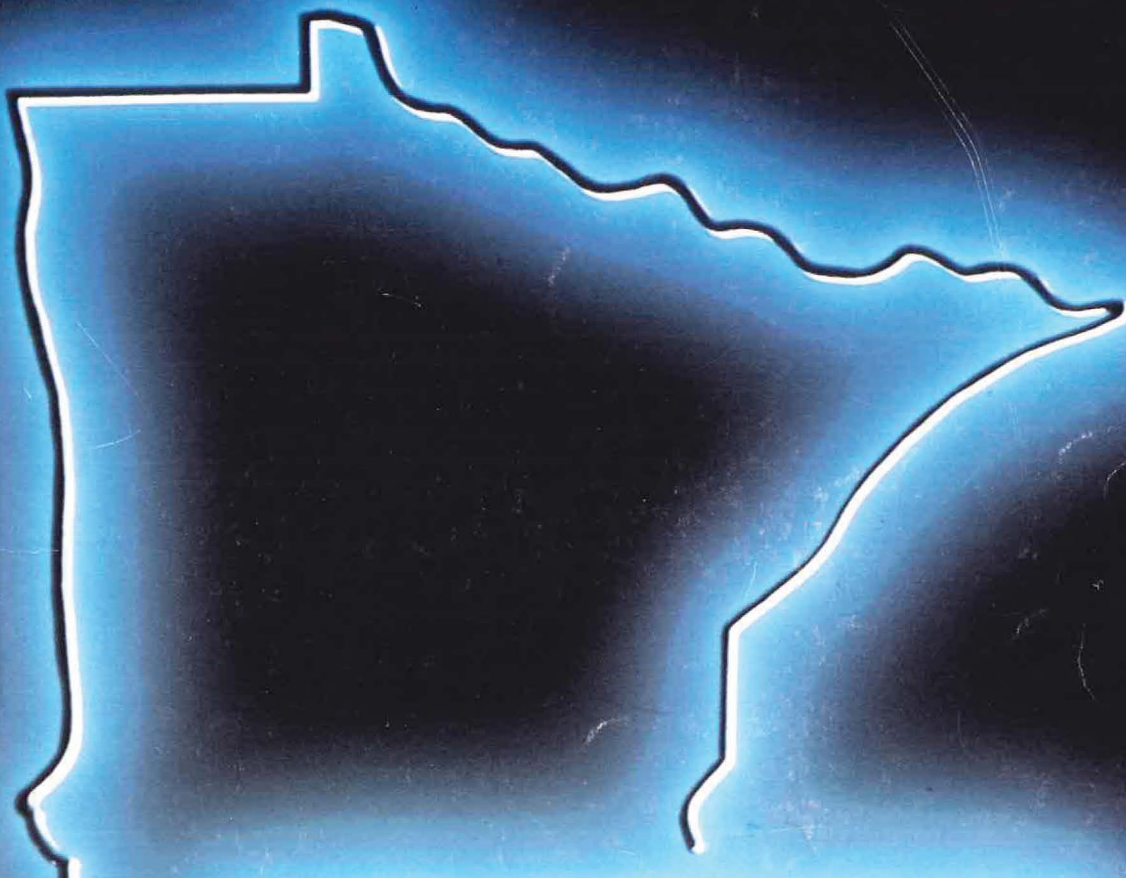

# MINNESOTA IN THE EIGHTIES

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# Minnesota In The Eighties. . . Its People And Its Land

A report in conjunction with
Minnesota Horizons 1983

Prepared by
Division of Planning
Department of Energy, Planning, and Development

January 1983

# FOREWORD

This report has been prepared in conjunction with Minnesota Horizons 1983. Horizons is a presentation to provide the legislature with an opportunity to examine the economic and social changes as we move into the 1980s.

"Minnesota In The Eighties, Its People And Its Land" is a series of "fact sheets" that exhibit the state's human, natural, and physical resources. It contains annotated maps, graphs, and charts that describe the condition of the state's resources in the 1970s which are the basis for projections into the 1980s. The topics include current demographic profiles, the natural resource economic base, and the condition of the urban infrastructure. This overview attempts to quantify those trends that are revealed by current events and to form the basis for policy decisions that will set the course for the future.

This report was prepared by the Division of Planning, Department of Energy, Planning, and Development. In addition to the data provided by the Minnesota State Agencies, a considerable amount of data was provided by the 1980 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Land Use Change Project funded by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources (LCMR). Graphics were produced at the University of Minnesota Computer Center, Professional Services Division and Graphic Group facility.

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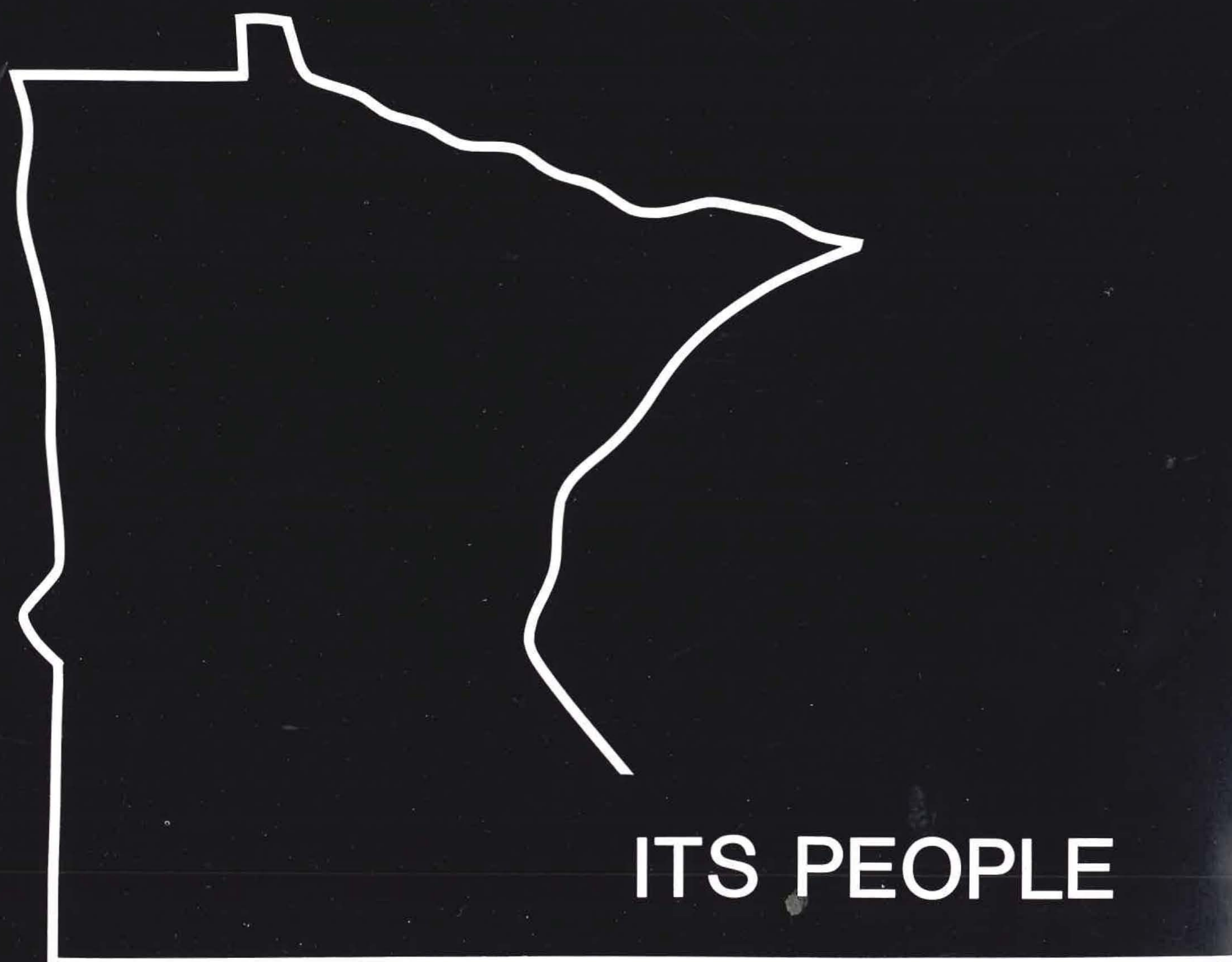
## Minnesota In The Eighties

### Its People



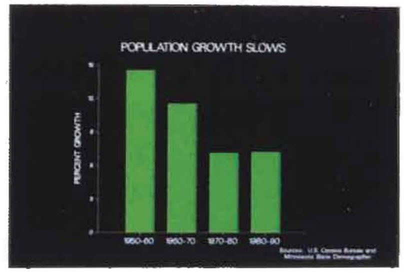
### Its Land

# MINNESOTA IN THE EIGHTIES . . .



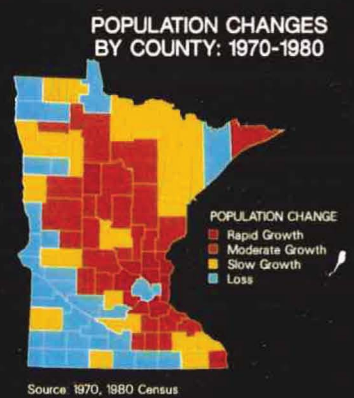
# POPULATION CHANGE

Population growth has slowed but is more widely distributed through the state with fewer counties experiencing loss. Suburbs continue to grow while rural areas grow more rapidly.



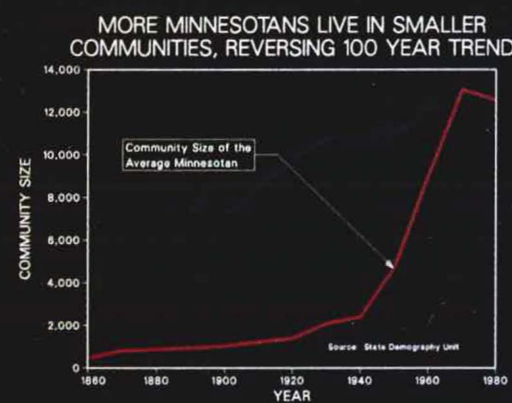

## POPULATION CHANGE

Suburbs and lake areas experience the greatest growth in the 1970s.



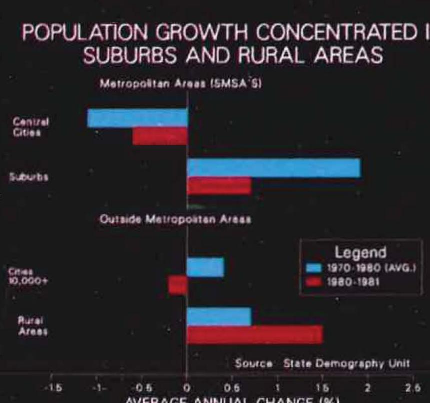

## COMMUNITY SIZE

More Minnesotans live in smaller communities reversing a 100-year trend.



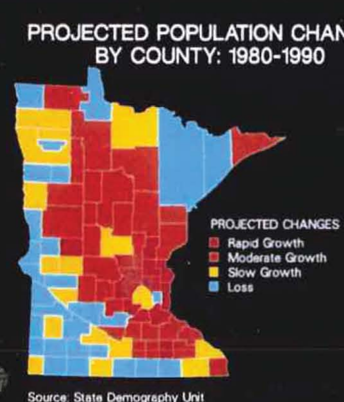

## RECENT GROWTH

Population growth is concentrated in suburbs and rural areas.



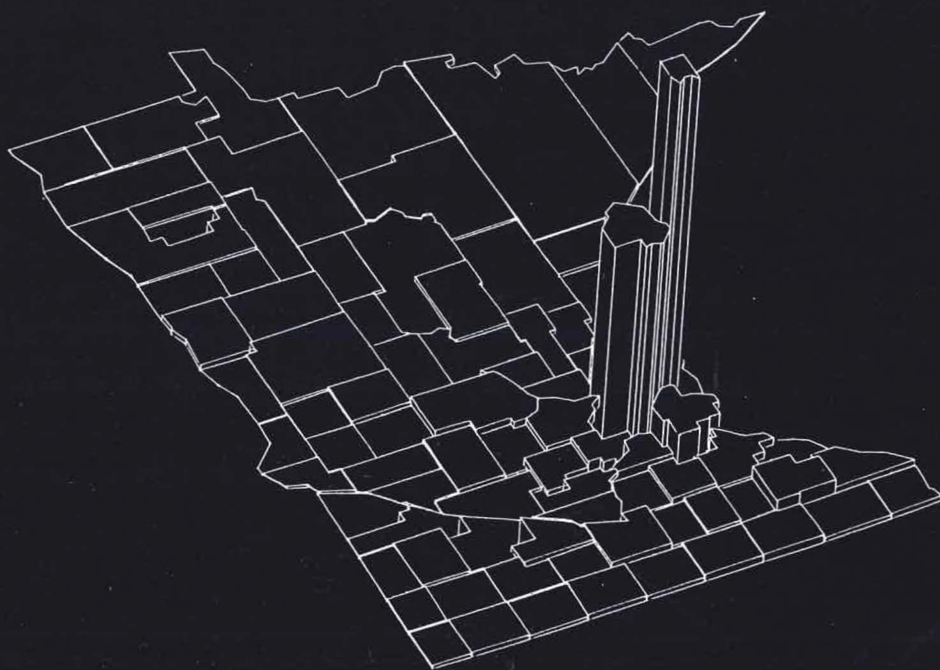

## PROJECTED GROWTH

Newer suburbs and exurbs will experience strong growth in the 1980s.



## POPULATION DENSITY
## POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETER

The most densely settled area is in the Metro Region.



Source: 1980 Census

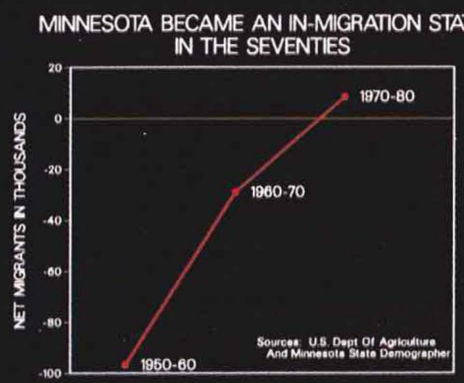
## POPULATION CHANGE IN THE UPPER MIDWEST, 1970-1980.

Minnesota leads the Upper Midwest in population growth during the 1970s.


Source: 1980 Census

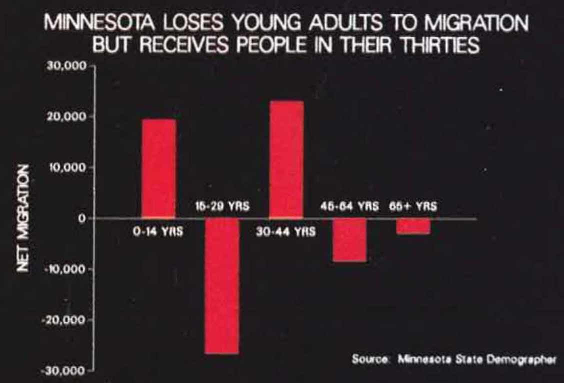
## MIGRATION

Minnesota becomes an in-migration state in the 1970s.



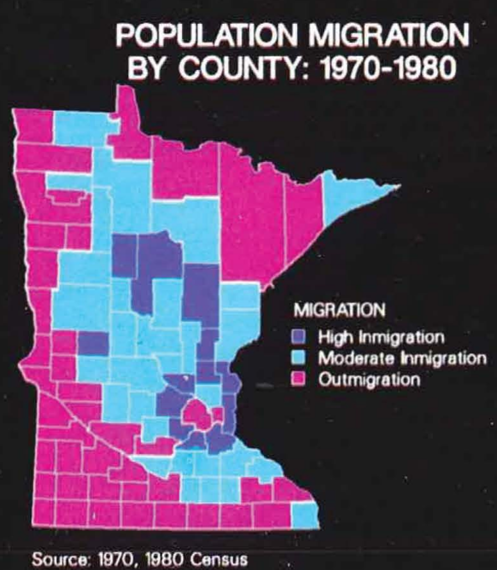

## MIGRATION BY AGE

Minnesota loses young adults but receives people in their thirties.



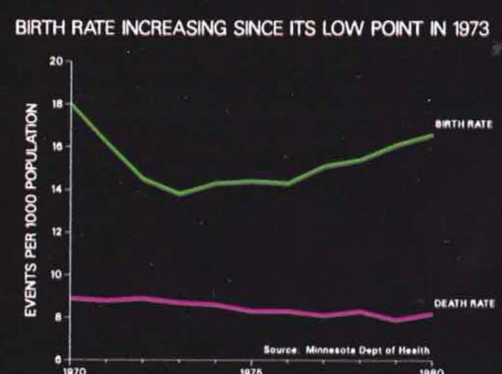

## MIGRATION 1970-1980

Suburbs, exurbs and lakes areas experience strong in-migration.



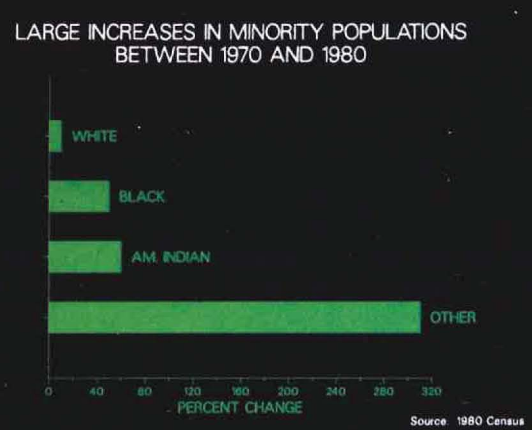

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Birth rate is increasing since its low point in 1973.



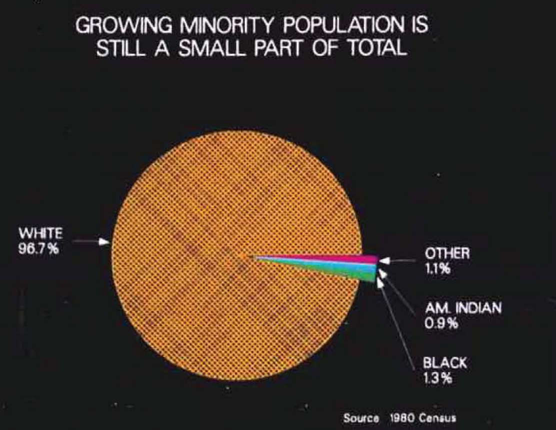
## GROWTH RATES BY RACE

Large increases in minorities occur between 1970 and 1980.



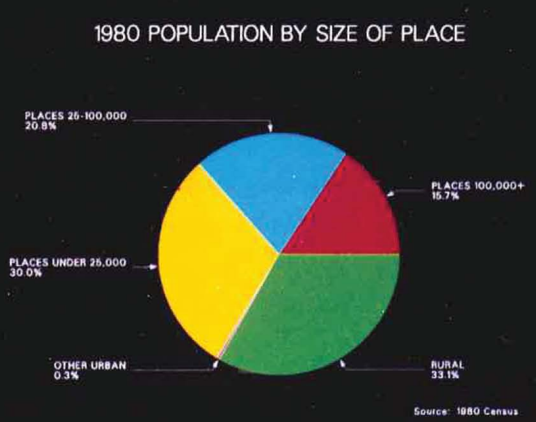

## RACE DISTRIBUTION

Minorities are still a small percentage of the population.



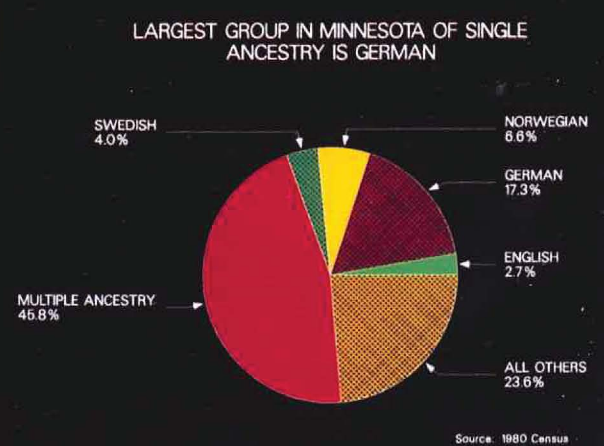

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

One-third of Minnesota still lives in rural areas in 1980.



