



OPEN WORLD LEARNING

Algebra 1

Does Minnesota's budget accurately reflect the values of the state of Minnesota?

 Education

Contributing to a Better World

#WeAreCrew



Dear Reader,

This book is a collection of presentation visuals that students from Open World Learning Community's (OWL) created for their meetings with their State Senators and State Representatives. These presentations were delivered on May 2nd, 2018 in the Rotunda of the State Capitol building of Minnesota.

Included in this book are QR Codes that are linked to recorded presentations. These are provided for those that receive this book and were not available to attend the sessions or are interested in reviewing the presentation after being powerfully moved by the students' arguments.

This is the third year of this project and it has evolved over the years. The title of the project, the "Senate Expedition" came about because we started this project when the Capitol was under construction and we presented in the new Senate Building. This is the first year we are presenting in the Rotunda and the students are very excited.

Additionally, all steps of this project have been captured by our videographer Ryan Brown so that it can be replicated in other situations (see his work at Brownco.co). Funding for this documentation has been provided by EL Education in conjunction with their Better World Day. The Better World Day initiative is designed to highlight the way students can impact the world in positive ways.

Special thanks again to Margaret Kelly State Budget Director for her support and making her staff available to us. Thanks also to Jessica Wood with EL Education who has helped me with funding to take this project to the next level, Ron Berger who has consistently pushed me to think bigger and better, and to Abigail Sewall from Metropolitan ELS who was a mentor to help me as well.

Thank you also to all the policymakers who came out to listening to OWL students.

Tom Totushek

“Don’t tell me what you value, show me your budget, and I’ll tell you what you value.” Joe Biden

Students and Groups by District

Name	Group Number	District
Ella	11	62A
Alex	1	62B
Albert	8	64A
Cooper	8	64A
Dominic	10	64A
Emma	20	64A
Eva	6	64A
Frida	14	64A
Ian S	12	64A
Isabel	12	64A
Jack	7	64A
Joe	12	64A
Jonah MA	7	64A
Karina	21	64A
Mae	11	64A
Suren	2	64A
Tess	5	64A
Willa	5	64A
Elizabeth	14	64B
Jacob	18	64B
Jonah S	10	64B
Nathaniel	13	64B
Nora	11	64B
Addy	16	65A
Conner	11	65A
Ellison	6	65A
John	15	65A
Kamani	19	65A
Oliver	14	65A
Brodie	17	65B
Cezar	4	65B
Liam	4	65B
Marco	17	65B
Noah	7	65B
Raven	4	65B
Tiasha	19	65B

Name	Group Number	District
Cameron	21	66A
Ian G	8	66A
Mira	16	66A
Claire	12	66B
Davionah	3	66B
Dean	17	66B
Ekin	18	66B
Grey	10	66B
Hannah T	19	66B
Ian RS	9	66B
Lars	21	66B
Violet	5	66B
Wawa	14	66B
Adan	2	67A
Auria	3	67A
Edward	16	67A
Hannah K	4	67A
Hernan	2	67A
Ian B	9	67A
James	15	67A
Momo	3	67A
Omar	15	67A
Orathai	1	67A
Santiago	15	67A
Sophia	19	67A
Ashton	7	67B
Audrey	20	67B
Cecelia	20	67B
Eric	10	67B
Gus	18	67B
Josie	16	67B
Roberto	6	67B
Subashri	8	67B
Veronica	9	67B

Students and Districts by Group

Name	Group Number	District
Alex	1	62B
Orathai	1	67A
Suren	2	64A
Adan	2	67A
Hernan	2	67A
Davionah	3	66B
Auria	3	67A
Momo	3	67A
Cezar	4	65B
Liam	4	65B
Raven	4	65B
Hannah K	4	67A
Tess	5	64A
Willa	5	64A
Violet	5	66B
Eva	6	64A
Ellison	6	65A
Roberto	6	67B
Jack	7	64A
Jonah MA	7	64A
Noah	7	65B
Ashton	7	67B
Albert	8	64A
Cooper	8	64A
Ian G	8	66A
Subashri	8	67B
Ian RS	9	66B
Ian B	9	67A
Veronica	9	67B
Dominic	10	64A
Jonah S	10	64B
Grey	10	66B
Eric	10	67B

Name	Group Number	District
Ella	11	52A
Mae	11	64A
Nora	11	64B
Conner	11	65A
Ian S	12	64A
Isabel	12	64A
Joe	12	64A
Claire	12	66B
Nathaniel	13	64B
Frida	14	64A
Elizabeth	14	64B
Oliver	14	65A
Wawa	14	66B
John	15	65A
James	15	67A
Omar	15	67A
Santiago	15	67A
Addy	16	65A
Mira	16	66A
Edward	16	67A
Josie	16	67B
Brodie	17	65B
Marco	17	65B
Dean	17	66B
Jacob	18	64B
Ekin	18	66B
Gus	18	67B
Kamani	19	65A
Tiasha	19	65B
Hannah T	19	66B
Sophia	19	67A
Emma	20	64A
Audrey	20	67B
Cecelia	20	67B
Karina	21	64A
Cameron	21	66A
Lars	21	66B

Group 1

Violent Crime Rate vs Spending on Public Safety

Alex C (64B) & Orathai H (67A)

Imagine your loved ones going to a convenience store to buy some snacks, but after hours you waited and waited and you don't hear from them, they never made it back. You get worried and so you decide to go find them. When you made to the store it was lighted up with flashing red and blue lights, you've asked what happen, it is because they had gotten shot down by a gun.



As citizens of Minnesota, we think that we should spend more money on public safety, so it's less likely we would ever encounter a violent crime or be involved in one. We think what we should spend on is helping small places make their security better, so that people could feel safe there. Because from our graph as spending on public safety went up, violent crime rates went down, at most parts. However, some years such as 2010 this does not apply, because the crime stayed the same as year 2009. In 2000 about 400,000 dollars were spent on public safety and there were almost 300 violent crimes for every 100,000 people. But in 2014 almost 600,000 dollars was spent and the crime rates were only around 250 violent crimes per 100,000. Overall the more money we spend on public safety the lower violent crime rates are, so we should help small places and the public for safety and security.

Overall, we should spend more money on public safety to make violent crime less likely to happen. Because at most years the graph shows that they spend more than the year before the violent crime rates goes down by about 10-20 per 100,000 people, and that is a big change, so let's us help each other spend more on public safety to reduce violent crime even more than 10-20 per 100,000.

Year	Money Spent on Public Safety(In Thousands)	Violent Crime Rate(Per 100k)
2000	390	280
2001	480	260
2002	450	270
2003	480	260
2004	440	270
2005	470	300
2006	500	310
2007	560	300
2008	570	260
2009	600	240
2010	530	240
2011	590	230
2012	550	230
2013	580	220
2014	580	230
2015	630	240
2016	620	240

If more money is spent on public safety there will be less violent crimes and we will have a safer city.



Group 2

Homeless in MN vs Funding for the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency

Suren D (64A), Adan G (67A), & Hernan C (67A)

Keith Goss got laid off from a Family Dollar store and fell into deep depression and almost gave up on life. Goss was homeless and drifted from shelter to shelter until he found out about Project for Pride and Living (PPL), a Minneapolis non-profit organization that helps people with low income housing assistance and employment opportunities. PPL, which he learned about from his stepfather, changed his life.



This essay is discussing the number of people who are homeless and how much money we spend on them. The information that we will tell you in this essay you might find very interesting. Okay so now we that a lot of people in Minnesota are without a home and are asking for help. But however we are looking at the amount of money we spend on them. So we will share some of information that we have gathered.

So the first thing that their doing to help this problem is that their are saying that limiting training programs according to Minneapolis residents would improve the situation. However instead of that the city is spending millions of dollars in career on pathway programs administered by partners across the twin cities metro areas. Did you also perhaps know that each year the city spends 3 million dollars to fund for career pathway programs each year. And which prepare participants for both long-term and short-term positions in industries that include technology information.

Year	Homeless Count	MHFA	MHFA adjusted to year (2000)
2005	6918	47,235	41,648
2006	6865	57,937	49,487
2007	7323	35,235	29,263
2008	7644	88,989	71,173
2009	7718	50,624	40,633
2010	7869	43,384	34,260
2011	7495	47,384	36,274
2012	7505	43,548	32,661
2013	8214	50,768	37,527
2014	8377	78,748	57,280
2015	7509	45,198	32,837
2016	7304	54,298	38,957
Source	MN Dashboard	MN Budget Office (MC)	Inflation Calculator

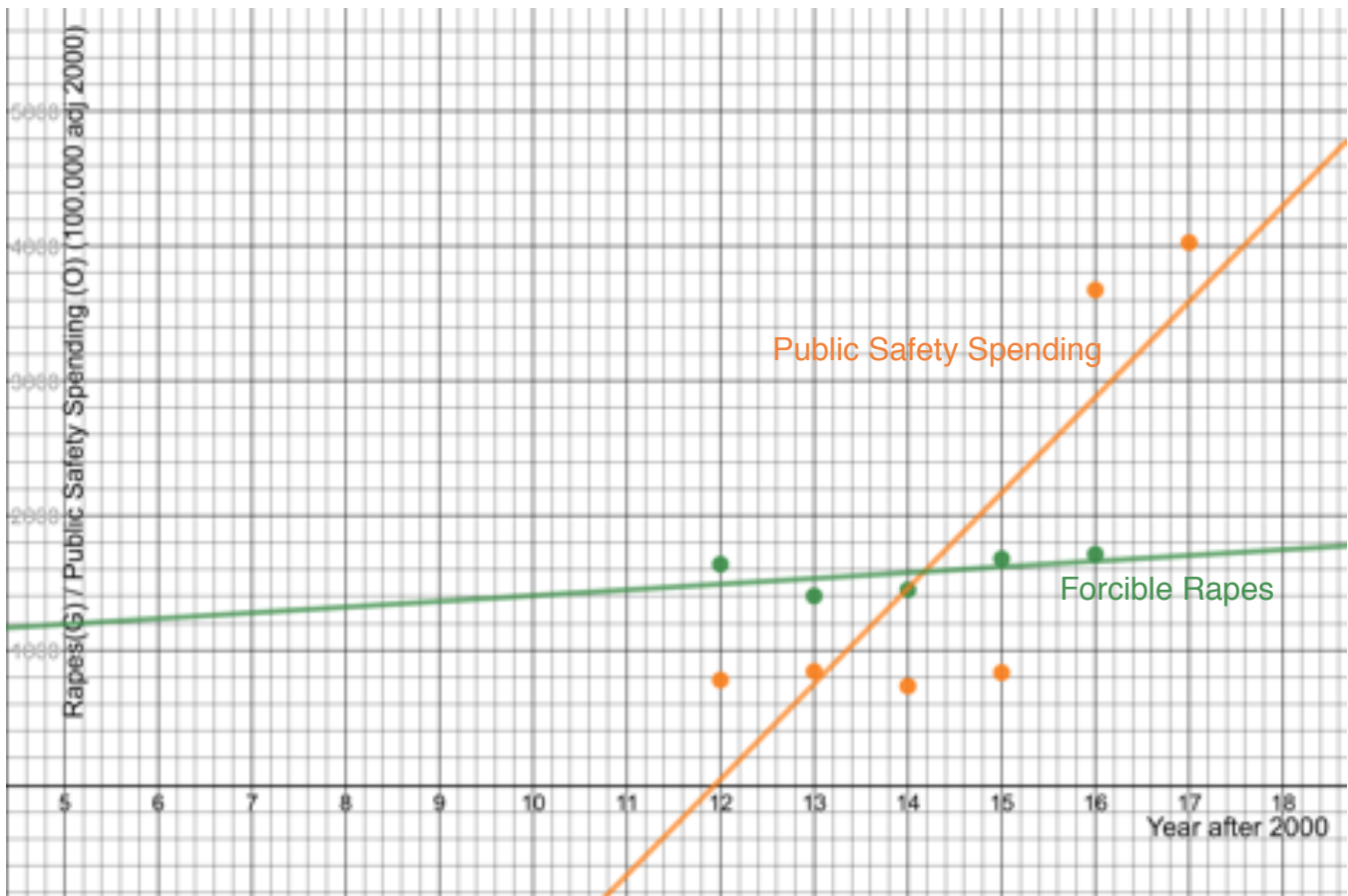
There are many Homeless people who fall into Deep Depression and almost give up on life. There's many Homeless that have drifted from shelter to shelter until they find one to stay in.

Group 3

State Spending on Public Safety vs the Reported Incidents of Sex Trafficking

Momo A. (67A), Auria C. (67A), & Davionah T. (66B)

On St. Patrick's Day, she was raped, at 19 years old, hanging out with her friend, her friends boyfriend, and his friends. She was kinda flirty, but she made it clear that she had a boyfriend (now her ex). Finally it was just her and another guy. Once she said that she was tired and wanted to go to bed, he followed her inside. He pinned her to a work table, and he assaulted her. A few years later she had recovered, but it happened again. When she was only 21, she was gang raped. The detective believes that she has been drugged and then raped, but she met 3 guys and they all went to a hotel, the drank a bit more, and all she could remember was telling them that she wanted to go home and get some rest, they promised to give her a ride home and let her rest. Once she saw the bed, she fell right to sleep, but she woke up, it was difficult to see, talk, or do anything. She was in pain in some places, but then she could see flashes, like a camera. She finally managed to ask, "Why are you taking picture of me?" And they didn't care or answer. Now she is 25, it happened twice, but not anymore.



So as you can see in the graph as years increase the numbers of rapes have gone up slightly. The government also spends more on public safety as the rapes increases throughout the years. During 2014 through 2016 public safety went up a lot and on the other hand rapes went up only a bit. We also have to keep in mind that not many people have reported being raped. This could only be a small amount of percent that people have reported the assault.

Public safety is a really big deal right now. People have reported that they have been assaulted, or even worse. Like the story we told you about the girl who had been raped, she was scared to tell anyone because she felt like she was gonna get judged. But as we spend more on public safety, more dangerous things will slowly increase, there is a possibility that it could lower, but this is only about the amount of people who have been assaulted and tell their stories. That is why we think we should spend more money on public safety.

Year	Sex Trafficking Reports	Public Safety Spending (PS&C-C)	Public Safety Spending adjusted (2000)
2012	34	103,825	778.7078
2013	59	114,006	842.7235
2014	34	100,887	733.8445
2015	51	114,764	833.7951
2016	66	512,112	3674.2964
2017	74	573,066	4025.8635
Source	"Minnesota." National Human Trafficking Hotline, https://humantraffickinghotline.org/state/minnesota	General Fund Spending by Major Area and Jim King	http://www.usinflationcalculator.com

As we spend more money on public safety, the amount of rapes tends to decrease, but as a reminder, this is probably only a fraction of rapes reported.



