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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.

Information about child care facilities was collected from the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association, and information about youth services was provided by the Youth Coordinating Board.

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

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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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, confident citizens capable of succeeding in their work, personal, and family lives into the 21st century.

There has been a continuous increase in student enrollment at the elementary level since 1983. In the 1997-98 school year enrollment increased 205 students to a total student enrollment of 49,364. The student population is expected to increase at the elementary and secondary levels over the next two to three years. Looking ahead beyond three years, enrollments are expected to continue to grow but at an increasingly slower rate, particularly at the elementary level.

Enrollment

The following from the school district shows total enrollment history from 1993 to the present time. The following table details enrollment history by grade for the same time period.

Educational Program

The Minneapolis Public Schools meets the needs of children with diverse ethnic, racial, and socioeconomic backgrounds through a variety of programs designed to help children develop critical thinking skills and an understanding of the world in which they live.

Students must master the important basic skills of reading, writing, and mathematics. The fine arts are integrated into the curriculum at every opportunity. A well-defined discipline policy promotes respect for other individuals, schools and learning.

A variety of evaluation tools is used to measure student progress including portfolios and city-wide and national norm-referenced tests.

Education for Minneapolis children begins at birth. Early Childhood and Family Education (ECFE) centers provide parents with valuable assistance, recognizing that parents are their child's first teacher. The programs at Neighborhood Early Learning Centers (NELCs) help children ages four and one-half to seven obtain a good educational start by providing a developmentally appropriate program for these young students.

ENROLLMENT HISTORY BY GRADE, 1993 - 1998

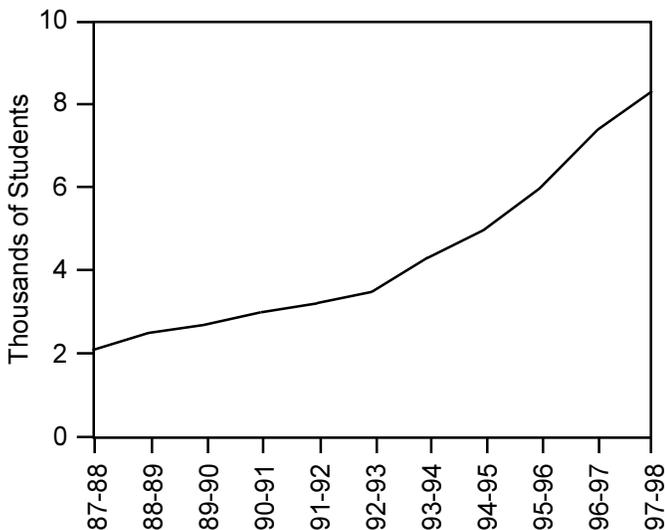
GRADE	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Pre-K*	531	568	474	469	476	432
K	4598	4,707	5,101	4,998	5,030	4,800
(Pre-K & K)	5,129	5,275	5,575	5,467	5,506	5,232
1	4,047	4,238	4,365	4,623	4,575	4,474
2	4,003	3,989	4,186	4,308	4,476	4,398
3	3,906	3,863	3,914	4,095	4,192	4,356
4	3,671	3,796	3,810	3,810	4,015	4,128
5	3,531	3,572	3,741	3,755	3,752	3,937
6	3,430	3,478	3,574	3,678	3,671	3,564
(1-6)	22,588	22,936	23,590	24,269	24,681	24,857
7	3,118	3,240	3,438	3,411	3,576	3,483
8	3,009	3,056	3,067	3,251	3,307	3,409
(7-8)	6,127	6,296	6,505	6,662	6,883	6,892
9	3,262	3,443	3,688	3,804	3,997	4,006
10	2,858	2,834	2,949	3,021	3,226	3,315
11	2,320	2,389	2,408	2,549	2,574	2,655
12	2,121	2,062	2,122	2,158	2,292	2,407
(9-12)	10,561	10,728	11,167	11,532	12,089	12,383
TOTAL	44,405	45,235	46,837	47,930	49,159	49,364

Each Minneapolis public elementary school provides services for gifted and talented students as well as services for students who come to school with educational or physical disabilities and are eligible for Special Education classes. The Special Education Department serves 12 percent of the students enrolled in K-12 programs.

The Limited English Proficiency Program (LEP) 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 1997, more than 8,234 students participated in the LEP program, a number representing more than 15 percent of the public school enrollment total (up from 13 percent in 1996). These students together speak more than 30 languages other than English. The four most prominent languages are Hmong (3,437 students), Spanish (1,677), African languages (1,297), and Lao (479). Participation in the LEP program has been steadily increasing. (See graph for participation levels.) (LEP data for the 1998-1999 school year was not available.)

**STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN LEP PROGRAMS
1987 TO 1998**



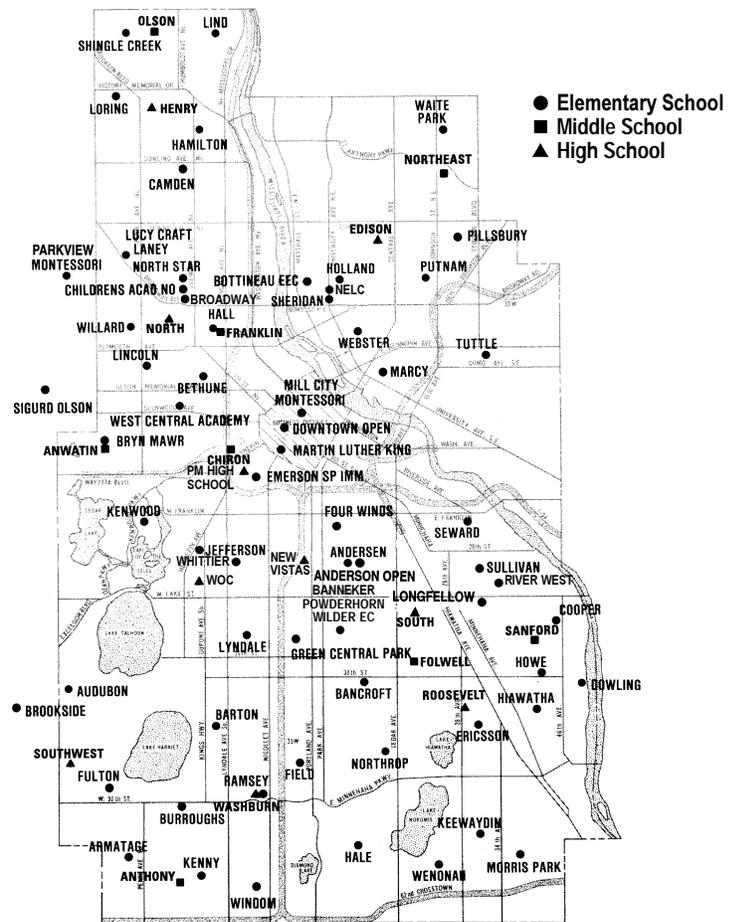
The Post-Secondary Enrollment Options Program allows 11th and 12th grade learners to receive high school credit for attending, full or part-time, a college or university, or a nonprofit, degree-granting trade school. This program provides students with a greater variety of class offerings and the opportunity to pursue more challenging course work. Furthermore, students may be granted post-secondary credit at state expense. Advance Placement courses in high school offer students the opportunity to become eligible for college credit course work done in high school.

Facilities

The Minneapolis School District's fall 1998 enrollment report shows 70 designated elementary facilities. The same report shows enrollment in 25 secondary facilities. A total of 14 private alternate facilities are listed by the school district.

The following 1998-1999 Minneapolis Public Schools map indicates program location and facility status.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (K-12), 1998



Family and Community Educational Services

Family and Community Educational Services (FACES), part of the Minneapolis Public Schools, 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 school district, ensuring that all children learn by offering learning and enrichment opportunities for adults, children, and families.

FACES Programs

Early education for children and their parents.

Early Childhood Family Education (ECFE) carries out its mission by offering classes, home visits, and special needs services at over 20 sites. ECFE works closely with Minneapolis' K-12 programs, particularly in the areas of Special Education and Adolescent Parent Education. Partnerships and collaboration with community based agencies provide services for families in many additional locations. During the 1997-1998 school year, 4,714 children and over 4,000 adults participated. All city residents with young children, regardless of economic status, intellectual range, 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, working with school staff, parents, community members and community organizations. Their goal was to provide additional opportunities for learning and development to over 30,000 youth during 1997-1998. Last year's goal for extended day programs was realized by the development of many new after school math and reading activities through After School Activity Programs (ASAP).

Youth Development and Youth Service gives young people the opportunity to serve the community and to learn from the experience. Secondary students in grades 9-12 can earn one credit for participation in youth service projects. Over 19,500 young people benefited during the 1997-1998 school year.

Summer Programs for K-6th grade youth include Sports Arts Plus, Urban Tennis, Summer Enrichment, and Swimming Programs. Approximately 13,000 youth participated during the summer of 1998. Older students, ages 13-18, participated in Phat Summer, a collaboration among schools, parks, and the Youth Coordinating Board. It offered evening programming from 7:00-10:30 p.m. Twenty-four sites served over 2,000 youth each weekday during the eight week program.

Year-round school age child care services.

Minneapolis Kids is the district's answer to safe, affordable school age child care. It offers high quality, year-round service for parents during periods in which students are not involved in the regular school day. Eleven programs are accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children. The remaining sites are involved in the accreditation process. The 1997-1998 program operated in 17 schools and served over 1,400 children from over 900 families.

Basic skill education for adults.

This program serves learners, ages 16 and older, not enrolled in school. It offers the following educational opportunities at no cost: Adult Basic Education, General Equivalency Diploma (GED), English as a Second Language (ESL), Workforce Education and Distance Learning. During 1997-1998, over 4,600 adults took classes at 16 sites. Nine hundred twenty-one GED's and 65 high school diplomas were awarded.

