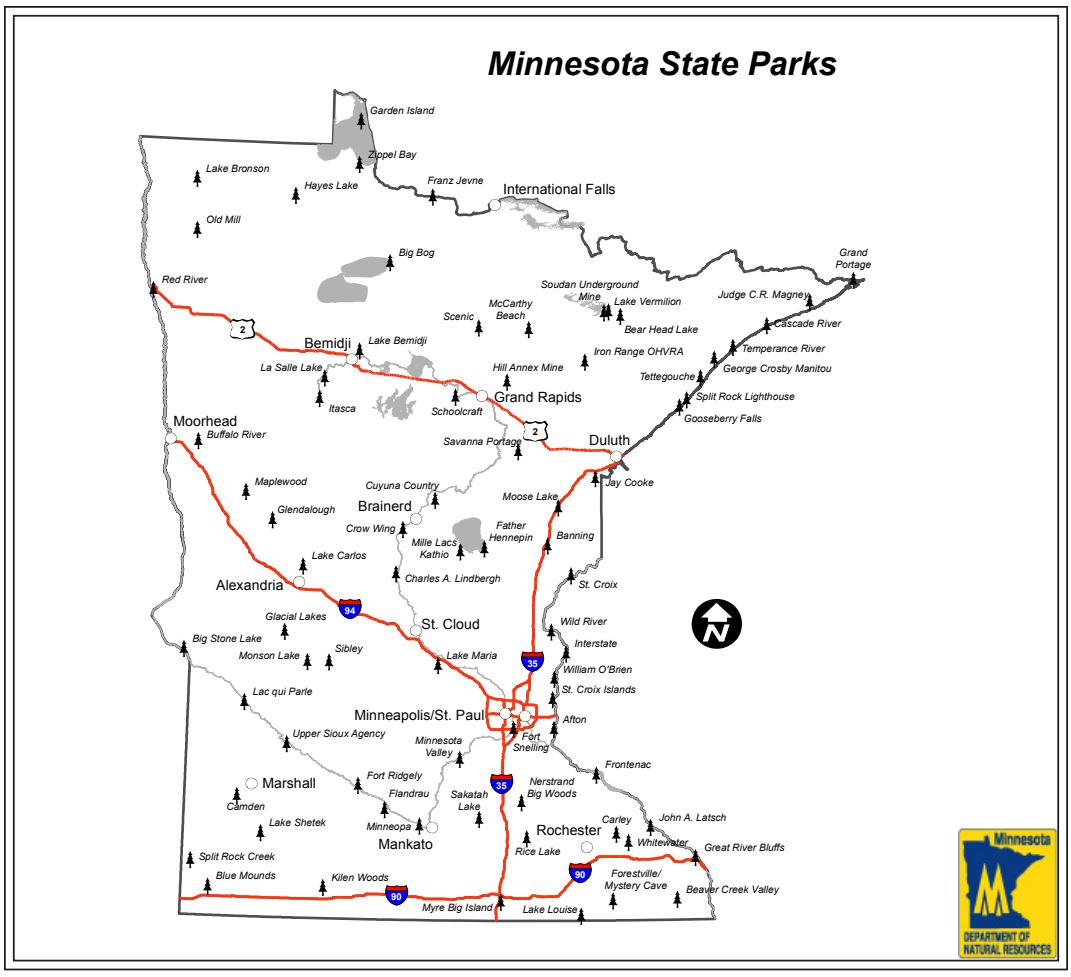
Contributions of Minnesota State Park Visitor Trip-Related Expenditures to State and Regional Economies in 2012



Report prepared by:

Tim Kelly
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Operations Services Division

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INTRODUCTION

State Parks make contributions to the Minnesota economy in a variety of ways. Park visitors spend money in association with their park trip, and this spending fuels economic activity in the area of the park. Economic activity translates into jobs and income for Minnesotans. If the visitors are from outside the local economy of the park, their spending represents "new" dollars being brought into the local economy. Similarly, visitors from outside Minnesota, bring "new" dollars into the state.

In addition, the parks themselves spend money on goods, services, employee salaries, and facility construction and maintenance, all necessary to keep the parks operating. Park operations spending extends beyond the parks to the support services in regional and central office headquarters. Spending in both headquarters and park locations generates economic activity, which creates jobs and income for residents in the local economy. For example, employees of the park system spend their income on goods and services like any resident of the local economy, and such spending creates additional jobs and income.

This study focuses on park visitor spending and its economic contributions to state and regional economies in the state. A previous study (Reference 1) assessed all of the ways cited above that parks make economic contributions.

