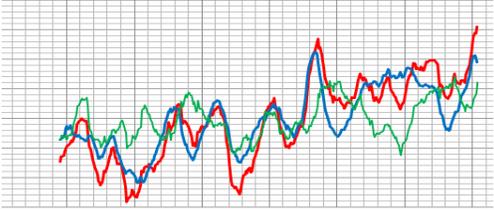




**OUR MISSOULA**
Looking inward. Moving forward.

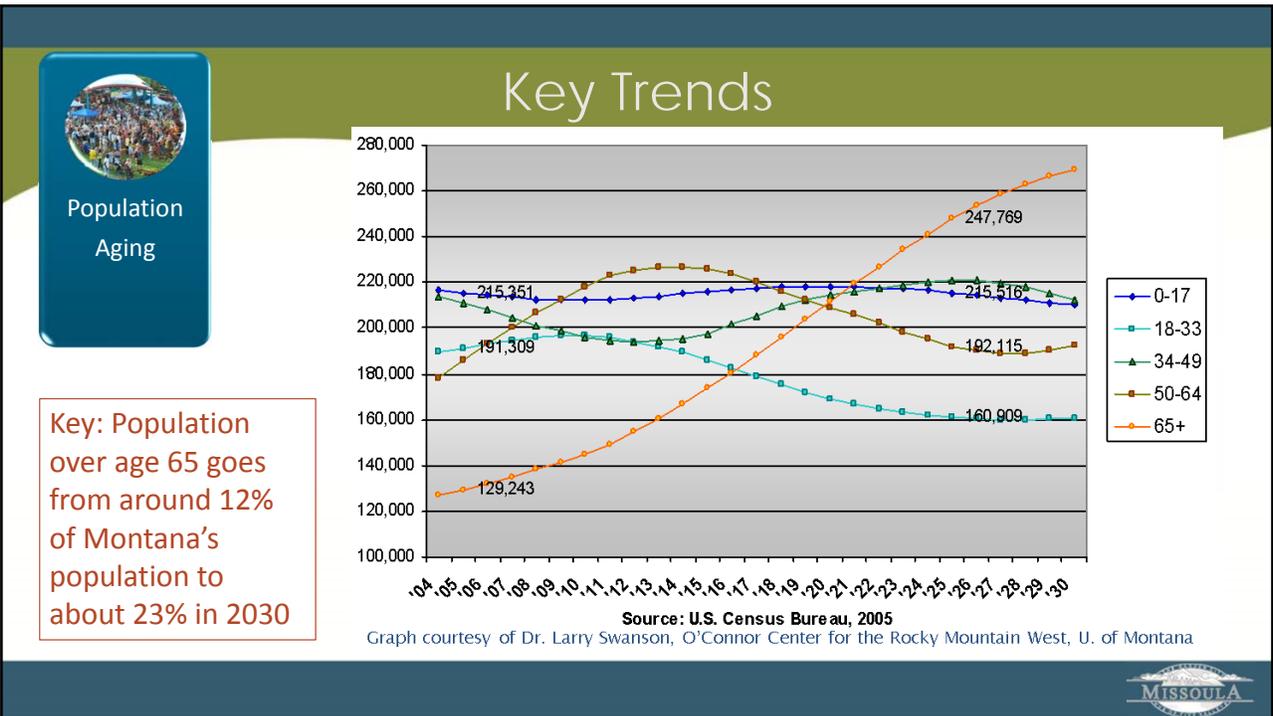
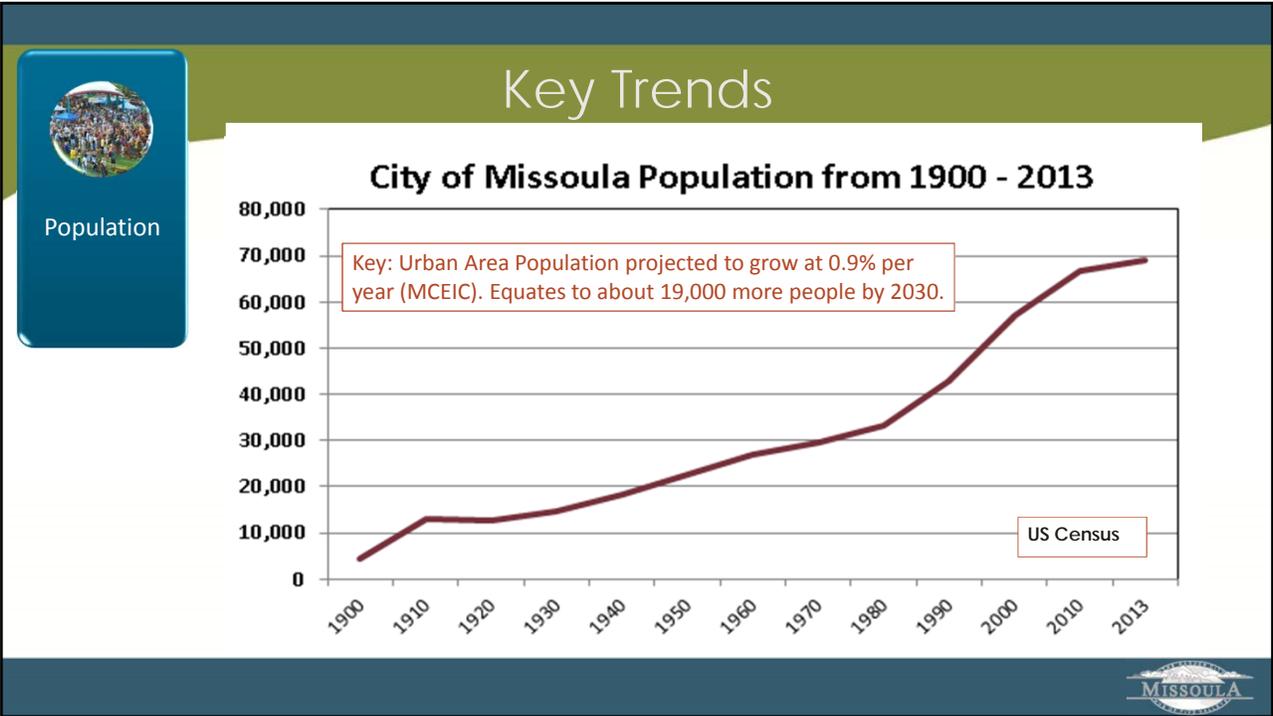
Key Facts and Trends

