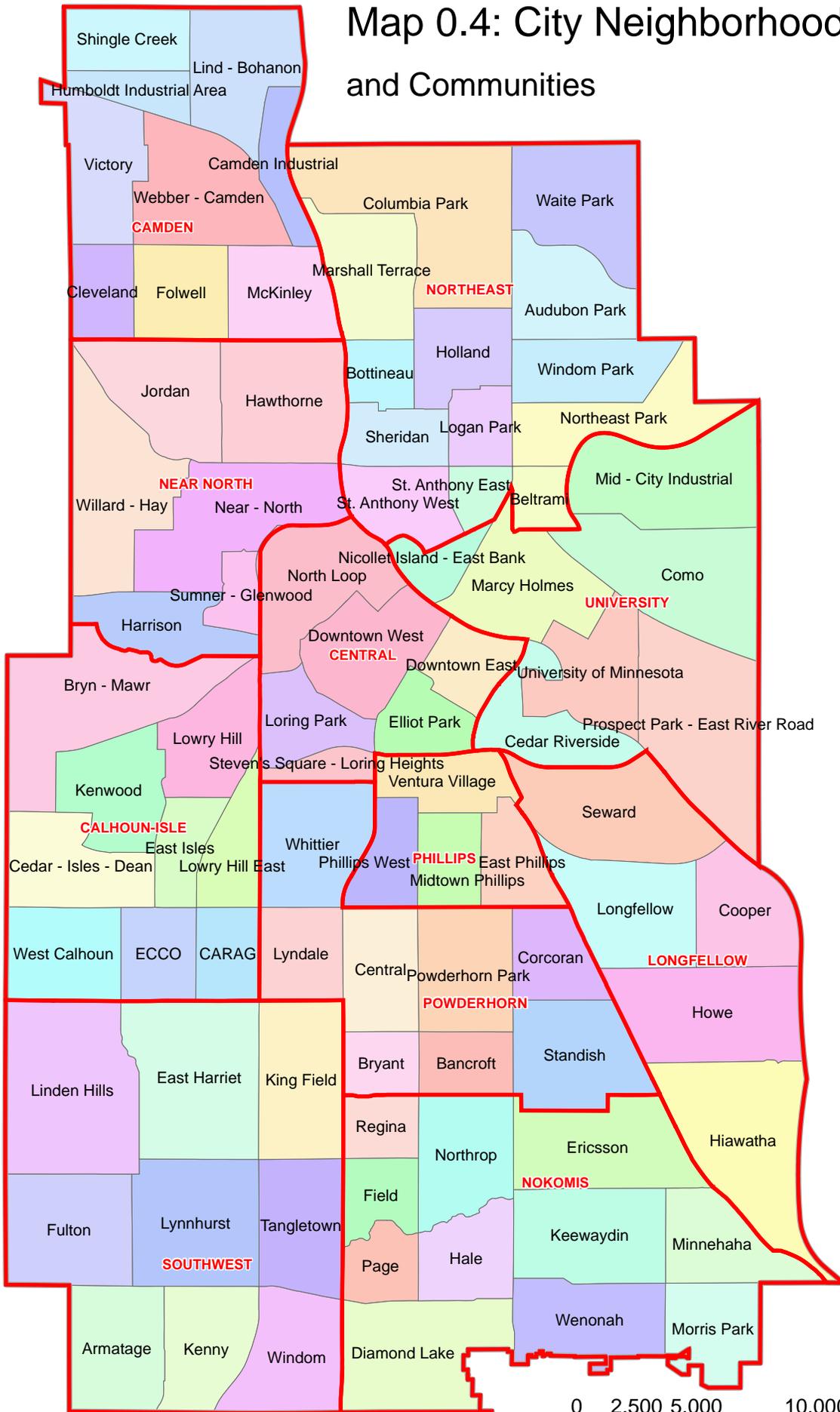


Source:
City of
Minneapolis

Created by:
Minneapolis Community
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October 2, 2009



Map 0.4: City Neighborhoods and Communities



Legend

 Communities



Source:
City of
Minneapolis

Created by:
Minneapolis Community
Planning and Economic
Development Department
Planning Division
Adopted by City Council
October 2, 2009

0 2,500 5,000 10,000 15,000

 Feet