Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board
Community Service Area #9
5-Year Park and Recreation Plan

MURP Capstone Paper

In Partial Fulfillment of the Master of Urban and Regional Planning Degree Requirements
The Hubert H. Humphrey School of Public Affairs
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Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board

Community Service Area #9

*Five - Year Park &
Recreation Master Plan*

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May 4, 2011

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Demographic Analysis

Introduction

The demographic analysis in this study used United States Decennial data from the years 1990, 2000 and 2010.   Census data from the 1990 census years was geographically normalized to conform to year 2000 census tract boundaries via GeoLytics software.   Twelve census tracts have been chosen that conform to the boundaries of Community Service Area 9.   Portions of three census tracts extend beyond the boundaries of CSA 9, but since these portions are small compared to the entirety of the CSA, we feel it is appropriate to include those tracts in our analysis (see Figure 2).

Figure 1. CSA and Census Tracts

Data Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, 2011
United States Census Bureau, 2000
Minneapolis Park Board, 2011

Population

The total population of Community Service Area 9 decreased slightly between the years 2000 and 2010.   (See Table 1)

Table 1. CSA 9 Population

Area	Population 2000	Population 2010	Change	% Change
Minneapolis	**382,618**	**382,578**	**-40**	**0.01%**
CSA #9	**35,255**	**34,353**	**-902**	**-2.6%**

Most portions of CSA 9 lost people during this time, the tract to the far east losing almost 8% of its population, but south of the Central Gym and west of Phelps Park, population increased by about 7%.   (See Figure 2)

Figure 2. Population Change
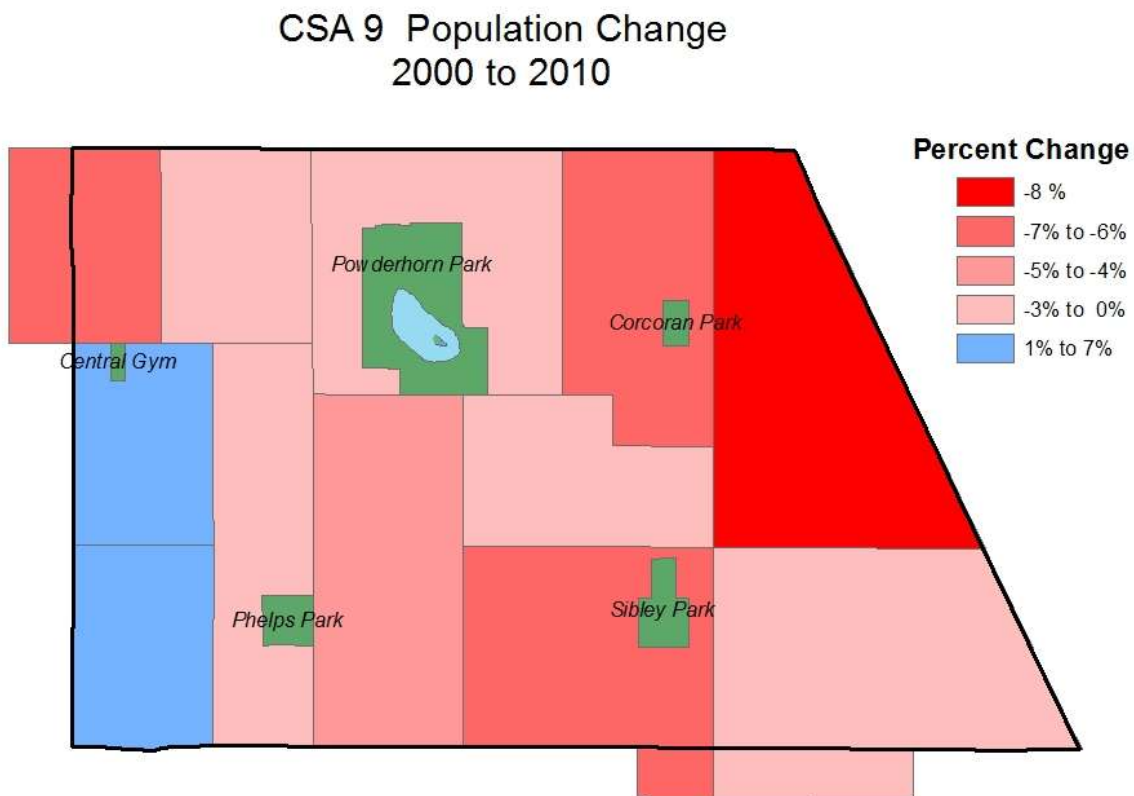
Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010

The most densely populated area is to the northwest of Powderhorn Park, and the east and southeastern portions of CSA 9 are less densely populated.   (See Figure 3.)

Figure 3. Population Density

CSA 9 Population Density

Population Density
(People/Sq# Mile)

	7,613 - 8,546
	8,546 - 9,841
	9,841 - 11,568
	11,568 - 12,845
	12,845 - 16,000

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010
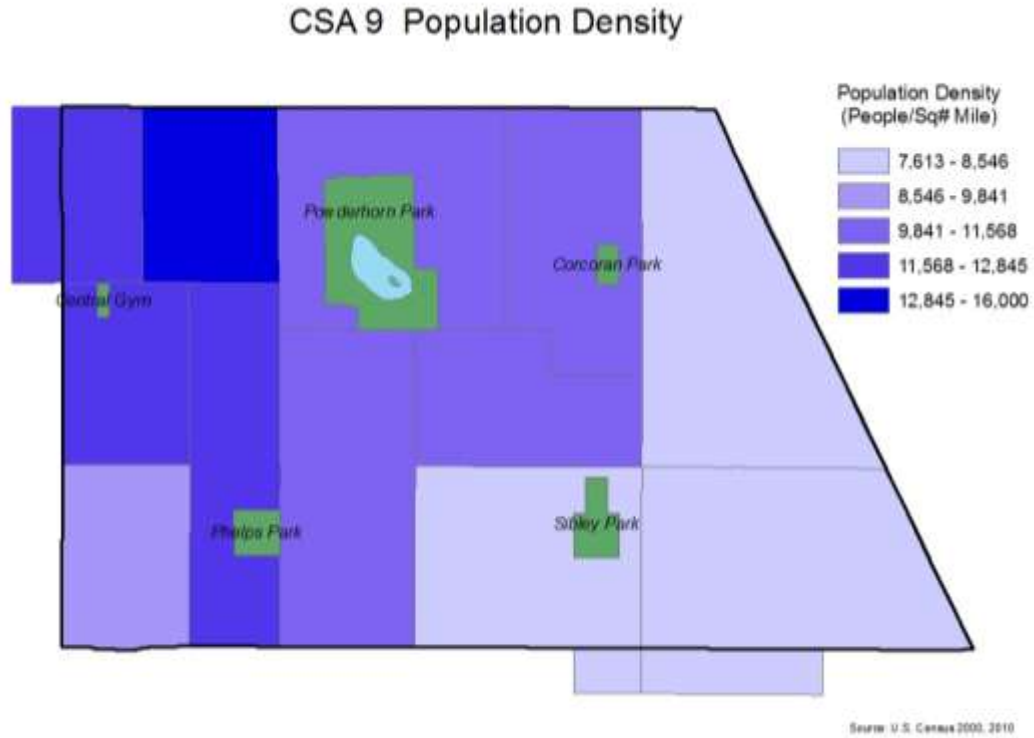
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Race

The Black population of CSA 9 has decreased in the last ten years, and the White population has increased.   This is largely because of a 9% increase in the Latino/Hispanic population. (See Figures 4 and 5)

Figure 4. Racial Composition 1990   Figure 5. Racial Composition 2000   Figure 6. Racial Composition 2010

Racial Composition - 1990

1%
5%
6%
25%
63%

Racial Composition - 2000

5%   12%
6%
28%
54%

Racial Composition - 2010

18%
4%
3%
18%
57%

■ White ■ Black ■ Asian ■ American Indian ■ Other
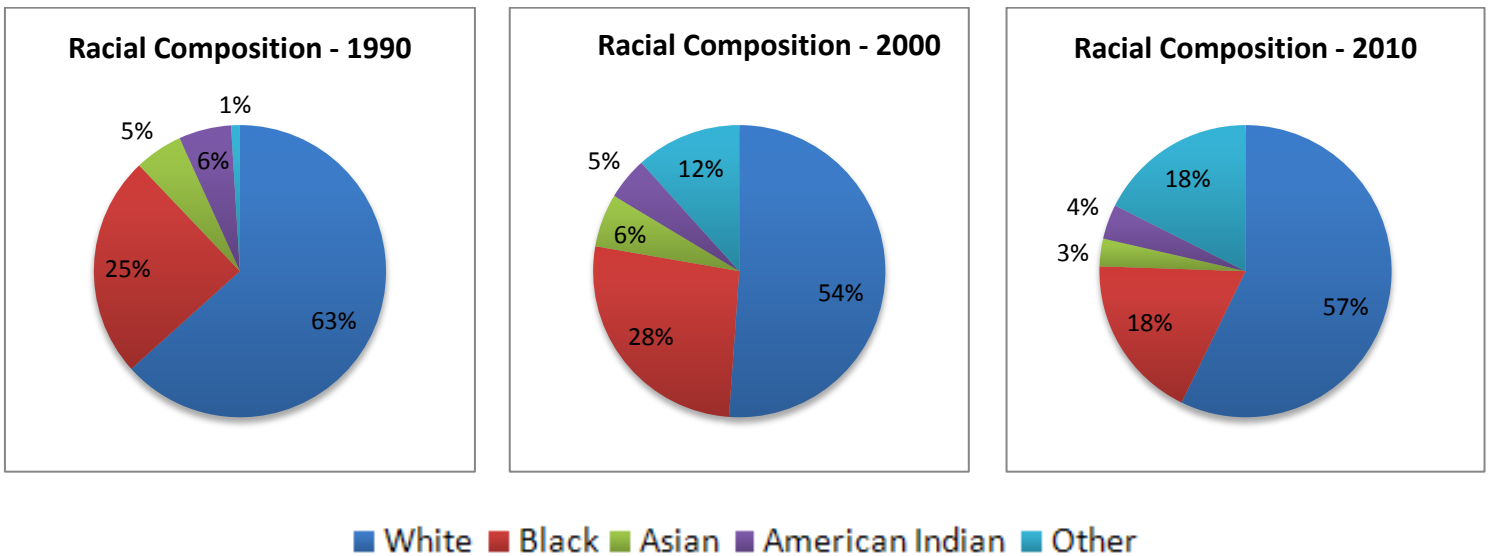
Looking at census data going back to 1980, the White population decreased until the year 2000, while the Black population increased.   That trend reversed as an the area saw a dramatic increase in the number of Hispanic or Latino individuals, starting around 1990.   (See Figure 7) There has also been an increase in people identifying themselves as "Other", and this group typically self-identifies as a Hispanic or Latino sub-group.

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Figure 7. Racial Trends, 1980 – 2010

Population by Race/Ethnicity - 1980 to 2010
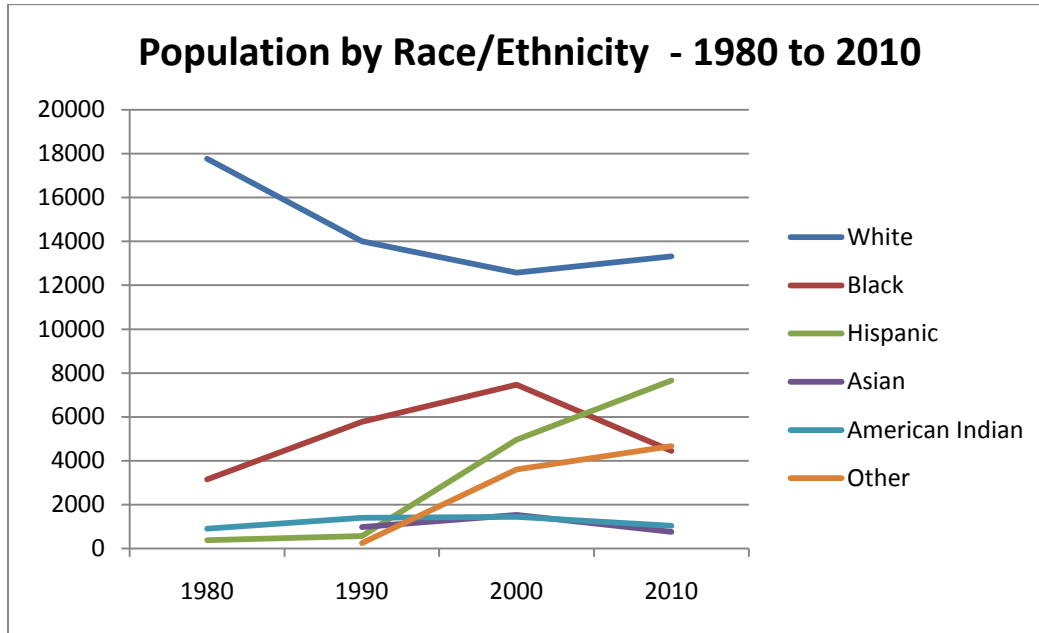
The area to the southeast of Powderhorn Park is mostly White, and the Black population is mostly on the west side, although the Corcoran Park neighborhood has been shifting from White only to Black and Hispanic.   The area to the immediate north, west and east of Powderhorn park was 28% foreign-born, mostly from Mexico, in the year 2000, and this where the greatest concentration of Hispanic or Latinos can be found in 2010.   (See Figures 8 and 9)

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Figure 8. Hispanic/Latino Population

CSA 9
Percent Hispanic or Latino Population
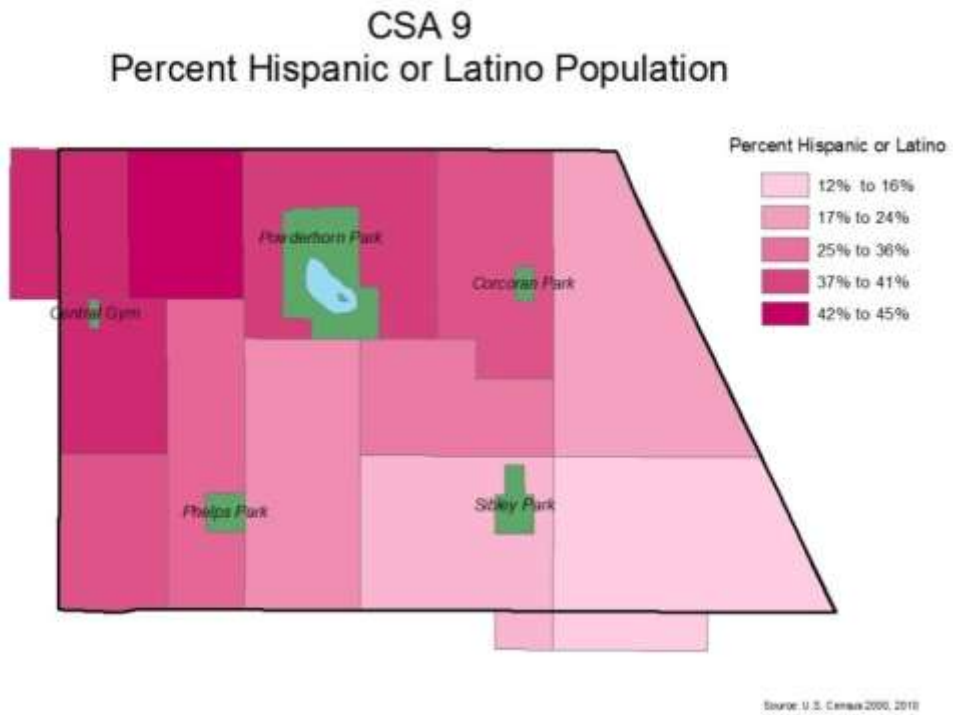
Figure 9. Change in Hispanic Population

CSA 9
Increase in Hispanic/Latino Population 2000 - 2010
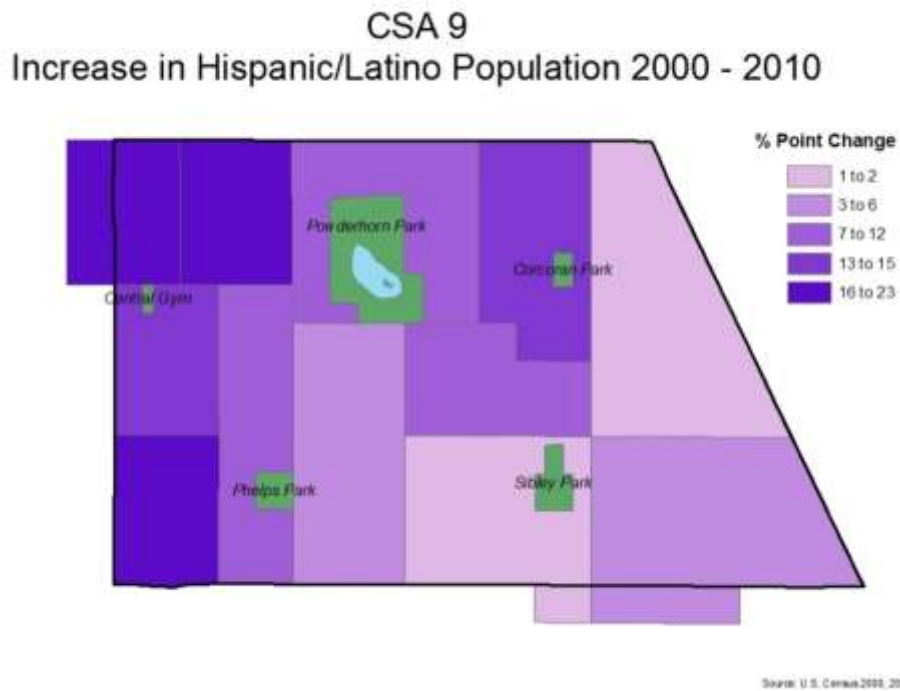
Age

