



Minnesota surpasses the nation in per capita income from 1995 to 1999

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In 1999, Minnesota's per capita income exceeded the national average and all other Midwestern states except Illinois. Minnesota's per capita income was \$30,793, \$2,251 above the U.S. average of \$28,542. Data on per capita income from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) shows that Minnesota improved its national ranking among the states and the District of Columbia from 14th in 1995 to 11th in 1999. Per capita income is defined as total personal income of an area divided by the total population of the area.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Minnesota ranked 11th nationally in per capita income in 1999.
- Income growth in Minnesota topped the U.S. average for 1995 to 1999.
- Growth in asset income is an important factor behind Minnesota's increase in per capita income from 1995 to 1999.
- In 1999, Minnesota topped the national average in per capita earnings, which comprise the largest share of per capita income.
- Earned income was highest in the seven-county Twin Cities region in 1998 and unearned income was generally higher in greater Minnesota.
- Transfer payments were lower than the national average.

Per capita income in 1999 ranged from a high of \$39,858 in the District of Columbia to a low of \$20,688 in Mississippi. Incomes were highest in New England and the Mideast states and lowest in the Southern states.

Minnesota outstripped the national average in per capita income growth between 1995 and 1999, up 25.3 percent compared to 21.1 percent for the United States. Minnesota ranked fifth among the states in per capita income growth, behind Washington at 27.3 percent and Colorado at 26.9 percent, followed by Massachusetts and South Dakota. Hawaii had the lowest per capita income growth at 7.7 percent. Income growth in all states

Three types of personal income

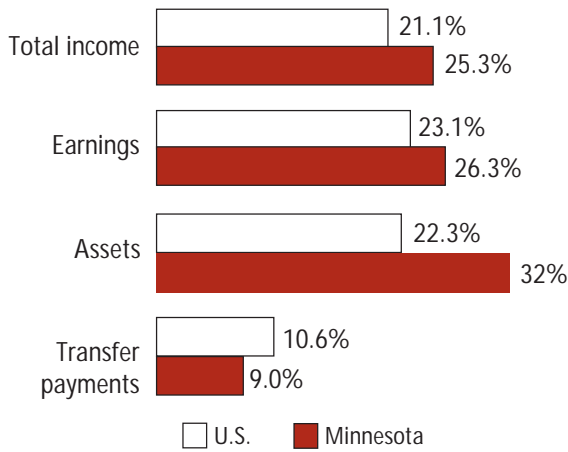
Earned income Wages, salaries, proprietors' income, farm income, and employers' contributions to private and public benefit plans

Asset income Interest, dividends and rent

Transfer payment income Primarily government benefits paid to individuals or to organizations on behalf of individuals, such as Social Security, income maintenance, medical benefits, unemployment insurance and veterans' benefits

Minnesota outpaced the national average in total, earned and asset income

Growth in per capita income 1995-1999



Data is not adjusted for inflation
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

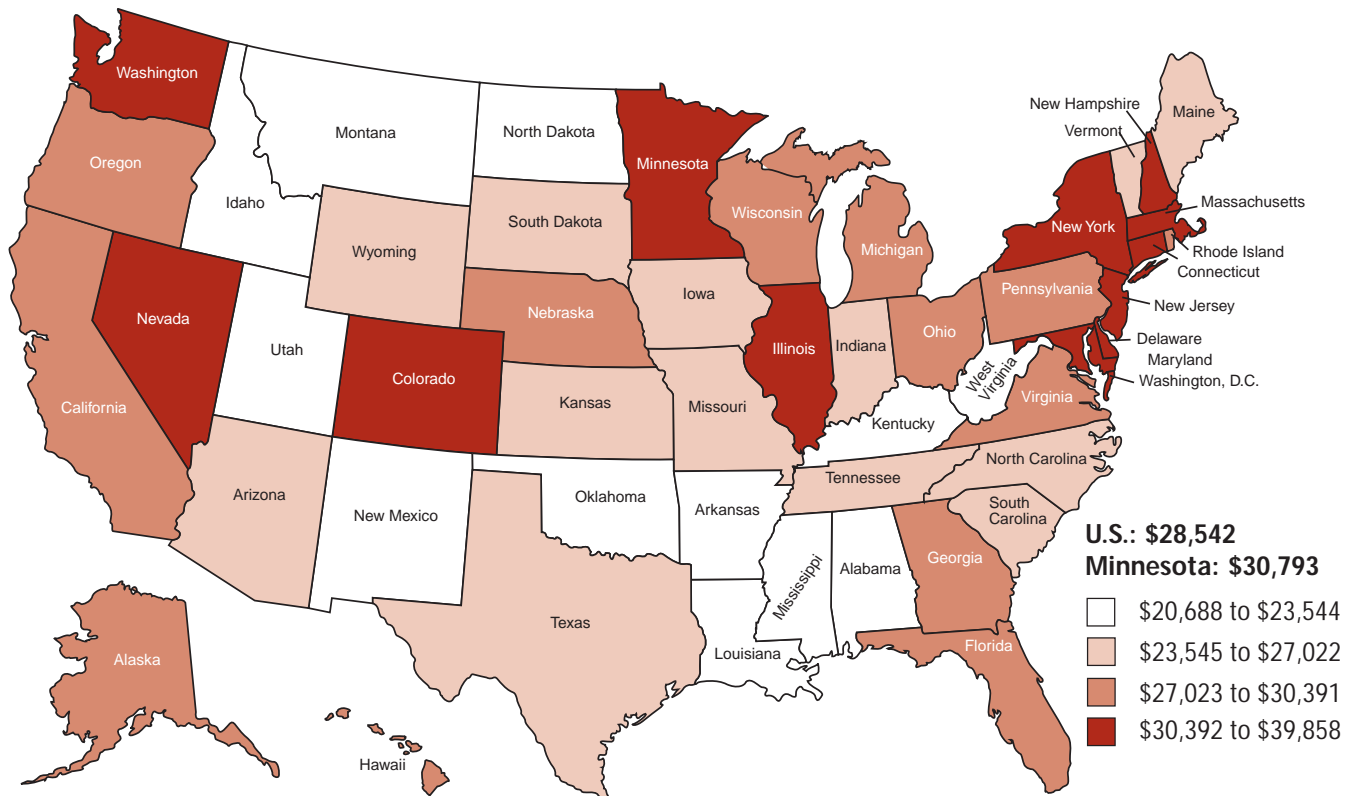
except Hawaii exceeded the rate of inflation of 9.3 percent. Income in all states bordering Minnesota, except Iowa, grew faster than the U.S. during this period.

