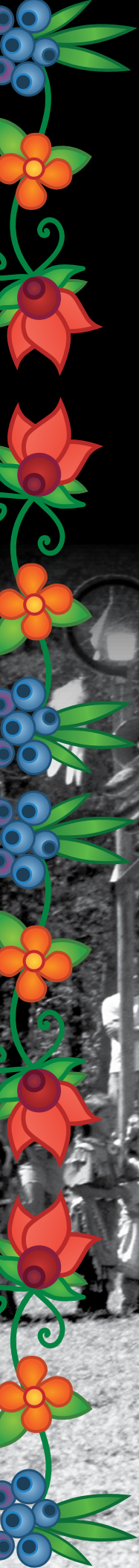




# *Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe*

An Overview: Government, History, Demographics,  
Economic Development, and more...



The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe is part of the Ojibwe-Anishinabe, which is the second largest indigenous group in North America after the Navajo Nation. There is still retention of the original language, ceremonies, customs and beliefs while at the same time dealing with modern issues. While historical intergenerational poverty, high unemployment, and other factors have birthed extraordinary adverse conditions, there remains an underlying optimism and resilience that arises from the cultural strengths that people and families cling to.

**Program and Service Priorities:** The reservation has identified six areas of concern to development. These generally include; social problems, land, housing, jobs, education and capital improvement needs.

**Location:** The reservation is situated 100 miles south of the Canadian border, 225 miles north of Minneapolis/St. Paul, 140 miles west of Duluth, and 155 miles east of Fargo, North Dakota. The northern, southern, and western sides of the reservation border the Chippewa National Forest.

There are 25 villages and communities that lie within, or near, the reservation boundaries. These include:

- District 1:** Ball Club, Deer River (near), Inger, Otenagen, S. Lake, and Winnie Dam.
- District 2:** Bena, Boy Lake, Brevick, Federal Dam (near), Kego Lake, Nut Hill, Portage Lake, Ryan's Village, Smokey Point, and Sugar Point.
- District 3:** Bemidji (near), Buck Lake, Cass Lake, Cass River, Mission, Oak Point, Onigum, Pennington, and Prescott.

The City of Cass Lake, Minnesota serves as the hub for Tribal government programming, including the Leech Lake Tribal College, Minnesota Chippewa Tribe headquarters, Cass Lake Indian Health Service Hospital and Clinic, and the Chippewa National Forest.

**Land Base:** The Leech Lake Indian Reservation contains 869,320 acres (1,358 square miles), including parts of Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties. Approximately half of the Leech Lake Reservation is covered by bodies of water, including 256 named fishable lakes totaling 247,503 acres, as well as 244,062 acres of wetlands, forest ponds, ephemeral pools, and 622 miles of rivers and streams.\*

\*Source: Leech Lake Division of Resource Management

Within the reservation land base there are various landholders, including the following with their acreages:

<b>US Forest Service:</b>	285,624
<b>State of MN:</b>	146,061
<b>Beltrami County:</b>	3,263
<b>Cass County:</b>	18,170
<b>Hubbard County:</b>	2,107
<b>Itasca County:</b>	7,441
<b>Total:</b>	<b>462,666</b>

Lands that are held in trust or non-taxable status are split into tribal, band, and allotted lands. Tribal lands are those owned by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe and Leech Lake Band. Allotted lands are those held in trust for individual Indians and their heirs.

Reservation villages are separated by distances ranging from 40 to 160 miles' roundtrip, creating a widely disseminated, remote population. The villages are also noncontiguous due to the piecemeal nature of tribal land ownership, which exacerbates the separation between villages.

Of the total 33,796 acres of Indian lands, the breakdown is as follows:

<b>Tribal Land</b>	13,338
<b>Allotments</b>	12,437
<b>Band Land</b>	8,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,796</b>
<b>Indian Fee land (taxable)</b>	12,000

It should be noted that the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe owns only 4% of its original acreage, which is the lowest percentage of any tribe in the state (Oweesta Economic Assessment Report 2017).

