

# Connecting the Dots...

# Education, Workforce, and the Economy

ISLAND INSTITUTE

WORKFORCE PATHWAYS CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 7, 2021

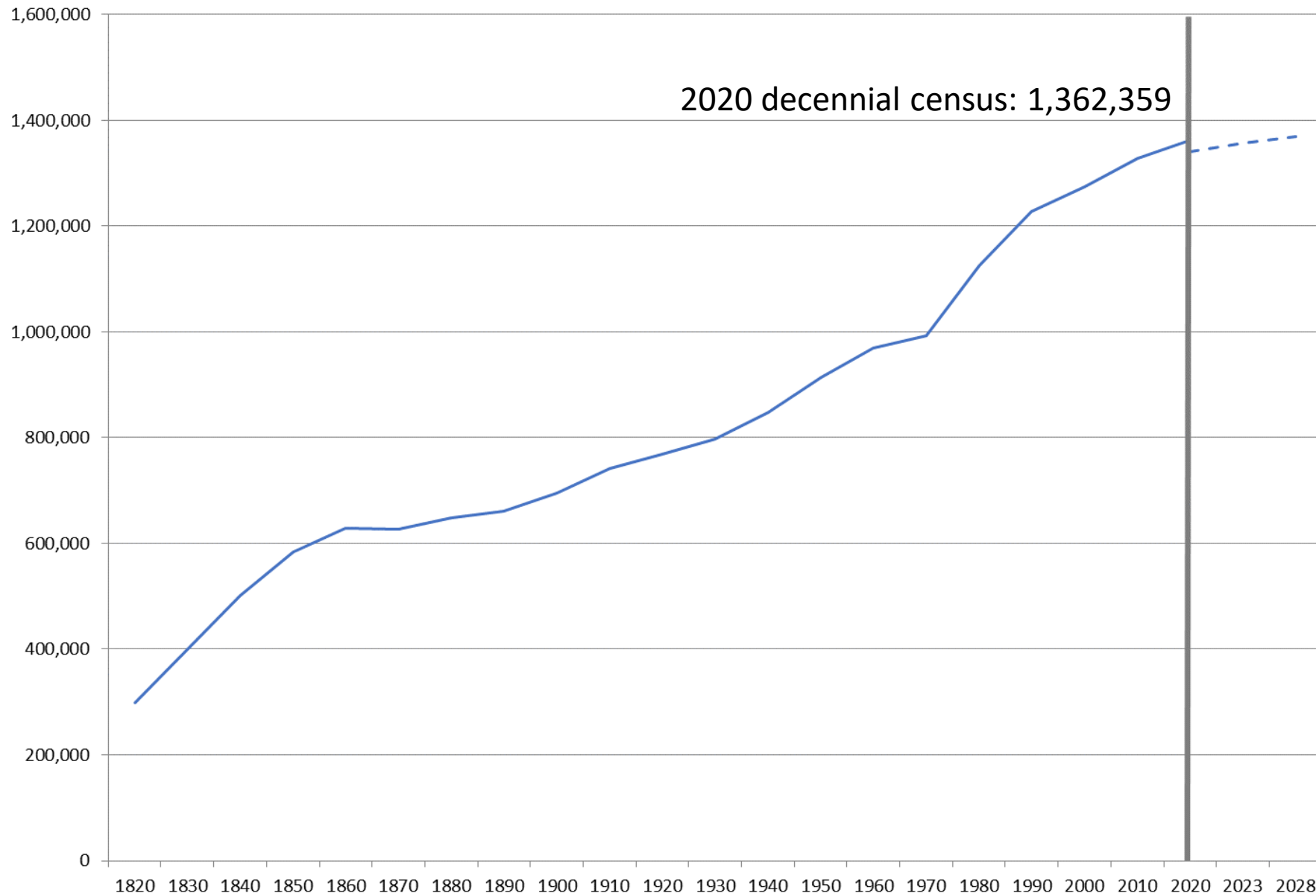
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AMANDA RECTOR

MAINE STATE ECONOMIST

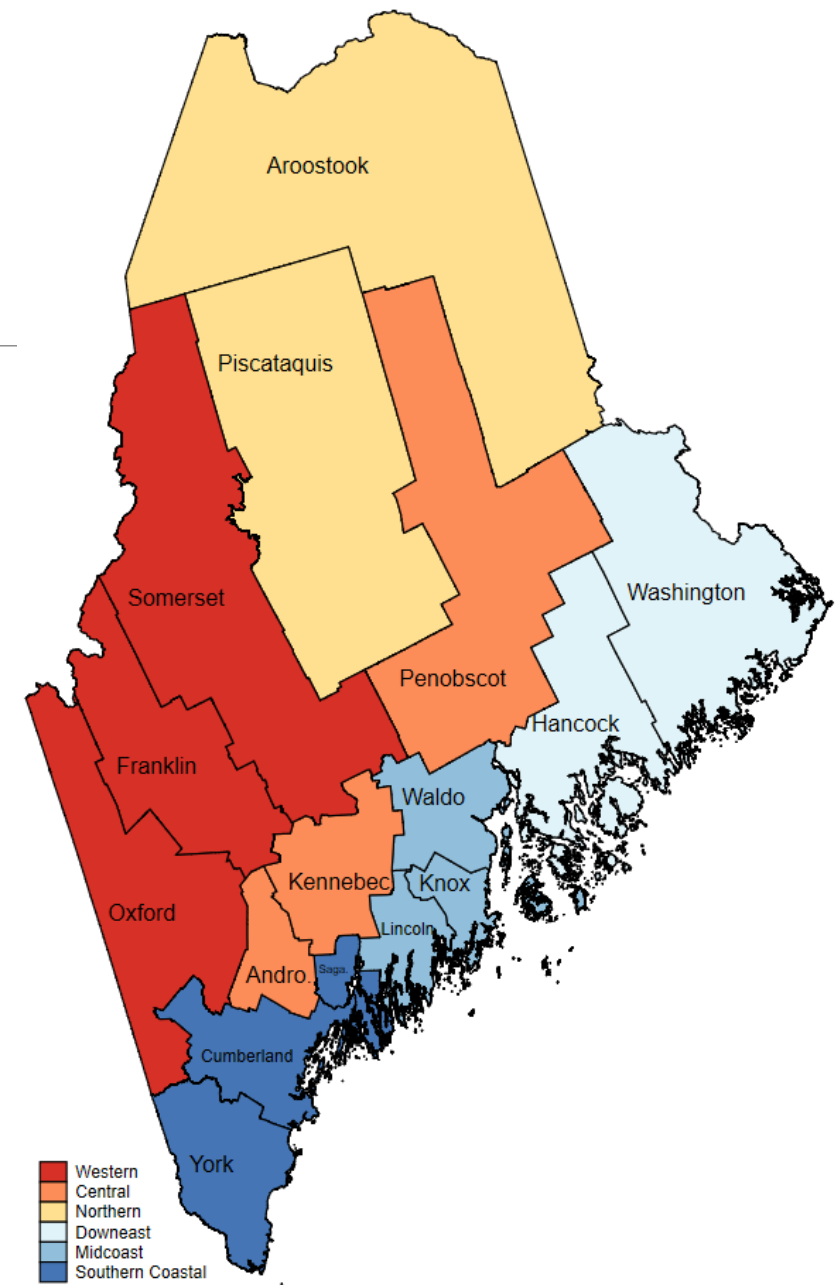
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

# Total Population, Maine

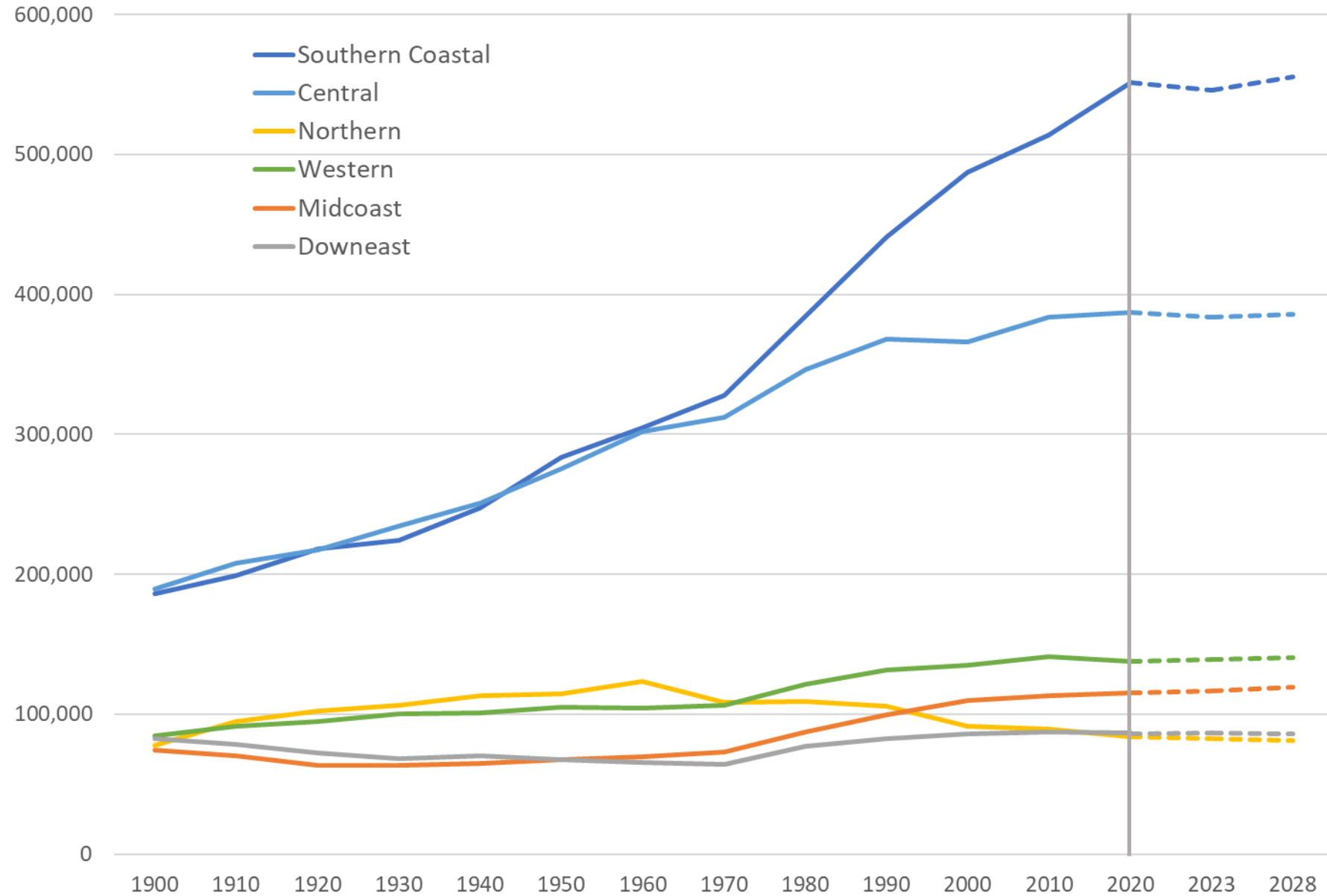


## Seven counties had their highest decennial population count in a year other than 2020

Franklin: 2010  
Oxford: 2010  
Penobscot: 2010  
Somerset: 2010  
Aroostook: 1960  
Piscataquis: 1920  
Washington: 1900



# Population by Region



# Maine: a demographic snapshot

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2020 Decennial Population: 1,362,359

- 42<sup>nd</sup> largest in U.S.

2010 – 2020 Population Change: +2.6%

- 42<sup>nd</sup> among U.S. states (ahead of WV, MS, IL, CT, MI, OH, WY, PA)

2019 Median age: 45.0 years

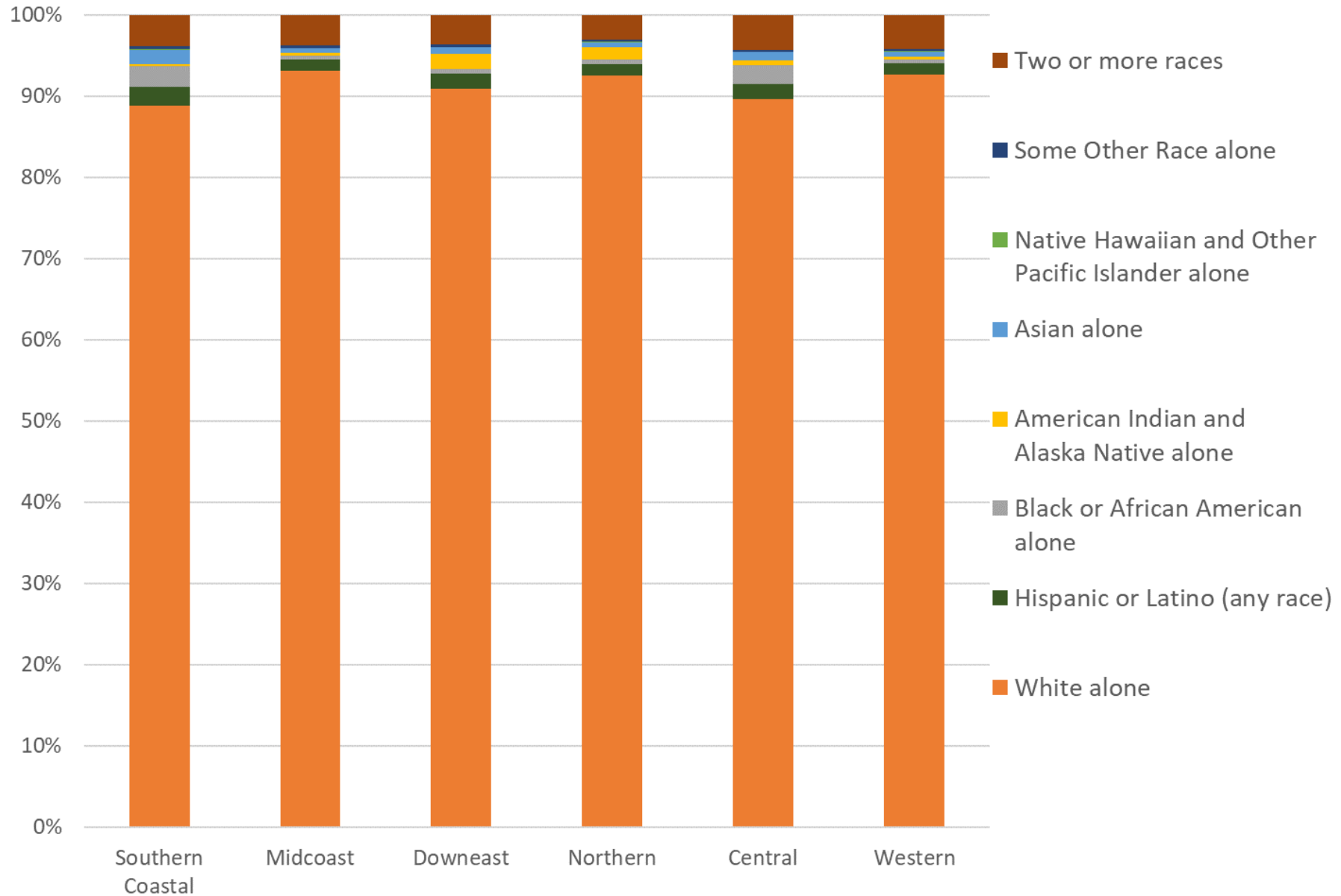
- Oldest in U.S.