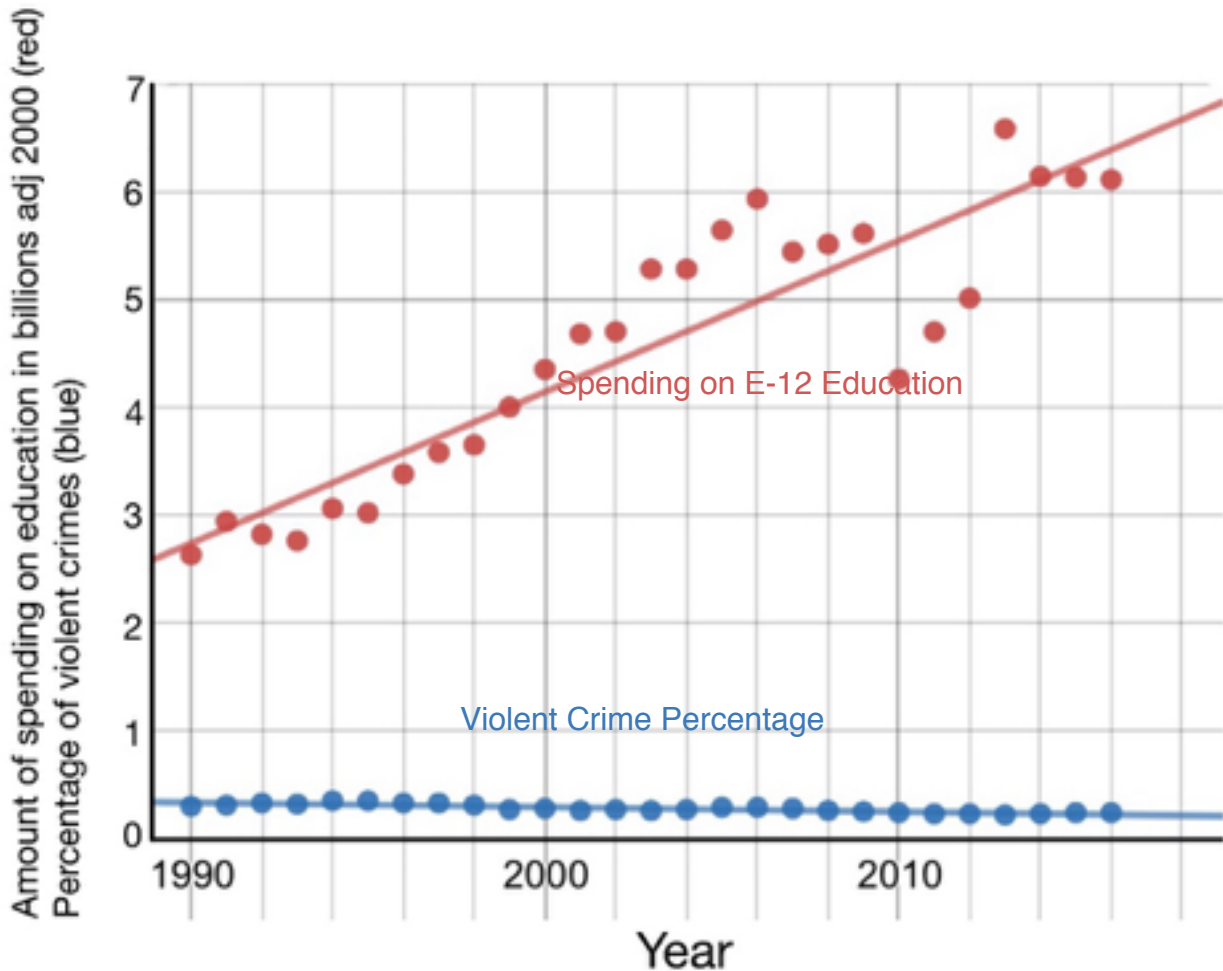
Group 4

State Spending on E-12 Education vs. Violent Crime Rates

Liam H (65B), Cezar F (65B), Hannah K (67A), & Raven R (65B)

On September 24, 2003 John McLaughlin shot and killed 15-year-old freshman Seth Bartell and 17-year-old senior Aaron Rollins at Rocori High School in Cold Spring, Minnesota. He had arrived at school with a loaded colt .22 with the intention of killing Bartell. McLaughlin confronted Bartell and Rollins as they were leaving the locker room. He shot at Bartell hitting him in the chest. He fired another shot at Bartell but missed and hit Rollins in the neck, killing him instantly. Bartell tried to flee but was shot in the forehead by McLaughlin.

Mark Johnson, the gym coach, confronted McLaughlin as he was leaving the locker room. McLaughlin pointed his gun at Johnson but then emptied the remaining bullets and dropped it. McLaughlin was arrested and Bartell was taken to the hospital where he died 16 days later due to brain injuries. McLaughlin says that he killed Bartell because Bartell bullied him about his acne.



During the trial six mental health experts testified in court. Three of them diagnosed McLaughlin with schizophrenia and the other three diagnosed him with major depression and a personality disorder. McLaughlin was sentenced to life in prison at the Minnesota Correctional Facility in Stillwater.

We found that there is a correlation between the amount of money spent on education and the percentage of the population that commits violent crimes—while the amount of spending on education increases, the number of people who commit violent crimes decreases. Based on the information that we gathered it is clear that the more Minnesota spends on education, the less people commit violent crimes.. People who are better educated are more likely to resolve a conflict without resorting to extreme violence. More money for schools also means more money for school counseling programs which can help address things like anger management, bullying, and depression.

In the last five years for which we have data (2012-2016) Minnesota has spent an average of \$8.14 billion per year on education. We think that Minnesota should increase the spending on education to at least \$17 billion per year. Why do we think that Minnesota should spend this much money on education per year? According to a U.S. Census Bureau survey, Minnesota spent \$11,949 per pupil last year, putting us at the 18th spot for spending per pupil in the nation. We think that Minnesota can do better. Spending \$17 billion per year on education would put us in the top five in the nation, equating to approximately \$20,000 per pupil. This will also bring us \$3 billion dollars above what our graph shows for no violence.

We want to increase the education budget to \$17 billion per year. This would put us in the top five states for per pupil spending in the nation. It would also increase spending on school counselling which could prevent more incidents like the Rocori High School shooting. According to our graph, in theory, if we are spending \$14 billion per year on education there would be no violent crimes.

Population of Minnesota:	Amount of spending on education:	Violent Crimes Committed:	Percentage of violent crimes:
1990 - 4,375,099	1990 - 2.63	1990 - 13,392	1990 - 0.30%
1991 - 4,432,000	1991 - 2.94	1991 - 14,006	1991 - 0.31%
1992 - 4,480,000	1992 - 2.82	1992 - 15,114	1992 - 0.33%
1993 - 4,517,000	1993 - 2.76	1993 - 14,778	1993 - 0.32%
1994 - 4,567,000	1994 - 3.06	1994 - 16,397	1994 - 0.35%
1995 - 4,610,000	1995 - 3.02	1995 - 16,416	1995 - 0.35%
1996 - 4,658,000	1996 - 3.38	1996 - 15,782	1996 - 0.33%
1997 - 4,686,000	1997 - 3.58	1997 - 15,827	1997 - 0.33%
1998 - 4,725,000	1998 - 3.65	1998 - 14,656	1998 - 0.31%
1999 - 4,775,508	1999 - 4.00	1999 - 13,085	1999 - 0.27%
2000 - 4,919,479	2000 - 4.35	2000 - 13,813	2000 - 0.28%
2001 - 4,984,535	2001 - 4.68	2001 - 13,145	2001 - 0.26%
2002 - 5,024,791	2002 - 4.70	2002 - 13,428	2002 - 0.27%
2003 - 5,064,172	2003 - 5.28	2003 - 13,316	2003 - 0.26%
2004 - 5,096,546	2004 - 5.28	2004 - 13,751	2004 - 0.27%
2005 - 5,126,739	2005 - 5.64	2005 - 15,243	2005 - 0.29%
2006 - 5,617,101	2006 - 5.93	2006 - 16,425	2006 - 0.29%
2007 - 5,197,621	2007 - 5.44	2007 - 15,003	2007 - 0.28%
2008 - 5,230,567	2008 - 5.51	2008 - 13,771	2008 - 0.26%
2009 - 5,266,214	2009 - 5.61	2009 - 12,874	2009 - 0.25%
2010 - 5,310,658	2010 - 4.26	2010 - 12,515	2010 - 0.24%
2011 - 5,347,299	2011 - 4.70	2011 - 12,323	2011 - 0.23%
2012 - 5,379,646	2012 - 5.01	2012 - 12,419	2012 - 0.23%
2013 - 5,420,380	2013 - 6.58	2013 - 12,100	2013 - 0.22%
2014 - 5,457,125	2014 - 6.14	2014 - 12,505	2014 - 0.23%
2015 - 5,482,425	2015 - 6.13	2015 - 13,319	2015 - 0.24%
2016 - 5,516,952	2016 - 6.11	2016 - 13,394	2016 - 0.24%

If Minnesota lawmakers increase the annual education budget to \$17 billion, then we would likely see a decrease in the number of people committing violent crimes.

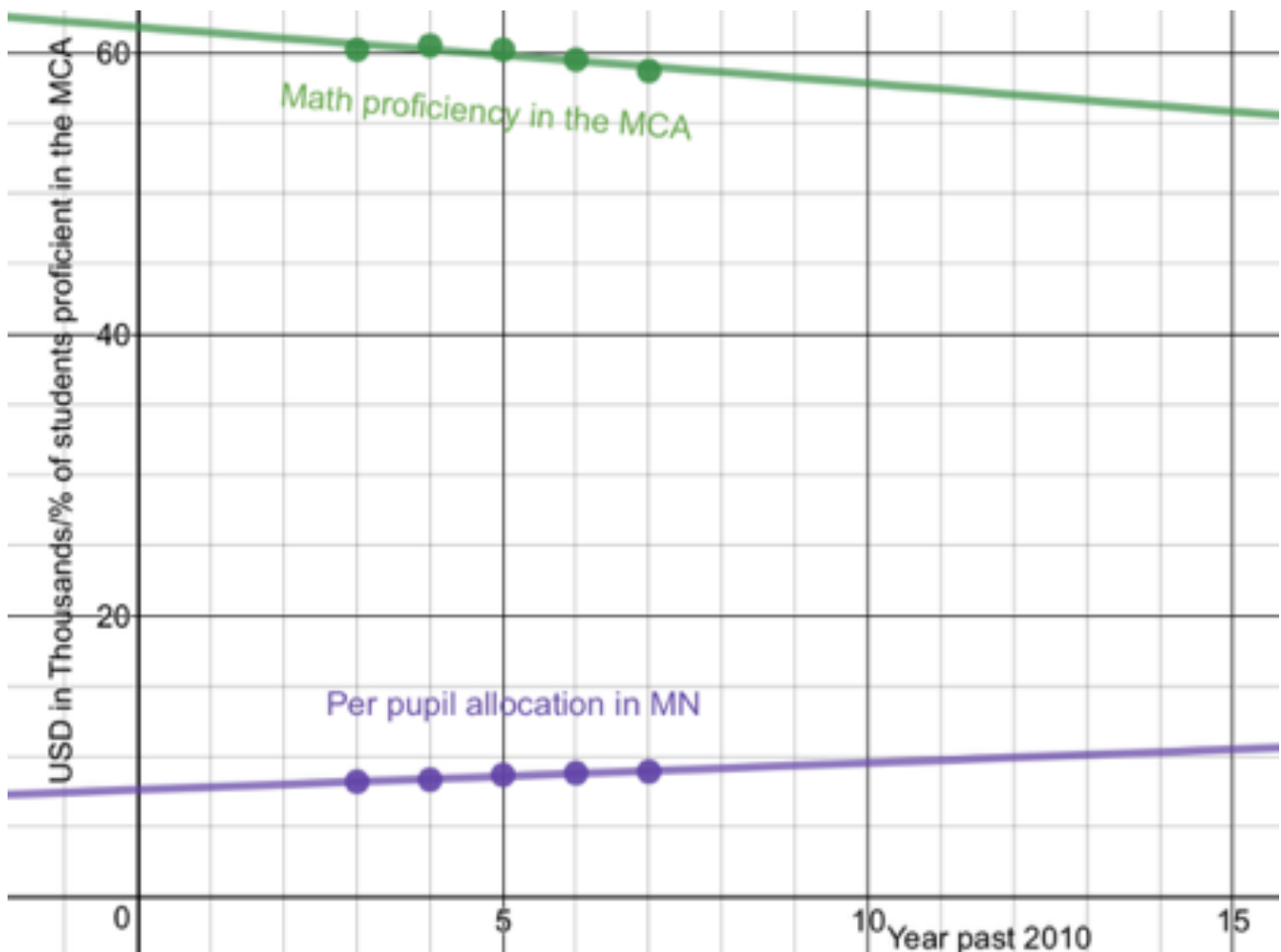


Group 5

Per Pupil Allocation in the State of Minnesota vs. Math Proficiency

Tess C. (64A), Violet W. (66B), & Willa C. (64A)

Alyssa Graves, a former high school student in Minnesota, dropped out of high school due to the large class sizes. If she missed one class, she didn't get the chance to learn the previous lesson and was unable to get individual help from her teachers due to the large class sizes. She moved to a new school district with more funding and more individual support, but then her parents moved again and soon her heroin habit turned into an addiction. She soon dropped into homelessness. Her parents had not gotten their high school diplomas and Graves had seen them struggle. So after her son was born, she decided to get her diploma.



Situations like Graves' are all too common, and though we wish that more per-pupil allocation would allow smaller classes and allow students to excel in classes with more individual teaching habits, our findings say that per pupil allocation is not directly related to proficiency on the math MCA and class sizes have continued to grow. This seems to be true all over the country: though we have thrown more than double the money at K-12 public education from 3 and a half decades ago, in 2011 one-third or fewer of eighth grade students were proficient on the math, the reading, or the science MCA. In an article from the Atlantic, "The Failure of American Schools," author Joel Klein describes how although America has continued to increase spending in schools, a study shows around 70% of high school graduates aren't prepared for college. In part of his article, he describes how smaller school sizes can allow students to excel.

After researching on Minnesota's math proficiency and per pupil allocation, we have found that they do not directly relate to each other. Despite the increasing amounts of money we are spending on per pupil allocation, there does not seem to be a large impact on test results. We ask that the state focuses the money they currently spending on students towards smaller class sizes and individual teacher assistance, so we can work on making sure students can enjoy and succeed in their classes.

	Per Pupil Allocation in Thousands	Math Proficiency on the MCA
2013	8.1969	60.2%
2014	8.33883	60.5%
2015	8.68131	60.2%
2016	8.80921	59.5%
2017	8.9163	58.7%

(Adjusted for Inflation)

“...In 2011 only one-third or fewer of eighth grade students were proficient on the math, the reading, or the science MCA.”

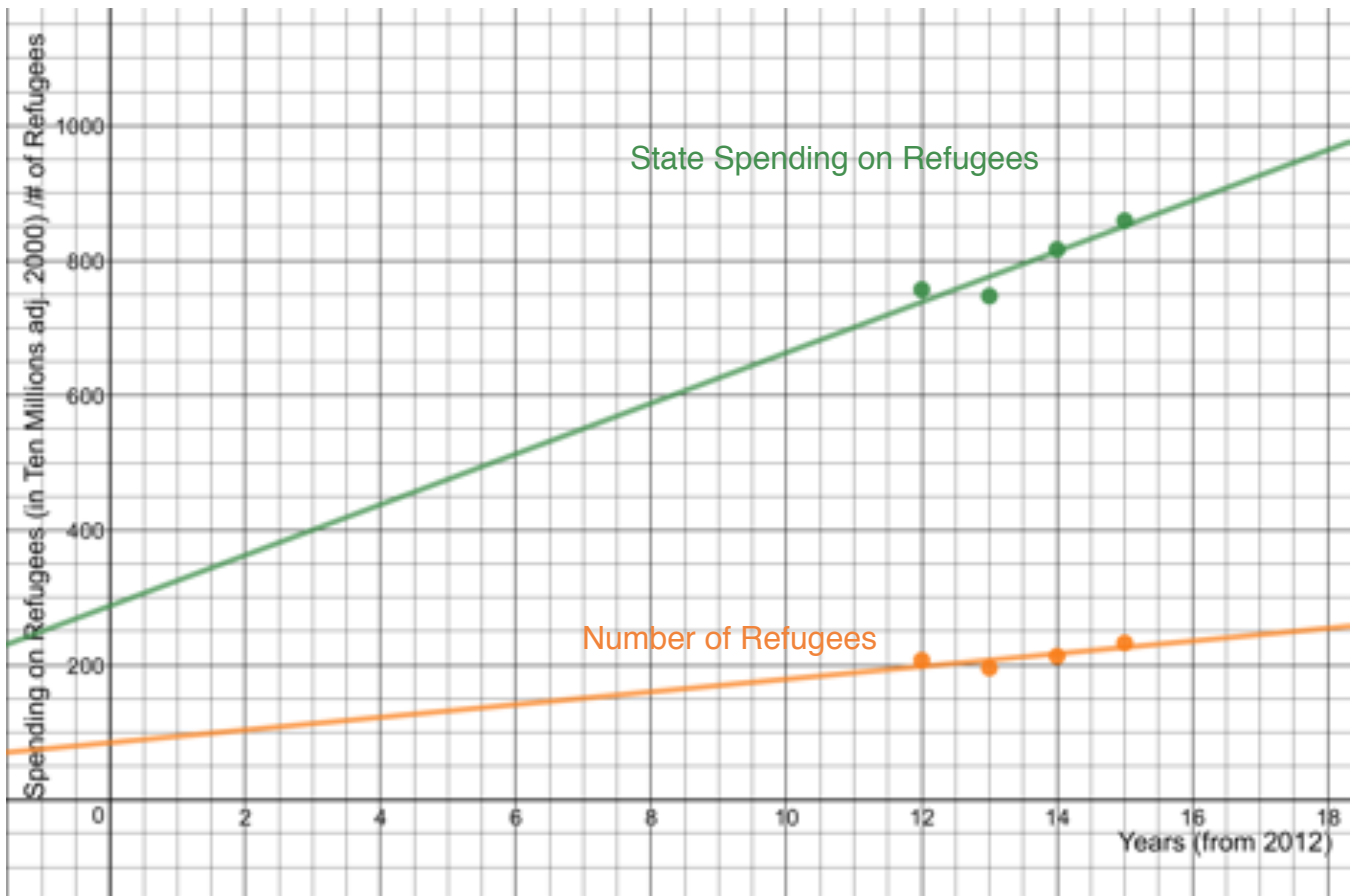


Group 6

The Number of Refugees Compared to the Amount of Money Minnesota Spends on Refugees



Eva B. (64A), Ellison N-K. (65A), Roberto A. (67B)

Syrian refugee Bashar Alakkad came to the U.S with his wife and son of 12 years. They were living in Syria when ISIS and the violence going on there drove them out they were in need of food and shelter. Alakkad and his family first moved to Virginia as President Obama had allowed them into the U.S along with 10,000 other Syrian Refugees. After living in Virginia for awhile they decided to move to Minnesota where they were welcomed. They now live happily in the colder although nicer conditions of Minnesota. Minnesota is a very welcoming state and is home to many refugees but we do not have a lot of money going to refugee families who are in need of it. Our proposal is to allow more refugees into our state and our country at the same time spending more money on refugees to insure their safety, well being and making sure they know English, have access to a good education and a well paid job.