**Infrastructure:** Federal Highway 2 runs east and west through the reservation and connects the reservation to Duluth. State Highway 371 enters the southern end of the reservation, ending in Cass Lake. In addition, state Highways 200 and 34 cross the reservation. Rail service is provided by the Burlington Northern line, which bisects the reservation. The nearest commercial airport is located in Bemidji, approximately 20-miles west of Cass Lake. The Grand Rapids Airport offers charter service and is approximately one-half mile east of the reservation. Jefferson bus service is available out of Cass Lake. Most of the reservation is connected by state, county, and township paved and unpaved roads as well as tribal roads. Cass Lake is the largest municipality.

The reservation boundaries encompass 1,358 square miles with over 1,164 miles of US, state, county, city, and Tribal, BIA, and U.S. Forest Service roads. The Band is responsible for the construction and maintenance of tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs roads. In addition, there are a significant number of old logging trails, walking paths, and state trail systems.

**Tribal Jurisdiction:** The court case "Leech Lake Band of Chippewa v. Herbst." 334 F Supp. 1001 (D.Minn. 1971) determined that the Greater Leech Lake Reservation continues to exist within the boundaries established by numerous treaties and executive orders; the Band retains its inherent sovereign authority over its members and the reservation. This historical hunting, fishing and wild rice case recognized the Band's rights to control these activities on the Reservation. Because of this court case, the Band established a conservation department and conservation court in the 1970's to regulate hunting, fishing and other treaty rights within the reservation boundaries. The Leech Lake Conservation Department, now the Division of Resources Management (DRM), began enforcing the Conservation Code in 1976. Since then, the Division has expanded its management to include: tribal lands, water resources, fish and wildlife, forestry and botany, air quality, and environmental protection. The Reservation also retains exclusive authority to regulate the bait harvested from reservation waters, wild rice harvesting, and conduct controlled netting activities and select licensing of Band and non-Band



members within the reservation boundaries. Tribal and State Conservation Officers are cross-deputized to enforce both tribal and State natural resource codes.

In 1997, the Minnesota Supreme Court determined that most state traffic laws were considered civil regulatory and, consequently, the state lacked jurisdiction to enforce its traffic laws against tribal members within the reservation boundaries. The State maintains jurisdiction in criminal matters.

The Tribal Police Department began full operations in 1998. To cover the deluge of traffic, civil and criminal activity on the Reservation the Police Department now employs over 20 POST certified officers. The Band's Police Department operates through the cooperative law enforcement agreements with four counties and the Minnesota State Patrol. The Band issues its own licenses for automobiles, water craft and trailers.

The judicial codes enacted by the Leech Lake Tribal Council in 1999 granted broad civil jurisdiction to the Leech Lake Tribal Court. Today, the Court enforces state, federal and tribal laws, ordinances and written policies and procedures in the areas, not limited to, conservation code and traffic violations and tribal ordinances.

**Demographics:** As of November 2021, according to the Tribal Enrollment Office, 10,022 people are enrolled Leech Lake Band members. Leech Lake is also home to many people who are of American Indian descent and ineligible for enrollment, yet eligible to receive services.

Between 2013 and 2021, the population of Leech Lake enrollees grew by 8.4%. American Indians in Minnesota comprised 1.9% of the population in 2015 and 1.4% in 2020. American Indians comprised 45.9% of the total population on the Leech Lake Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Lands.

**Ages:** LLBO members are younger than the general population, but working-age Band members are responsible for caring for greater numbers of children and elders than the general population. This impacts the availability of working-age adults to participate in the work force. The median age for American Indians on the Leech Lake Reservation and ORTL is 24.6, compared with a median age of 37.7 for Minnesota and 40.7 for the general Leech Lake Reservation and ORTL population.

