



2018 MARQUETTE COUNTY DATA BOOKLET

PRESENTED BY

Lake Superior
Community Partnership

PREPARED BY

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 Marquette 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 ESMI. By using this report, we, the businesses and community members in Marquette 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 Marquette County's current economic environment.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Year	Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Change from Prior Year
2008	35,297	-77
2009	34,129	-1,168
2010	33,918	-211
2011	33,869	-49
2012	34,367	498
2013*	34,807	440
2014	34,261	-546
2015	34,128	-133
2016	34,046	-82
2017	34,152	114
2018	34,110	-42

*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.

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.

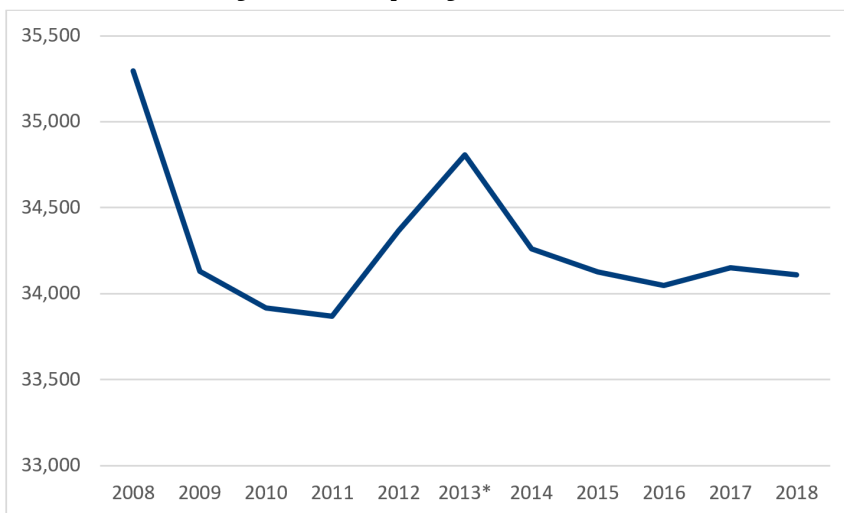
Why it matters:

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 Marquette 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.

Payroll Employment Trend



UNEMPLOYMENT

What it is:

The total percentage of persons that do not have a job, but have actively looked for work in the prior 4 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:

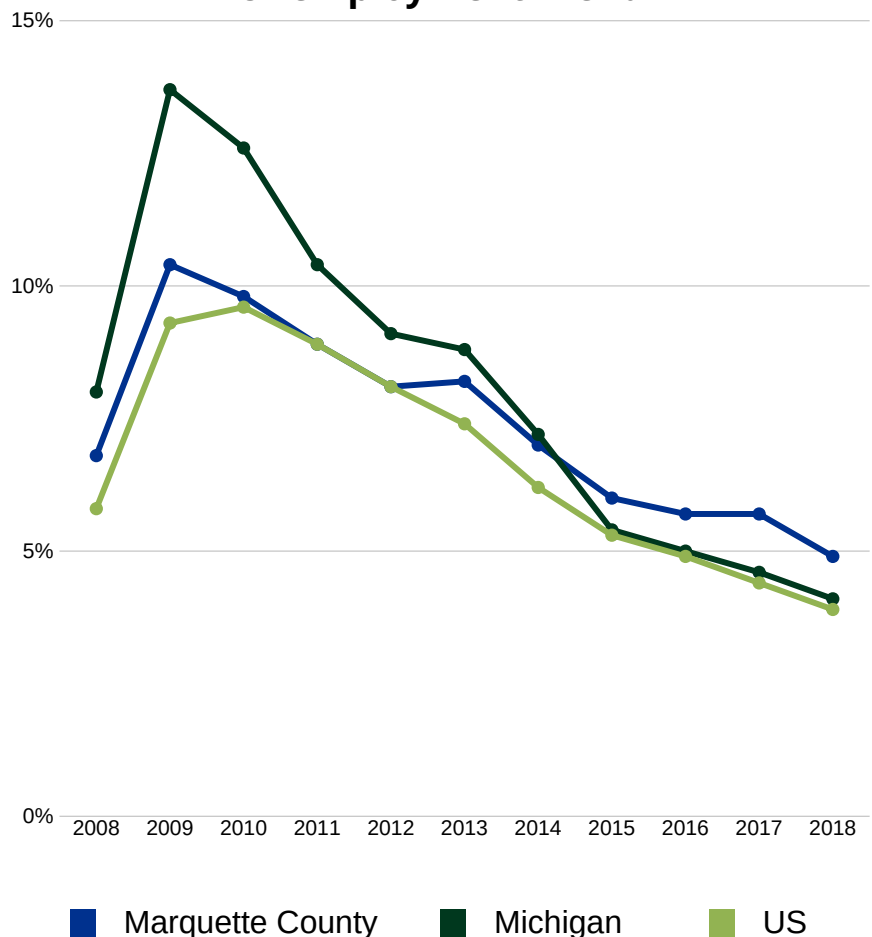
Marquette County's unemployment rate has been steadily declining over the past ten years, on trend with both state and national unemployment rates. The County's unemployment rate is only .4% higher than the lowest unemployment rate in the last 30 years, with the lowest being 4.5% unemployment in 2000.