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, parents, and adults with disabilities. Topics cover a wide range of interests, including physical fitness, business and technical issues, home improvement, financial management, and consumer information. In 1997-1998, Community Programs served 22,000 adults in skill building, life enhancing classes.

FACES Services

Customer Service.

FACES is focused on improving student achievement by working with community organizations to integrate educational, recreational, and family support mechanisms into a system of seamless service for children and their families. Six Family Resource Centers are now creating and coordinating activities for parents and children at Northeast Middle School, North Star Elementary School, Anderson Elementary School, Washburn High School, Roosevelt High School, and Pratt Community Education Center.

Disability Access Services.

All FACES 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, as well as recreation and leisure interests. Participants learn skills to improve their lives at home, at work, and in the community. During 1997-1998, approximately 2,000 adults were served.



Non-Public Schools

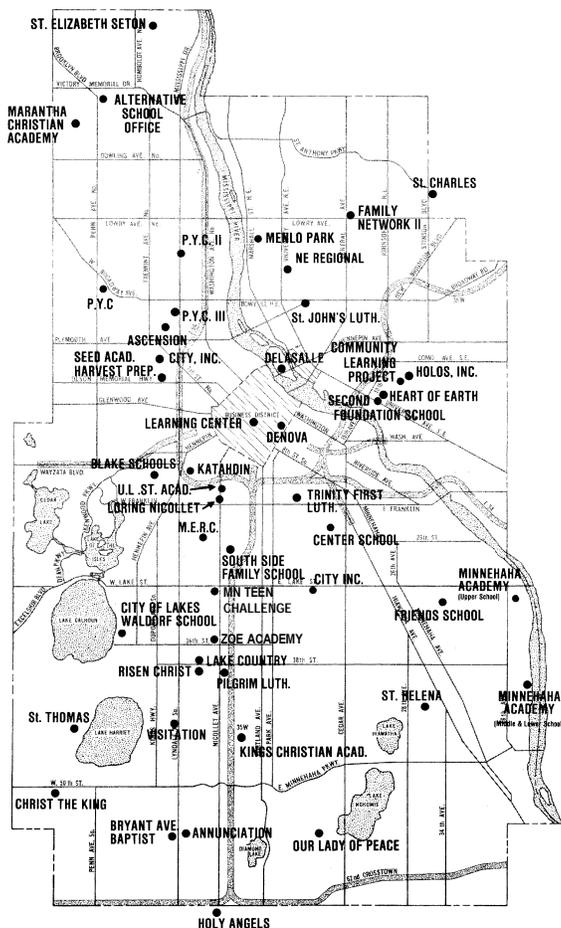
The Minneapolis non-public school enrollment in the fall of 1997 was 6,490 students, an increase of 177 students from 1996. In 1997 non-public school enrollment made up 13 percent of total school enrollment in Minneapolis. At the beginning of the 1997 school year, there were 28 non-public school facilities serving Minneapolis students. Data for non-public schools was not available for the 1998-99 school year.

The accompanying 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. In 1997, non-public enrollment made up 13.1 percent of total school enrollment.

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.

NON-PUBLIC AND ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS, 1998



COMPARISON OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1984 - 1997

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

NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Fall Enrollment, 1996 and 1997*

School	Grade	1996	1997
Annunciation	K-8	360	384
Ascension	PreK-8	205	231
Blake	9-12	418	417
Bryant Ave Baptist	K-12	61	56
Christ the King	K-8	405	421
DeLaSalle	9-12	352	406
Family Network Inc.(closed)		0	0
Friend's School	K-6	76	0
Fourth Baptist Christian (moved)	PreK-12	0	0
Lake Country	PreK-8	273	254
Maranatha	K-12	417	467
Minnesota Teen Challenge 8-12		43	41
Minnehaha Academy	K-12	954	1040
N.E. Reg(Holy Cross & St Cysl)	K-8	224	230
Our Lady of Peace	K-8	393	411
Pilgrim Lutheran	K-8	98	106
Kings Christian	K-12	97	96
Risen Christ	K-8	471	471
Second Foundation	K-12	45	39
Seed Academy	2-7	92	76
St. Charles	K-8	376	380
St. Elizabeth Seton	K-8	360	336
St. Helena	K-8	183	180
St. Johns Lutheran	K-8	69	60
Trinity 1st Lutheran	K-8	63	71
Visitation	K-6	107	112
Waldorf City School	PreK-8	163	199
Zoe Academy PreK	6	8	
Total		6,313	6,490
Home Instruction		468	488

*Note: The schools listed are intended only to provide the detail for the non-public school enrollment totals in 1996 and 1997, 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 enrollments include non-residents of the city.



Parks and Recreation

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, an elected body, 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, totlots, 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 47 neighborhood recreation centers; 11 supervised beaches; three outdoor swimming pools; 39 outdoor ice 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
- Steven's House
- Godfrey House

Various divisions of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board provide planning, development, maintenance, and police protection to the city's recreational facilities, and recreational programming for all ages, from toddlers to senior citizens.

Capital Projects

Through the use of Net Debt Bonds, Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) funds and/or Youth Initiative Grants (YIG), new park playgrounds and other sitework were completed at Audubon, Beltrami, Elwell, and Mueller parks. A permanent skating rink was installed at McRae Park, and a rugby field was constructed at Columbia Park. At Brackett Park construction began on a new building, wading pool, and other sitework. Plans were developed for playground and site improvements at Armatage, Cavell, and Victory Parks.

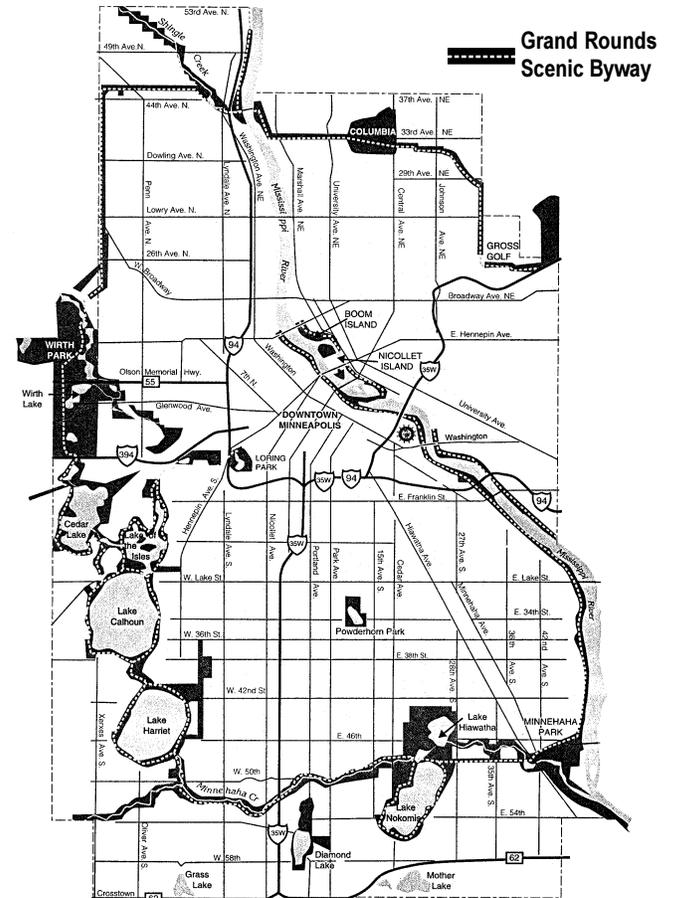
Using Net Debt Bonds, NRP and Minneapolis Community Development Agency (MCDA) funds, a YIG, and federal "Weed and Seed" monies, land adjacent to Central Park was acquired. Demolition of the existing structures has been accomplished in preparation for implementation of a Master Plan.

Phase II of the Loring Park Master Plan was completed in 1998. This included relocation and restoration of the Superintendent's office as a performance area, relocation of the horseshoe courts, a new central garden, and

construction of a viewing pier. Phase III work is currently being planned; it will include new playgrounds and a basketball court and expansion of the park shelter into an arts center. Funding was provided by Net Debt Bonds and NRP.

Phase II of the improvements at Powderhorn Park was completed, including renovation of the kitchen and gym.

REGIONAL PARKS AND TRAILS



Regional Parks

Nokomis Park

Using NRP funding, a savanna restoration area and native gardens were installed near the Nokomis Community Center. Planning is underway for a Vegetation Concept Plan to guide revegetation of the entire park in the aftermath of devastating spring storms.

The Mississippi River

Intensive planning and construction efforts were devoted to the riverfront in 1998. The final segment of the Great River Road on West River Parkway was completed in July, connecting the central riverfront to the existing network of riverfront trails and parkways. Traffic calming measures were installed on a test basis on the new parkway segment.

Downstream, the University of Minnesota has completed an underground library storage facility adjacent to West River Parkway near the Washington Avenue Bridge. The Bohemian Flats area received new landscaping and site furnishings. Planning is underway for the construction of a new boat storage building for the Minneapolis Rowing Club to replace the previous facility, destroyed by fire in 1997.

At Mill Ruins Park much of the overburden during the historic mill ruins was removed in preparation for construction of the tailrace portion of the park in 1999. Funding for Mill Ruins Park is provided by the state through St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board, City Community Development Block Grants, and Hennepin County.

A Master Plan was prepared for park development on Hennepin Island around Northern States Power's St. Anthony Falls hydropower plant, and the Park Board cooperated with the Department of Natural Resources in planning for a nearby whitewater boating course.

A Master Plan for park development and adjacent land use is in preparation for the Upper River area of Minneapolis, extending from Plymouth Avenue to the northern city limits on both sides of the river. Funding for this study was provided by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR), Hennepin County, the MCDA, and the City of Minneapolis.

Planning continued for improvements to North Mississippi Park using Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission funding.

Nicollet Island

The final phase of the park improvements on the island was completed, including the addition of period-flavor street lighting. Other park improvements focus on the creation of three parks, each with a distinctive character, linked by lighted pathways that provide a rich and safe walking and bicycling experience.