**Household Income:** Household income varies significantly on the Leech Lake Reservation with the majority ranging from less than \$5,000 (11.2%) to \$34,999 annually. The majority reported an income between \$5,000 and \$19,999 annually (25.9%).

The median household income of the entire reservation population is \$25,871 (2019 ACS). Of this there are 4,850 Native Americans, or 47.5% of the Reservation population, that have a median household income of \$23,306, or \$9,647 per-capita income, which is significantly lower than the overall population on the Leech Lake Reservation.

According to a 2019 Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Report, 57% of the total reservation population has low to moderate income, while 70% of the AIAN population is in the same category.

**Household Size:** The average size of a family within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation is 2.49 (2019 ACS).

**Workforce:** The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) work force statistics show that there are 8,875 Indians eligible for BIA services on the Reservation with 5,272 Indians in the work force. The Native American unemployment rate on the Reservation continues to hover near 30%, reflecting that poverty continues to be a severe problem. While income rose for the general population and American Indians between 2000 and 2015, the family poverty rate also rose.

The 2017 Oweesta Economic Assessment Report indicates 57.2% of those employed have one source of income, 35.4% have more than one. Of the Leech Lake Band members who responded, 52.6% who are employed full-time said they also had secondary sources of income.

The average number of people per household is 2.49. This is likely lower than actual, as a greater proportion of people age 55 and above completed the survey. The highest proportion (46.9%) of LLBO wage-earners reported earning between \$10 and \$14.99 per hour, followed by \$15 to \$19.99 per hour (23.6%). The median wage reported was \$13.96, which means half of Leech Lake wage-earners earn more than that and half earn less than that. When individuals and families earn living wages, the burden on public assistance programs decrease, tax revenues increase, and economic self-sufficiency increases.

**Local Indian Councils (LIC's):** Each of the communities are represented by a Local Indian Council, which is responsible for acting as the voice of the local community to its District representative and the Tribal Government system. The Tribal Council offers a wide range of services within the outlying communities, particularly health care services and certain services to youth and the elderly. The Band also maintains Twin Cities and Duluth offices that offer a broad range of services.

**Tourism and Recreation:** The regional economy surrounding and encompassing the reservation is dominated by tourism, the wood products industry, and government. Lakes and forests dominate the reservation and are prime attractions for tourists. Tourism is not just a seasonal event in this region of the state, as was the case only ten years ago. Abandoned railroad tracks converted into bike, ski and snowmobile trails, casinos, annual fishing/boating and other festivals in the winter and summer, coupled with traditional resort and outdoor activities have turned the region into a year-round tourist destination.

**Outdoor Recreation:** Summer activities, hunting, and winter fishing seasons increase population levels up to 20%, thereby intensifying regional economic activity. For instance, the community of Walker hosts the annual Leech Lake Regatta; the Northern Lights Casino also hosts the annual Cajun Festival and other events as well.

**Resorts:** Within the reservation there are over 100 resorts, which typically offer lodging accommodations, hunting, fishing, water skiing, golf, hiking, and horseback riding. In addition, the tribe operates a recreational land leasing program. The Northern Lights and Cedar Lake Casino/Hotels offer centrally located hotel accommodations and shuttle service for customers to attend area events.

**Shingobee on the Bay Sports Bar/Marina:** Located near Walker, this facility consists of a sports bar, restaurant, convenience and liquor store. There are rental slips and a gas dock to accommodate guests as they enjoy the recreational waters of Leech Lake.

**Cultural Tourism:** Steeped in culture and tradition, the Leech Lake Band hosts six annual pow-wows each year which easily rate as some of the most colorful and spectacular celebrations in the state. Several historical and archeological sites are also located on the reservation;

protective oversight of these sensitive sites is maintained by the Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

**Casino Gaming:** Three tribally owned and controlled gaming facilities offer Class I, II, and III gaming in accordance with the Tribal Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 and the State of Minnesota alcohol and gambling statutes.