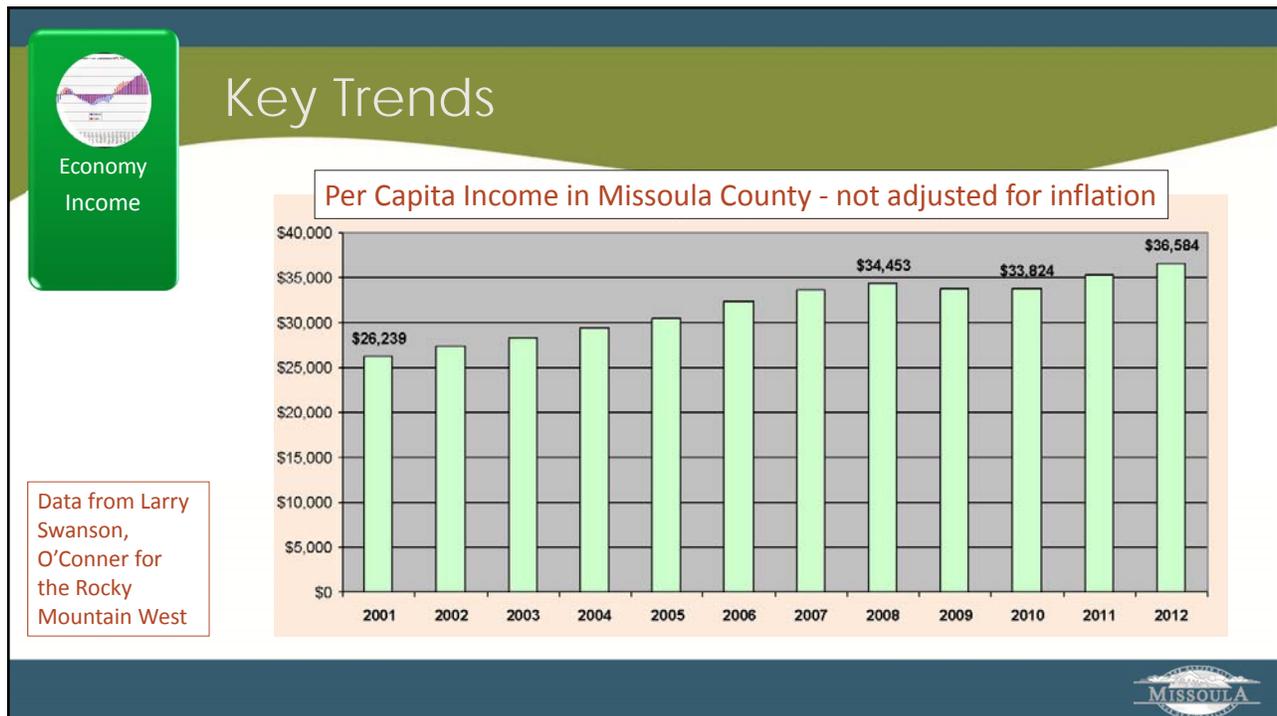
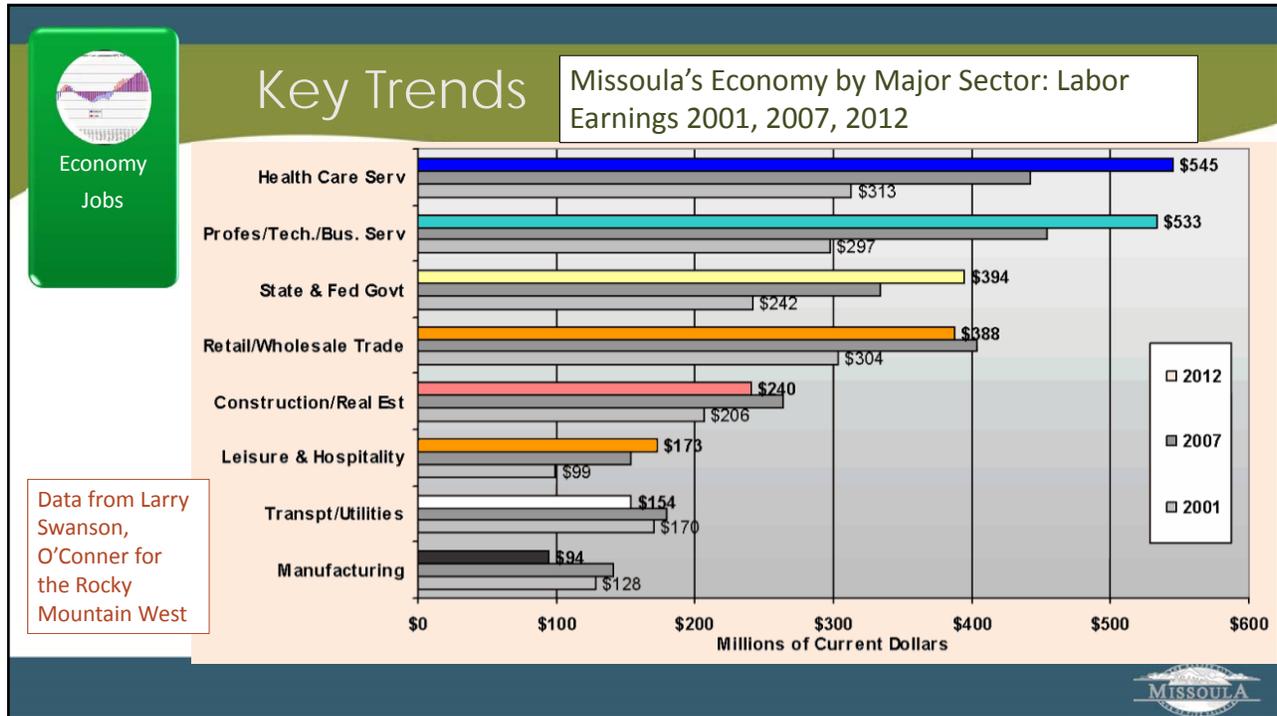


