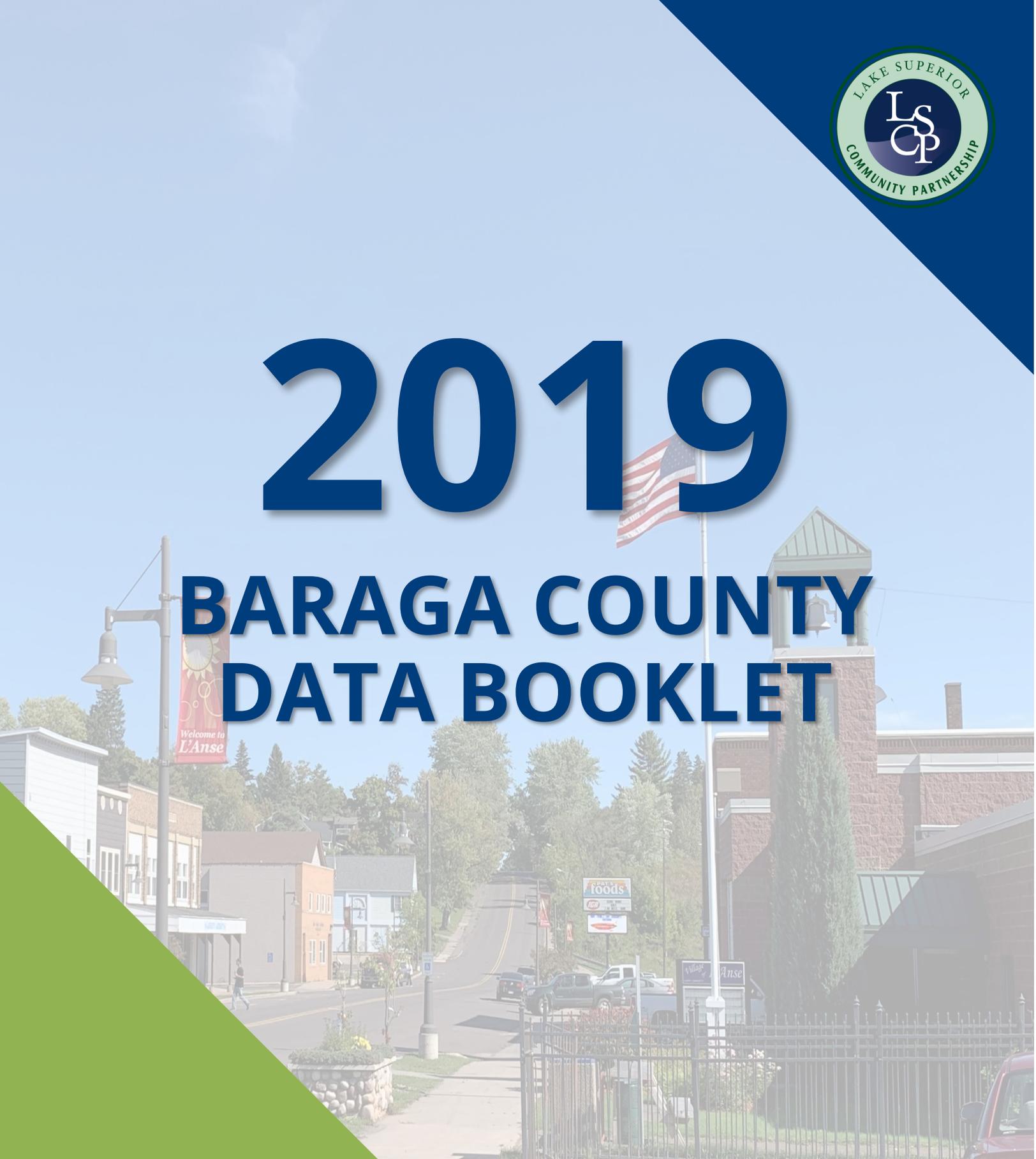




2019

BARAGA COUNTY DATA BOOKLET



Presented By

Baraga County Economic
Development Corporation

Prepared By

Lake Superior
Community Partnership
Business Development
Department





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The Lake Superior Community Partnership is the region's leading resource for economic development, providing a wide variety of affordable and effective development services. The LSCP helps our partners make the connections that matter – between businesses, organizations, leaders and legislators, and provides a powerful legislative voice for programs and policies that strengthen our regional economy.

This data booklet was created with the help of Economic Modeling Specialist's Incorporated (EMSI) Developer tool. Developer compiles data from over 90 different federal, state and private data sources to create a clear image of the economic situation within Baraga County. This report uses historical trends to look into the past economic activity, and then combines those trends with published formulas to make predictions about the future.

This report will be completed on an annual basis as new data is released by EMSI. By using this report, the businesses and community members in Baraga County can track the county's economic path to prosperity and better position ourselves for economic success in the future.

If you have any questions about this report, or if you would like to obtain additional copies please call the LSCP at 906-226-6591 or email lscp@marquette.org.

This booklet compiles relevant economic information from data sources, both current and historic. Providing much of the necessary information for our partners, as well as current and potential residents to stay informed on Baraga County's current economic environment.