**The Northern Lights Casino Hotel and Event Center**, located near Walker, features 900 slot machines, blackjack, bingo, poker and 105 hotel rooms with swimming facilities, gift shop, bar, event center, buffet, and fine dining at the Dancing Fire restaurant.

**Cedar Lakes Casino Hotel**, located in Cass Lake, features 650 slot machines, blackjack, bingo, and poker, 100 smoke-free hotel rooms with swimming facilities, a gift shop, event center, food court, bar and brew-pub featuring both family dining and a casual bar experience.

**White Oak Casino** is located near Deer River and features 300 slot machines, blackjack, gift shop, bar and café.

**Fisheries and Forestry:** Approximately 50% of the reservation is covered by water and wetlands, including approximately 256 named, fishable lakes totaling 247,503 acres and 244,062 acres of wetlands, forest ponds, ephemeral pools, and 622 miles of rivers and streams including the Mississippi River.\* Surveys have catalogued 54 species of fish that inhabit reservation waters in varying degrees of abundance.

\*Source: Division of Resource Management.

**Forestry:** There are approximately 20,000 acres of tribal forest lands, in addition to 500,000 acres of public forest lands on the reservation. These forested areas are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The total volume of standing timber on all trust land is estimated at more than 100 million of board feet of timber (MMBF).

The reservation is home to approximately 58 species of mammals, 243 bird species, 24 species of reptiles and amphibians and numerous unquantified invertebrate species. Many areas of the reservation are environmentally sensitive and are home to rare and endangered species, some not found any other place in Minnesota.

**Fishing:** Recreational fishing by Minnesota-licensed anglers is significant to the greater Leech Lake area economy. The surface waters of the three largest lakes of the reservation: Leech, Winnibigoshish, and Cass, support over 2.5 million recreational angler hours annually, in addition to supporting Tribal member subsistence. Catches range from the elusive Muskie to the popular Walleye and Perch.

Fishing related businesses employ approximately 600 seasonal workers. The Band operates an aggressive Fish Hatchery program to maintain area fish stock. In cooperation with the Minnesota DNR and US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Band operates an aggressive walleye restocking and cormorant control project. Through the Fish Hatchery, the Band releases walleye, white fish, and Muskie fry and fingerlings into area lakes to ensure a healthy and abundant population.

**Wild Rice:** A native grass that is unique to Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the lower portions of Ontario and Manitoba Canada, is abundant on the Leech Lake Reservation. With

approximately 40-wild rice producing lakes and around 13,000 acres of natural wild rice stands, the Leech Lake Reservation has the largest natural wild rice production of any of the state's reservations.

Wild Rice has a very significant cultural and spiritual role in Anishinabe culture. Tribal members, resource managers, and researchers have expressed concern about the losses of wild rice on many of Minnesota's water bodies. Of growing concern is the prospect of genetic alteration of native wild rice stock. The Band has invested considerable time and expense to continue sampling and monitoring wild rice ecosystems to ensure that Leech Lake wild rice productivity and quality does not decline.

The DRM also implemented the "Take a Kid Ricing" program to encourage involvement with traditional harvest of wild rice. The program includes canoes, poles, and volunteered and staff guides to assist children with the harvest.

Today, Leech Lake Band members continue the traditional seasonal harvest of wild rice, plants, berries, maple sap, and birch bark. Many also maintain other traditional practices, such as woodcrafts, beadwork, basket making, and the ancient art of birch bark canoe construction.

**Construction:** There are many reservation-based contractors working in housing, commercial and retail construction; several are Native American owned. The Band itself has a long history in construction including overseeing the construction and major expansion of three Casino operations. The Leech Lake Tribal College offers a one-year Residential Carpentry program and a two year Integrated Residential Builder A.A.S. degree.

