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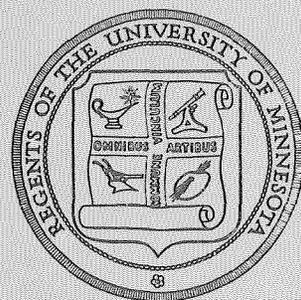
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Economic Growth in Minnesota Compared  
to Neighboring States and the Nation as a Whole

by

John D. Helmberger



**Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics**

University of Minnesota  
Institute of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

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by John D. Helmberger

Some business spokesmen and many politicians have been telling us for years that Minnesota's economy has lagged behind that of neighboring states and the U.S. as a whole. Periodically since 1969, I have collected data to determine whether this was true.<sup>1/</sup> The first time I was expecting some lag and wanted to measure it. There wasn't any. Minnesota's economy had done better than the nation as a whole and generally better than its neighbors. After that I expected no lag and found none.

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\* Professor in Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics and Extension Public Policy, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

- 1/ (1) "Economic Growth in Minnesota", Minnesota Agricultural Economist, University of Minnesota, John D. Helmberger, with others, 1969.
- (2) "Economic Growth in Minnesota", A Staff Paper, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, John D. Helmberger, 1972.
- (3) "Economic Growth in Minnesota, Compared to Neighboring States and the U.S.", Staff Paper P74-15, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, John D. Helmberger and Terri Erickson, 1974.
- (4) "Minnesota's Economy Compares Favorably to that of Neighboring States and the U.S.", Minnesota Agricultural Economist, No. 565, March, 1975, John D. Helmberger and Terri Erickson.
- (5) Economic Growth in Minnesota Compared to Neighboring States and the Nation as a Whole and Projections to 1980 and 1990, Special Report 66, 1978, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, Terri Erickson and John D. Helmberger.
- (6) "Economic Growth in Minnesota Compared to Neighboring states and the Nation as a Whole", Staff Paper P82-16, September 1982.

Unfortunately much of the data to determine whether there is currently a lag (as of 1984) compared to other states is available only after a considerable delay. We have used the latest published data we could find. What has happened to the growth in Minnesota's population, total personal income, per capita personal income, employment in manufacturing, non-agricultural employment, the rate of unemployment, and total net farm income in Minnesota relative to the rest of the country and to neighboring states?<sup>2/</sup>

Population:

Between 1970 and 1980, the U.S. population grew by 11.4%. Minnesota's population grew by 7.1%. Evidence of a lag? Only three states east of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado and north of the Ohio River, and the Mason-Dixon line, namely Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont had a larger rate of growth than Minnesota. Minnesota grew faster than Wisconsin and faster than any of the other Plains States (see Figure 1). All of the Southern and Western states grew faster. There is nothing Minnesota can do to make us a Sun Belt state. The center of population has been moving west and south for decades (see Figure 2).

Total Personal Income:

In comparing total personal income and per capita personal income among states, the Department of Commerce uses three-year averages. It does this because states vary considerably in the degree of reliance on agriculture. Any agricultural state may be made to look good or bad by carefully selecting one year to compare to another because of variation in weather, degree of reliance

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<sup>2/</sup> Neighboring states in this paper, as in the earlier studies mentioned in footnote <sup>1/</sup>, is defined as the other Plains States, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, and Wisconsin since it abuts Minnesota.

on particular farm products, and variation in farm prices. So we have compared three-year averages with three-year averages. We have made the comparison over five periods for the U.S. and each of the states in the eight state area. From 1927-29 to 1980-82, Minnesota's personal income grew faster than the U.S. average and faster than any of the other seven neighboring states. This was also the case for the 1953-55 to 1980-82 period. From 1970-72 to 1980-82, Minnesota grew faster than the U.S. average and faster than neighboring states, except North Dakota. From 1974-76 to 1980-82, Minnesota grew faster than the U.S. average (88.8% and 87.4%) and faster than any of the neighboring states. From 1979-81 to 1980-82, Minnesota grew slower than the nation as a whole (8.25% compared to 9.46%) but faster than the neighboring states except the Dakotas. However, two years, 1980 and 1981, are common to both 3 year averages. Agriculture was hit relatively hard by the recession and agriculture is more important in the Plains States than it is for the nation - more than twice as important in Minnesota than for the nation as a whole. The effects of the depression on farms spilled over on to non-farm businesses to a greater degree than was true for the nation. In the 8 state area (the 7 Plains States and Wisconsin), only North Dakota (oil) grew faster than the national average and two, the Dakotas, grew faster than Minnesota (see Table 1).

Figure 3 depicts how the states have shared in the recovery of 1983. It provides the rates of increase in personal income from III quarter 1982 to third quarter 1983 by state. From the Atlantic across the north to the Rocky Mountains only Connecticut, Michigan and North Dakota had larger percentage increases than Minnesota. In the eight state area Missouri also enjoyed a larger increase than Minnesota. Michigan, of course, was recovering from a very deep recession.

Per Capita Personal Income:

Per capita personal income is a better measure of a state's welfare than total personal income. From 1927-29 to 1980-82, Minnesota's per capita personal income grew faster than the U.S. average and faster than neighboring states, except for Iowa, the Dakotas and Kansas. From 1953-55 to 1980-82, Minnesota grew faster than the U.S. average, and faster than neighboring states, except for the Dakotas. From 1970-72 to 1980-82, Minnesota grew faster than the U.S., at the same rate as Kansas, and faster than the other states in the 8 state area except for North Dakota. For the period, 1974-76 to 1980-82, Minnesota grew faster than the U.S. average and faster than any of the neighboring states. From 1979-81 to 1980-82, Minnesota grew slower than the national average (7.44% compared to 8.38%) but faster than neighboring states except Missouri and the Dakotas. In 1927-29, Minnesota's per capita income was lower than the U.S. average and lower than that of Wisconsin and Missouri. In 1980-82, Minnesota's was larger than the U.S. average and larger than that of other states in the area except Kansas. Kansas' relative success occurred in earlier years. Minnesota has grown faster than Kansas since the 1974-76 period (see Table 2).

Employment in Manufacturing:

Critics of Minnesota's business climate usually want to talk about manufacturing, since it is more mobile over time than other kinds of economic activity. From 1950-1982 (and from 1960-82), Minnesota's manufacturing employment grew at a faster rate than the U.S. average (nearly 3 times as fast from 1950-1982 and more than 4 times as fast from 1960-1982), and faster than the other states in the 8 state area except the Dakotas. Both have much smaller bases. For the 1970-82 period, Minnesota's manufacturing employment grew at a faster rate than the U.S. average (8.67% compared to a -2.65%) and faster than any of the other

states in the area except the Dakotas and Kansas. However, the Dakotas have such low bases from which to grow that Minnesota's absolute growth in manufacturing employment, 27,600, was twice as large as for the Dakota's combined, 14,200. In 1982, Minnesota ranked 20 in manufacturing employment among the 51 states, including D.C. South Dakota ranked 44 and North Dakota 48.

Between 1980-82, manufacturing employment declined for the U.S. and for all the 8 states in the area. Minnesota's manufacturing employment fell less than the U.S. as a whole and less than the other states in the 8 state area except the Dakotas (see Table 3 and Figure 4).

