



2019

DICKINSON COUNTY DATA BOOKLET

Presented By

The Dickinson Area Economic
Development Alliance

Prepared By

Lake Superior
Community Partnership
Business Development
Department



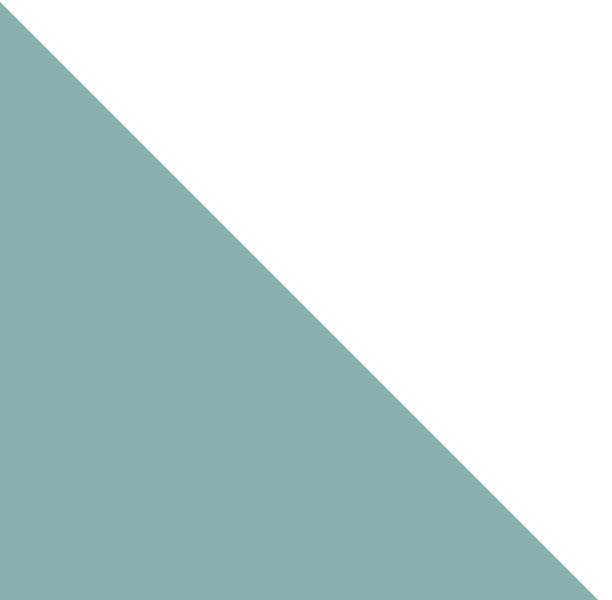


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The Lake Superior Community Partnership is the region's leading resource for economic development, providing a wide variety of affordable and effective development services. The LSCP helps our partners make the connections that matter – between businesses,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

The Dickinson Area Economic Development Alliance works to improve the dialog between businesses, industry, education, government, and community organizations to increase awareness and better coordinate economic stimulation in the Dickinson area. The Alliance works to stimulate retention and growth of existing businesses, expansion of housing, and technical education to meet trade employment requirements. They encourage occupancy, rebuilding, and repurposing of vacated properties, and recognize and work to enhance the existing attributes of the Dickinson area.

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 Dickinson 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 Dickinson 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 Alliance at 906.360.4653 or email lois.ellis@daeda.org.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Year	Nonfarm Payroll Employment	Change From Previous Year
2009	14,026	17
2010	14,084	58
2011	14,287	203
2012	14,381	94
2013	14,088	(293)
2014	14,802	714
2015	14,586	(216)
2016	14,571	(15)
2017	14,603	32
2018	14,863	260
2019	14,619	(244)

*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.

Why it matters:

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 Dickinson 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



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.

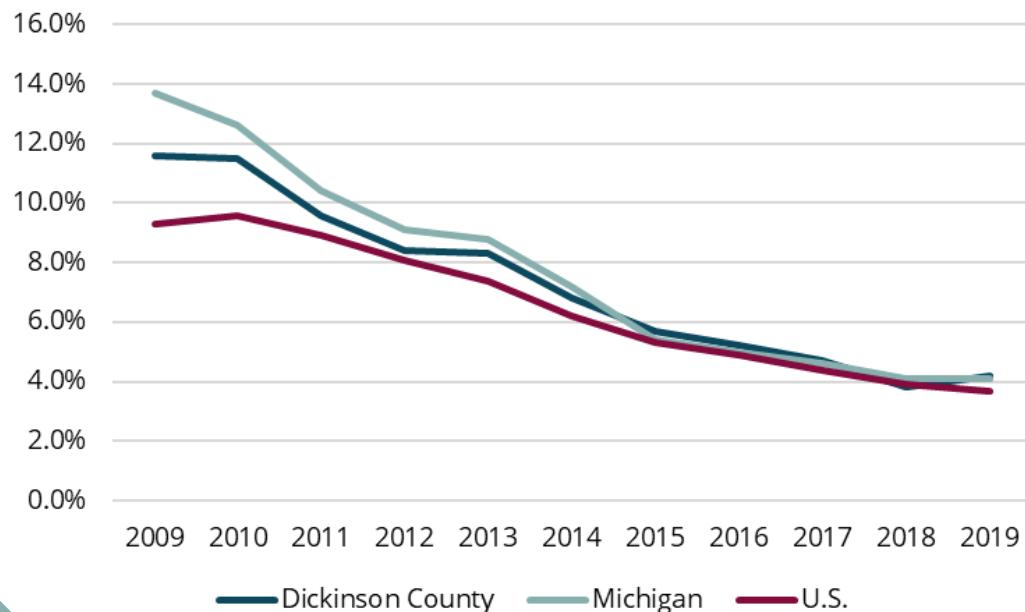
What it means:

Dickinson 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 from 2018. Due to COVID-19, we expect this trend to drastically change in 2020.