Theodore Wirth Park

The Golf Chalet received extensive rehabilitation, including restoration of the exterior stone masonry, replacement of the plaza deck, and other exterior improvements. Plans were developed and funding is being sought for an innovative play area and garden at the J.D. Rivers Discovery Center within Wirth Park.

Minnehaha Park

Completion of Phase III of the Master Plan included landscaping around the Longfellow House and completion of the refectory and bandstand.

Chain of Lakes

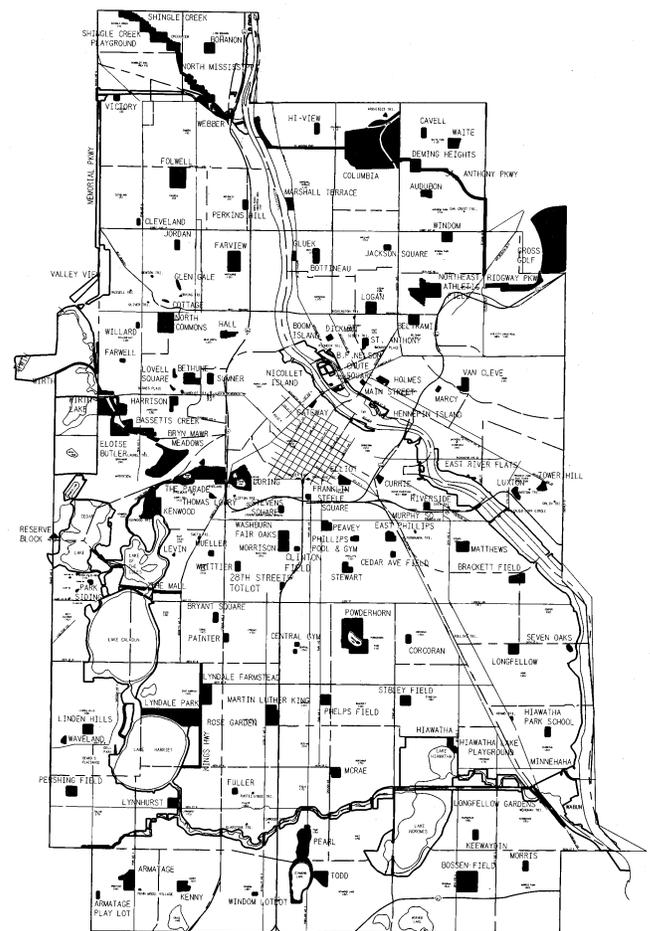
Extensive renovations at Lake Harriet and Lake Calhoun were completed, including replacement of pathways, relocation and improvement of boating facilities, construction of a lakeside deck at the Calhoun

refectory, landscaping, and extensive shoreline restoration. A Master Plan for Lake of the Isles was completed; it recommends improvements to water quality, flood control, shoreline stabilization, replanting, and pathways.

Other Regional Parks and Trails

A comprehensive examination of issues relating to traffic on the parkway system was completed, including recommendations for a number of measures to reduce traffic speed and improve the parkway environment. Planning continues for the Bassett's Creek Trail, Phase III of the Cedar Lake Trail, and connection of the Luce Line Trail through Wirth Park. Construction on the Kenilworth Trail was brought to substantial completion. Construction began on expansion and improvements to the locker room at the Parade Ice Arena.

CITY, COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS AND PARKWAYS



Joint Projects

Several projects were undertaken in conjunction with the Minneapolis School Board. Work began on the complete renovation of Stewart Park, including relocation of the wading pool and playgrounds, upgrading of the ballfields, and other site improvements. At Bohanon Park, renovations completed include new playgrounds, an accessible wading pool, a permanent hockey rink,

and other site improvements. Harrison Park received a new gymnasium and neighborhood center in conjunction with construction of a new secondary school. Construction began on a new joint-use gymnasium at Armatage School/Park and on a gymnasium and park shelter at Windom Park/Open School, both to be completed in 1999. Planning has proceeded with the School Board for three new schools in North Minneapolis which will be constructed adjacent to existing parks.

Environmental Highlights

In 1998, Cedar Lake has some of the clearest water in recent history. Monitoring data reaffirms this - the Park Board has data going back almost 30 years, and the current water clarity is the best on record. Although many factors affect water quality, this dramatic improvement is most likely due to the recent watershed management practices of the Chain of Lakes Clean Water Partnership. In the last three years, the Clean Water Partnership treated Cedar and Isles with alum, constructed a storm water wetland system at Cedar Meadows and Twin Lakes, implemented a watershed education program, and increased street sweeping.

Loring Park Pond was drained in 1997 and a geotextile liner installed to reduce loss of water due to exfiltration, an aeration system was installed to improve water quality and the shoreline was vegetated with native wetland/prairie species to reduce erosion and geese usage. Exfiltration losses have been reduced to near zero and anaerobic conditions eliminated in the lake during summer months.

The Board's Environmental Operations Section has started an environmental education program with the Minneapolis Public Schools and in the recreation centers.

In the fall of 1996, three Minneapolis neighborhood associations (Standish/Ericsson, Nokomis East and Hale-Page-Diamond Lake) approached the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District (MCWD) with a proposal to convene a task force to identify the causes of degraded water quality. The Blue Water Commission has developed an action plan for improvement of water quality in both lakes. Implementation of the plan will be starting in the near future.

The J.D. Rivers Outdoor Discovery Center (formerly the J.D. Rivers Children's Garden) is an outdoor facility and program focused on providing horticultural, environmental and nutritional programming opportunities for children, families and adults, and has been a cooperative project between the MES and the MPRB since 1982. In 1998 over 3,000 children and adults took advantage of these programs.

A Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR) project on lake shore restoration through the use of biotechnical design principles has been under-

taken in the Chain of Lakes and is currently 50 percent completed with great success.

Due to restoration efforts of the Board and neighborhoods, Minneapolis now has more natural prairie acreage than at any time since the 1950s. Teen crews planted wetland garden plantings through a generous gift from Edward Bazinet to People for Parks. Originally scheduled to be planted in the summer of 1997, last summer's massive rainfall runoffs and resulting flooding delayed the project until this season. In August and September, five demonstration wetland gardens were planted again with the assistance of an LNB teen crew utilizing over 22,000 plants. These five demonstration sites are located along the east side of Lake of the Isles.

Recreation Programming

The Recreation Division of the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board provides staffing for the city's 49 neighborhood recreation centers. This staff conceives, develops, implements, and evaluates over 6,000 different recreational programs each year. Programming is designed to provide positive recreational experiences for citizens of all ages and abilities. Identified needs dictate the areas and age groups which receive the greatest focus, with current emphasis being directed toward youth programs.

Maintenance/Operations

The first alternative fuel vehicles were purchased for use in the Operations Section. A small natural gas compressor and refueling station were purchased as a part of this project and make convenient and cost effective refueling of these vehicles possible. The vehicles and refueling station were purchased with help from a grant by the Minnesota State Department of Public Service. The vehicles were purchased as a result of the Board's environmental awareness and contribute to a reduction in fossil fuel emissions.

Energy efficient lighting retrofits to park buildings will be completed during the last quarter of 1998. This project was begun in 1996 and was facilitated by a "no interest" loan program through Northern States Power Company.

Park areas around city lakes were successfully re-seeded and turf was re-established after the destructive flooding during the summer of 1997.

Teen Teamworks had another successful summer of operation and provided work experience for over 200 city youth.

Capital improvement of the parkway system continued with the rehabilitation of Wirth Parkway from I-394 to Glenwood Avenue, Minnehaha Parkway from Lake Harriet to 50th Street, and St. Anthony Parkway from 37th to Marshall.



The Minneapolis Public Library (MPL) is the community's resource for information and knowledge and a source of community pride and economic stimulation. In a democratic society that depends on the free flow of information, the library system, with its central facility and community libraries, is the key public institution and most visible symbol of democracy and the importance of education, lifelong learning, and intellectual freedom in the City of Minneapolis. The library is the pivotal information, education, and cultural resource for the people of the community.

MPL, comprised of the Central Library, the Municipal Information Library, fourteen community libraries, and one bookmobile, serves to:

- create and safeguard open and equitable access to information;
- be responsive to the community's changing interests and needs; and,
- respect the diversity and safety of customers
- serving everyone with courtesy and dignity.

The library's primary purpose is to ensure access to information. At the beginning of 1999, the library is prepared to launch a new integrated computer system with a Web-based catalog that will expand information access for library users like never before.

Information Access

In January, the Minneapolis Library Board approved a \$1 million contract with Innovative Interfaces, Inc. to provide the new integrated system which will be operational in early 1999. The wide area voice and data network needed to support the new system was completed in January 1998, when the last four community libraries were connected. It was upgraded in June to improve network security, data transmission speed and network management. The new system will allow MPL to become part of the emerging network infrastructure being developed throughout Minnesota and the world by integrating MPL's extensive catalog with other databases, other library catalogs and the World Wide Web. It will also be a powerful tool for improving operational efficiency and collection development decisions.

Library Use

Use of libraries continues to evolve and change as more and more information becomes available on line. While borrowing of library materials has declined slightly, visits to the library and in-library use of materials are increasing. New Americans are using libraries to learn English and basic skills, school-aged youth seeking homework help flock to libraries after school, and computer workstations are in constant use by people of all ages.

Central Library

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. As the current Central Library building nears the end of its useful life, the drive to build a new library for the new century is gaining significant momentum. In 1998, the Library Board and City of Minneapolis formed a joint Implementation Committee, which began meeting in September and is charged with recommending a site, conceptual design, and funding methodology by June 1, 1999 for the construction of a new Central Library.

Users of the Central Library were surveyed in May and June to measure the use of various formats, computer resources, and specific collections to determine the level of satisfaction with the amount and type of materials available. This information will be used in re-evaluating the Central's Library's development and retention policy in anticipation of a move to a new building. Additionally, a preservation consultant examined Central's preservation activities and specific collections to establish preservation priorities and assist with planning collection space in a new library. At year's end, a building program consultant will begin work on detailing the functional and physical needs for an effective, efficient, and forward-looking new Central Library.