Unemployment Rates

Year	Marquette County	Michigan	U.S.
2008	6.8%	8.0%	5.8%
2009	10.4%	13.7%	9.3%
2010	9.8%	12.6%	9.6%
2011	8.9%	10.4%	8.9%
2012	8.1%	9.1%	8.1%
2013	8.2%	8.8%	7.4%
2014	7.0%	7.2%	6.2%
2015	6.0%	5.4%	5.3%
2016	5.7%	5.0%	4.9%
2017	5.7%	4.6%	4.4%
2018	4.9%	4.1%	3.9%

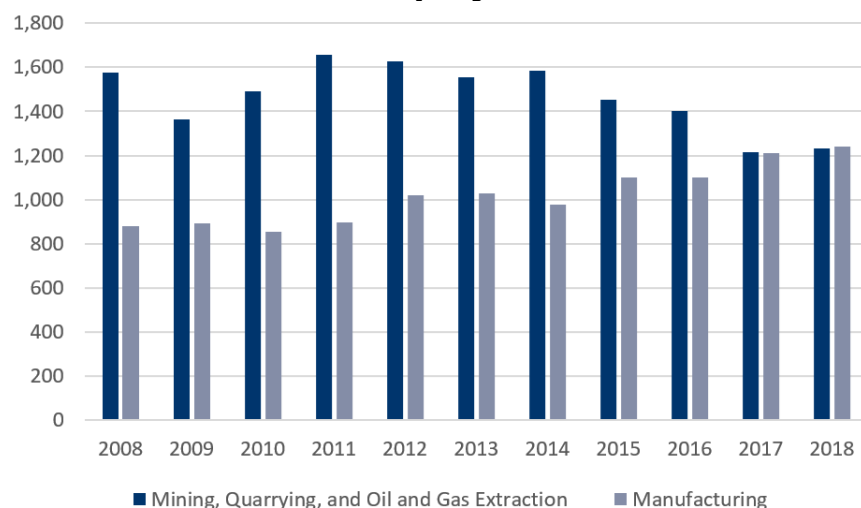
Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

Unemployment Trend



MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Ten-Year Employment Trend



What it is:

The total number of jobs in the Manufacturing and Resource Extraction industries in Marquette County.

Why it matters:

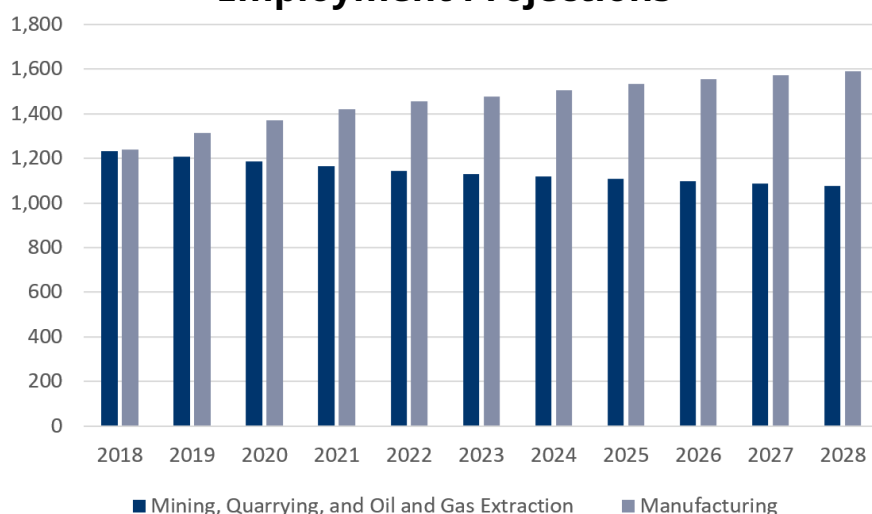
Manufacturing and Resource Extraction are two of the largest contributing industries to Gross Regional Product in Marquette County. Because these industries have such a large influence on the local economy, their economic health can be analyzed to make predictions about the local economy as a whole.

What it means:

Over the last ten years, the manufacturing industry has shown steady growth, with the biggest increase in employment in the aluminum rolling, drawing, and extruding sector, largely due to the recent expansion of Superior Extrusion's operations. The manufacturing sector is expected to continue to see steady growth over the next ten-year period.

The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry on the other hand has seen steady decline over the last eight years. Some of this decline could be due to the idling of the Empire Mine. Though the model predicts continued decline in employment over the next ten-year period, this could change with the resurgence of the Empire Mine.

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 Initiatives

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.

