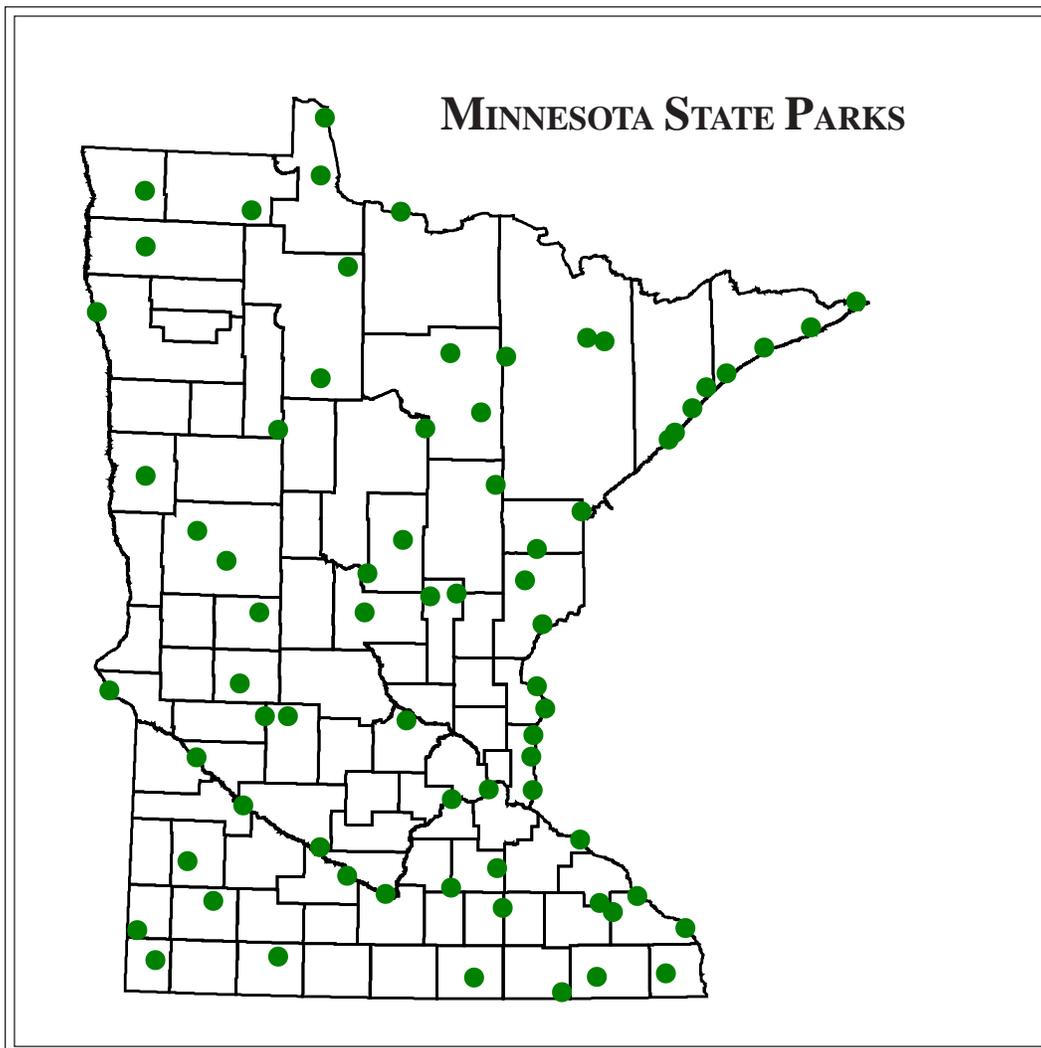


Contributions of the Minnesota State Park System to State and Regional Economies



Report prepared by:
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
Office of Management and Budget Services

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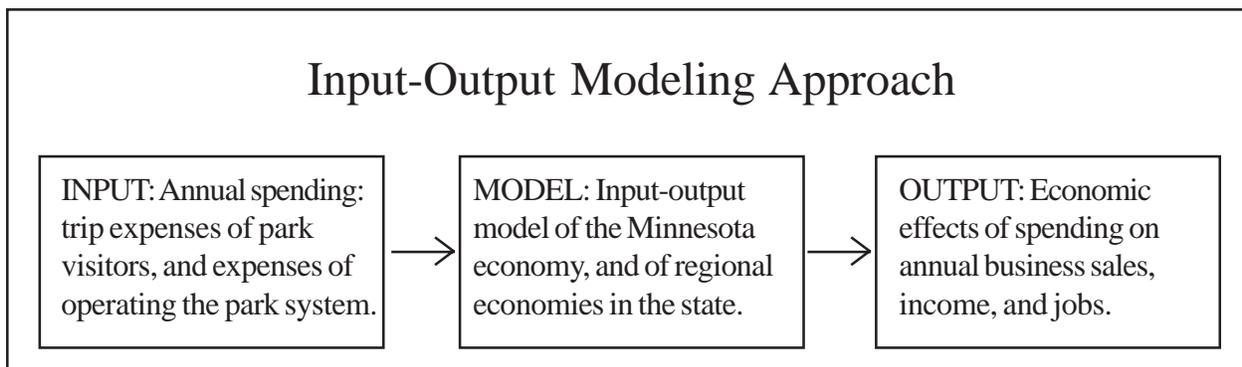
SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

State Parks make contributions to the Minnesota economy through visitor trip-related spending, and through park operations-related spending, including facility construction and maintenance. 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.

This study assembles the information and techniques necessary to examine the manifold ways in which Minnesota State Parks contribute to state and regional economies in the state. Spending is translated into economic activity through an input-output model (see figure below). 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 six regions within the state. Spending and associated economic activity are reported for all of these “local” economies in the study.



SPENDING INFORMATION

In 2001, a survey of park visitors was conducted. Spending profiles for different user segments were derived from the survey information: campers, day users on overnight trips away from home, and day users on day-trips from home. When the visitor segments are expanded to total spending amounts using annual attendance figures for parks in each of the six regions, the statewide spending total is \$178 million (see table on next page).

Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
(in thousands)

<u>Location of spending</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Visitor trip spending</u>	<u>Operations spending</u>	<u>Capital budget spending</u>
Statewide	\$217,941	\$177,759	\$37,190	\$2,992
<i>Region</i>				
Northwest	\$35,809	\$27,266	\$7,562	\$981
Northeast	\$68,590	\$60,281	\$7,756	\$553
Central	\$26,846	\$21,303	\$5,112	\$431
Southwest	\$27,617	\$22,790	\$4,504	\$322
Southeast	\$18,550	\$14,645	\$3,622	\$283
Metro	\$25,593	\$16,537	\$8,634	\$422



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.

The entire operations budget of the State Park system for fiscal year 2001 was obtained by individual facility and expenditure item. (The “entire operations budget” is comprised of all non-capital spending, including the “formal” operations budget, Douglas Lodge account, Soudan Mine account, working capital account, water recreation account, and maintenance-related spending in State Park facilities by the Facilities and Operations Support Bureau in the Minnesota DNR.) Separate spending data were obtained for regional headquarters and the central office. Overall operations spending is \$37 million per year, of which most is spent at park facilities (67% of total) and on employee compensation (64% of total).

The capital budget is variable from year to year, so an average was taken to represent a “typical” year. For new construction and facility rehabilitation the averaging period was fiscal year 1994 to 2001; the averaging period was 1996 to 2001 for engineering and architectural services. Overall, capital budget spending is “typically” much less than visitor and operations spending, amounting to about \$3 million a year. Approximately half of this total amount is new construction.

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System:
Park Visitor, Operations, and Capital Budget Spending
(dollars in millions for 2001)

Location of effects	Category	Spending Amount	<i>-- Total economic effects of spending (direct, indirect and induced) --</i>			
			Output (business sales)	Value Added	Total Income	"Typical" MN Jobs
STATEWIDE	Spending total	\$218	\$300	\$187	\$169	3380
	-Visitor spending	\$178	\$240	\$141	\$125	2505
	<i>Local visitors (Minnesotans)</i>	<i>\$144</i>	<i>\$193</i>	<i>\$113</i>	<i>\$100</i>	<i>2001</i>
	<i>Tourists (non-Minnesotans)</i>	<i>\$34</i>	<i>\$47</i>	<i>\$28</i>	<i>\$25</i>	<i>503</i>
	-Operations spending	\$37	\$56	\$43	\$42	833
	-Capital budget spending	\$3	\$4	\$2	\$2	43
<i>REGIONS</i>						
NORTHWEST	Spending total	\$36	\$39	\$25	\$22	449
NORTHEAST	Spending total	\$69	\$74	\$47	\$42	848
CENTRAL	Spending total	\$27	\$31	\$20	\$18	362
SOUTHWEST	Spending total	\$28	\$29	\$17	\$16	312
SOUTHEAST	Spending total	\$19	\$20	\$13	\$12	234
METRO	Spending total	\$26	\$32	\$21	\$19	389

RESULTS

The economic effects of spending these dollars 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, the effects on output are \$300 million annually (see table above). The effects are mainly generated by visitor spending, followed by operations and capital budget spending.

To produce their product for sale, businesses purchase intermediate goods and services and add value to them. This value businesses add (or simply, value added) is a measure preferred by economists for the contribution of an activity to an economy. 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 effects on value added of all spending are \$187 million per year, of which \$169 million is total income.