There are fewer young people in CSA 9 than there were ten years ago, the proportion of the population less than 18 years of age decreased by 3 percentage points between the years 2000 and 2010.   (See Figure 10)

Figure 10. Youth Population
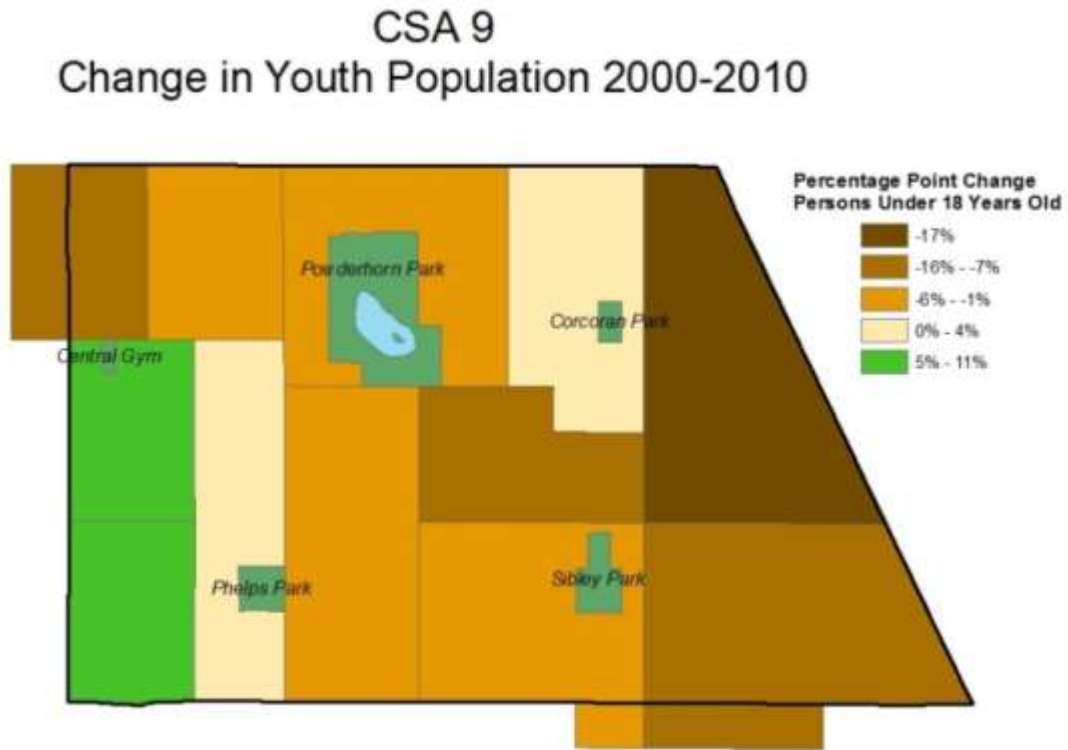
CSA 9
Change in Youth Population 2000-2010

Households

The greatest concentration of households in Community Service Area 9 is in the area immediately surrounding Powderhorn Park.   Over 500 households were added to the study area over the last decade.   94 were added south of the Central Gym, and 64 new households came into the easternmost tract in CSA 9.

Figure 11. Total Households
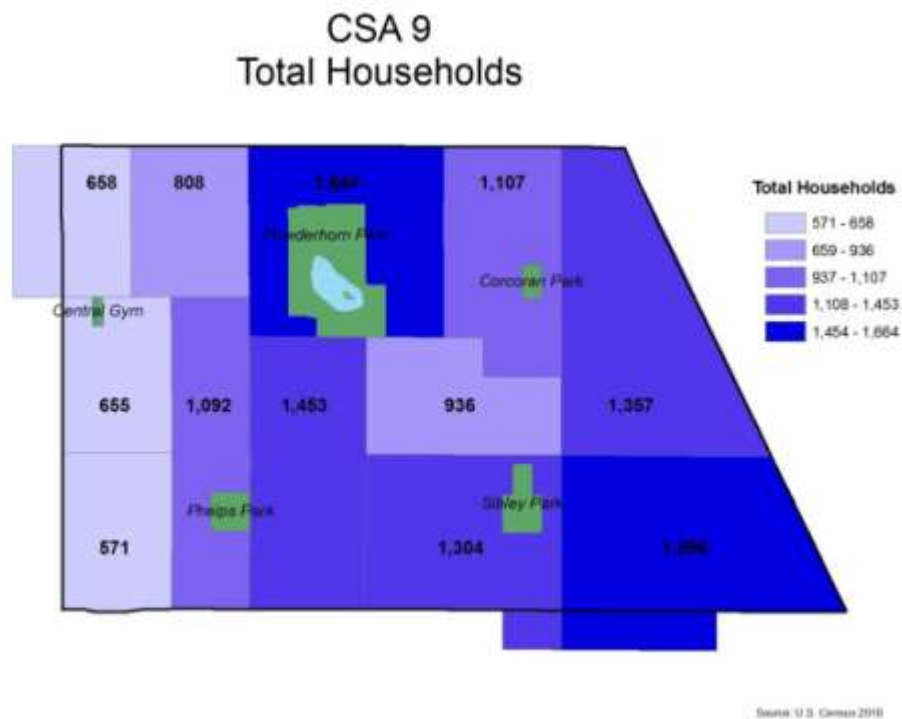
Poverty - Income

As of the year 2000 census, 20% of residents in the study area were living in poverty.   This poverty is concentrated in the northwest corner, north and west of Powderhorn Park.   (See Figure 11)

Figure 12. People in Poverty

CSA 9
People Living in Poverty

Percentage in Poverty
- 7% - 8%
- 9% - 20%
- 30% - 20%
- 30%
- 40%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010
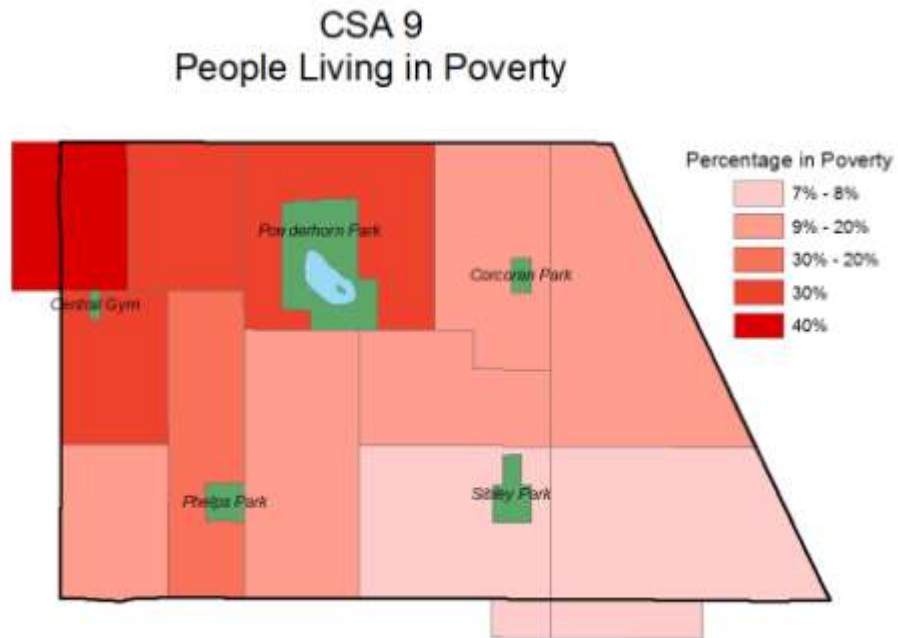
More than a quarter of children under 5 years old, and a third of those aged 12-14 living in the study area were living in poverty.   The neighborhood on the west side of the study area, south of Central Gym is particularly poor for children, and the poorest neighborhoods for senior citizens were just to the southeast and southwest of Powderhorn Park.   The south and eastern portions of the study area had the most middle class homes.   The Corcoran Park neighborhood, and oddly, the extreme northwest corner of the study area, one of the poorest places overall, had the most households making more than $100,000 annually in the year 2000.

Education

The statistics examined in regards to education all concern individuals 25 years of age and over, as of the year 2000 census.   The area to the north and southwest of Powderhorn park had the lowest high school graduation rates, and the Corcoran Park neighborhood the highest.   The Central Gym neighborhood had the greatest proportion of individuals who had attended college but had not earned a bachelor's degree, and this neighborhood had the lowest rate for achieving a bachelor's degree of any part of the study area.   Some of the areas with the lowest high school and college graduation rates also had the highest rates of achieving advanced degrees.

Disabilities

As of the year 2000 census, 6% of people living in Community Service Area 9 suffered from a physical disability.   30% of the disabilities tallied were the self-reported employment disability of individuals between the ages of 16 and 64. There was no correlation between the poorer segments of the study area and higher rates of disabilities.   In fact, the Corcoran Park neighborhood, one of the more well off locales, had the highest proportion of disabled working-age individuals, but not for senior citizens.   Senior citizens were the only age group that did not exceed the national average for disabilities.

Table 2. Disabilities for People 5 years of Age or Older, 2000 Census

Total population	Total disabilities tallied	Physical Disability	% of Total Population	Total disabilities people 16 to 64 years	16 to 64 years; Sensory disability	16 to 64 years; Physical disability	16 to 64 years; Mental disability	Go-outside-home disability	16 to 64 years; Employment disability
35,255	10,425	2,291	6%	8,029	457	1,610	1,052	1,423	3,088

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Demographic Summary

The population of Community Service Area 9 has decreased over the last ten years. While this decrease has been a modest 2.6%, it is 260 times the rate experienced by Minneapolis as a whole. The study area continues to become more diverse, but the number of young people is decreasing. The most recent racial trend has been a large influx of Hispanic individuals, mostly to the area around the north, east and west of Powderhorn park.   Poverty is a major issue in the northwest and western parts of the study area.   Educational achievement varied widely across the service area, sometimes within the same census tract. The disabled population is evenly distributed throughout Community Service Area 9.

Park and Recreation Supply Analysis

To assess if sufficient park and recreation facilities exist in Community Service Area 9, an inventory of community recreation centers, park programming, and outdoor park infrastructure was conducted. CSA 9 outdoor infrastructure was also compared to the Level of Service standards recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association.

Recreational Facilities Inventory

The recreational centers of CSA 9 provide a year-long community gathering space for a suite of activities. Each rec center employs part-time and full-time staff. Indoor infrastructure varies from location to location and support classes, events, and space for community gathering. Phelps and Powderhorn rec centers are the largest of the CSA providing spaces for indoor athletics, technology, arts and crafts, and community meetings. Sibley and Corcoran also provide a computer lab, craft room, kitchen, and community room but do not have an indoor gym or ball court. Green Central Gym Park does not offer technology or craft room, but does have an indoor gymnasium and basketball/volleyball court.

During the school year (September to May), recreation centers are open from the early afternoon until late evening. In the summer months, recreation centers are typically open from morning until evening. Phelps and Powderhorn also equipped with air-conditioning for warmer weather.

The age and condition of each building and its amenities should be assessed before further analysis can be done. Further information regarding how facilities are currently functioning is needed in order to properly gauge the sustainability and flexibility of these spaces.

Table 3 Least Common Recreation Center Facilities

Park	Air Conditioned	Computer Lab	Craft Room	Gym	Indoor Basketball/ Volley Ball Court	Kitchen	Community Meeting Rooms
Central				X	X	X	X
Corcoran		X	X			X	X
Phelps	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Powderhorn	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sibley*		X	X			X	X

Table 4 Least Common Park Programs*

	Central	Corcoran	Powderhorn	Sibley	Total
Adult Sports	X				1
Ceramics			X		1
Gymnastics				X	1
Music Lessons		X	X		2
Open Gym	X		X		2
Rec Plus				X	1
Seniors Programs			X	X	2
Special Olympics			X		1
Theater			X		1

*All programming at Phelps is run through the Boys and Girls Club and not subject to MPRB matrix.

Activity Programming

Park programming in CSA 9 varies significantly from park to park. The largest variation occurs at Phelps Park where all programming is run by the Boys and Girls Club. Programming by the Boys and Girls Club is not part of the MPRB descriptions, but information from the Club shows a relative consistency in youth activities.

The most prevalent programs are After-School Programs, Arts and Crafts, Ceramics, Cooking, Field Trips, Boys & Girls Clubs, Youth Programs, and Youthline. Aerobics, Dance, and Infant-Toddler-Preschool programming is found at three locations. Two locations offer Music Lessons, Open Gym, and Senior Programs.   Other programming found at only at one location includes Adult Sports (Central), Gymnastics and Rec Plus (Sibley), and Special Olympics and Theater (Powderhorn).

Table 5 Most Common Park Programs*

	Central	Corcoran	Powderhorn	Sibley	Total
Aerobics	X	X	X		3
After-School Programs	X	X	X	X	4
Arts & Crafts	X	X	X	X	4
Cooking	X	X	X	X	4
Dance	X	X	X		3
Field Trips	X	X	X	X	4
Girls Group - Boys Group	X	X	X	X	4
Infant-Toddler-Prescool		X	X	X	3
Youthline	X	X	X	X	4
Youth Sports	X	X	X	X	4

Built Park Environment

The two pieces of infrastructure found at all locations are restrooms and totlot/playground. The next most commonly found (4 of 5 locations) are basketball courts, drinking fountains, soccer fields, tennis courts, and wading pools.   Three of the five parks feature softball and football fields. Baseball fields, Gardens, Picnic Areas, Ice Rinks, Volleyball Courts, Wells, and Water Pumps. A Fishing Dock, Hockey Rink, and Walking Paths are the rarest infrastructure being only found at 1 of the 5 locations.

The physical size of the parks in CSA 9 is important to mention. Rare for an urban environment, Powderhorn Park is a significant concentration of green space for the area at 65.88 acres with 11 of being water.   The other parks are more typical for the urban area: Sibley and Phelps are larger covering two city blocks each and Central Gym and Corcoran are smaller at only 1 block. The size and physical geomorphology of Powderhorn Park offers certain infrastructure not possible in other parks (ie Fishing from a Dock and Walking Paths.)

Table 6 Most Prevalent Park Infrastructure

	Central	Corcoran	Phelps	Powderhorn	Sibley	Total
Area (Acres)	3.84	3.12	7.82	65.88 (11 of which are water)	7.96	**88.62**
Baseball Field			X	X		**2**
Fishing Dock				X		**1**
Garden				X	X	**2**
Hockey Rink					X	**1**
Ice Rink				X	X	**2**
Picnic Area		X		X		**2**
Volleyball Court		X		X		**2**
Walking Paths				X		**1**
Water Pump				X	X	**2**

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Wells				X	X	2

Table 7 Most Prevalent Park Infrastructure

Area (Acres)	3.84	3.12	7.82	65.88 (11 of which are water)	7.96	**88.62**
Basketball Court	X		X	X	X	**4**
Drinking Fountain		X	X	X	X	**4**
Football Field	X		X	X		**3**
Restrooms	X	X	X	X	X	**5**
Soccer Field	X		X	X	X	**4**
Softball Field		X	X	X		**3**
Tennis Court	X		X	X	X	**4**
Totlot/ Playground	X	X	X	X	X	**5**
Wading Pool	X	X	X	X		**4**

National Standards

The "Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards and Guidelines " suggest a certain number of and distance between built park amenities. For the purpose of quantifying the amenities in CSA 9, the population of 24,855 reported in the demographic section is used.

Quantity

Powderhorn Park has the largest quantity of built park infrastructure at 18. Of those 18, only 9 of those are included in the standards: Indoor Multi-Recreational Court, Basketball, Tennis, Volleyball, Baseball, Football (doubles for Field Hockey), Soccer, Ice Hockey, and Softball.

According to the recommended quality per population, our Study Area is significantly lacking it Softball and Baseball Fields, and Volleyball Courts. Also lacking, but less significantly are

Soccer Fields and Basketball Courts. Due to the large variation in regional climate, there is not a suggested standard for Outdoor Hockey Rinks.

Spatial Analysis

Using the standard service area suggested, amenity locations sufficiently and consistently covers most of the Study Area. One area, the Northeast corner, is consistently left out of many activity amenity service areas.   Small portions to the Southwest, Northwest, and Southeast are occasionally lacking in service. The high level of amenities at Powderhorn and Phelps Parks assure that the Central and South Central portion is almost always included in service areas.