Asset income spurs per capita income

Rapid growth in asset income is a major reason for Minnesota's per capita income outpacing the national average in 1999. Between 1995 and 1999, per capita asset income growth in Minnesota rose 32.0 percent compared to 22.3 percent for the United States.

Minnesota ranked sixth in the nation in 1999 per capita asset income and was 20 percent higher than the U.S. average, at \$6,498 versus \$5,414. The District of Columbia had the highest per capita asset income in 1999 at \$8,077, and Mississippi had the lowest at \$3,436. Regionally, Minnesota exceeded neighboring states of Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota in asset income by more than \$700, though these states grew faster than the national average from 1995 to 1999. What factors are contributing to the rapid growth in asset income in Minnesota?

Minnesota's per capita income is above the national average
1999 per capita income



U.S.: \$28,542
Minnesota: \$30,793

- \$20,688 to \$23,544
- \$23,545 to \$27,022
- \$27,023 to \$30,391
- \$30,392 to \$39,858

Data is not adjusted for inflation
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Technical revisions to state personal income affects Minnesotans more than the rest of the nation

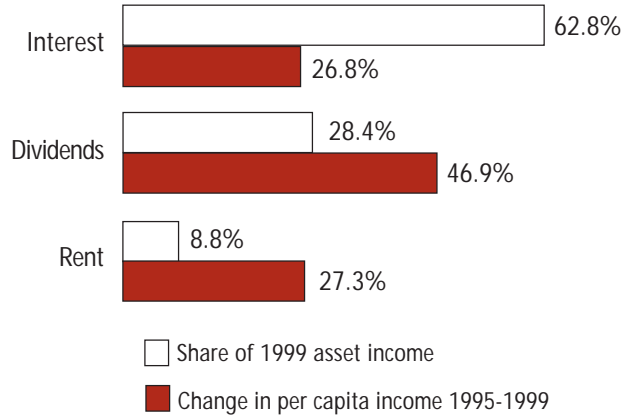
The Bureau of Economic Analysis released a comprehensive revision of state personal income estimates for 1969 to 1998 in May 2000. The 1998 estimates for Minnesota were revised upward by 5.8 percent, primarily from dividends, interest and rental income, which grew by 6.1 percent. Much of the data revision stemmed from the reclassification of government employee retirement plans, which cover federal civilian, military, and

state and local government employees. Important changes are the inclusion of employer contributions to these plans, which are now added to other labor income under earnings, and the interest and dividends received by these plans, which are now added to dividend, interest and rent income. In addition, government employee retirement payments made to public retirees are no longer included as transfer payments.

More Minnesotans are investing in the stock market

There is evidence that Minnesotans took advantage

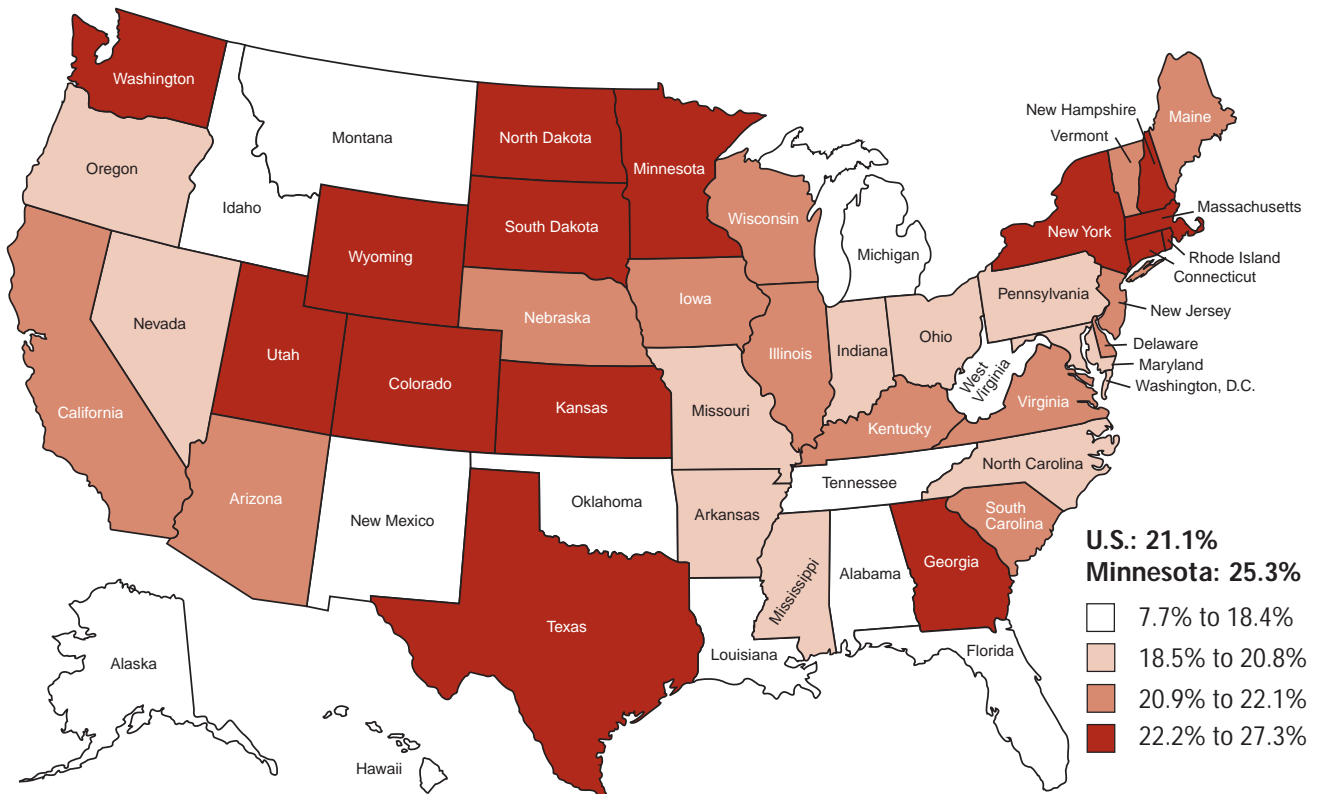
Interest comprises the largest share of Minnesota asset income, but lags behind dividends and rent in growth



