

State of Rural Minnesota Report 2013



center for **rural policy**
and development

Seeking Solutions for Greater Minnesota's Future

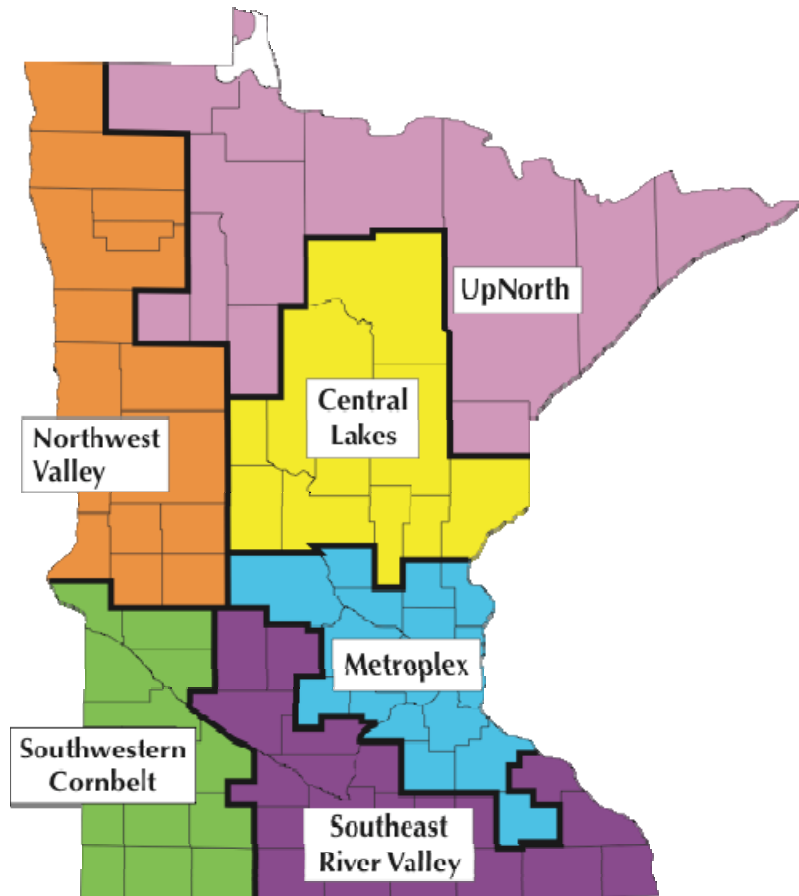
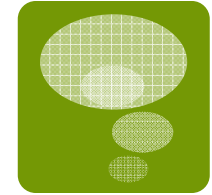
Introduction



In 1997, a group of rural Minnesota advocates came together to create a rural policy “think tank” that would provide policy makers, rural advocates and concerned citizens with an objective, unbiased and politically “unspun” examination of contemporary rural issues.

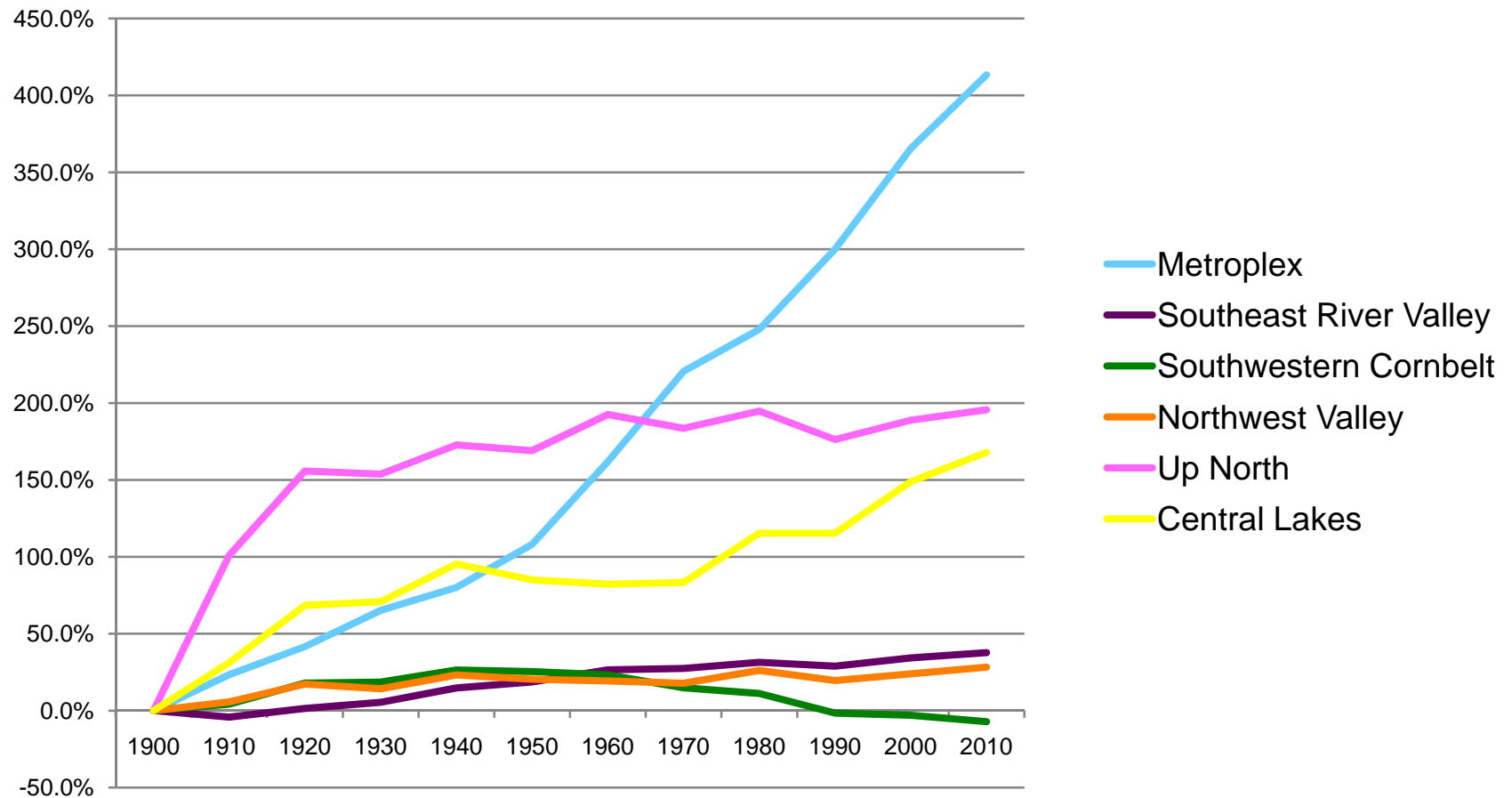
- ✓ Based in St. Peter, Minn.
- ✓ Non-partisan, non-profit policy research organization
- ✓ Dedicated to providing Minnesota’s policy makers with an unbiased evaluation of issues from a rural perspective.
- ✓ The Center is recognized as a leading resource for rural policy research and development.

A State of Diverse Regions



- Ruralplexes: **Regions based on common characteristics.** Developed for the Center by former State Demographer Tom Gillaspay and State Economist Tom Stinson.
- *The State of Rural Minnesota* uses these regions to show **major characteristics and trends** of Minnesota's people and economy.

Growth of Minnesota's regions, 1900 to 2010



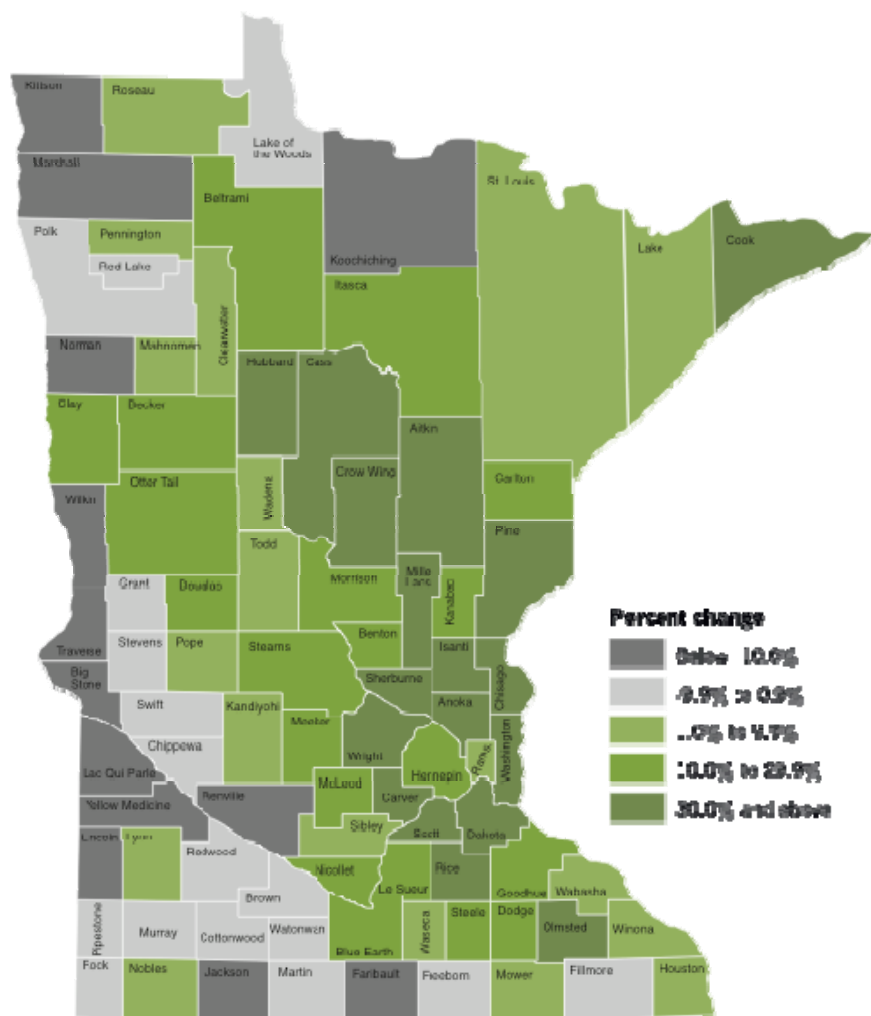
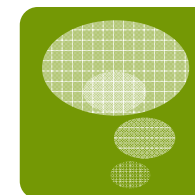
Demographics



Population change, 1960-2010 (U.S. Census)

Region	Population, 1960	Population, 2010	Percent change
Metroplex	1,854,630	3,634,786	96.0%
Southeast River Valley	507,663	552,682	8.9%
Southwestern Cornbelt	218,331	164,341	-24.7%
Northwest Valley	271,849	292,150	7.5%
Up North	359,839	363,617	1.0%
Central Lakes	201,552	296,349	47.0%
Minnesota	3,413,864	5,303,925	55.4%

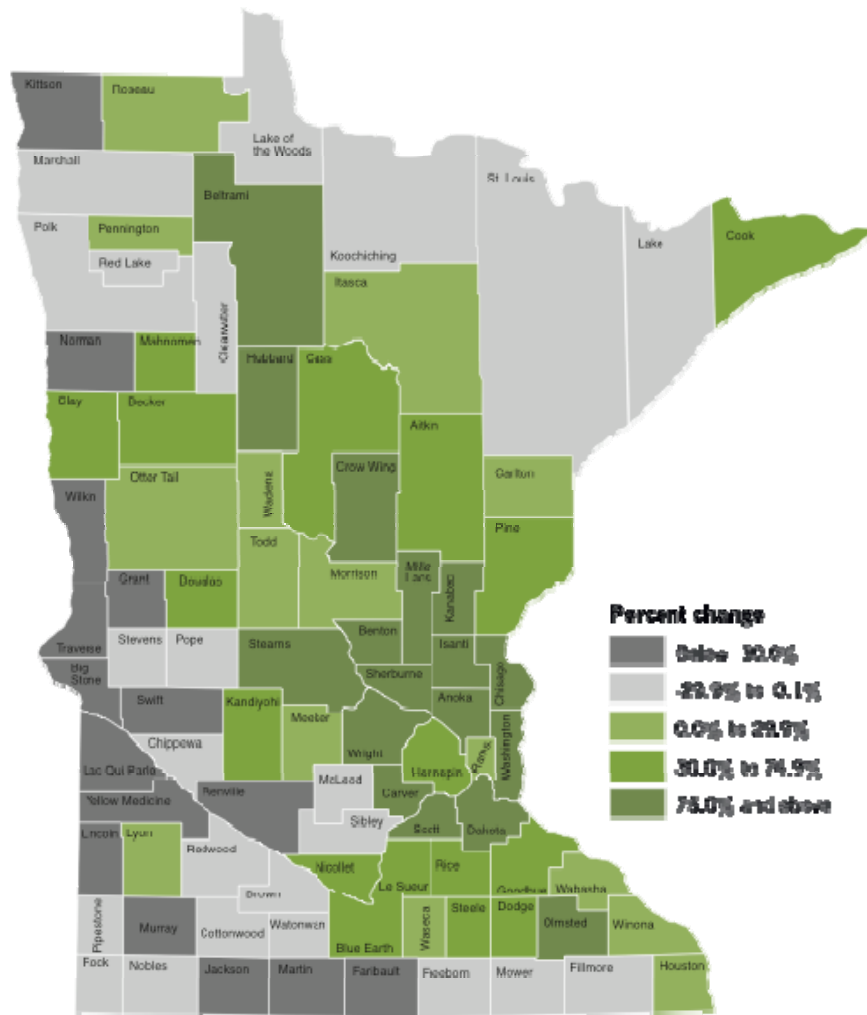
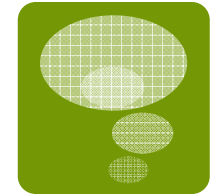
Population change, 1990-2010



- From 1990 to 2010, the state's population grew by nearly 1 million, to 5.3 million. The most dramatic growth was seen in the Twin Cities suburbs, stretching up into the Central Lakes area.

Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
Population Estimates Program
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

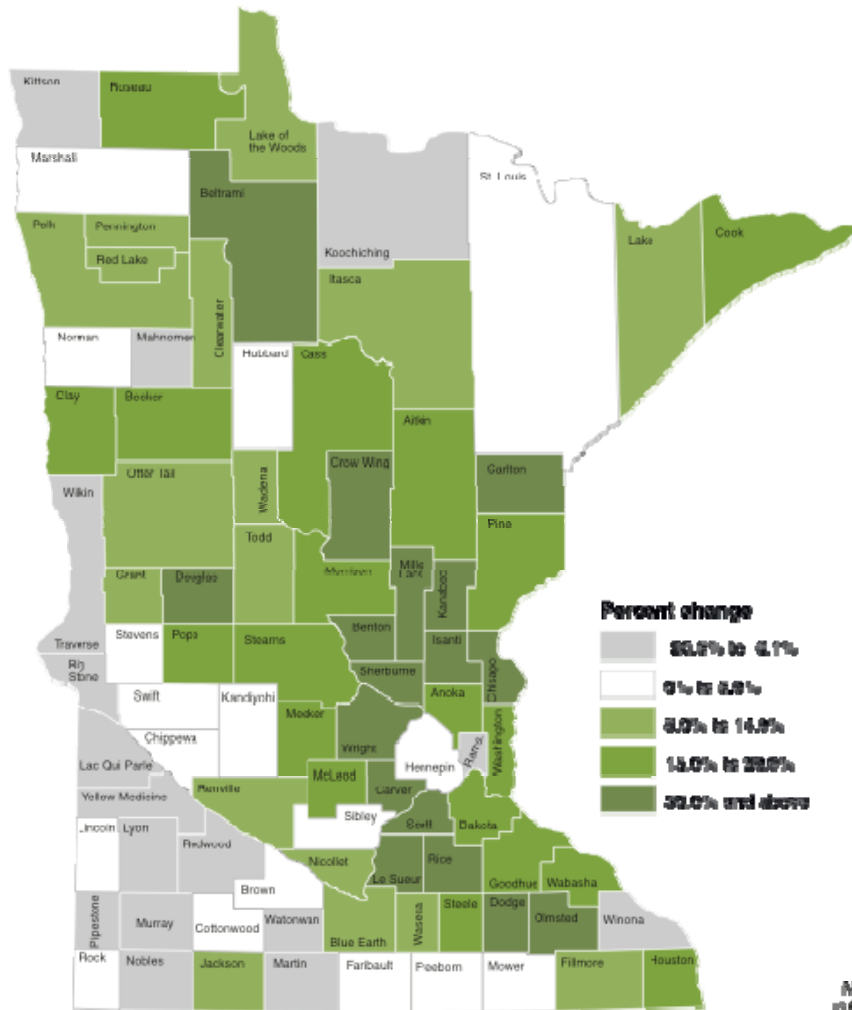
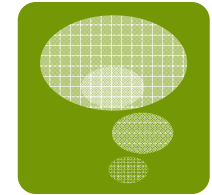
Long-term population change, 1960-2010



- Looking at how the population has changed since 1960 shows the relentless shift from the rural counties to the urban and suburban cores of the Twin Cities, St. Cloud and Rochester. Sherburne County has seen the most growth, increasing by 588%.

Data source:
 U.S. Census Bureau
 © Center for Rural Policy & Development

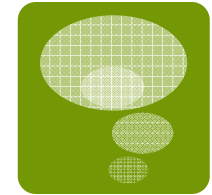
Projected population change, 2010-2035



- Minnesota's State Demographic Center projects that population trends will continue much as they have: the western and southern counties will continue to lose population while growth will continue to radiate out from the Twin Cities and north into the central lakes region.