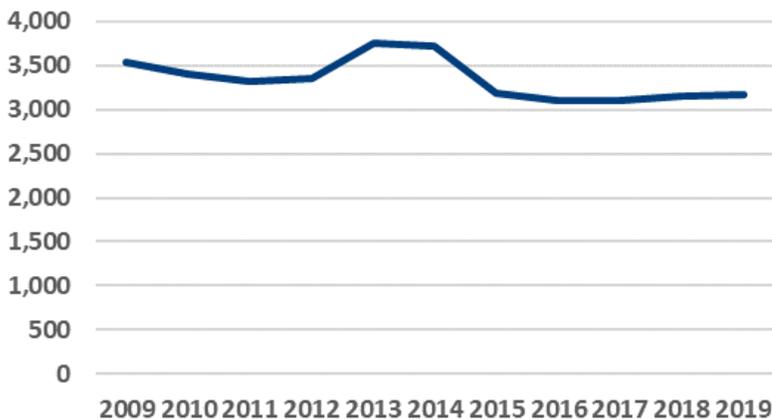


NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Year	Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Change from Prior Year
2009	3,538	-382
2010	3,407	-131
2011	3,315	-92
2012	3,350	35
2013	3,749	399
2014	3,726	-23
2015	3,180	-546
2016	3,099	-81
2017	3,105	6
2018	3,146	41
2019	3,175	29

**The U.S. Department of Labor Statistics implemented a number of methodological changes in the production of state and county employment and unemployment estimates. As such, some counties reflected larger than normal revisions to prior year estimates.*

Payroll Employment



What it is:

The total number of jobs within the county not including farm work, unincorporated self-employment and employment by private households, nonprofit organizations and the military and intelligence agencies.

Why it matters:

Nonfarm payroll reports can help show the overall health of the economy by showing the number of additional jobs added from the previous year.

What it means:

Typically, declining payroll employment would be an indicator of a declining regional economy. This is because a decrease in payroll employment generally suggests an increase in the unemployment rate in the region. However in this case, declining payroll employment doesn't mean increasing unemployment. Since the population of Baraga County (and the Upper Peninsula as a whole) has been declining slowly, even though the nonfarm payroll employment has decreased, unemployment has actually decreased as well.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

What it is:

The total percentage of persons that do not have a job, but have actively looked for work in the prior four weeks and are available to work.

Why it matters:

A lower rate of unemployment means that more people in the county are able to find work. A decreasing rate of unemployment is an indicator of a growing regional economy.

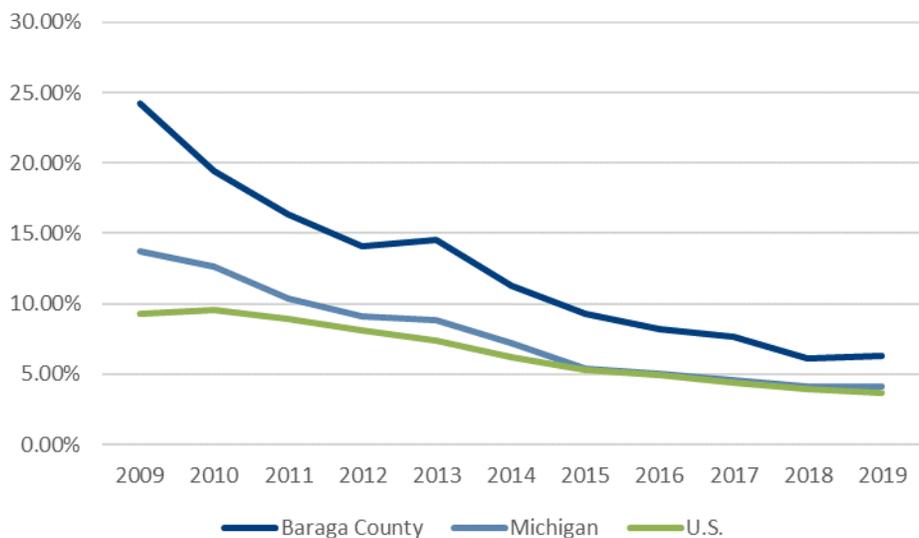
What it means:

Baraga County's unemployment rate has been steadily declining over the past ten years, on trend with both the state and national unemployment rates. There was a slight increase in 2019's rate compared to 2018 of .2%. Due to COVID-19, we expect to see rates increase in 2020 to those that were seen in 2009.