Growth rate is not adjusted for inflation
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Minnesota income grew faster than the U.S. average

1995-1999 per capita income growth



Data is not adjusted for inflation
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

of the rising values in the stock market and invested more than the nation from 1995 to 1999. Minnesota ranked fourth nationally in per capita dividend income at \$1,844, in 1999, nearly \$500 above national per capita dividend earnings of \$1,358. Only Wyoming at \$2,040, Florida at \$2,035 and Nevada at \$2,029 surpassed Minnesota in per capita dividend earnings in 1999. Regionally, per capita dividend income in Minnesota was more than \$300 above its neighboring states.

Dividend income growth showed the strongest performance of the three compo-

nents of asset income, up 46.9 percent from 1995 to 1999 in Minnesota, compared to the U.S. growth rate of 40.6 percent. Per capita dividend growth was stronger in Iowa and South Dakota than Minnesota, but all neighboring states except Wisconsin exceeded the national rate.

The rapid rise of dividend earnings can also be partially attributed to the soaring values of the stock market. From 1995 to 1999, the Dow Jones stock index tripled and the NASDAQ stock index more than tripled. Dividend earnings actually understate the effect of the rising stock market because they only include

dividend earnings reported on income tax forms, not capital gains and increases in the value of stocks and other assets.

Growth in interest earnings lags behind dividend earnings

Per capita interest earnings represent nearly two-thirds of total per capita asset income, for both the nation and Minnesota, at \$3,530 and \$4,082 respectively in 1999. On a regional basis, per capita interest income in Minnesota was at least \$300 higher than neighboring states. Just as is the case with dividend income, Minnesotans are

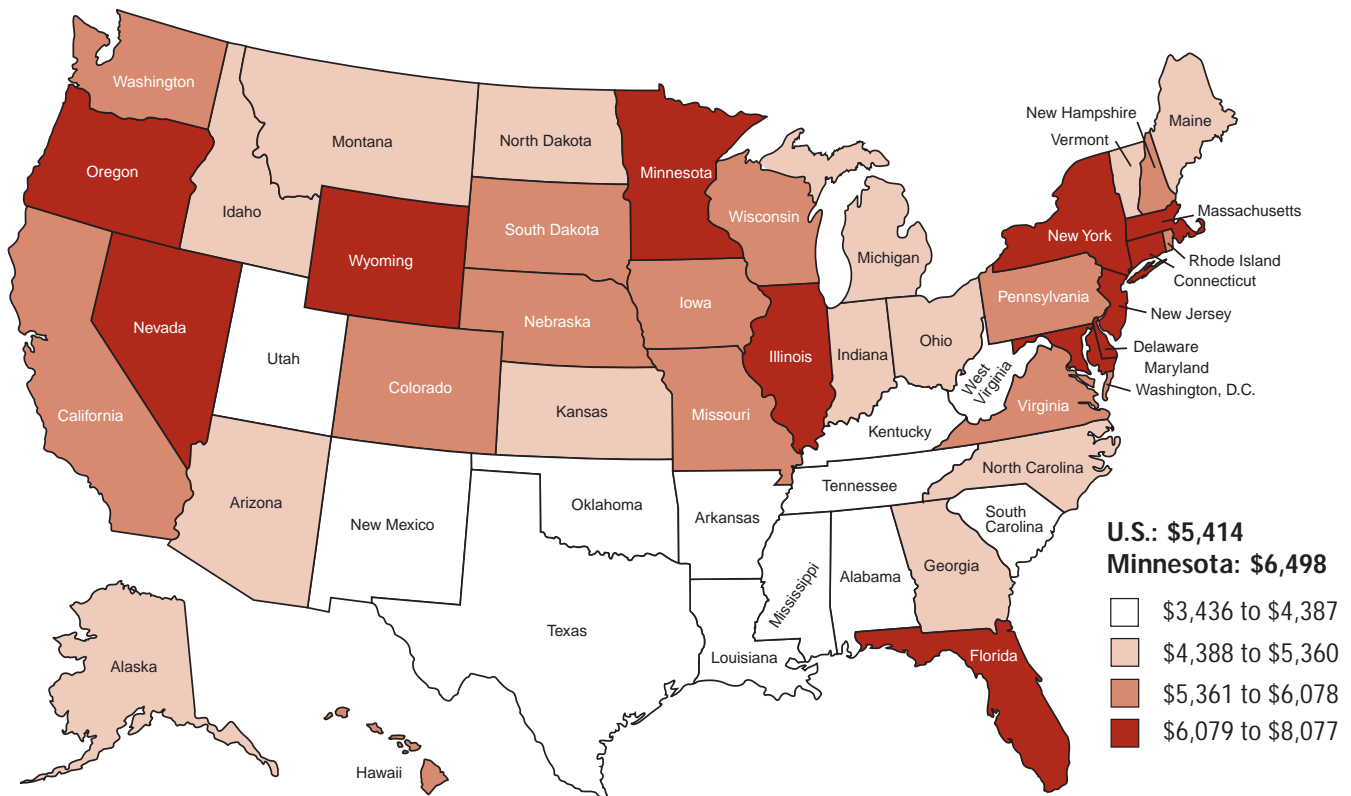
saving more than the rest of the country.

However, per capita interest earnings rose at a slower pace than dividend earnings, at 17.2 percent in the nation and 26.8 percent in Minnesota from 1995 to 1999. On a regional basis, all neighboring states except Iowa grew faster than Minnesota in per capita interest income.

Per capita income from rent rose 27.3 percent in Minnesota from 1995 to 1999, above the national rate of 17.1 percent. Rising median housing values and a shortage of rental housing (less than 2 percent vacancies in seven-county Twin Cities

Minnesota's per capita asset income exceeds the national average

1999 per capita asset income



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

region, compared to 9 percent for the nation) continue to drive rental income upward throughout the state. Farmers who rent out their land may be an important source of asset income in the western parts of the state.