**Housing:** The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Housing Authority was established in 1963. Since the first years of development, the Housing Authority has built and/or purchased nearly 600 homes within the reservation boundaries. An additional 30 homes in the Prescott community are planned for completion by 2022. Their current inventory includes 571 units, most of which are single family homes. Housing is offered through a variety of programs including low-rent and elders' housing, and mortgage financing for mutual help housing and low-income families. While the Housing Authority meets a portion of tribal housing needs; there remains a great need for safe and affordable housing. Homelessness and overcrowding are significant problems the tribe is working to address. The LLHA keeps a waiting list for those seeking housing that hovers around 400 or more at any given time.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, a total of 7,229 housing units exist within the Leech Lake Reservation. Of those housing units, 4,226 (58%) are occupied, and 3,003 (42%) are vacant. The vacancy rate is significantly higher than the rate for the United States and Minnesota, which have vacancy rates of 12.3% and 10.5%, respectively.

Home ownership is quite high (74.6%) on the Leech Lake Reservation and ORTL. Non-American Indian homeownership is approximately 23% higher than American Indian homeownership on the reservation. Among American Indians home occupation is almost evenly split between owners and renters.

Much of the Leech Lake Reservation and ORTL housing is relatively old. Per 2011-2015 American Community Survey Estimates, 46.75% of the housing units on the reservation and ORTL were built before 1980; a significant portion of the houses on the reservation are aging. The age of housing is significant, especially since infrastructural improvements become increasingly necessary and costly as homes age. According to the 2019 American Community

Survey (ACS) there has been only 338 homes built since 2010. This reflects total construction including non-Indian housing.

Oweesta completed a housing study for the Band in 2019 showing there are 600 units needed now to meet the current low income housing need and 1400 more units needed over the next 20 years. The need is about equal to that for market rate housing need. The study found the Band is in need of all types of housing covering the entire housing spectrum.

**Homelessness** Wilder Research *Reservation Homeless Surveying is conducted every three years, and the 2018 survey on the Leech Lake Reservation found a substantial increase of homelessness over the previous survey conducted on the reservation in 2015 survey that found 494 people experiencing homelessness or near-homelessness.*

During the October 2018 surveying 1034 people were identified experiencing homelessness and near-homelessness on Leech Lake, with 76% of respondents reporting experiencing long-term homelessness. Counting all respondents, plus their partners and children, 514 people met the federal definition of homelessness - that is, at the time of the survey, they were staying in a shelter, outside, in another space not intended for habitation, or temporarily staying with others (doubled up) if their situation was precarious.

In addition to the 514 people who met the federal definition of homelessness, 520 people were experiencing near-homelessness on Leech Lake at the time of the study – that is, they were staying with others (doubled up) in relatively more stable conditions.

**Cass Lake Homeless Shelter:** In the spring of 2019, Leech Lake Tribal Council approved a plan for a 56 bed homeless shelter. The Shelter was the result of a planning committee comprised of staff from LL Human Services, Tribal Development, Purchasing and the LL Construction Manager.

The shelter, formally called Ganawenindiwig (We Take Care of Each Other) opened on November 22, 2019. The shelter was designed to accommodate both adults and families. One end of the shelter hosts two separate men and women dormitories capable of housing ten adults each. On the opposite end are six family units capable of housing up to six family members per room. All residents will have access to standard and handicap accessible bathrooms equipped with showers and bathtubs, laundry facilities, and computers. In addition, the shelter will provide three meals per day to residents.

The vision of the shelter is to provide a safe, stable place for band members experiencing homelessness while providing services, referrals, and case management to assist residents in securing housing, employment, and other services necessary to resident success. Although temporary, the shelter aims to assist each individual and family in achieving housing, employment, and personal security. Each individual or family will be assigned a caseworker that will assist the residents with necessary applications and make referrals to partnering agencies for services.

