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Human Development

All information pertaining to education was obtained from the Minneapolis Public Schools.

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board provided data for the sections on parks and recreation.

Material about libraries was obtained from the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center.

The Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights provided discrimination case data and information about educational activities.

The Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association provided information on early childhood care and education.

The Youth Coordinating Board provided information on youth services.

Hennepin County provided all data concerning income assistance and community social services.

This chapter can also be found on the city's web site at: www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/planning

Minneapolis Public Schools
Non-Public Schools
Parks and Recreation
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Civil Rights and Diversity
Early Childhood Care and Education
Youth Services
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Minneapolis Public Schools

The mission of the Minneapolis Public Schools is to ensure that all students learn and to support students' growth into knowledgeable, skilled, and confident citizens capable of succeeding in their work, personal, and family lives in the 21st century.

There was a steady increase in student enrollment at the elementary level from 1983 to 1998. Since 1998 enrollment has remained relatively stable. In the 2000-2001 school year, enrollment reached a high of 49,445 students. In the 2001-2002 school year, enrollment decreased slightly to 48,975. Looking ahead, enrollments are expected to grow but at an increasingly slower rate, particularly at the elementary level.

Enrollment

The following table from the Minneapolis school district shows total enrollment history from 1995 to 2001.

Educational Program

Minneapolis Public Schools is the largest school district in Minnesota. Minneapolis schools provide students with an international education that will better prepare them for life in a global community. More than 11,000 students who are currently learning English also speak another language in their homes.

Families may choose community or magnet schools, with at least ten school options available for kindergarten families, and beginning in 2002 a variety of small learning communities for high school students. Ninety-eight percent of incoming kindergarten families who submit a choice card by the January 15 deadline receive their first or second choice.

While many districts are cutting funding for arts programs, 40 Minneapolis Public Schools are part of a \$10 million Annenberg Challenge Grant to integrate the arts throughout the curriculum. This strategy has been shown to improve student attendance, engage children in learning, and improve academic achievement.

The middle school science program will be strengthened with the help of a \$655,000 grant from the Medtronic Foundation. The grant was based on the district's success in revitalizing the K-6 science program and the growing leadership of the science staff.

Through a \$10 million grant from the Win Wallin family, many more students who aspire to post-secondary education are realizing their goals. In 2000, the Wallin Family Scholarship Fund granted 277 scholarships to graduating seniors based on scholastic ability, community service, character, and financial need.

ENROLLMENT HISTORY BY GRADE, 1995 - 2001

GRADE	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pre-K	474	469	476	432	469	399	501
K	5,101	4,998	5,030	4,800	4,447	4,334	4,195
(Pre-K & K)	5,575	5,467	5,506	5,232	4,916	4,733	4,696
1	4,365	4,623	4,575	4,474	4,083	3,880	3,625
2	4,186	4,308	4,476	4,398	4,281	3,964	3,682
3	3,914	4,095	4,192	4,356	4,190	4,092	3,744
4	3,810	3,810	4,015	4,128	4,177	4,105	3,939
5	3,741	3,755	3,752	3,937	3,948	4,114	3,978
6	3,574	3,678	3,671	3,564	3,698	3,772	3,885
(1-6)	23,590	24,269	24,681	24,857	24,377	23,927	22,853
7	3,438	3,411	3,576	3,483	3,448	3,617	3,607
8	3,067	3,251	3,307	3,409	3,382	3,377	3,477
(7-8)	6,505	6,662	6,883	6,892	6,830	6,994	7,084
9	3,688	3,804	3,997	4,006	4,138	3,846	3,625
10	2,949	3,021	3,226	3,315	3,314	3,978	4,007
11	2,408	2,549	2,574	2,655	2,909	3,098	3,610
12	2,122	2,158	2,292	2,407	2,597	2,869	3,100
(9-12)	11,167	11,532	12,089	12,383	12,958	13,791	14,342
TOTAL	46,837	47,930	49,159	49,364	49,081	49,445	48,975

For more information about Minneapolis Public Schools, visit the website: www.mpls.k12.mn.us or for general information: 612.668.0000 TTY: 612.668.0001

Minneapolis Public Schools news and information can also be found at KBEM FM radio 88.5 and cable television channel 15.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS (FALL 2001)

Early Childhood Schools	1
Elementary Schools	45
K-8 Schools	23
Interdistrict Schools	2
Middle Schools	8
High Schools	7
Special Education Schools	6
Special Sites/Alternatives	7
Contract Alternatives & Charters	38
Total	137

STUDENT ENROLLMENT* (FALL 2001)

Pre-kindergarten	501
High Five/Kindergarten	4,195
Grades 1-5	18,968
Grades 6-8	10,969
Grades 9-12	14,342
Total	48,975

*Does not include charter school enrollment

STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS (2000-2001)

African American	45%
Asian American	15%
Hispanic American	9%
Native American	4%
White	27%
English language learners	22%
Eligible free/reduced price lunch	66%
Student mobility	46%
Special education	12%

CLASS SIZE (2000-2001)

Grades K-2	19 students
Grades 3-8	25 students
Grades 9-12	Average of 26 students

Students have enjoyed the benefits of smaller class sizes since the first referendum was approved in 1990. In November 2000, the Minneapolis School Board asked residents to renew the class size referendum for an additional eight years when the current referendum expires in 2001. The referendum accounts for \$40 million of the district's annual operating dollars and pays for over 600 classrooms. Voters approved the referendum renewal by a margin of 73 percent.

EMPLOYEES (2000-2001)

Teachers	4,780
Support Staff	3,278
Principals/Admin.	309
Total	8,367

BUDGET (2001-2002)

General Fund	\$430,396,886
Referendum Fund	41,821,073
Food Services	18,385,041
Community Education	17,114,263
Building Construction	42,600,000
Debt	51,389,176
Grants	42,240,000
Other	929,207
Total	\$644,875,646

Per Pupil Spending	\$9,692
State Per Pupil	\$6,695

Attendance

Research supports the correlation between attendance and student achievement. Students who attended school between 85-100% of the time passed state tests in reading and math at much higher rates than students who attended school less than 85% of the time did. Minneapolis Public Schools adopted an attendance policy in 2000 requiring students to attend school 95 percent of the time, meaning students can miss no more than eight days a year. In August 2001, Hennepin County announced the adoption of this attendance goal countywide.

Immunizations — “No Shots, No School”

With the cooperation of numerous community partners and the Healthy Learners Board, the “No Shots, No School” campaign has been a resounding success. In 2000, 98% of students complied with state law by the end of the first week of school. Parents continue to be informed that students must have up-to-date immunizations before starting school. Incoming kindergartners must now have a completed hepatitis B series. For more information about required immunizations, call the Hot Shot Line at 612.668-883.

FOOD SERVICES

Meal	Cost	Served Daily
Breakfast		16,200
Elementary	\$0*	
Secondary	\$1.10	
Lunch		28,500
Elementary	\$1.40	
Secondary	\$1.60	

Milk included in prices

*Breakfast is available to all elementary students at no cost through a state-funded program. All meals meet or exceed USDA guidelines for good nutrition. Free and reduced-priced meals are also available to eligible students. To apply for free or reduced-priced meals, call the Nutrition Center at 612.668.2820.

Board of Education

The seven board members are elected at-large. The school board is a policy-making body overseeing the district's budget, curriculum, personnel, and facilities. The superintendent serves as the board's chief executive officer and administers its policies.

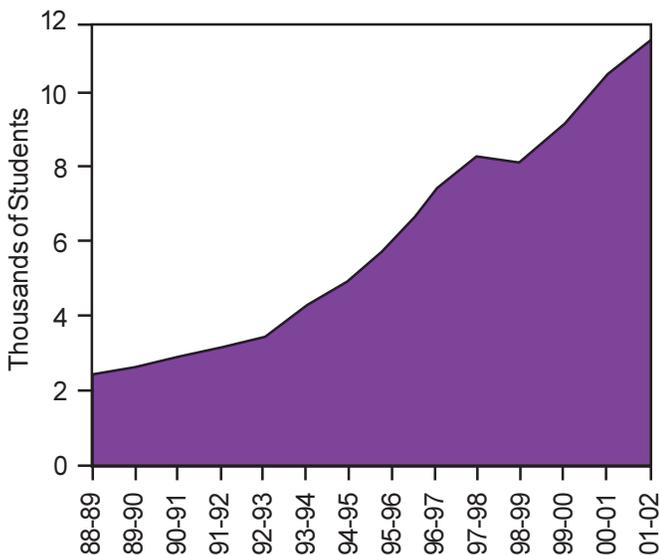
The public is welcome to attend school board meetings. The board generally meets the second and last Tuesday of each month. Regular business meetings begin at 4:00 p.m. in the third floor assembly room of the district's Education Services Center, 807 N.E. Broadway, Minneapolis. Agendas are available at the meeting or by calling 612.668.0197.

English Language Learners Program 2000

The English Language Learners Program (ELL), formerly the Limited English Proficiency Program, provides English as a Second Language (ESL) or bilingual educational programs. Bilingual programs serve students in seven major language groups by providing bilingual teachers or educational assistants who are fluent in the student's native language and familiar with the culture.

In 2001, 11,710 students participated in the ELL program, a number representing 24 percent of the public school enrollment total (up from 21 percent in 1999). These students together speak 74 languages other than English. In 2000, the three most prominent languages were Hmong (3,829 students), Spanish (2,873), and Somali (1,935). Participation in the ELL program has been steadily increasing.

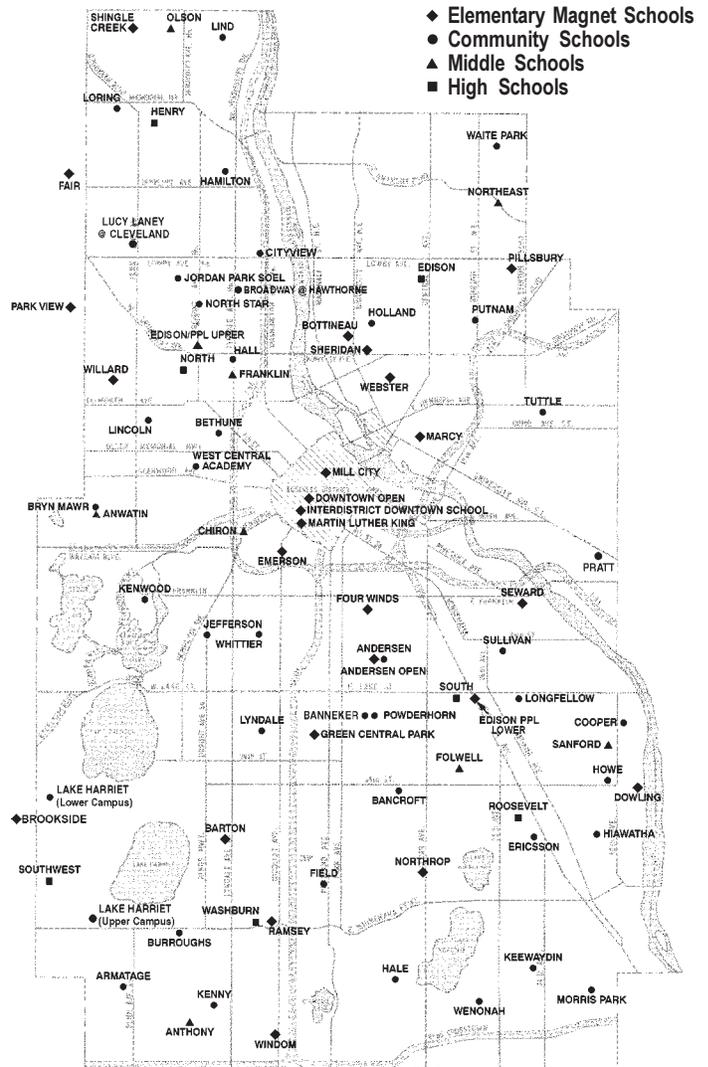
STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN ELL PROGRAMS, 1988 - 2002



Facilities

The following 2000-2001 Minneapolis Public Schools map indicates program location and facility status.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (K-12), 192000-2001



Minneapolis Community Education

Minneapolis Community Education, a part of the Minneapolis Public School system, exists to support the learning and participation of adults and children to improve their lives and their communities. It supports the primary mission of the Minneapolis School District, ensuring that all children learn by offering learning and enrichment opportunities for adults, children, and families.

Minneapolis Community Education Programs

Early Education for Children and their Parents:

Early Childhood Family Education (ECFE) accomplishes its mission by offering classes, home visits, and special needs services throughout Minneapolis. ECFE works closely with Minneapolis' K-12 programs by collaborating with Special Education, Adolescent Parent Education, and by offering school readiness classes for three and four-year-olds. "Kindergarten Express" is an example of a school readiness program that gives four-year-olds who will enter school the following fall an extra boost. Parents of a new baby may participate in ECFE at area hospitals and in classes at neighborhood sites. Partnerships and collaboration with community-based agencies provide additional services for families. During the 2000-2001 school year, 10,083 children and 9,576 parents participated in ECFE. All city residents with young children, regardless of economic status or at-risk factors, are eligible for the program.

