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# REPORT

## Overview of Conditions and Trends In Greater Minnesota

Minnesota Department of  
Trade and Economic Development

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# Overview of Conditions and Trends In Greater Minnesota

*Prepared by  
Minnesota Department of  
Trade and Economic Development  
Policy Analysis Division*

*March, 1989*

# OVERVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS IN GREATER MINNESOTA

## Table of Contents

<b>HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE POPULATION</b>	<b>2</b>
Table 1.1 1987 Population Share, Greater Minnesota and Metropolitan Area	3
Table 1.2 Change in Population, 1980-1987	4
Table 1.3 Minnesota's Ten Largest Cities, 1987	5
Table 1.4 Age Distribution 1986, Twin Cities Metropolitan Area/Greater Minnesota	6
<b>CHAPTER TWO INCOME</b>	<b>7</b>
Table 2.1 Sources of Income, Twin Cities Metropolitan Area/Greater Minnesota, 1986	8
Table 2.2 Income Growth by Source, Twin Cities Metro Area/Greater Minnesota (1981-1986)	9
Table 2.3 Median Family Income, Married Couple Families, 1986	10
Table 2.4 Change in Median Family Income, 1983-1986	11
<b>CHAPTER THREE EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>12</b>
Table 3.1 County Unemployment Rates (Annual Average May 1987 to April 1988)	13
Table 3.2 Wage and Salary Employment by County, 1987	14
Table 3.3 Distribution of 1987 Employment by Major Sector	15
Table 3.4 Recent Employment Growth, Third Quarter 1987 – Third Quarter 1988	16
Table 3.5 Trends in Total Employment, 1980-1987 and 1983-1987	17
<b>CHAPTER FOUR AREAS OF ECONOMIC SPECIALIZATION</b>	<b>18</b>
Table 4.1 Counties with Agricultural Specialization	19
Table 4.2 Counties with Manufacturing Specialization	20
Table 4.3 Counties with High Concentrations of Government Employment	21
Table 4.4 Rural Regional Retail Centers, 1987 Sales of \$160 Million or More	22
<b>CHAPTER FIVE GREATER MINNESOTA'S NATURAL RESOURCE BASE</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>24</b>
Table 5.1a 1986 Distribution of Farm Cash Receipts	25
Table 5.1b Top Income-Producing Products, 1986	26
Table 5.1c Minnesota Total Cash Receipts to Farms, 1986	27
Table 5.1d Minnesota Crop Cash Receipts to Farms, 1986	28
Table 5.1e Minnesota Livestock Cash Receipts to Farms, 1986	29
Table 5.1f Farm Income and Production Costs	30
Table 5.1g Average Value of Minnesota Farmlands by District	31
<b>MINNESOTA'S FOREST SECTOR</b>	<b>32</b>
Table 5.2a Economic Contribution of Forest Sector, 1986	33
Table 5.2B Timber Harvest of Pulpwood, 1987	34
Table 5.2c Timber Harvest of Sawtimber, 1985	35
Table 5.2d Minnesota's Largest Forest Product Producers	36
<b>TRAVEL/TOURISM</b>	<b>37</b>
Table 5.3a Gross Sales from Hotels/Motels, Resorts and other Lodging Places, 1986	38
Table 5.3b Total Travel Expenditures, 1986	39
Table 5.3c Regional Growth in Total Travel Expenditures, 1982 – 1986	40
<b>MINING</b>	<b>41</b>
Table 5.4a Iron Ore Production by Range	42
Table 5.4b Value of Shipments, Taconite and Iron Ore	43
Table 5.4c Industrial Minerals Operations, Excluding Sand and Gravel, 1987	44

## HIGHLIGHTS

This factbook presents a broad overview of the economy of Greater Minnesota, in comparison with the Twin Cities economy. Data on key demographic, income, employment and industry trends and conditions are included. The Twin Cities includes the seven metropolitan counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington. Greater Minnesota consists of the remaining 80 counties.

In many areas, the Greater Minnesota economy still lags behind the Twin Cities economy.

- Population decline is still a factor in Greater Minnesota. From 1986 to 1987, the Twin Cities population increased by nearly 1 percent, while the population of Greater Minnesota declined by nearly 1,000 people.
- Income from private sector employment increased by only 2.5 percent in Greater Minnesota from 1981 through 1986 as compared to more than 45 percent in the Twin Cities.
- The median family income in Greater Minnesota was \$24,233 in 1986, 35 percent below the median family income for the Twin Cities.
- In 1987, Greater Minnesota accounted for only 36 percent of the state's wage and salary jobs, while representing 50 percent of its population.
- Farmland values continued to decline through 1987, decreasing by 7 percent from 1986-1987 for a total decline of 63 percent since 1981.

Recently, however, there have been some positive signs in Greater Minnesota.

- Employment in 42 counties of Greater Minnesota not only has recovered from the 1983 recession, but also has surpassed its 1980 levels.
- Between 1983 and 1986, median family incomes grew by 16.2 percent in Greater Minnesota. That's just 5 percent less than the Twin Cities income growth rate.
- While still well above the Twin Cities level, the unemployment rate in Greater Minnesota of 6.3 percent only 5 percent above the national average of 6.0 percent for the 12-month, period May 1987-April 1988.
- In the 12-month period, third quarter 1987 through third quarter 1988, employment growth in Greater Minnesota exceeded both the U.S. and metropolitan averages. Greater Minnesota employment grew 4.1 percent as compared to 3.7 percent in the United States and 2.5 percent in the Twin Cities over the period.
- Net farm income increased by more than 700 percent from 1983 through 1986, up from \$208 million to \$1.7 billion during this period.

# CHAPTER ONE

## POPULATION

**Table 1.1      1987 Population Share, Greater Minnesota and Metropolitan Area**

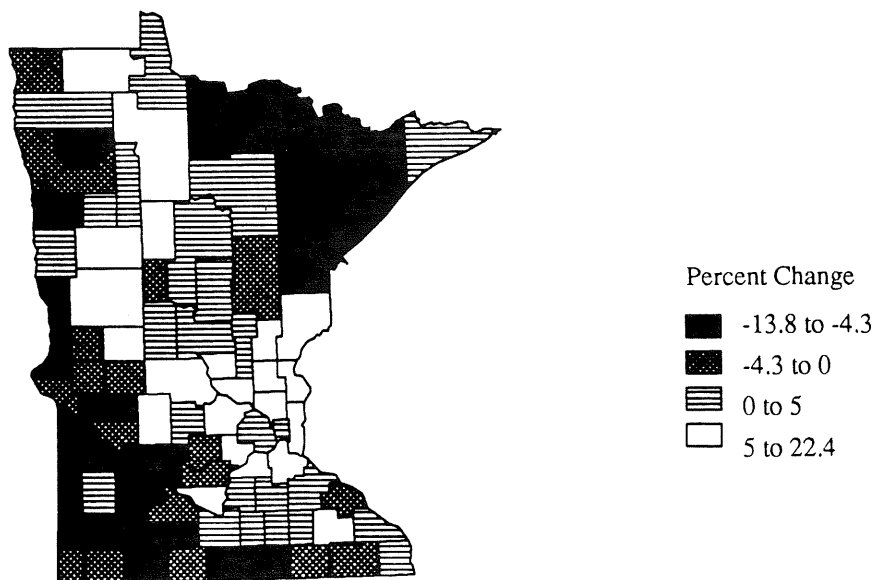
	<i>Population</i>	<i>Share</i>
Seven-County Metropolitan Area	2,135,232	50%
80 Counties of Greater Minnesota	2,110,638	50%

Source: Minnesota State Planning Agency, State Demographer's Office.

- The seven-county metropolitan area includes Ramsey, Hennepin, Dakota, Anoka, Carver, Washington and Scott Counties.
- Of Minnesota's 4,245,870 residents, 50 percent live in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, and 50 percent reside in the 80 counties of Greater Minnesota.
- From 1986 to 1987, Minnesota's population increased by 31,857 people or .7 percent: The Twin Cities population grew by 32,791 people, while the population of Greater Minnesota declined by 934 people.

See Appendix T for a map of Minnesota counties.

Table 1.2      **Change in Population, 1980-1987**



*Change in Population*

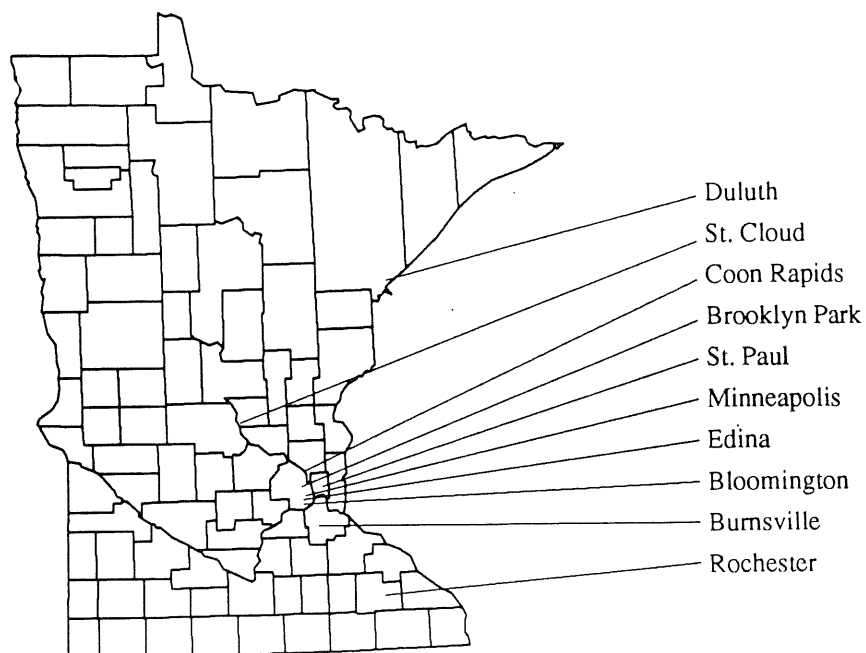
Statewide	4.2%
Greater Minnesota	1.5%
Twin Cities	7.1%

Source: Minnesota State Planning Agency, Demographer's Office

- Thirty-six, or nearly half of the counties in Greater Minnesota, experienced population declines during the 1980s. All but three of the 21 western and southern border counties had population losses during this period.
- The highest rates of population loss (greater than 4.3 percent) occurred in Northeast and Southwest Minnesota. The sharpest decline, 13.8 percent, was experienced by Lake County in the Arrowhead Region.
- However, 16 counties in Greater Minnesota experienced sharp growth (in excess of 5 percent) during the period. These counties generally cluster around the Twin Cities and extend through Central Minnesota. However, one of the state's fastest growing counties is Roseau, on Minnesota's border with Canada.

See Appendix A for detailed data.

Table 1.3 Minnesota's Ten Largest Cities, 1987



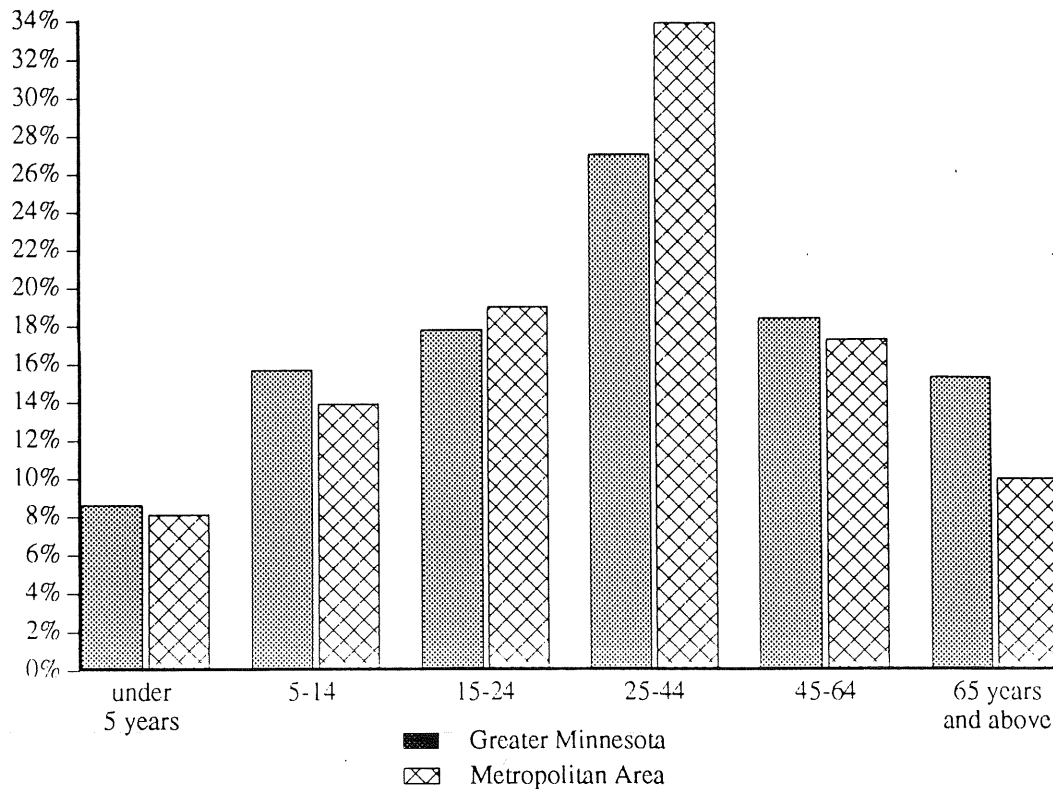
<i>Rank</i>		<i>Population</i>
1.	Minneapolis	356,677
2.	St. Paul	264,782
3.	Bloomington	84,480
4.	Duluth	83,065
5.	Rochester	63,764
6.	Brooklyn Park	52,392
7.	Edina	45,924
8.	Coon Rapids	44,599
9.	St. Cloud	44,439
10.	Burnsville	44,353

SOURCE: Minnesota State Planning Agency, Demographer's Office

- Seven of Minnesota's 10 largest cities are located in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.
- The largest city in Greater Minnesota is Duluth, with a population of 83,000.



**Table 1.4 Age Distribution 1986, Twin Cities Metropolitan Area/Greater Minnesota**



	<i>Metropolitan Area</i>	<i>Greater Minnesota</i>	<i>State Total</i>
Under 5	166,963	175,804	342,767
5-14	286,318	322,141	608,459
15-24	391,697	365,915	757,612
25-44	696,229	555,685	1,251,914
45-64	355,803	378,143	733,946
65 or over	205,431	313,884	519,315

SOURCE: Minnesota State Health Department

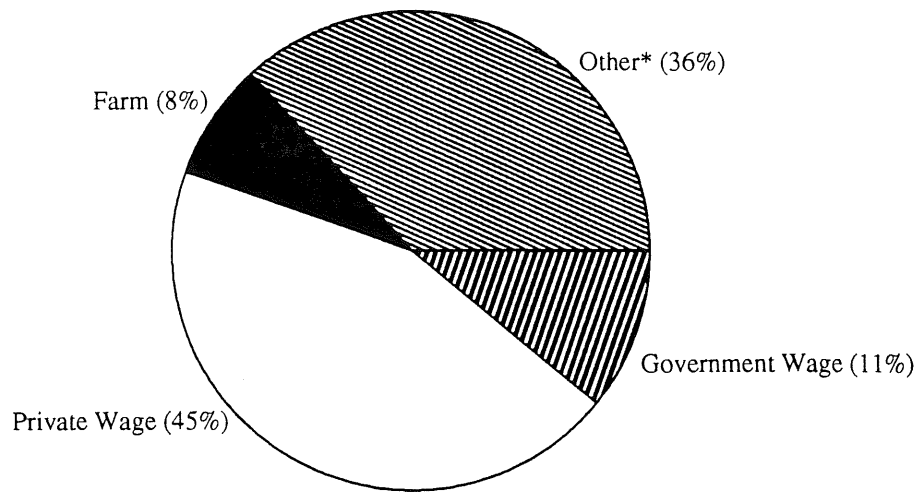
- Greater Minnesota has a significantly lower proportion of its population in the 25- to 44-year age group than the Twin Cities metropolitan area. This population cohort forms the bulk of an area's labor force.
- Greater Minnesota also has a significantly higher proportion of its population in the 65 years and older age group. This group typically makes higher demands on an area's medical and social service systems.

See Appendix B for detailed data.