Visitor spending is translated into economic activity through an input-output model. The input-output model represents the linkages in the local economy that translate spending into business sales, income, and jobs for residents for the local economy. For this study, the "local" economy is the entire state, as well as five regions within the state. Spending and associated economic activity are reported for all of these "local" economies in the study.

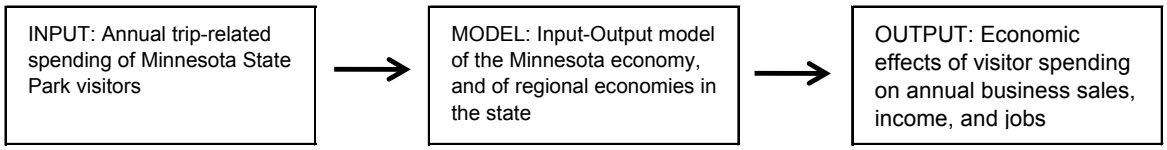
Park visitor spending has been studied twice in the past, once in the mid 1980s and again in the early 2000s (Reference 1 and 2). Between studies, spending amounts been "updated" year after year with new park attendance and inflation adjustments. After years of such updates, many people were concerned—understandably—about the accuracy of the spending being reported. This new study alleviates those concerns, while at the same time providing a measure of the accuracy of the update procedure. As it turns out, the procedure worked well, indicating that the shelf-life for the results of the current study is probably a decade (assuming, of course, that nothing dramatic happens to the underlying conditions, such as fundamental changes in the economy or spending patterns).

INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

Input-output analysis is a technique to examine relationships within an economy and to derive the economic effects of an activity on the economy. As applied here, input-output analysis is used to derive the economic effects of spending by park visitors (Figure 1). Spending (or final demand) is received by some businesses in the economy of interest (state or region) directly, and these immediate impacts of the spending are the direct effects. These businesses, in turn, purchase from other industries so they have the commodities to supply to the consumer (e.g., park visitor, or park facility operations). Suppliers, in turn, purchase from other businesses to produce their commodities. This rounds of purchases among businesses needed to ultimately supply the directly impacted business constitute the indirect effects. When purchases are made from businesses outside the economy of interest (imports) the dollars are lost from having further indirect effects in the economy of interest.

Figure 1

Input-Output Modeling Approach



A portion of the value of the sales from directly and indirectly impact businesses ends up as income for employees and owners of the businesses. The spending of this income by households in the economy of interest produces additional economic activity that constitutes the induced effects. The induced plus direct and indirect effects are the total effects. All of these economic effects are driven by the initial spending. The indirect and induced effects are referred to as the multiplier effects.

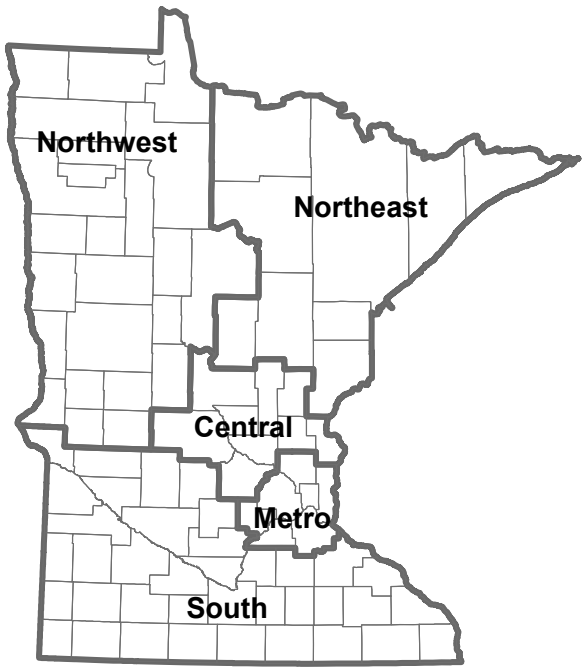
Take an example for the regional economy in Northeastern Minnesota. When a park visitor purchases a meal at a restaurant in the Northeast, the restaurant receives this spending as the direct effect. To supply this meal to the visitor, the restaurant purchases goods and services from other businesses who, in turn, purchase from their own suppliers. As long as these purchases are made in the Northeast,

they contribute to the additional economic activity that is captured as the indirect effect. When the purchases are made from outside the Northeast, they no longer can contribute to additional economic activity. Employees of the restaurant receive an income traceable to the purchase of the meal by the visitor, as do employees of businesses that supply the restaurant. When this income is spent in the Northeast (as part of a usual household spending pattern), the spending generates additional economic activity that is the induced effects.

The input-output model applied in this study is IMPLAN, which is used to create a statewide and five regional economic models (Figure 2). IMPLAN base data are for 2010 (Reference 3). The models are constructed in such a way to capture the induced effects of household spending, as noted above (that is, the models are "closed" with respect to households).