Meanwhile, needed improvements and repairs were performed to keep the current Central Library building functional until it is replaced. A security assessment was conducted and several changes were implemented to improve personal safety and protect the collection, including plans for a modest remodeling of the first floor for better collection security and a more welcoming entryway. A reroofing project was completed to preclude leaks, and lighting fixtures were upgraded through the NSP Energy Improvement Program, affording more light with lower energy consumption.

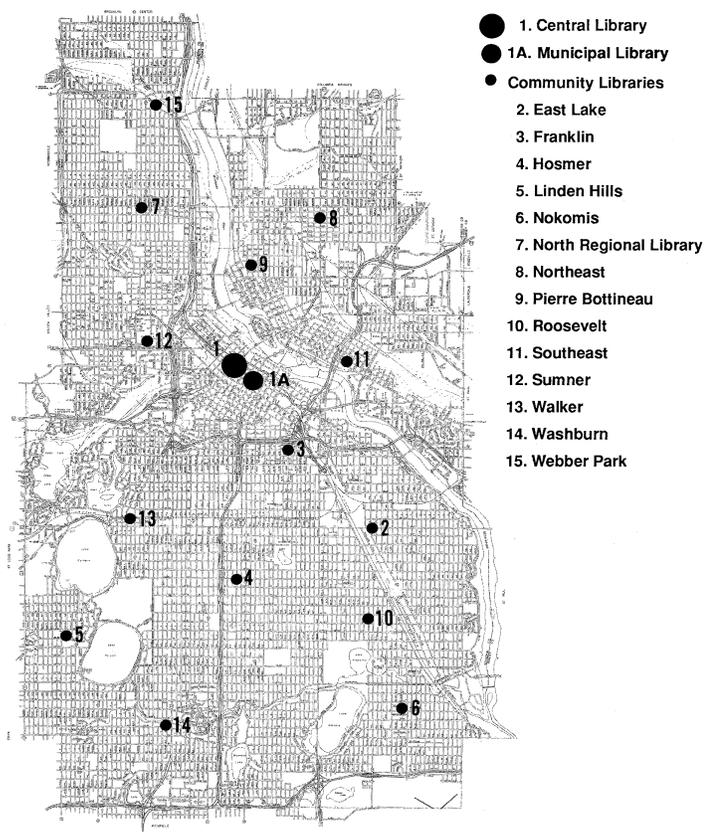
Community Libraries

Community libraries also received energy improvements as well as additional electrical capacity needed for the new computer system. The renovation and expansion of Hosmer Community Library was honored with the 1998 Preservation Award by the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission in the categories of restoration/rehabilitation and new addition to an historic building. Planning progressed toward an historic renovation, expansion, and accessibility improvement for Linden Hills Community Library. Webber Park Community Library was scheduled for a \$1.5 million expansion, but the project was deferred and broadened in scope when the Library Board, Park Board, Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP), Hennepin County, and four neighborhoods opted to join in proposing a major new community complex.

World Wide Web access was added at Hosmer and Sumner libraries making the Web available at a total of nine community libraries and two computer centers as well as nine workstations at the Central Library. Hosmer hosted a news conference in February at which Minneapolis was named among the top ten "Most Wired Cities" in America by the publishers of Yahoo! Internet Life magazine.

Nokomis Community Library celebrated 30 years of service with a series of special events. They also introduced a new collection of books and videos on home improvement, repair, and renovation funded by \$1,000 in NRP funds from Nokomis East Neighborhood Association. NRP funds and increased community use spurred an expansion of hours at Pierre Bottineau Community Library, adding 16.5 more hours to the library's weekly schedule beginning in September. A system-wide hours survey conducted in February to measure users' preferences for days and hours of service assisted with planning toward further hours adjustments for fall of 1999.

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER AGENCIES



Meeting Needs

Library services and staff reach out to meet the needs of diverse communities. For people learning English as a Second Language (ESL), a multilingual folder describing MPL collections and services was printed in six languages (English, Hmong, Lao, Somali, Spanish, and Vietnamese) and distributed through libraries and community agencies. Through a state-funded multilingual outreach grant to build early literacy and library use among ESL families with young children, staff developed bilingual storytimes and collections and brought the library message to community outreach fairs.

Two specially equipped workstations for World Wide Web access for the visually impaired were introduced in March, funded through a "Libraries Online!" grant from Microsoft. The "America Reads" initiative provided 20 summer VISTA volunteers to work out of Minneapolis libraries and mobilize community support for the goal of making sure every child can read by the third grade. The VISTAs represented the library at neighborhood events and extended the "Library Kids" summer reading program into public schools, latch key sites, sports/arts locations, YMCAs, and Boys and Girls Clubs, reaching more than 20,000 children.

Collaboration

Libraries and schools continued to build strong collaborations to help students read and succeed. The after-school Homework Helper Program, funded by the Youth Coordinating Board, NRP grants, and MPL, was expanded to ten neighborhood libraries and provided one-on-one tutoring and assistance to more than 1,500 middle and high school students. A joint "Give the Gift of Reading" campaign with Minneapolis Public Schools (MPS) promoted reading and library use and the ambitious goal of a library card for every child in Minneapolis. Libraries were also a strong partner in a Book Drive initiated by MPS National Honor Society chapters, which succeeded in collecting thousands of books for MPS children and garnered positive public relations. A "Capitalizing on Collaboration" Award honored MPL and Metropolitan State University (MSU) for a three-year partnership as MPL served as the de facto library for MSU students and staff, while MSU provided MPL staff with e-mail accounts.

Other collaborations and outreaches included: storytimes conducted by Minneapolis Police Officers at libraries; a reading by renowned photojournalist/filmmaker/author Gordon Parks for Black History Month; a series of South American family concerts for Hispanic Heritage Month; an Internet "Teach-In" as part of the "America Links Up" public education campaign to ensure that children have a safe and rewarding experience online. Also there was a focus on library buildings with "ArchiTalks" cosponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society and Minnesota American Institute of Architects; the "Image Imagine" exhibit of work inspired by the MPL picture files and program

series offering insights on visual design by three noted artists; and the "Treasuring the Future" touring exhibition and extensive program series on children's rights and realities sponsored by SGI-USA; the "Grand American Avenue: 1850-1920" touring exhibition and related programs on Minneapolis' own grand thoroughfare, Hennepin Avenue; and "Teen Open Mike" events tied to the "You're the One Who Can Make the Peace" campaign for the first ever National Teen Read Week.

Library Board and Staff

In February, Sumner Community Library's special collection of materials on African American history and culture was officially named and dedicated in memory of Library Board Trustee Gary N. Sudduth.

The library's administrative structure was strengthened with the reinstatement of the Associate Director position, providing better capacity for the large amount

of administrative work required for an institution of this size and scope. Further reorganization included formation of the Youth Services Division to strengthen and unify service to children and young adults throughout the library system, and the appointment of a Manager of Systems & Telecommunications to coordinate systems operation and support.

Benefiting the Community

The value of the library to the community is demonstrated in countless ways every day. One such recognition came when City Pages' annual "Best of the Twin Cities" issue saluted MPL's reference service as "Best Use of Taxpayer Dollars." The article notes that "last year the 46 info-sleuths who staff the desks (in the Central Library subject departments) answered more than 1.15 million questions, almost 440,000 of them by phone. Like most very smart people, they don't know everything, but they can figure out where to find it."

CENTRAL AND COMMUNITY LIBRARY CIRCULATION 1993 - 1997

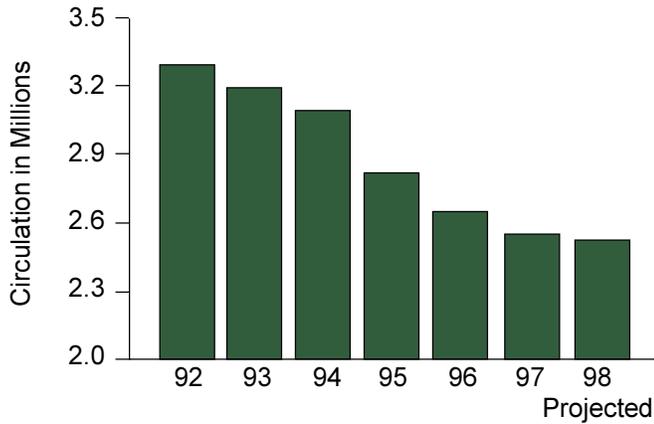
Library	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	Adult	Juvenile								
Central	845,973	147,211	825,228	141,825	781,390	140,010	711,746	124,160	681,719	127,627
East Lake	150,628	113,201	144,373	109,607	143,422	104,035	130,046	97,854	124,969	96,836
Franklin	33,909	22,627	32,505	22,801	32,125	22,669	30,523	24,823	31,729	27,516
Hosmer*	31,129	27,186	30,138	23,261	29,621	22,065	12,599	9,418	10,789	12,265
Linden Hills	89,174	81,067	88,467	82,676	89,233	80,469	74,568	69,441	71,718	69,372
Nokomis	110,800	88,825	111,860	85,421	104,992	82,213	100,472	76,420	97,278	73,849
North Regional	149,022	95,959	136,411	79,451	129,264	65,764	113,000	64,108	102,809	66,973
Northeast	110,931	53,890	109,403	50,486	100,321	46,696	94,930	43,300	90,975	44,669
Pierre Bottineau	14,659	21,003	11,077	12,539	10,977	12,197	11,945	12,012	11,598	12,249
Roosevelt	50,174	51,336	45,027	47,557	43,547	45,003	40,260	40,841	42,094	41,835
Southeast	59,641	34,510	61,958	30,530	60,525	28,783	51,948	23,792	47,636	21,816
Sumner	18,936	25,352	20,153	28,924	19,932	24,495	18,548	20,730	18,093	22,310
Walker	162,418	76,153	152,061	67,775	58,901	23,686	127,315	56,579	127,233	55,603
Washburn	251,478	223,145	240,327	214,031	235,068	208,313	214,208	186,679	210,760	179,021
Webber Park	32,233	33,212	33,103	32,604	32,791	27,755	30,192	24,338	26,976	21,379
Bookmobile	130	7,409	0	0	984	1,899	5,294	9,654	5,740	9,828
Readmobile**	0	12,275	0	11,957	0	6,557	-----	-----	-----	-----

* Hosmer was closed for remodeling until October 1997.

