

UP and Central UP Economy

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Educational Policy Committee
March 18, 2013

What the UP is

- It is an economy with approximately 309,000 vibrant people living across 10.5 million acres in a remote region commonly called the Upper Peninsula (U.P.) of Michigan.
- The U.P. comprises 15 counties.
- 22% of the U.P.'s jobs are linked to the public sector. Government offers an average annual wage of \$54,000 using 2012 data.
- Retail trade (12% of the U.P. jobs) and Health and Social Assistance (11%) and average annual wages of \$14,472 and \$46,069, respectively.

NMU's reach is most intense in the Central U.P. or CUP

- The CUP comprises the following counties: Alger, Delta, Dickinson, Marquette, Menominee and Schoolcraft.
- CUP is less dependent on the public sector, hosts the large majority of the U.P.'s population and the mining industry offers a significant number of high paying jobs.
- Empire Mine is expected to cease production on 12/31/2014. Rio Tinto is also scaling up its production in Mongolia at the same time it is slowing down its production in Marquette County. The latter is likely coincidental.

Overview: U.P. Job Growth 2012-2020 (Spreadsheet and data provided on request.)

Jobs by Industry Report

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Entire Region

All Levels

Filter

NAICS Code	Description (Expand All)	2012 Jobs	2020 Jobs	Change	% Change	2012 State LQ	2020 State LQ	2012 National LQ	2020 National LQ	2012 Wages, Salaries, & Proprietor Earnings	2012 Supplements	2012 Total Average Earnings
11	▶ Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	2,039	2,041	2	0%	1.44	1.34	1.20	1.25	\$24,525	\$2,428	\$26,953
21	▶ Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	1,792	1,766	-26	-1%	5.14	4.01	2.56	2.01	\$101,640	\$20,196	\$121,836
22	▶ Utilities	516	337	-179	-35%	1.58	1.09	1.81	1.23	\$83,829	\$32,569	\$116,398
23	▶ Construction	4,953	5,518	565	11%	1.39	1.64	1.16	1.27	\$40,254	\$7,658	\$47,912
31-33	▶ Manufacturing	8,213	7,554	-659	-8%	0.90	0.90	1.36	1.33	\$51,571	\$14,227	\$65,798
42	▶ Wholesale Trade	1,567	1,577	10	1%	0.55	0.55	0.52	0.50	\$44,570	\$6,789	\$51,359
44-45	▶ Retail Trade	10,643	10,943	300	3%	1.22	1.28	1.23	1.27	\$19,814	\$3,736	\$23,550
48-49	▶ Transportation and Warehousing	2,479	2,662	183	7%	1.08	1.07	0.89	0.90	\$40,402	\$5,979	\$46,381
51	▶ Information	1,105	1,227	122	11%	1.00	1.09	0.71	0.80	\$30,141	\$6,620	\$36,761
52	▶ Finance and Insurance	3,624	4,379	755	21%	0.91	0.97	0.76	0.80	\$32,422	\$4,589	\$37,011
53	▶ Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,036	3,268	232	8%	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.76	\$13,985	\$848	\$14,833
54	▶ Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,295	4,000	705	21%	0.54	0.58	0.55	0.60	\$29,291	\$3,361	\$32,652
55	▶ Management of Companies and Enterprises	225	267	42	19%	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.25	\$56,860	\$10,687	\$67,547
56	▶ Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,748	3,352	604	22%	0.44	0.48	0.51	0.56	\$19,459	\$3,082	\$22,541
61	▶ Educational Services (Private)	870	1,084	214	25%	0.48	0.49	0.40	0.44	\$11,969	\$1,242	\$13,211
62	▶ Health Care and Social Assistance	10,652	11,769	1,117	10%	0.99	0.96	1.12	1.09	\$40,287	\$8,294	\$48,581
71	▶ Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,444	1,660	216	15%	0.91	0.94	0.77	0.81	\$11,015	\$1,087	\$12,102
72	▶ Accommodation and Food Services	7,121	7,549	428	6%	1.19	1.20	1.18	1.18	\$11,647	\$1,686	\$13,333
81	▶ Other Services (except Public Administration)	5,192	5,392	200	4%	0.98	0.90	0.99	0.95	\$16,966	\$1,719	\$18,685
90	▶ Government	15,128	15,217	89	1%	1.47	1.47	1.29	1.30	\$41,076	\$14,920	\$55,996
99	▶ Unclassified Industry	36	50	14	39%	0.14	0.24	0.38	0.69	\$16,453	\$3,855	\$20,308
	Total	86,677	91,613	4,936	6%					\$33,269	\$7,663	\$40,932

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2013.1

Lead Job Growth by Industry

Central UP: 2012-20

39% Unclassified (< =10 jobs in 2012 but over 18 in 2020)

25% Private Education (NMU may be interested in this.)

22% Adm & Support and Waste Mgmt & Remediation Services

21% Prof, Scientific, & Technical Services PLUS Fin & Insurance

19% Mgmt of Companies and Enterprises

Key Demographic Changes (CUP as well as the entire UP)

- Flight of:
 - Youth (15-19)
 - Traditional college students and others (20-24)
 - Heart of the workforce (40-59)

Demographic - CUP	2012 Population	2020 Population	Change
Under 5 years	8,642	9,245	603
5 to 9 years	9,104	9,430	326
10 to 14 years	9,638	10,076	438
15 to 19 years	11,362	10,399	(963)
20 to 24 years	12,171	10,674	(1,497)
25 to 29 years	9,393	8,727	(666)
30 to 34 years	9,578	9,673	95
35 to 39 years	8,458	9,808	1,350
40 to 44 years	10,022	9,053	(969)
45 to 49 years	11,423	8,787	(2,636)
50 to 54 years	13,811	10,471	(3,340)
55 to 59 years	14,708	12,453	(2,255)
60 to 64 years	13,014	14,489	1,475
65 to 69 years	9,424	14,036	4,612
70 to 74 years	7,333	10,400	3,067
75 to 79 years	5,552	6,395	843
80 to 84 years	4,622	4,522	(100)
85 years and over	4,793	4,660	(133)
Total	173,046	173,298	252

Source: EMSI Complete Employment - 2013.1

Connecting U.P. Supply of College
“Connected” Individuals with U.P.
Demand and U.P. Demand with U.P.
Supply

Economic Modeling Systems, Inc. Data Sources and Calculations

Demographic Data

- The demographic data in this report is compiled from several sources using a specialized process. Sources include US Census Bureau annual estimates, birth and mortality rates from the US Health Department, and projected regional job growth.
- State Data Sources: EMSI uses state data from the following agencies: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives
- Industry Data: In order to capture a complete picture of industry employment, EMSI basically combines covered employment data from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) produced by the Department of Labor with total employment data in Regional Economic Information System (REIS) published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), augmented with County Business Patterns (CBP) and Nonemployer Statistics (NES) published by the U.S. Census Bureau. Projections are based on the latest available EMSI industry data, 15-year past local trends in each industry, growth rates in statewide and (where available) sub-state area industry projections published by individual state agencies, and (in part) growth rates in national projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.