Data source:
Minnesota State Demographic Center
Center for Rural Policy and Development

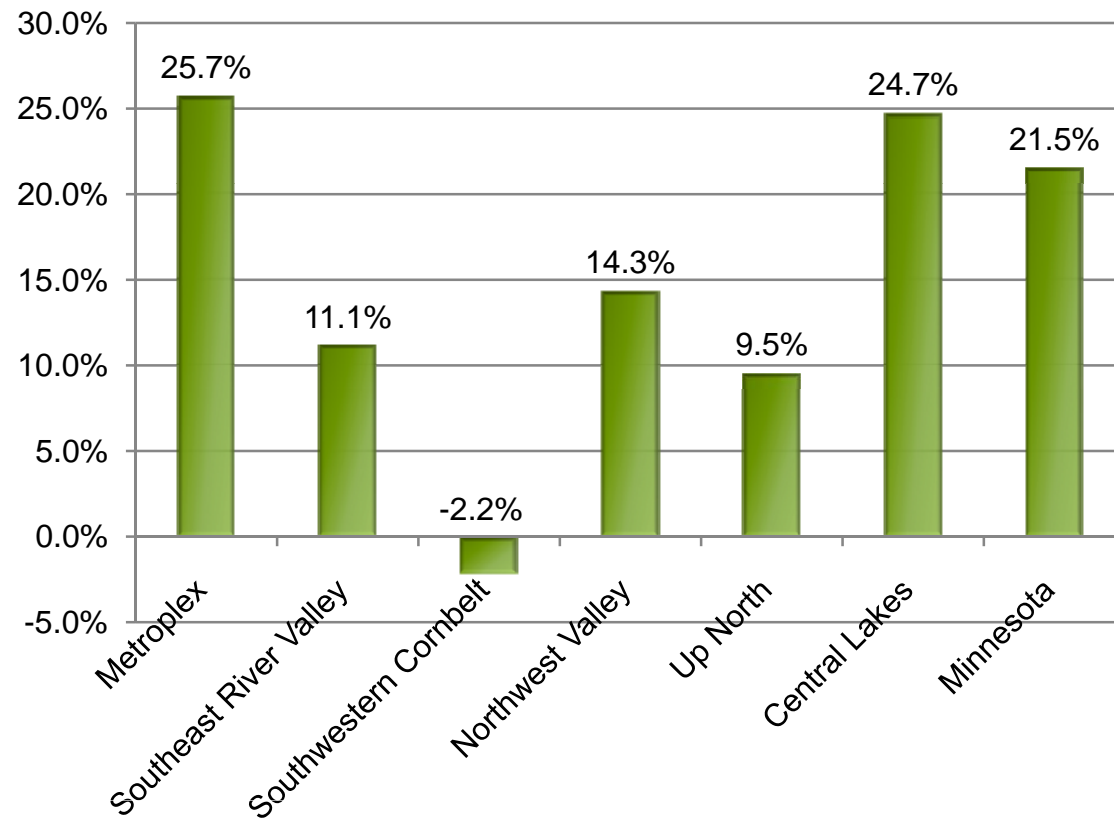
Population projections



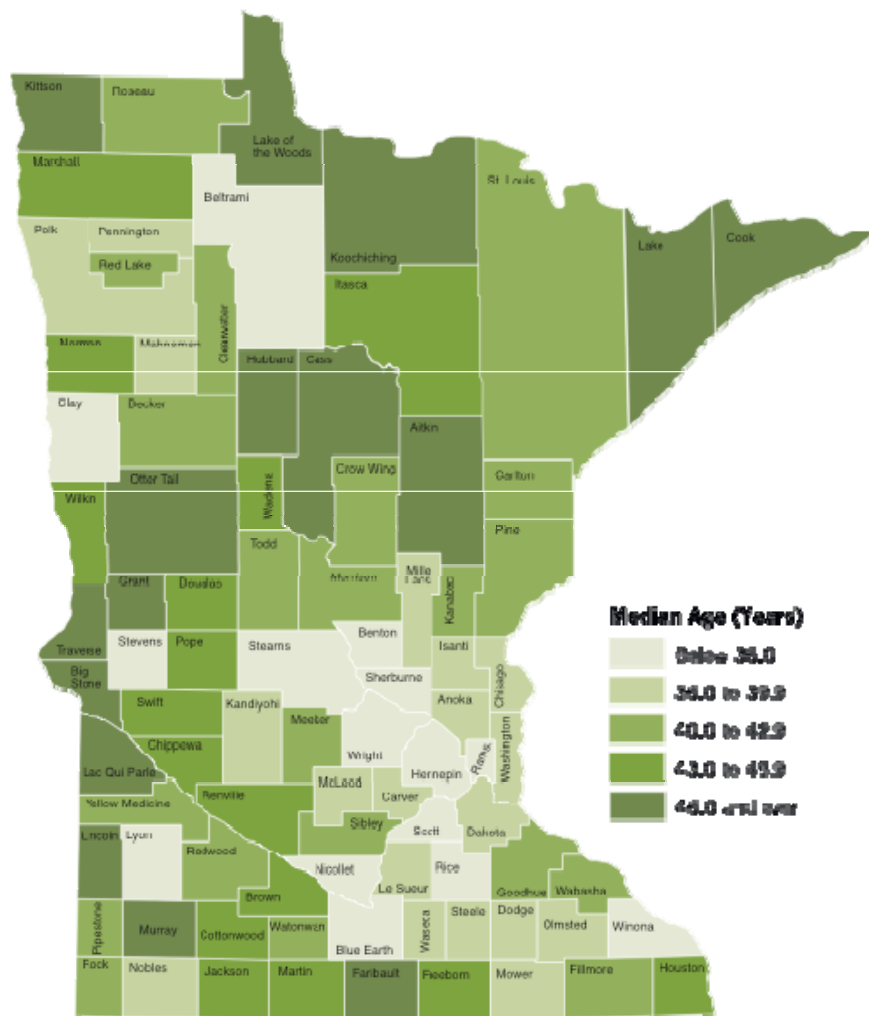
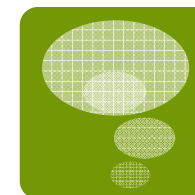
Projected population change, 2010-2035 (Minn. State Demographic Center).

Region	Population, 2010	Projected pop., 2035	Percent change
Metroplex	3,634,786	4,569,350	25.7%
Southeast River Valley	552,682	613,890	11.1%
Southwestern Cornbelt	164,341	160,740	-2.2%
Northwest Valley	292,150	333,790	14.3%
Up North	363,617	398,300	9.5%
Central Lakes	296,349	369,420	24.7%
Minnesota	5,303,925	6,446,270	21.5%

Population projections, 2010-2035



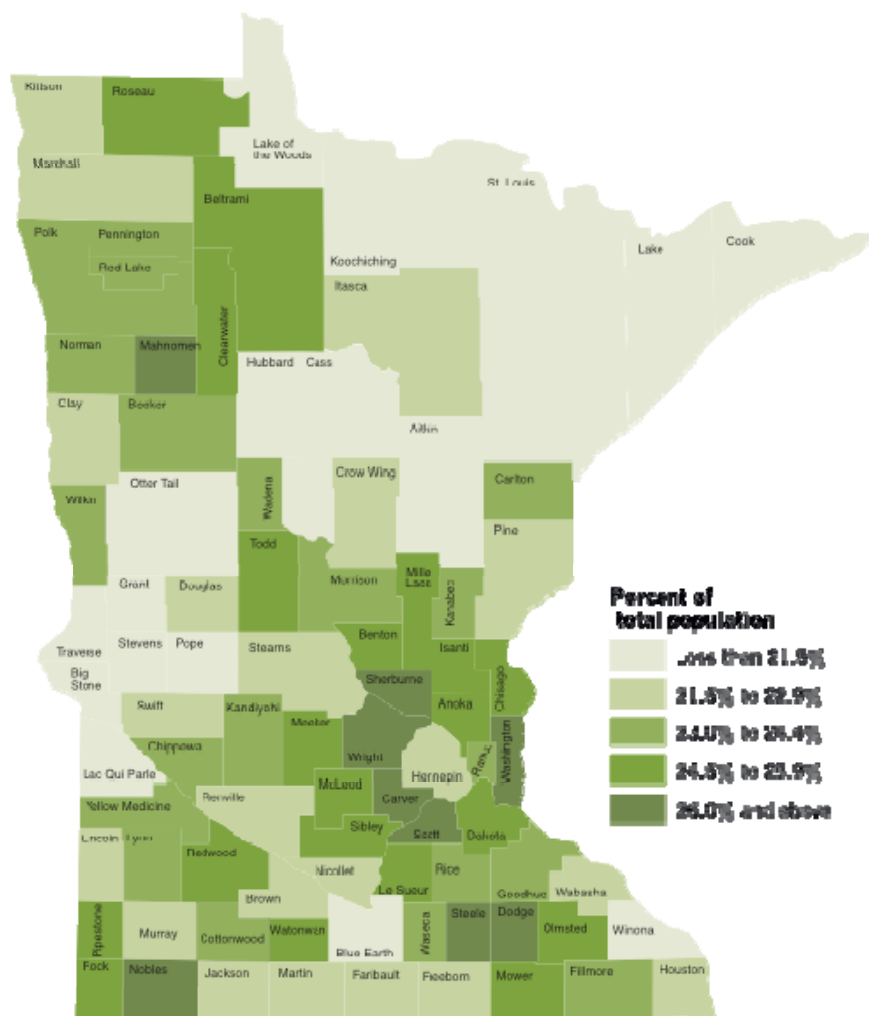
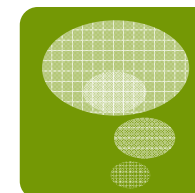
Median Age, 2010



- Median age—the age at which half the population is older and half is younger—gives an indication of the overall age of the population in an area. Fast-growing counties with young families, large institutions of higher education, or large minority populations tend to have a lower median age.

Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

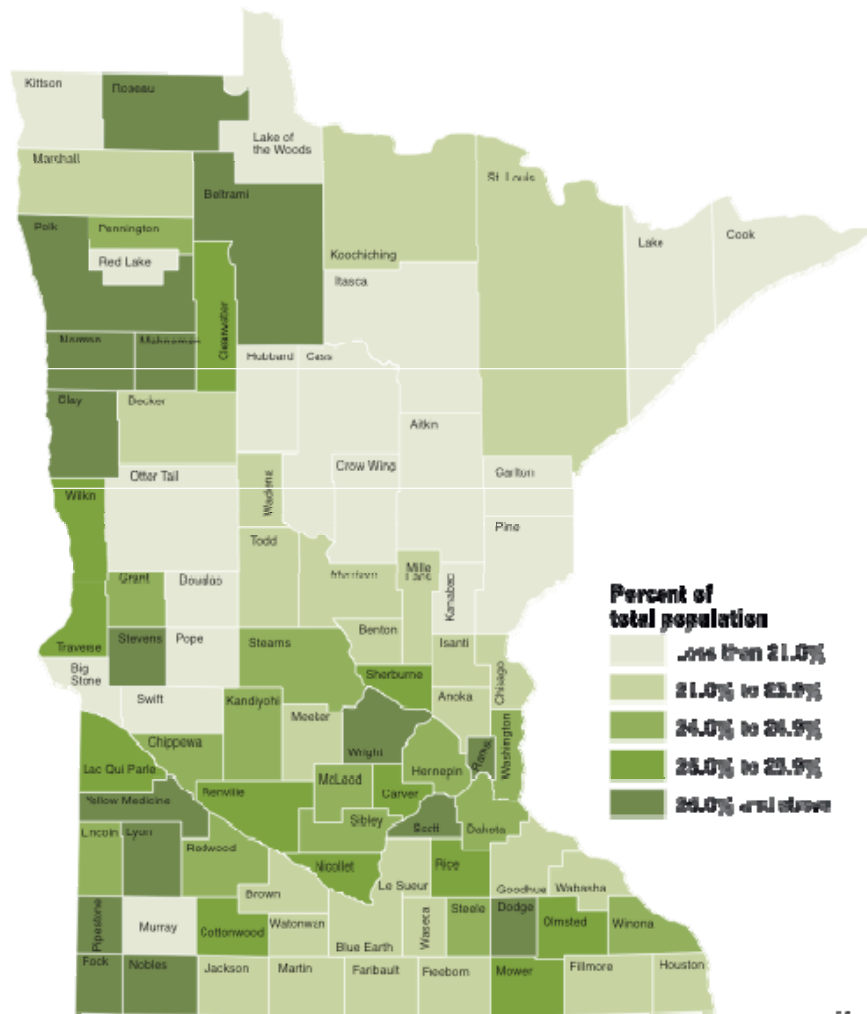
Population under age 18, 2010



- The highest percentage of people under age 18 is concentrated in the Twin Cities ring suburbs, but also in counties like Mahanomen, Dodge and Roseau. For the state as a whole, approximately one quarter of the population is under age 18.

Units source:
U.S. Census Bureau
Population Estimates Program
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

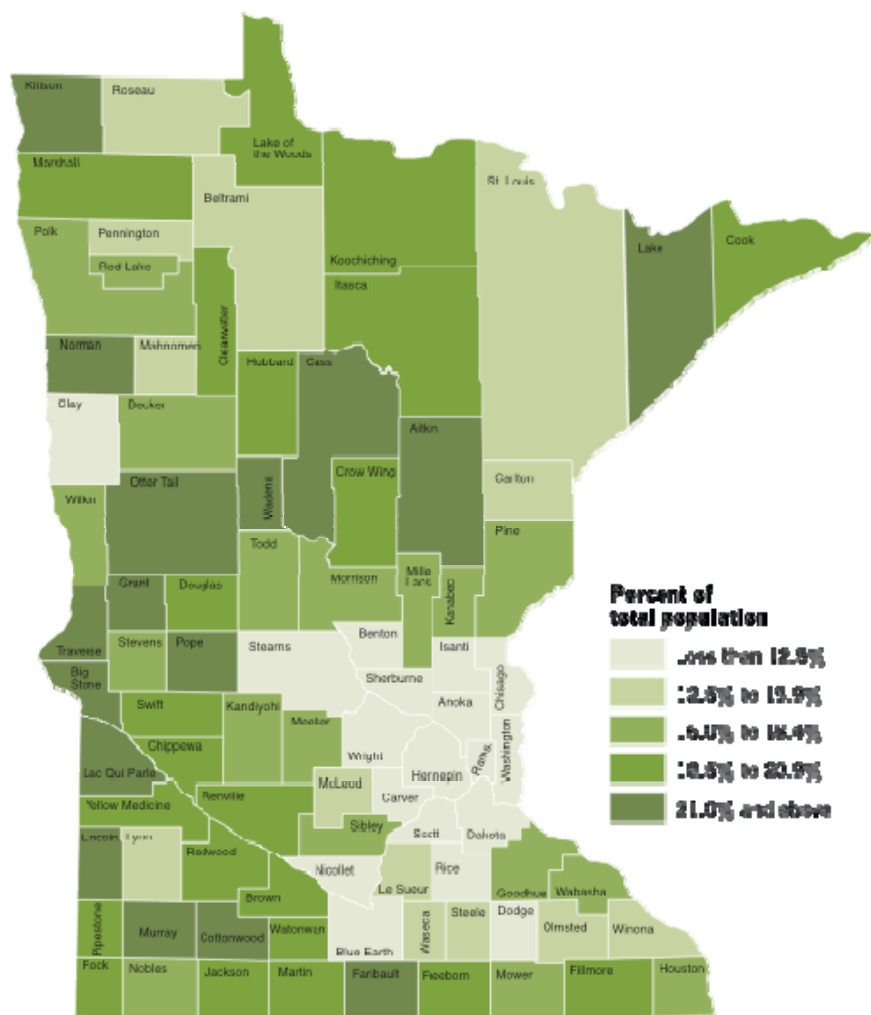
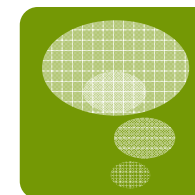
Projected population age 19 and under, 2035



- The population age 19 and under is projected to stay highest in the Twin Cities.
- Some rural counties are projected to have higher rates of young people as well, most likely due to the presence of a college or a large minority population.

Data source:
 Minnesota State Demographic Center
 © Center for Rural Policy and Development

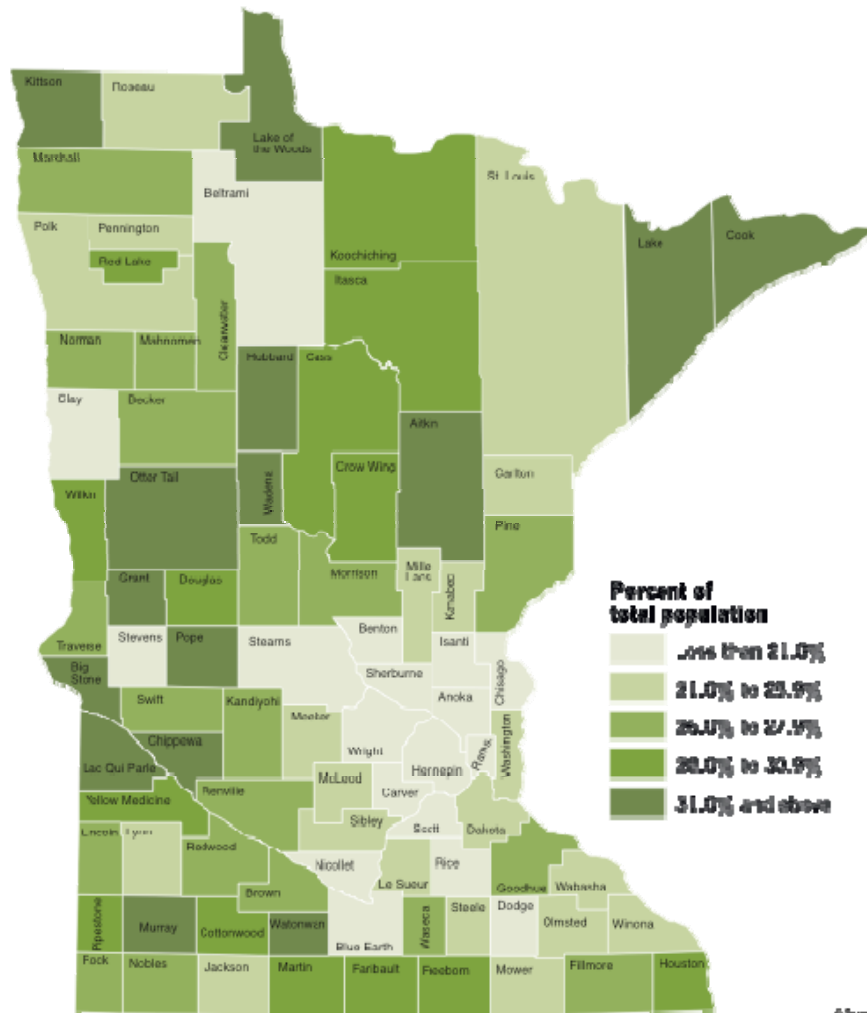
Population 65+, 2010



- The higher percentage of seniors remaining in rural counties has many implications for state and local government, such as a demand for increased levels of service to those living on low and/or fixed incomes.