Minnesotans are receiving higher wages and working more hours

Earned income is the largest component of per capita income, and Minnesota's exceeded the national average both in absolute terms and rate of growth from 1995 to 1999. Minnesota's earned per capita income grew 26.3 percent compared to 23.1 percent in the United States. In 1999, earned income was \$20,954 in Minnesota and \$19,402 in the nation, more than two thirds of total per capita income.

There is evidence to suggest that the labor shortage has had a stronger effect on wages in Minnesota than the nation. Both average annual pay data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and average wage per job data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis show stronger growth rates in Minnesota than nationally. Average wage per job data from the BEA reveals upward movement of wages for Minnesotans between 1995 and 1999, rising 21.9 percent, whereas they grew 19.4 percent in the nation.

Most of the increases came between 1995 and 1998, when average wages rose 16.9 percent in Minnesota compared to 14.3 percent in the United States. The strongest growth in average wages occurred between 1997 and

1998, when they increased 5.8 percent in Minnesota and 5.1 percent in the nation. Another source, average annual pay from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, found that from 1995 to 1999, wages rose faster in Minnesota at 22.4 percent than the nation at 19.6 percent.

Strong per capita earnings growth in Minnesota can be traced to increases in pay and work hours. More Minnesotans are working and they are working more hours. Minnesota ranked third among the states in 1998 for the rate of multiple jobholders at 10.2 percent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Minnesota led the nation in total labor force participation at 75.1 percent in 1999 and participation rates have grown faster here, according to the Current Population Survey. The labor force is defined as all people age 16 or older who are either working full or part-time for pay or are unemployed but actively seeking work.

Transfer payments in Minnesota lag behind the nation

Income from transfer payments was lower in dollar amounts and rates of growth in Minnesota than the United States. Transfer payments grew by 10.6 percent from 1995 to 1999 nationally, and 9.0 percent in Minnesota. Transfer payment growth is much slower than during 1990 to 1994, when both Minnesota and the United States rose by over 27 percent. For both the nation and Minnesota, the reduction in the unemployment rate and the Welfare to Work Program have produced steady declines in per capita unemployment insurance benefits

and income maintenance payments since 1995. In 1999, per capita transfer payments in Minnesota were \$3,340, almost \$400 less than the national figure of \$3,727.

Nearly 90 percent of all transfer payments in the United States and Minnesota are retirement income. In 1999, per capita retirement, Medicare and Social Security payments, which are included under transfer payments, were lower in Minnesota than the nation and its neighboring states.

Minnesota's elderly population (65 years and older) comprises a smaller percentage of its total population than the nation or its neighbors. In 1999, the elderly population in Minnesota was 12.3 percent, compared to 12.7 percent for the United States. All bordering states had a higher percentage of elderly population than Minnesota.

The waning share of farm income

Most counties throughout the state experienced increases in personal income from 1989 to 1998. Farm income fluctuated widely over the period, reflecting the volatility of the industry, but no county has higher farm income in 1998 than 1989. These divergent trends are particularly obvious from 1996 to 1998, when farm incomes declined while nonfarm personal income exhibited strong growth for most counties. The contrasting growth trends for farm and nonfarm personal income has resulted in a reduced ratio of farm income to total personal income for most counties.

The farm income share of total personal income for the state

is less than 1 percent in 1998. Only three counties reported that farm income was 10 percent or more of total personal income. The counties most dependent on farm income in 1998 were Murray at 13.1 percent, Lac qui Parle at 12.8 percent and Lincoln at 10.0 percent.

Declining prices for commodities over the past four years have resulted in a dramatic drop in farm income, according to the National Agricultural Statistical Service at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The hog market hit a record low in 1998; this had the strongest impact on the southwestern counties of the state where most of the hogs are produced. Corn and soybean prices declined more than wheat prices from 1994 to 1998, thus reducing farm income in the southwestern part of the state more than the northwest.

County and regional disparities

Traditionally, the counties in the seven-county Twin Cities region and Olmsted County have enjoyed the highest per capita incomes in the state and the counties in the north-central region have the lowest per capita incomes. In 1998, for which the most current county level data is available, the historical pattern continued.

Per capita incomes are highest in the seven-county Twin Cities region. Hennepin County reported the highest per capita income at \$40,126, outpacing Ramsey County at \$32,863, by more than \$7,000. Carver County placed third at \$31,775, Dakota County was