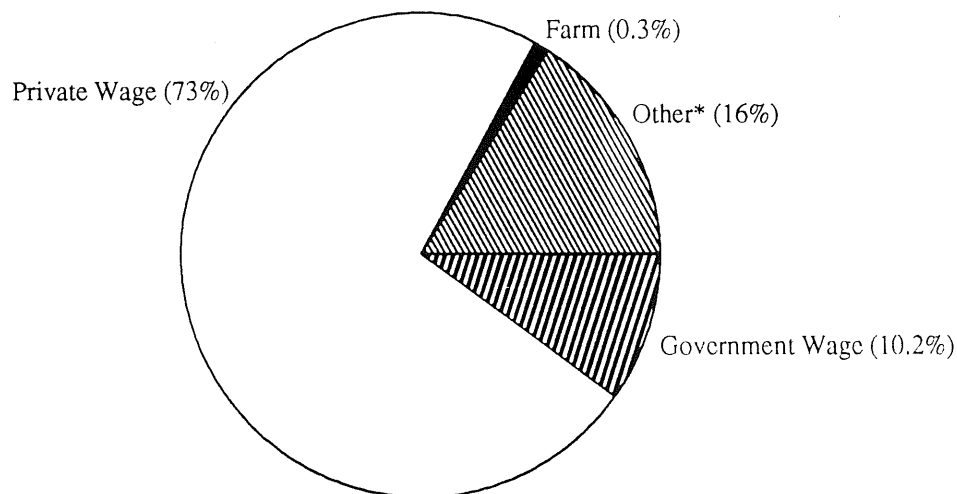
# CHAPTER TWO

## INCOME

**Table 2.1 Sources of Income, TwinCities Metropolitan Area/Greater Minnesota, 1986**



**Greater Minnesota (Total Income – \$26 billion)**



**Metropolitan Area (Total Income – \$37 billion)**

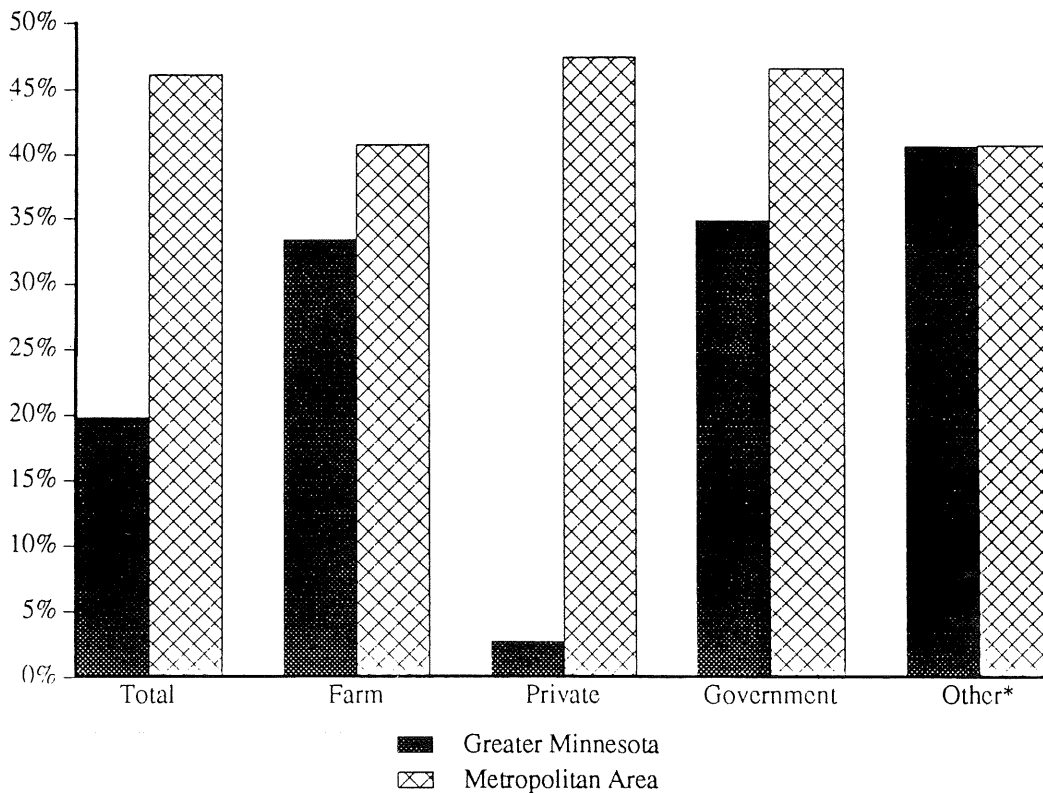
\* Other income includes social security payments, dividends, interest and rent.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

- Although 50 percent of the state's population resides in Greater Minnesota, this accounted for only 40 percent of the state's income (or slightly less than \$26 billion) in 1986.
- Greater Minnesotans are also far more reliant on government transfer payments and social security (included in "other" income) than Twin Citians.
- Greater Minnesota derives 7.5 percent of its income from farming operations. In comparison, less than .3 percent of the Twin Cities income is from farm income.

See Appendix C for detailed data.

**Table 2.2 Income Growth by Source, Twin Cities Metro Area/Greater Minnesota (1981-1986)**

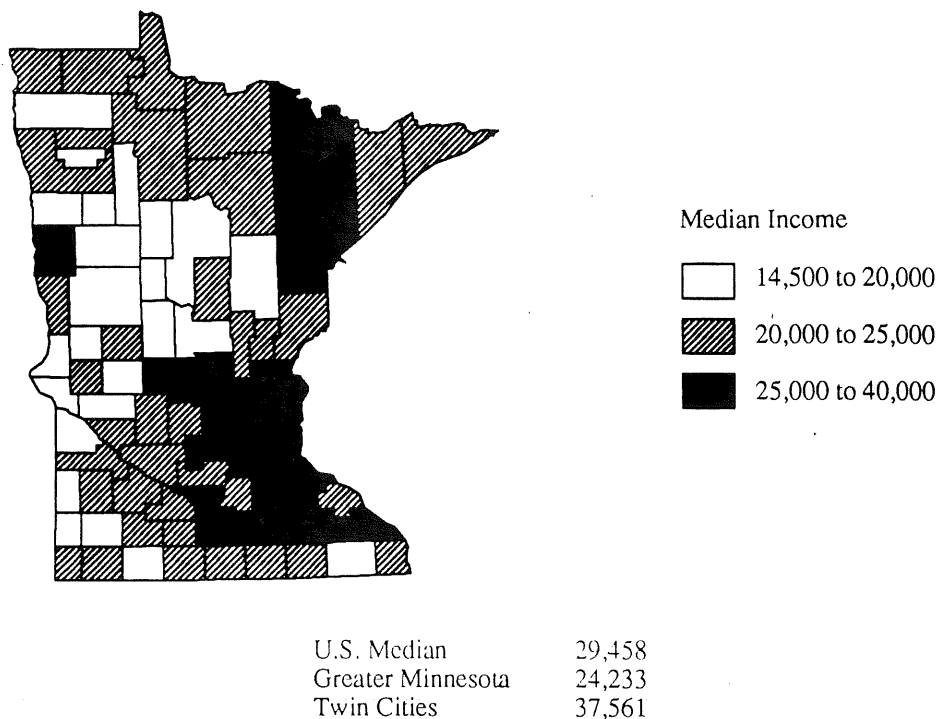


\* Other income includes net social security payments, other transfer payments, dividends, interest and rent.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

- From 1981 through 1986, total income grew more than twice as fast in the Twin Cities metropolitan area as in Greater Minnesota (45.4 percent vs. 19.4 percent).
- Growth in consumer prices, as measured by the CPI, for this period was 21 percent. Thus, real income in Greater Minnesota actually declined.
- Income from private sector employment was the slowest growing component of Greater Minnesota's income base, up by only 2.5 percent during the period. In contrast, farm income grew by nearly 33 percent.
- However, income grew faster in every category in the Twin Cities than in Greater Minnesota.

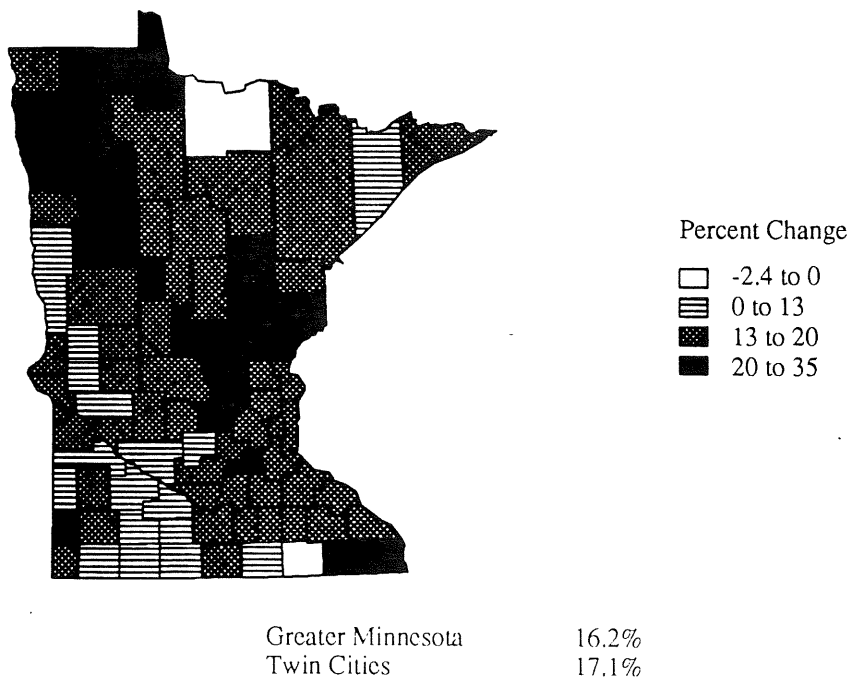
**Table 2.3 Median Family Income, Married Couple Families, 1986**



Source: Minnesota State Planning Agency, Demographer's Office

- The median income for married couple families in Greater Minnesota is \$24,233, more than 35 percent less than the Twin Cities median family income of \$37,561. While 11 percent of this difference may be accounted for by a lower cost of living (according to "Statewide Cost of Living Differences" prepared by the state legislative auditor), typical family incomes in Greater Minnesota are still below the Twin Cities levels.
  - The counties with the lowest median incomes are clustered in North Central Minnesota.
  - The highest median family incomes in Minnesota are found along a diagonal path from Olmstead and Winona Counties in Southeastern Minnesota, through the Twin Cities, to Stearns County in Central Minnesota.
  - Note: Median family income is the income for all married couple families, for which 50 percent of families have a higher income and 50 percent have a lower income.
- See Appendix D for detailed data.

**Table 2.4      Change in Median Family Income, 1983-1986**



Source: Minnesota State Planning Agency, Demographer's Office

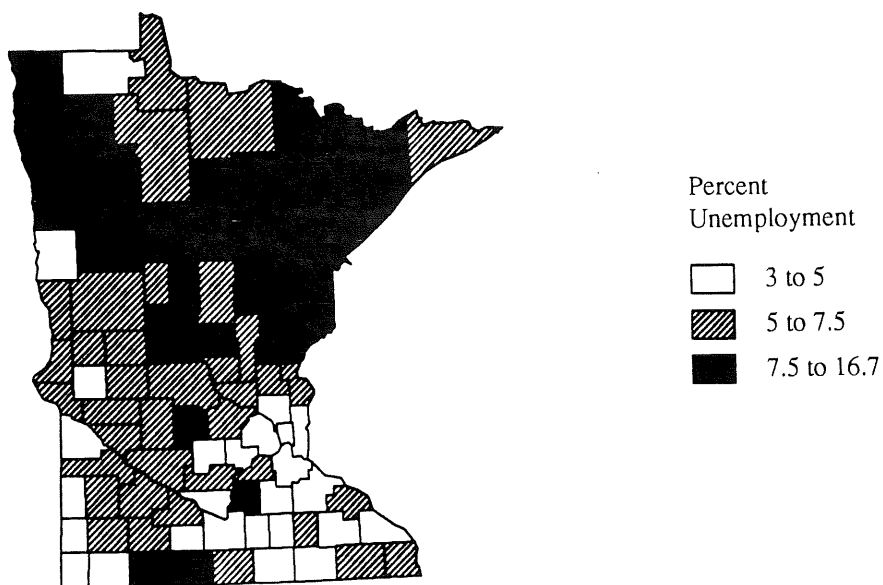
- During the 1983 to 1986 period, the Twin Cities and Greater Minnesota had similar rates of growth in median family incomes. Growth in median family incomes for Twin Cities families was 5.5 percent higher than income growth in Greater Minnesota.
- The counties with the lowest growth in median incomes are concentrated in Southern and Western Minnesota. Two counties actually experienced declines in median income: Mower County (-2.4 percent) and Koochiching County (-.9 percent).
- The counties with the highest growth rates are concentrated outside the metropolitan area, along a diagonal path from Central to Northwestern Minnesota. Lake of the Woods and Roseau counties had the highest growth rates in median family incomes, with 34 percent and 33 percent respectively.

See Appendix E for detailed data.

# CHAPTER THREE

## EMPLOYMENT

**Table 3.1 County Unemployment Rates (Annual Average – May 1987 to April 1988)**



National Average	5.95%
Statewide Average	5.00%
Eleven-County Metropolitan Average	4.00%
Greater Minnesota Average	6.30%

Source: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training

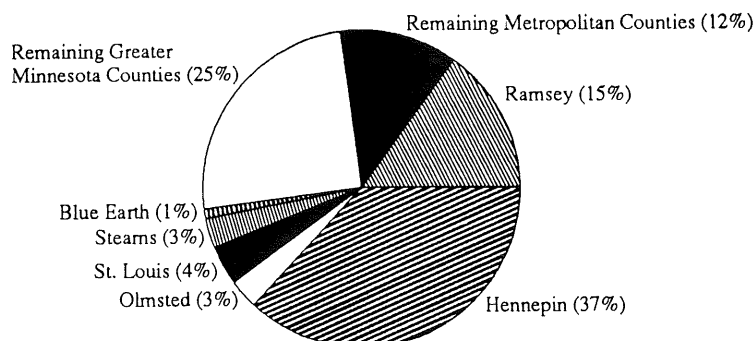
- Greater Minnesota's 6.3 percent average unemployment rate is more than 50 percent higher than that of the Twin Cities, but only 6 percent higher than the national average unemployment rate.
- Counties with the highest unemployment rates are concentrated in Northern Minnesota. The counties with the lowest unemployment rate are concentrated in the Twin Cities and Southeastern Minnesota.

See Appendix F for detailed unemployment information.

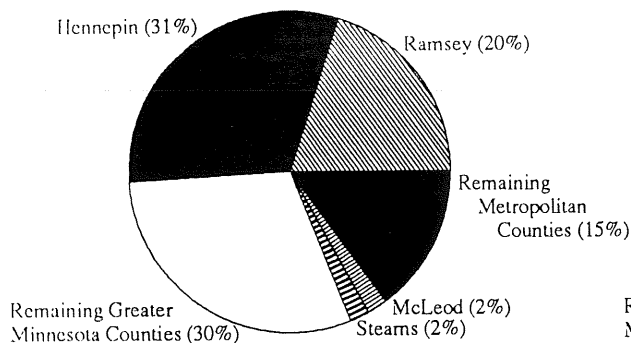


Table 3.2 Wage and Salary Employment by County, 1987

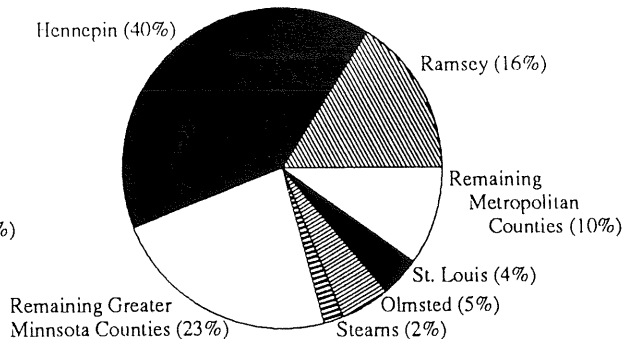
*Total Wage and Salary Employment*



*Manufacturing Employment*



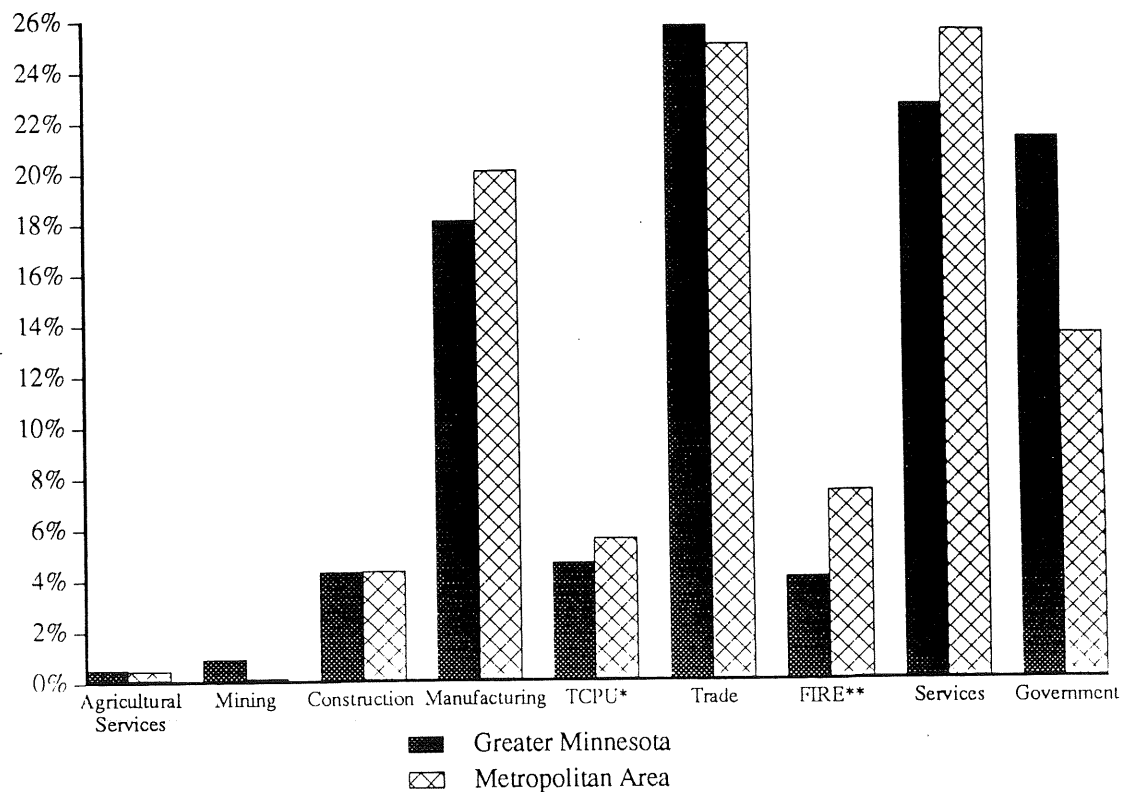
*Service Employment*



Source: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training

- Although 50 percent of the population resides in Greater Minnesota, this accounted for only 36 percent of the state's 1.98 million wage and salary jobs in 1987 (excludes farming, logging and other self-employment).
- St. Louis County, with the city of Duluth, has the largest non-metropolitan employment base, totaling 73,000 in 1987.
- Greater Minnesota accounts for less than 34 percent of the state's manufacturing jobs.
- Only two counties in Greater Minnesota account for more than 1 percent of the state's manufacturing employment: Stearns and McLeod, in Central Minnesota.
- Similarly, only 35 percent of the state's service employment is located outside of the Twin Cities metropolitan area.
- Of the eight non-agricultural sectors, mining is the only sector with more than 50 percent of its employment located in Greater Minnesota.

**Table 3.3      Distribution of 1987 Employment by Major Sector**



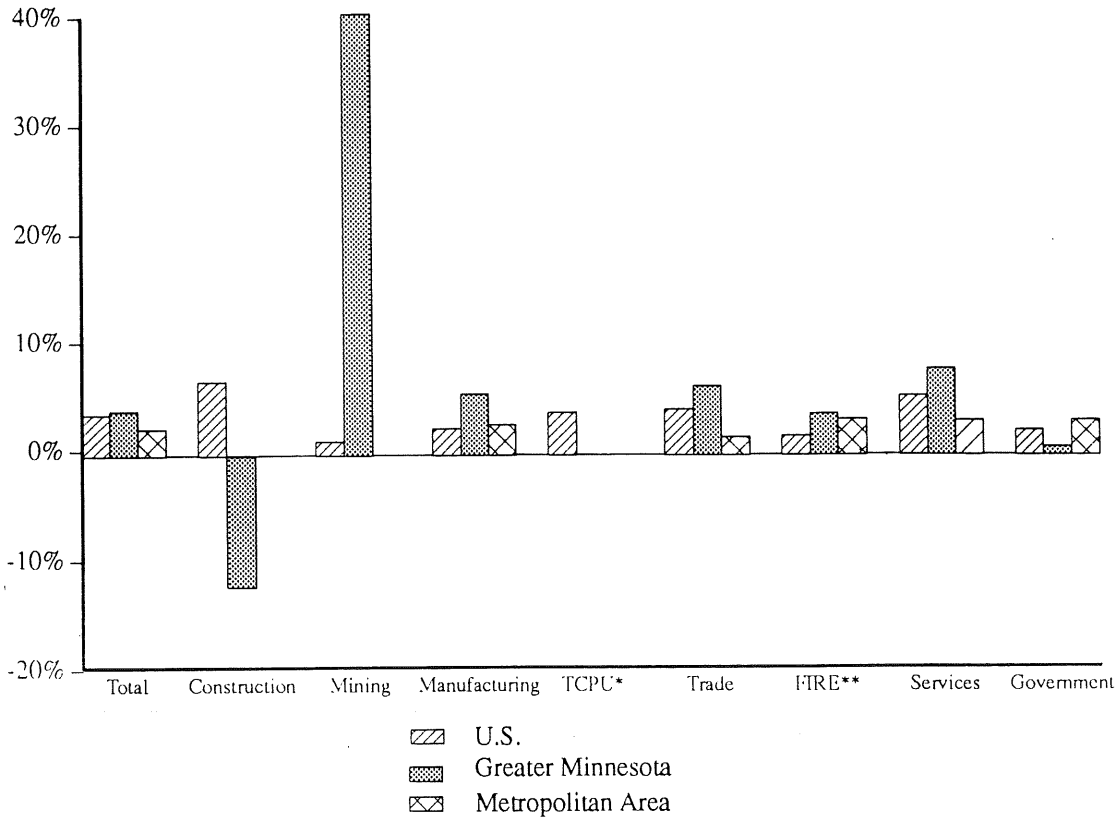
\* TCPU refers to Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities.

\*\* FIRE refers to Finance, Insurance And Real Estate.

Source: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training

- The distribution of non-agricultural employment is very similar for the Twin Cities and Greater Minnesota.
- While Greater Minnesota has a higher share of employment involved in government, the metropolitan area has a higher share of employment in the finance and manufacturing sectors.
- For both Greater Minnesota and the metropolitan area, the trade and service sectors are the largest employers, representing nearly 50 percent of all jobs.

**Table 3.4 Recent Employment Growth, Third Quarter 1987 – Third Quarter 1988**



\* TCPU refers to Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities.

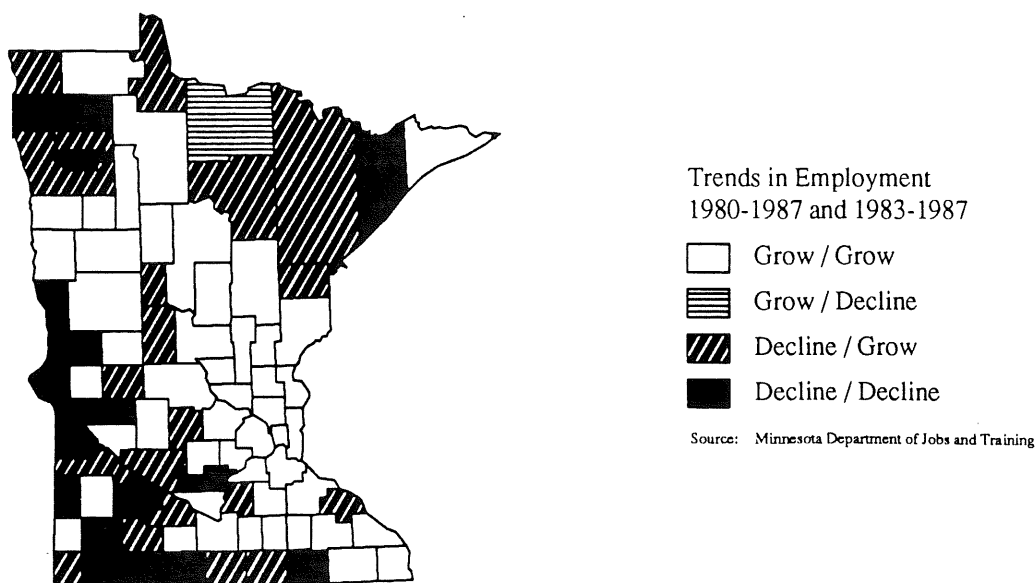
\*\* FIRE refers to Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

Source: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, 790 Series  
U.S. Department of Commerce

- In the 12-month period third quarter 1987 through third quarter 1988, employment growth in Greater Minnesota exceeded both the U.S. and metropolitan averages, up 4.1 percent as compared to 3.7 percent in the United States and 2.5 percent in the Twin Cities.
- Manufacturing employment growth of 5.5 percent was more than twice as fast as the U.S. growth rate of 2.4 percent, and 90 percent faster than the metropolitan growth rate of 2.8 percent.
- Mining was the fastest growing sector in Greater Minnesota, up by more than 28 percent or 1,000 jobs in the 12-month period.

See Appendix G for detailed data.

**Table 3.5 Trends in Total Employment, 1980-1987 and 1983-1987**



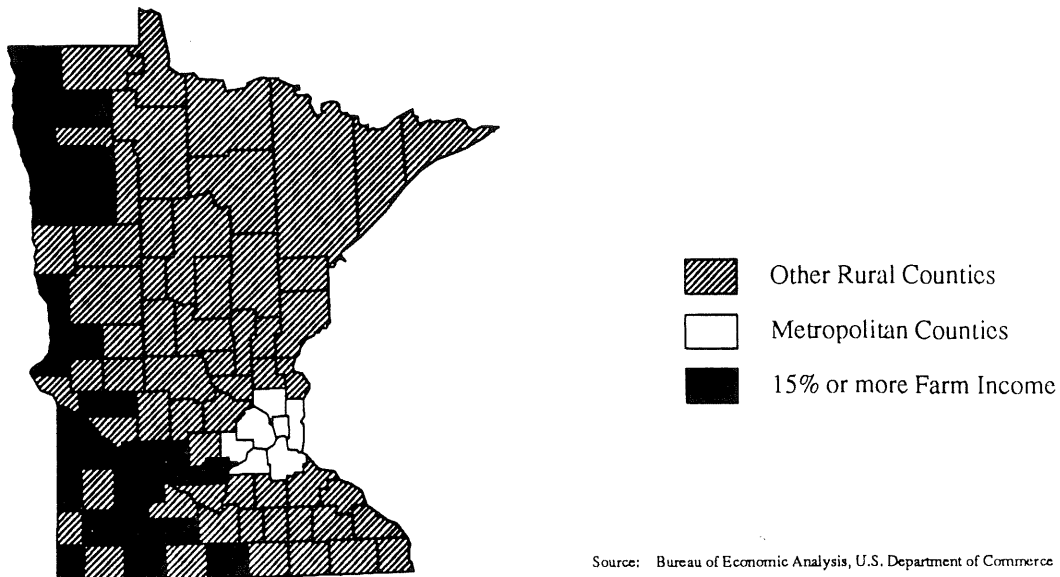
- Figure 3.5 examines long-term employment performance by county, measuring whether employment had recovered from the lows of the 1982-1983 recession by 1987, and whether it had exceeded its long-term employment peaks experienced in 1980.
- decline/decline counties not only have not reached 1980 employment levels, but also have not even recovered to levels experienced during the 1983 recession.
- decline/grow counties have not recovered to 1980 employment levels, but have grown since 1983.
- grow/grow counties have not only recovered since the recession, but also have actually exceeded 1980 employment levels.
- The only grow/decline county, Koochiching County, experienced an employment peak sometime between 1981 and 1983; employment in that county has declined since then.
- Counties experiencing the worst employment losses (decline/decline) are concentrated along the state's southern and western borders.
- Counties experiencing the strongest employment growth (grow/grow) are located along a diagonal line from Southeastern Minnesota through Central Minnesota; the Rochester to St. Cloud corridor.

See Appendix H for detailed data.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## AREAS OF ECONOMIC SPECIALIZATION

**Table 4.1      Counties with Agricultural Specialization**

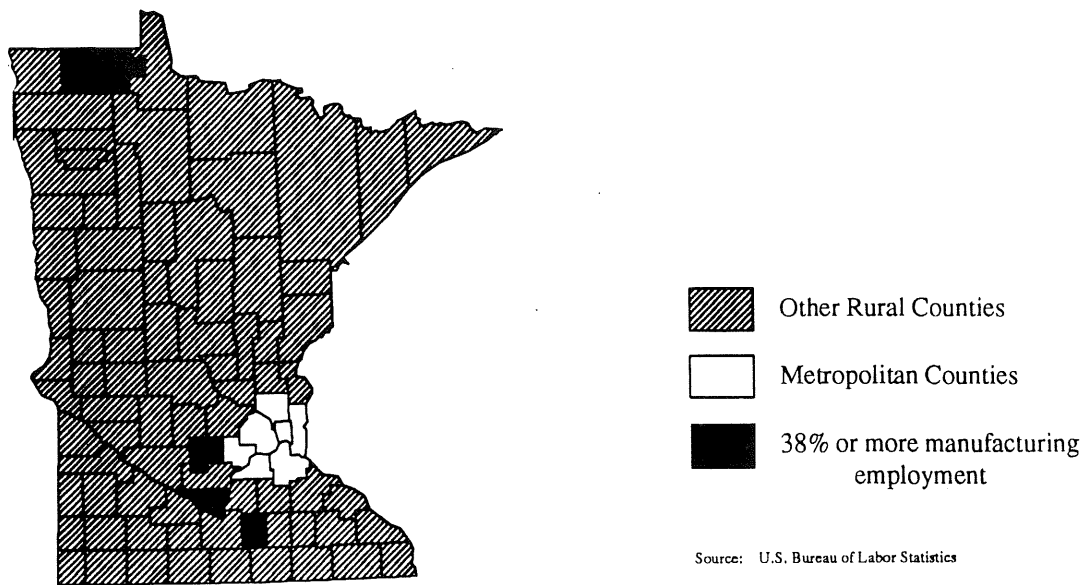


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

- Counties with agricultural specialization were defined as those counties receiving twice the Greater Minnesota average share of total county income from farm income.
- Farm income represents 15 percent or more of the total income base for 22 Minnesota counties, concentrated in Southwestern and Western Minnesota.
- The county with the greatest reliance on farm income is Marshall County, which is receiving nearly 35 percent of its income from farming activities.

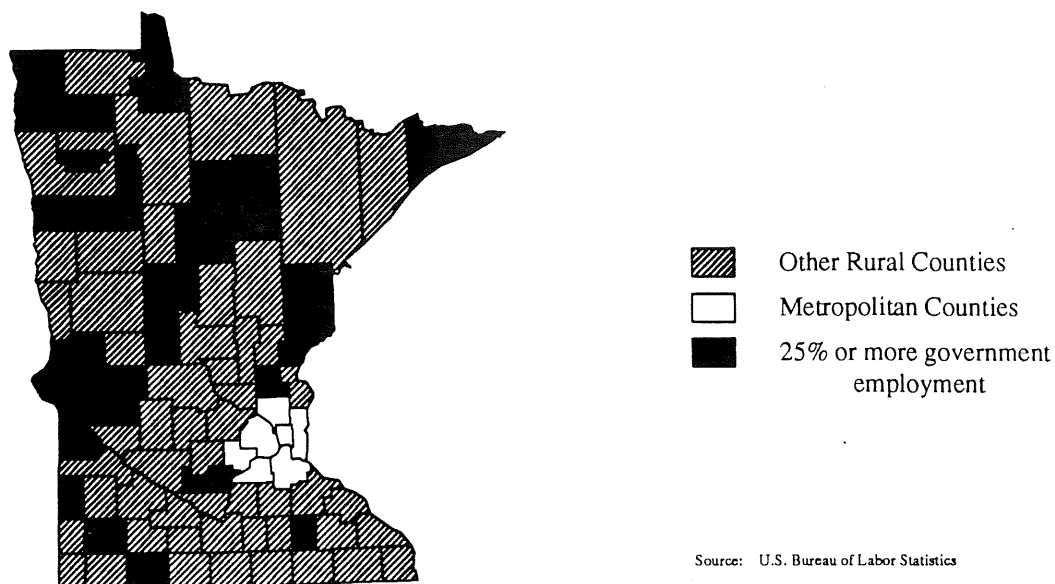
See Appendix I for detailed data.

Table 4.2      **Counties with Manufacturing Specialization**



- A county with manufacturing specialization is defined as any county in which the manufacturing sector accounts for more than twice the average Greater Minnesota employment share of 19 percent.
- Four counties have more than 38 percent of their work force employed in the manufacturing sector: Roseau, Waseca, Nicollet and McLeod.
- Roseau County specializes in wood products (window) manufacturing; Waseca and Nicollet Counties specialize in the printing, publishing and electronics industries; McLeod County specializes in manufacturing of office and computing machines, and converted paper products.

**Table 4.3      Counties with High Concentrations of Government Employment**

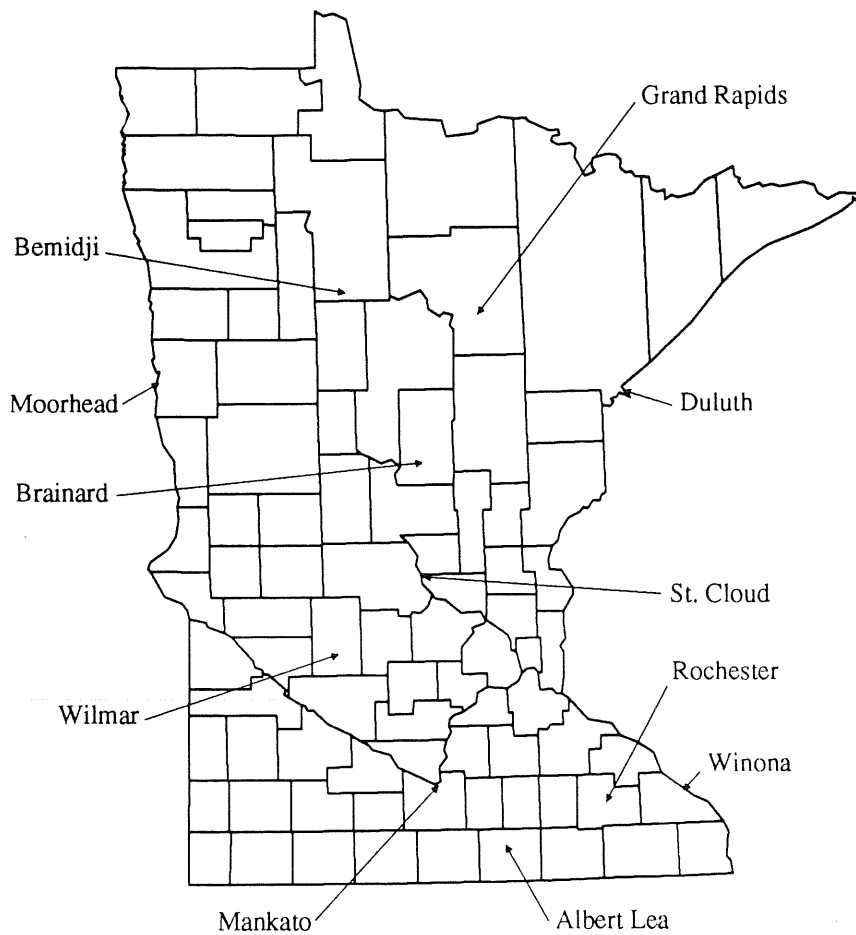


- Counties with more than 25 percent of the work force employed in the government sector were considered to have a government specialization.
- Counties with high concentrations of government employment frequently have a small private sector work force. Therefore, government specialization may more accurately indicate a lack of industrial base.

See Appendix K for detailed data.



**Table 4.4 Rural Regional Retail Centers, 1987 Sales of \$160 Million or More**



Source: Minnesota Department of Revenue

- Eleven cities in Greater Minnesota were identified as rural retail centers.
- Many of the state's tourist destination areas in Central Minnesota, such as Brainerd and Bemidji, are represented, as well as population centers in Southern, Western and Northeastern Minnesota.

See Appendix L for detailed data.

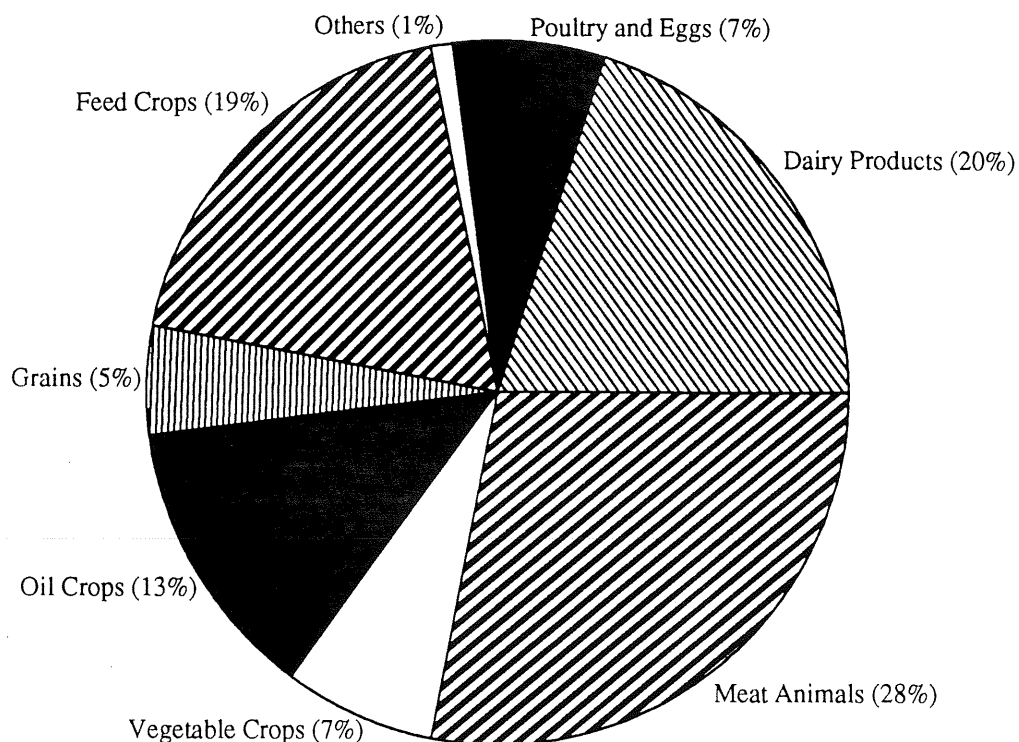
CHAPTER FIVE

GREATER MINNESOTA'S  
NATURAL RESOURCE BASE

# AGRICULTURE

Table 5.1a 1986 Distribution of Farm Cash Receipts

(Total Farm Cash Receipts = 6.1 Billion Dollars)



Source: Minnesota Agricultural Statistics, 1988

- Livestock products accounted for 56 percent of the state's cash receipts from farm marketings; crops accounted for 44 percent of cash receipts to farm.
- The single largest source of cash receipts, totaling \$1.7 billion, was meat products including cattle, hogs and lambs.

- Feed crops were the largest source of crop income, totaling \$1.2 billion in 1986 from sales of corn, oats, barley and hay.

(Note: The value of feed crops to the state may be understated because significant amounts are grown for on-farm use in dairy or livestock operations, thereby not generating cash receipts.)

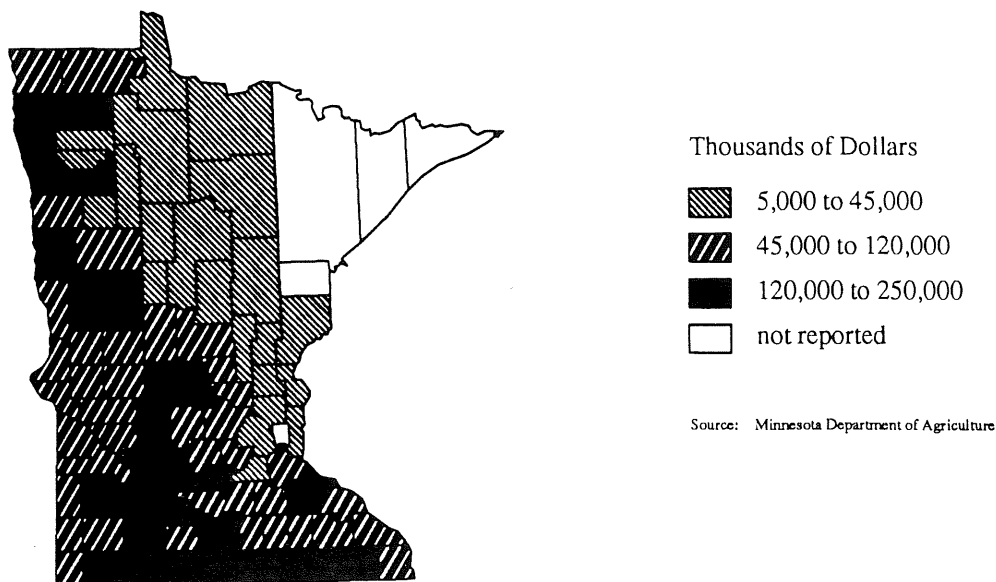
**Table 5.1b    Top Income-Producing Products, 1986**

	<i>Dollars (000s)</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>	<i>National Rank</i>
Dairy (milk)	\$1,226,476	20.2	4
Corn	1,003,031	16.5	4
Cattle	936,043	15.4	5
Hogs	750,243	12.4	3
Soybeans	741,767	12.2	3
Total	\$4,657,548	76.7	
Minnesota Total Receipts	\$6,074,494		

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Agriculture, *Minnesota Agriculture Statistics, 1988*.

- Five agricultural products--milk/dairy, corn, cattle, hogs and soybeans--account for 77 percent of total receipts to Minnesota farms.
- Minnesota ranks among the top five states nationwide in production of each of these products.

Table 5.1c Minnesota Total Cash Receipts to Farms, 1986



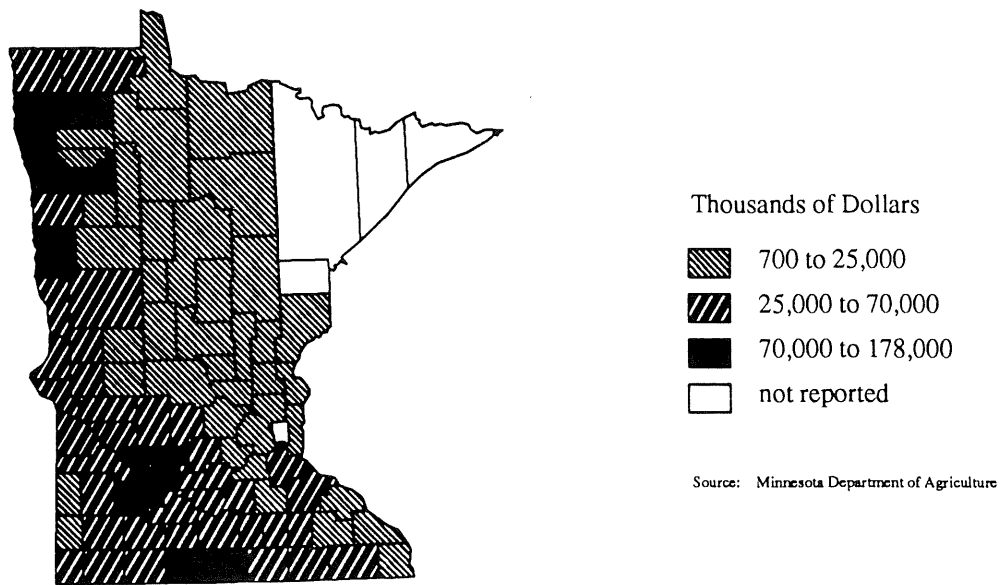
Maps 5.1c through 5.1e display cash receipts to farms by county.

- The counties receiving the largest dollar value in crop receipts are concentrated in South Central and Northwestern Minnesota. In 1986 Polk County's cash receipts from crops were the highest in the state, \$202 million.

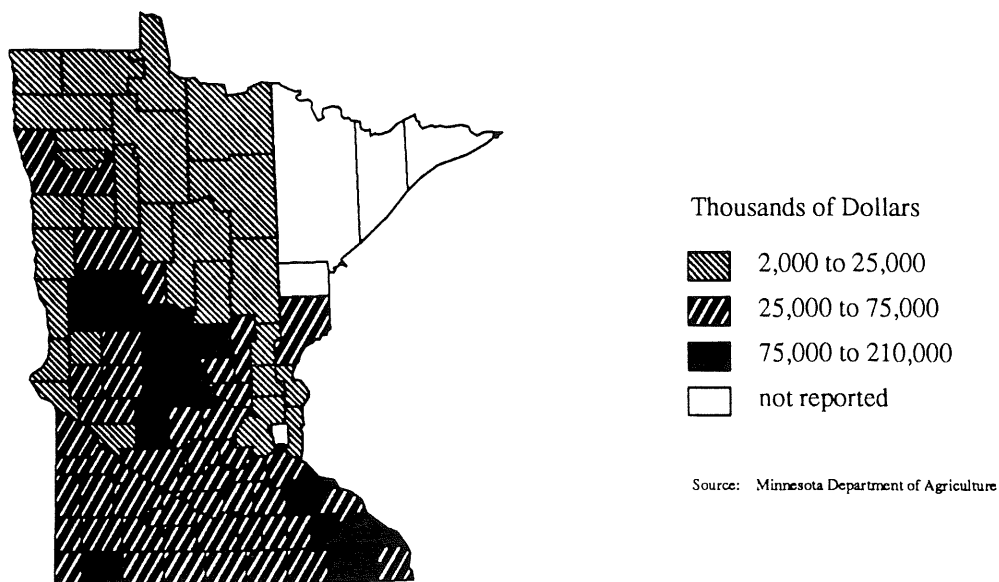
- The counties receiving the largest dollar value of receipts from livestock products are generally located in Central and Southeastern Minnesota. Stearns County had the highest income from livestock marketings, totaling more than \$209 million.

See Appendices M-O for detailed data.

Table 5.1d Minnesota Crop Cash Receipts to Farms, 1986



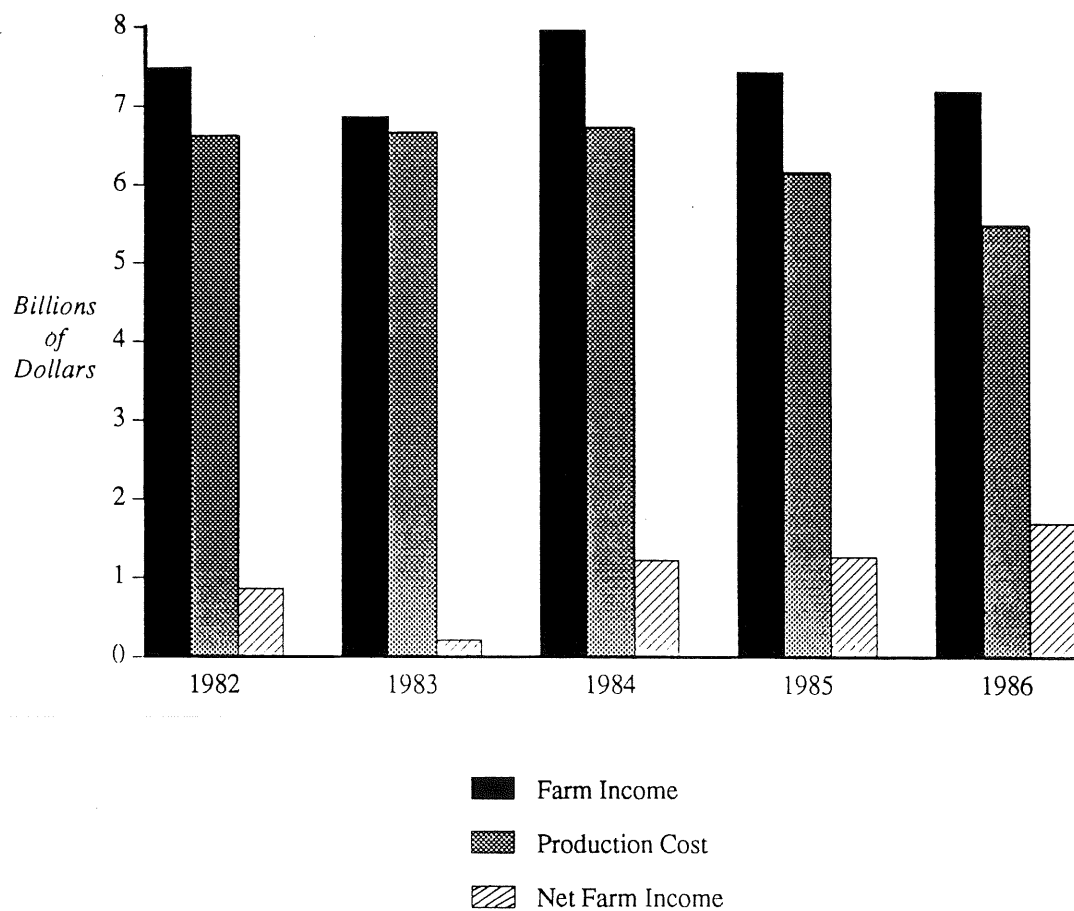
**Table 5.1e Minnesota Livestock Cash Receipts to Farms, 1986**



- Net farm income reached a low in 1983 as farm income declined while production costs remained constant.
- Net income to farms increased in 1984, 1985 and 1986, because of a 10 percent decline in production costs and a 15 percent increase in gross farm income caused primarily by a 52 percent increase in government payments.