Another useful measure is jobs. Jobs have been normalized by the total-income equivalent of a "typical" MN job, which is \$50,000 per year. The total income for the "typical" job is higher in the Metro Region and lower in the non-Metro regions. Jobs total nearly 3400 due to all types of spending; most jobs are linked to visitor spending.

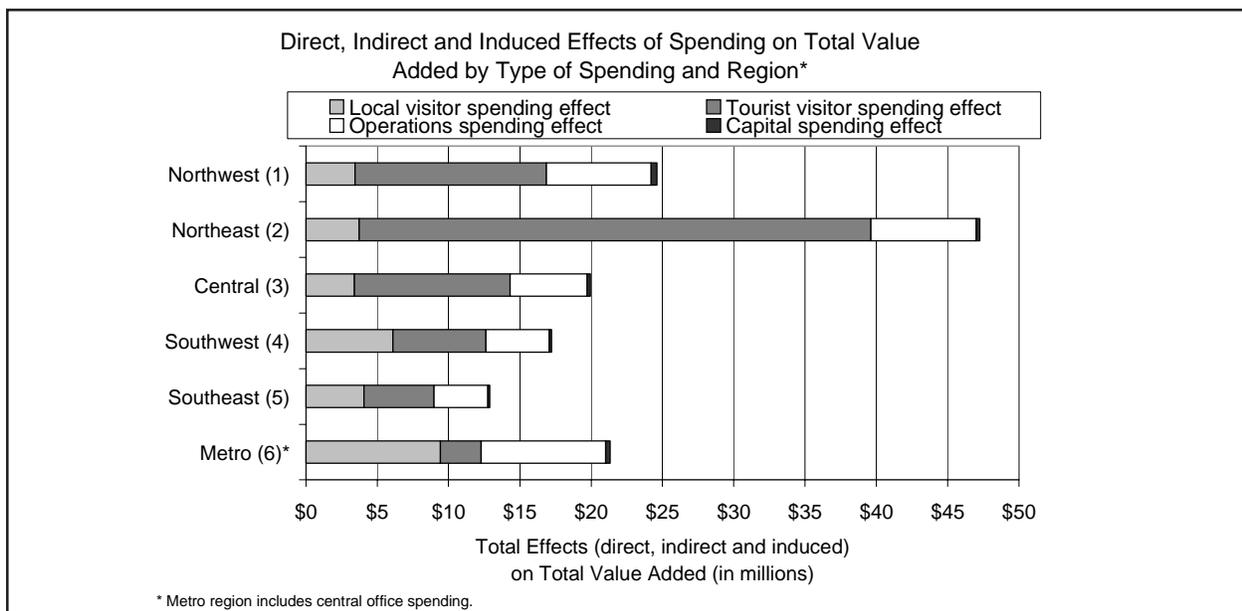
Within visitor spending, are the local and tourist contributions. For the state as whole, the tourists are non-Minnesotans who are bringing "new" dollars into the state as a result of their park visit. Their contribution is, in effect, a transfer of income into the state due to State Parks. This

contribution in terms of total income for Minnesotans is \$25 million per year. 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 \$11 to \$12 million in revenue collected from visitors in the parks, including park entrance fees, camping/lodging fees, and merchandise purchases. This direct offset—when added to the contribution of nonresidents to the income of Minnesotans—is comparable in size to the amount spent on park operations.

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

The regions reflect many of the same general spending patterns as the state. Visitor-related spending is the largest type of spending, followed by operations and capital items. 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 (over two-thirds) of spending and park use in the Northeast, Northwest, and Central Region. It is about half of spending (and about 40% of park use) in the Southwest and Southeast Region. In the Metro Region, a comparatively small portion of park visitor spending (21%) and park use (13%) is due to tourists. The principal origins of tourist spending and use in all Minnesota regions are the Twin Cities Metro Region—where half the Minnesota population lives—and out of state.

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 (see figure below). The Northwest Region has the next largest total effect on value added, again due mainly to tourist spending. The Metro Region contains the central office operation, which raises the “operations” effects to a high proportion. Similar to the Northeast and Northwest, the Central Region has a large tourist-effects component.



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.

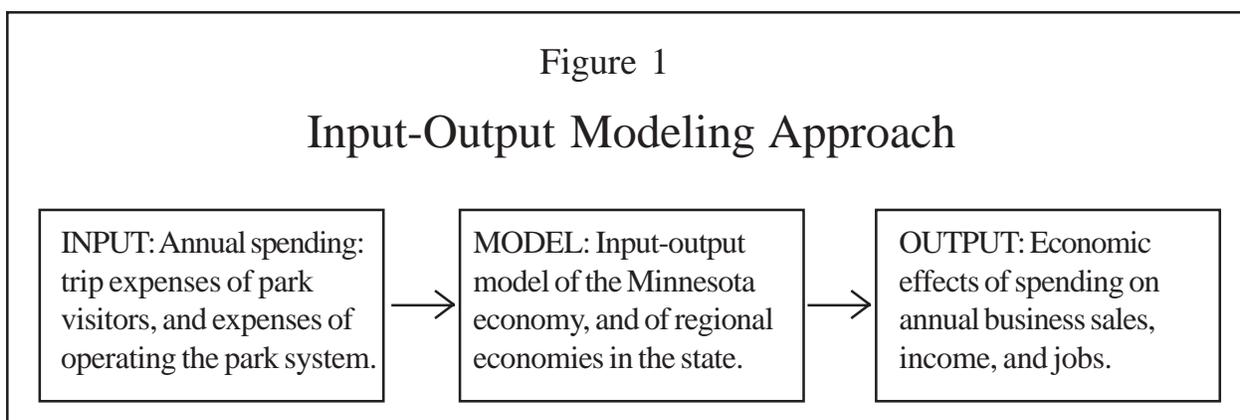
This study assembles the information and techniques necessary to examine the manifold ways in which Minnesota State Parks contribute to state and regional economies in the state. Parks make contributions—as noted above—through visitor trip-related spending, and through park operations-related spending, including facility construction and maintenance. 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 six regions within the state. Spending and associated economic activity are reported for all of these “local” economies in the study.

The last time the economic contribution of Minnesota State Parks was examined was in the mid 1980s, when the economic effects of visitor trip-related spending were derived (Reference 6). Since that time, these economic effects have been “updated” year after year with new park attendance and inflation adjustments. After 15+ years of such updates, many people were concerned—understandably—about the accuracy of the economic effects 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, park operations, and spending on capital budget items for the park system (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.



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 six regional economic models (Figure 2).

IMPLAN base data are for 1998 (Reference 2). The model is constructed in such a way to capture the induced effects of household spending, as noted above (specifically used the Type II SAM multipliers in the formulation of the models that are “closed” with respect to households).

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.

Purchase coefficients for capital budget items were derived in this study from knowledge of the location of the work and the location of contractors that performed the work. This is done to tailor the application to the study as carefully as possible. Thus, for new construction, facility rehabilitation/maintenance, and procurement of engineering and architectural services, historical databases were used to derive the portion of spending supplied locally, both within the regional economy and within the state economy. More is said about how this was done in a following section that covers information for capital budget items.

One additional model specification is: when purchases were made by park visitors, household margins were applied; when made by the State Park operation, state and local government margins were applied. Different consumers pay different margins for the same commodity. For example, park visitors purchase items at retail establishments (high retail margin), while government purchases more commonly from wholesalers directly (low retail margin).

SPENDING INFORMATION

Park Visitor Spending

In 2001, a survey of park visitors was conducted. Half of the surveys distributed to visitors collected trip-related spending. All of the surveys collected information on visitor demographics, activities, and trip characteristics. The survey was conducted during the high use season (May to September). All 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, some 3000 surveys were distributed (half of which contained the visitor spending questions), and 2286 ultimately returned, for a return rate of 76 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 spending profiles were utilized. All spending information was filtered for extreme and nonsensical values. The camper profile was derived from 329 surveys, the day user from home from 183 surveys, and the day users on a trip away from home from 147 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 occasions.

Table 1
Spending Profiles of Minnesota State Park Visitor Segments
(dollars per person per day or night)

Expense item	----- Day users from home -----			--- Day users on trip away from home ---			----- State Park campers -----		
	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	\$12.10	\$0.26	\$12.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Restaurants	\$1.35	\$1.00	\$2.35	\$8.49	\$0.27	\$8.76	\$2.21	\$0.53	\$2.74
Groceries	\$0.70	\$2.97	\$3.67	\$2.41	\$0.78	\$3.19	\$2.39	\$4.80	\$7.19
Gasoline and other fuels	\$1.33	\$1.00	\$2.33	\$4.35	\$0.59	\$4.95	\$3.31	\$1.75	\$5.06
Other transportation-related expenses (e.g., oil change)	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.07	\$0.35	\$0.00	\$0.36	\$0.15	\$0.48	\$0.63
Shopping (clothes, film etc.), souvenirs, gifts	\$0.37	\$0.14	\$0.51	\$4.71	\$0.06	\$4.77	\$1.52	\$0.37	\$1.89
Recreational equipment purchase and rental	\$0.33	\$0.12	\$0.46	\$0.32	\$0.25	\$0.57	\$0.70	\$1.59	\$2.29
Entertainment (including casinos)	\$1.59	\$0.09	\$1.68	\$0.58	\$0.04	\$0.62	\$0.38	\$0.10	\$0.48
Payments to State Parks and other public agencies (fees, licenses)	\$2.56	\$0.51	\$3.07	\$2.97	\$0.81	\$3.78	\$6.90	\$1.55	\$8.46
All other trip-related spending	\$0.17	\$0.06	\$0.24	\$0.08	\$0.30	\$0.38	\$0.06	\$0.04	\$0.10
Total	\$8.44	\$5.93	\$14.37	\$36.37	\$3.38	\$39.75	\$17.64	\$11.20	\$28.84

Day users from home spend the least per person per day, while day users on trips away from home spend the most. Campers are in between. Spending amounts are in line with amounts for similar Michigan State Park visitor segments (Reference 3), assuming a standard party size of three (the Michigan data are reported on a per-party basis, not on a per-person basis).

