Minnesota

From 2002 to 2008, Minnesota's spending increased the most in the hospitals (96%), police (70%), education (41%), and debt service (40%) categories. The spending categories that saw the least growth were corrections (+29%), administration (+28%), highways (+28%) and natural resources (-6%). The decrease in natural resources spending was the sixth-largest in the nation. The state's overall general spending increase of 29% put it in the bottom one-third of states, ranking 40th highest.

Minnesota's total overall revenue growth of 32% ranked 41st for the period, and its total tax revenue growth of 39% ranked 38th. Corporate income taxes were the fastest growing tax revenue category, increasing 95%, although that still placed it in the bottom half of states (ranking 31st highest).

| Spending | 2002 | 2002 Per | 2008 | 2008 Per | Difference | 2002–2008 | 2002–2008 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| (Spending and revenue | | Capita | | Capita | in Rank | Increase/ | Increase/ |
| numbers are in thousands of dollars) | | Rank | | Rank | | Decrease | Decrease Rank |
| Corrections | 417,273 | 46 | 536,760 | 46 | 0 | 29% | 24 |
| Education | 8,819,706 | 8 | 12,424,773 | 7 | +1 | 41% | 25 |
| Government Administration | 672,031 | 31 | 857,460 | 30 | +1 | 28% | 28 |
| Health | 492,480 | 41 | 653,688 | 37 | +4 | 33% | 26 |
| Highways | 1,665,910 | 22 | 2,136,933 | 19 | +3 | 28% | 19 |
| Hospitals | 206,749 | 43 | 404,712 | 33 | +10 | 96% | 6 |
| Interest on Debt | 354,370 | 37 | 496,677 | 39 | -2 | 40% | 23 |
| Natural Resources | 542,161 | 9 | 511,888 | 19 | -10 | -6% | 45 |
| Parks and Recreation | 140,020 | 16 | 192,704 | 10 | +6 | 38% | 23 |
| Police Protection | 202,552 | 21 | 343,342 | 9 | +12 | 70% | 6 |
| Public Welfare | 6,741,114 | 5 | 9,045,789 | 8 | -3 | 34% | 33 |
| Salaries and Wages | 3,775,469 | 17 | 4,924,638 | 17 | 0 | 30% | 29 |
| Direct Expenditures | 15,206,462 | 17 | 19,066,463 | 22 | -5 | 25% | 44 |
| General Expenditures | 23,477,924 | 9 | 30,255,260 | 12 | -3 | 29% | 40 |
| Total Expenditures | 26,692,608 | 10 | 34,283,510 | 14 | -4 | 28% | 44 |

| Taxes | 2002 | 2002 Per | 2008 | 2008 Per | Difference | 2002–2008 | 2002–2008 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| (Spending and revenue | | Capita | | Capita | in Rank | Increase/ | Increase/ |
| numbers are in thousands of dollars) | | Rank | | Rank | | Decrease | Decrease Rank |
| Personal Income Tax ¹ | 5,443,355 | 3 | 7,777,259 | 5 | -2 | 43% | 27 |
| General Sales Tax ² | 3,741,390 | 11 | 4,550,838 | 17 | -6 | 22% | 33 |
| Corporate Income Tax ³ | 533,901 | 12 | 1,040,479 | 11 | +1 | 95% | 31 |
| Total Taxes | 13,224,036 | 3 | 18,320,891 | 8 | -5 | 39% | 38 |
| Total Revenue | 22,438,505 | 12 | 29,707,313 | 19 | -7 | 32% | 41 |

¹ Personal income tax per capita rankings are out of 43 since seven states do not collect personal income taxes.

² General sales tax per capita rankings are out of 45 since five states do not collect general sales taxes.

³ Corporate income tax per capita rankings are out of 46 since four states do not collect corporate income taxes.

Comparison to Baseline Growth

One sound rule of thumb is that government expenditures should not increase more than the combined increase in population and inflation growth. This allows the government to maintain service levels and accommodate increased costs due to an expanding population and rises in the cost of living. For the 2002–2008 period, the Consumer Price Index, used to measure inflation, increased approximately 20% and Minnesota's population increased by 4%. This yields a "baseline" growth of 24% for the period. The figure below compares the difference in Minnesota's expenditures and revenue for the period to this baseline for 15 spending and five revenue categories.