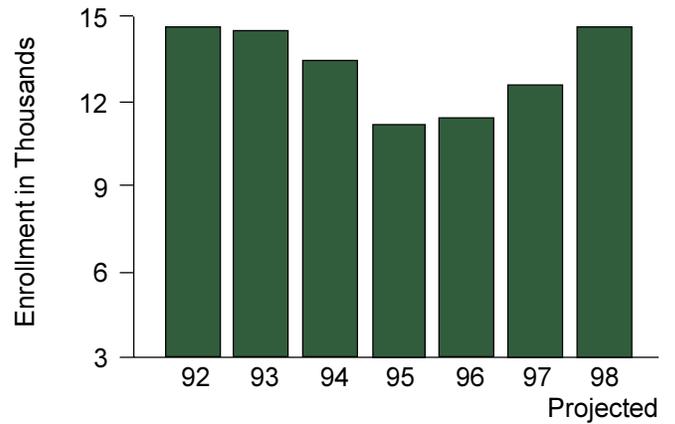
** Readmobile not used by the Minneapolis Public Library beginning in 1996.

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER, 1998

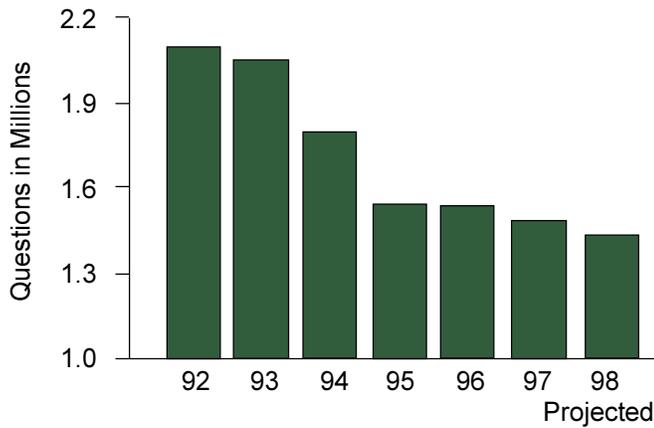
LIBRARY CIRCULATION
SEVEN YEAR COMPARISON



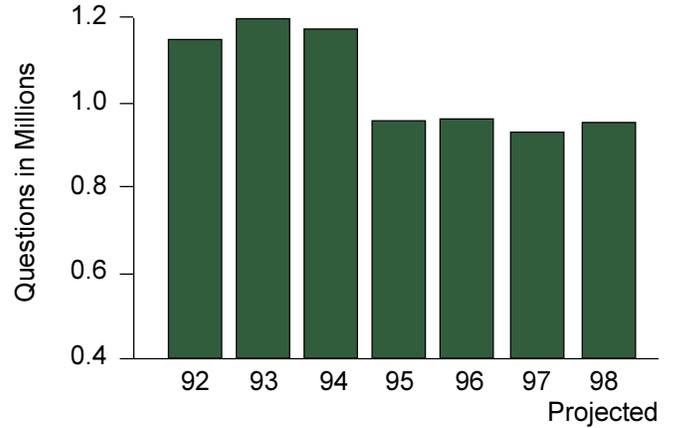
SUMMER READING AND
ACTIVITIES PROGRAM ENROLLMENT



RESEARCH AND FACT FINDING QUESTIONS
IN PERSON



RESEARCH AND FACT FINDING QUESTIONS
BY TELEPHONE





Civil Rights and Diversity

The Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights (MDCR) was established in 1967 to enforce the city's Civil Rights Ordinance. In addition to the investigative and compliance functions, the Department offers a number of educational outreach services to help inform and educate the public about issues regarding civil rights, prejudice and discrimination. All services and literature are free and available to the public.

The Minneapolis Initiative Against Racism, initiated in 1992, is an ongoing priority for the City of Minneapolis.

The MDCR investigates discrimination complaints throughout the city. These complaints arise in areas including housing, employment, education and public

services, and are based on factors including race, sex, disability, and affectional preference. MDCR records indicate that the majority of discrimination charges filed with the MDCR are on the basis of race and are in the area of employment. The following table shows trends in discrimination charges filed with the MDCR from 1991 to 1996. Case closure data (available at MDCR) indicates a steady rate of closure.

The MDCR also monitors the participation of women, minorities and qualified disabled persons in city-contracted work. The MDCR offers technical assistance to contractors and vendors who must draft and implement affirmative action plans for construction projects or when providing goods and services to the City of Minneapolis.

DISCRIMINATION CHARGES FILED WITH THE MINNEAPOLIS DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS, 1991 - 1996

	Year	Employment	Housing	Public Accommodation	Education	Public 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
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
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
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
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

¹ Other includes: lending practices, aiding and abetting, etc.

² Sex includes sex discrimination and sexual harassment.

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



Educational and Outreach Services

Landlord and Tenant Training

The Civil Rights Department has seen an increase in the number of requests from landlords and tenants to understand housing discrimination issues. The Department is revising the *Minneapolis Fair Housing Manual*, that uses specific examples to explain housing discrimination issues to landlords, property managers and tenants. Look for the revised *Manual* early in 1997. Call the Department to obtain a free copy.

Know Your Rights Workshop Series

The Civil Rights Department presented part one of a new workshop series. The purpose of the workshop series is to prepare participants to protect their rights and respect the civil rights of others. The subjects of the first three workshops were: personal and institutional racism; racism and sexism in the workplace; and anti-Semitism. The workshop participants gained a better understanding of the nature and effects of illegal discrimination and reviewed the rights and requirements specified in the Civil Rights Ordinance. The Department will offer additional workshops throughout 1997.

Department Publications

The department developed the new publication, *A Guide to Understanding Our Laws and Your Civil Rights*, to answer the most commonly asked questions about the Minneapolis Civil Rights Ordinance. The publication also includes a description of the Department's Investigation Unit. The Department uses the new publication for civil rights training. To keep the community informed about progress and concerns in civil rights, the Department distributes a quarterly newsletter, *Profiles*. Fair housing was the subject of the fall newsletter distributed to individuals and organizations throughout the community. In addition to the newsletter, the Department continued to provide a variety of publications such as brochures addressing specific civil rights issues, coloring books for children, and annual reports.

The Department has printed materials and a VHS video library on a wide variety of civil and human rights topics. The annual report is available in Braille and on diskette. To borrow from the library or request printed materials, contact community relations at 673-2582.

Minneapolis Initiative Against Racism (MIAR)

In the Spring of 1998, MIAR will celebrate six years of working to eliminate racism in the City of Minneapolis. Mayor Sharon Sayles Belton and Commissioner Sandra Hilary conceived of the Initiative in the Spring of 1992 when they served on the Minneapolis City Council. Nine task forces and a Leadership Board continue the work of building a more tolerant, caring, and racism free community. The Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights works closely with MIAR task forces throughout each year.

In 1997, the supply of licensed early childhood care and education programs remained relatively stable. The total number of programs increased by two, from 696 in 1996 to 698 in 1997, with a capacity of 14,746.

Based on 1990 U.S. Census data, it has been estimated that there were 26,307 children ages birth to five living in Minneapolis in 1995. With approximately 58 percent of the mothers with children in this age group in the workforce, a total of 15,393 birth to five-year-olds need child care. Of these children, approximately 9,400 are estimated to seek care in licensed child care settings. There is not enough licensed child care to meet this need. In addition, in the next year welfare reform work requirements are expected to create additional demand for child care.

Early childhood care and education began to undergo major changes in 1997 in response to the implementation of welfare reform and shifts in federal and state child care policies. In November of 1997, there was no waiting list for child care subsidies for low-income working families in Hennepin County. This is a first for the Minnesota Basic Sliding Fee Child Care Subsidy Program in its 16 year history due to a dramatic increase in state funding. Along with these increased resources for child care assistance have come major child care policy changes impacting families moving from welfare to work. Welfare reform's work expectations for parents with young children will place greater demands on the supply of affordable child care in Minneapolis. An additional 6,500 children will need licensed child care in Minneapolis in the coming year. Demand for affordable child care continued at high levels. Child care costs in Minneapolis in 1997 ranged from an average of \$5,096 per year for a preschooler in a family child care home, to \$9,256 for an infant in a child care center.

Each year the City of Minneapolis provides funding for early childhood care and education in an effort to help families raise children to be healthy and productive. Monies from the city are focused on improving the affordability and quality of early childhood programming through capital improvements for child care programs, subsidies to help parents pay for child care, and support for the early childhood care and education infrastructure.

In 1996-97, the city allocated \$343,210 to the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association (GMDCA) for capital improvements for child care facilities. The goal of the program has been to provide renovation funds to enable child care centers and family child care homes to upgrade their facilities, meet licensing code requirements, and improve program quality. These dollars have become increasingly important in the face of an aging housing stock and recognition of the harm to children exposed to lead in the environment. Ten child

care centers and 27 family child care homes received capital improvement allocations in 1996-97. A newly-established emergency loan fund, funded by a set-aside from the non-CDBG repayment pot, provided a total of \$14,552 to 13 family child care homes to cover the costs of unexpected repairs and replacements.