Figure 2

Minnesota Regions



The models specify the amount of a good or service that is supplied by the economy of interest. This portion supplied locally is the regional purchase coefficient. For this study, the regional purchase coefficients are applied to all purchases except where the study has special knowledge of the location of the supply. Such special knowledge is contained in the visitor expenditures. It is known from the expenditure surveys where a good or service was purchased. Thus, for an initial visitor expenditure, retail and service purchase coefficients are set to one (100% supplied locally). If the purchase was a good, such as a T-shirt, the retail margin on the T-shirt is fully captured in the economy of interest, but since there is no special knowledge of the location of the supplier of the T-shirt to the retailer, the regional purchase coefficient is applied to the T-shirt supply.

VISITOR TRIP SPENDING INFORMATION

In 2012, a survey of park visitors was conducted. All of the surveys collected information on trip spending, as well as visitor demographics, activities, and trip characteristics. The survey was conducted during the high use season (June to August). Most of the parks in the system participated in the survey.

Based on a sampling schedule, park visitors were stopped as they exited the park and presented with a self-administered survey to fill out and mail back. Names and addresses were collected at the same time; reminders and an additional survey were sent to nonrespondents. Overall, 1372 surveys were distributed, and 986 ultimately returned, for a return rate of 72 percent.

Spending profiles for different user segments were derived from the survey information. The segments are: campers, day users on overnight trips away from home, and day users on day-trips from home (Table 1). A camper is someone camping in the park where they received the survey; all other visitors are day users. Day users were asked to specify the items they purchased on the day of their visit to the park. Campers were asked to specify the items they purchased for the entire duration of their visit to the park. If the camper was on a trip that involved overnights outside the park, spending information was not collected, because it was judged too cumbersome to attempt to collect and allocate expenses among different overnight locations. For all visitors, only surveys with complete information to form spend-

Table 1

Spending Profiles of Minnesota State Park Visitor Segments
(dollars per person per day or night)

	Day users from home			*Day user on trip away from home*			*State Park campers*		
Expense item	Away from home spending	At home spending	Total spending	Away from home spending	At home spending	Total spending	Away from home spending	At home spending	Total spending
• Overnight accommodations in the private sector	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$16.15	$4.08	$20.23	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
• Restaurants	$0.96	$0.71	$1.67	$9.48	$1.10	$10.58	$3.06	$0.88	$3.95
• Groceries	$0.70	$1.99	$2.70	$3.98	$1.23	$5.21	$2.53	$6.76	$9.29
• Gasoline and other fuels	$2.07	$2.49	$4.56	$9.17	$2.36	$11.52	$6.37	$2.96	$9.33
• Other transportation-related expenses	$0.01	$0.00	$0.01	$0.81	$0.33	$1.14	$0.19	$0.58	$0.78
• Shopping (clothes, film etc.), souvenirs, gifts	$0.97	$0.06	$1.03	$4.15	$0.66	$4.81	$1.62	$0.38	$1.99
• Recreational equipment purchase and rental	$0.06	$0.04	$0.10	$0.66	$0.43	$1.09	$0.67	$1.01	$1.68
• Entertainment (including casinos)	$0.00	$0.05	$0.05	$0.76	$0.00	$0.76	$0.63	$0.08	$0.70
• Payments to State Parks and other public agencies	$3.48	$0.14	$3.62	$5.19	$1.33	$6.52	$10.03	$2.41	$12.44
• All other trip-related spending	$0.01	$0.13	$0.14	$0.71	$0.43	$1.14	$0.26	$0.33	$0.59
Total	$8.26	$5.63	$13.89	$51.06	$11.94	$63.00	$25.36	$15.39	$40.76

ing profiles were utilized. All spending information was filtered for extreme values by dropping the top and bottom 10 percent of per-person per-day values from each segment profile (retained middle 80 percent of values). After filtering, the camper profile was derived from 282 surveys, the day user from home from 130 surveys, and the day users on a trip away from home from 102 surveys.

Spending information for each segment was put on a per person per day basis (or per night basis for campers) for use with park attendance figures, which have the same basis and which are used to expand segment spending to total spending amounts. Park attendance is in terms of camper nights and day-user visits (or occasions).

Park attendance information is from fiscal year 2011 (July 2010 to June 2011 — Reference 4). This is the most recent 12-month period available to the study that avoids the state park shutdown in July 2011, which was part of a general state government shutdown. In fiscal year 2011, total attendance was 9.1 million, of which 1.0 million were camper nights, 5.2 million were visits from day users from home, and 2.9 million were visits from day users on trips away from home.