When the visitor segments are expanded to total spending amounts using annual attendance figures for parks in each of the six regions, the statewide figure is \$178 million (Table 2). This figure is for an entire year, which extends beyond the survey sampling period of May to September. The expansion to the full year is not thought to be a significant overextension of the data, since May to September contains 75 percent of total annual park use and 92 percent of annual camping; and since the remaining use is likely to follow patterns similar to those in the May to September period.

<u>Location of spending</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Local-visitor spending**</u>	<u>Tourist-visitor spending**</u>
Statewide	\$177,759	\$143,820	\$33,939
<i>Region</i>			
Northwest	\$27,266	\$6,209	\$21,057
Northeast	\$60,281	\$6,527	\$53,754
Central	\$21,303	\$5,584	\$15,719
Southwest	\$22,790	\$11,774	\$11,016
Southeast	\$14,645	\$7,273	\$7,371
Metro	\$16,537	\$13,094	\$3,443

* Excludes potential double counting with operations spending; excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.

* NOTE: Regional visitor spending amounts 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.

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. Since operations spending is explicitly included in this study, it would be double counting to include such payments elsewhere. In addition, the public sector is outside the input-output model as applied in this study, so there is no well-defined way to derive the economic effects of the payments.

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.

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 study in 2001 compare favorably with those from the 1985 study (Table 3) (see Reference 6). When all segments are combined, the two are remarkably similar (within one percent of each other). Given this similarity, plus the fact that the day user breakdown into “from home” and

<u>Visitor segment</u>	<u>2001 Study</u>	<u>1985 Study*</u> (in 2001 dollars)	<u>Percent difference</u>
Day user from home	\$14.37	\$12.34	14.1
Day user on trip away from home	\$39.75	\$42.28	-6.4
<i>All day users**</i>	<i>\$25.04</i>	<i>\$24.93</i>	<i>0.4</i>
State Park camper	\$28.84	\$31.09	-7.8
<i>All visitors**</i>	<i>\$25.45</i>	<i>\$25.60</i>	<i>-0.6</i>

* Inflated using the CPI-U for 1985 to 2001 (=1.646) (Reference 5)
 ** These combined estimates are weighted by the visitation size of a segment; the respective sizes are .516, .375 and .109 for day uses from home, day uses on trip away from home, and campers, respectively.

“on trip” has changed little since 1985 (less than 2% of total use has shifted between these two categories from 1985 to 2001), the 2001 study should be capable of providing reasonable “updates” for a decade using a simple update procedure involving future attendance and inflation. This assumes, of course, that nothing dramatic happens to the underlying conditions, such as fundamental changes in the economy or spending patterns.

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.

Park Operations Spending

“Operations spending” refers to the operation budget, as compared with the capital budget. The two budgets arise from different legislative processes. Both budgets are functionally part of park operations. The capital budget is the subject of the next section.

The entire operations budget of the State Park system for fiscal year 2001 was broken down by location (e.g., park or regional headquarters) and by budget item (4-digit object code in the accounting system). The “entire operations budget” is comprised of all non-capital spending, including the “formal” operations budget, Douglas Lodge account, Soudan Mine account, working capital account, water recreation account, and maintenance-related spending in State Park facilities by the Facilities and Operations Support Bureau in the Minnesota DNR. The budget includes nearly \$10 million in pass-through amounts to local government (e.g., metro regional parks), and these were eliminated from further consideration.

Employee compensation (money income and fringe) was separated from goods and services purchased by the park, regional headquarters, and central office. The money income in employee compensation was kept separate from fringe, because the spending of the money income will be used with the input-output model to derive the economic effects of the spending; the extent to which the fringe could be similarly dealt with to derive further economic effects was not addressed in this study (fringe, however, is appropriately treated as income when the income effects of park operations are derived). Eighty-three percent of employee compensation is money salary, and 17 percent is fringe. Of the money salary, about 80 percent

is demand in the local economy for personal consumption expenditures (80 percent is used here); the other 20 percent is allocated mainly to taxes and social insurance (Reference 4). Personal consumption expenditures are distributed according to an IMPLAN profile for middle-income households (\$40,000 to \$50,000).

For goods and services, one statewide profile of items purchased was created for parks, one for regional headquarters, and one for the central office. Different bundles of goods and services are purchased by different parts of the total operation. Park-related maintenance paid for by the budgets of other Minnesota Department of Natural Resources units are included in the goods and services purchased by parks. This amounts to just under \$1 million (\$0.989 million) per year, and is the average of fiscal years 1999 and 2000. Intra- and inter-government transfers (e.g., indirect costs) are included in the operations spending amounts (2% of total operations spending), but are excluded when deriving the economic effects of spending with the input-output model.

Overall operations spending is \$37 million per year, of which most is spent on park facilities (67%) and most is employee compensation (64%) (see Table 4). Spending for the central office operation is included in the Metro Region.

Location of spending	Total	----- Place in system -----			----- Kind of spending -----	
		Park Facilities	Regional Headquarters	Central Office	Employee Compensation**	Goods and Services***
Statewide	\$37,190	\$25,031	\$6,119	\$6,040	\$23,679	\$13,511
<i>Region</i>						
Northwest	\$7,562	\$6,310	\$1,252	-	\$5,046	\$2,516
Northeast	\$7,756	\$5,573	\$2,184	-	\$4,949	\$2,807
Central	\$5,112	\$4,365	\$747	-	\$3,615	\$1,497
Southwest	\$4,504	\$3,685	\$819	-	\$3,166	\$1,339
Southeast	\$3,622	\$3,008	\$614	-	\$2,514	\$1,108
Metro	\$8,634	\$2,091	\$503	\$6,040	\$4,390	\$4,244

* Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units.

** Includes salary (or money income) and fringe.

*** Includes \$989 thousand in park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units (average of fiscal years 1999 and 2000). Includes intra- and inter-government transfers (e.g., indirect costs).

Park Capital Budget Spending

The capital budget arises from different legislative processes than the “operations budget” described above, and it is associated with different types of expenditures. For these reasons, it is worthwhile to keep the two budgets and their economic effects separate. Both budgets, however, are functionally part of park operations.

The capital budget is variable from year to year, so an average was taken to represent a “typical” year. Information on new construction and facility rehabilitation are contained in one database, while engineering and architectural services are in another. For new construction and facility rehabilitation the averaging period was fiscal year 1994 to 2001; the averaging period was 1996 to 2001 for engineering and architectural services. Projects in the new construction/facility rehabilitation database were separated into “new construction” and “facility rehabilitation” categories based on a description of the project in the database, for the most part. Spending on new construction is treated differently in the input-output model than facility rehabilitation. About 70 percent of project dollars could be sorted into the two categories based solely on the project description. The remainder were sorted based on similar projects with adequate descriptions.

The databases contain the project location, project amount, and location of contractor working on the project. These data items were used to compute local purchase coefficients, which are the portion of a commodity purchased in an economy that is supplied by business in that economy. Local purchase coefficients were derived to tailor the capital-budget purchases as carefully as possible. A limitation of the data is that only one contractor is listed on the database for each project, and this contractor may be a general contractor (most likely for the largest projects) that hires subcontractors. The locations of the general and subcontractors may not be the same.

In general, the local purchase coefficients are higher for the state economy as compared with regional economies, and higher for the Metro region than for the other regions (Table 5). Larger economies (state as a whole and Metro) are more likely to contain their own suppliers. The non-Metro regions tended to be variable and — since it was not known if this was a real difference or random variability — the decision was made to average the coefficients for non-Metro regions. The non-Metro coefficients for engineering/architectural services are particularly low. Nearly all of this work throughout the state is done with contractors located in the Twin Cities Metro Region.

Table 5

Local Purchase Coefficients for Capital Budget Purchases from Private-Sector Contractors
(a LPC is the portion of a commodity supplied by the local economy)

Local economy	Commodity purchased		
	New construction*	Facility rehabilitation and maintenance**	Engineering and architectural services***
State as a whole	0.92	0.97	0.99
Northwest (1)	0.58	0.91	0.08
Northeast (2)	0.58	0.91	0.08
Central (3)	0.58	0.91	0.08
Southwest (4)	0.58	0.91	0.08
Southeast (5)	0.58	0.91	0.08
Metro (6)	0.99	0.91	0.86

* Based on a project-contractor database maintained by MN DNR, Field Operations Support. Used fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

** Based on two project-contractor databases maintained by MN DNR, Field Operations Support. One database tracks projects in the capital budget (used fiscal years 1994 to 2001) and another tracks park-facility maintenance expenditures made through FOS, including APRA and CAPRA (used fiscal years 1999 and 2000).

*** Based on a project-contractor database maintained by MN DNR, Field Operations Support. Used fiscal years 1996 to 2001.

The local purchase coefficients for facility rehabilitation and maintenance are a combination of data from the capital budget database described in this section and the facility maintenance database described in the previous “operations spending” section. The latter is maintenance dollars spent on park facilities outside the budget of State Parks. The two sets of data were combined because they were so similar in results, and they are not dissimilar activities. The original intent was to keep them separate.

