The Minneapolis Survey: How the City Grew and What Should be Preserved

by Judith A. Martin

Judith Martin is Coordinator of Urban Studies in the University’s College of Liberal Arts. She has worked with CURA on projects related to urban geography for some years. She is author of Recycling the Central City: The Development of a New Town—In Town (CURA 1978) and with David Lane gran of the forthcoming Where We Live: Residential Districts of Minneapolis and St. Paul (University of Minnesota Press 1983).

In the late fall of 1979 CURA became the administrative home of a major historic preservation project. Jointly funded by the City of Minneapolis and the Minnesota Historical Society, with in-kind services donated by CURA, the “Minneapolis Survey” began to take shape. The basic purpose of this project was to conduct a survey of Minneapolis to determine which buildings and structures might be eligible for National Register nomination. This goal was in keeping with the Historical Society’s attempt to survey the entire state of Minnesota for potential historic sites.

The City of Minneapolis had another, related, interest in the project: to produce a coherent explanation of the role of preservation in the development of the city, and to make this widely available to aid residents’ understanding of the preservation process.

The tangible products of the survey would be National Register nomination forms and a book that would incorporate the architectural and developmental histories of the city.

A Different Approach

The team of consultants assembled for this project was intentionally interdisciplinary. It included a land use geographer, a historical geographer, an urban historian and an architectural historian: John Borchert, University of Minnesota; David Lane gran, Macalester College; Judith Martin, University of Minnesota; and David Gebhard, University of California, Santa Barbara. The team worked with an advisory committee composed of staff members of the Historical Society, the City Planning Department, the City Commissioner’s Office, and the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission, as well as a Heritage Preservation Commission Commissioner.

The interdisciplinary nature of the team and the project was important because it was this which distinguished the Minneapolis survey from virtually every other survey of this kind. The team approached the project with a double goal: to find architecturally and historically significant sites, including those eligible for National Register nomination; and to portray, on a block-by-block scale, the pattern of Minneapolis’ development over the past century. Thus, we were looking for typical structures as well as outstanding ones.

The Historic Background

Months before the survey actually began, the geographic/historic components of the process were put into place. Plat maps of the city were analyzed in intervals from 1885 to 1940. The plat map information
enabled us to develop other maps which described the changing levels of density throughout the city during its period of most intense development. The density maps showed, in essence, when every block in Minneapolis shifted from being virtually empty to being fully occupied and what the intensity of land use in each period was. This information was then organized as the basis for the architectural survey, by condensing 1,266 separate development patterns (from as small as one block to as large as downtown) into approximately 125 survey regions. The smallest region comprised four square blocks and the largest extended almost three miles in length. Each of these 125 regions described a fairly consistent internal pattern of development. That is, each was developed at approximately the same time and with substantially similar kinds of structures.

The Survey

The survey itself was conducted during the summer of 1980. Students (and one former student) from the University of Minnesota and from Macalester College were hired to carry out the comprehensive survey, supervised by the consultant team. The surveyors had strong backgrounds in either urban geography or in architectural history and were put through a rigorous week-long training session before they began the survey. The group included Mark Bouman, Paula Broekins, Don Castleman, Christina Clarke, Steve Jordan, Mary Jane Keitel, Camille Kudzia, and Jordana Tatar. The consultant team had determined before the process began that the only way to perform the survey task adequately would be to have someone walk each and every block in Minneapolis. So, armed with cameras, survey sheets, and specific background information, this is what the surveyors did.

The charge to the group from the consultants was essentially twofold: to identify any structures that seemed to have historic merit or that were of architectural interest, regardless of their period of development, and to identify for each region of the city a “modal” or typical block and building type(s). This approach enabled us to have a complete “snapshot” of Minneapolis in 1980. The survey produced examples of most of the unusual, old, or interesting buildings in the city, and it also described building types and blocks of development which are typical of Minneapolis.

The Results

The initial survey was completed by the end of the summer of 1980. As the survey sheets came in from the surveyors, members of the consultant team monitored the results to assure that nothing was overlooked, and that the results were consistent from region to region. The consultants occasionally added structures to the survey files based on their knowledge of the city, and some structures were added through the suggestions of city residents. Of approximately 160,000 buildings in Minneapolis, over 2,800 were selected for further examination—that is, this number had survey sheets written up and became the base of the project files. The rationale for any individual building falling into the initial selection process was that it be judged to have some significance in each of three areas: the integrity of its architectural style, its role in the historic/geographic development of the city, and its current structural condition.

The consultant team then screened the initial 2,800 selections on the basis of the field notes, photographs, and further field inspection. From this review approximately 1,000 buildings were judged to have higher significance in terms of their architectural merit and their historic/geographic importance. A third screening of these 1,000 structures, done with the criteria of National Register designation in mind, yielded 185 buildings judged to be of major national, state, or local importance (see map).

A railroad switchman’s tower at 14th and Quincy in Northeast Minneapolis.
Preservation of Structures

The structures which survived all three levels of scrutiny were a mixture of building types, styles, and ages. Some are immediately recognizable: the Lumber Exchange building, the Minneapolis Armory, and Dayton's department store. Others, especially individual houses or apartment buildings, are known only to residents of the areas where they are located. Some of our recommendations may seem puzzling: on the surface they appear to be rundown buildings which are very ordinary. In such cases the very ordinariness of the buildings is what is significant—often these "normal" buildings are among the last two or so of their particular kind to still stand in Minneapolis.

The 185 individual structures, divided according to categories of importance (national, state, local), have been presented to the Historical Society and the city as the major historical and architectural resources of Minneapolis. The consultant team feels, however, that these structures cannot be separated from the larger context of the approximately 1,000 buildings which comprise our "big list" of structures which may

A well-preserved 1870s farmhouse in suburban southwest Minneapolis. The house stands at 2708 W. 60th Street.

Members of the survey team on location in Minneapolis. They are (left to right) Judith Martin, Christina Clark, Steve Jordan, David Gebhard, David Lanegran, and Don Castleman.
have some significance for Minneapolis—in the future, if not today. These two groups, taken together, summarize the historic and architectural development of the city over its entire existence.

Needless to say, all of our material only describes what was left in Minneapolis as of 1980. Many landmark structures have disappeared in the past thirty years, and many of the oldest areas of the city have had their "typical" structures cleared away during urban renewal. We could not find much more of the nineteenth century downtown landscape that had been previously identified. The remnants along the river and in the warehouse district constitute almost all of the historic downtown that still remains.