**Table 5.1f Farm Income and Production Costs**



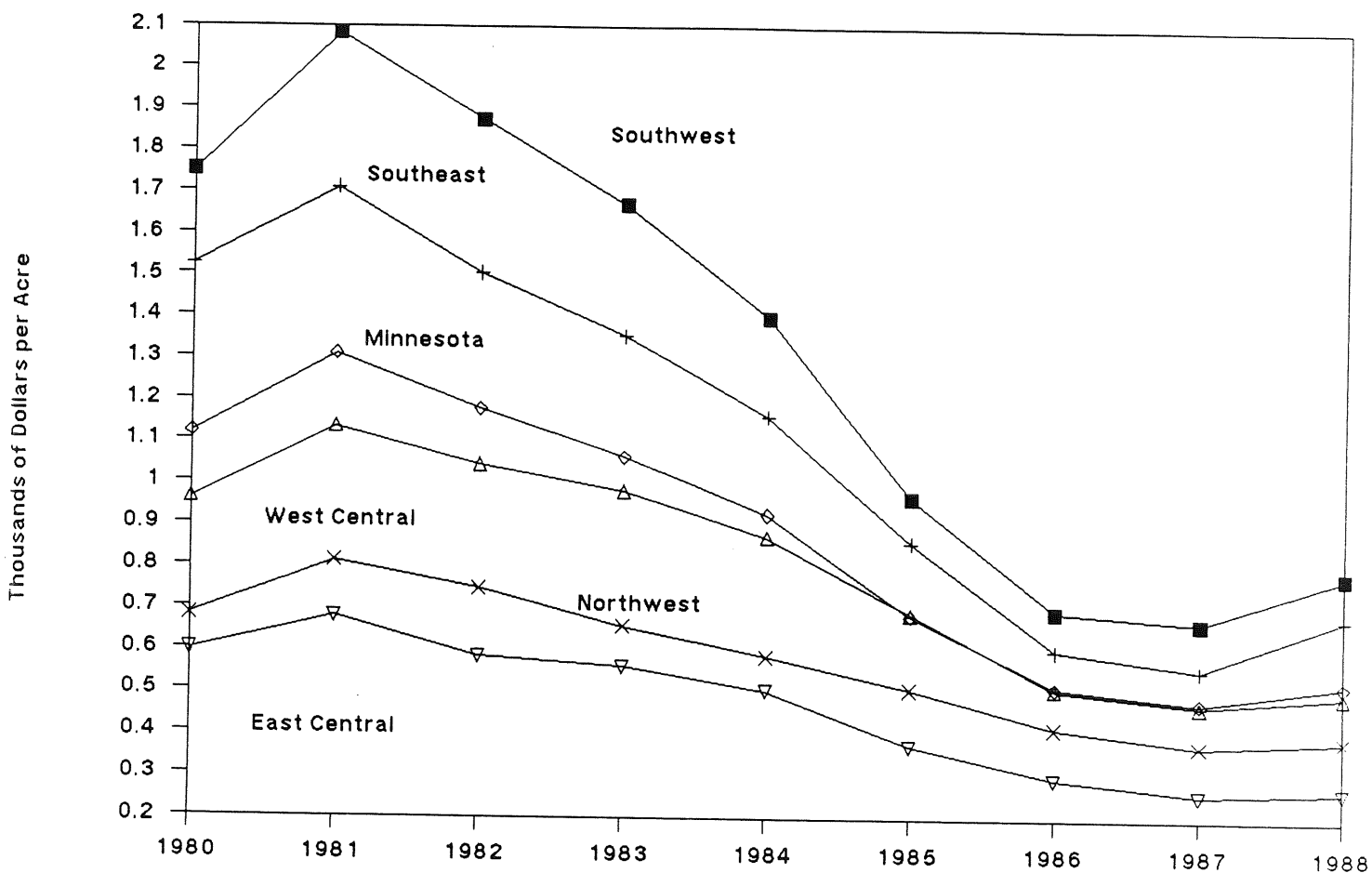
Source: *Minnesota Agricultural Statistics, 1988*

April 6, 1989

ADDENDUM TO REPORT

Attached is an updated version of Table 5.1g from "Overview of the Conditions and Trends in Greater Minnesota." The updated table uses recently released 1988 data on the value of Minnesota farmland. Notice that 1988 marked a reversal of the declining trend in farmland values.

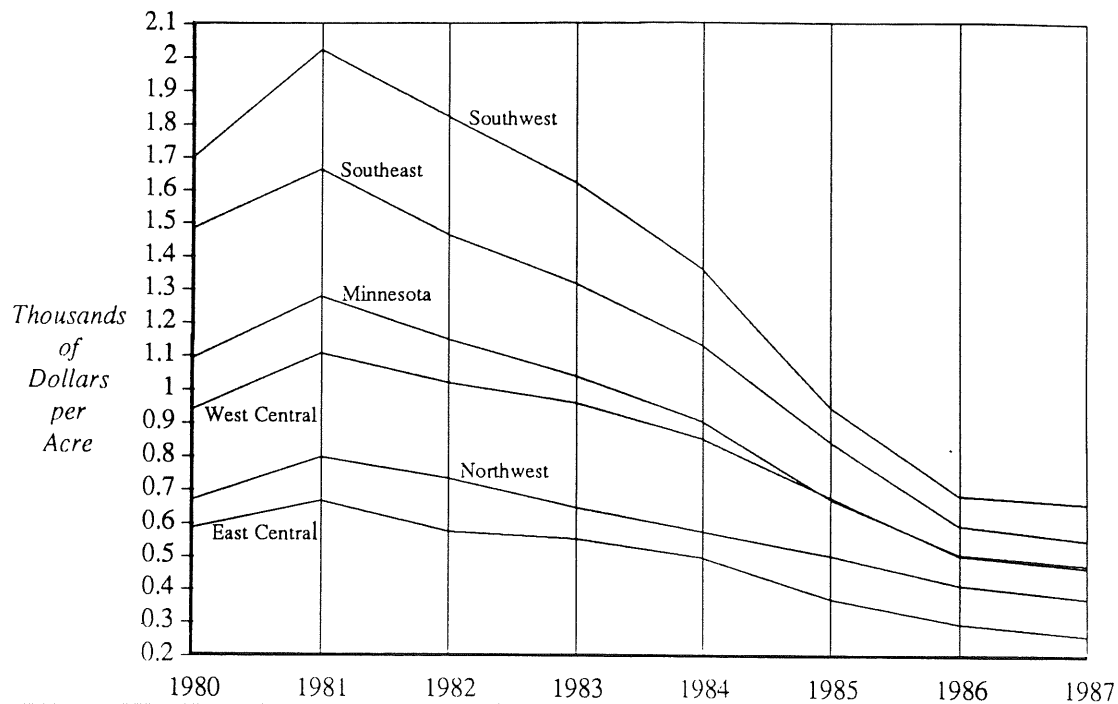
Table 5.1g Average Value of Minnesota Farmlands by District  
(Revised April 3, 1989).



Source: Minnesota Agricultural Economist, March 1989.

- After declining sharply between 1981 and 1986, state farmland values stabilized between 1986 and 1987. From 1987 to 1988, average values increased 9 % with values in the Southwest increasing 17 % and values in the East Central region increasing 3 %.

Table 5.1g Average Value of Minnesota Farmlands by District



Source: *Minnesota Agricultural Economist*, February 1988

- Although net farm income has stabilized, land values have continued to decline, falling by 7 percent from 1986 to 1987.
- Southwestern Minnesota experienced both the highest peak (\$2,083 per acre) and the biggest decline in land values (68 percent) from 1981 through 1987.
- In contrast, farm land values nationwide declined by 33 percent from 1981 through 1987. Thus, Minnesota's rate of decline (63 percent) was nearly twice that of the United States.

# MINNESOTA'S FOREST SECTOR

**Table 5.2a      Economic Contribution of Forest Sector, 1986**

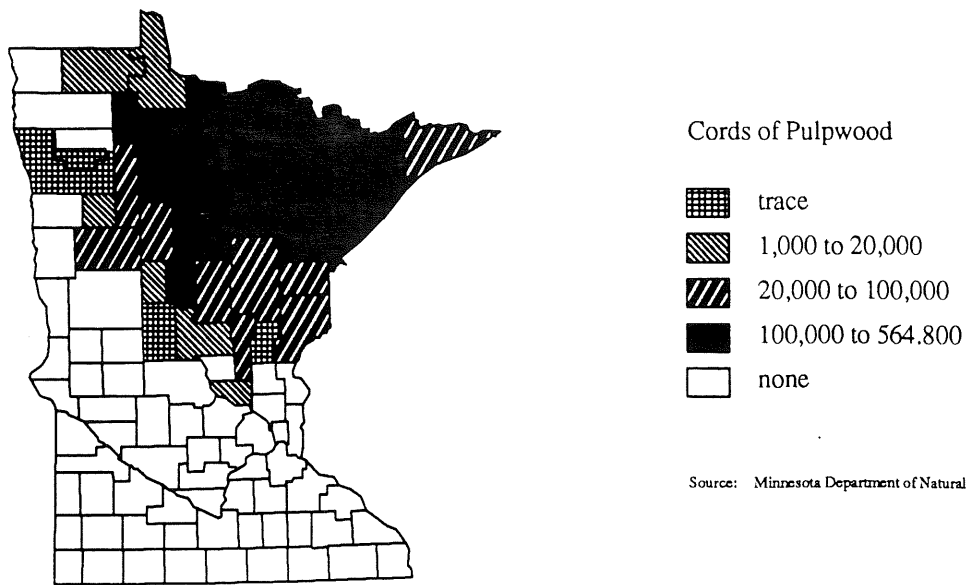
	<i>Employment</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Gross State Product</i> <sup>2</sup> (millions)
Forestry Services	2,400	\$ 82*
Logging and Trucking	4,600	n/a
Lumber and Wood Products	10,500	749
Furniture And Fixtures	3,100	150
Pulp and Paper Products	33,600	2,062
Sector Total	54,200	\$3,043
Proportion of State	2.8%	4.0%

\* Estimate based on forestry employment share of total industry.

Source: 1) Minnesota Forest Industries  
2) U.S. Department of Commerce

- Nearly 3 percent of the state's work force is employed in forest sector industries, of which more than 60 percent work in the state's pulp and paper industry.
- The fastest growing forest industry is the lumber and wood products industry, with a 52 percent increase in gross product during the 1983-1986 period.
- Gross state product from the forest sector has increased by 32 percent since 1983, totaling more than \$3 billion in 1986.

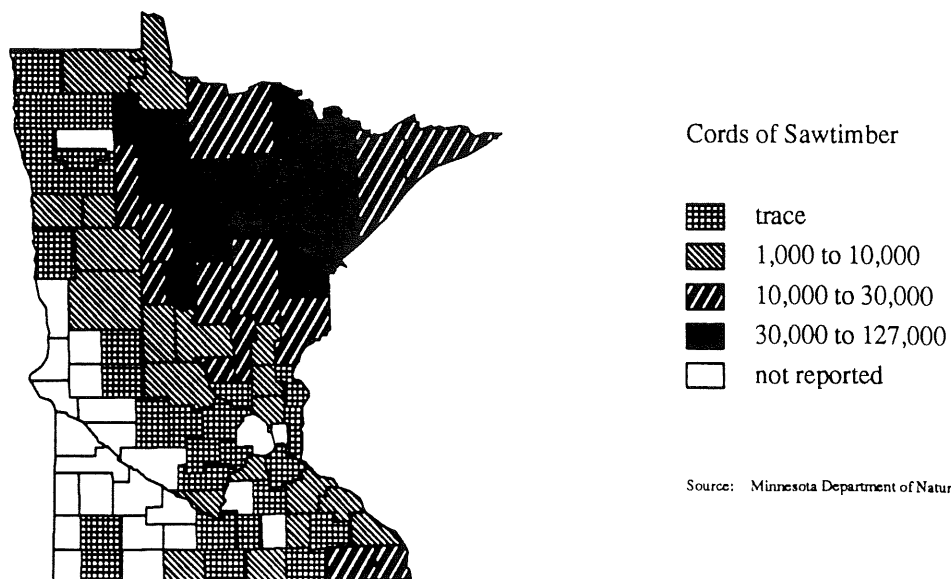
**Table 5.2B Timber Harvest of Pulpwood, 1987**



- Pulpwood may be any of various woods, such as aspen, pine or hemlock, used to make pulp for paper.
- Thirty percent, or 565,000 cords of the state's total timber for pulpwood, is harvested in St. Louis County.
- Itasca and Koochiching Counties account for another 454,000 cords, or 24 percent of the state's pulpwood harvest.

See Appendix P for detailed data.

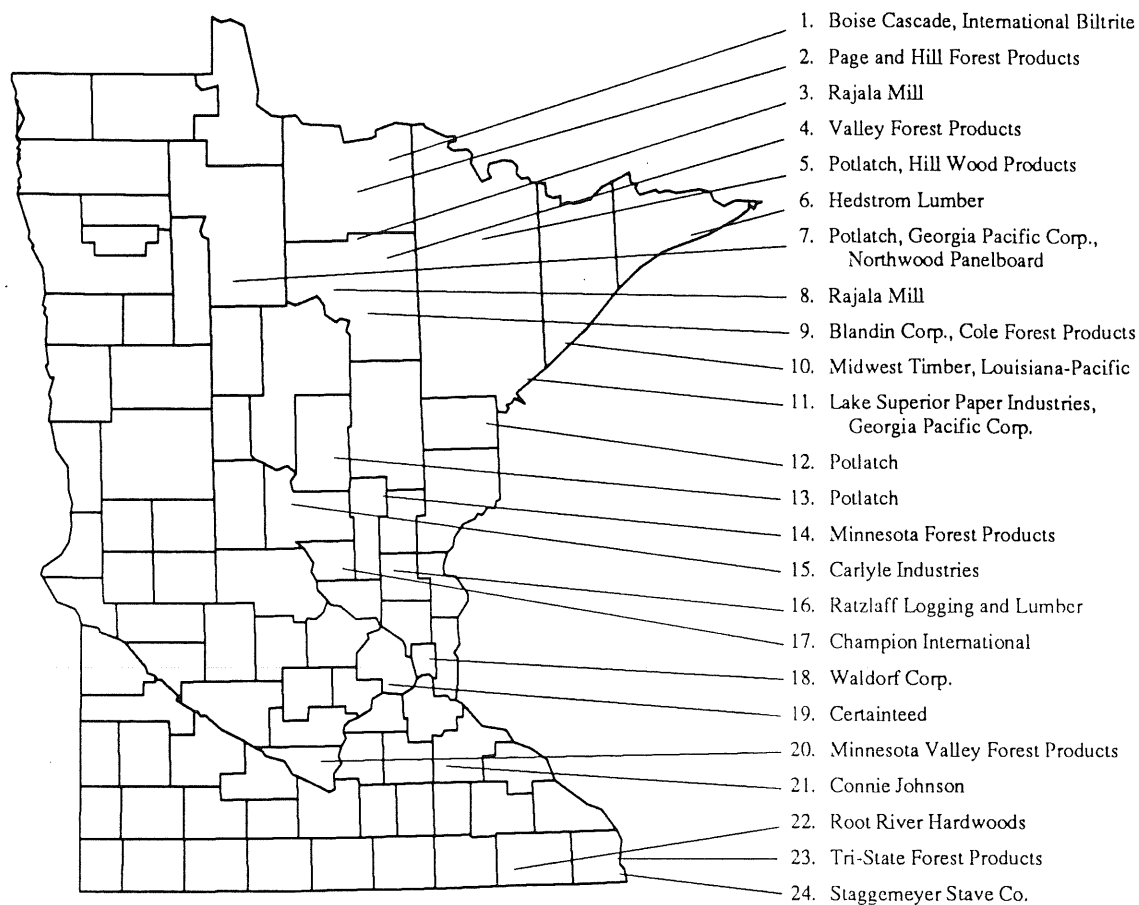
Table 5.2c Timber Harvest of Sawtimber, 1985



- Sawtimber is timber suitable for sawing into lumber.
  - The state's harvest of sawtimber in 1985 was 288,900 cords, or only 15 percent of the pulpwood harvest.
  - The state's largest producer of sawtimber is Itasca County, harvesting 127,000 cords or 44 percent of the state's total sawtimber harvest.
- See Appendix Q for detailed data.



**Table 5.2d Minnesota's Largest Forest Product Producers**



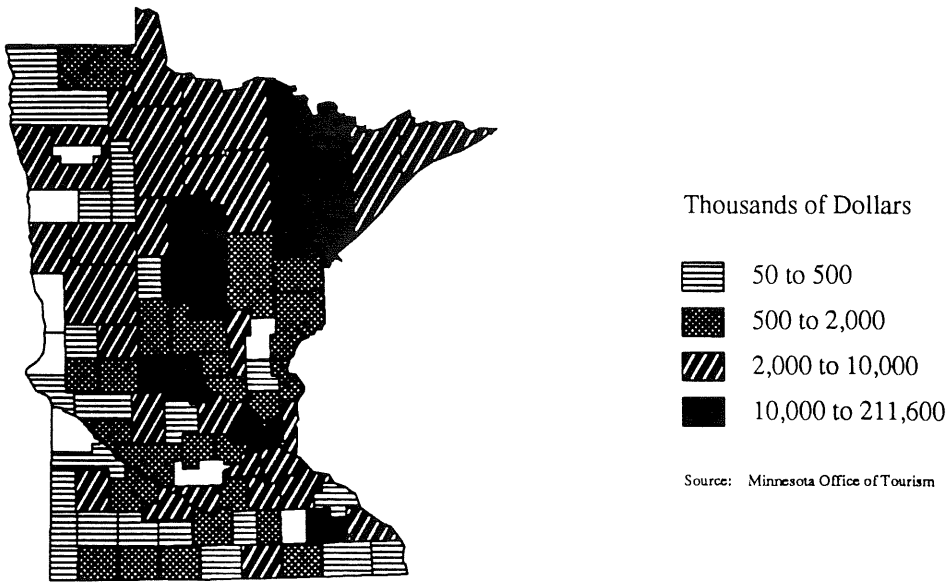
Source: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

- The list of "Minnesota's Largest Forest Product Producers" excludes secondary processors.
- Although wood harvesting is highly concentrated in Northern Minnesota, the wood processing industry is widely distributed around the state.