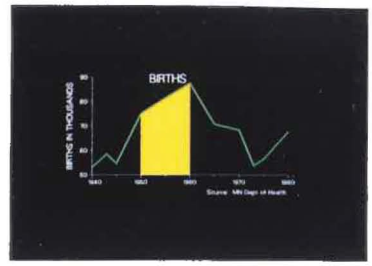

## ANCESTRY

German is the largest single ancestry in Minnesota



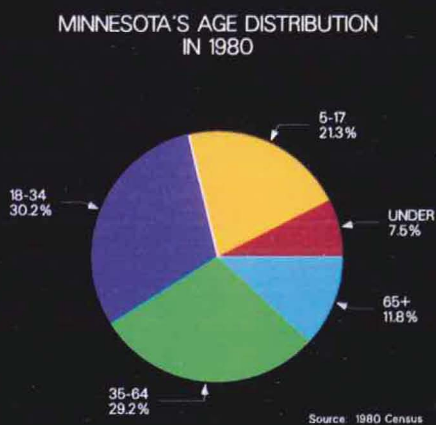
# AGE OF THE POPULATION

During the 1970s the baby boom reached adulthood creating significant changes in the social and economic characteristics of Minnesota.



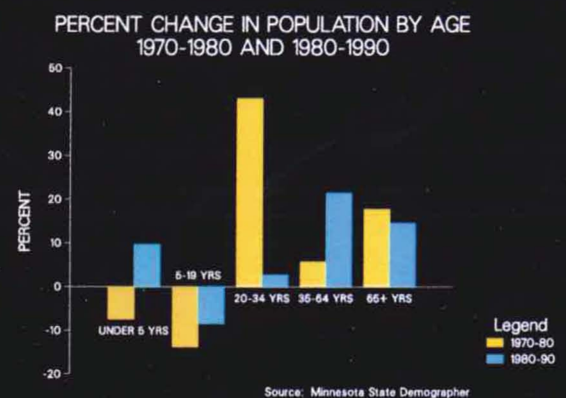

## AGE DISTRIBUTION

The baby boom includes almost one-third of the total population.



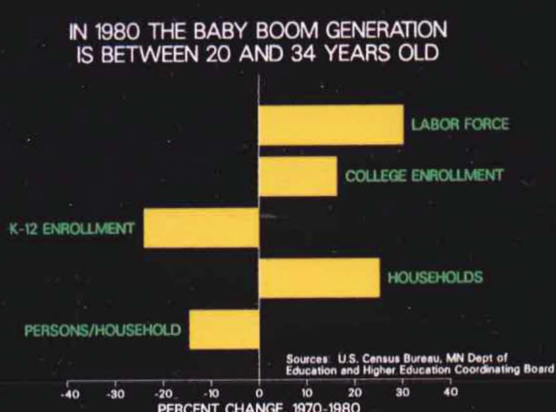

## CHANGE BY AGE

The 1970s see big increases in young adults, reflecting the baby boom.



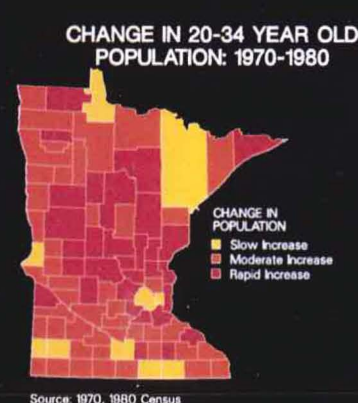

## SOCIAL EFFECTS

In 1980 the baby boom generation is between 20 and 34 years old.



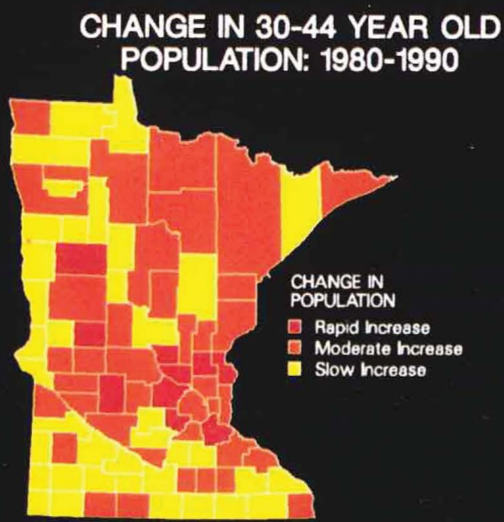

## CHANGE IN YOUNG ADULTS

Most counties experience rapid increases in young adults during the 1970s.



## PROJECTED BABY BOOM

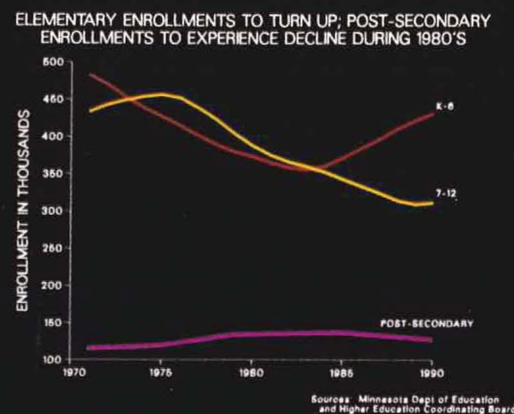
Most counties will experience large increases in persons 30 to 44 years old during the 1980s.




Source: State Demography Unit

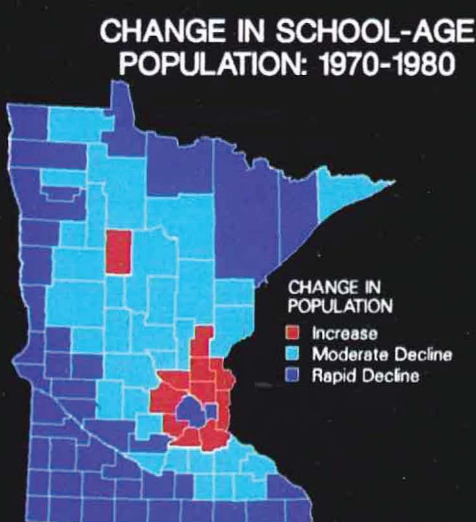
## SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

Grades 1-6 will see increased enrollments while post-secondary begin to see declines.




## SCHOOL AGE POPULATION

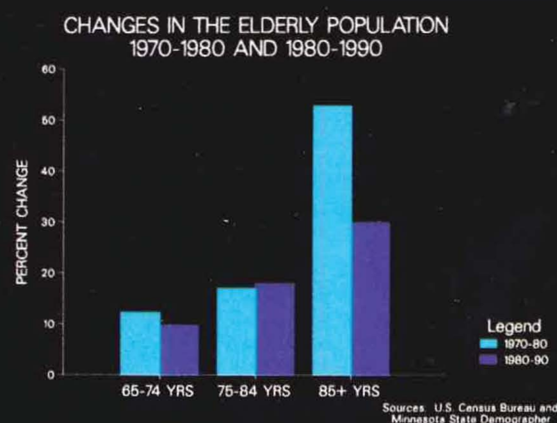
Most counties experience substantial declines in school age population during the 1970s.




Source: 1970, 1980 Census

## CHANGE IN ELDERLY

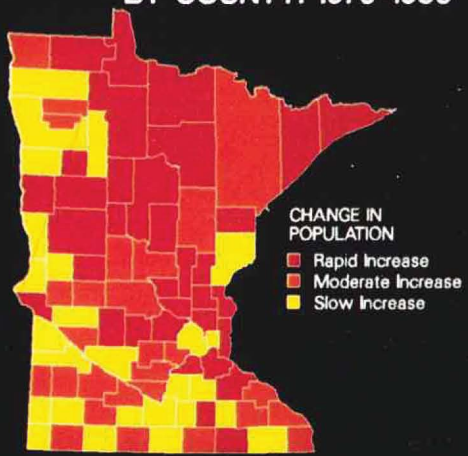
Biggest changes in older population are among those 85 years and older.



## 65 AND OVER

Every county increases in older populations during the 1970s.

**CHANGE IN 65+ POPULATION BY COUNTY: 1970-1980**

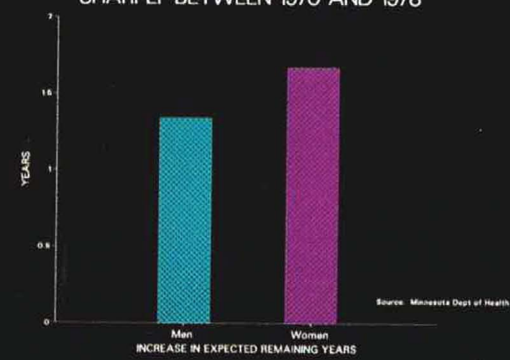



Source: 1970, 1980 Census

## INCREASED LONGEVITY

Life span of persons 65 years old increases sharply during the 1970s.

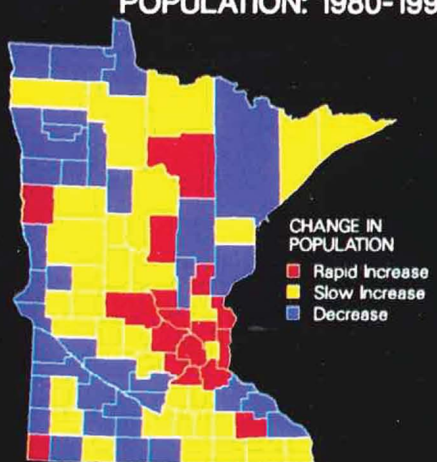
LIFE SPAN OF 65 YEAR OLDS INCREASED SHARPLY BETWEEN 1970 AND 1978




## PROJECTED 65-74 YEARS OLD

Suburban counties will see the most rapid increases in persons 65-74 years old during the 1980s.

**CHANGE IN 65-74 YEAR OLD POPULATION: 1980-1990**

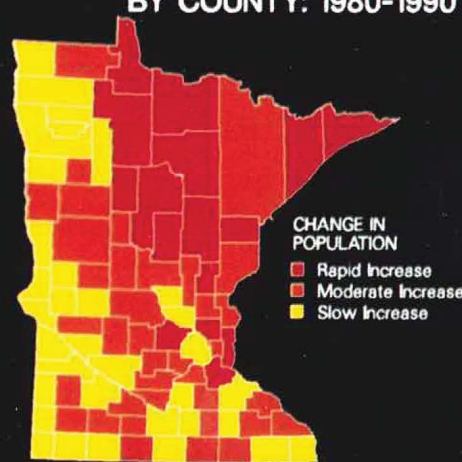



Source: State Demography Unit

## PROJECTED 75 AND OLDER

Most counties will see substantial increases in persons 75 and older during the 1980s.

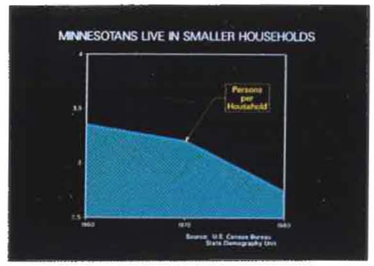
**CHANGE IN 75+ POPULATION BY COUNTY: 1980-1990**




Source: State Demography Unit

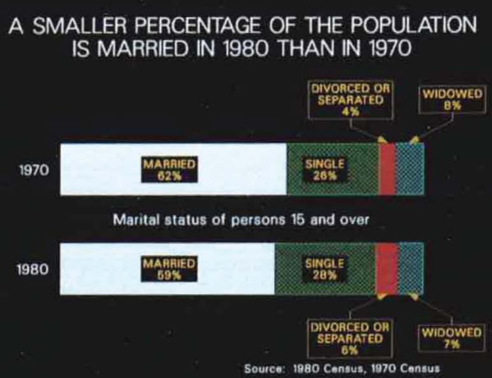
# SOCIAL CHANGE

The changing age structure coupled with ongoing social change has had major impacts on family structure.




## MARITAL STATUS

More persons 15 years and older were single or divorced in 1980.

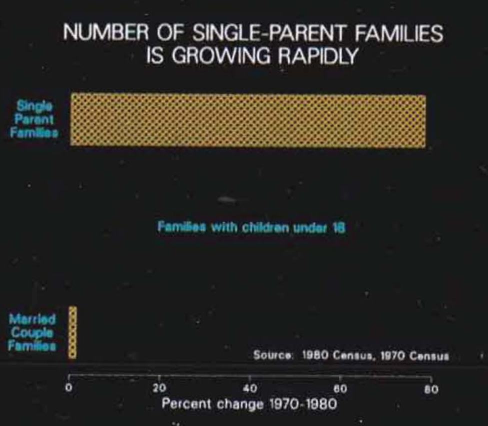



## SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

Largest growth occurs in one-person households during the 1970s.

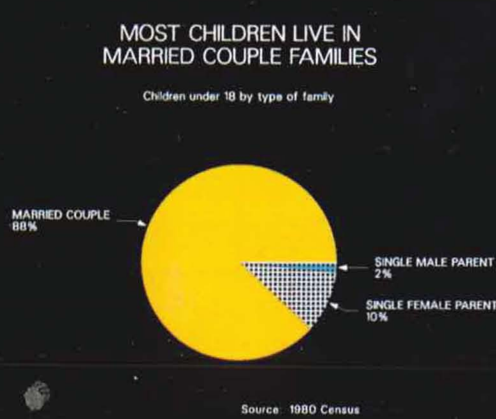

## TYPE OF FAMILY

An increasing number of families are headed by single parents.



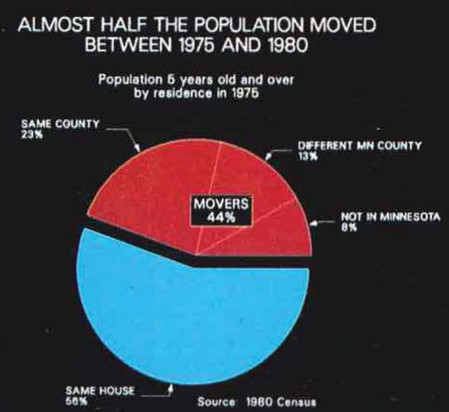

## FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Most children live in married couple families.



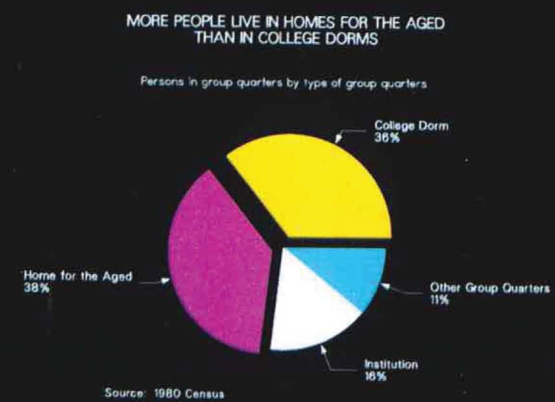
## RESIDENCE IN 1975

44.4% of persons 5 years and older move between 1975 and 1980.



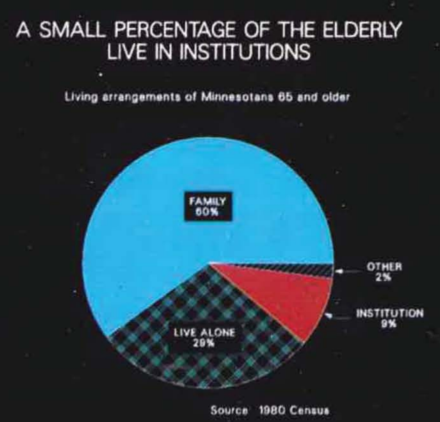

## GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION

More Minnesotans live in homes for the aged than in college dorms in 1980.



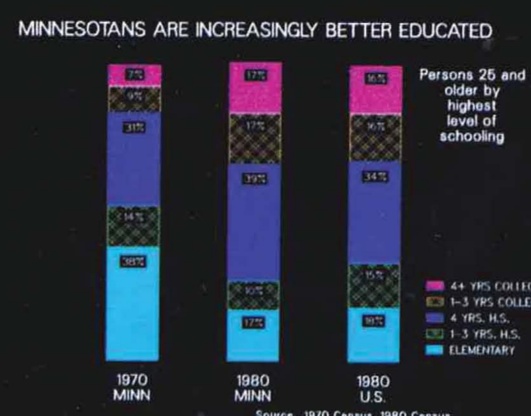

## ELDERLY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

A small percentage of the elderly live in institutions.

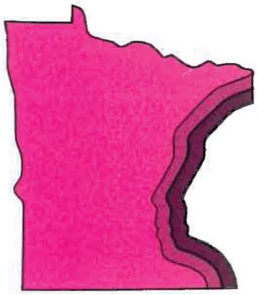



## YEARS OF SCHOOLING

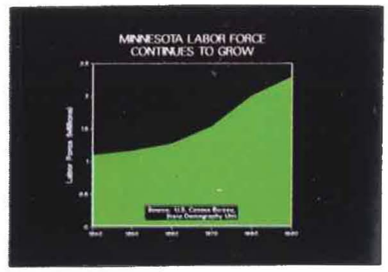
Average education of persons 25 years and older increases in the 1970s and remains above the national average.



# LABOR FORCE

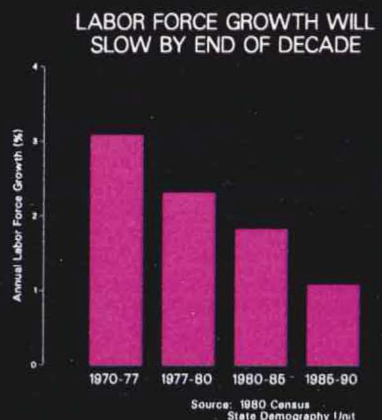


The 1970s saw an unprecedented growth in the labor force as large numbers of the baby boom generation, especially the women, sought employment.



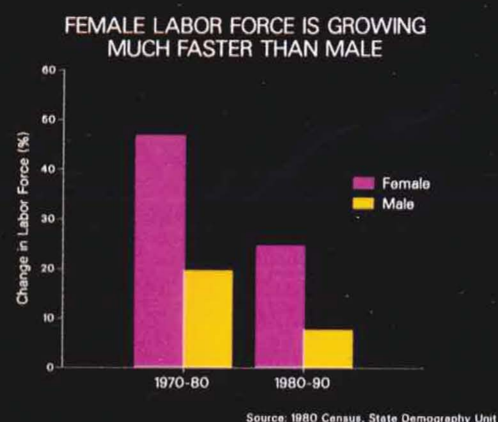

## LABOR FORCE GROWTH

Average annual labor force growth will slow by the end of the decade.



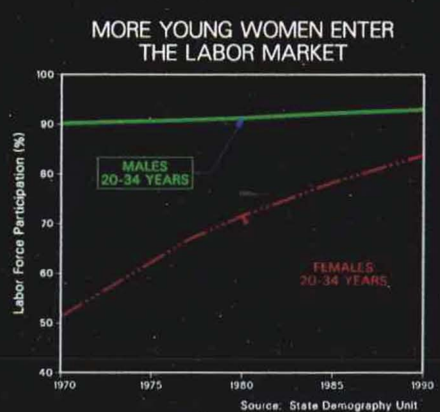

## PARTICIPATION BY SEX

Female labor force is growing much faster than male.



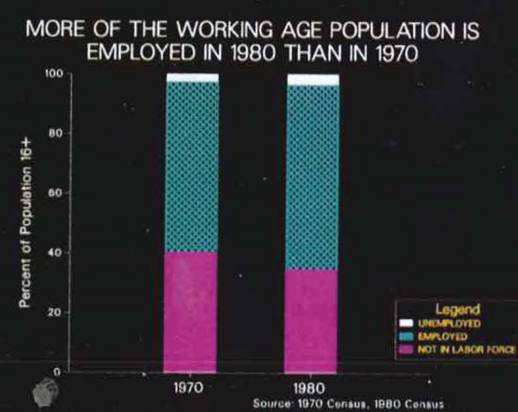

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

More young women enter the labor market.