Per capita income by county

County	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Change 1994 to 1998	Change 1997 to 1998
Aitkin	\$12,600	\$15,657	\$16,974	\$17,726	\$18,535	\$19,023	21.5%	2.6%
Anoka	17,596	21,267	22,107	23,346	24,741	26,354	23.9	6.5
Becker	13,132	15,967	16,764	18,441	18,789	20,012	25.3	6.5
Beltrami	12,906	16,140	16,942	17,733	18,505	19,630	21.6	6.1
Benton	14,558	17,539	18,198	19,586	20,119	21,751	24.0	8.1
Big Stone	14,213	15,170	16,280	19,497	19,882	20,627	36.0	3.7
Blue Earth	15,538	20,295	21,346	22,730	23,922	25,790	27.1	7.8
Brown	16,379	19,911	20,611	22,722	22,675	23,466	17.9	3.5
Carlton	13,735	17,483	18,211	19,196	20,335	20,948	19.8	3.0
Carver	20,787	24,941	26,188	27,881	29,662	31,775	27.4	7.1
Cass	12,922	16,354	16,623	17,428	18,177	19,126	16.9	5.2
Chippewa	15,475	19,181	18,967	22,539	22,426	23,998	25.1	7.0
Chisago	16,011	18,467	19,547	21,396	22,900	25,357	37.3	10.7
Clay	13,540	16,841	17,464	19,130	19,379	20,387	21.1	5.2
Clearwater	11,439	14,091	14,937	15,923	16,317	17,262	22.5	5.8
Cook	16,637	21,582	22,513	22,967	24,108	25,272	17.1	4.8
Cottonwood	15,858	19,184	18,647	21,700	21,653	22,596	17.8	4.4
Crow Wing	14,994	18,489	19,238	20,311	21,330	22,581	22.1	5.9
Dakota	21,543	25,622	26,711	28,264	29,864	31,717	23.8	6.2
Dodge	16,290	19,122	19,411	21,209	22,044	23,148	21.1	5.0
Douglas	14,262	18,304	19,107	20,752	21,673	22,860	24.9	5.5
Faribault	16,240	18,733	18,623	21,369	21,090	21,697	15.8	2.9
Fillmore	14,978	17,135	17,581	19,176	19,908	21,107	23.2	6.0
Freeborn	15,998	17,956	18,473	20,256	21,057	21,873	21.8	3.9
Goodhue	16,852	21,747	22,409	24,256	25,207	26,774	23.1	6.2
Grant	14,839	16,910	18,066	22,107	20,651	21,529	27.3	4.3
Hennepin	24,775	31,354	33,292	35,188	37,741	40,126	28.0	6.3
Houston	15,772	18,936	19,563	21,294	22,558	24,100	27.3	6.8
Hubbard	12,453	16,013	16,932	18,021	18,826	19,791	23.6	5.1
Isanti	15,151	18,911	19,418	20,288	21,092	22,329	18.1	5.9
Itasca	13,622	16,613	17,444	18,398	19,400	20,100	21.0	3.6
Jackson	16,221	17,336	17,790	21,398	20,644	21,864	26.1	5.9
Kanabec	13,029	15,920	16,530	17,032	17,719	18,414	15.7	3.9
Kandiyohi	15,394	19,447	20,407	22,627	23,102	24,976	28.4	8.1
Kittson	16,784	16,659	18,296	21,809	19,343	21,808	30.9	12.7
Koochiching	13,456	16,486	17,591	19,866	20,952	21,823	32.4	4.2
Lac qui Parle	14,987	17,665	16,465	21,418	20,714	22,062	24.9	6.5
Lake	13,367	17,967	18,212	19,407	20,624	21,558	20.0	4.5
Lake of the Woods	14,610	17,253	17,456	18,574	18,893	19,763	14.5	4.6
Le Sueur	15,900	19,062	20,304	21,527	22,182	23,527	23.4	6.1
Lincoln	14,269	16,915	15,324	17,646	17,092	19,597	15.9	14.7
Lyon	15,687	20,319	20,800	23,866	23,798	25,488	25.4	7.1
McLeod	16,454	21,169	22,367	23,958	25,207	26,216	23.8	4.0
Mahnomen	10,730	12,764	13,732	16,820	15,766	16,434	28.8	4.2
Marshall	12,682	14,292	16,813	20,524	18,547	19,497	36.4	5.1

Per capita income by county (continued)

County	1989	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Change 1994 to 1998	Change 1997 to 1998
Martin	\$16,780	\$20,317	\$20,428	\$22,602	\$23,067	\$23,569	16.0%	2.2%
Meeker	14,503	17,499	17,966	19,579	20,208	21,064	20.4	4.2
Mille Lacs	13,897	16,612	16,865	17,999	18,549	19,490	17.3	5.1
Morrison	12,568	15,449	15,603	17,211	17,556	19,134	23.9	9.0
Mower	16,503	20,323	20,526	22,236	23,325	24,567	20.9	5.3
Murray	15,931	18,943	17,095	19,914	19,159	21,073	11.2	10.0
Nicollet	15,728	19,919	20,290	22,233	22,157	23,404	17.5	5.6
Nobles	17,195	20,333	19,335	21,981	21,858	23,319	14.7	6.7
Norman	14,355	15,290	17,590	21,604	18,313	21,159	38.4	15.5
Olmsted	20,133	24,013	25,406	27,413	28,928	30,880	28.6	6.7
Otter Tail	14,105	18,059	18,277	19,621	20,179	21,295	17.9	5.5
Pennington	14,025	18,486	19,867	21,059	21,116	22,765	23.1	7.8
Pine	12,270	15,810	16,531	17,222	17,660	18,403	16.4	4.2
Pipestone	14,470	18,892	17,454	20,800	20,502	21,499	13.8	4.9
Polk	14,687	16,576	18,325	20,721	19,529	22,024	32.9	12.8
Pope	13,313	16,189	16,861	18,751	19,423	20,792	28.4	7.0
Ramsey	20,872	26,837	28,290	29,964	31,147	32,863	22.5	5.5
Red Lake	12,156	13,143	14,869	16,940	16,119	18,303	39.3	13.5
Redwood	15,758	20,081	19,404	22,760	22,473	23,347	16.3	3.9
Renville	16,239	20,053	18,586	21,829	20,856	21,857	9.0	4.8
Rice	15,388	19,119	19,464	20,662	21,533	22,421	17.3	4.1
Rock	17,362	19,363	19,020	21,947	21,679	22,271	15.0	2.7
Roseau	15,219	17,872	19,416	20,997	20,258	21,690	21.4	7.1
St. Louis	15,829	19,965	21,698	23,013	24,012	25,630	28.4	6.7
Scott	18,637	22,794	24,174	25,841	27,193	29,049	27.4	6.8
Sherburne	15,658	18,199	18,777	20,060	20,796	22,248	22.2	7.0
Sibley	15,279	16,643	16,332	18,777	18,161	19,591	17.7	7.9
Stearns	14,930	18,329	18,974	20,264	20,717	22,747	24.1	9.8
Steele	17,334	21,505	22,579	24,679	25,455	27,371	27.3	7.5
Stevens	15,499	17,329	18,105	21,533	22,325	22,992	32.7	3.0
Swift	14,418	17,549	17,008	20,261	20,437	20,500	16.8	0.3
Todd	11,899	14,684	14,519	15,867	15,588	16,584	12.9	6.4
Traverse	17,164	16,243	17,963	23,134	21,602	22,240	36.9	3.0
Wabasha	16,061	19,468	19,761	21,496	22,235	24,176	24.2	8.7
Wadena	11,939	15,208	15,753	17,098	17,863	18,947	24.6	6.1
Waseca	15,999	19,076	19,208	21,236	21,527	22,433	17.6	4.2
Washington	21,198	24,419	25,360	26,678	28,352	30,399	24.5	7.2
Watonwan	15,425	17,983	18,399	21,451	21,396	22,093	22.9	3.3
Wilkin	13,913	16,070	17,635	23,063	19,585	20,172	25.5	3.0
Winona	15,242	19,517	19,652	20,997	21,733	23,495	20.4	8.1
Wright	16,123	19,754	20,475	21,812	23,143	24,143	22.2	4.3
Yellow Medicine	14,939	17,519	17,150	20,259	18,771	19,913	13.7	6.1
Minnesota	\$18,966	\$23,467	\$24,583	\$26,267	\$27,536	\$29,263	24.7%	6.3%

Data is not adjusted for inflation

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

fourth at \$31,717 and Olmsted County rounded out the top five at \$30,880. All of the top 10 counties ranked by per capita incomes were located in the seven-county Twin Cities region or southeastern parts of the state.