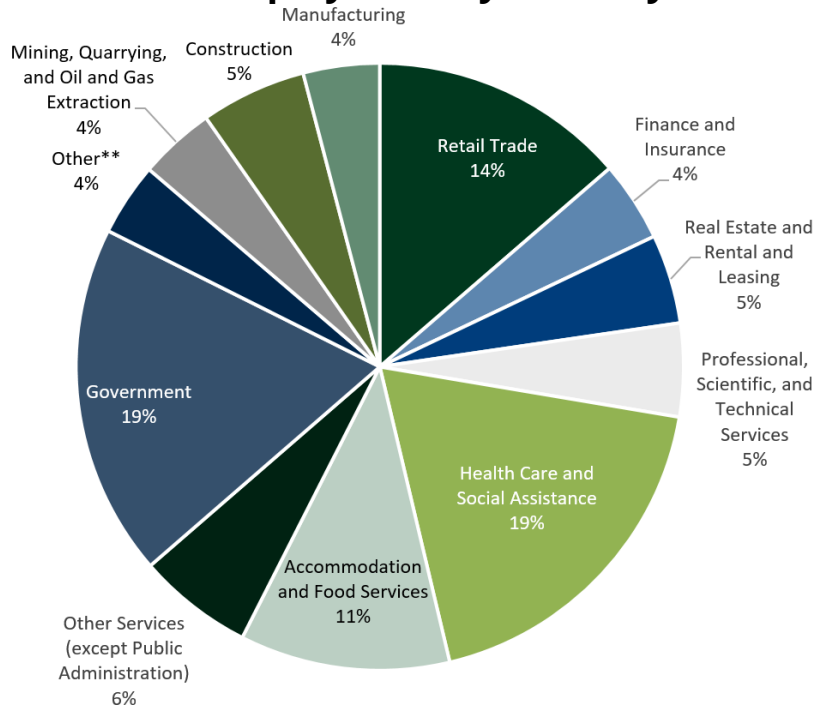
What it means:

Industries expected to see major growth over the next ten years are Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, Management of Companies and Enterprises, and Health Care and Social Assistance.

Industries expected to see the greatest decline in employment include Utilities, and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction. The decline in the Utilities industry is likely do to the closing of power plants in the area which no longer meet EPA requirements. In the Mining, Quarrying, and Gas and Oil Extraction industry, the slowing of the Eagle mine is likely the cause of the declining employment.

Description	2018 Jobs	2028 Jobs	Change	% Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	396	417	21	5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,232	1,078	(154)	(13%)
Utilities	146	69	(77)	(53%)
Construction	1,718	1,862	144	8%
Manufacturing	1,240	1,590	350	28%
Wholesale Trade	612	901	289	47%
Retail Trade	4,166	4,150	(16)	(0%)
Transportation and Warehousing	825	938	113	14%
Information	565	498	(67)	(12%)
Finance and Insurance	1,304	1,396	92	7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,450	1,646	196	14%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,514	1,574	60	4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	328	606	278	85%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	783	877	94	12%
Educational Services	314	315	1	0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,687	5,837	150	3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	811	901	90	11%
Accommodation and Food Services	3,410	3,426	16	0%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,877	1,864	(13)	(1%)
Government	5,720	5,522	(198)	(3%)
	34,110	35,468	1,358	4%

2018 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 Initiatives

GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

Industry	GRP (2018)	% of Total
Accommodation and Food Services	\$101,962,629	4%
Construction	\$104,056,633	4%
Finance and Insurance	\$113,627,676	5%
Government	\$417,294,490	17%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$357,680,917	15%
Manufacturing	\$127,333,748	5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$421,191,789	17%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$96,914,297	4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$88,494,332	4%
Retail Trade	\$178,035,919	7%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$90,639,903	4%
Other**	\$347,225,455	14%
Total	\$2,353,817,887	100.00%

** Denotes industries with GRP less than \$75,000,000 and is comprised of Educational Services, Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Administrative and Support and Waste Management Remediation Services, Other Services (except Public Administration), Wholesale Trade, Utilities, and Information.

Source: EMSI data based primarily on data from the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives.

What it is:

The total market value of all goods and service 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:

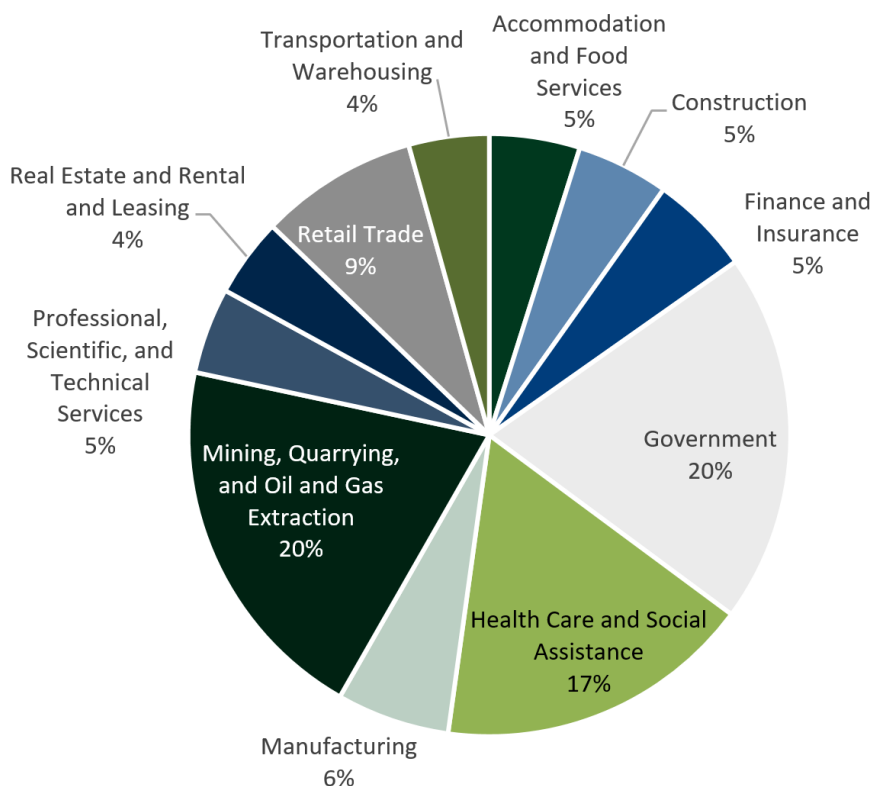
The largest contributors to the regions GRP in 2018 were Government and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction, each making up 17% of the county's total GRP, or 34% collectively.