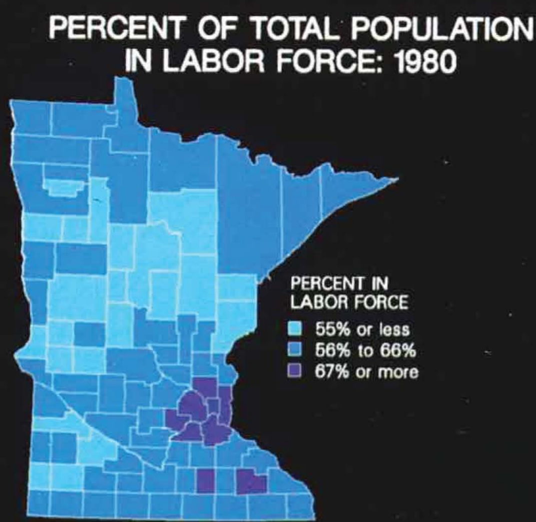



## LABOR FORCE STATUS

A larger proportion of the population 16 and older is employed in 1980.



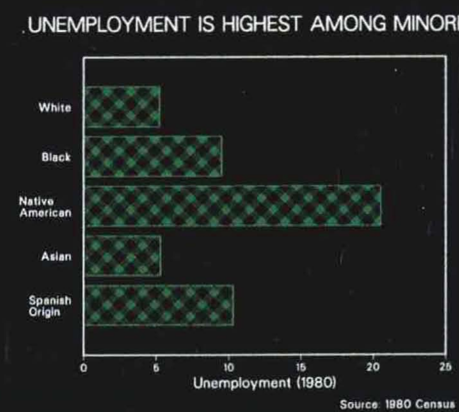
## PERCENT OF POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE 1980




Source: 1980 Census

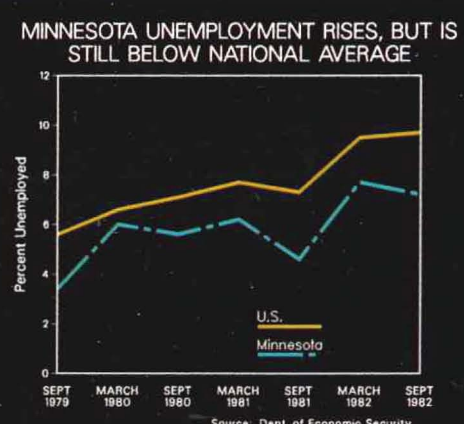
## UNEMPLOYMENT BY RACE

Unemployment rates in 1980 are highest among minorities.

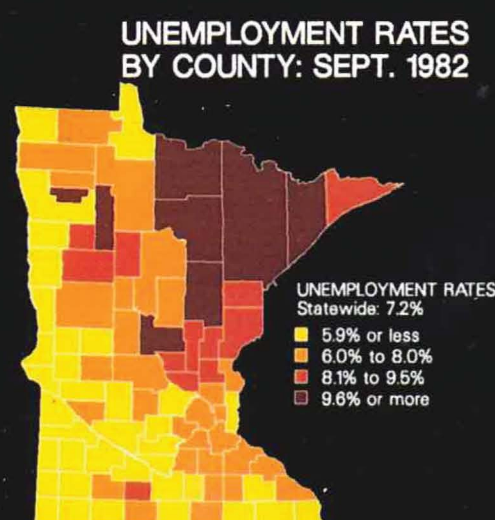



## TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates have increased in Minnesota but still remain below the national average.



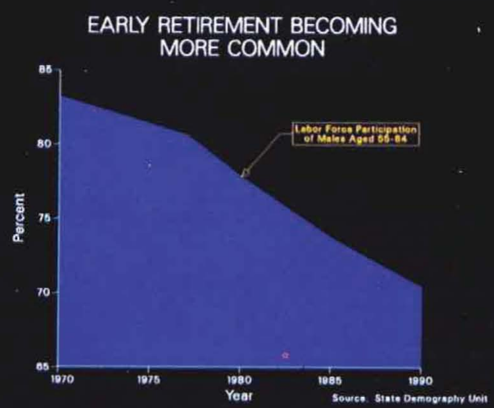

## SEPTEMBER 1982 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES




Source: Dept of Economic Security

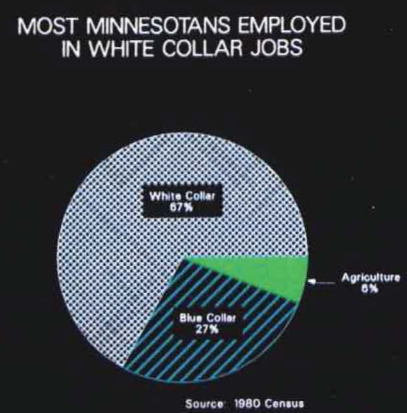
## PARTICIPATION OF OLDER MEN

Early retirement is becoming more common.



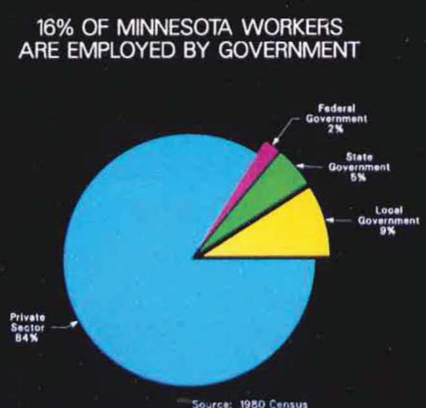

## EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

Most Minnesotans are employed in white collar jobs.



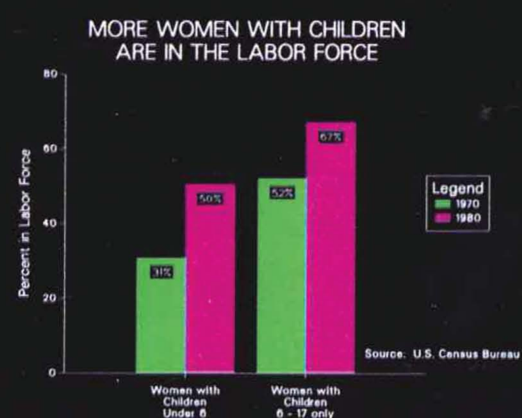

## PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Sixteen percent of Minnesota workers are employed by government.



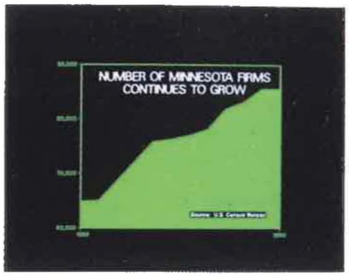

## PARTICIPATION OF MOTHERS

More women with children are in the labor force.



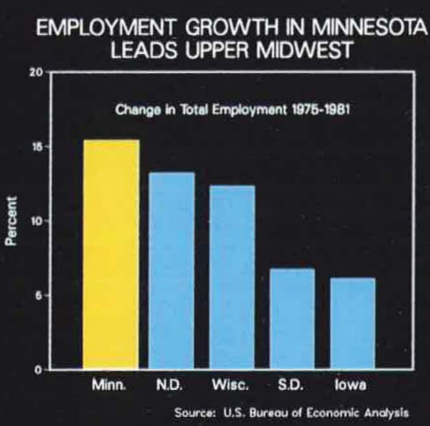
# EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY

Minnesota has experienced strong growth in employment and number of businesses. Growth is especially strong in service industries.




## EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Minnesota leads the upper midwest in employment growth during 1975-1981.

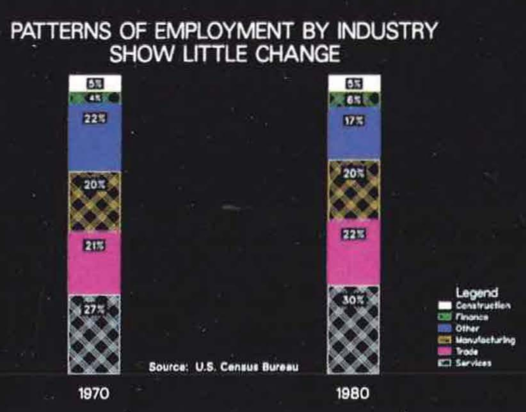



## JOBS GROWTH 1975-1981

Minnesota accounts for 43% of new jobs in the region.

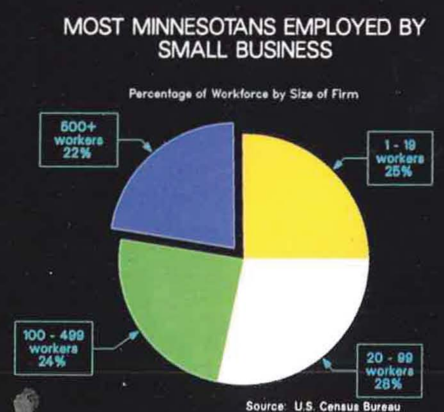

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Patterns of employment by industry show little change between 1970 and 1980.



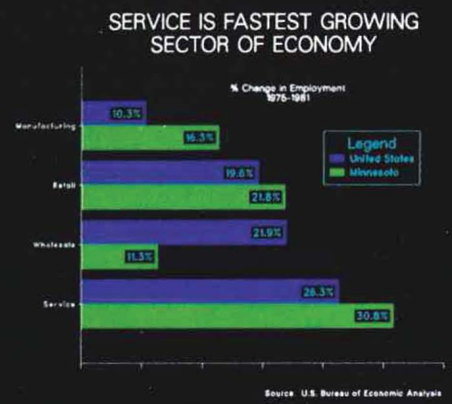

## WORK FORCE BY FIRM SIZE

Most Minnesotans are employed by small businesses.



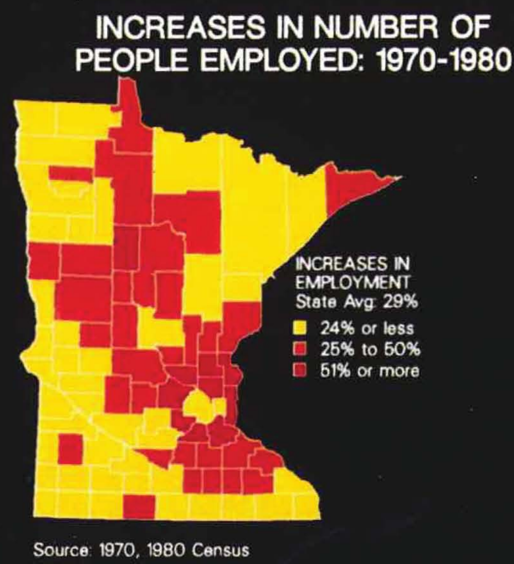
## EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY SECTOR

The service industry is fastest growing sector between 1975 and 1981.



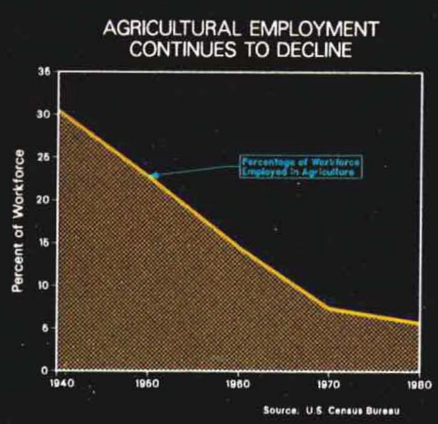

## DISTRIBUTION OF GROWTH

Most areas of Minnesota experience rapid growth in employment during the 1970s.



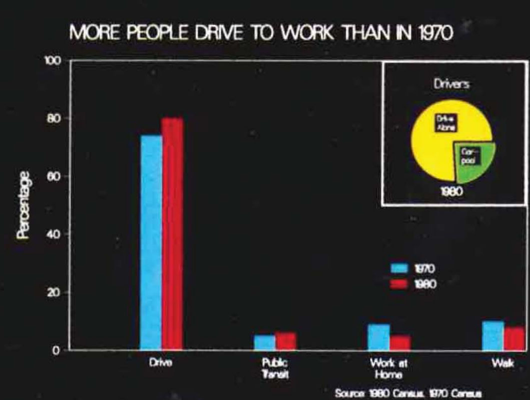

## EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Agricultural employment continues to decline as a proportion of the total workforce.




## COMMUTING TO WORK

More people drive to work than in 1970.

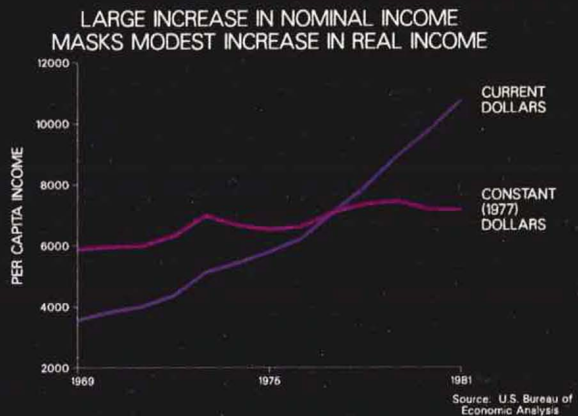


# INCOME

Though money income increases substantially, real income, after adjusting for inflation, rises more slowly. Poverty rates fall but certain segments of the population continue to experience high rates.

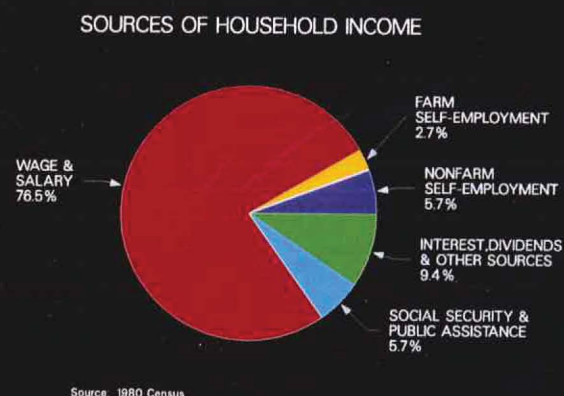

## CHANGE IN INCOME

A large increase in nominal income masks a modest increase in real income.




## SOURCE OF INCOME

More than three-quarters of household income comes from wages and salaries in 1980.

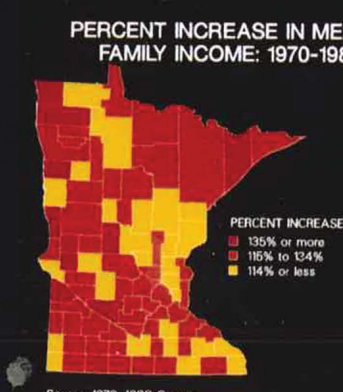



## FAMILY INCOME BY RACE

Minority families are more concentrated in lower incomes in 1980.

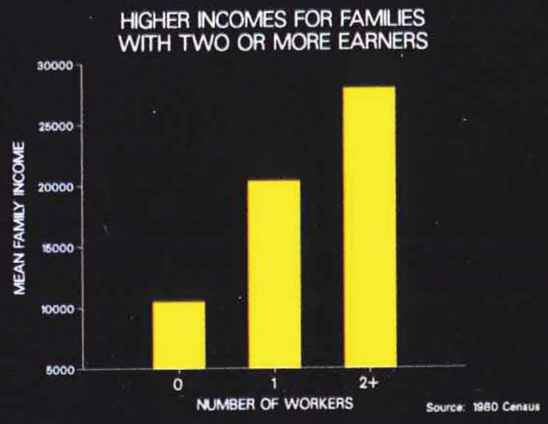

## CHANGE IN FAMILY INCOME

Most rapid growth in median family income, 1970-1980, occurs in selected western counties.



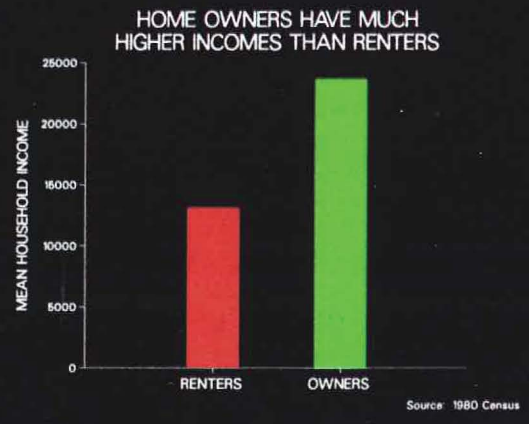
## INCOME BY FAMILY SIZE

Families with two or more earners have higher incomes.



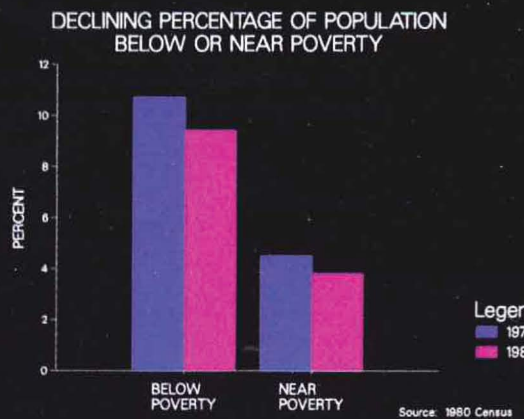

## INCOME AND HOUSING

Homeowners have much higher incomes than renters.




## POVERTY RATES

The poverty rate and the near poverty rate (125% of poverty) falls during the 1970s.



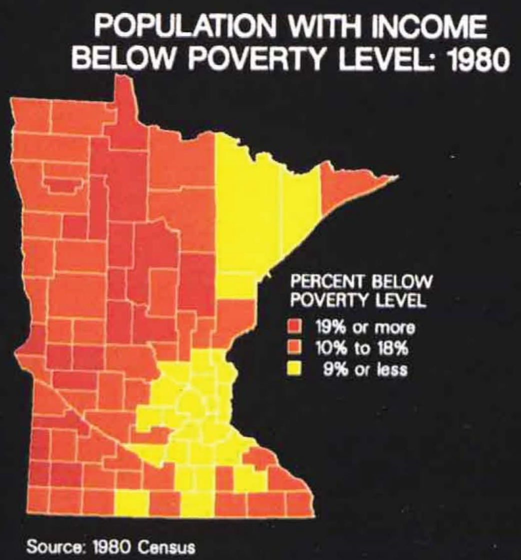

## CHANGES IN POVERTY

Most counties experience a decline in poverty rates during the 1970s.


Source: 1970, 1980 Census

## POVERTY IN 1980

Some counties in the north central and the southwest still experience high poverty rates.

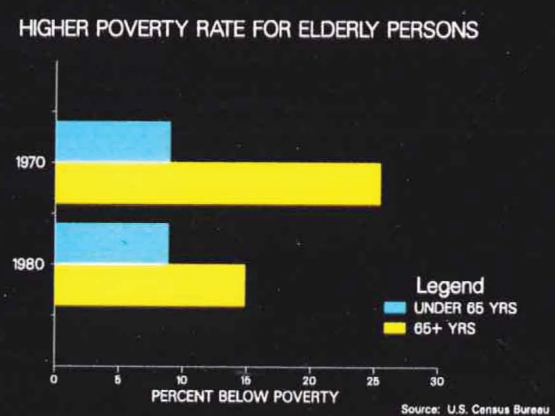



## POVERTY BY RACE

Poverty rates are still much higher for minorities.