9.8% Black, Indigenous, and People of Color

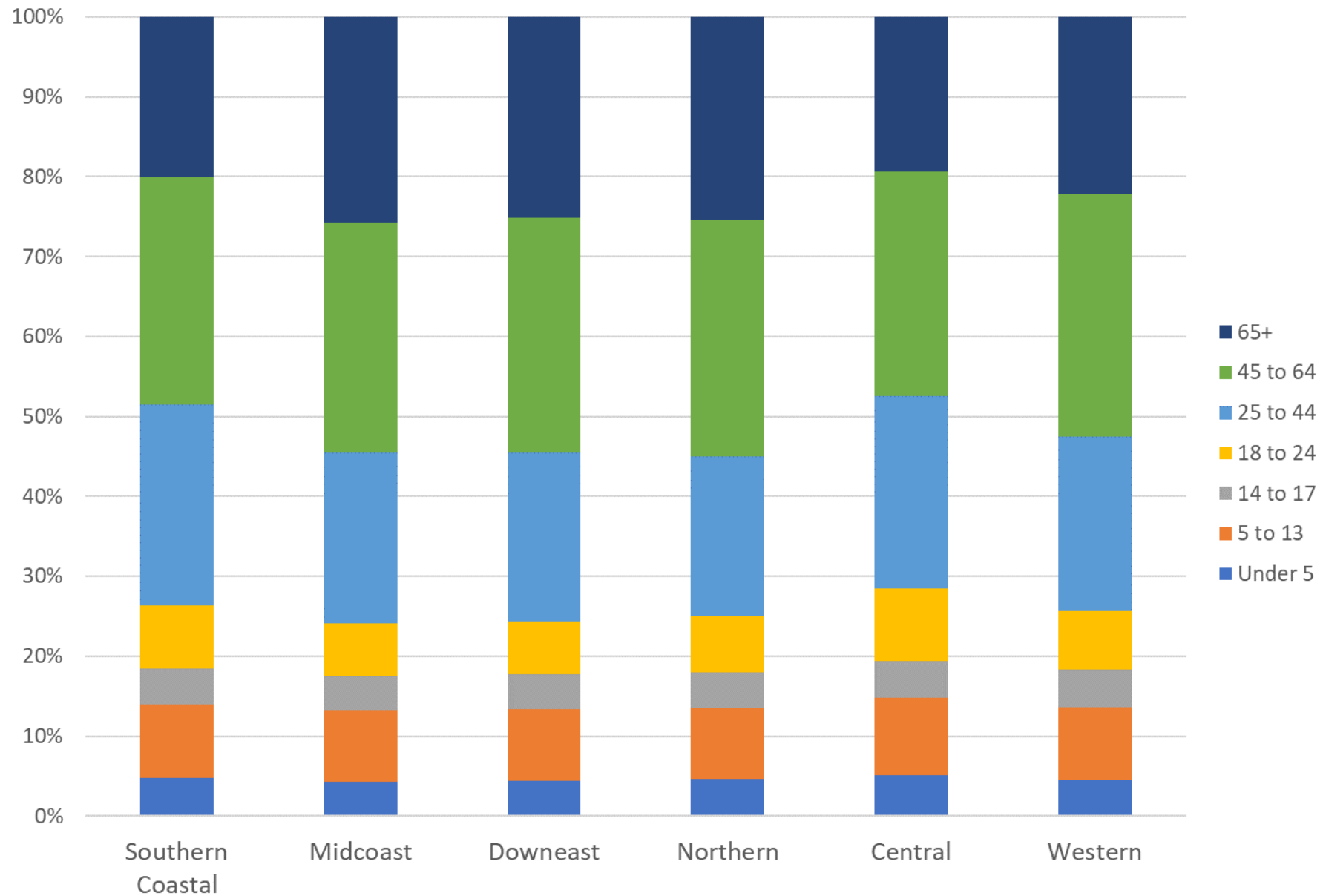
- Lowest percentage in U.S., but improved from 5.6% in 2010



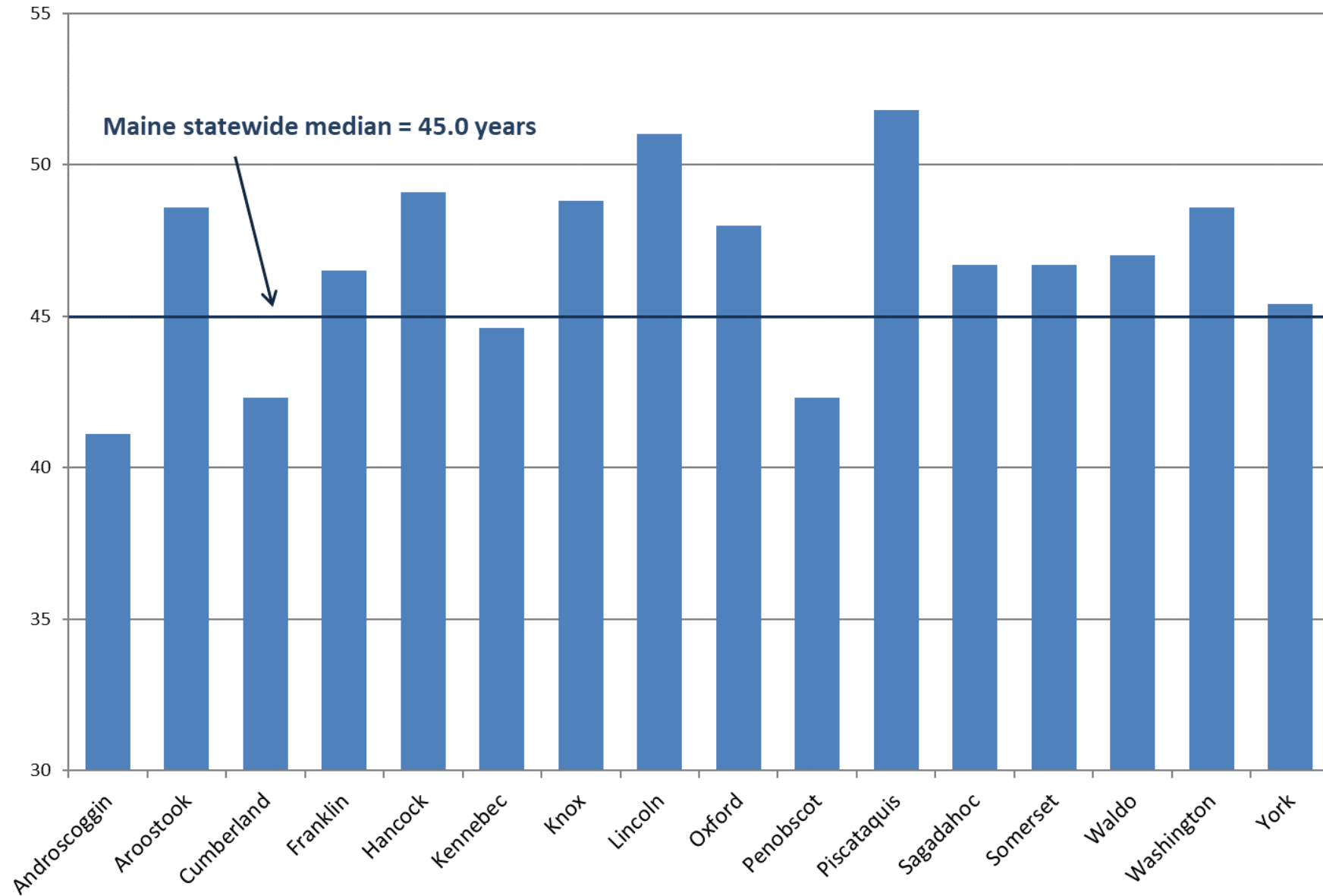
Share of 2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity



Share of 2019 Population by Age

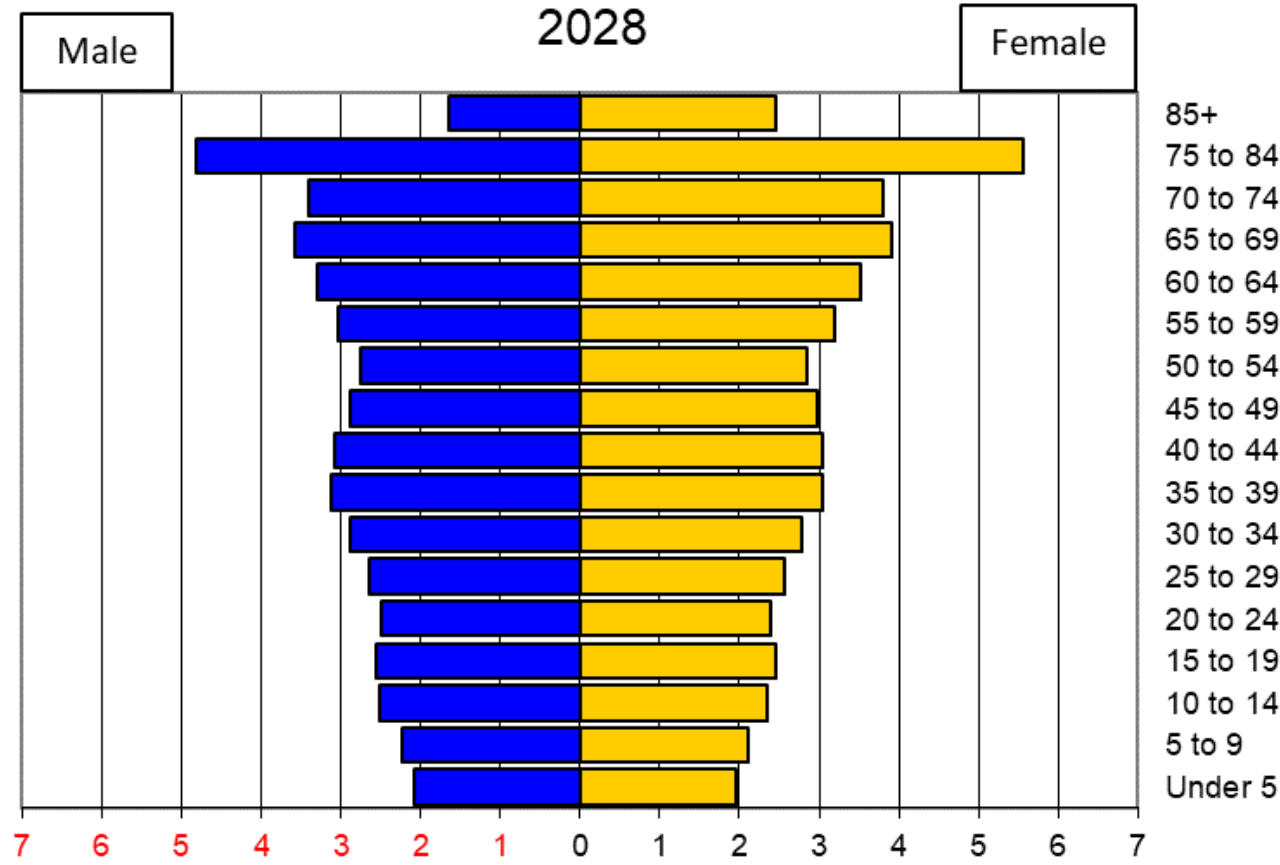


## Median Age

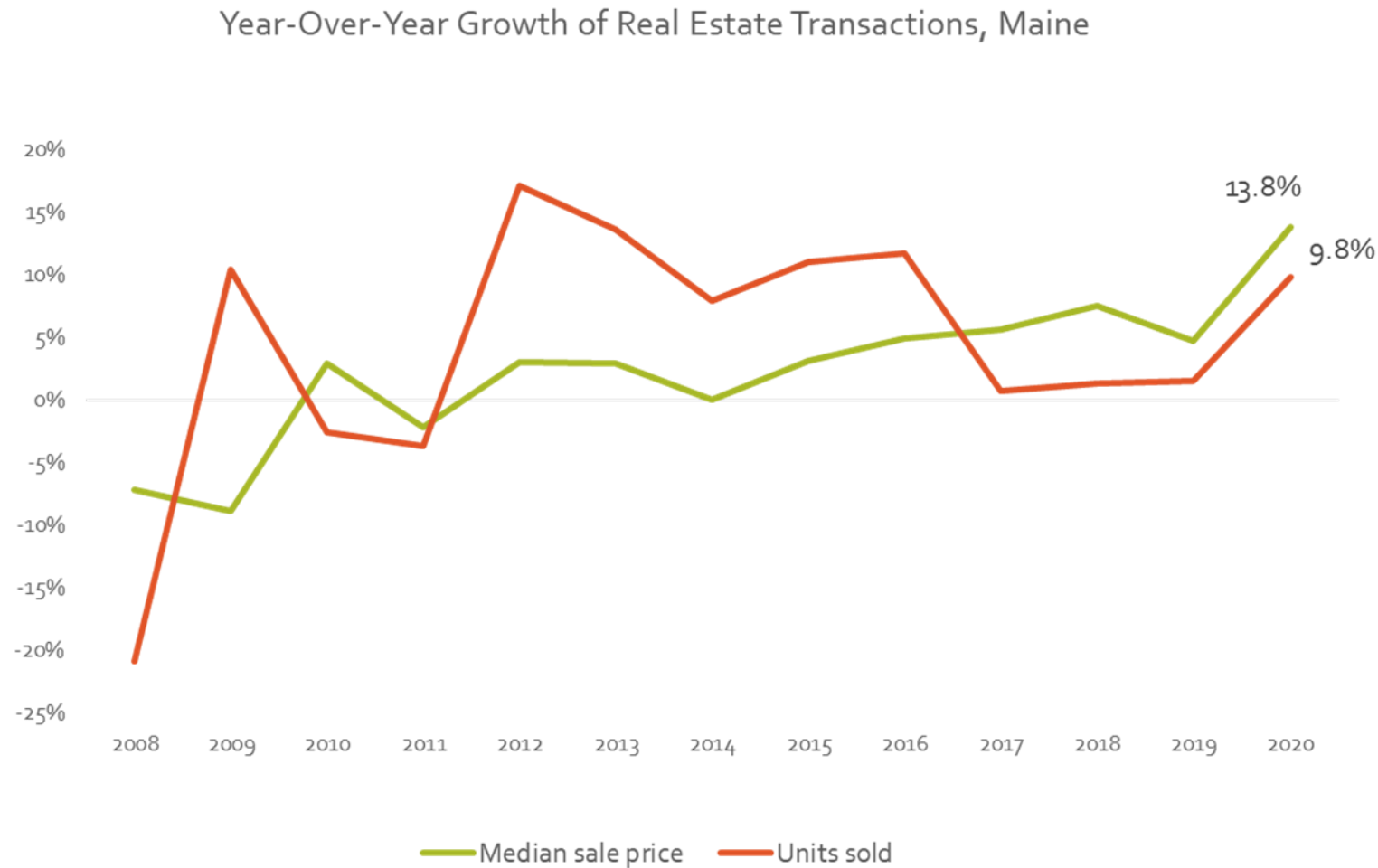




# The Baby Boom Wave



# Maine has seen an influx of home buyers from out of state during the pandemic (but who are they and how long will they stay?)