Of note, the quantity of soccer fields present suggests a greater number needed, but the service area suggests a surplus. The age of the recommendations (1990) may warrant a further investigation about how standards may need to be adapted in response to large demographic shifts and changes in activity preferences.

Table 8 Standards Comparison

Amenity	Recommended Number of Units per Population	Service Radius (Miles)**	Appropriate Number for Study Area	Existing
Multi-Recreation Court*	1 per 10,00		2.46	3
Baseball Field	1 per 5,000	0.25-0.5	4.97	2
Basketball Court	1 per 5,000	0.25-0.5	4.97	4
Ice Hockey Rink	-	1/2 - 1 hour	-	1
Tennis Courts	1 court per 2,000	0.25-0.5	12.4	8-16
Volleyball Courts	1 per 5,000	0.25-0.5	4.97	2
Football (Field Hockey)	1 per 20,000	15-30 mines	1.24	3
Soccer Field	1 per 10,000	1-2 miles	2.49	4
Softball Field	1 per 5,000	0.25-0.5	4.97	3

*In this circumstance, understood as Indoor Court.

**Larger amenities buffered in travel time, not miles. Foot travel (15min/hour) was assumed.

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Connectivity Analysis

There is very good connectivity among the parks in CSA 9 via bicycle paths.   The Midtown Greenway, to the north of the park, is a particularly popular bicycle and hiking trail.

Figure 13. Powderhorn Park Bicycle Trail Connectivity
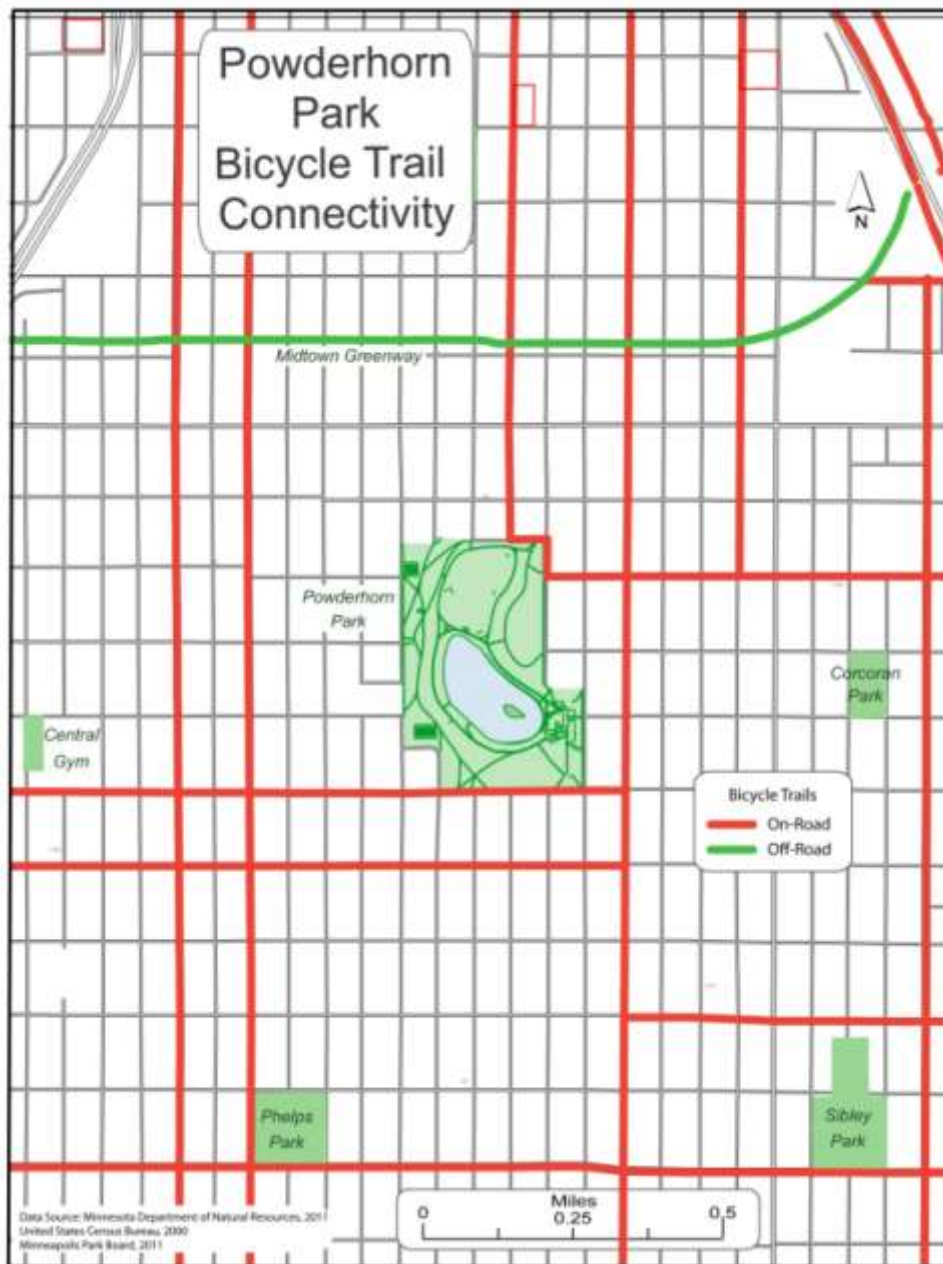
The curbs at the intersections surrounding the park all have cuts to accommodate wheelchairs, although some of the sidewalks around Powderhorn Park are in poor condition.

Recreation Need Assessment Analysis

Methodology

To measure opinions and attitudes from Powderhorn residents about parks and recreation features, programs and activities, a recreation need assessment analysis was conducted using data from 2010 Survey of Parks, Leisure-time Activity and Self-reported Health (SPLASH).

As for SPLASH dataset, only participants living in Powderhorn neighborhood are selected as our study sample. Specifically, SPLASH provides us an opportunity to understand residents' overall expectation of park's and trails' function, their perceived importance and satisfaction of park features and recreation programs, as well as their existing use of parks and trails. In addition, it allows us to get the knowledge of the specific reasons limiting residents' use of parks and trails, and resident's preference on information distribution methods. This knowledge obtained here would shed lights on developing strategies to increase residents' use of parks and trails in future. The data were processed using Stata and paird t-test. Following is a summary of the most important findings.

Research Findings from SPLASH

Overall Expectation of Parks and Trails' Function

In SPLASH, participants were asked to rate their level of agreements with statements regarding parks and trails' function. 4-points Likert scale was used for this question ranging from 1(strongly disagree) to 4(strongly agree). The chart below shows the percentage of participants that agree with the statements (including agree and strongly agree).

Figure 14. Functions of Parks and Trails
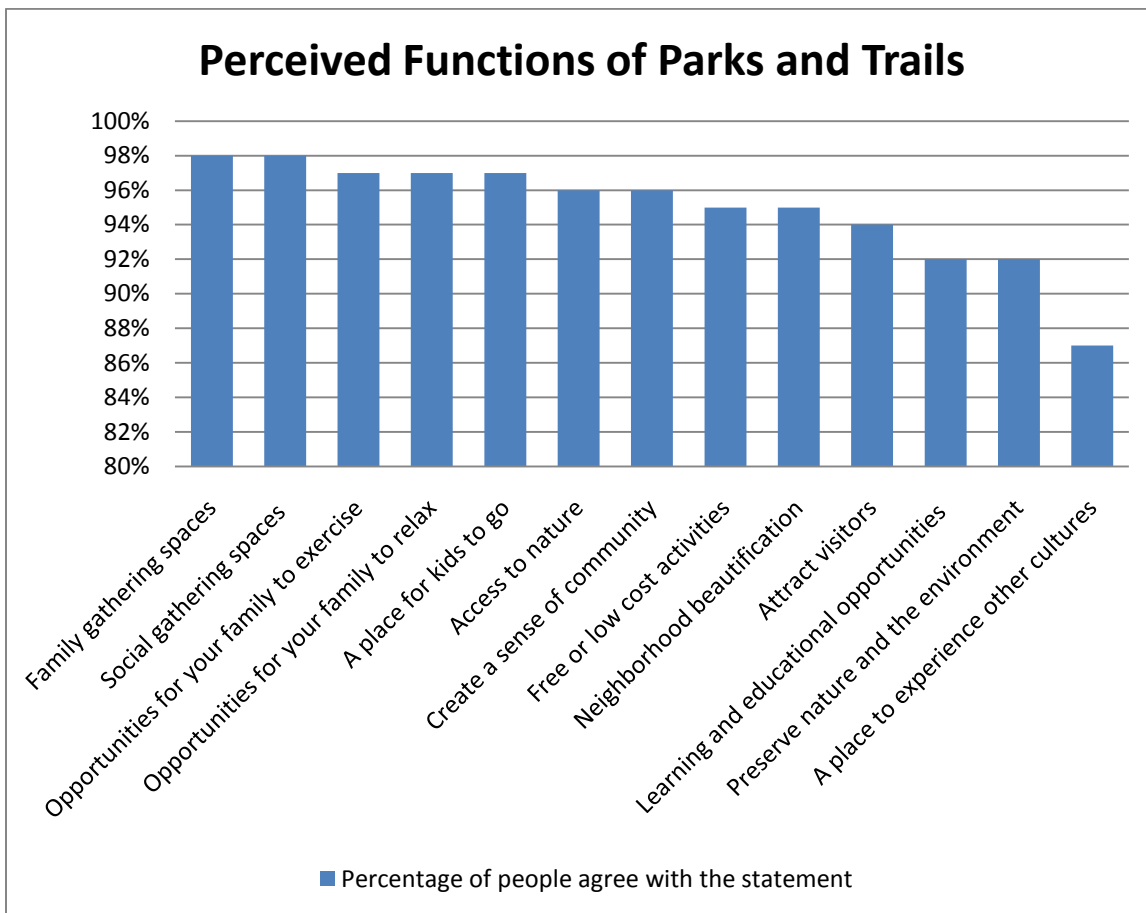
That reveals, residents in Powderhorn neighborhood emphasize Parks and Trails as a place for family activity, social gathering, kids to play, as well as accessing to nature and creating a sense of community.

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Importance and Satisfaction of Park Features

SPLASH includes questions about resident's opinions of the importance of park features and their perceived satisfaction of existing park features. Respondents were given a list of 32 park features and were asked to rate "How important is each of the following park features for your family?" and "How satisfied are you with each of the park features?", using 4-point Likert scale ranging from 1(not important at all/not satisfied at all) to 4(very important/very satisfied). Appendix C includes all parks features's average importance and satisfaction ratings. To better understand people's opinions, an importance-performance analysis has been conducted. The graph below shows the scatter plot of these 32 park features based upon their average perceived importance rating and satisfaction rating. Two reference lines which represent the means of importance and satisfaction ratings of all 32 features divide the graph into four parts: top left corner includes features with high importance rating but low satisfaction rating, meaning they are actually under expectation; top right corner are features with both high importance and satisfaction ratings, meaning those features are considered very important and powderhorn park has already done well in those areas; bottom right part are features considered less important but receiving high satisfaction rating; bottom left part are features considered both less important and less satisfied.

Figure 15. Importance and performance analysis of Existing Powderhorn Park Features
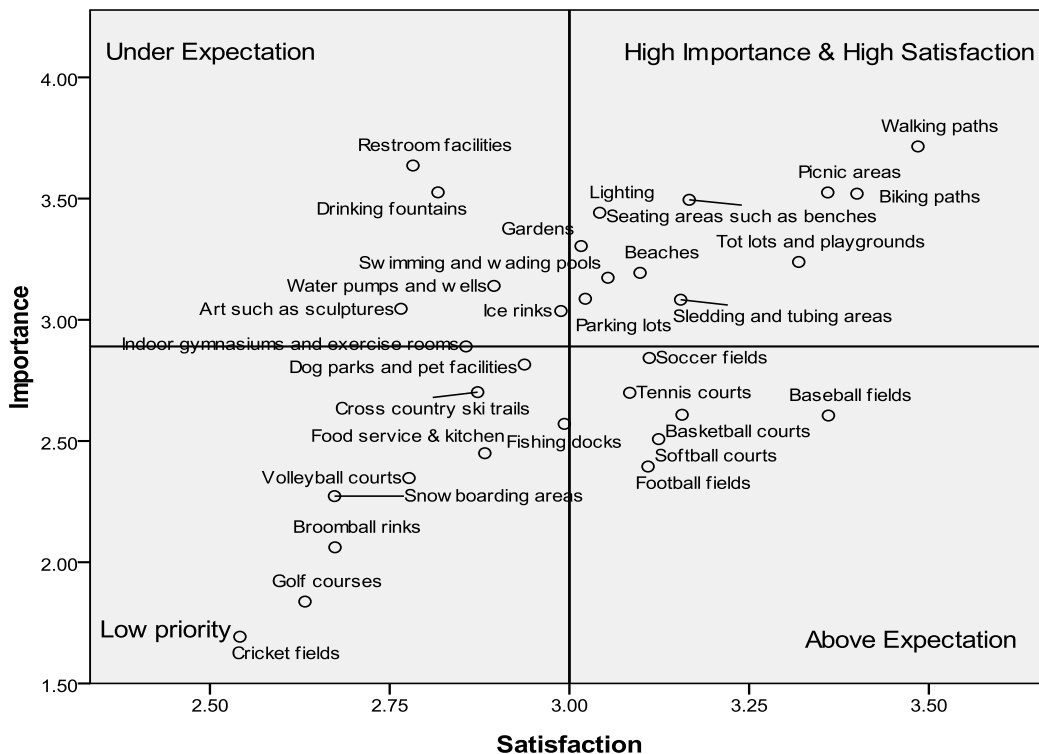
The graph above indicates the walking paths, biking paths, picnic areas as well as tot lots and playgrounds are considered as very important park features with high satisfaction by Powderhorn residents. Restroom facilities, drinking fountains as well as art such as sculptures are shown as the park features under expectation. Especially, restroom facilities and drinking fountains which are considered as the second and the third most important do not obtain similar level of satisfaction. They undoubtedly deserve more attention and further exploration. Our analysis also shows people are highly satisfied with the sport fields such as baseball fields, basketball courts, soccer fields, football fields and tennis courts, that even above their expectation.

Importance and Satisfaction of Recreation Programs

SPLASH also asks questions about resident's opinions of the importance of recreation programs and their existing levels of satisfaction. Respondents were given a list of 15 recreation programs and were asked to rate "How important is each of the following recreation programs for your family?" and "How satisfied are you with each of the recreation programs? ", with 4-point Likert scale ranging from 1(not important at all/not satisfied at all) to 4(very important/very satisfied). The importance and satisfaction ratings of all recreation programs can be found in Appendix D. Similar to park feature, an importance-performance analysis has been conducted here to better understand people's opinions.

According to the graph below, special events, sports, creative arts, and nature and environment receive both high importance and satisfaction ratings. That means people consider these programs important to their family and also very satisfied with these existing programs. But, it is worth noting that language and culture, water recreation and music and performing arts which are considered as some of the most important programs by Powder residents do not show similar level of satisfaction. In future, more attention should be paid to these programs that are with such disproportionately low level of satisfaction. And compared to other programs, cooking and nutrition, school aged childcare, trips and tours, as well as preschool receive relatively low level of importance and satisfaction ratings, meaning they are considered by Powderhorn residents as with lower priority.