Year-round Enrichment Opportunities for Children and Youth:

Extended-day programs were planned and implemented by 36 community education coordinators, who worked with school staff, parents, community members, and community organizations. Their goal was to provide additional opportunities for learning and development to over 38,000 youth during 1999-2000. These programs are developed around the Search Institute's asset model of youth development and are designed to support learning, relationship building between young people, relationship building between youth and adults, and to reinforce positive social interactions.

Youth Development and Youth Service: Youth development and youth service gives young people the opportunity to serve the community and to learn from the experience. Secondary students in grades nine through 12 can earn one credit for participation in youth service projects. Approximately 20,000 young people participated during 2000-2001.

Summer Programs: Summer programs for K through six grade youth include Sports Arts Plus, Summer Enrichment, and Swimming. Approximately 3,700 youth participated during the summer of 2000. Older students, ages 13 to 18, participated in Phat Summer, a

collaboration among schools, parks, and the Youth Coordinating Board. It offered evening programming from 7:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Over 2,000 youth were served daily during the eight-week program.

Year-round School Age Childcare: A year-round school age childcare service is the district's answer to safe, affordable school age childcare. It offers high-quality, year-round service for parents during periods when students are not involved in their regular school day. The National School Age Care Alliance or the National Association accredits seventeen programs for the education of young children. All sites will be involved in the accreditation or re-accreditation process in 2001. The 2000-2001 program operated in 18 school buildings and served 1,400 children from over 900 families.

Basic Skills Education for Adults: This program serves learners, ages 16 and older, who are not enrolled in school. It offers the following educational opportunities at no cost: Adult Basic Education, General Equivalency Development (GED), English as a Second Language (ESL), Citizenship Instruction and Distance Learning, and Project Regina's self-sufficiency program. During 2000-2001, over 10,000 adults took classes at 23 sites, and 947 GEDs and 41 high school diplomas were awarded. The program served 25 percent more students than last year.

General Skill Building Classes for Adults: Adults in all stages of life enjoy a large variety of high-quality, low-cost classes and programs. Classes are designed to fit the needs of single people, working adults, older adults, parents, and adults with disabilities. Topics cover a wide range of interests, including physical fitness, business and computer technology, home improvement, financial management, and consumer information. In 2000-2001, community programs served 22,000 adults with skill-building, life-enhancing classes.

Disability Access Services: All Minneapolis community education classes and services are available to people with disabilities. Accommodations include, but are not limited to, sign language interpreter, accessible classroom location, and alternate format of class materials. Classes focus on skill development in reading and math, independent living, recreation and leisure interests. Participants learn skills to improve their lives at home, at work, and in the community. During 2000-2001, approximately 2,000 adults were served.

Volunteer Services: Last year over 7,500 individuals - including parents, city employees, business people, retirees, and secondary and college students - shared their time and talents by volunteering thousands of hours in public schools. Volunteers serve all ages from pre-kindergarten through adult learners.



Non-Public Schools

The Minneapolis non-public school enrollment in the fall of 2000 was 6,764 students, an increase of 119 students from 1999. In 2000, non-public school enrollment made up 12.1 percent of total school enrollment in Minneapolis. At the beginning of the 2000 school year, there were 26 non-public school facilities serving Minneapolis students. (Data for non-public schools is not available for the 2001-2002 school year.)

Minneapolis students also attend non-public schools located outside the city. Generally, this cross-boundary attendance occurs at all grade levels.

The following map identifies the location of the non-public schools presently serving Minneapolis students.

The following table displays the total number of school age students in Minneapolis schools each year since 1984, and it compares public and non-public school enrollments. The proportion of non-public to public students has remained relatively constant over the last six years.

COMPARISON OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1984 - 2000

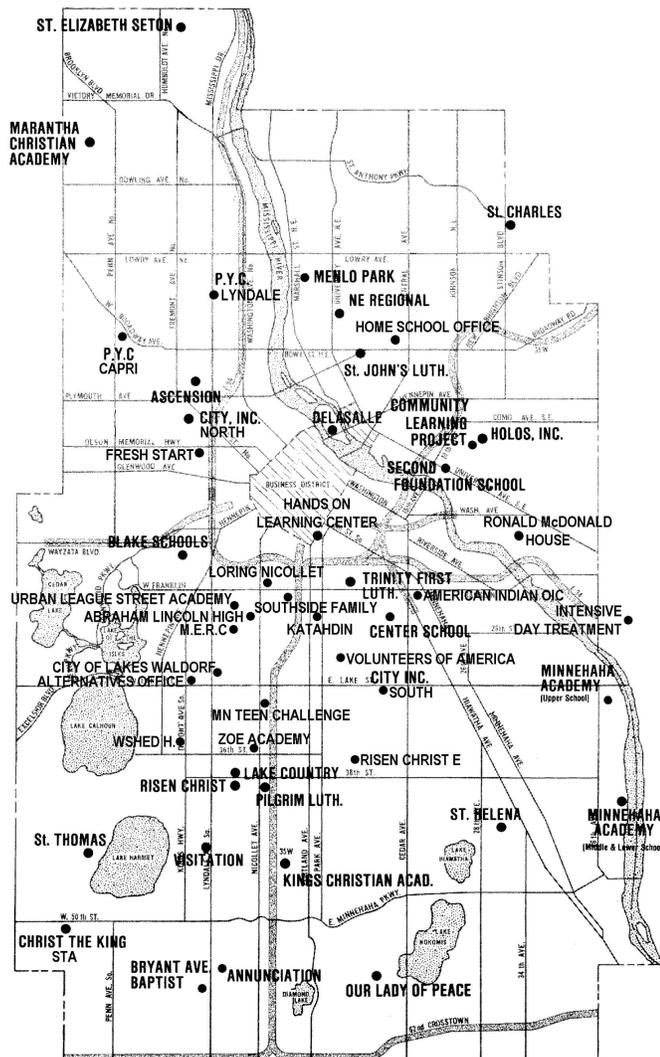
Fall Count	Total Enroll	Public		Non-public	
		Enroll.	%	Enroll.	%
1984	47,750	37,522	78.6	10,228	21.4
1985	48,327	38,483	79.6	9,844	20.4
1986	48,407	38,872	80.3	9,535	19.7
1987	47,974	39,386	82.9	8,588	17.9
1988	47,365	39,083	82.5	8,282	17.5
1989	48,241	40,127	83.2	8,114	16.8
1990	49,111	41,139	83.8	7,972	16.2
1991	48,732	42,189	86.5	6,543	13.4
1992	49,830	43,313	86.9	6,517	13.1
1993	51,103	44,405	86.9	6,698	13.1
1994	52,215	45,235	86.6	6,980	13.4
1995	53,853	46,837	87.0	7,016	13.0
1996	54,243	47,930	88.4	6,313	11.6
1997	55,854	49,364	86.9	6,490	13.1
1998	55,590	49,081	88.3	6,509	11.7
1999	56,090	49,445	88.1	6,645	11.9
2000	55,739	48,975	87.9	6,764	12.1

NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS Fall Enrollment, 1999 and 2000*

School	Grade	1999	2000
Annunciation	K-8	402	443
Ascension	PreK-8	232	262
Blake	9-12	432	432
Bryant Ave Baptist	K-12	64	62
Christ the King/St. Thomas	K-8	445	451
City of Lakes Waldorf School	PreK-8	161	202
DeLaSalle	9-12	536	592
Hope Academy	K-2	NA	42
Lake Country	PreK-8	250	258
Maranatha	K-12	584	609
Minnehaha Academy	K-12	1134	1100
Northeast Region Catholic	K-8	206	193
Our Lady of Peace	K-8	440	408
Pilgrim Lutheran	K-8	121	88
Kings Christian Academy	K-12	96	103
Risen Christ	K-8	454	392
San Miguel Middle School	6-7	NA	4
Second Foundation	K-12	51	46
Salon Jr. Academy	K-6	NA	21
St. Charles	K-8	373	359
St. Elizabeth Seton	K-8	236	231
St. Helena	K-8	184	192
St. Johns Lutheran	K-8	49	46
Trinity 1st Lutheran	K-8	55	59
Visitation	K-6	120	108
Watershed	9-12	20	55
Total		6,645	6,764
Home Instruction		451	468

*Note: The schools listed are intended only to provide the detail for the non-public school enrollment totals in 1999 and 2000, shown on the previous table. The schools and their enrollments are provided by the Minneapolis Public Schools. No attempt has been made to document the various openings, closings, consolidations, or moves that may have taken place. The school enrollment include non-residents of the city.

NON-PUBLIC AND ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS, 1999





Parks and Recreation

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board (MPRB), a semi-autonomous elected body of city government, oversees a diverse system of land and water areas. The Minneapolis park system consists of more than 170 park properties, including local and regional parks, playgrounds, tot lots, triangles, golf courses, gardens, picnic areas, nature sanctuaries, and a 55-mile parkway system. Together, these properties total nearly 6,400 acres of land and water.

Within the park system there are 49 neighborhood recreation centers, 11 supervised beaches, three outdoor swimming pools, 37 outdoor ice rinks, two year-round hockey rinks, one indoor ice skating and hockey complex, six 18-hole golf courses, a golf learning center, 396 baseball and softball diamonds, and 167 tennis courts. There are also 38 miles of walking paths, 36 miles of biking/skating paths, and a winter recreation complex at Wirth Park.

In addition, many Minneapolis cultural and historic amenities are located on park land or administered by the Park Board, such as:

- Minneapolis Sculpture Garden
- Minneapolis Institute of Arts
- Historic Fort Snelling
- Stevens House
- Godfrey House
- Longfellow House
- Grand Rounds National Scenic Highway

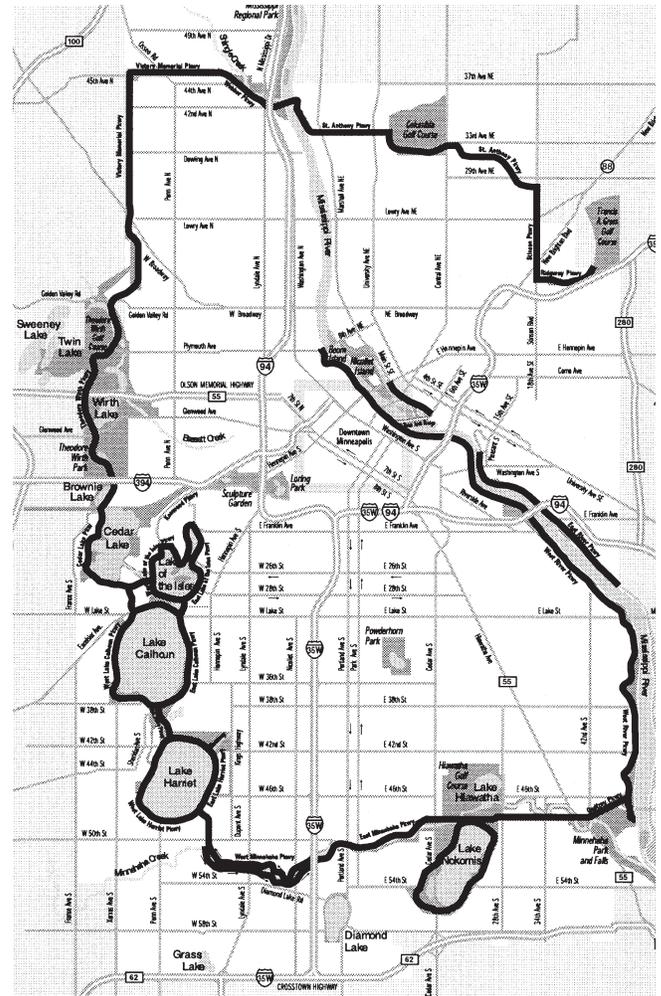
Various divisions of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board provide planning, development, maintenance, and police protection for the city's recreational facilities. Recreational, environmental, and other park programs and services are provided for all ages and abilities, from toddlers to senior citizens.

Capital and Master Planning Projects

A number of playgrounds, along with other site work, were completed or initiated in 2001. Funding for these projects drew upon a number of sources, including Net Debt Bonds (NDB) and the Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP). Playgrounds and site improvements were completed at Corcoran, Keewaydin, and North Commons Parks, and at Hiawatha Park School. Construction neared completion at Clinton Field, Farwell, and Painter Parks. Construction of Phase II improvements began at Central Park. These improvements, which include a pergola, paved game courts, game tables and additional playground equipment, will be completed this fall with finishing touches to be applied in the spring of 2002. Completion of the irrigated soccer field at Riverside Park wraps up the improvements begun there in 2000. The new playground at Lake Hiawatha Park was completed and dedicated in the summer of 2001; shoreline and site improvements will be completed in the fall of 2001. The renovation of Bohanon Park's wading pool that began last October was completed in spring of 2001, and the pool opened in time for summer use.

Human Development

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS



The athletic fields' renovation at North Commons Park was also completed. Existing fields were reconfigured to create a new number one baseball diamond, a new softball diamond, and a new irrigated football field. Net debt bonds supplemented by a National Football League grant funded this project, which also included all new safety fencing and redone pathways.

The pool at Northeast Park will be replaced. After an August groundbreaking, construction is well underway and the pool is expected to be ready for use by summer of 2002. The MPRB has committed funds from its 2002 and 2003 capital budget to accomplish this goal.

A rain garden has been installed at Farview Park. This alternative storm water management system, considered to be experimental and cutting edge, was funded with NRP dollars. In addition, much of the planting was accomplished with volunteer labor.