Year	Baraga County	Michigan	U.S.
2009	24.2%	13.7%	9.3%
2010	19.4%	12.6%	9.6%
2011	16.4%	10.4%	8.9%
2012	14.1%	9.1%	8.1%
2013	14.5%	8.8%	7.4%
2014	11.3%	7.2%	6.2%
2015	9.3%	5.4%	5.3%
2016	8.2%	5.0%	4.9%
2017	7.7%	4.6%	4.4%
2018	6.1%	4.1%	3.9%
2019	6.3%	4.1%	3.7%

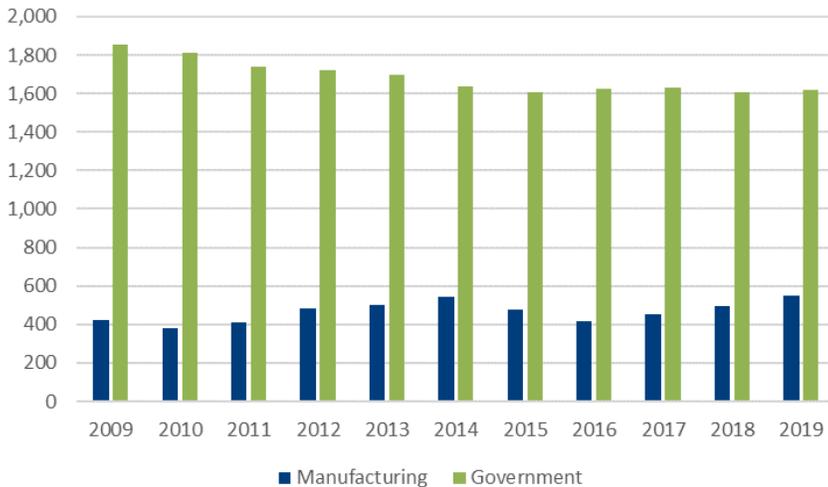
Source: Michigan Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives.

Unemployment Trend



MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Ten-Year Employment Trend



What it is:

The total number of jobs in the manufacturing and government in Baraga County.

Why it matters:

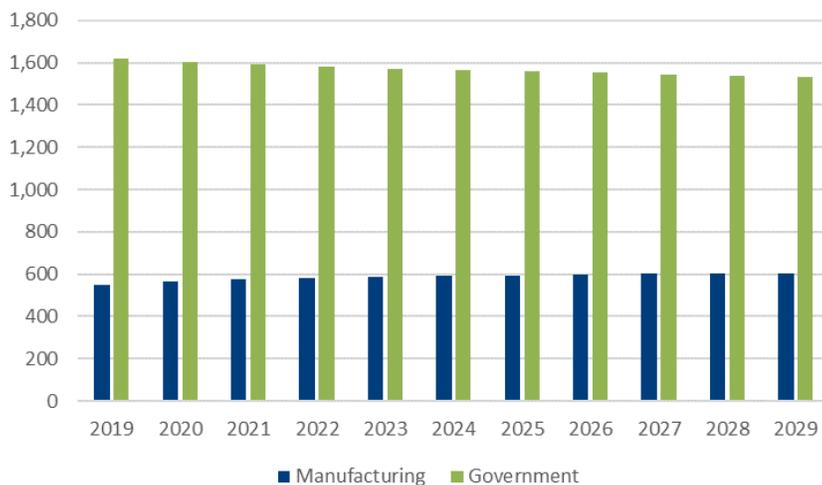
Manufacturing and government are two of the largest contributing industries to Gross Regional Product in Baraga County. Because these industries have such a large influence on the local economy, their economic health can be analyzed to make predictions about the local economy as a whole.

What it means:

Over the last ten years, the manufacturing industry has shown steady growth, with the biggest increase in employment in machine shops and fabricated metal product manufacturing. The manufacturing sector is expected to continue to see steady growth over the next ten year period, likely due to companies bringing more jobs back to the U.S. from overseas.

The government sector has seen a steady decline since 2009 and is expected to continue to see this decline until 2029. The largest decrease in employment comes from local government and education and hospitals.

Employment Projections



Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicators.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

What it is:

The change in the total number of jobs in a given industry.

Why it matters:

Employment change by industry shows which industries in the county are growing or expanding and which industries may be suffering.

What it means:

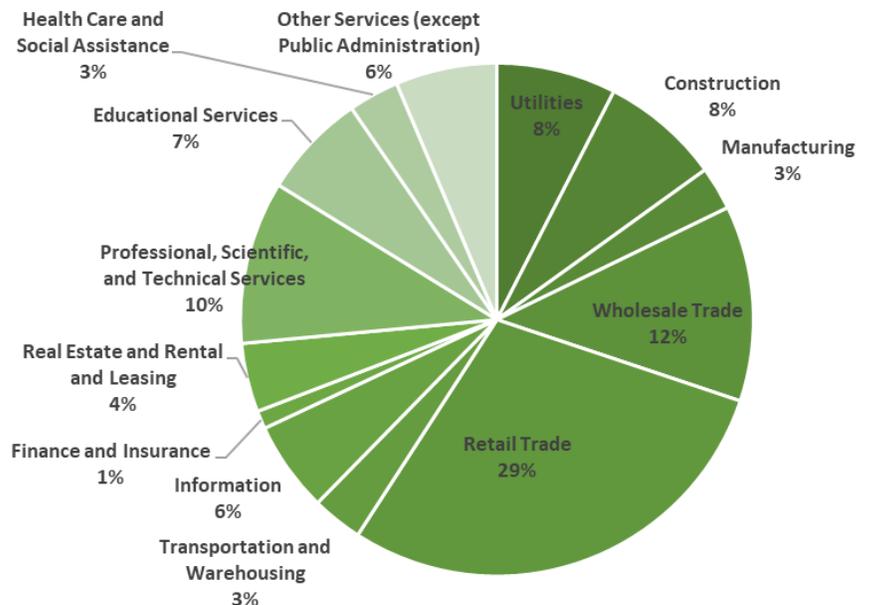
Industries expected to see major growth over the next ten years are retail trade and wholesale trade.