Figure 16. Importance and performance analysis of Existing Recreation Programs
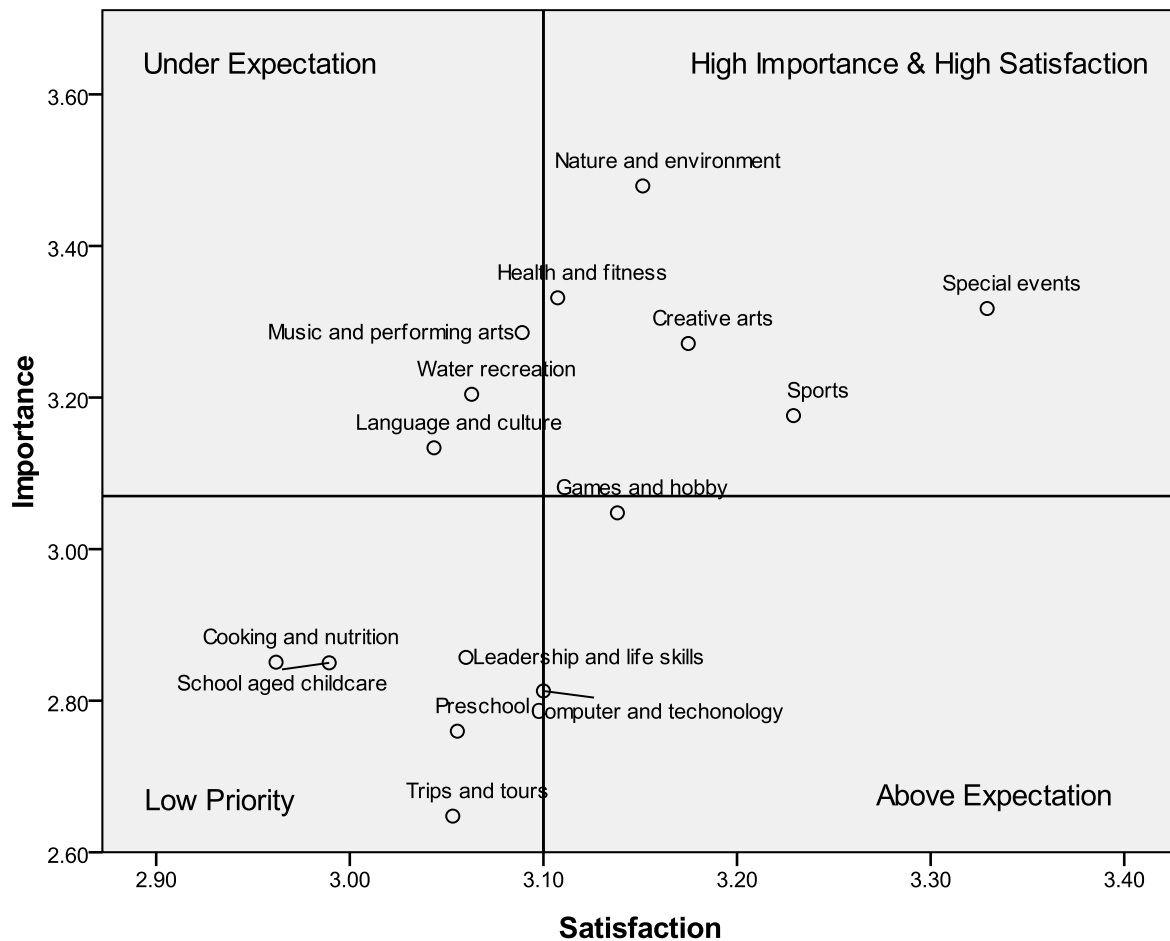
Parks and Trails Visit Frequency

SPLASH includes question measuring respondents' parks and trails visit frequency. Respondents are asked "last year, how often did you visit parks or trails in Minneapolis during warm and cold weather?" The percentages of different level of visit frequency are shown as below. In general, compared to other neighborhoods participated in SPLASH, respondents living in Powederhorn have relatively higher visit frequency during both warm and cold weather. During the warm weather, 40.3 % of survey respondents living in Powderhorn neighborhood reported they visited parks and trails more than four times a week last year, and 33.33% reported their visit frequency is two to four times a week. Only 1.99% of respondents report they never went to any park or trail last year and 2.99% visited parks and trails less than once a month. During the cold weather, parks and trails visit frequency significantly shrunk. Only 14.93% of respondents reported they visited parks and trails more than four times a week, while 25.87% of respondents reported their

visit frequency is two to four times a week. 8.46% of respondents said they never went to any park or trail during last winter.

TABLE 9 Parks and Trails Visit Frequency during the Warm and Cold Weather

		N	Don't know or Refuse to answer	Never	Less than once a month	One to four times a month	Two to four times a week	More than four times a week
Warm weather	Powderhorn (%)	201	1.99	1.99	2.49	19.90	33.33	40.30
	All SPLASH Participants (%)	608	2.30	2.63	6.09	21.22	34.38	33.39
Cold weather	Powderhorn (%)	201	2.99	8.46	14.93	32.84	25.87	14.93
	All SPLASH Participants (%)	608	4.93	13.98	21.55	29.44	20.07	10.03

Limitations to Using Parks and Trails

To better identify the reasons limiting residents' use of parks and trails, respondents living in Powderhorn neighborhood were given a list of 21 possible reasons and were asked to rate "to what extent has each of the following limited your use of parks and trails?", with a 4-point Likert scale ranging from 1(not at all) to 4(completely). Average rating of all options provided can be found in Appendix E.

Table 10 below shows Top 10 reasons with highest average ratings. Concern about safety is reported as the most popular reasons keeping people from using parks and trails. The second popular reason is lack of leisure time, following with lack of information. Inconvenient schedules of park programs are also reported as reasons limiting residents' use of parks and trails at a significant level.

TABLE 10   Top 10 Reasons Limiting Resident's Use of Parks and Trails

Rank	Reason	Mean Rating	Sd. Dev
1	Concern about personal safety due to crime or lack of policing	1.90	0.89
2	Lack of leisure time	1.85	0.81
3	Lack of information about programs and facilities	1.82	0.89
4	Schedules of park programs not being convenient	1.62	0.79
5	Park programs not meeting your needs	1.45	0.69
6	Parks and trails not being well-Maintained	1.44	0.79
7	Concern about traffic safety along walking routes	1.44	0.84
8	Park facilities not meeting your needs	1.43	0.70
9	Parks and trails not being within walking distance	1.41	0.75
10	Overcrowding	1.40	0.67

Preferences on Information Distribution

To get more information of people's preference on the channel of information distribution, respondents were given a list of 11 possible ways of information distribution and were asked "would you prefer to receive information about recreational programs and facilities through the following?" Answer can be chose from "Yes", "No" and "Don't know or refuse to answer". Table 11 shows the percentages of different answers for each information distribution method. By word-of-mouth is reported as the most welcomed way of information distribution, with 89.05% respondents saying they prefer to receive information through this way. Newsletters, flyers or brochures available at parks, trails and recreation centers is the second welcomed way to receive information, and Minneapolis park and recreation board website is the third welcomed option. Among those options, information on the radio, facebook or twitter and TV are considered as the least welcomed ways of information distribution. Especially for facebook, twitter and TV, less than 50% of respondent report they prefer to receive information through these kinds of way.

TABLE 11   Preferences on Information Distribution

Rank	Information Distribution Channel	Yes (%)	No (%)
1	By word-of-mouth	89.05	9.95
2	Newsletters, flyers or brochures available at parks, trails and recreation centers in the parks	78.11	21.89
3	Minneapolis park & recreation board website	77.11	21.89
4	Newsletters, flyers or brochures in the mail	67.66	31.84
5	Through associations, clubs or organized groups	62.19	36.82
6	Through email	61.69	37.81
7	Information in the newspaper	61.19	38.31
8	Minneapolis park & recreation board customer service	56.50	42.00
9	Information on the radio	53.73	45.77
10	Through social media such as facebook or twitter	45.27	53.23
11	Information on the TV	42.29	55.22

Field Observation and Evaluation Analysis

Methodology

To obtain direct information on Powderhorn park use, we conduct field observations by using System for Observing Play and Recreation in Communities (SOPARC) procedures. By doing multiple field observations of the whole Powderhorn Park for 4 time periods across a day (i.e. morning, noon, afternoon and evening) and covering both weekday and weekend day, we collect a variety of information of park users, such as estimated demographics (i.e. gender, age and ethnicity), physical activity level and types, as well as the way of groupings. This method allows us to compare the park use among different population group, different time as well as different locations within the park. In addition, we get direct observation of the environment of Powderhorn Community Park. The knowledge received here equips us with a more comprehensive understanding of Powderhorn park use and helps us provide more concrete recommendations on tailoring the park programming and infrastructure to the needs of the community.

The target area of this field observation is the whole Powderhorn Community Park. We choose walking the route along the lake which is in the center of the park to conduct our observation. The figure below illustrates our survey route. The route gave us satisfying coverage of all locations likely to provide park users with opportunities to conduct physical activities (e.g. play ground, baseball field, football field, fishing dock and etc.). When walking the route, we only recorded the people we saw in front of us at the time we scanned to avoid counting people twice. Every time, we started from the southeast corner, and the circuit took almost exact 30 minutes each time, forming one rotation of observation. In the same time period, we conducted two rotations of observation.   In total, four groups of observations were made, and each took one hour. The followings are the time periods we conducted the field observation.

- Thursday   Morning   8:00am – 9:00am
- Saturday   Noon   12:30pm - 1: 30pm
- Saturday   Afternoon   2:00pm – 3:00pm
- Sunday   Afternoon   4:30pm – 5: 30pm
- Tuesday   Evening   7:00pm – 8: 00pm

FIGURE 17   Target Area and Survey Route
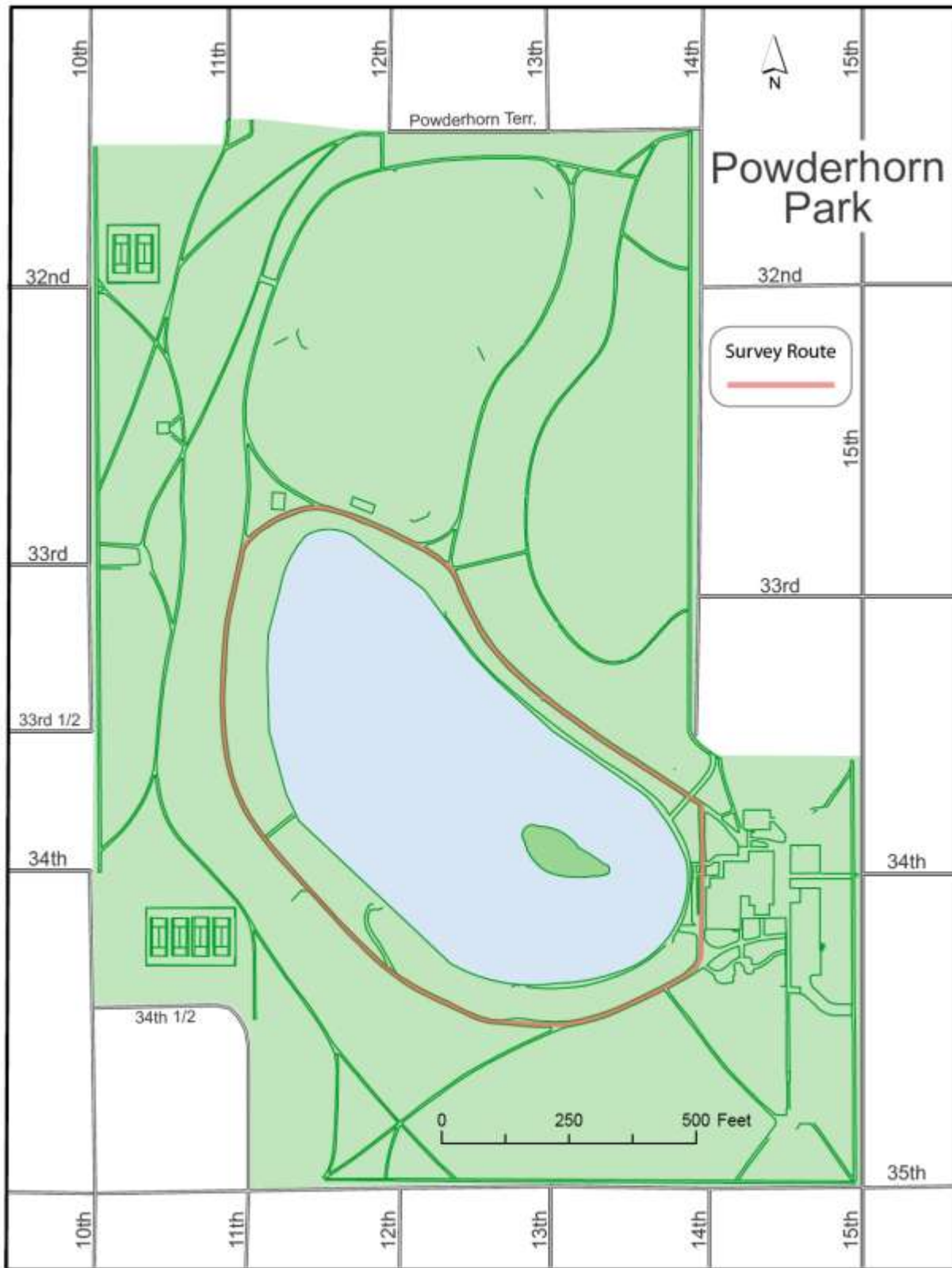
Observations

Conditions of Target Area

We observed the conditions of Powderhorn Park from the 7 aspects:

1) **Accessible**
   In terms of our observation, the accessibility to Powderhorn Park is generally good. Parking lots are provided and walking/biking paths are well-maintained.

2) **Usable**
   The facilities and infrastructures are usable for people to conduct physical activities at the time we observed. Walking paths, fishing dock, playgrounds, sports fields, barbeque grills are well maintained.

3) **Equipped**
   No equipment provided by the park was observed.

4) **Supervised**
   No supervision by designated park or adjunct personnel (e.g., park rangers, playground supervisors, volunteers) was observed in the outdoor park area.

5) **Activity Organized**
   No organized activity lead by park stuff or adjunct personnel was observed. All the activities we observed are self-organized.

6) **Dark**
   During our observation time period, the sun is still up and the sky is bright. We didn't have chance to observe the lighting situation in the park.

7) **Empty**
   It is not empty at all. Although, less people presented in the morning, much more people presented since the noon.

Overall Observed Park Usage

By adding up the count of park users for each time period, the table below shows the amount of people we observed in the different time people by walking along the survey route for one hour: the largest number of park users presented on the time period between 4:30pm and 5:30pm (Sunday afternoon) which is 406. The time period between 2pm and 3pm has the second largest number of park users that is 147, following by time period between 7pm and 8pm (Saturday noon) as 97.

TABLE 12 Number of Park Uses Observed

Time Period	Time	Total
Morning (Thu)	8:00am-9:00am	25
Noon(Sat)	12:30pm-1:30pm	95
Early Afternoon(Sat)	2:00pm-3:00pm	147
Late Afternoon (Sun)	4:30pm-5:30pm	406
Evening(Tue)	7:00pm-8:00pm	131

Observed Park Usage by Activity Type

When looking at people's activity type, the most popular activity conducted in the Powderhorn Park varies across the day.

* In the morning, noon and early afternoon, walking is the most frequently observed activity. Running is also frequently observed in the morning.
* In the afternoon, the most popular activities in the park is picnicking which involves a large number of people by groups. Also the play ground can be observed receiving a lot of usage. Some sports games can be observed as well.
* In the evening, the sports field received a lot of usage. Several groups were observed playing soccer. Kids were observed playing in the tot lot and playground, but the number is smaller than that in the afternoon.
* Park users were observed running dogs, and biking across all five time periods.
* Limited by the low temperature, no water-related activity was observed.

Observed Park Usage by Gender

When looking at the park use by gender, the park use patterns are different across all the five time periods (as shown in Figure 18):

* There are 20% more females than males presented in the park in the morning. Considering our observation time is between 8am and 9am, the higher presenting rate of females might be explained by the relatively lower employment rate of females compared to men. Most employed males might not have chance to use the park in this time period.
* In the noon and afternoon, the numbers of males and females are very similar.
* But when it comes to evening, the number of males is dramatically higher than females. This observed gender difference is mostly due to the fact that several large groups of males were observed playing soccer in the sports field.

FIGURE 18 Percentages of Park Users in Various Time Periods by Gender
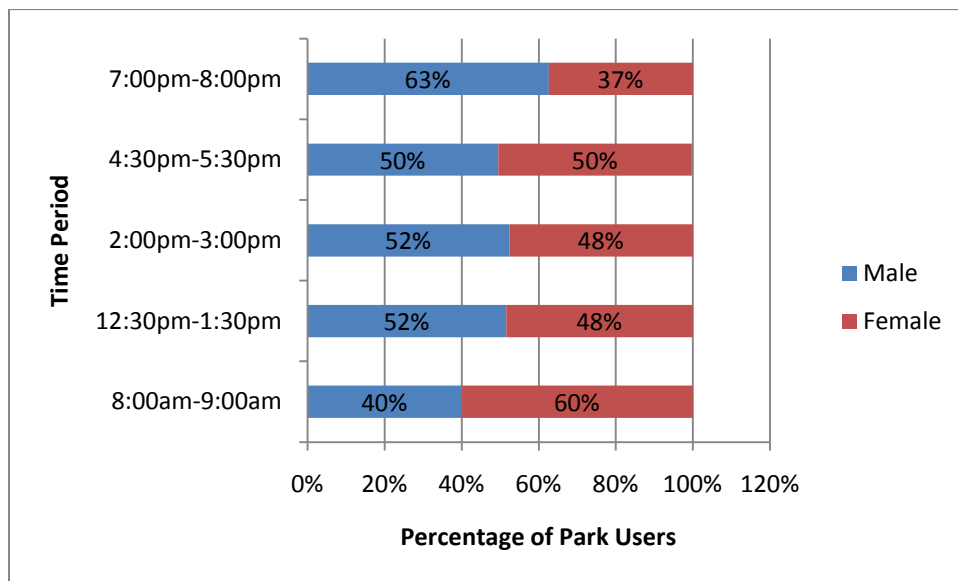
Observed Park Usage by Age

Looking at the percentage of park users by age across our four observation periods (see Figure 19):

- Adults are the major park users across all five time periods, especially for the morning and noon.
- Teenagers usually use the park in the afternoon and evening. Especially for evening, the percentage of teenagers is significantly higher than that of other periods, becoming the second largest user group.
- Children can be observed using the park across all five time periods. More children show up in the afternoon compared to other time periods, especially in the late afternoon.
- Generally, senior people can only be observed in the morning, noon and afternoon. No senior park users are observed during the evening.