The City of Minneapolis continues to allocate a portion of its Community Development Block Grant funds to the early childhood system each year. In 1997 the majority of the funds were used to provide child care sliding fee assistance through the Minneapolis Parent's Assistance Fund (PAF), administered by GMDCA. CDBG dollars were also used to provide emergency child care assistance for families in crisis and parents undergoing chemical dependency treatment or hospitalization. In addition, the Minneapolis Employment and Training Program (METP) subcontracted with GMDCA for child care for several employment and training programs including the Dislocated Workers Program. In 1996-97, 384 children from 287 families received financial assistance through these programs.

Community Development Block Grant dollars are also used to maintain and support the child care infrastructure. The city funded several local support service agencies including the Early Childhood Resource Center, URBAN Eyes, the Alliance of Early Childhood Professionals, the Association for Advancement of Hmong Women and City Parents United. The purpose of this funding is to recruit providers who offer culturally-specific child care, provide consultation on caring for children with special needs, and support a child care system that provides affordable, quality child care.

In addition, the city funded family child care in-home consultation, consultation on starting a child care center, and child care referrals for low-income working families. These activities were supported by GMDCA with funding from Minneapolis Family Fund (charitable gambling) dollars.

Efforts to promote school readiness continued in 1997. Funding through the Minneapolis Public Schools' Quality Schools Referendum supported a group of programs including High 5, Kindergarten Express, a home-based parent/child education program, and Strong Beginnings. Strong Beginnings funds child care programs to provide a full range of comprehensive services and quality education to 3-5 year olds. Subsidies from the Quality Schools Referendum supported 187 children in 16 center-based programs and five family child care homes through this program.

Additional resources are needed to improve the quality of early childhood care and education in the city. Efforts at GMDCA to promote national accreditation of providers have resulted in steady increases in both

center-based and family child care accreditation. In 1997, 21 centers and 19 family child care homes were accredited in Minneapolis. These represent 28 percent of centers and 4 percent of family child care homes in the city.

The anticipated increase in the need for child care resulting from welfare reform has generated a dramatic rise in interest in child care center and family child care home start-up. GMDCA and Early Childhood Resource Centers (ECRC) fielded many requests for technical assistance in this area in 1997. Building the capacity of child care was also a priority in many of the community networks established in Minneapolis to submit priorities for the McKnight Foundation's Welfare Reform Initiative. Most of these networks placed strong emphasis on family child care providers, both licensed and legally unlicensed.

The table below lists Minneapolis child care programs by neighborhood, as well as special child care programs operated by the city and non-profit organizations. Information is also provided on the number of programs and their licensed capacity. (Data provided by the Greater Minneapolis Day Care Association.)

MINNEAPOLIS LICENSED CHILD CARE SERVICES

Type of Care	1997
Family Child Care	
Number of Homes	532
Licensed Capacity	4,788
Full Day Child Care Programs	
Number of Centers	76
Licensed Capacity	4,804
Half Day Child Care Programs	
Numbers of Programs	28
Licensed Capacity	1,234
Head Start	
Number of Sites	5
Licensed Capacity	1,775
Type of Care	1997
Public School/Special Programs	
Number of Sites	57
Program Capacity	2,145
Total	
Number of Sites	698
Total Capacity	14,746

CHILD CARE PROGRAMS IN MINNEAPOLIS

Full-day Programs

Community	Ages	Capacity
Calhoun-Isles		
Appletree Child Care	I,T,P	32
Child Garden Montessori	I,T,P	81
Kinderplatz	P,S	60
Camden		
Camden Essential Early Education*	P	40
Grace Methodist Day Care	T,P,S	65
New Horizon Child Care	I,T,P,S	89
Central		
Bernie's Montessori	T,P,S	61
Central Care for Children	I,T,P,S	48
Child Garden Montessori	I,T,P,S	75
Cradle Club-Butler Square	I,T,P,S	100
Mpls. Comm. College Child Care	T,P	47
New Horizon Child Care	I,T,P,S	87
Noah's Ark Child Development	I,T,P	54
Students with Children*,**	I,T,P	78
YWCA Children's Center*,**	I,T,P,S	124
Longfellow		
Bethlehem Child Care Center	P,S	58
C. H. I. L. D. **	I,T,P,S	87
Holy Trinity Child Care Center	P,S	95
Seward Child Care Coop	T,P,S	29
Near North		
Agape Child Development Center	I,T,P,S	124
La Creche Early Childhood	T,P	82
Little People Day Care*,**	T,P,S	83
Mary T. Welcome Child Development	I,T,P	111
Northside Child Development	I,T,P,S	139
Northstar Learning Development	I,T,P,S	74
SEED Early Learning Academy	T,P	79
St. Anthony Developmental Learning**	I,T,P,S	67
Summit Child Care and Center	I,T,P,S	28
Nokomis		
Community Child Care Center**	I,T,P,S	92
La Creche Early Childhood*,**	I,T,P,S	63
McKnight Early Childhood Program	—	—
Wee Care Day Care Center	P,S	50
Wise Owls Child Care	I,T,P,S	56
Northeast		
Emanuel Child Care Center	T,P,S	41
Mount Carmel Child Care Center	T,P	22
Northeast Child Development*,**	P,S	83
Phillips		
AIOIC Day Care Center**	T,P	34
All Nations Child Care*,**	P	20
Cherish the Children Learning*,**	I,T,P,S	65
New Horizon Child Care	I,T,P,S	104
We Love Kids Child Care	I,T,P	58
YWCA-Phillips	I,T,P,S	59

Community Powderhorn

	Ages	Capacity
Anew Dimension in Child Enrichment**	I,T,P,S	77
Essential Early Education*,**	I,T	40
Essential Early Education	P	27
LNB Early Childhood Learning**	P,S	27
McDonald Sunshine Place	I,T,P,S	31
Minneapolis Urban League ECFE	P	27
Mrs. Knapp's Day Care	T,P,S	23
One of a Kind Children's Center	P,S	29
SEED Academy/Harvest Prep School	P	79
St. Peter's Day Care	I,T,P,S	71
Zoe Child Care Center	T,P,S	50

Southwest

	Ages	Capacity
Caring for Children	I,T,P	54
Children's World	T,P,S	100
Community Child Care Center**	I,T,P,S	153
Concy's Montessori School	P,S	40
Especially for Children	I,T	33
Especially for Children**	I,T,P,S	60
Lake Harriet Christian Child Care	I,T,P,S	68
Lake Harriet Montessori	P	29
Linden Hills Child Care	I,T,P,S	28
Mt. Olivet Day Services	I,T,P	51
Southwest Montessori School	P	28
St. John's Child Care Center**	P,S	60
Sunshine Montessori School	T,P	27

University

	Ages	Capacity
All About Kids Inc.	I,T,P	41
C. H. I. L. D.	I,T	35
Children's Home Society*,**	I,T,P,S	95
Children's Village Montessori	I,T,P,S	47
Children's World**	I,T,P	124
Children's World	I,T,P	94
Como Community Child Care	T,P,S	46
Eastside Child Development World	T,P,S	44
Little Haven Nursery School	P,S	40
Miniapple Int'l Montessori**	T,P,S	86
U of M Child Care Center**	I,T,P	140

* Strong Beginnings Program

** Accredited through the Nat. Assoc. for the Education of Young Children

I- Represents Infants, 1-15 months old

T- Represents Toddlers, 16-30 months old

P- Represents Pre-schoolers, 2-5 years old

S- Represents School age children

HALF-DAY PROGRAMS		PUBLIC SCHOOL/OTHER PROGRAMS		
Community	Capacity	Program	Address	# of
Calhoun-Isles		Minneapolis Public Schools:		
Grace Neighborhood Nursery	48	Spaces		
Joyce Nursery School	20	Minneapolis Kids		
Temple Israel Nursery School	115	Anderson	2727 10th Ave S	30
Camden		Armatage	2501 W 56th St	65
Camden Community Preschool	58	Burroughs	252 Upton Ave S	30
Central		Downtown	7th St & 2nd Ave	60
Crossroad Preschool*,**	20	Dowling	3900 W River Rd	35
School for Young Children	40	Emerson	1421 Spruce Pl	25
Longfellow		Four Winds	2300 Chicago Ave S	20
Christ Church Preschool	20	Hamilton	4119 Dupont Ave N	60
Minnehaha Academy Preschool	20	Jefferson	1200 W 26th St	60
Near North		Kenny	5720 Emerson Ave S	100
Ascension School	—	Longfellow	3017 E 31st St	60
Grant Community Nursery School	18	Marcy Open	415 SE 4th Ave	60
Nokomis		Morris Park	3810 E 56th St	65
Hope Nursery School	80	Pillsbury	2250 Garfield NE	70
Mt. Zion Christian Nursery	20	Ramsey	1 W 49th St.	65
Wee Learn Preschool	10	Richard Green	3416 4th Ave. S.	40
Northeast		Sheridan	1201 University Ave NE	20
Elim Nursery School	80	Family Learning Child Care		
Faith Nursery School	80	Pratt Community Center	1500 4th Ave. N.	54
House of Faith Nursery School*,**	40	Lehman Community Center	1006 W. Lake St.	53
Northeast Park Nursery Preschool	48	Northside Learning Ctr	790 Dupont Ave. N.	39
Phillips		Mother and Infant		
Oliver Time for Tots	20	Care Education		
Trinity First Child Life	25	North High MICE	1500 James Ave. N.	18
Powderhorn		South High MICE	3131 19th Ave. S.	20
None		Southwest High MICE	3414 W. 47th St.	18
Southwest		New Vistas School	2701 4th Ave. S.	47
Christ the King-St. Thomas Preschool	50	Minneapolis Parks and		
Judson Nursery School	60	Recreation: Rec Plus		
Lake Harriet Methodist Nursery School**	50	Armatage	2500 57th St. W.	29
Mayflower Nursery School**	120	Bottineau	2000 2nd St. NE.	29
Mt. Olivet Nursery School	36	Brackett	3800 28th St. E.	29
Wee Learn Developmental Preschool	10	Creekview	5001 Irving Ave. N.	29
University		Folwell	1615 Dowling Ave. N.	29
Luxton Nursery School	24	Fuller	4800 Grand Ave. S.	29
Prospect Park Coop Nursery School	15	Hiawatha	4220 44th Ave. S.	35
Shirley G. Moore Lab School**	97	Keewaydin	3030 E. 53rd St.	29
Head Start		Kenwood	2101 W. Franklin	29
Parents in Community Action	1,775	Linden Hills	3100 W. 43rd St.	29
		Logan	690 13th Ave. NE.	29
		Matthews	2318 29th Ave. S.	29
		McRae	906 E 47th St.	29
		Northeast	1615 Pierce St. NE.	29
		Pershing	3523 W. 48th St.	35
		Phelps	701 E. 39th St.	37
		Powderhorn	3400 15th Ave. S.	29
		Sibley	1900 40th St. E.	29
		Van Cleve	901 15th Ave. SE.	35
		Webber	4400 Dupont Ave. N.	29