We were surprised at some of the things we found elsewhere around the city. We were not expecting the sheer volume of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Colonial Revival houses we found. We were delighted to find such eccentricities as a well-preserved 1870s farmhouse in a thoroughly suburban landscape of far southwest Minneapolis, a still-intact railroad switchman's tower in Northeast, and the small groupings of nineteenth century "workers housing" scattered throughout the older parts of the city.

Some things we expected to find did not materialize. We could not, for example, find very many intact older homes (that is, in their original architectural style) in the oldest parts of Northeast Minneapolis. Many houses dating from the 1880s exist in that part of the city, but their distinguishing characteristics have been covered up with aluminum siding and other modernizing elements.

**Preservation of Districts**

In addition to the individual sites identified, the consultant team was also charged with the task of reviewing the designated historic districts in the city, and recommending new ones if that was appropriate. In the past the city's approach to historic districts was an "enveloping" one. The area being designated as historic was identified, and a rather large area around it was often included in the designation in order to prevent incompatible structures from appearing near the historic resource. This had the unfortunate result of including many already existing incompatible structures. The districts designated, at either the federal or local level, at the start of the survey included St. Anthony Falls, Minnehaha Park and Falls, a portion of 1st Avenue North, a portion of 5th Street Southeast, Milwaukee Avenue, and a large area surrounding Washburn-Fair Oaks Park.

The consultant team approached the problem of historic districts somewhat differently. We agreed not to consider any area for historic district designation unless that area was coherent, could be identified with a particular period of the city's development, and had no intrusions of structures from a different period. We looked for potential districts that might evoke a particular sense of time and place in the minds of those who might visit them or that might embody the processes that determined the development of Minneapolis.

Bearing these criteria in mind, the team recommended the alteration of several existing district boundaries and suggested that new districts of various types be created. Among these are areas that epitomize the development of late nineteenth century middle class houses (see A on the map); middle class housing, both single-family and duplexes, of the 1920s and 1930s (D, E, and F); upper middle class housing of the early and mid-twentieth century (5 and 6); a late nineteenth century streetcar strip (C); an apartment district from the late teens and 1920s (B); and a planned suburban development from the early twentieth century (7).
Structures Recommended for Designation
- National
- State
- Local

National Districts
1. St. Anthony Falls
2. WFO
3. Milwaukee Ave.
4. 1st St. N.
5. Lake of the Isles
6. Lake Harriet
7. Red Cedar Lane

Local Districts
A. Healy Block
B. Stevens Square
C. Cedar Avenue
D. Crafts Bungalow
E. 1930s Bungalow
F. 1930s Duplex

Heritage Design Districts
I. 5th St. S.E.
II. WFO
III. Loring Park
IV. Kenwood
V. 9th St. S.
VI. Washington Ave./Riverfront
We found that many parts of the city that are especially interesting architecturally, and that are also of some historic interest, did not meet our rather strict criteria for district designation. Our concern for the historic, but not uniform, character of these areas led us to recommend the creation of an entirely new category of designation: "Heritage Design Districts." We hope that Minneapolis can evolve some way to monitor new development in these districts, which include areas like Loring Park and portions of Kenwood, to ensure that the characteristics they exhibit are not diminished through neglect or for lack of an appropriate regulatory mechanism.

Forthcoming
The final important result of the Minneapolis survey project will be a book that will describe the development of Minneapolis and discuss the role of architectural heritage and historic preservation in that process, both historically and currently. Negotiations are underway between the city and a private publisher to produce this book with a multitude of maps and photographs, and to have it available by the end of 1983.

Information Systems for Natural Resource Management

A special issue of Computers, Environment and Urban Systems provides a unique look at natural resource management and environmental assessment information systems. The seventeen papers provide an introduction, a look at the current status of public systems, background on data capture and data sources, examples of efforts at defining system needs, descriptions of how to select a system to meet those needs and discussion of future developments of those systems. The special issue is volume 7, number 4 (1982) and is accessible at either Wilson Library or the CURA resource collection. Single copies are available from the publishers, Pergamon Press.

The papers were originally presented at an invitational session of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association (URISA). The session was put together by R. Pat Webb, then of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and William J. Craig, assistant director of CURA. Craig has written a preface which covers terms and techniques which may be unfamiliar to the uninitiated. He also edited this special issue.

New CURA Publications on Budget Cuts

The first three reports in a series Fiscal Constraints on Minnesota—Impacts and Policies are being published this winter:
- Budget Cuts and Environmental Programs. Nancy Walters.

The reports are available free-of-charge from CURA's central office: 313 Walter Library, 117 Pleasant St. S.E., University of Minnesota, 612/373-7833.

These reports have grown out of the ongoing CURA project "to examine the impacts and explore policies regarding new fiscal constraints in Minnesota." Information about this project is available from project manager, Thomas L. Anding, associate director of CURA, 612/376-3684.
Toward the end of each biennium CURA has published, often as a special edition of the REPORTER, an update of its activities and programs for the preceding two years. This year our review takes the form of this insert in the REPORTER. It describes very briefly virtually all of our recent projects. Those interested in further information are welcome to call CURA at 612/373-7833.

In general our projects during the past two years reflect the major policy concerns of the state, especially the consequences for individuals, families, organizations, and government of the weak economy and the changes in governmental support and responsibility for a wide variety of programs. For example, we have devoted substantial energy to our analysis of these changes in Minnesota, especially for local government. And, we are significantly involved in an analysis of the changes in the lives of those affected by recent adjustments in the AFDC eligibility requirements.

We expect that our work during the next biennium will continue to reflect the general preoccupation with the state and regional economy and its consequences for the provision of programs and services for our citizens through both the public and private sectors. As always, our role will be to encourage and facilitate the application of University faculty and student resources to these and related issues.
BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND EMPLOYMENT

Retail Service in Duluth. A professor of economics at the University of Minnesota-Duluth, who also serves as a staff member of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, has directed two CURA sponsored programs in the past two years. These projects study business districts in Duluth and make recommendations to them on how to strengthen themselves. The work in 1981 was focused on the West End Business District. In 1982, it expanded to look at the city as a whole.

Minnesota Economic Study. CURA, the Minnesota Business Partnership, the Department of Geography, and the University School of Management are jointly supporting faculty research comparing various aspects of Minnesota’s economy with the nation and with other states. Reports have been completed on patterns of growth and trade, manufacturing, and consumption of disposable income.

Spin-off of COPE. COPE (Comprehensive Opportunities for Promoting Employment), a project to provide short-term basic training and preparation for people who have never been in the labor force, has been a CURA program located on Minneapolis’ north side for several years. In July 1982 the COPE project became part of the overall program of the Twin Cities Opportunities Industrialization Center (TCOIC), which for many years has been a major job training center in north Minneapolis.