Table 6

Annual Capital Budget Spending* Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
(in thousands; averages derived from all or some of fiscal years 1994 to 2001**)

Location of spending	Total	New construction	Facility rehabilitation	Engineering and architectural services
Statewide	\$2,992	\$1,500	\$868	\$624
<i>Region</i>				
Northwest	\$981	\$448	\$289	\$244
Northeast	\$553	\$280	\$151	\$122
Central	\$431	\$160	\$196	\$75
Southwest	\$322	\$161	\$108	\$53
Southeast	\$283	\$160	\$77	\$46
Metro	\$422	\$291	\$46	\$85

* Includes new construction, facility rehabilitation, and engineering/architectural services (both contracted and in-house services).

** Averaging period: New construction and facility rehabilitation are an average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001. Engineering/architectural services are an average for fiscal years 1996 to 2001.

Capital budget spending is “typically” much less than visitor and operations spending, amounting to about \$3 million a year (Table 6). Approximately half of this total amount is new construction. Engineering and architectural services spending includes both contracts with private sector firms and in-house services within the MN Department of Natural Resources but outside the State Parks organization (about two-thirds of the total amount is in-house services). The latter are a transfer payment within government and are excluded when deriving economic effects in the input-output model. Such transfer payments are consistently treated in this way.

RESULTS

Statewide

When combined, spending totals over \$200 million annually (Table 7). Most is from visitor trip spending, and the least is from capital budget spending. The Northeast Region stands out as having a high total spending, due largely to high visitor spending.

<u>Location of spending</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Visitor trip spending*</u>	<u>Operations spending**</u>	<u>Capital budget spending***</u>
Statewide	\$217,941	\$177,759	\$37,190	\$2,992
<i>Region</i>				
Northwest	\$35,809	\$27,266	\$7,562	\$981
Northeast	\$68,590	\$60,281	\$7,756	\$553
Central	\$26,846	\$21,303	\$5,112	\$431
Southwest	\$27,617	\$22,790	\$4,504	\$322
Southeast	\$18,550	\$14,645	\$3,622	\$283
Metro	\$25,593	\$16,537	\$8,634	\$422

* Excludes potential double counting with operations spending: excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.

* NOTE: Regional visitor spending amounts 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.

** Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units; includes intra- and inter-government transfers (e.g., indirect costs).

*** Includes new construction, facility rehabilitation, and engineering/architectural services (both contracted and in-house services).

The spending by visitors is mainly on the basics: food, lodging and transportation account for 80 percent of all trip-related expenses (Figure 3). Most of the remainder is shopping and entertainment.

The origin of spending in the state is largely in line with park use (Table 8). The Twin Cities Metro Region is the largest origin of dollars (39%), 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: 63 percent of spending and only 37 percent of use (Table 9).

The visitors from outside the state bring “new” dollars into the state. Most travel to parks in northern

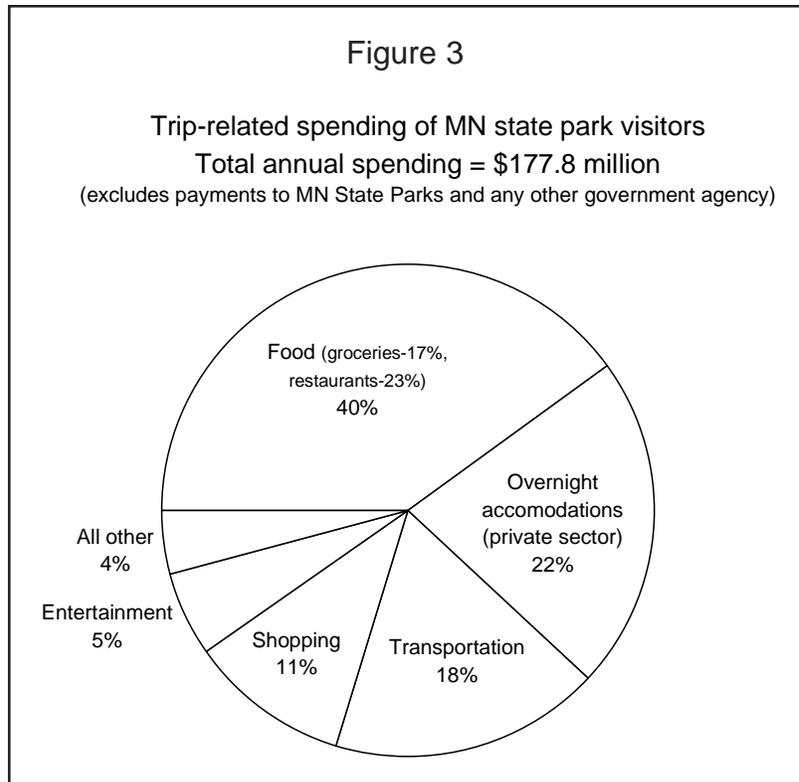


Table 8
 Origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
STATEWIDE
 (excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

<u>Origin Location</u>	<u>Spending (percent)</u>	<u>Park Use (percent)</u>
Northwest (1)	7	7
Northeast (2)	4	6
Central (3)	9	10
Southwest (4)	12	14
Southeast (5)	10	11
Metro (6)	39	36
Out of State	<u>19</u>	<u>16</u>
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$177.8 million</i>	<i>8.5 million visits</i>

Minnesota and spend money there. The Northeast and Northwest Region are prominent as destinations for out of state 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 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

Table 9

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

<u>User Type</u>	<u>Spending (percent)</u>	<u>Park Use (percent)</u>
Day user on trip from home	27	52
Day user on trip away from home	63	37
<i>Day user subtotal percent</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>89</i>
Camper	10	11
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$177.8 million</i>	<i>8.5 million visits</i>

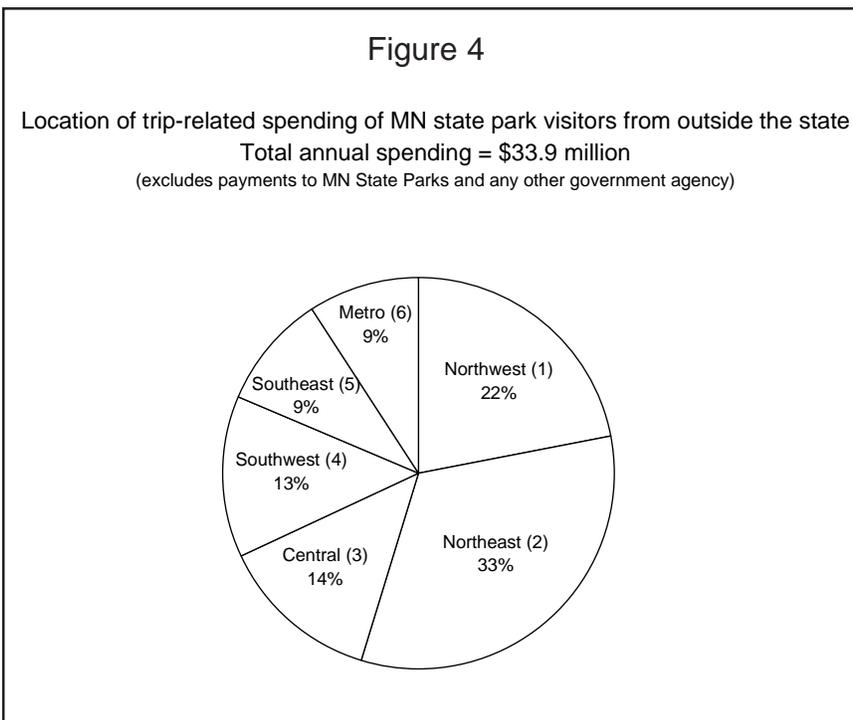
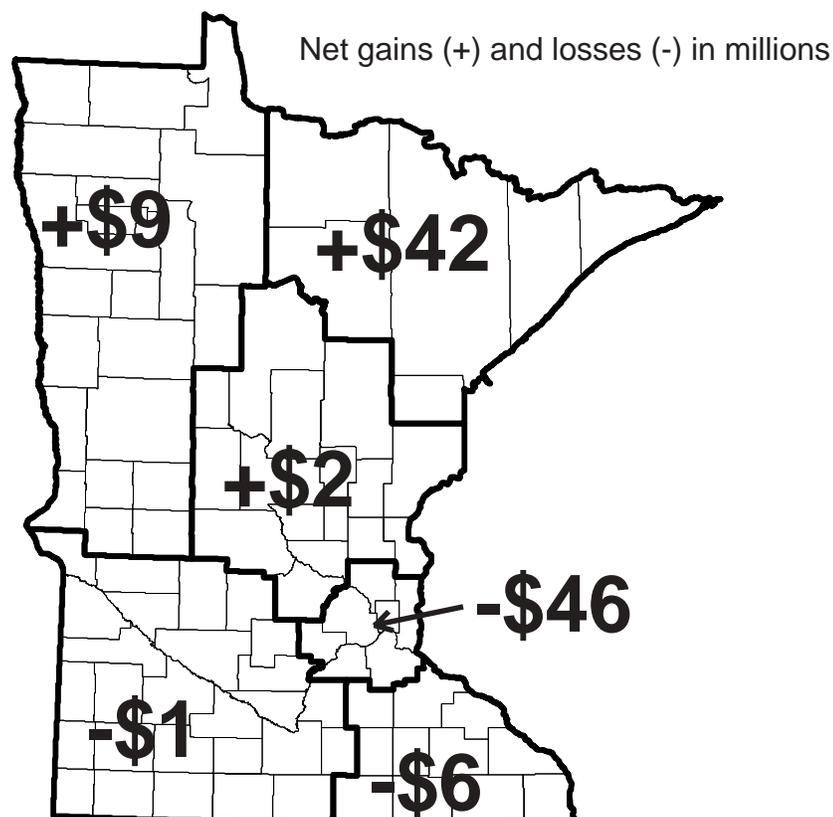


Figure 5

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



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.

