
A look at
American Indian Families
in Hennepin County

*Part Three: Investing in American Indian Families,
A Financial Review of American Indian Nonprofits*



American Indian *Families* Project



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April 2004

This is the third in the series, "A look at American Indian Families in Hennepin County." The five reports in the series are products of the American Indian Families Project.

Part One: Hennepin County American Indian Demographics.

Part Two: An In-depth Look at the Community (builds on information from the first report and takes a deeper look at health, economics, child welfare, incarceration and job training).

Part Three: Investing in American Indian Families, A Financial Review of American Indian Nonprofits.

The first three reports are available on the Hennepin County Web site - www.hennepin.us - use the keyword search "AIFP" or "American Indian Families Project."

Future reports in this series are:

Part Four: Voices of American Indian Families

Part Five: Reclaiming the Spirit

These reports are designed to further the understanding and appreciation of American Indian families in Hennepin County. Each report in isolation is not a complete picture of the community and will not lead to sustainable solutions. The larger community will find each report most useful when used in combination with the other four reports in this series and in coordination with individuals who are knowledgeable about and involved with the American Indian community in Hennepin County.

The American Indian Families Project was established by the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners in 2002 at the request of the American Indian community and the Metropolitan Urban Indian Directors (MUID), which represents more than 50 organizations, services and programs from the American Indian community. The project was in response to growing concerns that American Indian residents continue to experience a quality of life well below the overall average. Stories and reflections of community members also indicate cultural traditions are vulnerable.

The project's mission is based on the premise that solutions rest within the strengths and assets of the American Indian community itself.

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Executive Summary

- Metropolitan American Indian nonprofits received \$40 million in revenue in 2002. In comparison, all metropolitan nonprofits had \$2.3 billion in revenue.
- Between 1999 and 2002 local American Indian nonprofit revenue increased by 13.5 percent. At the same time, the number of American Indians living in poverty in Hennepin County increased by 13 percent.
- The total yearly revenue of American Indian nonprofits in the seven-county metropolitan area is equivalent to \$4,702 per American Indian living in poverty in 1999.
- In 1999, the seven-county American Indian nonprofits' share of small and medium metropolitan nonprofit revenue was 1.8 percent. The representation of American Indians in the metropolitan area poverty population was 4.2 percent.
- Hennepin County spends an average of \$5.5 million a year on contracts with American Indian organizations. This represents \$1,305 spent per American Indian living in poverty.
- County contract funding with American Indian nonprofits was 2.8 percent of all county contract funding in 2002. American Indians represented over 3.1 percent of the county's poverty population in 2002.
- Local foundations give about \$4 million annually to local American Indian nonprofits.
- Foundation giving to local American Indian nonprofits represents \$519 per metropolitan American Indian living in poverty.
- Funding to local American Indian nonprofits is 0.8 percent of total foundation funding equaling \$506 million.

Letter from the Catalyst

What if tomorrow's front-page headline read: "Over the next five years, \$200 million will be invested into the Twin Cities American Indian community through American Indian nonprofits."

- Would the community and other stakeholders think and plan differently?
- What type of investment strategies would emerge and how would that be tied to accountability and results?
- What type of relationships and coordinated action would occur?

In fact, \$200 million is approximately what the American Indian nonprofit community did receive in the past five years.

We live in a market-driven society that demands a return on investment. The private sector measures success by sustainable profit and consumer satisfaction. Companies strategically invest millions of dollars, annually, to improving performance, understanding customers and being innovative. Businesses live or die by their ability to produce results that meet public demand.

Like businesses, sustainable outcomes and measurable results are important to the public and nonprofit sector. Any reputable company or program requires careful reflection and evaluation, including the question: "Are we reaching our goals and objectives, and are they producing the intended outcomes for the people we serve?"

For decades, American Indian nonprofits have been extremely important in assisting American Indian families. The American Indian community continues to receive significant fiscal investment through American Indian nonprofits. Many non-American Indian partners and friends have joined in these efforts, collectively producing a wealth of services and opportunities. This partnership is vital to improving the quality of life for American Indian families.

Unfortunately, quality-of-life indicators for American Indian families in Hennepin County paint a picture of disconnected resources, efforts and outcomes. Over several decades, millions of dollars have been invested to improve the lives of American Indians. However, these investments have not netted results or accountability that is acceptable to the American Indian community.

As report after report documents disparate trends, increasing socioeconomic needs require increased investment and resources. Over time the number of nonprofits has risen. But while nonprofit investment has increased, key indicators of well-being and socioeconomic growth for American Indians have flat-lined.

The American Indian community continues to experience a progression of community need. Issues of employment, housing, health, job training, and rehabilitation, to name a few, have become familiar issues in the American Indian community. The result has been the development of nonprofits that address socioeconomic-based deficits. Success in addressing poverty, for example, is often measured by our ability to slow the growth of poverty, rather than reduce or prevent it, or by how many people are fed, housed and provided with health care. Such success may slow the "crisis mode," but creates a state of "livable" poverty.

