

**RANKING OF 1996
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
OF CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION**

Ranking of 1996 Per Capita Expenditures of Cities Over 2,500 in Population



March 12, 1999

**Government Information Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota**

**E-MAIL: GID@OSA.STATE.MN.US
WWW.OSA.STATE.MN.US**

525 Park Street, Suite 400, St. Paul, MN 55103 N (651) 297-3682

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview	1
Definition of Categories of Expenditures and Long-Term Debt.....	2
Expenditure and Outstanding Debt Tables	
Table 1 - Ranking of Per Capita Current General Expenditures	6
Table 2 - Ranking of Per Capita Current Public Safety Expenditures.....	11
Table 3 - Ranking of Per Capital Current Streets and Highways Expenditures	16
Table 4 - Ranking of Per Capita Current Sanitation Expenditures	21
Table 5 - Ranking of Per Capita Current Health Expenditures	26
Table 6 - Ranking of Per Capita Current Culture and Recreation Expenditures	31
Table 7 - Ranking of Per Capita Current Housing and Economic Development Expenditures	36
Table 8 - Ranking of Per Capita Current Airport Expenditures	41
Table 9 - Ranking of Per Capita Current Transit Expenditures.....	46
Table 10 - Ranking of Per Capita Current Miscellaneous Expenditures	51
Table 11 - Ranking of Per Capita Total Current Expenditures	56
Table 12 - Ranking of Per Capita Total Capital Outlays	61
Table 13 - Ranking of Per Capita Debt Service Expenditures	66
Table 14 - Ranking of Per Capita Outstanding Long-Term Debt.....	71
Appendix A - Factors Affecting City Current Expenditures	79

Overview

This report provides residents of medium-sized and large cities with the information that is necessary to begin to evaluate their city's spending patterns. The report enables city residents to compare their city's spending with the spending of other cities around the state. It also identifies several of the common factors that may cause a city to spend significantly more or less than other cities.

Minnesota's truth-in-taxation requirements for local governments provide citizens with information on the proposed distribution of their property tax dollars. This information does not, however, compare different jurisdictions to one another. This report, and the presentation of this data in per capita form, will allow the residents of medium-sized and large cities to put their city's expenditures into their proper perspective. The comparisons may be used by citizens as a means to improve their understanding of where their tax dollars go and to hold city government accountable for management of city resources.

City residents are not the only ones who can make good use of the per capita expenditure data. Comparisons of city per capita expenditures can also be useful for the cities themselves. City officials should use the comparisons as a starting point for improving efficiency, by looking to comparable cities that have lower per capita expenditures, and investigating potential techniques or ideas that could be replicated to reduce city expenditures.

When examining the following tables, it is evident that there are wide variations in the amount spent on city services. Several possible reasons exist for the wide variation in city expenditures. Cities with relatively high per capita expenditures may be responding to higher levels of need, such as a higher crime rate, an aged or deteriorating infrastructure, or the problems faced by high concentrations of low income individuals. Alternatively, comparatively high per capita expenditures may be indicative of poor financial management practices by city officials.

Conversely, cities with comparatively low per capita expenditures may have opted not to provide certain services that are available in other cities, or may not be faced with the same level of need for certain services. Alternatively, comparatively low per capita expenditures may be indicative of superior financial management practices of city officials.¹

Residents of individual cities need to evaluate their cities' circumstances to better understand the reasons for their per capita expenditure patterns. City officials and citizens must understand that cities are often unable to change certain environmental factors that increase city spending. At the same time, while cities cannot always escape their environments and the forces that shape their budgets, neither are they wholly subject to circumstances. To fully understand city finances, residents and city officials will need to analyze the relative contributions of both management and circumstances for their city.

The State Auditor's Office has made this data available in an interactive database on its website. The OSA website's address is www.osa.state.mn.us.

¹ Appendix A provides a more detailed analysis of factors that contribute to the differences in city spending.

Definitions of Categories of Expenditures and Long-Term Debt

Table 1: *Current General Government Expenditures.* General government refers to the costs associated with running a city government, such as the mayor, the city council, administration, finance, and elections. Expenditures in this category include salaries, wages, and benefits of legislative, judicial and administrative personnel, supplies, and city hall maintenance.

Table 2: *Current Public Safety Expenditures.* Public safety is a category combining several distinct city departments, including police, fire, ambulance services, and other protection. They are combined here because different cities allocate similar responsibilities differently among these departments.

Table 3: *Current Streets and Highways Expenditures.* The departments that make up the category of streets and highways include street maintenance and storm sewers, snow removal, street cleaning, street engineering, and street lighting.

Table 4: *Current Sanitation Expenditures.* Expenditures including refuse collection and disposal, recycling, as well as weed and pest control.

Table 5: *Current Health Expenditures.* Expenditures in this category include vital statistics, restaurant inspection, communicable disease control, and various health services and clinics.

Table 6: *Current Culture and Recreation Expenditures.* This category includes all expenditures for cultural and recreational activities, including but not limited to, libraries, museums, swimming pools, golf courses, zoos, and parks. Many cities provide recreation services through enterprise funds which results in low per capita expenditures for this category.

Table 7: *Current Housing and Economic Development Expenditures.* Expenditures associated with planning for and providing of adequate housing and redevelopment of substandard physical facilities. It also includes expenditures directed toward developing an area or providing assistance and opportunity to persons and business for such development.

Table 8: *Current Airport Expenditures.* A number of Greater Minnesota cities have airports. We have separated this category of spending from the "miscellaneous" category to help identify the difference an airport makes in total per capita expenditures.

Table 9: *Current Transit Expenditures.* This category include expenditures related to the operation of transit services. Several large cities operate transit authorities as enterprise funds. Because enterprise fund expenditures are not included in this report, cities with transit enterprise funds will have no expenditures for transit operations in this report.

Table 10: *Current Miscellaneous Expenditures.* This category of expenditures refers to all categories of current expenditures that do not fit into any of the above categories. Included are: pension contributions and insurance not else where allocated, cemeteries, judgements, community education and other miscellaneous current expenditures.

Table 11: *Total Current Expenditures.* The total of all expenses relating to current operations.

Table 12: *Total Capital Outlays*. Capital outlay expenditures are for the purchase of physical items which benefit the city for more than one year. These expenditures include the purchase, construction or permanent improvements of buildings, equipment, machinery, and land. In many cases, cities try to plan for consistent capital spending from year to year to avoid large swings in spending. This is not always possible because projects such as the construction of a new building may be large in cost, but infrequent in nature.

Table 13: *Debt Service Expenditures*. Debt service expenditures are the annual cost of servicing the outstanding debt of the city. These costs include principal, interest and fiscal charges.

Table 14: *Outstanding Long-Term Debt*. Outstanding long-term debt is not an expenditure, but is related to debt service expenditures. Outstanding long-term debt is a debt that a city has incurred to finance its capital projects. Examples of long-term debt include general obligation bonds, general obligation tax increment bonds, special assessment bonds, general obligation revenue bonds, revenue bonds, refunding bonds, and other long-term debt.

**Expenditure
and Outstanding Debt
Tables**

Table 1
Ranking of Per Capita Current General Government Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
CHASKA	14,370	\$2,376,132	\$165
DELANO	3,125	516,571	\$165
WAYZATA	4,027	612,455	\$152
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	7,107,857	\$149
DULUTH	85,511	11,673,529	\$137
JACKSON	3,561	477,138	\$134
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	444,992	\$133
MELROSE	2,722	355,114	\$130
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	46,999,729	\$129
PINE CITY	2,775	344,050	\$124
NEWPORT	3,689	455,662	\$124
BAYPORT	3,151	375,645	\$119
ELY	3,892	460,990	\$118
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	441,852	\$114
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	952,365	\$114
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	832,641	\$114
LITCHFIELD	6,138	690,165	\$112
SHOREWOOD	6,889	767,392	\$111
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	333,996	\$111
FARMINGTON	8,770	965,716	\$110
MONTICELLO	6,334	676,754	\$107
AFTON	2,881	306,218	\$106
MINNETRISTA	3,890	412,362	\$106
MEDINA	3,707	392,403	\$106
MARSHALL	12,348	1,303,476	\$106
GLENWOOD	2,593	273,213	\$105
BENSON	3,222	334,350	\$104
CALEDONIA	2,958	292,737	\$99
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	1,203,836	\$98
RED WING	15,770	1,530,848	\$97
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	755,164	\$97
CROOKSTON	8,152	786,729	\$97
NEW ULM	13,881	1,333,441	\$96
SHAKOPEE	14,292	1,364,842	\$95
HOPKINS	16,665	1,586,151	\$95
ORONO	7,577	719,153	\$95
PROCTOR	3,024	286,805	\$95
HUGO	5,625	532,150	\$95
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	313,817	\$94
ST. PAUL	270,441	25,265,887	\$93
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	8,028,456	\$92

Table 1
Ranking of Per Capita Current General Government Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
EVELETH	4,003	\$364,766	\$91
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	337,692	\$91
OSSEO	2,562	232,757	\$91
BLUE EARTH	3,707	332,291	\$90
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	479,686	\$90
LAKE ELMO	6,192	548,025	\$89
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	268,118	\$88
WACONIA	4,598	403,551	\$88
OTSEGO	6,391	555,732	\$87
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	439,495	\$85
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	311,485	\$85
BEMIDJI	11,509	965,755	\$84
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	698,552	\$84
MINNETONKA	51,607	4,314,694	\$84
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	1,742,780	\$84
TWO HARBORS	3,597	300,297	\$83
OLIVIA	2,620	218,593	\$83
EAGAN	57,757	4,812,766	\$83
STAPLES	2,999	248,375	\$83
BAXTER	4,739	390,881	\$82
CANNON FALLS	3,508	286,162	\$82
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	1,100,699	\$81
LAKE CITY	4,532	366,583	\$81
PRINCETON	3,815	307,657	\$81
GLENCOE	5,196	418,239	\$80
JORDAN	3,019	240,266	\$80
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	451,163	\$79
DAYTON	5,058	398,365	\$79
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	315,966	\$78
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	1,012,312	\$77
PLAINVIEW	2,911	223,935	\$77
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	293,469	\$77
CHISHOLM	5,167	394,195	\$76
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	416,876	\$75
WILLMAR	18,654	1,393,768	\$75
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	1,045,512	\$74
HUTCHINSON	12,587	920,995	\$73
BIG LAKE	4,022	292,889	\$73
ROCKFORD	3,048	221,602	\$73
PIPESTONE	4,543	328,092	\$72
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	1,629,532	\$72

Table 1
Ranking of Per Capita Current General Government Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	\$1,347,877	\$72
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	267,806	\$72
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	2,417,922	\$71
MORRIS	5,663	400,538	\$71
FRIDLEY	28,267	1,992,520	\$70
CHANHASSEN	16,199	1,141,640	\$70
OAK GROVE	6,254	437,650	\$70
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	3,042,621	\$69
MOORHEAD	33,800	2,336,966	\$69
WORTHINGTON	10,411	712,931	\$68
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	574,621	\$68
LUVERNE	4,575	311,888	\$68
MORA	2,999	201,793	\$67
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	853,419	\$67
STILLWATER	15,906	1,059,265	\$67
KASSON	4,142	275,755	\$67
ELK RIVER	14,019	932,093	\$66
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	333,624	\$66
WASECA	8,434	559,239	\$66
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	454,550	\$66
HERMANTOWN	7,133	471,399	\$66
DILWORTH	2,992	197,353	\$66
MOUND	9,695	637,763	\$66
SAVAGE	15,152	981,349	\$65
OAKDALE	24,862	1,606,337	\$65
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	2,906,233	\$65
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	435,215	\$65
NORTHFIELD	15,859	1,021,912	\$64
LE SUEUR	3,834	244,769	\$64
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	180,618	\$64
ST. CLOUD	58,646	3,728,867	\$64
GOODVIEW	3,212	203,392	\$63
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	686,391	\$63
LA CRESCENT	4,557	283,531	\$62
FOREST LAKE	6,641	413,048	\$62
HIBBING	17,824	1,092,537	\$61
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	189,679	\$61
LAUDERDALE	2,716	165,045	\$61
FAIRMONT	11,337	686,245	\$61
CLOQUET	11,164	674,858	\$60
VIRGINIA	9,169	551,119	\$60

Table 1
Ranking of Per Capita Current General Government Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	\$3,655,451	\$60
LINO LAKES	13,756	817,167	\$59
WINONA	26,612	1,573,672	\$59
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	1,712,462	\$59
ROSEVILLE	34,014	1,998,725	\$59
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	1,666,119	\$58
HASTINGS	16,920	984,433	\$58
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	472,346	\$57
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	507,479	\$56
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	1,094,776	\$56
WINDOM	4,582	257,713	\$56
CORCORAN	5,615	313,258	\$56
BUFFALO	9,114	508,197	\$56
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	426,058	\$56
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	641,175	\$55
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	379,612	\$55
NEW HOPE	21,698	1,196,588	\$55
ANOKA	17,693	972,374	\$55
ALBERT LEA	18,183	998,532	\$55
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	293,535	\$55
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	507,408	\$54
CRYSTAL	23,667	1,268,537	\$54
NORTH OAKS	3,718	193,363	\$52
RAMSEY	16,431	851,266	\$52
BRAINERD	12,591	651,586	\$52
RICHFIELD	34,672	1,777,844	\$51
CHAMPLIN	19,838	1,015,072	\$51
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	224,619	\$51
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	1,371,441	\$51
BLAINE	43,029	2,179,176	\$51
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	1,005,243	\$50
BURNSVILLE	56,952	2,823,542	\$50
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	476,532	\$49
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	628,903	\$49
WADENA	4,269	208,187	\$49
PLYMOUTH	60,344	2,941,961	\$49
ST. JAMES	4,440	214,496	\$48
ANDOVER	21,495	1,037,386	\$48
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	226,166	\$47
EDINA	47,029	2,201,312	\$47
ST. PETER	9,789	456,321	\$47

Table 1
Ranking of Per Capita Current General Government Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	\$1,912,513	\$46
MANKATO	32,000	1,471,795	\$46
ROCHESTER	77,209	3,476,896	\$45
OWATONNA	20,577	925,795	\$45
FARIBAULT	18,838	841,653	\$45
WOODBURY	33,426	1,482,532	\$44
AUSTIN	22,082	978,835	\$44
SHOREVIEW	26,118	1,156,085	\$44
GRANT	4,070	174,241	\$43
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	1,105,736	\$43
HAM LAKE	11,030	458,854	\$42
ST. CHARLES	3,002	124,070	\$41
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	194,084	\$39
EAST BETHEL	9,172	351,174	\$38
SARTELL	7,536	283,040	\$38
COON RAPIDS	60,703	2,231,815	\$37
LAKEVILLE	36,002	1,305,576	\$36
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	340,831	\$36
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	409,851	\$32
WAITE PARK	5,970	191,156	\$32
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$254,066,294	\$77