Natural resource extraction led GRP for Marquette County in 2018 for the 5th consecutive year. The primary GRP contributor to this sector is iron ore mining, which when paired with other extraction activities totaled \$421,181,789.

In natural resource extraction. iron ore, copper, nickel, zinc and lead mining were the biggest contributors. In the government sector, local and state government* (excluding education and hospitals), and colleges, universities, and professional schools were the biggest contributors.

*The prison is included in the local and state government sectors.

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:

In 2018, Government was the greatest contributor to regional exports, with exports totaling \$1,149,204,636. Government consists of the US Postal Service, the military, non-private schools and hospitals, colleges, universities, etc. The second highest contributor was the Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction sector, with exports totaling \$732,540,882.

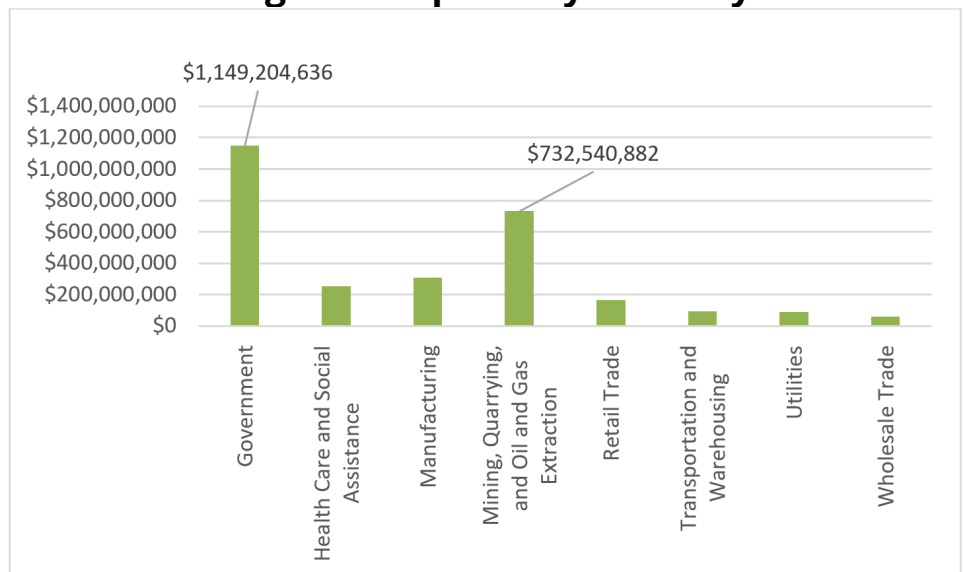
Regional exports for Marquette County totaled \$3,203,069,224, which is about \$68 million less than 2017's total. \$40 million of this is due to a decline in the mining industry alone.

Industry	Exports (2018)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$18,912,702
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$732,540,882
Utilities	\$90,541,023
Construction	\$40,844,464
Manufacturing	\$307,431,904
Wholesale Trade	\$60,088,654
Retail Trade	\$167,016,291
Transportation and Warehousing	\$94,703,572
Information	\$41,734,991
Finance and Insurance	\$47,139,516
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$41,698,692
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$43,454,153
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$36,922,626
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$5,530,327
Educational Services	\$1,908,611
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$252,656,082
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$5,579,791
Accommodation and Food Services	\$45,216,490
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$19,943,816
Government	\$1,149,204,636
Total	\$3,203,069,224

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 Initiatives

Regional Exports by Industry



*exports totaling less than \$50,000 not displayed

ANNUAL TRADE

2018 Annual Totals in Trade (\$1,000s)

Industry	Imports	Exports	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$18,913	\$29,700	\$48,613
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$732,541	\$82,871	\$815,412
Utilities	\$90,541	\$68,347	\$158,889
Construction	\$40,845	\$132,853	\$173,698
Manufacturing	\$307,431	\$689,614	\$997,045
Wholesale Trade	\$60,089	\$239,572	\$299,661
Retail Trade	\$167,016	\$157,272	\$324,288
Transportation and Warehousing	\$94,703	\$75,551	\$170,254
Information	\$41,735	\$137,400	\$179,135
Finance and Insurance	\$47,140	\$220,024	\$267,164
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$41,698	\$56,996	\$98,694
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$43,455	\$183,199	\$226,654
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$36,923	\$62,412	\$99,335
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$5,530	\$79,747	\$85,277
Educational Services	\$1,908	\$47,752	\$49,660
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$252,656	\$56,050	\$308,707
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$5,580	\$27,901	\$33,481
Accommodation and Food Services	\$45,216	\$12,886	\$58,103
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$19,943	\$24,417	\$44,360
Government	\$1,149,204	\$808,083	\$1,957,287
Total	\$3,203,069	\$3,192,650	\$6,395,719

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

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 living.