FIGURE 19 Percentages of Park Users in Various Time Periods by Age
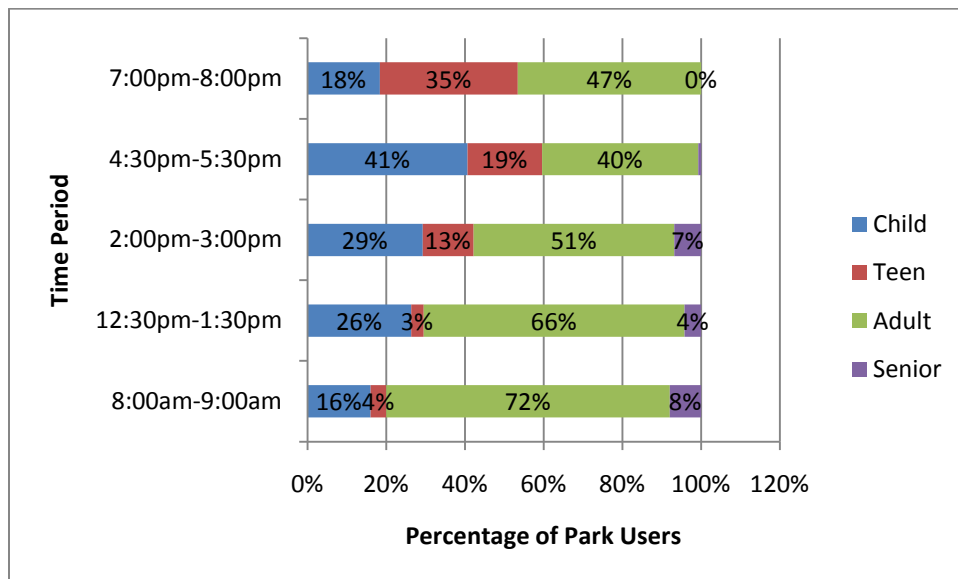
Observed Park Usage by Race

Parks users' ethnicities are estimated in the observation. As shown in Figure 20:

- Whites are the major user group in the morning, noon and early afternoon. But the number of white park users shrinks significantly in the evening.
- Hispanics are the largest user group in the late afternoon and evening. Especially, when it comes to the evening, Hispanics almost dominate the park. They have a relative lower park usage during the early afternoon by comparing their percentage of park users with their percentage of total population.
- Blacks are the third largest user groups, following with Asians.

FIGURE 20 Percentages of Park Users in Various Time Periods by Race
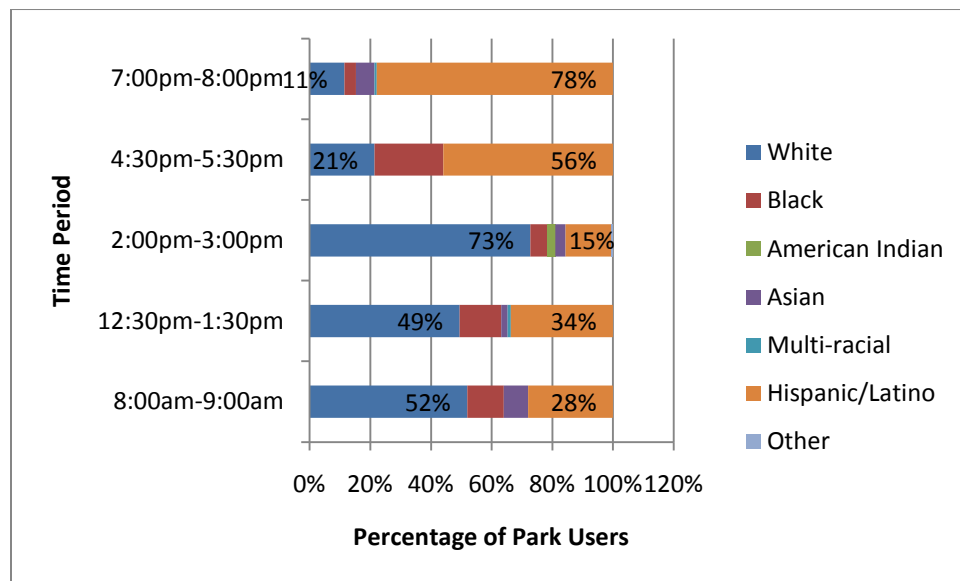
Observed Park Usage by Activity Level

In terms of the activity level, by categorizing people's activities into three categories (i.e. Sedentary, Walking and Very Active), we observed the majority of park users were doing walking-level activities in the morning, noon and early afternoon. In the late afternoon, the number of people doing walking-level activities reduced, more people were conducting sedentary activities such as picnicking or lying in the sun. In the evening, more people conducted very active activities like game sports.

FIGURE 21 Percentages of Park Users in Various Time Periods by Activity Level
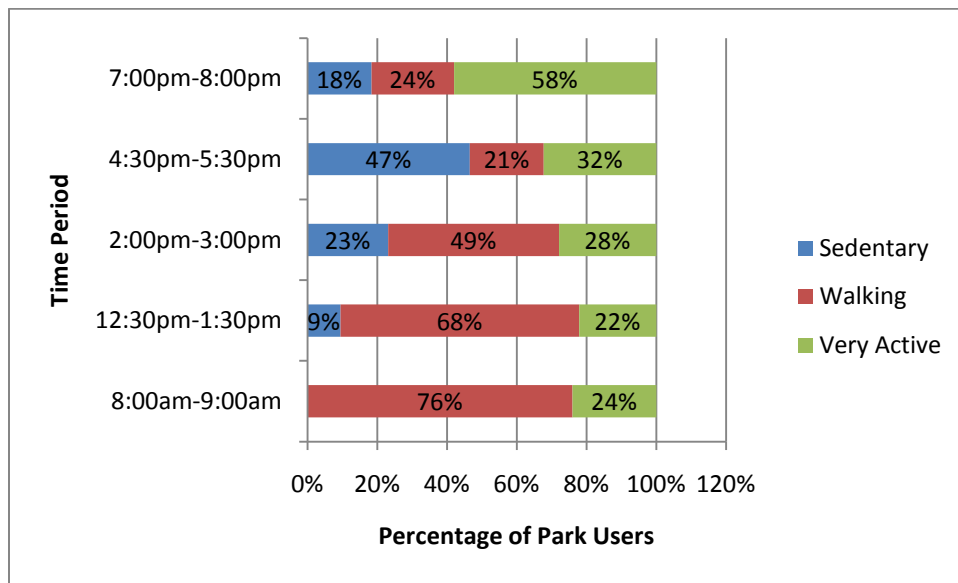
Observed Park Usage by Grouping

Based upon our observation, the majority of large groups that include more than three members are Hispanics/Latinos, especially in the late afternoon and in the evening. During the late afternoon and evening, a large proportion of Hispanic/Latino groups were picnicking (probably because our observation time is weekend day). And some Hispanic/Latino groups were playing soccer, and some were playing in the playground. Also, large black groups were observed picnicking as well. Several large White groups were observed walking and chatting.

Stakeholder Input

Community stakeholders were identified by Peter Jaeger and were later asked via email to answer a few questions about how their group used Powderhorn Park.   Stakeholder opinions about the park were largely positive. Input regarding possible improvements reinforced the SPLASH recreational needs assessment: bathrooms could be more well-kept and more water fountains would be appreciated.

Paul Robinson, Company Manager

Heart of the Beast Theater

1) Other than the May Day Parade, does HOBT utilize Powderhorn Park?
Yes we do. We sometimes have stilting workshops out in the North East corner of the park.
If so, do you use the park itself or the indoor recreation center or both?
We technically just use the park itself.

2) How would you like to be more involved/ utilize Park more?
That is a good question. I do not have an answer at this time.

3) What is the best form of communication for HOBT to connect with your community? (Newsletter, word of mouth, bulletin, email, phone, etc)
All ways that you mention work for our community.
What languages are your materials available in?
English and Spanish

4) What is your overall perception of the Powderhorn Park and how does influence your use?
The park has perfect landscapes for the use of theater.
Can you list one or two successful park aspects?
The lake, the electrical power support throughout the park, and the #1 aspect is the staff!
Can you list one or two improvements or recommendations?
Have more water fountains placed throughout the park.

Colin Cureton, Powderhorn Neighborhood Program Director

YouthFarm and Market Project*

* YFMP has a partnership with MPRB so they do not have to pay for facility rentals but there is no co-sponsored programming.

1)How does YFMP utilize Powderhorn Park?
YFMP uses it for most of our programming.

 Do you use the park itself, or the indoor recreation center, or both?
We use the kitchen for year round cooking classes and in the summer we use the kitchen to cook meals for 75-100 kids 3x per week. We also use the indoor space for community dinners, the gym for our annual Harvest Festival. Additionally, YFMP stores much of our equipment in the Rec Center, there is a YFMP garden in the park (34th 1/2 st and 11th ave), and we use the park for extra programming (Creative Arts Group). The Rec Center also serves for community gathering for Local Food Resource Hub – Southside.

2) What is the best form of communication for YFMP to connect with your community? (Newsletter, word of mouth, bulletin, email, phone, etc)
By far the best is person-to-person, then word of mouth, next phone calls/emails, and lastly flyers for publicity but only effective if the buzz has been created by word of mouth.

What languages are your materials available in?
Flyers and Registration are available in Spanish. Local Food Resource information and applications are available in Somali, Hmong, and Spanish

3) What is your overall perception of the Powderhorn Park and how does influence your use?
Can you list one or two successful park aspects?
Powderhorn Park is a crucial resource for neighborhood. The staff works incredibly hard and is not given nearly enough credit for their commitment and dedication (Dave Garney, former YFMP students now are staff, Peter Jaeger.) They are organized and it is easy to make reservations for Rec Center space. Recently two new stoves and an industrial fridge were added to the kitchen!

Can you list one or two improvements or recommendations?
The restructuring of the park system into the CSA model is effecting park functions: it is difficult to get in touch with staff (i.e., grant deadline was missed due to unable to sit down with Peter any day of the week); the changing of staff comes across as no clear leadership; the park staff

seems to understand the changes in structure but that hasn't been clearly communicated to the community.

The outdoor bathrooms are very gross and more drinking fountains are needed. A hose hook-up (water/well access) on the South side of the building or South of the building would YFMP to process food outside and, therefore, keep the Rec Center much cleaner.

It would be great to figure out a way to connect major park events (May Day Parade, Powderhorn Art Fair) to the funding of day-to-day park programming – maybe a portion of registration cost, donation jars, etc.   [Not specified whether or not the "day-to-day" programming meant MPRB programming or YFMP programming.]

Peter Jaeger, CSA #9 Lead

Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board

Peter Jaeger was also asked to identify the largest barriers to park use. Our group's recommended improvements were cross-referenced with his answers to determine an appropriate time-line for improvements.

Priorities:

- Amongst immigrant and minority populations, increase knowledge of what the park is about and who can use it for what kind of activities, particularly pertaining to Rec Center use and organized park programming
- Improve language/communication techniques for immigrant groups
- Educate and brainstorm about cost of a programs and the lack of willingness to pay for an activity for adults or children
- Improve perceived safety of the park for increased usage
- Maintain and increase strong relationships with key community stakeholders.

Dave Garmany, Recreational Coordinator

Powerdernhorn Park

We spoke with Powderhorn Park Recreational Coordinator, Dave Garmany on Friday, April 22. Dave commented on overall activities at the park and recreation center, the state and use of facilities, the popularity of programs, and efforts to improve community outreach and help improve the health and well being of local residents.   Here are some highlights from our conversation:

- Dave praised the efforts of the community activist group Mujeres Latinas Accione in community outreach, and he cited members of this group as being instrumental in changing the perception, for the better, of Powderhorn Park in the Hispanic/Latino community.
- Soccer and walking dogs are probably the most common physical activities he observes in the park. On nice summer days, as many as twelve soccer games, involving up to 500 individuals, can be simultaneously taking place at the park.
- A hurdle to be cleared in implementation of the CSA model is long standing local identities specific to the neighborhoods around individual parks.   Rebranding sports teams, such as the naming a football team the "Eagles" instead of the "Powderhorn" is among the methods employed to address this issue.
- Gang activity is not a significant problem in Powderhorn Park, but park staff are trained to deal with gang activity.   Dave took care to mention that park staff focus on behavior when monitoring park activity, not race, ethnicity or affiliations.
- The configuration of sports fields is altered on a seasonal and sometimes weekly basis, precluding the installation of permanent seating along some fields.   It is not unheard of for temporary seating such as picnic tables to be thrown into the lake.
- External restroom facilities at the recreation center are locked during off-hours.
- There are three Youthline mentors in CSA 9, one of whom is assigned to Powderhorn Park.
- A group of senior citizens meets for weekly card and coffee gatherings at the recreation center.
- In regards to the perception of safety at Powderhorn Park, the biggest issue appears to be the occurrence of criminal activity in the neighborhood versus the park itself.   Staff clarifies this point when members of the public ask about incidents.
- When Spanish-speaking groups are holding events at the recreation center, an attempt is made to schedule staff fluent in Spanish.

Park Users

Powderhorn Park

We also briefly interviewed some park users at the Powderhorn Recreational Center, and here are a couple interesting comments they made.

Teen Male – "The staff is cool…When they were kids they used to come here, you can tell"

"I think they should do more stuff like taking kids out to do more fun things like going on field trips and stuff like that.   That would be cool."

Adult Female – "When I first came to Powderhorn Park a few years ago, I was enchanted"

Project Goal and Objectives

With the understanding of state of the community, our goal is to provide the MPRB with valuable recommendations regarding improvements to park programming and infrastructure with overall objective of increasing diverse population groups' participation, better meeting the recreational needs of the diverse community, and improving residents' overall health outcomes and well-being. To achieve such a goal, here are the specific objectives:

1) Increase Diverse Populations' Participation

      A. Improve Communication between Powderhorn Park, Park Staff, and Users
      B. Improve Information Distribution and Wayfinding within Powderhorn Park

2) Meet Recreational Needs of Increasing Diverse Community

      C. Tailor Recreational Programming
      D. Implement Necessary Infrastructure

3) Improve Public Health

      E. Remove Barriers to Physical Activity
      F. Facilitate Programming Targeting on Healthy Lifestyle

With these goals and objective, we will provide serials of recommendation regarding programming and infrastructure which compose a 5-year park and recreation master plan.

System Plan

Our system plan entails a set of recommendations for modifications and additions to facilities and information distribution methods as well as some new programming. We have focused on Powderhorn Park for these recommendations, as it is the largest, most popular park in Community Service Area 9 and serves the largest and most diverse population of any park in the CSA.

Our first goal is to increase the participation in park programming and use of park facilities on the part of the increasingly diverse population of the Powderhorn Park Neighborhood, and to that end we suggest two areas of effort.   Our research indicates communication barriers exist inhibiting park use and participation in programming by potential users.   A few changes to information dissemination and display may go a long way in hurdling those barriers.

- Modifying the Park Board Website
    - Spanish Language Option - The option of displaying the Minneapolis Park Board website in Spanish could make it easier for the   increasing number and proportion of Latino and Hispanic people living in CSA 9 to access information on current programming and facilities.
    - Font Size Button - The ability to change font size on the website via a simple click of an icon can make it easier for senior citizens and other individuals suffering from impaired vision to access information.   Seniors in particular may be unfamiliar with methods for changing web browser settings to display larger text.
    - Streamlined Site Navigation - Streamlining site navigation could reduce issues reported by some users attempting to find information.   Making it possible to find Powderhorn Park information with fewer mouse clicks may prove beneficial.
    - Verbiage Modification - Changes to verbiage regarding registration information could eliminate some confusion our research has turned up regarding program fees.
- Publishing Alternate Versions of Program Materials
    - Non-English Versions of the CSA 9 Program Guide – Publishing this guide in Spanish, Hmong or Somali languages can accommodate the growing population for whom English is not a native language.   Limited runs could be printed, and then distributed via local community organizations.

- o Large Type Version   of the CSA 9 Program Guide -   A large type version of the guide could be distributed with help from the Southwest Senior Center to accommodate older vision-impaired adults.
- Enhancing Park Signage
  - o New Signs - Powderhorn Park is relatively large, and installing signs that have a large park map or point the way to specific facilities can help find their way. The existing Vita Course signage has deteriorated and is somewhat illegible.
  - o Bilingual Signs - Bilingual English/Spanish signage can facilitate navigation for Hispanic or Latino park visitors and present a welcoming face in a passive form of public outreach.

The increasingly diverse population of Community Service Area 9 presents an new set of recreational needs to be met by park programs and facilities. Tailoring programming to target specific population groups may help meet these needs.