Table 2
Ranking of Per Capita Current Public Safety Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	\$125,161,689	\$343
ST. PAUL	270,441	87,001,930	\$322
VIRGINIA	9,169	2,889,216	\$315
EVELETH	4,003	1,089,915	\$272
DULUTH	85,511	22,673,296	\$265
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	2,208,842	\$245
ROCHESTER	77,209	18,700,384	\$242
ORONO	7,577	1,696,087	\$224
HIBBING	17,824	3,949,333	\$222
CLOQUET	11,164	2,465,457	\$221
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	4,293,419	\$212
RED WING	15,770	3,266,964	\$207
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	796,557	\$206
ST. CLOUD	58,646	12,055,055	\$206
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	1,555,623	\$199
CROOKSTON	8,152	1,619,025	\$199
NORTH OAKS	3,718	737,533	\$198
WAYZATA	4,027	794,979	\$197
ELY	3,892	766,578	\$197
FOREST LAKE	6,641	1,295,638	\$195
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	1,624,460	\$193
RICHFIELD	34,672	6,666,271	\$192
BEMIDJI	11,509	2,197,896	\$191
ALBERT LEA	18,183	3,434,891	\$189
FARIBAULT	18,838	3,450,313	\$183
MINNETRISTA	3,890	705,279	\$181
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	7,942,965	\$181
MOORHEAD	33,800	6,023,166	\$178
NEW HOPE	21,698	3,852,176	\$178
HOPKINS	16,665	2,951,983	\$177
LE SUEUR	3,834	676,260	\$176
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	3,421,769	\$176
STILLWATER	15,906	2,785,171	\$175
BRAINERD	12,591	2,173,518	\$173
NEWPORT	3,689	636,459	\$173
MEDINA	3,707	636,460	\$172
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	4,865,341	\$171
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	1,410,785	\$170
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	3,492,042	\$167
ANOKA	17,693	2,935,664	\$166
MELROSE	2,722	450,910	\$166

Table 2
Ranking of Per Capita Current Public Safety Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
HASTINGS	16,920	\$2,794,303	\$165
WINONA	26,612	4,392,562	\$165
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	5,584,981	\$164
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	601,750	\$163
MANKATO	32,000	5,223,026	\$163
CHISHOLM	5,167	840,432	\$163
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	620,756	\$163
HUTCHINSON	12,587	2,028,573	\$161
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	1,343,313	\$161
WORTHINGTON	10,411	1,645,285	\$158
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	2,951,965	\$158
GLENWOOD	2,593	409,609	\$158
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	13,745,853	\$157
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	487,592	\$157
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	636,355	\$157
BAYPORT	3,151	494,835	\$157
AUSTIN	22,082	3,448,813	\$156
MORA	2,999	460,281	\$153
SHAKOPEE	14,292	2,192,683	\$153
CANNON FALLS	3,508	536,185	\$153
ELK RIVER	14,019	2,125,337	\$152
BURNSVILLE	56,952	8,634,146	\$152
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	2,149,223	\$151
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	779,417	\$151
EDINA	47,029	7,082,008	\$151
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	555,219	\$150
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	1,618,075	\$149
JORDAN	3,019	444,526	\$147
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	1,218,495	\$146
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	692,457	\$145
BIG LAKE	4,022	581,933	\$145
WILLMAR	18,654	2,695,996	\$145
PRINCETON	3,815	551,105	\$144
TWO HARBORS	3,597	518,493	\$144
FRIDLEY	28,267	4,059,206	\$144
ST. JAMES	4,440	632,017	\$142
LAKE CITY	4,532	641,626	\$142
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	1,893,864	\$140
LITCHFIELD	6,138	859,795	\$140
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	414,040	\$138
MARSHALL	12,348	1,701,185	\$138

Table 2
Ranking of Per Capita Current Public Safety Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
OSSEO	2,562	\$349,185	\$136
JACKSON	3,561	485,028	\$136
OWATONNA	20,577	2,797,897	\$136
WINDOM	4,582	617,840	\$135
STAPLES	2,999	398,935	\$133
WOODBURY	33,426	4,436,809	\$133
SAVAGE	15,152	2,004,950	\$132
MOUND	9,695	1,279,898	\$132
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	699,320	\$131
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	952,975	\$130
HERMANTOWN	7,133	927,424	\$130
LUVERNE	4,575	593,188	\$130
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	867,718	\$129
GLENCOE	5,196	668,653	\$129
CRYSTAL	23,667	3,036,002	\$128
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	973,226	\$127
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	419,989	\$126
MINNETONKA	51,607	6,468,301	\$125
BENSON	3,222	403,210	\$125
FAIRMONT	11,337	1,418,146	\$125
PROCTOR	3,024	377,438	\$125
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	1,631,155	\$125
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	3,362,494	\$125
ST. PETER	9,789	1,210,962	\$124
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	3,575,287	\$123
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	616,763	\$123
WASECA	8,434	1,024,935	\$122
CALEDONIA	2,958	359,166	\$121
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	7,432,777	\$121
ROSEVILLE	34,014	4,089,010	\$120
PIPESTONE	4,543	541,330	\$119
WACONIA	4,598	542,007	\$118
MORRIS	5,663	659,204	\$116
LAKEVILLE	36,002	4,162,965	\$116
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	631,229	\$114
PLAINVIEW	2,911	331,659	\$114
WADENA	4,269	486,201	\$114
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	4,735,220	\$114
NORTHFIELD	15,859	1,798,107	\$113
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	498,275	\$113
DILWORTH	2,992	337,699	\$113

Table 2
Ranking of Per Capita Current Public Safety Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ST. CHARLES	3,002	\$335,902	\$112
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	5,321,211	\$111
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	4,947,762	\$110
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	2,807,579	\$108
COON RAPIDS	60,703	6,453,122	\$106
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	301,415	\$106
EAGAN	57,757	6,089,281	\$105
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	1,347,879	\$105
CHASKA	14,370	1,506,389	\$105
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	1,336,062	\$105
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	1,283,317	\$105
LINO LAKES	13,756	1,438,478	\$105
CHAMPLIN	19,838	2,072,768	\$104
OLIVIA	2,620	272,899	\$104
CHANHASSEN	16,199	1,687,005	\$104
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	317,489	\$104
FARMINGTON	8,770	908,757	\$104
BUFFALO	9,114	943,415	\$104
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	336,737	\$101
DELANO	3,125	315,463	\$101
OAKDALE	24,862	2,499,426	\$101
SHOREWOOD	6,889	689,904	\$100
BAXTER	4,739	470,173	\$99
PINE CITY	2,775	273,914	\$99
BLUE EARTH	3,707	364,929	\$98
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	949,994	\$98
SARTELL	7,536	723,493	\$96
MONTICELLO	6,334	603,663	\$95
NEW ULM	13,881	1,299,786	\$94
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	2,107,013	\$93
PLYMOUTH	60,344	5,628,625	\$93
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	878,048	\$93
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	494,600	\$92
WAITE PARK	5,970	529,275	\$89
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	1,132,156	\$88
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	569,653	\$83
BLAINE	43,029	3,565,846	\$83
LA CRESCENT	4,557	373,338	\$82
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	746,144	\$80
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	917,852	\$79
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	295,742	\$79

Table 2
Ranking of Per Capita Current Public Safety Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
GOODVIEW	3,212	\$251,713	\$78
ROCKFORD	3,048	228,453	\$75
HUGO	5,625	419,757	\$75
KASSON	4,142	304,406	\$73
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	409,929	\$72
LAUDERDALE	2,716	192,911	\$71
AFTON	2,881	203,286	\$71
RAMSEY	16,431	1,133,581	\$69
CORCORAN	5,615	364,302	\$65
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	326,474	\$65
DAYTON	5,058	318,117	\$63
ANDOVER	21,495	1,287,964	\$60
SHOREVIEW	26,118	1,509,034	\$58
LAKE ELMO	6,192	349,253	\$56
HAM LAKE	11,030	480,259	\$44
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	283,339	\$41
EAST BETHEL	9,172	373,074	\$41
GRANT	4,070	140,339	\$34
OTSEGO	6,391	213,946	\$33
OAK GROVE	6,254	173,058	\$28
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$589,940,890	\$180

Table 3
Ranking of Per Capita Current Streets and Highways Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ELY	3,892	\$762,433	\$196
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	1,418,383	\$170
EVELETH	4,003	662,555	\$166
TWO HARBORS	3,597	592,670	\$165
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	460,581	\$138
VIRGINIA	9,169	1,225,701	\$134
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	1,025,125	\$131
DULUTH	85,511	10,121,034	\$118
MONTICELLO	6,334	743,505	\$117
BENSON	3,222	375,114	\$116
WAYZATA	4,027	462,269	\$115
CANNON FALLS	3,508	395,662	\$113
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	316,654	\$112
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	1,359,091	\$111
MANKATO	32,000	3,510,501	\$110
RED WING	15,770	1,721,083	\$109
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	787,143	\$107
CHISHOLM	5,167	555,268	\$107
MARSHALL	12,348	1,325,360	\$107
MINNETRISTA	3,890	412,650	\$106
AUSTIN	22,082	2,333,241	\$106
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	384,713	\$105
WASECA	8,434	881,147	\$104
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	939,310	\$104
SAVAGE	15,152	1,554,382	\$103
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	374,457	\$101
BLUE EARTH	3,707	372,163	\$100
JACKSON	3,561	357,112	\$100
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	309,625	\$100
WILLMAR	18,654	1,859,448	\$100
HUTCHINSON	12,587	1,228,625	\$98
HIBBING	17,824	1,736,641	\$97
CLOQUET	11,164	1,074,517	\$96
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	1,088,148	\$94
LA CRESCENT	4,557	427,376	\$94
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	33,999,557	\$93
ST. JAMES	4,440	406,006	\$91
ALBERT LEA	18,183	1,650,898	\$91
LE SUEUR	3,834	345,272	\$90
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	267,034	\$89
WACONIA	4,598	408,594	\$89

Table 3
Ranking of Per Capita Current Streets and Highways Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
WORTHINGTON	10,411	\$917,835	\$88
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	450,287	\$87
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	481,043	\$87
BEMIDJI	11,509	999,926	\$87
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	1,792,407	\$86
OWATONNA	20,577	1,766,910	\$86
CALEDONIA	2,958	253,228	\$86
MEDINA	3,707	316,125	\$85
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	258,262	\$85
SHAKOPEE	14,292	1,189,759	\$83
MELROSE	2,722	226,477	\$83
GLENWOOD	2,593	213,650	\$82
PINE CITY	2,775	228,434	\$82
ROCHESTER	77,209	6,327,677	\$82
FRIDLEY	28,267	2,298,795	\$81
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	309,590	\$81
MOORHEAD	33,800	2,728,897	\$81
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	426,572	\$80
OLIVIA	2,620	207,369	\$79
CHANHASSEN	16,199	1,262,645	\$78
FAIRMONT	11,337	881,217	\$78
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	310,167	\$77
NEW ULM	13,881	1,051,907	\$76
ST. CLOUD	58,646	4,396,654	\$75
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	975,312	\$75
LITCHFIELD	6,138	456,417	\$74
PRINCETON	3,815	283,597	\$74
ANOKA	17,693	1,310,836	\$74
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	612,199	\$74
MORRIS	5,663	415,907	\$73
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	612,851	\$73
WAITE PARK	5,970	433,767	\$73
LUVERNE	4,575	332,004	\$73
STILLWATER	15,906	1,135,000	\$71
ST. PAUL	270,441	19,260,188	\$71
WINONA	26,612	1,889,650	\$71
WINDOM	4,582	324,908	\$71
EDINA	47,029	3,290,742	\$70
FARIBAULT	18,838	1,314,696	\$70
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	1,355,120	\$70
FARMINGTON	8,770	609,567	\$70

Table 3
Ranking of Per Capita Current Streets and Highways Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	\$531,204	\$69
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	647,189	\$69
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	258,989	\$69
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	3,299,298	\$69
PIPESTONE	4,543	312,939	\$69
HOPKINS	16,665	1,146,398	\$69
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	4,195,446	\$68
CROOKSTON	8,152	553,879	\$68
DILWORTH	2,992	199,607	\$67
WADENA	4,269	283,758	\$66
SHOREWOOD	6,889	451,135	\$65
FOREST LAKE	6,641	433,562	\$65
WOODBURY	33,426	2,163,863	\$65
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	1,304,448	\$65
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	1,871,429	\$64
MORA	2,999	192,270	\$64
BIG LAKE	4,022	257,229	\$64
NEWPORT	3,689	231,606	\$63
ORONO	7,577	468,892	\$62
JORDAN	3,019	186,197	\$62
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	201,822	\$61
BAYPORT	3,151	189,985	\$60
PROCTOR	3,024	181,135	\$60
HASTINGS	16,920	1,006,140	\$59
LINO LAKES	13,756	800,661	\$58
CORCORAN	5,615	324,994	\$58
STAPLES	2,999	173,037	\$58
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	2,526,432	\$57
PLAINVIEW	2,911	166,941	\$57
DAYTON	5,058	289,574	\$57
SARTELL	7,536	429,762	\$57
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	476,917	\$57
KASSON	4,142	234,286	\$57
LAKEVILLE	36,002	2,030,462	\$56
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	321,965	\$56
ST. CHARLES	3,002	167,465	\$56
GLENCOE	5,196	288,639	\$56
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	1,031,578	\$55
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	777,829	\$55
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	1,458,487	\$54
ROCKFORD	3,048	164,178	\$54

Table 3
Ranking of Per Capita Current Streets and Highways Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
COON RAPIDS	60,703	\$3,235,242	\$53
GOODVIEW	3,212	170,822	\$53
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	2,391,743	\$53
MOUND	9,695	513,801	\$53
ST. PETER	9,789	511,337	\$52
LAKE CITY	4,532	234,473	\$52
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	2,143,948	\$52
NORTHFIELD	15,859	811,231	\$51
ELK RIVER	14,019	715,194	\$51
HUGO	5,625	283,309	\$50
RICHFIELD	34,672	1,734,928	\$50
AFTON	2,881	141,461	\$49
BRAINERD	12,591	615,980	\$49
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	244,083	\$49
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	651,777	\$48
DELANO	3,125	146,052	\$47
CHASKA	14,370	658,804	\$46
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	229,328	\$46
GRANT	4,070	185,244	\$46
PLYMOUTH	60,344	2,704,919	\$45
NEW HOPE	21,698	972,560	\$45
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	1,241,437	\$44
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	470,909	\$43
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	292,724	\$43
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	1,439,918	\$42
BURNSVILLE	56,952	2,384,257	\$42
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	181,402	\$41
BUFFALO	9,114	373,500	\$41
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	517,924	\$41
OTSEGO	6,391	255,985	\$40
ROSEVILLE	34,014	1,359,370	\$40
OAK GROVE	6,254	241,102	\$39
HAM LAKE	11,030	420,701	\$38
ANDOVER	21,495	815,778	\$38
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	488,190	\$38
BLAINE	43,029	1,613,357	\$37
MINNETONKA	51,607	1,883,682	\$37
EAST BETHEL	9,172	333,979	\$36
HERMANTOWN	7,133	257,722	\$36
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	136,611	\$35
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	3,058,403	\$35

Table 3
Ranking of Per Capita Current Streets and Highways Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
LAKE ELMO	6,192	\$215,324	\$35
BAXTER	4,739	158,823	\$34
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	857,691	\$33
SHOREVIEW	26,118	849,298	\$33
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	311,013	\$32
OSSEO	2,562	81,971	\$32
CRYSTAL	23,667	748,370	\$32
CHAMPLIN	19,838	596,663	\$30
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	197,657	\$29
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	359,183	\$28
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	624,550	\$28
RAMSEY	16,431	449,249	\$27
OAKDALE	24,862	647,138	\$26
EAGAN	57,757	1,456,110	\$25
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	113,017	\$24
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	162,124	\$24
LAUDERDALE	2,716	63,000	\$23
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	123,668	\$23
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	213,813	\$23
NORTH OAKS	3,718	48,897	\$13
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$221,712,015	\$68