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 \$300 million annually (Table 10). The effects are mainly generated by visitor spending, followed by operations and capital budget spending.

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

Table 10

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System:
Park Visitor, Operations, and Capital Budget Spending
(dollars in millions for 2001)

Location of effects	Category	Spending Amount	-- Total economic effects of spending (direct, indirect and induced) --			
			Output* (business sales)	Value Added*	Total Income*	"Typical" MN Jobs**
STATEWIDE	Spending total	\$218	\$300	\$187	\$169	3380
	-Visitor spending	\$178	\$240	\$141	\$125	2505
	Local visitors (Minnesotans)	\$144	\$193	\$113	\$100	2001
	Tourists (non-Minnesotans)	\$34	\$47	\$28	\$25	503
	-Operations spending	\$37	\$56	\$43	\$42	833
	-Capital budget spending	\$3	\$4	\$2	\$2	43
REGIONS						
NORTHWEST	Spending total	\$36	\$39	\$25	\$22	449
NORTHEAST	Spending total	\$69	\$74	\$47	\$42	848
CENTRAL	Spending total	\$27	\$31	\$20	\$18	362
SOUTHWEST	Spending total	\$28	\$29	\$17	\$16	312
SOUTHEAST	Spending total	\$19	\$20	\$13	\$12	234
METRO	Spending total	\$26	\$32	\$21	\$19	389

* Output is value of business sales

Value added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.

Total income includes all components of value added except indirect business taxes.

** The jobs figure is equal to total income divided by \$50,000. The "typical" job in MN averages about \$50,000 in total income, based on the IMPLAN database (2001 dollars).

an economy. 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 effects on value added of all spending are \$187 million per year, of which \$169 million is total income.

Another useful measure is jobs. On Table 10, jobs have been normalized by the total-income equivalent of a "typical" MN job, which is \$50,000 per year. The total income for the "typical" job is higher in the Metro Region and lower in the non-Metro regions. Jobs total nearly 3400 due to all types of spending; most jobs are linked to visitor 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 income into the state due to State Parks. This contribution in terms of total income for Minnesotans is \$25 million per year. 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 \$11 to \$12 million in revenue collected from visitors in the parks, including park entrance fees, camping/lodging fees, and merchandise purchases. This direct offset—when added to the contribution of nonresidents to the income of Minnesotans—is comparable in size to the amount spent on park operations.

A more detailed table on the statewide effects is present in Table 11, which focuses on value added, income and jobs. The previous conclusions about the relative sizes of the economic effects of visitor spending—compared with operations spending and capital budget spending—are evident in the table. There are some additional items of note in the table. Within the operations spending, employee compensation spending has a much larger effect on value added/income/jobs than spending on supplies and services. Park employee compensation spending, in its entirety, represents a direct contribution to value added/income/jobs. Furthermore, the spending of employee income adds additional economic effects (direct, indirect and induced — note: all of the effects of income spending could be classified as induced, but the decision was made here to treat the effects like all other spending effects in the study). In contrast, only a portion of the spending on supplies and services has a direct effect, and subsequently indirect and induced effects.

Most of the contribution of operations spending to value added/income/jobs comes through spending associated with the parks themselves, and not the support services in the regional headquarters or central office.

In terms of capital budget spending, new construction accounts for about half the total effects on value added/income/jobs. The value-added effects of facility rehabilitation per dollar of spending is higher than for new construction, mainly because facility rehabilitation tends to be more labor intensive (less materials intensive) than new construction. Each dollar spent on labor is a dollar contribution to value added, while only a portion of the money spent on building materials ends up contributing to value added. The effects of engineering and architectural services per dollar of spending are low, because a large portion of the spending is a transfer payment within government, with no economic effects assessed in this study.

Table 11

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
 Statewide Economic Effects and Spending
 (dollars in thousands for 2001)

Line	Category	Spending Amount	Effects on value added*				Total Effects on Total Income**	Total Effects on "typical" MN Jobs***
			Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total		
1	Spending total	\$217,941	\$121,165	\$30,945	\$34,908	\$187,018	\$169,018	3,380
2	Visitor spending	\$177,759	\$84,258	\$26,967	\$30,033	\$141,258	\$125,228	2,505
3	Local visitors (Minnesotans)	\$143,820	\$67,338	\$21,576	\$24,040	\$112,954	\$100,073	2,001
4	Tourists (non-Minnesotans)	\$33,939	\$16,920	\$5,392	\$5,993	\$28,305	\$25,155	503
5	Operations spending	\$37,190	\$35,738	\$3,478	\$4,280	\$43,497	\$41,649	833
	<i>Breakdown A</i>							
6	-Employee compensation	\$23,679	\$30,320	\$1,783	\$2,114	\$34,217	\$33,110	662
7	-Goods and services	\$13,511	\$5,418	\$1,695	\$2,166	\$9,280	\$8,539	171
	<i>Breakdown B</i>							
8	-Park facilities	\$25,031	\$25,974	\$2,124	\$2,778	\$30,877	\$29,667	593
9	-Regional headquarters	\$6,119	\$5,294	\$614	\$753	\$6,660	\$6,339	127
10	-Central office	\$6,040	\$4,470	\$741	\$749	\$5,960	\$5,643	113
11	Capital budget spending	\$2,992	\$1,168	\$500	\$595	\$2,263	\$2,141	43
12	New construction	\$1,500	\$532	\$318	\$290	\$1,141	\$1,067	21
13	Facility rehabilitation	\$868	\$546	\$118	\$251	\$914	\$875	18
14	Engineering and architectural services	\$624	\$90	\$63	\$54	\$208	\$199	4

* Value added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.
 ** Total income includes all components of value added except indirect business taxes.
 *** The jobs figure is equal to total income divided by \$50,000. The "typical" job in MN averages about \$50,000 in total income, based on the IMPLAN database (2001 dollars).

Notes:
 Line 1: Summation of other categories (lines 2, 5 and 11)
 Line 2: Data from 2001 visitor survey for May to September, and expanded to the full year. Summation of lines 3 and 4. Excludes potential double counting with operations spending; excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.
 Line 3 & 4: 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-home" trip-related spending is only included if the residence of the visitor and location of the park visited are in the same region.
 Line 5: Data from fiscal year 2001. Summation of lines 6 and 7, or of 8, 9 and 10. Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units (the latter is an average of two years, 1999 and 2000). Includes intra- and inter- government transfer payments (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.
 Line 6: Includes salary (or money income) and fringe. All of employee compensation is direct value added. A portion of the money income (80%) representing "personal consumption expenditures" is entered into the input-output model to assess the economic effects of employee spending in the economy.
 Line 7: Includes transfer payments within government (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.
 Line 8: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for park facilities.
 Line 9: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for regional headquarters.
 Line 10: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for the central office in St. Paul, situated in Metro Region 6.
 Line 11: Data for all or part of fiscal years 1994 to 2001. Summation of lines 12, 13 and 14.
 Line 12: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.
 Line 13: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.
 Line 14: Annual average for fiscal years 1996 to 2001. Includes transfer payments within government for in-house engineering and architectural services. These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

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.

The different types of park-related spending have direct and indirect effects in different parts of the economy, but the induced effects are virtually the same. The direct plus indirect effects on value added of visitor spending is mainly felt in the services and retail trade sectors; visitors buy many services (e.g., lodging) and they buy retail (Table 12). Capital budget spending has direct plus indirect effects in the construction sectors and the services that supply construction (e.g., engineering, architectural services) (see Table 13).

Table 12

Statewide Effects of Visitor Spending on Value Added

<u>Economic Sector</u>	<u>Direct + Indirect (percent)</u>	<u>Induced (percent)</u>	<u>Total (percent)</u>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1	1	1
Mining	0	0	0
Construction	1	2	1
Manufacturing	6	4	6
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	4	7	5
Wholesale Trade	8	7	8
Retail Trade	34	20	31
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	4	28	10
Services	<u>41</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>39</u>
Total percent	100	100	100
<i>Total amount</i>	<i>\$111.2 million</i>	<i>\$30.1 million</i>	<i>\$141.3 million</i>

Table 13

Statewide Effects of Capital Budget Spending on Value Added

<u>Economic Sector</u>	<u>Direct + Indirect (percent)</u>	<u>Induced (percent)</u>	<u>Total (percent)</u>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	1	0
Mining	0	0	0
Construction	65	2	48
Manufacturing	4	4	4
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	2	7	4
Wholesale Trade	5	6	6
Retail Trade	2	20	7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3	28	9
Services	<u>18</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>22</u>
Total percent	100	100	100
<i>Total amount</i>	<i>\$1.7 million</i>	<i>\$0.6 million</i>	<i>\$2.3 million</i>

Operations spending is different, since a large share of operations is payroll, which shows up as a direct impact on value added in “government” (Table 14). Note that all the induced effects of these three different types of spending are virtually the same across the economic sectors. When combined, the sectors receiving the greatest direct plus indirect effects are those related to visitor spending (services, trade), since it is the largest source of spending dollars (Table 15).