Existing Conditions Report

 Natural Resources	 Population	 Historic Resources	 Housing	 Local Services	 Economic Conditions	 Utilities	
 Arts and Cultural Resources	 University	 Public Safety	 Transportation	 Land Use	 Community Character	 Wellness	 Environment









Key Trends

REACHING HOME
MISSOULA'S 10-YEAR PLAN
TO END HOMELESSNESS
2012 - 2022

Poverty Rising

In Missoula, the median income between 2006 and 2010 was \$42,887, 19.0% lower than the national median income (\$51,914).

2012 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia

Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline
1	\$11,170
2	15,130
3	19,090
4	23,050
5	27,010
6	30,970
7	34,930
8	38,890

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$3,960 for each additional person.

The percentage of people living below the poverty level in Missoula is 17.3%, which is 3.5% higher than the poverty level in the United States (13.8%).

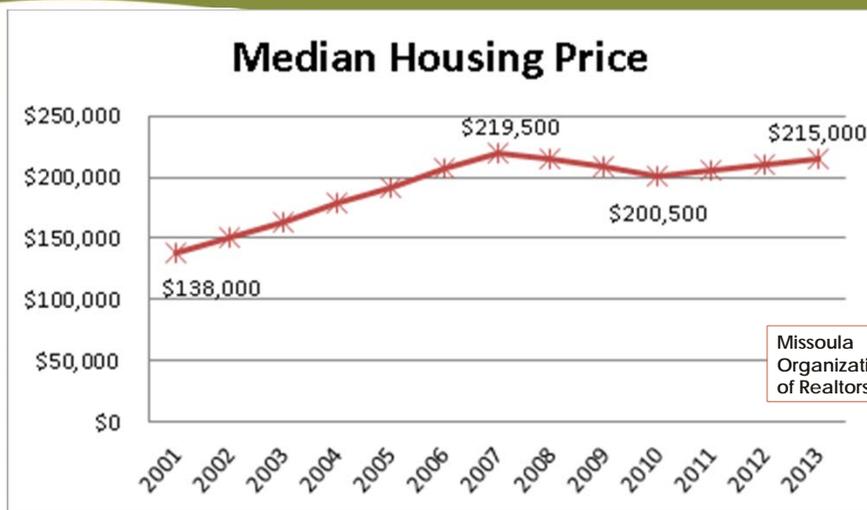
Based on Missoula County's total population in 2010 (109,299), almost 19,000 county residents are living below the federal poverty guideline for a family of four, which is \$23,050.

- 2012, Reaching Home: Missoula's 10-year Plan to End Homelessness



Key Trends

Median Housing Price



Missoula Organization of Realtors





Housing
Affordability

Key Trends

Cost-burdened households (ACS information):

Over 40% of households in Missoula are cost-burdened. (U.S. rate is close to 35%)

39% of home owners with mortgages burdened

56% of renters burdened

A household is considered cost-burdened when 30% or more of its monthly gross income is dedicated to housing