Our graph shows the relationship in between the amount of refugees that came to Minnesota (orange) vs. the amount of money our state has spent on these refugees (green), these two sets of data come from the years, 2012- 2015. As you can see in the graph the as the number of refugees goes up, the amount of spending does as well, showing that when Minnesota allows more refugees into our state we spend more money on their well being. Bashar Alakkad has a story somewhat like many others. But his story had a happy ending many people are suck in refugee camps around the world. Bashed was one of the 10,000 Syrian refugees that were let into the US. The average american spend about \$10,489 in taxes and just \$1,583 on household expenses in one year. In 2015 each refuge was given about \$366 in one year. As the graph shows the money has increased over time. We want to ensure that the numbers keep going up but also go up at a faster rate. We are proposing that the state of Minnesota spends more on refugees per year.

We are asking for the state of Minnesota to spend more money on refugees to makes sure that refugees coming to Minnesota have enough money to be able to start a new life and to support their family, as well as get a education to allow them to get a supportive good job. We understand that this may not be directly in the states budget but the well being of people should be one of Minnesota's top priorities as Minnesota is a safe state that protects refugees and immigrants from being deported. We are also one of the only 10 states that accepts Syrian refugees and we also have a placement for these refugees as well as many others. In the end we have shown you the spending on refugees and the number of refugees we have also told that we would like the state of Minnesota to spend more of their budget on refugees.

x_1	 y_1	x_2	 y_2
12	756.71380	12	206.815
13	747.17769	13	195.569
14	816.24571	14	212.914
15	858.94004	15	232.467

Over the past years since the spending on refugees has gone up, the number of refugees has raised but usually the refugees don't get enough to make a good living. So, we propose that more money is spent on refugees so they can appreciate a happy, fulfilled life.

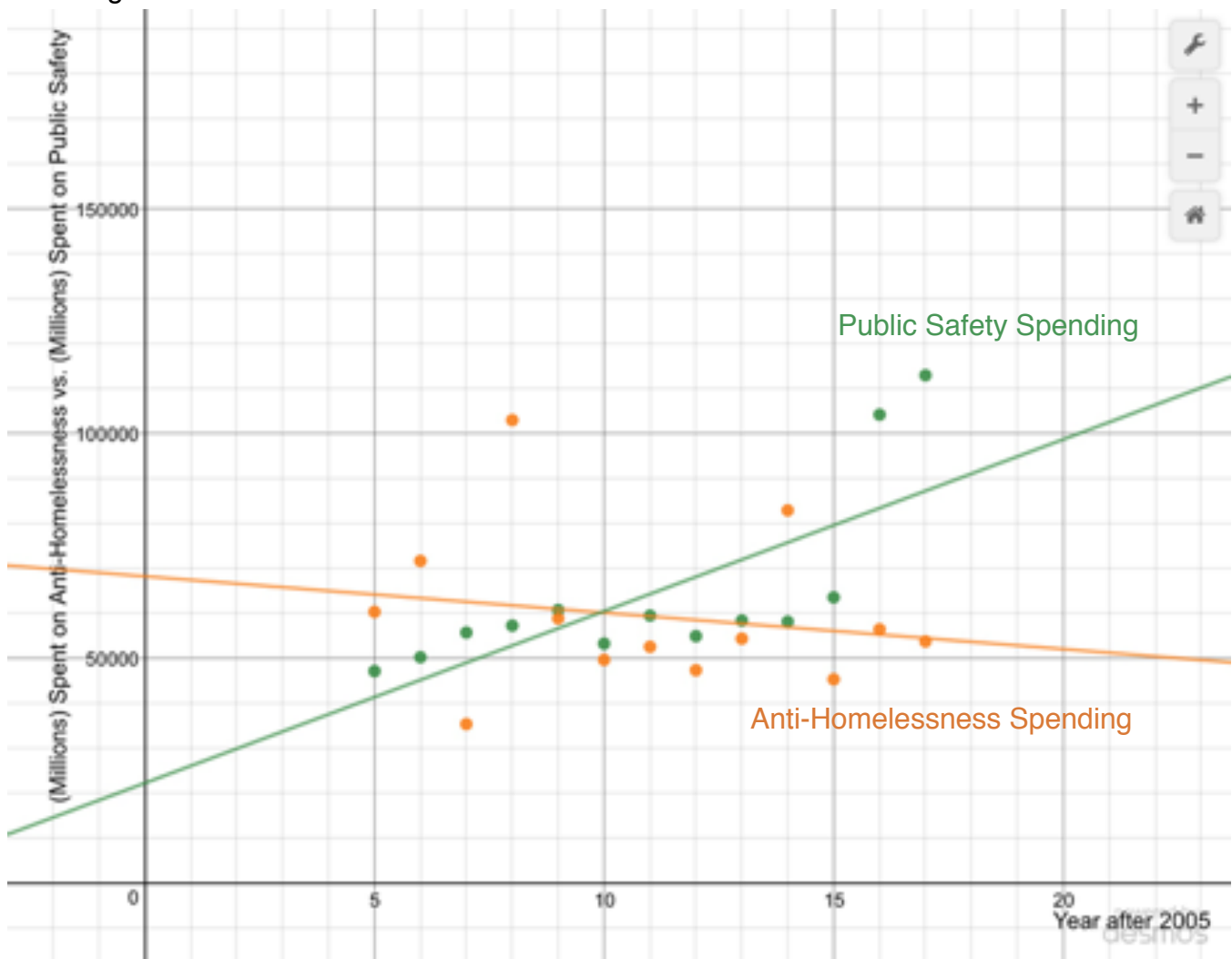


Group 7



Money Spent on Anti-Homelessness vs Money Spent on Public Safety

Ashton (67B) Noah(65B), Jonah (64A), & Jack (64A)

Mandy has struggled with mental health problems her whole life and was even diagnosed with borderline personality disorder. In 2012 she lived in a small one room flat by herself in London but got back in contact with her foster family and decided to move home with them. Six months later things were not working with her foster family and she was forced to move out. She floated around living on friends' couches, eventually she went to her nearby council and was allowed to stay temporarily. Unfortunately, they would not let her bring her dog so she ended up living on the streets. While homeless, she attempted suicide. Finally, a friend notified her of a nearby church where she could get some food and a shower, after that she got in touch with St. Mungos and she moved into a hostel.



In the graph you can see that as the amount of money spent on anti-homelessness is slightly decreasing while the money spent on public safety is increasing. Our group is proposing that if we increase the amount of money spent on anti-homelessness and slightly decrease the money spent on public safety, then both crime rate and homelessness will lower. Overall, if we increase the amount spent on anti-homelessness than the rate for crime will lower and we won't have to spend as much on the public safety.

x_1	 y_1	x_2	 y_2
5	60220	5	47020
6	71557	6	50121
7	35235	7	55607
8	102913	8	57165
9	58754	9	60632
10	49538	10	53150
11	52450	11	59399
12	47227	12	54809
13	54262	13	58295
14	82824	14	58040
15	45198	15	63441
16	56330	16	104129
17	53631	17	112890

If we continue to fund anti-homelessness then we continue to help people like Mandy, hopefully spending more on homelessness would help the crime rate go down.

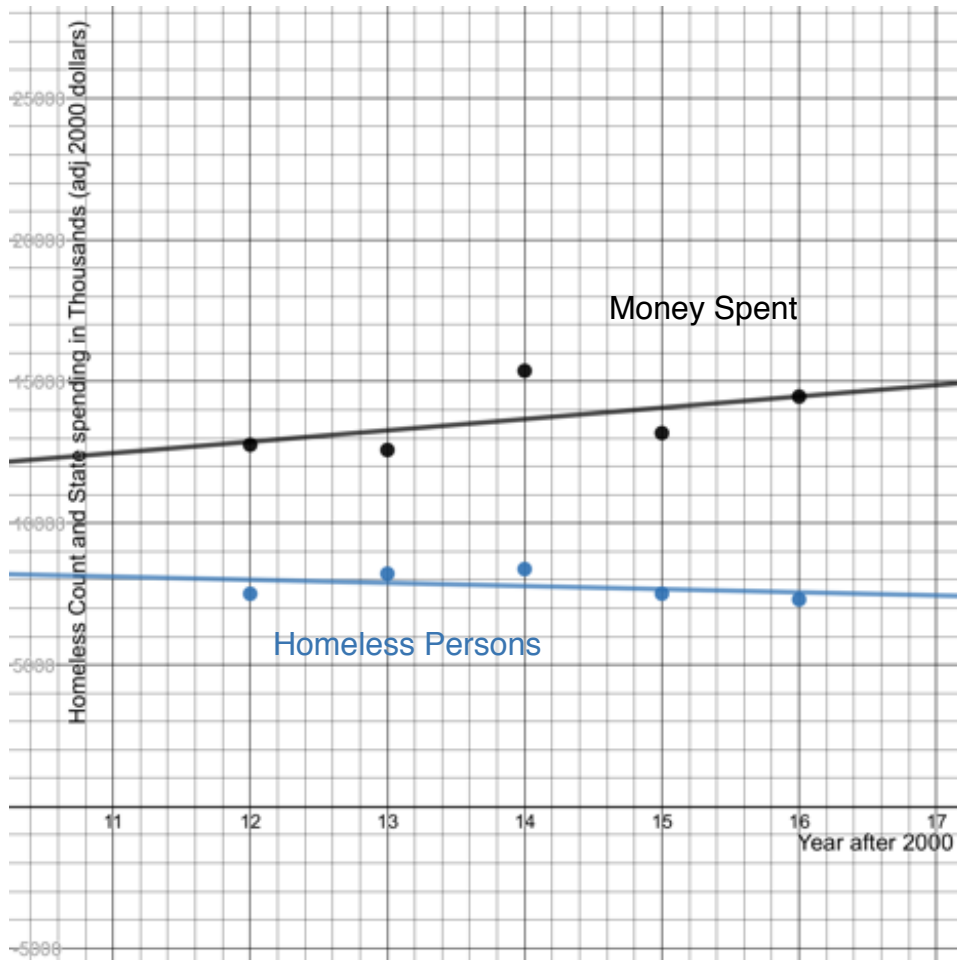


Group 8

Spending on Keeping People in Their Homes vs The Amount of Homeless Persons

Albert D (64A), Cooper A (64A), Ian G (64A), & Subashri B (67)

On November 3rd 2015 a 6 year-old girl died due to the elements of the Minnesota winter. She was a 1st grader, she could have done so much more with her life. She was locked out of her apartment complex for one night, while homeless people have to go through this every night. In the winter of 2012, 53 people died due to exposure to the weather. Think about that, 53 innocent civilians that died and there were only 10 days that year that were sub-zero, that's a warm winter in Minnesota. Over 253 people died to exposure in Minnesota from 2009-2015. If this keeps up we can expect over 506 more deaths by the year 2030. This needs to end, and we can if we spend more money on keeping people in their homes.



Our graph shows that the more money Minnesota spends on programs that keep people in their homes, the less homeless people there are. In our graph the black line represents the money the State is spending on the programs and how it positively correlates to the decrease of homeless people on our streets throughout the years after 2000. For example in 2013 the State spent around twelve-thousand dollars which resulted in more than eight-thousand people on the streets without a home. Compared to 2016 where Minnesota spent fourteen-thousand dollars that decreased homelessness by a thousand. If Minnesota continues increasing the amount it spends on homelessness, one day there will be a day where everyone will have a roof over their head.

According to the graph, Minnesota is spending more money on housing throughout the years since 2012. The more money that is being spent over the years has helped to decrease homelessness. The graph helps explain that besides some rises and falls homelessness consistently goes down when the money slowly goes up. In the story, the little girl did not have enough money and resources to survive outside alone. We can't let this happen anymore. In conclusion, Minnesota is slowly but surely making an impact, and giving people a home.

Year	Number of Homeless	Money Spent (MHFA) FHP+HTF	Adjusted for Inflation (2000)
2012	7505	17,020,000	12,765,333.59
2013	8214	17,020,000	12,581,051.44
2014	8377	21,138,000	15,375,623.48
2015	7509	18,138,000	13,177,804.00
2016	7304	20,165,000	14,467,965.00
Source	MN State Dashboard	MN Budget Office (MC)	Inflation calculator

“We need to spend more money to eventually end homelessness and give people homes.”

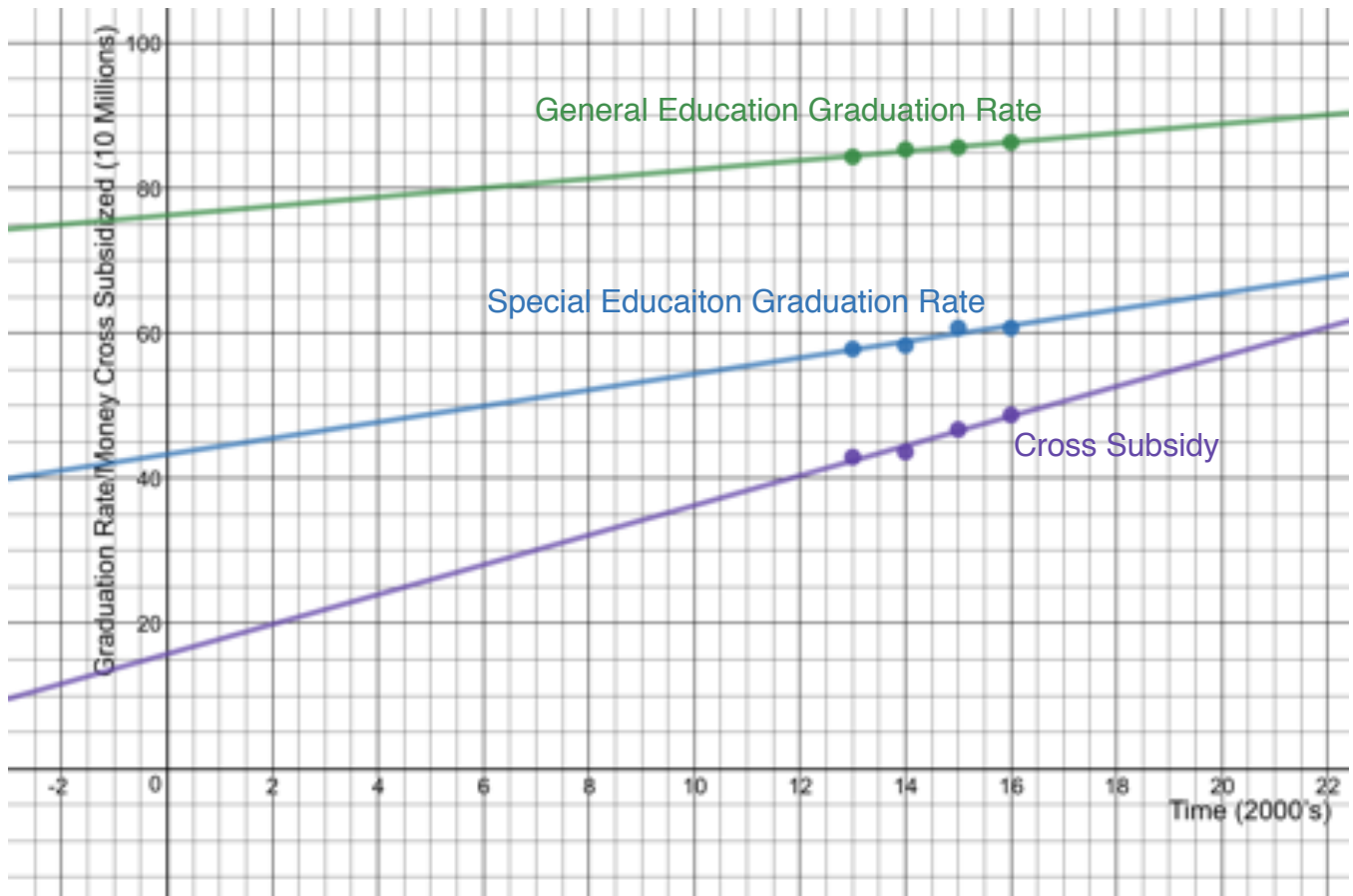


Group 9

Cross Subsidization from General Education to Special Education vs Graduation Rates

Ian B (67A), Ian R-S (66B), & Veronica R (67B)

Betty is a special education student who is trying a university entrance course for the first time. Although she didn't believe in herself, her english teacher Mr. Choules encouraged and supported her. Mr. Choules assigned her a 1500 word essay on Hamlet, and helped her along the way, giving her all the resources that she needed to finish the essay. Betty ended up using these resources to her advantage, and because of the help that Mr. Choules gave her, Betty got a final grade of 82% on the essay. This shows that having good resources can help special education students succeed in their classes.