Table 14

Statewide Effects of Operations Spending on Value Added

<u>Economic Sector</u>	Direct + Indirect (percent)	Induced (percent)	Total (percent)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	1	0
Mining	0	0	0
Construction	4	2	4
Manufacturing	3	4	4
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	3	7	3
Wholesale Trade	3	7	3
Retail Trade	6	20	8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	9	28	11
Services	11	31	13
Government (payroll)	<u>60</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>54</u>
Total percent	100	100	100
<i>Total amount</i>	<i>\$39.2 million</i>	<i>\$4.3 million</i>	<i>\$43.5 million</i>

Table 15

Statewide Effects of All Spending (Visitor, Operations and Capital Budget) on Value Added

<u>Economic Sector</u>	Direct + Indirect (percent)	Induced (percent)	Total (percent)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1	1	1
Mining	0	0	0
Construction	3	2	2
Manufacturing	5	4	5
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	4	7	5
Wholesale Trade	7	7	7
Retail Trade	27	20	25
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	6	28	10
Services	33	31	33
Government (payroll)	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>
Total percent	100	100	100
<i>Total amount</i>	<i>\$152.1 million</i>	<i>\$34.9 million</i>	<i>\$187.0 million</i>

Regional

The regions reflect many of the same general patterns as the state. Visitor-related spending is the largest type of spending, followed by operations and capital items (see Table 2). In most regions, the bulk of the visitor spending comes from day users on trips away from home. Within operations spending, most is on employee compensations as compared with supplies and services; and, in all but the Metro Region, most is spent at the park facilities as compared with regional headquarters (see Table 4). The Metro Region contains the central office, which raises the portion of total non-park spending. Within capital-budget spending, new construction spending generally exceeds rehabilitation spending, which in turn exceeds spending on engineer and architectural services (see Table 6).

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 Northeast, Northwest, and Central Region (Table 16). It is about half of spending (and about 40% of park use) in the Southwest and Southeast Region. In the Metro Region, a comparatively small portion of park visitor spending (21%) and park use (13%) is due to tourists. The principal origins of tourist spending and use in all regions is the Twin Cities Metro Region and out of state.

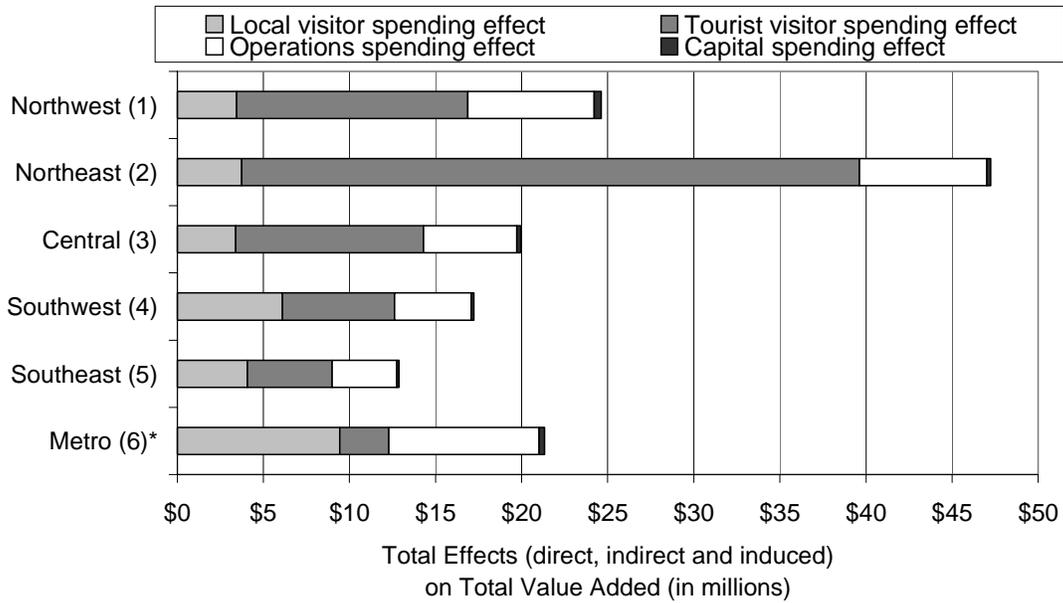
<u>Park Region</u>	<u>Percent of park-region's spending from tourists</u>	<u>Percent of park-region's park use from tourists</u>
Northwest (1)	77	67
Northeast (2)	89	81
Central (3)	74	69
Southwest (4)	48	37
Southeast (5)	50	42
Metro (6)	21	13
Statewide	19	16

* 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 Northwest

Figure 6

Direct, Indirect and Induced Effects of Spending on Total Value Added by Type of Spending and Region*



* Metro region includes central office spending.

Region has the next largest total effect on value added, again due mainly to tourist spending. The Metro Region contains the central office operation, which raises the “operations” effects to a high proportion. Similar to the Northeast and Northwest, the Central Region has a large tourist-effects component.

Although parks-related spending adds materially to the regional and state economies, the park system is too small to make a large contribution to the overall economy. The highest percent of a region’s total value added that can be traced to parks-related spending is in the Northeast, where 0.6 percent is due to the combination of visitor spending, park operations, and capital budget spending. The Northeast has the smallest regional economy in Minnesota and the largest parks-related effects. The next largest region in this regard is the Northwest at 0.3 percent; the Northwest has the second smallest region economy and second largest parks-related effects. For the state as a whole, 0.1 percent of total value added can be traced to parks-related 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 17 to 22 for Regions 1 to 6, respectively, on the next six pages). The same tables were 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 17a

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
Region 1 (Northwest) Economic Effects and Spending
(dollars in thousands for 2001)

Line	Category	Spending Amount	Effects on value added*				Total Effects on Total Income**	Total Effects on "typical" MN Jobs***
			Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total		
1	Spending total	\$35,809	\$18,629	\$2,869	\$3,121	\$24,620	\$22,442	449
2	Visitor spending	\$27,266	\$11,665	\$2,536	\$2,672	\$16,873	\$14,926	299
3	Local visitors (residents of Region 1)	\$6,209	\$2,399	\$490	\$551	\$3,441	\$3,027	61
4	Tourists (nonresidents of Region 1)	\$21,057	\$9,266	\$2,045	\$2,121	\$13,432	\$11,898	238
5	Operations spending	\$7,562	\$6,707	\$275	\$367	\$7,349	\$7,137	143
	<i>Breakdown A</i>							
6	-Employee compensation	\$5,046	\$6,079	\$181	\$214	\$6,474	\$6,326	127
7	-Goods and services	\$2,516	\$628	\$94	\$153	\$875	\$811	16
	<i>Breakdown B</i>							
8	-Park facilities	\$6,310	\$5,752	\$231	\$308	\$6,292	\$6,115	122
9	-Regional headquarters	\$1,252	\$955	\$44	\$59	\$1,058	\$1,022	20
10	-Central office	(not applicable)						
11	Capital budget spending	\$981	\$257	\$58	\$82	\$397	\$380	8
12	New construction	\$448	\$90	\$34	\$30	\$155	\$146	3
13	Facility rehabilitation	\$289	\$164	\$22	\$50	\$236	\$228	5
14	Engineering and architectural services	\$244	\$3	\$2	\$1	\$6	\$6	0

* Value added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.

** Total income includes all components of value added except indirect business taxes.

*** The jobs figure is equal to total income divided by \$50,000. The "typical" job in MN averages about \$50,000 in total income, based on the IMPLAN database (2001 dollars).

Notes: Line 1: Summation of other categories (lines 2, 5 and 11)

Line 2: Data from 2001 visitor survey for May to September, and expanded to the full year. Summation of lines 3 and 4. Excludes potential double counting with operations spending; excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.

Line 3 & 4: 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-home" trip-related spending is only included if the residence of the visitor and location of the park visited are in the same region.

Line 5: Data from fiscal year 2001. Summation of lines 6 and 7, or of 8, 9 and 10. Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units (the latter is an average of two years, 1999 and 2000). Includes intra- and inter- government transfer payments (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 6: Includes salary (or money income) and fringe. All of employee compensation is direct value added. A portion of the money income (80%) representing "personal consumption expenditures" is entered into the input-output model to assess the economic effects of employee spending in the economy.

Line 7: Includes transfer payments within government (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 8: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for park facilities.

Line 9: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for regional headquarters.

Line 10: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for the central office in St. Paul, situated in Metro Region 6.

Line 11: Data for all or part of fiscal years 1994 to 2001. Summation of lines 12, 13 and 14.