Industries expected to see the greatest decline in employment include accommodations and food services and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services. The decline in accommodations and food services is expected to come from restaurant and other eating places. The decline in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services is expected to decline in office administrative services.

With COVID-19, we do expect some of these projections to change within the next year as more people are working remotely.

Industry	2019 Jobs	2029 Jobs	Change	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	100	92	(8)	(8%)
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	8	8	0	0%
Utilities	18	24	6	33%
Construction	96	128	32	33%
Manufacturing	562	627	65	12%
Wholesale Trade	37	57	20	54%
Retail Trade	90	204	114	127%
Transportation and Warehousing	22	25	3	14%
Information	52	65	13	25%
Finance and Insurance	43	45	2	5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	36	43	7	19%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	20	29	9	45%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	7	7	0	0%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	13	9	(4)	(31%)
Educational Services	52	67	15	29%
Health Care and Social Assistance	101	115	14	14%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8	8	0	0%
Accommodation and Food Services	109	64	(45)	(41%)
Other Services (except Public Administration)	113	145	32	28%
Government	1,627	1,552	(75)	(5%)
Unclassified Industry	7	7	0	0%
	3,121	3,321	200	6%

2019 Employment by Industry



Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicatives
 **Industries below 2% are not shown.

GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

Industry	2019 GRP	% of Total
Government	\$112,664,663	42%
Manufacturing	\$68,390,542	26%
Wholesale Trade	\$11,767,129	4%
Retail Trade	\$10,081,001	4%
Information	\$8,871,133	3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$8,358,106	3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$7,984,942	3%
Utilities	\$7,893,167	3%
Construction	\$7,530,563	3%
Finance and Insurance	\$6,549,772	2%
Other***	\$18,035,653	7%
Total	\$268,126,671	100%

***Denotes industries with GRP less than \$5,000,000 and is comprised of Other Services (except Public Administration), Health Care and Social Assistance, Transportation and Warehousing, Accommodation and Food Services, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Educational Services, Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation and Management of Companies and Enterprises.

Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicators.

What it is:

The total market value of all goods and services produced in the region over the past year.

Why it matters:

The growth of a regions GRP over time can be an indicator of the health of that economy. An increase in GRP is a positive indicator of growth.

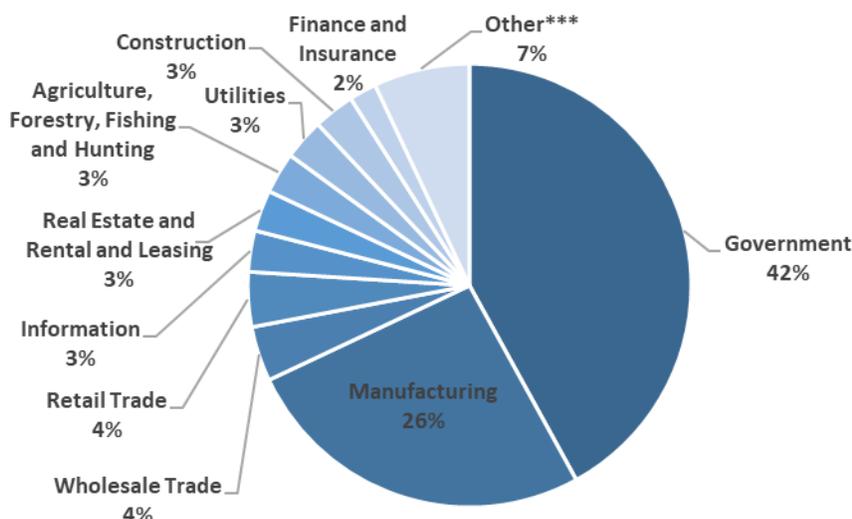
What it means:

The largest contributors to the regions GRP in 2019 were Government and Manufacturing, each making up 68% of the county's total GRP collectively.

Government led GRP for Baraga County for the second year. The primary contributor to this sector is local government (excluding education and hospitals), which totaled \$65,086,684.

Manufacturing made up 26% of GRP in 2019. The primary contributor to this sector was nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing with a total of \$19,092,866. Businesses like CertainTeed contribute to this sector.

Gross Regional Product by Industry



REGIONAL EXPORTS

What it is:

Regional exports show the amount of money that is spent by industries located outside the region in exchange for goods or services produced by an industry located within the region.

Why it matters:

New money being injected into the local economy from outside of the region is an indicator of economic growth.

What it means:

For the second year in a row, Government was the greatest contributor to regional exports, with exports totaling \$407,134,402. Government consists of the U.S. Postal Service, military, non-private schools and hospitals, colleges, universities, etc. The second highest contributor was Manufacturing with exports totaling \$141,045,714.

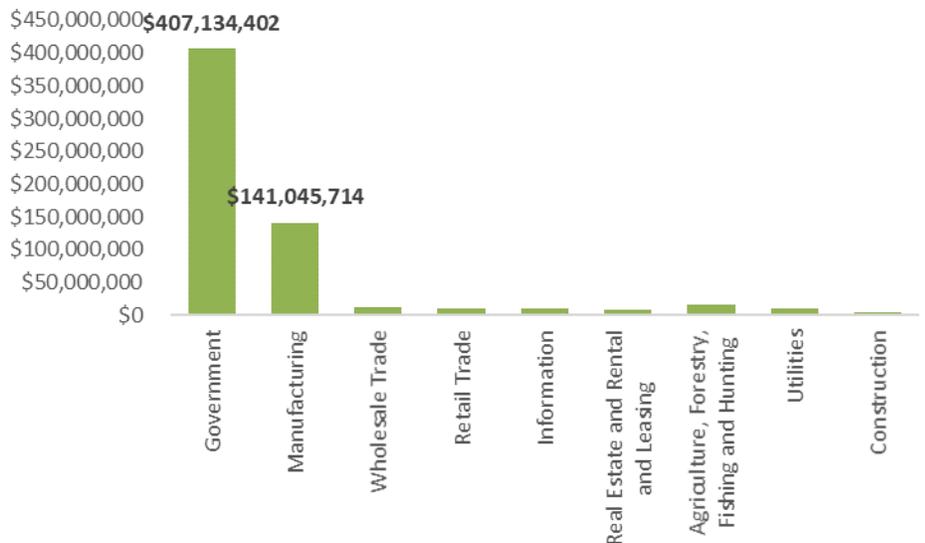
Regional exports for Baraga County totaled \$629,621,345, which is just under \$42 million more than 2018's totals. Almost \$20 million of that increase came from the manufacturing sector.

Industry	2019 Exports
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,714,854
Government	\$407,134,402
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$1,161,321
Retail Trade	\$10,287,424
Manufacturing	\$141,045,714
Finance and Insurance	\$2,822,793
Construction	\$4,779,928
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$8,495,488
Accommodation and Food Services	\$878,841
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$701,845
Transportation and Warehousing	\$1,728,360
Information	\$8,925,773
Wholesale Trade	\$11,153,406
Utilities	\$10,780,837
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$1,594,815
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$387,812
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$176,428
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$28,927
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$15,180,867
Educational Services	\$641,510
Total	\$629,621,345

Exports are money received in the region through foreign and external domestic sources.

Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicators.

Regional Exports by Industry



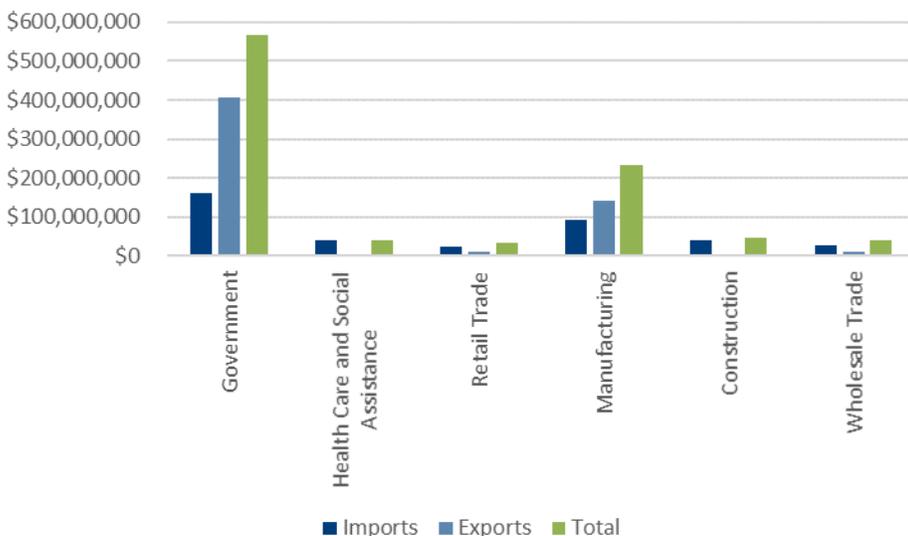
ANNUAL TRADE

2019 Annual Totals in Trade (\$1,000)

Industry	Imports	Exports	Total
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$5,720,699	\$1,714,854	\$7,435,553
Government	\$161,324,765	\$407,134,402	\$568,459,167
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$39,421,649	\$1,161,321	\$40,582,970
Retail Trade	\$24,169,136	\$10,287,424	\$34,456,560
Manufacturing	\$92,714,989	\$141,045,714	\$233,760,703
Finance and Insurance	\$26,204,408	\$2,822,793	\$29,027,201
Construction	\$40,944,677	\$4,779,928	\$45,724,605
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$8,081,527	\$8,495,488	\$16,577,015
Accommodation and Food Services	\$13,021,370	\$878,841	\$13,900,211
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$27,119,236	\$701,845	\$27,821,081
Transportation and Warehousing	\$13,333,972	\$1,728,360	\$15,062,332
Information	\$19,352,194	\$8,925,773	\$28,277,967
Wholesale Trade	\$27,952,337	\$11,153,406	\$39,105,743
Utilities	\$6,680,602	\$10,780,837	\$17,461,439
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$7,167,897	\$1,594,815	\$8,762,712
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$10,164,112	\$387,812	\$10,551,924
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$6,196,212	\$176,428	\$6,372,640
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$4,264,688	\$28,927	\$4,293,615
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$6,693,118	\$15,180,867	\$21,873,985
Educational Services	\$5,350,166	\$641,510	\$5,991,676
Total	\$545,877,754	\$629,621,345	\$1,175,499,099

Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicators
Totals in trade equals the activity of imports + exports in Baraga County.

Annual Trade by Industry



*Industries with less than a total of \$30,000,000 in trade are not displayed.

What it is:

The total activity of imports and exports of goods and services in the region expressed as a dollar amount.

Why it matters:

A greater amount of trade in a region generally leads to a greater GDP for that region as well. A greater GDP means more money is circulating in the regional economy, which benefits everyone. The more money there is in the economy, the more taxes are being paid, leading to more public funding for schools, roads, parks and many other things that create a higher quality of life.

What it means:

The annual trade in each respective industry excludes wholesale and is reflected independently. For example, exports include wholesale trade agents/brokers, specialized freight, insurance agencies and brokerage and recyclable material merchant wholesalers.

The industry with the highest annual total trade in 2019 was government followed by manufacturing and health care and social assistance. This was the same in 2018.

POPULATION FORECAST

What it is:

The estimated growth of the population of the county over the next ten years.

Why it matters:

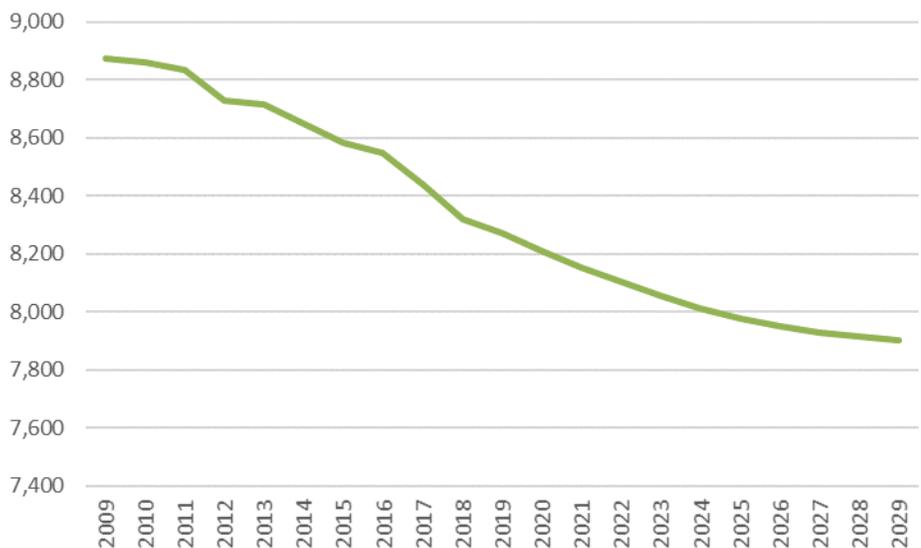
An increasing population can be indicative of a growing economy. More people choosing to make the region their home means more people are contributing to the tax base, and that there is likely a growing number of available jobs in the region.

What it means:

As of 2019, Baraga County's population declined by 4.4% since 2014, falling by 376. Population is expected to decrease by 3.2% between 2019 and 2024. It is possible that the steady decline in population over the years is due to the aging of the baby boomer generation. Overall, while the Upper Peninsula's population is projected to continue to decline the state's population as a whole is projected to grow.

Year	Baraga County	Upper Peninsula	Michigan
2009	8,875	311,601	9,901,612
2010	8,861	311,352	9,877,553
2011	8,835	310,989	9,881,538
2012	8,727	310,516	9,896,939
2013	8,717	309,316	9,913,353
2014	8,648	307,480	9,930,591
2015	8,583	305,317	9,932,571
2016	8,548	302,815	9,951,885
2017	8,438	302,154	9,976,443
2018	8,320	301,131	9,995,915
2019	8,272	299,694	10,009,811
2020	8,211	298,624	10,024,521
2021	8,154	297,640	10,038,015
2022	8,103	296,731	10,050,392
2023	8,055	295,895	10,061,737
2024	8,011	295,125	10,072,108
2025	7,976	294,515	10,080,313
2026	7,949	294,046	10,086,691
2027	7,929	293,691	10,091,509
2028	7,914	293,432	10,095,002
2029	7,903	293,250	10,097,387

Baraga County Population Trend & Projections



Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicatives.

EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

	Baraga County	Upper Peninsula
2019	3,537	121,598
2029	3,309	124,733
Change	(228)	3,135
Percent Change	(6%)	3%
Average Current Salaries (2019)	\$41,534	\$40,435

Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicatives.

What it is:

The projected growth of the number of jobs in the county.