Overall, cross subsidy from General Education (GE) to Special Education (SPED) increases SPED high school graduation rates, and does not affect GE graduation rates. In 2014, there was less money cross subsidized than the line of best fit, and SPED graduation rates slightly dipped below the line as well. Then, when cross subsidization was increased in 2015, the SPED graduation rate found itself above the line of best fit. In 2016, both settled around the line, with the graduation rate slightly lower. Throughout all these years, the GE graduation rates stayed relatively the same, and close to the line of best fit. It is possible that the GE graduation rate would increase at a faster rate if less money was cross subsidized, but the SPED graduation rate is far lower and it's currently increasing at a slightly faster rate. Because of this, it makes sense to wait to adjust the cross subsidization rate until SPED and GE graduation rates are the same or closer together.

We have given you data that shows how cross subsidization from GE to SPED is a good thing. The data shows that it helps SPED students but does not greatly affect the GE students. We have also told you a story the story of Betty a SPED student. She needed funding so she could get help from an SPED teacher so she could graduate. So when she got the resources she passed her test.

	Cross Subsidization GE to SPED	Special Education Graduation Rates	General Education Graduation Rates
2013	\$429 million	57.8%	84.3%
2014	\$436 million	58.3%	85.3%
2015	\$467 million	60.7%	85.8%
2016	\$487 million	60.7%	86.3%

“it makes sense to wait to adjust the cross subsidization rate until SPED and GE graduation rates are the same or closer together.”

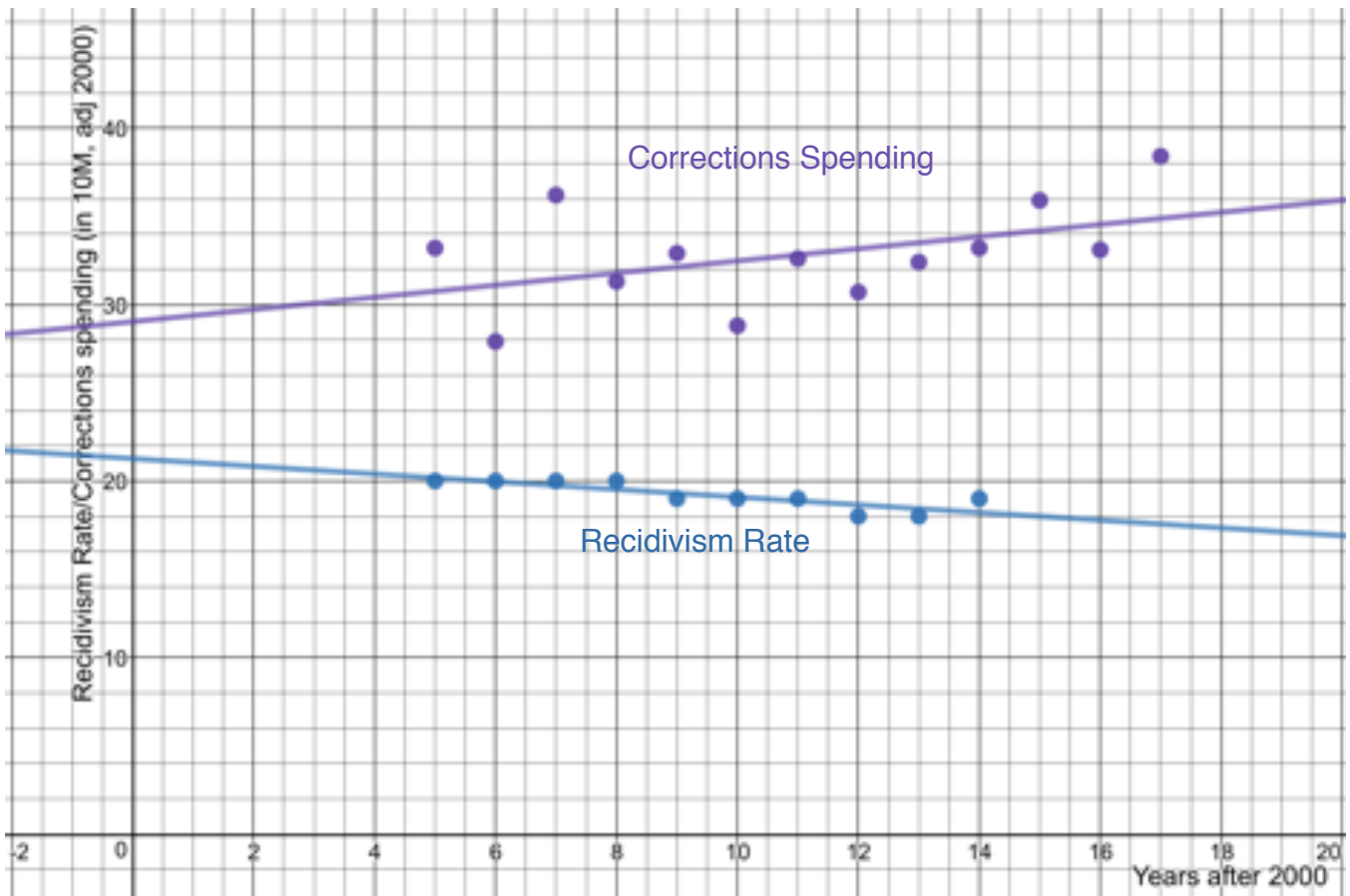


Group 10

Cost of Corrections vs Recidivism Rates

Dominic J (67B), Grey P (66B), Eric P (67B), & Jonah S (64B)

Danny Bettcher a 64-year-old man, who has stated with his past years in the military how he now struggles with PTSD and has no way to escape life other than drinking or taking illegal substances to which, he regrets but can't control. He has been caught DWI 28 times and upon being put against the car he said "I am way over" "take me to jail" and did not resist, if we spent more money on the correction process and on mental health he might not have those 28 offenses and could better control himself as he is like this from his PTSD we feel he shouldn't suffer and rather be given the proper help he needs. Danny Bettcher is a resident of western Minnesota, and if we spent more money on cost of corrections as you see in the graph the recidivism rates will probably go down, which will lead to less people returning to jail which will save money and prevent things like this from happening again.



Our graph represents the cost of corrections per year rounded to the nearest 10M. The X axis represents the years after 2000. (2001-2017). The Y axis represents the money spent rounded to the nearest 10 million. We are trying to argue that the more money we spend on cost of corrections the recidivism rates go down. As you can tell our evidence on this is the graph which compares the recidivism rates compared to the cost of corrections.

We think that if prisons spent more money on the mental health such as therapy, medication, and treatment that people wouldn't return as many times. This would help society in many ways, we would save more money have less people in prison and a community with less crime. Overall, the recidivism rates are much too high, especially considering the amount of money spent on prisons.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Outcome	Indicator	Value	IndicatorTe	Year
2	Safety	Recidivism	20%	percent of f	2005
3	Safety	Recidivism	20%	percent of f	2006
4	Safety	Recidivism	20%	percent of f	2007
5	Safety	Recidivism	20%	percent of f	2008
6	Safety	Recidivism	19%	percent of f	2009
7	Safety	Recidivism	19%	percent of f	2010
8	Safety	Recidivism	19%	percent of f	2011
9	Safety	Recidivism	18%	percent of f	2012
10	Safety	Recidivism	18%	percent of f	2013
11	Safety	Recidivism	19%	percent of f	2014
12	End of worksheet				

Our research shows that the more money we spend the less people will experience recidivism but we also think that we can have even less people experience recidivism

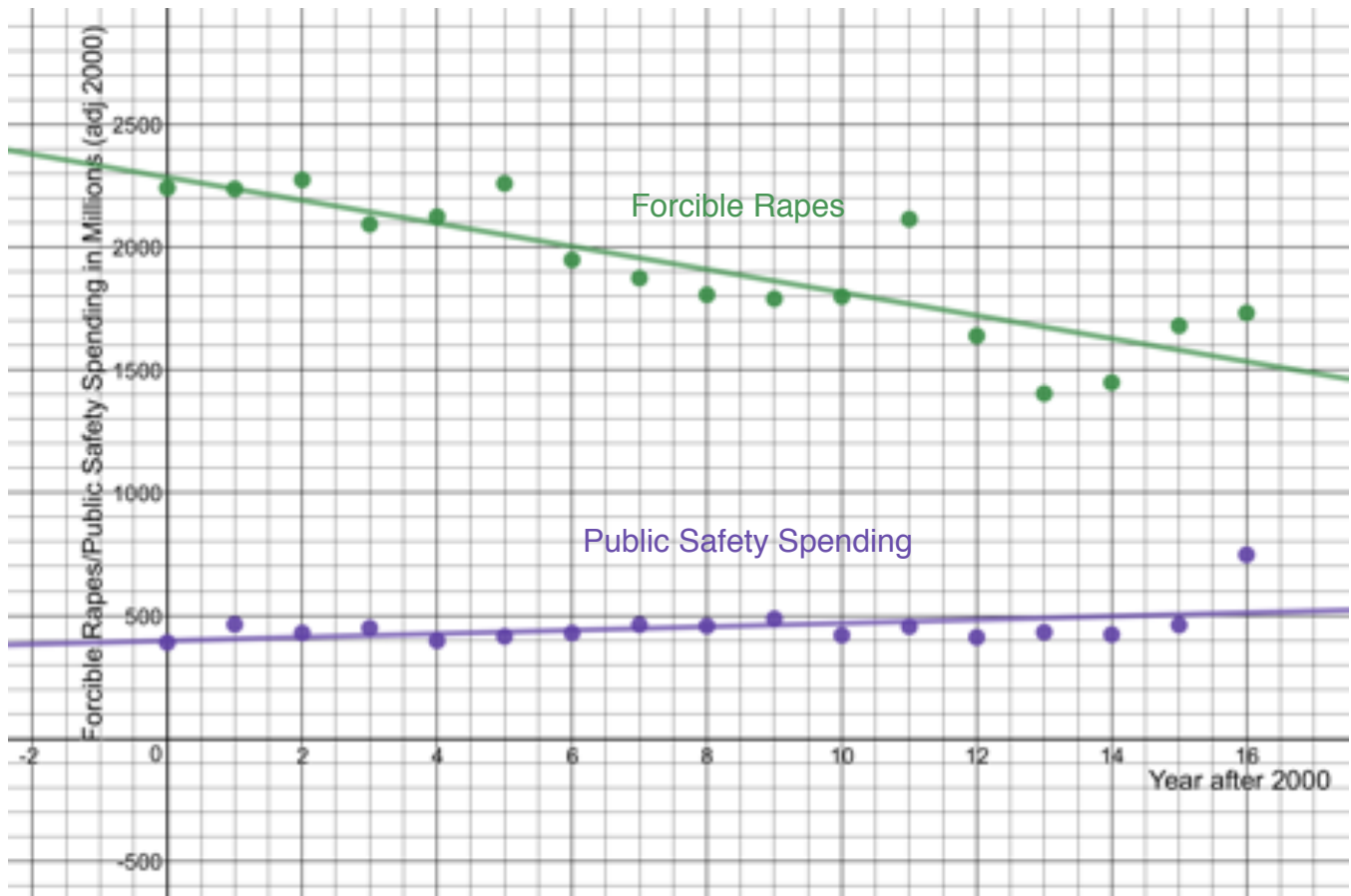


Group 11

Cost of Public Safety vs Number of Reported Forcible Rapes

Nora V (64B), Mae W (64A), Conner C (65A), & Ella J (52A)

Last year on an ordinary summer night, a group of four teenagers were enjoying a late night McDonald's snack, in the Harriet Island parking lot. One of the boys from the group recognized a fellow classmate approaching, with three other men that they didn't know. The young boy started a conversation with the group of men. The interaction started like a casual conversation between classmates, until things turned ugly. The 16 year old classmate pulled a gun out and pointed it at the unarmed group of four. The 16 year old and his companions proceeded to search through the group's car, stealing their phones and wallets. The two girls were then forced into their car, where they were repeatedly raped, while the boys were held at gunpoint.



After the men end their rapeing rampage, the attackers threw the group’s car keys into a bush, threatening to shoot them if they tried to retrieve them. After the attackers fled, the terrified teens eventually found help and reported what happened that night. The four assaulters were later charged for armed robbery and rape.

As the graph clearly states, the amount of money spent on public safety has greatly increased in recent years. If you follow the data trends, you can also notice that the amount of reported forcible rapes has decreased in recent years. This leaves us with the conclusion that the increase in public safety funding is going towards the prevention of rapes. Although this decrease is a positive thing, any rape is unacceptable. Rape diminishes women’s rights and often scars the young lives it hurts. For example, the girls who were raped in the Harriet Island parking lot were high schoolers.

Data trends show, that the amount of money spent on public safety has greatly increased in the past couple years. Interestingly, the numbers of reported forcible rape has decreased in recent years. This shows us that, more action is being taken to prevent rape. Although a decrease in rape is a positive thing, not all rapes are reported and even when they are, the victims are often left without the help they need. We are asking, as students, feminists and St. Paul citizens, that Minnesota continues to increase their public safety spendings, at a reasonable rate, to help spread awareness and prevention of forcible rapes in the state of Minnesota.

Year	Forcible Rapes	Cost of public safety	Cost adjusted to inflation
2000	2,240	389,843	389,843
2001	2,236	476,388	463,469
2002	2,273	447,583	428,425.75
2003	2,092	479,791	449,021
2004	2,123	435,628	397,115.63
2005	2,258	470,205	414,589.35
2006	1,947	501,213	428,119.44
2007	1,873	556,075	461,826.91
2008	1,805	571,652	457,200.02
2009	1,789	606,324	486,671.26
2010	2,113	531,507	419,733.95
2012	1,638	593,990	411,081.99
2013	1,403	583,952	431,652.77
2014	1,448	580,405	422,182.27
2015	1,679	634,412	460,919.45
2016	1,731	1,041,299	747,110.24

Although this decrease is a positive thing, any rape is unacceptable. Rape diminishes women’s rights and often scars the young lives it hurts.