Nonprofit success and growth of investment have not necessarily resulted in more American Indians leaving poverty. As livable poverty is maintained, American Indian nonprofits have created a captive audience and constituent base, unintentionally resulting in families who cycle through "programs" from generation to generation. Few strategies and effective services have been created and sustained to move families beyond livable poverty and dependence on organizations to self-sufficiency.

The amount of money invested is not the only issue-areas of investment, the process for investment and desired results in relation to investment are equally important.

- Are stakeholders investing in the most effective and sustainable efforts?
- Are systems for investment structured for optimum success?
- Who is defining success? Effectiveness? Results?

Despite years of tweaking and attempts at change, disparate conditions for American Indians in Hennepin County remain.

The challenge is to reconnect, creatively and effectively, investment and outcomes, planning and performance, understanding and action. This must be done by building lasting relationships, profound knowledge and responsible infrastructure. Neither American Indian families nor the greater community can accept or afford poor planning, poor investments and poor results in programs designed to help families better their lives.

Justin Kii Huenemann
American Indian Community Catalyst
American Indian Families Project

Introduction

The first two reports from the American Indian Families Project examined demographic and socioeconomic aspects of Hennepin County's American Indian community. This report looks at the financial support for American Indian nonprofit agencies in the seven-county metropolitan area from 1998 to 2002.

As the first reports show, American Indians face multiple barriers in achieving high levels of well-being. The project's second report includes American Indian enrollment in programs that address some of these issues. With few exceptions, most programs lack an American Indian focus. Given the challenges found in the first two reports, this analysis examines investments in organizations with an American Indian perspective that are working to improve the quality of life of American Indians.

Financial data alone tells only part of the story. This report does not analyze the effectiveness of local agencies serving American Indians. Yet, the first two reports in this series show that the basic living conditions of American Indians in the metropolitan area remain essentially unaltered despite these agencies' efforts. While there has been some improvement in some areas of well-being, disparities with other races remain. The persistence of these disparities challenges the entire system of service provision, including funding levels, methods of contracting, the services themselves, and program participants.

It is known that American Indians visit non-American Indian nonprofits, but an analysis of these nonprofits' investment in the local American Indian community is beyond the scope of this report. This report assumes that American Indian agencies only serve American Indians. Reported investment in the American Indian community via nonprofits is understated to the extent that American Indians use non-American Indian nonprofits. Financial assistance going directly to individuals through programs like the Minnesota Family Investment Program and services available to the general population, such as public education, are not covered in this report.