When the visitor segments are expanded to total spending amounts using annual attendance figures for parks in each of the five regions, the statewide figure is $231 million (Table 2). This figure is for an entire year, which extends beyond the survey sampling period of June to August. The expansion to the full year is not thought to be a significant overextension of the data, since June to August contains the majority of park use, and since the remaining use is likely to follow patterns similar to those in the June to August period.

The figures in Table 2 are the amounts used with the input-output model to derive economic effects. The figures do not include payments to State Parks and other public agencies (e.g., fees, licenses). Payments to State Parks are the bulk of these payments (e.g., entrance and camper fees). These user-fee payments are "in effect" returned to the State Parks for operation spending. The input-output model—as applied here—does not estimate the economic effects of these and other types of government spending that are linked to visitor spending.

The figures in Table 2 also exclude some "at home" spending. "At home" amounts are only included in the input-output model to derive economic effects when the origin of the visitor and the park visited are in the same region.

Table 2

Annual Visitor Trip Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Location of spending	Total* (in 000's)	Local-visitor spending** (in 000's)	Tourist-visitor spending** (in 000's)
Statewide	$230,971	$186,210	$44,760
Region			
Northwest	$34,664	$14,548	$20,117
Northeast	$88,720	$7,873	$80,847
South	$44,589	$27,474	$17,115
Central	$14,188	$3,403	$10,785
Metro	$17,817	$13,950	$3,867

* NOTE: Regional visitor spending amounts in this column do not total to the statewide amount, because "at-home" trip-related spending is only included if the residence of the visitor and location of the park visited are in the same region.

** Local visitors live in the region of the park they visited; tourists live outside the region of the park they visited. All Minnesotans are "local visitors" at the statewide scale; only non-Minnesotans are tourists at the statewide scale.

At a statewide scale, most of the spending is done by local visitors, who are all Minnesotans. Only non-Minnesotans are tourists. Tourist spending is significant in assessing economic effects, since the spending represents “new” dollars being brought into an economy, as compared with the recirculation of dollars among residents of the same economy. For the regions, tourists can come from out of state as well as from other regions within the state. Tourist spending is generally large in the northern regions, and specifically so in the Northeast, due to a large number of visitors from out of state and from the Twin Cities Metro Region. Almost all the trip-related spending in the Metro Region is from local visitors. More is said about spending patterns in a subsequent section on “Results.”

The visitor segment spending figures for the current 2012 study compare favorably with those from the 1985 and 2001 studies (Table 3) (see Reference 1 and 2). When all segments are combined, the three are remarkably similar. Comparable, too, are the camper figures, and combined day-use figures. There are more noticeable differences within the day use segments, and it is not known whether these are real or due to sample variation.

Table 3

Comparison of 1985, 2001, and 2012 Trip Spending Amounts for Minnesota State Park Visitor Segments

(dollars per person per day or night)

Visitor segment	*Spending in 2012 dollars** 2012 study	2001 study	1985 study
Day user from home	$13.89	$18.68	$16.04
Day user on trip away from home	$63.00	$51.68	$54.96
*All day users***	*$31.31*	*$32.55*	*$32.41*
State Park camper	$40.76	$37.49	$40.42
*All visitors***	*$32.35*	*$33.09*	*$33.28*

* Inflated to 2012 dollars using the CPI-U from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (http://www.bls.gov/cpi/)

** These combined figures are weighted by the estimated visitation size of a segment for a given study year.

The park spending figure for all segments combined ($32.35 per-person per-day) is similar to the corresponding trip-spending figures for Minnesota fishing and hunting, which average just under $35 (Reference 5 — data from 2006 and inflated to 2012 dollars using the CPI-U).

The visitor spending for this study includes all trip-related spending. Other recreational studies may not be comparable to this study, because they may include spending not related to trips (e.g., large equipment purchases made at home) or may only include trip-related spending that originates outside the economy of interest (e.g., studies that only deal with tourism impacts). Thus, care should be taken when comparing data from this study with data from other seemingly similar efforts.

RESULTS

Statewide

Statewide trip-related spending totals $231 million annually (Table 2). The Northeast stands out as having the highest regional spending.