- Culturally-Oriented Programming – This type of programming can draw new users to Powderhorn Park and send a welcoming message.   These programs can also help enhance local identity.   Suggestions for this type of programming include:
  - o The Black population in CSA 9 represents 18% of the people living in the CSA, at over 6,000 individuals and an annual Black History Month celebration at the recreation center may prove popular.
  - o September 15th to October 15th of every year is Hispanic Heritage Month, and an outdoor festival could provide a vibrant outdoor family recreation opportunity.
  - o Culturally-themed craft workshops, such as a Dias de Los Muertos mask or puppet workshop could be held on November 2nd.
  - o Minnesota culture by way of Scotland could be celebrated via a weekend curling clinic held at the lake in Powderhorn Park.   The Saint Paul Curling Club could sponsor the event and provide staff and supplies.   With the assistance of local community organizations, this event could draw in people from cultures unfamiliar with the sport and enhance neighborhood unity.   Such an event could potentially draw large crowds similar to those observed at the Winter Art Sled Rally.

A couple of additions to current park infrastructure to accommodate specific activities favored by the burgeoning Hispanic and Latino community in Community Service Area 9 can also help match Powderhorn Park recreational resources with the surrounding community.

- Artificial-Turf Soccer Field - Installation of a permanent artificial-turf soccer field can help meet a great need and reduce maintenance costs, becoming cost-effective in the long run.   According to our research, soccer is the most popular group activity in Powderhorn

Park, and especially during the football and baseball seasons, demand for soccer fields can greatly exceed supply.   Turf conditions have been known to deteriorate with the heavy use the soccer fields receive.

- Covered Picnic Pavilion - A covered picnic pavilion can help accommodate an activity which, according to research can be the most frequent passive park activity for Latino and Hispanic families.   According to our demographic analysis, most of the Hispanic and Latino residents around Powderhorn Park are from Mexico, and this subgroup favors picnicking more than people of any other Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.   Because of concerns about weather, a covered pavilion may be a popular choice for large organized outdoor family events, and has the potential to be a consistent revenue generator.

An important part of our system plan serves the goal of improving public health.   By removing barriers to physical activity, the way can be cleared to facilitate physical activity and help meet that goal.   Upgrading some key elements of Powderhorn Park infrastructure can go a long way towards meeting that objective.

- Restroom Facilities - The recreational amenity with the greatest gap between perceived importance and realized satisfaction in our SPLASH survey of Community Service Area 9 park users was restroom facilities.   Upgrading existing facilities in Powderhorn Park, the outdoor restroom facilities in particular, may yield the greatest reward in terms of user satisfaction of any element in our system plan.   This has been identified as an area of desired improvement in our stakeholder analysis as well.   Making the restrooms handicapped accessible also may help enhance the park experience for some of the over 2,000 physically disabled people in CSA 9.
- Drinking Fountains - The SPLASH survey pinpoints drinking fountains as the amenity having the second largest gap between importance and satisfaction, and this also has been suggested as an area for improvement by area stakeholders.   Proper hydration is important to maintaining health, and is an especially critical for park users participating in strenuous activities such as soccer and jogging, which are two of the most common activities observed in our field survey.   Installing additional fountains in the park could help meet a significant need.
- Resurfacing Paths – The path around the lake in Powderhorn Park is in poor condition,. We observed joggers and senior citizens walking this path in our field survey, and a smoother path may help improve safety these users.

Programming to encourage healthy lifestyles can play an important role in improving the general health and well-being of the people in CSA 9, and Powderhorn Park can be an ideal venue for these offerings.

- A Community Health Clinic – Conducted in concert with community organizations and local health care providers, this event could help promote active living programming

offered at Powderhorn Park, which could in turn help combat obesity.   Free services such as blood pressure testing could attract senior citizens to the event and subsequently involve them in other park programming.

- Senior Citizen-Specific Programming – While Senior citizens represent only about 7% of the population of Community Service Area 9, this population segment generally does not engage in a requisite amount of physical activity according to the Centers for Disease Control.   Seniors are often hesitant to participate in physical activity alongside younger people, making senior-specific programming particularly appropriate.   Senior fitness classes at Martin Luther King Park have been a success, so there may be room for such programming in CSA 9.   Suggested programming includes senior yoga and organized park walks.   Brain-fitness classes can have a dramatic effect in helping older adults maintain cognitive abilities as well.

The programming and facility ideas for Powderhorn Park in our system plan are geared towards increasing participation, meeting the needs of the community, and increasing the health and wellness of Community Service Area 9 as a whole.

Action and Implementation Plan

Five-Year Implementation Plan

Aligning our recommendations with current MPRB plans for improvements and present budget schedules for Powderhorn Park directs the development of our Five-Year Implementation Plan. Currently funds are allotted for Powderhorn Park improvements in 2011, 2014, and 2015. This schedule allows us to divide our plan into two categories: improvements relying on current funding or improvements needing outside funding.

(1) Year One:

Resurface Path around Lake

Relying on the current Capital Improvement "Additional Neighborhood Pay as You Go" funds, this will be the only initial infrastructure improvement.

Communication Campaign

Networking with community stakeholders to increase word-of-mouth interest in park opportunities and programming will assure that users are hearing information from trusted community sources. Creating flyers and information bulletins in Spanish and with larger fonts could potentially reach out to new park users and minority populations. Involving arts programming in the development of informal signage within the park could improve awareness of internal programming opportunities and particular park amenities, as well as create a sense of ownership by children involved in sign-making.

Park Safety Campaign

To combat the negative impact of crime on Powderhorn Park, a formal email and phone call tree from the Park throughout community leaders could help clarify the exact location and nature of the crime event and prevent false fears about park safety. With a formal chain of communication, the community can develop trust in the truth of the information.

(2) Year Two:

Cultural Programming for Minority Youth & Adults

Celebrating new cultures in the Powderhorn neighborhood with Cinco de Mayo and Dia de Los Muertes celebrations could draw new park users and potentially create a new opportunity to create a further partnership with neighborhood groups (ie.Heart of the Beast Theatre, Mujeres en Accion).

Healthy Lifestyle Programming

Developing and implementing programs promoting physical fitness and healthy eating that relate to minority cultures could improve Powderhorn Park's involvement in improving public health. Family cooking and nutrition classes, partnering with mobile community health clinics to increase health screening, and promoting unique outdoor winter activities could increase involvement and help combat the obesity epidemic.

Increasing senior programs would also assure our most vulnerable populations are able to stay mentally and physically fit.

(3) Year Three:

Website Updates

With the increased use of Spanish, the new Community Service Area model, and the prevalence of internet use, we recommend making changes and improvements to the MPRB website. Offering a Spanish, Somali, or Hmong language tab with general park information could be an initial step to involving our increasingly diverse city. For CSA#9 more detailed information and online program registration could be offered in Spanish. Increasing text size would ease legibility for seniors and clarifying cost of programming could encourage greater participation.

(4) Year Four:

Infrastructure Improvements

Utilizing funds from the Neighborhood Playground and Site Improvement Program could be used to update existing exterior bathrooms and budget for increased cleaning of bathrooms, installing new drinking fountains, and install an Astro-Turf soccer field.

(5) Year Five:

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Continue Infrastructure Improvements

In addition to continuing Year Four improvements, funds from the Shelter Building Improvement Program could be used to build a new picnic pavilion in Powderhorn Park. A large gathering space would allow for informal family gatherings for those with large extended families as well as by-permit revenue generating events.

New Possible Funding for Park and Recreation Improvements

Wanting to offer a few other ideas for park funding, we have generated a list of funding, possible partnerships, and grants that Powderhorn Park could use to pursue programming and infrastructure improvments.

Clean Water, Land and Legacy Amendment

On Nov. 4, 2008, Minnesota voters approved a proposed Clean Water, Land and Legacy Amendment. During the 2008 session, the Minnesota Legislature agreed to place the amendment on the ballot. Certain portions of this are applicable to Powderhorn Park, including:

- Clean Water Fund to be spent only **to protect, enhance, and restore water quality in lakes, rivers, streams, and groundwater, with at least 5% of the fund spent to protect drinking water sources** (approximately $80 million in FY 2010 and $91 million in FY 2011);

- Parks and Trails Fund to be spent only **to support parks and trails of regional or statewide significance**(approximately $35 million in FY 2010 and $39 million in FY 2011);

- Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund to be spent only**for arts, arts education, and arts access, and to preserve Minnesota's history and cultural heritage** (approximately $48 million in FY 2010 and $54.5 million in FY 2011).

These figures are estimates from the Minnesota Department of Revenue; the total amount of money available from future sales tax receipts can be greatly affected by general economic conditions in the state. (MN DNR Website)

Partnerships:

- Blue Cross and Blue Shield – The Blue Cross Foundation invites a wide range of organizations to apply for funding, including community- and faith-based organizations; health, environmental, housing, early childhood and civic groups; mutual assistance associations; state, county and municipal agencies; tribal governments and agencies; professional associations or collaboratives; and policy and research organizations. Applicants must be located in Minnesota or serve Minnesotans. Eligible applicants include units of government as well as organizations designated as nonprofit under section 501(c)(3) of the IRS code.(New York and Chicago)
- Tree Trust , YouthFarm, City of Minneapolis Urban Agriculture Plan – city boulevard and park tree maintenance and planting with Tree Trust as partner (Austin,TX); fruit producing trees incorporated in the park and park programming to promote healthy eating (Berkeley, CA)

csa #9

- Youth Determined to Succeed - Youth Determined to Succeed is a program currently at the YMCA that teaches kids about appropriate physical activity and teaches youth leadership skills and promotes positive approaches to helping others within the community.
- Local Non-Profits (501(c)3) – implementation of programming and health initiatives with local non-profits that may be able to qualify for additional funding not available to Parks Department
- Minnesota Obesity Center – UMN: NIH-funded Childhood Obesity Center - The University of Minnesota School of Public Health and HealthPartners Research Foundation researchers have been awarded a $7 million federally-funded grant to tackle childhood obesity in a unique three pronged approach that focuses on parents of preschool children. The seven-year grant, funded by the National Institutes of Health, will support the creation of a Childhood Obesity Center within the U of M where parental influence is paramount. Researchers will combine primary care, a child's home environment and community-based intervention strategies into a program that aims to spark changes in food intake, physical activity and body weight among low-income, ethnically diverse children.

Possible Grants:

Minnesota Department of Health

- Health Careers Promotion Grant

  Together, the Minnesota Departments of Health (MDH) and Education(MDE) offer grants for education-health employer partnerships. These grants are available to consortia of health and long term care employers, school districts and higher education institutions to help develop curricula that provide career exploration and training in national skill standards for health care and long-term care; comply with Minnesota graduation standards; and articulate into post-secondary programs. Approximately $147,000 is available each year.

- Minnesota Primary Care Loan Fund
  The Minnesota Primary Care Loan Fund offers loans to clinics, hospitals, networks and others for equipment, working capital, expansion, startup and other needs. The Office of Rural Health & Primary Care is a partner in the fund, which is administered by the Nonprofit Assistance Fund.

- State of MN Minority and Multicultural Health Grants

Eliminating Health Disparities Initiative funds Community Grants. These grants provide grantees an opportunity to, work toward eliminating the health disparities of racial and ethnic populations, promote the health and quality of life of individuals and communities; build on community strengths and assets to address health issues; develop effective working relationships among community members and the organizations and leaders who serve them; and focus on prevention and early detection. These grants are awarded to community based organizations so they can reduce racial/ethnic health disparities for Africans/African Americans, American Indians, Asian Americans, and Hispanics/Latinos in Minnesota as compared with whites in the following eight priority health areas: breast and cervical cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, immunizations for adults and children, infant mortality, healthy youth development, and violence and unintentional injuries. (Minnesota Department of Health Website)

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- UnitedHealth HEROES: a service-learning, health literacy initiative developed by UnitedHealth Group and Youth Service America. The program awards grants to help youth, ages 5-25, create and implement local, hands-on programs to fight childhood obesity. Each grant engages participating youth in service-learning, an effective teaching and learning strategy that supports student learning, academic achievement, and workplace readiness. The grants encourage semester-long projects that launch on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day of Service (January 17, 2011) and culminate on Global Youth Service Day (April 15-17, 2011).

- Obesity Action Coalition

  The Obesity Action Coalition is a national nonprofit organization that aims to support and educate the public about obesity. The organization has established a community grant called the Bryan Woodward Community Program to support initiatives to help prevent and treat obesity in communities. Annually 10 awards are given to nonprofit organizations in the amount of $5,000 or less. Programs must display likelihood to have substantial impact on the quality of life of people affected by obesity, propose practical ways to address problems connected to obesity and prove to be useful over time. Potential applicants should submit a project proposal to the listed mailing address.

  Obesity Action Coalition

  100 SW 75th St. Suite 201

  Gainesville, FL 32607

  352-332-9100

  obesityaction.org

- Healthy Eating Research

    The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a private organization that funds research for the scientific study of obesity related issues, is concerned with the treatment and prevention of obesity in the United States in order to improve the lives of people. The foundation has a rapid-response opportunity to evaluate environmental and policy strategies for preventing childhood obesity. Public entities and nonprofit organizations are eligible for typical grant awards of $170,000 for a two-year period. Potential applicants can download an application and instructions from the foundation's website. Applications must be submitted online through an electronic system that is located at the site. Applicants will be able to follow the status of their applications online.

    University of Minnesota School of Public Health

    1300 South Second Street, Suite 300

    Minneapolis, MN 55454-1015

    1-800-578-8636

    healthyeatingresearch.org

- Obesity Prevention Research

    According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), an estimated 12.4 percent of all children residing in the United States between the ages of two and five are overweight. HHS has established an initiative to learn more about how to prevent and treat childhood obesity through clinical research. The purpose of this grant is to learn more about the relationship between the home environment and overweight children. The research will be constructed for children six and under in a home environment setting. This research opportunity is unrestricted meaning that any organization and qualified individual may apply for this grant. The typical grant award amount is $275,000 for a two-year project term. Potential applicants should submit their project proposals and applications through grants.gov where they will be able to track its status.

    National Institutes of Health

    9000 Rockville Pike

    Bethesda, Maryland 20892

    301-402-4625

nih.gov

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Appendices

Appendix A: Demographic

Figure 1. Context Map

Figure 2.   Census Tracts

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Figure 3.   Population

Tract_Short	Year	Area (sq Miles)	Total population	Population Density (People/Sq. Mile)
83	1980	0.18	2,191	12,172
84	1980	0.17	2,391	14,065
85	1980	0.38	3,825	10,066
95	1980	0.24	2,926	12,192
96	1980	0.32	3,475	10,859
1086	1980	0.26	2,820	10,846
1087	1980	0.43	3,007	6,993
1094	1980	0.17	1,775	10,441
1097	1980	0.2	2,185	10,925
1100	1980	0.17	1,505	8,853
1101	1980	0.32	3,015	9,422
1102	1980	0.45	3,424	7,609
Total	**1980**	**3.29**	**32,539**	**9,890**
83	1990	0.18	2,544	14,133
84	1990	0.17	2,425	14,265
85	1990	0.38	3,732	9,821
95	1990	0.24	2,896	12,067
96	1990	0.32	3,361	10,503
1086	1990	0.26	2,736	10,523
1087	1990	0.43	3,107	7,226
1094	1990	0.17	2,037	11,982
1097	1990	0.2	2,105	10,525
1100	1990	0.17	1,532	9,012
1101	1990	0.32	2,993	9,353
1102	1990	0.45	3,460	7,689
Total	**1990**	**3.29**	**32,928**	**10,009**
83	2000	0.18	2,364	13,133
84	2000	0.17	2,760	16,235
85	2000	0.38	4,501	11,845
95	2000	0.24	3,113	12,971
96	2000	0.32	3,575	11,172
1086	2000	0.26	3,087	11,873
1087	2000	0.43	3,550	8,256
1094	2000	0.17	2,022	11,894
1097	2000	0.2	2,247	11,235
1100	2000	0.17	1,573	9,253
1101	2000	0.32	2,945	9,203
1102	2000	0.45	3,518	7,818
Total	**2000**	**3.29**	**35,255**	**10,716**
83	2010	0.18	2221	12,339
84	2010	0.17	2,720	16,000
85	2010	0.38	4,396	11,568
95	2010	0.24	3,083	12,846
96	2010	0.32	3,436	10,738
1086	2010	0.26	2,880	11,077
1087	2010	0.43	3,274	7,614
1094	2010	0.17	2,161	12,712
1097	2010	0.2	2,252	11,260
1100	2010	0.17	1673	9,841
1101	2010	0.32	2735	8,547
1102	2010	0.45	3522	7,827
Total	**2010**	**3.29**	**34,353**	**10,442**

Figure 5.　Population Change

Tract_Short	Year	Area (sq Miles)	Total population	Population Density (People/Sq. Mile)	Population Change from 2000 to 2010	% Change	Population Change from 1980 to 2010	% Change
83	2010	0.18	2,221	12,339	-143	-6.0%	30	1.3%
84	2010	0.17	2,720	16,000	-40	-1.4%	329	11.9%
85	2010	0.38	4,396	11,568	-105	-2.3%	571	12.7%
95	2010	0.24	3,083	12,846	-30	-1.0%	157	5.0%
96	2010	0.32	3,436	10,738	-139	-3.9%	-39	-1.1%
1086	2010	0.26	2,880	11,077	-207	-6.7%	60	1.9%
1087	2010	0.43	3,274	7,614	-276	-7.8%	267	7.5%
1094	2010	0.17	2,161	12,712	139	6.9%	386	19.1%
1097	2010	0.2	2,252	11,260	5	0.2%	67	3.0%
1100	2010	0.17	1,673	9,841	100	6.4%	168	10.7%
1101	2010	0.32	2,735	8,547	-210	-7.1%	-280	-9.5%
1102	2010	0.45	3,522	7,827	4	0.1%	98	2.8%
Total	**2010**	**3.29**	**34,353**	**10,442**	**-902**	**-2.6%**	**1,814**	**5.1%**