Methodology

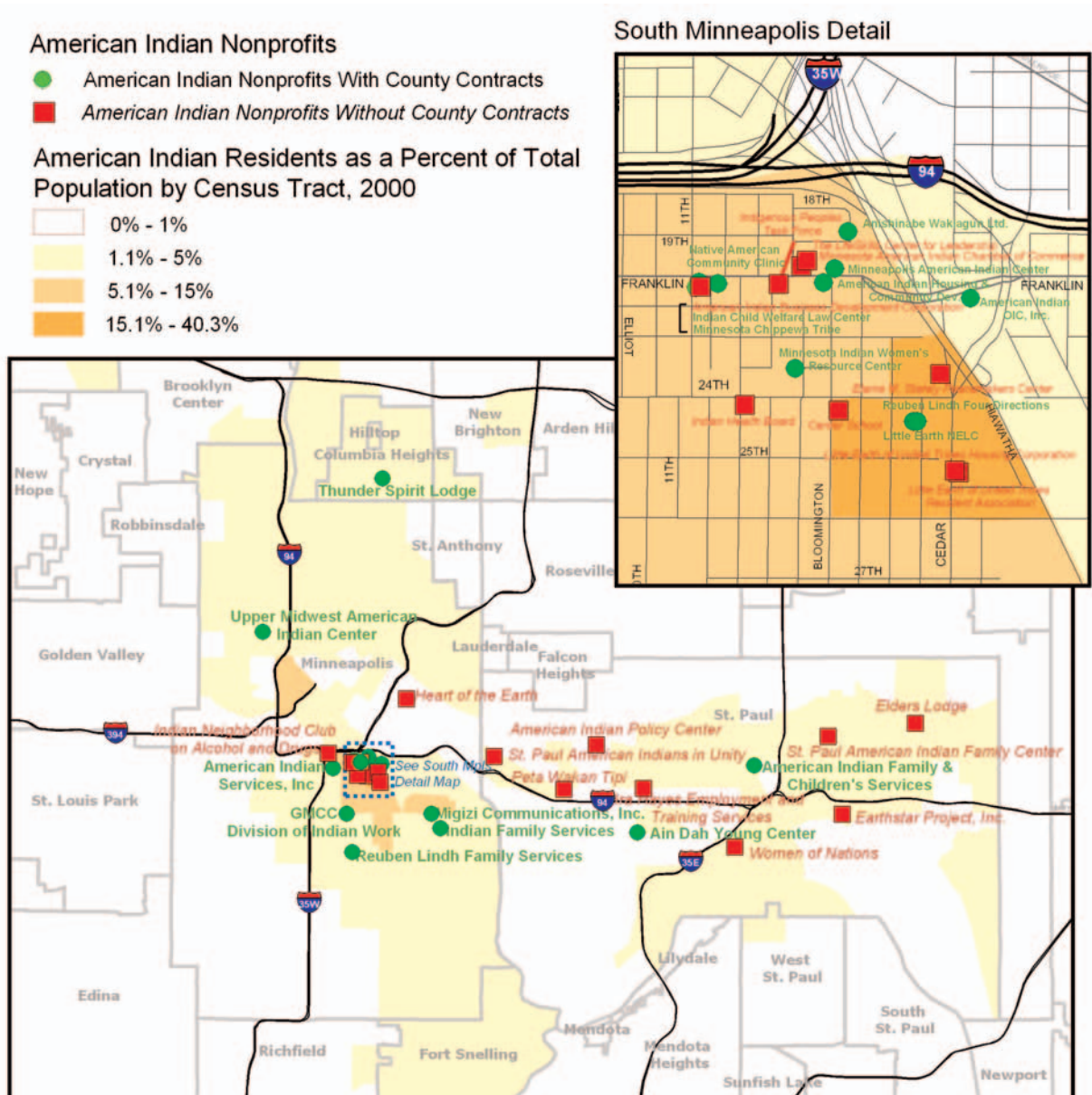
First, total nonprofit funding is analyzed. Second, because many nonprofits receive funding from Hennepin County contracts for services or through foundations, these two areas are specifically analyzed in more detail. When examining American Indian nonprofit funding, this report adjusts for the estimated need for services among American Indians. Since this need is not known exactly, this report uses the number of individuals in poverty.¹ In doing this, the report further assumes that nonprofits serve only those in poverty and that all in poverty use nonprofits.

The adjustment is done in two ways. First, the report compares the share of total funding American Indian nonprofits receive to American Indians' share of the total poverty population. Second, the report shows American Indian nonprofits' funding per American Indian in poverty. Dollar amounts are expressed in 2002 dollars throughout the report.

American Indian Nonprofits

Fifty-six percent of the metropolitan American Indian population in poverty resides in Hennepin County.² Reflecting this distribution, eight of the top 10 metropolitan American Indian nonprofits by revenue are located in Minneapolis. The maps below show that American Indian nonprofits are located in neighborhoods where there is a concentration of American Indian residents. They also indicate that Hennepin County has contracts with a number of these nonprofits.

Minneapolis/St. Paul Area American Indian Nonprofits³ and Hennepin County Contracts in 2002



Figures for this section are based on 32 metropolitan American Indian nonprofits with annual revenue exceeding \$25,000. They are required to report to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS),⁴ this section's data source.

- American Indian agencies in the seven-county metropolitan area received approximately \$40.4 million in revenues in 2002 – 1.8 percent of the \$2.3 billion in revenue for similarly sized metropolitan nonprofits.⁵
- American Indians composed 4.2 percent of the metropolitan area's poverty population in 1999.
- In 1999, American Indian nonprofits received the equivalent of \$4,702 for each American Indian living in poverty.⁶

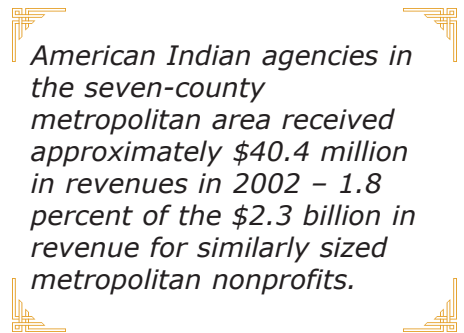
The following is an analysis of those American Indian nonprofits with records available for 1998-2002.

- Between 1999 and 2002, these American Indian nonprofits' total revenue increased 7.5 percent.
- The increase was less than the 13 percent rise in the Hennepin County American Indian population living in poverty during the same period.

If all American Indian nonprofits are considered (not just those for which there are five years of data), total funding increased 13.5 percent during the same period.

In recent years, government has increased grant money to American Indian nonprofits.