Units source:
U.S. Census Bureau
Population Estimates Program
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

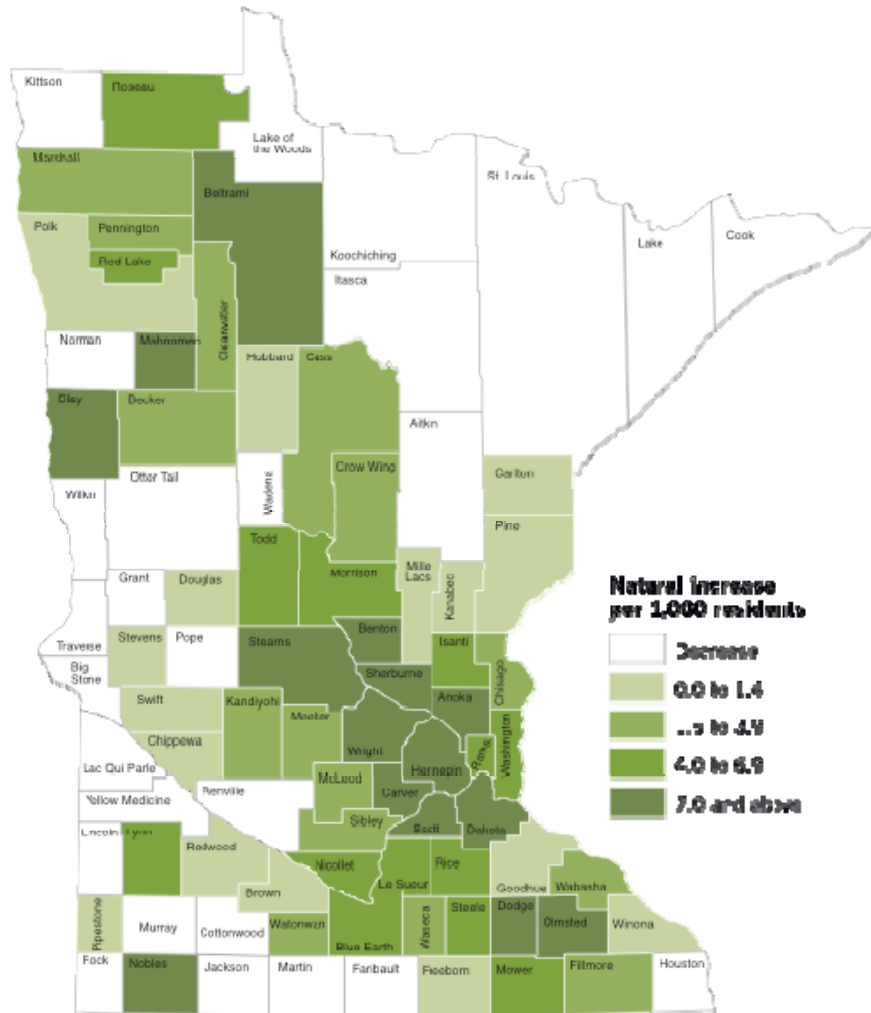
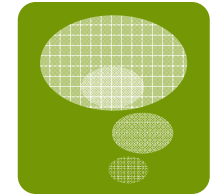
Projected population age 65+, 2035



- While the trend in aging is projected to continue through 2035 much as it has, the growth in the aging population may be offset in some southern and western counties by the presence of minorities and immigrants and by colleges.

Data source:
 Minnesota State Demographic Center
 © Center for Rural Policy and Development

Natural rate of increase, 2010



- Natural increase is simply the number of births minus the number of deaths. The highest increases have been in the western suburbs, Dodge County, Olmsted County and in the north central counties.

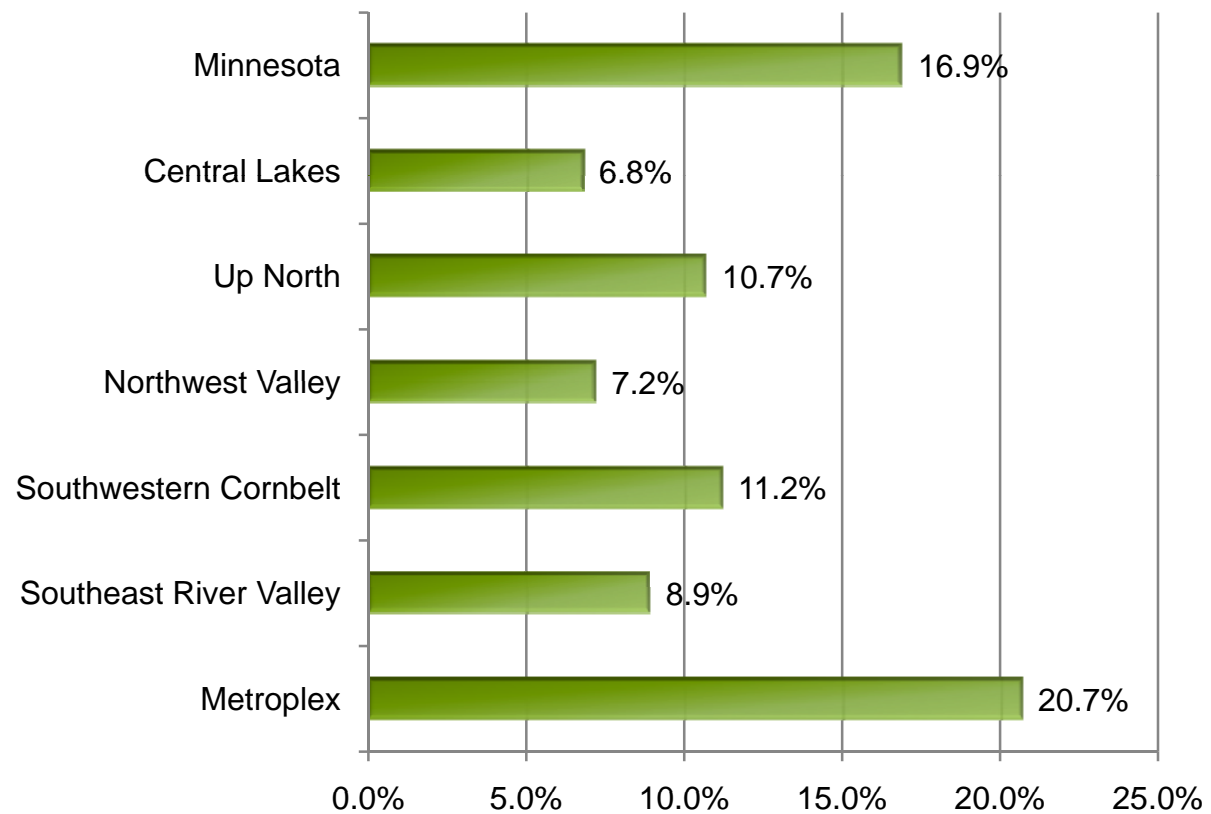
Meanwhile, several rural counties showed a natural decrease. Natural increase, however, this does not take into consideration immigration, which is driving population growth in some rural counties.

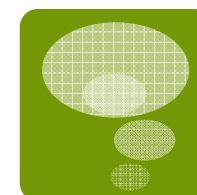
Data source:
U.S. Department of Health
Annual Population Summary
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

Minorities in Minnesota, 2010



*Non-white population
as percentage of total
population (U.S.
Census Bureau, 2010).*

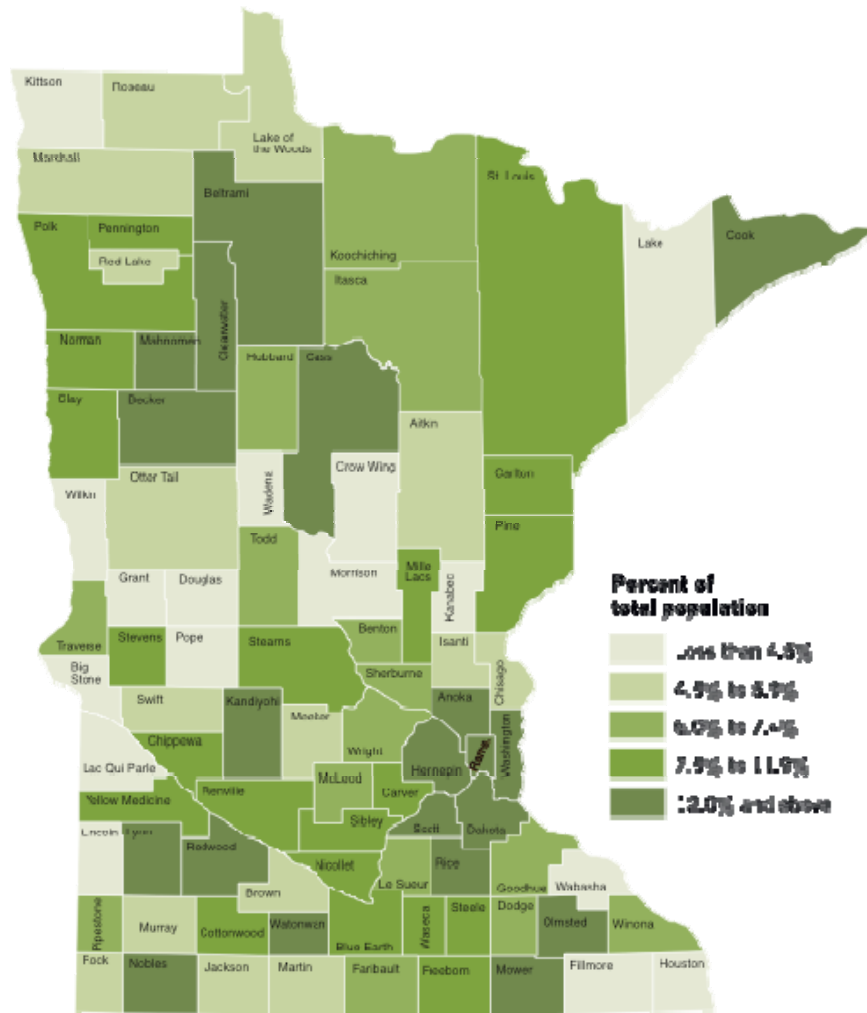
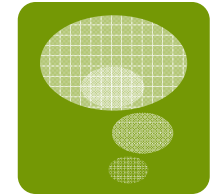




County	Decrease in white population	Increase in minority population	Change in total population
Clearwater	-116	502	386
Fillmore	-243	332	89
Hennepin	-88,200	208,194	119,994
Kandiyohi	-1,093	4,571	3,478
Lyon	-1,691	2,759	1,068
Mahnomen	-1,129	1,498	369
Mower	-3,753	5,531	1,778
Nobles	-4,953	6,233	1,280
Pennington	-175	799	624
Ramsey	-80,755	103,630	22,875
Roseau	-59	662	603
Sibley	-352	1,212	860
St. Louis	-6,678	8,691	2,013
Todd	-137	1,669	1,532
Waseca	-506	1,563	1,057

Fifteen counties that experienced population growth between 1990 and 2010 due to growth in their minority populations (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). Twelve of them are not in a Metropolitan Statistical Area.

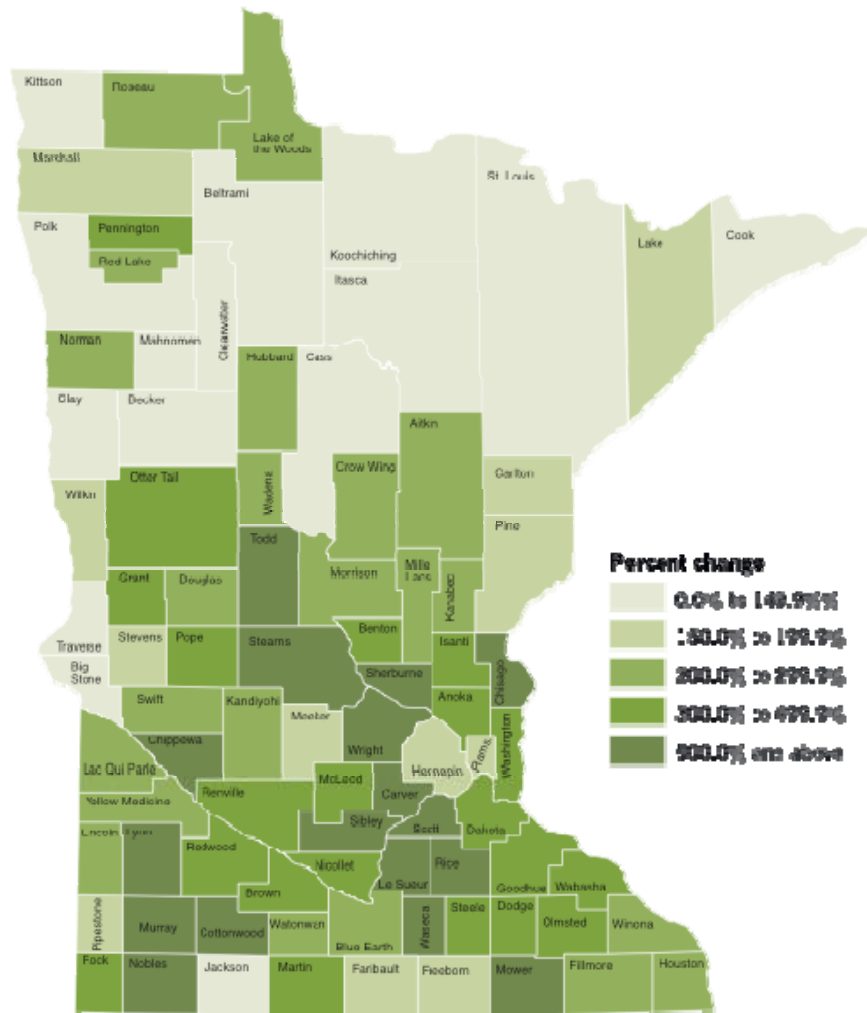
Distribution of people of color, 2010



- Minnesota's minority population has more than doubled since 1990, increasing from 6.3% of the total population to approximately 17% in 2010.
- ✓ Counties in the north tend to have large Native American populations; Latinos and Somalis make up the largest minority groups in western and southern Minnesota.

Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

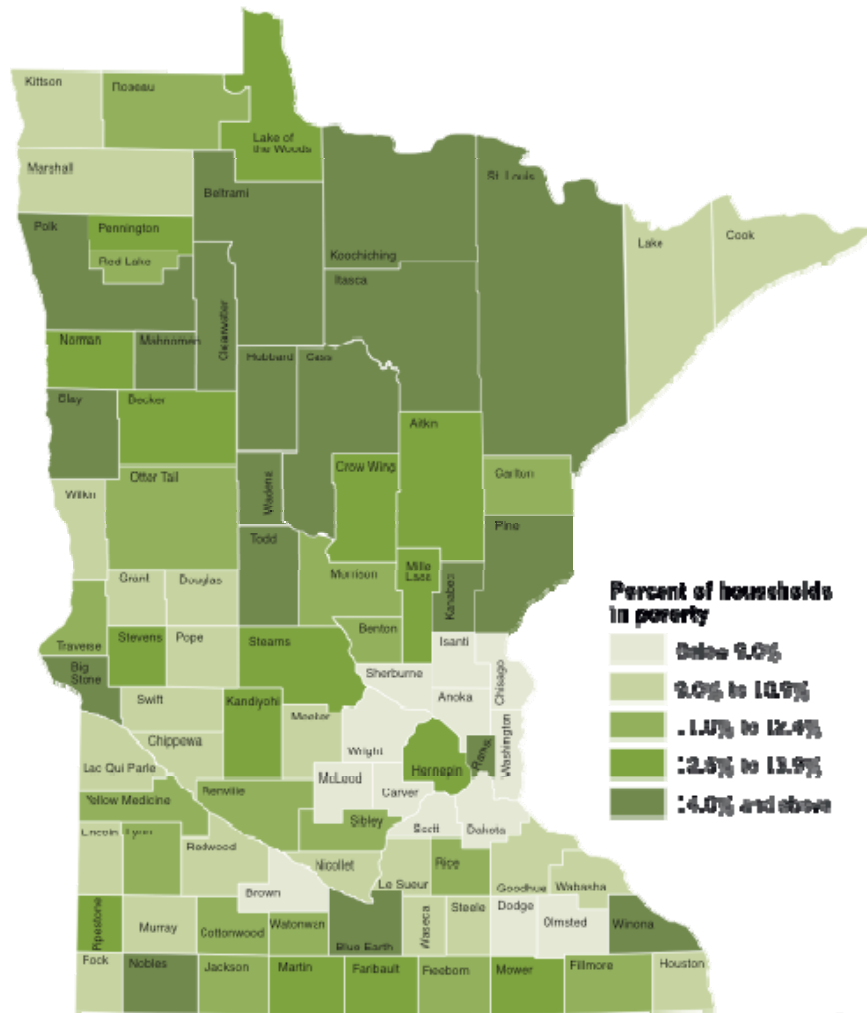
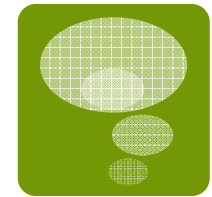
Change in the distribution of people of color, 1990-2010



- Between 1990 and 2010, northern counties' Native American populations remained relatively stable. Some western and southern counties saw dramatic growth with the in-migration of Latinos, Laotians, Somalis, Sudanese, Hmong and other groups. However, some of the highest growth was in the ring suburbs of the Twin Cities.

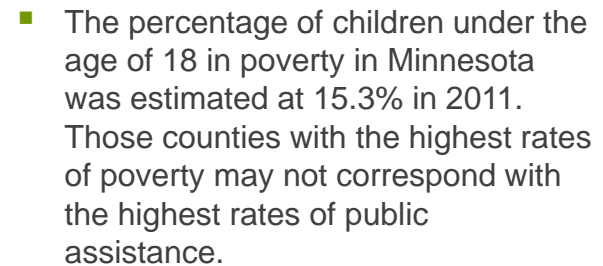
Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

Population in poverty, all ages, 2011



- The poverty rate for Minnesota in 2011 was estimated at 11.8% compared to 15.9% for the United States as a whole.

Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates
Updated from Previous Estimates



Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Economics

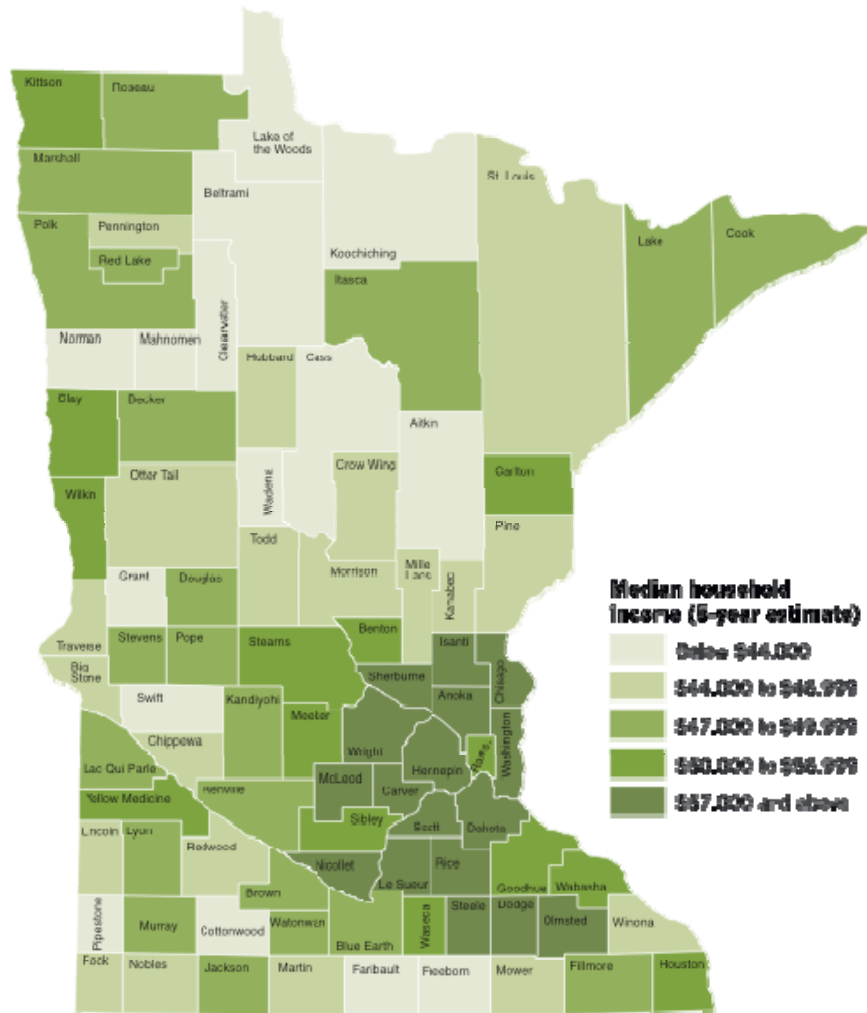
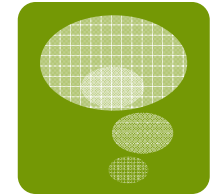


Regional per-capita earned income (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011).