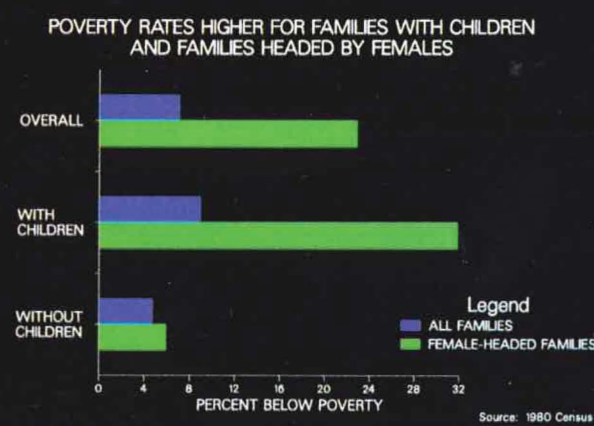

## ELDERLY POVERTY

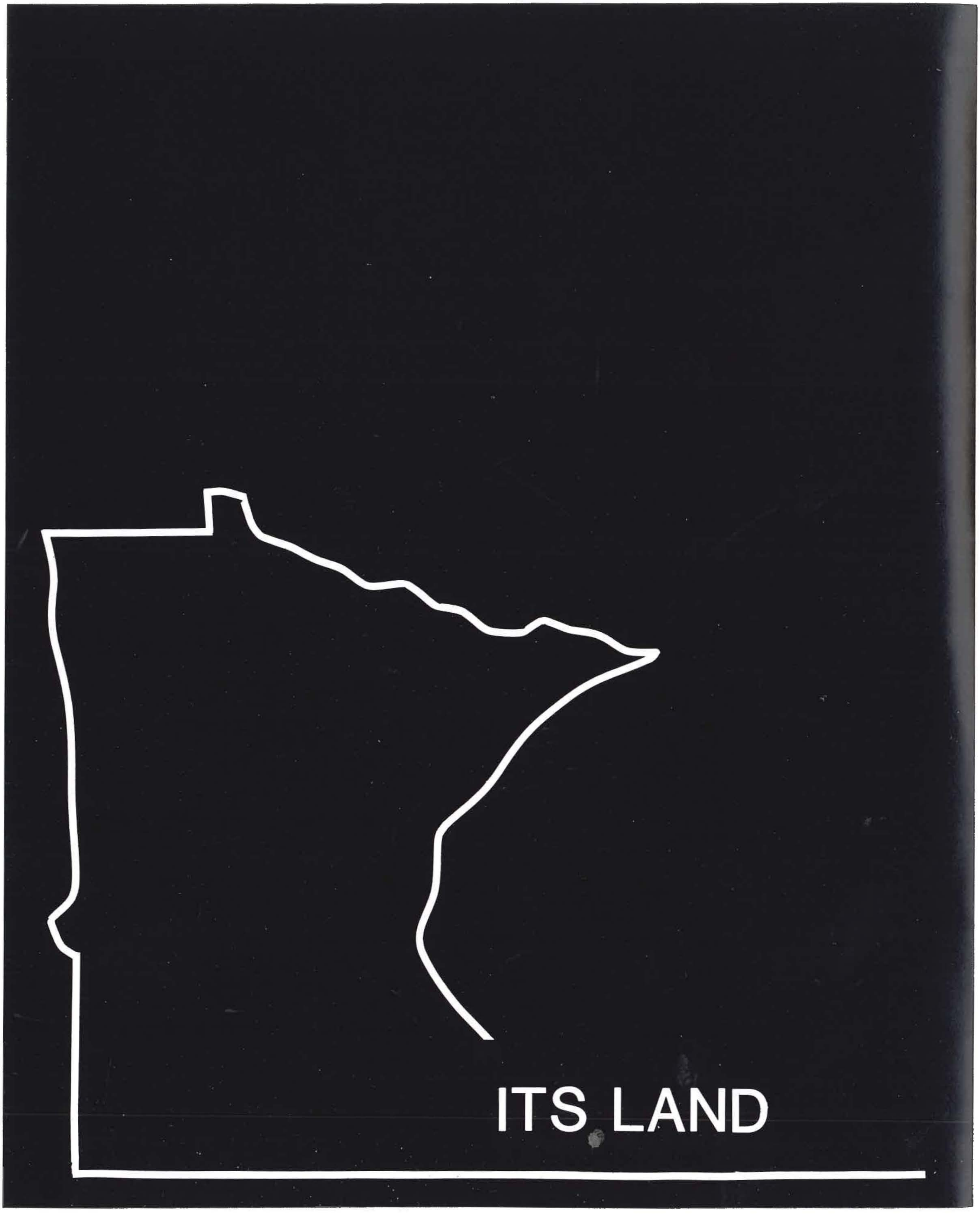
Poverty rate remains higher for the elderly.



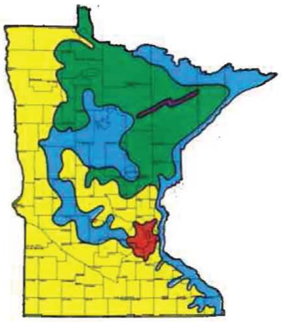

## POVERTY AND FAMILIES

Poverty rates are higher for families with children and families headed by females.

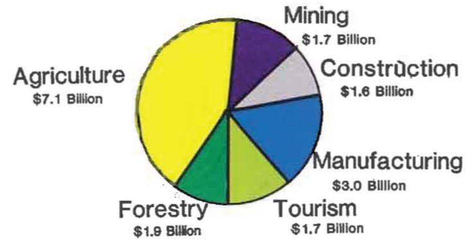



ITS LAND

# MINNESOTA'S RESOURCE ZONES



Minnesota's physical resources are the foundation of the state's economic wealth and opportunity. The changing use, development, and management of these resources will guide Minnesota's future. Important decisions will be made in the eighties regarding the allocation of land and investment of funds.




## MINNESOTA'S RESOURCE ZONES

Minnesota's physical resources can be categorized into five broad occasionally overlapping zones: 1) agriculture; 2) forestry; 3) recreation/tourism; 4) minerals; and 5) urban development.

**RECREATION RESOURCES**

The recreation/tourism zone contains scenic amenities, rivers, lakes, hilly terrain, forest cover, and major recreational facilities.

**FOREST REGION**

The forest zone includes most of the state's commercial forest land and major manufacturing sites.

**MINERAL RESOURCES**

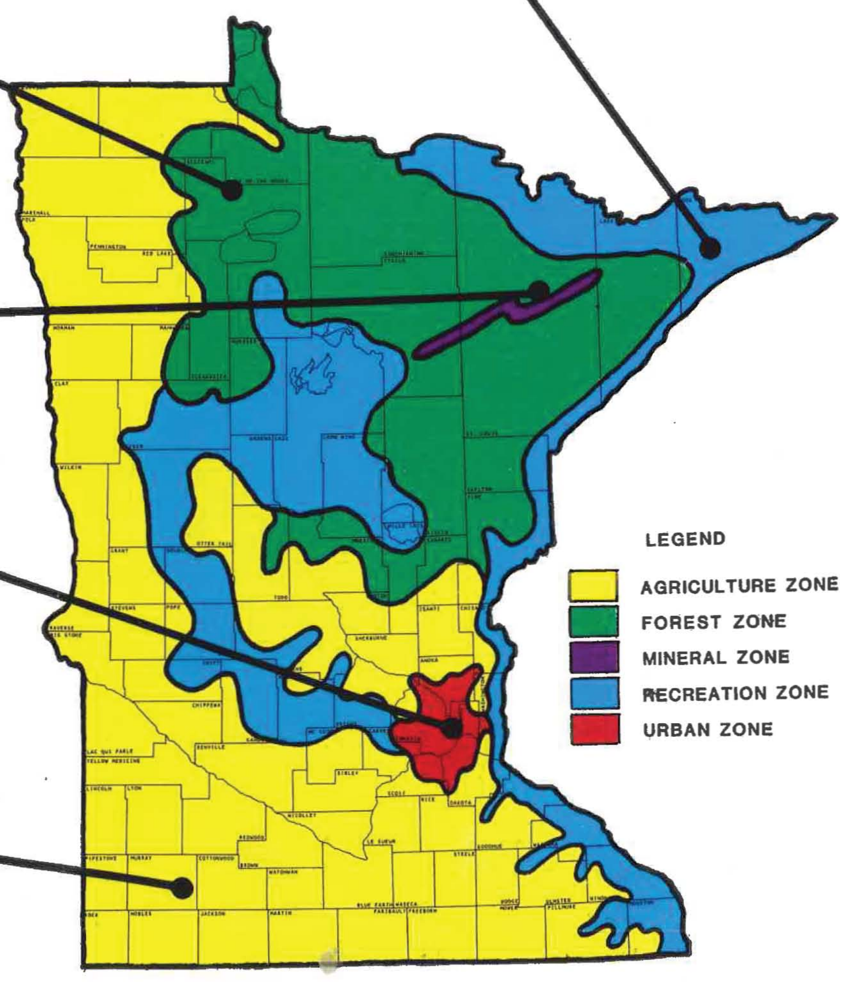
The Iron Range represents the state's primary mining area.

**URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE**

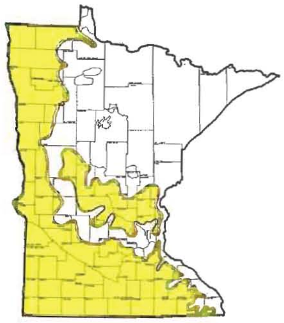
Minnesota's urban infrastructure is concentrated in the metropolitan area.

**AGRICULTURAL REGION**

The agricultural zone is identified by the most intensively cultivated land and the concentration of agricultural processing centers.

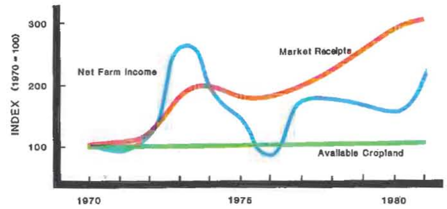


# AGRICULTURE



In 1980, agriculture generated $7.1 billion for the state economy. Farmers experienced record production expenses, low crop prices, and reduced farm income. Minnesota ranks 5th in the nation in both farm income and agricultural exports.

RESOURCE TRENDS




## MINNESOTA'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The agricultural region has three sub-zones of specialized production.

DAIRY REGION

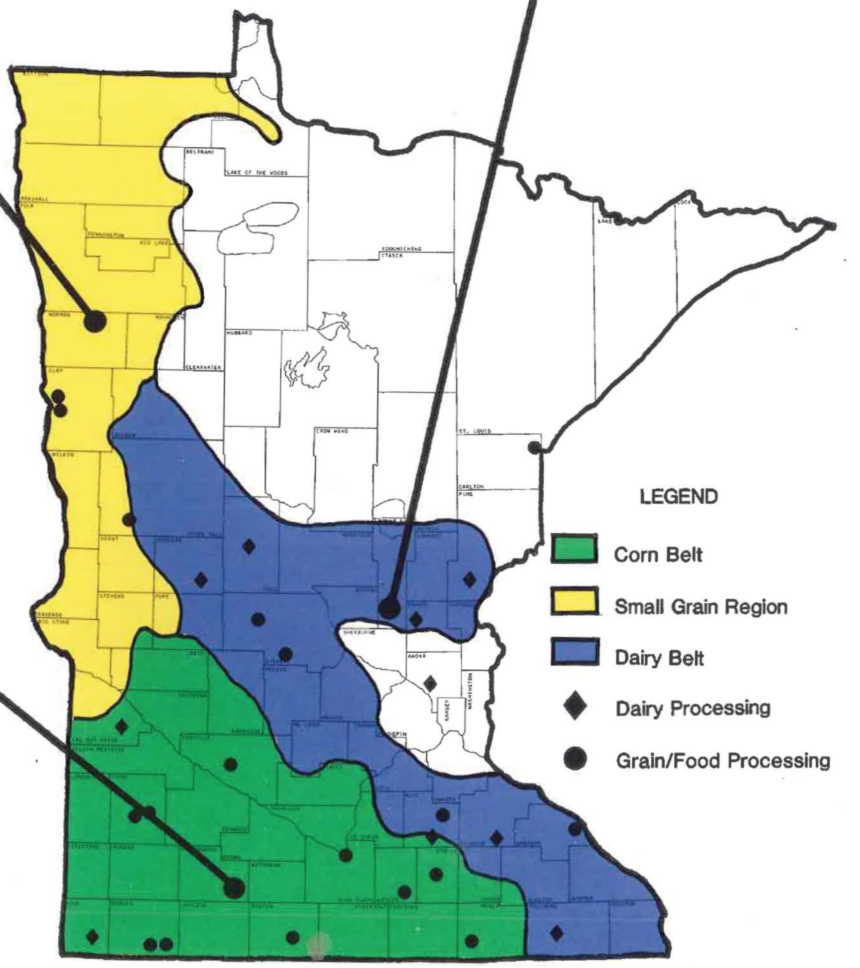
The dairy region consists of less intensively cultivated, rolling terrain with more pastureland. A mix of dairy cows, beef cattle, poultry and interspersed cash crops characterize this area.

SMALL-GRAIN REGION

The small-grain and cash crop subzone has flat rich prairie soil, but variable moisture and a shorter growing season. Major crops include wheat, barley, sunflowers, potatoes, and sugarbeets.

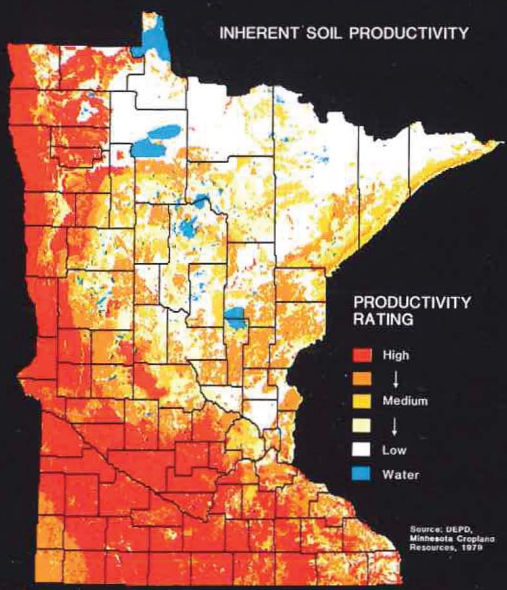
CORN BELT

The corn belt is dominated by corn, soybean and hog production. It is marked by rich prairie soils, adequate moisture, and the state's longest growing season and highest ag land values.



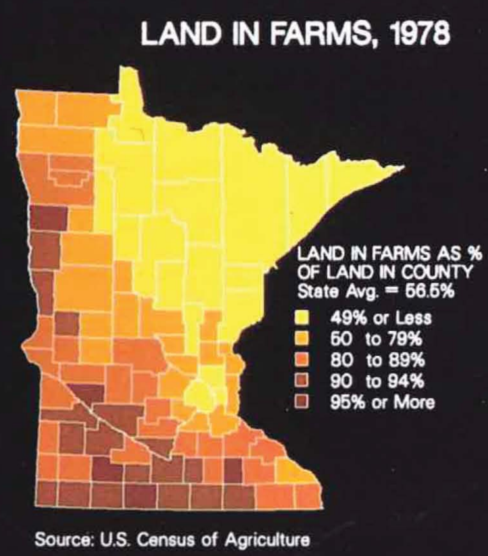
## INHERENT SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

Soil productivity is the key to the agricultural zone.



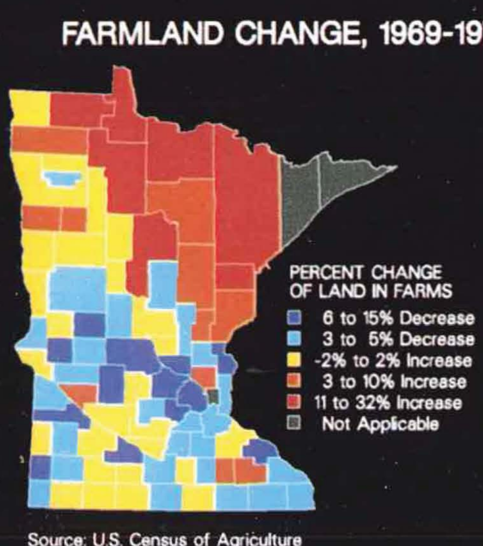

## LAND IN FARMS

Counties in the ag zone have a higher percent of their land in farms.



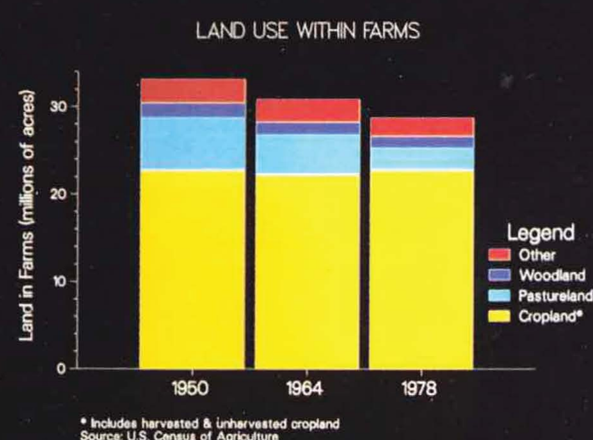

## CHANGE IN FARMLAND

Land in farm units is being gained in marginal areas and lost in counties with more productive soils.



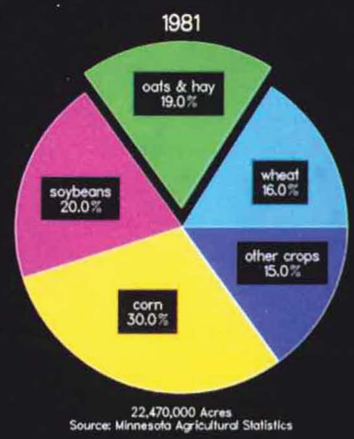

## COMPOSITION OF LAND IN FARMS

The amount of land in farm units has declined, but the cropland base has remained stable.



## HARVESTED CROPLAND

Minnesota's harvested cropland expanded by nearly 5 million acres in 10 years. Increases were in major cash crops. Oats and hay declined as a percentage of harvested cropland.

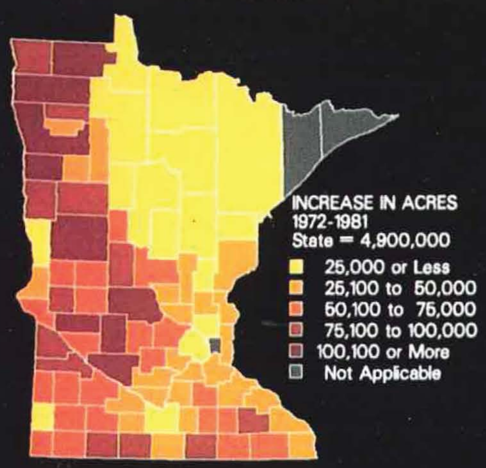

## CHANGE IN HARVESTED CROPLAND

Increased cultivation was concentrated in areas of highly productive soils, further intensifying dominantly cultivated areas.

## MAJOR CROPS

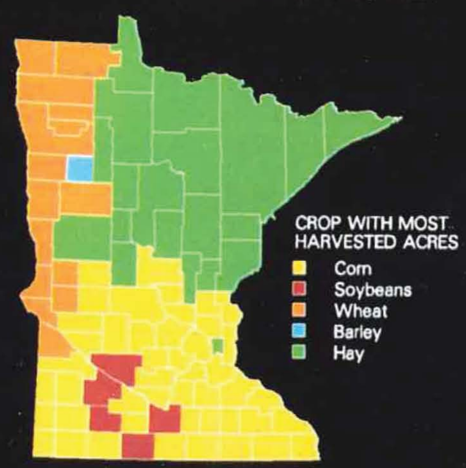
Corn and soybeans are the major cash crops where soil productivity and climate permit; wheat is prevalent where climate imposes limitations.

### HARVESTED CROPLAND CHANGE




Source: MN Agricultural Statistics

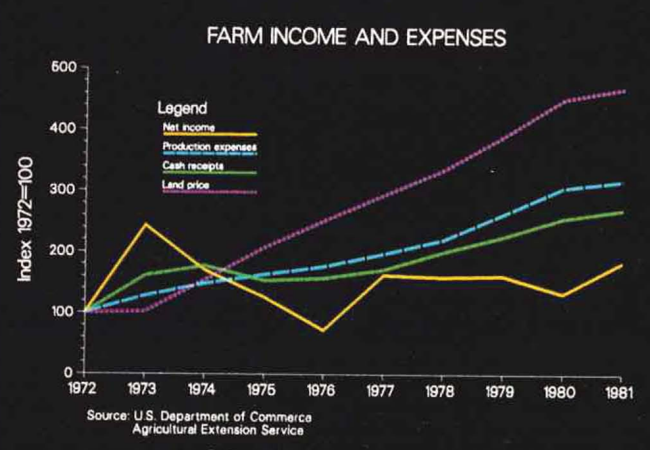
### MAJOR CROPS, 1981




Source: MN Agricultural Statistics

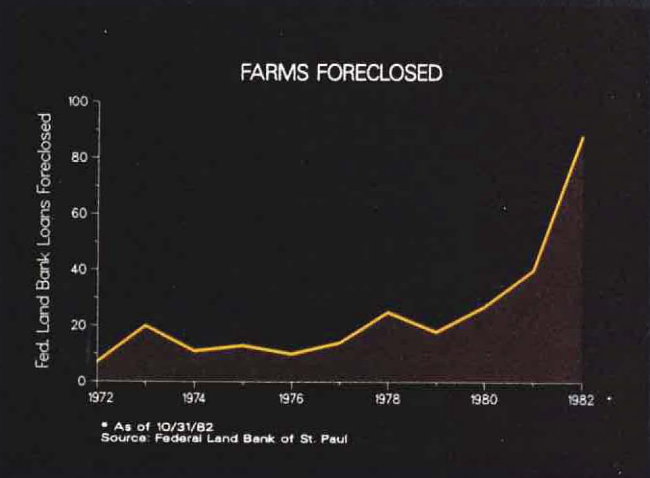
## FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES

Farm cash receipts have not kept pace with expenses, thereby limiting farm income.