Year	Dickinson County	Michigan	U.S.
2009	11.6%	13.7%	9.3%
2010	11.5%	12.6%	9.6%
2011	9.6%	10.4%	8.9%
2012	8.4%	9.1%	8.1%
2013	8.3%	8.8%	7.4%
2014	6.8%	7.2%	6.2%
2015	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%
2016	5.2%	5.0%	4.9%
2017	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%
2018	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%
2019	4.2%	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 construction and manufacturing industries in Dickinson County.

Why it matters:

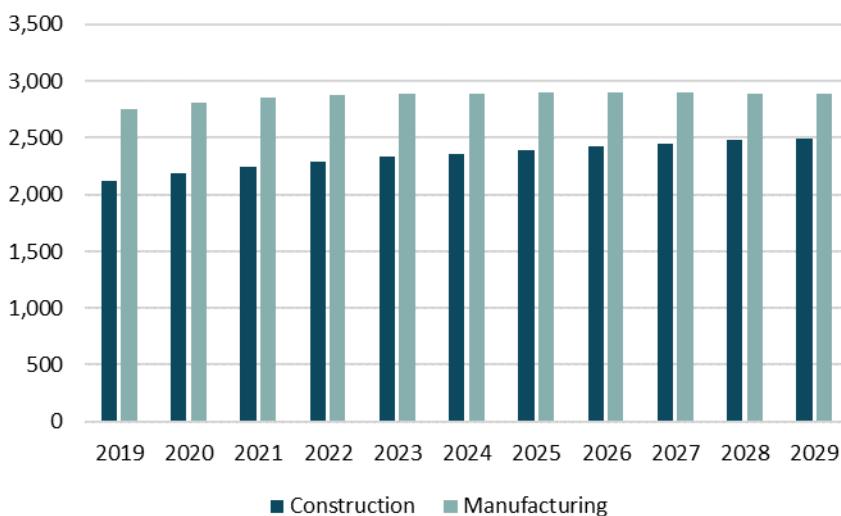
Construction and manufacturing are two of the largest contributing industries to Gross Regional Product in Dickinson County. Because these industries have such a large influence on the local economy, their economic health can be analyzed to make predictions about the local economy as a whole.

What it means:

The construction industry in Dickinson County has seen steady growth, with an addition of 739 jobs in the last ten years. It is expected to continue to grow, with an additional 376 jobs over the next ten year period, an 18% increase.

The manufacturing industry has seen an increase just over 708 jobs since 2009 and is expected to see a steady increase over the next ten years for a projected addition of over 126 jobs, a 5% increase.

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 Indicatives.

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:

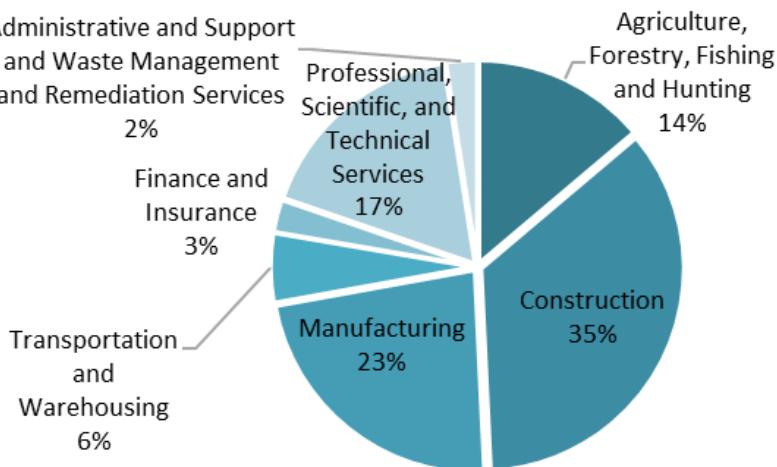
Industries expected to see major growth over the next ten years are construction and manufacturing, with 53% and 35% job change.

Construction saw the greatest increases in highway, street and bridge construction and commercial and industrial building construction. In the manufacturing industry, cutting tool and machine tool accessory manufacturing and other nonferrous metal foundries (except die-casting) had the greatest growth.

The biggest loss was seen in management of companies and enterprises, with a decrease of 88%.