Region	Per-capita earnings
Metroplex	\$57,040
Southeast River Valley	\$41,442
Southwestern Cornbelt	\$44,758
Northwest Valley	\$36,766
Up North	\$41,661
Central Lakes	\$33,425
Minnesota	\$52,184

*Earnings by
place of work
divided by
workforce.*

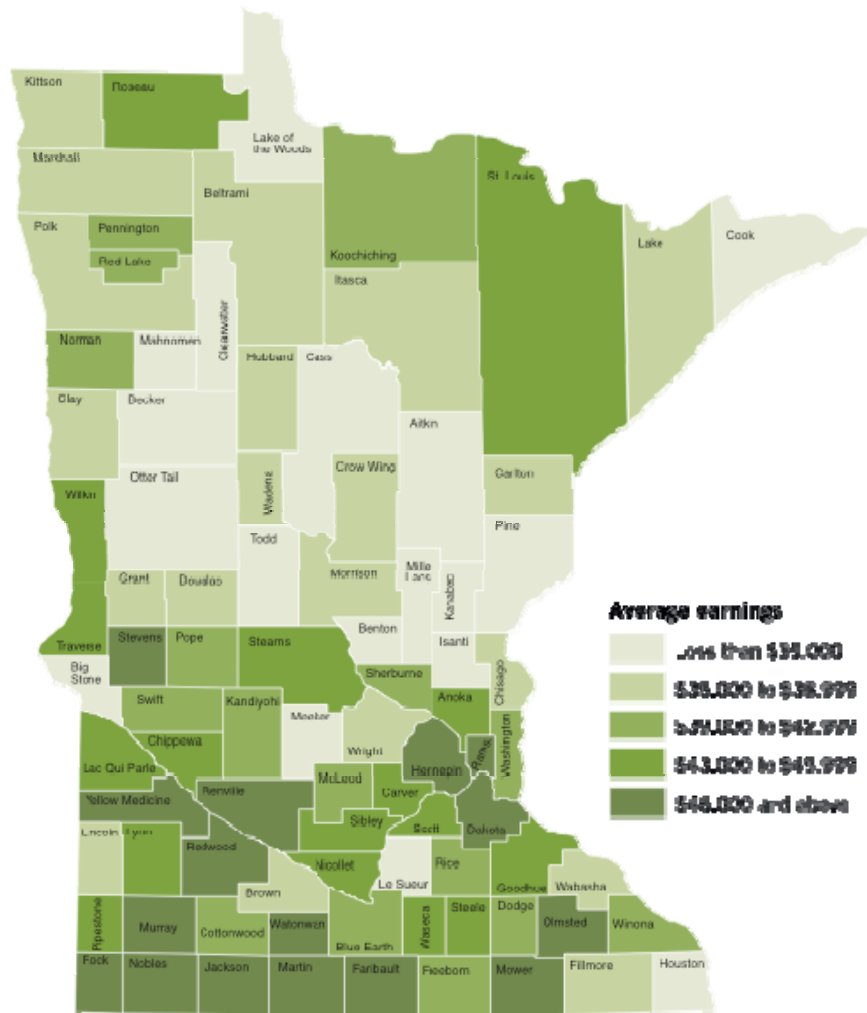
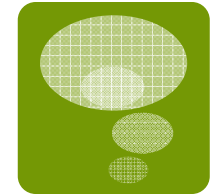
Median household income, 2011



- In 2011, Minnesota's estimated median household income was \$58,476. Median household income is a frequently used measure showing the point at which half the households in the group have a higher income and half have a lower income. Carver County had the highest estimated median household income, at \$83,415, while Wadena County recorded the lowest, at \$35,307.

Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
American Community Survey
2008 to 2012 Projected Estimates

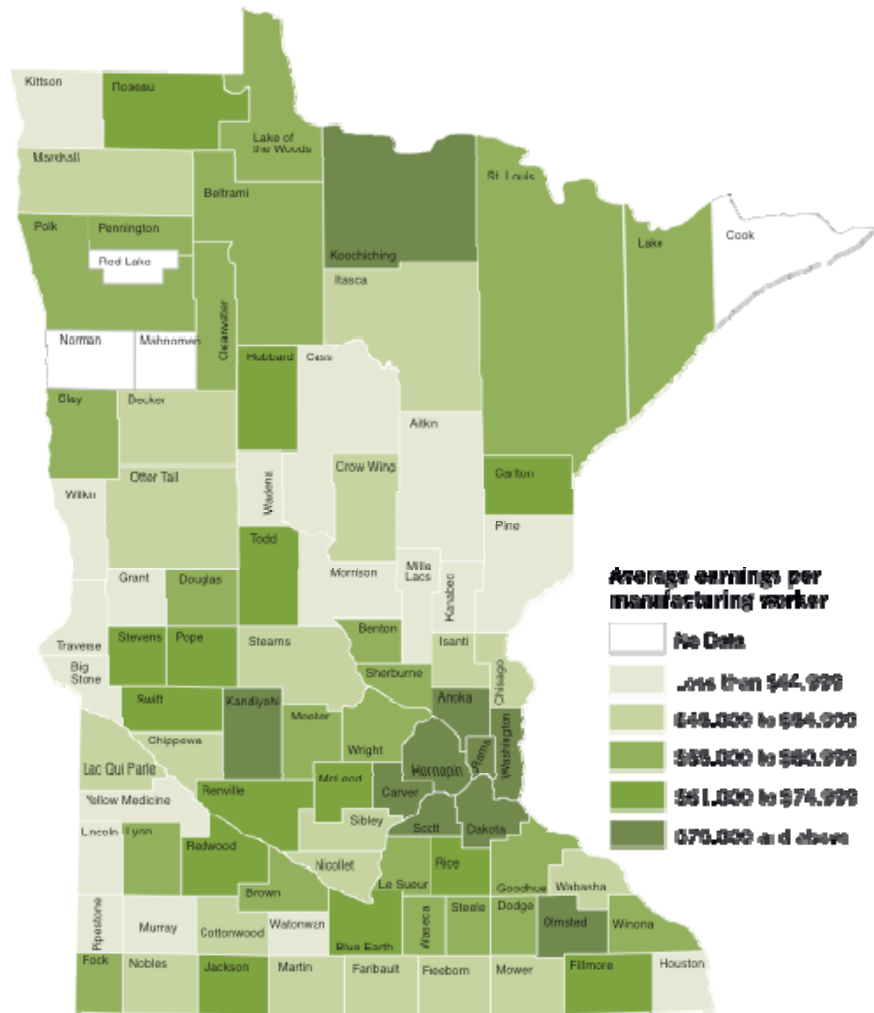
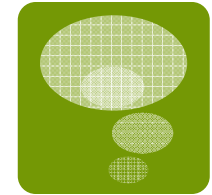
Average earnings, 2011



- Average earnings per member of the workforce.
- ✓ The highest per-worker earnings are found in the southern part of the state, particularly in the Twin Cities and in the farm-rich counties.

Data source:
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 Bureau of Economic Analysis
 © Center for Rural Policy & Development

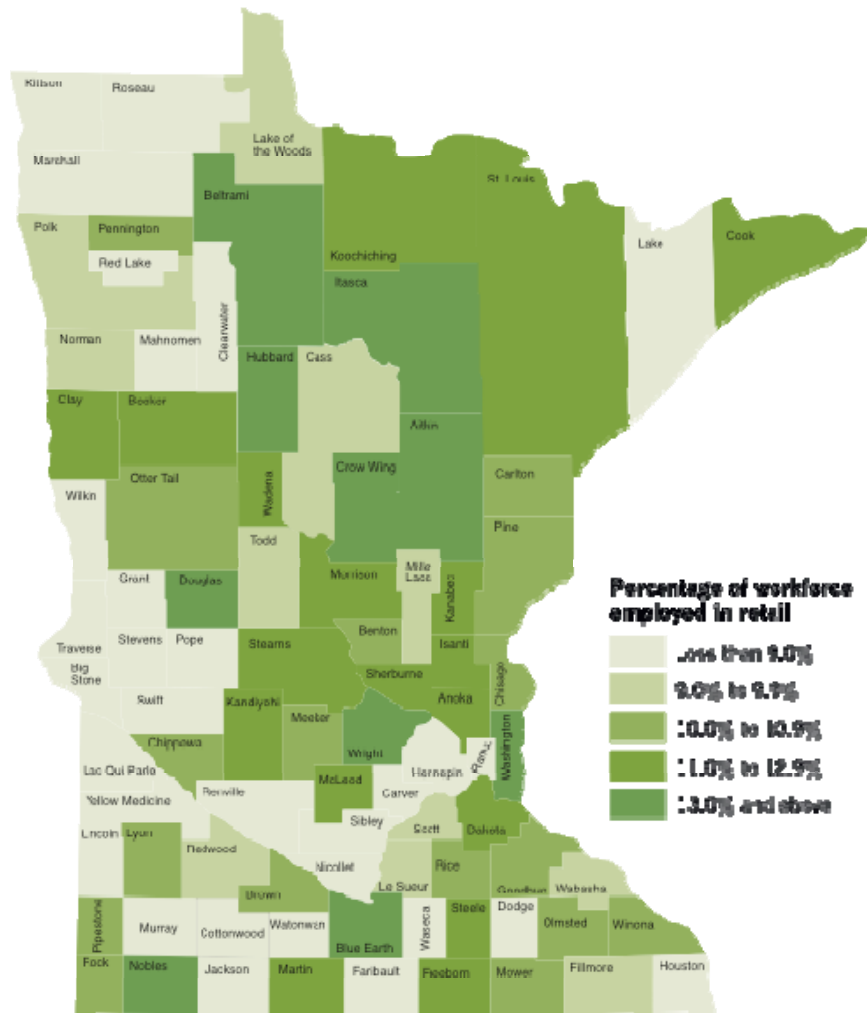
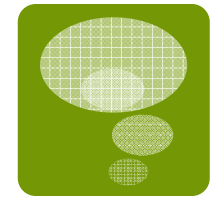
Average earnings in the manufacturing sector, 2011



- Typically, manufacturing is one of the better paying industries. It has a strong presence in rural Minnesota.

Data source:
U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
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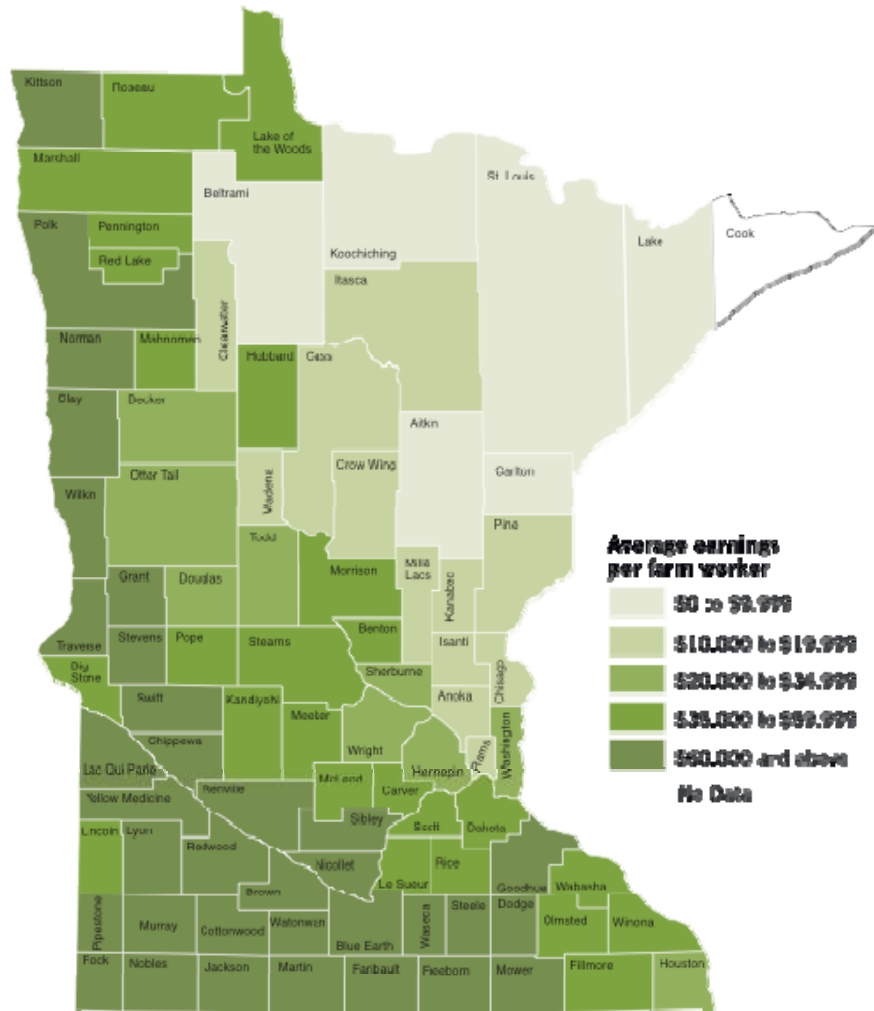
Workforce in the manufacturing sector, 2011



- Despite losing nearly 50,000 manufacturing jobs between 2005 and 2009, Minnesota still has a number of counties—mostly rural—where employment is concentrated in manufacturing.

Data source:
U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
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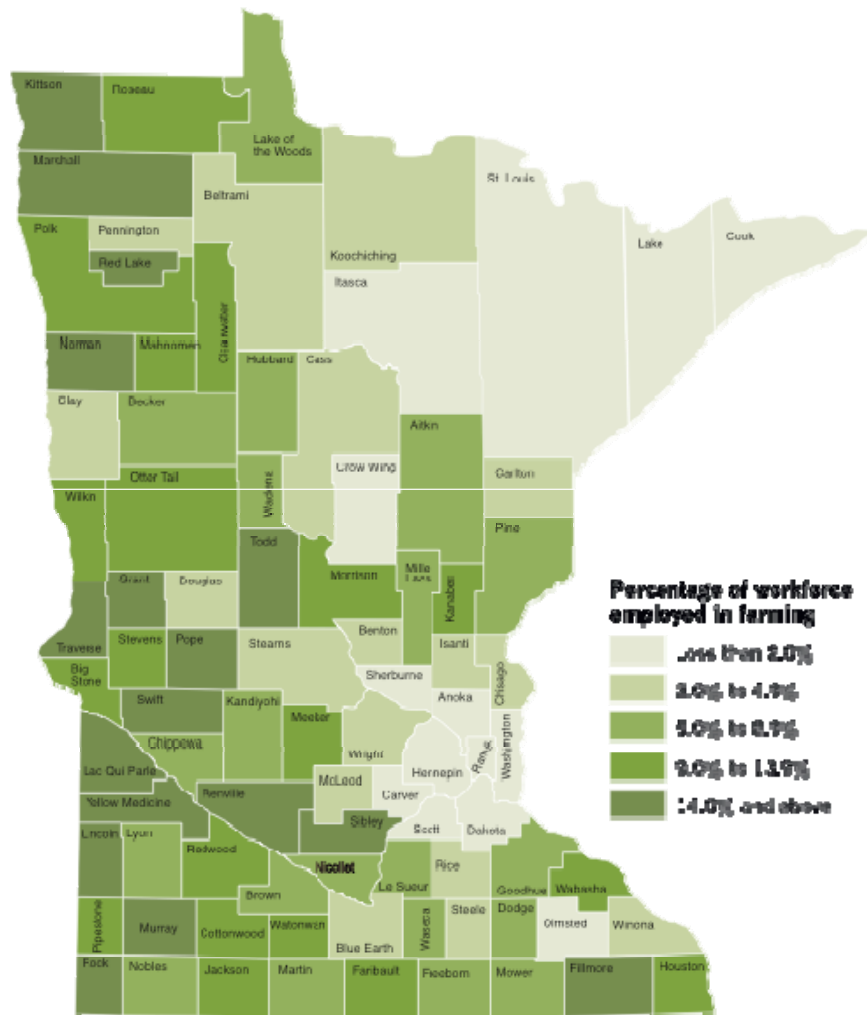
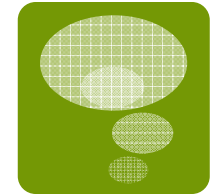
Average earnings in farming, 2011



- Farming has had a strong presence in Minnesota historically and continues to do so today. The distribution of wealth from farming is apparent.