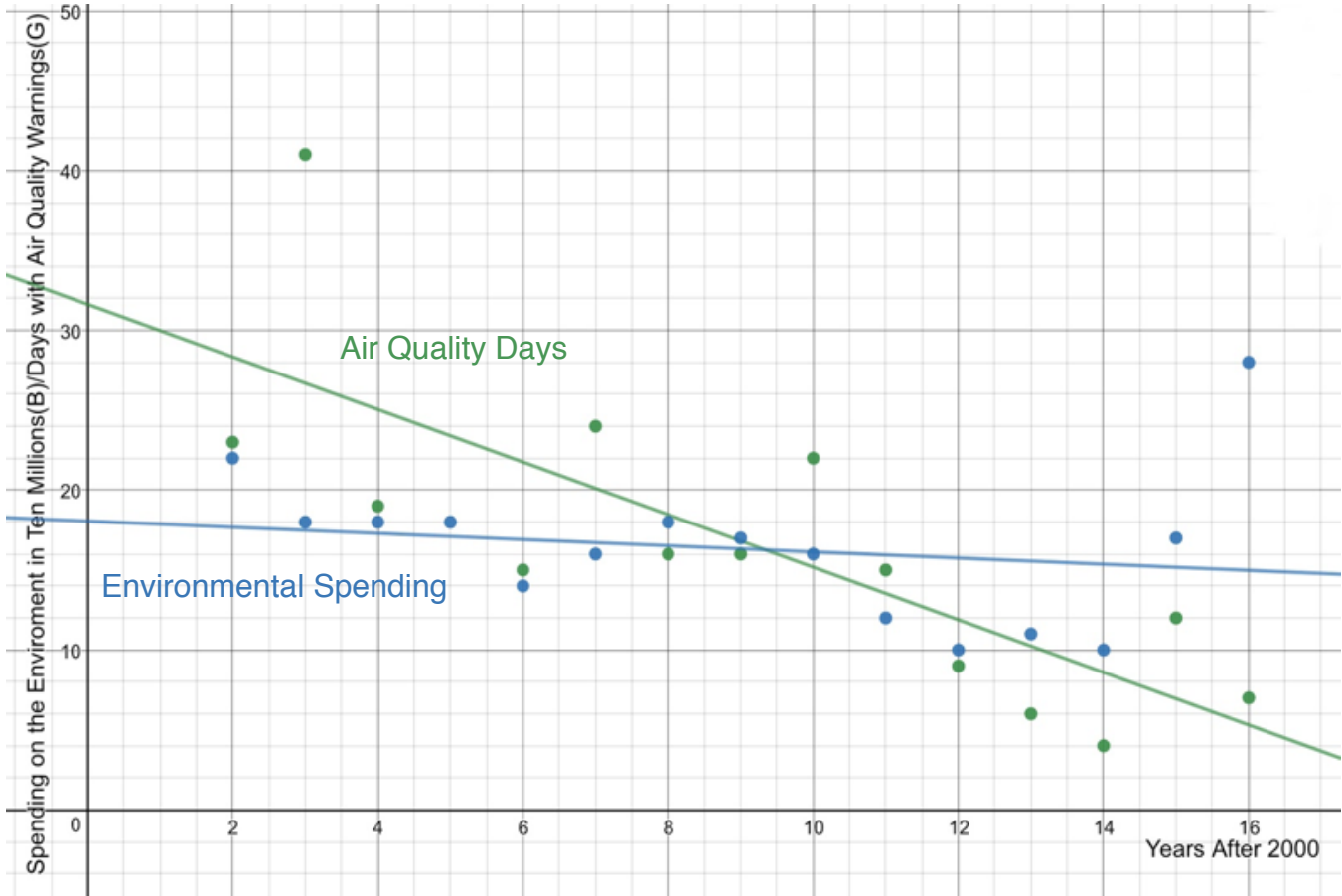


Group 12

Spending on the Environment vs. Days with Air Quality Alerts in Minnesota

Joe G (64A), Isa B (64A), Ian S (64A), & Claire H (66B)

We might have considered the air we breathe isn't all that healthy for us, but have you really considered the consequences? Humans, on average, breathe in 14,000 liters of air each day and if contaminants are present they could have the possibility to directly affect our health. Thousands of people die each year resulting from unsafe air in Minnesota alone. We have classmates, like Liam S., who was recently diagnosed with asthma. "I have had asthma for 3 years and now whenever I change elevation or get in contact with dust, I just can't breathe," said Liam one morning. He then talked about how if he ever got a serious asthma attack, much medical assistance would be required for survival. In the next few paragraphs we will lead you through the causes and effects of poor air quality and how the state can help.



When the state spends less on the environment air quality becomes better. The general trend of the graph shows that the state has spent less and less while air quality gets better and better. In 2003 the days with air quality spiked to 41. The state spent consistently through 2003-2004 and air quality got better. Another example was in 2010 the days with air quality alerts spiked and the state spent less on the environment. The air quality got better, and the state was able to spend more on more pressing matters.

When we first started our project, we wanted to show the correlation between air quality and the state's spending on renewable energy. We found that the state doesn't keep track of how much money is spent on renewable energy. We suspect that renewable energy isn't considered one of Minnesota's top priorities. Each year, our state spends a certain amount of money on our environment in general. This money directly impacts our air. In the Twin Cities alone, around 2,000 people die per year due to unsafe air. Of course, not many are directly affected by it. The pollution from the air transfers itself into our water and natural environment. From there it can reach our food source. Air pollution can give humans headaches, mental illnesses, irritations of all sorts, asthma and other respiratory diseases.

What we don't realize is that the environment was meant to sustain itself. With humans trying to change what the environment has been doing for centuries, the environment isn't able to do what is necessary. Unless the environment's genuinely suffering, it doesn't need human assistance. The environment is getting better on its own, it just needs to be allowed to. Even if we are spending money to help the environment, we aren't letting it adjust to our current lifestyle. The best thing for our state to do, is leave the environment be. That way it can adapt to us, so that it can function properly.

Year after 2000	Air Quality Alerts	Environmental Spending Real	Environmental Spending adj 2000
2002	23	\$238,630	\$228,416.26
2003	41	\$201,320	\$188,409.26
2004	19	\$197,484	\$180,025.12
2005	28	\$201,790	\$183,950.00
2006	15	\$164,151	\$140,212.31
2007	24	\$202,802	\$168,429.48
2008	16	\$226,015	\$180,767.49
2009	16	\$223,925	\$179,735.36
2010	22	\$166,920	\$166,920.00
2011	15	\$162,974	\$124,763.26
2012	9	\$145,622	\$109,219.35
2013	6	\$157,085	\$116,116.01
2014	4	\$150,912	\$109,772.26
2015	12	\$238,204	\$173,062.39
2016	7	\$256,952	\$288,904.97
Sources	Dashboard	General Fund Spending by Major Area	Inflation Calculator

With humans trying to change what the environment has been doing for centuries, the environment isn't able to do what is necessary.

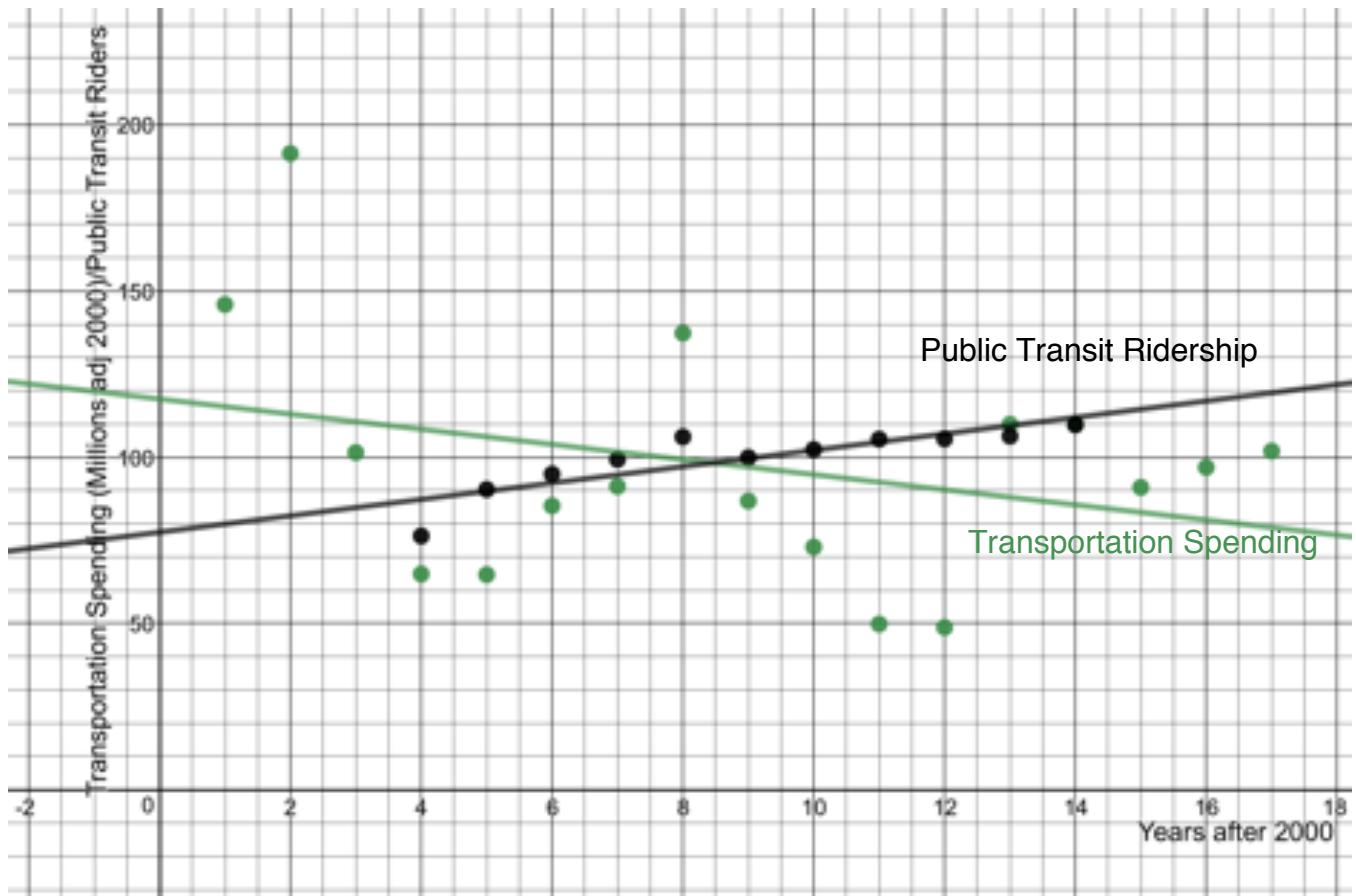


Group 13

Transportation Spending vs Public Transportation Ridership

Nathaniel B (64B)

In 2017 and there was a great commotion going round the Twin Cities because there was a rumor that the Twin Cities were going to host the 2018 Super Bowl in the new US Bank Stadium. And everyone was very excited to hear the official announcement that we were going host the Super Bowl when then all of a sudden then news came on at six and they said we had won the bid. And the employees of Metro Transit knew it was not going to be a very easy two months.



I think that we as a state should put more money into transportation spending because as the graph shows that as the funding for transportation goes down while ridership continues to go up. This puts Metro Transit in a very weird position of trying to balance ambition with reality.

A lot of people rely on transit to get to work. And with the current system we can not accommodate those people because our resources are beyond expired and as transportation funding goes down Metro Transit’s ridership goes up and we will soon have a very desperate situation. The very vehicles that get people to work and to their favorite places will break down and Metro Transit will have no money to fix them. Ultimately forcing people to start leaving metro transit for alternative forms of transportation and then we will be left with no public transit at all. Such a situation would keep us from bidding for more major events like the Super Bowl we had last year. Well here are some solutions: 1) put a bigger percent of spending into public transit, 2) upgrade the current fleet of aging buses and light rail vehicles, and 3) have more hearings for new transit projects

Year	Transportation spending (Millions)	Adjusted for Inflation (2000 dollars)	Mass Transit Ridership in MN
1	149.972	145.90	
2	199.898	191.34	
3	108.351	101.40	
4	71.151	64.86	76.3
5	73.330	64.66	90.3
6	99.941	85.37	94.9
7	109.828	91.22	99.3
8	137.303	137.30	106.1
9	108.146	86.81	99.9
10	92.422	72.98	102.3
11	65.051	49.80	105.4
12	65.067	48.80	105.5
13	66.634	109.89	106.3
14	151.071	109.89	109.7
15	125.134	90.91	
16	135.089	96.92	
17	144.933	101.82	
Source	MN General Fund Spending by Major Area	Inflation Calculator	Dashboard

We should fund transit more because it would help our state a lot to have a greater public transit system to better serve Minnesota.

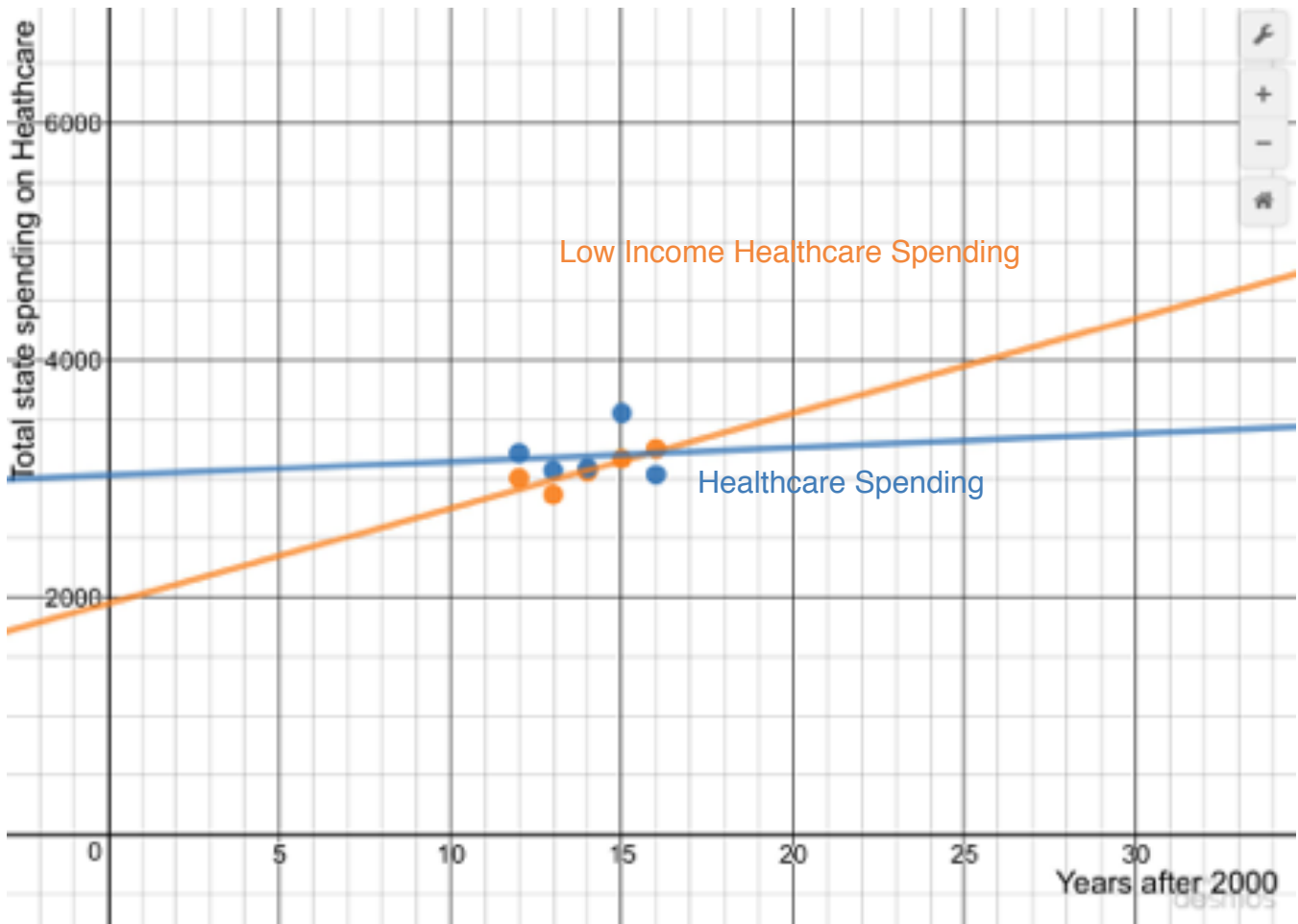


Group 14

Spending on Low Income Healthcare vs Spending on Non-Low Income Healthcare

Wa Wa K (66B), Oliver C (65A), Elizabeth H (64B), & Frida H (64A)

Amanda, 20 years old, became homeless at 18. She became pregnant and later became severely ill, she had a temperature of 106. "They don't know what happened I was in so much pain I couldn't move... They had to take my baby at 5-1/2 months in order for me to survive." She says. Now she just wants a job and a place to stay, and to be able to not worry about being evicted or laid off. Low income people often have to make sacrifices to survive when they can't get care early enough or can't afford it.