- Government grants contributed to one-half of nonprofit revenues in 2002. Public support, which includes money received directly from individuals or through agencies such as the United Way, declined. So did program service revenue, which includes client fees and government contracts for services.
- Other similarly sized metropolitan nonprofits received one-fifth of their revenue from government grants and a higher percent of their income from program-service revenue.⁷



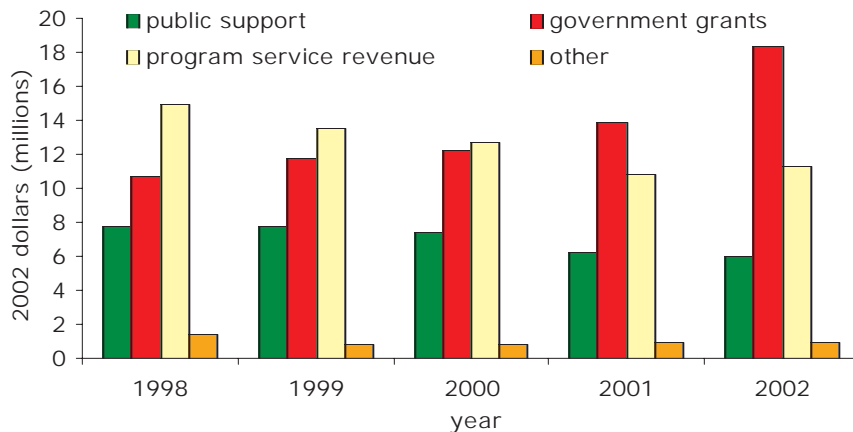
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Top 10 Local American Indian Nonprofits, Ranked by Revenue Received (2002 dollars): 1998 to 2002

Organization	Focus	1998-2002 Revenue
Indian Health Board of Minneapolis (IHB)	Health	\$ 26,891,201
Little Earth Housing Corporation, Residents Association, and Neighborhood Early Learning Center (NELC)	Housing and early childhood development	\$ 19,372,272
Minneapolis American Indian Center	Chemical dependency, youth programs and monitoring of Indian Child Welfare Act	\$ 18,851,623
American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center (AIOIC)	Employment training	\$ 12,925,496
Upper Midwest American Indian Center	Furthering educational, social and cultural activities of the American Indian people	\$ 11,825,187
American Indian Neighborhood Development Corporation	Neighborhood business development	\$ 11,396,157
Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center	Culturally specific programs for American Indian women	\$ 10,917,595
American Indian Family and Children Services (AIFACS)	Culturally specific environments for Native American foster children	\$ 9,546,786
Heart of the Earth Center for American Indian Education and Survival School	Charter school for American Indian youth	\$ 9,018,707
Women of Nations	Services for battered women	\$ 8,271,946
Total		\$ 139,016,971

Source: Federal Tax Forms I-990

Revenue Sources⁸ for American Indian Nonprofits, Seven-County Metropolitan Area (2002 dollars): 1998 to 2002



Source: Federal Tax Forms I-990

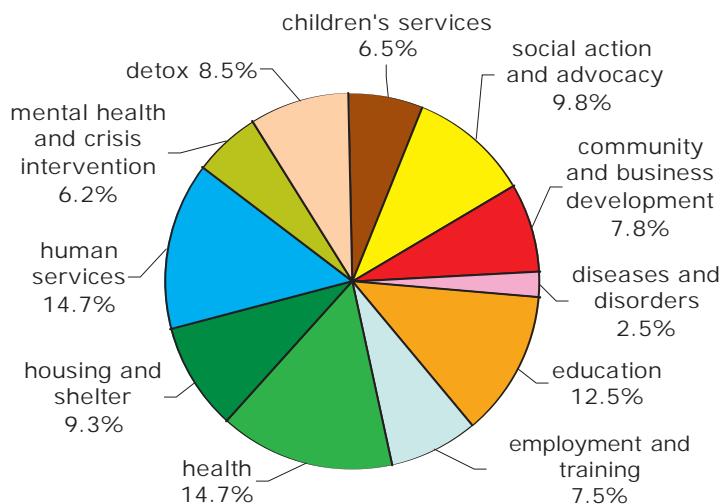
For definition of *revenue sources* see endnote 8.

Eight of the top 10 metropolitan American Indian nonprofits, ranked by revenue, are located in Minneapolis.

- Between 1998 and 2002, the 32 metropolitan American Indian nonprofits had a total reported revenue of \$181.7 million dollars.
- The top 10 nonprofits collected 75 percent of this revenue.

Eight of the top 10 metropolitan American Indian nonprofits, ranked by revenue, are located in Minneapolis.