Data source:
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 Bureau of Economic Analysis
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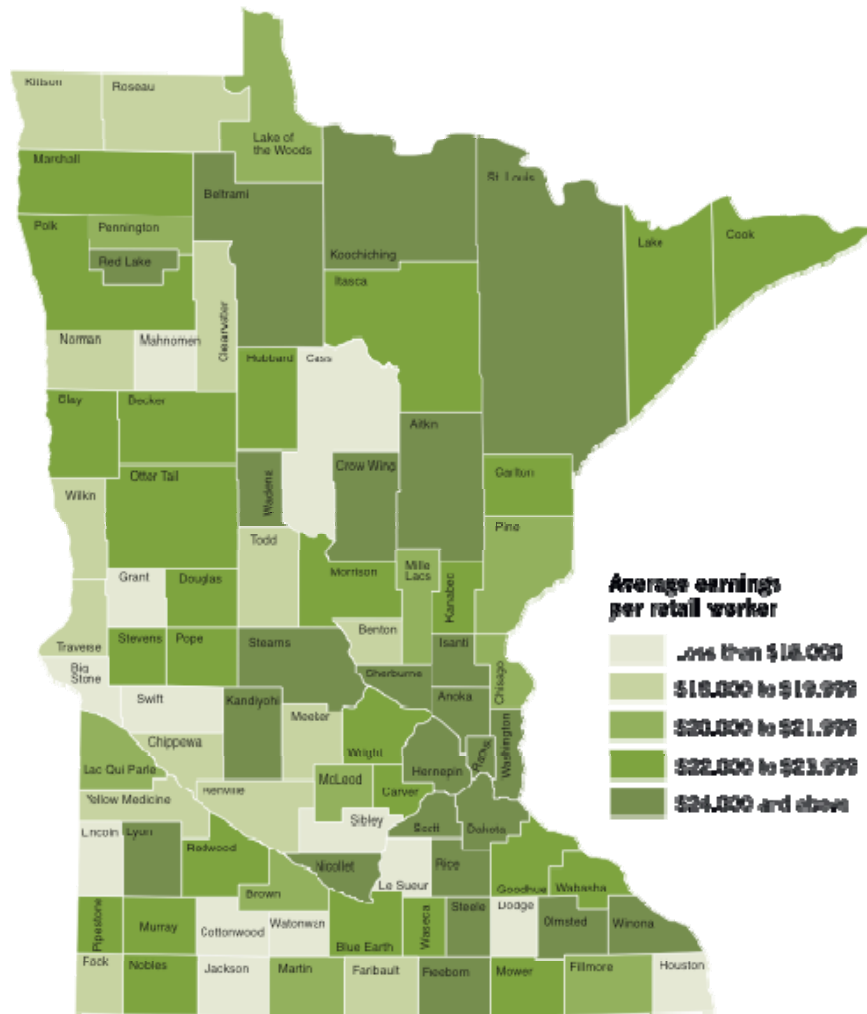
Workforce in farming, 2011



- Only about 2.5% of Minnesota's workforce is employed directly in farming, but that figure varies significantly across the state. Some counties have 20% or more of their workforce working directly in farming.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

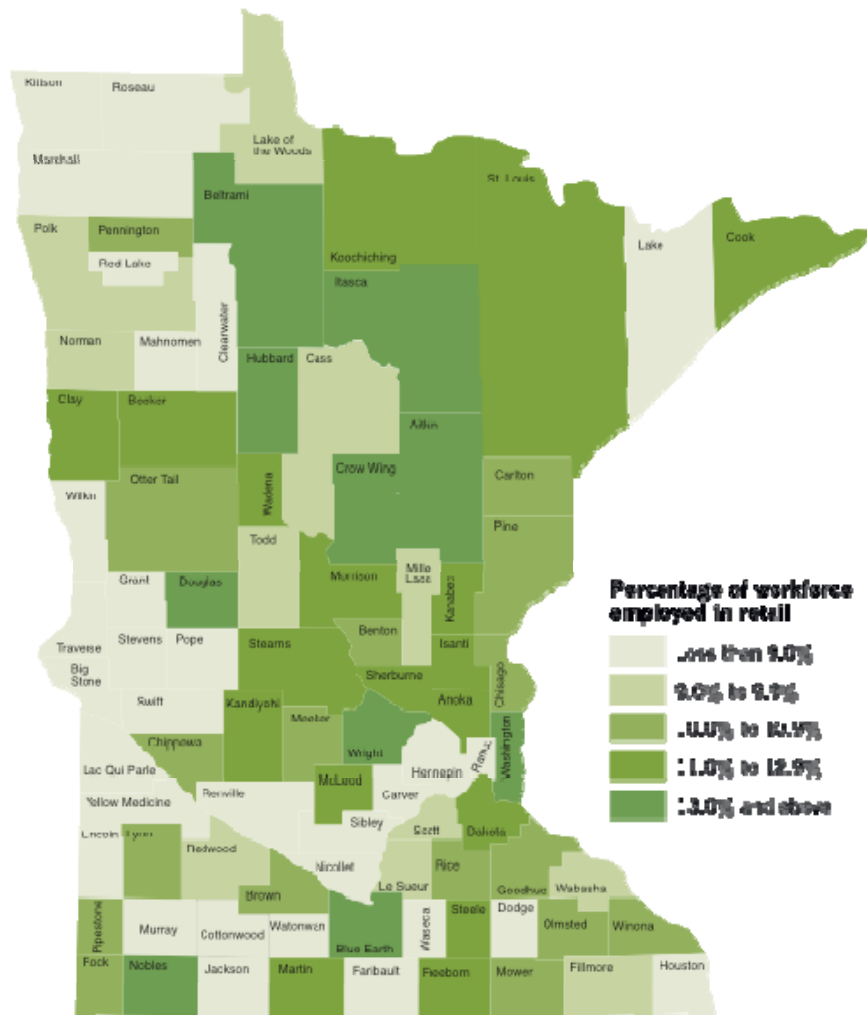
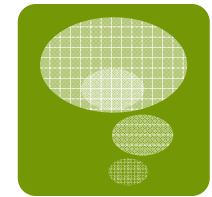
Average earnings in the retail sector, 2011



- Earnings from retail tend to be some of the lowest of any industry. The highest retail earnings cluster around the Twin Cities.

Data source:
U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
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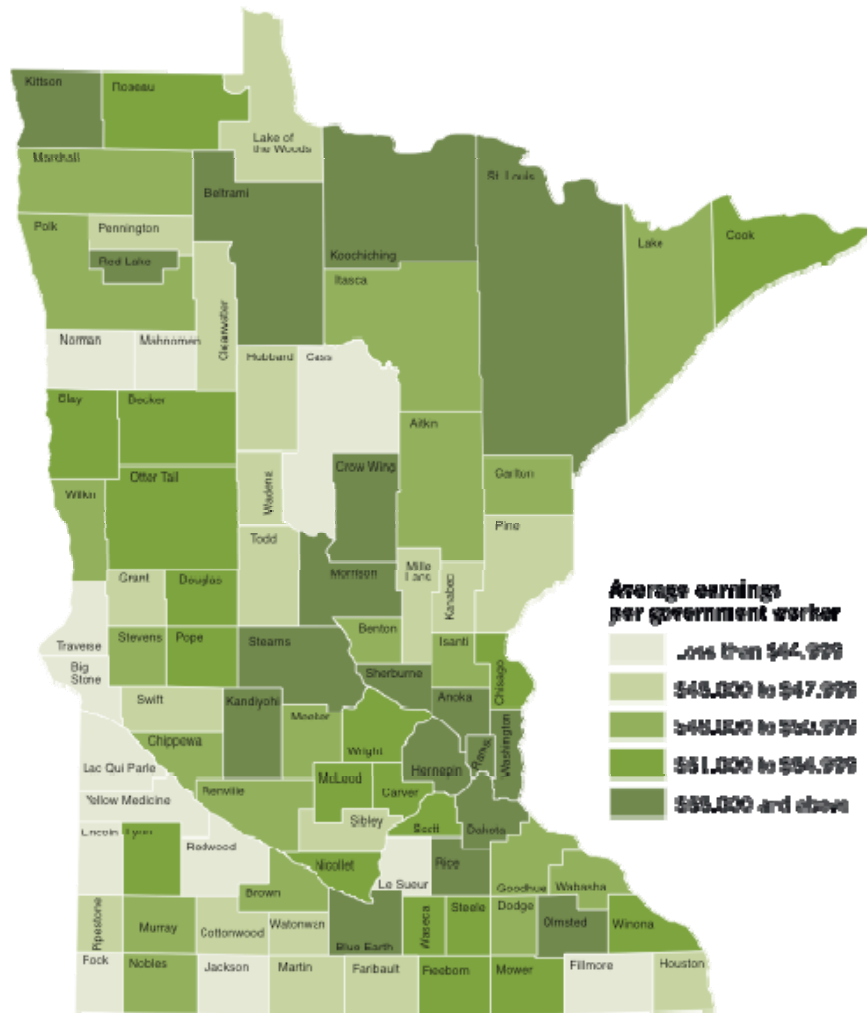
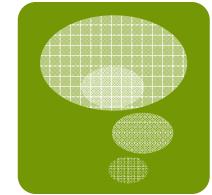
Workforce in the retail sector, 2011



- In Minnesota, approximately 10% of the workforce works in the retail sector. Retail centers can be seen around the state. Although the Twin Cities has some of the highest total earnings in retail, its low percentage of workforce in retail compared to the rest of the state shows a more diversified economy.

Data source:
U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

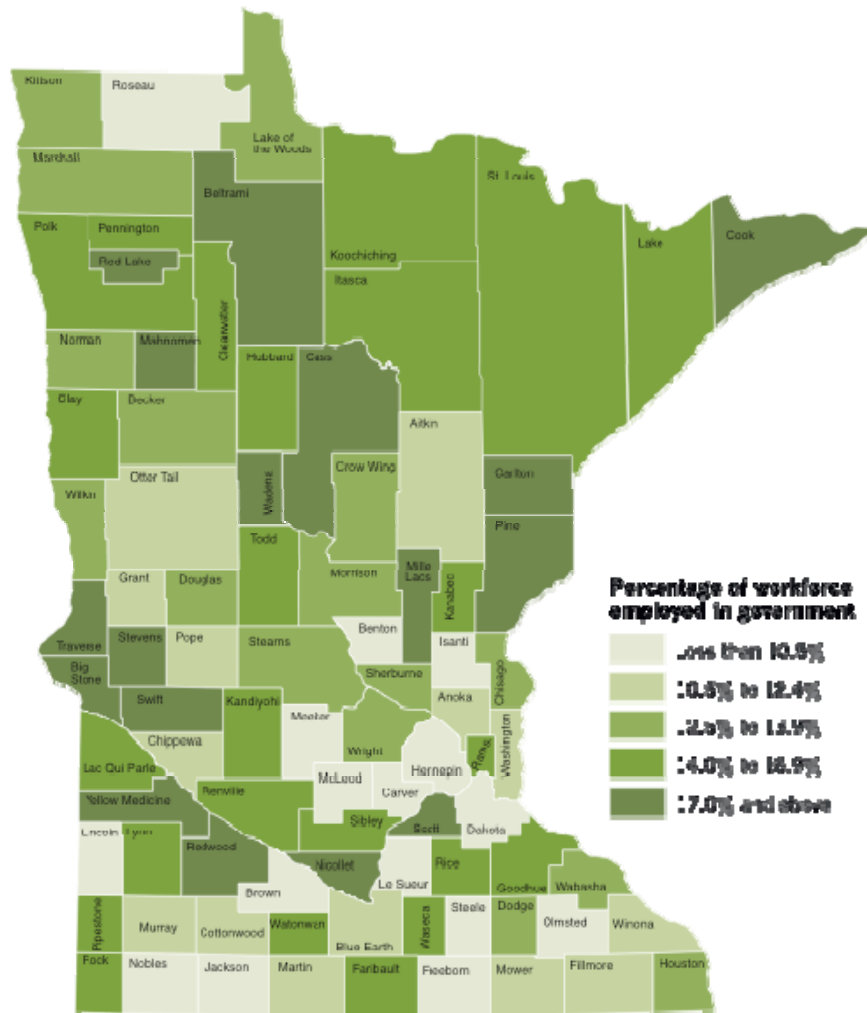
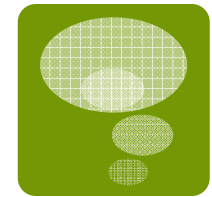
Average earnings in the government sector, 2011



- Government is a major employer in many rural counties. The highest average salaries tend to cluster in the metro area even though government makes up a smaller segment of the workforce in these counties.

Data source:
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 Bureau of Economic Analysis
 © Center for Rural Policy & Development

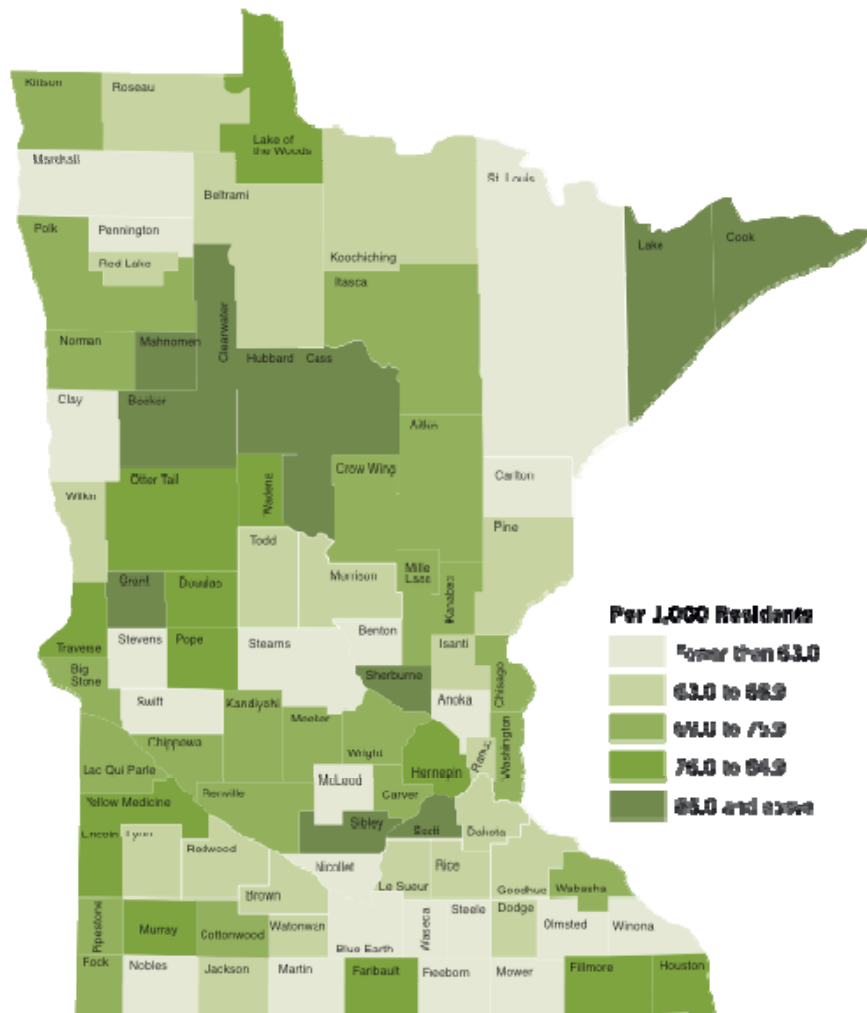
Workforce in the government sector, 2011



- Government is a major employer in many rural counties, where the need for services is disproportionate to the population. In Minnesota in 2010, 12.2% of the workforce worked in the government sector. Mahanomen County had the highest percentage, at 46.5%.

Data source:
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 Bureau of Economic Analysis
 © Center for Rural Policy & Development

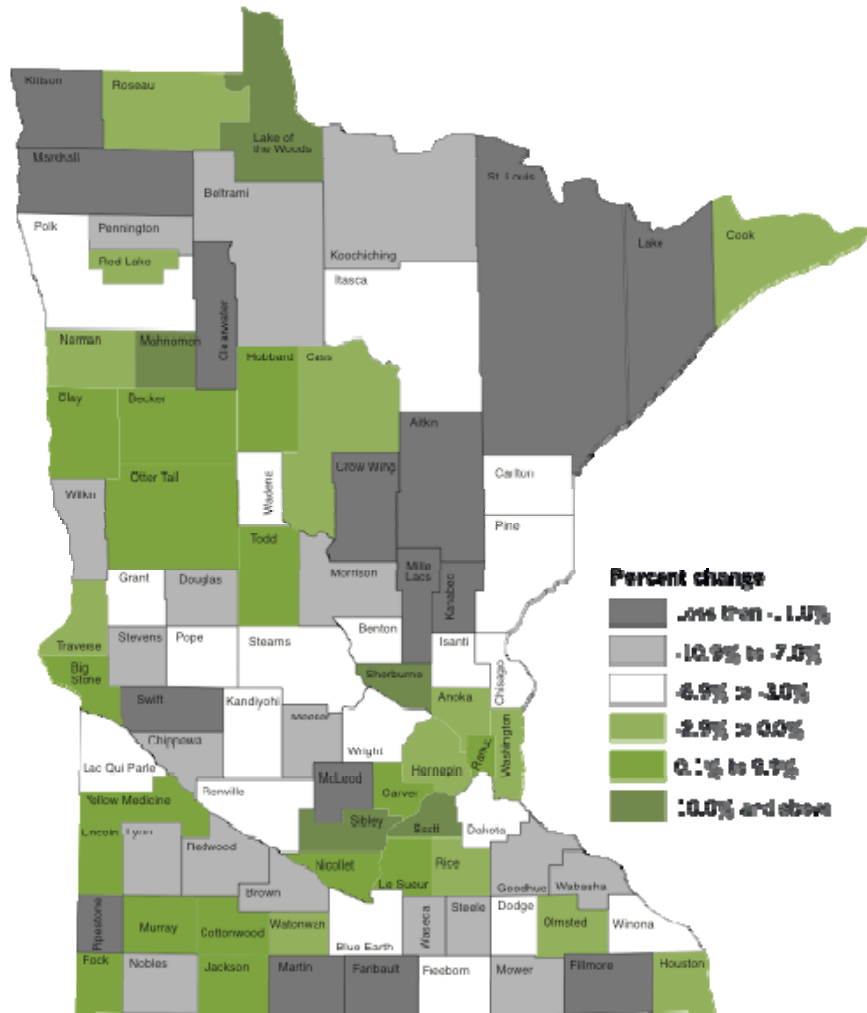
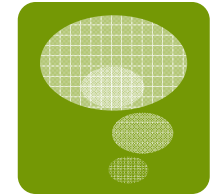
Self-employed businesses, 2009



- Business establishments of fewer than 10 employees make up nearly three-quarters of the state's businesses. Self-employed businesses concentrate in the Twin Cities, but also in central and north central Minnesota. These businesses have generated enough income to pay taxes but do not have any paid employees.

Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
Year 2009
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

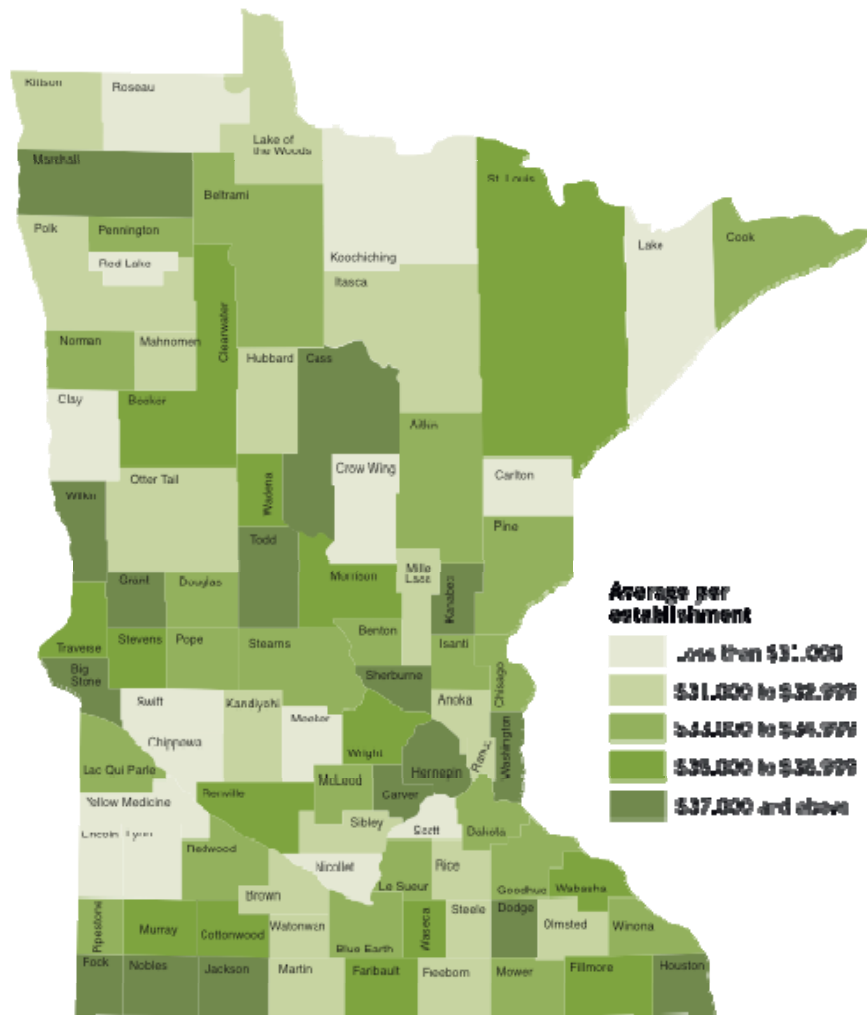
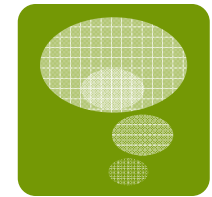
Change in number of self-employed businesses, 2005-2009



- Despite the difficult economic climate between 2005 and 2009, about a quarter of Minnesota's counties managed to see an increase in the number of self-employed businesses.