The year 2001 building improvements were funded through Net Debt Bonds, Youth Enrichment Grants, and Park Board funds. Construction began last fall on a recreation building and a field house to replace facilities lost in the fire at Bottineau Park. It is substantially

complete and the new facility was dedicated in October 2001. The fabric-covered field house, the first of its kind in the Minneapolis park system, houses a gymnasium with a walking and running track.

Roofs have been replaced at Corcoran and Elliot Parks, and Gross Golf Clubhouse. A new roof, soffits, and a remodeled kitchen comprise the final phase of Van Cleve Park's building rehabilitation, which will be completed by the end of 2001. The final remodeling phase at North Commons Park began in November 2001 with the installation of a new furnace, a new gym floor and lighting, and a new kitchen. Improvements to the building at Folwell Park began in November 2001 and included new windows and doors as well as a new front entry vestibule.

The extreme heat of the 2001 summer created a clamor for air conditioning in the park buildings (only two park buildings are currently air-conditioned). The Planning Department is working with Recreation and Operations to prioritize the need, estimate costs, and to seek funding sources.

Funded through a \$12 million bond initiative, construction of the Leonard Neiman Sports Complex at Fort Snelling State Park began in 2001. Turf has already been laid on six of the eight new soccer fields and on the two new baseball fields. These fields will be ready for use by August of 2002. Other areas, including the two practice soccer fields and the two softball fields will be seeded in the spring of 2002. In addition, parking lots were paved, lighting and fencing installed, and two historic buildings were moved. Finally, the new water main, an essential component to all future use of the Upper Bluff, was completed in cooperation with Public Works and the Minnesota Department of Transportation. The water main is operational.

The Park Board has four off-leash recreation areas (OLRA). Funded by Net Debt Bonds, they are popular and well used. Franklin Terrace and Lake of the Isles OLRA were officially opened in April 2001. The St. Anthony Parkway site in northeast Minneapolis opened the summer of 2001. A variety of issues unique to the site at Minnehaha Falls Park, which also opened summer of 2001, continue to challenge planners to seek solutions and make necessary adjustments for this to be a successful and workable OLRA.

Regional Park Projects

The Mississippi River

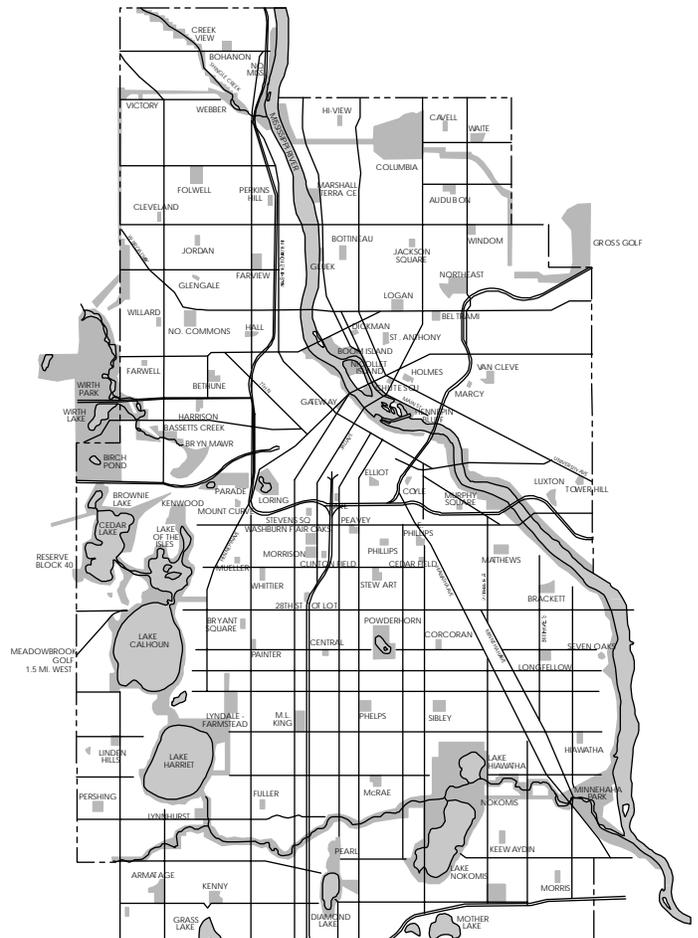
The convening of the Upper River Citizen Advisory Committee marks the beginning of decades-long work to implement the master plan for the Upper River. *Above the Falls*. The plan for park development and land use changes for the Upper River area of Minneapolis charts a vision for a substantial shift to river-enhancing land uses in the area, extension of continuous riverside public access and green space along both banks of the

river, the creation of a new riverside residential neighborhood, and extensive environmental enhancements in the areas of riverbank restoration, habitat creation, storm water cleansing, and contamination remediation. As part of Phase I, negotiations have begun for rights along the river through acquisition or easement.

Within the Upper River corridor, Phase II improvements were completed at North Mississippi Regional Park. A large log and stone picnic shelter, a log and stone restroom building, a wading pool with a rock waterfall, playground, parking lot, and new entrance driveway from 51st Avenue have been accommodating picnickers for the full season. The Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission (MPOSC) financed these improvements.

The Interpretive Center (Phase III) at North Mississippi Park will be completed in December 2001. As a partner in the interpretive center project, Hennepin County will run programming when it opens in 2002. The \$1.8 million to fund this project is financed by the MPRB with reimbursement coming over the next few years from MPOSC.

CITY, COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND PARKWAYS



On the Central Riverfront, October 1, 2001 marked the completion of Phase I of Mill Ruins Park with a grand opening and dedication. The historic tailrace canal was opened, a bicycle and pedestrian circulation system was created, and the area was landscaped. In addition, path connections to West River Parkway, the Dinkytown Bike Connection, and the Stone Arch Bridge were created. The reconstruction of the lower tailrace area involved the removal of a large amount of gravel overburden from the site to expose the long-buried foundations of nineteenth-century flourmills and the historic tailrace canal walls. Conservation and restoration of these excavated, historic mill foundation walls will continue into 2002. This \$4.5 million project has been funded through the federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and through the state St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board, and county sources, as well as funding from the Metropolitan Council and the Environmental and Natural Resources Trust Fund.

Planning is underway for construction in 2002 of a wood plank surface on a portion of West River Parkway in alignment with the historic main water-powered canal, which powered the mills.

The Mill Ruins Advisory Committee, made up of park staff, Minneapolis Community Development Agency staff, Minnesota Historical Society staff, local residents and riverfront businesses, is exploring ways to market this unique park. The committee plans to hire a marketing consultant to prepare a marketing plan.

Also on the Central Riverfront, improvements to First Bridge Park were completed at the site of the first bridge to span the Mississippi River. Funded by Federal Reserve Bank Offsite Improvements Funds, the project includes site and access improvements, and historical interpretive features. The footings of the first (1855) and second (1874) bridges to span the river at this point were uncovered and interpreted.

Adjacent to the University of Minnesota's South Mall and Riverbend Commons project, a section of East River Parkway was reconstructed, including unique and aesthetic traffic-calming measures. Streetscape amenities will be added in 2002. This work also included the reconstruction of the park entrance drive in conformance with the East River Flats Park master plan approved in 2000.

Construction to repair the retaining wall at Coal Flats has been completed. One thousand feet of retaining wall was rebuilt along the Mississippi River adjacent to West River Parkway.

Lake of the Isles

Construction of Phase I of the Lake of the Isles Master Plan began in the summer of 2001. Funded by Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) and Metropolitan Council, Phase I includes shoreline stabili-

zation at Kenilworth Lagoon and creation of a wetland at the south end of the lake.

Lake Nokomis

Nine hundred and sixty linear feet of shoreline and adjacent upland on the east and northeast side of Lake Nokomis that had been severely eroded has been restored.

Bassett's Creek

A Department of Natural Resources grant funded a wetland restoration project along a portion of Bassett's Creek near Fruen's Mill just south of Glenwood Avenue. Another project to restore a washed out trail and stabilize the bank along the same section of the creek will be complete in November 2001. NRP and a grant from the Board of Water and Soil Resources (BWSR) funded this work.

Minnehaha Creek Trails

The year 2001 saw the project to redo bike and pedestrian paths and to stabilize the shoreline along Minnehaha Creek well underway. Funded through a combination of sources, including the Metropolitan Council, ISTEA, NRP and Park Board funds, the project includes paths and shoreline from Lake Harriet to Hiawatha Avenue. Work is expected to be completed in the summer of 2002.

Bike Trails

Four sections of bike trails are in the design phase. The Wirth Trail, funded through ISTEA, consists of reconstruction of the existing trail. The LCMR-funded Luce Line will be a new trail that will connect with the Bassett's Creek Trail. The Bassett's Creek Trail, funded through the Metropolitan Council Capital Improvement Program, will close the gap between the Cedar Lake Commuter trail and the Luce Line. The East River Parkway Trail will provide the missing link between Franklin Avenue and St. Paul.

Recreation Division

The Recreation Division is responsible for all neighborhood and community centers, playgrounds, pools, beaches, cultural arts, environmental programs, youth sports leagues, adult athletic leagues, citywide adult activities, special events and specialized services for teenage youth. The backbone of the park system is the 49 full-service neighborhood-based park centers that offer a year round, tax supported menu of programs and services designed to meet the needs of Minneapolis citizens of all ages and abilities. Specific program service highlights include:

Festival of Neighborhoods were attended by 5,000 adults and children and held in 16 neighborhood parks. Building on the success of 2000, the MPRB again collaborated with the Minneapolis Aquatennial Association to present the Festival of Neighborhoods. Through

these free events, the Aquatennial Association continued its work toward a renewed presence in the city's neighborhoods. Complete with food, entertainment, dancing, sports clinics, crafts, clowns and more, neighbors celebrated community pride and spirit together.

The Youth Sports League Program assists neighborhood parks in providing sports programs in many different sports through camps and classes as well as recreational leagues. Recreational leagues for girls and boys from 9 to 14 years old are offered in 11 different sports. This includes football, soccer, volleyball, gymnastics, basketball, wrestling, hockey, badminton, softball, baseball, and tennis. Each sport completes its season with a tournament and recognition events that emphasize overall participation and sportsmanship. In addition, the Youth Sports League ran summer sports camps and clinics for over 1,500 youth in 2001. All total, approximately 10,500 youth participated in sports leagues, camps, and clinics sponsored by the Youth Sports Department. These figures do not include the large number of youth 5 to 8 years old who participate in fundamental sports programs run at the local parks by park staff and park athletic councils.

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board runs youth golf instructional programs. Park staff recruit youth from local parks and refer them to the First Tee program, operated from the Special Services Division at MPRB golf courses. Through this collaboration, neighborhood youth learn about the game of golf and acquire golf skills and the etiquette necessary to play the game. First Tee youth are also able to play on MPRB courses at reduced fees.

MPRB Adult Sports Leagues are administered under the auspices of the Minneapolis Municipal Athletic Association (MMAA). Adults have a variety of sports to choose from: men's, women's, and co-rec softball; men's, women's, and co-rec volleyball; men's, women's, and co-rec broomball; men's and women's basketball; baseball, men's touch football; women's and co-rec flag football. In 2001, there were 1,110 adult teams. In addition, 99 adults took tennis lessons and 31 adults participated in a tennis partner pool program.

The Minneapolis Hiking Club continues to host monthly hiking events for its 342 members and their guests.

Summer concerts at Lake Harriet, Minnehaha Park, and Nicollet Island had 103,399 attendees. Another 9,650 individuals watched movies, plays, and improvisational groups at summer outdoor park venues.

The Youthline Outreach Mentorship program offers recreational activities, leadership experiences, opportunities for community involvement and mentoring relationships for more than 3,500 youth ages 12 to 16 at

18 parks year-round and at an additional 20 parks in the summer. This year was the 10th anniversary of the Youthline Program, which was celebrated by 1000+ youth on Boom Island in August 2001.

New this year was the partnership between Youthline and Junior Achievement. The Junior Achievement program was offered at six parks, with three parks actually starting entrepreneurial businesses (a café, T-shirt design and sales, and a car wash). The 30 youth who completed the program participated in a final awards ceremony where they received recognition and a certificate.

Youthline's Outdoor Adventures summer program attracted 1,200 youth to kayaking, a caves tour, canoeing, sailing, fishing, horseback riding, wolf and nature center tours, and mountain biking. More than double the number of youth from last year was able to participate due to an increase in program scheduling.

Girls' Program involved approximately 1,200 girls in groups and activities at the 18 year-round Youthline parks and at the additional 20 summer Youthline parks. Nearly 600 of the girls participated in monthly citywide activities and 100 girls participated in National Take Our Daughters to Work Day, a mentoring opportunity hosted by the MPRB Girls' Program. One hundred and thirty girls attended the 10th Annual Girls' Overnight Leadership Development Conference held at St. Thomas University in July 2001.

Phat Summer offered teens late night program options, Monday through Friday from 7:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. This program involved 1,457 registered youth in late evening activities at 20 park and park-school sites 23,312 times during the eight-week summer program. The intense heat during the summer affected participation numbers at park sites.