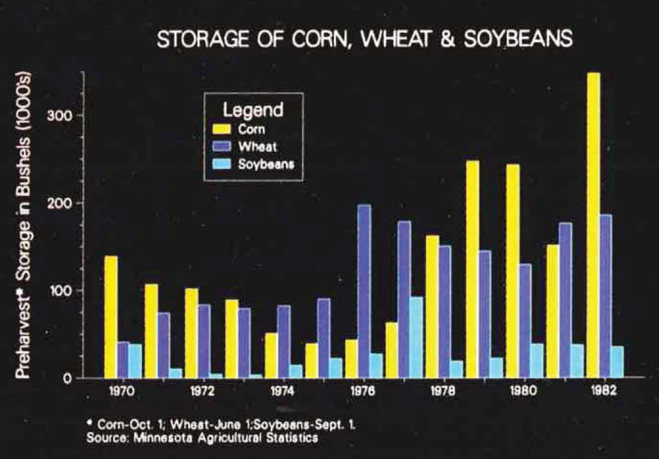

## FARM LOAN FORECLOSURES

Rising farm debts combined with high interest rates and other farm management factors have recently forced higher numbers of loan foreclosures.



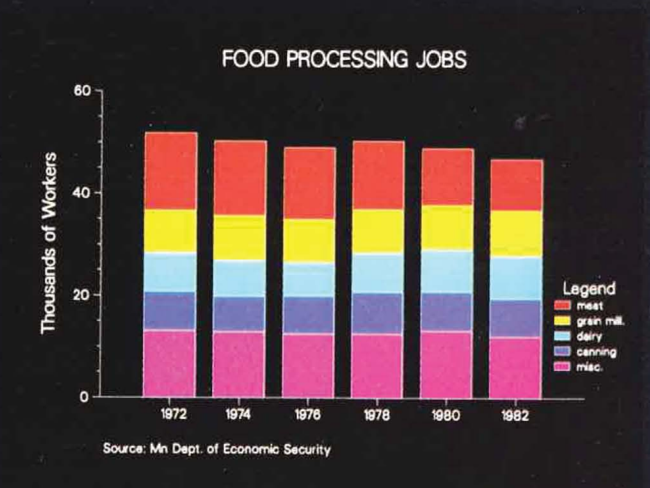

## GRAIN STORAGE

Increased crop production and lower prices have resulted in record amounts of stored grain and lower farm income in 1982.



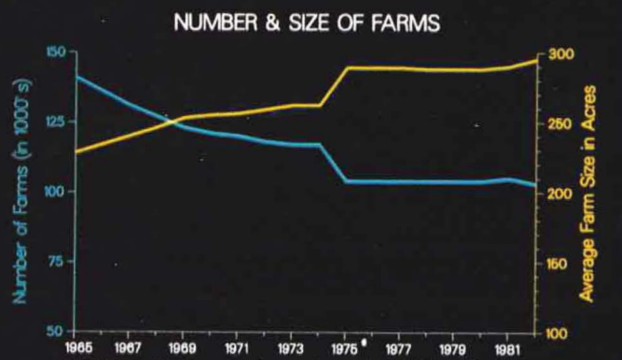

## JOBS IN FOOD PROCESSING

Employment in food processing has declined primarily in meat production industries.



## FARM STRUCTURE

Farms have become larger in size and fewer in number.

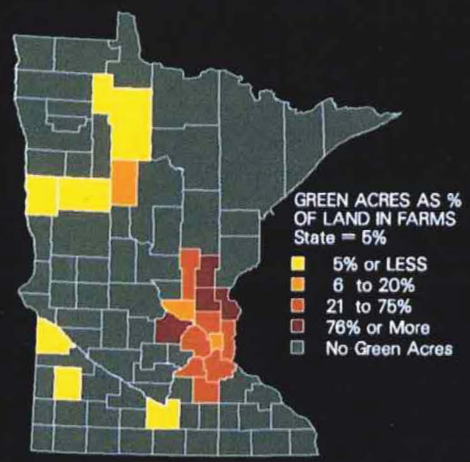



* 1974 to 1975 change due to change in definition of a farm
Source: Minnesota Agricultural Statistics

## GREEN ACRES

Enrollment in the Green Acres program is concentrated around the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

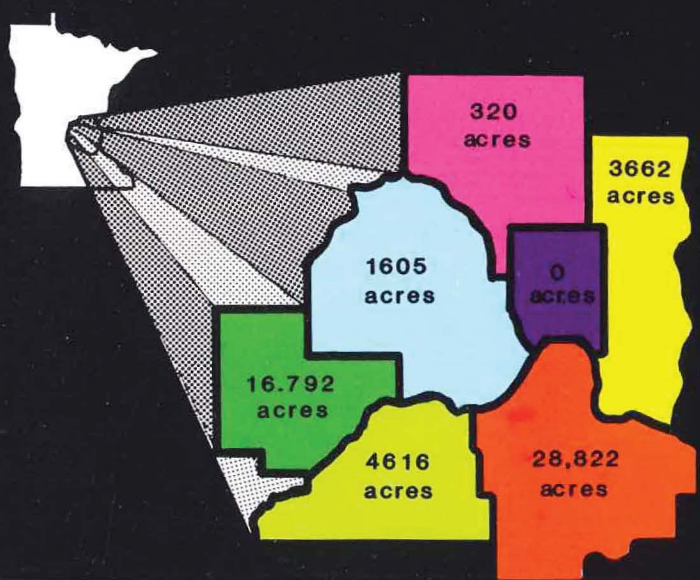
GREEN ACRES, 1982




Sources: County Assessors, MN Dept. of Revenue

## METROPOLITAN AGRICULTURAL PRESERVES, 1982

Almost half of the farmland in the metro area is eligible, but farmers enrolled less than 6 percent during the first year of the program.

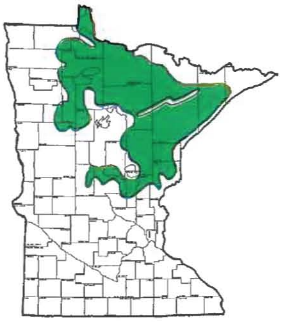



PROGRAM PARTICIPATION BY COUNTY

| County | Eligible acres | As % of land in farms | Enrolled acres | As % of land in farms |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anoka | 1,560 | 1.4% | 320 | 0.3% |
| Carver | 229,171 | 114.2% | 16,792 | 8.4% |
| Dakota | 85,282 | 31.8% | 28,822 | 10.8% |
| Hennepin | 62,204 | 50.4% | 1,605 | 1.3% |
| Ramsey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scott | 88,080 | 49.3% | 4,616 | 2.6% |
| Washington | 3,662 | 2.4% | 3,662 | 2.4% |
| METRO AREA TOTAL | 469,959 | 45.1% | 61,817 | 5.9% |

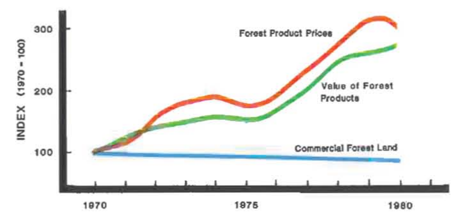
Source: Metropolitan Council

# FORESTRY



In 1980, forest resources account for nearly $1 billion in primary production and another billion in secondary manufacturing. The forest industry represents an opportunity for improved investment and economic growth, especially with improvement in the national economy.

RESOURCE TRENDS




## MINNESOTA'S FOREST RESOURCES

Minnesota's forest resources have great potential for further economic development. Over 56 percent of the state's commercial forest land is under public control.

**SOFTWOOD RESOURCE**

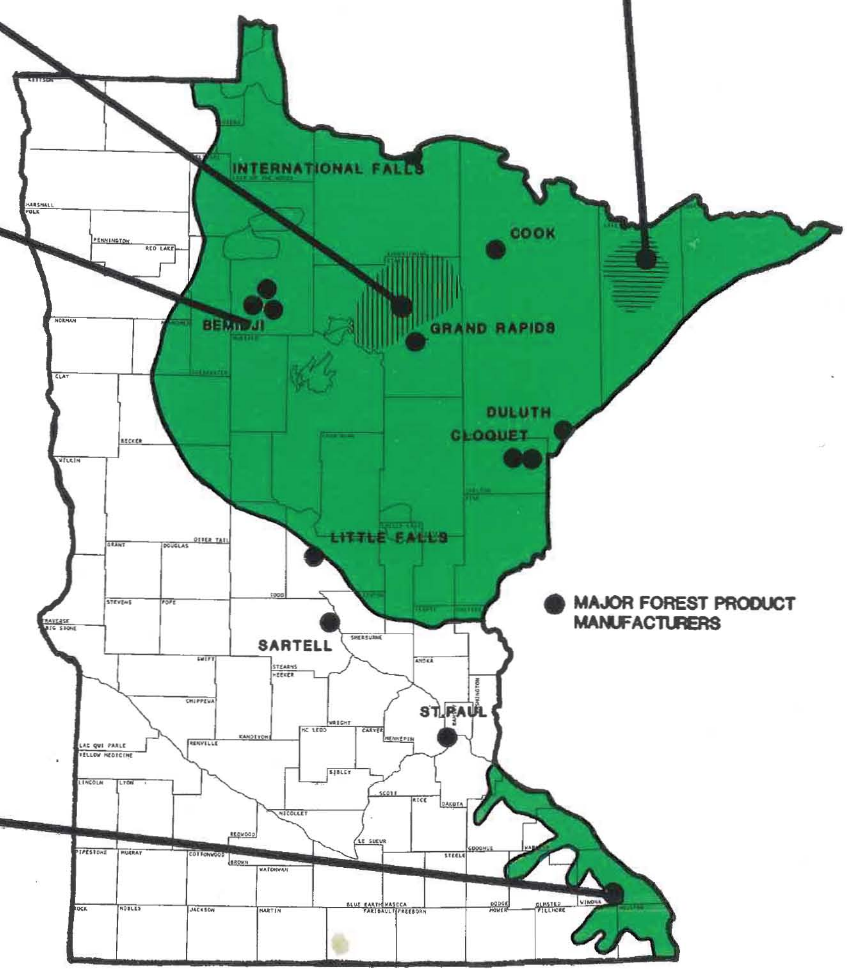
Lake County has the largest concentration of dominant, softwood forest.

**HIGHEST PRODUCTIVITY**

Itasca County contains the state's most productive forest land.

**PLANT EXPANSION**

The Bemidji-Grand Rapids area has recently seen new or expanded waferboard and particle board plants.

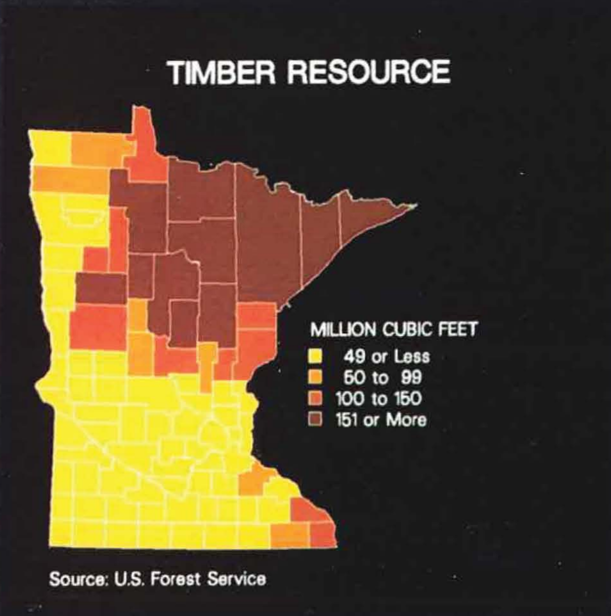



**S.E. HARDWOODS**

Southeastern Minnesota forests contain high value hardwoods.

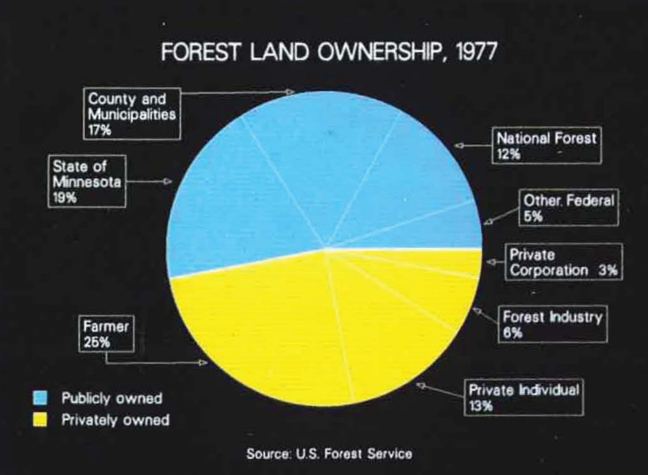
## TIMBER RESOURCE LOCATION

The state's forest resource is concentrated in 11 northeastern counties.



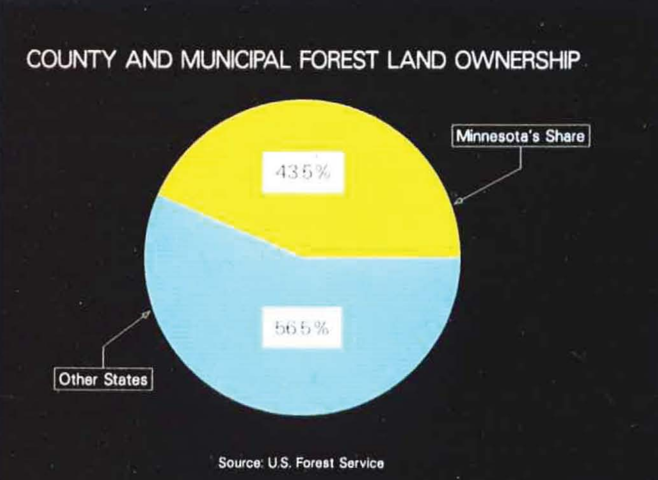

## FOREST LAND OWNERSHIP

Over half of Minnesota's commercial forest land is publicly owned.



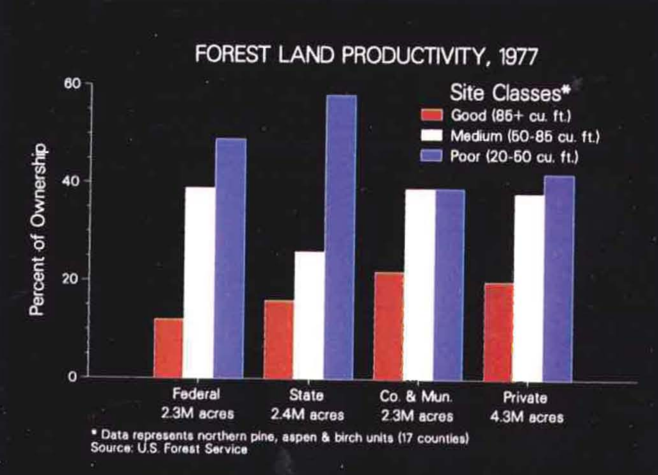

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOREST LAND

Minnesota local units of government manage 44 percent of the U.S.'s locally owned forest land base.



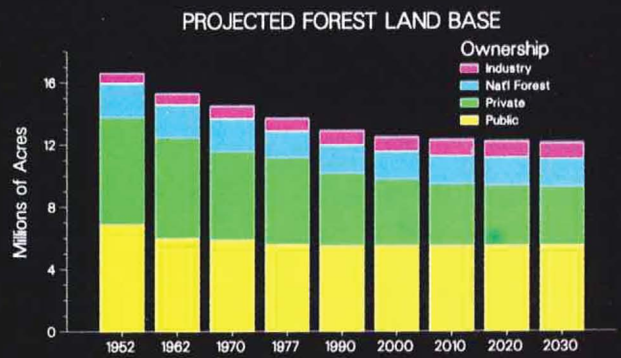

## FOREST LAND PRODUCTIVITY

Local units of government and private land owners have a larger share of forest land in the most productive site class.



## COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND AREA

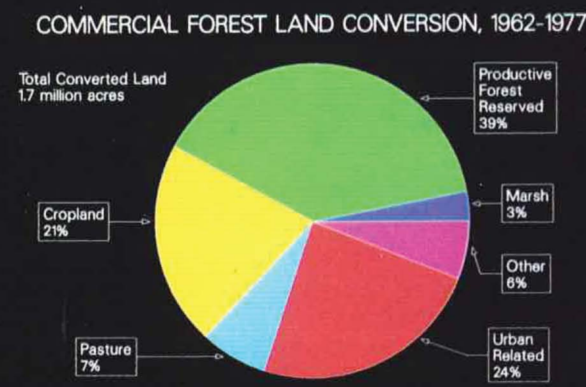
The state's commercial forest base has steadily declined over the last 30 years. Privately owned land will decline in the future.




Source: U.S. Forest Service

## CHANGE IN CFL AREA

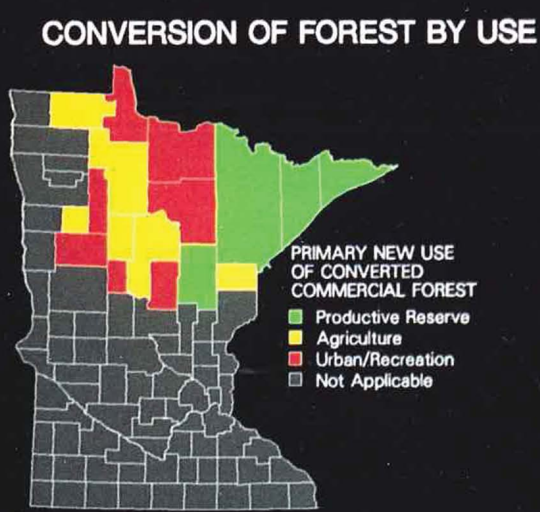
A variety of factors have contributed to the decline of the state's commercial forest land.




Source: U.S. Forest Service

## CONVERSION OF CFL, 1962-1977

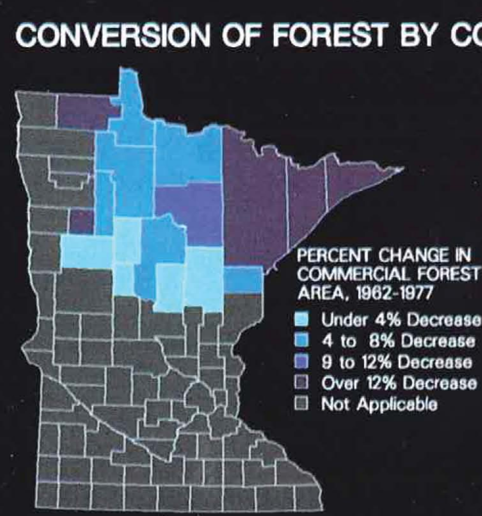
Expanding agriculture is the major factor converting forest land in the western counties and reserved forest in the northeast.




Source: U.S. Forest Service

## CONVERSION OF CFL BY COUNTY

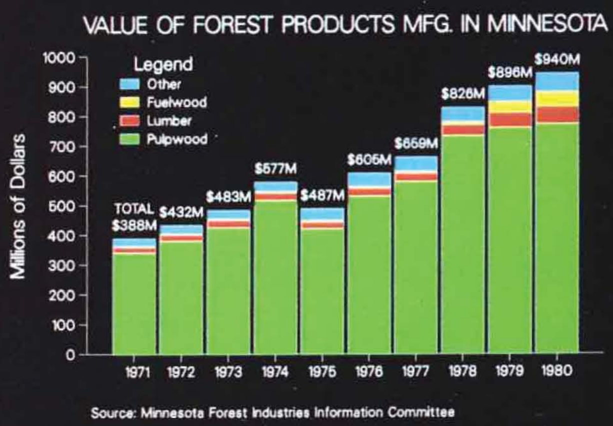
The rate of forest land conversion varies by location.