Line 12: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 13: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 14: Annual average for fiscal years 1996 to 2001. Includes transfer payments within government for in-house engineering and architectural services. These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Table 17b

Origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
NORTHWEST, REGION 1
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest (1)	23	33
Northeast (2)	1	1
Central (3)	11	10
Southwest (4)	7	6
Southeast (5)	4	4
Metro (6)	26	21
Out of State	27	25
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$27.3 million</i>	<i>1.3 million visits</i>

Table 17c

MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use by User Type
NORTHWEST, REGION 1
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	17	37
Day user on trip away from home	73	46
<i>Day user subtotal percent</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>83</i>
Camper	10	17
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$27.3 million</i>	<i>1.3 million visits</i>

Table 18a

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
Region 2 (Northeast) Economic Effects and Spending
(dollars in thousands for 2001)

Line	Category	Spending Amount	----- Effects on value added* -----				Total Effects on Total Income**	Total Effects on "typical" MN Jobs***
			Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total		
1	Spending total	\$68,590	\$34,796	\$5,596	\$6,855	\$47,247	\$42,418	848
2	Visitor spending	\$60,281	\$27,930	\$5,286	\$6,400	\$39,616	\$35,034	701
3	Local visitors (residents of Region 2)	\$6,527	\$2,669	\$450	\$611	\$3,730	\$3,280	66
4	Tourists (nonresidents of Region 2)	\$53,754	\$25,261	\$4,836	\$5,789	\$35,886	\$31,754	635
5	Operations spending	\$7,756	\$6,717	\$275	\$406	\$7,398	\$7,162	143
	<i>Breakdown A</i>							
6	-Employee compensation	\$4,949	\$6,040	\$168	\$234	\$6,442	\$6,284	126
7	-Goods and services	\$2,807	\$676	\$107	\$172	\$955	\$878	18
	<i>Breakdown B</i>							
8	-Park facilities	\$5,573	\$5,362	\$194	\$287	\$5,843	\$5,677	114
9	-Regional headquarters	\$2,184	\$1,354	\$81	\$119	\$1,554	\$1,485	30
10	-Central office	(not applicable)						
11	Capital budget spending	\$553	\$149	\$35	\$49	\$233	\$223	4
12	New construction	\$280	\$60	\$22	\$21	\$103	\$97	2
13	Facility rehabilitation	\$151	\$88	\$12	\$28	\$128	\$123	2
14	Engineering and architectural services	\$122	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$3	0

* Value added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.

** Total income includes all components of value added except indirect business taxes.

*** The jobs figure is equal to total income divided by \$50,000. The "typical" job in MN averages about \$50,000 in total income, based on the IMPLAN database (2001 dollars).

Notes: Line 1: Summation of other categories (lines 2, 5 and 11)
 Line 2: Data from 2001 visitor survey for May to September, and expanded to the full year. Summation of lines 3 and 4. Excludes potential double counting with operations spending; excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.
 Line 3 & 4: 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-home" trip-related spending is only included if the residence of the visitor and location of the park visited are in the same region.
 Line 5: Data from fiscal year 2001. Summation of lines 6 and 7, or of 8, 9 and 10. Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units (the latter is an average of two years, 1999 and 2000). Includes intra- and inter- government transfer payments (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.
 Line 6: Includes salary (or money income) and fringe. All of employee compensation is direct value added. A portion of the money income (80%) representing "personal consumption expenditures" is entered into the input-output model to assess the economic effects of employee spending in the economy.
 Line 7: Includes transfer payments within government (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.
 Line 8: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for park facilities.
 Line 9: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for regional headquarters.
 Line 10: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for the central office in St. Paul, situated in Metro Region 6.
 Line 11: Data for all or part of fiscal years 1994 to 2001. Summation of lines 12, 13 and 14.
 Line 12: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.
 Line 13: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.
 Line 14: Annual average for fiscal years 1996 to 2001. Includes transfer payments within government for in-house engineering and architectural services. These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Table 18b

Origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
NORTHEAST, REGION 2

(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest (1)	6	5
Northeast (2)	11	19
Central (3)	6	6
Southwest (4)	6	5
Southeast (5)	13	10
Metro (6)	39	35
Out of State	<u>18</u>	<u>20</u>
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$60.3 million</i>	<i>2.3 million visits</i>

Table 18c

MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use by User Type
NORTHEAST, REGION 2

(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	9	24
Day user on trip away from home	<u>88</u>	<u>68</u>
<i>Day user subtotal percent</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>91</i>
Camper	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$60.3 million</i>	<i>2.3 million visits</i>

Table 19a

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
Region 3 (Central) Economic Effects and Spending
(dollars in thousands for 2001)

Line	Category	Spending Amount	----- Effects on value added* -----				Total Effects on Total Income**	Total Effects on "typical" MN Jobs***
			Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total		
1	Spending total	\$26,846	\$14,456	\$2,529	\$2,965	\$19,950	\$18,117	362
2	Visitor spending	\$21,303	\$9,454	\$2,268	\$2,590	\$14,312	\$12,663	253
3	Local visitors (residents of Region 3)	\$5,584	\$2,247	\$532	\$624	\$3,403	\$2,997	60
4	Tourists (nonresidents of Region 3)	\$15,719	\$7,207	\$1,736	\$1,966	\$10,909	\$9,666	193
5	Operations spending	\$5,112	\$4,857	\$229	\$321	\$5,408	\$5,234	105
	<i>Breakdown A</i>							
6	-Employee compensation	\$3,615	\$4,445	\$164	\$203	\$4,812	\$4,684	94
7	-Goods and services	\$1,497	\$412	\$65	\$118	\$596	\$550	11
	<i>Breakdown B</i>							
8	-Park facilities	\$4,365	\$4,181	\$196	\$275	\$4,651	\$4,504	90
9	-Regional headquarters	\$747	\$676	\$34	\$47	\$757	\$730	15
10	-Central office	(not applicable)						
11	Capital budget spending	\$431	\$145	\$31	\$54	\$231	\$220	4
12	New construction	\$160	\$33	\$14	\$13	\$60	\$57	1
13	Facility rehabilitation	\$196	\$112	\$17	\$41	\$169	\$163	3
14	Engineering and architectural services	\$75	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1	0

* Value added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.

** Total income includes all components of value added except indirect business taxes.

*** The jobs figure is equal to total income divided by \$50,000. The "typical" job in MN averages about \$50,000 in total income, based on the IMPLAN database (2001 dollars).

Notes: Line 1: Summation of other categories (lines 2, 5 and 11)

Line 2: Data from 2001 visitor survey for May to September, and expanded to the full year. Summation of lines 3 and 4. Excludes potential double counting with operations spending; excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.

Line 3 & 4: 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-home" trip-related spending is only included if the residence of the visitor and location of the park visited are in the same region.

Line 5: Data from fiscal year 2001. Summation of lines 6 and 7, or of 8, 9 and 10. Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units (the latter is an average of two years, 1999 and 2000). Includes intra- and inter- government transfer payments (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 6: Includes salary (or money income) and fringe. All of employee compensation is direct value added. A portion of the money income (80%) representing "personal consumption expenditures" is entered into the input-output model to assess the economic effects of employee spending in the economy.

Line 7: Includes transfer payments within government (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 8: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for park facilities.

Line 9: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for regional headquarters.

Line 10: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for the central office in St. Paul, situated in Metro Region 6.

Line 11: Data for all or part of fiscal years 1994 to 2001. Summation of lines 12, 13 and 14.

Line 12: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 13: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 14: Annual average for fiscal years 1996 to 2001. Includes transfer payments within government for in-house engineering and architectural services. These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Table 19b

Origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
CENTRAL, REGION 3
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest (1)	2	3
Northeast (2)	2	1
Central (3)	26	31
Southwest (4)	5	5
Southeast (5)	5	3
Metro (6)	38	43
Out of State	22	13
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$21.3 million</i>	<i>1.3 million visits</i>

Table 19c

MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use by User Type
CENTRAL, REGION 3
(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	59
Day user on trip away from home	59	28
<i>Day user subtotal percent</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>86</i>
Camper	11	14
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$21.3 million</i>	<i>1.3 million visits</i>

Table 20a

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
Region 4 (Southwest) Economic Effects and Spending
(dollars in thousands for 2001)

Line	Category	Spending Amount	----- Effects on value added* -----				Total Effects on Total Income**	Total Effects on "typical" MN Jobs***
			Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total		
1	Spending total	\$27,617	\$13,052	\$2,075	\$2,089	\$17,215	\$15,595	312
2	Visitor spending	\$22,790	\$8,855	\$1,892	\$1,871	\$12,619	\$11,123	222
3	Local visitors (residents of Region 4)	\$11,774	\$4,292	\$905	\$913	\$6,109	\$5,362	107
4	Tourists (nonresidents of Region 4)	\$11,016	\$4,563	\$988	\$958	\$6,510	\$5,761	115
5	Operations spending	\$4,504	\$4,103	\$163	\$191	\$4,456	\$4,338	87
	<i>Breakdown A</i>							
6	-Employee compensation	\$3,166	\$3,786	\$113	\$116	\$4,015	\$3,926	79
7	-Goods and services	\$1,339	\$316	\$50	\$75	\$441	\$412	8
	<i>Breakdown B</i>							
8	-Park facilities	\$3,685	\$3,401	\$131	\$156	\$3,688	\$3,593	72
9	-Regional headquarters	\$819	\$701	\$32	\$35	\$768	\$745	15
10	-Central office	(not applicable)						
11	Capital budget spending	\$322	\$94	\$19	\$27	\$140	\$135	3
12	New construction	\$161	\$33	\$12	\$10	\$54	\$51	1
13	Facility rehabilitation	\$108	\$61	\$8	\$17	\$86	\$83	2
14	Engineering and architectural services	\$53	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0

* Value added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.

** Total income includes all components of value added except indirect business taxes.

*** The jobs figure is equal to total income divided by \$50,000. The "typical" job in MN averages about \$50,000 in total income, based on the IMPLAN database (2001 dollars).

Notes: Line 1: Summation of other categories (lines 2, 5 and 11)

Line 2: Data from 2001 visitor survey for May to September, and expanded to the full year. Summation of lines 3 and 4. Excludes potential double counting with operations spending: excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.

Line 3 & 4: 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-home" trip-related spending is only included if the residence of the visitor and location of the park visited are in the same region.