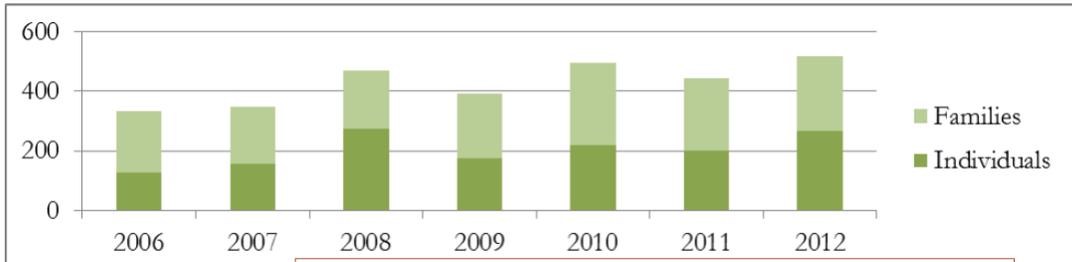


Housing
Homelessness

Key Trends

Across the nation between 2009 and 2011 homelessness decreased by 1%, but Montana's homeless population swelled by 48%.

Homeless People in Missoula County – Point-in-Time Survey



Year	Individuals	Families	Total
2006	~120	~200	~320
2007	~150	~180	~330
2008	~280	~180	~460
2009	~180	~220	~400
2010	~220	~280	~500
2011	~200	~240	~440
2012	~280	~250	~530

- 2012, *Reaching Home: Missoula's 10-year Plan to End Homelessness*





Land Use

Key Trends

City Zoning Types by Area

Residential Zoning District Type	Acres	% of Total
5400 to 2700 sq ft.	1,564	22%
8000 sq ft. and larger	2,869	39%
Manufactured housing	73	1%
Multi-dwelling	895	12%
PUD/SD	1,869	26%
Grand Total	7,387	100%

Zoning Type	Acres	% of Total
Commercial	1,222	8%
Industrial	933	6%
Mixed Use	86	1%
Public	5,004	32%
Residential	7,387	48%
Unzoned	582	4%
Split Zoning	258	2%
Grand Total	15,471	

Casey Wilson
Development Services





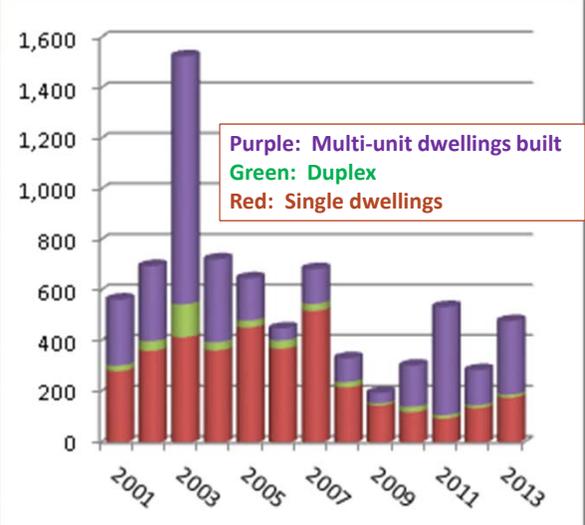
Land Use

Key Trends

Trend: More apartments (mutli-dwelling development.)

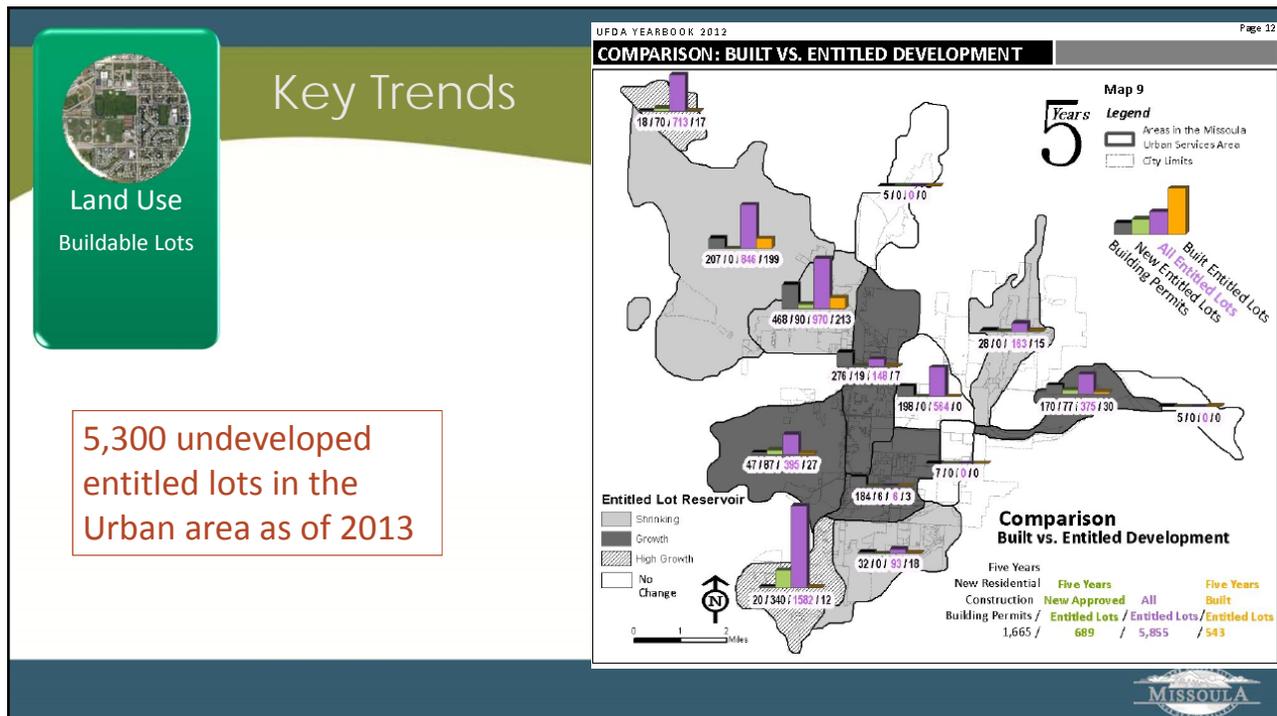
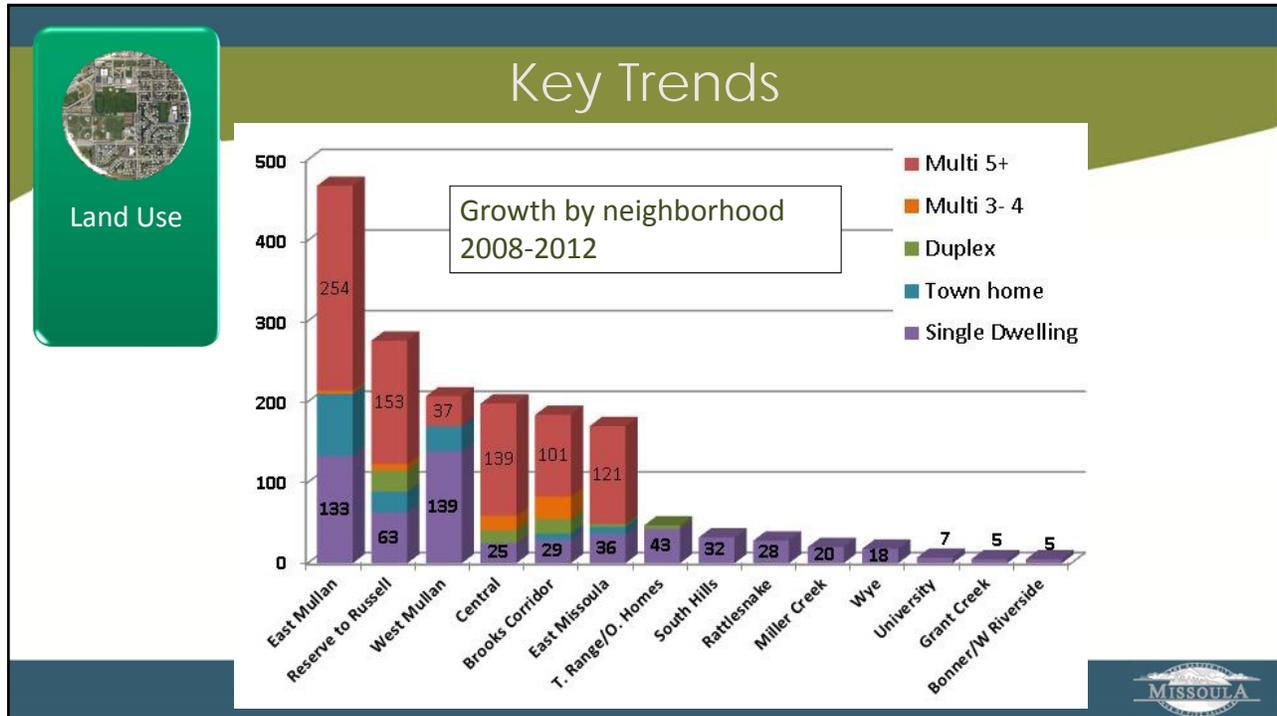
While multi-dwelling units make currently make up 36% of all housing inventory in Missoula (ACS 5yr 2007-2012), new multi-dwellings built between 2008-2013 made of 51% of all new construction.