Source: U.S. Forest Service

## VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS

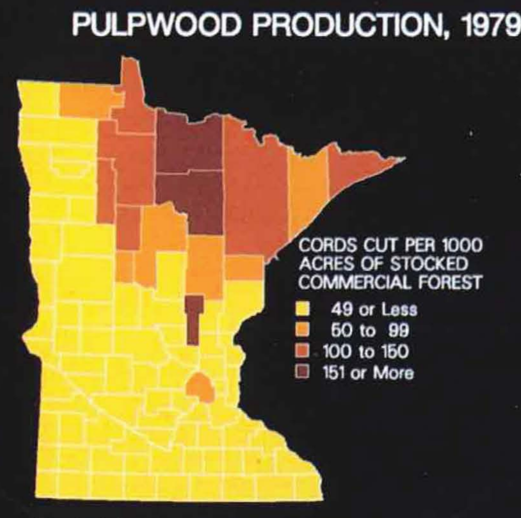
The total value of forest products harvested in Minnesota has steadily increased.



Source: Minnesota Forest Industries Information Committee

## PULPWOOD PRODUCTION

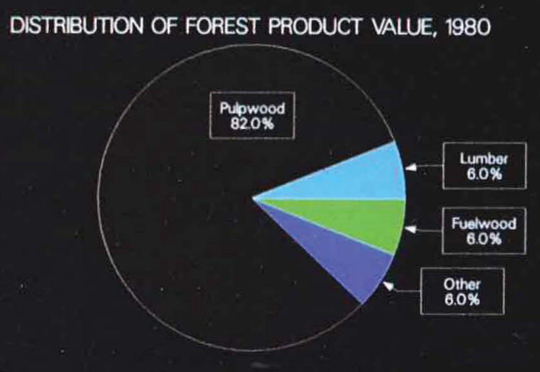
Major pulpwood producing counties are located in the northern half of the forest zone.



Source: U.S. Forest Service

## MAJOR FOREST PRODUCTS

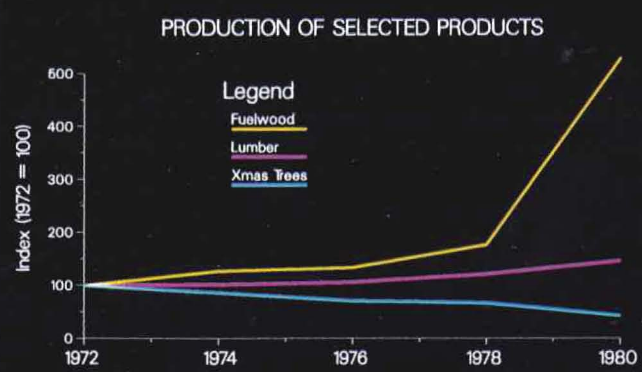
Pulpwood is the major forest product accounting for 82% of the total value in 1980.



Source: Mn Timber Producers Association

## PRODUCTION OF FOREST PRODUCTS

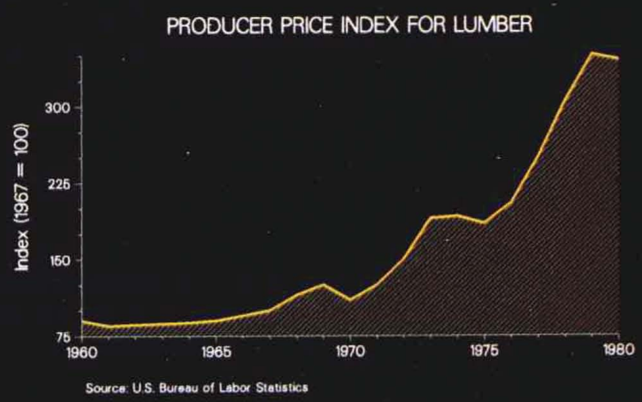
Over the last 10 years, fuelwood production increased sharply, while the production of Christmas trees declined.



Source: Mn Timber Producers Association

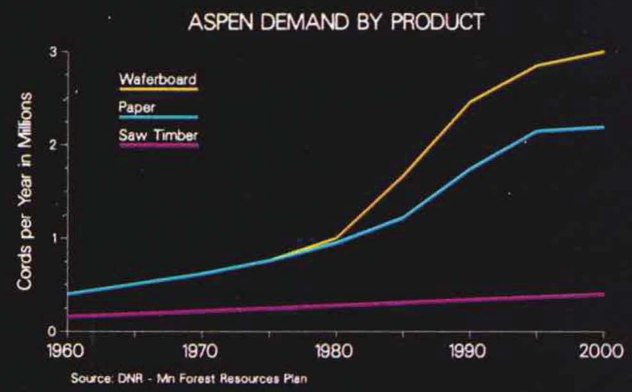
## FOREST PRODUCT PRICES

The cost of producing forest products rose dramatically during the 70's.



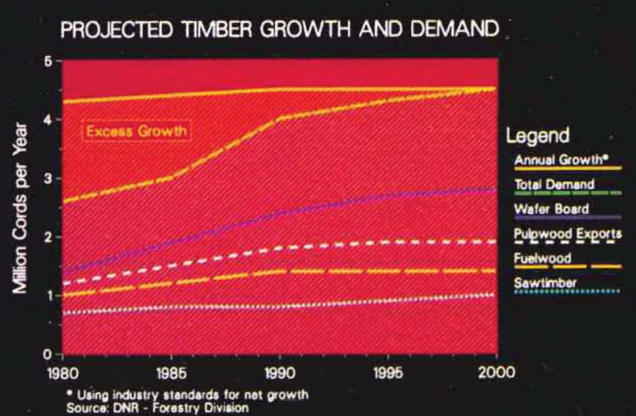

## ASPEN DEMAND BY USE

Demand for aspen is expected to increase because of new waferboard plant expansion and other uses.



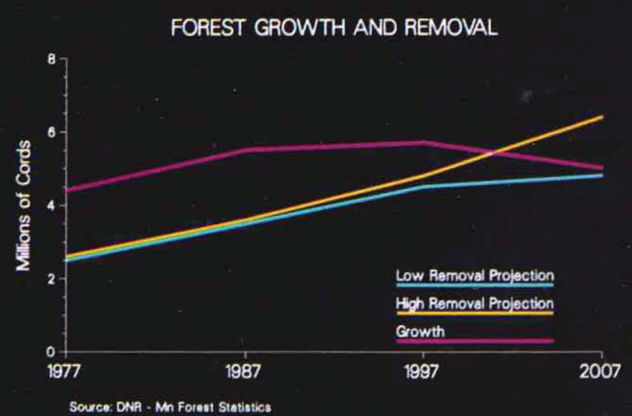

## FOREST RESOURCE DEMAND

The demand for timber resources is anticipated to be close to annual growth around the year 2000.




## FOREST GROWTH AND REMOVALS

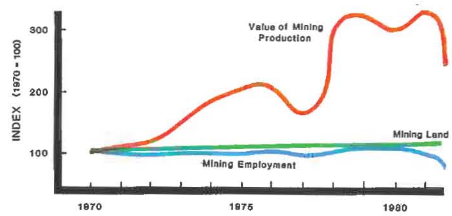
Removal of forest resources is expected to approach annual growth around 2010.



# MINERALS

In 1979, Minnesota's mining activities represented a 2 billion dollar industry. The current economic recession has reduced production and employment due to the weak demand for steel and the slumping housing market and construction industry.

RESOURCE TRENDS




## MINNESOTA'S MINERAL RESOURCES

Minnesota has a variety of minerals that represent an opportunity for development.

COPPER-NICKEL

The Duluth Gabbro belt has recently seen exploration for Copper/ Nickel and other minerals.

PEAT

Minnesota contains an estimated 7.5 million acres of peatland, an amount exceeded only by Alaska. Peat is a largely untapped fuel resource.

IRON ORE

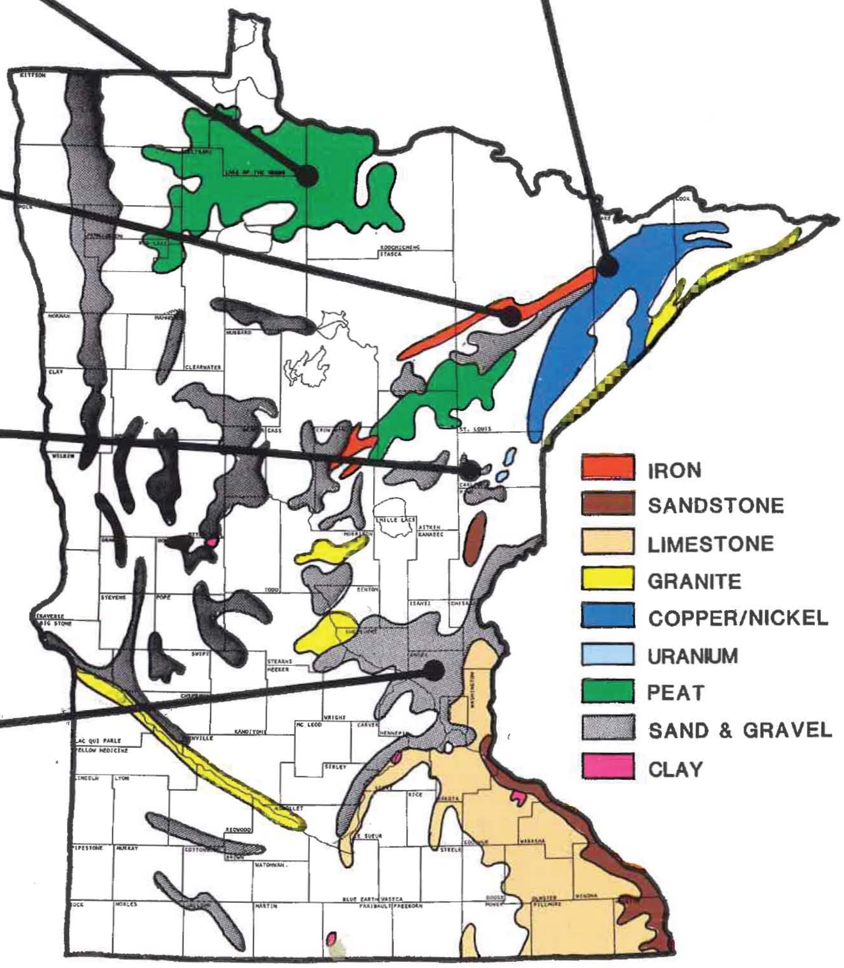
Natural iron ore production has been replaced by taconite production. In 1982, production was severely curtailed due to lack of a demand.

URANIUM

The early 80's has seen interest in uranium exploration.

SAND AND GRAVEL

Sand and gravel is one of the state's more plentiful resources. However, adequate supply is not always located near high demand areas. Development of quality resources is often prevented by conflicts with urban land uses.

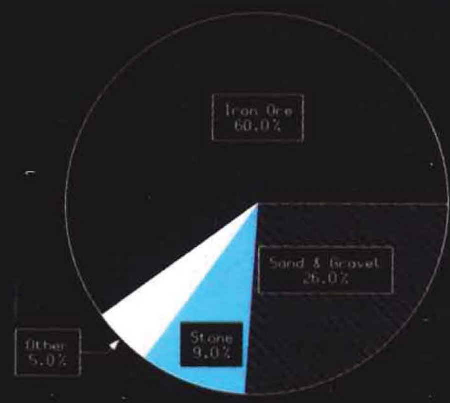


## MINING SITES AND PROSPECTS

| Mineral Commodity | Acres* |
|---|---|
| Iron | 66,880 |
| Sand and Gravel | 29.160 |
| Stone | 10,000 |
| Clay | 1,440 |
| Manganese | 1,160 |
| Peat | 1,040 |
| Copper/Nickel | 440 |
| Uranium | 400 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,120 |
| **Total** | **111,640** |

Sources: Mineral Industry Location System; MLMIS
* Derived from 40-acre cell counts

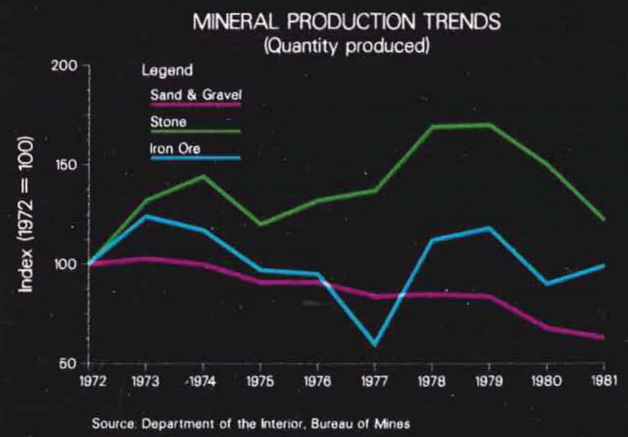
Iron and sand and gravel mining operations occupy the greatest land area.




## . . . .production trends

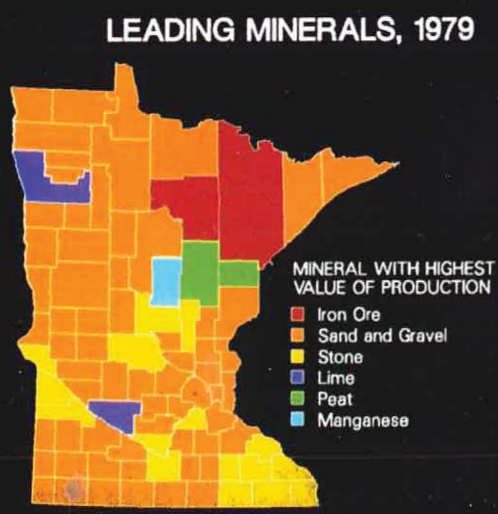
### QUANTITY OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

Production of the state's leading minerals has shown large fluctuations.




### LEADING MINERALS

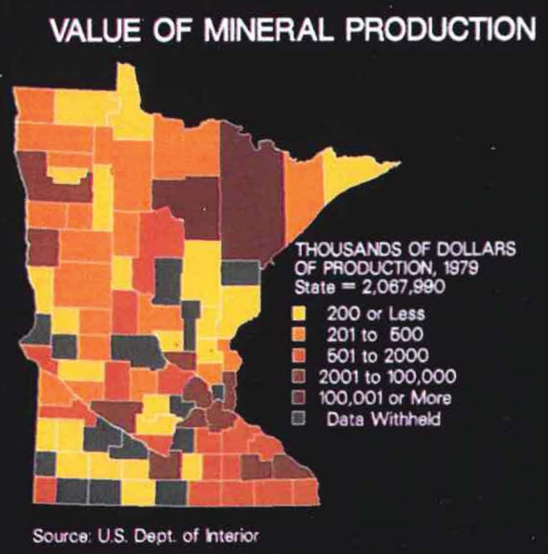
Sand and gravel are the leading minerals in most counties.




Source: U.S. Dept. of Interior

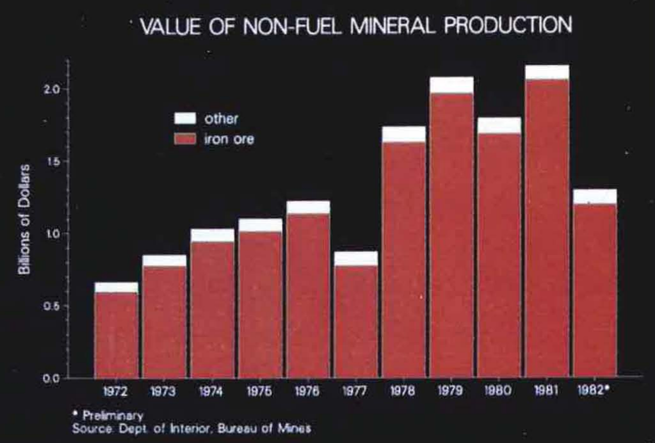
## COUNTY MINERAL PRODUCTION

Iron ore producing counties generate most of the state's mineral production dollars. Sand and gravel production is prevalent near large urban areas.



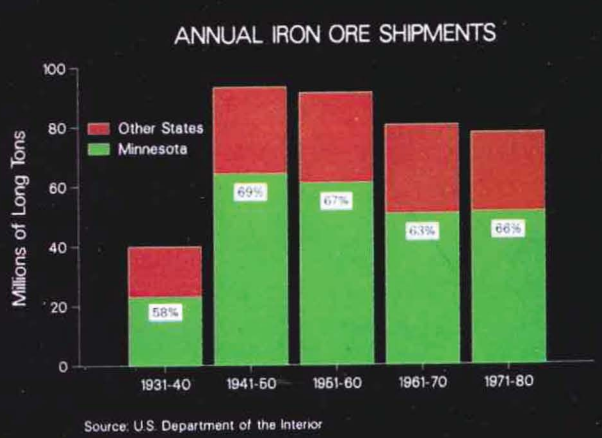

## STATE MINERAL PRODUCTION

Decline in total state mineral production has resulted from slumps in iron ore production: shippers strike in 1977; low demand in 1982.



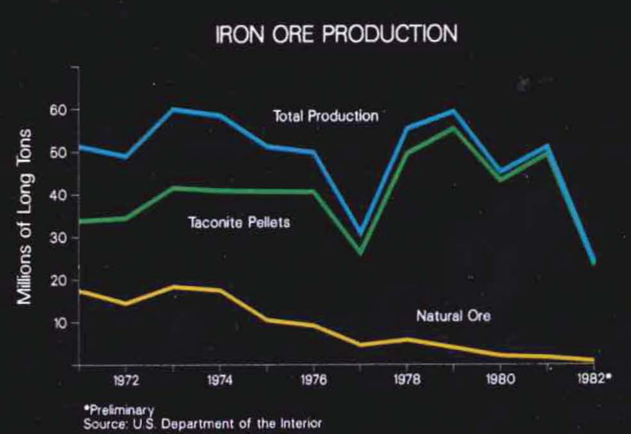

## IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

Minnesota's percent of total U.S. iron ore shipments has been consistent. U.S. and Minnesota shipments have declined since World War II.




## IRON ORE PRODUCTION

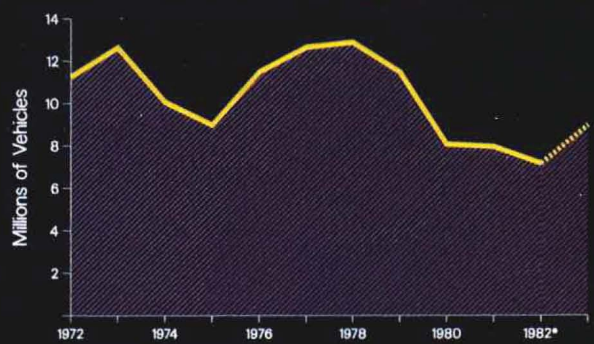
Taconite pellets have replaced natural ore.



## NEW U.S. VEHICLE SALES

Auto manufacturing is a primary user of steel and Minnesota's iron ore. New vehicle sales have dropped by more than five million units since 1978; a 40% decrease.

NEW U.S. VEHICLE SALES

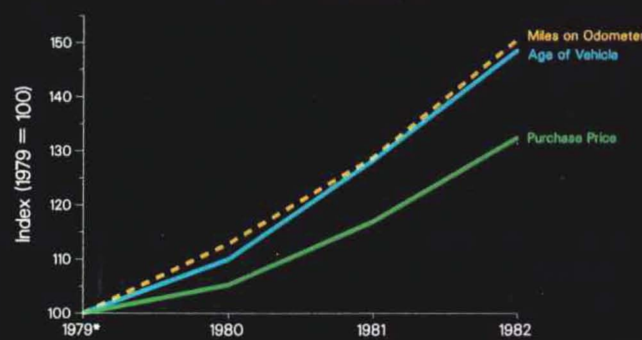



*1982 and 1983 figures are estimates
Sources: Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
Department of Commerce

## USED CAR PURCHASES

Consumers are purchasing more used autos and operating them longer.