Line 5: Data from fiscal year 2001. Summation of lines 6 and 7, or of 8, 9 and 10. Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units (the latter is an average of two years, 1999 and 2000). Includes intra- and inter- government transfer payments (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 6: Includes salary (or money income) and fringe. All of employee compensation is direct value added. A portion of the money income (80%) representing "personal consumption expenditures" is entered into the input-output model to assess the economic effects of employee spending in the economy.

Line 7: Includes transfer payments within government (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 8: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for park facilities.

Line 9: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for regional headquarters.

Line 10: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for the central office in St. Paul, situated in Metro Region 6.

Line 11: Data for all or part of fiscal years 1994 to 2001. Summation of lines 12, 13 and 14.

Line 12: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 13: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 14: Annual average for fiscal years 1996 to 2001. Includes transfer payments within government for in-house engineering and architectural services. These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Table 20b

Origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
SOUTHWEST, REGION 4
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest (1)	2	2
Northeast (2)	0	1
Central (3)	7	10
Southwest (4)	52	63
Southeast (5)	0	0
Metro (6)	19	13
Out of State	20	11
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$22.8 million</i>	<i>1.3 million visits</i>

Table 20c

MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use by User Type
SOUTHWEST, REGION 4
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	38	63
Day user on trip away from home	52	26
<i>Day user subtotal percent</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>89</i>
Camper	10	11
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$22.8 million</i>	<i>1.3 million visits</i>

Table 21a

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
Region 5 (Southeast) Economic Effects and Spending
(dollars in thousands for 2001)

Line	Category	Spending Amount	----- Effects on value added* -----				Total Effects on Total Income**	Total Effects on "typical" MN Jobs***
			Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total		
1	Spending total	\$18,550	\$9,607	\$1,397	\$1,875	\$12,879	\$11,713	234
2	Visitor spending	\$14,645	\$6,135	\$1,229	\$1,623	\$8,988	\$7,944	159
3	Local visitors (residents of Region 5)	\$7,273	\$2,791	\$545	\$745	\$4,081	\$3,595	72
4	Tourists (nonresidents of Region 5)	\$7,371	\$3,344	\$684	\$878	\$4,906	\$4,349	87
5	Operations spending	\$3,622	\$3,394	\$149	\$223	\$3,767	\$3,650	73
	<i>Breakdown A</i>							
6	-Employee compensation	\$2,514	\$3,123	\$107	\$144	\$3,374	\$3,286	66
7	-Goods and services	\$1,108	\$271	\$42	\$79	\$393	\$364	7
	<i>Breakdown B</i>							
8	-Park facilities	\$3,008	\$2,884	\$124	\$185	\$3,193	\$3,097	62
9	-Regional headquarters	\$614	\$510	\$25	\$38	\$574	\$553	11
10	-Central office	(not applicable)						
11	Capital budget spending	\$283	\$77	\$19	\$29	\$125	\$119	2
12	New construction	\$160	\$33	\$13	\$13	\$59	\$56	1
13	Facility rehabilitation	\$77	\$44	\$6	\$16	\$65	\$63	1
14	Engineering and architectural services	\$46	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0

* Value added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.

** Total income includes all components of value added except indirect business taxes.

*** The jobs figure is equal to total income divided by \$50,000. The "typical" job in MN averages about \$50,000 in total income, based on the IMPLAN database (2001 dollars).

Notes:

Line 1: Summation of other categories (lines 2, 5 and 11)

Line 2: Data from 2001 visitor survey for May to September, and expanded to the full year. Summation of lines 3 and 4. Excludes potential double counting with operations spending: excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.

Line 3 & 4: 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-home" trip-related spending is only included if the residence of the visitor and location of the park visited are in the same region.

Line 5: Data from fiscal year 2001. Summation of lines 6 and 7, or of 8, 9 and 10. Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units (the latter is an average of two years, 1999 and 2000). Includes intra- and inter- government transfer payments (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 6: Includes salary (or money income) and fringe. All of employee compensation is direct value added. A portion of the money income (80%) representing "personal consumption expenditures" is entered into the input-output model to assess the economic effects of employee spending in the economy.

Line 7: Includes transfer payments within government (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 8: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for park facilities.

Line 9: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for regional headquarters.

Line 10: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for the central office in St. Paul, situated in Metro Region 6.

Line 11: Data for all or part of fiscal years 1994 to 2001. Summation of lines 12, 13 and 14.

Line 12: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 13: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 14: Annual average for fiscal years 1996 to 2001. Includes transfer payments within government for in-house engineering and architectural services. These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Table 21b

Origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
SOUTHEAST, REGION 5
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest (1)	3	2
Northeast (2)	0	0
Central (3)	2	1
Southwest (4)	3	3
Southeast (5)	50	58
Metro (6)	20	23
Out of State	22	12
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$14.6 million</i>	<i>1.1 million visits</i>

Table 21c

MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use by User Type
SOUTHEAST, REGION 5
(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	51	71
Day user on trip away from home	36	15
<i>Day user subtotal percent</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>86</i>
Camper	13	14
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$14.6 million</i>	<i>1.1 million visits</i>

Table 22a

Economic Effects of Annual Spending Associated with the Minnesota State Park System
Region 6 (Metro) Economic Effects and Spending
(dollars in thousands for 2001)

Line	Category	Spending Amount	----- Effects on value added* -----				Total Effects on Total Income**	Total Effects on "typical" MN Jobs***
			Direct	Indirect	Induced	Total		
1	Spending total	\$25,593	\$14,838	\$3,070	\$3,422	\$21,330	\$19,475	389
2	Visitor spending	\$16,537	\$7,672	\$2,154	\$2,460	\$12,285	\$10,865	217
3	Local visitors (residents of Region 6)	\$13,094	\$5,906	\$1,640	\$1,895	\$9,441	\$8,338	167
4	Tourists (nonresidents of Region 6)	\$3,443	\$1,765	\$514	\$565	\$2,844	\$2,526	51
5	Operations spending	\$8,634	\$7,010	\$841	\$887	\$8,738	\$8,321	166
	<i>Breakdown A</i>							
6	-Employee compensation	\$4,390	\$5,657	\$319	\$368	\$6,343	\$6,138	123
7	-Goods and services	\$4,244	\$1,353	\$522	\$520	\$2,395	\$2,183	44
	<i>Breakdown B</i>							
8	-Park facilities	\$2,091	\$2,138	\$157	\$202	\$2,498	\$2,403	48
9	-Regional headquarters	\$503	\$481	\$42	\$51	\$573	\$548	11
10	-Central office	\$6,040	\$4,391	\$642	\$634	\$5,667	\$5,370	107
11	Capital budget spending	\$422	\$156	\$76	\$75	\$307	\$289	6
12	New construction	\$291	\$118	\$63	\$58	\$239	\$224	4
13	Facility rehabilitation	\$46	\$28	\$6	\$12	\$46	\$44	1
14	Engineering and architectural services	\$85	\$10	\$7	\$6	\$22	\$21	0

* Value added includes employee compensation, proprietor income, other property income, and indirect business taxes.

** Total income includes all components of value added except indirect business taxes.

*** The jobs figure is equal to total income divided by \$50,000. The "typical" job in MN averages about \$50,000 in total income, based on the IMPLAN database (2001 dollars).

Notes: Line 1: Summation of other categories (lines 2, 5 and 11)

Line 2: Data from 2001 visitor survey for May to September, and expanded to the full year. Summation of lines 3 and 4. Excludes potential double counting with operations spending; excludes payments to government for entrance fees, registrations and licenses; the state park's portions of these are represented in the operations budget.

Line 3 & 4: 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-home" trip-related spending is only included if the residence of the visitor and location of the park visited are in the same region.

Line 5: Data from fiscal year 2001. Summation of lines 6 and 7, or of 8, 9 and 10. Excludes pass-through amounts to local government; includes central office spending in the Metro Region; includes park-related maintenance spending through the budgets of other MN DNR units (the latter is an average of two years, 1999 and 2000). Includes intra- and inter- government transfer payments (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 6: Includes salary (or money income) and fringe. All of employee compensation is direct value added. A portion of the money income (80%) representing "personal consumption expenditures" is entered into the input-output model to assess the economic effects of employee spending in the economy.

Line 7: Includes transfer payments within government (e.g., indirect costs). These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Line 8: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for park facilities.

Line 9: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for regional headquarters.

Line 10: Summation of employee compensation and goods and services for the central office in St. Paul, situated in Metro Region 6.

Line 11: Data for all or part of fiscal years 1994 to 2001. Summation of lines 12, 13 and 14.

Line 12: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 13: Annual average for fiscal years 1994 to 2001.

Line 14: Annual average for fiscal years 1996 to 2001. Includes transfer payments within government for in-house engineering and architectural services. These payments are not entered into the input-output model.

Table 22b

Origin of MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use
METRO, REGION 6

(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

Origin Location	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Northwest (1)	0	0
Northeast (2)	0	1
Central (3)	0	1
Southwest (4)	1	2
Southeast (5)	0	0
Metro (6)	79	87
Out of State	19	10
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$16.5 million</i>	<i>1.2 million visits</i>

Table 22c

MN State Park Trip-Related Spending and Use by User Type
METRO, REGION 6

(excludes payments to MN State Parks and any other government agency)

User Type	Spending (percent)	Park Use (percent)
Day user on trip from home	66	84
Day user on trip away from home	29	12
<i>Day user subtotal percent</i>	95	96
Camper	5	4
Total percent	100	100
<i>Total annual amount</i>	<i>\$16.5 million</i>	<i>1.2 million visits</i>

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