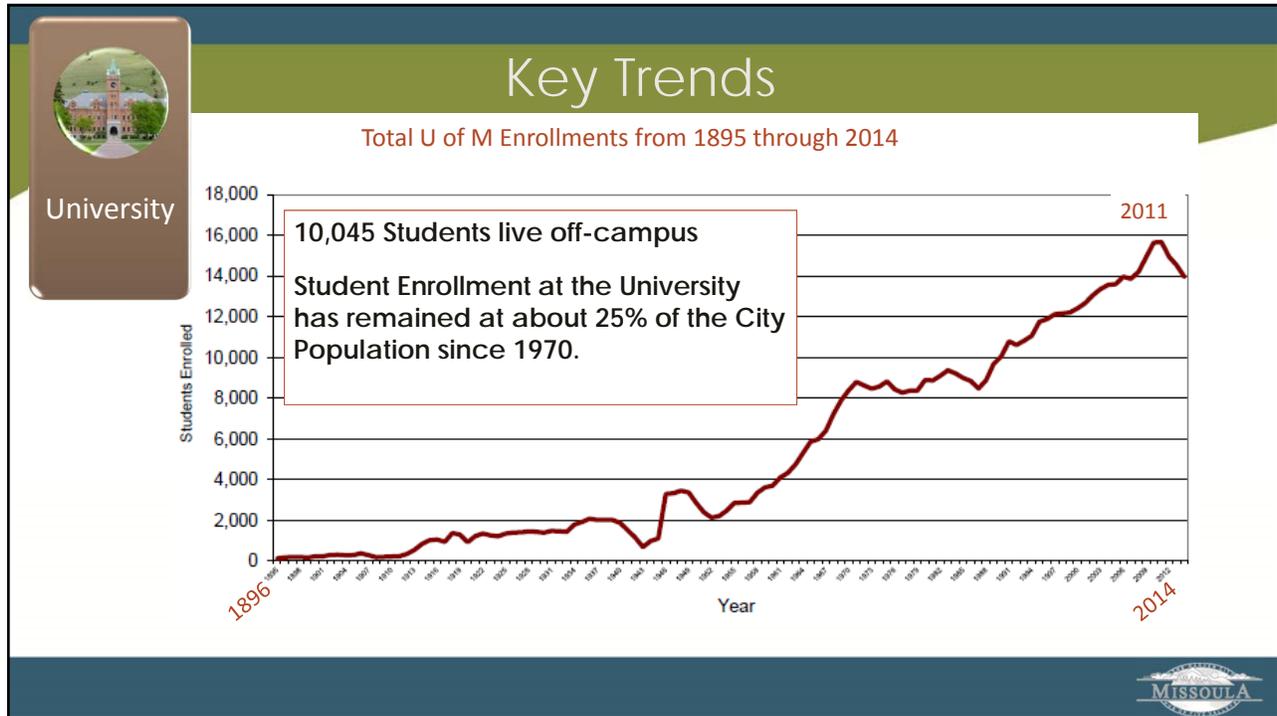
Over 13 years, they made up 45%



Year	Single dwellings (Red)	Duplex (Green)	Multi-unit dwellings built (Purple)
2001	300	100	150
2002	350	100	250
2003	450	100	1000
2004	400	100	200
2005	450	100	150
2006	400	100	100
2007	500	100	150
2008	250	100	100
2009	200	100	100
2010	150	100	100
2011	100	100	350
2012	150	100	100
2013	200	100	300







Key Trends



Utilities
Broadband

Accessible, affordable, next-generation broadband services are a key economic development tool to attract and retain businesses in Missoula.

Missoula Economic Partnership has identified 5 “best fit” sectors that “that would not only draw capital and create jobs, but also befit our community’s human, environmental and cultural assets and values.” These sectors include:

- *Life Sciences*
- *Information Technologies*
- *Manufacturing*
- *Back Office & Creative Services*
- *Forest Products and Renewables*

Next-Generation Broadband Feasibility Study

BitterRoot Economic Development District,
The City of Missoula & Missoula County





Health & Wellness

Key Trends

Childhood Obesity

The Missoula City-County Health Department Strategic Plan reports that **27%** of children are overweight or obese, based on a survey of 3rd graders. The national rate is **31%**.

Suicide Rate