Leech Lake's Lyman Losh Emergency Shelter in Bena served 78 households between January and June 2018

**Red Cedar Assisted Living Center:** Located in Cass Lake currently has 14 Assisted living units and is operated by the Leech Lake Health Division

**Utilities:** Roads that enhance housing, social and economic development endeavors are maintained and constructed by the Band. Hundreds of water and sewer systems that meet strict federal environmental health standards have been built by the Band.

**Agriculture and Manufacturing:** The reservation contains 10,000 acres of farmland, which represents approximately 6% of the reservation's total acreage. This land is utilized primarily by family farmers, who raise forest crops and livestock. The Band supervises the natural resources on tribal and individual owned trust land.

There are few manufacturing businesses located on the reservation apart from several major wood products plants within 20 miles of the reservation. Jobs in the wood-processing industries have represented a considerable percentage of the area's employment. Ainsworth, a company specializing in the production of ox-board has recently closed its local facilities, resulting in loss of jobs in the area.

**Government as Employer:** Many area residents are employed directly by the tribal government, the US Forest Service, various school systems, state agencies, Indian Health Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs and by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe.

The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe tribal government is the largest employer on the Leech Lake Reservation and in Cass County. The Band employs about 2,500 people between government and gaming positions. Of those, the Band's three casinos employ roughly 1,050, with a bit more in the summer and a bit less in the winter.

The Leech Lake Band, together with White Earth Reservation and Red Lake Nation, is a major force driving the economy of northern Minnesota. For example, at Leech Lake the total payroll for all 2,500 employees is nearly \$64 million. Using the acceptable multiplier of 2.5, this produces a \$150 million-dollar impact on the surrounding area. Tribal governments, their employees, and members purchase most of their products within this region. The combined purchasing power is highly significant to the area economy.

LLBO's workforce consists of diverse professional backgrounds, experience, and ethnicities as well as competitive wages and benefits.

Employment statistics have improved in recent years, but most residents continue to find themselves in low-paying positions, placing them at or near the poverty level. The infrastructure of the reservation is not growing at the same pace as the population. Income from gaming operations has helped alleviate a small portion of the distressing issues facing the Ojibwe people. Nevertheless, the tribal members continue to face many social and financial challenges. Gaming revenue is simply not enough to cover the extensive needs of our growing population.

**Community Centers:** Four municipal centers and 12 tribal community centers are located on the Leech Lake Reservation. As a base of operations, community centers bring vitality and a broad range of services to the rural villages. Services include an array of services for children, youth, and the elderly. Facilities are used as a space for Local Indian Council events and other cultural and community-based gatherings.

**The Leech Lake Health Division:** in conjunction with the U.S. Indian Health Service, operates six Federally Qualified Health Stations, or satellite clinics. Full and part-time primary care is offered in the following Community Centers: Cass Lake Health Division, Ball Club, Inger, Onigum, Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig School Clinic and the Bemidji PHN clinic. The Reservation is designated as a rural Medically Underserved Area and a Health Shortage Area. The tribal

Health Division is an essential community provider with the state of Minnesota. The closest Federally Qualified Health Center is approximately 175 miles east in Duluth, Minnesota.

**Public Schools:** The Leech Lake Reservation is surrounded by seven public school districts which provide primary and secondary education to residents. They are Cass Lake/Bena, Bemidji, Blackduck, Deer River, Remer, Walker/Akeley, and Grand Rapids. The graduation rate for the CL/B district is 51.4% (MN Dept. of Education). The Band administers funds that provide financial assistance to area schools that enables the schools to provide culturally appropriate educational experiences.

**Tribal Controlled Schools:** Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig K-12 School, operated by the Band, provides a tuition free alternative to mainstream public schools for Indian families on or near the Reservation. Head Start facilities offer a variety of educational, technical, and health services that increase the school readiness of our young children. Tribally-run day care facilities offer a safe and affordable environment that assist many working parents.