Non-Agricultural Employment:

Minnesota's non-agricultural employment grew 29.9% between 1970 and 1982 (-3.5% between 1980 and 1982) compared to 26.4% (-0.9%) for the U.S. Between 1970 and 1982, Minnesota grew faster than the other states in the eight state area except for the Dakotas and Kansas (see Tables 4 and 5).

Unemployment:

In November of 1983, the U.S. unemployment rate was 8.3% seasonally adjusted (8.1% unadjusted) compared to Minnesota's unadjusted rate of 6.8%. Minnesota's unemployment rate was lower than that of Wisconsin and Missouri but larger than that of the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. States in which agriculture is relatively important tend to have lower unemployment rates. Our farmers are not unemployed - just badly employed. East of the Mississippi River, only Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and the New England States (except Maine) had lower unemployment than Minnesota.

Eight states west of the Mississippi had a lower rate of unemployment (see Figure 5). The shaded states in Figure 5 had a November 1983 rate of unemployment in excess of Minnesota's.

Total Net Income From Farming:

Between 1949-51 and 1980-82, the U.S. net farm income increased 73.8% while Minnesota's increased 128.91%, much the highest rate in the eight state area except for Wisconsin (148.82%) (see Table 6).

Change in Employment During 1983:

The annual data are not yet available for 1983. However, Table 7 provides the numbers of workers on non-agricultural payrolls and the total employment for December 1982 and December 1983 and percent changes by state for the eight state area.

Minnesota's non-agricultural employment increased 2.99% between December 1982 and December 1983, a larger rate of increase than any of the other states in the eight state area. Total employment increased 5.31% in Minnesota, also faster than any of the other states in the eight state area.

Since the above was written, U.S. News and World Report, June 18, 1984 reports from the Labor Department statistics the number of non-agricultural jobs in March 1984 and percentage change from March 1983 by state. Non-agricultural employment during that year increased 4.1%. Minnesota's employment increased 4.8%. Only one state, New Hampshire, from the Rocky Mountains across the north to the Atlantic had a larger percentage increase. Minnesota ranked 9th in the rate of increase in employment. The other 7 states which grew faster are all in the South or West. See attached report from U.S. News and World Report and accompanying map.

# The Job Picture, State by State

Even with two recessions, the past five years saw the creation of an average of 2,000 jobs a day.

The Labor Department counted 88.3 million persons in non-agricultural jobs this spring—up 3.7 million from 1978.

That 4.4 percent rise in jobs, however, did not keep up with a 5.4 percent growth in population. Result: A jobless rate that hit 10.8 percent last December and lingered at 10.1 percent in May.

A state-by-state look at how the job picture has changed—

	Jobs in 1983	5-year Change
Alaska .....	198,600	+27.4%
Nevada.....	403,000	+22.3%
Florida .....	3,846,100	+21.2%
Arizona.....	1,042,600	+19.9%
Texas .....	6,163,100	+19.7%
Oklahoma .....	1,195,200	+18.9%
Colorado .....	1,309,700	+17.4%
Wyoming .....	204,100	+15.0%
New Hampshire ..	385,300	+12.4%
Louisiana .....	1,588,600	+11.7%
North Dakota.....	248,600	+11.4%
Georgia .....	2,209,200	+10.8%
New Mexico.....	472,300	+ 9.5%
Vermont .....	202,800	+ 9.3%
Utah .....	555,200	+ 9.2%
California .....	9,738,500	+ 7.9%
Virginia .....	2,114,400	+ 7.9%
Washington .....	1,558,300	+ 7.9%
Connecticut.....	1,407,700	+ 7.8%
Hawaii.....	400,100	+ 7.5%
Delaware .....	254,700	+ 6.2%
New Jersey .....	3,032,600	+ 5.8%
Maryland .....	1,640,700	+ 4.9%
Massachusetts ..	2,587,200	+ 4.6%
<b>U.S. ....</b>	<b>88,341,000</b>	<b>+ 4.4%</b>
North Carolina..	2,318,700	+ 4.2%
West Virginia .....	581,700	+ 4.2%
New York .....	7,132,600	+ 3.3%
South Carolina ..	1,154,800	+ 3.3%
Maine .....	396,800	+ 3.0%
Minnesota .....	1,658,300	+ 1.9%
Arkansas .....	727,000	+ 1.6%
Dist. of Columbia	591,500	+ 1.1%
Montana.....	267,100	+ 0.8%
Alabama.....	1,304,300	+ 0.7%
Rhode Island.....	385,500	+ 0.5%
Kansas .....	897,600	+ 0.4%
Kentucky .....	1,152,500	+ 0.3%
South Dakota .....	224,100	- 0.8%
Missouri .....	1,884,400	- 0.9%
Wisconsin .....	1,806,200	- 1.0%
Mississippi .....	782,700	- 1.1%
Nebraska .....	583,600	- 1.4%
Tennessee .....	1,649,200	- 2.5%
Idaho .....	308,200	- 2.7%
Pennsylvania... ..	4,398,900	- 3.8%
Oregon .....	939,600	- 3.9%
Illinois .....	4,463,900	- 4.8%
Ohio .....	4,034,900	- 5.2%
Iowa .....	1,005,500	- 7.6%
Indiana .....	1,952,900	- 8.3%
Michigan.....	3,129,400	-11.1%

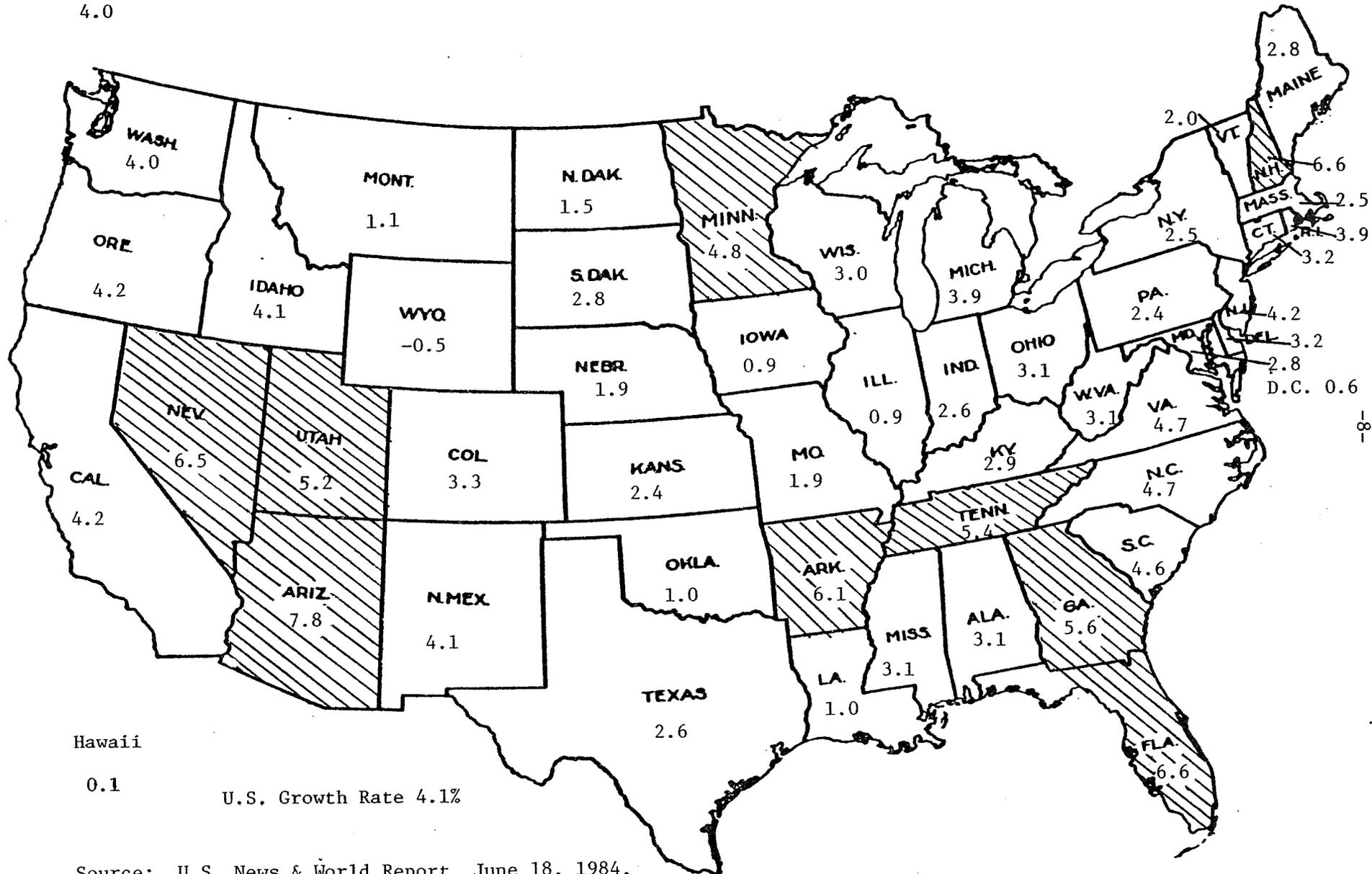
Source: U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, June 18, 1983