Dovetailing with high rates of drug and alcohol abuse, Montana has the highest rate of suicide in the United States, according to the 2009 suicide report. The national rate of suicide is **11.1 per 100,000**, whereas the rate in Missoula County is **19.3 per 100,000**.

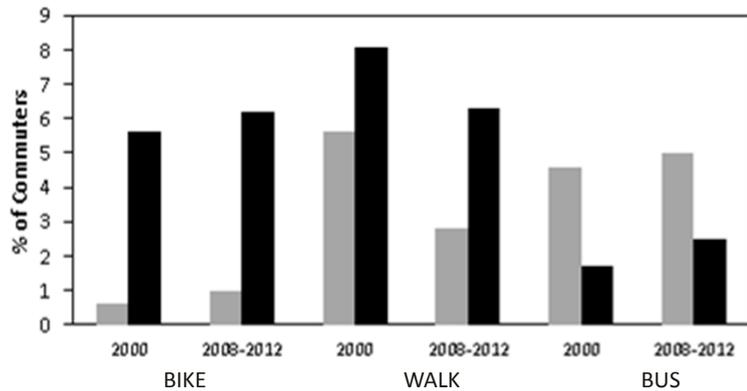


Transportation

Key Trends

Active Transportation Commuters

Source: 2000 Census and 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year average



Missoula consistently ranks high in the U.S. for percentage of commuters who bike and walk to work.

Nation - Gray

Missoula - Black





Key Trends

Transportation Funding

- Tends to be coming more from competitive sources and less from dedicated sources
- Shrinking – have to be more efficient with budgeting

- Development Services Transportation Department




Key Trends



1969 Life Magazine – *For at least a third of a year the town ... is covered by a lid of warm air that traps fumes and people in a valley of smog. As they drive to work through it – sometimes with their car lights turned on in broad daylight – Missoulians complain a lot.*

- **Carbon Monoxide** – Meet federal standards since 1991
- **Particulate Matter** - Meet PM10 and PM2.5 standards since 2006
- If increases in dry/warm season continue, wildfire/smoke may increase

- Missoula City County Health Department



Environment
Water

Key Trends

Clark Fork River –