Industry	2009 Jobs	2019 Jobs	Change	Percent Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	139	168	29	21%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2	3	1	50%
Utilities	100	92	(8)	(8%)
Construction	1,384	2,123	739	53%
Manufacturing	2,050	2,758	708	35%
Wholesale Trade	434	350	(84)	(19%)
Retail Trade	2,059	1,714	(345)	(17%)
Transportation and Warehousing	360	390	30	8%
Information	98	87	(11)	(11%)
Finance and Insurance	308	320	12	4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	92	88	(4)	(4%)
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	365	460	95	26%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	86	10	(76)	(88%)
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	376	390	14	4%
Educational Services	97	86	(11)	(11%)
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,406	1,163	(243)	(17%)
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	178	153	(25)	(14%)
Accommodation and Food Services	1,184	1,146	(38)	(3%)
Other Services (except Public Administration)	605	452	(153)	(25%)
Government	2,703	2,615	(88)	(3%)
Total	14,026	14,568	542	4%

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.

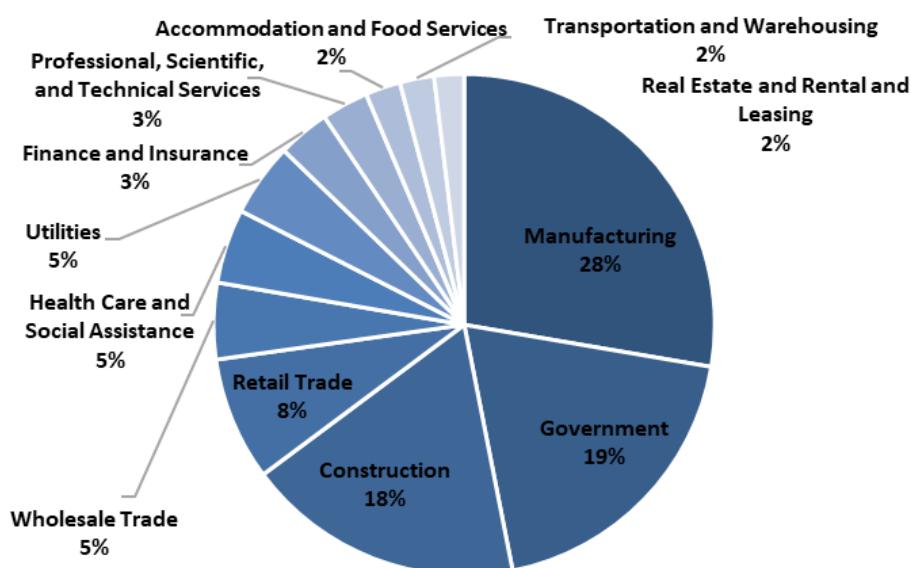
GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

Industry	2019 GRP	% of Total
Manufacturing	\$358,450,063	27.7%
Government	\$248,829,635	19.2%
Construction	\$231,949,577	17.9%
Retail Trade	\$103,181,167	8%
Wholesale Trade	\$63,797,335	4.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$62,115,308	4.8%
Utilities	\$61,142,661	4.7%
Finance and Insurance	\$43,398,832	3.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$39,076,251	3%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$29,426,848	2.3%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$28,591,719	2.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$24,882,712	1.9%
Total	\$1,294,842,108	100%

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

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.

Gross Regional Product by Industry



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 manufacturing, construction and government.

The manufacturing industry led GRP for Dickinson County in 2018 and 2019. The primary contributors to the industry's GRP were switchboard apparatus manufacturing and construction machinery manufacturing, contributing over \$84 million and just over \$51 million respectively.

In construction, the largest contributors to GRP were electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors, highway street and bridge construction and commercial and industrial building construction.

In government, the greatest contributors were the federal government (excluding the postal service), hospitals and elementary and secondary schools.

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 2019, government was the greatest contributor to regional exports, with exports totaling \$1,106,171,546. Government consists of the U.S. Postal Service, the military, non-private schools and hospitals, colleges, universities, etc. The second highest contributor was manufacturing, with exports totaling \$877,722,609.