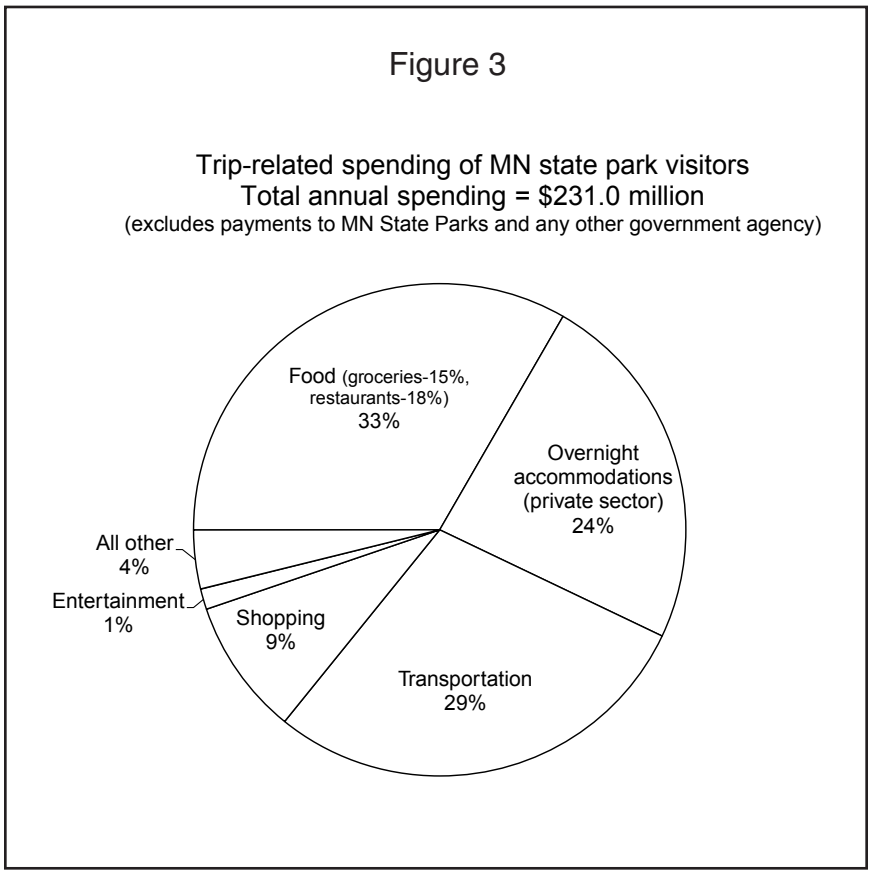
Trip spending is mainly on the basics: food, lodging and transportation account for 86 percent of all trip-related expenses (Figure 3). Most of the remainder is shopping.

The origin of spending in the state is largely in line with park use (Table 4). The Twin Cities Metro Region is the largest origin of dollars (37%), followed by visitors from outside the state (19%). Spending proportions exceed use proportions in origin regions that generate a large number of overnight travelers, who spend more per visit than day users from home. This becomes particularly evident when the percent of spending is compared with use for day users on trips away from home: 67 percent of spending and only 32 percent of use (Table 5).

The visitors from outside the state bring "new" dollars into the state. Most travel to parks in northern Minnesota and spend money there. The Northeast Region receives nearly half (49%) of this spending (Figure 4).

State Park visitors who are Minnesotans redistribute money around the state in association with spending for their park visits. In this redistribution, some regions gain more than others. There is a

Figure 3



general south to north flow of dollars. The Northeast, especially, but also the Northwest are major net gainers, while the Metro Region is the major source of these gains (Figure 5). This redistribution can be thought of in the same way as balance of trade. Each region sends money to each other region, and each region receives money from each other region. Some regions receive more than they send and end up with positive balances, while the others end up with negative balances.

Table 4

Origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
STATEWIDE
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest	9	9
Northeast	6	8
South	19	22
Central	10	8
Metro	37	36
Out of State	19	18
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$231.0 million*	*9.1 million visits*

Table 5

MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use by User Type
STATEWIDE
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	22	57
Day user on trip away from home	67	32
Day user subtotal percent	*89*	*89*
Camper	11	11
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$231.0 million*	*9.1 million visits*

Figure 4

Location of trip-related spending of MN state park visitors from outside the state
Total annual spending = $44.8 million
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