Table 4
Ranking of Per Capita Current Sanitation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	\$434,175	\$112
EVELETH	4,003	306,971	\$77
MONTICELLO	6,334	329,053	\$52
DELANO	3,125	160,260	\$51
MORRIS	5,663	225,293	\$40
BUFFALO	9,114	334,895	\$37
WAITE PARK	5,970	178,759	\$30
CALEDONIA	2,958	84,810	\$29
NORTH OAKS	3,718	101,750	\$27
ST. CHARLES	3,002	79,838	\$27
STILLWATER	15,906	378,897	\$24
BLUE EARTH	3,707	82,206	\$22
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	177,036	\$21
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	76,213	\$20
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	127,348	\$17
CROOKSTON	8,152	138,202	\$17
BRAINERD	12,591	202,070	\$16
CANNON FALLS	3,508	41,973	\$12
SHOREVIEW	26,118	289,489	\$11
ST. PAUL	270,441	2,972,469	\$11
MINNETRISTA	3,890	42,200	\$11
CHAMPLIN	19,838	214,697	\$11
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	480,384	\$11
TWO HARBORS	3,597	35,253	\$10
ORONO	7,577	68,634	\$9
NEW HOPE	21,698	184,569	\$9
DAYTON	5,058	41,698	\$8
FRIDLEY	28,267	232,548	\$8
NEWPORT	3,689	30,030	\$8
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	54,422	\$8
LAKE ELMO	6,192	49,024	\$8
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	24,231	\$8
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	40,780	\$8
MEDINA	3,707	27,052	\$7
OWATONNA	20,577	149,118	\$7
ROCKFORD	3,048	21,827	\$7
WADENA	4,269	30,100	\$7
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	156,670	\$7
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	124,580	\$7
LAUDERDALE	2,716	18,104	\$7
AFTON	2,881	19,110	\$7

Table 4
Ranking of Per Capita Current Sanitation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
CORCORAN	5,615	\$36,832	\$7
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	218,107	\$6
CHANHASSEN	16,199	95,528	\$6
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	38,397	\$6
MELROSE	2,722	13,913	\$5
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	25,110	\$5
LAKE CITY	4,532	22,583	\$5
FOREST LAKE	6,641	32,349	\$5
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	14,493	\$5
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	31,595	\$5
OTSEGO	6,391	28,277	\$4
OAK GROVE	6,254	25,666	\$4
ANDOVER	21,495	84,098	\$4
GRANT	4,070	15,487	\$4
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	182,003	\$4
EAST BETHEL	9,172	34,735	\$4
LITCHFIELD	6,138	21,337	\$3
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	93,303	\$3
LINO LAKES	13,756	47,197	\$3
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	15,976	\$3
WACONIA	4,598	15,334	\$3
HAM LAKE	11,030	36,318	\$3
SHOREWOOD	6,889	21,472	\$3
WORTHINGTON	10,411	29,602	\$3
GLENWOOD	2,593	6,855	\$3
HERMANTOWN	7,133	18,272	\$3
RICHFIELD	34,672	86,984	\$3
JACKSON	3,561	8,651	\$2
ELK RIVER	14,019	33,655	\$2
COON RAPIDS	60,703	142,469	\$2
WOODBURY	33,426	69,785	\$2
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	24,960	\$2
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	10,078	\$2
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	34,935	\$2
HASTINGS	16,920	29,213	\$2
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	46,391	\$2
CLOQUET	11,164	17,691	\$2
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	18,279	\$1
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	12,353	\$1
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	25,343	\$1
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	15,479	\$1

Table 4
Ranking of Per Capita Current Sanitation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	\$9,939	\$1
WINONA	26,612	25,827	\$1
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	7,435	\$1
BURNSVILLE	56,952	46,820	\$1
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	8,709	\$1
LAKEVILLE	36,002	28,608	\$1
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	5,217	\$1
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	3,003	\$1
KASSON	4,142	2,347	\$1
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	2,788	\$1
JORDAN	3,019	1,279	\$0
FAIRMONT	11,337	4,779	\$0
PRINCETON	3,815	1,460	\$0
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	3,193	\$0
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	1,190	\$0
CHASKA	14,370	3,089	\$0
WASECA	8,434	1,575	\$0
BAYPORT	3,151	0	\$0
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	0	\$0
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	0	\$0
BEMIDJI	11,509	0	\$0
ROCHESTER	77,209	0	\$0
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	0	\$0
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	0	\$0
ROSEVILLE	34,014	0	\$0
BENSON	3,222	0	\$0
SHAKOPEE	14,292	0	\$0
SARTELL	7,536	0	\$0
SAVAGE	15,152	0	\$0
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	0	\$0
EAGAN	57,757	0	\$0
STAPLES	2,999	0	\$0
BAXTER	4,739	0	\$0
EDINA	47,029	0	\$0
VIRGINIA	9,169	0	\$0
ANOKA	17,693	0	\$0
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	0	\$0
WAYZATA	4,027	0	\$0
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	0	\$0
WILLMAR	18,654	0	\$0
WINDOM	4,582	0	\$0

Table 4
Ranking of Per Capita Current Sanitation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	\$0	\$0
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	0	\$0
AUSTIN	22,082	0	\$0
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	0	\$0
ST. CLOUD	58,646	0	\$0
ST. JAMES	4,440	0	\$0
RAMSEY	16,431	0	\$0
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	0	\$0
ST. PETER	9,789	0	\$0
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	0	\$0
ELY	3,892	0	\$0
RED WING	15,770	0	\$0
BLAINE	43,029	0	\$0
PROCTOR	3,024	0	\$0
MANKATO	32,000	0	\$0
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	0	\$0
LUVERNE	4,575	0	\$0
ALBERT LEA	18,183	0	\$0
MARSHALL	12,348	0	\$0
DILWORTH	2,992	0	\$0
FARMINGTON	8,770	0	\$0
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	0	\$0
MINNETONKA	51,607	0	\$0
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	0	\$0
GLENCOE	5,196	0	\$0
MOORHEAD	33,800	0	\$0
HUTCHINSON	12,587	0	\$0
HIBBING	17,824	0	\$0
HOPKINS	16,665	0	\$0
HUGO	5,625	0	\$0
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	0	\$0
LE SUEUR	3,834	0	\$0
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	0	\$0
LA CRESCENT	4,557	0	\$0
CRYSTAL	23,667	0	\$0
CHISHOLM	5,167	0	\$0
MOUND	9,695	0	\$0
MORA	2,999	0	\$0
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	0	\$0
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	0	\$0
OSSEO	2,562	0	\$0

Table 4
Ranking of Per Capita Current Sanitation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
DULUTH	85,511	\$0	\$0
BIG LAKE	4,022	0	\$0
PINE CITY	2,775	0	\$0
OLIVIA	2,620	0	\$0
PIPESTONE	4,543	0	\$0
PLAINVIEW	2,911	0	\$0
PLYMOUTH	60,344	0	\$0
GOODVIEW	3,212	0	\$0
OAKDALE	24,862	0	\$0
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	0	\$0
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	0	\$0
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	0	\$0
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	0	\$0
NEW ULM	13,881	0	\$0
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	0	\$0
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	0	\$0
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	0	\$0
NORTHFIELD	15,859	0	\$0
FARIBAULT	18,838	0	\$0
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$10,705,101	\$3

Table 5
Ranking of Per Capita Current Health Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ST. PAUL	270,441	\$10,648,558	\$39
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	3,060,228	\$35
LE SUEUR	3,834	114,846	\$30
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	10,031,394	\$28
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	481,036	\$18
EVELETH	4,003	60,531	\$15
JACKSON	3,561	41,741	\$12
RED WING	15,770	149,167	\$9
EDINA	47,029	358,593	\$8
COON RAPIDS	60,703	302,899	\$5
RICHFIELD	34,672	168,390	\$5
ALBERT LEA	18,183	82,598	\$5
HOPKINS	16,665	62,823	\$4
CRYSTAL	23,667	62,898	\$3
MINNETONKA	51,607	131,276	\$3
DILWORTH	2,992	6,279	\$2
WINDOM	4,582	8,876	\$2
CHISHOLM	5,167	10,000	\$2
WINONA	26,612	47,275	\$2
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	23,000	\$2
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	52,203	\$2
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	28,342	\$1
WAYZATA	4,027	5,580	\$1
KASSON	4,142	3,100	\$1
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	3,330	\$0
CLOQUET	11,164	3,297	\$0
AUSTIN	22,082	1,570	\$0
GLENWOOD	2,593	129	\$0
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	200	\$0
PIPESTONE	4,543	0	\$0
PLYMOUTH	60,344	0	\$0
OSSEO	2,562	0	\$0
OTSEGO	6,391	0	\$0
PLAINVIEW	2,911	0	\$0
OWATONNA	20,577	0	\$0
ORONO	7,577	0	\$0
MOORHEAD	33,800	0	\$0
MONTICELLO	6,334	0	\$0
PINE CITY	2,775	0	\$0
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	0	\$0
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	0	\$0

Table 5
Ranking of Per Capita Current Health Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	\$0	\$0
MORA	2,999	0	\$0
OLIVIA	2,620	0	\$0
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	0	\$0
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	0	\$0
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	0	\$0
NEW ULM	13,881	0	\$0
NEWPORT	3,689	0	\$0
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	0	\$0
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	0	\$0
NORTH OAKS	3,718	0	\$0
OAKDALE	24,862	0	\$0
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	0	\$0
NORTHFIELD	15,859	0	\$0
MOUND	9,695	0	\$0
OAK GROVE	6,254	0	\$0
MORRIS	5,663	0	\$0
NEW HOPE	21,698	0	\$0
PRINCETON	3,815	0	\$0
ROCKFORD	3,048	0	\$0
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	0	\$0
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	0	\$0
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	0	\$0
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	0	\$0
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	0	\$0
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	0	\$0
ST. PETER	9,789	0	\$0
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	0	\$0
TWO HARBORS	3,597	0	\$0
VIRGINIA	9,169	0	\$0
ST. CLOUD	58,646	0	\$0
WACONIA	4,598	0	\$0
WADENA	4,269	0	\$0
WAITE PARK	5,970	0	\$0
WASECA	8,434	0	\$0
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	0	\$0
WILLMAR	18,654	0	\$0
WOODBURY	33,426	0	\$0
ST. JAMES	4,440	0	\$0
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	0	\$0
ST. CHARLES	3,002	0	\$0

Table 5
Ranking of Per Capita Current Health Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
PROCTOR	3,024	\$0	\$0
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	0	\$0
RAMSEY	16,431	0	\$0
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	0	\$0
ROCHESTER	77,209	0	\$0
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	0	\$0
ROSEVILLE	34,014	0	\$0
SARTELL	7,536	0	\$0
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	0	\$0
SAVAGE	15,152	0	\$0
STILLWATER	15,906	0	\$0
SHAKOPEE	14,292	0	\$0
SHOREVIEW	26,118	0	\$0
SHOREWOOD	6,889	0	\$0
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	0	\$0
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	0	\$0
STAPLES	2,999	0	\$0
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	0	\$0
AFTON	2,881	0	\$0
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	0	\$0
MINNETRISTA	3,890	0	\$0
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	0	\$0
CANNON FALLS	3,508	0	\$0
CHAMPLIN	19,838	0	\$0
CHANHASSEN	16,199	0	\$0
CHASKA	14,370	0	\$0
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	0	\$0
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	0	\$0
CORCORAN	5,615	0	\$0
CROOKSTON	8,152	0	\$0
CALEDONIA	2,958	0	\$0
DAYTON	5,058	0	\$0
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	0	\$0
DELANO	3,125	0	\$0
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	0	\$0
DULUTH	85,511	0	\$0
EAGAN	57,757	0	\$0
EAST BETHEL	9,172	0	\$0
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	0	\$0
BUFFALO	9,114	0	\$0
BURNSVILLE	56,952	0	\$0

Table 5
Ranking of Per Capita Current Health Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	\$0	\$0
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	0	\$0
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	0	\$0
ANDOVER	21,495	0	\$0
ANOKA	17,693	0	\$0
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	0	\$0
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	0	\$0
BAXTER	4,739	0	\$0
BAYPORT	3,151	0	\$0
BEMIDJI	11,509	0	\$0
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	0	\$0
BENSON	3,222	0	\$0
BIG LAKE	4,022	0	\$0
BLAINE	43,029	0	\$0
BLUE EARTH	3,707	0	\$0
BRAINERD	12,591	0	\$0
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	0	\$0
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	0	\$0
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	0	\$0
ELY	3,892	0	\$0
ELK RIVER	14,019	0	\$0
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	0	\$0
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	0	\$0
LA CRESCENT	4,557	0	\$0
LAKE CITY	4,532	0	\$0
LAKE ELMO	6,192	0	\$0
LAKEVILLE	36,002	0	\$0
LAUDERDALE	2,716	0	\$0
LINO LAKES	13,756	0	\$0
LITCHFIELD	6,138	0	\$0
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	0	\$0
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	0	\$0
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	0	\$0
LUVERNE	4,575	0	\$0
MANKATO	32,000	0	\$0
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	0	\$0
MARSHALL	12,348	0	\$0
MEDINA	3,707	0	\$0
MELROSE	2,722	0	\$0
JORDAN	3,019	0	\$0
HUTCHINSON	12,587	0	\$0

Table 5
Ranking of Per Capita Current Health Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	\$0	\$0
FAIRMONT	11,337	0	\$0
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	0	\$0
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	0	\$0
FARIBAULT	18,838	0	\$0
FARMINGTON	8,770	0	\$0
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	0	\$0
FOREST LAKE	6,641	0	\$0
FRIDLEY	28,267	0	\$0
GLENCOE	5,196	0	\$0
GOODVIEW	3,212	0	\$0
HUGO	5,625	0	\$0
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	0	\$0
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	0	\$0
GRANT	4,070	0	\$0
HAM LAKE	11,030	0	\$0
HASTINGS	16,920	0	\$0
HERMANTOWN	7,133	0	\$0
HIBBING	17,824	0	\$0
WORTHINGTON	10,411	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$25,950,159	\$3

Table 6
Ranking of Per Capita Current Culture and Recreation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
RED WING	15,770	\$2,990,347	\$190
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	1,451,891	\$175
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	55,572,615	\$153
VIRGINIA	9,169	1,289,842	\$141
LE SUEUR	3,834	505,454	\$132
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	1,089,525	\$130
ROCHESTER	77,209	9,991,425	\$129
MARSHALL	12,348	1,541,362	\$125
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	1,109,771	\$123
HIBBING	17,824	2,195,625	\$123
OWATONNA	20,577	2,528,422	\$123
CROOKSTON	8,152	967,619	\$119
TWO HARBORS	3,597	421,192	\$117
JACKSON	3,561	411,878	\$116
NEW ULM	13,881	1,593,625	\$115
AUSTIN	22,082	2,460,484	\$111
ST. PAUL	270,441	30,115,682	\$111
HUTCHINSON	12,587	1,398,412	\$111
SHOREVIEW	26,118	2,722,211	\$104
ALBERT LEA	18,183	1,894,403	\$104
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	1,336,667	\$102
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	525,587	\$102
LITCHFIELD	6,138	612,142	\$100
EVELETH	4,003	378,882	\$95
CANNON FALLS	3,508	328,988	\$94
BENSON	3,222	290,154	\$90
WINONA	26,612	2,394,243	\$90
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	653,855	\$89
CHISHOLM	5,167	438,641	\$85
PIPESTONE	4,543	384,442	\$85
BAYPORT	3,151	259,774	\$82
GLENWOOD	2,593	213,148	\$82
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	2,275,979	\$80
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	1,490,467	\$80
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	294,912	\$80
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	421,511	\$76
LUVERNE	4,575	347,995	\$76
CLOQUET	11,164	849,149	\$76
ROSEVILLE	34,014	2,533,379	\$74
BRAINERD	12,591	920,567	\$73
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	1,032,347	\$73