The Summer & Mobile Playgrounds Program brought recreation services to smaller parks that do not have year-round facilities and staff. For ten weeks, trained recreation leaders create a place for children to meet new friends and experience the joy of recreational activities in parks close to their homes. In addition, children were able to participate in field trips to the Science Museum of Minnesota, and an "end of summer" picnic in Minnehaha Park.

Summer Stars Programs were again offered at all of the 50 neighborhood parks. These exciting summer activities were designed especially for families, and build on neighborhood special events (such as neighborhood barbecues, picnics, concerts, social gatherings, sports enrichment activities, etc.) and reach out to new program users at each park.

Seven Days A Week Expanded Programs began at 12 neighborhood parks in June 2001. Promotional materials and program enhancements to advertise the new services were developed and implemented. The new funding enables the division to expand recreation programs and recreation center building hours to a seven-day-a-week operation (currently centers are open Monday through Saturday during the school year and Monday through Friday in the summer). The seven-day-a-week operation at all recreation centers will be phased in over four years and will require more maintenance and security services, plus the development and expansion of recreation programs.

Aquatic services includes staffing for 11 beaches and three swimming pools, enjoyed by more than 200,000 people last summer. Sailing, canoeing, and windsurfing were taught to more than 1,000 people, along with 350 people who learned to swim.

Child Care Youth Programs for Children and Youth includes the Recreation Plus+ program, which provides school-age care to 450 children at 17 park sites throughout the city during the 2000-2001 school year. Before school, after school and release day components with an emphasis on recreation skill building were offered. The 2001 summer program offered full day care for 600 children at 20 different park sites. This year, a service development grant provided Recreation Plus+ Coordinators with training opportunities, resources materials, and Minnesota School Age Care Alliance memberships. Three sites are participating in a two-year program improvement project, which will eventually lead to site accreditation. New for this year is the addition of full-time staff at five locations.

The Village Park program involves children and teens in world language and cultural learning partially funded by a grant from the State of Minnesota for the Language Exchange Program. Language Exchange pairs former Village Park teen participants with recently arrived refugees for one-on-one tutoring. Tutors provide weekly English as a second language tutoring sessions focusing on oral communication and emergent literacy. Upon completion of 12 weeks of tutoring, the tutors receive a stipend.

Administration Division

Website

On April 28, 2001, the MPRB launched its first website, www.minneapolisparcs.org to the public. This full-featured website offers information from MPRB facilities, including parks, lakes, recreation centers, golf courses, historical sites, and gardens, to a search capability of activities and programs offered throughout the system. The website has been recognized as one of the "Best Websites for Parks and Recreation" in the country and has been actively visited by the public.

Volunteer Services

Over 4,500 hours of volunteer time was given to MPRB one-time events during 2001. The MPRB Volunteer Services held the Inaugural Volunteer Ice Cream Social at Minnehaha Falls Park on Sunday, September 9, 2001. This event focused on thanking all volunteers and their families for their contributions from all divisions within the Minneapolis park system. There was a variety of live entertainment, including a band, puppet show, clown, juggler and a strolling accordion player. Other activities included building your own ice cream sundae, face painting, walking a low balancing wire, and making your very own art!

MPRB Adopt-a-Park Program continues to grow. There are 15 adopted site areas. This program encourages groups to adopt a section of a park or the entire park and help with gardening, litter pickup, and other duties.

MPRB participated in Join Hands National Service Day. This program had over 100 volunteers coming out to help promote growing within their community. Our partners for this event were Lutheran Brotherhood and Big Brother/Sister of Minneapolis. General Motors Acceptance Corporation-Residential Funding Corporation (GMAC-RFC) gathered co-workers to help mulch Minnehaha Falls Park. They spent a rainy Saturday morning mulching, weeding, and trash collecting to help beautify the park. GMAC-RFC also gave a generous donation of \$5,000 to the MPRB volunteer program to support ongoing recognition activities.

MPRB continues to have great success with the annual Earth Day and Arbor Day celebrations. These events not only encourage volunteerism within our community but they also help educate the public on ecological issues. One of MPRB's most successful volunteer groups is the Loring Park Garden Volunteers. This dedicated group of volunteers spent many Saturdays planting, mulching, and watering the center garden in the park (over 1,000 volunteer hours). Other volunteer events such as buckthorn removal, New Year's Eve Celebration, and Longfellow House Hospitality Center are much appreciated in keeping our parks and programming effective in the system.

Park Police

The Traffic Law Enforcement Initiative continued during 2001, providing additional traffic law enforcement (through overtime hours) along the parkway system without cutting back on regular patrol services. A speed wagon (mobile trailer which displays the speed motorists are traveling while displaying the posted speed limit) was used for the first time as another tool in our efforts to slow down parkway traffic.

Three additional officers were hired in 2001, bringing our authorized strength of sworn officers to 38. One of the two new officers is the first Vietnamese female to enter law enforcement in the Upper Midwest.

The 10th Annual Safety Camp for young third and fourth grade children, a joint effort of the Park Police, the MPRB Recreation Division, and the Minneapolis Fire and Police Departments, provided an exciting three days of hands-on safety training for over 100 Minneapolis children. For the fifth year Safety Camp was held at Theodore Wirth Park. The weather was extremely hot, which gave staff the opportunity to discuss weather related safety tips. Experts demonstrated gun safety, seatbelt safety, electrical safety, bicycle safety, water safety, and first aid. For the first time, MADD was added. A teen presenter spoke about a youth who was injured by a drunk driver while riding a bike. This young person also spoke about her own experience with chemical dependency, which was well received by all the kids. Also, for the first time, a presenter from the MPD Dispatch Center came and talked about 9-1-1. Police officers, fire fighters, and recreation staff provided the leadership as "counselors" for the three-day camp. The event culminated in a big picnic and closing ceremonies with a large turnout by the parents of the campers.

Mid-year we began a pilot program to test the feasibility of using motorcycles for special details, enforcing traffic laws and patrolling difficult to reach areas. Motorcycles have also been used for extra duty events, including the Aquatennial Torchlight 5K Escort; the Aquatennial one half Marathon Escort; Great River Roll Escort; Victory 10K, 5K and Kids Fun-Run Escort; Bolder Dash 5K Escort; James Page 5K Escort; and the Twin Cities Marathon Escort. They also served as escorts and traffic control for the Mill Ruins Grand Opening and Matthews Park Halloween Parade Escort. Motorcycles have also been used to patrol areas typically not accessible by squad cars, including several of the trails, the Ft. Snelling dog park, and along the creek.

The Park Police Mounted Unit has grown to become an integral part of the delivery of police services in Minneapolis parks. At present, there are nine trained officers and seven police horses. It is a very popular unit throughout the city of Minneapolis.

Bike rodeos were again very successful in 2001. Over 600 kids attended rodeos and graduated from the safety clinics, and 515 bicycle licenses were purchased. In addition, over 350 helmets and 100 bike locks were given out.

Operations Division

Maintenance Section Highlights

The Loring Park Neighborhood Center underwent an interior rehabilitation. The work was done by MPRB carpenters and painters and consisted of a plaster coating on all of the exterior walls inside the building, insulating the attic, and repainting the entire downstairs area.

The commingled outdoor recycling program continued to expand during the 2001 calendar year. The program has grown to include 26 parks, with 144 recycling containers, along with recycling containers at all six MPRB golf courses. Expansion of the program will continue with more parks and locations being identified for placement of new commingled recycling containers. With the program, park patrons have the ability to participate in the outdoor recycling of plastic, glass, and aluminum containers in a single, easy to identify blue commingled recycling container. Please look for your opportunity to participate and contribute to your environment, by recycling at these areas: tot lots, wading and swimming pools, athletic fields, picnic shelters and areas, parking lots, and refectories.

Indoor recycling programs also continue to exist at all 50 of the MPRB neighborhood and community centers. This program involves park users "source separating" their recyclable items into separate containers. Every two weeks, the recyclable materials are placed at the curbside for pickup by Minneapolis Solid Waste & Recycling.

The following tennis and basketball courts were color-coated in Minneapolis parks:

- Folwell tennis and basketball courts;
- Beltrami tennis and basketball courts;
- Webber tennis courts;
- Kenwood tennis courts;
- Minnehaha Creek tennis courts at 50th Street and 16th Avenue;
- Powderhorn tennis courts at 33rd Street and 10th Avenue; and
- Lynnhurst tennis courts.

Seventeen walkway light fixtures were replaced at Pearl Park. These lights were more than 40 years old and were not working properly. Skate blocks were installed at the Victory Memorial monument. The skate blocks interrupt smooth skating surfaces that were not meant for skateboarding. The blocks were bolted into place. Earlier in the year, the blocks were affixed to the monument with epoxy, but determined skateboarders pried them off. The initial installation of skate blocks was done at Gateway Fountain in the year 2000.

- Parkway seal coating for 2001 included the following areas:
- St. Anthony Parkway: Central to Stinson Boulevard;
- Dunwoody (frontage road): Dunwoody Boulevard to Emerson Avenue South;
- Kenwood Pkwy: Bryant Avenue South to Mt. Curve Avenue;
- William Berry Pkwy: Richfield Road to Lake Harriet Parkway;
- Lake Harriet Pkwy: Linden Hills Boulevard to Lake Harriet Parkway;
- Roseway Road: Kings Highway to Lake Harriet Parkway; and



- East Lake Harriet Boulevard: West 42nd Street to East Lake Harriet Parkway.

Parkway pavement rehabilitation was completed on Victory Memorial Parkway from 45th Avenue North to Fremont Avenue North and on Minnehaha Parkway between Lyndale Avenue South and Stevens Avenue South in the westbound direction. Automatic pool chlorinators were installed at Lake Hiawatha Park and Riverside Park wading pools. Maintenance operations submitted a grant proposal to the Xcel Renewable Energy Fund to install solar panels at several community centers. These systems will provide up to 10 kilowatt-hours of energy per community center to offset conventional electricity consumption.

The Lakes and Water Quality Management (information is provided in the Physical Environment Chapter)

On November 7, 2000, Minneapolis voters approved the library referendum, which provides \$110 million to build a new Central Library by 2006 and \$30 million for a decade of community library improvements. This new chapter in the public library's history will continue to unfold over the next few years to create a future and a legacy of renewed library buildings that will be a source of pride and delight for Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Public Library helps people fulfill their quest for information and knowledge. The library opens doors to imagination and learning for children, assists students of all ages, provides resources for businesses, supports lifelong learning, supplies all people with reading materials and information services, and serves as a hub of community activity for Minneapolis neighborhoods, including a thriving downtown. The library system serves people through:

- the Central Library on Nicollet Mall in downtown Minneapolis;
- the Municipal Information Library in City Hall;
- fourteen community libraries spread throughout the city; and
- one bookmobile that visits more than thirty neighborhood locations.

The Library Board and staff have charted this "road map" to guide the library system in the first five years of the 21st century:

- improve hours of service to meet today's lifestyles;
- provide products and services tailored for special populations with a focus on new immigrants, youth and families, and seniors;
- maintain the strength and depth of the Central Library collection through its development, review, and preservation;
- improve electronic library service delivery through ongoing investments in infrastructure, staff training and development, and development of new electronic services; and
- commit to major capital improvements for the central and community libraries.

Hours of Service

To better meet the needs of today's busy lifestyles, public service hours were extended to 6:00 p.m. at all library locations in the fall of 1999. This provides an extra half-hour for many people to make a short stop at the library after work, and offers more after-school time for students.

In the fall of 2001, Sunday hours were added at four Minneapolis Public Libraries. East Lake, North Regional, Northeast, and Walker are now open Sundays from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. (September through May). Also, due to high community demand, Saturday service was added at Franklin Community Library.

System-wide, total public service hours increased 17% from 1997 to 2001.

Special Populations

Franklin Community Library is a good illustration of the essential role of the library as a hub of community activity. On any given day, the library is a melting pot of people:

- high school students (many of whom are learning English as a second language);
- people of all ages learning to use computers;
- recent immigrants attending an “Introduction to Computers for Spanish Speakers” class;
- out-of-school adults working toward a GED or citizenship exam;
- preschoolers from neighborhood daycares visiting for weekly story time or the monthly Spanish bilingual story time;
- home schooled students using the library as their resource for information; and
- people from Somalia, Mexico, and various other countries using email on the library’s Internet computers to maintain a lifeline with family elsewhere.

Library Links! is a multilingual outreach program targeted to reach new immigrants, funded by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation. Started in late 1999, the original goal of the program was to reach 6,000 elementary, secondary school students, and their family members during the course of the two-year grant. In its first year alone, the program exceeded original expectations by 100%. The *Library Links!* Bilingual Outreach Workers connected with 12,315 new immigrants in 2000 through schools, community events, centers of worship, and in the libraries. Increasing positive results point to a projected total of 35,000 contacts in 2001.

The *Library Links!* program serves as a two-way bridge between the library and new communities. People with limited prior experience with the library have made use of library services, collections, and programs. Through library services, they have been enabled to reach their goals, improve English proficiency, attain citizenship, or help their children improve in school. The library has listened to the diverse communities and used their comments to improve services and collections.

The Youth Services Division of the library serves youth and families through many facets:

- Hmong, Somali, and Spanish children through bilingual story times;
- students of all ages through the Homework Helper program;
- preschool and school-age children through the Summer Reading Program and other literacy initiatives; and
- teens through Summer Read Team volunteer program, Teen Advisory Groups, publication of

“Dreams of Ours: A ‘Zine by Teens for Teens,” and Teen collections housed in special areas in each library.

Additionally, staff provides services to teachers, through in-service training, one-on-one contacts with teachers and media specialists, and a “Services to Teachers” page on the MPL website.

At the other end of the age spectrum, a staff committee was formed to initiate services to senior citizens, both by packaging and promoting existing programs and services, and by devising new services to fulfill unmet needs among seniors.

Central Library Collection

Since 1885, the Minneapolis Public Library has been building and preserving a collection of value for the community, making the Central Library much more than a city resource. With 2.5 million items—the most extensive public library collection in Minnesota—the Central Library plays an important role as a center for research and reference.

Collection development at Minneapolis Public Library is founded on the principles of intellectual freedom, equal access for all, and the preservation of the documentary record of culture. The library provides a collection that balances viewpoints across a broad spectrum of opinion and subject matter in formats suitable to a variety of learning and recreational interests and skills. Using selection practices that are flexible and responsive to the changing needs of the community, the library builds and maintains collections for the general public while recognizing the needs of special population groups.

The “Central Library Collection Development Policy” guides staff in making decisions about the selection, management, and preservation of library materials, and in allocating library budgets. Originally published in 1990 and updated in 2000, the policy informs the public about the principles that govern collection development at MPL, including commitment to providing free access to ideas and information, and to collections that reflect a variety of viewpoints.

The preparation of the Central Library collection for the move to an interim location in the year 2003 and to the new Central Library by 2006 began in 2001. MPL was allocated space for 150,000 volumes in the Minnesota Library Access Center (MLAC) at the University of Minnesota. The state-funded MLAC provides long-term, high-density storage for older, low-use materials in secure, climate-controlled space, and enhances availability to all citizens of Minnesota through broader electronic access. MPL librarians began selecting for transfer to MLAC books that are filed in older classification systems and have not circulated recently but are deemed appropriate for retention because of their historic value. In the fall of 2001, regular shipments from MPL to MLAC began, at the rate of about 6,000 items

per week, with the goal of transferring 150,000 items by the summer of 2002.

Electronic Service Delivery

A \$121,000 grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation in 2001 made possible the expansion of public Internet workstations at the Central Library and ten community libraries, adding 47 new computers and 11 printers.

In 2001, the library introduced Internet start pages in three languages, Hmong, Somali, and Spanish. People using library computers for email or web searching can choose to view the page in English or one of the aforementioned languages.

The library's "Web for Kids" page provides guided access for children to use the Internet, with links to recommended sites, search engines aimed at children, access to homework help, and recommended reading. New this year, children can submit reviews of books they have read, print activity sheets for the Summer Reading Program, and take an Internet safety quiz to help them learn, in a fun way, how to use the Internet safely.

In order to manage the high demand for public access computers, the library introduced new Internet sign-up procedures in 2001. Users now "log in" to use an Internet computer at the library, and the system limits users to one hour of online time every six hours. This system helps to ensure that all persons have fair access to the library's finite computing resources. Further, a system that manages printing from public access computers, installed at North Regional Library as a test site, allows users to establish accounts. Printing is charged to a user's account at 5¢ per page, a reduction from the 10¢ charge previously imposed on the "honor system".

Also in 2001, electronic books became available to MPL users through a subscription to NetLibrary. NetLibrary provides access via the Internet to a large collection of eBooks. An eBook is an electronic version of a printed book that can be viewed online at any Internet PC in the library, or from a remote location by an MPL registered borrower. Users can browse eBooks for quick reference, or check them out in order to have repeated access for a set "checkout" period. In 2001, MPL users had access to nearly 7,400 eBooks, all searchable from one Internet interface.

MPL's online subject list of Internet resources, dubbed the LIST, continues to expand. The LIST provides current links to websites that MPL Librarians deem useful and reliable, organized by subject area. An Electronic Resources Specialist position was created in 2001 in order for the library to better maintain and manage the LIST as well as the various subscription

databases that can be accessed through the MPL website (www.mplib.org).

Improving Library Buildings

As a result of the Library Referendum, providing \$110 million for the new Central Library and \$30 million for community library improvements, the current decade will bring an unprecedented era of library building projects in Minneapolis. As plans for the new Central Library and improved community libraries move forward, public participation continues to be an important part of the process. The library provides several ways for people to submit comments or questions on the library's building projects, including filling out a paper comment form, submitting comments online or by email, or leaving a message on the library comment line.

New Central Library

The New Central Library Project actually began more than a decade ago with a Blue Ribbon Task Force appointed by the Library Board, Mayor, and City Council. In February 2001, a New Central Library Implementation Committee was appointed to oversee the project. The new 400,000-square foot, 5-story Central Library is planned as part of a larger, two-block mixed-use project on the current library site and the adjacent block across South Third Street. Plans are to include a state-of-the-art Planetarium, a vibrant public commons, retail space, a residential tower, and parking. Groundbreaking is planned for 2003 with completion in 2006.

Project milestones accomplished during 2001 include:

- confirming the Library Building Program, the two-block site, the budget and the construction schedule;
- conducting an open, public process to select the architect design team (Cesar Pelli & Associates and Architectural Alliance);
- establishing a project management office and staff team;
- identifying an interim library location; and
- hosting a series of public meetings during "New Central Library Design Kick-off Week," providing the opportunity for people to ask questions and offer ideas and suggestions to the design team.

The schedule calls for master plan recommendations for placement of major project components on the two-block site in early 2002, schematic design by the summer of 2002, begin construction in the spring of 2003, and grand opening in the spring of 2006.

Community Libraries

In 2001, the Library Board approved an accelerated schedule for completing community libraries capital projects by 2009. A project office and staff were appointed in order to manage the process in a timely manner, so that taxpayers will realize their referendum funded investment within the decade.

Also, underway in 2001 were the renovation and expansion of Linden Hills, the design and property acquisition for Pierre Bottineau to move to a renovated building in the Historic Grain Belt Brewery Campus, and the public participation process and architect selection for Franklin, Roosevelt, and Sumner.

Great Libraries for a Great City

A new emblem identifies the library's building projects with the slogan "Great Libraries for Minneapolis: Building New • Preserving Old • Improving All." The emblem serves as a reminder that the citizens of Minneapolis have spoken. They are willing to tax themselves to improve their libraries, and they believe great libraries are important to a great city.

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS, 2000:

Central Library Visitors:

2000: 716,967
 2001 (projected): 896,208

Registered Borrowers: 320,316

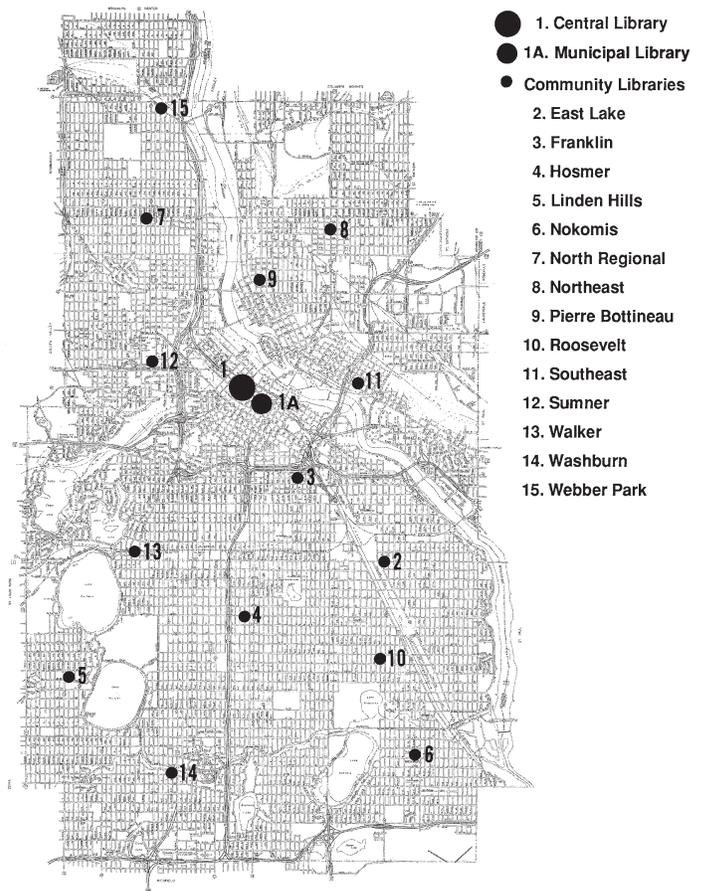
Books per capita (city residents): 9.08 items

Circulation per capita (city residents): 7.42 items

Reference per capita (city residents): 6.32 questions

Collection expenditures per capita (city residents): \$6.98

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER AGENCIES



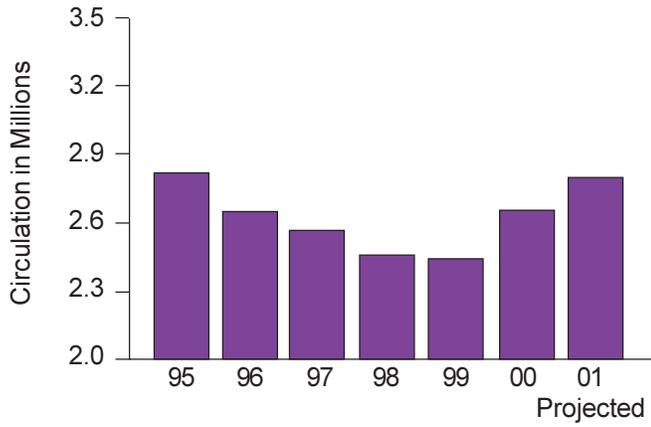
CENTRAL AND COMMUNITY LIBRARY CIRCULATION 1996 - 2000

Library	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Central	835,906	809,346	769,248	814,473	899,452
East Lake	227,900	221,805	202,287	186,559	224,314
Franklin	55,346	59,245	56,318	55,889	61,509
Hosmer*	22,017	23,054	75,483	75,665	100,594
Linden Hills	144,009	141,090	132,657	129,251	139,197
Nokomis	176,892	171,127	164,151	167,857	183,075
North Regional	177,108	169,782	143,889	123,834	120,591
Northeast	138,230	135,644	126,700	119,392	120,175
Pierre Bottineau	23,957	23,847	25,985	27,479	31,380
Roosevelt	81,101	83,929	74,142	67,856	65,451
Southeast	75,740	69,452	66,328	67,774	78,368
Sumner	39,278	40,403	32,154	32,201	37,851
Walker	183,894	182,836	180,192	179,208	186,296
Washburn	400,887	389,781	365,941	358,622	372,245
Webber Park	54,530	48,355	42,049	34,167	29,084
Bookmobile	14,948	15,568	16,694	16,500	14,175

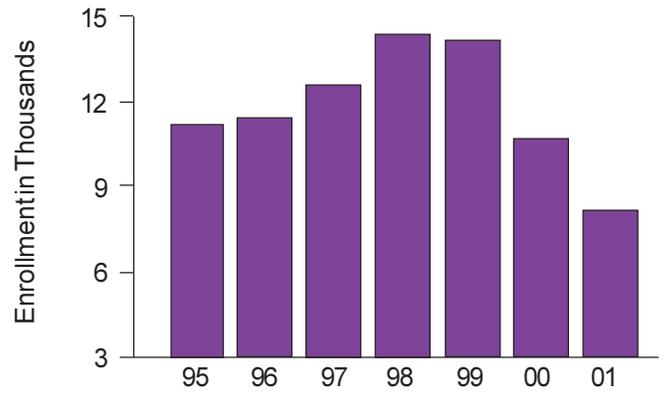
* Hosmer was closed for remodeling until October 1997.

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER, 2001

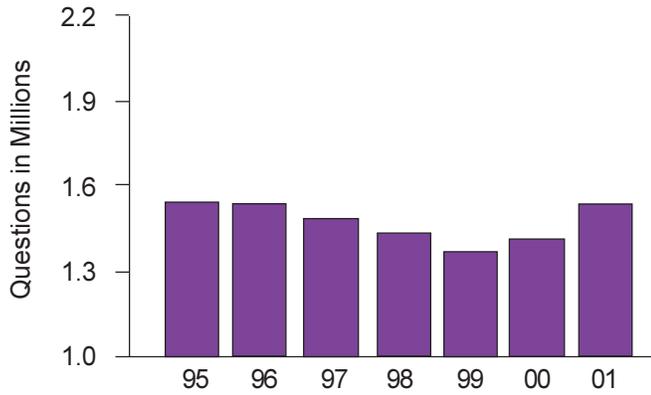
LIBRARY CIRCULATION



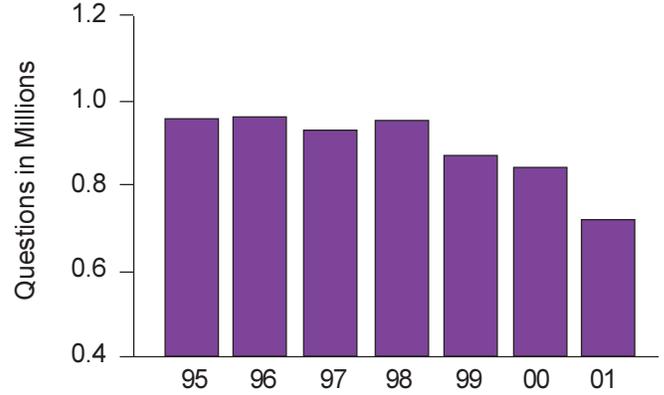
SUMMER READING AND ACTIVITIES PROGRAM ENROLLMENT



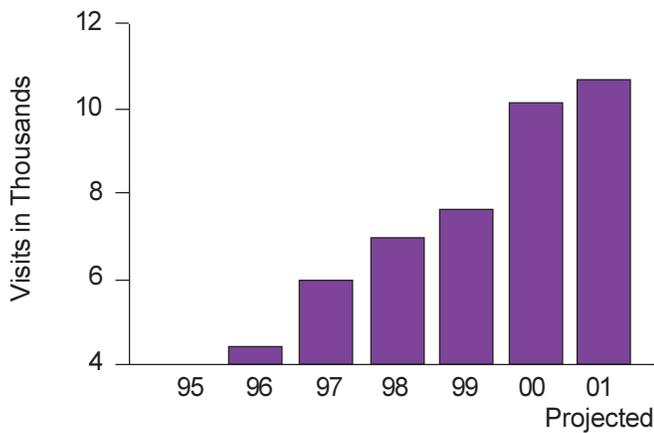
RESEARCH AND FACT FINDING QUESTIONS IN PERSON



RESEARCH AND FACT FINDING QUESTIONS BY TELEPHONE



HOMEWORK HELPER CENTER VISITS





Civil Rights and Diversity

The Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights (MDCR) was established in 1967 to enforce the Minneapolis Civil Rights Ordinance, Title VII, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA). In addition to investigative and contract compliance functions, the Department offers a number of educational outreach services in an effort to educate the

public about civil rights, prejudice and discrimination-related issues. The Small and Underutilized Business Program (SUBP) encourages and fosters the economic development and expertise of small businesses, including those owned by women or minorities, by addressing barriers to their success and promoting opportunities to participate in the commerce of the city of Minneapolis.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGES FILED WITH THE MINNEAPOLIS DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS, 1991 – 2000

	Year	Public Employment	Public Housing	Accommodation	Education	Services	Other ¹
Race	1991	119	51	11	0	4	0
	1992	139	29	12	0	3	0
	1993	153	14	8	3	2	0
	1994	167	46	14	1	4	0
	1995	134	20	14	1	1	1
	1996	117	29	16	2	2	4
	2000*	101	14	35	2	38	6
Sex ²	1991	39	1	3	0	0	0
	1992	39	3	1	0	0	0
	1993	57	3	3	3	0	0
	1994	36	11	0	1	0	0
	1995	44	2	0	1	0	0
	1996	39	3	0	2	0	0
	2000	19	3	1	0	2	1
Disability	1991	21	1	2	0	0	0
	1992	12	4	2	0	0	0
	1993	23	8	7	0	1	1
	1994	23	3	3	1	1	0
	1995	12	0	1	1	0	0
	1996	15	1	1	0	2	0
	2000	7	0	2	1	0	1
Affectional Preference	1991	19	1	3	1	2	0
	1992	23	2	0	0	0	0
	1993	8	1	5	1	0	1
	1994	3	0	4	0	0	0
	1995	2	2	0	0	0	0
	1996	6	2	0	0	0	0
	2000	7	0	0	0	1	0
National Origin**	2000	14	0	0	0	1	1
Other ³	1991	13	6	6	0	0	0
	1992	57	8	1	0	1	0
	1993	23	15	1	0	0	0
	1994	22	7	1	0	0	0
	1995	23	4	0	0	0	0
	1996	23	7	0	0	0	1
	2000	6	3	1	0	4	1

* Data for the years 1997 – 1999 are available only in the aggregate; see below for this information

** This year the category “national origin” is identified separately rather than grouped into “other” because of the significant number of cases

¹ Other includes: aiding and abetting, reprisal, etc.

² Sex includes sex discrimination and sexual harassment.

³ Other includes: age, public assistance status, familial status, reprisal, religion, creed, ancestry; etc.

Complaint Investigation

The Civil Rights Department Complaint Investigation Unit provides a quality process for the investigation and resolution of complaints of discrimination in addition to educating the community about civil rights. Staff respond to civil rights inquiries and conduct investigations that include the early resolution of discrimination complaints with mediation and conciliation. The Department has netted over \$210,000 in settlements for complainants in 2001.

The unit also collaborates with internal departments and external agencies and organizations to strategize, respond to, and alleviate specific and potential occurrences of discrimination. The unit continues its effort to enhance knowledge and to participate in forums such as the Mayor's Community Meetings on Racial Profiling and Biased Policing, roundtables addressing the events of September 11, 2001 as it relates to civil rights, and other and relevant topics.

In an effort to increase visibility and accessibility to the citizens of Minneapolis, the unit has instituted a community intake program. At the "intake" stage of the process, an initial discrimination charge or complaint is filed. The goal is to simplify the procedure by making the complaint process more efficient and accessible.

For the year 2000, the Complaint Investigation Unit took in 274 cases of discrimination. A table showing discrimination cases filed is at the end of Civil Rights and Diversity section.

Contract Compliance

The Contract Compliance Unit promotes equal opportunity and affirmative action through quality programs, research, education, and contract compliance. Contract compliance conducts affirmative action compliance reviews for businesses providing goods or services to the city and assists such businesses in achieving affirmative action employment goals. The unit also monitors designated projects for compliance with Davis-Bacon and related acts (prevailing wage) and other federal mandates. On an annual basis, the Civil Rights Department monitors over 100 projects with annual revenues of \$600 million.

Small and Underutilized Business Program

The Small and Underutilized Business Program (SUBP) provides small businesses, including those owned by women or minorities, with access to city business opportunities. That access includes the procurement of goods, materials and services, as well as construction and economic development projects. The program strives to eliminate disparities in the use of small, women, and minority-owned businesses by increasing the volume of commerce the city transacts with certified businesses in the areas of construction and professional services. The SUBP achieves those objectives through increased outreach efforts that enhance the knowledge and capacity of certified businesses,

through activities that address and eliminate historical and systemic barriers to successful participation, and through the establishment of participation goals for projects generated by public funds or assistance.

The City of Minneapolis and the SUBP will continue to develop relationships and partnerships, including those with the Associated General Contractors of Minnesota, the Association of Women Contractors, Hennepin County, the Minnesota Surety Association, the National Association of Minority Contractors of the Upper Midwest, Ramsey County, the City of St. Paul, and the University of Minnesota.

Last year, 90 companies were certified and 105 re-certified through the Central Certification Program (CERT) administered by Impact, Inc. The certification administrator verifies incoming business applications relative to its internal organization. Twenty-seven percent of the contracts monitored in the first and second quarters were awarded to certified small, minority, or women business enterprises. The SUBP, in conjunction with its partnerships, has monitored 22 construction contracts totaling over \$250 million. Of that amount, \$25 million was subcontracted to minority-owned business enterprises, almost \$26 million to women-owned business enterprises, and \$15 million to small business enterprises.

Commission on Civil Rights

The Commission is a 21-member citizen-body appointed by the Mayor or City Council. Eight of the 21 commissioners are attorneys. The Civil Rights Commission implements the City's Civil Rights policies through public information, education, mediation, conciliation, and enforcement. The primary objective of the Commission is to promote and protect the civil rights of the citizens of Minneapolis.

The Civil Rights Commissioners serve on standing committees and panels that review and hear allegations of civil rights violations in Minneapolis. Some of these allegations are heard through a public hearing process in which a panel of commissioners serve as the judge and jury and decide the outcome of the cases based on the facts presented at the hearing.

Community Outreach and Education

Community Relations enhances the visibility of the Department through community and media relations, planned celebrations, and participation in ethnic and cultural events. Civil Rights personnel are available for presentations upon request by community groups, agencies, and organizations.

Department Publications

- City of Minneapolis Civil Rights Ordinance
- A Guide to Understanding Our Laws and Your Civil Rights
- Civil Rights In Minneapolis
- Contract Compliance Rules and Regulations
- Affirmative Action Plan Guide



Early Childhood Care and Education

- Modified Affirmative Action Plan Guide
- Pre-construction Booklet
- A Guide to Starting a Business in Minnesota, Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development
- Central Certification (CERT) Program Business Directory
- Central Certification (CERT) Program Application
- City of Minneapolis Small Business Resource Directory
- City Ordinance Chapter 423. Small and Underutilized Business Enterprise Program
- Introduction to the City of Minneapolis Finance Department Procurement Division
- Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights Small & Underutilized Business Program
- Small Business Compass (Quarterly Newsletter)
- City of Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights Small and Underutilized Business Program (SUBP) handout (Includes Mission Statement, Policy, Program Objective, Program Function)
- SBE/MSA Partner Program brochure
- SBE HelpLine card
- Central Certification (CERT) Program Collaborative Members Availability Data for Construction Firms in the Minneapolis MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area)
- Minneapolis Commission on Civil Rights Rules and Procedures for Contested Case Hearings

The Department provides a variety of publications, including brochures that address civil rights issues, children's coloring books, and quarterly and annual reports. The Department has a VHS video library on a variety of civil and human rights topics. Department literature is available to the public by contacting the Civil Rights Community Relations at 612-673-2582.

Discrimination Data, 1997 through 1999

From 1997 through November 15, 1999, data on the number of discrimination charges filed was available only in the aggregate.

From 1997 through 1998, 73 percent of charges filed were in the area of employment; 15 percent in the area of public accommodations; 12 percent in the area of housing; and 12 percent in other areas.

Of employment charges filed, 66 percent were on the basis of race, 13 percent on the basis of sex, nine percent on an "other" basis, 6 percent on the basis of a disability, four percent on the basis of age, and two percent on the basis of affectional preference.

Of housing charges filed, 67 percent were on the basis of race, 24 percent on an "other" basis, and nine percent on the basis of a disability.

Of public accommodation charges filed, 78 percent were on the basis of race; 19 percent on an "other" basis, and three percent on the basis of sex.

Of public service charges filed, 50 percent were on the basis of race, 33 percent on the basis of sex, and 17 percent on an "other" basis.

In 2000-2001, the City of Minneapolis allocated funds to support childcare in partnership with the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association (GMDCA). These funds are used for: capital improvements for child care facilities; a sliding fee child care assistance program for parents; outreach to parents; and support for building quality through training and grants.

Affordability continues to be an important issue for families. Minneapolis Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds assisted 139 families with childcare costs on a short-term basis, filling the gap that a lack of state funds has created. For most of 2000, families have waited less than three months for child care assistance, thanks in part to the CDBG allocation. Minneapolis funds are also used to support an Emergency Fund, which supports families by paying up to one month of their child care costs during a time of difficulty, such as homelessness or domestic abuse situations.

The CDBG Renovation Loan Program funded 31 family child care homes and 11 centers to upgrade or expand their child care facilities. Over \$400,000 was awarded in the form of partially forgivable loans. The money that is received as repayment is then used to fund future projects. In addition, 80 grants were awarded to Minneapolis providers for purposes of upgrading equipment and supporting business costs.

GMDCA subcontracts with community based agencies to address specific needs in the child care community: the Early Childhood Resource Center supports the development of child care providers through Impact, a program designed to move entry level child care staff up to assistant teacher or teacher level qualifications. The Lyndale Neighborhood Association works to support Latina women interested in pursuing childcare related employment; and Joyce Nursery School received a small grant to support bilingual programming.

GMDCA also provides on-site consultation to homes and centers, technical assistance, and on-going training to child care providers countywide.