USED CAR PURCHASES

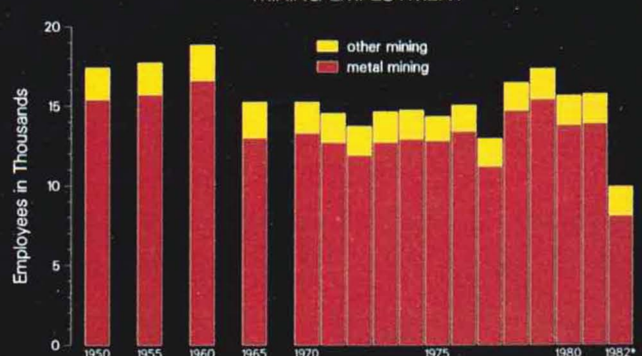



*Base year 1979 values: Miles = 29,030; Age = 2.86 years; Price = $3,602
Source: Hertz Corporation

## MINING EMPLOYMENT

Metal mining (iron ore) represents the majority of mining jobs. Unemployment correlates with slumps in production.

MINING EMPLOYMENT

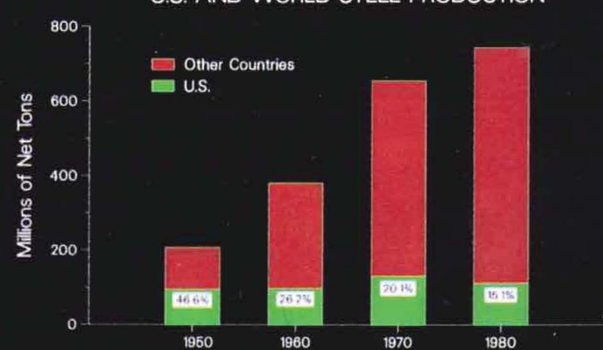



* First 10 Months of 1982
Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Security

## U.S. AND WORLD STEEL PRODUCTION

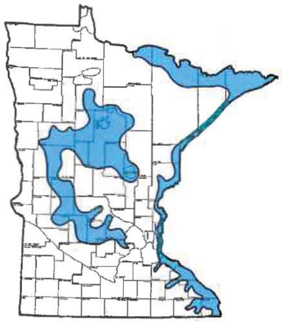
World steel production has almost quadrupled since 1950. U.S. iron ore and steel products are facing stiffer foreign competition.

U.S. AND WORLD STEEL PRODUCTION



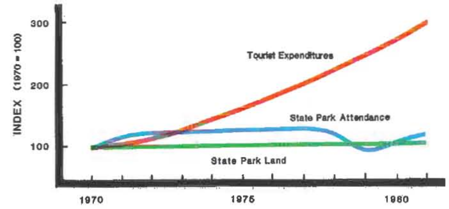

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute

# RECREATION/TOURISM



In 1980, tourists spent 2.1 billion dollars in Minnesota, dropping the state in national rank from 11th to 13th. Over six million people visited Minnesota state parks. Travel expenditures for transportation have increased most rapidly.

RESOURCE TRENDS




## MINNESOTA'S RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Minnesota's recreation zone is associated with high concentrations of lakes, streams, hills and forests. This zone includes most of the state's major state parks, camping areas, trails, water access points and lake resorts.

NORTH SHORE/BOUNDARY WATERS
The scenic north shore and Boundary Waters Canoe Area are nationally recognized high-amenity tourist attractions.

FORESTED-LAKE

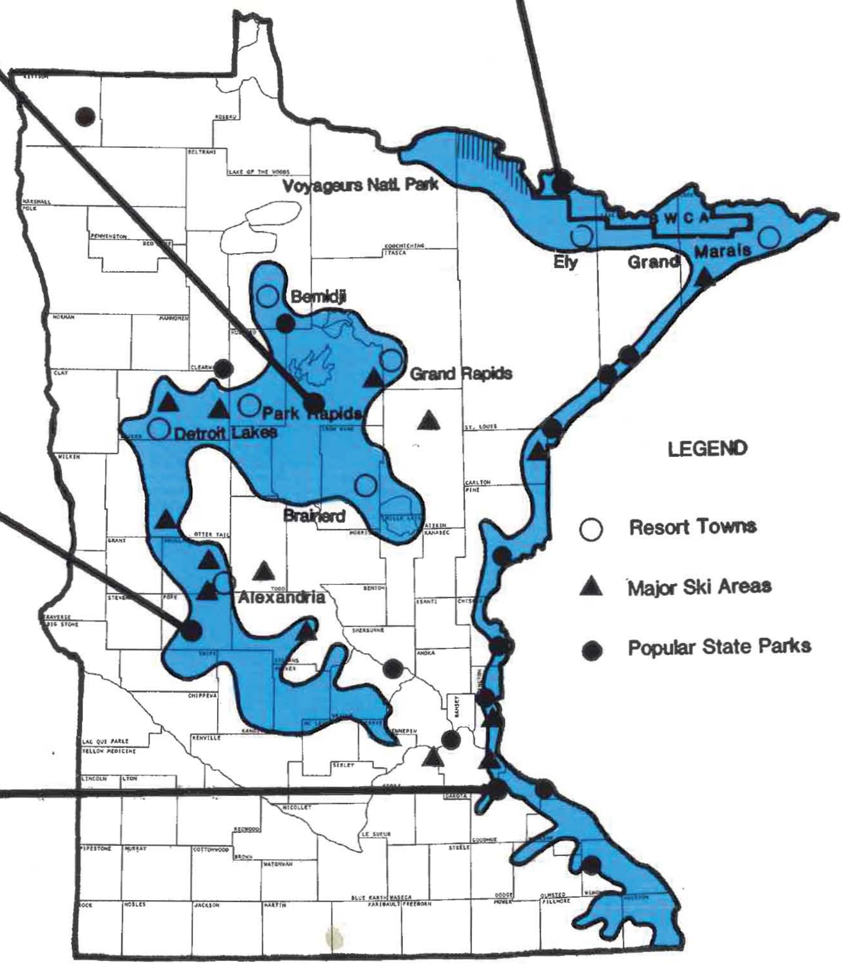
The heavily forested lake zone includes many of the state's lake resorts and towns.

PRAIRIE-LAKE

The prairie-lake zone includes many lakes and resorts interspersed with pasture and cultivated land.

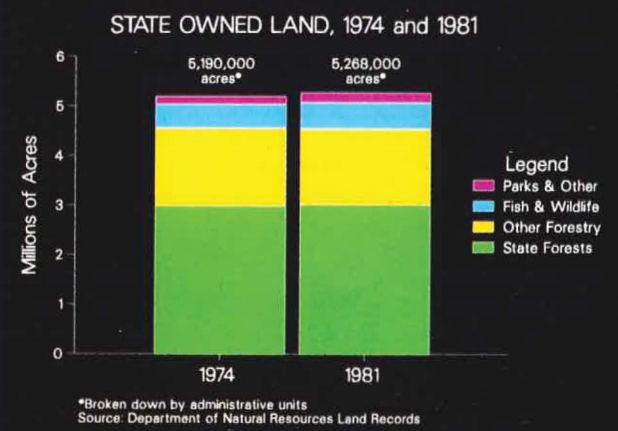
SCENIC RIVER VALLEY

Southeastern Minnesota's river bluff vistas and the scenic St. Croix River valley are popular tourist and recreation areas.



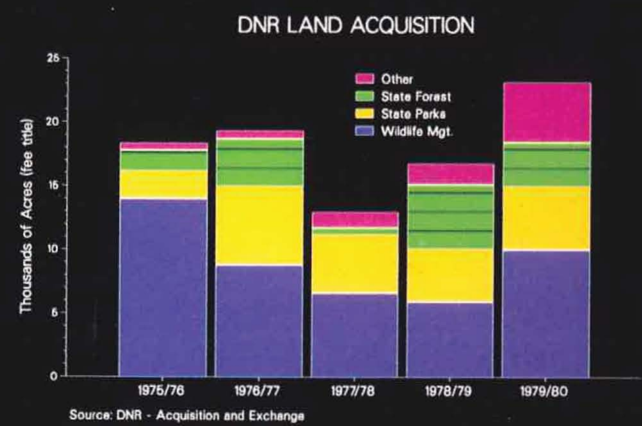
## STATE LAND OWNERSHIP

Total land in state ownership has remained constant during the last decade.



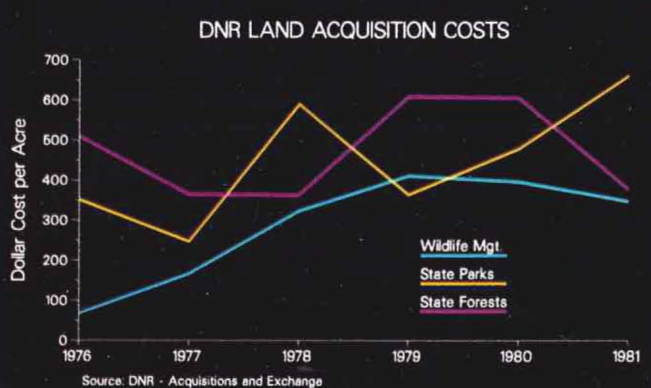

## STATE LAND ACQUISITION

The DNR acquired about 100,000 acres since 1975, roughly half for wildlife management.



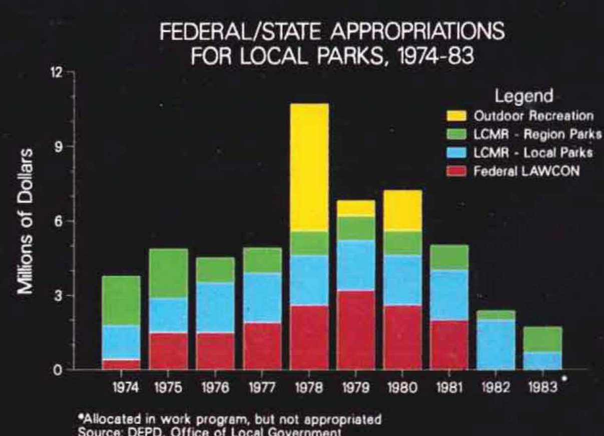

## ACQUISITION COST PER ACRE

Rising rural land values had their greatest impact on wildlife land acquisition, increasing per acre costs fivefold.




## LOCAL PARK APPROPRIATIONS

Federal and state appropriations for local parks have declined sharply since 1978.



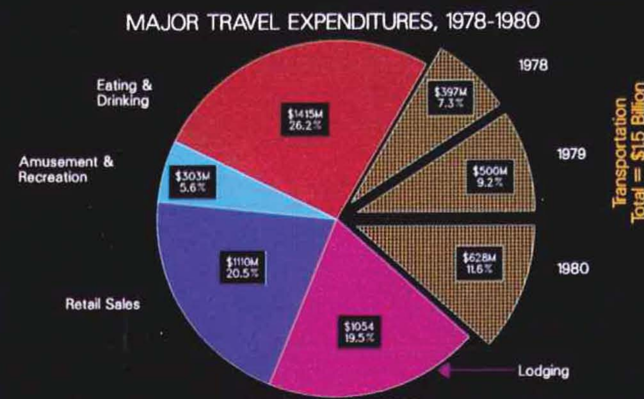
## TOURIST TRAVEL EXPENDITURES

Tourist travel expenditures more than doubled since 1971.


* Preliminary data
Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Development

## MAJOR TRAVEL EXPENDITURES

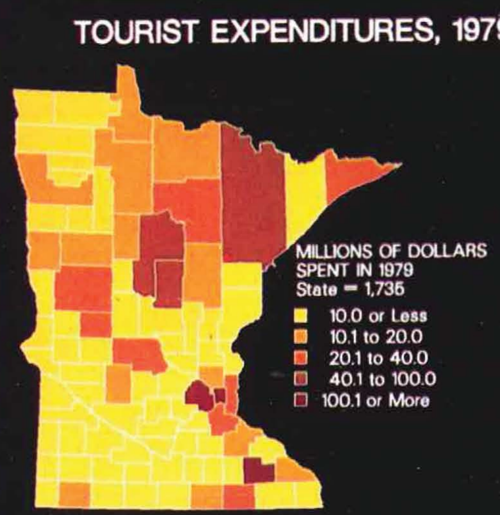
The transportation travel expenditure category has increased most rapidly.




1978 - 1980 Total = $5.4 Billion
Source: Mn Department of Economic Development, Research Division

## LOCATION OF TRAVEL EXPENDITURES

About 50% of all tourist travel expenditures are made in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Rochester and the northern lake-resort counties also have a significant tourism base.




Source: DEPD, Office of Tourism

## REASONS FOR TRAVEL

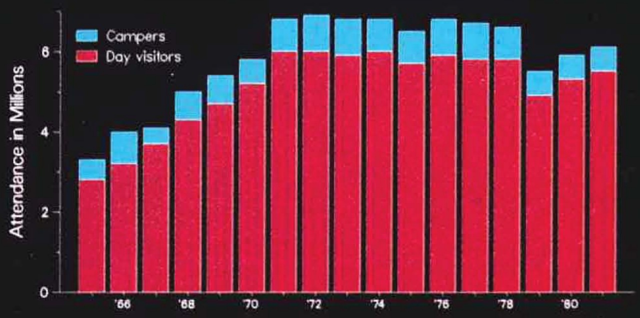
Most U.S. travel trips are related to visiting.


* U.S. travel characteristics
Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1981

## STATE PARK USE

State park attendance increased rapidly during the late 60's, leveled off and then declined in the late 70's.

STATE PARK & MONUMENT ATTENDANCE

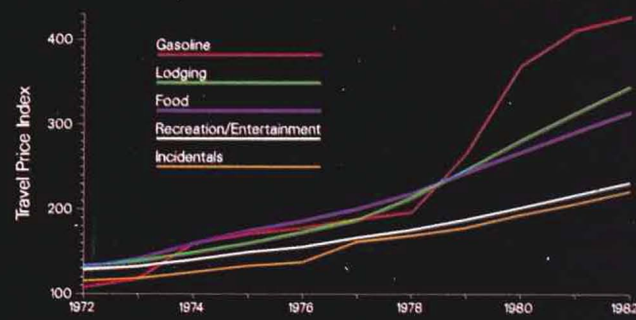



Source: DNR Parks and Recreation

## THE COST OF TRAVEL

Higher costs for gasoline resulted in the price index for transportation increasing more rapidly than other factors.

TRAVEL PRICE INDEX & ITS COMPONENTS

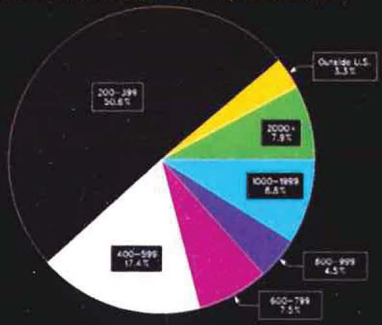



Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

## TRAVEL DISTANCE

Slightly more than two-thirds of U.S. travel trips have a destination within 300 miles.

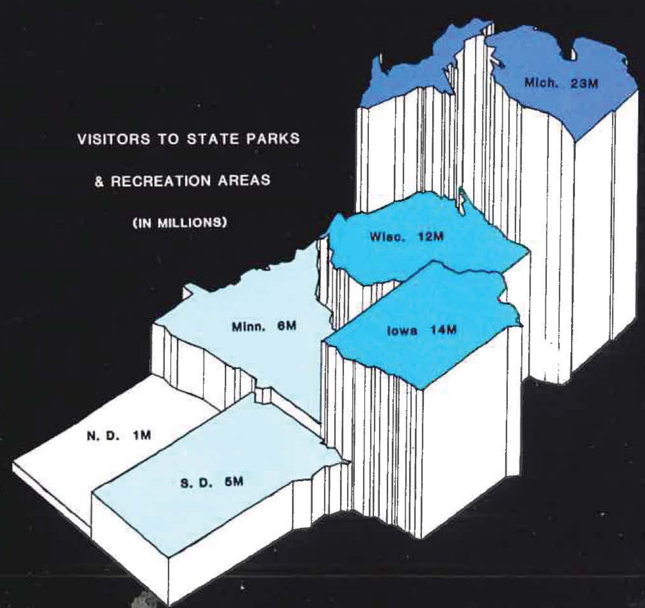
TRAVEL DISTANCE (Round Trip Miles), 1977*




* U.S. travel characteristics, 1977
Source: Statistical Abstract of the U.S., 1981

## COMPARISON OF PARK VISITORS

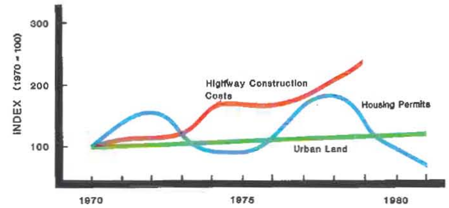
Minnesota has fewer state park visitors than surrounding states, due primarily to the distance from major urban centers to Minnesota's parks.



# URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Minnesota's urban infrastructure is in need of increased maintenance and rehabilitation. These needs are occurring in a period of declining revenues and shifting financial burdens. The infrastructure's condition is crucial to the state's economic health and expansion.

INFRASTRUCTURE TRENDS




## MINNESOTA'S URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Urban infrastructure consists of existing public investment in Minnesota communities.

DECISIONS

The Legislature will face difficult decisions in allocating scarce dollars to maintain a sound infrastructure to foster economic growth in Minnesota.

DEFINITION

Urban infrastructure includes highways, bridges, railroads, airports, public buildings, landfills and sewer and water facilities.

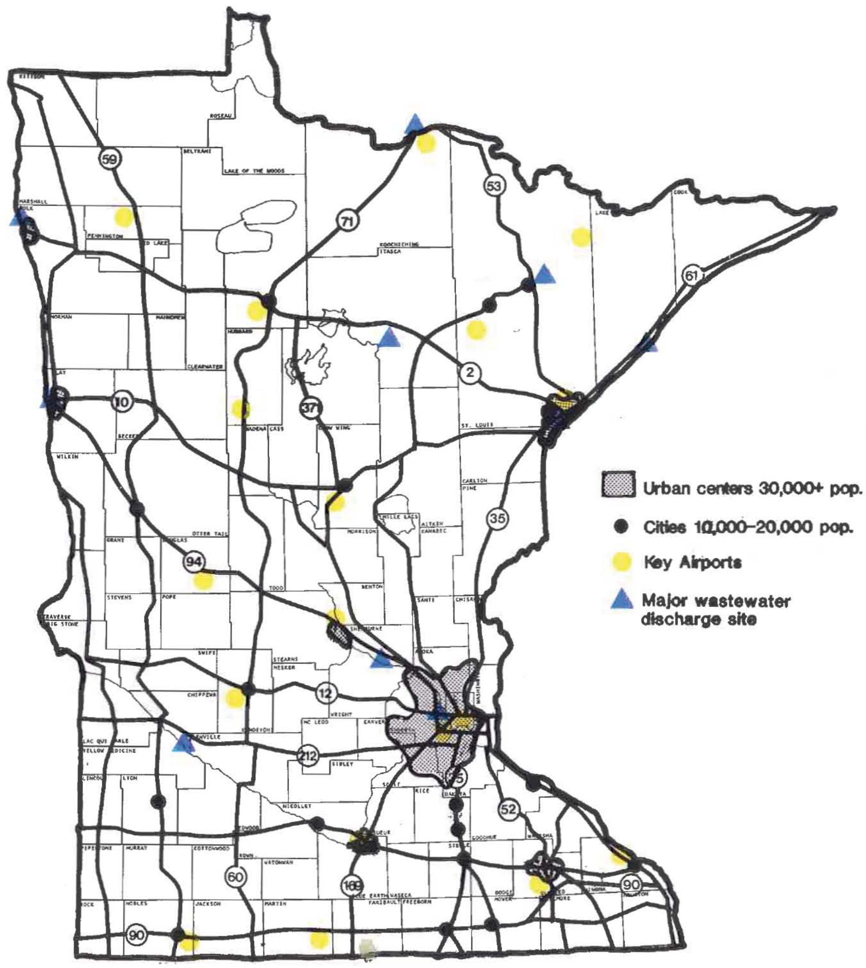
FUNCTION

Infrastructure serves residential, commercial, and industrial activities that make up the heart of our economy.