Table 6
Ranking of Per Capita Current Culture and Recreation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ST. CLOUD	58,646	\$4,217,763	\$72
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	1,440,286	\$71
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	3,375,656	\$71
MANKATO	32,000	2,217,111	\$69
FARMINGTON	8,770	604,150	\$69
FARIBAULT	18,838	1,288,604	\$68
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	1,541,332	\$68
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	225,910	\$68
LAKE CITY	4,532	306,203	\$68
PLAINVIEW	2,911	195,586	\$67
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	878,654	\$65
CHANHASSEN	16,199	1,031,177	\$64
STILLWATER	15,906	1,004,440	\$63
RICHFIELD	34,672	2,169,994	\$63
ST. CHARLES	3,002	187,065	\$62
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	232,222	\$62
CALEDONIA	2,958	183,836	\$62
ST. PETER	9,789	603,875	\$62
WILLMAR	18,654	1,139,117	\$61
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	2,659,510	\$60
NORTHFIELD	15,859	955,677	\$60
KASSON	4,142	247,395	\$60
WASECA	8,434	498,385	\$59
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	1,231,979	\$59
WADENA	4,269	251,236	\$59
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	694,428	\$57
OLIVIA	2,620	147,812	\$56
ST. JAMES	4,440	250,041	\$56
MOORHEAD	33,800	1,896,836	\$56
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	643,073	\$56
NEW HOPE	21,698	1,202,879	\$55
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	168,082	\$55
WAYZATA	4,027	220,166	\$55
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	695,019	\$54
CRYSTAL	23,667	1,268,625	\$54
MORRIS	5,663	301,216	\$53
BLUE EARTH	3,707	196,399	\$53
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	265,816	\$53
ANOKA	17,693	926,374	\$52
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	4,463,831	\$51
WINDOM	4,582	233,879	\$51

Table 6
Ranking of Per Capita Current Culture and Recreation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	\$3,119,917	\$51
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	423,811	\$51
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	341,830	\$51
BEMIDJI	11,509	581,784	\$51
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	2,260,553	\$50
WOODBURY	33,426	1,671,194	\$50
BUFFALO	9,114	448,156	\$49
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	185,372	\$48
MINNETONKA	51,607	2,434,764	\$47
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	179,711	\$47
ELY	3,892	181,146	\$47
DULUTH	85,511	3,965,191	\$46
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	1,340,415	\$46
FAIRMONT	11,337	511,229	\$45
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	1,869,100	\$45
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	1,513,573	\$45
SAVAGE	15,152	672,217	\$44
PLYMOUTH	60,344	2,657,371	\$44
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	175,511	\$43
GLENCOE	5,196	218,009	\$42
EDINA	47,029	1,919,759	\$41
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	135,113	\$41
DELANO	3,125	125,278	\$40
LA CRESCENT	4,557	179,927	\$39
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	380,459	\$39
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	500,706	\$39
WACONIA	4,598	176,650	\$38
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	296,180	\$38
EAGAN	57,757	2,170,001	\$38
CHASKA	14,370	538,819	\$37
LINO LAKES	13,756	508,331	\$37
FOREST LAKE	6,641	243,591	\$37
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	386,442	\$36
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	271,878	\$36
HASTINGS	16,920	586,222	\$35
MONTICELLO	6,334	218,898	\$35
NEWPORT	3,689	125,417	\$34
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	153,265	\$32
HOPKINS	16,665	531,558	\$32
CHAMPLIN	19,838	628,820	\$32
BURNSVILLE	56,952	1,756,617	\$31

Table 6
Ranking of Per Capita Current Culture and Recreation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	\$595,858	\$31
WORTHINGTON	10,411	317,100	\$30
LAKEVILLE	36,002	1,095,438	\$30
FRIDLEY	28,267	855,617	\$30
COON RAPIDS	60,703	1,693,554	\$28
MORA	2,999	83,354	\$28
ELK RIVER	14,019	370,909	\$26
BLAINE	43,029	1,116,226	\$26
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	128,279	\$26
DILWORTH	2,992	76,335	\$26
ROCKFORD	3,048	77,689	\$25
STAPLES	2,999	72,688	\$24
OAKDALE	24,862	590,032	\$24
BAXTER	4,739	111,577	\$24
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	222,697	\$24
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	134,011	\$23
PINE CITY	2,775	64,908	\$23
PRINCETON	3,815	83,824	\$22
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	202,233	\$22
SHAKOPEE	14,292	304,478	\$21
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	272,911	\$21
JORDAN	3,019	60,981	\$20
MOUND	9,695	193,302	\$20
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	107,253	\$20
ANDOVER	21,495	422,927	\$20
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	132,251	\$19
RAMSEY	16,431	289,315	\$18
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	51,360	\$17
LAKE ELMO	6,192	105,149	\$17
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	74,448	\$17
PROCTOR	3,024	49,535	\$16
SHOREWOOD	6,889	109,249	\$16
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	396,715	\$15
OSSEO	2,562	37,404	\$15
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	96,120	\$14
OTSEGO	6,391	88,352	\$14
MELROSE	2,722	34,278	\$13
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	35,601	\$13
SARTELL	7,536	89,232	\$12
MEDINA	3,707	42,484	\$11
HERMANTOWN	7,133	80,799	\$11

Table 6
Ranking of Per Capita Current Culture and Recreation Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	\$272,989	\$10
AFTON	2,881	29,658	\$10
BIG LAKE	4,022	38,238	\$10
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	34,872	\$9
LAUDERDALE	2,716	25,057	\$9
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	49,141	\$9
GOODVIEW	3,212	28,449	\$9
CORCORAN	5,615	39,154	\$7
ORONO	7,577	51,142	\$7
DAYTON	5,058	32,894	\$7
WAITE PARK	5,970	36,893	\$6
OAK GROVE	6,254	27,933	\$4
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	37,120	\$4
HAM LAKE	11,030	46,390	\$4
EAST BETHEL	9,172	37,114	\$4
NORTH OAKS	3,718	14,876	\$4
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	6,650	\$2
MINNETRISTA	3,890	5,997	\$2
HUGO	5,625	2,048	\$0
GRANT	4,070	168	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$230,864,294	\$70

Table 7
Ranking of Per Capita Current Housing and Economic Development Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	\$2,097,562	\$250
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	12,112,534	\$198
HERMANTOWN	7,133	1,330,455	\$187
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	536,580	\$179
CHANHASSEN	16,199	2,759,827	\$170
ST. PAUL	270,441	36,477,579	\$135
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	370,672	\$111
RICHFIELD	34,672	3,675,551	\$106
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	942,677	\$105
ST. PETER	9,789	889,995	\$91
LUVERNE	4,575	406,756	\$89
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	352,742	\$87
AUSTIN	22,082	1,878,069	\$85
JORDAN	3,019	250,480	\$83
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	456,269	\$83
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	29,753,451	\$82
MOORHEAD	33,800	2,737,414	\$81
FOREST LAKE	6,641	488,351	\$74
BLUE EARTH	3,707	269,864	\$73
DULUTH	85,511	5,981,151	\$70
CALEDONIA	2,958	199,181	\$67
NEW ULM	13,881	898,385	\$65
MARSHALL	12,348	797,288	\$65
ROCKFORD	3,048	192,864	\$63
FRIDLEY	28,267	1,772,659	\$63
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	812,203	\$62
FARIBAULT	18,838	1,156,634	\$61
BEMIDJI	11,509	690,956	\$60
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	847,051	\$60
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	5,196,107	\$60
BUFFALO	9,114	512,737	\$56
MELROSE	2,722	150,595	\$55
CHASKA	14,370	781,572	\$54
HUTCHINSON	12,587	649,471	\$52
CROOKSTON	8,152	420,546	\$52
LAKE CITY	4,532	230,214	\$51
GLENCOE	5,196	261,048	\$50
LE SUEUR	3,834	186,943	\$49
WINONA	26,612	1,260,915	\$47
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	349,922	\$46
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	122,502	\$43

Table 7
Ranking of Per Capita Current Housing and Economic Development Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
HOPKINS	16,665	\$713,909	\$43
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	786,638	\$42
BRAINERD	12,591	521,135	\$41
TWO HARBORS	3,597	144,586	\$40
EVELETH	4,003	151,038	\$38
DELANO	3,125	113,784	\$36
WADENA	4,269	151,432	\$35
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	105,493	\$35
MONTICELLO	6,334	196,068	\$31
CANNON FALLS	3,508	96,682	\$28
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	91,681	\$27
PLAINVIEW	2,911	76,379	\$26
WINDOM	4,582	120,008	\$26
PLYMOUTH	60,344	1,560,295	\$26
ALBERT LEA	18,183	469,156	\$26
OWATONNA	20,577	524,105	\$25
ROSEVILLE	34,014	864,956	\$25
MANKATO	32,000	791,284	\$25
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	700,522	\$25
CLOQUET	11,164	264,934	\$24
FARMINGTON	8,770	199,536	\$23
COON RAPIDS	60,703	1,358,681	\$22
LINO LAKES	13,756	302,991	\$22
RED WING	15,770	341,449	\$22
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	110,695	\$21
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	152,548	\$21
ELY	3,892	80,844	\$21
VIRGINIA	9,169	190,283	\$21
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	139,805	\$21
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	77,317	\$20
ANOKA	17,693	357,293	\$20
STILLWATER	15,906	310,836	\$20
FAIRMONT	11,337	216,320	\$19
WAITE PARK	5,970	112,748	\$19
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	408,008	\$18
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	140,796	\$18
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	466,518	\$18
OSSEO	2,562	45,886	\$18
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	210,868	\$17
NEW HOPE	21,698	366,334	\$17
STAPLES	2,999	50,509	\$17

Table 7
Ranking of Per Capita Current Housing and Economic Development Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	\$337,700	\$17
PIPESTONE	4,543	75,604	\$17
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	344,886	\$17
BENSON	3,222	52,518	\$16
CHISHOLM	5,167	83,048	\$16
DAYTON	5,058	80,558	\$16
WOODBURY	33,426	525,495	\$16
BLAINE	43,029	670,861	\$16
WILLMAR	18,654	286,493	\$15
MEDINA	3,707	56,868	\$15
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	122,917	\$15
CRYSTAL	23,667	350,311	\$15
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	84,560	\$15
MORRIS	5,663	80,573	\$14
ST. CLOUD	58,646	813,739	\$14
HIBBING	17,824	243,320	\$14
ELK RIVER	14,019	181,025	\$13
SHOREVIEW	26,118	328,470	\$13
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	115,542	\$12
GLENWOOD	2,593	30,500	\$12
ST. JAMES	4,440	51,035	\$11
SAVAGE	15,152	171,661	\$11
EDINA	47,029	531,738	\$11
KASSON	4,142	46,713	\$11
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	208,085	\$11
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	362,126	\$11
LAKEVILLE	36,002	368,529	\$10
PRINCETON	3,815	39,029	\$10
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	35,654	\$10
ST. CHARLES	3,002	24,239	\$8
ROCHESTER	77,209	617,988	\$8
PROCTOR	3,024	23,552	\$8
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	96,575	\$8
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	25,857	\$7
OAKDALE	24,862	173,401	\$7
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	80,451	\$7
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	92,143	\$7
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	281,354	\$6
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	264,759	\$6
WORTHINGTON	10,411	63,759	\$6
WASECA	8,434	49,389	\$6

Table 7
Ranking of Per Capita Current Housing and Economic Development Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
BIG LAKE	4,022	\$21,507	\$5
CHAMPLIN	19,838	92,536	\$5
SHAKOPEE	14,292	64,968	\$5
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	30,571	\$4
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	126,051	\$4
RAMSEY	16,431	70,412	\$4
WACONIA	4,598	18,198	\$4
ANDOVER	21,495	83,108	\$4
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	172,621	\$4
SARTELL	7,536	27,754	\$4
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	171,548	\$4
EAGAN	57,757	178,318	\$3
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	15,000	\$3
HASTINGS	16,920	48,197	\$3
BURNSVILLE	56,952	136,627	\$2
MORA	2,999	6,876	\$2
AFTON	2,881	5,443	\$2
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	8,141	\$2
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	12,098	\$1
HAM LAKE	11,030	14,410	\$1
NORTHFIELD	15,859	16,586	\$1
MOUND	9,695	5,440	\$1
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	644	\$0
PINE CITY	2,775	0	\$0
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	0	\$0
GOODVIEW	3,212	0	\$0
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	0	\$0
GRANT	4,070	0	\$0
EAST BETHEL	9,172	0	\$0
CORCORAN	5,615	0	\$0
DILWORTH	2,992	0	\$0
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	0	\$0
WAYZATA	4,027	0	\$0
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	0	\$0
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	0	\$0
BAYPORT	3,151	0	\$0
BAXTER	4,739	0	\$0
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	0	\$0
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	0	\$0
HUGO	5,625	0	\$0
JACKSON	3,561	0	\$0

Table 7
Ranking of Per Capita Current Housing and Economic Development Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	\$0	\$0
SHOREWOOD	6,889	0	\$0
ORONO	7,577	0	\$0
OLIVIA	2,620	0	\$0
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	0	\$0
OAK GROVE	6,254	0	\$0
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	0	\$0
NORTH OAKS	3,718	0	\$0
NEWPORT	3,689	0	\$0
MINNETONKA	51,607	0	\$0
MINNETRISTA	3,890	0	\$0
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	0	\$0
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	0	\$0
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	0	\$0
LITCHFIELD	6,138	0	\$0
LAUDERDALE	2,716	0	\$0
LAKE ELMO	6,192	0	\$0
LA CRESCENT	4,557	0	\$0
OTSEGO	6,391	0	\$0
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$145,142,201	\$44

Table 8
Ranking of Per Capita Current Airport Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	\$959,940	\$123
BRAINERD	12,591	311,995	\$25
MARSHALL	12,348	296,964	\$24
TWO HARBORS	3,597	76,327	\$21
GLENWOOD	2,593	54,252	\$21
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	383,154	\$19
ELY	3,892	66,975	\$17
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	49,704	\$17
BENSON	3,222	49,050	\$15
MORA	2,999	41,818	\$14
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	71,932	\$14
CROOKSTON	8,152	109,397	\$13
FAIRMONT	11,337	140,857	\$12
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	101,267	\$12
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	88,904	\$12
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	136,428	\$10
PIPESTONE	4,543	41,252	\$9
RED WING	15,770	122,659	\$8
ROCHESTER	77,209	586,209	\$8
HUTCHINSON	12,587	95,322	\$8
WILLMAR	18,654	133,856	\$7
MORRIS	5,663	39,467	\$7
BLUE EARTH	3,707	25,262	\$7
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	47,983	\$7
LITCHFIELD	6,138	39,393	\$6
WINDOM	4,582	29,179	\$6
ST. JAMES	4,440	27,583	\$6
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	34,112	\$6
ALBERT LEA	18,183	108,713	\$6
LE SUEUR	3,834	21,678	\$6
OLIVIA	2,620	14,474	\$6
FARIBAULT	18,838	97,691	\$5
BEMIDJI	11,509	59,570	\$5
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	24,601	\$5
ST. CLOUD	58,646	264,482	\$5
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	15,586	\$4
BUFFALO	9,114	34,715	\$4
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	30,000	\$4
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	9,864	\$3
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	13,000	\$3
WADENA	4,269	13,736	\$3