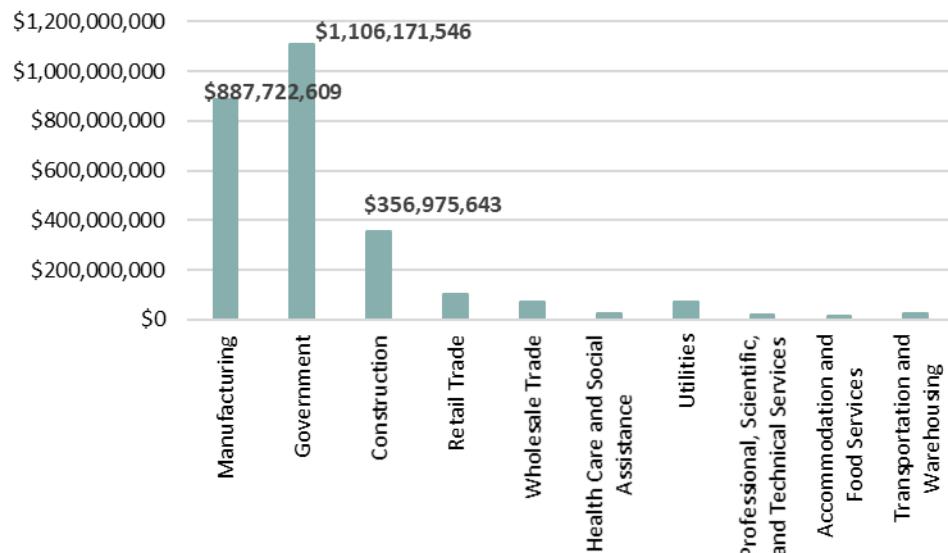
Regional exports for Dickinson County totaled \$2,738,747,132, which is about \$20,000,000 more than last years exports of \$2,718,648,085. The greatest increase in exports was seen in government, which had \$27.5 million more than 2018.

Industry	Exports (2019)
Manufacturing	\$877,722,609
Government	\$1,106,171,546
Construction	\$356,975,643
Retail Trade	\$101,363,523
Wholesale Trade	\$71,021,625
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$26,084,607
Utilities	\$69,473,436
Finance and Insurance	\$12,733,202
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$18,142,549
Accommodation and Food Services	\$16,355,611
Transportation and Warehousing	\$25,655,536
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$9,855,456
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$11,277,172
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$8,446,844
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$11,172,493
Information	\$6,745,738
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$2,798,134
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$2,345,983
Educational Services	\$1,442,968
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$2,962,457
Total	\$2,738,747,132

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 Indicatives.

Regional Exports by Industry



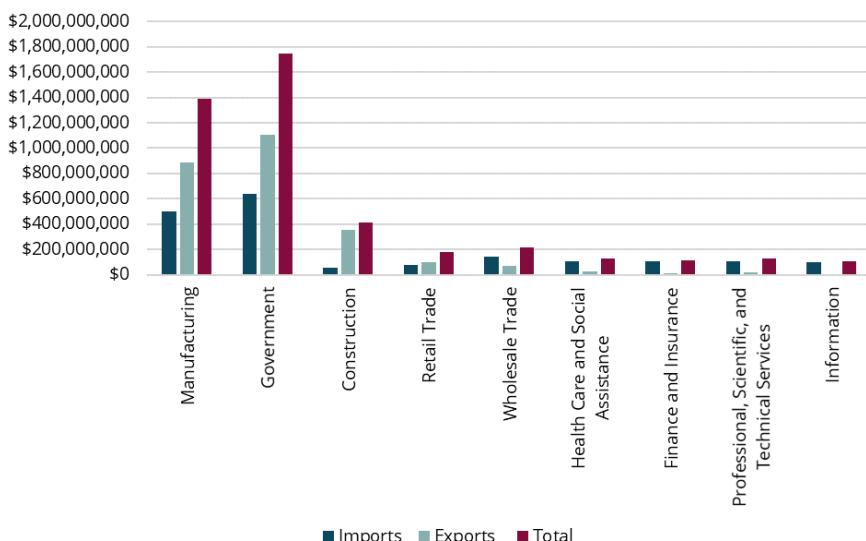
*Exports totaling less than \$15,000,000 not displayed.

ANNUAL TRADE

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

Industry	Imports (2019)	Exports (2019)	Total
Manufacturing	\$498,061,997	\$887,722,609	\$1,385,784,606
Government	\$642,207,945	\$1,106,171,546	\$1,748,379,491
Construction	\$54,404,211	\$356,975,643	\$411,379,854
Retail Trade	\$78,368,339	\$101,363,523	\$179,731,862
Wholesale Trade	\$142,173,805	\$71,021,625	\$213,195,430
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$104,802,787	\$26,084,607	\$130,887,394
Utilities	\$13,486,985	\$69,473,436	\$82,960,421
Finance and Insurance	\$103,776,951	\$12,733,202	\$116,510,153
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$108,854,823	\$18,142,549	\$126,997,372
Accommodation and Food Services	\$25,906,488	\$16,355,611	\$42,262,099
Transportation and Warehousing	\$67,568,918	\$25,655,536	\$93,224,454
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$48,082,551	\$9,855,456	\$57,938,007
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$34,652,162	\$11,277,172	\$45,929,334
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$21,262,806	\$8,446,844	\$29,709,650
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$21,672,154	\$11,172,493	\$32,844,647
Information	\$98,104,454	\$6,745,738	\$104,850,192
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$15,002,975	\$2,798,134	\$17,801,109
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$27,153,924	\$2,345,983	\$29,499,907
Educational Services	\$23,154,794	\$1,442,968	\$24,597,762
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$45,619,544	\$2,962,457	\$48,582,001
Totals	\$2,174,318,613	\$2,748,747,132	\$4,923,065,745

Annual Trade by Industry



*Industries with less than a total of \$100,000,000 in trade 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 industry with the highest annual total in trade in 2019 was government, followed by manufacturing and construction.