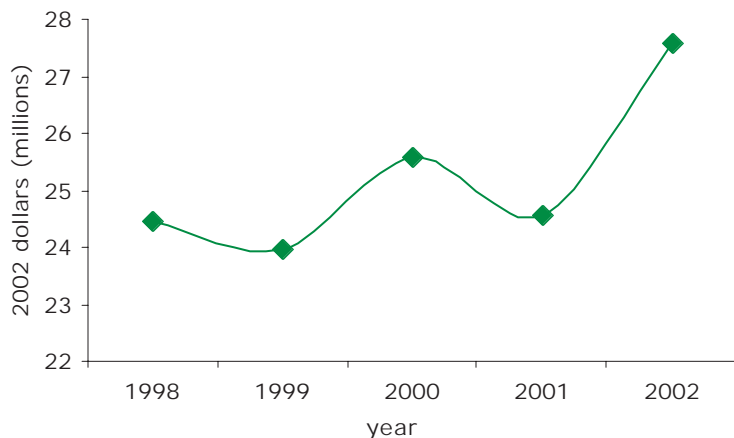
Revenue Distribution by Metropolitan American Indian Nonprofits' Activities: 2002



Source: Federal Tax Forms I-990

Human services, which includes adult, family and child supportive services, received the largest percentage of funding – 15 percent.

Total Net Assets or Fund Balance of American Indian Nonprofits, Seven-County Metropolitan Area (2002 dollars): 1998 to 2002



Source: Federal Tax Forms I-990

Questions to consider:

1. *Has the policy of providing separate services to American Indians resulted in fewer resources for the American Indian community?*

2. *Does the distribution of resources match the need for services?*

3. *Given governments’ fiscal challenges, can American Indian nonprofits expect continued government support at existing levels?*

4. *The 10 largest nonprofits collect 75 percent of American Indian agency revenue. Do the services they provide match community needs?*

5. *Are American Indian nonprofits at a financial disadvantage because they have a relatively small base of program participants and must spread their overhead costs over a smaller number of participants?*

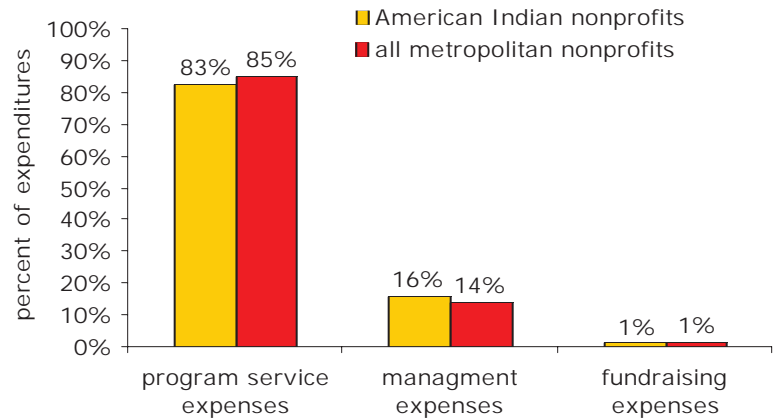
- The combined net assets of the 26 American Indian nonprofits for the years 1998-2002 rose by 13 percent after inflationary increases are removed.
- These nonprofits accounted for 95 percent of the 2002 assets held by local American Indian nonprofits reporting to the IRS.

Not all American Indian nonprofits are getting stronger.

- Nearly half – 47 percent – of 30 reporting nonprofits in 2002 had expenses that exceeded revenues.
- The average year-end assets for nonprofits with a deficit in 2002 were \$361,000 versus \$1.5 million for the nonprofits with positive cash flow.

Overall, American Indian nonprofits spend their revenue in a manner similar to all metropolitan nonprofits. The vast majority of expenditures by metropolitan American Indian nonprofits – 83 percent – were for services.

Percent of Total Expenditures by Type for American Indian and All Nonprofits: 2002



Source: 2003 Minnesota Nonprofit Economy Report and Federal Tax Forms I-990

Hennepin County Contracts

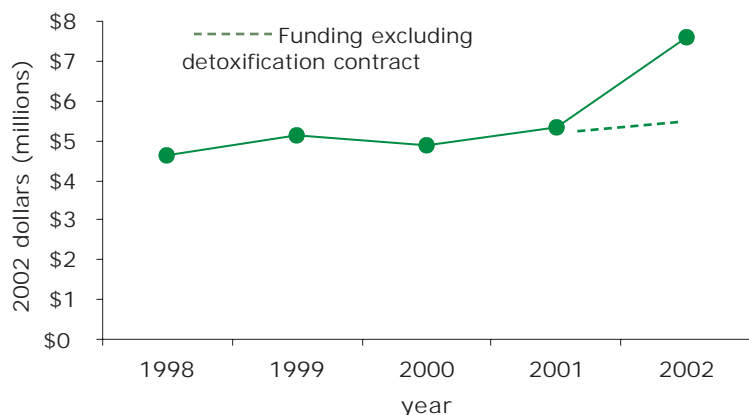
County contract data from 1998 to 2002 was collected from all major county departments.

American Indian nonprofits, mostly in Hennepin County, received \$7.6 million in county contracts in 2002 and \$27.5 million between 1998 and 2002.