Table 8
Ranking of Per Capita Current Airport Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
OWATONNA	20,577	\$58,434	\$3
WINONA	26,612	70,814	\$3
VIRGINIA	9,169	24,240	\$3
STAPLES	2,999	7,828	\$3
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	17,573	\$3
NEW ULM	13,881	35,665	\$3
AUSTIN	22,082	48,680	\$2
PINE CITY	2,775	2,395	\$1
ST. PETER	9,789	1,036	\$0
OAKDALE	24,862	0	\$0
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	0	\$0
NEWPORT	3,689	0	\$0
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	0	\$0
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	0	\$0
NORTH OAKS	3,718	0	\$0
MOUND	9,695	0	\$0
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	0	\$0
OTSEGO	6,391	0	\$0
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	0	\$0
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	0	\$0
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	0	\$0
OSSEO	2,562	0	\$0
OAK GROVE	6,254	0	\$0
ORONO	7,577	0	\$0
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	0	\$0
NEW HOPE	21,698	0	\$0
NORTHFIELD	15,859	0	\$0
ROSEVILLE	34,014	0	\$0
PLAINVIEW	2,911	0	\$0
PLYMOUTH	60,344	0	\$0
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	0	\$0
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	0	\$0
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	0	\$0
ST. PAUL	270,441	0	\$0
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	0	\$0
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	0	\$0
WAITE PARK	5,970	0	\$0
WACONIA	4,598	0	\$0
ST. CHARLES	3,002	0	\$0
WASECA	8,434	0	\$0
WAYZATA	4,027	0	\$0

Table 8
Ranking of Per Capita Current Airport Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	\$0	\$0
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	0	\$0
WOODBURY	33,426	0	\$0
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	0	\$0
STILLWATER	15,906	0	\$0
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	0	\$0
PRINCETON	3,815	0	\$0
ROCKFORD	3,048	0	\$0
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	0	\$0
PROCTOR	3,024	0	\$0
RAMSEY	16,431	0	\$0
RICHFIELD	34,672	0	\$0
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	0	\$0
SARTELL	7,536	0	\$0
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	0	\$0
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	0	\$0
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	0	\$0
SAVAGE	15,152	0	\$0
SHAKOPEE	14,292	0	\$0
SHOREVIEW	26,118	0	\$0
SHOREWOOD	6,889	0	\$0
AFTON	2,881	0	\$0
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	0	\$0
MOORHEAD	33,800	0	\$0
DAYTON	5,058	0	\$0
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	0	\$0
CLOQUET	11,164	0	\$0
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	0	\$0
COON RAPIDS	60,703	0	\$0
CORCORAN	5,615	0	\$0
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	0	\$0
CRYSTAL	23,667	0	\$0
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	0	\$0
CHASKA	14,370	0	\$0
DELANO	3,125	0	\$0
DILWORTH	2,992	0	\$0
DULUTH	85,511	0	\$0
EAGAN	57,757	0	\$0
EAST BETHEL	9,172	0	\$0
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	0	\$0
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	0	\$0

Table 8
Ranking of Per Capita Current Airport Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
CHISHOLM	5,167	\$0	\$0
CHANHASSEN	16,199	0	\$0
ELK RIVER	14,019	0	\$0
BIG LAKE	4,022	0	\$0
ANDOVER	21,495	0	\$0
ANOKA	17,693	0	\$0
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	0	\$0
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	0	\$0
BAXTER	4,739	0	\$0
BAYPORT	3,151	0	\$0
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	0	\$0
BLAINE	43,029	0	\$0
CHAMPLIN	19,838	0	\$0
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	0	\$0
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	0	\$0
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	0	\$0
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	0	\$0
BURNSVILLE	56,952	0	\$0
CALEDONIA	2,958	0	\$0
CANNON FALLS	3,508	0	\$0
EDINA	47,029	0	\$0
EVELETH	4,003	0	\$0
MONTICELLO	6,334	0	\$0
MANKATO	32,000	0	\$0
LAKE CITY	4,532	0	\$0
LAKE ELMO	6,192	0	\$0
LAKEVILLE	36,002	0	\$0
LAUDERDALE	2,716	0	\$0
LINO LAKES	13,756	0	\$0
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	0	\$0
LUVERNE	4,575	0	\$0
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	0	\$0
KASSON	4,142	0	\$0
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	0	\$0
MEDINA	3,707	0	\$0
MELROSE	2,722	0	\$0
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	0	\$0
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	0	\$0
MINNETONKA	51,607	0	\$0
MINNETRISTA	3,890	0	\$0
LA CRESCENT	4,557	0	\$0

Table 8
Ranking of Per Capita Current Airport Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
JORDAN	3,019	\$0	\$0
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	0	\$0
GRANT	4,070	0	\$0
FARMINGTON	8,770	0	\$0
FOREST LAKE	6,641	0	\$0
FRIDLEY	28,267	0	\$0
GLENCOE	5,196	0	\$0
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	0	\$0
GOODVIEW	3,212	0	\$0
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	0	\$0
HAM LAKE	11,030	0	\$0
JACKSON	3,561	0	\$0
HASTINGS	16,920	0	\$0
HERMANTOWN	7,133	0	\$0
HIBBING	17,824	0	\$0
HOPKINS	16,665	0	\$0
HUGO	5,625	0	\$0
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	0	\$0
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	0	\$0
WORTHINGTON	10,411	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$5,136,016	\$2

Table 9
Ranking of Per Capita Current Transit Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
BENSON	3,222	\$103,904	\$32
LE SUEUR	3,834	123,598	\$32
SHAKOPEE	14,292	460,733	\$32
MORRIS	5,663	167,884	\$30
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	1,241,992	\$28
MOORHEAD	33,800	822,622	\$24
PLYMOUTH	60,344	1,404,906	\$23
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	64,930	\$21
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	162,107	\$18
VIRGINIA	9,169	153,081	\$17
PIPESTONE	4,543	74,428	\$16
ROCHESTER	77,209	1,183,195	\$15
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	83,879	\$15
FAIRMONT	11,337	169,072	\$15
GLENWOOD	2,593	35,843	\$14
BEMIDJI	11,509	138,958	\$12
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	55,034	\$11
RED WING	15,770	166,889	\$11
FARIBAULT	18,838	196,773	\$10
NORTHFIELD	15,859	165,106	\$10
MARSHALL	12,348	127,443	\$10
HUTCHINSON	12,587	128,551	\$10
WINONA	26,612	236,372	\$9
HIBBING	17,824	131,956	\$7
CLOQUET	11,164	77,927	\$7
WILLMAR	18,654	119,826	\$6
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	65,137	\$5
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	10,200	\$3
PINE CITY	2,775	8,930	\$3
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	34,604	\$3
ALBERT LEA	18,183	48,607	\$3
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	8,007	\$2
LITCHFIELD	6,138	12,567	\$2
CHISHOLM	5,167	6,300	\$1
OLIVIA	2,620	2,530	\$1
OAKDALE	24,862	14,285	\$1
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	22	\$0
MOUND	9,695	0	\$0
PRINCETON	3,815	0	\$0
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	0	\$0
MORA	2,999	0	\$0

Table 9
Ranking of Per Capita Current Transit Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
PLAINVIEW	2,911	\$0	\$0
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	0	\$0
ORONO	7,577	0	\$0
OWATONNA	20,577	0	\$0
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	0	\$0
NEW HOPE	21,698	0	\$0
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	0	\$0
NEW ULM	13,881	0	\$0
NEWPORT	3,689	0	\$0
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	0	\$0
NORTH OAKS	3,718	0	\$0
OTSEGO	6,391	0	\$0
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	0	\$0
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	0	\$0
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	0	\$0
OSSEO	2,562	0	\$0
OAK GROVE	6,254	0	\$0
AFTON	2,881	0	\$0
PROCTOR	3,024	0	\$0
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	0	\$0
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	0	\$0
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	0	\$0
ST. PAUL	270,441	0	\$0
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	0	\$0
ST. PETER	9,789	0	\$0
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	0	\$0
TWO HARBORS	3,597	0	\$0
WADENA	4,269	0	\$0
WACONIA	4,598	0	\$0
ST. JAMES	4,440	0	\$0
WAITE PARK	5,970	0	\$0
WASECA	8,434	0	\$0
WAYZATA	4,027	0	\$0
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	0	\$0
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	0	\$0
WINDOM	4,582	0	\$0
WOODBURY	33,426	0	\$0
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	0	\$0
ST. CLOUD	58,646	0	\$0
RAMSEY	16,431	0	\$0
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	0	\$0

Table 9
Ranking of Per Capita Current Transit Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	\$0	\$0
RICHFIELD	34,672	0	\$0
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	0	\$0
ROCKFORD	3,048	0	\$0
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	0	\$0
ROSEVILLE	34,014	0	\$0
SARTELL	7,536	0	\$0
SHOREVIEW	26,118	0	\$0
SAVAGE	15,152	0	\$0
ST. CHARLES	3,002	0	\$0
SHOREWOOD	6,889	0	\$0
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	0	\$0
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	0	\$0
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	0	\$0
STAPLES	2,999	0	\$0
STILLWATER	15,906	0	\$0
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	0	\$0
MONTICELLO	6,334	0	\$0
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	0	\$0
MINNETRISTA	3,890	0	\$0
MINNETONKA	51,607	0	\$0
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	0	\$0
CANNON FALLS	3,508	0	\$0
CHAMPLIN	19,838	0	\$0
CHANHASSEN	16,199	0	\$0
CHASKA	14,370	0	\$0
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	0	\$0
COON RAPIDS	60,703	0	\$0
CORCORAN	5,615	0	\$0
CROOKSTON	8,152	0	\$0
CALEDONIA	2,958	0	\$0
CRYSTAL	23,667	0	\$0
DAYTON	5,058	0	\$0
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	0	\$0
DELANO	3,125	0	\$0
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	0	\$0
DILWORTH	2,992	0	\$0
DULUTH	85,511	0	\$0
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	0	\$0
BUFFALO	9,114	0	\$0
BURNSVILLE	56,952	0	\$0

Table 9
Ranking of Per Capita Current Transit Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
EAST BETHEL	9,172	\$0	\$0
BAYPORT	3,151	0	\$0
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	0	\$0
ANDOVER	21,495	0	\$0
ANOKA	17,693	0	\$0
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	0	\$0
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	0	\$0
AUSTIN	22,082	0	\$0
BAXTER	4,739	0	\$0
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	0	\$0
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	0	\$0
BIG LAKE	4,022	0	\$0
BLAINE	43,029	0	\$0
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	0	\$0
BLUE EARTH	3,707	0	\$0
BRAINERD	12,591	0	\$0
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	0	\$0
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	0	\$0
EAGAN	57,757	0	\$0
EDINA	47,029	0	\$0
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	0	\$0
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	0	\$0
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	0	\$0
KASSON	4,142	0	\$0
LA CRESCENT	4,557	0	\$0
LAKE CITY	4,532	0	\$0
LAKE ELMO	6,192	0	\$0
LAKEVILLE	36,002	0	\$0
LAUDERDALE	2,716	0	\$0
LINO LAKES	13,756	0	\$0
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	0	\$0
JACKSON	3,561	0	\$0
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	0	\$0
LUVERNE	4,575	0	\$0
MANKATO	32,000	0	\$0
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	0	\$0
MEDINA	3,707	0	\$0
MELROSE	2,722	0	\$0
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	0	\$0
JORDAN	3,019	0	\$0
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	0	\$0

Table 9
Ranking of Per Capita Current Transit Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	\$0	\$0
ELK RIVER	14,019	0	\$0
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	0	\$0
ELY	3,892	0	\$0
EVELETH	4,003	0	\$0
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	0	\$0
FARMINGTON	8,770	0	\$0
FOREST LAKE	6,641	0	\$0
FRIDLEY	28,267	0	\$0
GLENCOE	5,196	0	\$0
GOODVIEW	3,212	0	\$0
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	0	\$0
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	0	\$0
GRANT	4,070	0	\$0
HAM LAKE	11,030	0	\$0
HASTINGS	16,920	0	\$0
HERMANTOWN	7,133	0	\$0
HOPKINS	16,665	0	\$0
HUGO	5,625	0	\$0
WORTHINGTON	10,411	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$8,008,198	\$2

Table 10
Ranking of Per Capita Current Miscellaneous Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	\$844,358	\$153
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	485,386	\$130
CHANHASSEN	16,199	2,009,337	\$124
VIRGINIA	9,169	910,752	\$99
BRAINERD	12,591	1,179,592	\$94
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	1,223,006	\$94
TWO HARBORS	3,597	321,238	\$89
WAITE PARK	5,970	489,623	\$82
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	634,220	\$77
HIBBING	17,824	1,217,192	\$68
EVELETH	4,003	256,518	\$64
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	495,173	\$63
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	305,909	\$57
ORONO	7,577	431,501	\$57
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	424,781	\$56
DULUTH	85,511	4,748,711	\$56
CHISHOLM	5,167	266,120	\$52
BIG LAKE	4,022	205,846	\$51
BENSON	3,222	157,411	\$49
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	171,726	\$46
CANNON FALLS	3,508	162,271	\$46
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	165,724	\$43
OWATONNA	20,577	830,174	\$40
MINNETRISTA	3,890	139,062	\$36
PIPESTONE	4,543	153,216	\$34
NORTH OAKS	3,718	125,378	\$34
GLENCOE	5,196	166,475	\$32
BLAINE	43,029	1,341,827	\$31
WAYZATA	4,027	124,614	\$31
ELY	3,892	119,284	\$31
DELANO	3,125	95,699	\$31
FARIBAULT	18,838	575,679	\$31
MORA	2,999	88,613	\$30
LITCHFIELD	6,138	173,320	\$28
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	360,220	\$28
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	103,022	\$28
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	233,169	\$28
PROCTOR	3,024	79,716	\$26
FAIRMONT	11,337	294,703	\$26
HUTCHINSON	12,587	317,349	\$25
HAM LAKE	11,030	276,720	\$25

Table 10
Ranking of Per Capita Current Miscellaneous Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	\$1,189,649	\$25
ALBERT LEA	18,183	443,585	\$24
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	79,117	\$24
WASECA	8,434	199,781	\$24
JACKSON	3,561	82,226	\$23
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	76,408	\$23
WINONA	26,612	598,872	\$23
ST. CHARLES	3,002	66,940	\$22
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	198,378	\$22
LAUDERDALE	2,716	59,529	\$22
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	628,165	\$22
AUSTIN	22,082	462,846	\$21
LINO LAKES	13,756	273,370	\$20
WORTHINGTON	10,411	190,532	\$18
LAKE CITY	4,532	82,628	\$18
NEW ULM	13,881	251,873	\$18
NORTHFIELD	15,859	287,071	\$18
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	1,552,975	\$18
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	98,092	\$17
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	121,017	\$17
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	671,169	\$15
PRINCETON	3,815	56,737	\$15
BURNSVILLE	56,952	843,898	\$15
HASTINGS	16,920	250,403	\$15
CROOKSTON	8,152	119,580	\$15
PLAINVIEW	2,911	42,371	\$15
OAKDALE	24,862	350,412	\$14
RAMSEY	16,431	228,058	\$14
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	395,590	\$14
LE SUEUR	3,834	53,038	\$14
MORRIS	5,663	77,273	\$14
RED WING	15,770	215,072	\$14
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	4,862,423	\$13
SAVAGE	15,152	196,385	\$13
JORDAN	3,019	37,899	\$13
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	144,173	\$12
ST. PAUL	270,441	3,323,782	\$12
BUFFALO	9,114	110,573	\$12
LUVERNE	4,575	55,199	\$12
HERMANTOWN	7,133	79,814	\$11
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	33,795	\$11