West Bank Community Development Corporation. Through CURA support, a graduate student is working with the West Bank Community Development Corporation completing a history and analysis of over twenty community economic development efforts throughout Minnesota.

Wages for Handicapped Workers. In the spring of 1981 CURA responded to a request from Advocating Change Together, an advocacy organization, to examine the relationship between the value of sheltered workshops’ products and the wage they pay their handicapped workers. The issues examined by CURA included: the comparison of wages and productivity levels of sheltered workshop employees with those of competitive workers engaged in the same job, the process that the Department of Labor uses to certify sheltered workshops for below minimum wage payments, and an examination of the bidding process for businesses that sub-contract work with sheltered workshops.

Employment Opportunities in Small Businesses. A doctoral candidate in sociology is investigating the extent to which small businesses can develop strategies to improve employment opportunities. Two issues are identified: a definition of the role small businesses can play in employment policy and the problem of employment stability in small businesses.

COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD STUDIES

Twin City Area Survey. 1982 was the initial year of the omnibus metropolitan-wide survey which, its directors hope, will become an annual project of the University’s Department of Sociology. CURA was a funding sponsor adding support that allowed expansion of the survey to ask questions about the impact of budget cuts and permitted expanding the sample to cover more low income people. The initial survey focused on quality of life. Preliminary results were presented as part of the public forum on the effects of the economy on low income people. A final report will be available early in 1983.

Historic Buildings in Minneapolis. Minneapolis is rapidly losing its historic buildings and often the historic significance of those remaining is not fully appreciated. The city of Minneapolis contracted with CURA to complete an inventory of all historic buildings in Minneapolis and prepare a book which would tell the history of the city and these buildings. CURA assembled a study team from inside and outside the University and successfully completed this project. The book will be published in 1983.

Land Trust Project. A CURA supported graduate student has been working on development strategies for the Phillips Neighborhood Land Trust efforts. This work has been helpful to the Phillips Neighborhood Improvement Association and to other groups in the city interested in how future development will occur in their neighborhoods.

Cedar-Riverside People’s Center. A needs assessment for health planning purposes was accomplished through the efforts of a CURA-funded graduate student. The graduate student combined his work for the People’s Center with requirements for his degree in Public Health.

Preservation Research Project. As a result of the survey of historic buildings in Minneapolis, a new project will look at both Minneapolis and St. Paul asking the question, “What difference does preservation make?” The intent is to look at specific preservation projects or districts to try to determine the effects (economic, social, aesthetic, political) of this process and why people are interested in it.

Community Design Advisory Service. CURA has proposed to assist faculty and students in the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture in developing an on-going community design service for out-state communities. The proposal followed a spring 1982 review of earlier work (1969-77) by architecture and landscape architecture students sponsored by CURA’s Urban Education Center.

Loring Park Neighborhood. A “new urban life style” study was launched during the summer of 1982 with initial observation and resident interviewing in the Loring Park district by graduate students in geography and architecture. A questionnaire is being developed for Loring Park residents prior to its use in other Twin Cities’ neighborhoods.

COMMUNICATIONS

Rural Arts Development. Many activities bind a community together: one is support of arts within the community. CURA has supported the University’s Center for Local Arts Development in creating an inventory of community arts organizations and their functions. A state-wide survey is being used to collect this information. This survey will also help the center understand needs and develop support mechanisms for these organizations.

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Energy from Biomass. CURA has worked with the University’s Bio-Energy Coordinating Office (BECO) in estimating the potential for producing bioenergy in Minnesota. CURA’s role has been to investigate the land use aspects of wetland biomass (such as cattails). Roughly three million acres are estimated to be completed unconstrained and available for development. CURA and BECO have also funded research efforts in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics looking into the economic aspects of both wetland and upland biomass development.
Shade Trees Disease Control. Dutch elm disease and oak wilt had the potential to destroy an important part of the quality of life in Minnesota, but state and local government stepped in with programs and the diseases were brought under control. The state provided necessary guidelines and funds until budget shortfalls resulted in the program's termination. The state saw some cities as less successful than others and contracted with CURA to identify those characteristics of the more successful programs that could be transferred to other communities. The report was completed in 1981. Most cities have continued their local programs and are able to make use of the findings.

ECOL (Environmental Conservation Library). CURA participated with the Minneapolis Public Library in the production of a current directory of environmental organizations and agencies operating in Minnesota.

Budget Cuts and the Environment. One part of CURA's budget cuts analysis includes a Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs graduate student who has produced a report on the impacts of budget cuts on environmental regulation and monitoring. This report will be published by CURA in early 1983.

Peatland Study. In July of 1980 CURA assembled a Peat Policy Panel whose nine members were drawn from various disciplines within the University. The panel's charge was to oversee a study and formulate recommendations covering peatland policy in Minnesota. Their work resulted in the publication of Energy From Peatlands: Options and Impacts in 1981. In preparing this report, the panel and its staff met with representatives from state government, industry, and the environmental community. The report presents an integrated summary of peatland research including an analysis of the options for using peatlands; a review of the potential economic, social and environmental impacts of developing peatlands for energy; a review of the existing legal framework regarding peatlands; and a set of recommendations which present the panel's view of how to develop the state's peatlands in the most efficient, environmentally sound and economically beneficial way.

In 1982, CURA published a technical supplement to the Peatlands report, Peatland Energy Options: Systems Analysis, which presents calculations comparing the amount of energy that can be extracted from Minnesota's peatlands using three different mining techniques as well as a renewable crop approach, in which cattails would be grown on the peatlands, harvested, and converted to usable energy.

Peat Conference. As an extension of its project on peatlands, CURA along with The Minnesota Project sponsored and organized a two-day conference entitled "Minnesota Peatland Development: Energy, Jobs, and Environment." Over 100 participants including industry representatives, local and state government officials, legislators, environmentalists, researchers, and local citizens attended the Grand Rapids conference which was partially funded by the Blandin Foundation. The program included meetings that explored the economic, energy, social, environmental, and legal issues associated with peatland development.

Further Peat Studies. Graduate students supervised by CURA staff and working with the cooperation of the state Department of Natural Resources have continued to pursue basic interest in peat as a Minnesota energy resource. They have produced two new reports covering, first, the current regulatory and control system established to deal with proposed peat development and, second, an inventory of current peat operations and proposals.

Household Energy Use. A doctoral candidate in anthropology is working on an ethnographic comparison of household energy use in Foley, Minnesota and Munka Ljungby, Skane, Sweden. The study examines levels of direct energy consumption through fuels and indirect consumption through possessions and diet; patterns of household members' daily lives; and attitudes, perceptions, and values behind energy consumption.