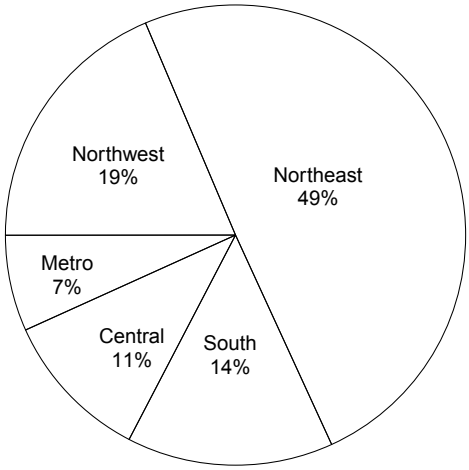
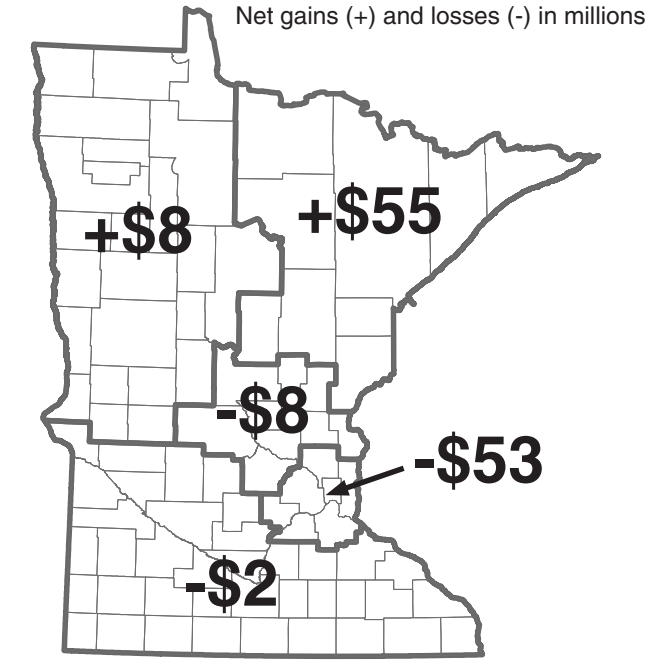


Figure 5

Annual Redistribution of Dollars Among Minnesotans
Due to State Park Trip-Related Spending
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other governement agency)



The economic effects of spending can be variously described. One measure is total gross output, or total business sales. When all spending is considered, along with the multiplier effects of that spending (direct, indirect and induced) the effect on output is $372 million annually (Table 6).

Table 6

Statewide Economic Effects of Annual Minnesota State Park Trip-related Spending*
(dollars in millions)

		-- *Total economic effects of spending (direct, indirect, and induced)* --		
Type of visitor	Trip Spending	Output (business sales)	Value Added	Employment (full and part-time jobs)
All visitors	$231.0	$371.8	$216.7	3,667
Local visitors**	$186.2	$297.3	$173.4	2,910
Tourists**	$44.8	$74.5	$43.3	757

* Excludes payments to Minnesota State Parks and any other government agency
** Local visitors are Minnesotans; tourists are from outside the state

To produce their product for sale, businesses purchase intermediate goods and services and add value to them. The value businesses add (or simply, value added) is a measure preferred by economists for the contribution of an activity to an economy (value added is commonly referred to as gross regional/state product). It is comprised mainly of direct income measures (employee compensation, proprietor income, and other property income) and indirect business taxes, which are sales and excise taxes paid to government in the normal course of business. About nine-tenths of total value added is made up of the direct income measures. The total economic effect on value added of trip spending is $217 million per year (Table 6).

Another useful measure is employment. In Table 6, "employment" includes full and part-time jobs, which is a common way to report employment figures in this type of study. Jobs total nearly 3,700 due to trip spending.

Within visitor spending are the local and tourist contributions. For the state as whole, the tourists are non-Minnesotans who are bringing "new" dollars into the state as a result of their park visit. Their contribution is, in effect, a transfer of in-

come into the state due to State Parks. This income provides an offset—albeit, an indirect offset—for the income Minnesotans spend on their park system. A direct offset is provided by the revenue collected from visitors in the parks, including park entrance fees, camping/lodging fees, and merchandise purchases.

Most of the overall effect of visitor spending on value added and employment is a direct effect (Table 7). The businesses receiving the direct effects of spending are closely linked to the activity producing that spending. For example, the businesses that directly serve park visitors (e.g., resorts, restaurants) are most aware of their connection to the parks and are the natural economic allies of the parks. The suppliers to these businesses (the indirectly impacted businesses) are less closely associated, but still more closely linked to parks activities than those receiving the induced impacts. Induced impacts result from the spending of household income generated in the directly and indirectly impacted businesses. Induced impacts are diffuse and awareness of connections to a specific activity is tenuous.

Table 7

Statewide Economic Effects of Annual Minnesota State Park Trip-related Spending

(total annual trip-related spending* = $231.0 million)

	Economic effect			
Effect measure	Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total
Value added (in millions)	$112	$45	$59	$217
Percent	52%	21%	27%	100%
Employment (in full and part-time jobs)	2,394	505	768	3,667
Percent	65%	14%	21%	100%

* Excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency

Regional

For the regions, a tourist is anyone from outside the region, including both Minnesotans and non-Minnesotans. Tourists bring "new" dollars into the regional economies. Tourist spending accounts for a large portion of spending (and park use) in the Northwest, Northeast, and Central Region (Table 8). It is 38 percent of spending (and 33% of park use) in the South Region. In the Metro Region, a comparatively small portion of park visitor spending (22%) and park use (14%) is due to tourists. The principal origins of tourist spending in all the regions are the Twin Cities Metro Region and out of state.