Percent Growth in Non-agricultural Employment From March 1983 to March 1984, by State.  
 United States Growth Rate 4.1%.

Minnesota and States which grew faster are crosshatched.

Alaska

4.0



Source: U.S. News & World Report, June 18, 1984, p.12.

The State of the State's Budget:

Something needs to be mentioned relative to the sorry condition of Minnesota's State Budget during the recession of 1981-82. The problems were due primarily to the nation-wide (world-wide?) recession. But the other states had the recession also. However many (most?) had less of a budgetary problem. This calls for explanation. Minnesota's tax structure is more income-elastic than that of most states. Minnesota's tax collections were and are more sensitive to changes in income than is the average state's collections. Minnesota has a relatively more progressive income tax and it relies more on that tax which is the most income-elastic of taxes. Minnesota also permits the deductibility of federal income taxes from the state tax base, which most other states do not do. During an inflationary recession this deductibility has a sharp negative effect on the state's income tax collections. Minnesota indexed its income tax which the federal government and most other states have not done. I am not arguing that we should not have indexed the tax but it helps to explain our budgetary problems.<sup>3/</sup> Also, Minnesota's sales tax is more income-elastic than it is for many other states since Minnesota exempts food (at home), clothing, and drugs from tax. These are precisely the items for which sales hold up relatively well during a recession when sales of taxable items such as durables fall sharply. Just as the recession put the state in a bind because of our tax structure, recovery made our budgetary problems disappear.<sup>4/</sup> During the recovery of 1983, Minnesota's tax collections increased so rapidly that we were able to remove the

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<sup>3/</sup> See Robert A. Crider, The Impact of Recession on State and Local Finance, Academy of Contemporary Problems, Urban and Regional Development Series, No. 6, 1501 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201.

<sup>4/</sup> See item 6 at the bottom of page 1, above, p. 6.

10% surtax on the state personal income tax and build a reserve of \$375 million to weather (or help weather) the next recession when it comes. Having a tax structure that is income-elastic is good so long as we have the prudence to build a reserve during periods of prosperity.

Table 1 Comparison of Total Personal Income For the U.S., Minnesota, and Neighboring States, Selected Years

Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Income, 3 year averages*						Change				
	1927-29	1953-55	1970-72	1974-76	1979-81	1980-82	1927-29 to 1980-82	1953-55 to 1980-82	1970-72 to 1980-82	1974-76 to 1980-82	1979-81 to 1980-82
	-----millions of dollars-----						-----percent-----				
United States	81,827	293,779	872,599	1,266,490	2,168,292	2,373,499	2801	708	172	87.4	9.46
Wisconsin	1,891	6,386	18,039	26,416	44,010	47,189	2395	639	162	78.6	7.22
Plains States	7,376	24,144	66,108	96,296	160,680	173,168	2248	617	162	79.8	7.77
Minnesota	1,485	5,255	15,687	22,860	39,862	43,151	2806	721	175	88.8	8.25
Iowa	1,354	4,344	11,356	17,266	27,705	29,336	2067	575	158	69.9	5.89
Missouri	2,195	7,124	19,021	26,307	43,489	46,973	2040	559	147	78.6	8.01
North Dakota	294	790	2,210	3,594	5,807	6,452	2095	717	192	79.5	11.11
South Dakota	286	888	2,299	3,322	5,516	5,986	1993	574	160	80.2	8.52
Nebraska	768	2,190	6,139	9,124	14,641	15,683	1942	616	155	71.9	7.12
Kansas	995	3,552	9,396	13,822	23,661	25,589	2472	620	172	85.1	8.15

\* See last paragraph on page 2 for explanation for using three year averages.

- Sources: 1: Data for 1927-29 from Personal Income by States, Supplement to Survey of Current Business, Department of Commerce, 1956, p. 38 and p. 140.  
 2: Data for 1953-55, Survey of Current Business, Department of Commerce, August 1969, p. 14.  
 3: Data for 1974-76, Survey of Current Business, Department of Commerce, April 1977, p. 20.  
 4: Data for 1979-81 and 1980-82, Survey of Current Business, Department of Commerce, April 1983, p. 36.

Table 2 Comparison of Per Capita Personal Income for the U.S., Minnesota and Neighboring States, Selected Years.

Area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Income, 3 year averages*						Change				
	1927-29	1953-55	1970-72	1974-76	1979-81	1980-82	1927-29 to 1980-82	1953-55 to 1980-82	1970-72 to 1980-82	1974-76 to 1980-82	1979-81 to 1980-82
	-----dollars-----						-----percent-----				
United States	682	1,822	4,233	5,943	9,545	10,345	1417	468	144	74.1	8.38
Wisconsin	653	1,775	4,029	5,749	9,336	9,943	1423	460	147	73.0	6.50
Plains States	560	1,667	4,005	5,760	9,351	10,031	1691	502	150	74.1	7.27
Minnesota	584	1,688	4,075	5,813	9,786	10,514	1700	523	158	80.9	7.44
Iowa	551	1,643	3,971	6,025	9,524	10,098	1733	515	154	67.6	6.02
Missouri	610	1,748	4,026	5,514	8,840	9,510	1459	444	136	72.5	7.58
North Dakota	436	1,292	3,517	5,626	8,864	9,755	2137	655	177	73.4	10.05
South Dakota	418	1,356	3,409	4,860	8,017	8,693	1980	541	155	78.9	8.43
Nebraska	562	1,629	4,068	5,908	9,318	9,936	1668	510	144	68.2	6.64
Kansas	535	1,739	4,159	6,057	9,997	10,720	1904	516	158	77.0	7.24

\* See last paragraph on page 2 for explanation for using three year averages.

- Source: 1: Data for 1927-29 from Personal Income by States, p. 38 and p. 142.  
 2: Data for 1953-55, Survey of Current Business, August 1969, p. 15  
 3: Data for 1974-76, Survey of Current Business, April 1977, p. 20.  
 4: Data for 1979-81 and 1980-82, Survey of Current Business, April 1983, p. 36.

Table 3 Employment in manufacturing for the U.S., Minnesota and neighboring states, selected years .

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Employment							Change			
Area	1950	1960	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1950 to 1982	1960 to 1982	1970 to 1982	1980 to 1982
	-----thousands-----							-----percent-----			
United States	15,241	16,796	19,367	18,323	20,285	20,170	18,853	23.7	12.2	-2.65	-7.06
Wisconsin	434.5	460.4	500.9	507.0	558.0	543.1	496.3	14.2	7.8	-0.92	-11.06
Minnesota	200.3	229.2	318.7	312.9	371.2	364.0	346.3	72.9	51.1	8.67	-6.71
Iowa	154.9	177.1	216.0	230.4	244.8	236.5	207.7	34.1	17.3	-3.84	-15.16
Missouri	356.5	395.6	449.4	405.3	437.0	427.5	407.3	14.2	3.0	-9.37	-6.80
North Dakota	6.1	6.5	9.9	16.2	15.6	15.3	14.9	144.3	129.2	50.51	-4.49
South Dakota	11.6	13.0	15.8	19.8	26.1	25.9	25.0	115.5	92.3	58.23	-4.21
Nebraska	51.8	66.5	84.5	85.4	96.4	94.9	86.5	67.0	30.1	2.37	-10.27
Kansas	97.2	118.4	137.2	164.2	190.5	188.6	166.2	71.0	40.4	21.14	-12.76

Source: Handbook of Labor Statistics, Reference Edition, 1983, U.S. Department of Labor, BLS, table 67, p. 159 for U.S. total; table 75, pp.175-176 for states and regions for 1965-1982 data.

Table 4 Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls for the U.S., Minnesota and Neighboring States, Selected Years.  
(in thousands)

Area	1960	1970	1980	1981	1982	Increase 1960-82	Percent Increase 1960-82	Increase 1970-82	Percent Increase 1970-82	Percent Increase 1980-82
United States	54,189	70,880	90,406	91,156	89,596	35,407	65.3	18,716	26.4	-0.9
Wisconsin	1,191.9	1,530.4	1,938.1	1,919.9	1,867.2	675.3	56.7	336.8	22.0	-3.7
Plain States										
Minnesota	958.8	1,315.3	1,771.0	1,762.7	1,708.7	749.9	78.2	393.4	29.9	-3.5
Iowa	680.1	876.9	1,109.9	1,088.6	1,030.6	350.5	51.5	153.7	17.5	-7.1
Missouri	1,350.1	1,668.0	1,969.8	1,956.3	1,916.2	566.1	41.9	248.2	14.9	-2.72
North Dakota	126.8	163.6	245.2	249.4	250.5	123.7	97.6	86.9	53.1	2.2
South Dakota	142.7	175.4	238.0	236.0	230.1	87.4	61.2	54.7	31.2	-3.3
Nebraska	384.4	484.3	627.6	623.2	603.5	219.1	57.0	119.2	24.6	-3.8
Kansas	560.2	678.8	944.7	949.7	919.2	359	64.1	240.4	35.4	-2.7

Source: Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS, Department of Labor, December, 1983, p.159, pp.171-173.

Table 5 Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls by State, Selected Years (in thousands)

Area	1960	1970	1980	1982	Changes 1960-82	Percent Changes 1960-82	Changes 1970-82	Percent Changes 1970-82	Changes 1980-82	Percent Changes 1980-82
United States	54,189	70,880	90,406	89,596	35,407	65.3	18,716	26.4	-810	-0.9
Maine	277.5	332.2	418.3	410.6	133.1	48.0	78.4	23.6	-7.7	-1.8
New Hampshire	200.7	258.5	385.4	393.1	192.4	95.9	134.6	52.1	7.7	2.0
Vermont	107.9	147.9	200.1	202.3	94.4	87.5	54.4	36.8	2.2	1.1
Massachusetts*	1,904.7	2,261.7	2,652.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	291.7	344.1	398.3	390.6	98.9	33.9	46.5	15.9	-7.7	-1.9
Connecticut	915.4	1,197.5	1,426.8	1,425.5	510.1	55.7	228	19.0	-1.3	-0.1
New York	6,181.9	7,156.4	7,207.1	7,234.1	1,052.2	17.0	77.7	1.1	27	0.4
New Jersey	2,017.1	2,606.2	3,060.4	3,085.2	1,068.1	53.0	479	18.4	24.8	0.8
Pennsylvania	3,715.4	4,351.6	4,753.1	4,561.3	845.9	22.8	209.7	4.8	-191.8	-4.0
Delaware	153.9	216.8	259.2	258.6	104.7	68.0	41.8	19.3	-0.6	-0.2
Maryland**	894.7	1,349.2	1,711.8	1,669.7	--	--	320.5	23.8	-42.1	-2.5
District of Columbia**	501.6	566.7	616.1	595.8	--	--	29.1	5.1	-20.3	-3.3
Virginia**	1,017.6	1,518.9	2,157.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	460.0	516.5	645.9	608.6	148.6	32.3	92.1	17.8	-37.3	-5.8
North Carolina	1,195.5	1,782.7	2,380.6	2,338.4	1,142.9	95.6	555.7	31.2	-42.2	-1.8
Georgia	1,051.1	1,557.5	2,159.4	2,201.5	1,150.4	109.4	644	41.3	42.1	1.9

Table 5 Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls by State, Selected Years (in thousands) Continued

Area	1960	1970	1980	1982	Changes 1960-82	Percent Changes 1960-82	Changes 1970-82	Percent Changes 1970-82	Changes 1980-82	Percent Changes 1980-82
South Carolina	582.5	842	1,188.8	1,162.0	579.5	99.5	320	38.0	-26.0	-2.2
Florida	1,320.6	2,152.1	3,576.2	3,762.0	2,441.4	184.9	1,609.9	74.8	185.8	5.2
Kentucky	653.6	910.1	1,210.0	1,164.4	510.8	78.2	254.3	27.9	-45.6	-3.8
Tennessee	925.4	1,327.6	1,747.2	1,688.3	762.9	82.4	360.7	27.2	-58.9	-3.4
Alabama	776.4	1,010.5	1,356.1	1,315.0	538.6	69.4	304.5	30.1	-41.1	-3.0
Mississippi	404.0	583.9	829.3	793.3	389.3	96.4	209.4	35.9	-36.0	-4.3
Ohio	3,147.3	3,880.6	4,367.4	4,138.7	991.4	31.5	258.1	6.7	-228.7	-5.2
Indiana	1,431.4	1,849.0	2,129.5	2,010.3	578.9	40.4	161.3	8.7	-119.2	-5.6
Illinois*	3,537.9	4,345.6	4,867.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	2,350.7	3,004.9	3,442.8	3,189.3	838.6	35.7	184.4	6.1	-253.5	-7.4
Wisconsin	1,191.9	1,530.4	1,938.1	1,867.2	675.3	56.7	336.8	22.0	-70.9	-3.7
Minnesota	958.8	1,315.3	1,771.0	1,708.7	749.9	78.2	393.4	29.9	-62.3	-3.5
Arkansas	367.6	536.2	742.3	719.3	351.7	95.7	183.1	34.1	-23.0	-3.1
Louisiana	783.0	1,033.6	1,578.9	1,614.0	831	106.1	580.4	56.2	35.1	2.2
Oklahoma	577.1	762.6	1,137.7	1,232.2	655.1	113.5	469.6	61.6	94.5	8.3
Texas	2,539.5	3,624.9	5,851.2	6,273.8	3,734.3	147.0	2,648.9	73.1	422.6	7.2
New Mexico	236.3	292.6	465.4	473.9	237.6	100.6	181.3	62.0	8.5	1.8
Iowa	680.1	876.9	1,109.9	1,030.6	350.5	51.5	153.7	17.5	-79.3	-7.1

Table 5 Employees on Nonagricultural Payroll by State, Selected Years (in thousands) Continued

Area	1960	1970	1980	1982	Changes 1960-82	Percent Changes 1960-82	Changes 1970-82	Percent Changes 1970-82	Changes 1980-82	Percent Changes 1980-82
Missouri	1,350.1	1,668.0	1,969.8	1,916.2	566.1	41.9	248.2	14.9	-53.6	-2.7
Nebraska	384.4	484.3	627.6	603.5	219.1	57.0	119.2	24.6	-24.1	-3.8
Kansas	560.2	678.8	944.7	919.2	359	64.1	240.4	35.4	-25.5	-2.7
North Dakota	126.8	163.6	245.2	250.5	123.7	97.6	86.9	53.1	5.3	2.2
South Dakota	142.7	175.4	238.0	230.1	87.4	61.2	54.7	31.2	-7.9	-3.3
Montana	165.0	199.1	280.4	271.9	106.9	64.8	72.8	36.6	-8.5	-3.0
Wyoming	96.5	108.3	210.2	217.2	120.7	125.1	108.9	100.6	7.0	3.3
Colorado	520.9	750.2	1,251.1	1,311.7	790.8	151.8	561.5	74.8	60.6	4.8
Utah	263.1	357.0	550.8	560.3	297.2	113.0	203.3	56.9	9.5	1.7
Arizona	333.8	547.4	1,014.0	1,029.3	695.5	208.4	481.9	88.0	15.3	1.5
Nevada	103.4	203.3	400.0	405.7	302.3	292.4	202.4	99.6	5.7	1.4
California	4,896.0	6,946.2	9,852.4	9,825.4	4,929.4	100.7	2,879.2	41.5	-26.6	-0.3
Hawaii	188.8	293.7	404.7	401.1	212.3	112.4	102.4	36.6	-3.6	-0.9
Idaho**	155.2	207.8	330.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	812.7	1,079.4	1,608.3	1,569.2	756.5	93.1	489.8	45.4	-39.1	-2.4
Oregon	509.7	710.5	1,044.6	960.8	451.1	88.5	250.3	35.2	-83.8	-8.0
Alaska	56.6	93.1	169.4	194.4	137.8	243.5	101.3	108.8	25.0	14.8

Source: Handbook of Labor Statistics, BLS, Department of Labor, December 1983, p.159 and pp.171-173.  
(Data not available for Michigan for 1960 and 1970 and 1976).

\*1982 data missing

\*\*Federal Employment included in Washington, D.C. SMSA but employment actually in Maryland or Virginia not included in Maryland and Virginia prior to 1970. Also Virginia and Idaho data obviously in error.

Table 6 Total net income from Farming in Minnesota, neighboring states, and the U.S., selected years

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Area	1949	1950	1951	1949-51 Average	1980	1981	1982	1980-82 Average	Change 1949-51 to 1980-82
	-----millions of dollars-----								percent
United States	12,780	13,648	15,933	14,120	21,505	30,058	22,051	24,538	73.8
Wisconsin	447.6	435.0	601.8	494.8	1,319.7	1,238.0	1,135.8	1,231.2	148.82
Plains States	2,802.2	3,663.1	3,709.1	3,391.5	3,732.4	7,541.6	5,049.5	5,441.17	60.44
Minnesota	493.3	512.0	663.9	556.4	1,235.1	1,498.7	1,087.1	1,273.63	128.91
Iowa	725.3	1,055.4	1,017.2	932.6	748.7	2,174.4	1,168.3	1,363.8	46.24
Missouri	492.1	563.8	568.1	541.3	262.5	781.7	241.2	428.47	-20.84
North Dakota	176.3	262.0	245.4	227.9	250.3	732.9	414.3	465.83	104.40
South Dakota	157.8	245.8	339.0	247.5	341.5	576.5	604.9	507.63	105.10
Nebraska	361.6	530.5	468.4	453.5	384.4	948.4	647.0	659.93	45.52
Kansas	395.8	493.6	407.1	432.2	509.9	829.0	886.7	741.87	71.65

Source: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1980, Economic Research Service, USDA, pp.59-84 for 1949-1951 data. Same publication, 1982 edition for 1980-1982 Data, pp. 61-86.

Table 7 Nonagricultural Employment and Total Employment Dec., 1982 and Dec., 1983 for the Plains States and Wisconsin. In thousands.

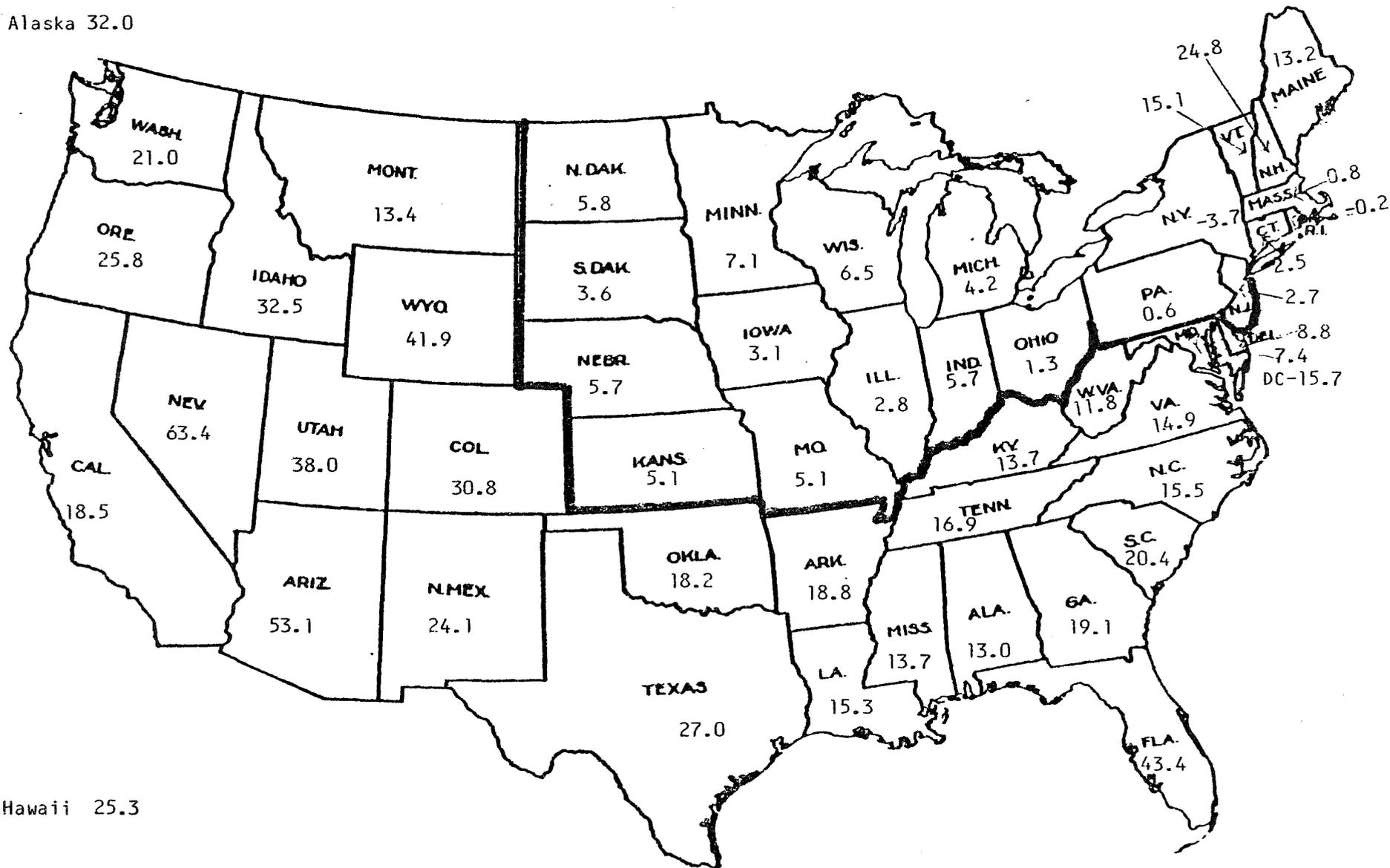
	Nonagricultural Employment			Total Employment		
	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Percent Change	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Percent Change
Wisconsin	1,846.0	1,889.4	2.35	2,147.7	2,240.6	4.33
Plains States	6,611.0	6,707.9	1.47	7,682.1	7,861.4	2.33
Minnesota	1,693.9	1,744.6	2.99	1,943.3	2,046.4	5.31
Iowa	1,023.0	1,025.6	0.25	1,250.2	1,301.2	4.08
Missouri	1,908.6	1,932.6	1.26	2,109.7	2,106.1	-0.17
North Dakota	249.6	252.0	0.96	279.5	276.1	-1.22
South Dakota	228.7	233.7	2.19	297.1	299.2	0.71
Nebraska	598.3	601.1	0.47	716.6	724.4	1.09
Kansas	908.9	918.3	1.03	1,085.7	1,108	2.05

Source: Employment and Earnings, Feb. 1984, U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS, pp.66-75 and pp.109-113.

Figure 1: Percent Increase in Population by States, 1970-1980

U.S. 11.4%

Alaska 32.0



Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1981, Table 8, p. 9

Note that in the entire northeast and midwest, only the population of the 3 northern New England states grew faster than did Minnesota's.

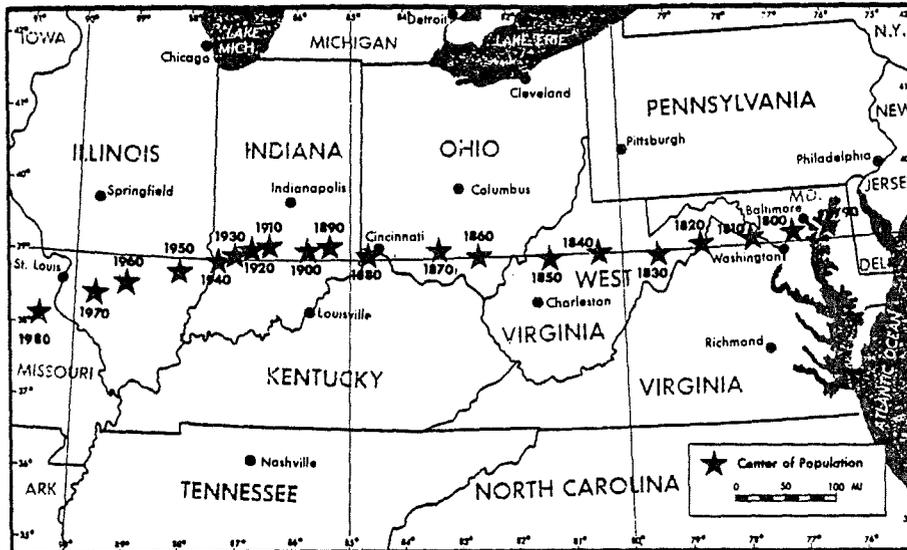
Figure 2.

Population Center—U.S. Population Living Abroad

No. 3. CENTER OF POPULATION: 1790 TO 1980

["Center of population" is that point at which an imaginary flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would balance if weights of identical value were placed on it so that each weight represented the location of one person on the date of the census]

YEAR <sup>1</sup>	North latitude	West longitude	Approximate location
1790 (Aug. 2)	39 16 30	76 11 12	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.
1850 (June 1)	38 59 0	81 19 0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.
1900 (June 1)	39 9 36	85 48 54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.
1950 (Apr. 1)	38 50 21	88 9 33	8 miles north-northwest of Olney, Richland County, Ill.
1980 (Apr. 1)	38 35 58	89 12 35	In Clinton Co. about 6½ miles northwest of Centralia, Ill.
1970 (Apr. 1)	38 27 47	89 42 22	5.3 miles east-southeast of the Mascoutah City Hall in St. Clair County, Ill.
1980 (Apr. 1)	38 8 13	90 34 26	¼ mile west of De Soto in Jefferson County, Mo.



<sup>1</sup> For dates of admissions of the States and changes in areal definition, see "State Origins and Boundaries," *United States Summary, U.S. Census of Population: 1960*, vol. 1. For year of admission to statehood, see table 338. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1980 Census of Population*, Vol. 1.

No. 4. U.S. POPULATION LIVING ABROAD: 1968 TO 1981

[In thousands. As of June 30, except as noted. Based on reports from U.S. consulates and data from the Dept. of Defense and Office of Personnel Management. Data for 1980 were not collected]

ITEM AND AREA	1968	1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1981 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>2,687</b>
Private citizens	812	966	1,193	1,156	1,248	1,305	1,410	1,523	1,559	1,733
Federal civilian employees	55	40	34	39	39	38	46	45	44	23
Military forces <sup>3</sup>	1,241	1,071	585	519	517	464	483	494	458	502
Civilian and military dependents	405	377	377	384	392	359	354	344	405	429
Canada	171	237	281	239	243	280	265	269	257	307
Mexico	79	90	105	106	129	131	163	213	208	292
Europe	534	550	683	683	727	712	768	792	889	848
United Kingdom	68	72	107	102	100	109	125	137	136	125
Italy	65	70	84	89	121	91	99	105	110	100
Germany, F.R.	218	205	236	246	248	247	259	254	321	332
Other	488	507	535	551	579	579	614	639	673	738

<sup>1</sup> As of December 31. <sup>2</sup> Population by area excludes military forces. <sup>3</sup> Includes members of the Peace Corps. Source: U.S. Dept. of Defense, *Selected Manpower Statistics*, annual, beginning 1977, as of Sept. 30. Data are unclassified approximations.

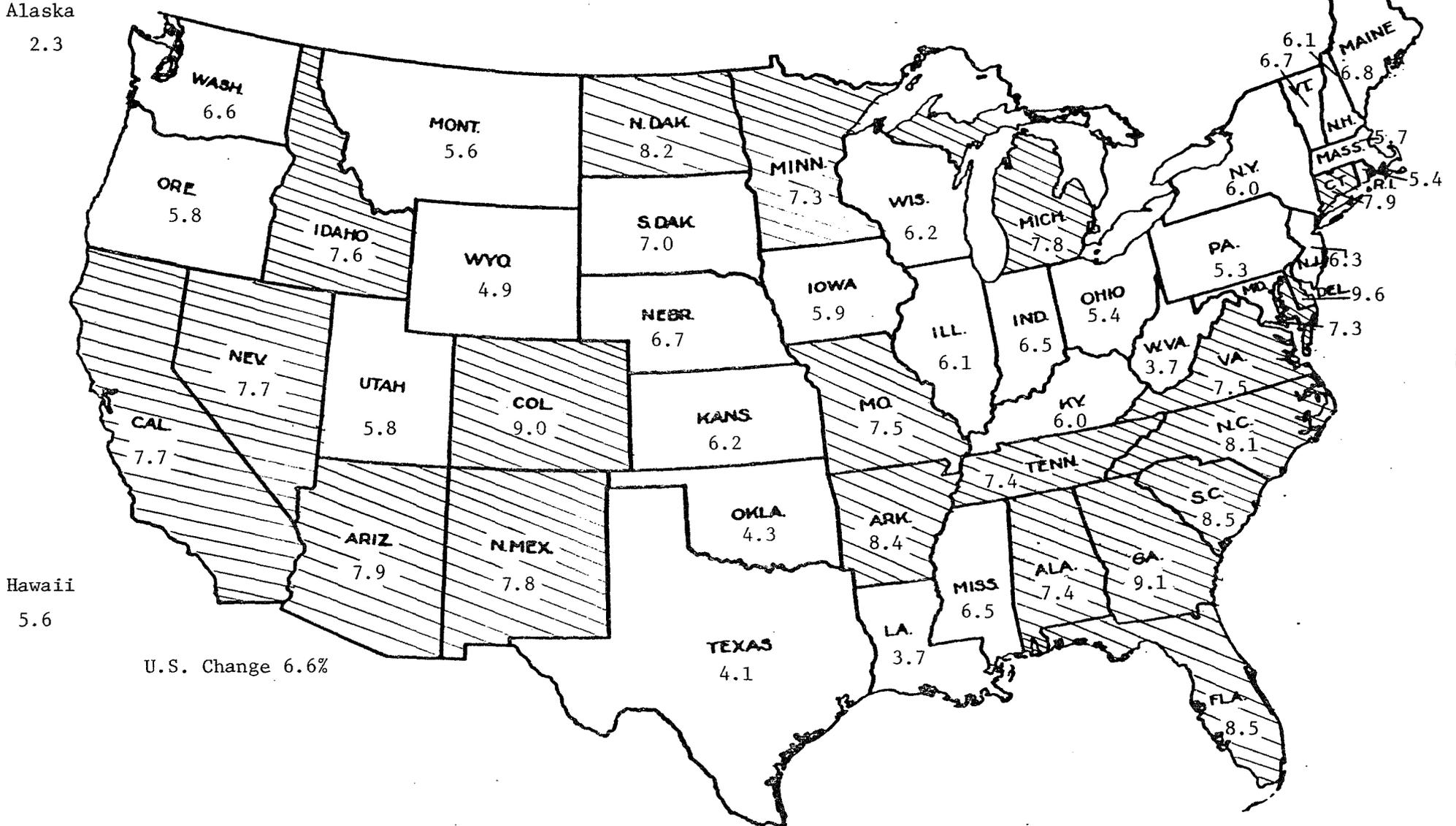
Source: Except as noted, U.S. Dept. of State, unpublished data.

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States 1984. 104th Edition.

Figure 3

Percent Changes in Personal Income III Quarter 1982 to III Quarter 1983, Seasonally Adjusted.\* U.S. Change 6.6%

Minnesota and States which had larger increases than Minnesota are crosshatched. Sixteen of them are in the South or the West, only three across the north from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. North Dakota's personal income fell from II Quarter, 1983 to III Quarter 1983, the only decrease in the U.S.

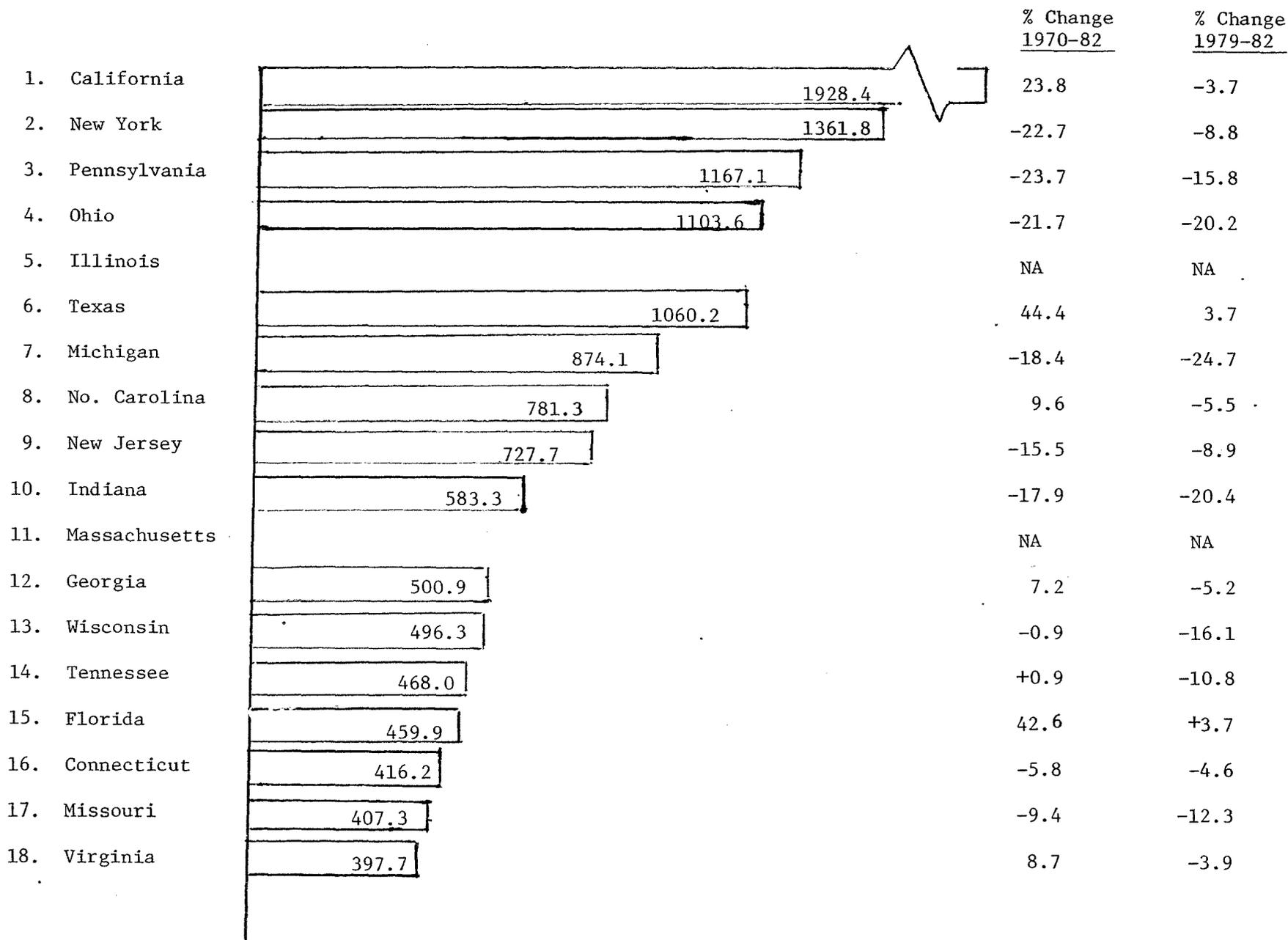


SOURCE: "Survey of Current Business", U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis", January 1984, p. 35.

Figure 4:

Manufacturing Employment by State in 1982 and Percentage Changes Between 1970-82 and 1979-82

1" = 300,000



Manufacturing Employment by State in 1982 and Percentage Changes Between 1970-82 and 1979-82

1" = 300,000

			<u>% Change 1970-82</u>	<u>% Change 1979-82</u>
19.	South Carolina	362.2	6.4	-9.3
20.	Minnesota	346.3	+8.7	-9.3
21.	Alabama	337.0	+3.0	-10.1
22.	Washington	289.9	21.0	-6.4
23.	Kentucky	246.8	-3.3	-17.0
24.	Maryland	212.2	-21.8	-14.1
25.	Iowa	207.7	-3.8	-20.1
26.	Louisiana	205.7	14.9	-3.7
27.	Mississippi	203.5	11.8	-13.5
28.	Arkansas	195.8	16.1	-10.1
29.	Oregon	185.6	7.7	-18.8
30.	Oklahoma	183.6	36.9	-0.3
31.	Colorado	182.8	51.3	1.2
32.	Kansas	166.2	21.1	-16.4
33.	Arizona	152.2	66.9	5.6
34.	Rhode Island	117.1	-3.1	-11.7
35.	New Hampshire	112.1	22.4	3.8
36.	Maine	107.4	-2.7	-6.3

Manufacturing Employment by State in 1982 and Percentage Changes Between 1970-82 and 1979-82

1" = 300,000

		<u>% Change 1970-82</u>	<u>% Change 1979-82</u>
37. West Virginia	98.9	-21.8	-21.6
38. Nebraska	86.5	2.4	-13.2
39. Utah	85.9	53.4	-1.0
40. Delaware	67.9	-4.5	-3.3
41. Vermont	49.1	21.2	-3.3
42. Idaho	47.8	18.6	-18.0
43. New Mexico	34.0	58.9	-2.3
44. South Dakota	25.0	58.2	-9.1
45. Hawaii	22.5	-12.1	-6.3
46. Montana	20.1	-15.9	-25.6
47. Nevada	18.8	118.6	-3.1
48. North Dakota	14.9	50.5	-10.8
49. District of Columbia	13.6	-29.5	-11.1
50. Alaska	11.1	29.1	-12.6
51. Wyoming	9.2	24.3	-8.9
U.S. Total	18,853,000	-2.7	-10.4

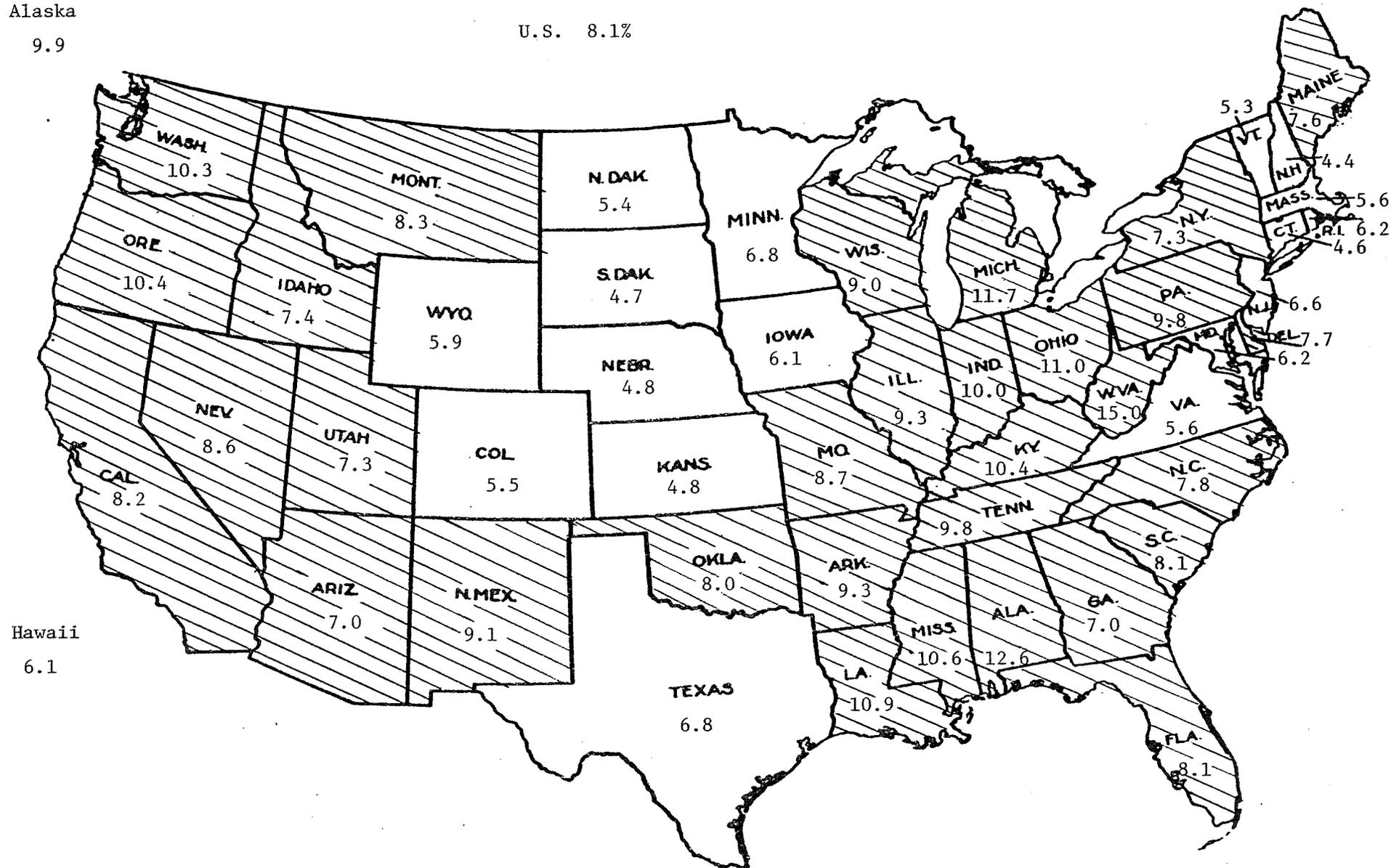
Source: Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1983, BLS, Department of Labor, p.159 and pp.175-176.  
Data for Illinois and Massachusetts not available.

Figure 5 Unemployment Rates By State for November, 1983; not seasonally adjusted\*  
 Shaded areas had unemployment rates higher than Minnesota's

Alaska

9.9

U.S. 8.1%



\*Source: Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor, BLS, February, 1984, pp. 109-113.