Units: number
U.S. Census Bureau
Yearly average 2005-2009
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

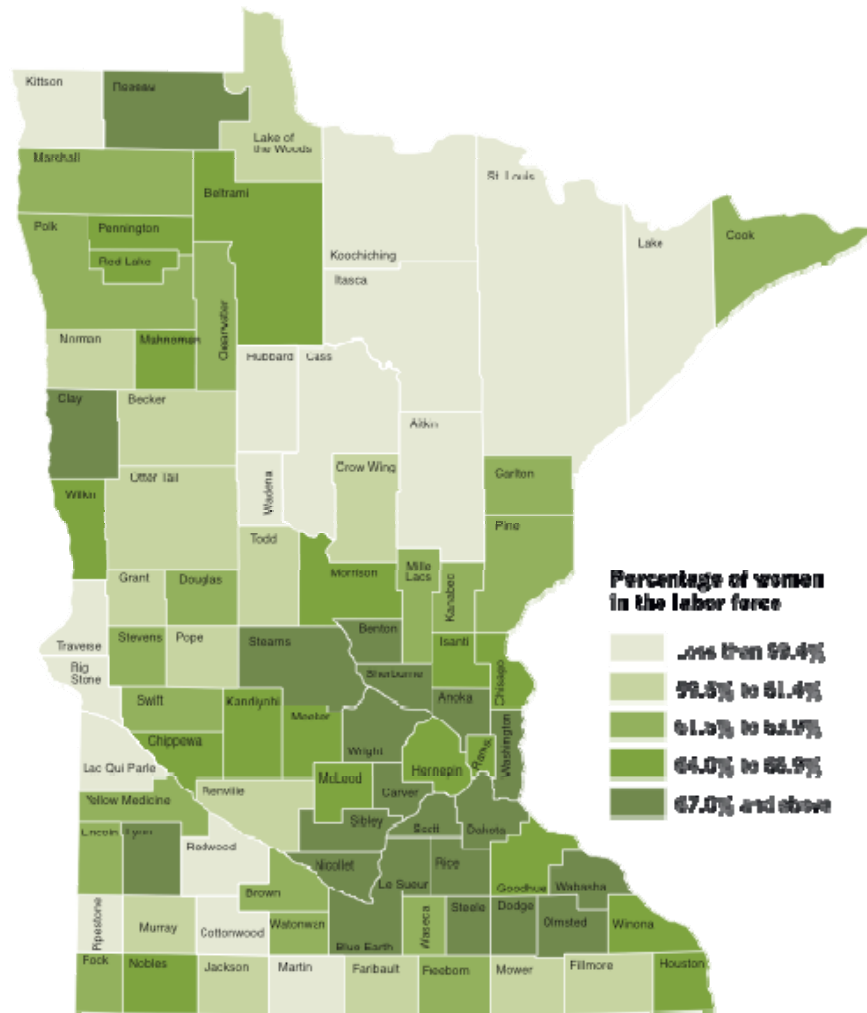
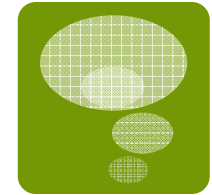
Average receipts from self-employed businesses, 2009



- Receipts from self-employed businesses, the income generated by the business, ranged from an average of \$27,105 in Yellow Medicine County to \$70,144 in Wilkin County.

Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
Survey of Current Business
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

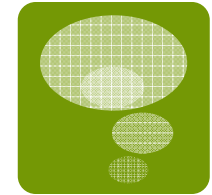
Women in the workforce, 2010



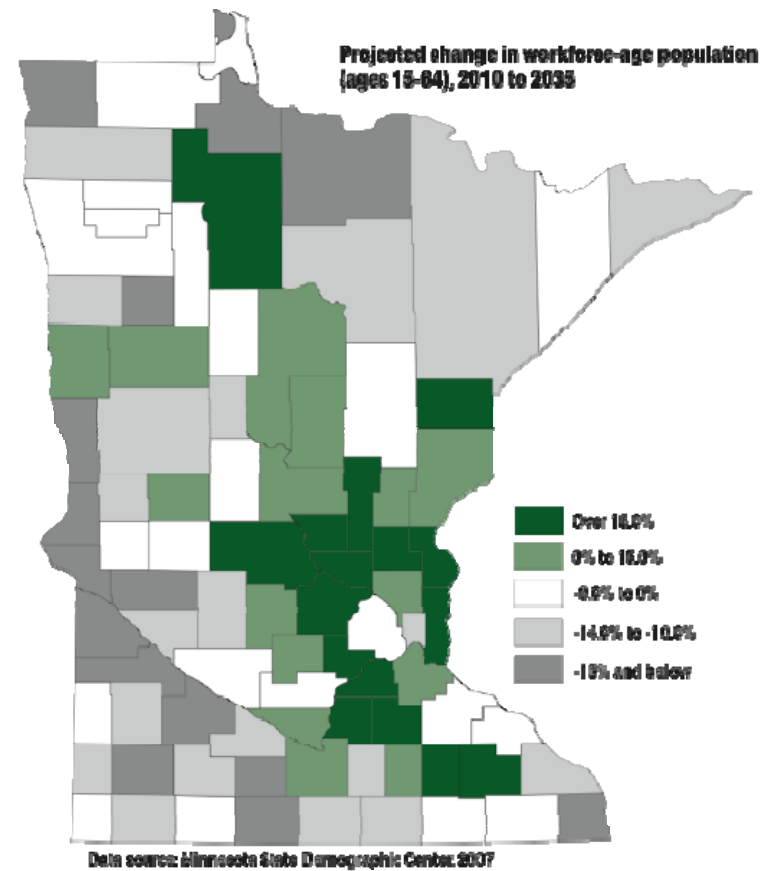
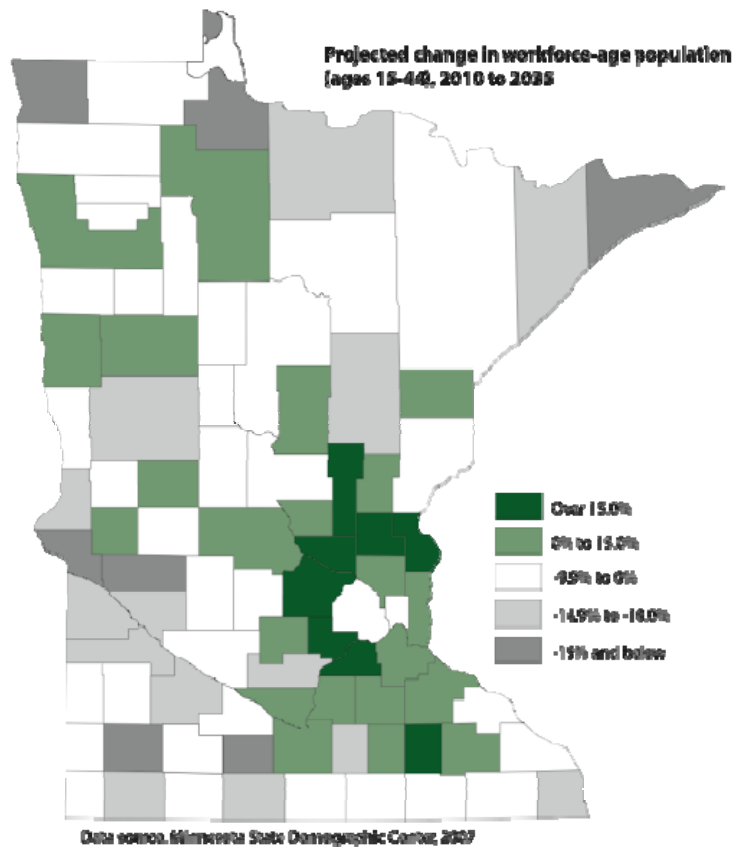
- In 2010, the U.S. Census estimated that 66.5% of women 15 years of age and older participated in the workforce.

Data source:
U.S. Census Bureau
© Center for Rural Policy and Development

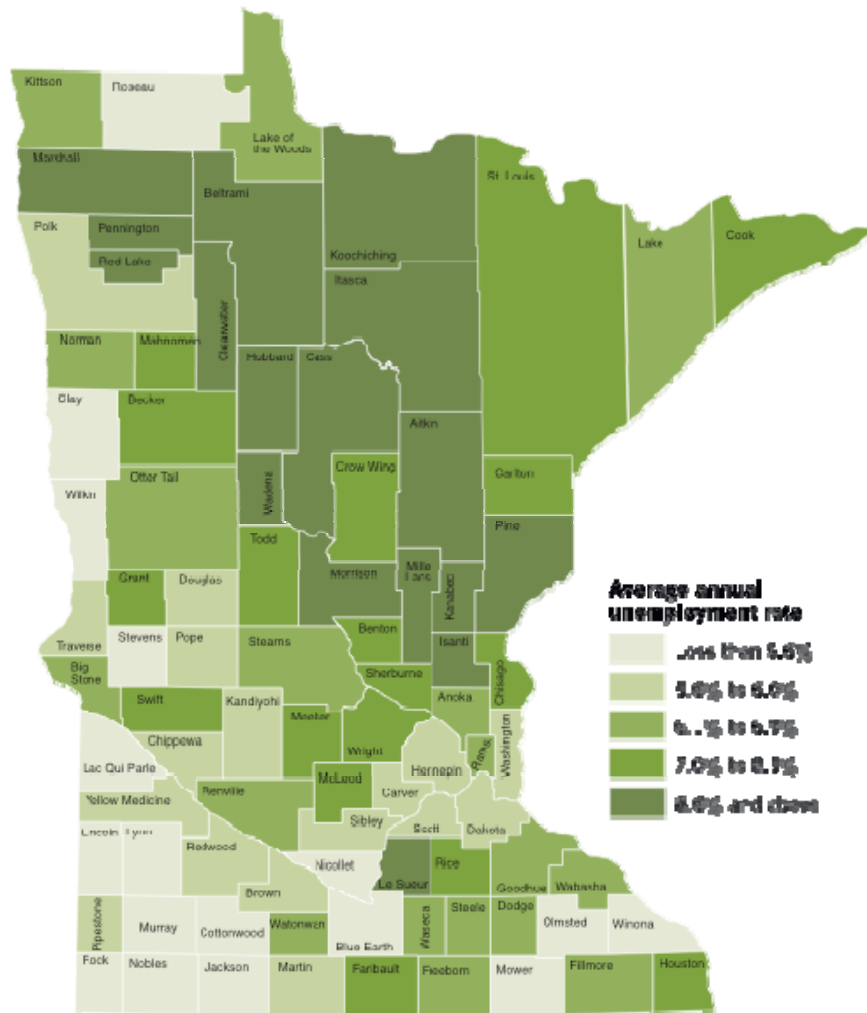
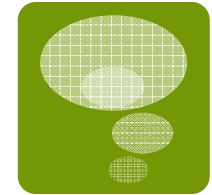
Projected change in workforce-age population, 2010-2035



Age 15-44



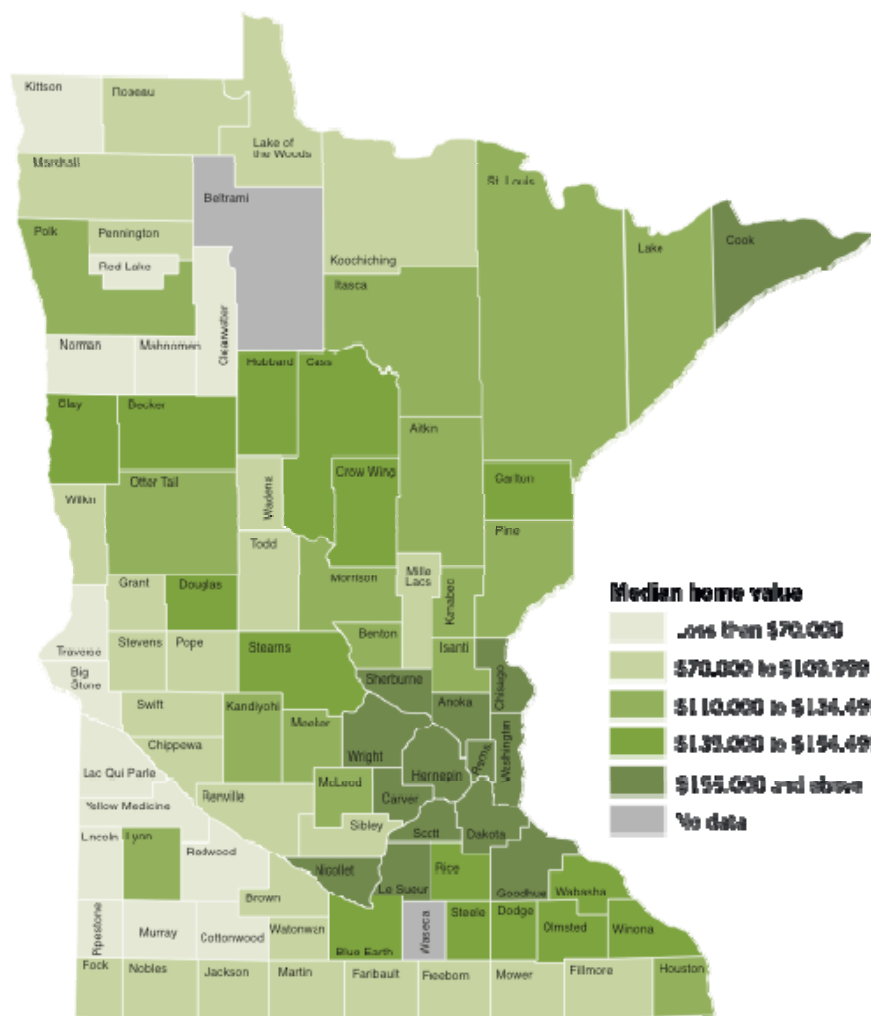
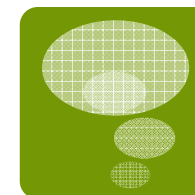
Average annual unemployment, 2011



- During the recent recession, Minnesota's average annual unemployment rate rose from 4.6% in 2007 to 8.0% in 2009. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December 2012 was 5.5% for the state, but rates vary greatly from county to county.

Data source:
U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

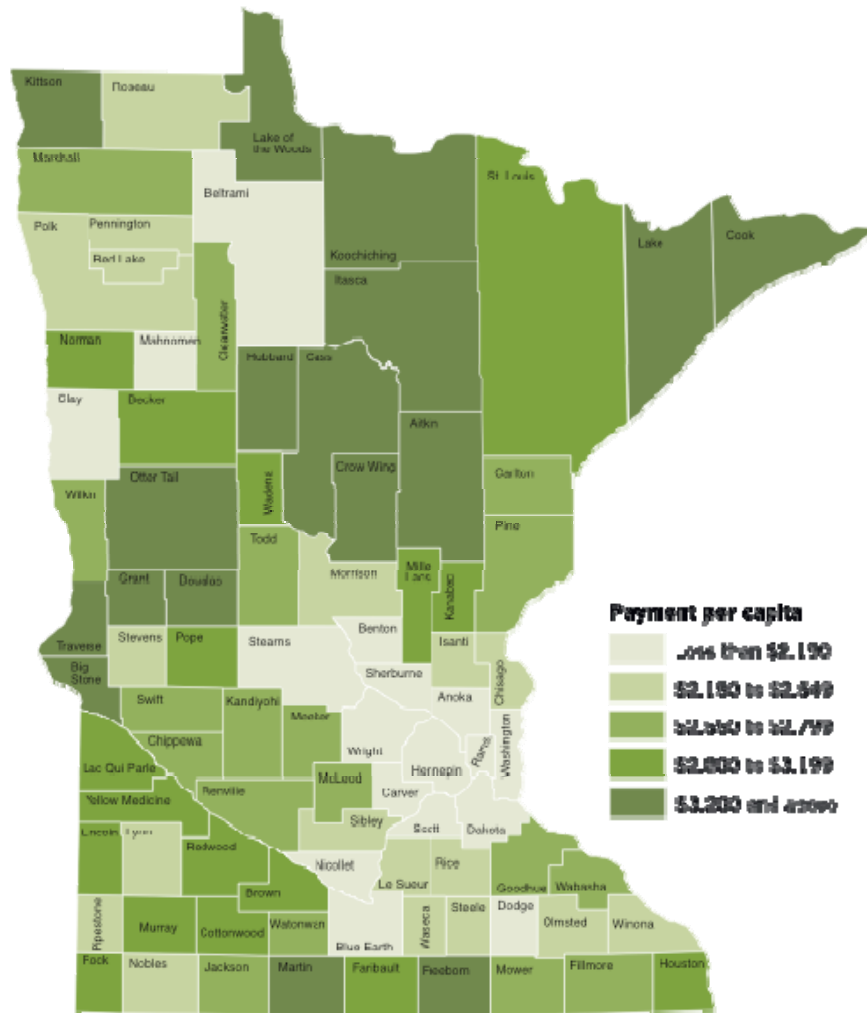
Median Home Value, 2010



- Median home value is based on the median sales price of existing homes.
- ✓ The data for 2010 reflects the housing market in an economic crisis. At its peak in 2007, the median home value in Minnesota was \$200,000; in 2008, \$190,000; \$174,600 in 2009; and \$169,900 in 2010.