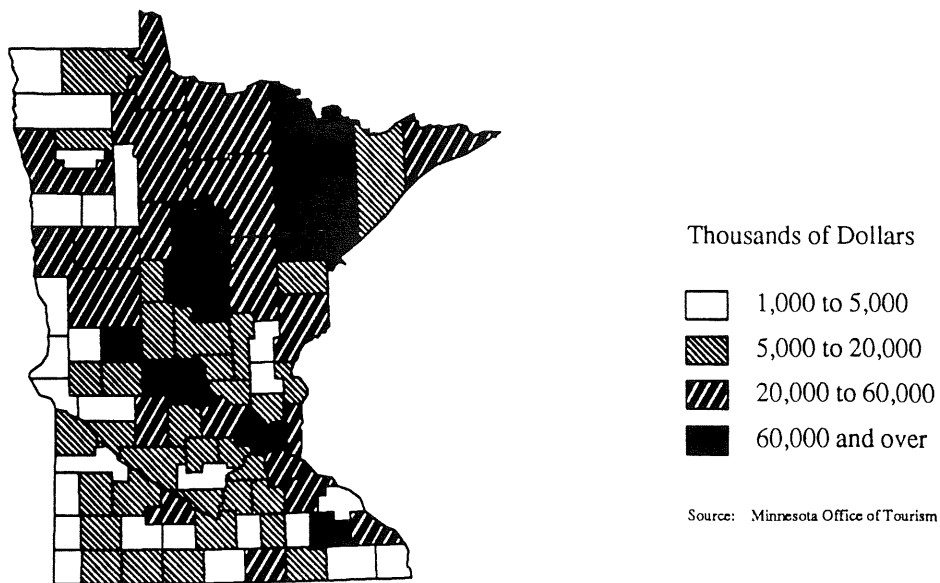
See Appendix R for city and product information.

# TRAVEL/TOURISM

Table 5.3a      Gross Sales from Hotels/Motels, Resorts and other Lodging Places, 1986



**Table 5.3b Total Travel Expenditures, 1986**



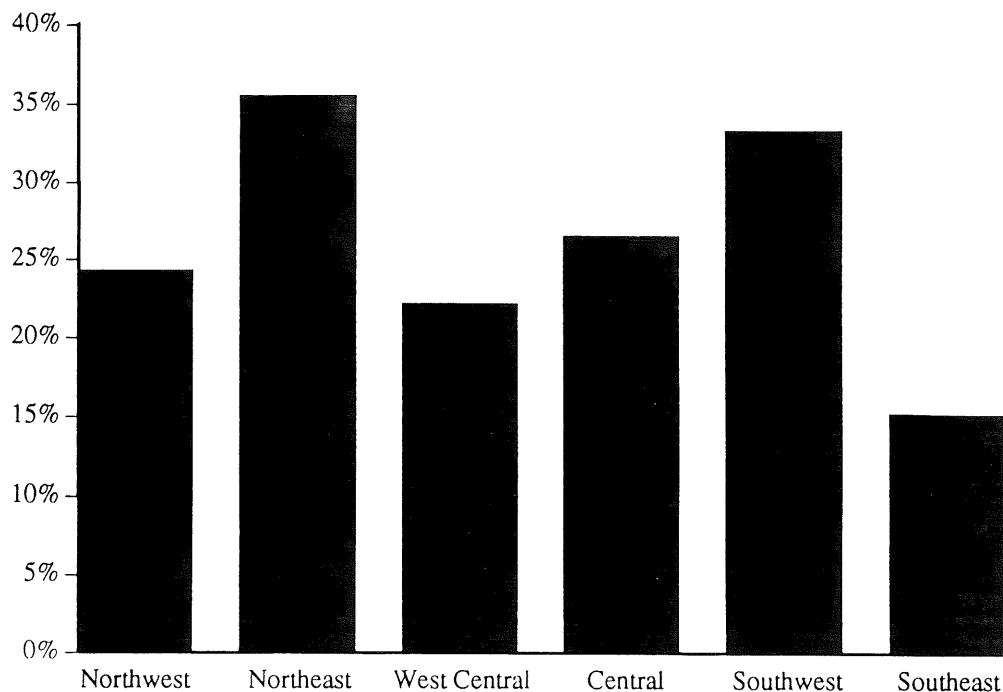
- The counties with the highest level of travel expenditures are either major population centers (as with Hennepin, Olmstead, St. Louis and Stearns Counties) or such tourist destinations as Cass and Crow Wing Counties.
- Of the tourist destination counties, Crow Wing County receives the largest income from travel expenditures, exceeding \$171 million in 1986.

- The state's southern and western counties have the lowest tourism/travel activity, as measured by travel expenditures.

Note: Travel expenditures include transportation, lodging, meals, amusement, recreation and souvenirs.

See Appendix S for detailed data.

**Table 5.3c Regional Growth in Total Travel Expenditures, 1982 – 1986**



<i>Region</i>	<i>Total (000s)</i>	<i>Percent Change 1982-1986</i>
Northwest	\$158,692	+24.0
Northeast	463,854	35.1
West Central	234,081	21.9
Central	495,908	26.2
Southwest	136,850	32.9
Southeast	\$520,445	14.9

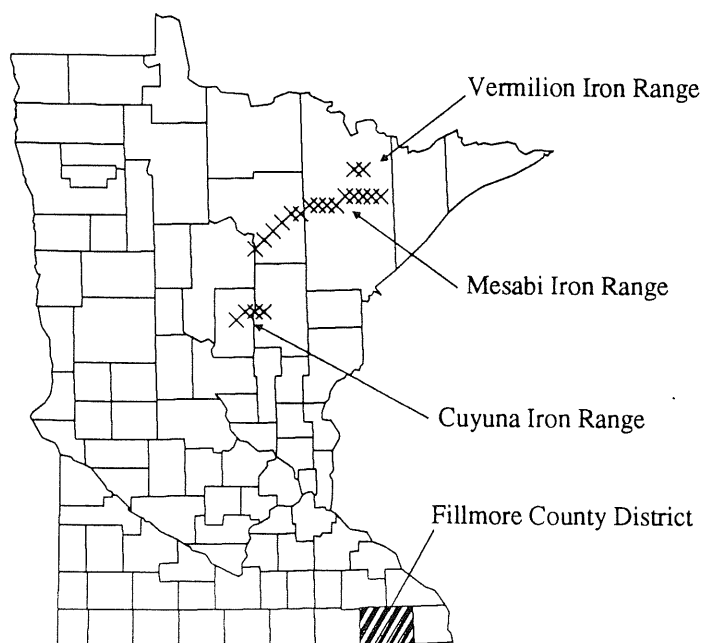
Source: Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development, Tourism Office

- Statewide, travel/tourism expenditures rose from \$3.9 billion in 1982 to \$5.3 billion in 1986, a 34 percent increase.
- Of the six non-metropolitan regions, travel expenditures in the Northeast Region grew fastest during the 1982-1986 period, up 35 percent.
- The Southeast region had the highest level of travel expenditures of the six non-metropolitan regions in 1986, totaling more than \$520 million.

See Appendix T for McKnight Regions.

# MINING

**Table 5.4a Iron Ore Production by Range**



**Iron Ore Shipments of Minnesota in Gross Tons, (1976-1987)**

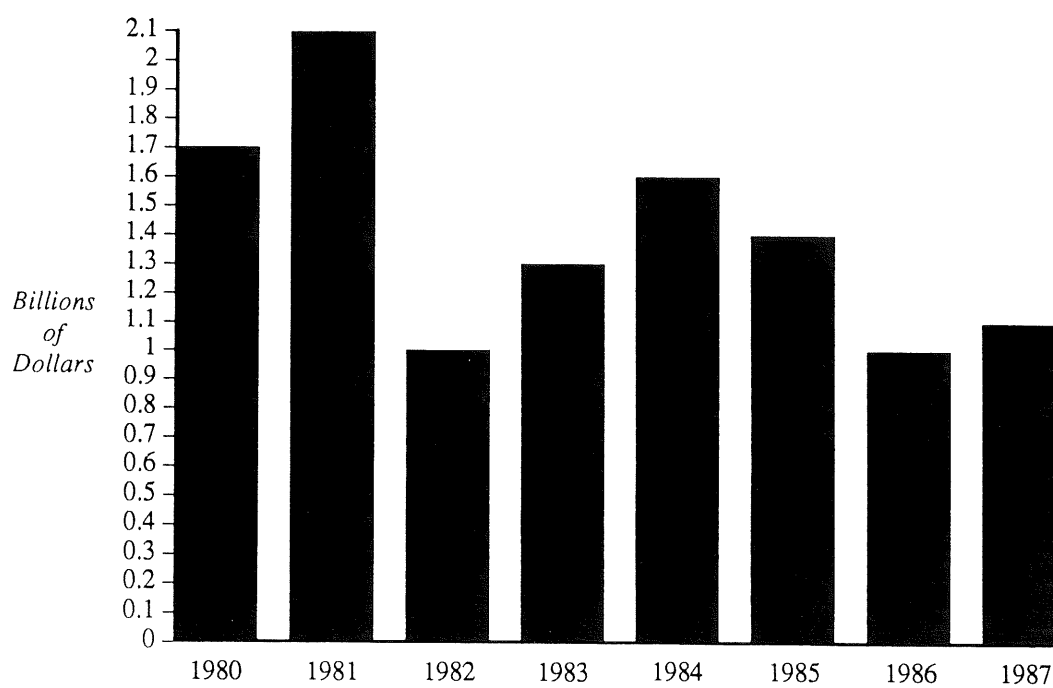
Year	Mesabi Range	Cuyuna Range	Total Minnesota	Percent of U.S.
1976	47,794,128	183,216	47,977,344	74
1977	30,887,109	159,250	31,046,359	71
1978	56,055,648	226,249	56,281,897	86
1979	59,798,836	162,056	59,960,892	77
1980	45,138,972	106,276	45,245,248	73
1981	49,589,369	124,617	49,713,986	77
1982	23,987,111	14,560	24,001,671	75
1983	31,512,167	8,891	31,521,058	75
1984	35,486,862	60,730	35,547,592	73
1985	34,624,525		34,624,525	73
1986	29,086,499		29,086,499	73
1987	34,634,621		34,634,621	74

Note: The Vermilion Range and Fillmore Co. District have not produced taconite since 1970.

SOURCE: University of Minnesota Mineral Resources Research Center.

- Minnesota's share of U.S. taconite production has remained fairly constant at 73-75 percent for the past decade.
- Minnesota taconite production troughed at 24 million gross tons in 1982.
- By 1987, taconite production had increased by 44 percent to 34.6 million gross tons.

**Table 5.4b    Value of Shipments, Taconite and Iron Ore**

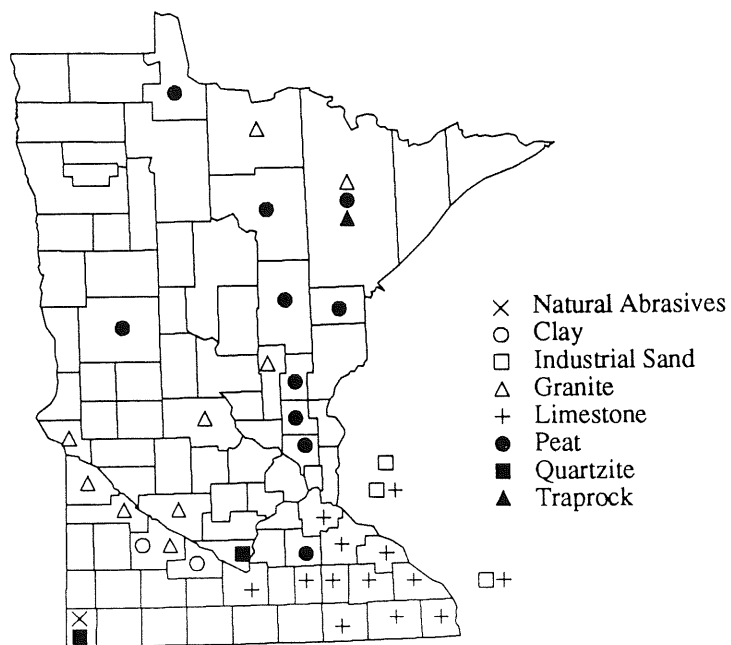


Source: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys

- The value of Minnesota taconite shipments peaked in 1981 at more than \$2 billion.
- As with production, value of shipments troughed in 1982 at slightly less than \$1 billion.



Table 5.4c Industrial Minerals Operations, Excluding Sand and Gravel, 1987



Source: University of Minnesota, Mineral Resources Research Center

- Other minerals/mining activities in Minnesota are mapped above. The total value of non-ore minerals produced in Minnesota in 1987 was \$136 million.

## APPENDIX

TABLE A  
CHANGE IN POPULATION 1980-87

COUNTY	POPULATION IN PERCENT	COUNTY	POPULATION IN PERCENT
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	<b>4.2</b>		
Aitkin	-0.7	Martin	-4.1
Anoka	14.2	McLeod	-3.6
Becker	6.4	Meeker	2.2
Beltrami	9.4	Mille Lacs	1.8
Benton	10.7	Morrison	2.9
Big Stone	-1.8	Mower	-3.7
Blue Earth	0.5	Murray	-7.0
Brown	-2.1	Nicollet	5.8
Carlton	-5.0	Nobles	-2.3
Carver	16.3	Norman	-4.6
Cass	0.6	Olmsted	9.2
Chippewa	-3.6	Otter Tail	6.1
Chisago	12.6	Pennington	-11.2
Clay	0.2	Pine	6.1
Clearwater	3.3	Pipestone	-5.5
Cook	4.4	Polk	-3.3
Cottonwood	-9.4	Pope	-0.1
Crow Wing	4.5	Ramsey	2.2
Dakota	23.3	Red Lake	-9.3
Dodge	2.7	Redwood	-6.2
Douglas	7.6	Renville	-7.1
Fairbault	-8.0	Rice	4.0
Fillmore	-3.1	Rock	-3.7
Freeborn	-4.8	Roseau	11.4
Goodhue	4.0	Scott	22.4
Grant	-2.3	Sherburne	22.4
Hennepin	3.5	Sibley	-0.6
Houston	3.2	St. Louis	-9.7
Hubbard	10.4	Stearns	8.3
Isanti	12.3	Steele	1.8
Itasca	0.9	Stevens	-3.3
Jackson	-5.4	Swift	-5.4
Kanabec	5.3	Todd	1.1
Kandiyohi	9.3	Traverse	-10.6
Kittson	-2.2	Wabasha	-0.2
Koochiching	-10.2	Wadena	-3.5
Lac Qui Parle	-6.9	Waseca	2.0
Lake	-13.8	Washington	15.1
Lake of the Woods	3.1	Watsonwan	-7.2
Le Sueur	0.2	Wilkin	-4.6
Lincoln	-6.4	Winona	1.9
Lyon	1.4	Wright	12.2
Mahnomen	3.4	Yellow Medicine	-8.6
Marshall	0.2		

SOURCE: Minnesota State Planning Agency, State Demographer's Office.

TABLE B  
POPULATION ESTIMATES BY REGION, COUNTY, CITIES OVER 90,000 AND SEX  
MINNESOTA 1986

	TOTAL	UNDER 5	5-14 YEARS	15-24 YEARS	25-44 YEARS	45-64 YEARS	65 & OLDER
STATE TOTAL	4,214,013	342,767	608,459	757,612	1,251,914	733,946	519,315
Male	2,071,243	175,779	312,736	380,650	631,375	360,930	209,773
Female	2,142,770	166,988	295,723	376,962	620,539	373,016	309,542
OUTER MINNESOTA							
Northwestern Region	162,632	13,063	26,359	26,997	40,675	29,386	26,152
Male	81,767	6,685	13,943	14,006	20,835	14,636	11,662
Female	80,865	6,378	12,416	12,991	19,840	14,750	14,490
Northeastern Region	320,875	23,585	46,879	52,653	87,970	58,871	50,917
Male	159,893	12,329	24,822	26,936	45,383	29,236	21,187
Female	169,982	11,256	22,057	25,717	42,587	29,635	29,730
West Central Region	208,563	17,007	30,851	37,140	51,634	39,341	32,590
Male	103,065	8,773	15,409	18,967	26,358	19,532	14,026
Female	105,498	8,234	15,442	18,173	25,276	19,809	18,564
Central Region	484,885	44,429	80,920	85,801	131,082	81,429	61,224
Male	242,547	22,926	41,585	43,696	66,788	40,959	26,593
Female	242,338	21,503	39,335	42,105	64,294	40,470	34,631
Southwestern Region	300,751	25,295	45,512	47,119	74,060	56,890	51,875
Male	149,295	13,132	23,604	24,316	38,048	28,172	22,023
Female	151,456	12,163	21,908	22,803	36,012	28,718	29,852
South Central Region	220,914	18,041	31,384	42,263	56,523	38,923	33,780
Male	109,292	9,243	16,618	21,182	29,410	19,082	13,757
Female	111,622	8,798	14,766	21,081	27,113	19,841	20,023
Southeastern Region	412,952	34,384	60,236	73,942	113,741	73,303	57,346
Male	201,607	17,668	30,838	35,567	57,781	36,285	23,468
Female	211,345	16,716	29,398	38,375	55,960	37,018	33,878
METROPOLITAN REGION	2,102,441	166,963	286,318	391,697	696,229	355,803	205,431
Male	1,023,777	85,023	145,917	195,980	346,772	173,028	77,057
Female	1,078,664	81,940	140,401	195,717	349,457	182,775	128,374

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Health.

TABLE C  
INCOME (1986)  
(000s)

	GREATER MINNESOTA	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	25,718,139	
Farm Income	1,937,862	7.53
Private Wage Income	11,520,832	44.80
Government Wage Income	2,732,866	10.63
*Other Income	9,526,579	37.04

	METROPOLITAN AREA (Mpls-St. Paul)	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total	37,456,956	
Farm Income	104,255	0.28
Private Wage Income	27,419,067	73.20
Government Wage Income	3,823,941	10.21
*Other Income	6,109,693	16.31

\*Other Income includes: Net Social Security payments, other transfer payments, dividends, interest, rent.

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE D  
1986 MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME 1986	COUNTY	MEDIAN INCOME 1986
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	<b>\$30,547</b>		
Aitkin	\$16,401.0	Martin	\$23,082.0
Anoka	36,569.0	McLeod	26,660.0
Becker	19,425.0	Meeker	21,000.0
Beltrami	21,624.0	Mille Lacs	22,237.0
Benton	25,565.0	Morrison	18,880.0
Big Stone	18,842.0	Mower	22,048.0
Blue Earth	26,100.0	Murray	18,416.0
Brown	24,131.0	Nicollet	27,823.0
Carlton	27,231.0	Nobles	21,576.0
Carver	33,086.0	Norman	19,515.0
Cass	16,900.0	Olmsted	35,314.0
Chippewa	20,912.0	Otter Tail	19,120.0
Chisago	29,193.0	Pennington	22,249.0
Clay	26,823.0	Pine	20,459.0
Clearwater	14,587.0	Pipestone	19,538.0
Cook	21,550.0	Polk	23,481.0
Cottonwood	20,405.0	Pope	17,353.0
Crow Wing	22,379.0	Ramsey	35,933.0
Dakota	39,364.0	Red Lake	16,567.0
Dodge	25,414.0	Redwood	20,023.0
Douglas	21,133.0	Renville	20,508.0
Fairbault	20,173.0	Rice	28,575.0
Fillmore	19,108.0	Rock	20,247.0
Freeborn	23,506.0	Roseau	21,546.0
Goodhue	27,151.0	Scott	35,841.0
Grant	17,747.0	Sherburne	32,611.0
Hennepin	38,113.0	Sibley	20,030.0
Houston	23,845.0	St. Louis	26,643.0
Hubbard	17,085.0	Stearns	26,252.0
Isanti	28,294.0	Steele	27,410.0
Itasca	24,982.0	Stevens	21,847.0
Jackson	19,928.0	Swift	18,145.0
Kanabec	21,124.0	Todd	16,288.0
Kandiyohi	23,629.0	Traverse	19,062.0
Kittson	20,341.0	Wabasha	23,092.0
Koochiching	24,199.0	Wadena	17,828.0
Lac Qui Parle	19,086.0	Waseca	25,105.0
Lake	23,872.0	Washington	39,984.0
Lake of the Woods	20,877.0	Watsonwan	20,188.0
Le Sueur	24,922.0	Wilkin	23,763.0
Lincoln	15,226.0	Winona	26,134.0
Lyon	24,254.0	Wright	29,643.0
Mahnomen	15,289.0	Yellow Medicine	\$20,861.0
Marshall	\$18,348.0		

SOURCE: Minnesota State Planning Agency, State Demographer's Office.

TABLE E  
CHANGE IN MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

COUNTY	PERCENT CHANGE IN MEDIAN INCOME	COUNTY	PERCENT CHANGE IN MEDIAN INCOME
Aitkin	27.0	Martin	9.0
Anoka	15.6	McLeod	12.8
Becker	21.3	Meeker	17.6
Beltrami	18.1	Mille Lacs	24.6
Benton	20.8	Morrison	26.3
Big Stone	16.6	Mower	-2.4
Blue Earth	15.6	Murray	15.5
Brown	11.8	Nicollet	17.1
Carlton	18.2	Nobles	7.7
Carver	18.4	Norman	19.2
Cass	17.2	Olmsted	14.7
Chippewa	13.9	Otter Tail	16.0
Chisago	19.6	Pennington	22.0
Clay	12.2	Pine	24.6
Clearwater	22.0	Pipestone	22.4
Cook	13.0	Polk	20.9
Cottonwood	8.1	Pope	17.0
Crow Wing	18.5	Ramsey	17.1
Dakota	16.6	Red Lake	23.0
Dodge	17.5	Redwood	5.4
Douglas	16.0	Renville	5.8
Fairbault	14.1	Rice	17.6
Fillmore	24.9	Rock	13.5
Freeborn	9.7	Roseau	32.7
Goodhue	14.8	Scott	20.6
Grant	10.6	Sherburne	22.4
Hennepin	17.1	Sibley	14.1
Houston	21.8	St. Louis	14.7
Hubbard	15.5	Stearns	17.7
Isanti	18.6	Steele	17.6
Itasca	15.8	Stevens	12.6
Jackson	10.7	Swift	8.0
Kanabec	28.3	Todd	19.5
Kandiyohi	13.8	Traverse	18.5
Kittson	19.4	Wabasha	14.9
Koochiching	-0.9	Wadena	20.1
Lac Qui Parle	14.7	Waseca	14.3
Lake	12.0	Washington	17.8
Lake of the Woods	33.8	Watonwan	8.1
Le Sueur	17.4	Wilkin	12.6
Lincoln	11.6	Winona	18.6
Lyon	14.0	Wright	21.1
Mahnomen	25.1	Yellow Medicine	11.4
Marshall	27.8		

SOURCE: Minnesota State Planning Agency, State Demographer's Office.

TABLE F  
COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
(May, 1987-April, 1988)

COUNTY	UNEMPLOYMENT	COUNTY	UNEMPLOYMENT
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	<b>Average: 5.0</b>		
Aitkin	10.7	Martin	7.9
Anoka	4.4	McLeod	4.3
Becker	7.5	Meeker	7.9
Beltrami	6.7	Mille Lacs	6.8
Benton	6.0	Morrison	8.3
Big Stone	6.2	Mower	4.9
Blue Earth	3.7	Murray	6.4
Brown	5.1	Nicollet	3.8
Carlton	8.4	Nobles	4.5
Carver	3.7	Norman	7.7
Cass	10.5	Olmsted	3.6
Chippewa	6.4	Otter Tail	6.9
Chisago	6.8	Pennington	8.1
Clay	4.5	Pine	9.1
Clearwater	15.4	Pipestone	3.0
Cook	7.0	Polk	7.8
Cottonwood	6.7	Pope	7.0
Crow Wing	6.8	Ramsey	4.0
Dakota	4.2	Red Lake	16.6
Dodge	6.2	Redwood	5.0
Douglas	5.2	Renville	6.8
Fairbault	5.3	Rice	4.8
Fillmore	6.2	Rock	3.9
Freeborn	4.6	Roseau	4.7
Goodhue	4.6	Scott	5.3
Grant	6.5	Sherburne	6.4
Hennepin	3.8	Sibley	6.7
Houston	5.2	St. Louis	8.3
Hubbard	8.3	Stearns	5.3
Isanti	5.7	Steele	4.4
Itasca	9.7	Stevens	4.2
Jackson	9.2	Swift	6.9
Kanabec	9.3	Todd	7.5
Kandiyohi	5.1	Traverse	5.2
Kittson	9.4	Wabasha	5.7
Koochiching	7.4	Wadena	7.3
Lac Qui Parle	4.2	Waseca	4.8
Lake	15.4	Washington	3.8
Lake of the Woods	6.8	Watonwan	3.9
Le Sueur	7.8	Wilkin	5.9
Lincoln	4.8	Winona	4.4
Lyon	5.3	Wright	5.9
Mahnomen	9.1	Yellow Medicine	5.9
Marshall	14.4		

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training.



TABLE G  
PERCENT CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT: 3RD QTR 1987-3RD QTR 1988

INDUSTRY	METRO AREA PERCENT	GREATER MINNESOTA PERCENT	UNITED STATES PERCENT
Total Nonagricultural	2.46	4.08	3.72
Manufacturing	2.82	5.48	2.38
Mining	0.47	28.43	1.27
Construction	0.23	-12.24	6.70
TCPU	1.01	2.03	4.11
Trade	1.81	6.58	3.86
F.I.R.E.	2.75	2.86	1.66
Services	3.03	7.31	5.34
Government	2.90	0.92	2.24

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, 790 Series Data.

Note: Greater Minnesota employment estimates are derived by subtracting metro totals from statewide totals. However because \_\_\_\_\_ County in Wisconsin, representing 1 percent of the metro total, is included Greater Minnesota employment will be under counted.

TABLE H  
LONG-TERM TOTAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

COUNTY	1987 EMPLOYMENT	1980-1987 PERCENT CHANGE	1983-1987 PERCENT CHANGE
Aitkin	2,563	2.10	6.65
Anoka	68,570	17.52	15.25
Becker	8,265	13.73	25.57
Beltrami	10,547	9.96	6.37
Benton	8,937	22.47	14.65
Big Stone	1,698	-13.97	-13.85
Blue Earth	22,757	1.82	3.61
Brown	10,836	-1.99	6.23
Carlton	8,959	-2.74	8.30
Carver	12,462	26.46	29.40
Cass	4,850	2.95	10.29
Chippewa	4,221	0.81	1.71
Chisago	7,623	29.46	24.12
Clay	13,282	0.79	10.34
Clearwater	1,798	10.75	8.88
Cook	1,508	10.91	6.44
Cottonwood	3,908	-9.31	3.35
Crow Wing	14,364	21.10	16.12
Dakota	83,530	34.21	31.96
Dodge	2,952	6.46	15.37
Douglas	10,043	16.81	14.48
Fairbault	5,346	-5.99	0.36
Fillmore	5,426	6.91	10.66
Freeborn	12,404	-2.07	5.13
Goodhue	14,540	10.20	11.06
Grant	1,485	-5.17	-1.70
Hennepin	695,538	15.65	17.87
Houston	3,400	.10	2.55
Hubbard	3,288	18.43	17.71
Isanti	6,326	17.73	15.41
Itasca	11,480	-5.90	2.61
Jackson	2,755	-25.88	-15.71
Kanabec	3,415	10.32	16.54
Kandiyohi	25,010	94.08	94.10
Kittson	1,385	-12.90	2.42
Koochiching	4,504	1.22	-8.91
Lac Qui Parle	2,157	-13.18	-1.50
Lake	2,464	-38.18	-2.82
Lake of the Woods	996	-8.50	1.20
Le Sueur	6,578	-7.31	11.33
Lincoln	1,392	-8.61	-4.55
Lyon	9,887	7.49	6.11
Mahnomen	914	12.56	9.36
Marshall	2,044	-8.69	-.74
Martin	8,290	-4.73	-2.38

TABLE H (continued)  
LONG-TERM TOTAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

COUNTY	1987 EMPLOYMENT	1980-1987 PERCENT CHANGE	1983-1987 PERCENT CHANGE
McLeod	14,181	16.97	20.07
Meeker	5,673	-7.98	3.02
Mille Lacs	6,029	10.06	15.02
Morrison	7,265	13.61	17.77
Mower	11,139	-9.34	-6.44
Murray	2,000	-5.30	-1.84
Nicollet	8,674	15.47	13.02
Nobles	7,069	-5.77	-1.97
Norman	1,814	5.25	10.12
Olmsted	56,350	13.79	12.03
Otter Tail	14,115	6.50	5.77
Pennington	5,120	-12.09	11.44
Pine	4,366	20.58	17.66
Pipestone	3,151	10.46	10.18
Polk	9,960	-2.36	4.72
Pope	2,250	-2.23	7.38
Ramsey	286,220	6.66	10.50
Red Lake	969	-25.53	-16.17
Redwood	4,873	-6.95	-3.26
Renville	5,108	-4.18	6.51
Rice	17,118	11.36	12.12
Rock	2,674	-9.88	.22
Roseau	5,976	78.07	57.33
Scott	16,569	27.18	26.66
Sherburne	8,126	35.99	34.51
Sibley	2,903	-12.92	-9.01
St. Louis	72,864	23.68	22.21
Stearns	48,437	5.20	14.89
Steele	13,950	3.04	10.81
Stevens	3,213	-11.99	5.88
Swift	2,823	-13.07	-8.45
Todd	5,062	-0.27	6.83
Traverse	1,118	-6.18	-8.13
Wabasha	4,926	-4.74	7.45
Wadena	3,906	-15.51	9.58
Waseca	6,611	3.41	3.16
Washington	36,874	35.64	23.98
Watsonwan	3,631	3.53	1.67
Wilkin	1,620	-14.36	-10.79
Winona	19,054	12.77	14.80
Wright	15,734	37.97	31.12
Yellow Medicine	3,425	-3.42	3.23

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training.

TABLE I  
COUNTIES WITH AGRICULTURAL SPECIALIZATION

COUNTY	PERCENT FARM INCOME	COUNTY	PERCENT FARM INCOME
Cottonwood	21.59	Polk	18.40
Fairbault	17.78	Red Lake	25.87
Grant	23.69	Redwood	16.37
Jackson	19.79	Renville	16.96
Kittson	30.39	Rock	19.30
Lac Qui Parle	23.92	Sibley	18.23
Lincoln	22.61	Swift	15.17
Mahnomen	20.32	Traverse	31.72
Marshall	34.64	Watsonwan	17.36
Murray	20.69	Wilkin	25.01
Norman	30.22	Yellow Medicine	17.29

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1988.

TABLE J  
COUNTIES WITH MANUFACTURING SPECIALIZATION  
(38 PERCENT OR MORE)

PERCENT SHARE  
(OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT)

McLeod	46.14
Nicollet	39.72
Roseau	58.34
Waseca	46.63

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training; U.S. Bureau of Labor  
Statistics.

TABLE K  
COUNTIES THAT ARE GOVERNMENT CENTERS  
(25 PERCENT OR MORE)

	PERCENT SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Big Stone	30.74	Big Stone	30.74
Big Stone	30.74	Lincoln	27.29
Carlton	25.91	Mahnomen	41.07
Cass	33.95	Marshall	34.72
Clearwater	32.43	Murray	25.67
Cook	31.25	Norman	32.16
Dodge	29.19	Pine	31.76
Grant	28.20	Pope	28.05
Isanti	26.91	Red Lake	34.17
Itasca	26.84	Sibley	25.11
Jackson	34.38	Stearns	30.49
Kittson	36.87	Swift	32.39
Lac Qui Parle	28.54	Todd	28.27
Lake of the Woods	28.07	Traverse	36.63

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE L  
RURAL REGIONAL RETAIL CENTERS WITH 1987 SALES OF  
\$160 MILLION OR MORE

CITY	TOTAL RETAIL SALES
Bemidji	171,298,192
Mankato	347,500,952
Moorhead	176,550,236
Brainerd	210,090,050
Grand Rapids	164,322,247
Willmar	177,552,463
Rochester	667,127,484
Duluth	723,744,291
St. Cloud	632,105,517
Winona	281,125,584
Albert Lea	219,265,013

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Revenue.

TABLE M  
MINNESOTA TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS TO FARMS, 1986

COUNTY	TOTAL (000S)	COUNTY	TOTAL (000S)
Aitkin	\$ 17,794	Martin	\$ 163,324
Anoka	23,899	McLeod	87,335
Becker	84,107	Meeker	111,805
Beltrami	17,108	Mille Lacs	32,658
Benton	71,453	Morrison	111,705
Big Stone	50,774	Mower	134,459
Blue Earth	134,037	Murray	106,581
Brown	121,078	Nicollet	94,183
Carlton	N/A	Nobles	149,208
Carver	68,965	Norman	100,653
Cass	17,054	Olmsted	107,750
Chippewa	82,720	Otter Tail	174,385
Chisago	34,027	Pennington	36,092
Clay	133,476	Pine	38,735
Clearwater	23,164	Pipestone	68,896
Cook	N/A	Polk	247,335
Cottonwood	136,285	Pope	68,169
Crow Wing	16,269	Ramsey	N/A
Dakota	86,891	Red Lake	34,399
Dodge	85,792	Redwood	157,742
Douglas	53,396	Renville	169,614
Fairbault	150,514	Rice	91,720
Fillmore	142,409	Rock	101,218
Freeborn	147,157	Roseau	66,189
Goodhue	132,269	Scott	44,645
Grant	63,998	Sherburne	48,718
Hennepin	40,449	Sibley	123,365
Houston	76,196	St. Louis	N/A
Hubbard	19,459	Stearns	239,763
Isanti	31,996	Steele	84,718
Itasca	6,955	Stevens	80,382
Jackson	144,869	Swift	90,530
Kanabec	26,796	Todd	104,589
Kandiyohi	148,008	Traverse	68,081
Kittson	76,189	Wabasha	81,297
Koochiching	5,249	Wadena	33,698
Lac Qui Parle	94,254	Waseca	83,646
Lake	N/A	Washington	34,855
Lake of the Woods	9,210	Watonwan	85,304
Le Sueur	81,989	Wilkin	87,155
Lincoln	67,347	Winona	99,437
Lyon	121,023	Wright	90,604
Mahnomen	30,029	Yellow Medicine	\$ 101,698
Marshall	\$ 140,304		

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Agriculture.



TABLE N  
MINNESOTA CROP CASH RECEIPTS TO FARMS, 1986  
(000S)

COUNTY		COUNTY	
Aitkin	\$ 2,726	Martin	\$ 81,121
Anoka	13,300	McLeod	31,101
Becker	21,156	Meeker	28,106
Beltrami	4,074	Mille Lacs	2,600
Benton	5,690	Morrison	8,714
Big Stone	26,328	Mower	56,584
Blue Earth	63,827	Murray	41,389
Brown	40,643	Nicollet	32,876
Carlton	N/A	Nobles	47,556
Carver	9,726	Norman	65,456
Cass	1,325	Olmsted	21,164
Chippewa	52,271	Otter Tail	34,713
Chisago	8,738	Pennington	18,210
Clay	88,592	Pine	3,379
Clearwater	4,335	Pipestone	20,741
Cook	N/A	Polk	177,488
Cottonwood	56,612	Pope	20,570
Crow Wing	2,006	Ramsey	N/A
Dakota	40,765	Red Lake	18,082
Dodge	36,631	Redwood	70,267
Douglas	8,721	Renville	99,127
Fairbault	80,916	Rice	22,780
Fillmore	27,557	Rock	27,005
Freeborn	67,722	Roseau	28,133
Goodhue	33,021	Scott	11,312
Grant	36,817	Sherburne	20,728
Hennepin	19,095	Sibley	44,358
Houston	6,775	St. Louis	N/A
Hubbard	10,038	Stearns	18,701
Isanti	11,165	Steele	34,730
Itasca	1,233	Stevens	34,067
Jackson	62,319	Swift	46,000
Kanabec	2,136	Todd	12,539
Kandiyohi	34,458	Traverse	44,718
Kittson	48,445	Wabasha	15,248
Koochiching	715	Wadena	2,822
Lac Qui Parle	42,760	Waseca	37,369
Lake	N/A	Washington	20,595
Lake of the Woods	4,813	Watsonwan	41,193
Le Sueur	32,361	Wilkin	66,997
Lincoln	16,996	Winona	11,165
Lyon	43,228	Wright	21,285
Mahnomen	14,797	Yellow Medicine	\$ 52,474
Marshall	\$ 93,608		

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

TABLE O  
MINNESOTA LIVESTOCK CASH RECEIPTS TO FARMS, 1986  
(000S)

COUNTY		COUNTY	
Aitkin	\$ 14,513	Martin	\$ 62,110
Anoka	9,552	McLeod	49,655
Becker	53,703	Meeker	73,211
Beltrami	11,892	Mille Lacs	28,327
Benton	62,672	Morrison	98,878
Big Stone	16,363	Mower	61,644
Blue Earth	55,021	Murray	52,166
Brown	69,570	Nicollet	52,249
Carlton	N/A	Nobles	86,519
Carver	55,151	Norman	12,926
Cass	14,866	Olmsted	76,653
Chippewa	19,767	Otter Tail	124,766
Chisago	22,323	Pennington	7,816
Clay	24,900	Pine	33,397
Clearwater	17,702	Pipestone	40,774
Cook	N/A	Polk	28,470
Cottonwood	65,701	Pope	37,694
Crow Wing	13,535	Ramsey	N/A
Dakota	37,964	Red Lake	8,820
Dodge	37,293	Redwood	70,495
Douglas	40,618	Renville	52,802
Fairbault	52,691	Rice	60,533
Fillmore	100,350	Rock	64,241
Freeborn	59,407	Roseau	22,106
Goodhue	87,960	Scott	29,748
Grant	17,525	Sherburne	25,363
Hennepin	19,593	Sibley	68,443
Houston	63,488	St. Louis	N/A
Hubbard	8,786	Stearns	209,926
Isanti	17,928	Steele	40,051
Itasca	5,562	Stevens	34,618
Jackson	65,646	Swift	29,712
Kanabec	23,288	Todd	87,629
Kandiyohi	99,836	Traverse	10,818
Kittson	5,383	Wabasha	59,445
Koochiching	3,979	Wadena	29,115
Lac Qui Parle	36,300	Waseca	33,845
Lake	N/A	Washington	12,037
Lake of the Woods	2,585	Watsonwan	33,872
Le Sueur	41,678	Wilkin	8,299
Lincoln	42,884	Winona	81,043
Lyon	63,463	Wright	62,594
Mahnomen	8,669	Yellow Medicine	\$ 33,797
Marshall	\$ 11,105		

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

TABLE P  
1987 TIMBER HARVEST FOR PULPWOOD

(Does not include wood for fuel)

COUNTY	CORDS	COUNTY	CORDS
Aitkin	60,500	Martin	N/A
Anoka	N/A	McLeod	N/A
Becker	40,900	Meeker	N/A
Beltrami	151,600	Mille Lacs	32,700
Benton	N/A	Morrison	4,400
Big Stone	N/A	Mower	N/A
Blue Earth	N/A	Murray	N/A
Brown	N/A	Nicollet	N/A
Carlton	36,200	Nobles	N/A
Carver	N/A	Norman	N/A
Cass	116,500	Olmsted	N/A
Chippewa	N/A	Otter Tail	N/A
Chisago	N/A	Pennington	N/A
Clay	N/A	Pine	40,300
Clearwater	83,400	Pipestone	N/A
Cook	47,200	Polk	600
Cottonwood	N/A	Pope	N/A
Crow Wing	40,000	Ramsey	N/A
Dakota	N/A	Red Lake	400
Dodge	N/A	Redwood	N/A
Douglas	N/A	Renville	N/A
Fairbault	N/A	Rice	N/A
Fillmore	N/A	Rock	N/A
Freeborn	N/A	Roseau	4,800
Goodhue	N/A	Scott	N/A
Grant	N/A	Sherburne	1,600
Hennepin	N/A	Sibley	N/A
Houston	N/A	St. Louis	564,800
Hubbard	85,900	Stearns	N/A
Isanti	N/A	Steele	N/A
Itasca	281,500	Stevens	N/A
Jackson	N/A	Swift	N/A
Kanabec	700	Todd	700
Kandiyohi	N/A	Traverse	N/A
Kittson	N/A	Wabasha	N/A
Koochiching	172,800	Wadena	5,300
Lac Qui Parle	N/A	Waseca	N/A
Lake	101,200	Washington	N/A
Lake of the Woods	11,500	Watsonwan	N/A
Le Sueur	N/A	Wilkin	N/A
Lincoln	N/A	Winona	N/A
Lyon	N/A	Wright	N/A
Mahnomen	17,000	Yellow Medicine	N/A
Marshall	N/A		

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

TABLE Q  
1985 TIMBER HARVEST FOR SAWTIMBER

(Does not include wood for fuel)

COUNTY	CORDS	COUNTY	CORDS
Aitkin	15,200	Martin	2,000
Anoka	6,000	McLeod	300
Becker	8,200	Meeker	500
Beltrami	30,100	Mille Lacs	25,200
Benton	11,900	Morrison	4,400
Big Stone	N/A	Mower	400
Blue Earth	500	Murray	100
Brown	N/A	Nicollet	6,500
Carlton	64,600	Nobles	100
Carver	600	Norman	2,300
Cass	49,800	Olmsted	200
Chippewa	N/A	Otter Tail	5,200
Chisago	800	Pennington	N/A
Clay	200	Pine	18,500
Clearwater	24,800	Pipestone	N/A
Cook	26,500	Polk	300
Cottonwood	N/A	Pope	300
Crow Wing	16,800	Ramsey	N/A
Dakota	100	Red Lake	700
Dodge	1,700	Redwood	N/A
Douglas	900	Renville	N/A
Fairbault	100	Rice	200
Fillmore	19,000	Rock	N/A
Freeborn	1,400	Roseau	4,000
Goodhue	3,000	Scott	1,800
Grant	N/A	Sherburne	800
Hennepin	N/A	Sibley	200
Houston	23,500	St. Louis	30,500
Hubbard	10,400	Stearns	7,500
Isanti	1,900	Steele	N/A
Itasca	127,000	Stevens	N/A
Jackson	N/A	Swift	N/A
Kanabec	1,500	Todd	3,100
Kandiyohi	200	Traverse	N/A
Kittson	200	Wabasha	2,200
Koochiching	16,600	Wadena	13,000
Lac Qui Parle	N/A	Waseca	100
Lake	11,000	Washington	100
Lake of the Woods	9,600	Watsonwan	N/A
Le Sueur	N/A	Wilkin	N/A
Lincoln	N/A	Winona	1,100
Lyon	N/A	Wright	300
Mahnomen	3,500	Yellow Medicine	N/A
Marshall	200		

SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

TABLE R  
MINNESOTA'S LARGEST FOREST PRODUCTS PRODUCERS

1. Boise Cascade; pulp and paper; International Falls  
International Biltrite; hardboard; International Falls
2. Page and Hill Forest Products; sawmill; Big Falls
3. Potlatch; waferboard/oriented strandboard; Cook  
Hill Wood Products; sawmill; Cook
4. Hedstrom Lumber; sawmill, Grand Marais
5. Rajala Mill; sawmill; Big Fork
6. Valley Forest Products; sawmill; Marcell
7. Potlatch; waferboard/oriented strandboard; Bemidji  
Georgia Pacific Corporation; hardwood; Bemidji  
Northwood Panelboard; waferboard/oriented strandboard; Bemidji
8. Rajala Lumber; sawmill; Deer River
9. Midwest Timber; sawmill; Two Harbor  
Louisiana-Pacific; waferboard/oriented strandboard; Two Harbor
10. Blandin Corporation; waferboard/oriented strandboard; pulp and paper; Grand Rapids  
Cole Forest Products; sawmill; Grand Rapids
11. Lake Superior Paper Industries; pulp and paper; Duluth  
Georgia Pacific Corporation; hardwood; Duluth
12. Potlatch; sawmill, pulp and paper; Cloquet
13. Potlatch; pulp and paper; Brainerd
14. Minnesota Forest Products; sawmill; Onamia
15. Carlyle Industries; pulp and paper; Little Falls
16. Ratzlaff Logging and Lumber; sawmill, Princeton
17. Champion International; pulp and paper; Sartell
18. Waldorf Corporation; pulp and paper; St. Paul
19. Certainteed; pulp and paper; Shakopee
20. Minnesota Valley Forest Products; sawmill; Courtland
21. Connie Johnson; sawmill; Cannon Falls
22. Root River Hardwoods; sawmill; Preston
23. Tri-State Forest Products; sawmill; Hokah
24. Staggemeyer Stave Company; sawmill, Caledonia

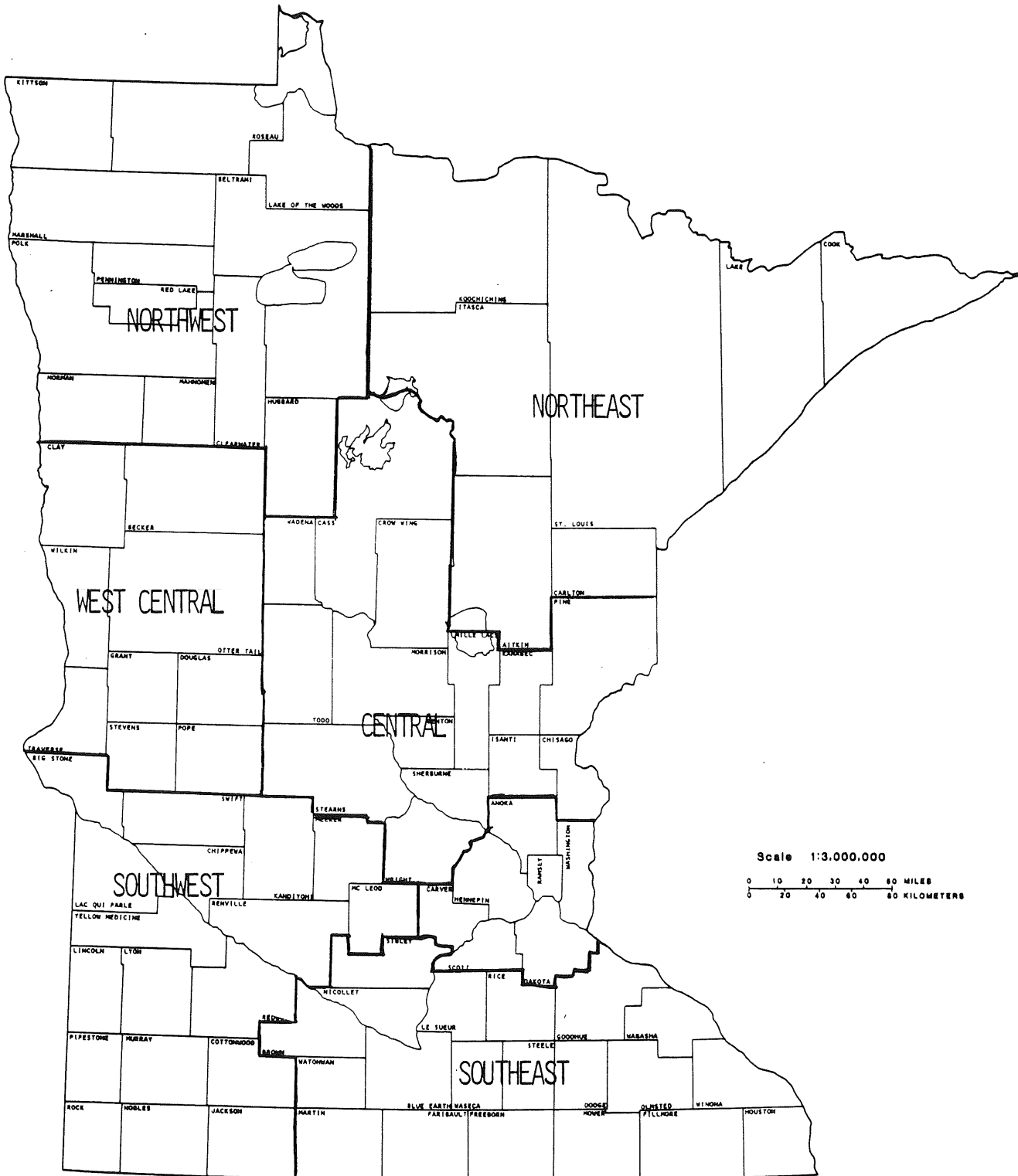
SOURCE: Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

TABLE S  
1986 TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENDITURES  
(000S)

COUNTY	TRAVEL EXPEND.	COUNTY	TRAVEL EXPEND.
Aitkin	\$ 52,652	Martin	\$ 7,413
Anoka	14,672	McLeod	10,725
Becker	56,525	Meeker	5,729
Beltrami	35,137	Mille Lacs	16,716
Benton	9,361	Morrison	15,470
Big Stone	2,042	Mower	9,974
Blue Earth	14,843	Murray	5,320
Brown	23,821	Nicollet	16,057
Carlton	12,617	Nobles	13,500
Carver	9,679	Norman	2,438
Cass	131,592	Olmsted	289,316
Chippewa	5,209	Otter Tail	59,349
Chisago	9,487	Pennington	15,988
Clay	34,793	Pine	23,244
Clearwater	3,356	Pipestone	2,474
Cook	45,931	Polk	22,424
Cottonwood	2,751	Pope	6,880
Crow Wing	170,602	Ramsey	350,199
Dakota	59,599	Red Lake	1,823
Dodge	1,903	Redwood	7,197
Douglas	62,126	Renville	8,837
Fairbault	4,470	Rice	17,854
Fillmore	3,328	Rock	2,689
Freeborn	25,856	Roseau	9,227
Goodhue	40,322	Scott	19,006
Grant	1,858	Sherburne	13,555
Hennepin	2,728,521	Sibley	1,080
Houston	3,782	St. Louis	257,260
Hubbard	32,176	Stearns	70,433
Isanti	4,474	Steele	14,063
Itasca	48,579	Stevens	9,022
Jackson	8,857	Swift	3,520
Kanabec	2,743	Todd	15,005
Kandiyohi	32,917	Traverse	1,907
Kittson	2,744	Wabasha	4,222
Koochiching	27,567	Wadena	6,165
Lac Qui Parle	5,487	Waseca	3,155
Lake	19,248	Washington	59,264
Lake of the Woods	25,278	Watsonwan	2,499
Le Sueur	11,248	Wilkin	1,621
Lincoln	2,424	Winona	25,239
Lyon	14,800	Wright	20,616
Mahnomen	4,038	Yellow Medicine	\$ 2,372
Marshall	\$ 3,448		

SOURCE: Minnesota Office of Tourism.

APPENDIX T  
MCKNIGHT INITIATIVE-CHALLENGE  
GRANT FUNDING REGIONS



PREPARED BY MINNESOTA STATE PLANNING AGENCY, 1978