Table 8

MN State Park Annual Trip-Related Spending and Use from Tourists*
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Park Region	Percent of park-region's spending from tourists	Percent of park-region's park use from tourists
Northwest	58	59
Northeast	91	84
South	38	33
Central	76	74
Metro	22	14
Statewide	19	18

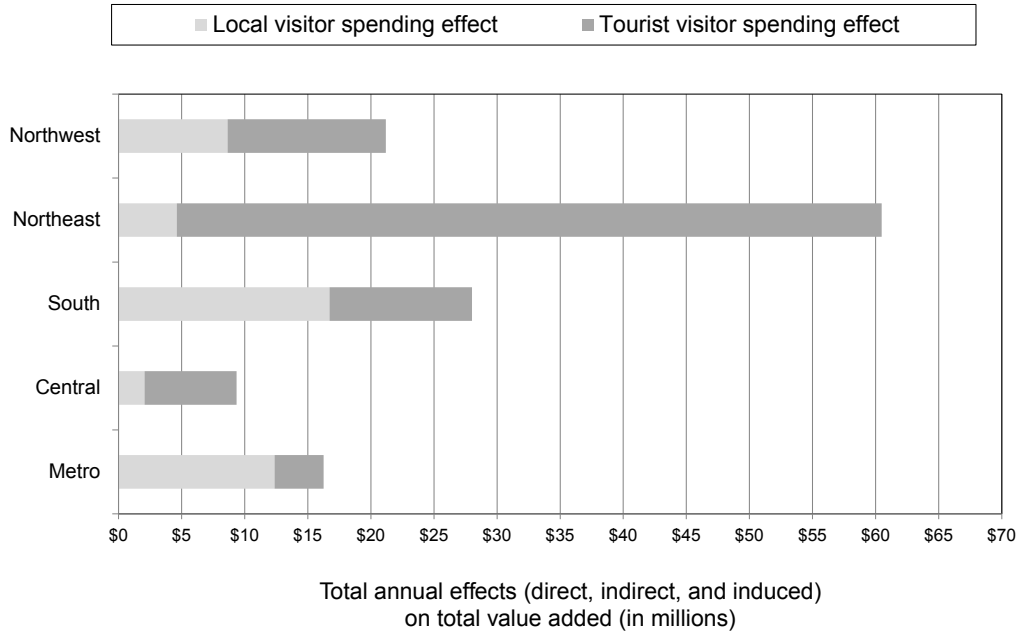
* Tourists live outside the region of the park they visited. Only non-Minnesotans are tourists at the statewide scale.

The total effects on value added of the different types of spending vary in amount and proportion from region to region. The effects are largest, by far, in the Northeast, led by the effects of tourist spending (Figure 6). The South and Northwest Region have the next largest total effects on value added, while the Central and Metro Region are the smallest.

Although visitor spending adds materially to the regional and state economies, the park system is too small to make a substantial contribution to the overall economy. The highest percent of a region's total value added due to visitor spending is in the

Figure 6

Effects of visitor trip spending on total value added by region



Northeast (0.38%). The Northeast has a relatively small regional economy in Minnesota and the highest trip spending effects (Reference 3). The next largest region in this regard is the Northwest at 0.13 percent. For the state as a whole, 0.08 percent of total value added can be traced to park visitor spending.

Detailed tables on value added, income, and jobs effects have been prepared for each region. These tables are accompanied by regional tables on the geographic origin of visitor spending and use, and the portion of spending and use that come from different types of users (day users from home, day users on trips away from home, and campers) (see Tables 9 to 13 for the five regions on the next five pages). The same tables are presented above for the state as a whole.

When viewing the tables of economic effects, it is good to keep in mind that the regional economies are smaller and less closed (less self-sufficient) than the statewide economy. Dollars leak from the regional economies more rapidly. And once dollars are lost from the economy, the dollars no longer generate economic effects. Thus, the effects per dollar of spending are lower in the regional economies. The large Metro Region economy is most similar to the statewide economy in this respect.