Data source:
Minnesota State Comptroller's Office
Office of Real Estate Statistics

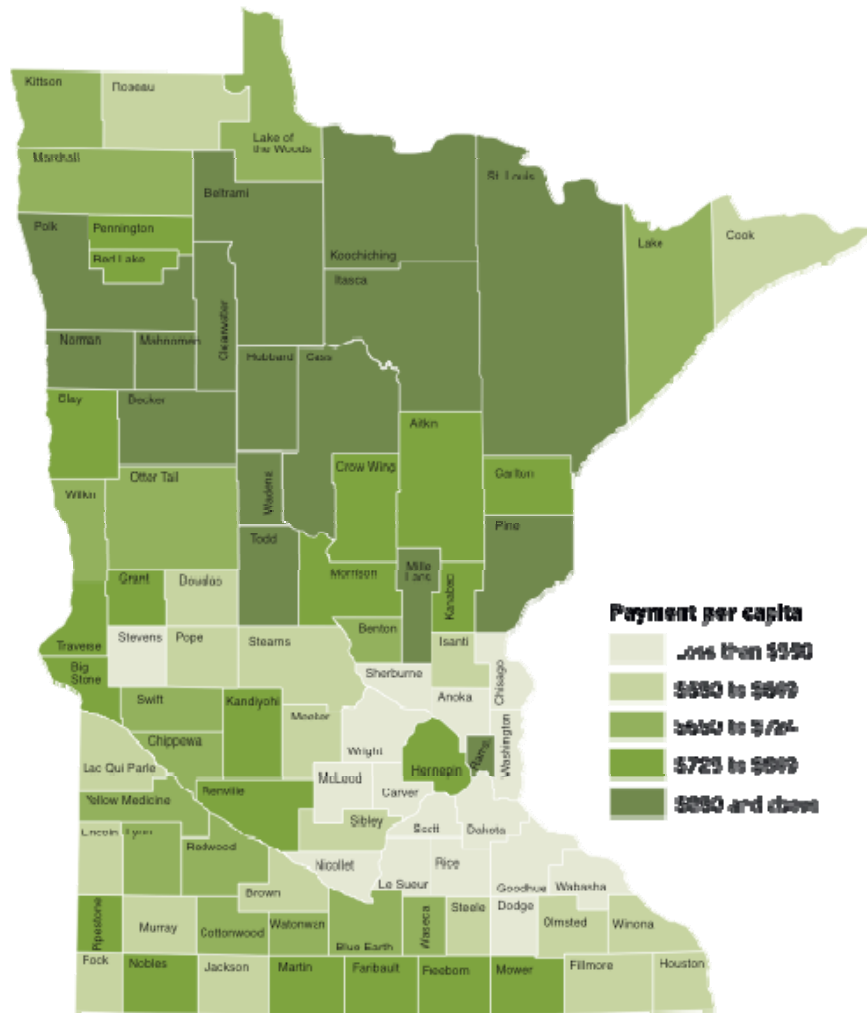
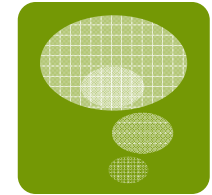
Social Security payments per capita, 2011



- Social Security payments consist of payments to retired and disabled persons, their dependents and survivors, but does not include medical payments. The average monthly Social Security payment in Minnesota in 2011 was \$2,269.

Data source:
U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
Social Security Administration

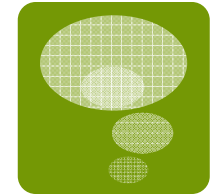
Public assistance payments per capita, 2011



- The average public assistance payment for Minnesota was \$705 in 2011.
- ✓ For the purposes of this report, public assistance includes family assistance, food stamps (SNAP), general assistance, supplemental security payments and other income maintenance benefits. It does not include medical payments or farm program payments.

Data source:
U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of Economic Analysis
United States Personal Income

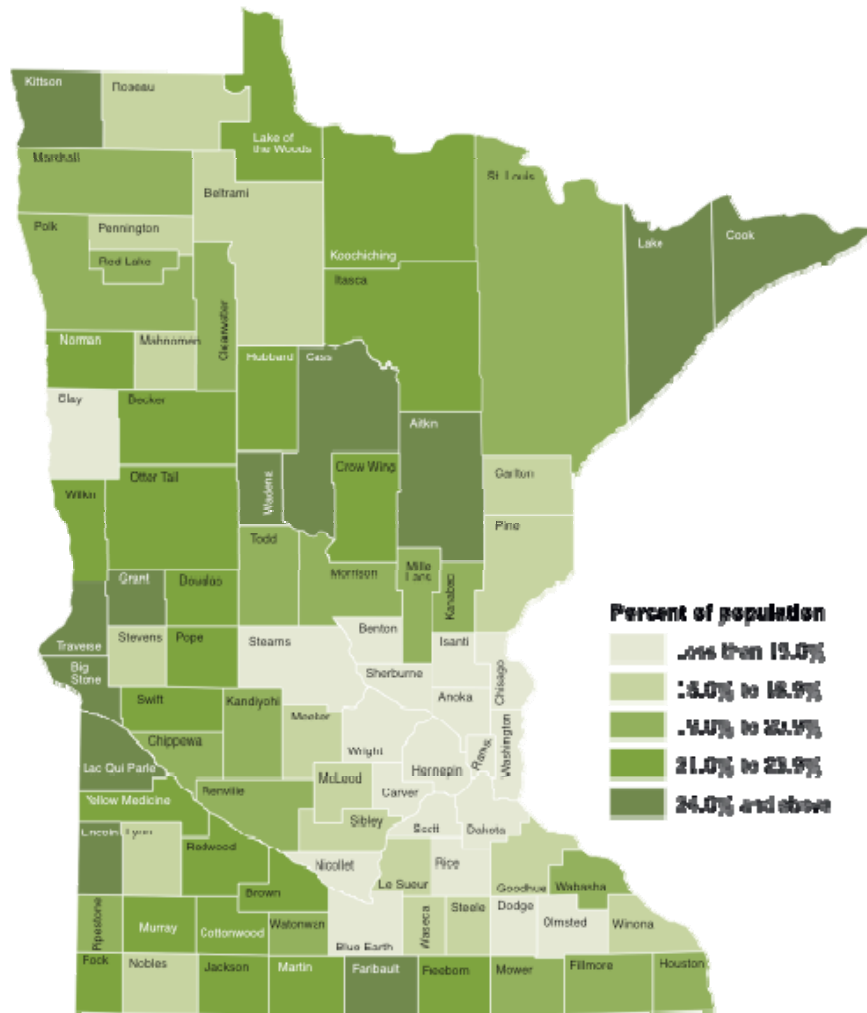
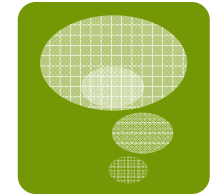
Health



Region	Percent of population enrolled in MinnesotaCare
Metroplex	1.7%
Southeast River Valley	2.1%
Southwestern Cornbelt	2.5%
Northwest Valley	3.1%
Up North	3.2%
Central Lakes	4.4%
Minnesota	2.1%

Percent of population enrolled in MinnesotaCare, based on average monthly enrollment for 2009 (Minnesota Department of Human Services, 2011)

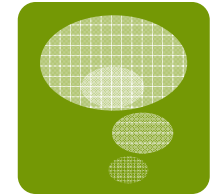
Population insured through Medicare, 2011



- Recipients of Medicare include individuals who are 65+, but also certain individuals with disabilities and people with permanent kidney failure with dialysis needs.

Units: persons.
Minnesota Department of Health
© Center for Rural Policy & Development

Nursing home beds



Nursing homes per 1,000 residents and 1,000 seniors (Minn. Department of Health, 2011)

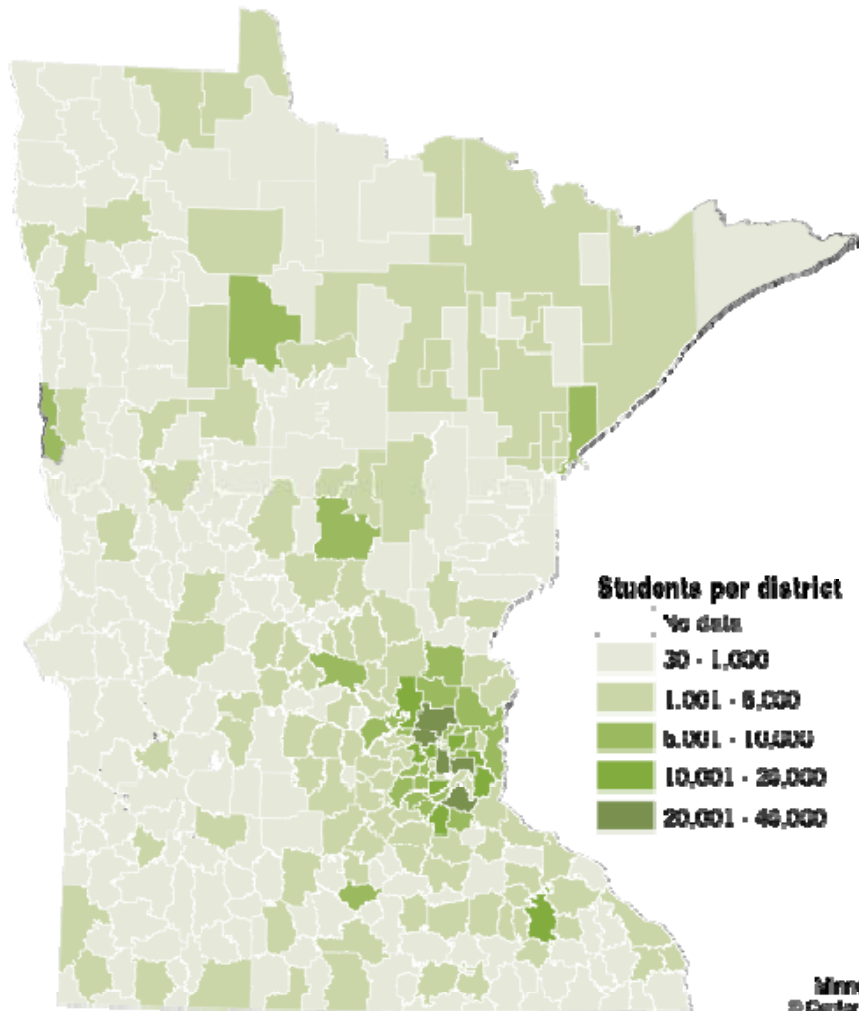
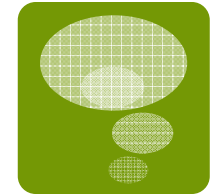
Region	Total nursing home beds	Nursing home beds per 1,000 residents	Nursing home beds per 1,000 seniors (age 65+)
Metroplex	16,451	4.5	41.2
Southeast River Valley	4,882	8.8	55.6
Southwestern Cornbelt	2,252	13.7	72.2
Northwest Valley	3,166	10.8	61.3
Up North	2,799	7.7	47.6
Central Lakes	1,862	6.3	33.9
Minnesota	31,412	5.9	46.0

Education

Student-teacher ratio (Minnesota Department of Education, 2010-2011).

Region	Total enrollment	Total teachers or Full-Time Equivalent	Students per teacher
Metroplex	547,272	32,345.7	16.9
Southeast River Valley	79,719	5,288.6	15.1
Southwestern Cornbelt	26,097	1,946.8	13.4
Northwest Valley	42,618	2,948.0	14.5
Up North	49,361	3,235.3	15.3
Central Lakes	46,403	3,025.9	15.3
Minnesota	791,470	48,790.2	16.2

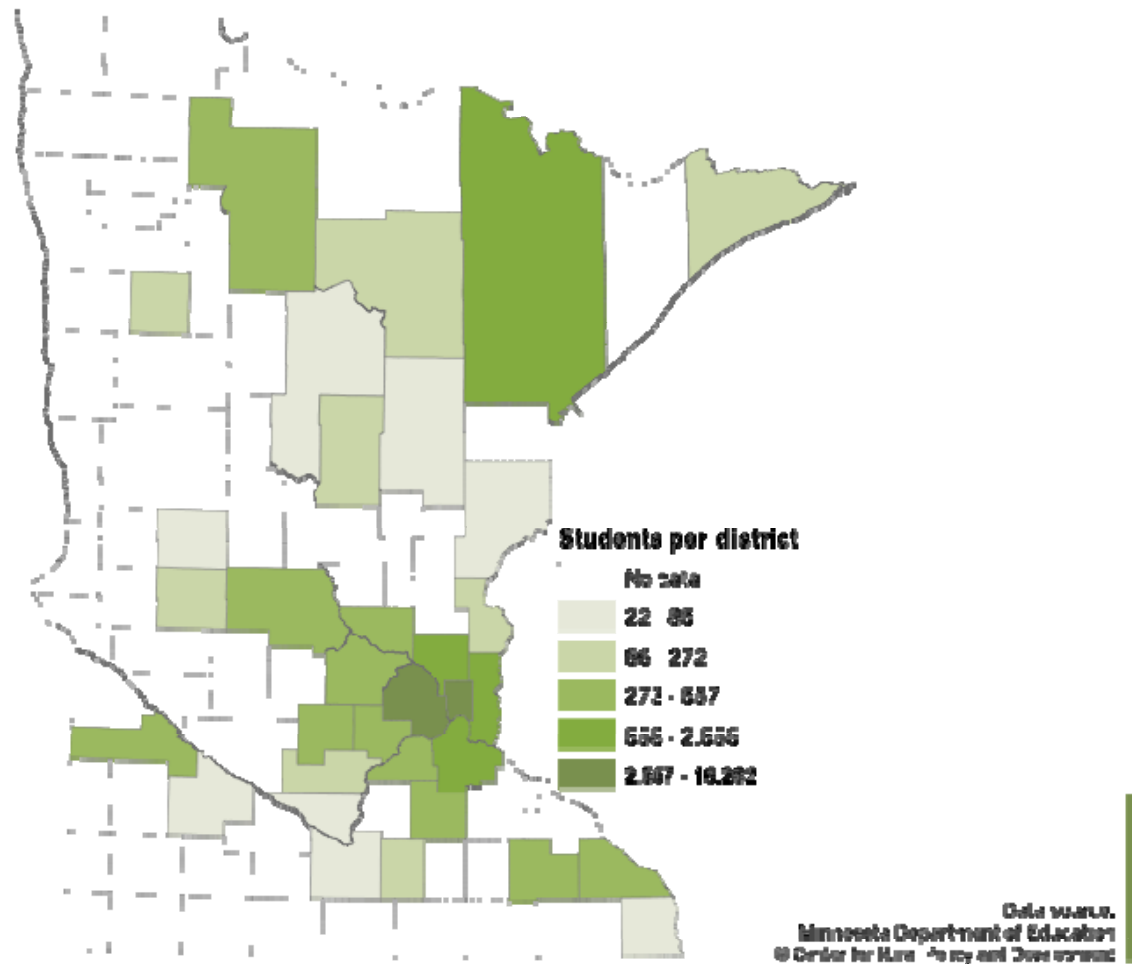
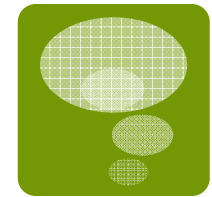
Total School Enrollment, 2011-2012



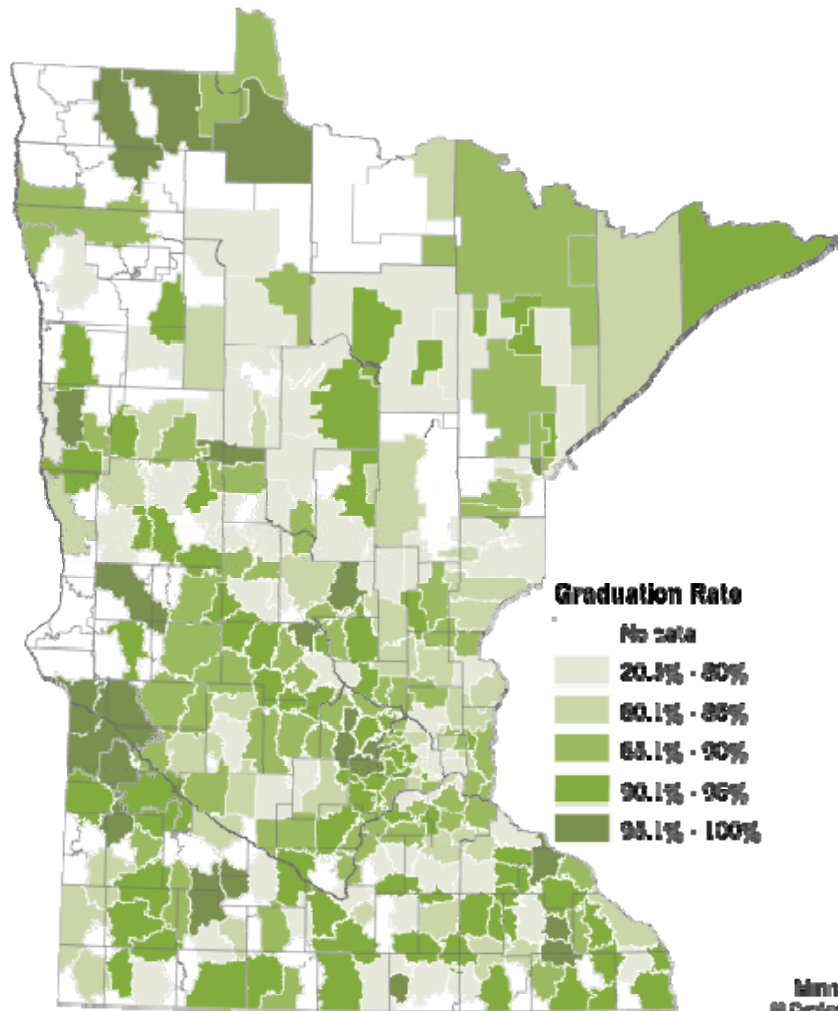
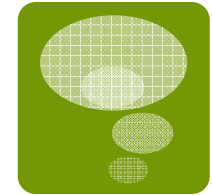
- Minnesota's public school districts had 839,426 students enrolled in the 2011-2012 school year, up nearly 4,800 students from one year earlier.
- ✓ 14 districts: 10,000+ students
- ✓ 24 districts: 5,000-9,999
- ✓ 120 districts: 1,000-4,999
- ✓ 177 districts: less than 1,000

DATA SOURCE:
Minnesota Department of Education
© Center for Rural Policy and Development

Total Charter School Enrollment, 2011-2012

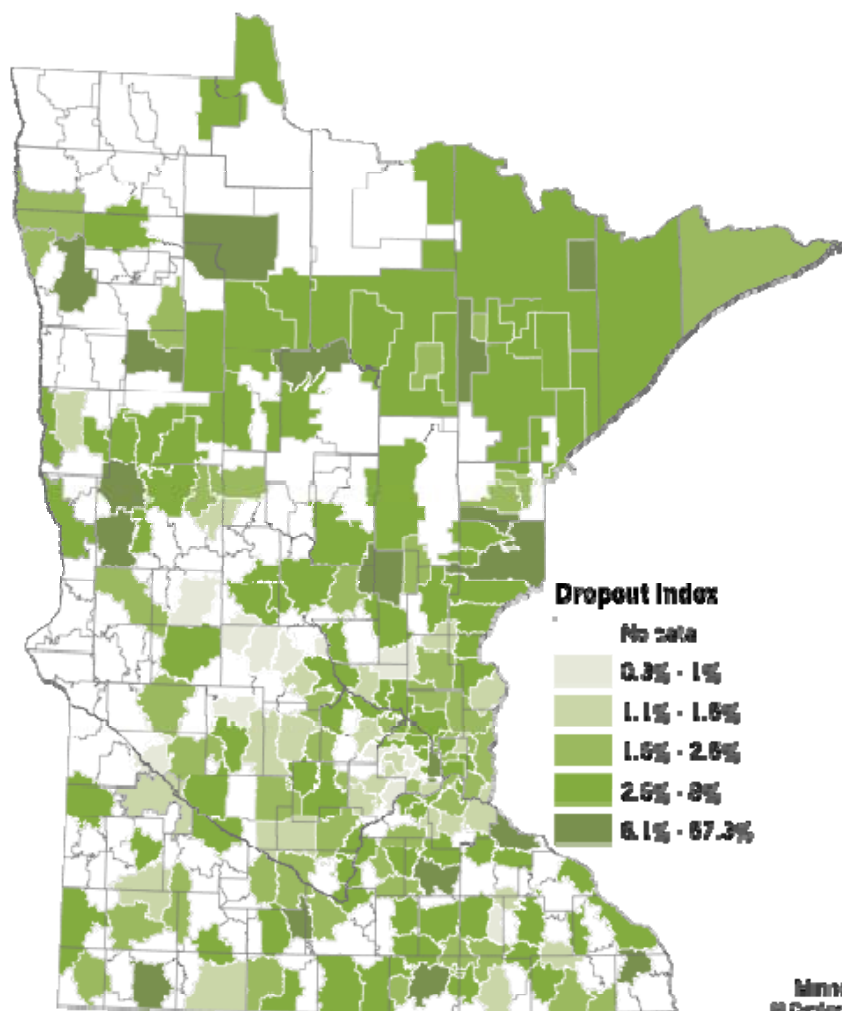
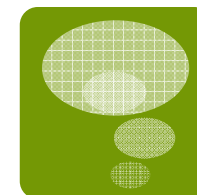


Graduation Rates, 2009-2010



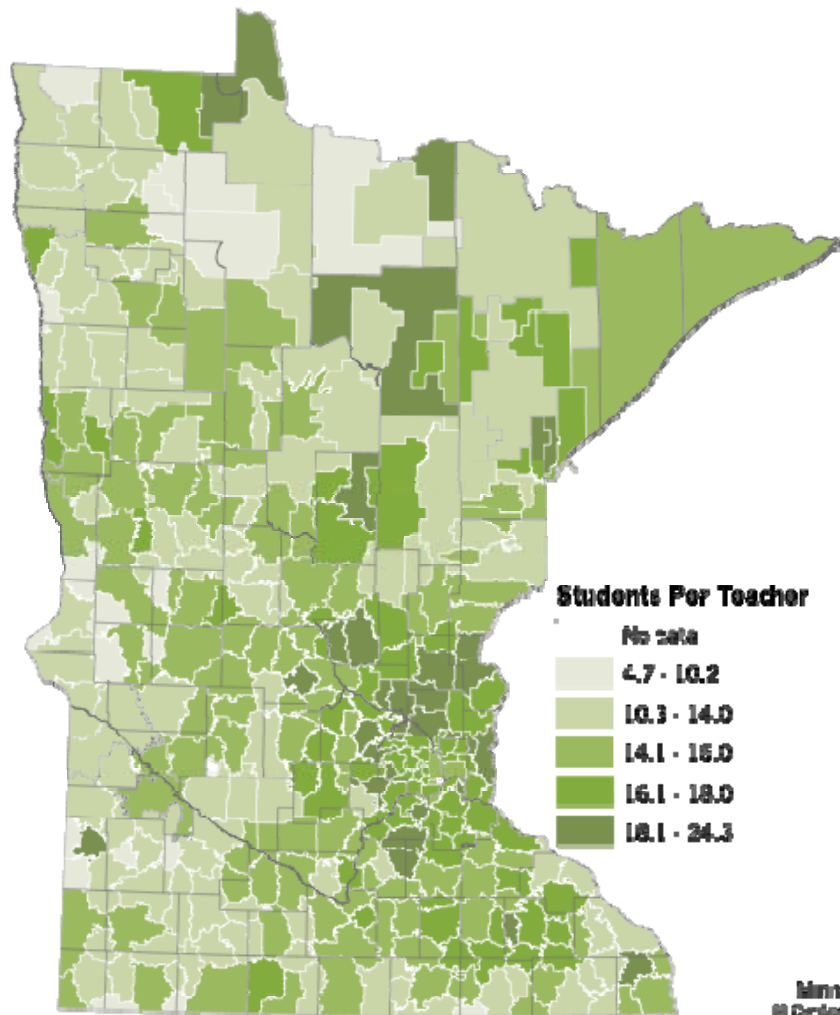
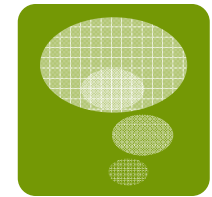
- To calculate the graduation rate here, the number of graduates was divided by the number of ninth-graders four years earlier, adjusting for students dropping out or leaving the district.
- ✓ Districts with graduating classes under 40 were not included.

Dropout Rates, 2009-2010



- Factors contributing to high dropout rates include low income levels and the presence of minority students. Many districts are working hard to help these at-risk students to stay in school.
- ✓ For schools to receive a dropout rate, the cohort total must be at least 40 students.

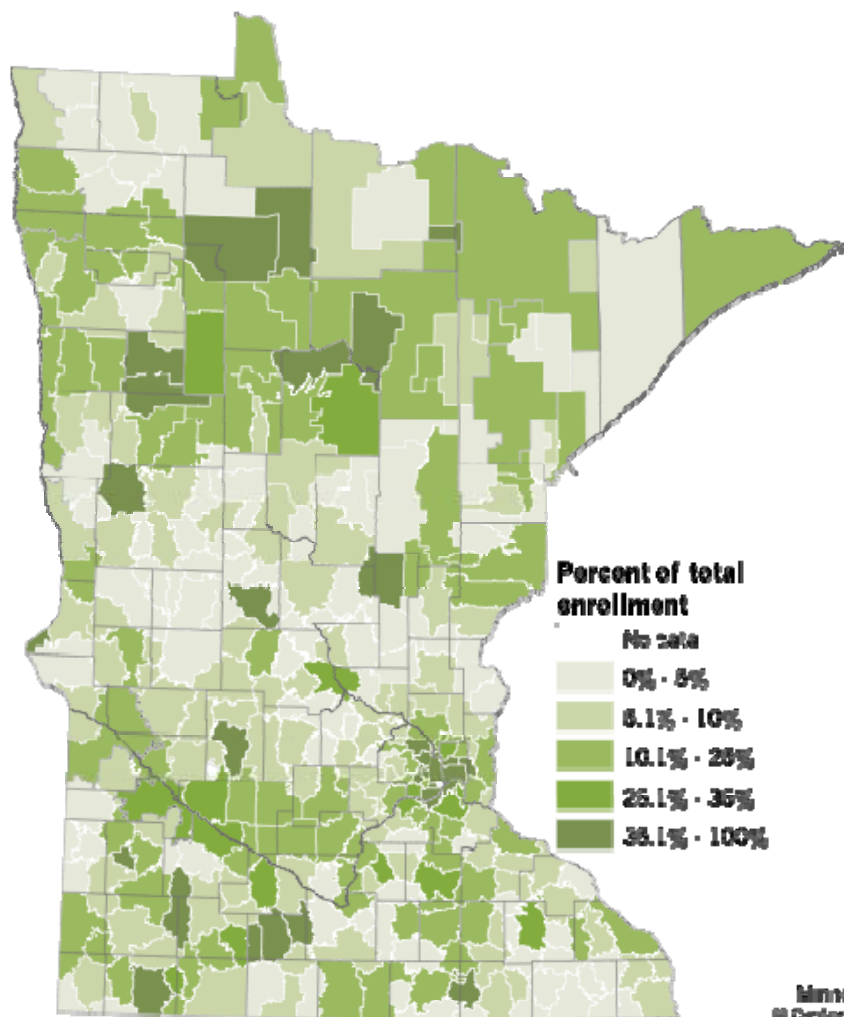
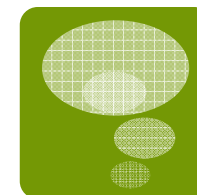
Student-teacher ratio, 2011-2012



- The student-teacher ratio is often used as an indicator of class size.

Data source:
Minnesota Department of Education
© Center for Rural Policy and Development

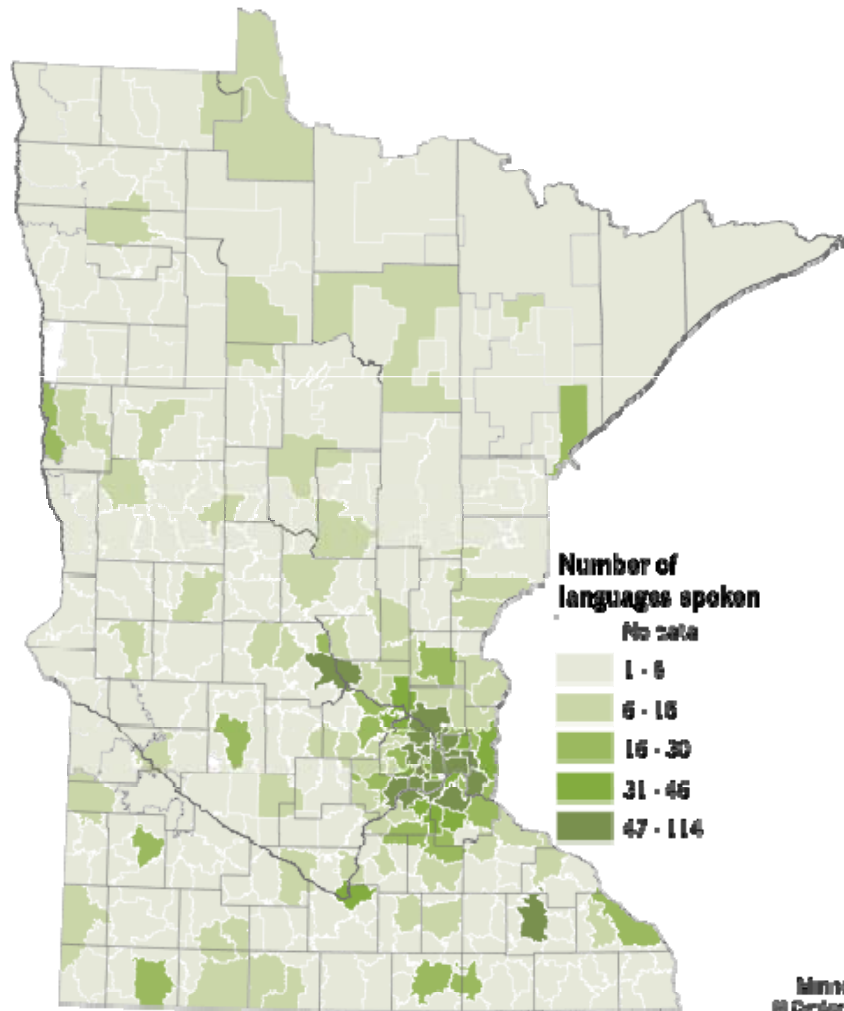
Students of color, 2011-2012



- The diversity of students continues to rise in the core Twin Cities districts and in suburban districts. While most of rural Minnesota remains white, pockets of diversity can be found around the state. Native American students make up this population in the northern districts, while southern districts are home to largely immigrants of Latino, African and Asian origin.

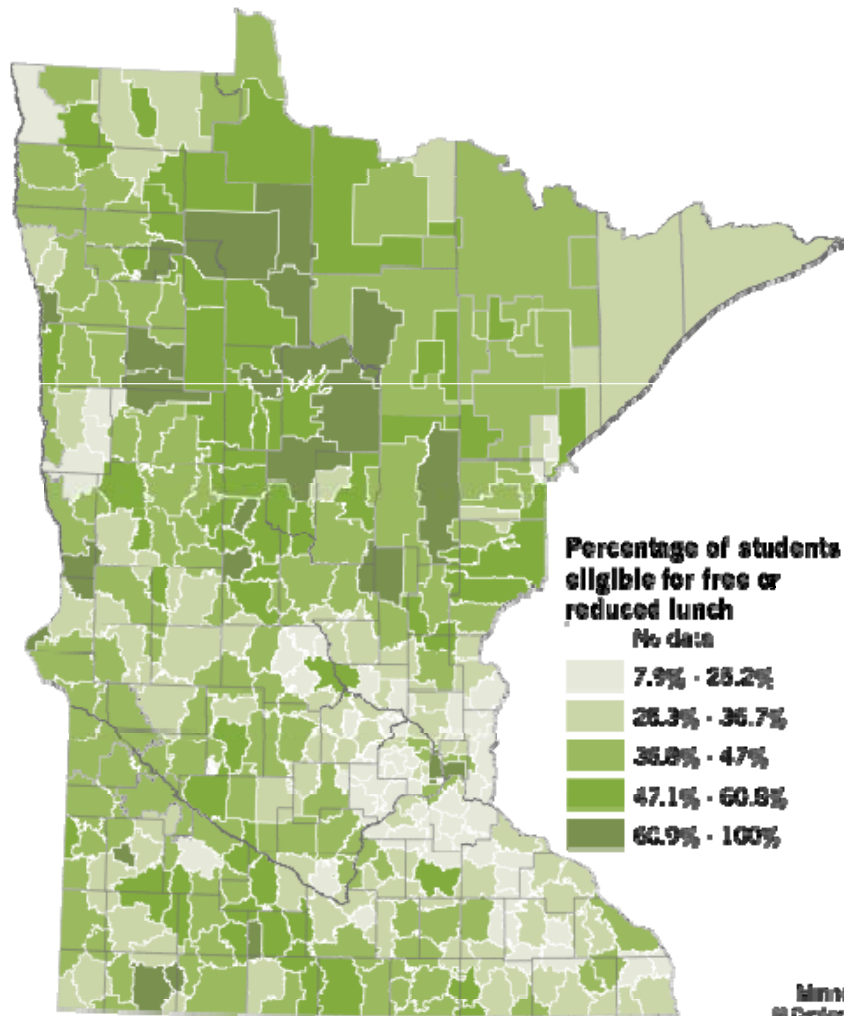
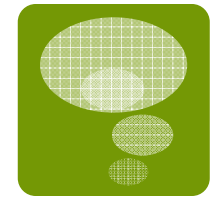
Data source:
Minnesota Department of Education
© Center for Rural Policy and Development

Languages spoken at home, 2011-2012



- Understanding the variety of languages spoken at home is important for effective curriculum design. St. Paul and Anoka-Hennepin had the largest number of languages spoken at home (114 and 96 respectively), followed by Rosemount-Apple Valley-Eagan (85).

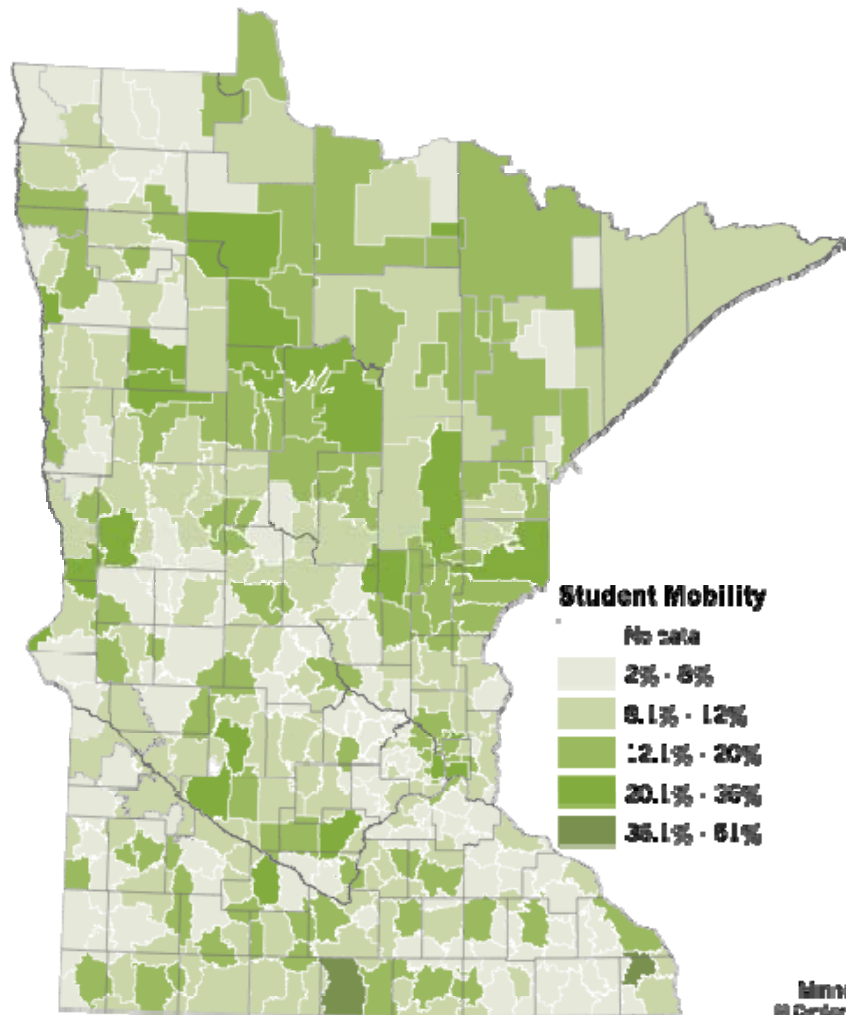
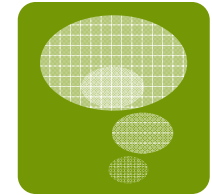
Free lunch eligibility, 2010-2011



- For the state of Minnesota, 37.2% of students were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch in the 2010-2011 school year. Since recipients' families must meet certain income guidelines to qualify, free and reduced-price lunch can be a good proxy for poverty rates.

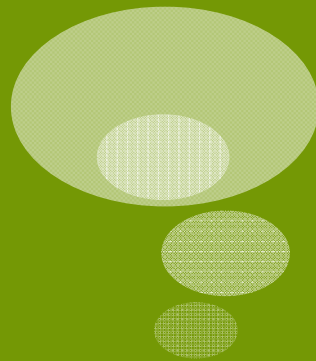
Data source:
Minnesota Department of Education
© Center for Rural Policy and Development

Student Mobility Index, 2010-2011



- High mobility is considered detrimental to a student's achievement. Poverty, unemployment, and an unstable home life are all factors in student mobility.

DATA SOURCE:
Minnesota Department of Education
© Center for Rural Policy and Development



Thank You!

Atlas of Minnesota
Online

www.ruralmn.org