- In 1999 the proportion of county contract funding to American Indian agencies (2.2 percent) was less than American Indians' representation in the county's poverty population (4.7 percent).⁹
- The 64 percent increase in county contract monies received by American Indian agencies between 1998 and 2002 exceeded the 14 percent increase paid through remaining county contracts.
- This increase brought American Indian agency contract funding to 2.8 percent of all contract funding in 2002, when American Indians represented over 3.1 percent of the county's poverty population.¹⁰

American Indian nonprofits, mostly in Hennepin County, received \$7.6 million in county contracts in 2002 and \$27.5 million between 1998 and 2002.

Hennepin County Contract Funding to American Indian Nonprofits (2002 dollars): 1998 to 2002



Source: Hennepin County department contract budgets

- Most of the increase in county contract funding occurred when the county changed the detoxification services provider from the Salvation Army to the American Indian Housing and Community Development Corporation. Since eligibility remained open to anyone requiring detoxification, there was an increase in funding to American Indian agencies but not a fundamental change in the level of service to American Indians.

Questions to consider:

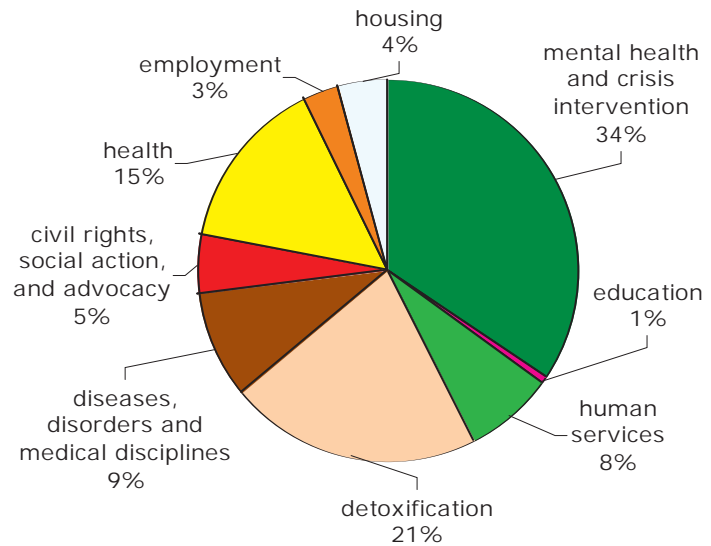
1. To what extent are county contract funding decisions influenced by other sources of assistance to the American Indian community such as federal programs? Does Hennepin County contracting with American Indian agencies reflect fewer or more perceived programming gaps for American Indians compared to gaps for other races?

2. Given all sources of nonprofit funding, is the current level of county contract funding to American Indian nonprofits the best, compared to other nonprofits? Is the distribution of contract funding among American Indian nonprofits optimal?

3. What role does the American Indian community have in contract funding decisions?

- Without this change in providers, the increase between 1998 and 2002 was 16 percent – close to the 14 percent increase paid to remaining county contracts, and just above the 13 percent increase in the number of Hennepin County American Indians living in poverty.

Distribution of Hennepin County Contract Dollars by American Indian Nonprofits’ Activities: 2002



Source: Hennepin County department contract budgets

- Depending on the year, from 85 to 90 percent of county contract monies distributed either to American Indian or all other agencies was administered through the county's Human Services Department.
- On a per-person-in-poverty basis, contract dollars to Hennepin County American Indian nonprofits averaged \$1,306 between 1998 and 2002.¹¹

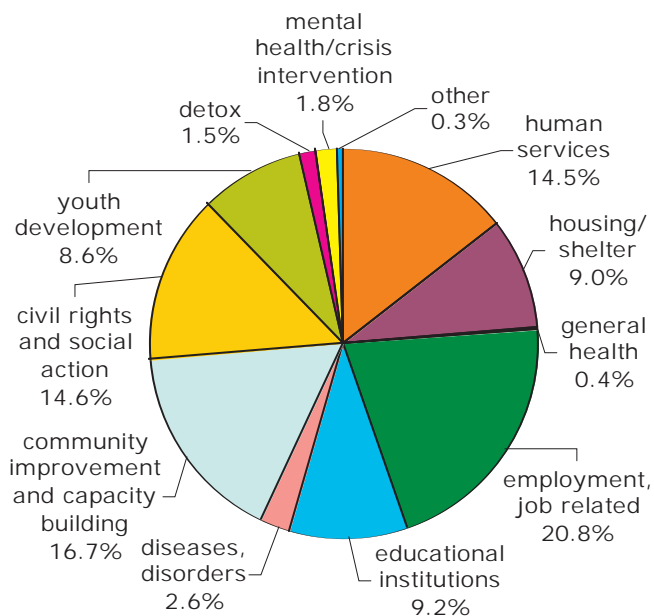
Foundation Giving

In general, foundations distribute money earned through investments. Reflecting the stock market decline, Minnesota foundations in 2002 reported their first yearly decline in grant monies distributed since 1994.¹² Unfortunately, the need for services has increased as foundation revenue has decreased.