The blue line represents the Healthcare Adjusted, this shows that the total spending has gone up gradually over the past few years. The blue line shows the correlation between the blue and orange lines as they increase. The orange line represents the Total State Adjusted, this shows that the Total State Spending has gone up faster than spending on healthcare.

The data shows that as state spending goes up, Healthcare funding also goes up, but at a much slower pace that doesn't show as much change. We want the government to provide more funds towards low income healthcare because it's important to keep people healthy and safe, and a lot of the time, visits to the doctor or the hospital can be very expensive and people with low income don't always have the money to pay for it. We suggest that there should be an account with money in it for low income families if they are unable to pay for their own healthcare.

Year	HealthCare	HealthCare Adjusted (2000)	%State MA	Spending MA	Total State	Total State Adjusted (2000)
12	4,288,490	\$3,216,451	.486	8241	\$4005.13	\$3,003
13	4,093,265	\$3,070,028	.482	8046	\$3878.17	\$2,866
14	4,248,812	3,090,554	.454	9265	\$4206.31	\$3059
15	4,889,416	3,552,308	.417	10461	\$4362.24	\$3,169
16	4,229,041	3,034,248	.405	11192	\$4532.76	\$3,252

Visits to the doctor can be very expensive and people with low income don't always have the money to pay for it.

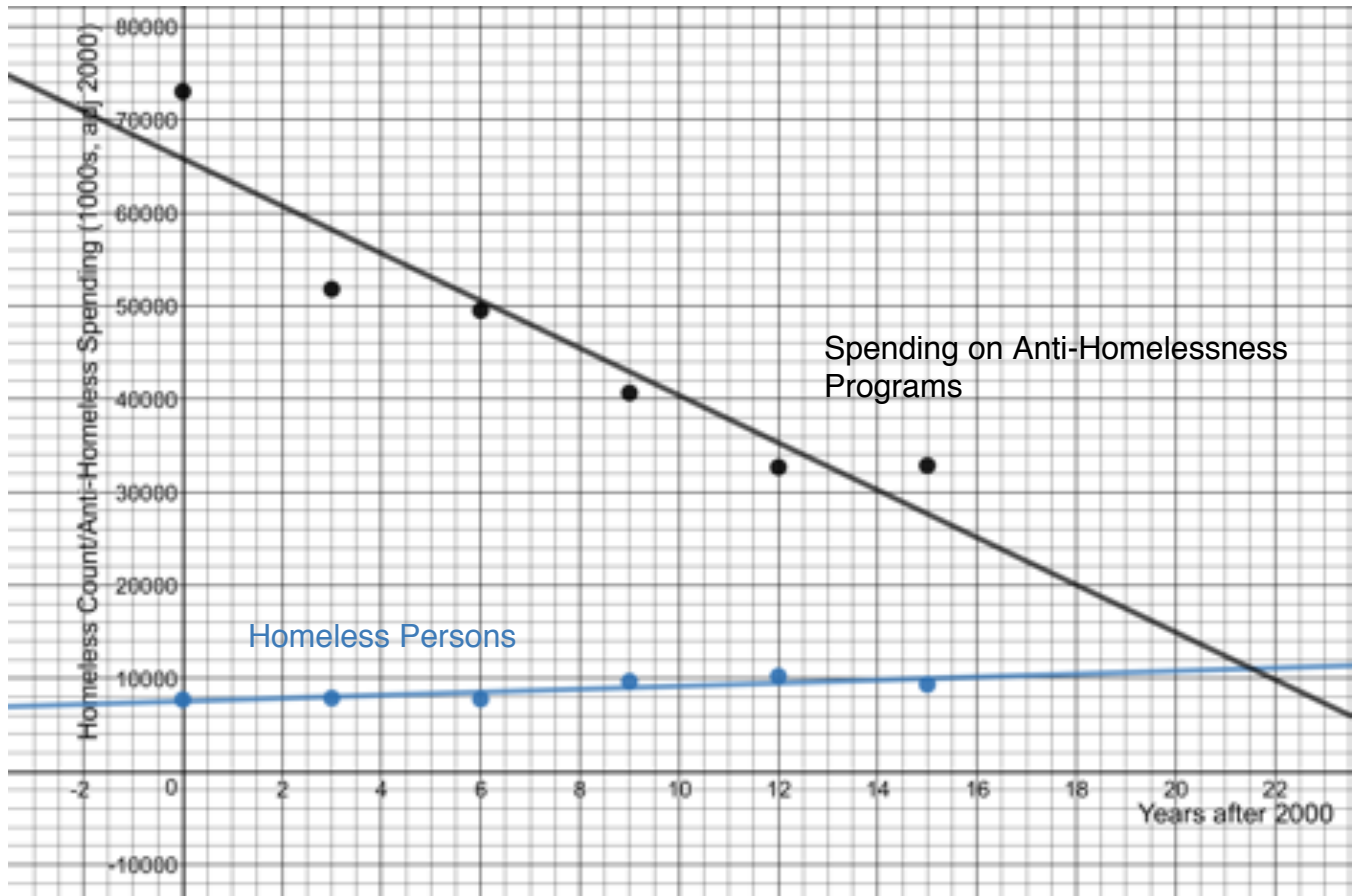


Group 15

Homelessness in MN vs MN State Spending on Homelessness Prevention

John A. (65A), Santiago R. (63A), James B (63A), & Omar V (63A)

According to “Friends of Boston’s homeless” success stories Ron had been homeless for 15 years living in shelters or on the street. Ron had Bipolar Disorder but was not diagnosed and couldn’t maintain his job. He had no job, no insurance and used the emergency room for all medical attention. Ron is currently in senior home where he is comfortable he likes the support and company of people his age. Ron has psychiatric medication which he takes daily, and engages in a health and recovery program. Ron has become a happy member of his community and is with his family.



Currently our society perceives homelessness as a condition that defines a person but it is really more of a issue that more people should be taking into consideration. Every year in America people struggle from factors that can be gateways into homelessness and we believe that the state funding can contribute to solving this problem.

If the state funded making more shelters we could reduce the percent of the population that is homeless. Our analysis shows that when the state support for ending homelessness went down the homeless population went up. Which means the support was helping there just needs to be a better steady flow of help.

Year	Homeless Count	State Appropriation	State Appropriation (adjusted 2000)
2000	7,696	73009872	\$73,009,872
2001		43030128	\$41,863,209
2002		70132000	\$67,130,241
2003	7,854	55332000	\$51,783,535
2004		35385000	\$32,256,734
2005		47235000	\$41,648,065
2006	7,751	57937649	\$49,488,409
2007		35385000	\$29,387,664
2008		88989876	\$71,174,376
2009	9,654	50624335	\$40,634,065
2010		43384000	\$34,260,579
2011		47384000	\$36,274,389
2012	10,214	43548000	\$32,661,854
2013		50768000	\$37,527,310
2014		78748000	\$57,280,708
2015	9,312	45198000	\$32,837,710
Source	Wilder Research	MN Budget Office	http://www.usinflationcalculator.com/

As spending on Anti-Homeless spending goes down the number of homeless persons goes up. The state should spend more money to end homelessness

Group 16

Number of Homeless Persons in Minnesota vs. Money Being Spent on Combating Homelessness

Josie G (67B), Mira S (66A), Addy M (65A), & Edward M (67A)

A woman name named Amanda (age 20) became homeless two years ago when she was 18, because she didn't have the best life at home. She had lived in a tent in the woods by a river. She became pregnant and very sick, with a temperature of 106 degrees. She couldn't get better so, in order for her to survive her baby had to be taken when she was 5 1/2 months pregnant. Amanda said "if I could have anything, it would be a little shack to live in and not worry about being evicted or losing my job."



On the graph you can see that as the years pass the money spent on homelessness goes down, the count number of homelessness persons go up.

In conclusion, we believe that this is a serious cause that needs to be addressed. Minnesota's government is not providing enough money to combat homelessness. Our graph shows that as the number of homelessness persons goes up, the money spent on preventing it goes down.

Year	Allocation	adjusted for inflation (2000)
2003	\$55,332,000	\$51,783,534.78
2004	\$35,385,000	\$32,256,733.72
2005	\$47,235,000	\$41,648,064.52
2006	\$57,937,649	\$49,488,408.52
2007	\$35,235,000	\$29,263,087.07
2008	\$88,989,876	\$71,174,375.87
2009	\$50,624,335	\$40,634,065.39
2010	\$43,384,000	\$34,260,578.93
2011	\$47,384,000	\$36,274,389.06
2012	\$43,584,000	\$32,688,854.24
2013	\$50,768,000	\$37,527,310.19
2014	\$78,748,000	\$36,928,264.40
2015	\$45,198,000	\$32,837,710.38

“If the Minnesotan government would spend more money on anti-homelessness, more people would get off the streets, and the quality of life would improve.”

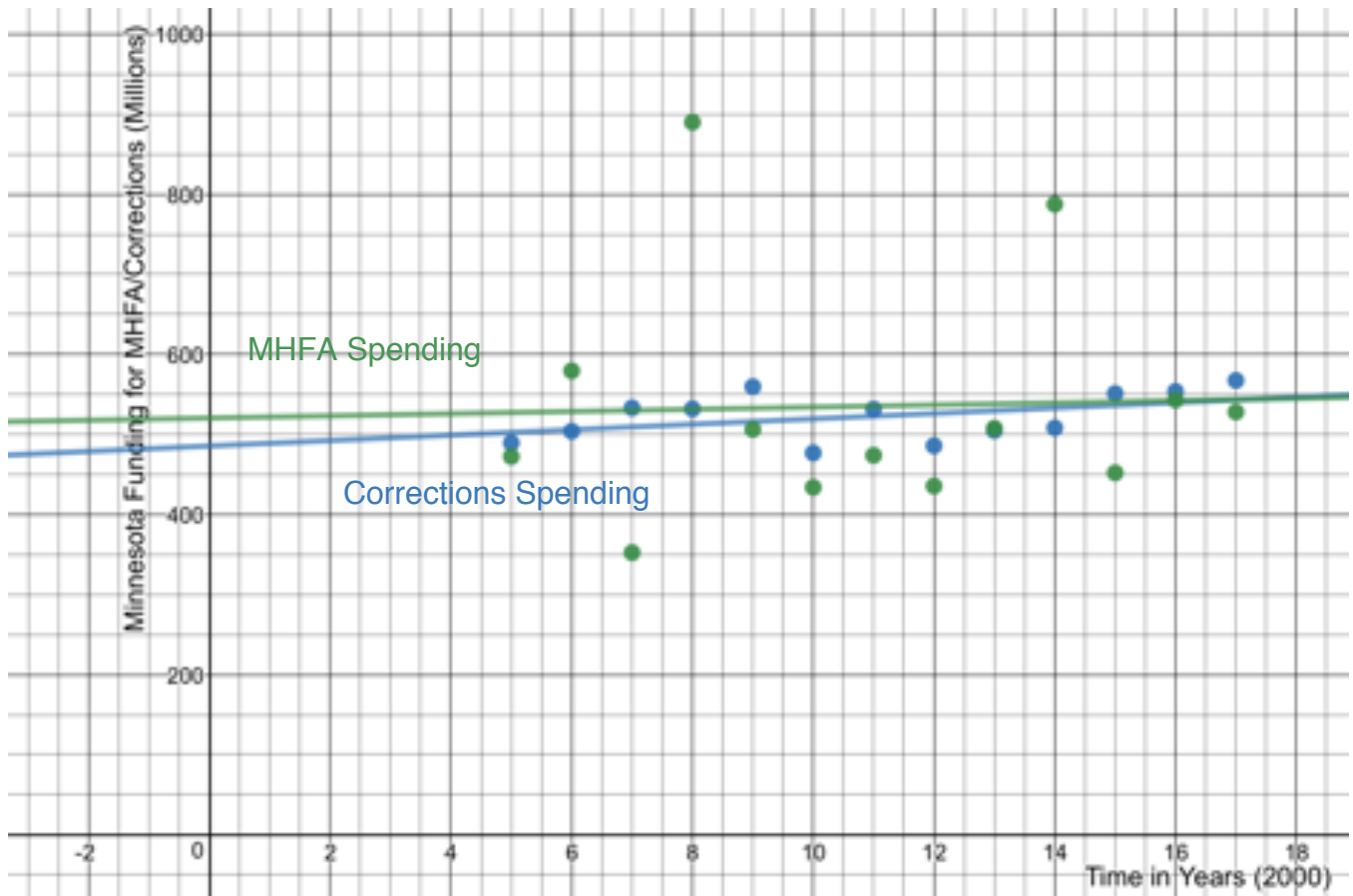


Group 17

Funding for MHFA vs Funding for Corrections

Dean A (66B), Marco H (65B), Antonio R (66A), & Brodie O (65B)

Under the Midtown Greenway there are people that live under bridges, often ignored by the outside world. A man named Jose Gonzalez talks about his time under the bridge everyday. He wakes up in the morning in a slanted position a lot like a taco with his legs going upward over the slanted concrete and his back against the bridge's wall. As you can probably imagine this is probably bad for your back. I'm assuming you probably sleep at the comfort of your own home in a comfortable bed. I'm not saying that you're wrong for living in comfort but everyone deserves comfort instead of sleeping on concrete in the cold. People who live under the bridge eat remains of fruits and garbage. More often than not there is feces under the bridge. Obviously a life like this is not good it's unhealthy, uncomfortable, and depressing. Nobody deserves life like this. If you can change someone's life and change how they live please consider it.



On our graph the money spent on the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency (MHFA) by Minnesota is about 450 million dollars which is about as much money as we spend on corrections which is around 460 million dollars. In our eyes we should be spending more money on the homeless situation. The reason a lot of people commit crimes is because they are put in the position where they are forced to. We spend as much money on the homeless situation as we put into incarcerating people and we feel that is a big problem. We should be spending more money on the homeless situation because if we don't we will end up with people committing crimes for money and food and will have to spend more money on the incarcerated rather than the homeless.

We decided to research about the money that the Minnesota government spent on the MHFA, compared to how much was spent on corrections. We found out that the money spent to make sure people stay in prison is almost as much as what the government spends on the MHFA. We found out sometimes homelessness puts people in positions that make committing crimes the most convenient thing to do.

x_1	 y_1	x_2	 y_2
5	489.36770	5	472.35
6	503.89874	6	579.37649
7	533.13643	7	352.35
8	531.92648	8	889.89876
9	559.53824	9	506.24335
10	476.84488	10	433.84
11	531.62031	11	473.84
12	485.82654	12	435.48
13	504.76046	13	507.68
14	508.11697	14	787.48
15	551.13279	15	451.98
16	553.64768	16	542.98
17	567.34871	17	527.98

“Minnesota spends as much money on the MHFA as we do on corrections, in our eyes there is a better way.”

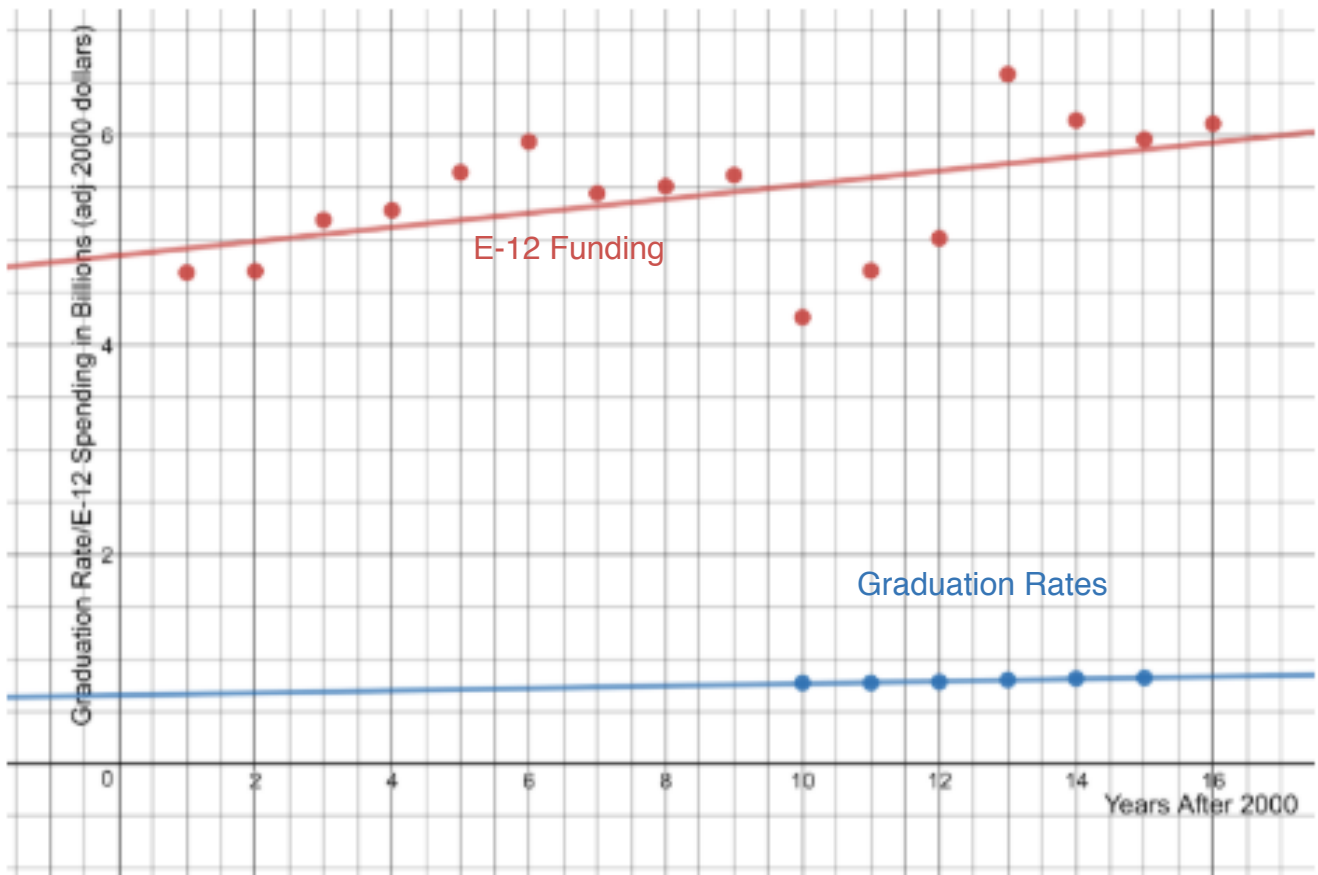


Group 18

E-12 Spending vs Graduation Rates in MN

Gus H (67B), Jacob T (64B), & Ekin V (66B)

When states cut the budget for schools, this means less spending per student, and schools and teachers cannot purchase the much-needed materials to help all students. In addition, during these times, schools have had to cut teachers and education assistant staff to meet their budget. The class sizes get bigger with a decreasing amount of budget, and the kids cannot get much help in class, which means that the graduation rate will go down. This is something that happened in Minnesota in 2010, since there was a large budget cut.



In looking at the state spending in the Minnesota Management and Budget data, we found that the high school graduation rate for Minnesota is slowly increasing with each passing year and E-12 spending has been rising, but suddenly dropped to below average in 2010, as mentioned above, then gradually increased in 2014 and has only recently went down a little in 2016.

In Minnesota, there is a strong correlation between spending per student and graduation rates. Minnesota has a state budget surplus, so our state needs to continue to increase spending for education. Students in this state deserve to get the help and resources they need to learn and be successful. Teachers also need support with materials and more education assistants to give students the help they need. Schools also need to take ownership in managing their budgets so students come first. In conclusion, states need to continue to support financially so that graduation rates are high.

	E-12 Spending in thousands	E-12 Adjusted in thousands	Grad rate
01	4,818,844	4,688,163.48	
02	4,913,217	4,702,923.67	
03	5,545,759	5,190,107.06	
04	5,795,825	5,283,436.02	
05	6,403,183	5,645,817.27	
06	6,951,485	5,937,726.77	
07	6,555,846	5,444,708.17	
08	6,891,690	5,511,994.81	
09	7,000,452	5,618,974.04	
10	5,395,931	4,261,195.83	77%
11	6,148,293	4,706,769.63	77%
12	6,687,479	5,015,740.32	78%
13	8,905,875	6,583,153.44	79.8%
14	8,446,137	6,143,657.03	81.2%
15	8,204,234	5,960,623.48	81.9%
16	8,516,938	6,110,724.79	

Not everybody graduates high school. Those that didn't might have graduated if the school had more money to help them with their struggles.

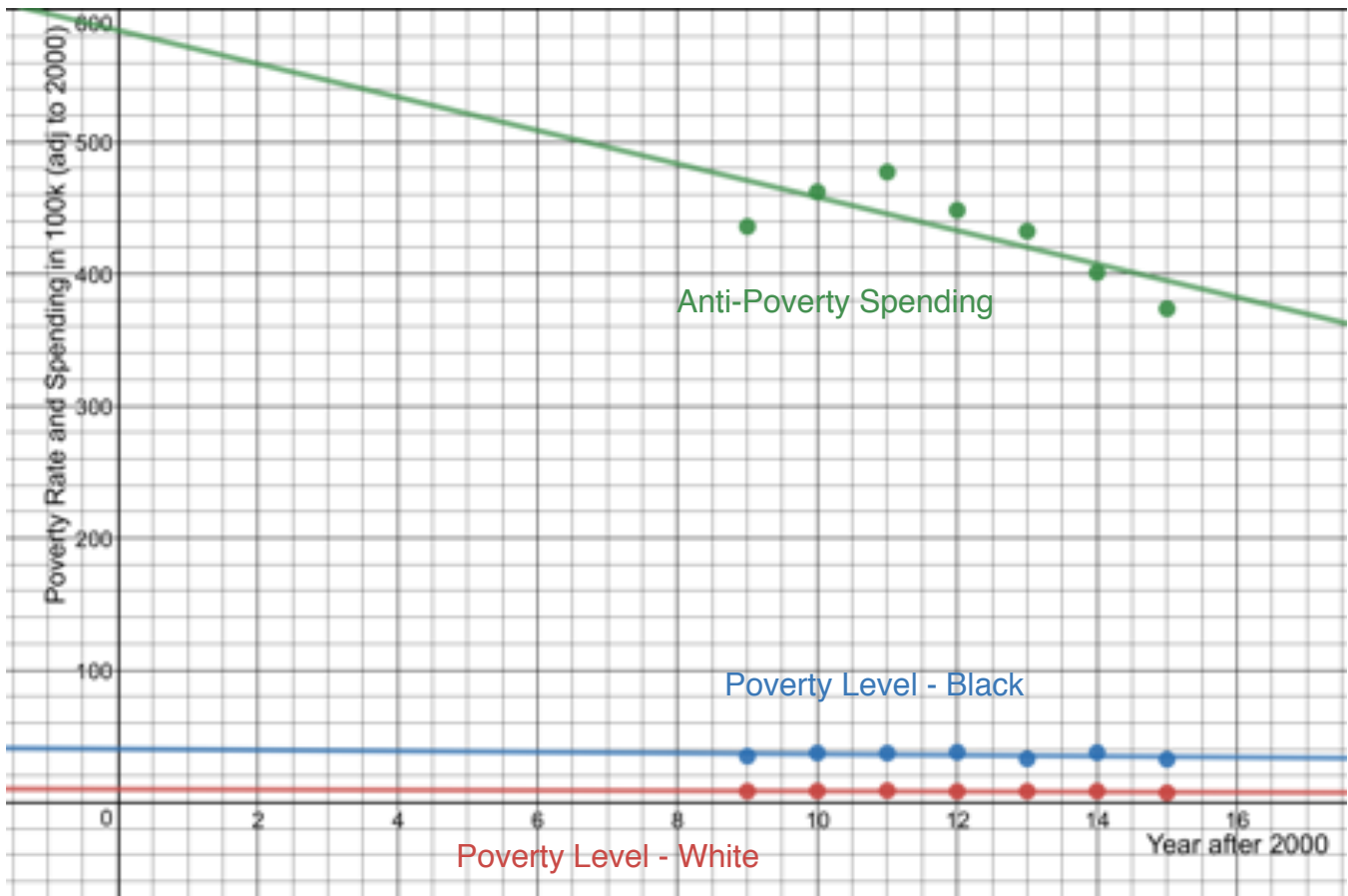


Group 19

Poverty Levels vs Spending on Social Support Programs with Emphasis on Single Mothers of Color

Hannah T. (66B), Tiasha G. (65B), Sophia G. (67A), & Kamani B (65A)

Deborah Sweeney has been working for the Newark Public Schools as a truck driver since 1982. In addition to being discriminated for her race, she was the first female driver working in the school system. Her male colleagues made the work place a living hell, she was victim of sexual, verbal, and physical assault in the workplace and she was forced to have sexual intercourse with her bosses on more than one occasion to keep from being fired. Being the breadwinner for her home where she was raising her deaf son, deaf granddaughter, and two other grandchildren, she felt obligated to keep her job because she was trying to keep her home from being foreclosed on. Sweeney stated in an article titled 'Against All Odds' that "If it would have been a white woman all hell would have broke through" . Unfortunately many blue collar and low income Women of Color share similar experiences.



The graph clearly shows the green line that represents anti-poverty spending in Minnesota is going down, while the blue line represents the poverty rate in black people is going up and as for the red line, this represents the poverty rate in white people in Minnesota is going up too. As you can see by the results of the graph, anti-poverty spending is going down while poverty rates are going up. Our graph also shows the difference in poverty rates between the two races, a higher percent of black people are experiencing poverty than white people, and this trend has been going on for seven years in Minnesota.

We started with a focus on single mothers (specifically of color) vs the poverty rates we found several graphs and stories that we used to help create this project. The story of Deborah Sweeney had a strong impact on our project because it shows how a black woman is discriminated on because of her race and how she worked so hard and was assaulted many times all so she wouldn't be homeless because her house was in danger of being foreclosed on. The graph shows that as anit-poverty spending went down while poverty rate went up, a solution to this would be to increase the budget for anit-poverty spending in Minnesota.

Year	White Poverty	Black Poverty	MN Average Poverty	Spending on MFIP, DWP, WDB, and HG in dollars	Spending adjusted for Inflation
7	7.1%	33.5%	9.5%	\$23,837,657	\$19,805,763.11
8	7.4%	30.1%	9.6%	\$32,741,120	26,186,448.23
9	8.2%	34.8%	11.0%	\$54,294,939	\$43,580,307.81
10	8.4%	37.2%	11.6%	\$58,507,752	\$46,203,887.51
11	8.7%	37.1%	11.9%	\$62,320,335	\$47,708,764.10
12	8.1%	37.8%	11.4%	\$59,755,923	\$44,818,113.46
13	8.2%	32.8%	11.2%	\$58,473,620	\$43,223,244.48
14	8.3%	37.5%	11.5%	\$55,117,911	\$40,092,357.20
15	7.1%	32.4%	10.2%	\$51,419,741	\$37,357,992.89
	From MN Dashboard			2018 DHS Report	Inflation Calculator

“If it would have been a white woman all hell would have broke through”

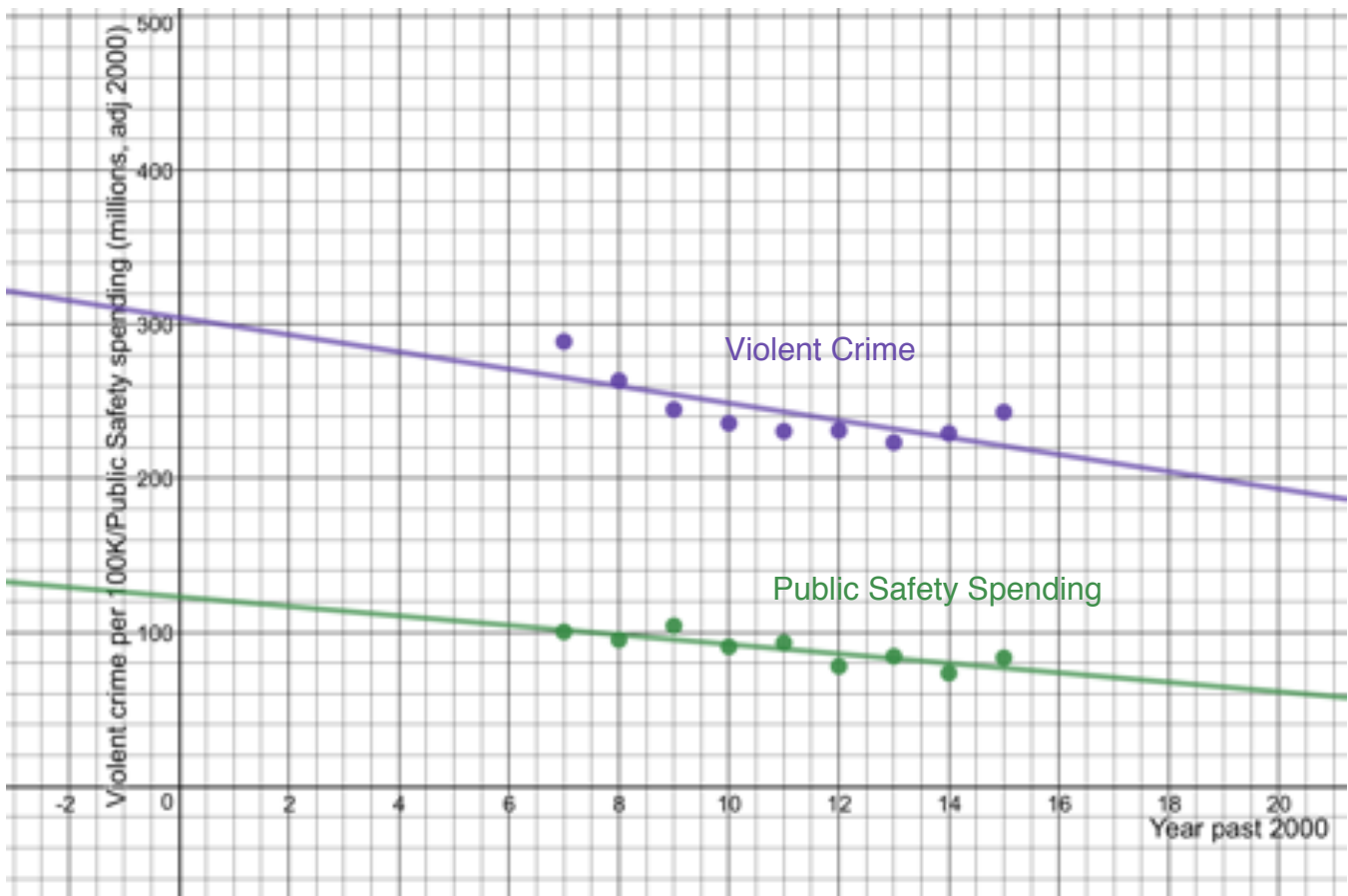


Group 20

Violent Crime vs Cost of Public Safety in Minnesota

Celia P (67A), Audrey C (67B), & Emma C (64A)

On July 6th 2016 Philando Castile was shot seven times and killed after being pulled over by Jeronimo Yanez a Saint Anthony police officer in Falcon Heights, MN. This could have been avoided if more money was provided to the police departments, to improve training and psychological exams and just better training in general to de-escalate situations.



The purple line in our graph represents the amount of violent crime per 100,000 people. The green line represents the amount of public safety spending in millions adjusted to 2000's dollars. The crime rate per 100,000 people has gradually gone down since 2007. The highest crime rate was 288.7 crimes committed in 2007. The amount of public safety spent in millions adjusted to the year 2000. In 2014 \$73,384.45 million was spent, it was the lowest it has ever been during 2007-2015. The amount spent on public safety worked back up to \$83,379.51 million. This is good because the crime rates are going down.

If the state officials provide more money to public safety, it will eventually result to lower crime rates. We already see lower crime rates from 2007 to 2013 because the government has started to invest more money in public safety. Even though there's been a positive correlation in crimes going down we think the state government should invest more money to the public safety funds to see more of an impact.

Years	Violent crime per 100,000	Amount spent on public safety in millions (2000 dollars)
2007	288.7	\$100,241.96
2008	263.3	\$95,073.39
2009	244.5	\$104,094.41
2010	235.7	\$90,536.56
2011	230.5	\$93,135.70
2012	230.9	\$77,870.78
2013	223.2	\$84,272.35
2014	229.1	\$73,384.45
2015	242.9	\$83,379.51
	FBI Crime Database	General Fund Spending by Major Area and reports by Jim King

There's been a positive correlation in crimes going down and we think the government should invest more money to into public safety.