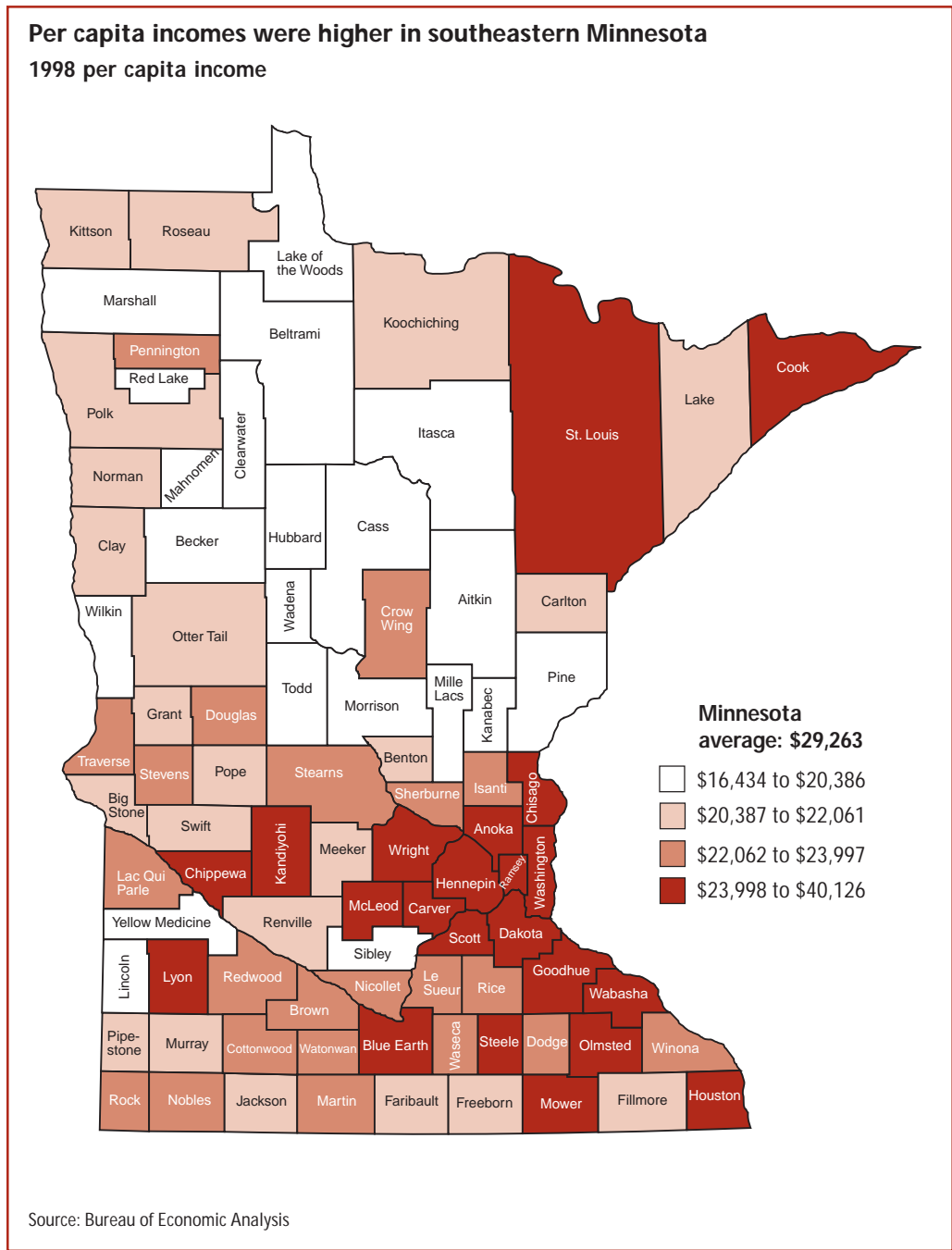
Mahnomen County had the lowest per capita income at \$16,434, less than 40 percent

of Hennepin County's. Todd County was second to the lowest at \$16,584, and third lowest was Clearwater County at \$17,262. The 10 counties with the lowest per capita incomes were in the north-central or northwestern parts of the state.

For 1994 to 1998, Red Lake County displayed the most

robust growth at 39.3 percent. Eight of the counties with the strongest increases were in the northwestern or north-central parts of the state. In contrast, Renville County showed the slowest growth for the period at 9.0 percent. In general, the counties with the slowest growth were located in the south or western areas of the state adjacent to the Iowa and

South Dakota borders. Fluctuating farm prices for corn, soybeans and wheat may be an important factor in the growth in the western parts of the state, which are more dependent on farm income than other parts of the state. Indian gaming casinos may also be having an effect on income growth in the northwestern and north central parts of the state.



Dollar gains and earnings growth are higher for the seven-county Twin Cities region from 1994 to 1998

Dollar gains between 1994 to 1998 were generally much higher in the seven-county Twin Cities region than the rest of the state. Per capita income in the Twin Cities region increased by an average of \$6,436 compared to \$4,030 for the other 80 counties. Dollar gains for per capita earnings for the period were double for the Twin Cities region compared to the other counties, at \$4,718 and \$2,247 respectively. Dollar gains for asset earnings from 1994 to 1998 for the Twin Cities region were higher at \$1,446 than for the remaining 80 counties at \$1,337. Dollar gains for transfer payments were small for all Minnesota counties, but the Twin Cities region gains were much smaller, at \$272 compared to \$446 for the other 80 counties.