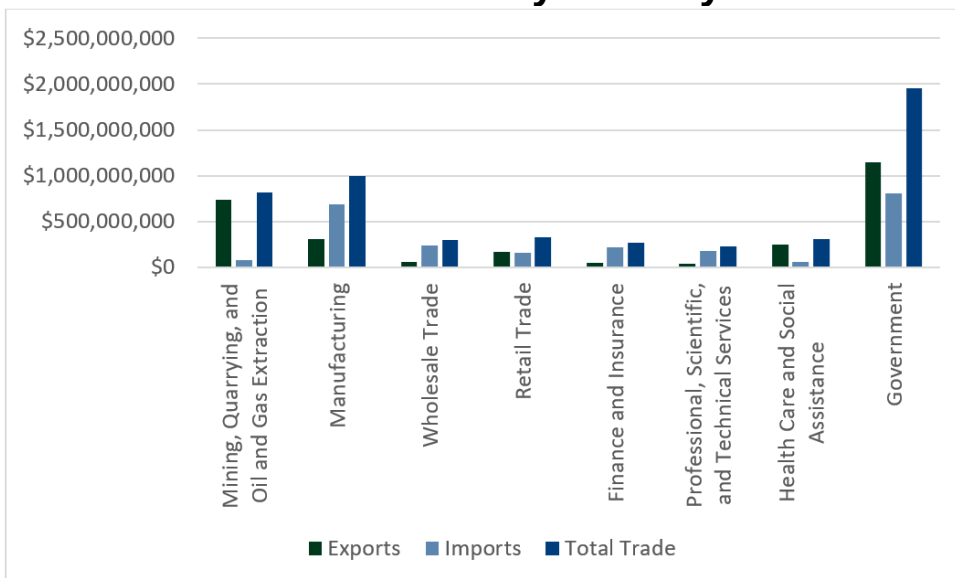
What it means:

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 brokerages, and recyclable material merchant wholesalers.

The industry with the highest annual total trade in 2018 was Government, followed by Manufacturing and Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas extraction.

Other Services includes passenger air transport, construction and mining (except oil well), machinery and equipment merchant wholesale. For imports it includes portfolio management and residential buildings and dwellings (rental properties).

Annual Trade by Industry



*Industries with less than \$200,000,000 in trade are not displayed

POPULATION FORECAST

What it is:

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

Why it matters:

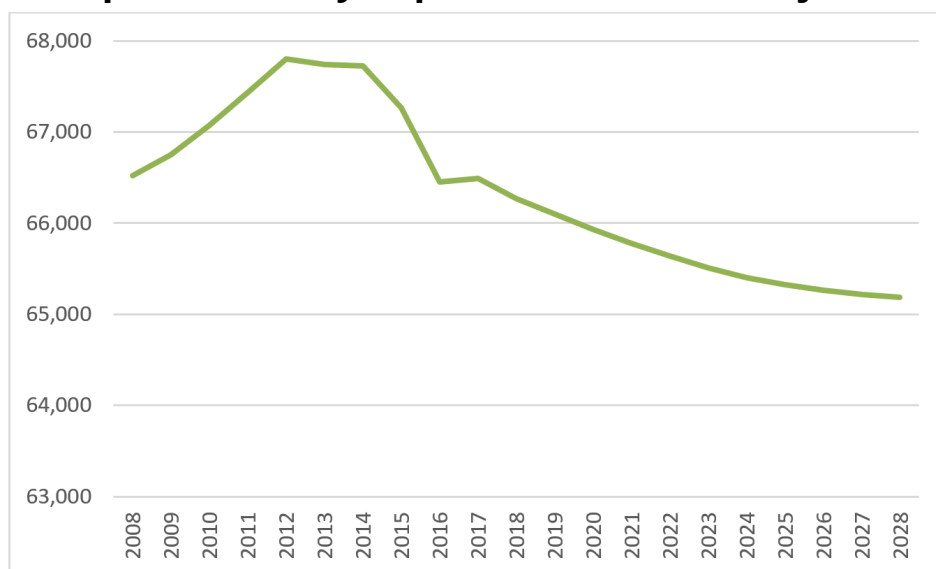
An increasing population can be indicative of a growing economy. More people choosing to make the region their home means more people contributing to the tax base, and that there is likely a growing number of available jobs in the region.

What it means:

It's possible that the steady decline in population over the years is due to the aging of the baby boomer generation. As many look towards retirement, they are choosing to relocate out of the area. While Marquette County and the Upper Peninsula are both expected to see a drop in population over the next ten years, the state's population as a whole is projected to grow.

Year	Marquette County	Upper Peninsula	Michigan
2008	66,521	312,881	9,946,922
2009	66,750	311,601	9,901,612
2010	67,076	311,344	9,876,749
2011	67,436	310,909	9,876,216
2012	67,800	310,344	9,886,618
2013	67,739	309,087	9,899,223
2014	67,722	307,223	9,914,677
2015	67,268	305,087	9,918,168
2016	66,453	302,661	9,933,440
2017	66,492	302,053	9,962,307
2018	66,272	300,388	9,970,606
2019	66,096	299,102	9,982,754
2020	65,932	297,912	9,993,901
2021	65,780	296,820	10,004,137
2022	65,639	295,813	10,013,531
2023	65,509	294,884	10,022,122
2024	65,404	294,146	10,028,932
2025	65,327	293,574	10,034,240
2026	65,266	293,134	10,038,266
2027	65,219	292,810	10,041,206
2028	65,186	292,580	10,043,252

Marquette County Population Trend & Projections



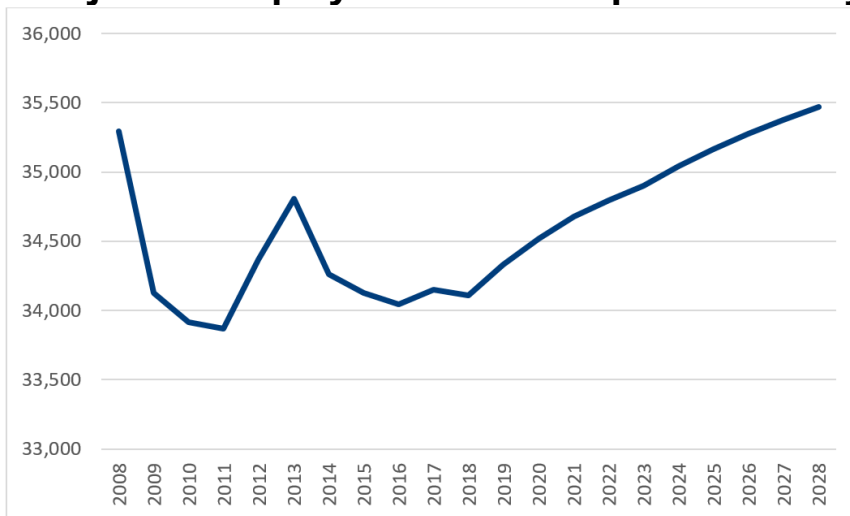
Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

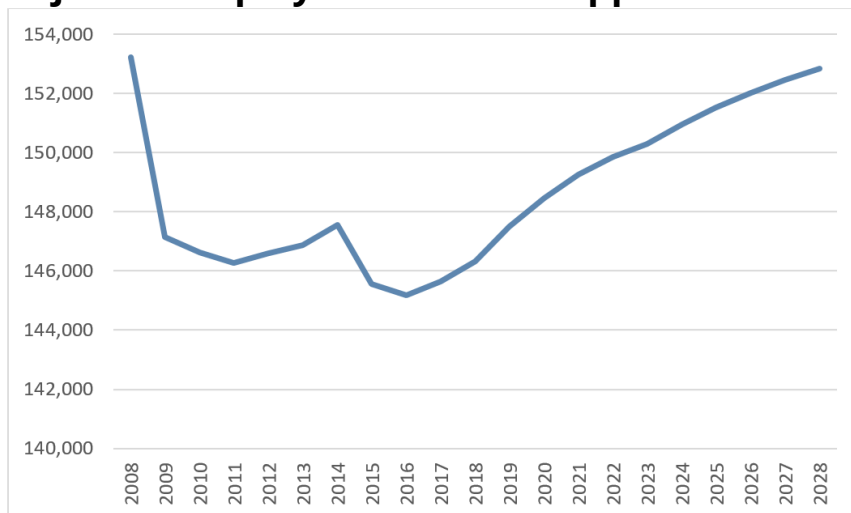
Region	Marquette County	Upper Peninsula
2018 Jobs	34,110	146,329
2028 Jobs	35,468	152,850
Change	1,358	6,521
Percent Change	4%	4%
Median Hourly Earnings (2018)	\$15.74/hr	\$15.25/hr

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

Projected Employment for Marquette County



Projected Employment for the Upper Peninsula



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:

Over the next ten-year period, both Marquette County and the Upper Peninsula are expected to see a 4% increase in the number of jobs in each region.

A projected increase in the number of jobs in the region along with a declining population could also be a sign of a declining unemployment rate in future years.

The baby boomer generation likely has a large influence on current employment trends, as many of them age out of the workforce, they create new employment opportunities for younger generations. Many baby boomers are also choosing to leave the area as they enter retirement, which is a likely contributor to the decreasing population in the region.

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 2017 to 2018, Marquette County saw a loss of 164 jobs, or a change of 0.6%. It's clear that this is a trend among like-sized counties, with four of the five counties displayed showing a loss of about 1% of jobs in the region, with the greatest loss being in Shiawassee County at 3.7%. Ionia County was the only county to see an increase in the number of jobs available, with an increase of 0.1%.

Interestingly, grocery stores and bakeries were listed in three of the five counties as the greatest area of job loss - Shiawassee County, Grand Traverse County, and Isabella County. This is likely due to super-center stores adding grocery inventory, saturating the market for retail grocery space and making it difficult for smaller retailers to survive. Over the past ten years, the demand for groceries has not kept up with the expansion of retail grocery space.

However, in the next ten year period all five of the selected counties are expected to see an increase in jobs, ranging from approximately 2-8% growth. Marquette County is expected to see a 2.6% growth or an addition of about 755 jobs over the next ten years. Grand Traverse County is expected to see the greatest gain in jobs with a projected change of 8.3%. These jobs are expected to be spread across several different industries, including general medical and surgical, crude petroleum extraction, insurance agencies, super-centers, and more.

Employment Change 2017-2018		
County	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
Marquette County	-164	0.6%
Shiawassee County (Owosso)	-682	-3.7%
Grand Traverse County (Traverse City)	-413	-0.7%
Isabella County (Mt. Pleasant)	-400	-1.2%
Ionia County (City Center)	15	0.1%

Employment Change 2018-2028		
County	Change in Jobs	Percent Change
Marquette County	755	2.6%
Shiawassee County (Owosso)	344	1.9%
Grand Traverse County (Traverse City)	4,554	8.3%
Isabella County (Mt. Pleasant)	1,139	3.5%
Ionia County	1,846	8.2%

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

REAL ESTATE

2018 Marquette County Real Estate Sales

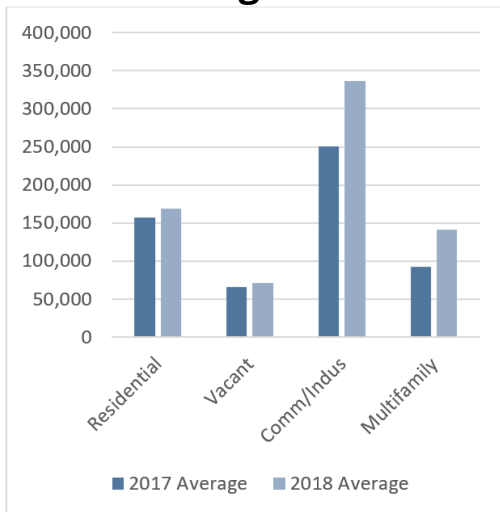
	Quantity Sold	Average Sale	Median Sale	Quantity Active
Residential	875	\$169,306	\$149,500	1,627
Vacant Land	123	\$71,494	\$42,000	812
Commercial/Industrial	29	\$336,270	\$195,000	152
Multifamily	50	\$141,731	\$116,500	109
All classes	1,077	\$161,351	-----	2,936

2017 Marquette County Real Estate Sales

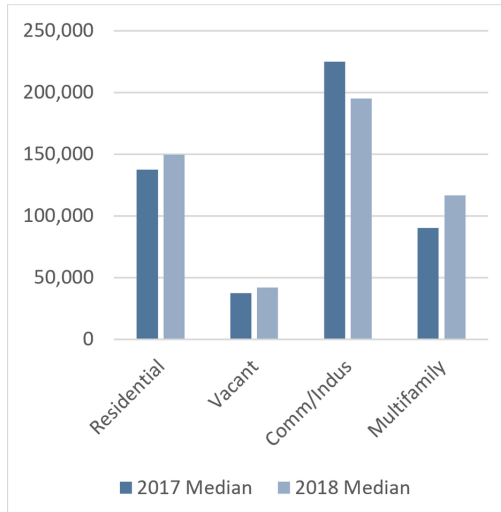
	Quantity Sold	Average Sale	Median Sale	Quantity Active
Residential	816	\$157,241	\$137,500	1,735
Vacant Land	132	\$66,072	\$37,250	835
Commercial/Industrial	29	\$250,372	\$225,000	163
Multifamily	41	\$92,659	\$90,250	102
All classes	1,018	\$145,472	-----	2,835

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

Average Sales



Median Sales



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 2018, nearly 50 more properties were sold in Marquette County than in 2017. The average price of residential real estate increased 7.1% over the last year, slightly lower than the national increase of about 10%. The average price of commercial/industrial real estate increased by 25.5% over the last year.

From 2017 to 2018 Marquette County saw a decrease in the median sale prices of commercial/industrial real estate, but an increase in the average price of sales of these types of properties. This is likely an indication of commercial/industrial real estate sales being much higher than the average sale price in the county. If the sale is much higher than the average sale, the price will skew the data to show a decreasing median and increasing average.

INTERNET ACCESS

What it is:

The percentage of the population that owns a computer, a smartphone, or has a broadband internet subscription.

Why it matters:

Internet access is necessary for economic growth, job creation, global competitiveness, and to attract new businesses to the region.

What it means:

Internet access is used to improve communication, connectivity, and the quality of output of many different industries.