Table 10
Ranking of Per Capita Current Miscellaneous Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	\$457,650	\$11
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	147,055	\$11
KASSON	4,142	44,614	\$11
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	132,138	\$10
NEW HOPE	21,698	219,965	\$10
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	140,878	\$10
OSSEO	2,562	25,136	\$10
ROSEVILLE	34,014	331,006	\$10
MONTICELLO	6,334	59,974	\$9
NEWPORT	3,689	32,954	\$9
ANDOVER	21,495	187,122	\$9
DAYTON	5,058	43,656	\$9
EAST BETHEL	9,172	78,365	\$9
WADENA	4,269	35,335	\$8
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	158,560	\$8
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	358,289	\$8
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	23,081	\$8
PINE CITY	2,775	21,304	\$8
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	23,129	\$7
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	150,421	\$7
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	39,078	\$7
EDINA	47,029	315,836	\$7
ST. CLOUD	58,646	393,332	\$7
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	106,911	\$6
COON RAPIDS	60,703	334,987	\$6
LAKEVILLE	36,002	191,021	\$5
SARTELL	7,536	39,930	\$5
ST. JAMES	4,440	23,153	\$5
STILLWATER	15,906	82,416	\$5
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	24,617	\$5
CALEDONIA	2,958	14,804	\$5
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	39,359	\$5
MINNETONKA	51,607	239,396	\$5
ST. PETER	9,789	42,409	\$4
MEDINA	3,707	16,053	\$4
GLENWOOD	2,593	11,204	\$4
HUGO	5,625	24,164	\$4
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	52,470	\$4
PLYMOUTH	60,344	247,652	\$4
SHOREVIEW	26,118	105,992	\$4
FARMINGTON	8,770	34,765	\$4

Table 10
Ranking of Per Capita Current Miscellaneous Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ANOKA	17,693	\$69,006	\$4
BEMIDJI	11,509	43,393	\$4
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	127,771	\$4
OAK GROVE	6,254	22,973	\$4
ELK RIVER	14,019	50,569	\$4
EAGAN	57,757	200,790	\$3
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	30,870	\$3
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	28,253	\$3
CHAMPLIN	19,838	54,894	\$3
GRANT	4,070	11,222	\$3
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	9,310	\$2
MOUND	9,695	18,953	\$2
HOPKINS	16,665	29,503	\$2
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	10,423	\$2
SHAKOPEE	14,292	20,209	\$1
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	80,451	\$1
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	10,253	\$1
BAYPORT	3,151	2,877	\$1
WACONIA	4,598	4,073	\$1
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	2,288	\$1
ROCHESTER	77,209	39,374	\$1
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	2,565	\$1
OLIVIA	2,620	1,271	\$0
WILLMAR	18,654	8,000	\$0
FOREST LAKE	6,641	2,795	\$0
LAKE ELMO	6,192	2,350	\$0
CHASKA	14,370	5,437	\$0
BAXTER	4,739	1,517	\$0
WOODBURY	33,426	9,198	\$0
MOORHEAD	33,800	7,700	\$0
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	0	\$0
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	0	\$0
WINDOM	4,582	0	\$0
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	0	\$0
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	0	\$0
STAPLES	2,999	0	\$0
FRIDLEY	28,267	0	\$0
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	0	\$0
GOODVIEW	3,212	0	\$0
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	0	\$0
CRYSTAL	23,667	0	\$0

Table 10
Ranking of Per Capita Current Miscellaneous Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
DILWORTH	2,992	\$0	\$0
LA CRESCENT	4,557	0	\$0
CORCORAN	5,615	0	\$0
CLOQUET	11,164	0	\$0
BLUE EARTH	3,707	0	\$0
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	0	\$0
MANKATO	32,000	0	\$0
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	0	\$0
SHOREWOOD	6,889	0	\$0
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	0	\$0
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	0	\$0
ROCKFORD	3,048	0	\$0
RICHFIELD	34,672	0	\$0
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	0	\$0
OTSEGO	6,391	0	\$0
MARSHALL	12,348	0	\$0
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	0	\$0
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	0	\$0
MELROSE	2,722	0	\$0
AFTON	2,881	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$47,753,802	\$15

Table 11
Ranking of Per Capita Total Current Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	\$306,380,858	\$841
EVELETH	4,003	3,271,176	\$817
ST. PAUL	270,441	215,066,075	\$795
VIRGINIA	9,169	7,234,234	\$789
DULUTH	85,511	59,162,912	\$692
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	6,075,999	\$675
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	5,236,548	\$670
TWO HARBORS	3,597	2,410,056	\$670
RED WING	15,770	10,504,478	\$666
ELY	3,892	2,438,250	\$626
CHANHASSEN	16,199	9,987,159	\$617
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	3,372,265	\$610
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	2,001,261	\$600
HIBBING	17,824	10,566,604	\$593
LE SUEUR	3,834	2,271,858	\$593
CROOKSTON	8,152	4,714,977	\$578
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	4,853,232	\$578
MARSHALL	12,348	7,093,078	\$574
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	4,704,358	\$568
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	4,720,866	\$564
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	1,685,995	\$561
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	7,210,499	\$551
WAYZATA	4,027	2,220,063	\$551
BENSON	3,222	1,765,711	\$548
HUTCHINSON	12,587	6,767,298	\$538
ROCHESTER	77,209	40,923,148	\$530
CANNON FALLS	3,508	1,847,923	\$527
AUSTIN	22,082	11,612,538	\$526
JACKSON	3,561	1,863,774	\$523
BRAINERD	12,591	6,576,443	\$522
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	1,994,567	\$515
ALBERT LEA	18,183	9,131,383	\$502
CHISHOLM	5,167	2,594,004	\$502
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	3,675,510	\$502
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	30,596,576	\$499
BEMIDJI	11,509	5,678,238	\$493
MOORHEAD	33,800	16,553,601	\$490
CLOQUET	11,164	5,427,830	\$486
GLENWOOD	2,593	1,248,403	\$481
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	1,759,863	\$475
FARIBAULT	18,838	8,922,043	\$474

Table 11
Ranking of Per Capita Total Current Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
DELANO	3,125	\$1,473,107	\$471
RICHFIELD	34,672	16,279,962	\$470
WINONA	26,612	12,490,202	\$469
CALEDONIA	2,958	1,387,762	\$469
LITCHFIELD	6,138	2,865,136	\$467
NEW ULM	13,881	6,464,682	\$466
OWATONNA	20,577	9,580,855	\$466
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	2,377,413	\$460
ORONO	7,577	3,435,409	\$453
MELROSE	2,722	1,231,287	\$452
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	39,105,853	\$448
LUVERNE	4,575	2,047,030	\$447
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	1,667,598	\$447
MONTICELLO	6,334	2,827,915	\$446
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	1,800,051	\$444
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	8,977,948	\$444
HERMANTOWN	7,133	3,165,885	\$444
BLUE EARTH	3,707	1,643,114	\$443
MINNETRISTA	3,890	1,717,550	\$442
ST. CLOUD	58,646	25,869,892	\$441
FOREST LAKE	6,641	2,909,334	\$438
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	1,668,764	\$437
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	20,647,222	\$432
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	3,589,999	\$430
STILLWATER	15,906	6,756,025	\$425
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	6,015,840	\$424
HOPKINS	16,665	7,022,325	\$421
PIPESTONE	4,543	1,911,303	\$421
BAYPORT	3,151	1,323,116	\$420
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	7,840,038	\$420
MORRIS	5,663	2,367,355	\$418
LAKE CITY	4,532	1,884,310	\$416
MANKATO	32,000	13,213,717	\$413
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	8,604,094	\$412
NEWPORT	3,689	1,512,128	\$410
WILLMAR	18,654	7,636,504	\$409
CHASKA	14,370	5,870,242	\$409
JORDAN	3,019	1,221,628	\$405
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	1,230,662	\$403
MEDINA	3,707	1,487,445	\$401
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	3,065,973	\$401

Table 11
Ranking of Per Capita Total Current Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
FRIDLEY	28,267	\$11,211,345	\$397
SHAKOPEE	14,292	5,597,672	\$392
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	11,144,988	\$391
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	1,436,486	\$390
GLENCOE	5,196	2,021,063	\$389
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	4,751,540	\$387
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	16,811,171	\$382
FAIRMONT	11,337	4,322,568	\$381
WASECA	8,434	3,214,451	\$381
ST. PETER	9,789	3,715,935	\$380
FARMINGTON	8,770	3,322,491	\$379
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	1,995,307	\$373
WORTHINGTON	10,411	3,877,044	\$372
ANOKA	17,693	6,571,547	\$371
NEW HOPE	21,698	7,995,071	\$368
SAVAGE	15,152	5,580,944	\$368
ST. JAMES	4,440	1,604,331	\$361
MORA	2,999	1,075,005	\$358
BUFFALO	9,114	3,266,188	\$358
PLAINVIEW	2,911	1,036,871	\$356
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	6,859,511	\$353
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	4,764,192	\$352
WINDOM	4,582	1,592,403	\$348
BIG LAKE	4,022	1,397,642	\$347
PRINCETON	3,815	1,323,409	\$347
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	1,155,578	\$347
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	11,716,601	\$345
WADENA	4,269	1,459,985	\$342
WACONIA	4,598	1,568,407	\$341
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	966,654	\$341
PINE CITY	2,775	943,935	\$340
HASTINGS	16,920	5,698,911	\$337
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	1,040,906	\$336
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	15,072,457	\$335
EDINA	47,029	15,699,988	\$334
WAITE PARK	5,970	1,972,221	\$330
OLIVIA	2,620	864,948	\$330
PROCTOR	3,024	998,181	\$330
NORTH OAKS	3,718	1,221,797	\$329
ROSEVILLE	34,014	11,176,446	\$329
ST. CHARLES	3,002	985,519	\$328

Table 11
Ranking of Per Capita Total Current Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	\$9,300,200	\$320
NORTHFIELD	15,859	5,055,690	\$319
STAPLES	2,999	951,372	\$317
ELK RIVER	14,019	4,408,782	\$314
WOODBURY	33,426	10,358,876	\$310
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	3,549,476	\$307
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	2,064,643	\$306
LINO LAKES	13,756	4,188,195	\$304
OSSEO	2,562	772,339	\$301
MINNETONKA	51,607	15,472,113	\$300
ROCKFORD	3,048	906,613	\$297
SHOREWOOD	6,889	2,039,152	\$296
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	3,737,255	\$292
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	3,170,526	\$292
BURNSVILLE	56,952	16,625,907	\$292
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	6,467,105	\$286
CRYSTAL	23,667	6,734,743	\$285
PLYMOUTH	60,344	17,145,729	\$284
KASSON	4,142	1,158,616	\$280
LA CRESCENT	4,557	1,264,172	\$277
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	11,383,190	\$274
MOUND	9,695	2,649,157	\$273
DILWORTH	2,992	817,273	\$273
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	1,348,104	\$268
SHOREVIEW	26,118	6,960,579	\$267
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	1,499,720	\$262
COON RAPIDS	60,703	15,752,769	\$260
EAGAN	57,757	14,907,266	\$258
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	1,225,498	\$257
LAKEVILLE	36,002	9,182,599	\$255
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	6,682,440	\$248
AFTON	2,881	705,176	\$245
BLAINE	43,029	10,487,293	\$244
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	2,259,122	\$242
BAXTER	4,739	1,132,971	\$239
DAYTON	5,058	1,204,862	\$238
OAKDALE	24,862	5,881,031	\$237
CHAMPLIN	19,838	4,675,450	\$236
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	5,991,549	\$230
HUGO	5,625	1,261,428	\$224
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	981,032	\$223

Table 11
Ranking of Per Capita Total Current Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	\$2,148,868	\$222
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	2,832,492	\$222
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	1,099,200	\$218
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	1,451,444	\$211
SARTELL	7,536	1,593,211	\$211
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	2,654,298	\$206
LAKE ELMO	6,192	1,269,125	\$205
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	1,098,914	\$204
GOODVIEW	3,212	654,376	\$204
LAUDERDALE	2,716	523,646	\$193
CORCORAN	5,615	1,078,540	\$192
RAMSEY	16,431	3,021,881	\$184
ANDOVER	21,495	3,918,383	\$182
OTSEGO	6,391	1,142,292	\$179
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	1,675,581	\$177
HAM LAKE	11,030	1,733,652	\$157
OAK GROVE	6,254	928,382	\$148
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	1,019,492	\$148
EAST BETHEL	9,172	1,208,441	\$132
GRANT	4,070	526,701	\$129
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$1,539,278,970	\$469

Table 12
Ranking of Per Capita Total Capital Outlays
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	\$10,584,673	\$2,050
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	3,607,966	\$1,201
CHASKA	14,370	15,304,756	\$1,065
SAVAGE	15,152	14,097,676	\$930
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	40,781,788	\$906
CLOQUET	11,164	8,249,005	\$739
STAPLES	2,999	2,113,387	\$705
BUFFALO	9,114	5,805,323	\$637
CHANHASSEN	16,199	9,798,691	\$605
CANNON FALLS	3,508	2,039,993	\$582
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	12,984,014	\$575
WOODBURY	33,426	18,238,601	\$546
OWATONNA	20,577	10,912,029	\$530
JORDAN	3,019	1,598,136	\$529
WAITE PARK	5,970	3,094,014	\$518
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	3,998,643	\$512
WAYZATA	4,027	2,032,133	\$505
LAKEVILLE	36,002	18,089,992	\$502
MONTICELLO	6,334	3,172,585	\$501
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	2,512,241	\$500
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	1,519,592	\$498
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	2,014,743	\$497
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	3,408,145	\$496
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	2,169,575	\$492
LAKE CITY	4,532	2,225,948	\$491
DULUTH	85,511	41,718,846	\$488
STILLWATER	15,906	7,595,997	\$478
MELROSE	2,722	1,281,675	\$471
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	1,673,216	\$451
OLIVIA	2,620	1,154,632	\$441
SARTELL	7,536	3,236,322	\$429
ELK RIVER	14,019	5,953,725	\$425
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	3,558,211	\$424
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	3,214,685	\$420
TWO HARBORS	3,597	1,425,113	\$396
NEW HOPE	21,698	8,533,435	\$393
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	143,010,642	\$392
BENSON	3,222	1,260,069	\$391
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	4,750,475	\$387
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	3,221,224	\$385
WILLMAR	18,654	7,084,821	\$380

Table 12
Ranking of Per Capita Total Capital Outlays
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	\$4,862,859	\$360
SHAKOPEE	14,292	5,090,074	\$356
ANDOVER	21,495	7,635,429	\$355
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	4,627,170	\$354
CROOKSTON	8,152	2,870,513	\$352
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	7,266,930	\$348
NEW ULM	13,881	4,752,693	\$342
LE SUEUR	3,834	1,306,861	\$341
PINE CITY	2,775	944,077	\$340
GLENWOOD	2,593	881,093	\$340
FAIRMONT	11,337	3,800,308	\$335
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	3,813,596	\$330
FARMINGTON	8,770	2,852,056	\$325
PLYMOUTH	60,344	19,613,870	\$325
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	1,625,972	\$323
OSSEO	2,562	814,076	\$318
CHAMPLIN	19,838	6,117,962	\$308
RAMSEY	16,431	5,004,292	\$305
CHISHOLM	5,167	1,536,777	\$297
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	2,173,455	\$297
DILWORTH	2,992	867,259	\$290
LINO LAKES	13,756	3,839,815	\$279
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	2,482,682	\$276
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	2,560,013	\$275
ST. PAUL	270,441	73,622,524	\$272
ROCHESTER	77,209	20,999,910	\$272
PIPESTONE	4,543	1,210,850	\$267
LUVERNE	4,575	1,215,241	\$266
ANOKA	17,693	4,692,702	\$265
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	11,513,786	\$262
RED WING	15,770	4,110,176	\$261
LA CRESCENT	4,557	1,176,521	\$258
AUSTIN	22,082	5,697,750	\$258
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	999,208	\$258
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	1,217,009	\$255
BLUE EARTH	3,707	944,253	\$255
FARIBAULT	18,838	4,762,105	\$253
ST. CLOUD	58,646	14,529,868	\$248
HUTCHINSON	12,587	3,022,176	\$240
MANKATO	32,000	7,663,077	\$239
MARSHALL	12,348	2,897,316	\$235

Table 12
Ranking of Per Capita Total Capital Outlays
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
EAGAN	57,757	\$13,539,493	\$234
MINNETONKA	51,607	11,800,459	\$229
JACKSON	3,561	800,442	\$225
BRAINERD	12,591	2,780,438	\$221
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	6,223,852	\$218
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	12,966,132	\$212
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	2,290,505	\$211
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	4,171,250	\$206
GLENCOE	5,196	1,065,217	\$205
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	9,726,712	\$203
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	5,704,040	\$196
CRYSTAL	23,667	4,573,652	\$193
HIBBING	17,824	3,411,224	\$191
MOORHEAD	33,800	6,457,624	\$191
WORTHINGTON	10,411	1,958,584	\$188
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	1,779,656	\$188
OAKDALE	24,862	4,663,014	\$188
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	1,028,888	\$186
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	1,054,478	\$184
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	613,361	\$184
WACONIA	4,598	842,243	\$183
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	7,564,423	\$182
ROSEVILLE	34,014	5,983,104	\$176
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	4,491,543	\$173
PRINCETON	3,815	656,871	\$172
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	1,427,084	\$171
MORA	2,999	501,319	\$167
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	2,136,412	\$167
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	620,180	\$166
LAKE ELMO	6,192	1,006,856	\$163
DAYTON	5,058	808,283	\$160
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	2,249,951	\$158
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	4,246,557	\$157
ST. CHARLES	3,002	471,277	\$157
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	598,383	\$157
MEDINA	3,707	580,655	\$157
VIRGINIA	9,169	1,426,579	\$156
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	806,089	\$151
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	1,231,079	\$149
MORRIS	5,663	829,745	\$147
WINONA	26,612	3,736,378	\$140

Table 12
Ranking of Per Capita Total Capital Outlays
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	\$1,728,658	\$134
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	11,601,490	\$133
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	1,663,158	\$130
DELANO	3,125	402,219	\$129
ALBERT LEA	18,183	2,245,770	\$124
MINNETRISTA	3,890	474,684	\$122
EDINA	47,029	5,724,889	\$122
OAK GROVE	6,254	738,233	\$118
MOUND	9,695	1,138,891	\$117
BAXTER	4,739	548,580	\$116
RICHFIELD	34,672	3,977,984	\$115
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	2,205,043	\$113
NEWPORT	3,689	413,488	\$112
SHOREWOOD	6,889	767,908	\$111
NORTHFIELD	15,859	1,719,939	\$108
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	361,125	\$108
SHOREVIEW	26,118	2,818,108	\$108
HOPKINS	16,665	1,795,380	\$108
COON RAPIDS	60,703	6,438,125	\$106
LITCHFIELD	6,138	635,297	\$104
FRIDLEY	28,267	2,910,894	\$103
WINDOM	4,582	469,922	\$103
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	3,465,911	\$102
OTSEGO	6,391	641,678	\$100
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	279,625	\$99
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	1,724,490	\$92
ELY	3,892	358,974	\$92
GOODVIEW	3,212	295,709	\$92
WADENA	4,269	391,480	\$92
HERMANTOWN	7,133	653,178	\$92
FOREST LAKE	6,641	604,922	\$91
WASECA	8,434	765,755	\$91
BURNSVILLE	56,952	5,150,381	\$90
BLAINE	43,029	3,839,790	\$89
CALEDONIA	2,958	262,742	\$89
BAYPORT	3,151	279,124	\$89
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	569,627	\$84
EVELETH	4,003	326,475	\$82
BEMIDJI	11,509	927,832	\$81
CORCORAN	5,615	447,262	\$80
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	280,055	\$76

Table 12
Ranking of Per Capita Total Capital Outlays
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	\$704,930	\$73
ORONO	7,577	471,359	\$62
ROCKFORD	3,048	189,049	\$62
HASTINGS	16,920	1,038,566	\$61
ST. JAMES	4,440	235,676	\$53
PROCTOR	3,024	152,675	\$50
HAM LAKE	11,030	502,866	\$46
KASSON	4,142	188,428	\$45
BIG LAKE	4,022	169,170	\$42
AFTON	2,881	120,626	\$42
ST. PETER	9,789	399,583	\$41
PLAINVIEW	2,911	116,316	\$40
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	174,827	\$32
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	82,934	\$27
EAST BETHEL	9,172	242,249	\$26
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	145,620	\$21
LAUDERDALE	2,716	39,596	\$15
HUGO	5,625	48,032	\$9
NORTH OAKS	3,718	8,649	\$2
GRANT	4,070	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$912,541,019	\$278

Table 13
Ranking of Per Capita Debt Service Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
CHANHASSEN	16,199	\$12,788,369	\$789
BUFFALO	9,114	4,607,194	\$506
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	6,444,295	\$504
MONTICELLO	6,334	3,178,449	\$502
WACONIA	4,598	2,159,751	\$470
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	5,999,334	\$465
BURNSVILLE	56,952	25,747,506	\$452
ROCKFORD	3,048	1,260,843	\$414
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	2,145,208	\$401
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	5,304,345	\$392
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	138,310,065	\$380
CHASKA	14,370	5,446,778	\$379
LAKEVILLE	36,002	13,345,109	\$371
BLUE EARTH	3,707	1,290,511	\$348
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	9,189,269	\$341
OSSEO	2,562	830,398	\$324
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	3,919,973	\$319
STILLWATER	15,906	5,073,515	\$319
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	6,655,533	\$319
RED WING	15,770	4,927,035	\$312
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	14,906,541	\$312
CRYSTAL	23,667	7,350,306	\$311
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	26,700,872	\$306
SAVAGE	15,152	4,204,170	\$277
OAKDALE	24,862	6,774,657	\$272
WAITE PARK	5,970	1,626,455	\$272
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	3,141,803	\$272
NEW HOPE	21,698	5,890,934	\$271
CANNON FALLS	3,508	948,349	\$270
WOODBURY	33,426	8,959,329	\$268
HUTCHINSON	12,587	3,357,180	\$267
WAYZATA	4,027	1,067,187	\$265
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	2,440,623	\$262
BAXTER	4,739	1,231,355	\$260
LE SUEUR	3,834	973,845	\$254
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	844,079	\$253
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	8,595,784	\$253
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	10,464,723	\$252
FARMINGTON	8,770	2,206,476	\$252
LAKE CITY	4,532	1,131,000	\$250
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	1,942,075	\$249

Table 13
Ranking of Per Capita Debt Service Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
JORDAN	3,019	\$739,581	\$245
EAGAN	57,757	14,055,031	\$243
CORCORAN	5,615	1,332,785	\$237
ANDOVER	21,495	4,950,242	\$230
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	4,406,380	\$227
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	6,269,774	\$220
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	4,954,391	\$219
GLENCOE	5,196	1,130,597	\$218
COON RAPIDS	60,703	13,150,648	\$217
ELK RIVER	14,019	3,027,766	\$216
BAYPORT	3,151	661,348	\$210
LINO LAKES	13,756	2,880,061	\$209
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	2,206,600	\$203
ST. PAUL	270,441	54,423,310	\$201
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	1,521,605	\$199
GOODVIEW	3,212	614,501	\$191
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	1,398,404	\$191
DILWORTH	2,992	568,804	\$190
WINDOM	4,582	833,062	\$182
MOORHEAD	33,800	5,970,653	\$177
LA CRESCENT	4,557	802,303	\$176
WILLMAR	18,654	3,257,536	\$175
FARIBAULT	18,838	3,206,083	\$170
PLAINVIEW	2,911	490,449	\$168
MEDINA	3,707	620,247	\$167
SHAKOPEE	14,292	2,343,605	\$164
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	499,803	\$164
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	617,691	\$162
CHAMPLIN	19,838	3,202,255	\$161
OLIVIA	2,620	416,656	\$159
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	1,323,121	\$158
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	902,445	\$158
SARTELL	7,536	1,186,534	\$157
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	474,053	\$153
MINNETRISTA	3,890	592,457	\$152
PRINCETON	3,815	577,423	\$151
NORTHFIELD	15,859	2,398,663	\$151
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	3,055,484	\$151
NEWPORT	3,689	556,930	\$151
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	6,773,343	\$151
SHOREWOOD	6,889	1,032,419	\$150

Table 13
Ranking of Per Capita Debt Service Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	\$447,103	\$149
DELANO	3,125	464,910	\$149
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	653,545	\$148
ROSEVILLE	34,014	5,035,597	\$148
NEW ULM	13,881	2,017,832	\$145
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	800,217	\$145
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	585,471	\$144
EDINA	47,029	6,778,815	\$144
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	735,683	\$142
MANKATO	32,000	4,525,980	\$141
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	1,847,098	\$141
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	468,789	\$140
FAIRMONT	11,337	1,589,460	\$140
MARSHALL	12,348	1,714,039	\$139
DULUTH	85,511	11,817,694	\$138
MORA	2,999	414,163	\$138
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	3,584,205	\$138
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	3,974,803	\$137
STAPLES	2,999	400,147	\$133
HASTINGS	16,920	2,255,086	\$133
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	1,234,429	\$130
BIG LAKE	4,022	522,099	\$130
ST. CLOUD	58,646	7,562,460	\$129
PIPESTONE	4,543	571,422	\$126
VIRGINIA	9,169	1,118,077	\$122
RICHFIELD	34,672	4,137,350	\$119
MINNETONKA	51,607	6,141,959	\$119
LUVERNE	4,575	525,361	\$115
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	941,128	\$114
ST. JAMES	4,440	491,847	\$111
WORTHINGTON	10,411	1,141,345	\$110
CROOKSTON	8,152	886,114	\$109
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	960,932	\$107
BENSON	3,222	333,011	\$103
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	686,790	\$100
FOREST LAKE	6,641	648,010	\$98
MELROSE	2,722	262,222	\$96
HOPKINS	16,665	1,602,902	\$96
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	781,689	\$93
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	263,852	\$93
DAYTON	5,058	464,382	\$92

Table 13
Ranking of Per Capita Debt Service Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ELY	3,892	\$357,067	\$92
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	492,206	\$91
PINE CITY	2,775	247,469	\$89
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	438,238	\$87
BLAINE	43,029	3,666,732	\$85
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	312,817	\$84
BRAINERD	12,591	1,054,684	\$84
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	420,277	\$84
CLOQUET	11,164	931,256	\$83
MOUND	9,695	805,765	\$83
OWATONNA	20,577	1,709,860	\$83
AUSTIN	22,082	1,824,924	\$83
ORONO	7,577	620,682	\$82
EAST BETHEL	9,172	751,308	\$82
PROCTOR	3,024	244,821	\$81
WINONA	26,612	2,139,342	\$80
MORRIS	5,663	452,576	\$80
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	1,475,888	\$79
ST. PETER	9,789	735,996	\$75
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	269,795	\$72
SHOREVIEW	26,118	1,858,432	\$71
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	338,366	\$71
HIBBING	17,824	1,248,121	\$70
CALEDONIA	2,958	206,181	\$70
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	268,737	\$69
HUGO	5,625	382,943	\$68
TWO HARBORS	3,597	241,440	\$67
LITCHFIELD	6,138	406,080	\$66
HERMANTOWN	7,133	461,086	\$65
PLYMOUTH	60,344	3,830,539	\$63
ANOKA	17,693	1,052,266	\$59
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	3,613,409	\$59
RAMSEY	16,431	953,599	\$58
FRIDLEY	28,267	1,584,029	\$56
OAK GROVE	6,254	344,778	\$55
WADENA	4,269	230,971	\$54
BEMIDJI	11,509	621,408	\$54
LAUDERDALE	2,716	142,045	\$52
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	738,565	\$52
ST. CHARLES	3,002	154,234	\$51
JACKSON	3,561	179,481	\$50

Table 13
Ranking of Per Capita Debt Service Expenditures
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
GLENWOOD	2,593	\$121,702	\$47
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	1,989,389	\$45
GRANT	4,070	159,623	\$39
CHISHOLM	5,167	194,661	\$38
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	468,955	\$37
KASSON	4,142	132,354	\$32
ALBERT LEA	18,183	572,556	\$31
ROCHESTER	77,209	2,014,636	\$26
EVELETH	4,003	101,194	\$25
WASECA	8,434	211,837	\$25
HAM LAKE	11,030	240,731	\$22
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	178,498	\$21
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	114,432	\$17
OTSEGO	6,391	76,860	\$12
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	81,073	\$12
LAKE ELMO	6,192	7,300	\$1
NORTH OAKS	3,718	0	\$0
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	0	\$0
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	0	\$0
AFTON	2,881	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$658,668,498	\$201

Table 14
Ranking of Per Capita Outstanding Long-Term Debt
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Outstanding Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
BLUE EARTH	3,707	\$20,473,500	\$5,523
WACONIA	4,598	23,977,767	\$5,215
CAMBRIDGE	5,356	26,774,745	\$4,999
PARK RAPIDS	3,003	14,433,170	\$4,806
GLENCOE	5,196	22,981,959	\$4,423
BUFFALO	9,114	36,742,134	\$4,031
HUTCHINSON	12,587	49,011,067	\$3,894
MARSHALL	12,348	46,242,851	\$3,745
CHASKA	14,370	51,873,958	\$3,610
CHANHASSEN	16,199	57,309,389	\$3,538
LE SUEUR	3,834	13,343,231	\$3,480
SAVAGE	15,152	50,650,879	\$3,343
OSSEO	2,562	8,340,000	\$3,255
VIRGINIA	9,169	28,921,465	\$3,154
SAUK CENTRE	3,819	11,712,111	\$3,067
MINNEAPOLIS	364,382	1,095,489,186	\$3,006
WAYZATA	4,027	11,910,000	\$2,958
OLIVIA	2,620	7,673,318	\$2,929
NEW PRAGUE	4,052	11,055,646	\$2,728
JORDAN	3,019	8,163,000	\$2,704
NEW ULM	13,881	35,632,669	\$2,567
MONTEVIDEO	5,524	14,117,872	\$2,556
PRINCETON	3,815	9,701,748	\$2,543
WOODBURY	33,426	82,654,413	\$2,473
CANNON FALLS	3,508	8,435,000	\$2,405
BLOOMINGTON	87,292	196,415,441	\$2,250
LITCHFIELD	6,138	13,527,050	\$2,204
MOORHEAD	33,800	74,213,995	\$2,196
REDWOOD FALLS	5,164	11,264,163	\$2,181
DELANO	3,125	6,530,302	\$2,090
GRANITE FALLS	3,054	6,130,957	\$2,008
EDINA	47,029	93,735,000	\$1,993
GRAND RAPIDS	8,366	16,628,248	\$1,988
ST. CLOUD	58,646	115,569,302	\$1,971
BAXTER	4,739	9,324,983	\$1,968
WILLMAR	18,654	34,538,035	\$1,852
ROSEMOUNT	12,272	22,710,000	\$1,851
MELROSE	2,722	5,010,000	\$1,841
WORTHINGTON	10,411	19,057,152	\$1,830
MANKATO	32,000	57,990,000	\$1,812
BAYPORT	3,151	5,665,000	\$1,798

Table 14
Ranking of Per Capita Outstanding Long-Term Debt
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Outstanding Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
ST. PAUL	270,441	\$484,094,780	\$1,790
BELLE PLAINE	3,334	5,805,000	\$1,741
SAUK RAPIDS	9,318	15,885,777	\$1,705
DULUTH	85,511	145,775,000	\$1,705
WINDOM	4,582	7,750,560	\$1,692
MORA	2,999	5,024,200	\$1,675
MAPLE GROVE	44,996	73,936,602	\$1,643
ELK RIVER	14,019	22,887,959	\$1,633
STILLWATER	15,906	25,785,000	\$1,621
GOLDEN VALLEY	20,870	33,813,103	\$1,620
LUVERNE	4,575	7,341,967	\$1,605
FARMINGTON	8,770	14,040,693	\$1,601
BIG LAKE	4,022	6,393,703	\$1,590
INVER GROVE HEIGHTS	26,981	42,076,500	\$1,559
LAKE CITY	4,532	7,052,665	\$1,556
MONTICELLO	6,334	9,765,000	\$1,542
VADNAIS HEIGHTS	12,895	19,510,249	\$1,513
THIEF RIVER FALLS	8,285	12,327,400	\$1,488
SHAKOPEE	14,292	21,183,226	\$1,482
WAITE PARK	5,970	8,705,000	\$1,458
CROOKSTON	8,152	11,800,725	\$1,448
FAIRMONT	11,337	16,367,000	\$1,444
HASTINGS	16,920	24,108,087	\$1,425
MAHTOMEDI	6,865	9,750,000	\$1,420
NORTH MANKATO	11,561	16,330,000	\$1,413
EDEN PRAIRIE	47,840	67,250,096	\$1,406
LITTLE FALLS	7,647	10,701,813	\$1,399
STAPLES	2,999	4,172,896	\$1,391
DETROIT LAKES	7,324	10,185,652	\$1,391
LAKEVILLE	36,002	49,855,465	\$1,385
PIPESTONE	4,543	6,290,048	\$1,385
CHAMPLIN	19,838	27,126,191	\$1,367
MOUNDS VIEW	12,789	17,397,275	\$1,360
AUSTIN	22,082	29,865,819	\$1,352
NEWPORT	3,689	4,873,096	\$1,321
FERGUS FALLS	13,079	17,250,314	\$1,319
BURNSVILLE	56,952	74,308,372	\$1,305
NORTH BRANCH	5,726	7,401,474	\$1,293
ROSEVILLE	34,014	43,858,928	\$1,289
ANDOVER	21,495	26,538,160	\$1,235
MENDOTA HEIGHTS	10,856	13,000,000	\$1,197

Table 14
Ranking of Per Capita Outstanding Long-Term Debt
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Outstanding Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
GOODVIEW	3,212	\$3,802,455	\$1,184
NORTHFIELD	15,859	18,336,295	\$1,156
TWO HARBORS	3,597	4,117,353	\$1,145
SLEEPY EYE	3,731	4,180,000	\$1,120
ST. PETER	9,789	10,754,772	\$1,099
OWATONNA	20,577	22,583,636	\$1,098
APPLE VALLEY	41,578	45,615,000	\$1,097
PRIOR LAKE	13,519	14,460,669	\$1,070
JACKSON	3,561	3,728,084	\$1,047
DILWORTH	2,992	3,091,843	\$1,033
LONG PRAIRIE	2,836	2,875,000	\$1,014
SARTELL	7,536	7,585,000	\$1,007
MORRIS	5,663	5,698,135	\$1,006
SHOREVIEW	26,118	26,067,830	\$998
MINNETRISTA	3,890	3,820,000	\$982
LINO LAKES	13,756	13,318,000	\$968
MAPLEWOOD	34,008	32,799,052	\$964
LA CRESCENT	4,557	4,375,453	\$960
FARIBAULT	18,838	17,908,204	\$951
HIBBING	17,824	16,912,839	\$949
ORONO	7,577	7,155,000	\$944
BROOKLYN PARK	61,297	56,244,500	\$918
OAKDALE	24,862	22,800,000	\$917
STEWARTVILLE	5,032	4,545,298	\$903
BENSON	3,222	2,901,734	\$901
COTTAGE GROVE	29,031	25,796,897	\$889
HOPKINS	16,665	14,638,543	\$878
COON RAPIDS	60,703	53,150,420	\$876
EAGAN	57,757	49,940,709	\$865
GLENWOOD	2,593	2,237,000	\$863
PLAINVIEW	2,911	2,490,000	\$855
PROCTOR	3,024	2,541,844	\$841
ROCKFORD	3,048	2,520,000	\$827
BRECKENRIDGE	3,707	3,024,165	\$816
ST. ANTHONY	8,400	6,828,000	\$813
ELY	3,892	3,147,146	\$809
INDEPENDENCE	3,098	2,485,000	\$802
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20,211	16,190,000	\$801
BEMIDJI	11,509	8,937,377	\$777
WHITE BEAR LAKE	26,017	20,192,567	\$776
ST. JOSEPH	4,406	3,405,484	\$773

Table 14
Ranking of Per Capita Outstanding Long-Term Debt
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Outstanding Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
CRYSTAL	23,667	\$18,165,972	\$768
FRIDLEY	28,267	21,484,747	\$760
ST. JAMES	4,440	3,370,488	\$759
PINE CITY	2,775	2,090,145	\$753
ST. MICHAEL	6,875	5,130,000	\$746
NEW BRIGHTON	22,584	16,794,320	\$744
INTERNATIONAL FALLS	7,810	5,705,000	\$730
WINONA	26,612	19,166,000	\$720
EVELETH	4,003	2,872,867	\$718
EAST GRAND FORKS	9,003	6,458,632	\$717
MEDINA	3,707	2,646,072	\$714
NEW HOPE	21,698	15,440,000	\$712
BROOKLYN CENTER	28,502	20,250,000	\$710
FALCON HEIGHTS	5,384	3,825,000	\$710
CHISHOLM	5,167	3,652,213	\$707
LITTLE CANADA	9,469	6,485,000	\$685
SHOREWOOD	6,889	4,713,500	\$684
WEST ST. PAUL	19,450	13,043,570	\$671
BLAINE	43,029	28,230,000	\$656
DAYTON	5,058	3,303,137	\$653
RICHFIELD	34,672	22,500,000	\$649
ST. PAUL PARK	5,024	3,245,000	\$646
HERMANTOWN	7,133	4,445,288	\$623
ST. LOUIS PARK	43,967	25,964,522	\$591
WASECA	8,434	4,965,000	\$589
OAK PARK HEIGHTS	3,873	2,255,000	\$582
ANOKA	17,693	10,250,000	\$579
KASSON	4,142	2,382,500	\$575
BRAINERD	12,591	6,619,118	\$526
HUGO	5,625	2,950,000	\$524
FOREST LAKE	6,641	3,379,134	\$509
CIRCLE PINES	4,764	2,390,000	\$502
ST. CHARLES	3,002	1,454,589	\$485
CLOQUET	11,164	5,205,000	\$466
ROCHESTER	77,209	35,110,000	\$455
RED WING	15,770	7,139,821	\$453
ROBBINSDALE	14,196	6,415,000	\$452
CALEDONIA	2,958	1,304,422	\$441
ALBERT LEA	18,183	8,015,626	\$441
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	18,683	7,855,577	\$420
MOUND	9,695	3,576,673	\$369

Table 14
Ranking of Per Capita Outstanding Long-Term Debt
Cities Over 2,500 in Population
for the Year Ended December 31, 1996

<u>Name of City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Outstanding Long-Term Debt</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>
LAUDERDALE	2,716	\$920,000	\$339
RAMSEY	16,431	5,530,000	\$337
PLYMOUTH	60,344	18,455,000	\$306
ALEXANDRIA	8,348	2,523,000	\$302
MOUNTAIN IRON	3,338	1,000,000	\$300
EAST BETHEL	9,172	2,736,000	\$298
WADENA	4,269	1,099,483	\$258
OTSEGO	6,391	1,547,188	\$242
OAK GROVE	6,254	1,408,842	\$225
CORCORAN	5,615	1,222,109	\$218
NORTH ST. PAUL	12,764	2,508,279	\$197
SPRING LAKE PARK	6,742	950,500	\$141
GRANT	4,070	445,000	\$109
LAKE ELMO	6,192	650,000	\$105
MINNETONKA	51,607	4,985,000	\$97
HAM LAKE	11,030	706,000	\$64
AFTON	2,881	91,180	\$32
DEEPHAVEN	3,681	40,000	\$11
ARDEN HILLS	9,678	0	\$0
NORTH OAKS	3,718	0	\$0
Average for Cities Over 2,500 in Population	3,283,625	\$4,883,784,319	\$1,487

Appendix A

Factors Affecting City Current Expenditures

Factors Affecting City Current Expenditures

Every city faces a unique situation based upon its population, environment, and many other factors. These differences often result in differences in per capita expenditures. The following factors may influence the expenditures of a given city.

A. Demographics

Age of Housing. In the metropolitan area, the average age of housing in a city reflects not only the probable condition of the city's infrastructure, but several other conditions as well. The League of Minnesota Cities (LMC) found the average age of housing to be indicative of a variety of characteristics, including a higher relative rate of poverty, more tax exempt property, more subsidized housing, and a declining population base. Each of these factors tends to contribute to a city's need for public services, thus creating a demand for higher levels of spending on the provision of public services.

Population. Generally speaking, larger cities spend more per capita. Cities with larger populations face certain challenges not encountered by smaller cities. Simply dealing with large amounts of traffic is one challenge that can become very costly, depending upon the burden carried by an area's streets and highways. Large populations may also indicate high population densities, which in turn are associated with higher poverty and crime rates.

Population decline. A large loss of population can have a very significant effect upon a city's per capita spending. The costs of a city's infrastructure and many of its services do not go down immediately when a number of city residents move away. Even if the city's costs remain the same, their per capita spending will increase because the costs are distributed over a smaller population base.

Income. The median per capita income of a city's residents is related to a city's expenditure level in several ways. Per capita income is indirectly related to a city's ability to raise revenues. Where incomes are lower, property values may also be depressed, reducing a city's tax capacity. Poverty rates, in turn, will be higher, creating greater need for public services.

Crime Rate. High crime rates in Minneapolis and St. Paul require a correspondingly high level of public safety services. Sporting and other entertainment events draw large crowds of nonresidents, and create unusual public safety service needs. Also, higher levels of poverty are also associated with the crime rate of a city, and contribute to an overall greater need for police protection. .

B. Geographic location

Different areas of the state often operate within quite different economic environments. Just the presence of one large business or industry can make quite a difference for an entire region.

Several regions of Minnesota have had greater economic difficulties than the rest of the state. Declines in industries or companies that dominate local economies may result in a higher level of need for public assistance. The current crises in farming may result in lower property values and a decline in revenues for cities in regions whose economies are primarily agriculturally-based. Cities located

in these areas may have more difficulty raising revenues, and also may face higher demands for public services from a population hard hit by economic difficulties.

C. Revenue sources

Tax capacity per capita. The amount of money any individual or entity spends is directly related to the amount that is available to spend. Likewise, the costs of doing business are directly related to the amounts of revenue that can be generated to meet the costs. The greater the amount and types of revenue available to a city, the more it will spend. The more it costs to provide services in a city, the more funds the city will raise.

Taconite Aid. Many cities located in the “Iron Range” are eligible to receive special funding in the form of taconite aid. For a number of years, revenues in these cities were greater than they might have been without the distribution of taconite aid, especially for cities without taconite processing plants. In addition, the availability of taconite aid enabled these cities to spend without raising property taxes. Residents' incentive to hold down city spending was limited.

Enterprise Funds. This report does not reflect expenditures accounted for in enterprise funds. The most common enterprise funds are for sewer and water operations. Many cities also charge fees for refuse disposal, recycling, and other public services. Some finance park and recreation programs and/or facilities through user fees, particularly golf courses and swimming pools. Cities that offer these services as part of their current expenditures will show higher per capita expenditures in this report than those that provide the services through enterprise funds.

D. Shared services, joint powers agreements

A significant practice among cities is the sharing of services and the use of joint powers agreements to provide necessary services. "Joint exercise of powers" is defined in Minnesota Statutes 1990, Chapter 471, Section 59. Such arrangements allow cities to provide services jointly with other cities and thus pool their resources. For example, the metropolitan cities of Circle Pines, Lexington, and Centerville have a joint powers agreement to provide police protection services.

A number of cities share services through the use of contracts. For example, the City of St. Paul contracts with several other cities in Ramsey County for the provision of water. The City of St. Anthony contracts with Falcon Heights and Lauderdale to provide police protection. In Greater Minnesota, the City of Thief River Falls provides fire services to five townships on a contractual basis.

Shared service arrangements are not necessarily formal; some cities provide services to other jurisdictions on an informal basis. The importance of shared services and joint powers agreements on this per capita analysis of city expenditures has to do primarily with the population number used to determine the per capita rates. If a city of 3,000 provides services to a neighbor city of 1,000 population, the size of the population served is actually 4,000. The first city's expenditures for the service, however, will be divided by 3,000 to yield the per capita rate. The calculated per capita rate, therefore, will be too high.

The Office of the State Auditor does not collect information on joint powers agreements such that

would enable us to divide every expenditure by a different population figure. It is imperative, therefore, that in those instances where one city's expenditures appear higher than the average, the reader exercise caution in interpreting the numbers and investigate further into the possible sharing of services and/or the use of joint powers.

E. Proximity to county, regional, or state-run programs/facilities

If your neighbor has a pool and they are willing to let you use it, you probably won't install one of your own. Cities are subject to the same effect of proximity. For example, the city that houses the county library probably won't build their own. Similarly, cities located close to a regional or state park may opt not to develop or expand their own park program. Smaller cities located near larger cities may do the same.

Remoteness is related to the idea of proximity, only with the opposite effect. The degree of isolation experienced by a community, whether geographic or technological (e.g., lack of advanced telecommunications capability), can affect service needs and costs. Cities that are remote from other communities may not have the opportunity to participate in joint powers arrangements or have access to urban amenities, and thus may need to provide a wider range of services out of their own budgets.

F. Types of industry present and service needs

One factor that can have a significant effect on an individual city's situation is the type of industry present in the city. For example, heavy industries such as paper mills may place particularly heavy burdens on the city's water supply, sewers, fire department or streets. At the same time, the presence of these industries contributes to the property tax base of the city. Expenditures for these services may be higher than for other cities, but the cost is not necessarily borne by the residents of the city.

G. Source of labor

The extent to which a city depends upon other than full-time, salaried employees will affect the levels of expenditures. The following types of arrangements can reduce the full-time complement of staff: extensive use of part-time employees; significant reliance on volunteers; and use of contracts for specific projects or for general services. Besides lower wages to part-time employees, an important reduction created through these types of arrangements is in the area of fringe benefits, which are not generally paid either to part-time employees, volunteers, or individuals hired on a contract basis.

Some employee arrangements may increase, rather than reduce costs. Some cities' expenditures are affected by the extensive unionization of their work force. Because of the role of the unions, salary costs may be more difficult for these cities to control.

H. Other Factors

The effects of weather and natural disasters can significantly affect the expenditures for certain services over a period of time. Cities affected by floods and tornadoes may have higher public safety, streets and highways, and infrastructure costs for a year or two. During winters in which there is an unusually high snow fall, cities may have increased expenditures for snow removal.

There are many other incidental factors not included in this list. Explanations of differences in city expenditures should be pursued with city officials to better understand each city's per capita expenditures.