Foundations goals vary, depending on the mission and vision of the foundation and its leaders. In general, foundations focus on three to five areas, ranging from human services and education to health and well-being. Foundations tend to fund American Indian organizations focused on employment or job training, community improvement and capacity building, human services or civil rights/social action (see chart below). Whether this is because of foundation preferences in giving or community preferences is unclear.

For this report, more than 50 local foundations funding organizations in the metropolitan area were identified and their giving patterns over five years analyzed.¹³ Complete five-year data was not available for approximately one out of five foundations. In those instances, yearly averages were calculated based on the number of years of data available.

Average Distribution of Foundation Giving by Metropolitan American Indian Nonprofits' Activities: 1998 to 2002



Source: Federal Tax Forms I-990

Local foundations gave approximately \$4 million annually to nonprofits serving primarily the American Indian community. In general, local urban American Indian organizations do not rely heavily on foundation giving.

- The \$4 million contributed annually amounts to 0.8 percent of average annual giving (\$506 million) by the foundations analyzed.¹⁴ However, many foundations give to organizations in other states, regions and countries. So the percent of local, as opposed to total, foundation funding going to local American Indian nonprofits is greater than 0.8 percent.
- Foundations tend to fund local nonprofits primarily serving people who have limited resources or are living in poverty.
- For metropolitan American Indians living in poverty, the average amount of money invested per individual by foundations is \$519.¹⁵

Foundation giving to American Indian nonprofits can be ranked by the percent this giving represents of each foundation's total giving or by the dollars each foundation gives to American Indian nonprofits. Since ranking by these two methods gives different results, the results of both methods are shown in the following tables. The results are not the same. For example, the McKnight Foundation was the number one donor of dollars given to American Indian nonprofits, but since they give so universally and the total amount of money they give is so large, they rank tenth in the column ranking the percent of giving to American Indian nonprofits.

Top 10 Local Foundations by Average Percent of Total Giving to Metropolitan American Indian Nonprofits (2002 dollars): 1998 to 2002

Name of Foundation	Percent of Total Giving	Total Dollars Given to American Indian Nonprofits
Grotto Foundation Inc.	16.5%	\$ 124,833
Joseph C. and Lillian A. Duke Foundation	3.0%	\$ 2,018
St. Paul Companies Inc. Foundation	2.9%	\$ 161,200
Minnesota Partnership for Action Against Tobacco	2.7%	\$ 95,566
Otto Bremer Foundation	2.6%	\$ 498,866
Headwaters Foundation for Justice	2.0%	\$ 9,673
Star Tribune Foundation	1.5%	\$ 44,741
Archibald Bush Foundation	1.4%	\$ 491,033
Sheltering Arms Foundation	1.3%	\$ 7,123
McKnight Foundation	1.2%	\$ 1,287,213

Source: Federal Tax Forms I-990

Top 10 Local Foundations by Annual Average Giving to Metropolitan American Indian Nonprofits (2002 dollars): 1998 to 2002

Name of Foundation	Yearly Average
McKnight Foundation	\$ 1,287,213
Otto Bremer Foundation	\$ 498,866
Archibald Bush Foundation	\$ 491,033
Minneapolis Foundation	\$ 265,432
3M Foundation	\$ 193,000
St. Paul Companies Inc. Foundation	\$ 161,200
Saint Paul Foundation Inc.	\$ 147,235
General Mills Foundation	\$ 119,324
Grotto Foundation Inc.	\$ 124,833
Jay and Rose Phillips Family Foundation	\$ 107,169

Source: Federal Tax Forms I-990

Questions to consider:

1. How can foundations and American Indian organizations work together to more effectively reduce disparities and improve the well-being of the American Indian community in Hennepin County?
2. How can foundations, in partnership with the American Indian community, align their investment areas to better reflect American Indian values?

Conclusion

In 2002 more than \$40 million was invested in the American Indian community through American Indian nonprofits. In 1999, this investment was the equivalent of \$4,702 for each metropolitan American Indian in poverty. In comparison, all metropolitan nonprofits of similar received \$2.3 billion in revenue.

The first two reports in this series paint a sobering picture of American Indian outcomes. Together, the reports lead us to ask:

- Have we worked effectively to improve the overall well-being of American Indian families?
- If so, have stakeholder investments been insufficient to reduce the disparities between American Indians and other races, or are there other reasons for these continuing disparities?
- If American Indian nonprofits' and other stakeholders' effectiveness is the issue, how can resources be used more effectively to create significant, lasting improvements in the American Indian community?

Endnotes

1. The count of American Indians used in the body of this report is based on the U.S Census category "American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with one or more other races. " Numbers based on the category "American Indian and Alaska Native alone" are contained in these endnotes.