Table 9 — Northwest Region

A. Northwest Region: Economic Effects of Annual Minnesota State Park Trip-related Spending*
(dollars in millions)

Type of visitor	Trip Spending	Output (business sales)	Value Added	Employment (full and part-time jobs)
		-- Total economic effects of spending (direct, indirect, and induced) --		
All visitors	$34.7	$37.3	$21.2	496
Local visitors**	$14.5	$15.0	$8.6	197
Tourists**	$20.1	$22.3	$12.6	299

* Excludes payments to Minnesota State Parks and any other government agency
** Local visitors are residents of the region; tourists are from outside the region

B. Northwest Region: Regional origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest	42	41
Northeast	6	6
South	7	7
Central	6	4
Metro	15	16
Out of State	24	26
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$34.7 million*	*1.6 million visits*

C. Northwest Region: Park user types for MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	18	53
Day user on trip away from home	67	30
Day user subtotal percent	*85*	*83*
Camper	15	17
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$34.7 million*	*1.6 million visits*

Table 10 — Northeast Region

A. Northeast Region: Economic Effects of Annual Minnesota State Park Trip-related Spending*
(dollars in millions)

Type of visitor	Trip Spending	Output (business sales)	Value Added	Employment (full and part-time jobs)
		-- Total economic effects of spending (direct, indirect, and induced) --		
All visitors	$88.7	$105.3	$60.5	1,348
Local visitors**	$7.9	$7.7	$4.6	99
Tourists**	$80.8	$97.7	$55.9	1,249

* Excludes payments to Minnesota State Parks and any other government agency
** Local visitors are residents of the region; tourists are from outside the region

B. Northeast Region: Regional origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest	2	2
Northeast	9	16
South	10	10
Central	12	12
Metro	43	39
Out of State	25	21
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$88.7 million*	*3.0 million visits*

C. Northeast Region: Park user types for MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	8	35
Day user on trip away from home	86	55
Day user subtotal percent	*94*	*90*
Camper	6	10
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$88.7 million*	*3.0 million visits*

Table 11 — South Region

A. South Region: Economic Effects of Annual Minnesota State Park Trip-related Spending*
(dollars in millions)

Type of visitor	Trip Spending	Output (business sales)	Value Added	Employment (full and part-time jobs)
		-- Total economic effects of spending (direct, indirect, and induced) --		
All visitors	$44.6	$48.8	$28.0	617
Local visitors**	$27.5	$28.8	$16.7	360
Tourists**	$17.1	$20.0	$11.3	257

* Excludes payments to Minnesota State Parks and any other government agency
** Local visitors are residents of the region; tourists are from outside the region

B. South Region: Regional origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest	1	2
Northeast	4	2
South	62	67
Central	3	3
Metro	16	13
Out of State	15	12
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$44.6 million*	*2.3 million visits*

C. South Region: Park user types for MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	31	66
Day user on trip away from home	55	21
Day user subtotal percent	*87*	*87*
Camper	13	13
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$44.6 million*	*2.3 million visits*

Table 12 — Central Region

A. Central Region: Economic Effects of Annual Minnesota State Park Trip-related Spending*
(dollars in millions)

Type of visitor	Trip Spending	Output (business sales)	Value Added	Employment (full and part-time jobs)
		-- Total economic effects of spending (direct, indirect, and induced) --		
All visitors	$14.2	$16.3	$9.4	209
Local visitors**	$3.4	$3.5	$2.1	44
Tourists**	$10.8	$12.8	$7.3	165

* Excludes payments to Minnesota State Parks and any other government agency
** Local visitors are residents of the region; tourists are from outside the region

B. Central Region: Regional origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest	14	7
Northeast	2	6
South	3	5
Central	24	26
Metro	24	36
Out of State	33	20
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$14.2 million*	*0.8 million visits*

C. Central Region: Park user types for MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	26	66
Day user on trip away from home	60	22
Day user subtotal percent	*86*	*87*
Camper	14	13
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$14.2 million*	*0.8 million visits*

Table 13 — Metro Region

A. Metro Region: Economic Effects of Annual Minnesota State Park Trip-related Spending*
(dollars in millions)

Type of visitor	Trip Spending	Output (business sales)	Value Added	Employment (full and part-time jobs)
		-- Total economic effects of spending (direct, indirect, and induced) --		
All visitors	$17.8	$27.1	$16.2	239
Local visitors**	$13.9	$20.6	$12.4	177
Tourists**	$3.9	$6.5	$3.9	62

* Excludes payments to Minnesota State Parks and any other government agency
** Local visitors are residents of the region; tourists are from outside the region

B. Metro Region: Regional origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest	0	0
Northeast	0	0
South	4	5
Central	0	0
Metro	78	86
Out of State	17	8
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$17.8 million*	*1.4 million visits*

C. Metro Region: Park user types for MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
(spending excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	72	91
Day user on trip away from home	21	5
Day user subtotal percent	*92*	*96*
Camper	8	4
Total percent	100	100
Total annual amount	*$17.8 million*	*1.4 million visits*

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