Total per capita income and per capita earnings growth for the seven-county Twin Cities region were higher than for the remaining 80 counties from 1994 to 1998. Total per capita income for the Twin Cities region rose 25.4 percent compared to 22.7 percent for

the rest of the state. The seven-county Twin Cities region led the state in earnings growth over the period, rising by 25.1 percent versus 21.7 percent for the other 80 counties.

Earned income spurs growth in the seven-county Twin Cities region, but unearned income grew faster outside the Twin Cities region

Hennepin County reported the highest per capita earnings with \$27,506, and Mahnommen County had the lowest at \$7,900 in 1998. In terms of per capita earnings growth, Traverse County had the highest rate of growth at 93.4 percent, and Murray County had the lowest, with an increase of 0.4 percent from 1994 to 1998.

Per capita transfer payments were higher in Greater Minnesota than the seven-county Twin Cities region in 1998, mainly due to a higher proportion of retirees who are living outside of the seven-county Twin Cities region. Aitkin County reported the highest per capita transfer payments and the highest per capita retirement payments, at \$5,345 and \$4,801 respectively. More than 20 percent of Aitkin County's population is over 65, according to 1999 population estimates. The Twin Cities region had among the lowest per capita transfer and retirement payments. Scott County fell at the bottom with per capita transfer payments of \$1,803, and also had the lowest per capita retirement payments at \$1,638. Less than 6.5 percent of Scott County's population is over age 65,

according to 1999 population estimates.

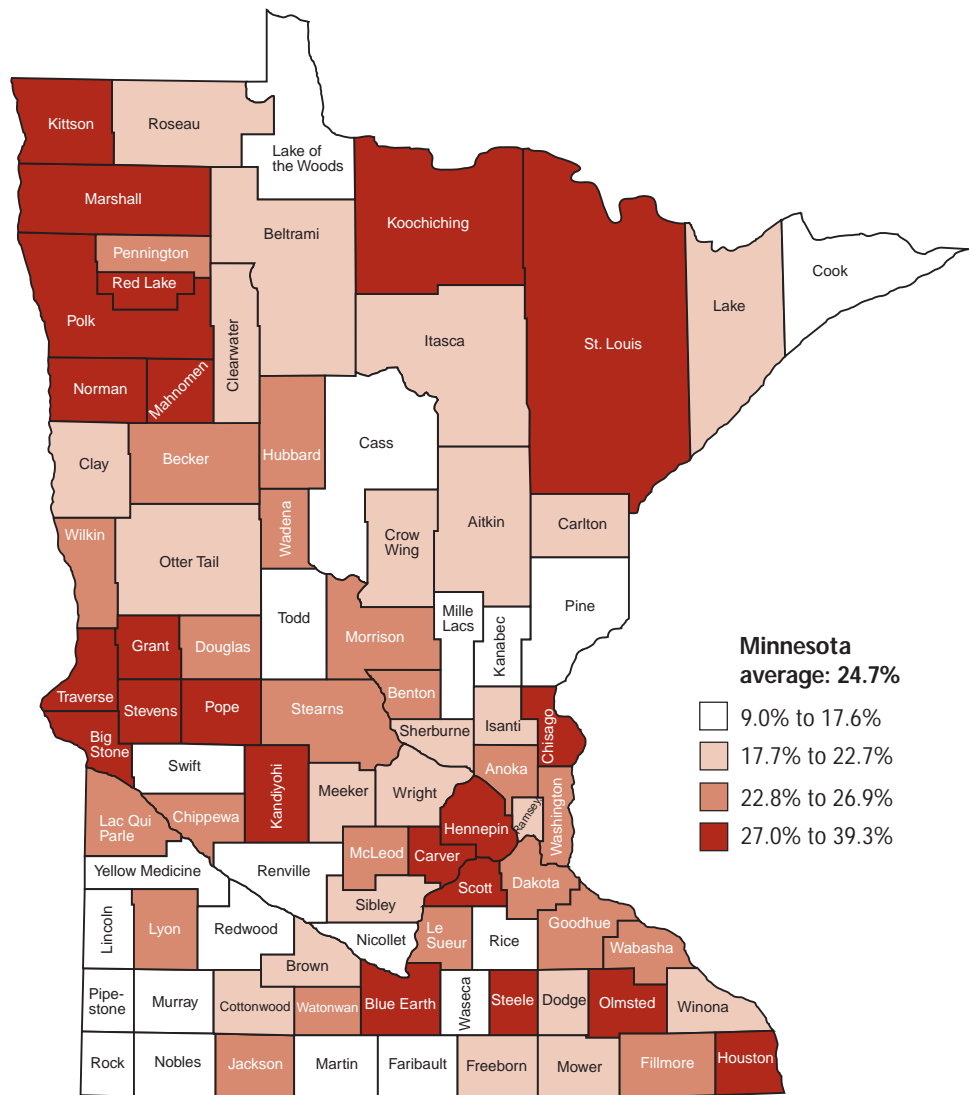
Transfer payment growth slowed compared to the 1990 to 1994 period, but was lower for the seven-county Twin Cities region at 12.6 percent, than for the remaining 80 counties, which rose by 13.3 percent. Nobles County had the highest rate of per capita

transfer payment growth at 22.5 percent and Swift County had the lowest, rising only 4.2 percent from 1994 to 1998.

Per capita asset income was highest in Hennepin County in 1998 at \$9,065 and lowest in Sherburne County at \$3,209. Hennepin County reaped the benefits of the rising stock market, higher housing and

land values and a rental vacancy rate of less than 2 percent in the seven-county Twin Cities region. Other than Ramsey County, which ranked third in terms of per capita asset income, most counties with the highest per capita asset income were found in the west-central and southwestern parts of the state, possibly due to retired farmers in the area rent-

Income rose fastest in the west and north
Change in per capita income 1994-1998



Data is not adjusted for inflation
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

ing out their farmland. In terms of per capita asset income growth, Koochiching County was at the top, rising 61.0 percent between 1994 and 1998, more than 20 percent higher than many of the counties in the metropolitan area.