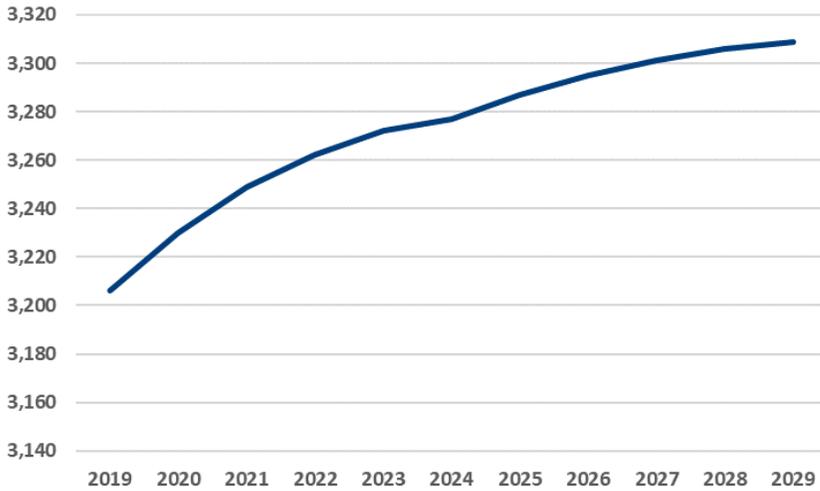
Why it matters:

An increasing number of jobs in the community presents the opportunity for new residents outside the region to move into the region and contribute to the local tax base. This means, increased funding for schools, roads, parks and public recreational spaces and amenities.

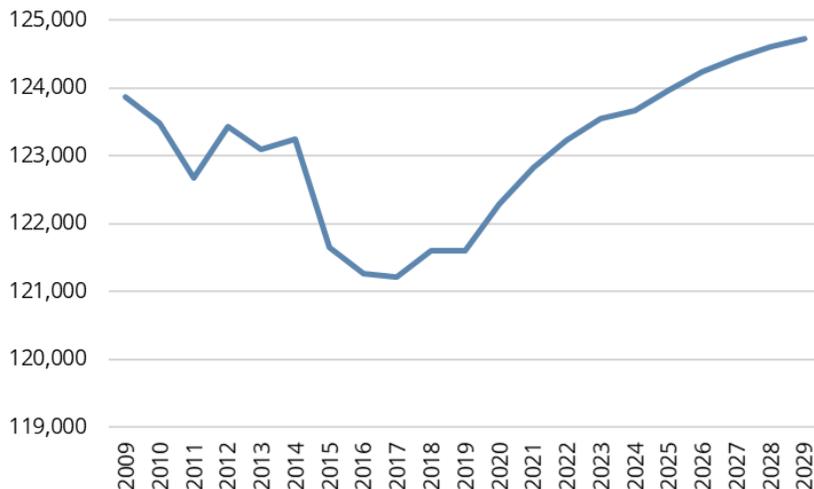
What it means:

From 2014 to 2019, jobs declined by 13.9% in Baraga County from 3,725 to 3,206. This change fell short of the national growth rate of 7.9% by 21.8%. As the number of jobs declined, the labor force participation rate decreased from 47.4% to 45.2% between 2014 and 2019.

Projected Employment for Baraga County



Projected Employment for the Upper Peninsula



EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

What it is:

The total change in the number of jobs in the region across all industries, compared to nearby regions of similar population size.

Why it matters:

Trends of economic health of similar counties can be used to assess the economic health of our own region.

What it means:

From 2018 to 2019, Baraga County saw an increase of 61 jobs. It's clear that an increase in jobs is a trend among the like-sized counties, with three of the five counties displayed showing an increase of up to 5% of jobs in the region, with the greatest increase being in Oscoda County. Luce County and Montmorency County saw a decrease in the number of jobs available, with a loss of 1%.

All counties, besides Luce County, saw an increase with jobs from 2018 to 2019 in the government sector. Baraga County's largest increases came from the manufacturing sector and government, with an expected increase of 90 jobs combined.

In the next ten years, all counties are expected to see an overall increase in jobs employment. It will be interesting to see how COVID-19 affects these projections in the next couple of years.

Employment Change 2018-2019

County	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
Baraga County	61	2%
Luce County	(31)	(1%)
Oscoda County	85	5%
Montmorency County	(22)	(1%)
Alcona County	87	4%

Employment Change 2019-2029

County	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
Baraga County	103	3%
Luce County	306	13%
Oscoda County	274	14%
Montmorency County	326	14%
Alcona County	358	17%

Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicatives.

REAL ESTATE

2019 Baraga County Real Estate Sales

	Quantity Sold	Average Sale	Median Sale	Quantity Active
Residential	76	\$113,368	\$104,900	197
Vacant Land	51	\$61,203	\$30,500	247
Commercial/Industrial	3	\$123,666	\$100,000	24
Multifamily	0	\$0	\$0	0
All Classes	130	\$74,559	-----	468

2018 Baraga County Real Estate Sales

	Quantity Sold	Average Sale	Median Sale	Quantity Active
Residential	96	\$106,659	\$85,000	222
Vacant Land	31	\$42,172	\$34,000	236
Commercial/Industrial	6	\$79,333	\$59,500	24
Multifamily	2	\$142,500	\$142,500	3
All Classes	135	\$92,666	-----	485

Source: MLS, an independently owned and operated Real Estate Advertising Service Company for Real Estate firms, insurance companies and other real estate related entities.