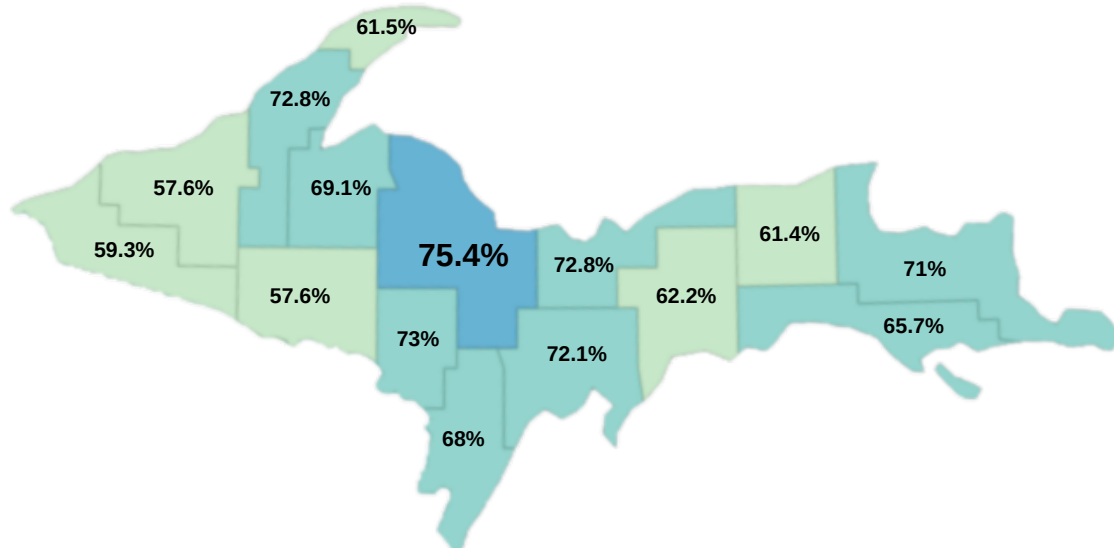
Currently, Marquette County has the highest percentage of it's population with a broadband internet subscription in the Upper Peninsula. Since it's less common for rural communities to have access to computers and internet, it's encouraging to see that Marquette County and the Upper Peninsula as a whole are following national trends for access to internet closely.

ACS 5-Year Estimates (2013-2017)

	Computer	Smart Phone	Internet Access
Marquette County	86.2%	62.8%	75.4%
Upper Peninsula	78.7%	52%	66.3%
Michigan	77%	69%	76.3%
United States	87.2%	71.1%	67%

Source: United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey - https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/acs-counties.html?eml=gd&utm_campaign=20181213msdvzs1ccdtanl&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

Broadband Internet Subscriptions



POVERTY RATES

ACS 5-Year Estimates (2013-2017)

Region	Children Under 18	Adults 18-64	Adults 65+	Poverty Rate
Marquette County	16.2%	18.9%	7.4%	16.4%
Upper Peninsula	23.2%	17.1%	9.4%	16.4%
Michigan	21.7%	15.2%	8.2%	15.6%
United States	20.3%	11.2%	9.3%	12.3%

Source: United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey - https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/acs-counties.html?eml=gd&utm_campaign=20181213msdvzs1ccdtanl&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

What it is:

A five-year estimate of the percent of people below the supplemental poverty level. The supplemental poverty rate takes into account more resources in addition to a family or individual's cash income. It looks at tax payments, work expenses, and the prices and availability of resources such as housing, food, utilities, and clothing.

Why it matters:

Examining poverty level trends over time can help to provide further understanding of economic conditions and trends affecting individuals and families.

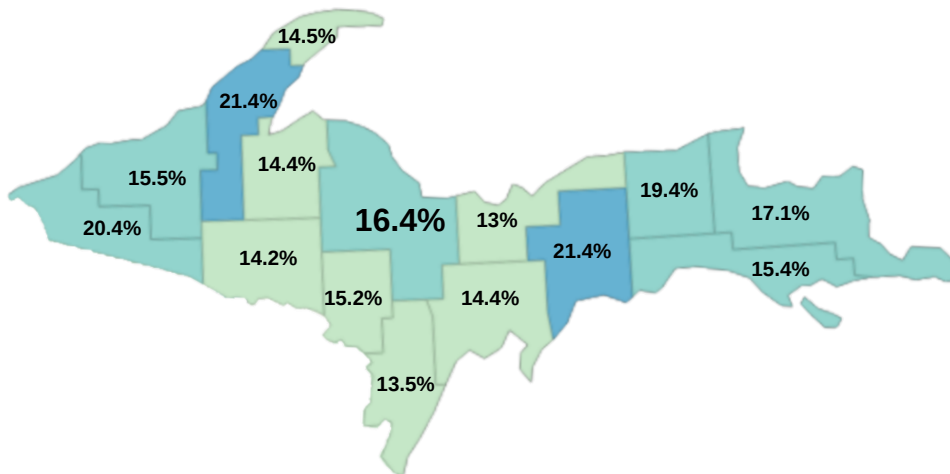
What it means:

The highest rate of poverty in Marquette County is in adults aged 18-64. This is higher than both the Upper Peninsula and the United States rate for adults the same age. This is likely due in part to the large student population in the county, as a similar spikes in poverty rates in adults in this age group can be seen in Houghton County, Chippewa County, and Gogebic County, where there are also large student populations. Delta County also has a student population, but supplemental poverty rates take into account other factors such as housing prices and availability, work expenses, taxes, etc. prices in the area, and these inputs could be the reason for the slightly lower poverty rate in the 18-64 age group in the county.

Marquette County and the Upper Peninsula both hold overall poverty rate estimates of 16.4%, about 4 percentage points higher than the nation's average, however these rates have been declining over the past 5 years, on trend with national rates.

The lowest rate of poverty in the Upper Peninsula can be found in Alger County, with an estimate of 13%. The highest rate can be found in Houghton and Schoolcraft Counties, both with estimates of 21.4%

Population Below Poverty





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