HOUSING

Displacement in the Seward Neighborhood. The Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority (now part of the city's Community Development Agency) was interested in studying its impact in an urban renewal area. CURA helped locate an interested student who interviewed 339 current and former residents. Some displacement was identified, but the majority were happy to be in their new residences. CURA also provided technical support for this project.

Housing Model. A regional economic input-output model (SIMLAB) has been developed by the U.S. Forest Service. The model helps simulate the impact of changes in one factor, say employment, on another such as population. With support from CURA, faculty at the University of Minnesota—Duluth have added a module which could help Duluth and the Arrowhead Region develop their housing policy. Recreation and forestry models have also been recently added to the general model.

Architecture for the Handicapped. A faculty member and graduate students from the School of Architecture with CURA support are studying the architectural problems communities will face with the increased use of community-based facilities for handicapped persons as the use of large state-operated facilities decreases. Their research describes the kinds of design and construction that will be necessary in community facilities to house such persons adequately.

Common Space. This community-based non-profit housing developer has provided an internship funded by CURA for a graduate student from the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. The internship has provided useful experience for the student and valuable research products for Common Space.

Women's Advocates Shelter for Battered Women. CURA and a professor in architecture have worked with the assistance of architecture graduate students to prepare a report on the St. Paul Women's Advocates Shelter for the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, MHFA and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development are interested in the success of the newly rehabilitated and expanded building and the appropriateness of Federal Section 8 funding.

Housing Task Force of the Joint Religious Legislative Council. CURA staff provided assistance to the Housing Task Force in preparing recommendations for the 1983 Minnesota legislature. Recommendations emphasize greater assistance to cooperatives and non-profit sponsors of housing for low and moderate income people.

Regulations on Residential Land Development. With financial support from the Twin Cities Housing Council, CURA after a year long study, prepared a report on the regulatory processes that local, regional, state, and federal governments have created as controls on residential development and how they affect the Twin Cities metropolitan area home building industry.

Housing Conversions. A joint faculty-graduate student project documented the degree of housing conversion activity in the Twin Cities metropolitan region. Buyers were surveyed to develop a composite portrait of who they were. Developers were interviewed to learn the market and financial circumstances that create the conditions for conversion of rental housing units. The project included an evaluation of the Minneapolis Home Ownership Program, case studies of typical conversion projects, and a survey of those who moved out of housing units when they were converted. Results were published in a series of five monographs.
Human Services

Community Action Programs. This study, conducted by a professor and graduate student in social work, examined the opportunities and limitations of a long-standing advocacy group, Community Action Agencies, in influencing decisions at the county level on allocation of resources for social services and social programs. The study challenges an assumption underlying block grants that a more significant role for advocacy and interest groups can be provided at the local level (rather than state or federal) where presumably there is easier access to local decision-makers such as county commissioners.

Child Welfare Services for Indian Children. This study focused on implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) on two Chippewa reservations in northern Minnesota. Emphasized were federal, state, and local government legislation; funding patterns and service policies; and how these factors have helped or hindered the Indians’ attempt to improve services for tribal families and children. Findings suggest that the needs of a disadvantaged population have not been adequately met in county service plans.

Community-Based Facilities. This is an ongoing project to study the impact of recent budget cuts on community-based facilities which serve dependent and neglected adolescents, developmentally disabled, chemically dependent, mentally and physically handicapped, women in vulnerable situations, neighborhood health, and other populations in need of community-based care. Findings from a survey will be available in spring 1983.

Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice. A conference titled “Items of Contention” was held to bring together decision-makers in juvenile justice and child welfare, focusing on a population of youngsters “at risk” by virtue of inconsistencies between these two systems. Recommendations include: expanding the present Ombudsmen’s Office for Corrections to include children and youth “at risk” as a constituency; experimenting with neighborhood mediation projects to create an informal system for settling differences; developing an office for children and youth to encourage collaboration between the systems; and stimulating a citizens group to “watchdog” the two systems.

Single-Parent Families. A faculty member has prepared for a national conference a paper on the importance of enlarging streams of income for single-parent families. This paper is being reviewed to be included in the proceedings of a conference “Clinical Social Work: Practice Excellence for the 80s,” sponsored by the National Association of Social Workers, Washington D.C.

Impact Analysis of AFDC Program Change. In February 1982, new federal regulations severely cut funding for working AFDC recipients: most were terminated and others received reduced benefits. Together with the University’s Center for Health Services Research, CURA is following a group of over 600 Minnesota families whose grants were reduced or eliminated to see what adjustments they are making in various aspects of their lives. After six months it appeared that those with full-time jobs would continue working to maintain their independence, but there appears to be little incentive remaining for new or unemployed recipients to start working.

Child Care Services, Inc. Evaluation. This non-profit firm provides trained health care personnel to care for ill children in the home when parents must work or attend school. Working through CURA, an advanced graduate student surveyed service users in a search for ways to improve the effectiveness of the program in serving the needs of low income families. A report was made to Child Care Services in spring 1982.

Catholic Charities User Survey. Through its daytime drop-in centers, the Catholic Charities provide food and a warm environment to some of the poorest residents of the Twin Cities—many of them “street people.” CURA coordinated a survey of the clientele which helped the charities understand their needs while dispelling many of the myths about these people for the wider Twin Cities communities. Among other things, the survey showed that most “street people” are long-term residents of this area and most are seeking jobs, not more welfare.

Maps for the Blind. Tactual maps for visually-impaired persons have been a major interest of a professor of geography. She is presently designing maps for the University area and for several parts of the Twin Cities. CURA is sponsoring maps which will cover downtown Minneapolis and the skyway system.

General Assistance Impact Analysis. Starting in July 1981, Minnesota drastically cut its General Assistance program which had been the aid program for those not eligible for federal categorical aids. The impact on people was measured by the Minnesota chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. CURA provided technical assistance including survey instrument design and computer processing of collected data.

Freedom House. This CURA-funded project has produced specialized audio-visual materials for use in the program of this residential chemical dependency facility. A faculty member from sociology worked with the University of Minnesota Media Resources Department to produce the new materials.

Church Funds for Social Justice: A Directory. In cooperation with the Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches, the West Bank Ministry, and the Christian Sharing Fund, CURA provided staff assistance for compiling a directory of listings for each denomination of where funds are available for social action projects. Copies are available through the Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches.

Action for Human Services (AHS). CURA has made a one year commitment to provide a half-time graduate student who will serve as a staff person for a new coalition that includes religious, social service, and advocacy organizations. AHS conducts informational forums and publicizes campaigns dealing with the impact of budget cuts on human service programs.