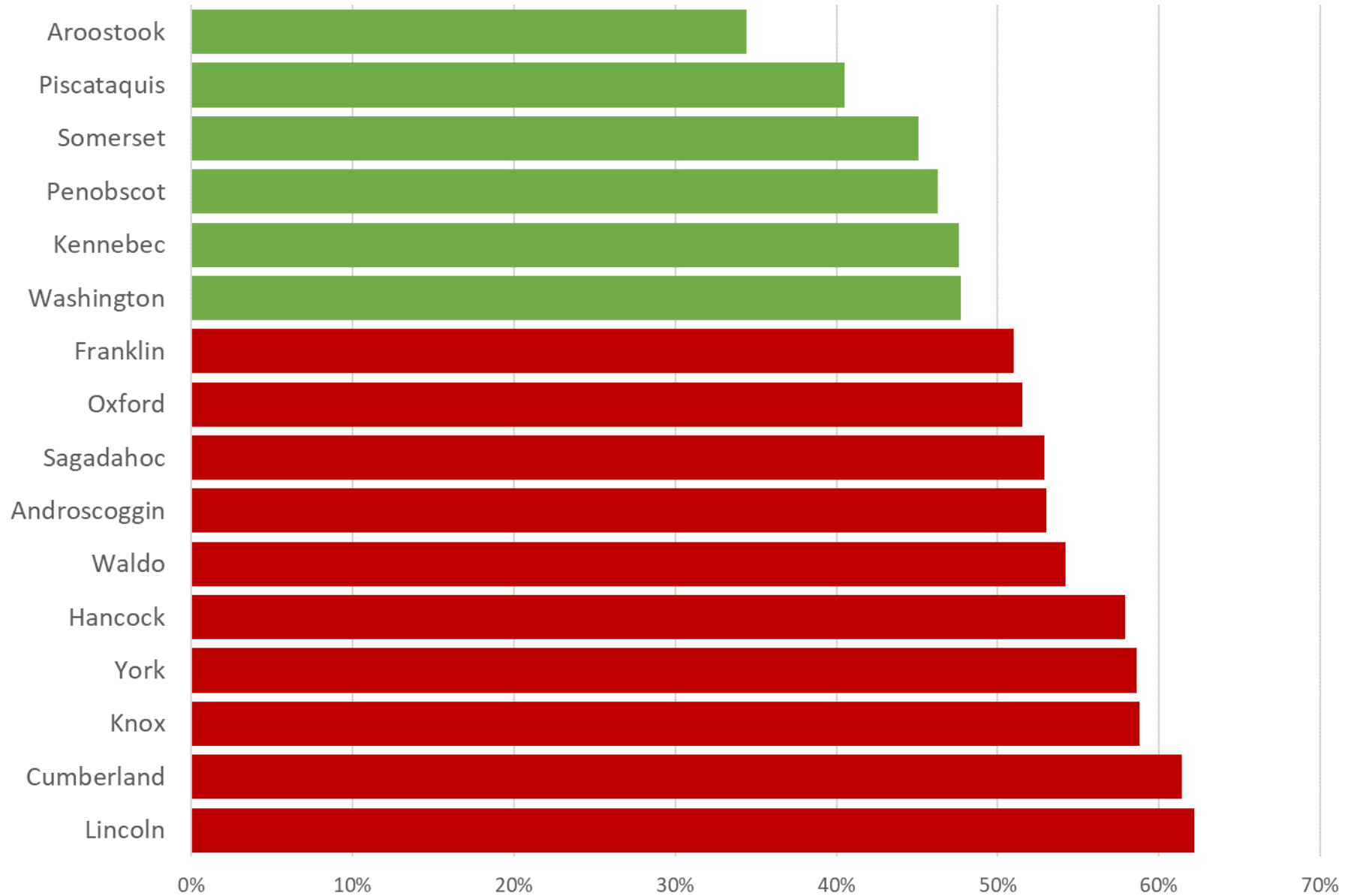


- Maine REALTORS noted in their September 2021 press release a 12% increase in single-family home sales in Jan.-Aug. 2021 vs Jan.-Aug. 2020 along with a 14.8% increase in the median sales price in August 2021 compared to August 2020
- Out-of-state buyers normally represent about 1/4 of sales; in late 2020 they represented about 1/3 of sales

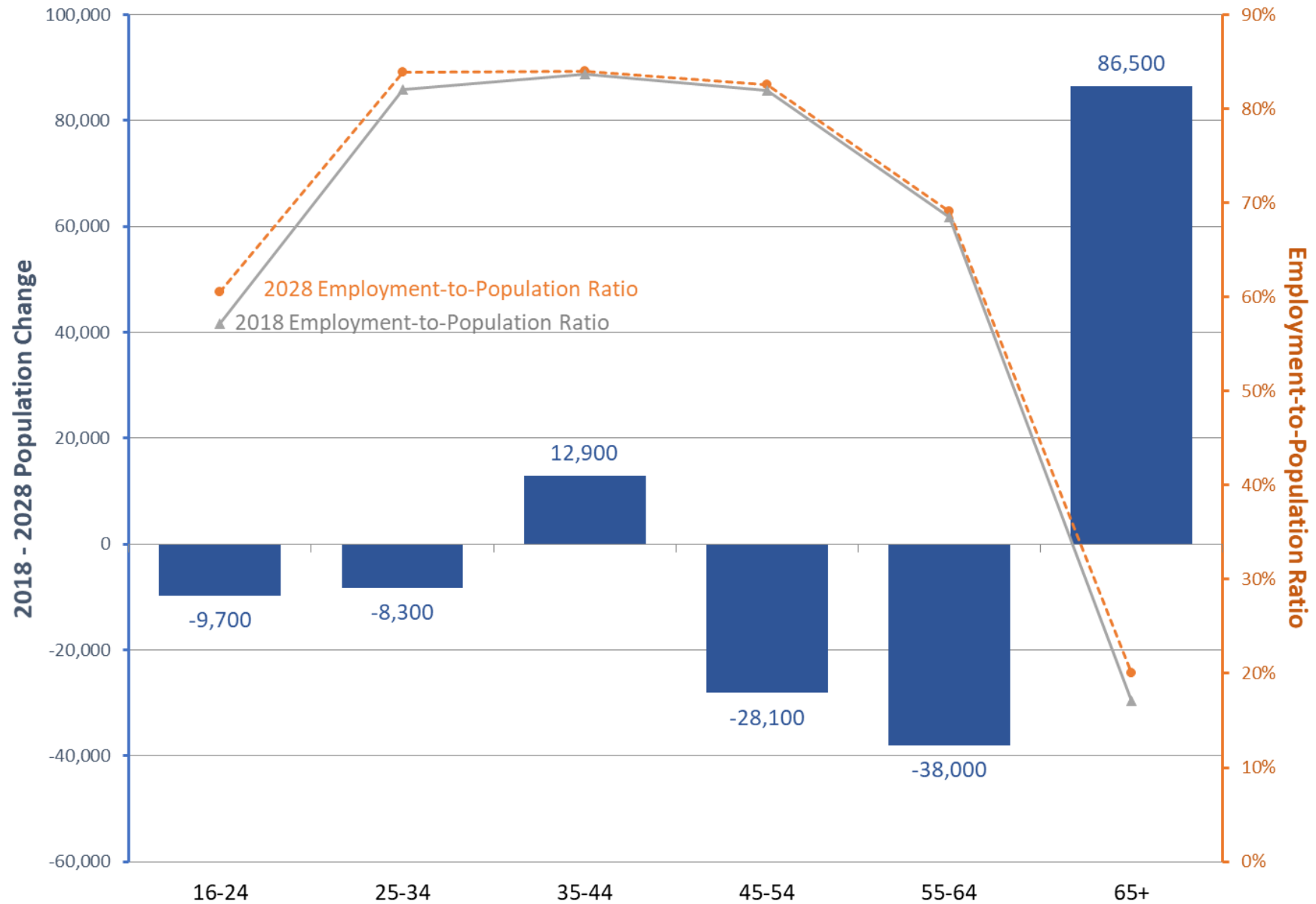
## June-August 2021 compared to June-August 2020

Geography	No. of Units Sold	One Year Change (units)	Median Sale Price	One Year Change (Price)
Androscoggin	409	10.84%	\$250,000	15.41%
Aroostook	285	8.37%	\$130,000	20.37%
Cumberland	1277	2.74%	\$451,000	20.27%
Franklin	179	24.31%	\$225,000	15.83%
Hancock	293	7.72%	\$310,000	26.27%
Kennebec	543	-8.28%	\$260,000	24.40%
Knox	227	17.62%	\$355,000	39.22%
Lincoln	192	-5.88%	\$360,000	27.50%
Oxford	300	4.53%	\$267,000	36.92%
Penobscot	625	3.14%	\$209,000	17.42%
Piscataquis	104	-28.77%	\$172,500	16.95%
Sagadahoc	135	7.14%	\$355,000	28.88%
Somerset	208	-11.11%	\$182,250	22.77%
Waldo	188	2.73%	\$274,450	25.89%
Washington	175	19.05%	\$160,000	1.27%
York	892	-8.51%	\$400,000	18.04%
<b>Maine</b>	6,032	0.80%	\$310,250	19.90%