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).

Total trade for the county increased from 2018 to 2019 by \$43,463,742. 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 wholesales.

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.

Totals in trade equals the activity of imports + exports in Dickinson County.

POPULATION FORECAST

What it is:

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

Why it matters:

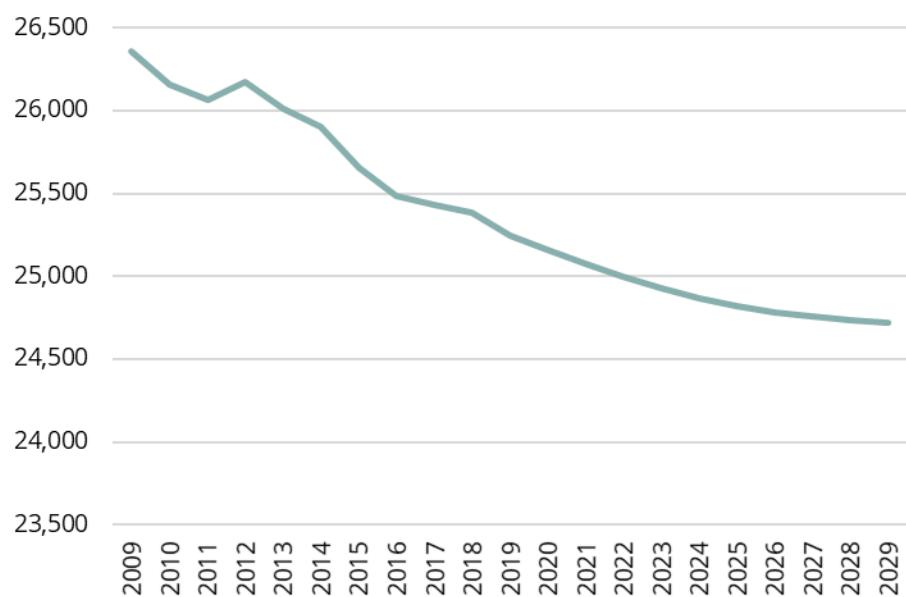
An increasing population can be indicative of a growing economy. More people choosing to make the region their home means more people are contributing to the tax base, and that there is likely a growing number of available jobs in the region.

What it means:

As of 2019, Dickinson County's population declined by 2.5% since 2014, falling by 651. The population is expected to decrease for the next ten years, along with the entire Upper Peninsula. It is 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.

Year	Dickinson County	Upper Peninsula	Michigan
2009	26,358	311,601	9,901,612
2010	26,159	311,352	9,877,553
2011	26,065	310,989	9,881,538
2012	26,171	310,516	9,896,939
2013	26,014	309,316	9,913,353
2014	25,899	307,480	9,930,591
2015	25,656	305,317	9,932,571
2016	25,487	302,815	9,951,885
2017	25,429	302,154	9,976,443
2018	25,384	301,131	9,995,915
2019	25,248	299,694	10,009,811
2020	25,158	298,624	10,024,521
2021	25,075	297,640	10,038,015
2022	25,001	296,731	10,050,392
2023	24,932	295,895	10,061,737
2024	24,869	295,125	10,072,108
2025	24,820	294,515	10,080,313
2026	24,782	294,046	10,086,691
2027	24,755	293,691	10,091,509
2028	24,735	293,432	10,095,002
2029	24,721	293,250	10,097,387

Dickinson County Population Trend & Projections



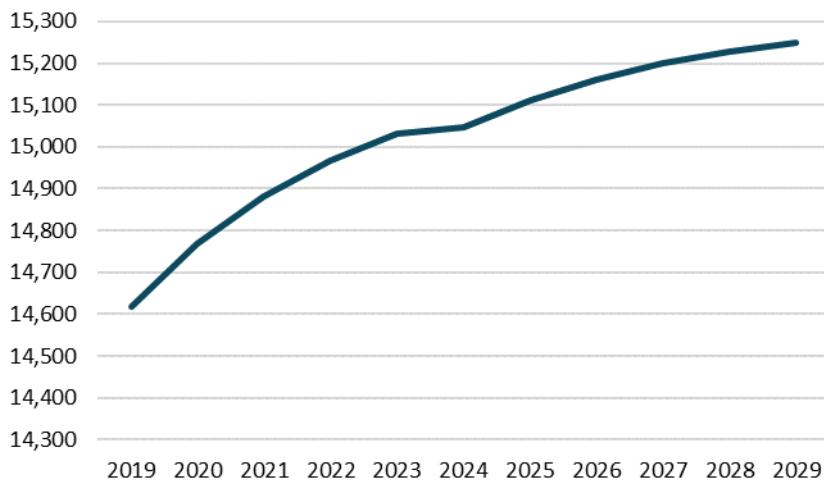
Source: EMSI's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Indicatives.

EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

	Dickinson County	Upper Peninsula
2019	14,026	121,598
2029	15,249	124,733
Change	1,223	3,135
Percent Change	9%	3%
Average Current Salaries (2019)	\$47,853	\$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.*

Projected Employment for Dickinson County



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.

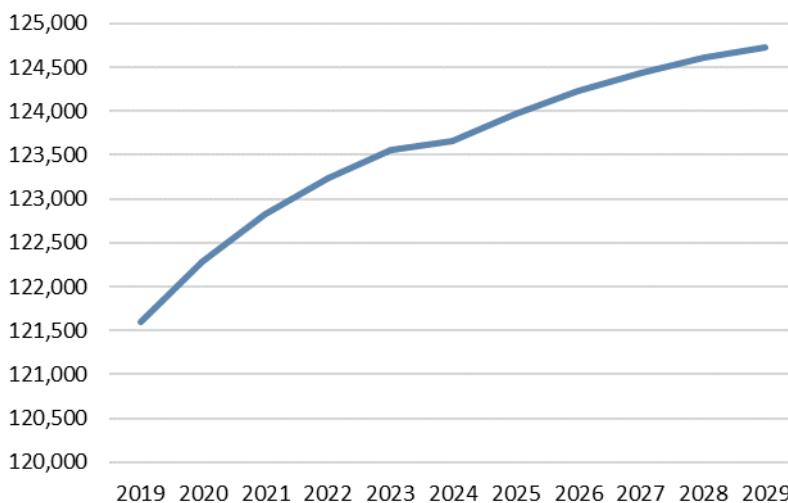
What it means:

From 2014 to 2019, jobs declined by 1.2% in Dickinson County from 14,802 to 14,619. This change fell short of the national growth rate of 7.6% by 8.8%. As the number of jobs declined, the labor force participation rate decreased from 58.5% to 58.1% between those five years.

Over the next ten-year period, Dickinson County and the Upper Peninsula are expected to see an increase in the number of jobs in each region, with 9% and 3% growth projected respectively.

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.

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, Dickinson County saw a decrease of 244 jobs. Isabella County also saw a decrease in the number of jobs available, with a loss of 1%. The three other counties all saw an increase in employment, ranging from 1-2%.

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

Employment Change 2018-2019

County	Change	Percent Change
Dickinson County	(244)	(2%)
Shiawassee County (Owosso)	270	2%
Grand Traverse County (Traverse City)	577	1%
Isabella County (Mt. Pleasant)	(178)	(1%)
Ionia County (City Center)	417	2%

Employment Change 2019-2029

County	Change	Percent Change
Dickinson County	904	5%
Shiawassee County (Owosso)	3,958	7%
Grand Traverse County (Traverse City)	340	1%
Isabella County (Mt. Pleasant)	3,648	16%
Ionia County (City Center)	630	4%

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 Dickinson County Real Estate Sales

	Quantity Sold	Average Sale	Median Sale	Quantity Active
Residential	294	\$124,968	\$100,000	531
Vacant Land	45	\$58,474	\$34,000	271
Commercial/Industrial	21	\$176,126	\$156,500	89
Multifamily	5	\$68,180	\$65,000	15
All Classes	365	\$106,937	-----	906

2018 Dickinson County Real Estate Sales

	Quantity Sold	Average Sale	Median Sale	Quantity Active
Residential	295	\$108,343	\$82,000	569
Vacant Land	37	\$42,990	\$38,000	272
Commercial/Industrial	13	\$218,538	\$131,000	87
Multifamily	4	\$65,325	\$72,450	23
All Classes	349	\$108,799	-----	951

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.

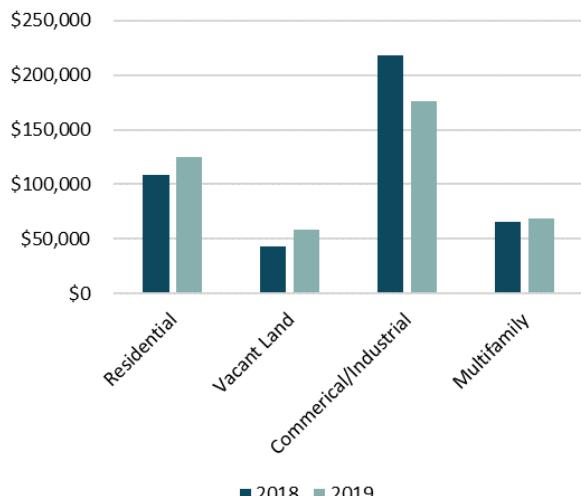
What it means:

Nearly the same amount of residential homes were sold in 2019 as 2018. However from 2018, the average price of residential real estate increased.

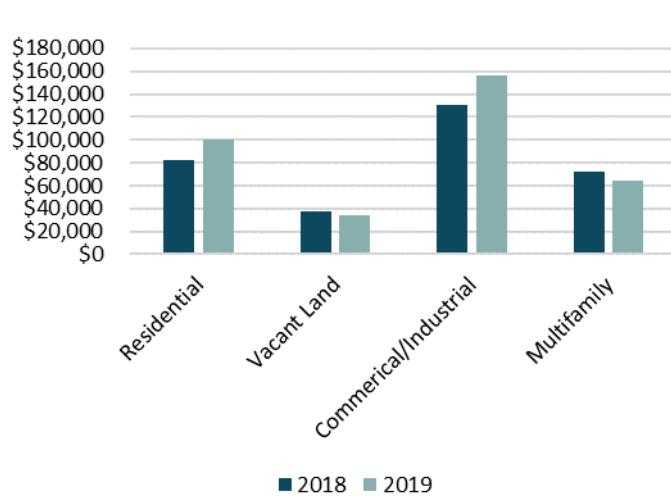
The average sale price of commercial/industrial real estate decreased in the last year in Dickinson County, although the number sold increased. The average sale price could be reflected of properties on the market longer dropping their sale price.

This data shows an increase in the median sale price for real estate in all categories (residential and commercial/industrial), suggesting a more competitive real estate market.

Average Sales



Median Sales



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.

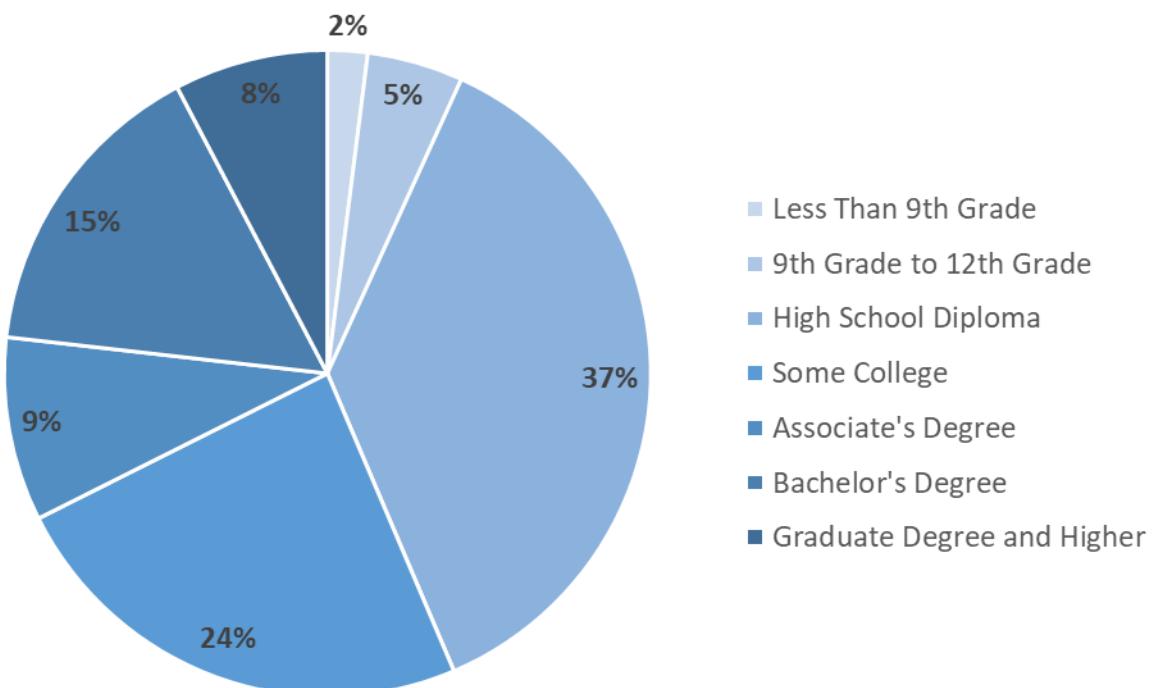
What it means:

Concerning educational attainment, 15.5% of Dickinson County residents possess a Bachelor's Degree, 3.3% below the national average, and 9.2% hold an Associate's Degree, 1.1% above the national average.

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

Education	% of Population	Population
Less Than 9th Grade	2.0%	364
9th Grade to 12th Grade	4.8%	891
High School Diploma	37%	6,776
Some College	24%	4,427
Associate's Degree	9.2%	1,688
Bachelor's Degree	15.5%	2,860
Graduate Degree and Higher	7.7%	1,414

Percentage of Population Education



NET MIGRATION

County	Inbound Migration	Outbound Migrations	Net Migrations
Florence County, WI	73	68	5
Marinette County, WI	68	79	-11
Marquette County, MI	55	35	20
Iron County, MI	39	45	-6
Menominee County, MI	35	48	-13
Delta County, MI	33	36	-3
Brown County, WI	0	36	-36
Total	303	347	-44

What it is:

A table showing yearly population movement between U.S. counties, based on data from the Internal Revenue Service.

*This data lags by a year

Why it matters:

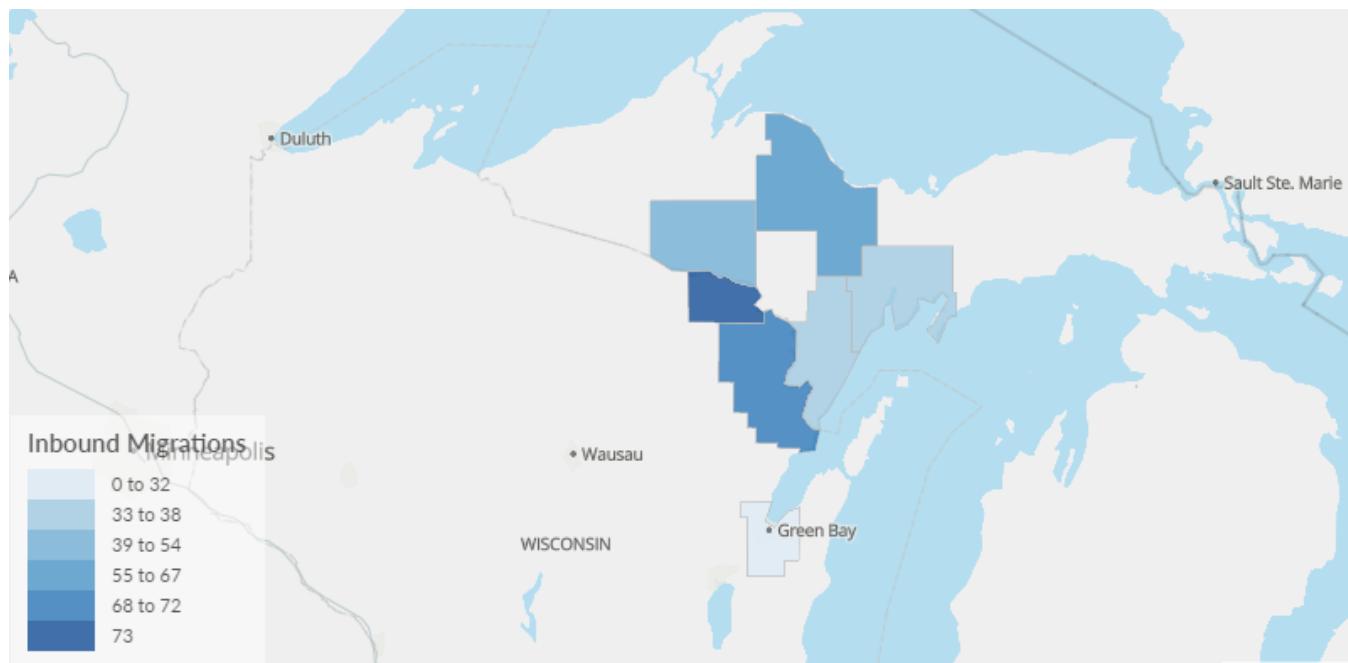
Looking at the yearly migration movement shows where people are moving and can help us get a better picture of why they are moving.

What it means:

Based on 2018 data, Dickinson County lost 44 in net migration, with the largest number moving to Brown County, WI with 36.

There was an increase in net migration from Marquette County, MI and Florence County, WI with a total increase of 25 people.

We expect these numbers to change in the next few years due to COVID-19. More people are wanting to live in a rural, remote area due to the low case count.





Get social with us!