Cuts in Human Services. CURA staff are closely following all research efforts concerning the impact of governmental budget cuts on human service programs. An annotated listing of major state and local research efforts and a sampling of similar national projects is available from CURA’s Outreach Office. It is periodically updated.

Impacts of Deinstitutionalization. CURA-supported graduate assistants with help from a representative of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), assembled background information on the impact of “deinstitutionalization”—particularly the closing of the state hospital at Rochester and implementation of Rule 36—on former patients, employees, and community treatment centers.

Human Services Survey. Counties were asked to respond to questions regarding human services in a survey sponsored by CURA: the Association of Minnesota Counties; and the Minnesota Department of Energy, Planning, and Development. This survey, which was sent to welfare directors in all eighty-seven counties, asked county officials about expenditures and case loads in major assistance programs like AFDC and General Assistance, how social service funding from the state and federal governments was used, and how counties changed their administration and personnel structure to reflect the changes in funding and regulations made by the state and federal governments.
LAND USE

Shoreland Residents Survey. CURA is working with the state’s Department of Natural Resources in surveying residents of shoreline along Minnesota’s lakes and streams. Respondents are being asked about their recreation activities, water and sewage equipment, and for other information that could lead to better public management. The survey will update a similar study done fifteen years ago by CURA and the University’s Department of Geography.

Non-Industrial Private Forest Land Owners Survey. Over one-third of Minnesota’s forest land is owned by this class of owner. With better management, their land could be much more productive. CURA is cooperating with the University’s College of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service to extend a regional survey of such owners to a statewide survey. The aim is to determine user goals for their land and design and publicize public programs that the owners can use to reach their goals.

Minnesota Farmland Conversion. This very important topic has been the subject of a number of recent CURA studies. One study estimated that farmland losses were about 50,000 acres per year, about one-half that stated by the National Agricultural Lands Study. A series of studies by a geography graduate student has looked in detail at the important facts and attitudes behind this conversion in Olmsted County. Published as separate articles in the CURA Reporter, this work will be combined in a monograph to be available in spring 1983. Another student is now starting a project focusing on the importance of agriculture in the Twin Cities area and its conversion over time.

MINORITIES

Hmong Resettlement Study. CURA is helping to support research by a professor in the Department of Psychiatry that follows up surveys in 1977 and 1979 of all adult Hmong persons then living in Minnesota. The current project traces the lives of these persons and further documents the process of their relocation and resettlement.

Blacks in Minnesota: A Bibliography of Research. CURA is in the process of preparing an annotated bibliography of research papers on blacks in Minnesota. Studies noted in the collection deal primarily with attitudes, demographics, and social issues. The Minnesota Council on Black Minnesotans is participating with CURA in this effort.

A Profile of Black Businesses in Minnesota. A survey—sponsored jointly by the Minnesota Business League, The Minnesota Project, and CURA—is underway to determine the “health” of black-owned businesses in Minnesota.

Nutrition and Chemical Abuse Among Black Adolescents. Black youth living in Minneapolis and St. Paul with wide-ranging chemical abuse problems were interviewed and given blood tests. Preliminary analysis indicates that there were no significant nutritional deficiencies. The study, part of a master’s thesis at the University, was supported by CURA.

Success of Black Students in Higher Education. This doctoral dissertation, partially supported by CURA, attempts to develop an optimal combination of personality, demographic, and intellectual variables that can be used to predict the academic performance of blacks in college.

PLANNING AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

St. Paul District Council. CURA acted as the local broker for a national study on neighborhood governance headed by the Center for Responsive Governance. Public officials, district council members, and citizens of St. Paul were interviewed concerning their views on neighborhood problems and district councils’ abilities to solve them. Reports will be prepared for the city as a whole and the individual districts in addition to a national report comparing the findings in St. Paul with those from other cities with legislated neighborhood government.

Urban and Regional Information Systems Association. URISA is the oldest and largest professional organization supporting the effective use of computers in government. For a number of years CURA has supported this organization through its upper midwest chapter. In 1982 the annual meeting was brought to Minneapolis giving Minnesotans a chance to hear about innovations in other parts of the country as well as displaying Minnesota’s progress to a wide audience. The conference was one of the most successful in recent years. Minnesota received two awards for exemplary systems in government: the State Planning Division’s Minnesota Land Management Information System and Hennepin County’s Mapping and Planning System.

Twin Cities Entry Guide. Driving into a strange city, most people have no sense of the land through which they are traveling. In preparation for the URISA conference and in anticipation of the upcoming conference of the American Planning Association (1984) and the Association of American Geographers (1986), CURA sponsored preparation of a draft guide for those driving to the Twin Cities. Starting about 150 miles towards the southeast and the southwest, the guide covers the history, demography, and economy of scenic routes into Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Minnesota City Atlas. The 1980 Census of Population and Housing contains much aggregate information, but smaller cities rarely receive useful information about themselves—especially map data. A University of Minnesota—Duluth geographer is developing a prototype atlas using high quality computer graphics. CURA is supporting this project. When ready, the technique will make it possible to produce an atlas for any city at a reasonable cost.

Update of Minnesota Atlas of Resources and Settlement. This Atlas, published in 1980 and available from CURA, is the most comprehensive source for understanding the distribution of the people and the various resources of Minnesota. Since some information is becoming dated, CURA is preparing a source guide to facilitate updating. In addition, CURA has started work on a series which will update parts of the atlas as new information becomes available. The first of this series will update information using the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. In a related project, CURA produced and distributed a wall map showing population change in Minnesota, and in the Twin Cities between 1970 and 1980.

Minneapolis School Closings. Faced with declining enrollments, Minneapolis chose to close eighteen public schools as part of its long range planning process. CURA provided technical support to help minimize student disruption including research techniques for solving the problem of reducing student travel while maintaining desegregation standards.

Census Workshop. The 1980 census provides data which agencies and organizations can use to determine needs, develop policies, and focus services, but often these data are inaccessible to them. CURA co-sponsored workshops with the University’s Minnesota Analysis and Planning System (MAPS), the state demographer, the Metropolitan Council, and the U.S. Department
of Commerce. These workshops described the census and its products to hundreds of participants. CURA also worked with MAPS to transfer some of the more useful data, available only on computer tape, to printed form.

**A Guide to Survey Research.** This guide was prepared under CURA sponsorship. It is especially useful to researchers and policy makers in Minnesota since it includes a list of firms which provide specific services in this area. The guide tells how to plan a survey, estimate costs, and use an existing survey research service.

**Long Term Population Change in the Upper Midwest.** A University geography professor is investigating population change in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Seeing some potential breakthroughs in understanding current migration patterns, CURA has provided a graduate student to assist in data collection and manipulation.