* Strong Beginnings Program

** Accredited through the Nat. Assoc. for the Education of Young Children

I- Represents Infants, 1-15 months old

T- Represents Toddlers, 16-30 months old

P- Represents Pre-schoolers, 2-5 years old

S- Represents School age children



Youth Services

Program	Address	# of Spaces
Non-Public School		
Family Learning Child Care		
Mpls Urban League, Early Childhood Family Ed	407 E 38th St	27
Mpls Urban League, Early Childhood Family Ed*	1015 Olson Mem Hwy	27
Reuben Lindh Learning Ctr.	3616 12th Ave S	120
Reuben Lindh-Little Earth*	2501 Cedar Ave S	12
Reuben Lindh-Southeast Asian Program*	3616 12 th Ave. S.	36
Survival Skills Institute	1501 Xerxes Ave N	64
Survival Skills- Star Center	501 Bryant Ave N	39
Southside Family Nurturing**	2448 18th Ave S	24
The City, Inc	1315 12th Ave N	8
The City, Inc	1545 E Lake St	8
Washburn Child Guidance Ctr.		
Preschool Day Treatment	1704 Dupont Ave N	14
	2430 Nicollet Ave S	14
Family Focused Therapeutic Program	1704 Dupont Ave N	15
	2430 Nicollet Ave S	17

The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board (YCB) is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to promoting the healthy, comprehensive development of Minneapolis children and youth age 0-20 through collaborative action.

The Minneapolis Youth Coordinating Board was established in 1985 through a state authorized joint powers agreement among the City of Minneapolis, Special School District #1, the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, the Minneapolis Public Library Board, and the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

The YCB is governed by a 13 member board of elected officials. They include 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.

Ongoing Initiatives

Way to Grow

Way to Grow (WTG) is a city-wide school readiness initiative that seeks to assist families and children (ages 0-6) 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. Way to Grow's program plan is to establish Way To Grow projects in each of the 11 Minneapolis planning communities. Currently, Way To Grow is active in the Camden, Central, Longfellow, Near North, Northeast, Phillips, Powderhorn and Southwest communities. In 1996, Way to Grow enrolled 5,744 families, assuring that those families accessed school readiness services.

Neighborhood Early Learning Centers

The Neighborhood Early Learning Center (NELC) initiative was launched in 1991 as a strategy to strengthen families and to improve school readiness among children by providing support services for families with young children in accessible, neighborhood locations. The NELC initiative is a bricks and mortar project in that it seeks to create physical spaces for occupancy by existing or developing early childhood and family programs, and by support services. Typically, services include health care, family support, early childhood education, parent education, and child care. Currently, five NELCs are in operation (Park Place, Dr. Richard R. Green, Camden, Whittier, and Northeast), and two are under development (Little Earth and Mona H. Moede).

Minneapolis Redesign

In 1996, the YCB assumed administrative leadership for Minneapolis Redesign. It 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. The goal is healthy development and school success for all Minneapolis children and youth. Currently, Minneapolis Redesign sites are located at the following Minneapolis schools: Anderson, Northeast, North Star, Washburn, and Roosevelt.

Programs and Partnerships

What's Up? Youth Info Line

Designed to serve young people ages 7-18, the What's Up? Youth Info Line (399-9999) provides callers with up-to-date information regarding youth programs and activities, employment, special events and other information. Minneapolis teens are employed to manage the phone lines, improving accessibility for young callers and providing needed work training opportunities for the city's youth.

Phat Summer

Phat Summer is a collaborative effort involving the YCB, the Office of the Mayor, Minneapolis Public Schools' Family and Community Educational Services, and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. Its purpose is to open school and park buildings during summer evening hours to provide educational and recreation activities for youths ages 12-18. In 1997, nearly 4,000 young people visited 27 Phat Summer sites more than 26,000 times.

Y-MAP

(Youth in Minneapolis After School Program)

Y-MAP promotes delivery of positive youth development activities for middle school aged youth by facilitating improved coordination among program providers to address barriers to participation and tie program activities to the school day. Services are delivered at middle schools, elementary schools, parks, libraries, and community centers serving 6th, 7th, and 8th grades.

Beacons Project

Beacons sites are extended-service schools run by community-based organizations working in partnership with Minneapolis Public Schools. Sites offer a range of youth development, educational enrichment, recreation and service learning activities during non-school hours. This project is a collaborative effort between the YCB, YMCA of Greater Minneapolis and Minneapolis Public Schools' Family and Community Education Services (FACES).

The Day of Listening

The Day of Listening is an annual event that brings young people and community leaders together for a day of mutual listening and learning. The program components include the Mayor's State of the City's Youth address, presentations by young people on issues impacting their lives, and an adult-youth mentoring opportunity.

Connections Newsletter

The newsletter disseminates information about YCB activities as well as youth issues and programs in Minneapolis. **Connections** is published three times a year.

City Children's Nutcracker

Dance instruction and performance opportunities are brought to Minneapolis youth each year through this public/private partnership. Free lessons are provided at neighborhood parks, with the opportunity to participate in a professional energetic production of the Nutcracker Ballet. Partners include Ballet Arts Minnesota and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board.

Search Institute's Assets Development Campaign

The YCB is helping to promote community-wide awareness and support for ensuring that young people have the social/recreational/service/educational opportunities they need to acquire at least 31 of the 40 developmental assets which research indicates they need to be healthy and successful. Assets include such things as positive adult role models and peer influence, giving to community, supportive schools, safety, and self esteem.

YWCA Eastside/Urban Sports Center

The purpose of this partnership between the Minneapolis YWCA and the Minneapolis Public Schools is to build a new facility in south Minneapolis. The YCB assists in the planning and development of the project.

For more information about the YCB call 673-2060, or visit the YCB web site at <http://www.ycb.org>.



Residential Facilities and Special Housing

In 1997, Minneapolis had 47 residential programs 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.

Department of Human Services (DHS) Residential Programs

The 47 DHS-licensed programs located in Minneapolis in 1998 represent five licensure categories: child-caring institutions, group homes for children and facilities for the mentally challenged, the chemically dependent, and the mentally ill.

Department of Corrections (DOC) Facilities

The number of correctional programs located in Minneapolis has remained constant for over a decade. There are seven programs in Minneapolis which include group foster homes, and juvenile and adult halfway houses.

Board and Lodging Facilities

Hennepin County contracts for 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 1997, there were 27 board and lodging programs in Minneapolis, with three levels of service provided.

Elderly Housing with Special Services

In August of 1996, a new state requirement went into effect which required that all board and lodging programs servicing elderly persons must be registered as "elderly housing with special services."

Zoning Regulations

In January, 1997 the Minneapolis Planning Commission and the City Council amended the zoning requirements for congregate living residences. New definitions for supportive housing were introduced, spacing distances were reduced from one-half to one-fourth mile, and inebriate housing, overnight shelters, and motels were added to the spacing list.

Emergency Shelter Facilities

Hennepin County contracts with, and monitors, four emergency shelter facilities that have a total capacity of just under 650 people. The shelters include the 410 Motel, the Salvation Army Harbor Light Center, St. Anne's Shelter, the Sabathani Shelter and motel vouchers. In addition, an average of less than eight individuals or families per night are referred to several small motels in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and the suburbs. Total capacity was reduced by nearly half with the closing of the PSP Drake Hotel in May, 1996.

There are also just under 400 beds in private (or "free") shelters. These shelters include Mary's Place, Our Saviour Lutheran Church, St. Stephan's Catholic

Church, Simpson Methodist Church, Salvation Army, The Interfaith, Marie Sandvik Shelter, and St. Joseph's Shelter.

The following table compares the 1997 and 1998 August usage, showing an increase in almost all categories listed.

AVERAGE NUMBER SHELTERED BY HENNEPIN COUNTY
AUGUST 1997 AND AUGUST 1998*

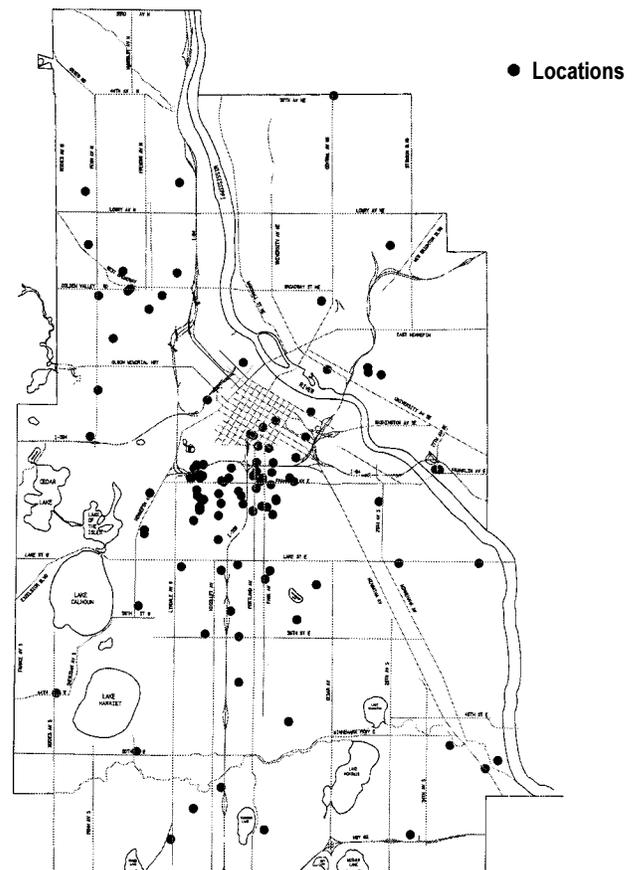
	1997	1998	Percent Change
Adults Without Children	101	76	-25%
Family Members	306	537	+75%
Children (In Families)	195	357	+83%
Family Units	91	144	+58%
Number of Persons	408	614	+50%

*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.