## Percent of Households Unable to Afford Median Home

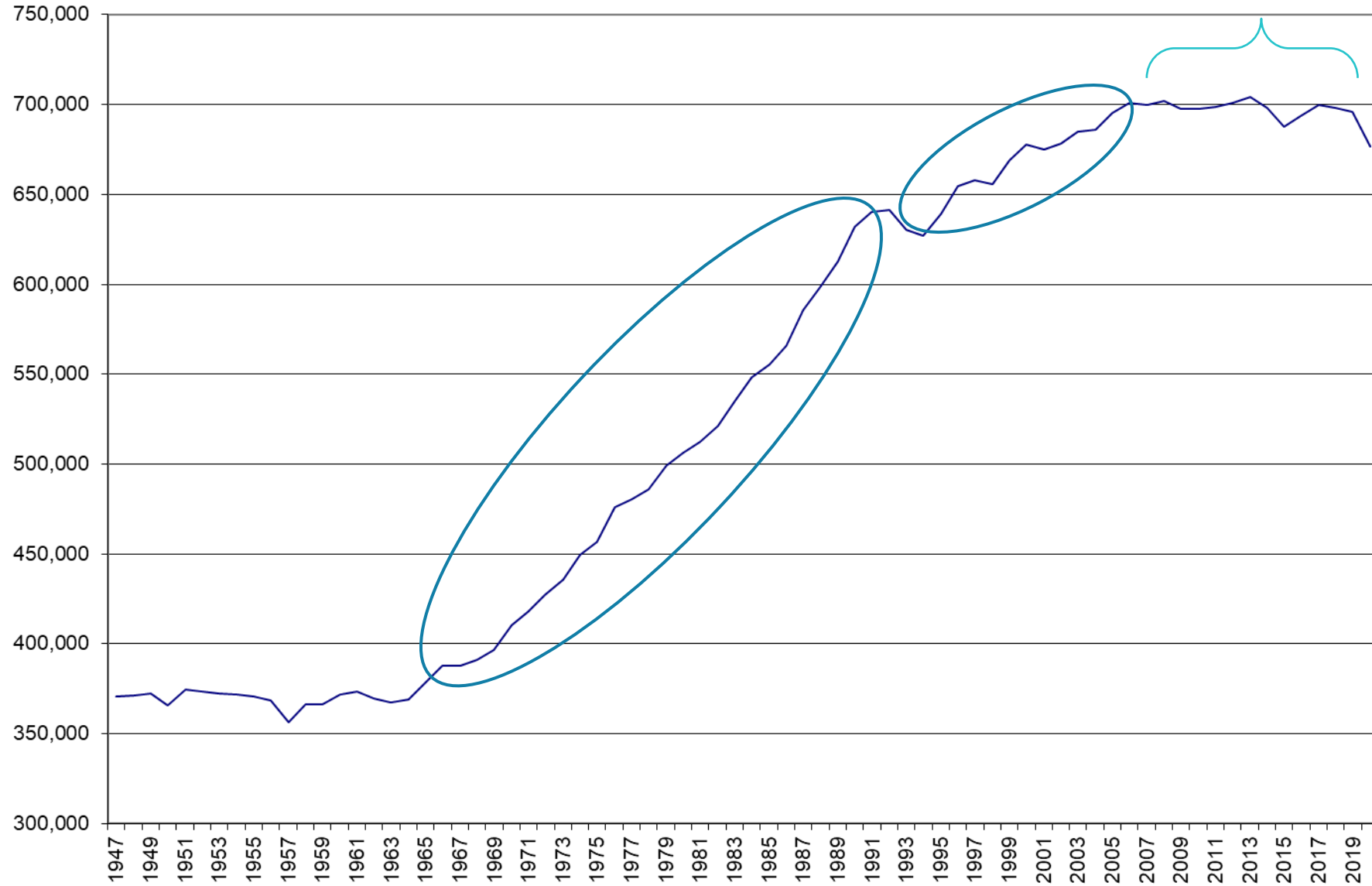


## Population and Employment-to-Population Ratio Outlook by Age

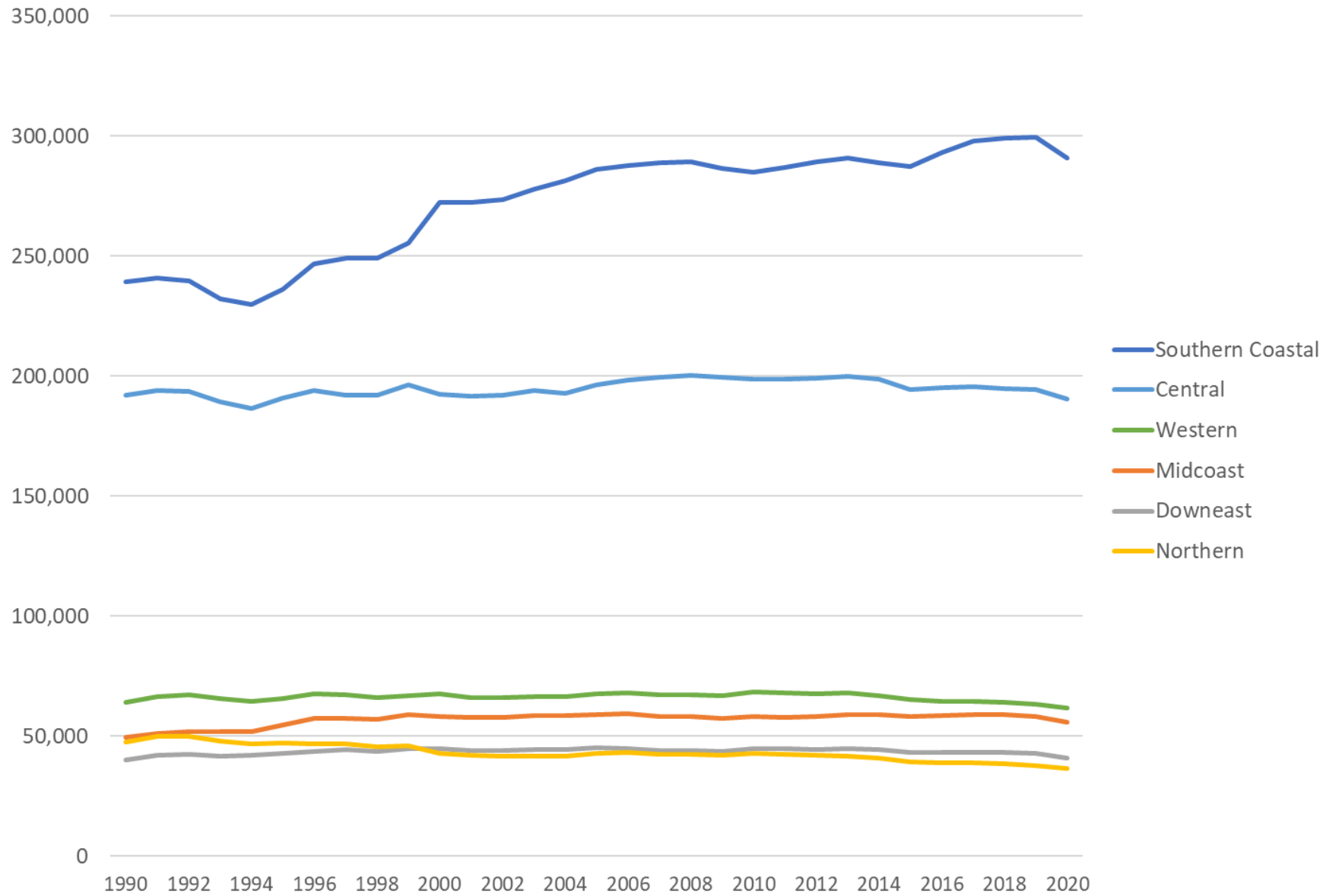


# Maine Civilian Labor Force

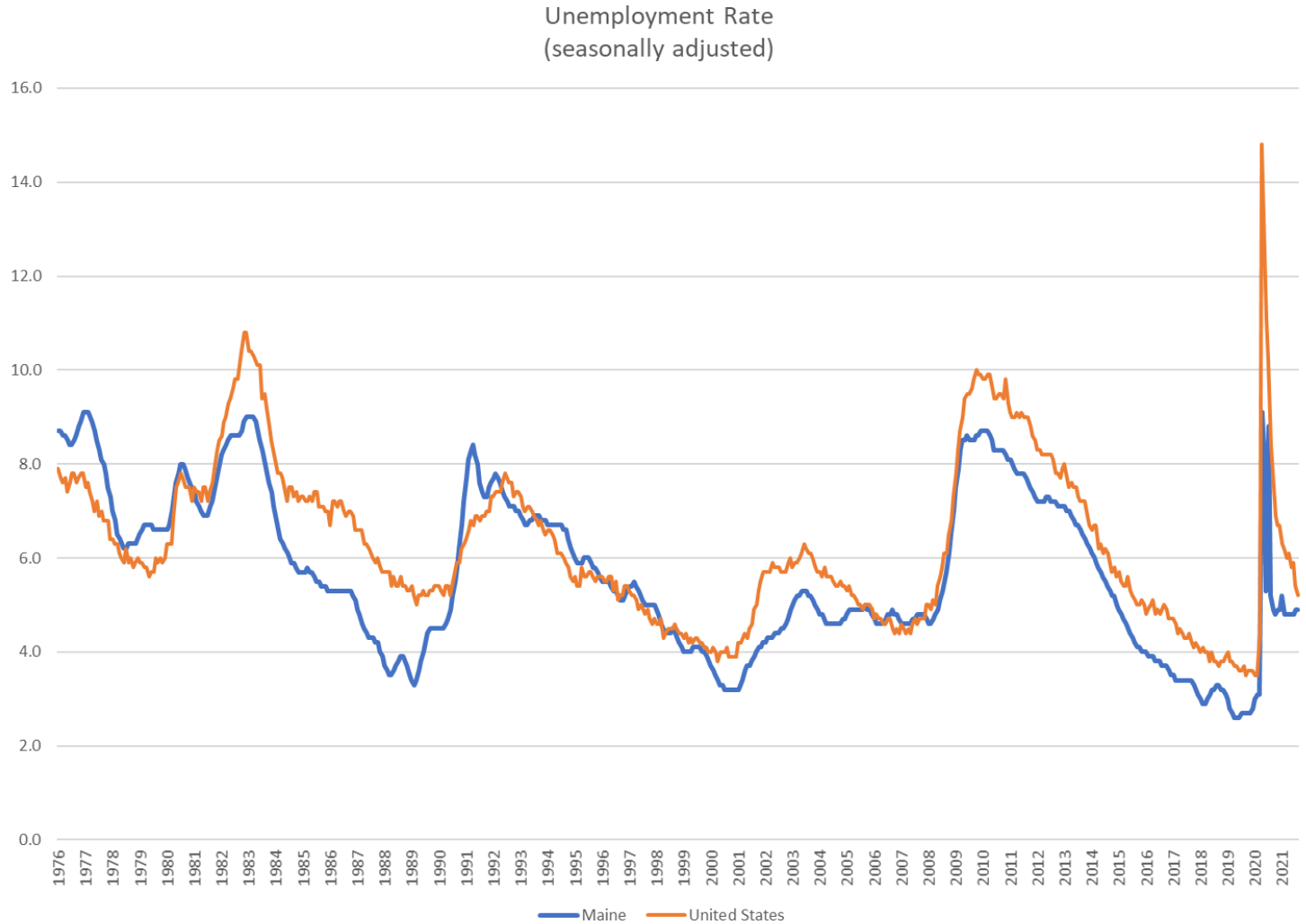
Labor force has started to trend down



## Labor Force by Region



In April 2020, Maine's official unemployment rate was 9.1% - the highest since February 1977. Even so, it underrepresented the true unemployment rate due to technical issues.



Maine's official unemployment rate in August 2021 was 4.9%, but the Maine Department of Labor estimates that if labor force participation were at Feb. 2020 levels the unemployment rate would be 8.4%



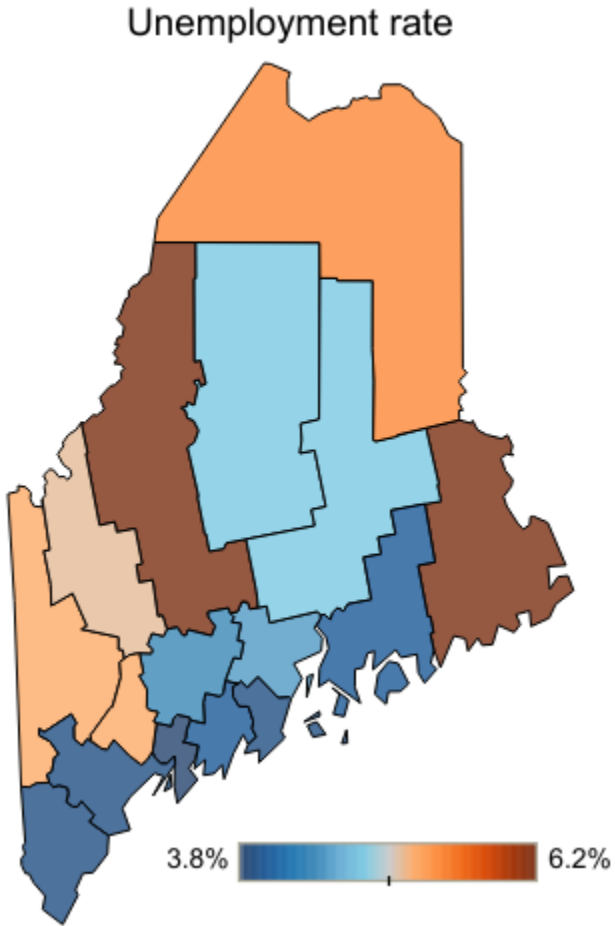
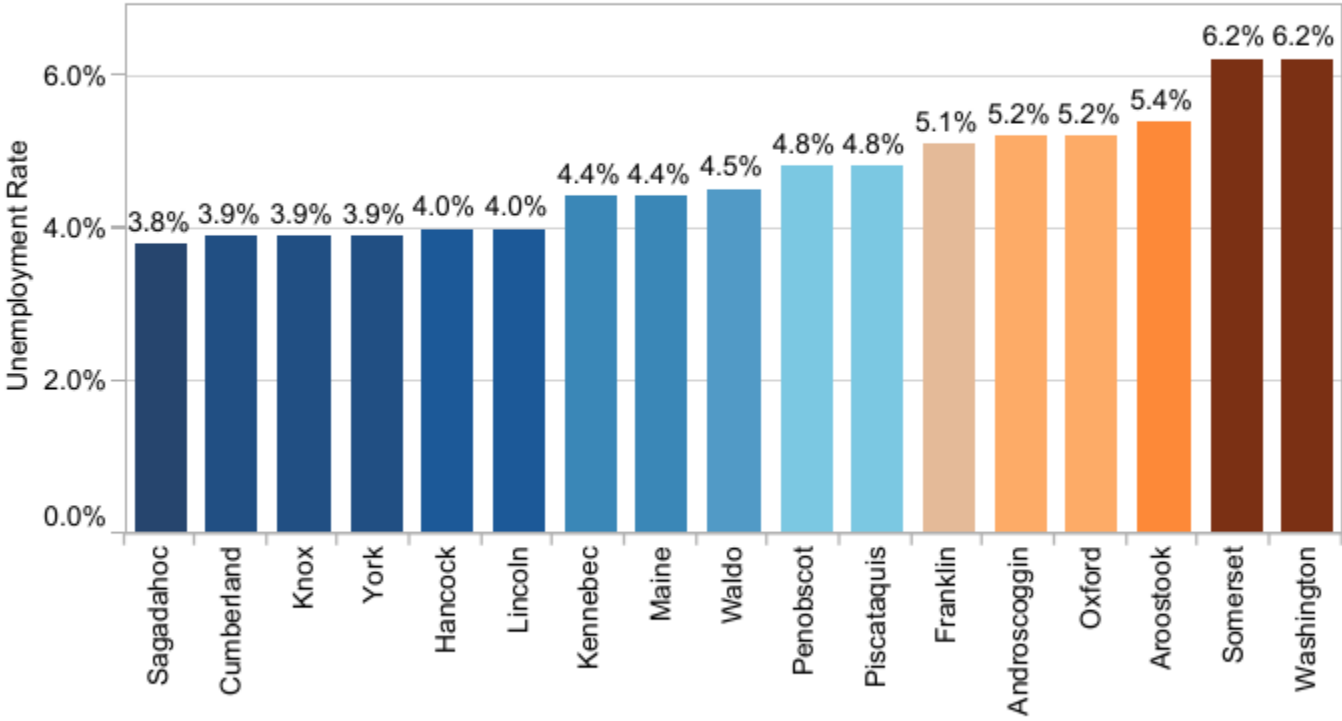
# County Rates (not seasonally adjusted)

August, 2021

- Table
- Graph

**Map/Graph Display**

- Unemployment rate
- One-year change



Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information

# Maine DOL surveyed unemployment claimants and active job seekers on barriers to return to work

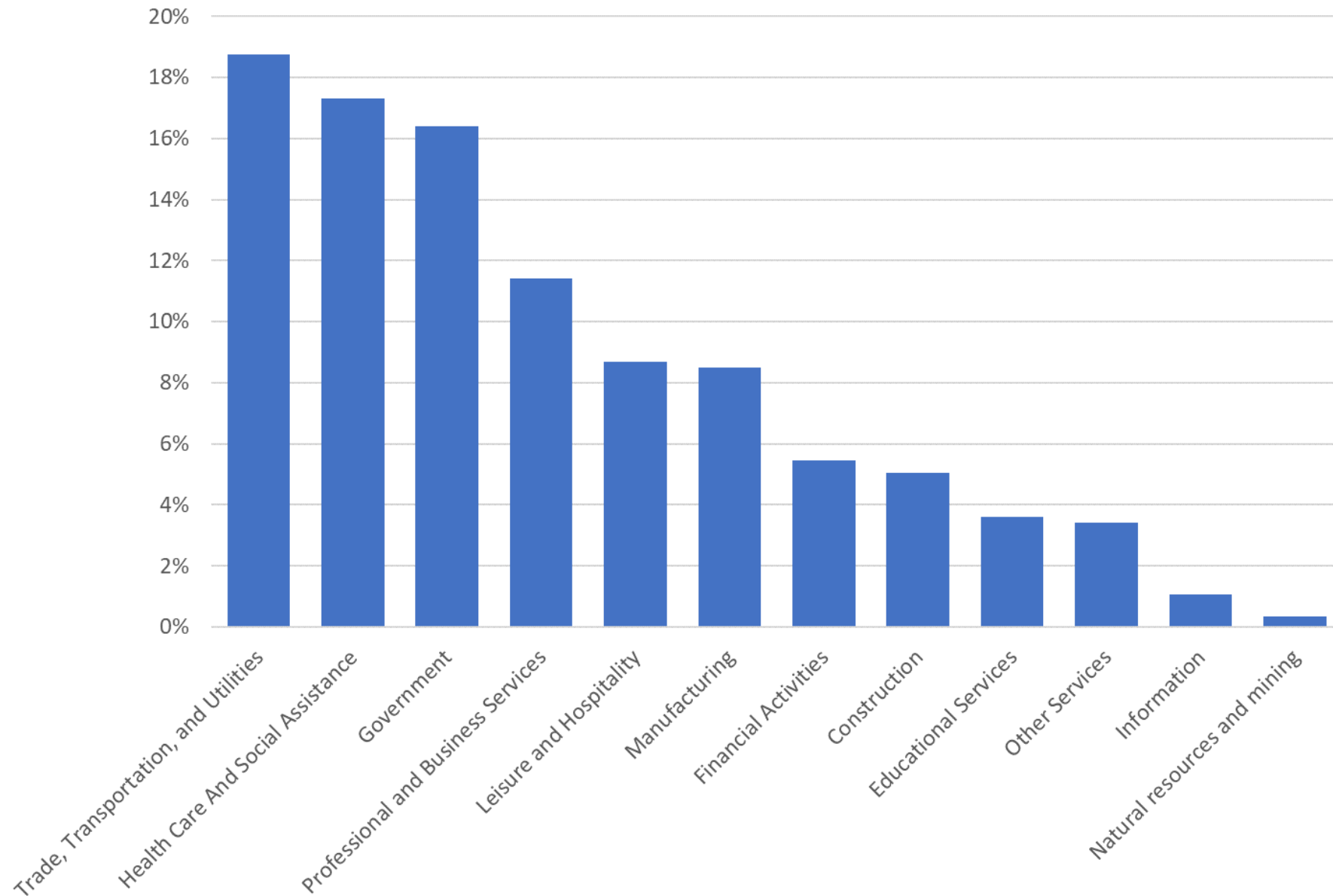
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The most commonly cited barriers were “lack of opportunities that match my skill set” and “COVID health risks or concerns”

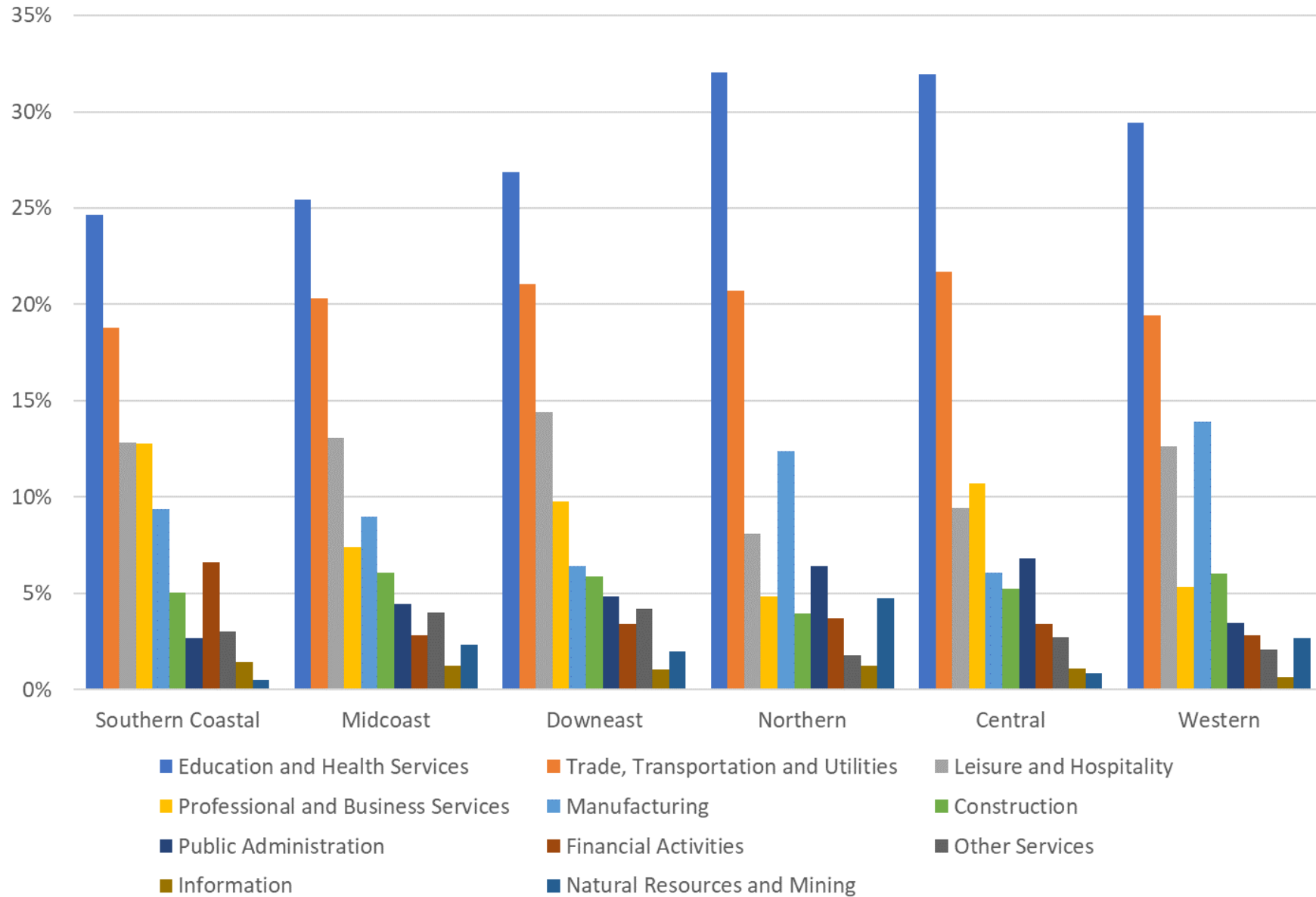
Other reasons preventing return to work were concerns about job quality, inaccessibility of opportunities, and lack of social supports such as childcare or transportation

Of those who did return to work, the most commonly cited enabling factors were that their previous employer rehired them (38%) and finding a job that matched their skillset (26%)

## Share of Maine Nonfarm Employment by Industry, 2020



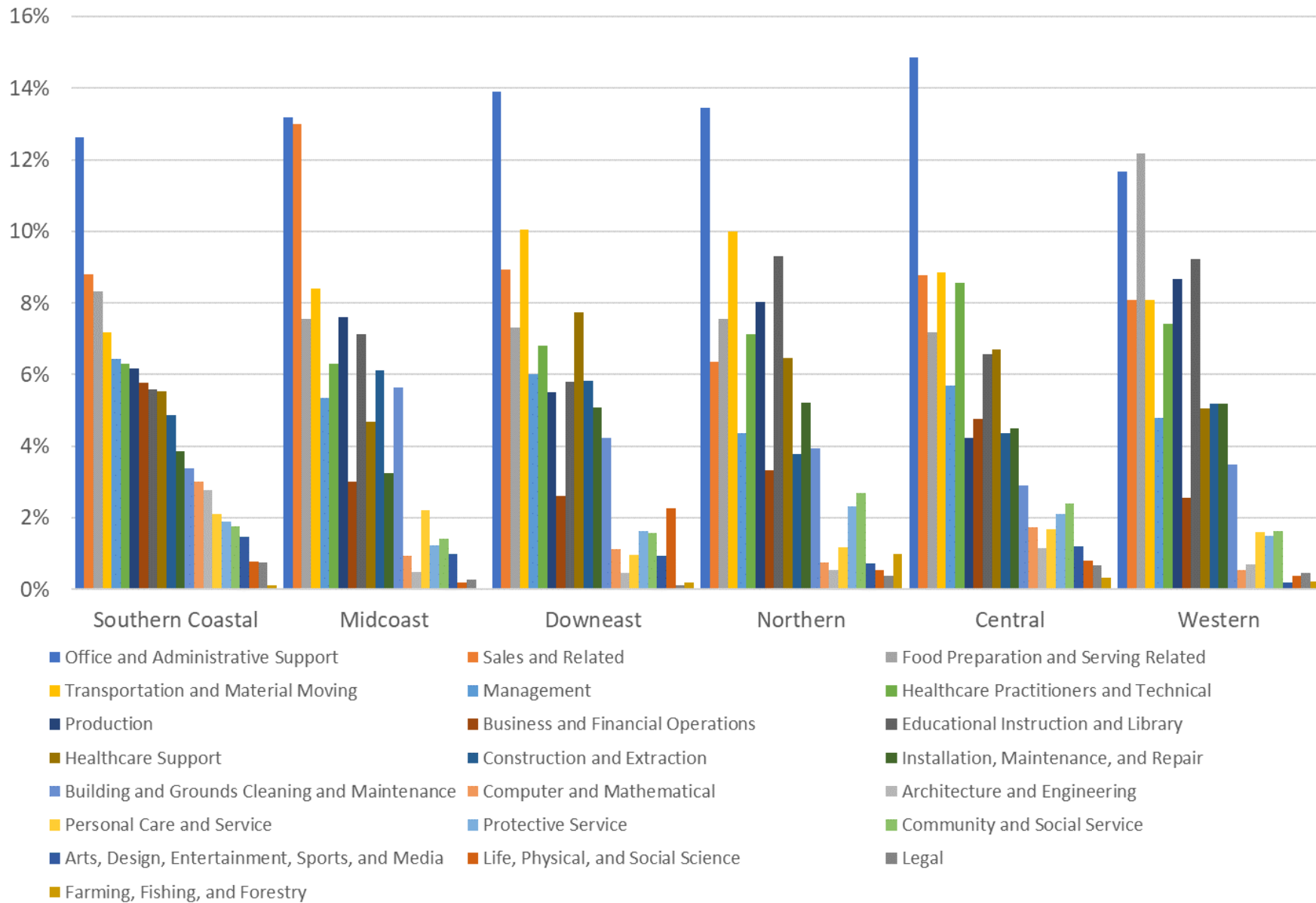
Share of 2019 Employment by Industry



# The net decrease in jobs is concentrated in low-wage sectors

	<b>Net Change in Jobs February 2020 to August 2021</b>				<b>Average Weekly Wage</b>	
					2019	2020
Professional & Business Services				600	\$1,180	\$1,270
Wholesale Trade				300	\$1,320	\$1,400
Federal Government				200	\$1,480	\$1,490
Private Educational Services				0	\$890	\$970
Other Services				0	\$680	\$760
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities				-200	\$840	\$910
Manufacturing				-400	\$1,100	\$1,190
Information				-400	\$1,100	\$1,230
Construction				-700	\$990	\$1,070
Financial Activities				-1,100	\$1,150	\$1,460
Retail Trade				-1,100	\$580	\$650
State Government				-2,000	\$960	\$1,010
Healthcare & Social Assistance				-2,500	\$960	\$1,040
Local Government				-3,200	\$800	\$870
Leisure & Hospitality				-12,400	\$450	\$480

## Share of Occupational Employment by Region



## 25 Occupations with the Largest Projected Net Job Growth in Maine

### Display

Graph

Table

### Top

25

### Education Requirement:

All

High School Diploma or Less

Some College or Associate's Degree

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

### Select Topic:

Largest Annual Openings

Largest Net Job Growth

Fastest Rate of Job Growth

Largest Net Job Loss

Fastest Rate of Job Loss

Associate's degree

Bachelor's degree

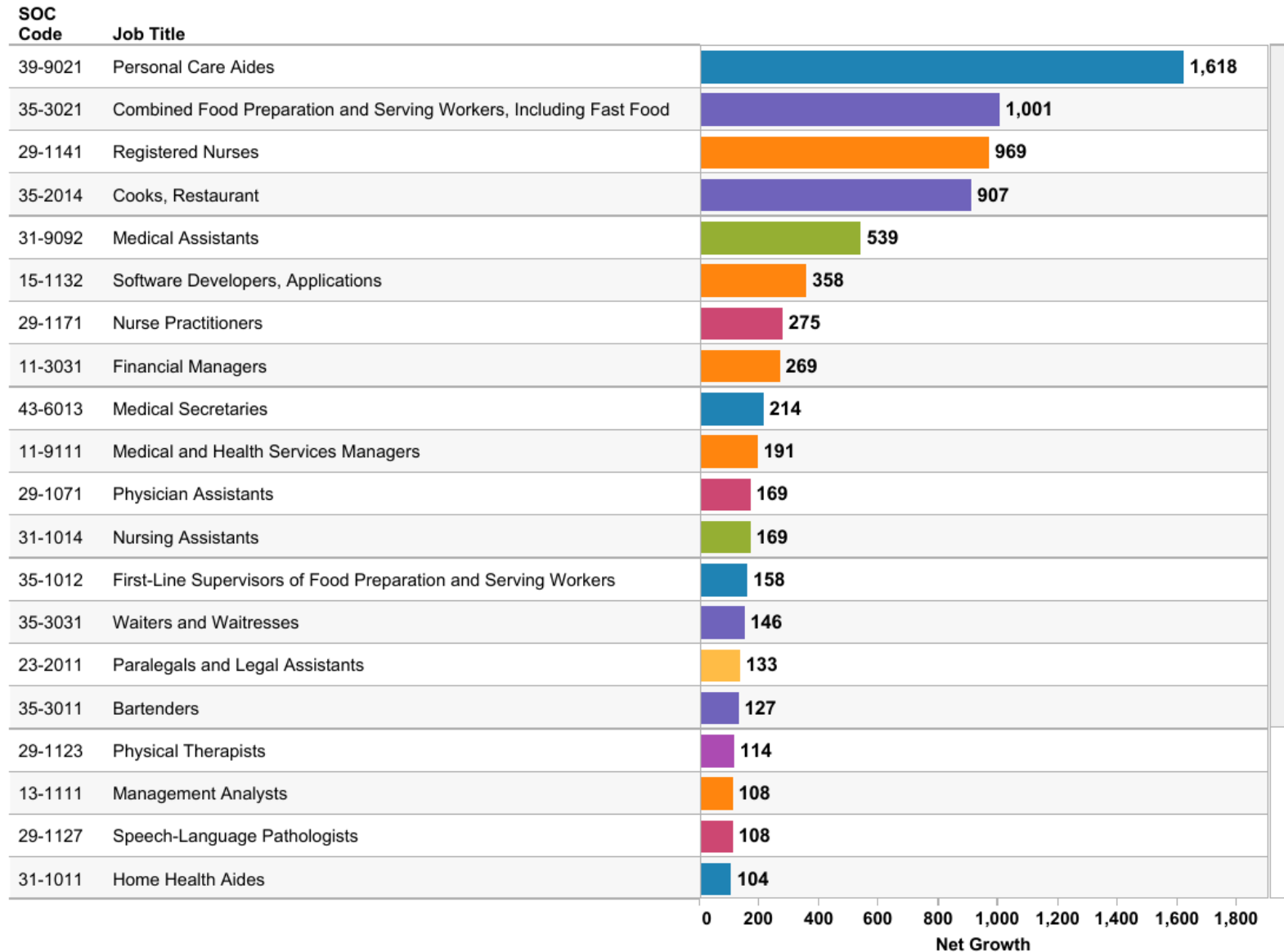
Doctoral or professional degree

High school diploma or equivalent

Master's degree

No formal educational credential

Postsecondary non-degree award



**Display**

- Graph  
 Table

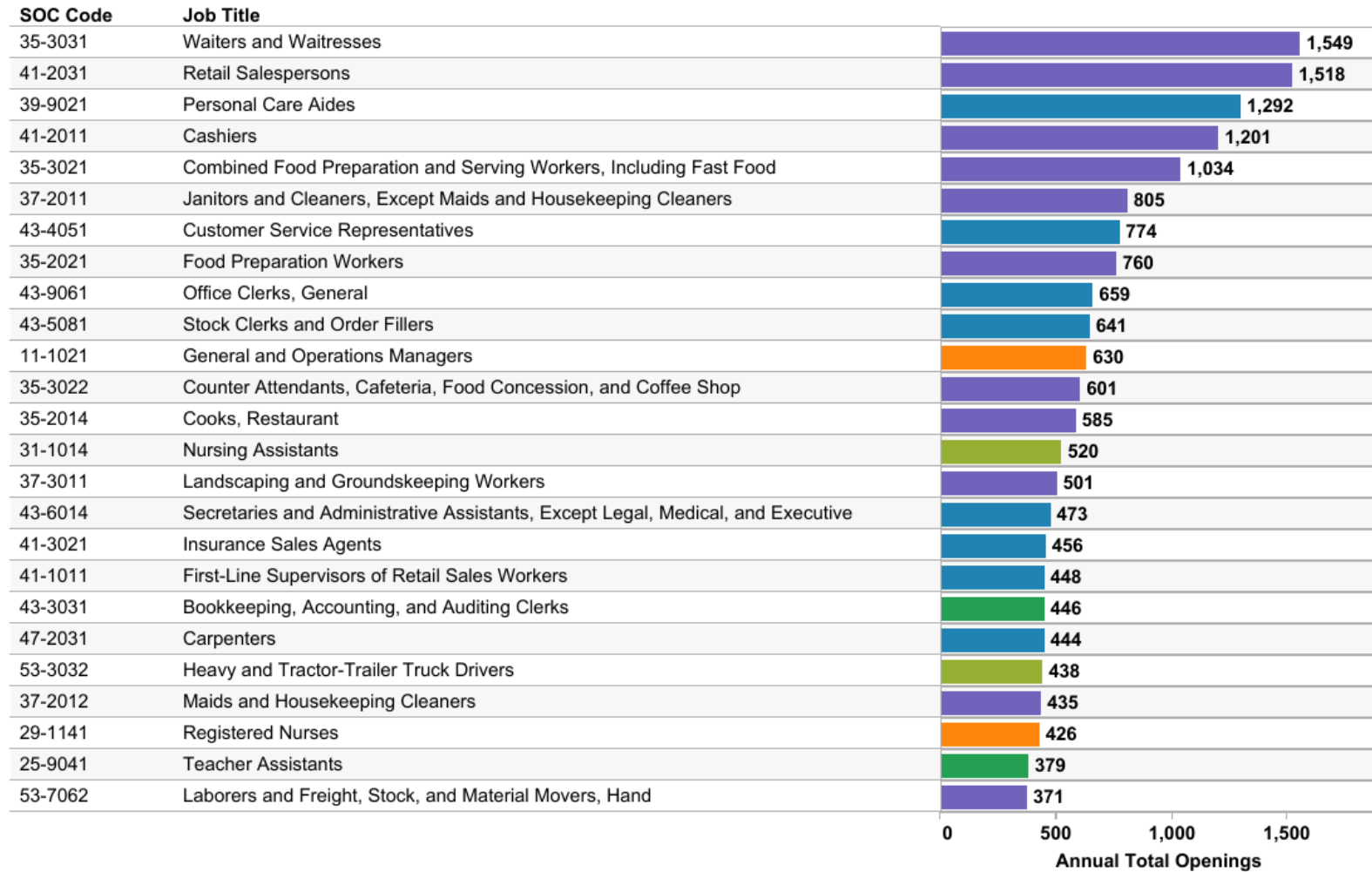
**Region**

- Coastal Counties Region  
 Central-Western Region  
 Northeast Region

**Top**  
25**Education Requirement:**

- All  
 High School Diploma or Less  
 Some College or Associate's Degree  
 Bachelor's Degree or Higher

- High school diploma or equivalent  
 Some college, no degree  
 Postsecondary non-degree award  
 Bachelor's degree  
 No formal educational credential

**25 Occupations with the Largest Projected Annual Openings by Region**



**Display**

- Graph  
 Table

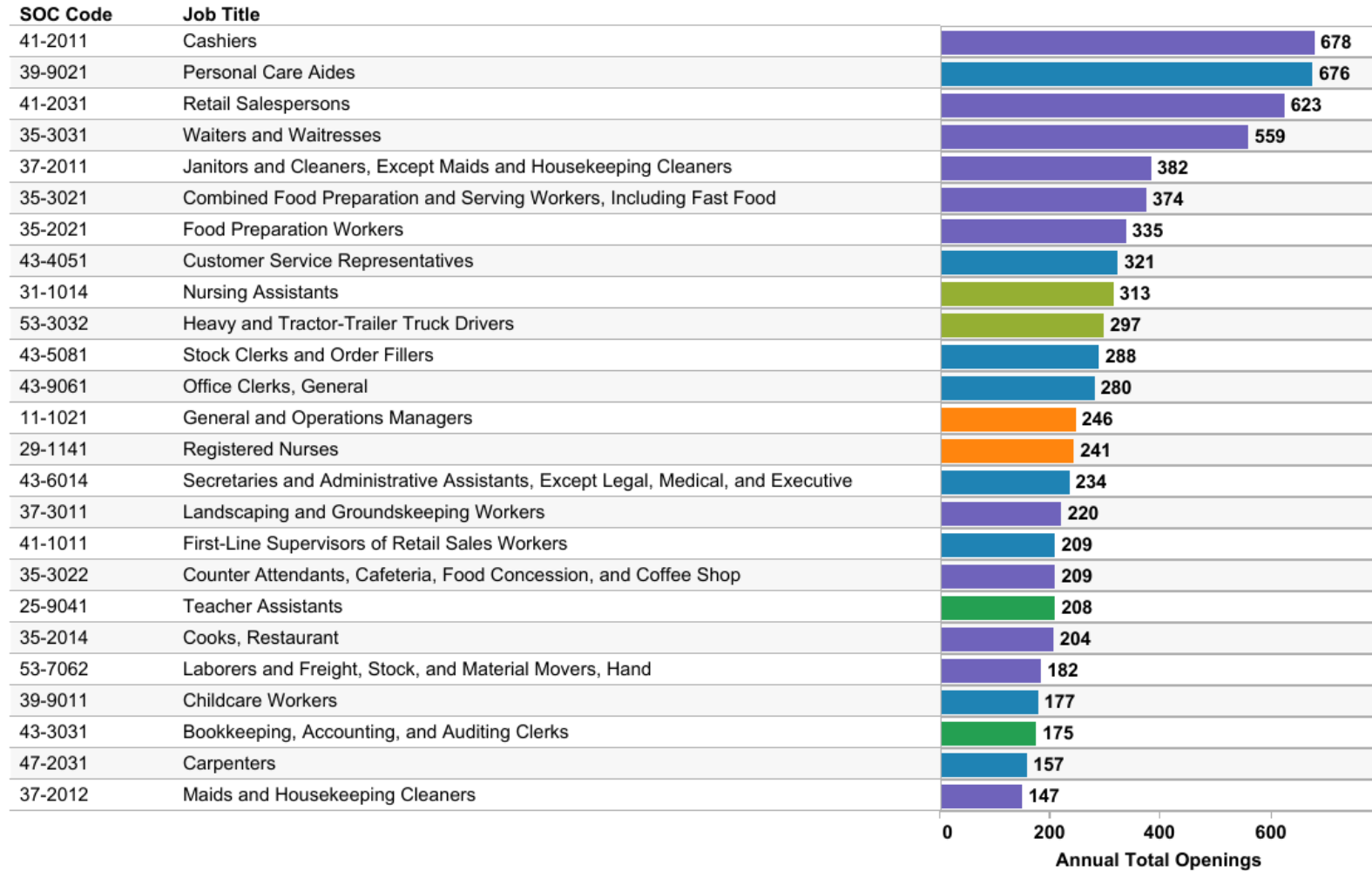
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**25 Occupations with the Largest Projected Annual Openings by Region**

**Display**

- Graph  
 Table

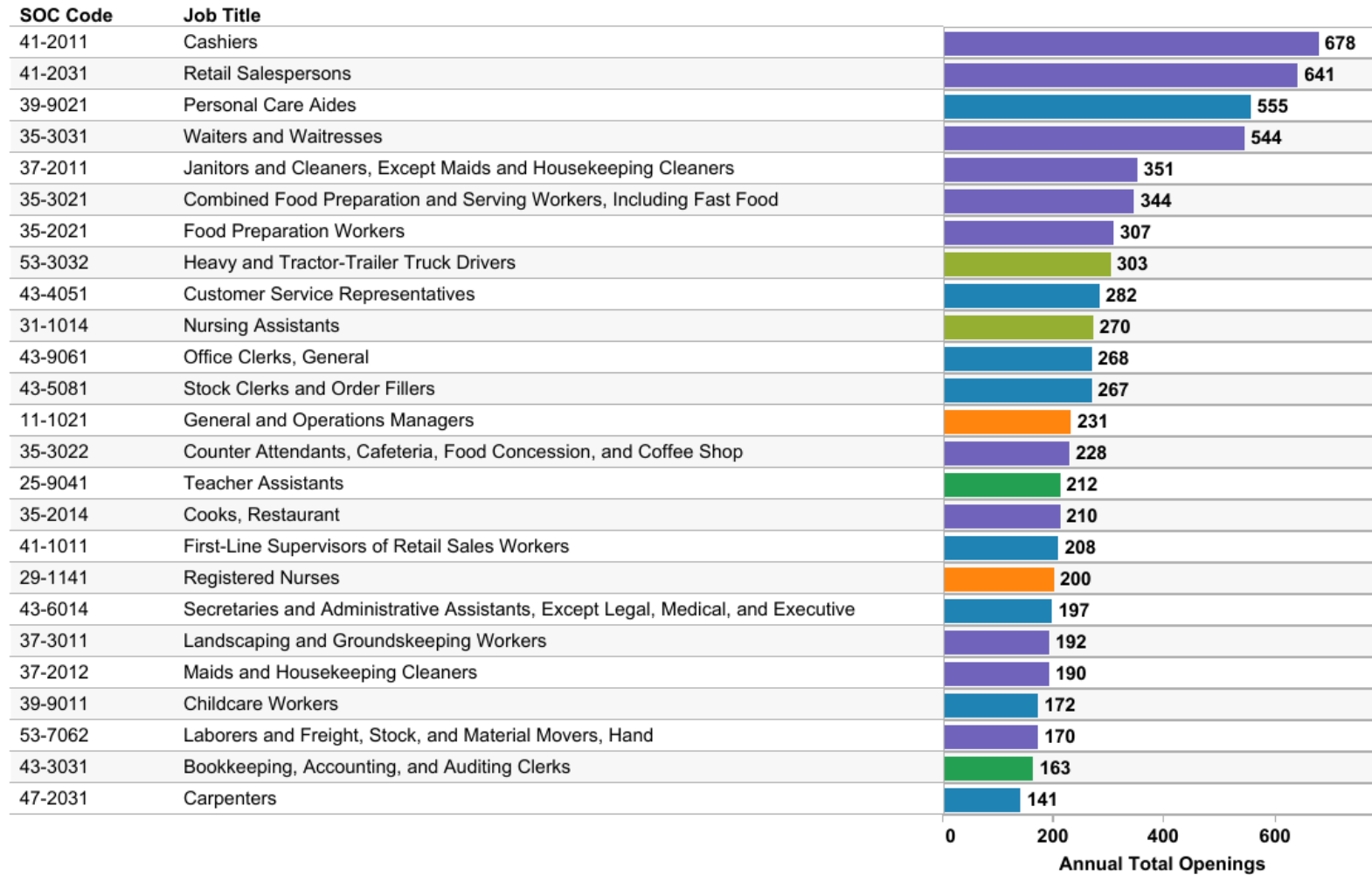
**Region**

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 No formal educational credential

**25 Occupations with the Largest Projected Annual Openings by Region**

**Display:**  
 Bar Graph  
 Table  
 Bubble Graph

**Occupation**  
All

**SOC Code**  
All

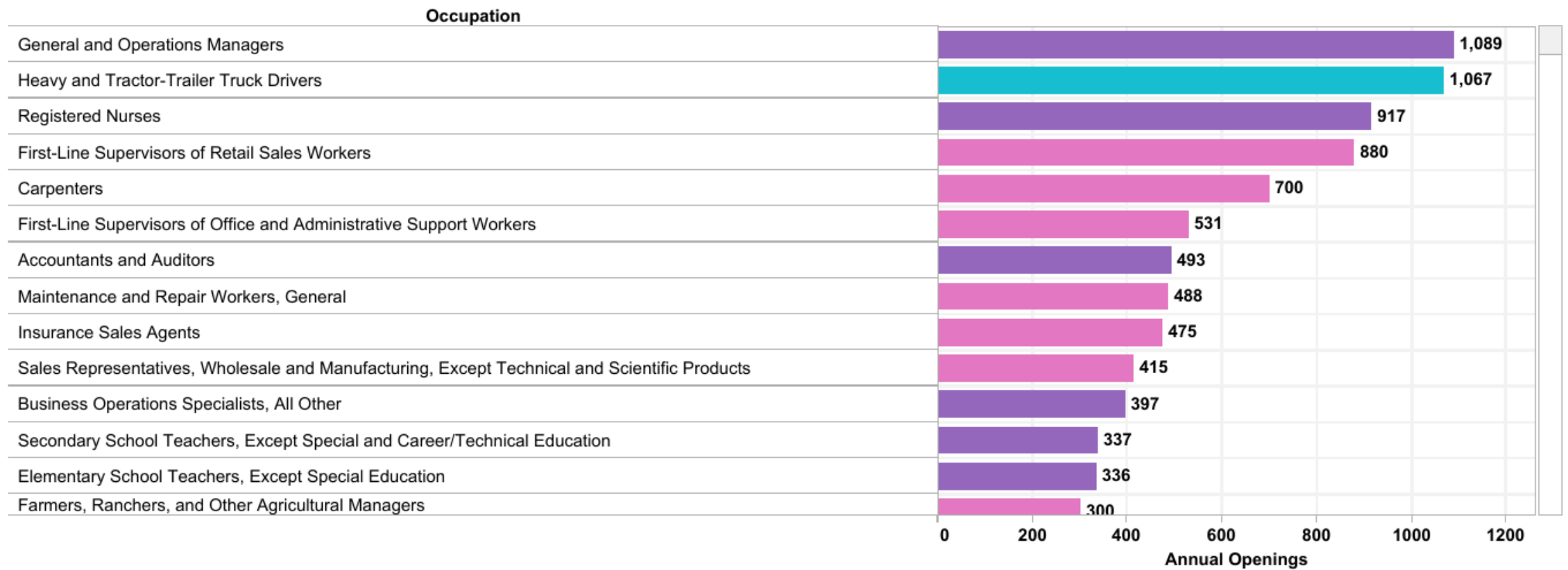
**Typical Education..**  
All

**Typical Education Level Required (Graph Only)**

- Associate's degree
- High school diploma or equivalent
- Postsecondary non-degree award
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's degree
- Some college, no degree
- Doctoral or professional degree
- No formal educational credential

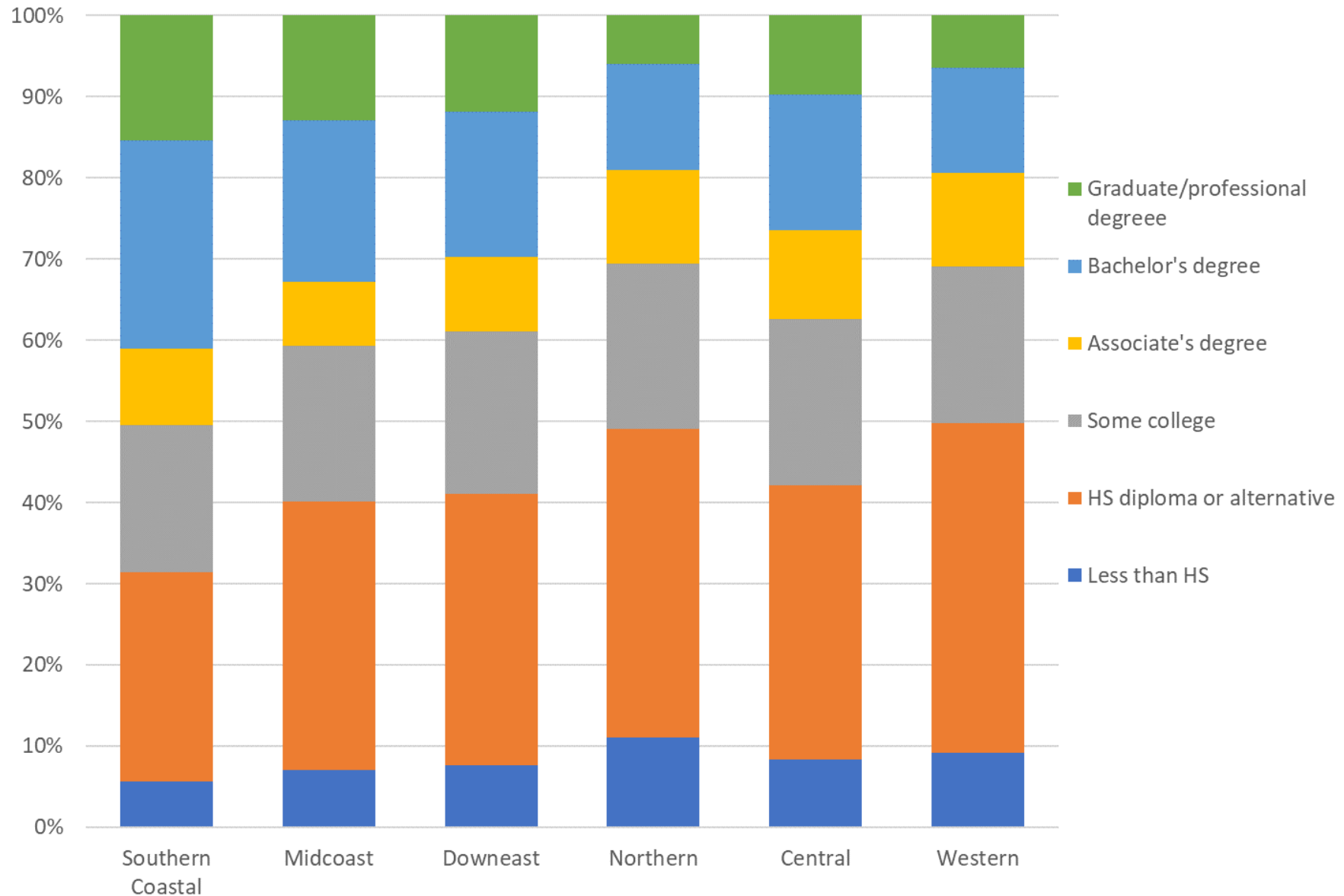
## Maine High-Wage, In-Demand Jobs by Education

Education Requirement: **All**

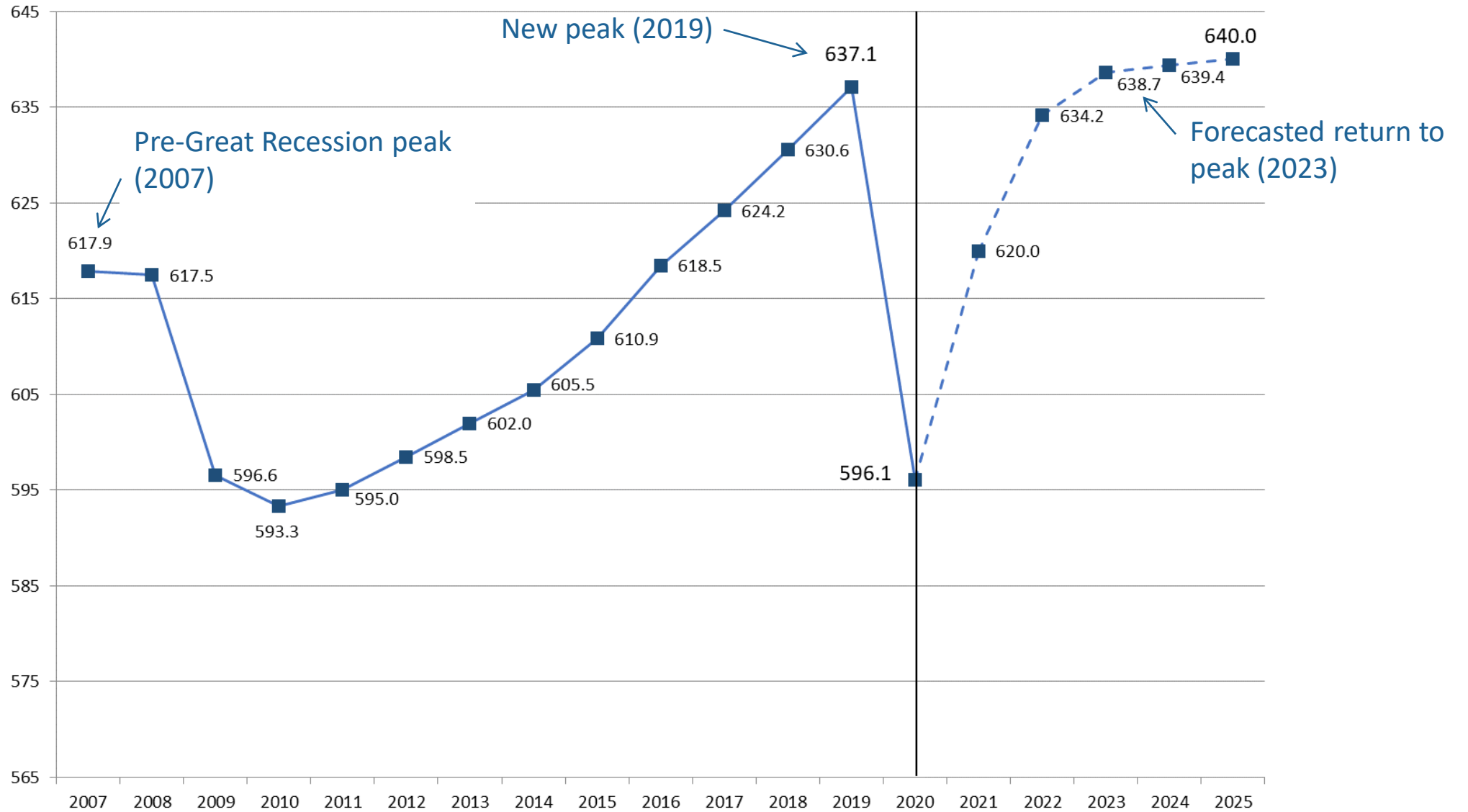


Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information, 2018-2028 Occupational Employment Projections, and 2018-2019 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates for Maine.

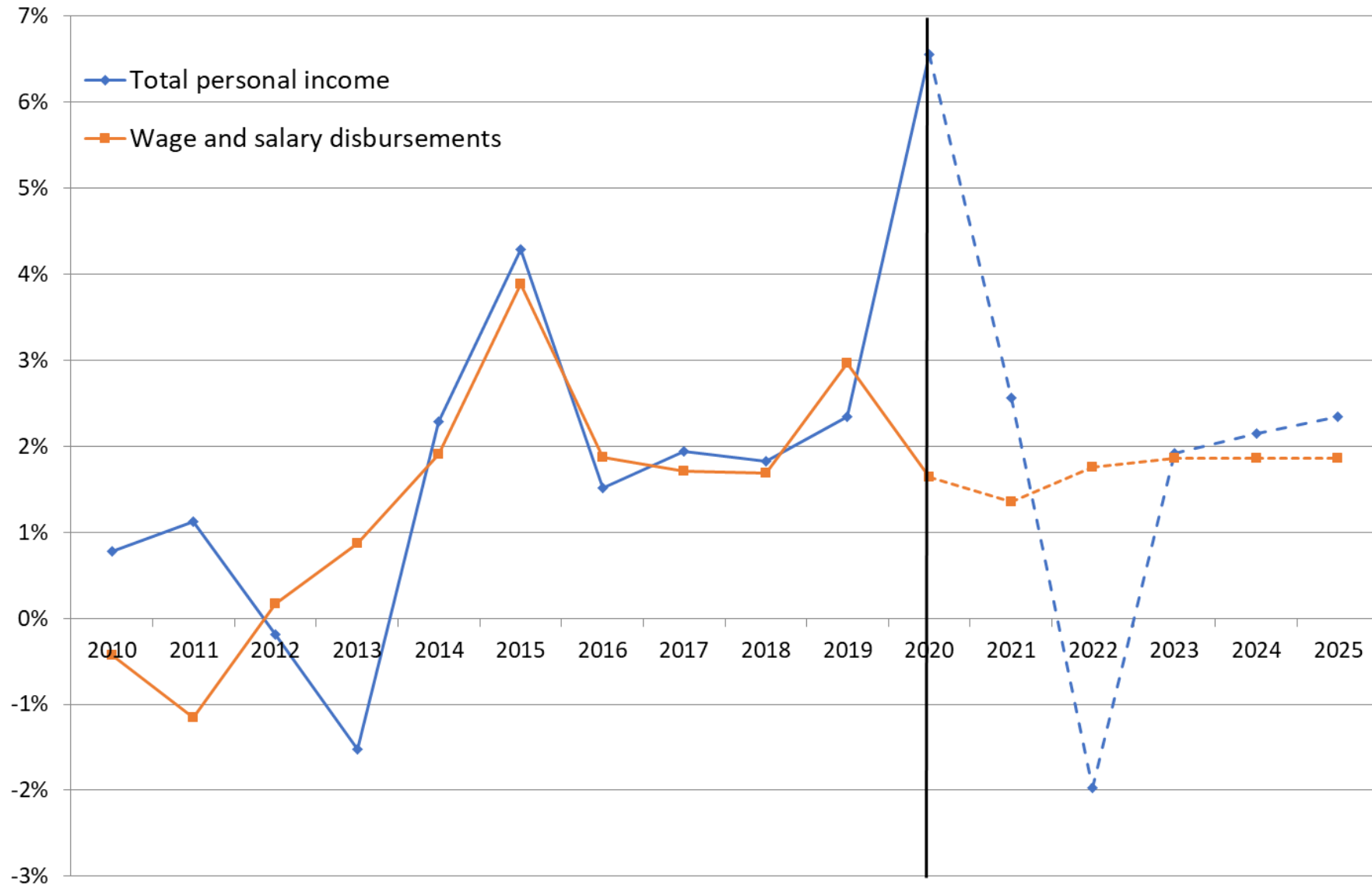
## Educational Attainment of Population Age 25+ by Region



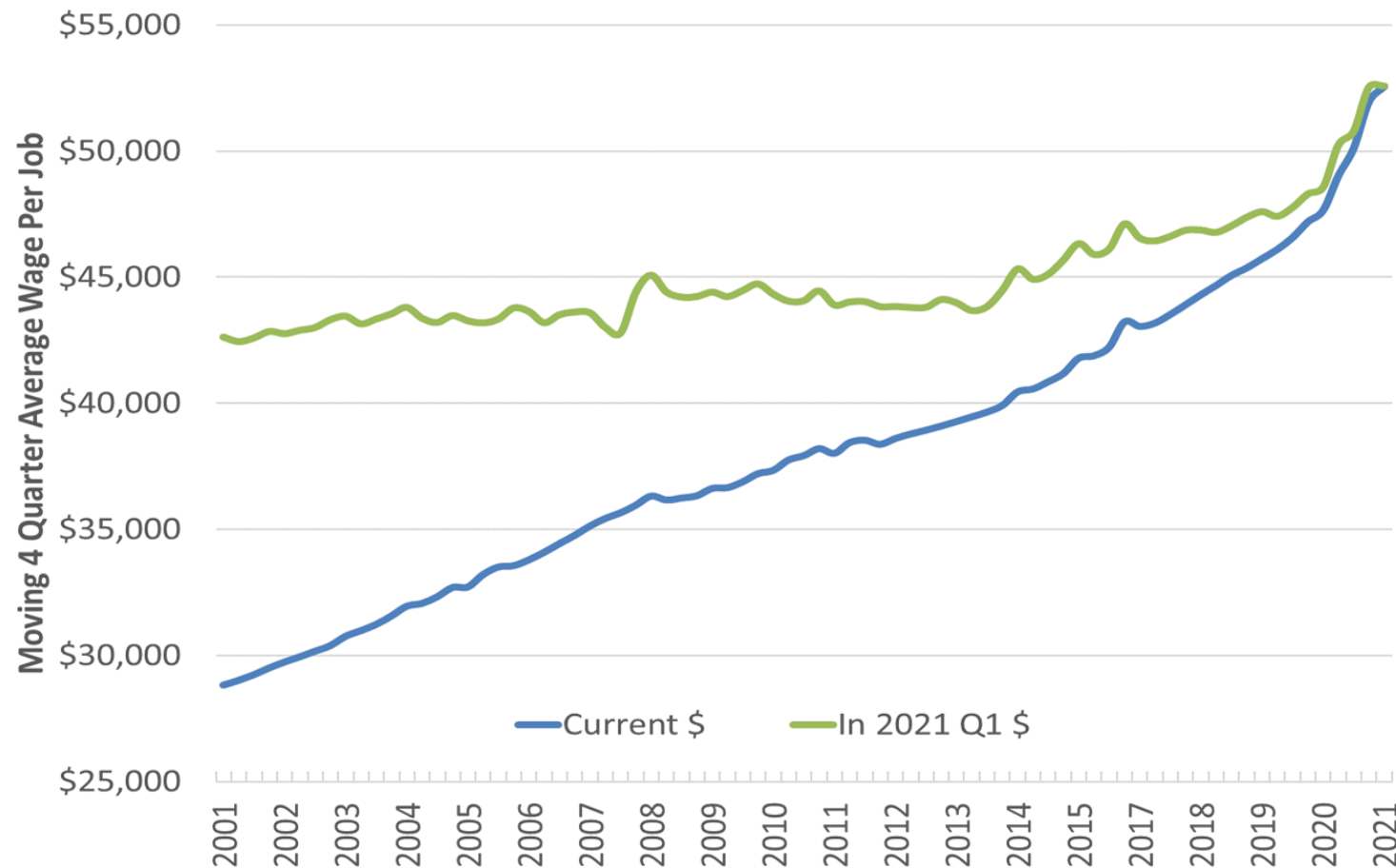
# Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands) History and CEFC forecast



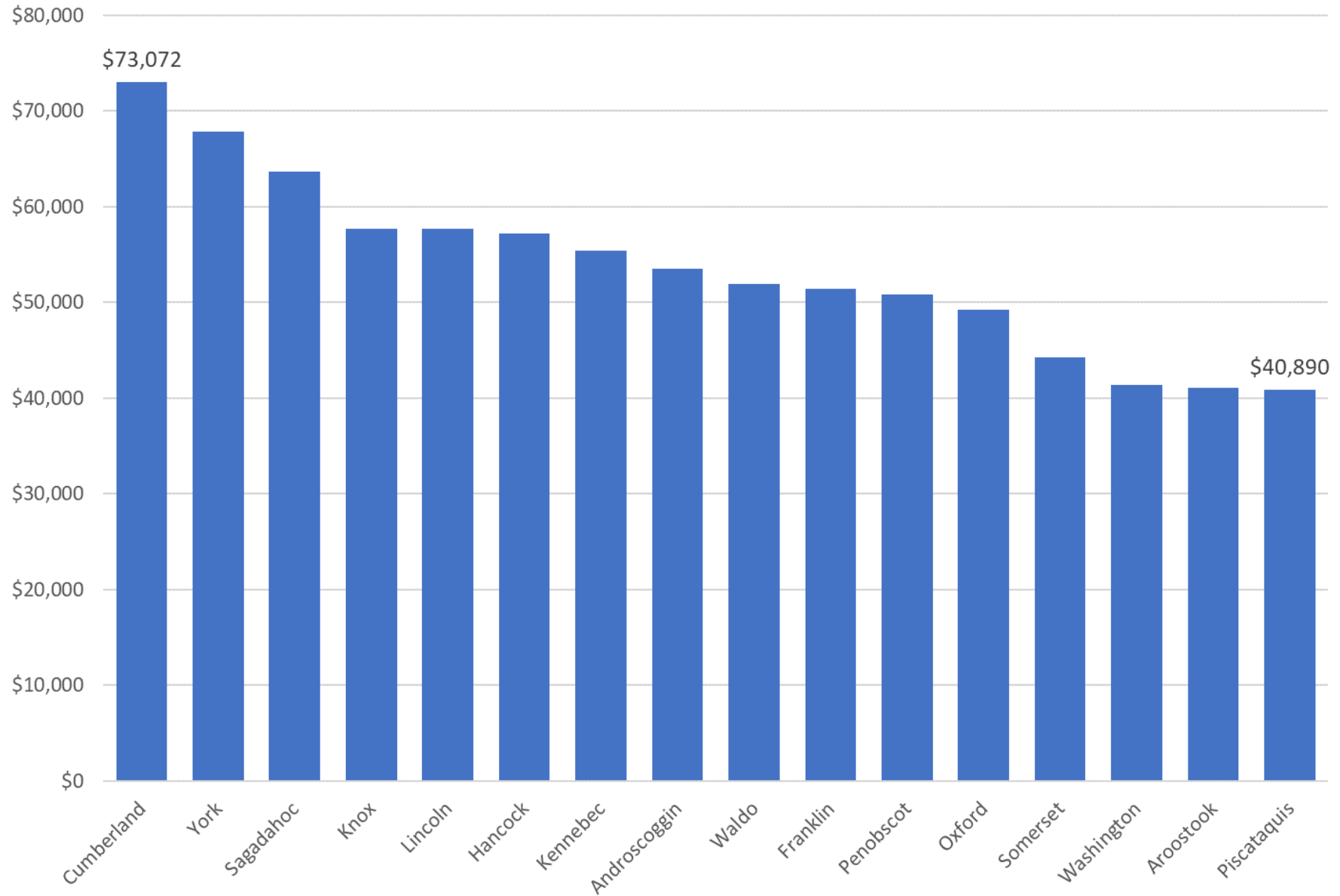
## Percent Change in Real Personal Income, Maine 2010-2020 and forecast to 2025



# Higher total wages spread across fewer jobs drove the average wage per job up sharply in the pandemic era

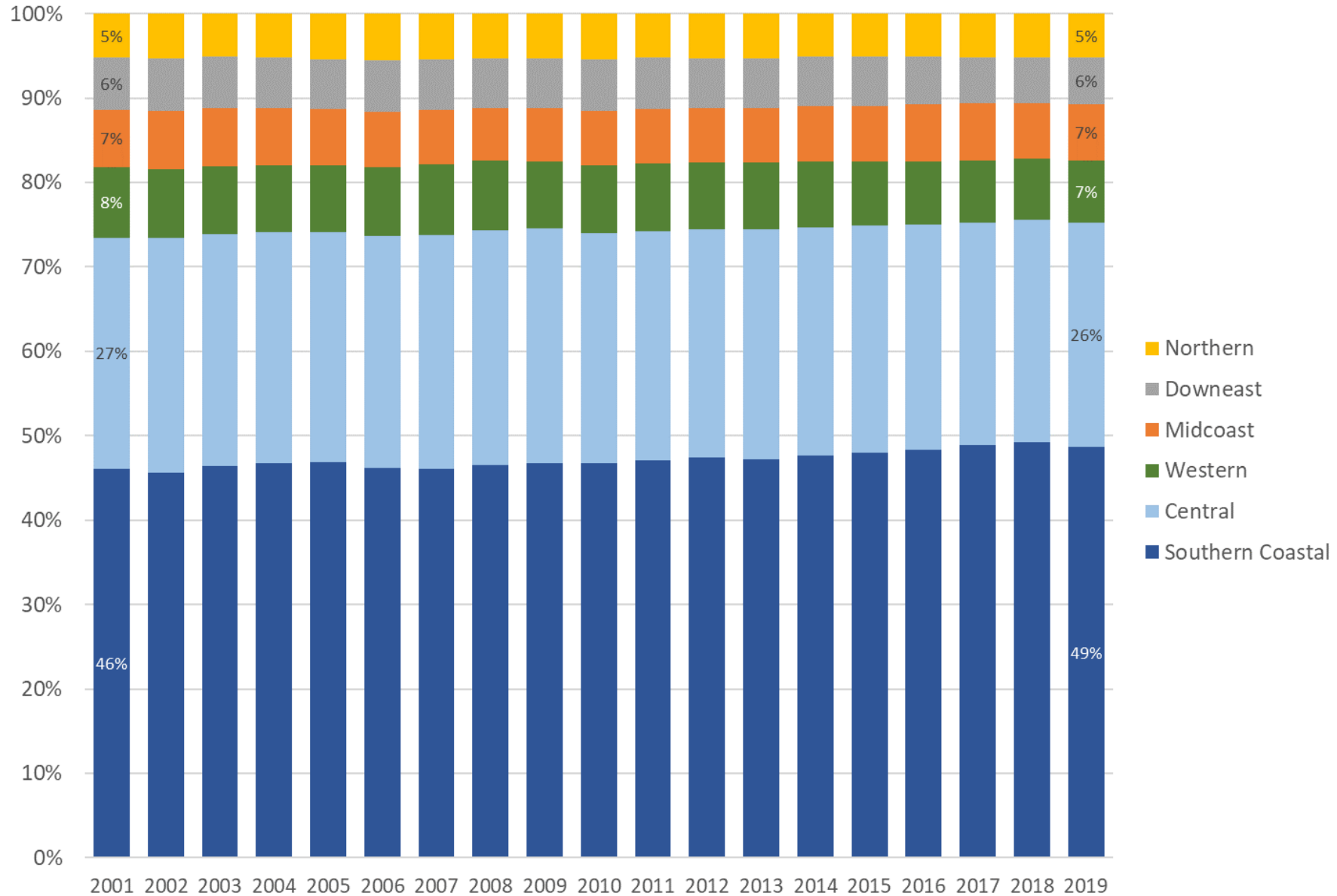


## Median Household Income

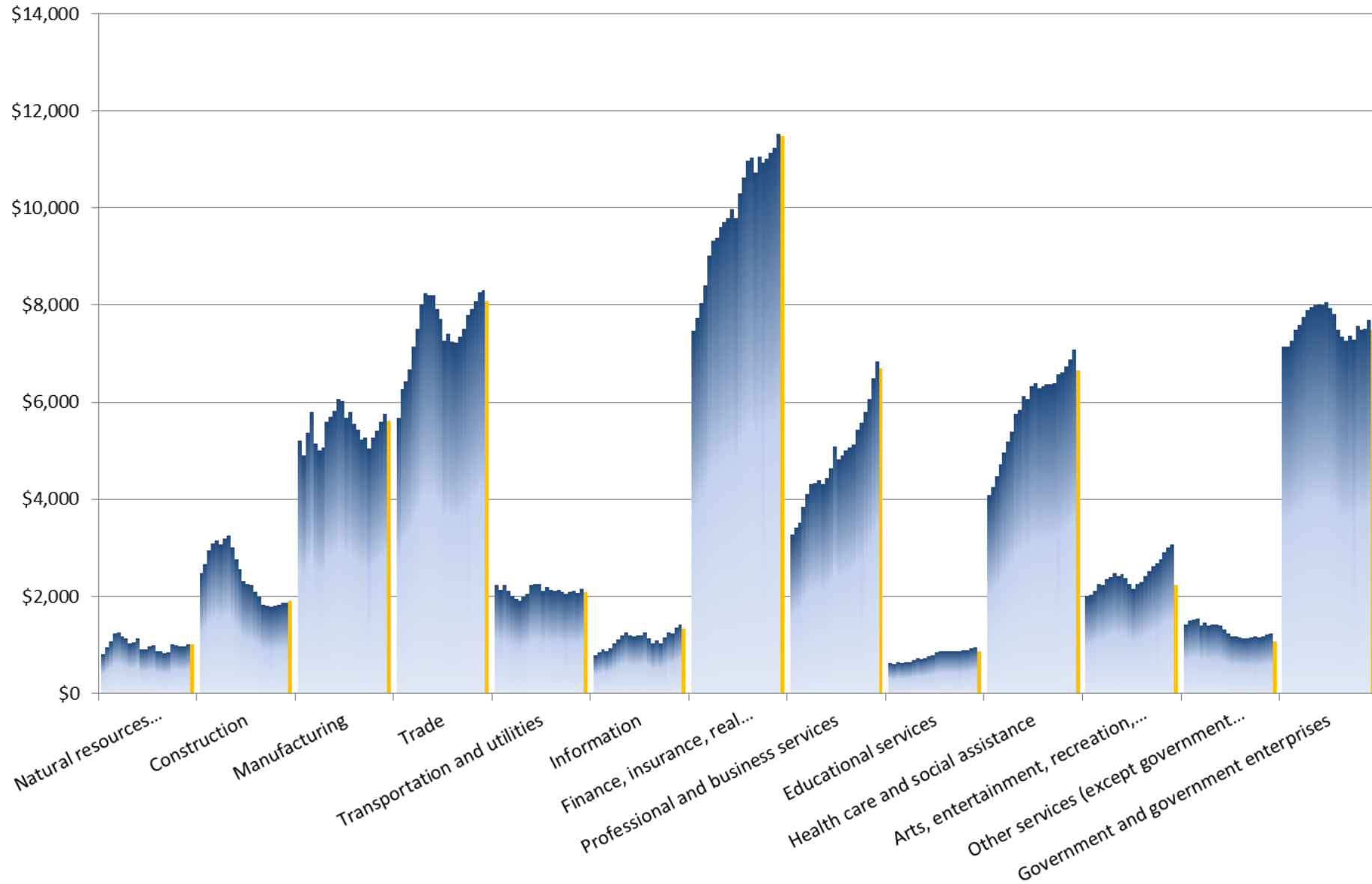




## Share of Maine GDP by Region



## Maine Real GDP by Industry, 1997-2020 (in millions of chained 2012 dollars)



# Connecting the dots...

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An aging population means we need to be creative in expanding our available workforce:

- Attract more workers
- Make sure the workers we already have are able to fully engage in the economy

# Connecting the dots...

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Look ahead to the jobs of the future:

- Maine is well-positioned to take advantage of some trends, and there are many different skill sets needed with many different pathways to engagement
- The State's 10-year Economic Development Strategy identifies food/marine, forest products, technical services, and making/manufacturing as thematic areas of the economy where Maine has an advantage

# Connecting the dots...

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In the short term:

- The COVID-19 pandemic has had disparate impacts on sectors, regions, and populations – and we are still recovering
- Many things have changed, and the more time we spend with those adaptations, the more likely they are to stick around

# Contact Information

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