**Tribal College:** The Leech Lake Tribal College, established in 1990, secured status as an institution of higher education. During the fall of 2006, the College gained accreditation as an institute of higher learning. The Tribal Council and College Administration found this recognition to be a proud and historic time for the Leech Lake Band. The Cass Lake-based College offers numerous degrees to its students, and its graduates have made a considerable contribution to the regional workforce. Through its scholarship program, the Band assists Native Americans in obtaining a post-secondary education.

The Leech Lake Band believes that while staying in touch with our culture and heritage, education is key to the success of today's people and future generations.

**Business and Economic Development:** To help support basic needs and improve the way of life for Leech Lake band members, the Leech Lake Tribal Council continues to explore various economic development projects. Given the high rate of unemployment, there is strong political and social pressure for job creation.

Business and economic development efforts are at the forefront of diversifying the Tribe's economy. Leech Lake is also engaged regionally through its active participation; three regional development commissions, Headwater Regional Development Commission, Region 5 Development Commission, Arrowhead Regional Development Commission, and other potential partnerships; the Cass County Economic Development Corporation, Itasca Economic Development Corporation

**Financial Institutions: Native CDFI:** Leech Lake Financial Services is a U.S. Treasury Certified Native CDFI located in Cass Lake to serve the LLBO community. As a 501(c)3, it offers home ownership counseling; credit-builder-loans; credit-building training; small business training; Auto Loans; a matching savings program; and small business loans from \$5,000 to \$100,000 (or more depending on the project). Since its establishment in 2012, Leech Lake Financial Services has processed over 2,000 loans totaling over \$4.1 M. The Native CDFI experiences a loan default rate at a fraction of 1%.

The 2017 Oweesta report identified 33 financial institutions listed in Blackduck, Bigfork, Deer River, Grand Rapids, Remer, Longville, Walker, Cass Lake, and Northome.

**Area Industries:** Industries that showed strength both in percentage of employment and in location quotients were arts and recreation, accommodation and food, retail, mining, and

construction. Arts/recreation (tourism, casinos) lost 463 employees between 2000 and 2007, then lost another four from 2007-2014. Total loss was 31% of employees. Mining/drilling lost 2%. All the other sectors had a total gain, even if they took a dip in the middle. Most gains have been in construction, with a 78% increase. Accommodations and food services gained 51%, and retail gained 22%.