Data sources

The source of state level income data is the *State Personal Income for 1929 to 1999* released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, in November 2000. County level income data comes from the *Regional Economic Information System (REIS) for 1969-98* released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in June 2000.

The personal income data reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis is an estimate of the income received by state or county residents from participation in production, from government and business transfer payments and government interest. It also includes

income from “quasi-individuals” or nonprofit institutions that serve individuals, private noninsured welfare funds and private trust funds. BEA income includes imputations of the value of nonmarket goods and services added to the value of market goods and services. It is the sum of net earnings by place of residence, rental income of all persons, personal dividend income, and personal interest income and transfer payments. Per capita income is the total personal income of an area divided by its total population. BEA income is not adjusted for inflation.

The personal income estimates are included in the National Income and Products Accounts (NIPA). The BEA relies on a variety of administrative records to calculate these estimates. Some of these sources are Social Security records, federal income tax records and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment records. More detailed documentation is available on CD-ROM.

The BEA includes employer contributions to employee private and public health insurance, pension, and 401K/deferred compensation plans under other labor income. The interest on these accounts is counted under dividends, interest and rent. The BEA does not count employee contributions to these pension plans as income.

Farm income as treated by the BEA contributes to the wide variation in income across counties in the state. The BEA includes the imputed value of food and fuel produced and consumed on a farm, business deductions and the value of farm machinery as part of personal income.

Comprehensive revision of state personal income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis revises state personal income estimates every 4 to 5 years, incorporating the results from the NIPA revision, newly available benchmark data and

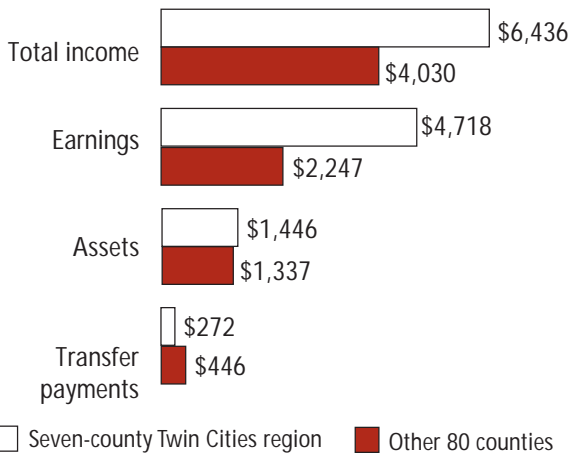
improved methods for preparing statewide estimates. The data released in May 2000 by the BEA reflects the most recent revision. Personal income estimates for 1969 to 1998 generally were revised upward. In Minnesota, personal income estimates for previous years are higher, mainly because of upward revisions to asset income- dividends, interest and rent. The complete text may be found at the “Comprehensive Revision of State Personal Income Revised estimates 1969-1998 Preliminary 1999” in the June 2000 edition of the Survey of Current Business at www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/articles/0600spi/maintext.htm.

Estimates of personal income are available at the state level through 1999, and at the county level through 1998.

Data on farm prices came from, *Hogs and bumper crops boost farm sales in 1997*, by the State Demographic Center and the *2000 Minnesota Agricultural Statistics Bulletin* by

Per capita income gains 1994-1998

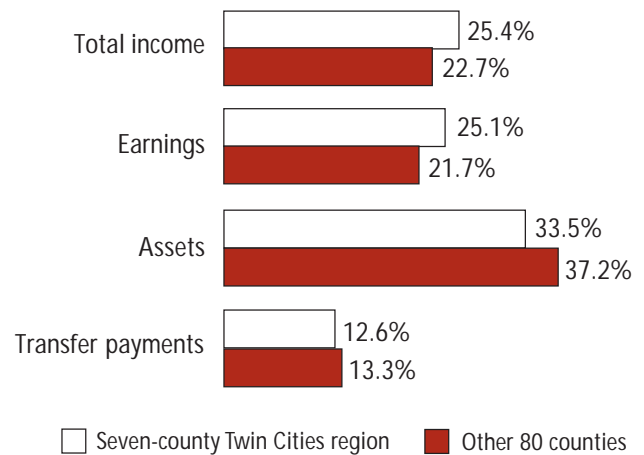
Dollar gains were higher for most types of income in the seven-county Twin Cities region



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Per capita income change 1994-1998

Earnings grew faster in the seven-county Twin Cities region, unearned income rose faster outside it



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

the Minnesota Agricultural Statistics Service.

Average annual pay data by state comes from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), state average annual pay for 1998 and 1999 and percent change in pay for all covered workers, from the BLS website. Multiple job data came from the Minnesota Department of Economic Security.

Stock market trends came from the 1995 and 1999 editions of the Daily Stock Price Record of the New York Stock Exchange and the Daily Stock Price Record of the NASDAQ.

Acknowledgments

Special thanks to Al Silverman and Kathy Albetski of the Bureau of Economic Analysis for their assistance with providing state economic profiles for 1999 and interpretation of the comprehensive revision of personal income.

Census 2000 data

The first major release of the Census 2000 data will be by April 1, 2001. The following categories of data will be included.

- Population at all geographic levels down to the block level.
- Population by race and Hispanic origin.
- Population age 18 and over.

You may find the data on the Internet at:

- American Factfinder <http://factfinder.census.gov/>
- Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov>
- Minnesota State Demographic Center www.mnplan.state.mn.us/demography/

Check our website for your data needs <http://www.mnplan.state.mn.us/demography/>

Population Notes is published periodically by the State Demographic Center at Minnesota Planning.

Upon request, *Population Notes* will be made available in an alternate format, such as Braille, large print or audio tape. For TTY, contact Minnesota Relay Service at 800-627-3529 and ask for Minnesota Planning. For information or additional copies of *Population Notes*, contact:

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“The Changing Face of Demographic Data”

The Third Upper Midwest Conference on Demographics for Policy Makers and Analysts, October 4, 2001 at the Earle Brown Center on the St. Paul University of Minnesota Campus. (In conjunction with the 17th Annual Conference on Policy Analysis on October 3, 2001.)

The Demographics Conference agenda will address the wide range of data available for policy analysis, especially new data from the 2000 Census. Also included will be discussions of the changing data environment, issues related to the future of the Census and data privacy.

Conference details and registration information will be on our website soon.

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