What it is:

A summary of real estate sales in the county.

Why it matters:

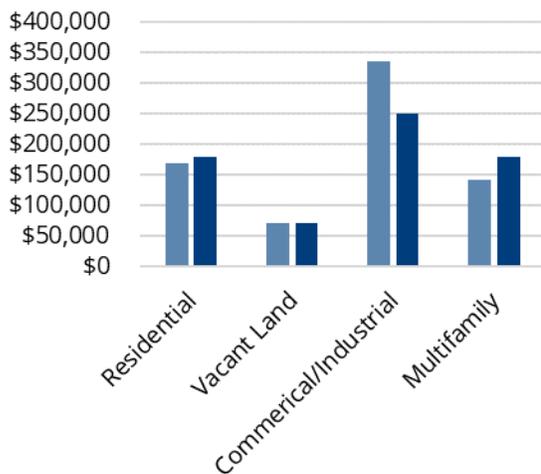
A trend in the price of real estate as well as the number of properties being sold in an area over time can be indicative of the health of the community. If the price and number of properties sold are increasing over time, this is a good sign that there is competition in the real estate market, meaning there are more families and individuals trying to move into the region and ultimately contribute to the local tax base.

What it means:

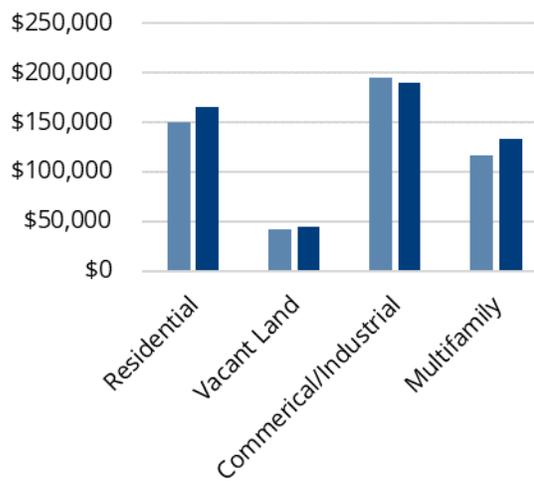
In 2019, nearly the same amount of homes were sold in Baraga County from 2018. The average price of residential real estate increased by 6% over the last year. The average price of commercial/industrial real estate also increased by 36% over the last year.

Overall, the housing market is very strong in Baraga County with realtors regularly saying they need more homes on the market to meet the client demands.

Average Sales



Median Sales



■ 2018 Average ■ 2019 Average

■ 2018 Median ■ 2019 Median

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

What it is:

Level of education each person in the county has based on population estimates.

Why it matters:

Having an educated job force attracts new businesses to the area and can also show how our economy is developing.

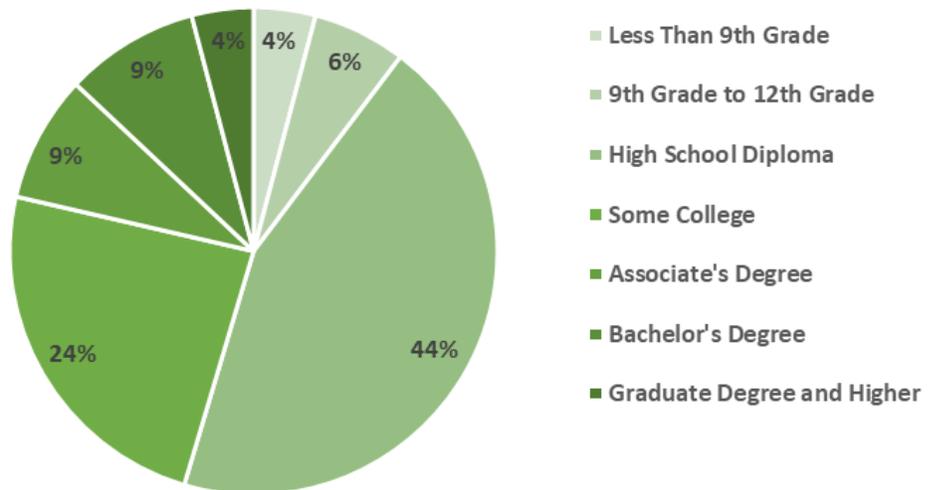
What it means:

Concerning educational attainment, 8.9% of Baraga County residents possess a Bachelor's Degree, 9.9% below the national average, and 8.4% hold an Associates Degree, 0.4% above the national average.

This information can help us when attracting new businesses to the area. It also shows the benefit of having a university in the county.

Education	% of Population	Population
Less Than 9th Grade	4.1%	252
9th Grade to 12th Grade	6.2%	382
High School Diploma	44.3%	2,738
Some College	24%	1,482
Associate's Degree	8.4%	522
Bachelor's Degree	8.9%	522
Graduate Degree and Higher	4.1%	251

Percentage of Population Education





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