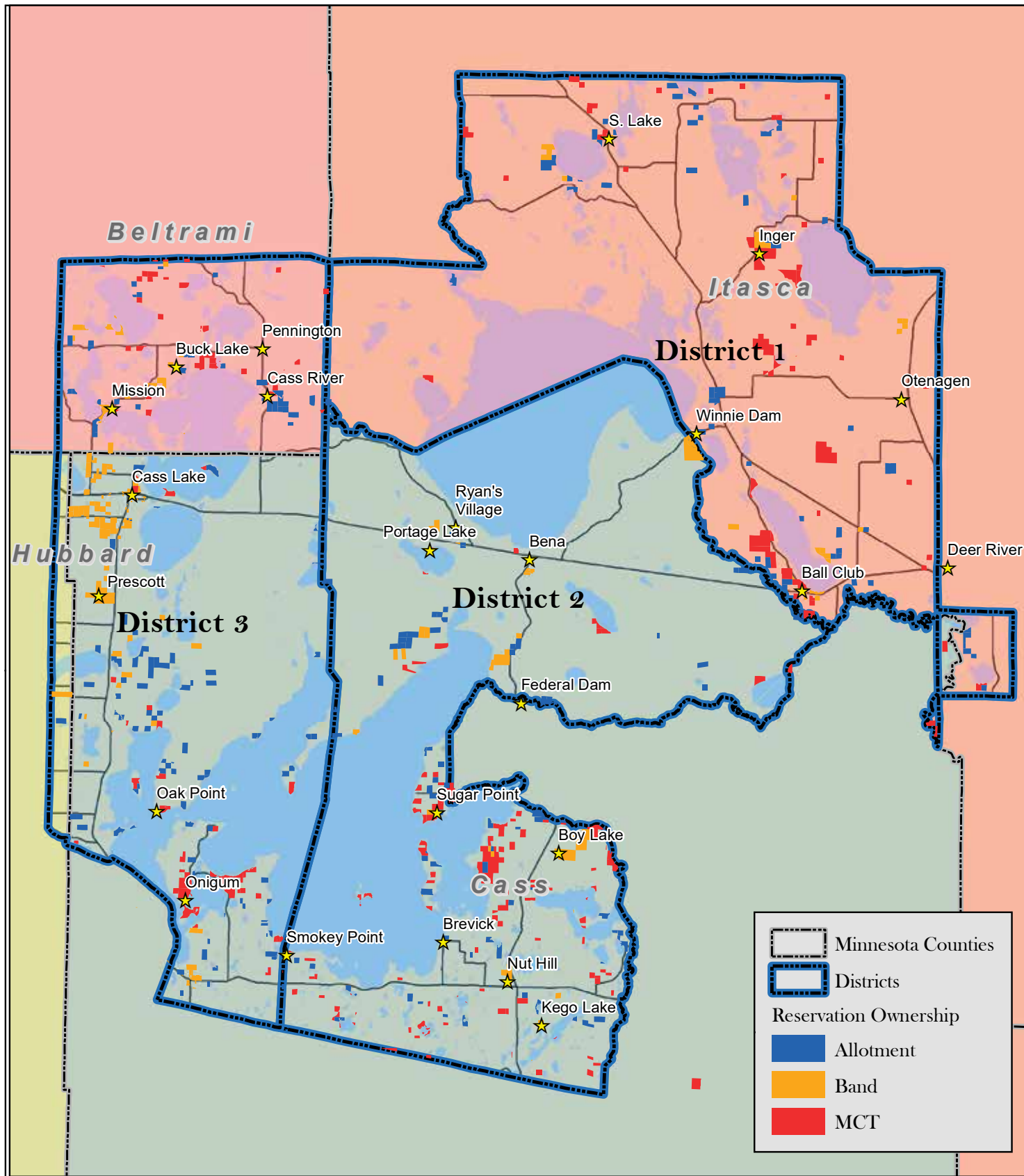
Location quotients show the relative concentration of an industrial sector in comparison to the state. Location quotients help us to understand which community needs are being met or not being met by local businesses, where potential exists to meet needs not currently being met by local businesses, and in which industries employment is most concentrated in comparison to Minnesota.

The list below shows location quotients for 2015. The region is strong in the following areas, with strongest at the top:

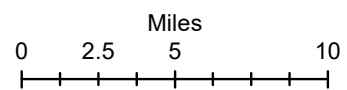
1. Public administration
2. Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services (especially accommodation and food services)
3. Construction
4. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining
5. Retail trade

**Disclaimer:**

*This document serves as a general overview of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. The information provided within this document are in the best knowledge of the preparer and available resources. This document will be updated continuously without notice.*



# Leech Lake Reservation

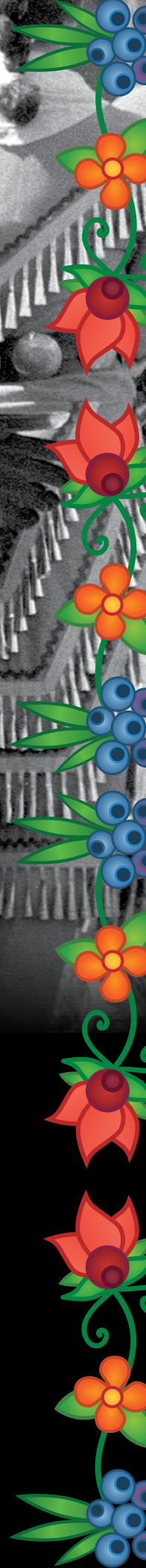


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