Figure 6.   Race

Tract_Short	Year	Total population	White alone or in combination with one or more other	Pct White alone or in combination with one or more other	Change 2000 to 2010	Black or African American alone or in combination	Pct Black or African American alone or in combination	Change 1980 to 1990	Change 1990 to 2000	Change 1980 to 2000	Change 2000 to 2010	Total population: Hispanic or Latino	Pct Total population: Hispanic or Latino	Change 2000 to 2010	American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination	Pct American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination	Asian alone or in combination with one or more other	PctAsian alone or in combination with one or more other	Some other race alone or in combination with one or	Pct Some other race alone or in combination with one or	Change 2000 to 2010
83	2010	2,221	873	39%	1%	633		-6%	-34%	-40%	-34%	905	41%	18%	71	3%	77	3%	574	26%	15%
84	2010	2,720	1,175	43%	8%	638	23%	-2%	-17%	-19%	-17%	1,222	45%	23%	103	4%	83	3%	725	27%	8%
85	2010	4,396	2,414	55%	5%	612	14%	8%	-13%	-5%	-13%	1,743	40%	12%	200	5%	130	3%	1,043	24%	8%
95	2010	3,083	1,509	49%	12%	760	25%	-6%	-20%	-26%	-20%	1,050	34%	13%	113	4%	106	3%	601	19%	3%
96	2010	3,436	2,251	66%	0%	692	20%	10%	-6%	4%	-6%	578	17%	7%	81	2%	82	2%	330	10%	2%
1086	2010	2,880	1,534	53%	4%	344	12%	9%	-12%	-3%	-12%	1,064	37%	14%	194	7%	85	3%	725	25%	6%
1087	2010	3,274	2,268	69%	2%	420	13%	11%	-2%	9%	-2%	527	16%	1%	150	5%	106	3%	330	10%	-2%
1094	2010	2,161	627	29%	5%	728	34%	-4%	-22%	-26%	-22%	904	42%	16%	92	4%	113	5%	602	28%	10%
1097	2010	2,252	1,548	69%	2%	250	11%	6%	-8%	-2%	-8%	567	25%	10%	94	4%	49	2%	311	14%	5%
1100	2010	1,673	507	30%	9%	665	40%	-6%	-22%	-28%	-22%	599	36%	19%	43	3%	53	3%	409	24%	15%
1101	2010	2,735	2,026	74%	-1%	314	11%	5%	0%	5%	0%	333	12%	3%	76	3%	108	4%	217	8%	1%
1102	2010	3,522	2,945	84%	2%	241	7%	6%	-1%	5%	-1%	410	12%	5%	100	3%	60	2%	178	5%	1%
Total	**2010**	**34,353**	**19,677**	**57%**	**4%**	**6,297**	**18%**	**3%**	**-10%**	**-6%**	**-10%**	**9,902**	**29%**	**15%**	**1,317**	**4%**	**1,052**	**3%**	**6,045**	**18%**	**5%**

Figure 7.   Disabilities

Tract_Short	Year	Total population	Total disabilities tallied	% of Tot Pop	Physical Disability	% of Tot Pop	pop 5 to 15 yrs	%	5-15; Sensory	% group	5-15; Physical	% group	5-15; Mental	% group	5-15; Self-care	% group	16 to 64 yrs	%	16-64; Sensory	% group	16-64; Physical	% of Tot Pop	16-64; Mental	% group	16-64; Go-outside-home	% group	16-64; Employment	% of Tot Pop	65 yrs and over	%	65; Sensory	% group	65; Physical	% group	65; Mental	% group
83	2000	2,364	1,046	44%	149	6%	57	2%	10	18%	22	39%	25	44%	-	0%	901	38%	63	7%	90	10% 4%	118	13%	212	24%	388	43% 16%	8800	0% 4%	3	3%	37	42%	9	10%
84	2000	2,760	801	29%	166	6%	31	1%	-	0%	6	19%	25	81%	-	0%	639	23%	11	2%	118	18% 4%	99	15%	105	16%	280	44% 10%	1310	0% 5%	8	6%	42	32%	14	11%
85	2000	4,501	1,177	26%	234	5%	59	1%	5	8%	8	14%	38	64%	8	14%	988	22%	75	8%	188	19% 4%	145	15%	168	17%	360	36% 8%	1300	0% 3%	22	17%	38	29%	18	14%
95	2000	3,113	1,009	32%	247	8%	23	1%	-	0%	9	39%	14	61%	-	0%	728	23%	58	8%	158	22% 5%	113	16%	82	11%	270	37% 9%	2580	0% 8%	15	6%	80	31%	52	20%
96	2000	3,575	859	24%	214	6%	70	2%	13	19%	5	7%	52	74%	-	0%	644	18%	35	5%	141	22% 4%	90	14%	132	20%	213	33% 6%	1450	0% 4%	27	19%	68	47%	6	4%
1086	2000	3,087	1,049	34%	205	7%	48	2%	-	0%	-	0%	18	38%	30	63%	915	30%	46	5%	180	20% 6%	109	12%	196	21%	362	40% 12%	860	0% 3%	21	24%	25	29%	13	15%
1087	2000	3,550	1,213	34%	272	8%	31	1%	5	16%	-	0%	26	84%	-	0%	952	27%	46	5%	212	22% 6%	105	11%	186	20%	323	34% 9%	2300	0% 6%	34	15%	60	26%	34	15%
1094	2000	2,022	761	38%	119	6%	134	7%	26	19%	-	0%	52	39%	56	42%	537	27%	7	1%	89	17% 4%	33	6%	105	20%	278	52% 14%	900	0% 6%	21	23%	30	33%	13	14%
1097	2000	2,247	481	21%	127	6%	-	0%	-	#DIV/0!	7	21%	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	329	15%	-	0%	81	25% 4%	47	14%	48	15%	138	42% 6%	1520	0% 7%	34	22%	46	30%	25	16%
1100	2000	1,573	543	35%	165	10%	34	2%	7	21%	7	21%	13	38%	7	21%	367	23%	11	3%	115	31% 7%	12	3%	64	17%	145	40% 9%	1420	0% 5%	6	4%	43	30%	39	27%
1101	2000	2,945	746	25%	160	5%	67	2%	8	12%	7	10%	39	58%	13	19%	541	18%	72	13%	97	18% 3%	77	14%	78	14%	188	35% 6%	1380	0% 5%	39	28%	56	41%	10	7%
1102	2000	3,518	740	21%	233	7%	13	0%	-	0%	5	38%	8	62%	-	0%	488	14%	33	7%	141	29% 4%	104	21%	47	10%	143	29% 4%	2390	0% 7%	45	19%	87	36%	10	4%
Total	**2000**	**35,255**	**10,425**	**30%**	**2,291**	**6%**	**567**	**2%**	**74**	**13%**	**69**	**12%**	**310**	**55%**	**114**	**20%**	**8,029**	**23%**	**457**	**6%**	**1,610**	**20% 5%**	**1,052**	**13%**	**1,423**	**18%**	**3,088**	**38% 9%**	**18290**	**0% 5%**	**275**	**15%**	**612**	**33%**	**243**	**13%**

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The following Data is based on a selection of Eight Census Tracts Nearest Powderhorn Park as Illustrated Below

Figure 8. Eight Census Tract Selection
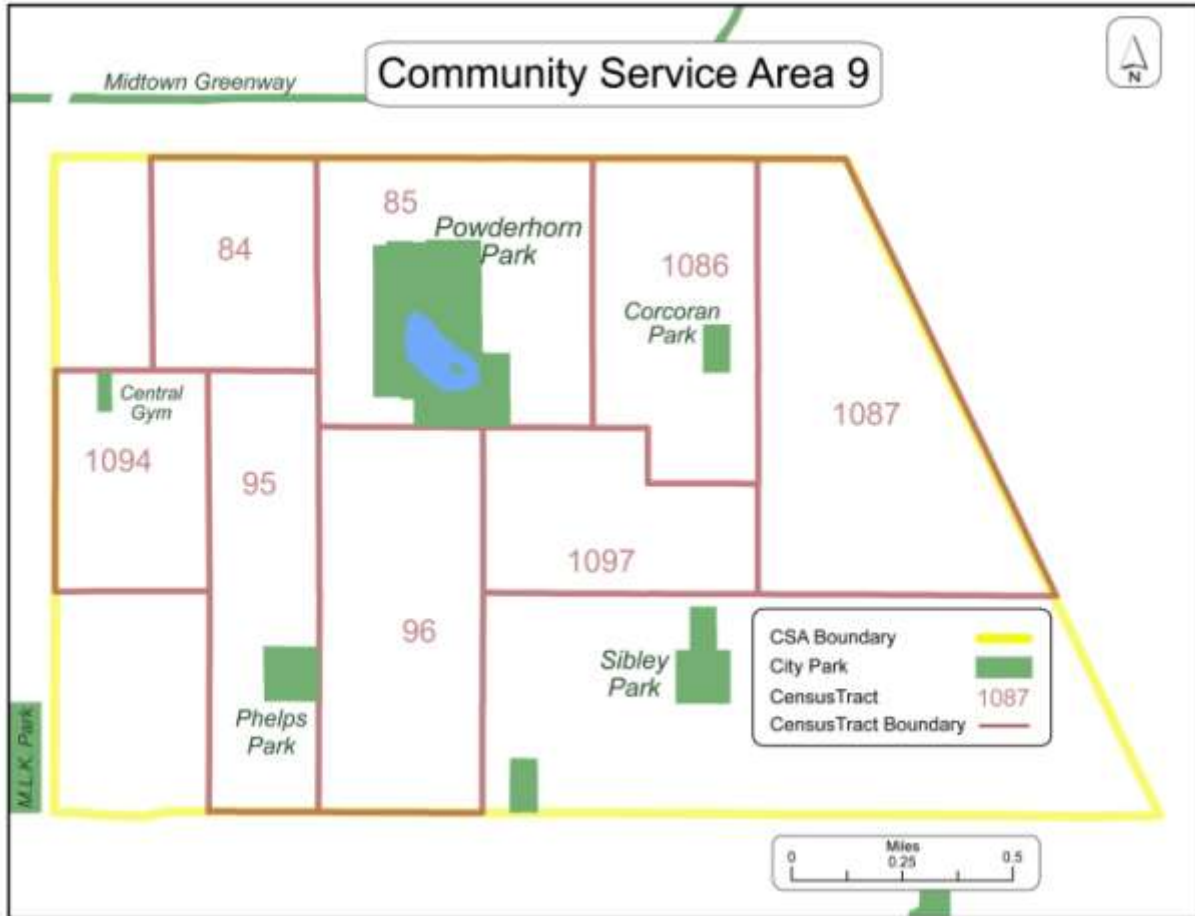
Figure 9.   Household Income

Tract_Short	Year	Households : Total	Households under 15K	%	Total Households under 25K	%	Households: $25;000 to $99;999	%	Households 25-100K	%	Households 100K or more	%
84	2000	788	148	19%	313	40%	416	53%	416	53%	59	7%
85	2000	1,588	413	26%	696	44%	849	53%	849	53%	43	3%
95	2000	1,066	169	16%	332	31%	681	64%	681	64%	53	5%
96	2000	1,410	164	12%	415	29%	940	67%	940	67%	55	4%
1086	2000	1,083	213	20%	384	35%	636	59%	636	59%	63	6%
1087	2000	1,298	173	13%	400	31%	866	67%	866	67%	32	2%
1094	2000	545	143	26%	196	36%	344	63%	344	63%	5	1%
1097	2000	934	91	10%	213	23%	674	72%	674	72%	47	5%
Totals	**2000**	**8,712**	**1,514**	**17%**	**2,949**	**34%**	**5,406**	**62%**	**5,406**	**62%**	**357**	**4%**

Figure 10. Education

Tract_Short	Year	Population 25 years and over: Total	Population 25 years and over, No schooling completed	%	Population 25 years and over: High school graduate (incl. GED)	%	Population 25 years and over: Some college; no degree	%	Population 25 years and over: Associate degree	%	Population 25 years and over: Bachelor's degree	%	Population 25 years and over: Professional school degree	%	Population 25 years and over: Master's degree	%	Population 25 years and over: Doctorate degree	%
84	2000	1523	47	3%	402	26%	203	13%	57	4%	227	15%	17	1%	74	5%	0	0%
85	2000	2357	121	5%	473	20%	299	13%	93	4%	391	17%	9	0%	173	7%	34	1%
95	2000	1752	41	2%	363	21%	225	13%	131	7%	349	20%	0	0%	147	8%	0	0%
96	2000	2277	57	3%	461	20%	346	15%	111	5%	497	22%	25	1%	241	11%	40	2%
1086	2000	1775	75	4%	533	30%	242	14%	83	5%	284	16%	11	1%	72	4%	16	1%
1087	2000	2359	87	4%	670	28%	353	15%	142	6%	364	15%	13	1%	98	4%	18	1%
1094	2000	975	62	6%	261	27%	189	19%	62	6%	82	8%	6	1%	6	1%	0	0%
1097	2000	1550	40	3%	418	27%	126	8%	75	5%	338	22%	18	1%	78	5%	42	3%
Total	**2000**	**14568**	**530**	**4%**	**3581**	**25%**	**1983**	**14%**	**754**	**5%**	**2532**	**17%**	**99**	**1%**	**889**	**6%**	**150**	**1%**
Minneapolis MSA				1%		25%						23%		2%		7%		1%

Figure 11. Poverty 1

Tract_Short	Year	Total population	Population for whom poverty status is determined: Total	Income in 1999 below poverty level	%	Population for whom poverty status is determined: Under .50	%	Population for whom poverty status is determined: .50 to .74	Population for whom poverty status is determined: .75 to .99	Persons below 1.50	%	Population for whom poverty status is determined: Income in 1999 below poverty level	%	Population for whom poverty status is determined: Under 5 years	Population for whom poverty status is determined: Under 5 years; Under .50	%	Population under 5 years; under poverty level	%	Population for whom poverty status is determined: 12 to 14 years	Under Poverty, 12-14 years old	%	Population for whom poverty status is determined: 65 years and over	%	Population for whom poverty status is determined: 65 years and over - Under Poverty	%	Population 18 years and over for whom poverty status is determined: Total	Population 18 years and over for whom poverty status is determined: Under Poverty	%
83	2000	2,364	2,352	908	39%																							
84	2000	2,760	2,762	748	27%	373	14%	184	191	1,456	53%	748	27%	212	25	12%	68	32%	177	73	41%	92	10	11%	1,862	391	21%
85	2000	4,501	4,416	1,169	26%	553	13%	420	196	1,738	39%	1,169	26%	352	55	16%	98	28%	273	126	46%	96	4	4%	2,997	657	22%
95	2000	3,113	3,113	657	21%	374	12%	161	122	1,066	34%	657	21%	290	53	18%	95	33%	146	50	34%	188	29	15%	2,124	317	15%
96	2000	3,575	3,534	539	15%	224	6%	243	72	814	23%	539	15%	263	12	5%	61	23%	143	34	24%	171	5	3%	2,608	327	13%
1086	2000	3,087	3,073	487	16%	286	9%	100	101	1,021	33%	487	16%	244	38	16%	49	20%	161	17	11%	167	20	12%	2,163	326	15%
1087	2000	3,550	3,360	498	15%	195	6%	210	93	1,001	30%	498	15%	235	-	0%	34	14%	121	20	17%	260	36	14%	2,544	377	15%
1094	2000	2,022	1,976	532	27%	283	14%	181	68	822	42%	532	27%	205	32	16%	87	42%	168	93	55%	87	9	10%	1,176	207	18%
1097	2000	2,247	2,218	282	13%	106	5%	13	163	416	19%	282	13%	144	-	0%	28	19%	100	11	11%	163	30	18%	1,735	207	12%
1100	2000	1,573	1,524	255	17%																						
1101	2000	2,945	2,961	244	8%																						
1102	2000	3,518	3,439	227	7%																						
Total	**2000**	**35,255**	**34,728**	**6,546**	**19%**	**2,394**	**7%**	**1512**	**1006**	**8,334**	**24%**	**4,912**	**14%**	**1,945**	**215**	**11%**	**520**	**27%**	**1,289**	**424**	**33%**	**1,224**	**143**	**12%**	**17,209**	**2,809**	**16%**

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Figure 12. Poverty 2

Tract_Short	Year	Total population	Population for whom poverty status is determined: Total	Income in 1999 below poverty level	%
83	2000	2,364	2,352	908	39%
84	2000	2,760	2,762	748	27%
85	2000	4,501	4,416	1,169	26%
95	2000	3,113	3,113	657	21%
96	2000	3,575	3,534	539	15%
1086	2000	3,087	3,073	487	16%
1087	2000	3,550	3,360	498	15%
1094	2000	2,022	1,976	532	27%
1097	2000	2,247	2,218	282	13%
1100	2000	1,573	1,524	255	17%
1101	2000	2,945	2,961	244	8%
1102	2000	3,518	3,439	227	7%
Total	**2000**	**35,255**	**34,728**	**6,546**	**19%**

Figure 13. Foreign Born (all 12 census tracts)

Tract_Short	Year	Total population	Foreign Born	Pct	Change 1990 to 2000
83	**2000**	**2,364**	**749**	32%	14%
84	2000	2,760	604	22%	8%
85	2000	4,501	1,243	28%	22%
95	2000	3,113	662	21%	17%
96	2000	3,575	492	14%	10%
1086	2000	3,087	791	26%	23%
1087	2000	3,550	637	18%	13%
1094	2000	2,022	510	25%	16%
1097	2000	2,247	463	21%	18%
1100	2000	1,573	273	17%	10%
1101	2000	2,945	292	10%	6%
1102	2000	3,518	173	5%	4%
Total	**2000**	**35,255**	**6,889**	**20%**	**14%**

Figure 13. Foreign Born

Tract_Short	Year	Total population	Foreign Born
84	1980	2,391.00	34
85	1980	3,825.00	135
95	1980	2,926.00	121
96	1980	3,475.00	105
1086	1980	2,820.00	55
1087	1980	3,007	155
1094	1980	1,775	66
1097	1980	2,185	72
Total	**1980**	**22,404**	**743**
83	1990	**2,544**	**462**
84	1990	2,425	333
85	1990	3,732	204
95	1990	2,896	128
96	1990	3,361	119
1086	1990	2,736	83
1087	1990	3,107	148
1094	1990	2,037	190
1097	1990	2,105	48
1100	1990	1,532	120
1101	1990	2,993	105
1102	1990	3,460	40
Total	**1990**	**32,928**	**1,980**
83	**2000**	**2,364**	**749**
84	2000	2,760	604
85	2000	4,501	1,243
95	2000	3,113	662
96	2000	3,575	492
1086	2000	3,087	791
1087	2000	3,550	637
1094	2000	2,022	510
1097	2000	2,247	463
1100	2000	1,573	273
1101	2000	2,945	292
1102	2000	3,518	173
Total	**2000**	**35,255**	**6,889**

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Figure 14. Age

Tract_Short	Year	Total pop	Under 18 num	Under 18 pct	Change 1980 to 1990	Change 1990 to 2000	Change 1980 to 2000	Change 2000 to 2010	18 years and over num	18 years and over pct	60 years and over num	60 years and over pct	Change 1980 to 1990	Change 1990 to 2000	Change 1980 to 2000	65 years and over num	65 years and over pct	Change 1980 to 1990	Change 1990 to 2000	Change 1980 to 2000
84	2000	2,760	1,034	37%	11%	-3%	8%		1,726	63%	114	4%	-5%	0%	-5%	69	3%	-3%	-1%	-4%
85	2000	4,501	1,376	31%	3%	6%	9%		3,125	69%	200	4%	-7%	-5%	-12%	134	3%	-6%	-5%	-10%
95	2000	3,113	1,007	32%	2%	3%	4%		2,106	68%	210	7%	-3%	-4%	-7%	163	5%	-3%	-3%	-5%
96	2000	3,575	956	27%	1%	2%	3%		2,619	73%	265	7%	-7%	-5%	-12%	182	5%	-6%	-5%	-10%
1086	2000	3,087	931	30%	6%	2%	8%		2,156	70%	231	7%	0%	-7%	-7%	171	6%	-1%	-5%	-6%
1087	2000	3,550	845	24%	1%	2%	3%		2,705	76%	493	14%	-4%	-5%	-10%	418	12%	-3%	-4%	-6%
1094	2000	2,022	775	38%	6%	1%	8%		1,247	62%	131	6%	-6%	-1%	-7%	104	5%	-4%	-1%	-5%
1097	2000	2,247	574	26%	3%	-1%	2%		1,673	74%	187	8%	-5%	-5%	-9%	139	6%	-4%	-4%	-7%
Total	**2000**	**35,255**	**10,319**	**29%**	**34%**	**-22%**	**12%**		**24,936**	**71%**	**1,831**	**5%**	**-3%**	**-3%**	**-6%**	**2,330**	**7%**	**-4%**	**-3%**	**-7%**

Figure 16.   Origin

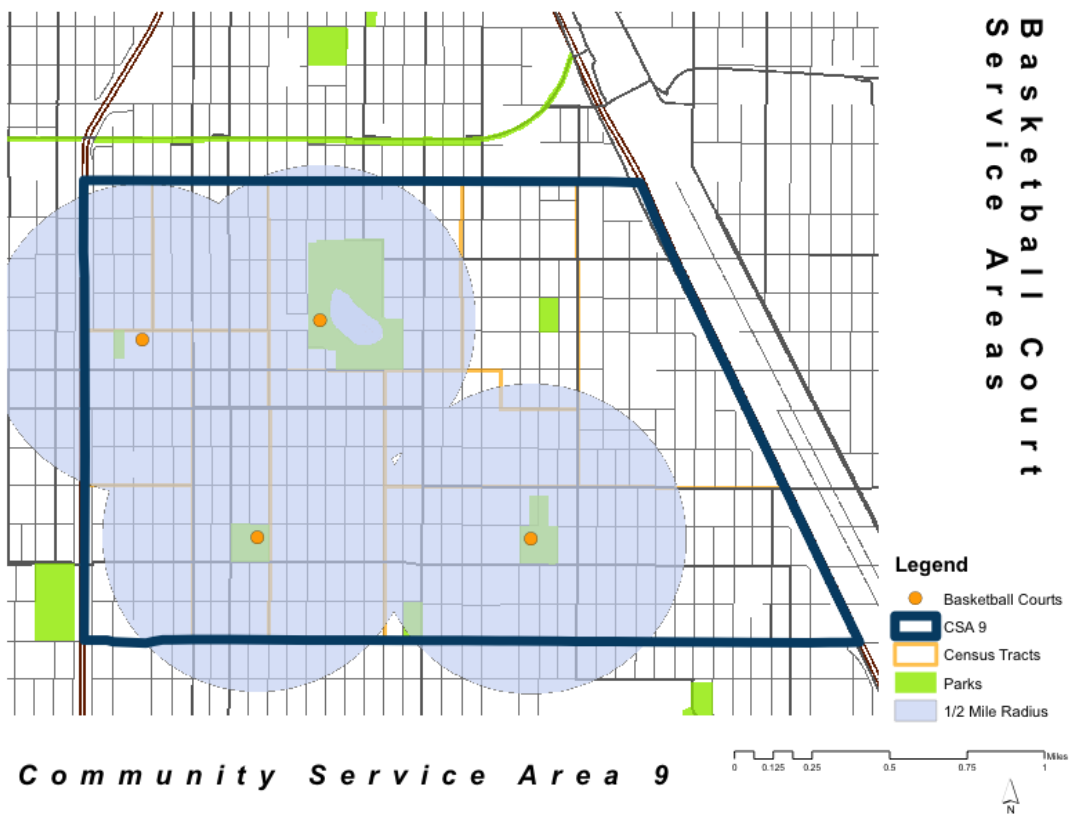| Tract_Short	Year	Total Pop	Native:	Born in state of residence	Other US state	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Other	Puerto Rico	U.S. Island Areas	Born abroad of American parent(s)	Foreign born:	Foreign born: Naturalized citizen	Foreign born: Not a citizen
84	2000	2792	2188	1249	936	110	552	202	72	3	0	0	3	604	110	494
85	2000	4469	3226	1731	1474	152	811	352	159	21	11	0	10	1243	106	1137
95	2000	3113	2451	1320	1098	67	592	238	201	33	0	0	33	662	67	595
96	2000	3575	3083	1879	1188	108	630	330	120	16	7	0	9	492	96	396
1086	2000	3087	2296	1300	965	79	641	163	82	31	6	0	25	791	129	662
1087	2000	3550	2913	1914	981	116	539	103	223	18	4	0	14	637	104	533
1094	2000	2011	1501	775	726	31	442	224	29	0	0	0	0	510	82	428
1097	2000	2258	1795	1084	654	38	455	88	73	57	34	0	23	463	45	418
Total	2000	24,855	19,453	11,252	8,022	701	4,662	1,700	959	179	62	-	117	5,402	739	4,663

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Figure 17.   Age 2 (All 12 census tracts)

Tract_Short	Year	Total pop	Under 18 num	Under 18 pct	Change 2000 to 2010	18 years and over num	18 years and over pct
83	2010	2,221	680	31%	-7%	1,541	69%
84	2010	2,720	764	28%	-2%	1,956	72%
85	2010	4,396	1,261	29%	-4%	3,135	71%
95	2010	3,083	909	29%	3%	2,174	71%
96	2010	3,436	889	26%	-4%	2,547	74%
1086	2010	2,880	799	28%	4%	2,081	72%
1087	2010	3,274	693	21%	-17%	2,581	79%
1094	2010	2,161	718	33%	8%	1,443	67%
1097	2010	2,252	570	25%	-8%	1,682	75%
1100	2010	1,673	546	33%	11%	1,127	67%
1101	2010	2,735	581	21%	-1%	2,154	79%
1102	2010	3,522	690	20%	-10%	2,832	80%
Total	**2010**	**34,353**	**9,100**	**26%**	**-3%**	**25,253**	**74%**

Figure 18. Rentals

Tract_Short	Year	Housing units: Total	Specified renter-occupied housing units: Total	Unweighted sample housing units: Total	Unweighted sample housing units: Occupied	Unweighted sample housing units: Vacant	Pct Rentals
84	2000	830	413	118	117	1	50%
85	2000	1688	955	252	246	6	57%
95	2000	1124	475	167	158	9	42%
96	2000	1456	459	238	227	11	32%
1086	2000	1130	507	180	174	6	45%
1087	2000	1315	334	204	198	6	25%
1094	2000	617	256	87	81	6	41%
1097	2000	932	341	156	149	7	37%
Total	**2000**	**9092**	**3740**	**1402**	**1350**	**52**	**41%**

Appendix B GIS Maps for Park and Recreation Supply Analysis

Park Locations & Amenities

Legend
- ◆ Softball Field
- ● Soccer Fields
- ⊙ Volleyball Courts
- ● Tennis Courts
- ↳ Football Fields
- ● Basketball Courts
- ◇ Baseball Fields
- ☆ Indoor Multi Court
- ▭ CSA 9
- ▭ Census Tracts
- ▭ Parks

Community Service Area 9

Basketball Court Service Areas

Legend
- ● Basketball Courts
- ▭ CSA 9
- ▭ Census Tracts
- ▭ Parks
- ▭ 1/2 Mile Radius

Community Service Area 9

csa #9

Baseball Field Service Areas

Legend
- ◇ Baseball Fields
- ▬ CSA 9
- ▭ Census Tracts
- ▮ Parks
- ▭ 1/2 Mile Radius

Community Service Area 9

Football/Field Hockey Service Areas

Legend
- ⚑ Football Fields
- ▬ CSA 9
- ▭ Census Tracts
- ▮ Parks
- ▭ 1 Mile Radius

Community Service Area 9

csa #9

Indoor Multi-Court Service Areas

Legend
☆　Indoor Multi Court
▭　CSA 9
▭　Census Tracts
■　Parks
▢　1/2 Mile Radius indc

Community Service Area 9

Soccer Field Service Area

Legend
●　Soccer Fields
▭　CSA 9
▭　Census Tracts
■　Parks
▢　2 Mile Radius

Community Service Area 9

csa #9

Softball Field Service Area

Legend
♦ Softball Field
▭ CSA 9
▭ Census Tracts
▭ Parks
▭ 1/2 Mile Radius

Community Service Area 9

Tennis Court Service Areas

Legend
● Tennis Courts
▭ 1/2 Mile Radius
▭ CSA 9
▭ Census Tracts
▭ Parks

Community Service Area 9

csa #9

Volleyball Court Service Area

Community Service Area 9

Legend

⊙ Volleyball Courts

CSA 9

Census Tracts

Parks

1/2 Mile Buffer

0   0.125   0.25   0.5   0.75   1 Miles

N

csa #9

Appendix C :Ratings of Park Features in Importance and Satisfaction

Park Feature	Mean Importance Rating (Sample Size)	Mean Satisfaction Rating (Sample Size)	GAP between Satisfaction and Importance
Walking paths	3.72 (200)	3.48 (198)	(0.23)***
Restroom facilities	3.64 (198)	2.78 (193)	(0.85)***
Drinking fountains	3.53 (194)	2.82 (186)	(0.71)***
Picnic areas	3.53 (198)	3.36 (192)	(0.17)**
Biking paths	3.52 (198)	3.40 (190)	(0.12)*
Seating areas such as benches	3.49 (198)	3.17 (192)	(0.33)***
Lighting	3.44 (197)	3.04 (190)	(0.40)***
Gardens	3.30 (194)	3.02 (184)	(0.29)***
Tot lots and playgrounds	3.24 (197)	3.32 (163)	0.08
Beaches	3.19 (191)	3.10 (173)	(0.10)
Swimming and wading Pools	3.17 (196)	3.05 (168)	(0.12)
Water pumps and wells	3.14 (186)	2.90 (162)	(0.24)***
Parking lots	3.09 (196)	3.02 (181)	(0.06)
Sledding and tubing areas	3.08 (193)	3.15 (168)	0.07
Art such as sculptures	3.05 (198)	2.77 (175)	(0.28)***
Ice rinks	3.04 (193)	2.99 (170)	(0.05)
Indoor gymnasiums and exercise rooms	2.89 (191)	2.86 (139)	(0.03)
Soccer fields	2.84 (197)	3.11 (153)	0.27***

Dog parks and pet facilities	2.82	(195)	2.94	(144)	0.12
Cross country ski trails	2.70	(191)	2.87	(141)	0.17*
Tennis courts	2.70	(196)	3.08	(143)	0.38***
Basketball courts	2.61	(194)	3.16	(134)	0.55***
Baseball fields	2.61	(195)	3.36	(136)	0.76***
Fishing docks	2.57	(191)	2.99	(142)	0.42***
Softball fields	2.51	(191)	3.12	(137)	0.62***
Food service & kitchen	2.45	(189)	2.88	(136)	0.43***
Football fields	2.39	(190)	3.11	(128)	0.71***
Volleyball courts	2.35	(190)	2.78	(121)	0.43***
Snowboarding areas	2.27	(187)	2.67	(101)	0.40***
Broomball rinks	2.06	(179)	2.67	(92)	0.61***
Golf courses	1.84	(191)	2.63	(87)	0.79***
Cricket fields	1.69	(179)	2.54	(72)	0.85***

Appendix D:Ratings of Recreation Programs in Importance and Satisfaction

Recreation Program	Mean Importance Rating (Sample Size)		Mean Satisfaction Rating (Sample Size)		GAP between Satisfaction and Importance
School aged childcare	3.48	(180)	3.15	(94)	(0.33)***
Computer and technology	3.33	(187)	3.11	(100)	(0.22)***
Cooking and nutrition	3.32	(181)	3.33	(105)	0.01
Creative arts	3.29	(188)	3.09	(143)	(0.20)**
Health and fitness	3.27	(190)	3.17	(149)	(0.10)
Nature and environment	3.20	(192)	3.06	(152)	(0.14)*
Games and hobby	3.18	(188)	3.23	(123)	0.05
Music and performing arts	3.13	(196)	3.04	(146)	(0.09)
Preschool	3.05	(179)	3.14	(90)	0.09
Special events	2.86	(189)	3.06	(161)	0.20**
Sports	2.85	(193)	2.96	(144)	0.11
Trips and tours	2.85	(176)	2.99	(94)	0.14
Leadership and life skills	2.81	(182)	3.10	(100)	0.29**
Language and culture	2.76	(187)	3.06	(115)	0.30**
Water recreation	2.65	(186)	3.05	(143)	0.41***

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Appendix E :Ratings of Limitations to Using Parks and Trails

	Mean Rating	Sd. Dev
Concern about personal safety due to crime or lack of policing	1.90	0.89
Lack of leisure time	1.85	0.81
Lack of information about programs and facilities	1.82	0.89
Schedules of park programs not being convenient	1.62	0.79
Park programs not meeting your needs	1.45	0.69
Parks and trails not being well-Maintained	1.44	0.79
Concern about traffic safety along walking routes	1.44	0.84
Park facilities not meeting your needs	1.43	0.70
Parks and trails not being within walking distance	1.41	0.75
Overcrowding	1.40	0.67
Lack of parking spaces near parks and trails	1.39	0.66
High cost of park programs	1.39	0.82
Lack of a companion	1.34	0.63
Personal health constraints	1.34	0.72
Lack of interest in parks and trails	1.30	0.62
Lack of transportation	1.25	0.61
Negative past experiences	1.24	0.59
Not feeling welcome by other park users	1.22	0.58
Cultural beliefs and restrictions	1.17	0.59
Not feeling welcome by staff	1.16	0.51
Language barriers	1.14	0.50