**Hazardous Waste Disposal.** A professor and graduate student of anthropology with CURA support have been analyzing the hazardous waste site selection process in Minnesota. Their research has focused on the process by which the decisions are being made with particular emphasis on citizen participation and its relationship to the official agencies conducting the siting process.

**County Survey.** CURA with the cooperation of the Association of Minnesota Counties surveyed counties in the state during the summer of 1982 to monitor county response to recent fiscal and regulatory changes made by state and federal governments. The survey, which was sent to auditors or administrators in all eighty-seven counties, asked questions about revenue decisions, the areas where expenditures were reduced if required, the county’s employment patterns, and how county officials view the county’s fiscal health in the next few years.

**Better Education Legislative Liaison.** The Better Education Legislative Liaison of Minnesota (BELL) sponsored an interactive conference on school finance in August of 1982 which drew together state policy makers, representatives of the education community, legislative and state agency staff, and the leadership of many non-education organizations concerned with education and state revenue policy. The purpose of the conference was to review the state’s school finance and revenue patterns, identify issues underlying initiatives for change in the current finance formula, and consider new funding formulas. CURA staff took part directly as conference participants and also prepared the conference proceedings.

**Budget Cuts Workshops and Outstate Interviews.** A series of seven workshops were held at the CURA Outreach Office during early 1982. Eighty representatives of non-profit organizations, business and industry, urban counties, metropolitan and outstate cities, metropolitan area school districts, and state government met with CURA staff and University faculty to discuss how the various private and public sectors of Minnesota are facing their new responsibilities that have resulted from recent state and federal actions. In addition, CURA staff traveled outstate to meet with almost fifty officials of cities, counties, and school districts to assess the regional variations and impacts of these recent actions.

**Fiscal Constraints Research Report.** CURA has prepared a report discussing Minnesota’s fiscal problems. The new situation began to emerge in the summer of 1980. The report reviews how the governor and state legislature responded to those problems in 1980, 1981, and 1982 with a series of budgetary, tax, and intergovernmental policies. The impact of those actions on Minnesota’s state and local governmental system is analyzed.

The report also summarizes the budgetary, tax, regulatory, and intergovernmental policies enacted by Congress in 1981 and 1982 and contains a discussion of how these changes are affecting Minnesota, particularly the state’s governmental finances. Initial responses of schools, counties, and cities to the new fiscal constraints are outlined. Finally, the report identifies some of the difficult decisions now faced by the Minnesota Legislature as a result of the state’s fiscal predicament and its previous actions in response to that situation.

A second report explores a number of state policy issues emerging out of this analysis.

**TRANSPORTATION**

**Spin-off of Urban Transportation Collection.** For several years CURA has supported the urban transportation library which developed originally as an outgrowth of a federal grant to the University from the Urban Mass Transit Administration. The library itself has now been closed but the collection has been dispersed to other sites on the Twin Cities campus in such a way as to maintain its usefulness to users in various parts of the University and the community. The valuable microfiche collection and its computerized catalogue will be maintained in the Documents Collection in Wilson Library; the large number of reports and other documents will become part of the Public Administration Library; and the basic hard-bound collection will be housed in the new Civil Engineering Building.

**SPECIAL PROGRAMS**

**All University Council on Aging (AUCA).** CURA is the administrative home and sponsor of AUCA. Faculty research in aging is currently supported in four areas. Two professors in the School of Social Work are investigating how social services intervention affects the use of health care services by the elderly. Another faculty member, from sociology, is exploring transitions in intergenerational relationships during health crises of elderly parents. A professor of psychiatry is monitoring drug effectiveness and behavioral toxicity among nursing home residents. And two faculty members in the Department of Family Practice and Community Health are canvassing urban elderly Hispanics about their nutritional patterns.

**Communiversity Personnel Grant Program.** This program assists community-based nonprofit agencies and organizations in initiating projects requiring short-term personnel assistance, usually advanced graduate students. Particular attention is paid to those agencies and organizations serving American Indian, Afro-American, Hispanic, and/or Southeast Asian clientele. During the past two years forty-three such projects have received CURA support, including the following which are described to illustrate the breadth and scope of the program:

- **Harriet Tubman Women’s Shelter (Minneapolis)** wanted to develop a cost effective and easily implemented follow-up system for former residents of the shelter. A graduate student was hired to set up the system, geared toward the ongoing needs of the former residents, and to provide some research on other similar programs.

- **Neighborhood House Association (St. Paul)** has had a youth scholarship program since 1960. In that time, $110,000 has been awarded to 485 individuals most of whom were recent Hispanic high school graduates from St. Paul’s west side. The program had never been formally evaluated and the association wanted to know the views of previous recipients on how
best to use the scholarship resources. The CURA grant allowed the association to hire a graduate student to survey the past scholarship recipients.

University YMCA (Minneapolis) sponsors Project Motivation, a big brother/big sister friendship program matching University students with inner-city children ages seven to twelve. The program involves an average of 120 students per year. A graduate student was hired through the CURA grant to provide a systematic longitudinal study of the impact of Project Motivation on both the University students and the child participants.

Minneapolis American Indian Center has an art gallery that exhibits traditional and contemporary arts and crafts of the Ojibwe and Sioux tribes. A graduate student was employed to improve the gallery tour format in terms of attractiveness and educational content and to increase participation.

Pillsbury Settlement House (Minneapolis) wanted to put on a winter play production in their local theater. The CURA grant supplied a graduate student who worked as the technical and artistic director and also was involved in coordinating community participation in the production.

United West End COACT (Duluth) needed a graduate student to identify areas where volunteers could most effectively assist the staff. The student hired was also able to develop a volunteers' procedures manual and to provide information on ways to recruit volunteers.

Sheriffs' Youth Programs of Minnesota (Austin) wanted a formal survey to assess how successfully clients of agency programs were adjusting on their return to their family or to other caregivers in the community. The CURA grant allowed them to hire an advanced graduate student to prepare, conduct, and report findings from the survey.

Southeast Asian Refugee Studies (SARS). This relatively recent (1980) special program for CURA has grown steadily in its activities while maintaining a focus on the resettlement and acculturation of the Laotian Hmong refugees. The SARS project maintains a reference library of materials concerning the history and culture of the Hmong people in particular and refugee resettlement in general which is open to the public on a daily basis. The project also publishes a quarterly newsletter with a circulation of over 500. Its Bibliography of the Hmong (Miao) (CURA 1981), the first of a series of Occasional Papers, will soon be reprinted in an enlarged edition.

SARS organized a Hmong Research Conference, held at the University of Minnesota in October 1981, to bring together those scholars around the country who were engaged in research concerning the Hmong. The papers from that conference were published as The Hmong in the West: Observations and Reports (CURA 1982).

Examples of current research activities include a study of the employment experience of Hmong workers in the Twin Cities, an analysis of the relationships between Hmong and their neighbors in the Phillips neighborhood of Minneapolis, the development of a slide-tape presentation dealing with housing problems of the Hmong, and a study of the linguistic and social structural adaptation of Hmong refugees in the United States (with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities).
Assessing Neighborhood Health and Social Needs:
The People’s Center Re-examines Its Constituency in Cedar-Riverside

by Donald Chock

In difficult economic times, non-profit agencies must channel their limited resources into those areas which have highest priority as they attempt to meet the needs of their clientele. The Cedar Riverside People’s Center, a community health clinic, felt it should update its knowledge of the needs of its clients and potential clients in the neighborhood. With a current assessment of neighborhood health and social needs, the center would be better able to serve its constituency and particularly to address the needs of the poor.

The People’s Center has been operating as a community organization for twelve years, providing direct services which include a medical clinic three nights per week, other health-related services, and a veterinary clinic. But the functioning of the People’s Center extends much beyond operating health services. The People’s Center also provides building space for athletic events, social events, theatrical events, and community meetings. Office space is rented to other community organizations such as the Project Area Committee and the Community Development Corporation, which coordinate service efforts with the People’s Center.

In addition, the People’s Center has been designated as the “local point” for senior citizen services in the area by the Metropolitan Council Program on Aging. In Cedar Riverside the People’s Center is recognized as a catalyst for the community movement—a service provider, resource sharer, and community organizer.

A survey was conducted by the People’s Center in order to assess current health and social needs in Cedar Riverside, to find out how aware people were of the center’s present services, and to help plan what future directions might be appropriate to take.

Data was collected in three neighborhoods within Cedar Riverside: Riverside Park, Cedar East, and Cedar Square West (see map). Each neighborhood had unique qualities and thus it was deemed appropriate that the study sample be separated into three areas. Households in each neighborhood were randomly selected by address. Surveyors approached the participating households asking residents to fill out a questionnaire. To increase the response rate surveyors returned to the selected households to collect the completed surveys. Figure 1 shows the sample break-
Areas of Concern

This study sought to obtain information that was broad enough to give insights about general tendencies yet specific in areas that were of particular concern to the People's Center. The areas in which the center was especially concerned are as follows.

Concern 1: Present Awareness of the People's Center. Results would determine whether better marketing or outreach efforts are necessary for services and program linkage with residents. It was also important to determine whether people had misconceptions about the center.

Concern 2: Impact on the Needy Population. Results would indicate whether individuals with handicaps or low socioeconomic status were able to gain access to the People's Center. The center is starting to impose a sliding fee scale for clinic services and it was pertinent to determine what effects this would have on low income clients.

Concern 3: Veterinary Clinic. The cost benefits of maintaining the center’s veterinary clinic one night a week is of current concern to the People's Center.

Concern 4: Child Day Care. Day care services are limited in the Cedar Riverside area. Results would determine the feasibility of the People's Center starting a day care service.

Concern 5: Wellness and Alternative Health Care. The People's Center also has an interest in integrating preventive care and non-traditional health care with its present programs. This interest has stemmed from the recognition that a full spectrum of health care is necessary for total health rather than merely concentrating upon medical aspects of health. An
In the pediatric clinic, nurse practitioner Sherry Muret-Wagstaff uses the Denver Developmental Screening Test to assess Hussain Mordan. Hussain’s mother Mary (left) is the nutritionist at the People’s Center.

assessment of community interest in wellness and non-traditional programs would guide future programs in these areas.

Concern 6: Counseling Services. It has been recommended that counseling services in the Cedar Riverside community be centrally located. The People’s Center is presently providing psychological counseling and is creating a “job bank” to help residents find employment. This study examined various types of counseling services that might be desired and used by the community.

Individuality of the Three Neighborhoods Studied

Each of the three neighborhoods had distinguishing characteristics which set it apart from the others. Although the aggregate analysis of the study data pools the results from the three samples, it is important to draw various distinctions between Riverside Park, Cedar East, and Cedar Square West.

Riverside Park is an old neighborhood of low-rise buildings. The population tends to be stable. Our sample showed that they held the highest incomes of the three neighborhood groups, though median income even in Riverside Park was below $20,000. Their awareness of the People’s Center and its services was relatively high.

Cedar East is also an old, low-rise neighborhood with a relatively stable population. Awareness of the People’s Center and its services was high. Residents were particularly aware of the vet clinic, evening medical clinic, and women’s clinic. The study indicated favorable conditions for day care in this area which includes many preschool-aged children and stable residents.

Cedar Square West is a relatively new high-rise building with quite a different character. Residents here had lower incomes, a considerably larger percent were minorities (23 percent), and they tended to be more transient. We found a high density of university students and 14 percent of the sample were handicapped. Residents were less aware of the People’s Center and its services than in the other neighborhoods.

The Findings—an Aggregate Picture

Date from the three neighborhoods were combined to present an overall picture of the findings. The percentages reflect weighted averages for the three neighborhoods to compensate for the differences in sample sizes. The following services of the People’s Center were most widely known by residents of Cedar Riverside:

- Women’s Clinic, 41 percent
- Evening Medical Clinic, 38 percent
- Community Meeting Room, 38 percent
- Family Planning Counseling, 37 percent
- Veterinary Clinic, 35 percent

Almost half of the respondents were not aware of the presently available services but only about a third had never heard of the People’s Center. Residents were less apt to be aware of the senior services and the HOFE (Handicapped) and Parent Support Groups.

Services that were most used by the respondents were:

- Evening Medical Clinic, 20 percent
- Veterinary Clinic, 12 percent
- Access to Gym, 10 percent
- Women’s Clinic (family planning), 8 percent

9
- Community Meeting Room, 7 percent

Over three-fourths (77 percent) of the residents surveyed were either non-white, handicapped, unemployed, or with incomes of less than $10,000 a year. Of these respondents, 20 percent have used the Evening Medical Clinic and 37 percent expect to use the clinic’s services in the future.

However, 18 percent of this “disadvantaged” group had never heard of the People’s Center. Of the respondents who felt they could not afford the center’s services or did not have insurance, most were in this “disadvantaged” group. The services in which cost was perceived to be a barrier (yet most desired by this group) were the Legal Advice Clinic, the Women’s Clinic, and the Evening Medical Clinic.

The following were common reasons why people had not used the People’s Center services:

- Receive services elsewhere, 49 percent
- Not aware of the People’s Center services, 48 percent
- Felt the services weren’t needed, 34 percent
- Never heard of the People’s Center, 21 percent

There appears to be strong support for the present veterinary clinic and also for the expansion of the clinic. Sixty-eight percent of the households with pets use the vet clinic at least once a year. Ninety percent of pet owners expect to use the clinic in the future and 92 percent are in favor of expanding the clinic. Moreover, those respondents who indicated expected future use of the vet clinic intend to remain in the Cedar Riverside area for 1 to 4 years.

Child day care was a need expressed by 57 percent of the respondents. Looking further, 91 percent of the households with children or planning to have children felt there was a need for day care. When asked whether or not they would send their child to a day care center if the People’s Center provided one, households with children or planning to have children responded this way:

- Yes, 25 percent
- Most Likely, 22 percent
- Maybe, 24 percent
- Probably Not, 6 percent
- No, 7 percent
- Blank, 16 percent

Moreover, probable users of a day care center at the People’s Center have long-term plans to remain in the community.

As a whole, residents were more receptive to wellness programs such as Blood Pressure Screening (54 percent), Quit Smoking (54 percent), and Stress Reduction (51 percent) than alternative modes of health care. Residents were more cautious with nontraditional medical approaches, though of these Hypnosis/Medication (37 percent), Chiropractics (35 percent), and Acupuncture (34 percent) were the most popular.

A summary of residents responses to possible future services of the People’s Center is presented in Figure 2.

Respondents who had never heard of the People’s Center or were unaware of its services were possibly better informed about the services available from just completing the survey. The following is a summary of services which appealed to previously unaware individuals:

- Legal Advice, 41 percent
- Evening Medical Clinic, 36 percent
- Gymnasium, 33 percent
- Meeting Room, 29 percent
- Nutritional Counseling, 26 percent
- Women’s Clinic, 25 percent

A check was made to specifically determine what possible future services were desired by previous users of the People’s Center. The services that appealed to this group included the Dental Clinic (84 percent), Crime Prevention Organization (71 percent), Emergency Food and Clothing Bank (66 percent), and a Diagnostic Eye Clinic (65 percent).

**Implications for the People’s Center**

The findings of the study can be examined to address the specific areas of concern outlined by the People’s Center.

Concern 1: Present Awareness of the People’s Center. Awareness of the center is evident, but this does not necessarily mean that people are aware of the specific programs offered by the center. Residents in Cedar Square West are less aware of the People’s Center than residents of the other neighborhoods. Some of the needy in the community should be informed of the center’s priority to serve low-income individuals.

---

**Figure 2. POSSIBLE FUTURE SERVICES FOR PEOPLE’S CENTER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Possible Service</th>
<th>Riverside</th>
<th>Cedar East</th>
<th>Cedar Square West</th>
<th>Weighted Aggregate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure screening</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quit smoking</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wellness training</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress reduction</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional counseling</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiropractics</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home births</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acupuncture</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye exam training</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massage therapy</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbal medicine</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypnosis/meditation</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental clinic</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye examination</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly gynecology</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health nurse visits</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment counseling</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft counseling</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal counseling</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family violence</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical dependency</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child day care</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult education</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency food bank</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime prevention</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child/teen crafts</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child/teen clubs</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded veterinary clinic</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theater rental</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehearsal space</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space for exercise and other classes</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Wellness Program
Alternative Medicine
Health Care
Community Health Programs
Counseling Services
Special Programs
Use of Building Space
Concern 2: Impact on the Needy Population. The composition of Cedar Riverside neighborhoods indicates that there are many needy people in the area. The data suggest that the People’s Center is already helping a substantial portion of this population. Marketing and information efforts would increase the center’s impact.

Concern 3: Veterinary Clinic. The data suggest that there is strong support for continuing and possibly expanding the vet clinic. Cedar Riverside has a steady and stable group of users for this service.

Concern 4: Child Day Care. The data indicate favorable conditions for establish-

---

1982 CURA Publications and Order Form

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY


☐ Update on State Management of Peat Development. Deborah Karasov. CURA 82-5. 13 pp. Free.

HUMAN SERVICES


MINORITIES

☐ The Hmong in the West: Observations and Reports. Bruce T. Downing and Douglas P. Olney, eds. CURA/Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Programs. CURA 82-1. 401 pp. $7.00* + $1.25 postage.

☐ White Hmong Language Lessons. Doris Whitecock. Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, Occasional Paper Number Two. CURA 82-6. 126 pp. $5.00* + $1.00 postage.

PLANNING AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS


*Minnesota residents add 6 percent sales tax.


I enclose a check or money order for $ ________.

Name ____________________________

Address __________________________

City __________________ State ______ Zip code __________

Send to: CURA
313 Walter Library
University of Minnesota
117 Pleasant Street S.E.
 Minneapolis, MN 55455
ing a day care center. Many children and families seem ready to participate. A day care center may also be attractive to University students, though they may not be a target group which the center intends to reach.

Concern 5: Wellness and Alternative Health Care. The People’s Center wellness programs are popular, serving many willing participants. Blood pressure screening should not be added unless there is a treatment component readily accessible. Residents appeared to be more cautious about non-traditional health forms. If the center should decide to add any of them to their services, it would be wise to confirm the local desire for that specific service first. Although, in general, non-traditional services are relatively inexpensive to start up and maintain, coordination and integration with traditional medical services will have to be carefully planned.

Concern 6: Counseling Services. Offering chemical dependency counseling may compete with nearby hospital programs. The community’s low-income groups look favorably on the People’s Center for a variety of counseling services and respondents in this study expressed a strong desire for more services, especially legal counseling and family violence counseling.

Conclusions
Resident support of the People’s Center indicates that the center maintains an image of being an effective community service provider. Perhaps one drawback is that such an image may cause people to believe that services are unidirectional. Ideally, residents would feel free also to contribute talents and services to help the center, and to complete a full cycle of the community service process.

There is significant expressed need for the veterinary clinic and for child day care and a general openness regarding wellness, alternative health, and counseling programs. Cedar Square West residents were more cautious with alternative health programs than were the other two old neighborhoods.

However, it is important for the center to take into account other conditions along with resident sentiments in planning future directions. The money, staff, and equipment required to start up and maintain various programs must be considered along with the number and characteristics of potential users of the program. Whether new services would be in competition with other programs in the area must also be considered.

Many residents still have certain misconceptions and incomplete information about the People’s Center. With periodic contact with new residents (especially in Cedar Square West) and re-contact with old residents, the stature of the People’s Center as an active community center and service provider can be maintained.

Photos by Robert Friedman