In 1996, Catholic Charities began providing waiting space for those not eligible for the shelters. In addition to warmth and security, the waiting space includes food and a mat. In August 1998, the estimated waiting space capacity was 290 persons.

The following map shows the locations of the various congregate living facilities in Minneapolis.

CONGREGATE LIVING





Public Assistance

The number of Minneapolis Public Assistance cases (cash grants and medical) decreased by 7.3 percent between year-end 1996 and 1997. Minneapolis at mid-year 1998 had 37,536 public assistance cases. At year-end 1997, the MFIP (family cash assistance) caseload decreased 10.0 percent to 11,695 cases. Year-end 1997 reported 2,845 General Assistance and family General Assistance cases, a decrease of 16 percent from the previous year-end total. Minnesota Supplemental Aid decreased 3.6 percent to 5,718 cases at year-end 1997. The Medical Assistance caseload (those medical assistance cases without a cash grant program) decreased 5.2 percent from the previous

year, with 17,791 cases reported at year-end 1997. Minneapolis residents using the Food Stamp program decreased by 7.3 percent to 23,842 at the end of 1997.

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

Minneapolis remains home for 73.65 percent of the public assistance cash grant clientele in Hennepin County. However, the Minneapolis share of the Medical Assistance-only cases is 56.3 percent, which reflects a high level of use in the rest of the county.

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC ASSISTANCE YEAR-END MONTHLY CASELOADS

		1994	1995	1996	Dec. 1997	June 1998
Total Caseload ¹	Henn. Co.	66,279	64,191	63,413	59,505	58,586
	Mpls.	42,480	41,802	41,042	38,052	37,536
	Mpls. %	64.1%	65.2%	64.7%	63.9%	64.1
MFIP, RCA, AFDC, FGA ²	Henn. Co.	17,306	18,698	17,659	15,616	15,532
	Mpls.	12,126	13,500	12,977	11,695	11,634
	Mpls. %	70.0%	72.2%	73.5%	74.9%	74.9%
General Asst ³	Henn. Co.	6,845	4,621	4,379	3,729	4,103
	Mpls.	5,368	3,589	3,383	2,845	3,089
	Mpls. %	78.4%	77.7%	77.2%	75.3%	75.3%
Medical Assistance (& GAMC) ⁴	Henn. Co.	33,379	32,445	32,829	31,584	30,761
	Mpls.	18,889	18,771	18,755	17,791	17,318
	Mpls. %	56.6%	57.9%	57.1%	56.3%	56.3%
MN Sup. Aid (MSA)	Henn. Co.	8,749	8,427	8,546	8,526	81,90
	Mpls.	6,097	5,942	5,927	5,718	5,495
	Mpls. %	69.7%	70.5%	70.5%	67.1	67.1% ⁵
Emergency Assistance Applications ⁵	Henn. Co.	1,417	1,638	1,602	1,264	1,292
	Mpls.	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵	⁵
	Mpls. %					
Food Stamps	Henn. Co.	39,518	37,039	34,574	32,176	33,689
	Mpls.	28,960	27,728	25,707	23,842	24,964
	Mpls. %	73.3%	74.8%	74.6%	74.1%	74.1%

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, AFDC, FGA, RCA); adults cash programs (GA and MSA); and Medical Assistance-only cases (those without cash programs).

² MFIP is now the only cash grant program 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, but there will be none in the future.

³ GA now includes only regular General Assistance for singles or couples with no dependent children. In previous years' reports, it also included FGA (Family GA). That program is now extinct.

⁴ These are Medical Assistance-only cases. They do not include cases that receive cash grants also. All Medical Assistance cases as of December 1997, were 59,386 in Hennepin County and 37,959 in Minneapolis.

⁵ 42.9 percent of all Emergency Assistance applications were approved and received a one-month grant in 1997. In the first half of 1998, 35 percent were approved and received the grant. These numbers are not available for Minneapolis only.

Income assistance programs were at the following levels for Minneapolis residents in June 1998: MFIP (family cash assistance), 11,634 cases; General Assistance (adult cash assistance), 3,089 cases; Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care (only medical, does not include those with cash grants also) 17,318 cases; and Minnesota Supplemental Aid, 5,495 monthly cases. Two additional income assistance programs provided by Hennepin County include: Emergency Assistance with an average of 1,292 applicants per month county-wide; and the Food Stamp program with 24,964 monthly cases in Minneapolis in June, 1998.

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

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES
BY MINNEAPOLIS NEIGHBORHOOD, 1997**

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
CAMDEN	
Cleveland	311
Folwell	759
Lind-Bohanon	488
McKinley	505
North River Industrial	9
Shingle Creek	226
Victory	247
Weber Camden	699
NORTHEAST	
Audubon Park	318
Beltrami	145
Bottineau	125
Columbia Park	79
Holland	455
Logan Park	331
Marshall Terrace	74
Northeast Park	70
Sheridan	294
St. Anthony East	279
St. Anthony West	266
Waite Park	234
Windom Park	575
LONGFELLOW	
Cooper	83
Hiawatha	253
Howe	430
Longfellow	409
Seward	791

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
SOUTHWEST	
Armatage	91
East Harriet	307
Fuller	84
Fulton	46
Kenny	26
Kingfield	431
Linden Hills	86
Lynnhurst	54
Windom	445

NEAR NORTH	
Harrison	888
Hawthorne	1,235
Jordan	1,664
Near North	1,573
Sumner Glenwood	276
Willard Hay	1,485

CENTRAL	
Downtown East	12
Downtown West	477
Elliot Park	1,476
Loring Park	968
North Loop	215
Stevens Square	973

UNIVERSITY	
Cedar Riverside	1,349
Como	167
Marcy Holmes	393
Mid-City Industrial	1
Nicollet Island	12
Prospect Park	449
University	9

CALHOUN ISLES	
Bryn Mawr	52
CARAG	255
Cedar Isles Dean	89
East Isles	37
ECCO	31
Kenwood	9
Lowry Hill	42
Lowry Hill East	237
West Calhoun	17

NOKOMIS	
Diamond Lake	100
Ericsson	113
Field	130
Hale	59
Keewaydin	80
Minnehaha	125
Morris Park	131
Northrup	192
Page	14
Regina	291
Wenonah	267



Minnesota Family Investment Plan (MFIP)

Neighborhood	Total Number of Cases ¹
PHILLIPS	
Phillips	4,420
POWDERHORN	
Bancroft	273
Bryant	409
Central	1,403
Corcoran	452
Lyndale	1,284
Powderhorn Park	1,014
Standish	467
Whittier	2,112
Total No. Of Cases	37,752

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

- Medical Assistance (MA)
- Medical Assistance and Food Stamps (MA/FS)
- AFDC and 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)

The 1997 family cash assistance year-end caseload decreased by 10 percent with 11,695 cases in December 1997 compared to 12,977 cases in December 1996. During the first six months of 1998, the MFIP caseload stayed about the same. The Minneapolis share of MFIP 1997 year-end cases was 74.9 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) replaces 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, 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 36 percent of a family's earnings is disregarded.

MFIP provides medical coverage and child care 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):

	With earned Income	Without earned Income
2 persons	\$ 689	\$ 626
3 persons	861	783
4 persons	1,021	928



General Assistance

The Minneapolis General Assistance year-end 1997 caseload was 2,845, down 16 percent from the previous year. The 1998 mid-year caseload increased to 3,089 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 also.

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:

GA STANDARD GRANTS

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



Medical Assistance/ Supplemental Aid

In 1997 the Medical Assistance-only caseload (those who received only Medical Assistance or General Assistance Medical Care and no cash grant) in Minneapolis was 17,791, a decrease of 5.2 percent. In mid-year 1998, the caseload was 17,318.

Medical Assistance (Medicaid or MA) is a federal/state program which provides health care services to 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 37,959 in December 1997.

In 1997, the Minnesota Supplemental Aid cases in Minneapolis totaled 5,718, a 3.6 percent decrease 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 SSI (federal Supplemental Security Income) and/or RSDI (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.

In mid-1998 this caseload decreased to 5,495. The decrease is a result of Social Security's decision to eliminate chemical dependency as a disability for SSI and RSDI. Persons who lost eligibility for those programs also lost MSA.



Emergency Assistance

Hennepin County had 1,264 Emergency Assistance applications per month during 1997, which was a 4.1 percent decrease from the previous year. At mid-year 1998, Emergency Assistance applications were almost the same, at 1,292 per month. Forty-three percent of the applicants are approved to receive the one-month emergency grant due to special eligibility requirements.

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 only.)

Other emergency programs are Emergency General Assistance, and Emergency MSA. In 1997, there was a monthly average of 435 Emergency GA cases and 75 Emergency MSA cases in Hennepin County. The majority of these involved Minneapolis residents.



Food Stamps

The Minneapolis food stamp caseload decreased by 7.3 percent from year-end 1996 to year-end 1997. The caseload decreased to 23,842 in December 1997. At mid-year 1998, the Minneapolis food stamp caseload increased to 24,964 cases. Minneapolis' share of the total Hennepin County food stamp caseload is estimated to be 74.1 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. These changes, along with the low unemployment rate, account for decreases in food stamp cases.

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%
June 1998	33,689	24,964	74.1%