The following is a summary of licensed childcare services available in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS LICENSED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS, SEPTEMBER 2001

Minneapolis			Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	566	6,283	\$138.27	\$129.25	\$120.73	\$113.43
Child Care Center	101	7,380	\$216.90	\$178.55	\$156.41	\$150.18
Preschool/Nursery School	28	1,138	—	—	\$33.30*	—
Before/After School Program	43	1,585	—	—	—	\$116.00**
Total	738	16,386				

Calhoun-Isles			Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	20	224	\$140.23	\$130.08	\$120.55	\$114.75
Child Care Center	5	306	\$224.50	\$193.00	\$167.67	\$167.00
Preschool/Nursery School	4	182				
Before/After School Program	4	159				
Total	33	871				

Camden			Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	93	995	\$134.15	\$124.07	\$115.98	\$111.30
Child Care Center	3	180	\$227.50	\$180.50	\$162.00	\$163.00
Preschool/Nursery School	1	58				
Before/After School Program	3	75				
Total	100	1,308				

Central			Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	0	—	—	—	—	—
Child Care Center	10	634	\$234.83	\$193.87	\$170.44	\$191.00
Preschool/Nursery School	1	20				
Before/After School Program	2	60				
Total	13	714				

Longfellow			Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	43	480	\$137.84	\$127.80	\$119.30	\$110.89
Child Care Center	5	354	\$211.00	\$170.75	\$153.75	N/A
Preschool/Nursery School	2	60				
Before/After School Program	7	345				
Total	57	1,239				

Near North			Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	110	1,263	\$136.14	\$125.70	\$116.83	\$111.59
Child Care Center	13	1,246	\$184.33	\$167.67	\$136.19	\$136.30
Preschool/Nursery School	3	42				
Before/After School Program	0	—				
Total	126	2,551				

Nokomis			Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	78	855	\$138.96	\$127.87	\$122.13	\$114.72
Child Care Center	5	1,185	\$207.67	\$172.00	\$162.25	\$160.00
Preschool/Nursery School	3	88				
Before/After School Program	7	215				
Total	93	2,343				

* Assuming 3 hours/day for 3 days/week at an average rate of \$3.70/hour

** Assuming 5 days/week at an average rate of \$23.20/day

continued on next page

MINNEAPOLIS LICENSED CHILD CARE PROVIDERS, SEPTEMBER 2001 (CONTINUED)

Northeast

Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
			Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	47	498	\$128.25	\$118.35	\$111.74	\$103.99
Child Care Center	4	240	\$181.00	\$156.50	\$153.33	N/A
Preschool/Nursery School	3	140				
Before/After School Program	5	200				
Total	59	1,078				

Phillips

Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
			Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	24	294	\$143.63	\$132.75	\$123.37	\$114.19
Child Care Center	12	653	\$256.92	\$199.52	\$176.44	\$171.76
Preschool/Nursery School	3	67				
Before/After School Program	1	60				
Total	40	1,074				

Powderhorn

Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
			Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	91	1,052	\$139.99	\$128.73	\$121.41	\$113.64
Child Care Center	17	918	\$207.60	\$177.71	\$157.96	\$150.97
Preschool/Nursery School	2	89				
Before/After School Program	4	160				
Total	114	2,219				

Southwest

Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
			Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	54	547	\$150.45	\$138.56	\$133.00	\$126.07
Child Care Center	17	871	\$209.86	\$176.87	\$139.54	\$133.52
Preschool/Nursery School	4	292				
Before/After School Program	8	321				
Total	83	2,031				

University

Type of Care	Number	Capacity	Average Weekly Child Care Rates by Age			
			Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age
Family Child Care	6	71	\$147.00	\$127.50	\$117.25	\$115.50
Child Care Center	10	594	\$206.42	\$175.57	\$154.69	\$133.40
Preschool/Nursery School	2	84				
Before/After School Program	2	83				
Total	20	832				

For more information, contact the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association at (612) 341-1177.



Youth Services

The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board (YCB) is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to promoting the healthy, comprehensive development of Minneapolis children from infancy to 20 years old through collaborative action.

The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board was established in 1985 through a state authorized joint powers agreement among the City of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Public Schools, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, the Minneapolis Public Library Board, and the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

The YCB is governed by a thirteen member board of elected officials that includes: the Mayor of Minneapolis, two Minneapolis City Council members, two Minneapolis School Board members, two Hennepin County commissioners, one Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board commissioner, one Minneapolis Library Board member, the Chief Judge of Hennepin County District Court-Juvenile Division, the Hennepin County Attorney, and chairpersons of the Minneapolis Delegations to the Minnesota House of Representatives and the Minnesota State Senate.

YCB Ongoing Programs, Partnerships and Initiatives

Minneapolis Way to Grow

Minneapolis Way to Grow (WTG) is a citywide school-readiness program that seeks to assist families and children (newborn to six years old) through a community-driven approach that builds on family strengths and the natural support systems within each community. WTG connects families with services and resources available in their community and encourages prevention and early intervention services. Currently, there are eight Way to Grow sites throughout Minneapolis.

Minneapolis Mayor's Youth Council

Created to engage young people in public policy at the local and state level, the Minneapolis Mayor's Youth Council (MYC) identifies areas of concern to young people in Minneapolis and works to bring about positive change. These opportunities for civic engagement and youth leadership allow MYC members to positively influence their neighborhoods.

Minneapolis Redesign

Minneapolis Redesign is a collaborative effort of families, communities, schools, and other public, private, and nonprofit organizations working together to bring health, social services, and other community resources into school buildings. The effort makes it easier for families to access resources and for schools and human services to work together on behalf of children and families. With the goal of healthy development and school success for all Minneapolis children and youth, Redesign sites are located at the following Minneapolis schools: Andersen Complex, Northeast, and North Star.

Typical services include: physical, mental, and dental health services; parent education; information and referral; support groups; after school activities; child development screening; youth groups; and parent-child activities.

What's Up? Youth Info Line

What's Up? was created in 1996 by the YCB as a response to the Places to Grow Study. The study reported that a lack of information about youth programs created a significant barrier to participation. Designed to serve young people ages 7 to 18, the What's Up? Youth Info Line (612)399-9999 provides callers with up-to-date information regarding youth programs and activities, employment, special events and other resource information.

Teenagers from the Minneapolis Public Schools are hired to staff the telephone lines. These Youth Information Specialists are trained to use a special database to match activities and resources with the caller's needs, including things to do that day, as well as information about on-going youth programs.

What's Up? sponsors many events including the Teen Job and Opportunity Fair, the What's Up? Summer Jam, and Minneapolis Youth Vote. For more information about What's Up? visit their website at www.whatsup.org or call (612)399-9999.

Minneapolis Promise

The Youth Coordinating Board is the host organization to Minneapolis Promise, the local chapter of the national initiative America's Promise for Youth. Through this role, it will further expand its goal of ensuring that all young people have access to quality youth development opportunities and the supports necessary to make the five promises a daily reality in their lives. By providing access to the Five Promises of caring adults, safe places, marketable skills, a healthy start, and opportunities to serve, the YCB through the Promise movement is providing leadership, implementing the principles of the Promise and elevating its tradition of youth development in Minneapolis by ensuring quality after school opportunities, youth leadership opportunities and training, youth involvement and high academic achievement.

Minneapolis FATHER Project

The Minneapolis FATHER Project's mission is to enable fathers to overcome barriers that prevent them from supporting and nurturing their children as fully as mothers are expected to do. FATHER Project seeks to help fathers support their children emotionally and economically. Eligible fathers must be between 16 and 30 years old and live in Hennepin County. It is made up of the Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board, Minneapolis Employment and Training Program, Neighborhood Employment and Training, Hennepin County Collections

Services Division and the Minnesota Child Support Enforcement Division. For more information about the FATHER Project, visit their website at www.fatherproject.org or call (612)588-5935.

Phat Summer

Phat Summer is operated jointly by the Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, Minneapolis Public Schools' Family and Community Educational Services, and endorsed by the Minneapolis Office of the Mayor. The program runs for eight weeks each summer from mid-June to mid-August serving youth ages 12 to 18. Program hours are 7:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Phat Summer programs and activities are offered within six major categories: life skills learning, sports and physical fitness, fine arts, career development, creative arts, and service learning. The menu of activities varies from site to site and reflects the interests of the neighborhood youth being served.

Phat Summer is a program for the whole community, and sites are chosen to provide the opportunity for all youth ages 12 to 18 to participate. However, many sites are located within Minneapolis' federally designated Empowerment Zone. Other considerations for site selection include demographics, the availability of resources and facilities, and need as determined by surveys and participation at sites in previous years.

Participation in Phat Summer has grown each year. In 1994, 1,466 young people visited 18 Phat Summer sites 11,144 times. In 2000, 4,567 young people made 39,456 visits to 28 sites.

Youth in Minneapolis After School Program (Y-Map) Youth in Minneapolis After School Programs (Y-MAP) is supplemental funding for youth serving agencies to provide after-school activities for Minneapolis young people in grades 6 through 8. The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board reimburses eligible expenses through dollars provided by the Minneapolis City Council. Any youth serving agency in Minneapolis providing after-school activities to young people in grades 6 through 8 is eligible for funds. Priority is given to parks, schools, libraries, and programs that can leverage other funds.

Police Athletic League

The Minneapolis Police Department launched the Police Athletic League (PAL) in 1996 to provide increased athletic activities for Minneapolis fifth and sixth grade students, and to build positive relationships between police officers, who coach the teams, and young people. The Police Athletic League is part of the Police Chief's Community Oriented Policing Initiative. The YCB helped coordinate the development and implementation of PAL.

Search Institute's Asset Development Campaign

The campaign promotes community-wide awareness and support for ensuring that young people have the social, recreational, service, and educational opportunities they need in order to acquire 31 of the 40 developmental assets described by the Search Institute. Research indicates youth need these developmental assets to be healthy and successful. Assets include positive adult role models and peer influence, giving to the community, supportive schools, safety, and self-esteem.

Citywide Youth Development Initiative

Addressing challenges and supporting opportunities for youth recreation, academic enhancement, and athletic participation, this initiative works to ensure that all Minneapolis children have the opportunities to develop assets they need to be successful members of society. Youth development equips young people with the tools they need to succeed, including giving young people the opportunity to gain leadership roles, form meaningful relationships with adults, gain valuable assets, give back to the community, build self-esteem, receive support, learn in school, and reach their goals.

Minneapolis Youth Vote

Youth Vote 2001 is an opportunity for young people, not of voting age, to participate in the voting process. On November 1 and 2, 2001, as many as 20,000 students in 41 Minneapolis public middle and high schools and alternative schools voted. Youth ballots and adult ballots were identical—in addition, youth ballots included six questions that directly affect young people in Minneapolis. Youth Vote provided young people with opportunities for civic engagement within their neighborhoods and communities. Minneapolis Youth Vote was developed by the Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board in partnership with the Minneapolis Mayor's Youth Council, What's Up?, Minneapolis Public Schools-Citywide Student Government and YO! The Movement. More than 20,000 Youth Voter guides were distributed to Minneapolis teachers and students at more than 40 schools and to community members. This non-partisan voter's guide was written to appeal to young people. It included profiles of all the local candidates who sought election, voter registration information, and educational information about the voting process.

For more information about the YCB visit their website at <http://www.ycb.org> or call (612)673-2060.



Residential Facilities and Special Housing

In 2000 Minneapolis had 76 community residential facilities licensed by the Department of Human Services (DHS) to provide care and treatment to persons outside of their own residences. In addition to these residential programs, there were other programs for congregate living, such as correctional facilities, emergency shelters, and board and lodging facilities. There are also supportive housing facilities including nursing homes.

Department of Human Services (DHS) Residential Programs

The 76 DHS-licensed programs located in Minneapolis in 2000 represent five licensure categories: child-caring institutions, group homes for children and facilities for the mentally challenged, the chemically dependent, and the mentally ill. A community residential facility, as defined in the Minneapolis Zoning Code, is a facility where one or more persons reside on a twenty-four hour per day basis under the care and supervision of a program licensed by the Minnesota Department of Human Services. They do not include facilities that are also eligible for licensure by the Minnesota Department of Corrections.

Department of Corrections (DOC) Facilities

The number of correctional programs located in Minneapolis has remained constant for over a decade. There are five programs in Minneapolis, which include group foster homes, and juvenile and adult halfway houses. A community correctional facility, as defined by the Minneapolis Zoning Code, is a facility where one or more persons placed by the court (or court services department, parole authority, or other correctional agency having dispositional power over a person charged with or convicted of a crime) or adjudicated delinquent, reside on a twenty-four hour per day basis, under the care and supervision of the Department of Corrections or Hennepin County, or licensed by the Department of Corrections as a corrections facility. This excludes detention facilities. The maximum capacity of such a facility does not exceed thirty-two persons.

Supportive Housing

There are 97 supportive housing facilities in Minneapolis, of which 33 are nursing homes. A supportive housing facility, as defined by the Minneapolis Zoning Code, is a facility that provides housing twenty-four hours per day and program or services designed to assist residents with improving daily living skills, securing employment or obtaining permanent housing. Supportive housing does not include elderly housing with congregate dining; inebriate housing; any facility licensed by the Minnesota Department of Human Services, Department of Health or Department of Corrections; any other county, state or federal community correctional facility; fraternities, sororities or other student housing; any facility owned or operated by the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority.

Board and Lodging Facilities

Hennepin County contracts the board and lodging services for persons who need this type of housing program. The county negotiates a daily rate for lodging, meals, and services. In 2000, there were 27 board and lodging programs in Minneapolis, with three levels of service provided.

Emergency Shelter Facilities

Hennepin County contracts with and monitors three emergency shelter facilities. The shelters include St. Anne's Shelter and People Serving People, both of which serve families, and Harbor Light, which serves single adults. In addition, Hennepin County uses non-contracted shelters, including Lazarus Group (Drake Hotel) for families, and various motels around the city for both families and single adults.

In August 2001, the number of people in shelters decreased dramatically from August 2000. This is due to new efforts, initiated in December 2000, by Hennepin County to move people in to permanent housing. The following table compares the 2000 and 2001 August usage.

These statistics include those people who were sheltered in secure waiting areas (a warm waiting place where people sleep on the floor).

AVERAGE NUMBER SHELTERED BY HENNEPIN COUNTY
AUGUST 2000 AND AUGUST 2001*

	2000	2001	Percent Change
Single Adults	527	507	- 4%
Family Members	1,154	554	-52%
Children (In Families)	767	368	-52%
Family Units	314	151	-52%
Number of Persons	1,681	1,061	-37%

*August is one of the highest shelter use months during any year. It should also be noted that the total number of shelter users is not the same as the number of homeless people.



Public Assistance

The number of Minneapolis Public Assistance cases (cash grants and medical) increased by 5.4% percent between 1999 and 2000. Minneapolis at mid-year 2001 had 38,466 public assistance cases. At year-end 2000, the MFIP (MN Family Investment Plan) caseload decreased eight percent to 10,062 cases. Year-end 2000 reported 2,736 General Assistance cases, an increase of 6.3% percent from the previous year-end total. Minnesota Supplemental Aid increased 2.4% to 5,368 cases at year-end 2000. The Medical Assistance caseload (those

Medical Assistance cases without a cash grant program) increased 8.9% from the previous year, with 19,415 cases reported at year-end 2000. Minneapolis residents using the Food Stamp Program increased by 0.7 percent to 22,690 cases at the end of 2000.

The following chart shows trend data for the major income and medical assistance programs provided by Hennepin County.

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE YEAR-END MONTHLY CASELOADS

		1997	1998	1999	Dec. 2000	June 2001
Total Caseload ¹	Henn. Co.	59,505	57,959	57,780	60,603	61,787
	Mpls.	38,052	36,693	36,593	38,581	38,466
	Mpls. %	63.9%	63.3%	63.3%	62%	62%
MFIP RCA FGA ²	Henn. Co.	15,616	14,871	14,464	13,632	13,878
	Mpls.	11,695	11,254	10,958	10,062	10,242
	Mpls. %	74.9%	75.7%	75.7%	73.8%	73.8%
General Asst ³	Henn. Co.	3,729	3,702	3,481	3,677	4,618
	Mpls.	2,845	2,779	2,573	2,763	3,436
	Mpls. %	75.3%	75.0%	73.9%	74.4%	74.4%
Medical Assistance (& GAMC) ⁴	Henn. Co.	31,584	30,190	32,117	35,268	35,066
	Mpls.	18,755	16,700	17,821	19,415	19,286
	Mpls.%	56.3%	55.3%	55.5%	55%	55%
MN Supplemental Aid(MSA)	Henn. Co.	8,526	9,196	7,718	8,026	8,225
	Mpls.	5,718	5,960	5,241	5,368	5,502
	Mpls. %	67.1%	64.8%	67.9%	66.9%	66.9%
Emergency Assistance Applications ⁵	Henn. Co.	1,264 ₅	1,180 ₅	1,140 ₅	1,233 ₅	1,592 ₅
	Mpls.					
	Mpls. %					
Food Stamps	Henn. Co.	32,176	31,127	31,066	30,745	31,857
	Mpls.	23,842	22,754	22,515	22,690	23,510
	Mpls.%	74.1%	73.1%	72.5%	73.8%	73.8%

Note: All figures are year-end monthly caseloads and therefore do not reflect the total number served during the year.

¹ Includes: families cash programs (MFIP, FGA, RCA); adults cash programs (GA and MSA); and Medical Assistance-only cases (those without cash programs).

² As of July 1998, MFIP and RCA (Refugee Cash Assistance) are the only cash grant programs for families. Former programs of AFDC and FGA ended July 1, 1998. There were some AFDC and FGA cases in 1997 and the early months of 1998.

³ As of July 1998, GA includes only regular General Assistance for singles or couples with no dependent children. In prior years, it also included FGA (Family GA).

⁴ These are Medical Assistance-only cases. They do not include cases that also receive cash grants. All Medical Assistance cases as of December 2000, were 60,505 in Hennepin County and 37,496 in Minneapolis.

⁵ Almost 53% of all Emergency Assistance applications were approved and received a one-month grant in 2000. In the first half of 2001, almost 50% were approved and received the grant. These numbers are not available for Minneapolis only.

Minneapolis remains home for 71.7 percent of the public assistance cash grant clientele in Hennepin County. However, the Minneapolis share of the Medical Assistance-only cases is 55 percent, which reflects a high level of use of Medical Assistance in the rest of the county.

Income assistance programs were at the following levels for Minneapolis residents in June 2001: MFIP (family cash assistance) 10,242 cases; General Assistance (adult cash assistance) 3,436 cases; Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care (medical only, does not include those with cash grants) 19,286 cases; Minnesota Supplemental Aid, 5,502 cases.

Two additional income assistance programs provided by Hennepin County include: emergency assistance had an average of 1,592 applicants per month county-wide; and the Food Stamp Program with 23,510 cases in Minneapolis in June 2001.

All Minneapolis neighborhoods have income assisted households. The following table shows the total number of public assistance cases in each neighborhood. Some individuals receive more than one type of assistance (cash, food stamps, and/or medical assistance).

Numbers less than 10 in a given neighborhood are not recorded due to county confidentiality requirements.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
BY MINNEAPOLIS NEIGHBORHOOD, 2000**

(Numbers less than 10 in a given neighborhood are not recorded due to county confidentiality requirements)

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
CAMDEN	
Cleveland	292
Folwell	831
Lind-Bohanon	455
McKinley	548
North River Industrial	N/A
Shingle Creek	200
Victory	255
Webber Camden	810
NORTHEAST	
Audubon Park	283
Beltrami	108
Bottineau	109
Columbia Park	191
Holland	370
Logan Park	256
Marshall Terrace	95
Northeast Park	70
Sheridan	240
St. Anthony East	266
St. Anthony West	277
Waite Park	124
Windom Park	553

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
LONGFELLOW	
Cooper	99
Hiawatha	330
Howe	392
Longfellow	370
Seward	901

SOUTHWEST	
Armatage	85
East Harriet	328
Fulton	53
Kenny	191
Kingfield	348
Linden Hills	94
Lynnhurst	45
Tangletown	71
Windom	345

NEAR NORTH	
Harrison	762
Hawthorne	1,170
Jordan	1,628
Near North	1,447
Sumner Glenwood	125
Willard Hay	1,398

CENTRAL	
Downtown East	N/A
Downtown West	722
Elliot Park	1,646
Loring Park	960
North Loop	139
Stevens Square	751

UNIVERSITY	
Cedar Riverside	1,465
Como	147
Marcy Holmes	397
Mid-City Industrial	N/A
Nicollet Island	12
Prospect Park	398
University	13

CALHOUN ISLES	
Bryn Mawr	38
CARAG	275
Cedar Isles Dean	90
East Isles	32
ECCO	26
Kenwood	N/A
Lowry Hill	53
Lowry Hill East	237
West Calhoun	19

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
NOKOMIS	
Diamond Lake	153
Ericsson	133
Field	130
Hale	47
Keewaydin	63
Minnehaha	118
Morris Park	127
Northrup	166
Page	17
Regina	256
Wenonah	293
PHILLIPS	
Phillips	4,453
POWDERHORN	
Bancroft	252
Bryant	346
Central	1,183
Corcoran	384
Lyndale	1,106
Powderhorn Park	1,035
Standish	476
Whittier	2,067
Neighborhood Unidentified:	1,258
Total No. Of Cases	38,051

¹The total number of cases includes participants in the following programs:

- Medical Assistance (MA)
- Medical Assistance and Food Stamps (MA/FS)
- MA and Food Stamps (AF, MA/FS)
- General Assistance (GA)
- General Assistance and Medical Assistance (GA, MA)
- General Assistance and Medical Assistance and Food Stamps (GA, MA/FS)
- MFIP (formerly AFDC) and Medical Assistance (MF, MA)
- Minnesota Supplemental Aid and Medical Assistance (MS, MA)
- Minnesota Supplemental Aid and Medical Assistance and Food Stamps (MS, MA/FS)
- Refugee Cash Assistance and Medical Assistance (RC, MA)

Minnesota Family Investment Plain (MFIP)

The 2000 family cash assistance year-end caseload decreased by 8 percent with 10,062 cases in December 2000 compared to 10,958 cases in December 1998. During the first six months of 2001, the MFIP caseload increased by 1.8 percent. The Minneapolis share of MFIP 2000 year-end cases was 74 percent of the Hennepin County total.

In August 1996, Congress passed legislation creating a new, time-limited assistance program for families. This program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced AFDC and Family General Assistance. Minnesota's version of TANF is called MFIP (Minnesota Family Investment Plan). The monthly MFIP grant combines a cash portion and a separate food portion to qualifying families with children under 18 years old (or in secondary school) and to pregnant women.

MFIP provides financial incentives for employment. Grants for families with earnings are based on a standard that is 110 percent of the grant without earned income. The first 38 percent of a family's earnings is disregarded.

MFIP provides medical coverage and childcare assistance for up to one year after the family leaves MFIP. MFIP participants must be working and/or meet with an Employment Services Provider to develop a work plan.

MFIP is limited to 60 months in a person's lifetime. There are some exceptions to all the above regulations. MFIP Benefit Standards (includes cash and food portions) effective October 2001:

	With earned Income	Without earned Income
2 persons	\$ 719	\$ 651
3 persons	914	831
4 persons	1,079	981

General Assistance

The Minneapolis General Assistance year-end 2000 caseload was 2,736, up 6.3 percent from the previous year. The 2001 mid-year caseload was higher with 3,436 cases.

General Assistance (GA) is a financial assistance program funded by the state to provide aid to low-income single persons or couples without dependent children. Eligible cases may receive General Assistance Medical Care and may be enrolled in the Food Stamp Program.

General Assistance is available to 16 categories of people, including persons who have a permanent illness, are mentally incapacitated, and those of advanced age.

General Assistance pays a flat grant amount based on the number of persons in the assistance unit. State grant standards effective since July 1, 1986, are as follows:

GENERAL ASSISTANCE STANDARD GRANTS

Single Person	\$203 per month
Couple	\$260 per month

Emergency Assistance Medical Assistance

At year-end 2000 the Medical Assistance-only caseload (those who received only Medical Assistance or General Assistance Medical Care and no cash grant) in Minneapolis was 19,415, an increase of 8.9 percent. In mid-year 2001, the caseload was 19,286.

Medical Assistance (Medicaid or MA) is a federal/state program which funds health care services for persons who meet certain income and/or categorical criteria.

The General Assistance Medical Care program (GAMC) is a state/county-funded program for persons requiring medical care but ineligible for the federal Medical Assistance program. The total Minneapolis Medical Assistance caseload, including those who receive cash grants and/or food stamps as well as Medical Assistance was 37,496 in December 2000.

Minnesota Supplemental Aid

At year-end 2000, the Minnesota Supplemental Aid cases in Minneapolis totaled 5,368, a 2.4% increase from the previous year.

The Minnesota Supplemental Aid (MSA) program is a state/county funded program augmenting the income of some elderly and/or disabled persons receiving Federal Supplemental Security Income and/or Retired and Survivors Disability Income and who live independently in the community. MSA recipients receive a monthly cash grant and most are eligible for Medical Assistance and Food Stamps.

In mid-2001 this caseload increased to 5,502. Hennepin County had 1,233 emergency assistance applications in December 2000, which was an 8.1 percent increase from the previous year. At mid-year 2001, emergency assistance applications increased 29 percent to 1,592. Fifty-three percent of the applications were approved in December 2000 to receive the one-month emergency grant.

The Emergency Assistance program provides short-term financial assistance for families in a crisis due to fire, eviction, death, illness, accident, or theft. Families must have children under the age of 21 to be eligible. A grant is provided for one 30-day period during any consecutive 12-month period. The amount is based on the nature of the crisis. The increased need for emergency assistance is primarily for utility payments, damage deposits, and shelter costs. These case numbers are not available by the City of Minneapolis.

Food Stamps

The Minneapolis food stamp caseload increased by 0.7 percent from year-end 1999 to year-end 2000. The caseload increased to 22,690 in December 2000. At mid-year 2001, the Minneapolis food stamp caseload increased to 23,510. Minneapolis' share of the total Hennepin County food stamp caseload is estimated to be 73.8 percent.

The federal Food Stamp Program provides food purchasing for low-income families and individuals. The program serves recipients of cash programs as well as low-income people and families who do not qualify for cash assistance. The MFIP recipient category is the largest group of food stamp participants, and the GA recipients are the next major group.

Food stamps are now disbursed through an electronic benefit transfer system at the stores in which recipients purchase food. Recipients use a plastic card instead of the paper coupons previously used. The amount spent is automatically transferred to the store's account. Each month the recipient's account is credited with the benefit amount. This decreases theft, fraud, and illegal use of food stamps. It also saves the government the costs that were associated with printing, transporting, storing, and protecting the paper coupons.

Federal legislation in 1997 limits the receipt of food stamp benefits for able-bodied adults (without dependents) to three out of 36 months unless they are working.

All Minneapolis neighborhoods have residents participating in the Food Stamp Program.

The table below provides data for selected years showing the Minneapolis share of the total Hennepin County Food Stamp Program.

MINNEAPOLIS FOOD STAMP CASES
YEAR-END CASELOAD

Month/Year	Hennepin Co. Caseload	Minneapolis Caseload	Minneapolis Share
Dec. 1988	26,678	21,875	82.0%
Dec. 1989	29,799	24,130	81.0%
Dec. 1990	33,742	27,133	80.4%
Dec. 1991	36,040	28,857	80.1%
Dec. 1992	40,006	29,548	74.0%
Dec. 1993	41,670	30,451	73.1%
Dec. 1994	38,518	28,960	73.3%
Dec. 1995	37,039	27,728	74.8%
Dec. 1996	34,574	25,807	74.6%
Dec. 1997	32,176	23,842	74.1%
Dec. 1998	31,127	22,754	73.1%
Dec. 1999	31,066	22,515	72.5%
Dec. 2000	30,745	22,690	73.8%
June 2001	31,857	23,510	73.8%