2. Sixty-four percent of those who identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native alone who lived in the metropolitan area and were in poverty in 1999 lived in Hennepin County.

3. Nonprofits in this analysis include:

Ain Dah Yung (Our Home) Center
American Indian Family & Children Services - AIFACS
American Indian Housing and Community Development Corporation
American Indian Neighborhood Development Corporation
American Indian OIC
American Indian Policy Center
American Indian Services
Center School
Earthstar Project, Inc.
Elaine M. Stately Peacemakers Center
Elders Lodge
Heart of the Earth Center for American Indian Education
Heart of the Earth Survival School
Indian Child Welfare Law Center
Indian Health Board of Minneapolis (IHB)
Indian Neighborhood Club on Alcohol and Drugs
Indigenous Peoples Task Force
Ira Hayes Employment and Training Services
Little Earth Neighborhood Early Learning Center Corporation
Little Earth of United Tribes Housing Corporation
Little Earth of United Tribes Residents Association
Migizi Communications
Minneapolis American Indian Center
Minnesota American Indian Chamber of Commerce
Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center
Native American Community Clinic
Peta Wakan Tipi
St. Paul American Indian Family Center
St. Paul American Indians in Unity
Thunder Spirit Lodge
Upper Midwest American Indian Center
Women of Nations

4. Guidestar: Understanding the IRS Form 990. www.guidestar.org/learn/easy0005.jsp. Tribal projects and faith-based initiatives are not required to report. The sources for 1-990 forms are the Minnesota Attorney General's Office and Guidestar, a national nonprofit database. Data of those nonprofits with less than \$25,000 in revenue is unavailable

5. Source: 2003 Minnesota Nonprofit Economy Report, Minnesota Council of Nonprofits

6. The amount was \$7,876 if the census category "American Indian and Alaska Native alone" is used.

7. Source: 2003 Minnesota Nonprofit Economy Report, Minnesota Council of Nonprofits

8. Public support is those contributions received directly from individuals, or indirectly from individuals through fund-raising agencies (such as the United Way) or other organizations. A government grant is payment by a government unit used to further programs. Program services revenue includes fees collected for services rendered, including those from

government contracts for services. Other revenue includes money collected from miscellaneous activity such as rent, membership dues, or special events.

9. "American Indians and Alaska Natives alone" accounted for 3.2 percent of the county's 1999 poverty population.

10. Poverty data for 2002 is only available for the "American Indian and Alaska Native alone" category.

11. The amount was \$1,898 if the census category "American Indian and Alaska Native alone" is used.

12. Minneapolis Star Tribune "Decline in grants paid." Dec. 28, 2003.

13. Local foundations included in this analysis include:

McKnight Foundation
3M Foundation
Archibald Bush Foundation
Saint Paul Foundation Inc.
Minneapolis Foundation
Wells Fargo Foundation
Andersen Foundation
Otto Bremer Foundation
General Mills Foundation
Northwest Area Foundation
Blandin Foundation
Medtronic Foundation
Target Foundation
Jay and Rose Phillips Family Foundation
Cargill Foundation
Wood-Rill Foundation
Garmar Foundation
Xcel Energy Foundation
Charles and Ellora Alliss Educational Foundation
St. Paul Companies Inc. Foundation
F. R. Bigelow Foundation
U.S. Bancorp Foundation Inc.
Andreas Foundation
O'Shaughnessy Foundation
Best Buy Children's Foundation
Minnesota Foundation
Jerome Foundation Inc.
HRK Foundation
Oakleaf Foundation
Minnesota Partnership for Action Against Tobacco
Hormel Foundation
Wem Foundation
Park Nicollet Foundation
Ecolab Foundation
Star Tribune Foundation
Patrick and Aimee Butler Family Foundation
Bemis Company Foundation
Lutheran Community Foundation
Deluxe Foundation
RBC Dain Rauscher Foundation
Curtis L. Carlson Family Foundation
Mardag Foundation
Carl and Eloise Pohlada Family Foundation
SUPERVALU Foundation
Land O'Lakes Foundation
Dorsey and Whitney Foundation
Donaldson Foundation
James Bell Ford Foundation
TCF Foundation
Valspar Foundation
Grotto Foundation Inc.
Sheltering Arms Foundation

Headwaters Foundation for Justice

Women's Foundation of Minnesota

North Star Foundation

Edina Realty Foundation

Joseph C. and Lillian A. Duke Foundation

Foundations were identified based on locality, giving focus to urban areas, total amount of giving (Minnesota Council on Foundations top 50 foundation givers for 2002) and knowledge of foundations in the American Indian community.

14. The Minnesota Council on Foundations identified more than \$920 million in charitable grants in 2001 for all of Minnesota's active foundations and corporate grant makers.

15. The dollar amount becomes \$865 when the census category "American Indian and Alaska Native alone" is used.



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