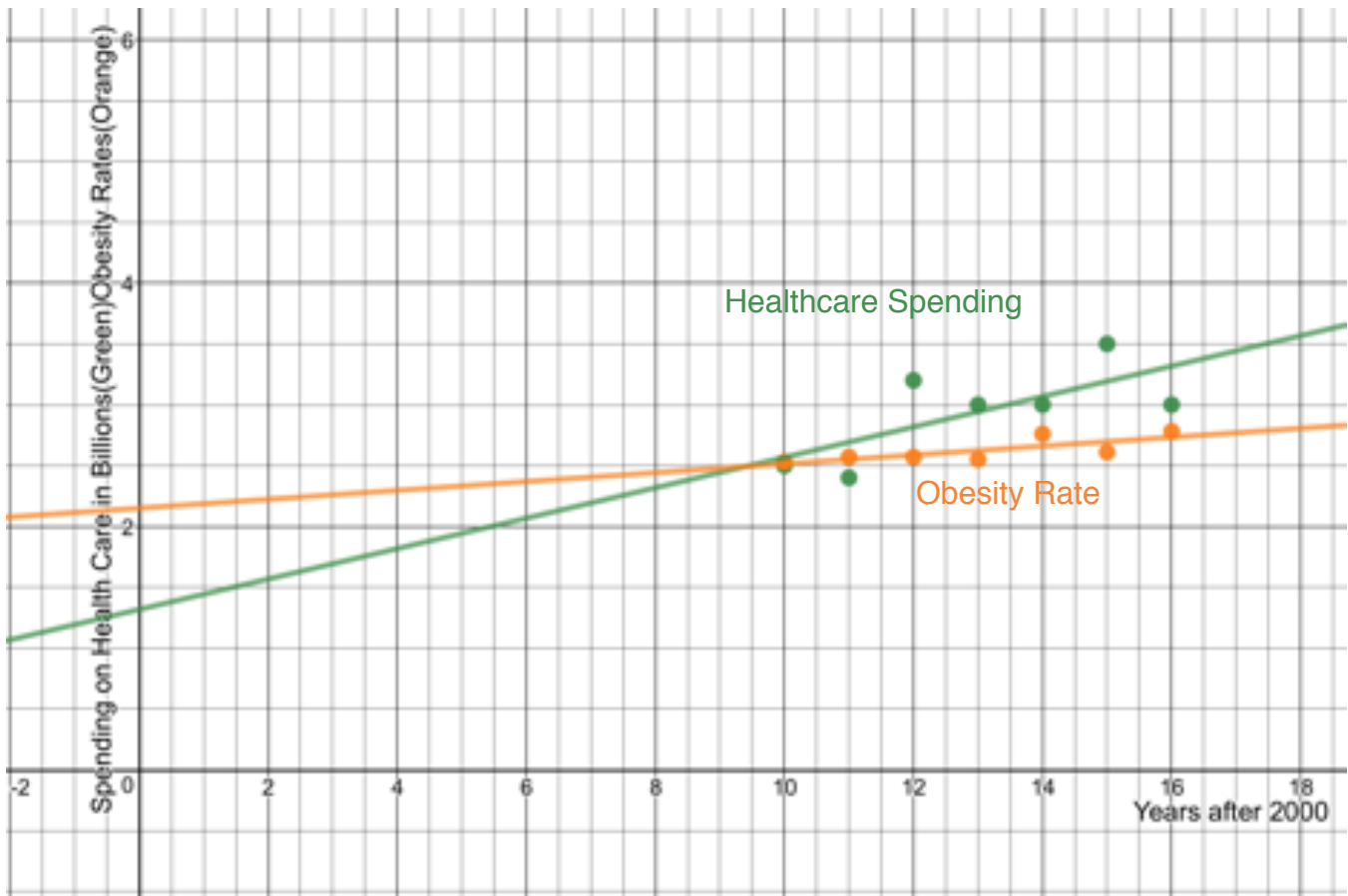


Group 21

Minnesota's Spending on Healthcare vs Obesity Rate in MN

Lars N. (66B), Cameron C. (66A), & Karina B. (64A)

Obesity for can come in many different ways for one woman it came after her mom put her on a diet that allowed only 500 calories a day. At the time she weighed 127 pounds, but the diet starved her down to 106. This was the beginning of her struggle with weight. She has battled eating issues for over thirty years and tried every diet out there; she lost and gained weight like a yoyo. At her top weight of 245 pounds she experienced health issues that triggered a desire to start making a lifestyle change. She started walking, which helped her lose about twenty pounds but she couldn't seem to get below the 200 pound range.



Many people in Minnesota suffer from obesity. In fact, in 2016 the obesity rate was 27.8 percent in 2016. Minnesota’s healthcare spending has increased by just over one billion in the past six years. However, the obesity rate has not stagnated, it is in its fastest growth period in half a decade. This may be because of over a six hundred million dollar spending cut in 2016. Statistically, the years spending has been lowered, the obesity rate has shown the most growth. As for the division of health care spending 67% of the budget was spent of health improvement, 26% was spent on health protection, and only 7% was spent on health operations.

In conclusion Minnesota’s spending on healthcare must increase in order for obesity rates to decrease. If we created more programs that would address the issue of obesity and help the participants to begin having a healthier lifestyle we would definitely see a change. Mental health issues are also linked with obesity. Making sure that people are prescribed the correct medication and have the proper counseling would also help obesity rates go down and improve the overall health of Minnesotans state-wide.

Year	Obesity Rate	Overall HC spending	HC Spending adjusted (2000)
2010	25.3%	3,166,111,000	2,500,000.00
2011	25.7%	3,227,869,000	2,400,000.00
2012	25.7%	4,288,490,000	3,200,000.00
2013	25.5%	4,093,265,000	3,000,000.00
2014	27.6%	4,248,812,000	3,000,000.00
2015	26.1%	4,889,416,000	3,500,000.00
2016	27.8%	4,229,041,000	3,000,000.00
Source	Dashboard	General Fund Spending	Inflation calculator

Despite increased spending on healthcare, the obesity rate among Minnesotans continues to rise. We urge higher spending on healthcare in the state.



General Fund Spending Major Area (FY 1990-2021)

(\$ in thousands)	ACTUAL FY 1990	ACTUAL FY 1991	ACTUAL FY 1992	ACTUAL FY 1993	ACTUAL FY 1994	ACTUAL FY 1995	ACTUAL FY 1996	ACTUAL FY 1997	ACTUAL FY 1998	ACTUAL FY 1999	ACTUAL FY 2000
Education Finance	2,072,191	2,339,757	2,368,138	2,328,367	2,647,294	2,946,042	3,084,857	3,337,326	3,463,919	3,877,761	4,353,114
Higher Education	933,310	985,554	977,934	972,975	1,015,898	1,050,555	1,062,146	1,077,881	1,162,895	1,266,527	1,279,584
Intergovernmental Aids	1,027,128	1,050,137	891,705	941,069	1,007,298	1,041,702	1,072,480	1,075,339	1,154,024	1,208,516	1,233,172
Health Care	738,961	835,997	1,056,662	1,139,337	1,298,528	1,427,149	1,383,280	1,462,253	1,509,239	1,581,165	1,718,600
Health & Human Services	588,878	669,394	781,646	802,927	768,389	797,978	778,030	820,995	869,942	916,638	883,520
Public Safety & Corrections	166,868	186,639	205,390	218,036	234,108	280,539	298,626	361,374	350,056	387,689	389,843
Environmental Resources	147,366	160,613	155,033	153,257	160,859	178,704	172,492	197,607	226,131	254,599	264,360
Economic & Workforce Dev.	134,228	120,747	134,510	136,084	163,952	152,408	168,847	178,852	210,620	207,732	269,795
Transportation	103,541	31,786	36,910	37,057	42,349	49,316	52,302	62,907	62,907	69,418	72,399
General Government	293,123	339,201	322,381	359,326	358,536	396,972	405,565	435,956	481,845	491,735	508,673
Debt Service & Other	189,295	182,954	200,452	194,497	207,000	201,071	197,589	241,826	245,637	291,439	255,190
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,031	200,659	88,850
Dedicated Expenditures	24,063	40,446	40,101	43,040	60,981	80,134	91,344	116,592	158,300	136,579	159,186
Cancellations/All Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Spending	\$ 6,418,952	\$ 6,943,225	\$ 7,170,862	\$ 7,325,972	\$ 7,965,192	\$ 8,602,570	\$ 8,763,358	\$ 9,370,908	\$ 10,193,546	\$ 10,890,657	\$ 11,476,286

General Fund Spending Major Area (FY 1990-2021)

(\$ in thousands)	ACTUAL FY 2001	ACTUAL FY 2002	ACTUAL FY 2003	ACTUAL FY 2004	ACTUAL FY 2005	ACTUAL FY 2006	ACTUAL FY 2007	ACTUAL FY 2008	ACTUAL FY 2009	ACTUAL FY 2010
Education Finance	4,818,844	4,913,217	5,646,759	5,795,825	6,403,189	6,951,485	6,555,846	6,891,690	7,000,452	5,395,913
Higher Education	1,337,495	1,394,932	1,347,062	1,235,604	1,254,481	1,347,880	1,413,650	1,563,413	1,549,803	1,455,940
Intergovernmental Aids	1,242,533	1,286,040	1,473,924	1,359,985	1,282,292	1,395,351	1,485,376	1,519,008	1,432,783	1,561,560
Health Care	1,883,462	2,212,259	2,596,127	2,546,612	2,785,008	3,025,384	3,292,509	3,524,154	3,385,813	3,166,111
Health & Human Services	959,817	928,975	925,561	934,510	923,889	884,286	1,018,479	1,106,317	1,074,237	937,767
Public Safety & Corrections	476,388	447,583	479,791	435,628	470,205	501,213	556,075	571,652	606,324	531,507
Environmental Resources	301,242	238,630	201,320	197,484	201,792	164,151	202,802	226,015	223,925	166,920
Economic & Workforce Dev.	242,775	204,953	177,008	189,294	151,253	153,574	170,912	266,204	162,252	148,872
Transportation	149,972	199,898	108,351	71,151	73,330	99,941	109,828	137,303	108,146	92,422
General Government	594,658	609,975	615,068	562,174	636,851	632,475	714,876	744,304	836,095	720,368
Debt Service & Other	307,072	285,553	295,499	265,706	323,453	352,447	399,651	409,296	452,856	429,123
Capital Projects	7,000	2,146	-	-	-	-	-	10,247	10,248	10,250
Dedicated Expenditures	139,658	29,795	27,698	35,788	23,123	34,113	27,238	35,405	16,464	10,203
Cancellations/All Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Spending	\$ 12,460,916	\$ 12,753,956	\$ 13,894,158	\$ 13,599,759	\$ 14,528,646	\$ 15,542,300	\$ 15,947,242	\$ 17,005,008	\$ 16,861,397	\$ 14,626,956

General Fund Spending Major Area (FY 1990-2021)

(\$ in thousands)	ACTUAL FY 2011	ACTUAL FY 2012	ACTUAL FY 2013	ACTUAL FY 2014	ACTUAL FY 2015	ACTUAL FY 2016	11-16 Forecast FY 2017	11-16 Forecast FY 2018	11-16 Forecast FY 2019	11-16 Ping Est FY 2020	11-16 Ping Est FY 2021
Education Finance	6,148,293	6,687,479	8,905,875	8,446,137	8,204,234	8,516,938	8,886,524	8,995,276	9,181,688	9,322,093	9,463,831
Higher Education	1,356,673	1,275,446	1,295,095	1,381,491	1,452,199	1,529,168	1,551,978	1,536,592	1,532,901	1,532,901	1,532,901
Intergovernmental Aids	1,343,058	1,412,369	1,306,636	1,341,805	1,652,279	1,646,052	1,696,015	1,720,848	1,746,081	1,769,673	1,786,392
Health Care	3,227,869	4,288,490	4,093,265	4,248,612	4,889,416	4,229,041	4,672,222	5,440,143	5,697,779	6,149,601	6,541,210
Health & Human Services	1,095,006	1,096,604	1,114,303	1,181,078	1,301,626	1,372,120	1,535,060	1,531,081	1,582,451	1,623,542	1,847,615
Public Safety & Corrections	593,990	548,095	582,952	580,405	634,412	1,041,299	1,128,906	1,086,700	1,087,594	1,089,003	1,090,635
Environmental Resources	162,974	145,622	157,085	150,912	238,204	256,992	217,747	201,991	201,912	201,294	201,129
Economic & Workforce Dev.	163,109	147,089	177,400	216,068	228,371	212,580	301,925	193,053	198,627	204,265	209,802
Transportation	65,051	65,067	66,634	151,071	125,134	135,089	144,933	121,796	121,796	121,796	121,796
General Government	762,356	704,674	792,491	739,155	813,686	463,974	574,787	511,877	516,001	506,879	505,400
Debt Service & Other	401,118	192,056	223,000	619,936	624,521	609,285	529,215	562,015	580,601	578,119	614,500
Capital Projects	12,648	20,414	24,138	281,913	128,761	140,225	126,180	128,365	127,630	127,951	136,992
Dedicated Expenditures	2,590	321	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancellations/All Other	-	-	-	9,555	-	(764)	(15,000)	(5,000)	(15,000)	(5,000)	(15,000)
Total Spending	\$ 15,334,735	\$ 16,583,766	\$ 18,739,293	\$ 19,348,307	\$ 20,292,843	\$ 20,151,958	\$ 21,350,492	\$ 22,624,725	\$ 22,560,061	\$ 23,222,117	\$ 23,837,203

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 Education

Contributing to a Better World

#WeAreCrew



MINNESOTA DASHBOARD

COMMUNITY

Strong and stable families and communities

7,304	Minnesotans are homeless on a given day.	◆
27%	of households spend 30% or more of income on housing.	▲
11	days per year Minnesotans fish, boat, hunt, and use state parks.	▲
4th	is Minnesota's Kids Count ranking, a composite measure of child well-being.	●
86%	of long-term service and support participants live at home versus in institutions.	●

ECONOMY

A thriving economy that encourages business growth and employment opportunities

3.2%	of Minnesotans are unemployed. (Feb 2018)	▲
\$63,488	is the median household income in Minnesota.	▲
10.2%	of Minnesotans live at or below the poverty line.	●
52%	of Minnesota business start-ups survive 5 years.	▲
43%	of postsecondary graduates working in Minnesota are employed full-time two years after graduation.	▲

EDUCATION

Minnesotans have the education and skills needed to achieve their goals

49%	of Minnesota students are at or above expected growth levels in math.	◆
82%	of Minnesota students graduated from high school in four years.	●
\$26,822	is the median student debt of graduates with debt from 4-year institutions.	◆
57%	of third graders are proficient in reading.	◆
60%	of adults (age 25-44) have a certificate or higher credential.	●

ENVIRONMENT

A clean, healthy environment with sustainable uses of natural resources

7	days with air quality alerts occurred in 2016.	●
64%	of Minnesota lakes have good water quality.	●
14.8	million acres of conservation lands exist in Minnesota.	▲
50%	of selected fish and wildlife populations are stable or increasing.	◆
21%	of energy production comes from renewable sources.	●

GOVERNMENT

Efficient and accountable government services

B+	is Minnesota's Digital States Survey grade, a measure of the use of digital technology in government.	▲
AA+	is Minnesota's bond rating.	▲
84%	of the State's pension liability for state workers is funded by current assets.	▲
B	is Minnesota's Following the Money grade, a measure of government transparency.	▲
17%	of state employees are racial/ethnic minorities and/or individuals with disabilities.	▲

HEALTH

All Minnesotans have optimal health

\$7,552	is the state's per capita spending on health care.	●
4.3%	of Minnesotans are uninsured.	▲
4th	is Minnesota's overall health ranking, according to America's Health Rankings.	●
36%	of Minnesota adults are at a healthy weight.	◆
99.2%	of Minnesotans served by community water systems have water that meets or exceeds safe standards.	●

MOBILITY

Sustainable options to safely move people, goods, services, and information

3.8%	of state highway pavements are in poor condition.	▲
23%	of Twin Cities freeway miles are congested during peak times.	▲
89%	of state highways are cleared of snow and ice within the target time.	●
95%	of Minnesotans have access to high speed internet.	▲
111	million annual rides are taken on public transportation.	▲

SAFETY

All Minnesotans are safe

239	violent crimes occur per 100,000 people.	●
3.3	incidents of maltreatment occur per 1,000 children.	▲
35	incidents of commonly food-borne illnesses occur per 100,000 Minnesotans.	▲
0.67	fatalities occur per 100 million vehicle miles traveled.	●
21%	percent of felons are convicted of a new felony within 3 years of discharge.	▲