COSTS

The fiscal cost of maintaining, rehabilitating, and replacing aging components of the infrastructure is staggering. For instance, local communities are currently in need of $1.5 billion for sewer and waste water treatment projects alone.

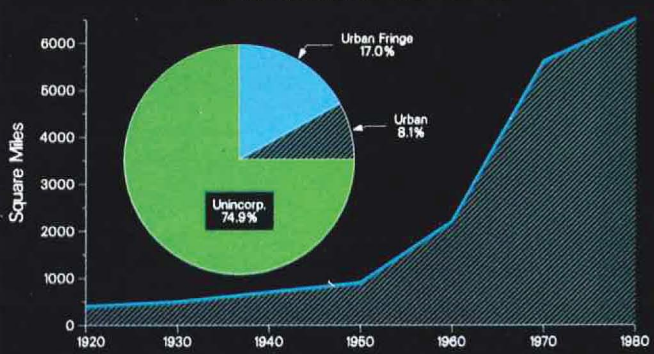
Increases in new residential construction appear to precede commercial and industrial investment.



## MUNICIPAL LAND AREA

Minnesota cities began to expand rapidly in the 1950's with the development of the modern auto and improved highways.

TOTAL MUNICIPAL LAND AREA

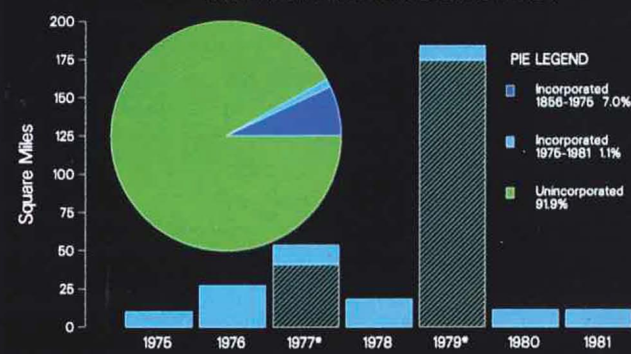



Source: Minnesota Municipal Board

## MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION, 1975-1981

Minnesota cities annexed 177,000 acres of land, which represents only 1% of the state's land area.

GROWTH IN MUNICIPAL LAND AREA

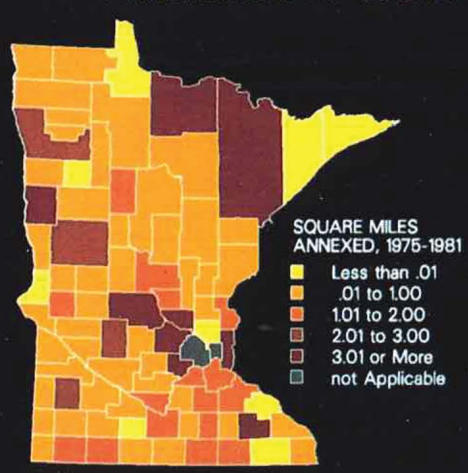



* 1977 - 75% in Sherburne Co.; 1979 - 95% in St. Louis Co.
Source: Minnesota Municipal Board

## LOCATION OF MUNICIPAL ANNEXATION

Municipal land annexation has been concentrated near urban areas and major highways.

ANNEXATION BY COUNTY

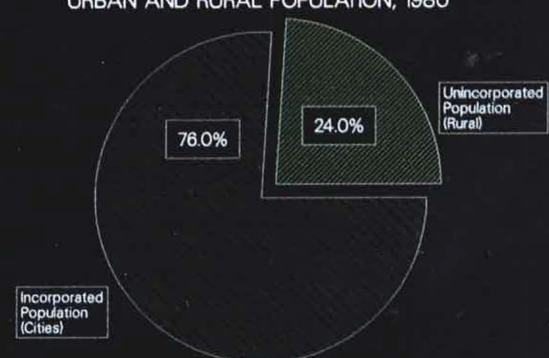



Source: MN Municipal Board

## INCORPORATED POPULATION

About 3/4 of Minnesota's population lives in cities.

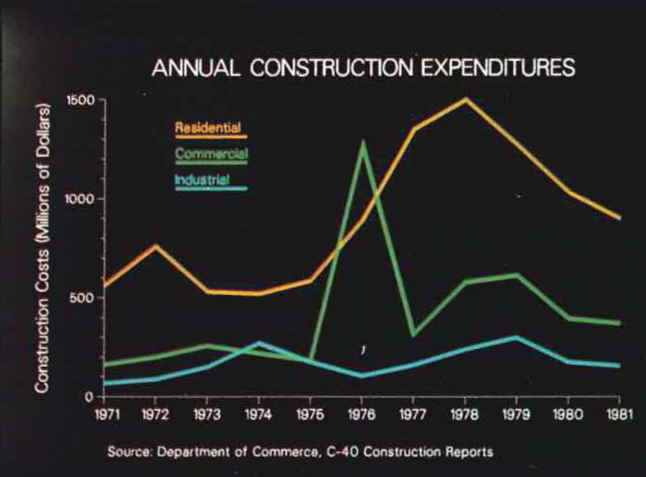
URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1980




Total Population = 4,075,970
Source: U.S. Census of Population; MLMIS

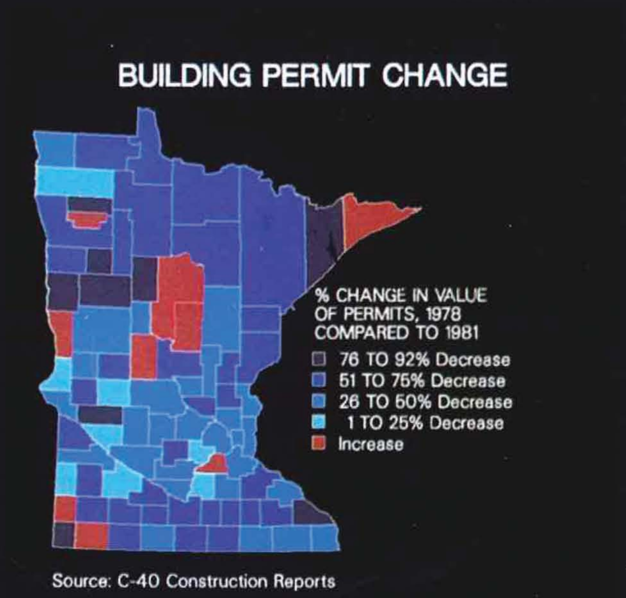
## VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION

The total value of residential, commercial and industrial construction was affected by two major recession periods, 1973-1974 and 1980 to the present.




## CONSTRUCTION DECLINE

High interest rates had a statewide impact on residential, commercial and industrial construction.

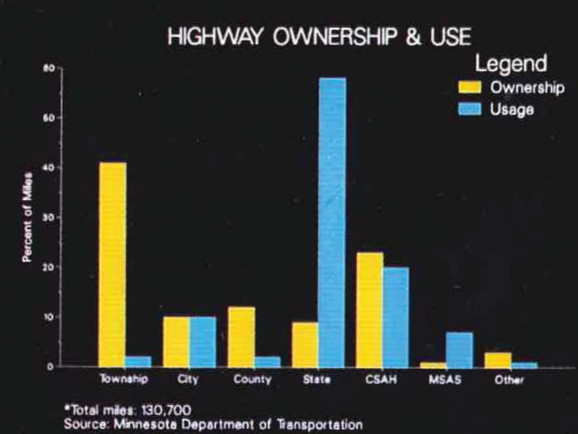



## HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Permits for housing fluctuated with recessions. Multi-family apartment units were built in the early 70's, while single-family (1-4 units) were dominant in the later 1970's.


## HIGHWAY OWNERSHIP AND USE

In 1980, state trunk highways accounted for only 9% of Minnesota's roads but 58% of the total miles driven.



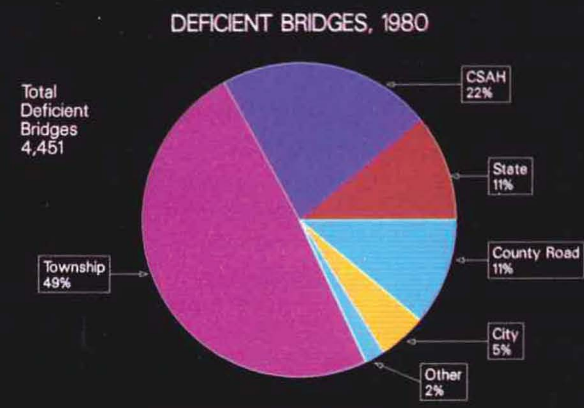
## HIGHWAY AGE

A large proportion of Minnesota's highways and bridges are reaching an age where they need to be rebuilt or resurfaced.


Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

## DEFICIENT BRIDGES, 1980

About half of the state's deficient bridges are located on township roads.




Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

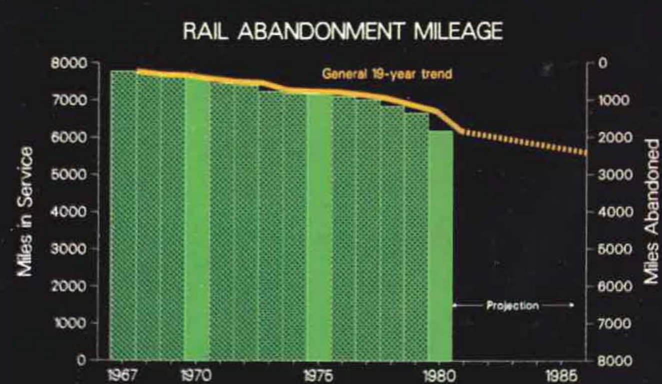
## MUNICIPAL RAIL SERVICE

A growing number of Minnesota cities do not have access to rail or a 9-ton road.


Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

## RAIL ABANDONMENT

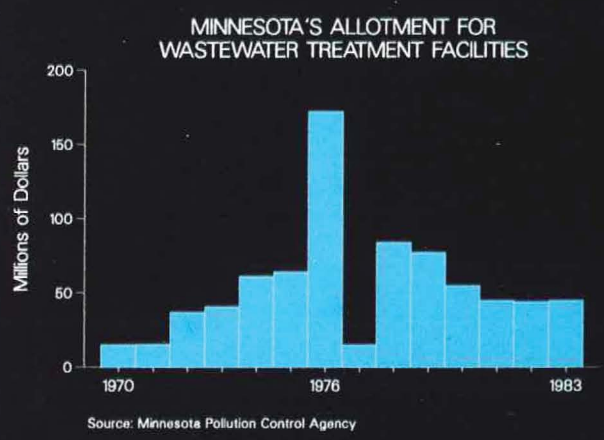
1620 miles of rail have been abandoned in Minnesota since 1967. The abandonment trend has accelerated in recent years.




Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

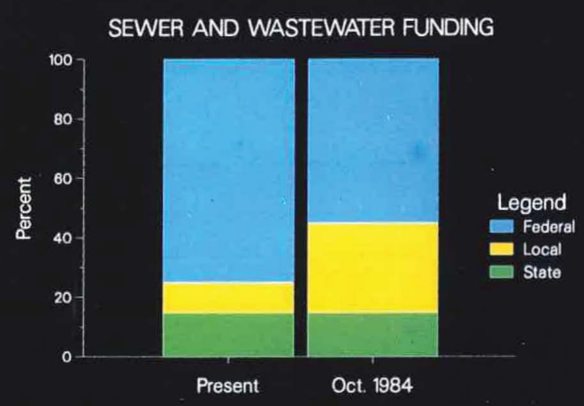
## WASTEWATER TREATMENT FUNDING

Federal assistance to Minnesota for wastewater treatment facilities peaked in the mid 70's.



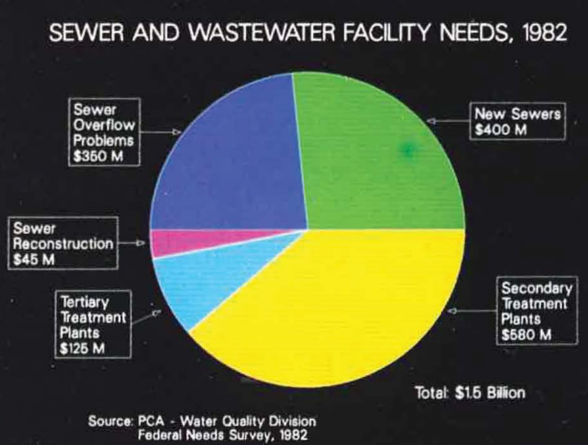

## EPA/PCA COST SHARING

The federal share of sewer and wastewater treatment funding will decline 20% in 1984.




## SEWER AND WATER NEEDS, 1982

A recent survey identified $1.5 billion of needed sewer and wastewater treatment projects for Minnesota communities.

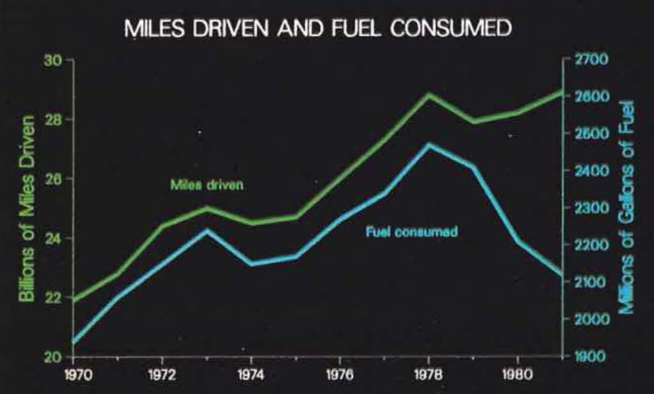



## FHA-SEWER FUNDING

The Farmers Home Administration provides funding to small cities for sewer and wastewater treatment projects. Available funding has decreased and interest rates on loans are still relatively high.

## HIGHWAY AND GASOLINE USE

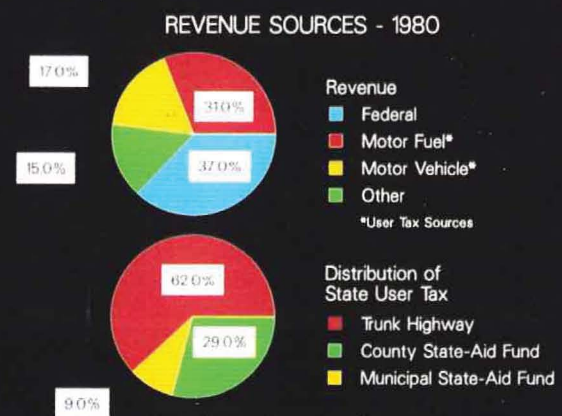
Highway use has increased, but fuel consumption has fallen because of smaller and more fuel-efficient cars. Gasoline tax revenue has not kept pace with highway maintenance needs.




Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

## HIGHWAY REVENUE SOURCES

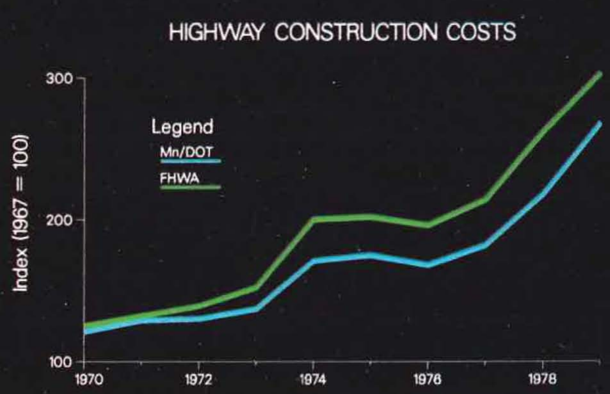
In 1980, 48 percent of Minnesota's highway revenue came from user taxes. 62 percent of the user tax is allocated to maintenance of the trunk highway system.




Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

## HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION COSTS

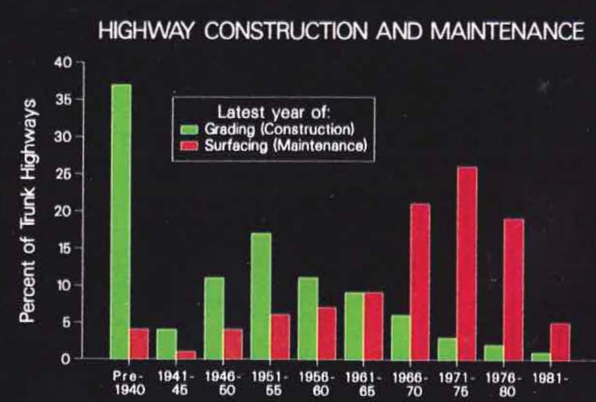
The cost of building and maintaining our highways has accelerated rapidly in recent years.




Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

## HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE

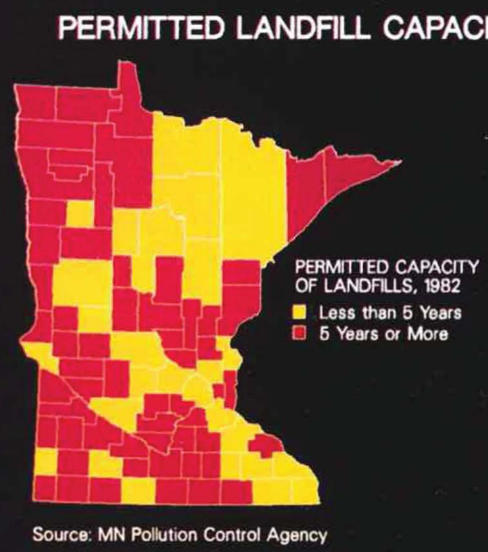
Highway construction peaked in the 50's followed by a shift of revenue from expenditures to maintenance as our highways have become older.




Source: Minnesota Department of Transportation

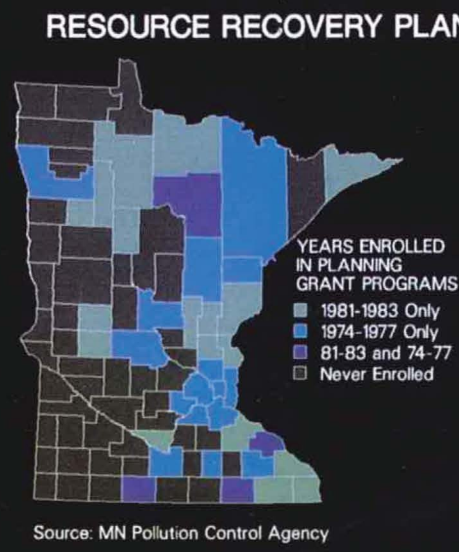
## SOLID WASTE FACILITY NEEDS

27 counties have landfills with permitted capacity of less than five years.



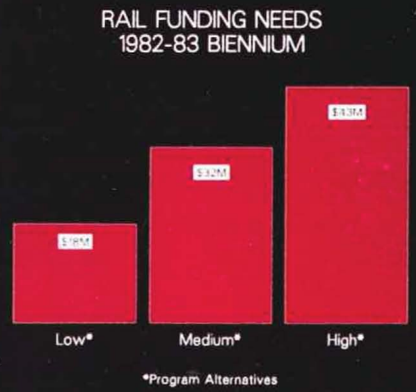

## RESOURCE RECOVERY EFFORTS

Since 1974, 37 counties have been involved in resource recovery planning.



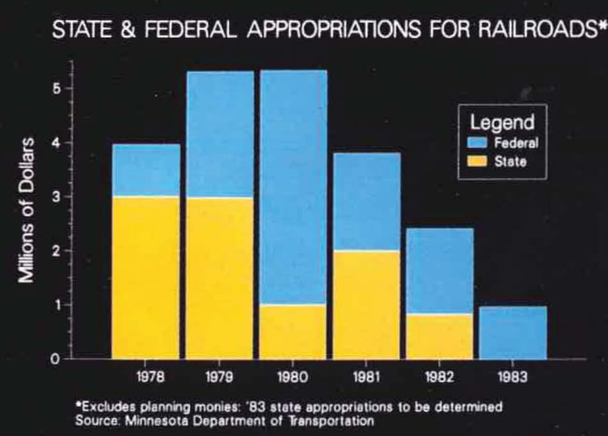

## RAILROAD FUNDING NEEDS

18 to 45 million dollars are needed to rehabilitate Minnesota's branchline railroads.




## RAIL APPROPRIATIONS

Federal and state appropriations for branchline rehabilitation are declining.



DIVISION OF PLANNING

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT