



# 2022

## BARAGA COUNTY

### **Presented By**

Baraga County Economic  
Development Corporation

### **Prepared By**

Lake Superior  
Community Partnership  
Business Development

**KEWEENAW BAY**  
AND BEYOND

BARAGA COUNTY  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

**25**  
YEARS  
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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 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 Lightcast Developer tool. This tool 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 Lightcast. 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](mailto: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 |
|------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2012 | 3,394                      | 37                     |
| 2013 | 3,790                      | 396                    |
| 2014 | 3,751                      | -39                    |
| 2015 | 3,213                      | -538                   |
| 2016 | 3,109                      | -104                   |
| 2017 | 3,095                      | -14                    |
| 2018 | 3,119                      | 24                     |
| 2019 | 3,226                      | 107                    |
| 2020 | 2,960                      | -266                   |
| 2021 | 3,001                      | 41                     |
| 2022 | 3,064                      | 63                     |

*\*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.

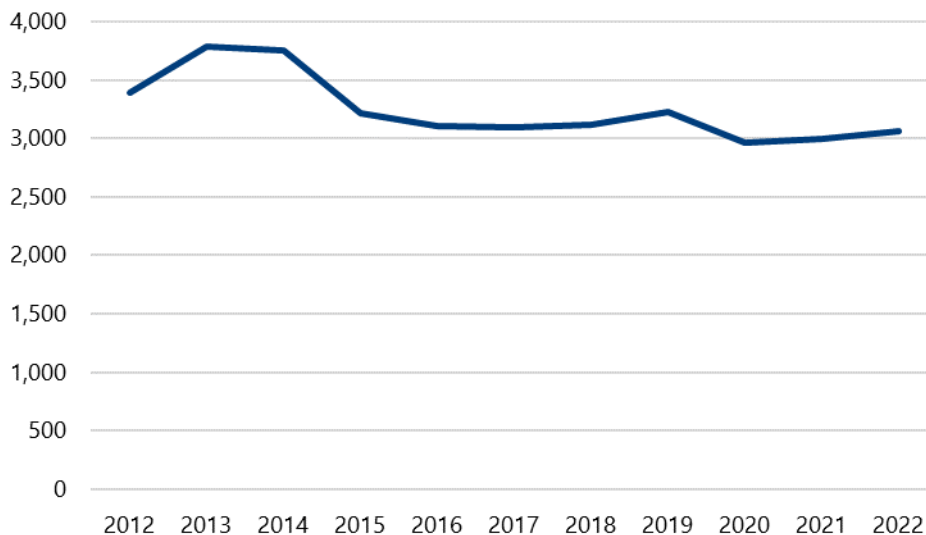
## Why it matters:

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

## What it means:

Between 2012 and 2013, there was a period of growth, which was then accompanied by a slight decrease in 2014. Following this, there was a notable three-year decline from 2015 to 2017. However, the subsequent years, 2018 and 2019, saw a gradual resurgence. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic caused a substantial drop in employment levels in 2020. Yet, there was a modest rebound in 2021 and this positive trend continued with further improvements in 2022.

## Payroll Employment Trend



# 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 more people in the county can find work. A decreasing rate of unemployment is an indicator of a growing regional economy.

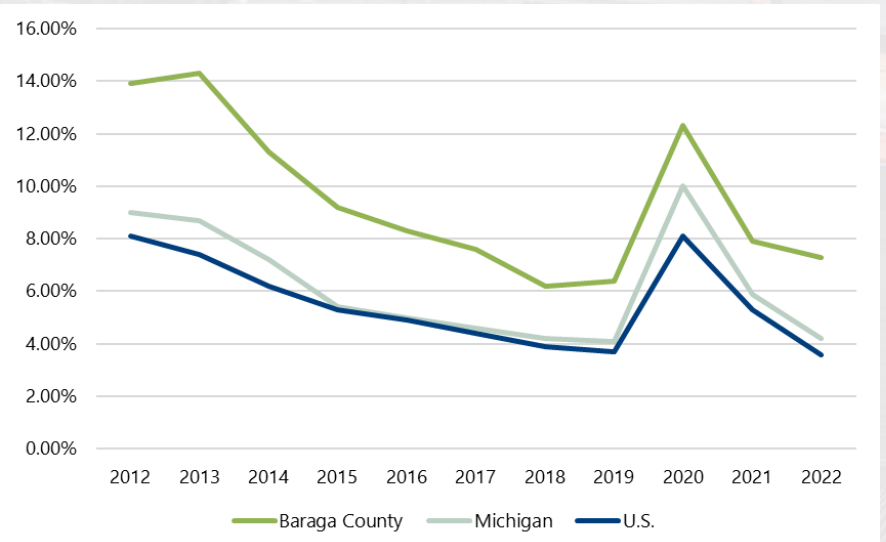
## What it means:

From 2012 to 2022, Baraga County consistently had higher unemployment rates compared to both the state and the United States as a whole. The data shows a general downward trend in unemployment rates over the years, with occasional fluctuations. In 2020, Baraga County experienced a significant increase in unemployment, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on the local economy. However, there was a gradual recovery in 2021 and 2022. Overall, the data highlights the unique employment challenges faced by Baraga County, emphasizing its higher unemployment rates compared to the state and national averages.

| Year | Baraga County | Michigan | U.S. |
|------|---------------|----------|------|
| 2012 | 13.9%         | 9.0%     | 8.1% |
| 2013 | 14.3%         | 8.7%     | 7.4% |
| 2014 | 11.3%         | 7.2%     | 6.2% |
| 2015 | 9.2%          | 5.4%     | 5.3% |
| 2016 | 8.3%          | 5.0%     | 4.9% |
| 2017 | 7.6%          | 4.6%     | 4.4% |
| 2018 | 6.2%          | 4.2%     | 3.9% |
| 2019 | 6.4%          | 4.1%     | 3.7% |
| 2020 | 12.3%         | 10%      | 8.1% |
| 2021 | 7.9%          | 5.9%     | 5.3% |
| 2022 | 7.3%          | 4.2%     | 3.6% |

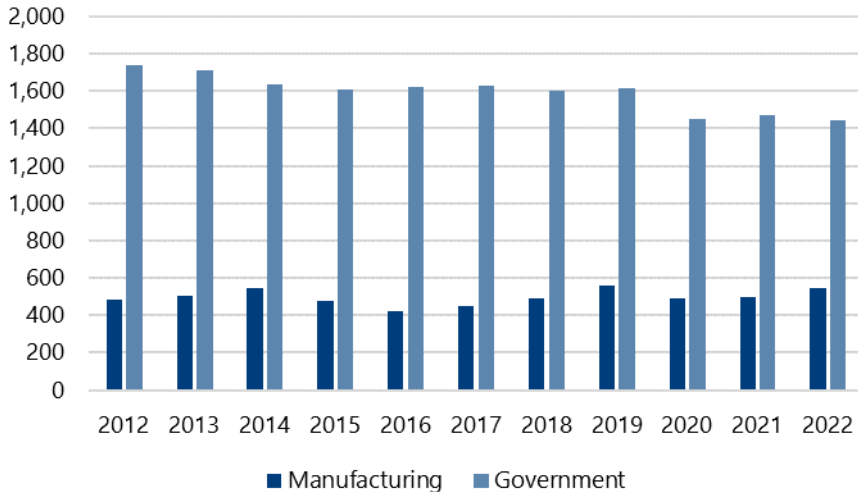
Source: Michigan Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives.

## Unemployment Trend



# MAJOR INDUSTRIES

## Ten-Year Employment Trend



### What it is:

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

### Why it matters:

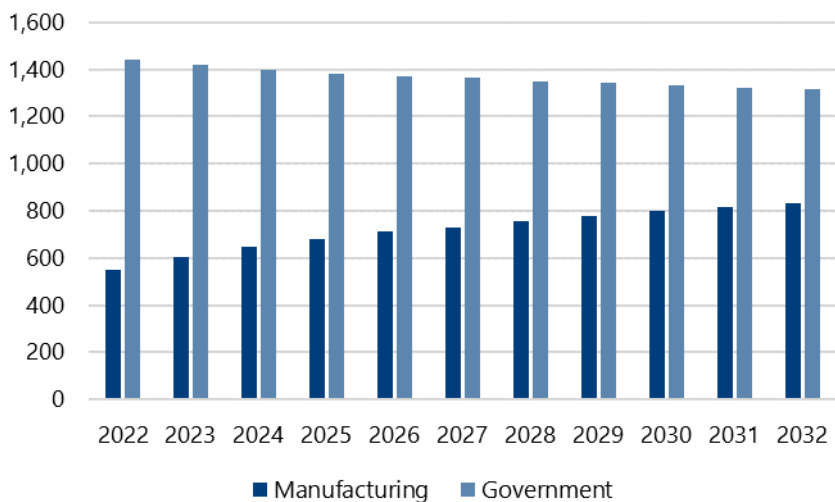
Manufacturing and Government are two of the largest contributing industries to Gross Regional Product in Baraga County. Because these industries have a considerable influence on the local economy, their economic health can be analyzed to make predictions about the local economy as a whole.

### What it means:

Over the last ten years, the Manufacturing industry has shown steady growth, with the biggest increase in employment in Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing and Wood Product Manufacturing. The Manufacturing sector is expected to see a steady increase in the Agriculture, Construction and Mining Machinery Manufacturing and Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing sectors over the next ten years.

The Government sector has seen a steady decline since 2012 and is expected to continue to see this decline until 2032. The largest decrease in employment comes from local Government, Education and Hospitals.

## Employment Projections



Source: Lightcast'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:

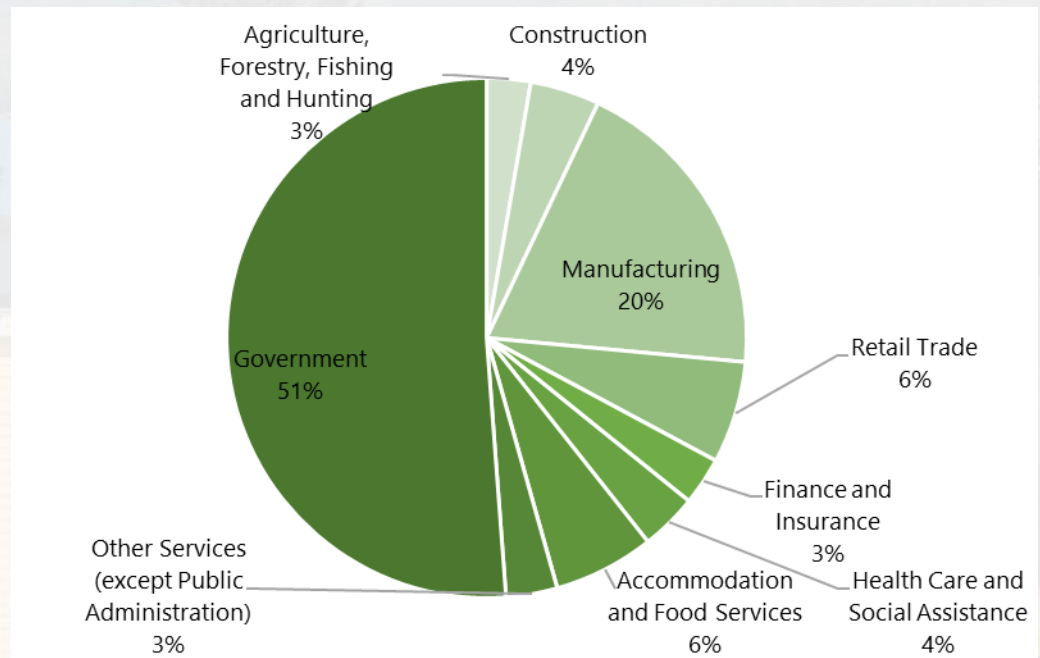
Employment change by industry shows which industries in the county are growing or expanding and which industries may be in decline.

## What it means:

The job market is poised for changes between 2022 and 2032. While certain industries, like Agriculture and Government, are expected to see job reductions, others, such as Wholesale Trade, Information, and Accommodation and Food Services, are projected to experience growth. Overall, we are expected to see a 14% increase in jobs, with 419 new positions being created. This highlights the evolving nature of the job market as industries respond to evolving demands and market trends.

| Industry   | 2022 Jobs | 2032 Jobs | Change | % Change |
|--|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting                               | 77        | 57        | -20    | -26%     |
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction                            | 0         | 0         | 0      | 0        |
| Utilities  | 23        | 22        | -1     | -3%      |
| Construction   | 122       | 157       | 35     | 29%      |
| Manufacturing  | 548       | 834       | 286    | 52%      |
| Wholesale Trade  | 45        | 74        | 28     | 62%      |
| Retail Trade   | 179       | 195       | 16     | 9%       |
| Transportation and Warehousing   | 19        | 26        | 7      | 39%      |
| Information  | 51        | 76        | 25     | 50%      |
| Finance and Insurance  | 84        | 151       | 67     | 80%      |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing                                       | 19        | 10        | -9     | -45%     |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services                         | 17        | 26        | 8      | 48%      |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises                                  | 0         | 0         | 0      | 0        |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 27        | 35        | 8      | 32%      |
| Educational Services   | 28        | 30        | 2      | 8%       |
| Health Care and Social Assistance  | 100       | 146       | 46     | 46%      |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation                                      | 0         | 0         | 0      | 0        |
| Accommodation and Food Services  | 177       | 202       | 24     | 14%      |
| Other Services (except Public Administration)                            | 90        | 113       | 23     | 26%      |
| Government   | 1,444     | 1,318     | -126   | -9%      |
| Unclassified Industry  | 0         | 0         | 0      | 0        |
| Total  | 3,064     | 3,483     | 419    | 14%      |

## 2022 Employment by Industry



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



# GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT

| Industry                                   | 2022 GRP      | % of Total |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting | \$8,574,578   | 3%         |
| Utilities                                  | \$13,310,010  | 4%         |
| Construction                               | \$10,277,549  | 3%         |
| Manufacturing                              | \$66,711,724  | 23%        |
| Wholesale Trade                            | \$11,156,225  | 4%         |
| Retail Trade                               | \$13,290,670  | 4%         |
| Information                                | \$8,902,056   | 3%         |
| Finance and Insurance                      | \$15,184,193  | 5%         |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing         | \$10,949,115  | 4%         |
| Government                                 | \$113,982,479 | 39%        |
| Other*                                     | \$22,679,510  | 8%         |
| Total                                      | \$295,018,109 | 100%       |

\*Denotes industries with GRP less than \$4,000,000 and is comprised of Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction, Transportation and Warehousing, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Management of Companies and Enterprises, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services, Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, Arts, Entertainment and Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services and Other Services (except Public Administration).

Source: Lightcast's model, incorporating data from the following agencies: 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 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.

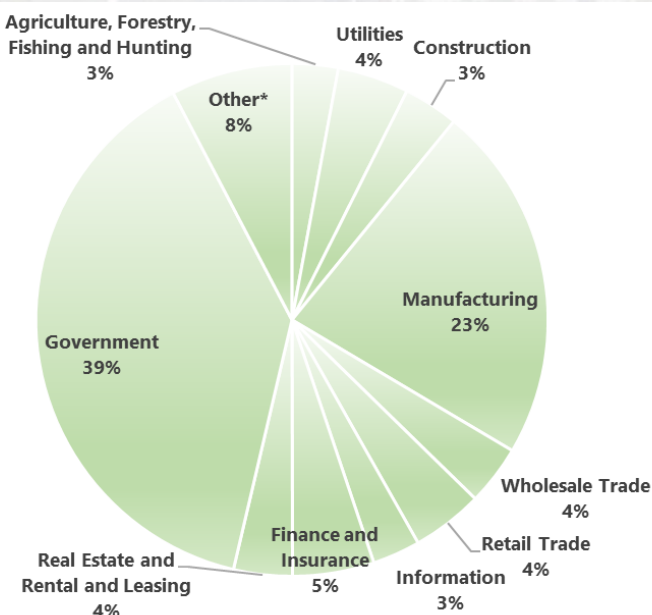
## What it means:

The largest contributors to the regions GRP in 2022 were Government and Manufacturing, making up 62% of the county's total GRP collectively.

Government led GRP for Baraga County in 2022. The primary contributor to this sector was local government (excluding Education and Hospitals), which totaled \$42,514,021.

Manufacturing made up 23% of GRP in 2022. The primary contributor to this sector was Surgical Appliance and Supplies Manufacturing with a total of \$34,240,127.

## 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 circulated into the local economy from outside the region indicates economic growth.

## What it means:

In 2022, Government was the greatest contributor to regional exports, with exports totaling \$432,887,141. The Government includes entities such as the U.S. Postal Service, military, non-private schools and hospitals, colleges, universities, etc. The second-highest contributor was the Manufacturing sector, with exports totaling \$112,173,834.

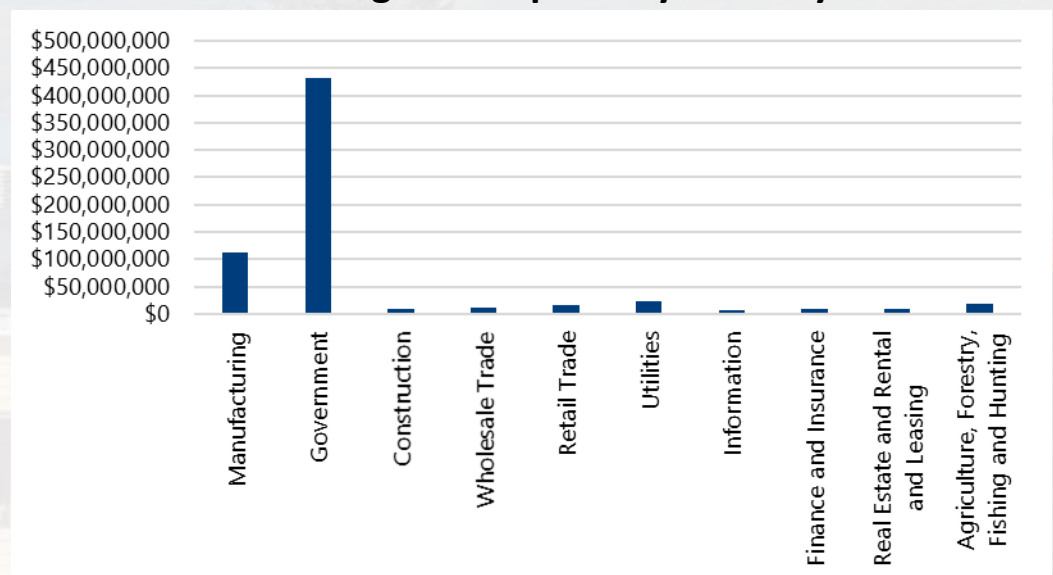
Regional exports for Baraga County totaled \$661,678,791, which is approximately \$16.1 million more than the total for 2021.

| Industry   | 2022 Exports  |
|--|---------------|
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction                            | \$1,009,042   |
| Government   | \$432,887,141 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance  | \$2,058,380   |
| Retail Trade   | \$16,080,039  |
| Manufacturing  | \$112,173,834 |
| Finance and Insurance  | \$10,240,290  |
| Construction   | \$8,070,787   |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing                                       | \$9,809,362   |
| Accommodation and Food Services  | \$3,126,499   |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services                         | \$946,832     |
| Transportation and Warehousing   | \$1,824,132   |
| Information  | \$7,334,452   |
| Wholesale Trade  | \$12,117,363  |
| Utilities  | \$22,327,519  |
| Other Services (except Public Administration)                            | \$1,818,411   |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | \$1,910,888   |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises                                  | \$14,931      |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation                                      | \$272,676     |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting                               | \$17,623,639  |
| Educational Services   | \$32,574      |
| Total  | \$661,678,791 |

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

Source: Lightcast'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



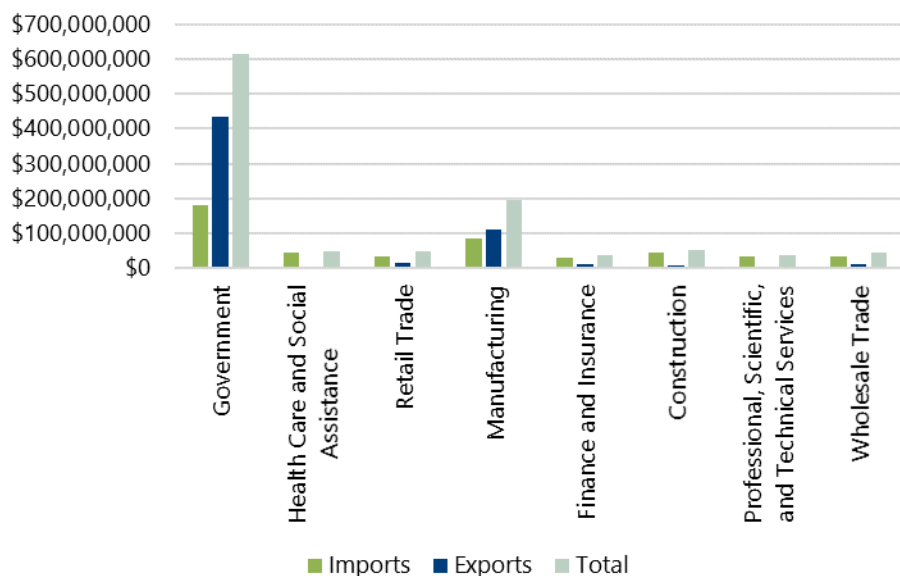
# ANNUAL TRADE

## 2022 Annual Totals in Trade (\$1,000)

| Industry   | Imports       | Exports       | Total           |
|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction                            | \$4,237,600   | \$1,009,042   | \$5,246,642     |
| Government   | \$180,517,281 | \$432,887,141 | \$613,404,422   |
| Health Care and Social Assistance  | \$44,739,110  | \$2,058,380   | \$46,797,490    |
| Retail Trade   | \$31,618,136  | \$16,080,039  | \$47,698,175    |
| Manufacturing  | \$84,579,049  | \$112,173,834 | \$196,752,884   |
| Finance and Insurance  | \$28,189,160  | \$10,240,290  | \$38,429,450    |
| Construction   | \$44,488,820  | \$8,070,787   | \$52,559,607    |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing                                       | \$6,831,679   | \$9,809,362   | \$16,641,040    |
| Accommodation and Food Services  | \$15,658,670  | \$3,126,499   | \$18,785,169    |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services                         | \$34,177,229  | \$946,832     | \$35,124,062    |
| Transportation and Warehousing   | \$13,030,973  | \$1,824,132   | \$14,855,105    |
| Information  | \$24,323,183  | \$7,334,452   | \$31,657,635    |
| Wholesale Trade  | \$32,756,138  | \$12,117,363  | \$44,873,502    |
| Utilities  | \$9,503,819   | \$22,327,519  | \$31,831,338    |
| Other Services (except Public Administration)                            | \$8,233,606   | \$1,818,411   | \$10,052,017    |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | \$14,211,954  | \$1,910,888   | \$16,122,842    |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises                                  | \$6,649,964   | \$14,931      | \$6,664,895     |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation                                      | \$3,951,395   | \$272,676     | \$4,224,071     |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting                               | \$5,488,259   | \$17,623,639  | \$23,111,897    |
| Educational Services   | \$6,282,902   | \$32,574      | \$6,315,476     |
| Total  | \$599,468,926 | \$661,678,792 | \$1,261,147,718 |

Source: Lightcast'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 Baraga County.

## Annual Trade by Industry



\*Industries with less than a total of \$32,000,000 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. 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, etc.

## What it means:

The annual trade figures for each respective industry are calculated independently and exclude wholesale transactions. For instance, when calculating exports, trade agents/brokers, specialized freight services, insurance agencies and brokerages, and recyclable Material Merchant Wholesalers are not taken into account.

In 2022, the industry with the highest annual total trade was Government, followed by Logging, Construction, and Manufacturing.

# POPULATION FORECAST

## What it is:

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

## Why it matters:

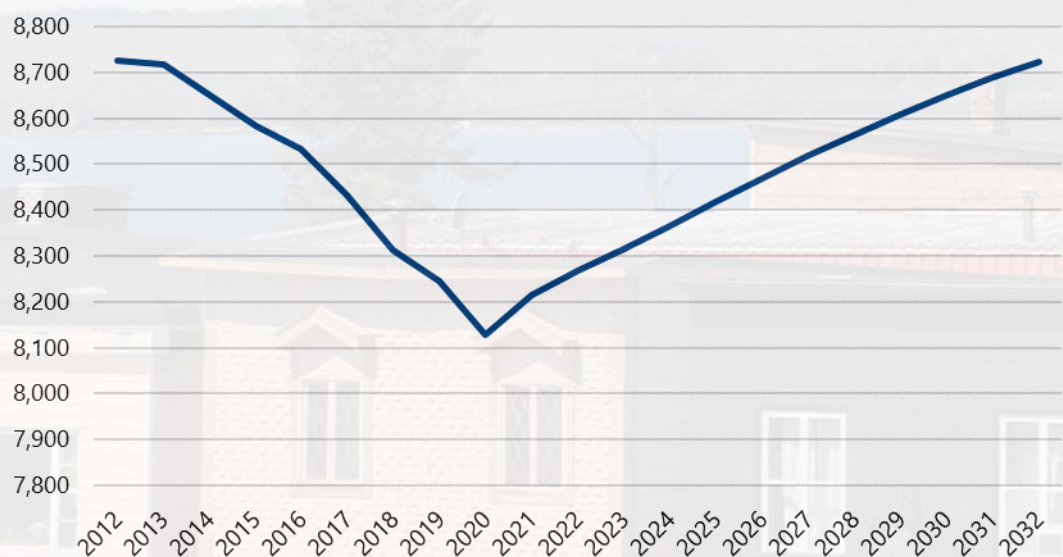
An increasing population can be indicative of a growing economy. More people choosing to make the region their home means more people are contributing to the tax base, and there is likely a growing number of available jobs in the region.

## What it means:

Baraga County experienced a slight decrease in population in 2020, likely attributed to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the projection for the next 10 years indicates a significant increase, possibly influenced by individuals relocating for employment opportunities. Overall, a consistent upward trend is anticipated for Baraga County, the Upper Peninsula, and the entire state of Michigan.

| Year | Baraga County | Upper Peninsula | Michigan   |
|------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 2012 | 8,725         | 310,613         | 9,898,289  |
| 2013 | 8,716         | 309,438         | 9,914,802  |
| 2014 | 8,649         | 307,627         | 9,932,033  |
| 2015 | 8,583         | 305,439         | 9,934,483  |
| 2016 | 8,532         | 302,850         | 9,954,117  |
| 2017 | 8,433         | 302,009         | 9,976,752  |
| 2018 | 8,313         | 300,680         | 9,987,286  |
| 2019 | 8,245         | 298,836         | 9,984,795  |
| 2020 | 8,128         | 300,955         | 10,067,664 |
| 2021 | 8,215         | 301,396         | 10,050,811 |
| 2022 | 8,268         | 303,521         | 10,091,787 |
| 2023 | 8,315         | 305,215         | 10,115,462 |
| 2024 | 8,365         | 306,921         | 10,140,021 |
| 2025 | 8,419         | 308,607         | 10,164,227 |
| 2026 | 8,469         | 310,169         | 10,187,563 |
| 2027 | 8,518         | 311,659         | 10,208,199 |
| 2028 | 8,564         | 313,030         | 10,227,110 |
| 2029 | 8,609         | 314,340         | 10,245,451 |
| 2030 | 8,650         | 315,548         | 10,261,735 |
| 2031 | 8,689         | 316,625         | 10,276,712 |
| 2032 | 8,722         | 317,499         | 10,287,224 |

## Baraga County Population Trend & Projections



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

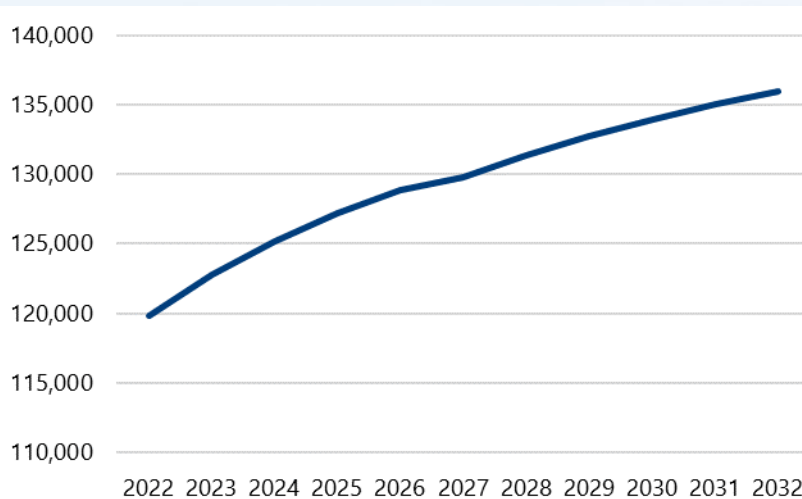


# EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

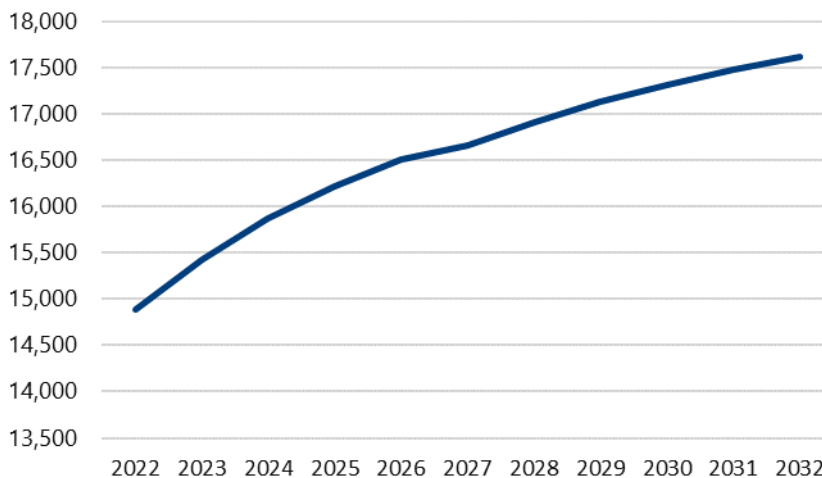
|                                 | Baraga County | Upper Peninsula |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2022                            | 3,064         | 119,805         |
| 2032                            | 3,483         | 136,005         |
| Change                          | 419           | 16,200          |
| Percent Change                  | 14%           | 14%             |
| Average Current Salaries (2021) | \$61,505      | \$58,656        |

Source: Lightcast'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 Baraga 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 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:

The provided data indicates that between 2022 and 2032, Baraga County's population is expected to experience an increase from 3,064 to 3,483, signifying a growth of 419 individuals or a 14% change. In comparison, the Upper Peninsula is expected to witness a larger population increase, rising from 119,805 to 136,005, reflecting a change of 16,200 individuals or a 14% increase. Moreover, the average current salaries in 2022 were \$61,505 for Baraga County, slightly higher than the Upper Peninsula at \$58,656. For Baraga County, this marks a \$2,656 increase from the previous years, while the Upper Peninsula saw a \$607 increase.

# 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:

Similar counties' economic health trends can be used to assess the economic vitality of the region.

## What it means:

From 2021 to 2022, Baraga County experienced an increase of 63 jobs, signifying a 2% growth, while Luce County exhibited a 3% increase with the addition of 53 new jobs. Montmorency County and Alcona County also added 53 and 100 jobs respectively, contributing to 2% and 5% boosts in employment.

Looking ahead to the next decade, Baraga County is projected to witness an additional 419 jobs, marking a 14% growth. This growth is anticipated in sectors such as Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Finance and Insurance.

## Employment Change 2021-2022

| County             | Change in Jobs | Percent Change |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Baraga County      | 63             | 2%             |
| Luce County        | 53             | 3%             |
| Oscoda County      | 101            | 6%             |
| Montmorency County | 53             | 2%             |
| Alcona County      | 100            | 5%             |

## Employment Change 2022-2032

| County             | Change in Jobs | Percent Change |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Baraga County      | 419            | 14%            |
| Luce County        | 248            | 13%            |
| Oscoda County      | 386            | 22%            |
| Montmorency County | 640            | 27%            |
| Alcona County      | 661            | 30%            |

Source: Lightcast'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

## 2022 Baraga County Real Estate Sales

|                       | Quantity Sold | Average Sale | Median Sale | Quantity Active |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Residential           | 82            | 155,767      | 131,250     | 103             |
| Vacant Land           | 96            | 75,145       | 52,500      | 147             |
| Commercial/Industrial | 7             | 204,357      | 99,500      | 18              |
| Multifamily           | 1             | 120,000      | 120,000     | 4               |
| All Classes           | 186           | 115,792      | -----       | 272             |

## 2021 Baraga County Real Estate Sales

|                       | Quantity Sold | Average Sale | Median Sale | Quantity Active |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Residential           | 112           | \$172,654    | \$130,250   | 159             |
| Vacant Land           | 93            | \$71,425     | \$55,000    | 201             |
| Commercial/Industrial | 8             | \$176,937    | \$142,500   | 31              |
| Multifamily           | 0             | \$0          | \$0         | 3               |
| All Classes           | 213           | \$128,616    | -----       | 394             |

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:

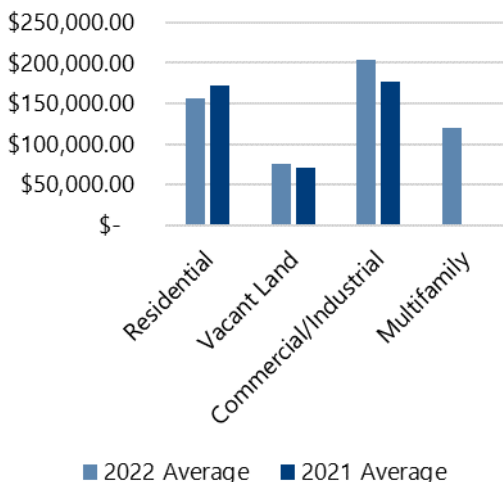
Within the area, real estate price trends and the number of sold properties over time is a status indicator of economic health. If property prices and numbers sold are increasing, the real estate market competition is positive because more families and individuals are moving to the region and contributing to the local tax base.

### What it means:

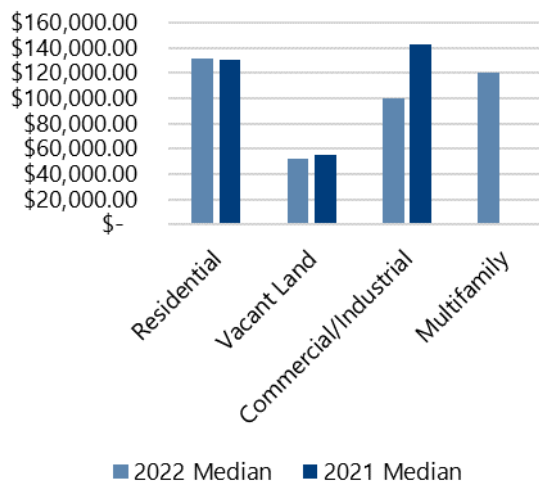
In 2022, there was a decline in the overall quantity of properties sold compared to the previous year, with 186 properties being sold across all classes. This marked a decrease of around 12.6% from the 213 properties that were sold in 2021. The residential segment experienced a significant reduction in the number of sales, dropping from 112 to 82 properties sold, indicating a decrease of approximately 26.8%. Similarly, the vacant land and commercial/industrial categories also witnessed decreased sales volumes by 3.2% and 12.5%, respectively. However, the average sale price across all classes in 2022 was \$115,792, showcasing a decrease of approximately 10% from the

2021 average of \$128,616.

### 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:

An educated job force attracts new businesses to the area and shows how the regional economy is developing.

## What it means:

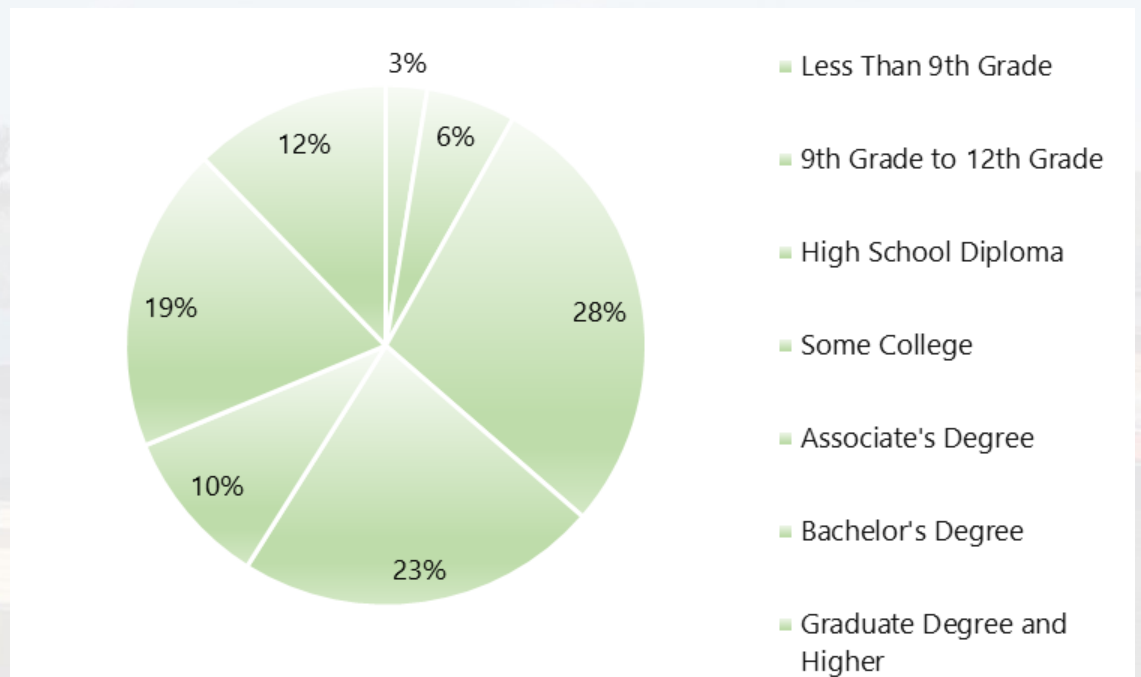
In Baraga County, 9% of residents possess a Bachelor's Degree, 12% below the national average, and 11% hold an Associates' Degree, 2% above the national average.

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

| Education                  | % of Population | Population |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Less Than 9th Grade        | 3%              | 147        |
| 9th Grade to 12th Grade    | 6%              | 384        |
| High School Diploma        | 40%             | 2,489      |
| Some College               | 25%             | 1,553      |
| Associate's Degree         | 11%             | 702        |
| Bachelor's Degree          | 9%              | 572        |
| Graduate Degree and Higher | 6%              | 352        |

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

## Percentage of Population Education Levels





# COMMUTING MAP

| County             | Inbound Commuters | Outbound Commuters | Net Commuters |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Houghton County    | 540               | 382                | 158           |
| Marquette County   | 264               | 236                | 29            |
| Ontonagon County   | 96                | 18                 | 79            |
| Gogebic County     | 38                | 6                  | 29            |
| Iron County        | 22                | 21                 | 0             |
| Dickinson County   | 20                | 49                 | -29           |
| Menominee County   | 11                | 4                  | 8             |
| Delta County       | 7                 | 71                 | -64           |
| Keweenaw County    | 2                 | 0                  | 2             |
| Alger County       | 4                 | 3                  | 1             |
| Schoolcraft County | 2                 | 2                  | 0             |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>1,007</b>      | <b>793</b>         | <b>213</b>    |

## What it is:

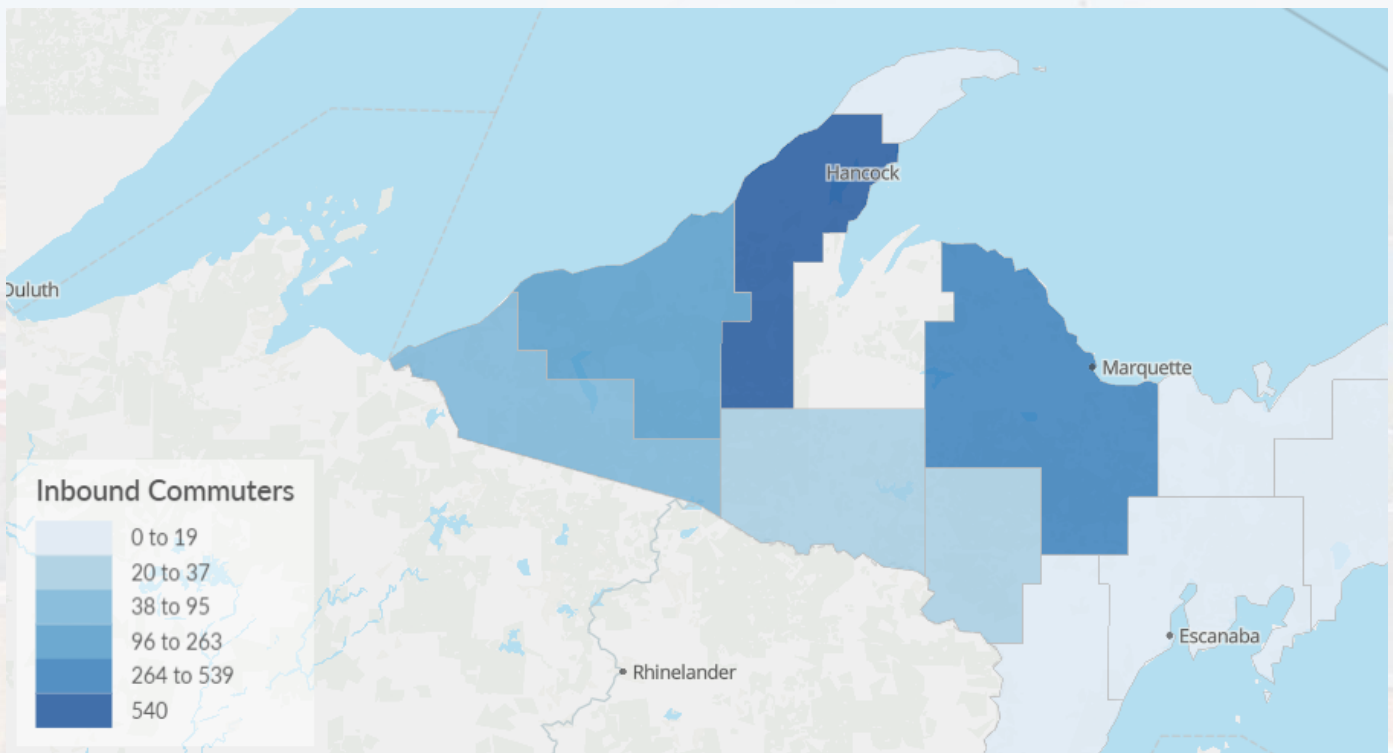
The number of inbound, outbound, and net commuters from Baraga County.

## Why it matters:

Commuting patterns are crucial to planning for improvements to road and highway infrastructure. They also help show where the workforce is commuting from.

## What it means:

Based off of 2022 data, Baraga County saw 1,007 inbound commuters from several counties across the Upper Peninsula. The largest amount of inbound and outbound commuters are coming from Houghton County. Overall, Baraga County saw more inbound commuters in 2022 with a total of 213 net commuters.





25

YEARS

**LAKE SUPERIOR  
COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP**