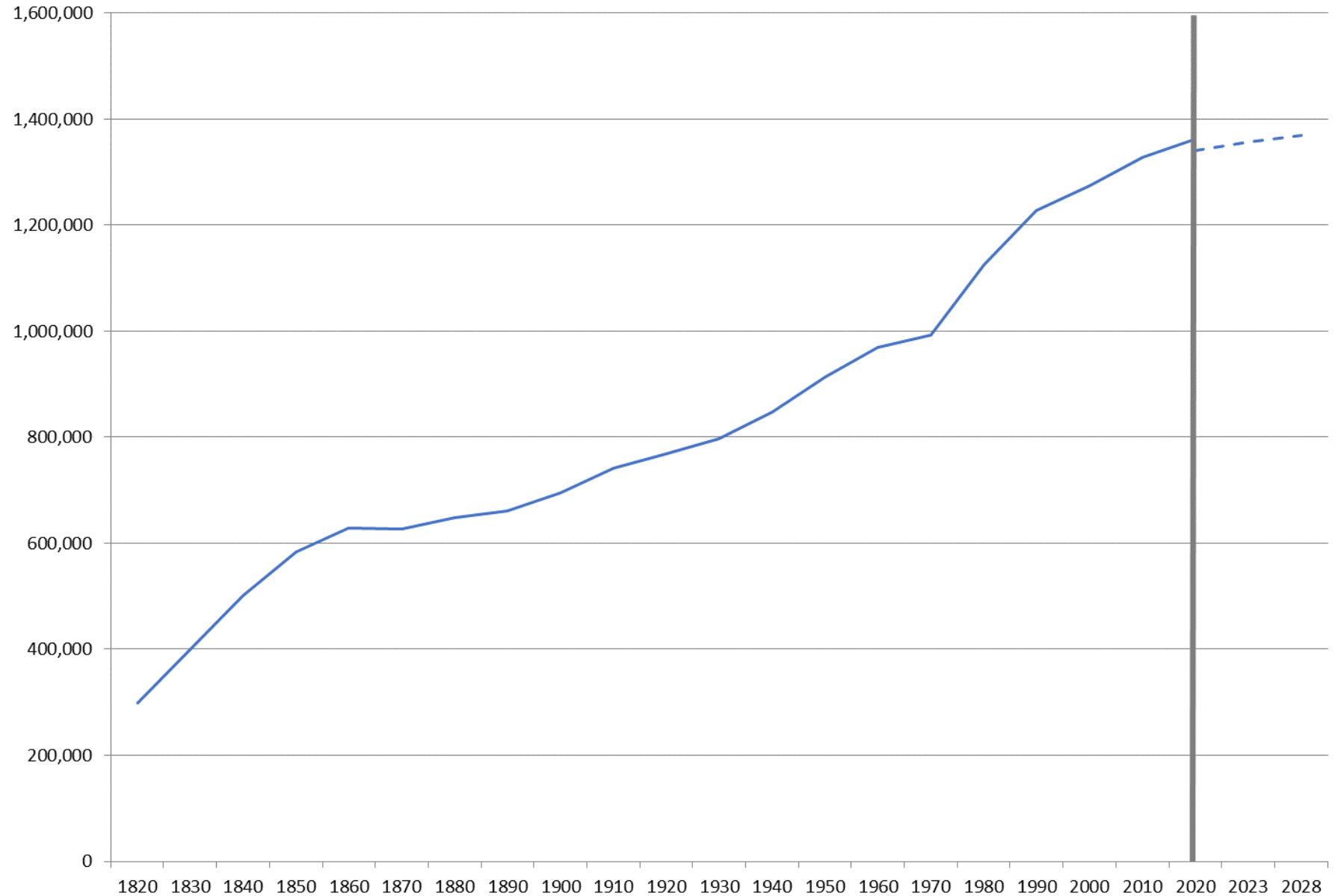


Trends in Demographics and the Economy

Central Maine Community College
January 12, 2022

Amanda Rector, Maine State Economist
Department of Administrative and Financial Services

Total Population, Maine



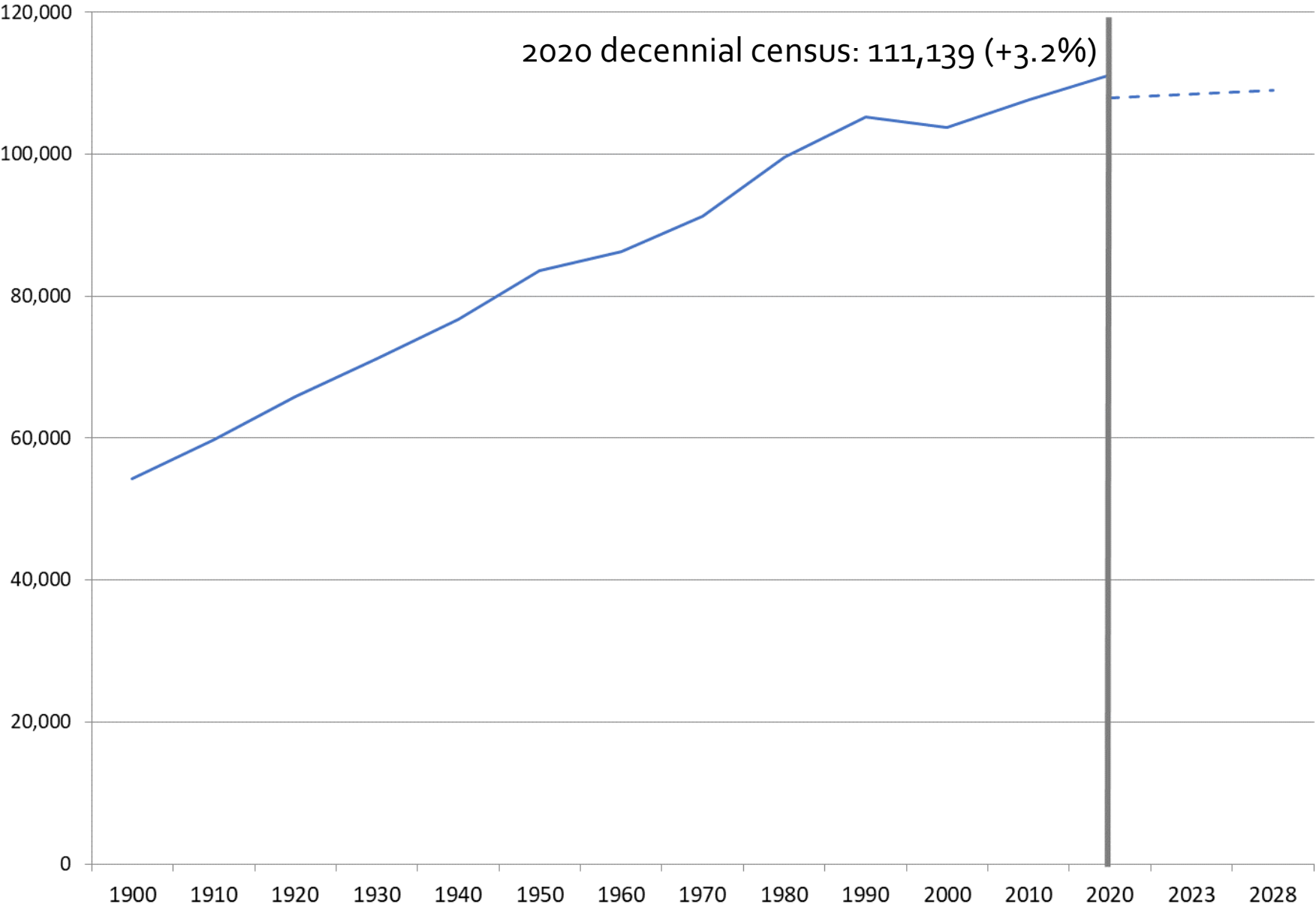
2020 Decennial Population =
1,362,359 (42nd in U.S.)

Population increase of 2.6%
from 2010-2020 (42nd in U.S.)

Population increase of 0.7%
from 2020-2021 (14th in U.S.)

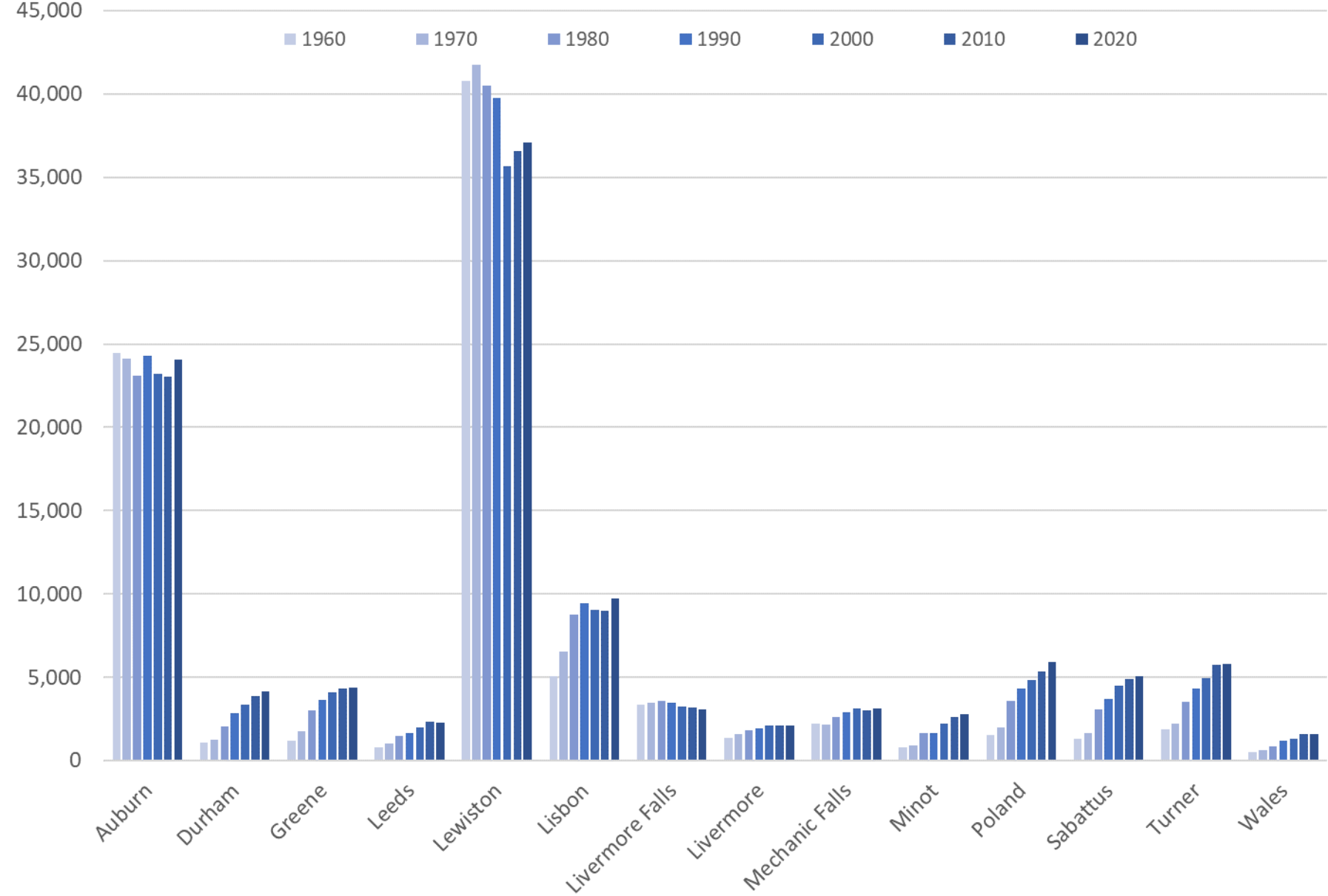
Net migration = 12.0 per
thousand (7th in U.S.)

Total Population, Androscoggin County



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; State Economist population projections

Decennial Population, Androscoggin County municipalities

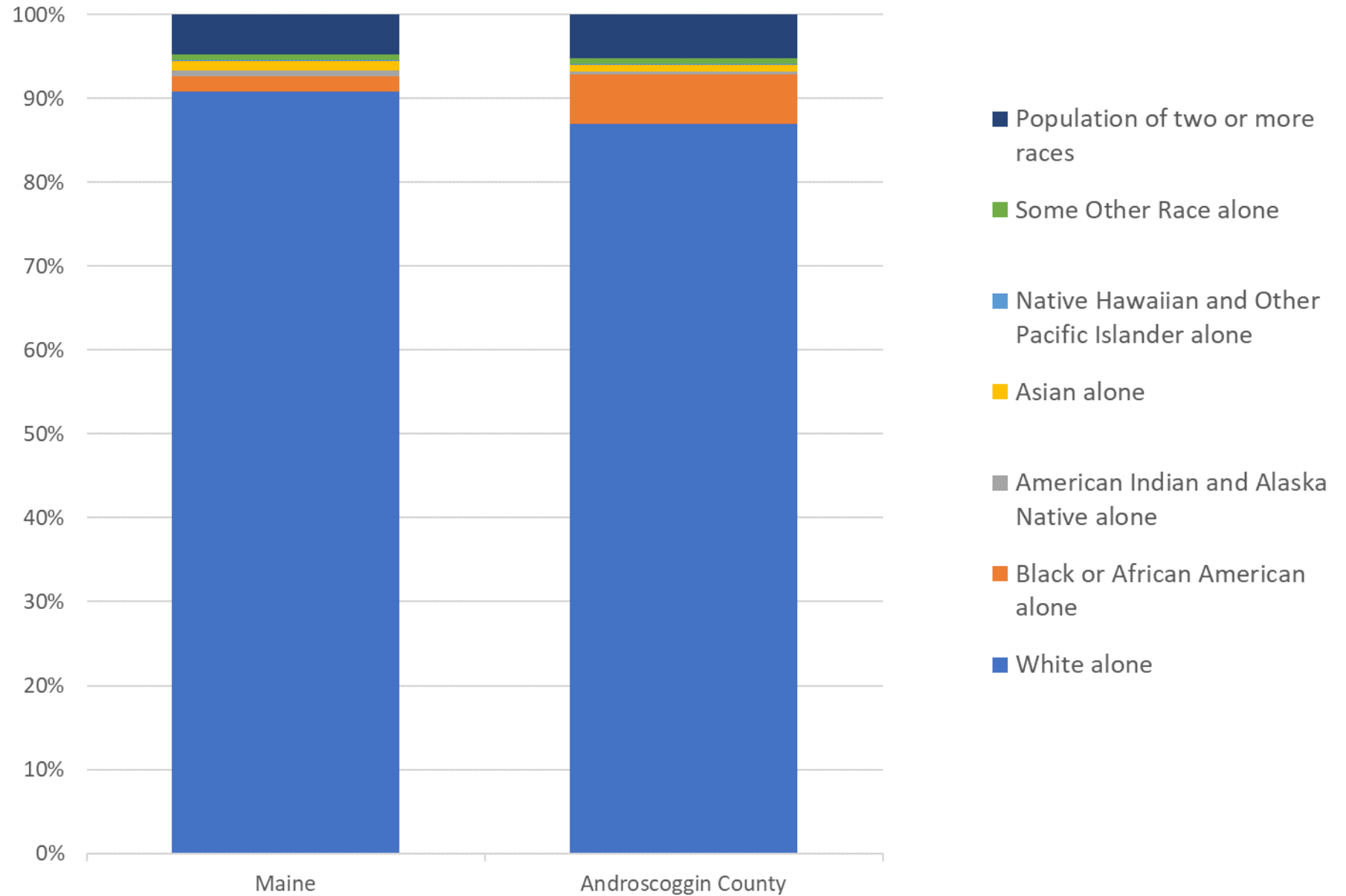


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

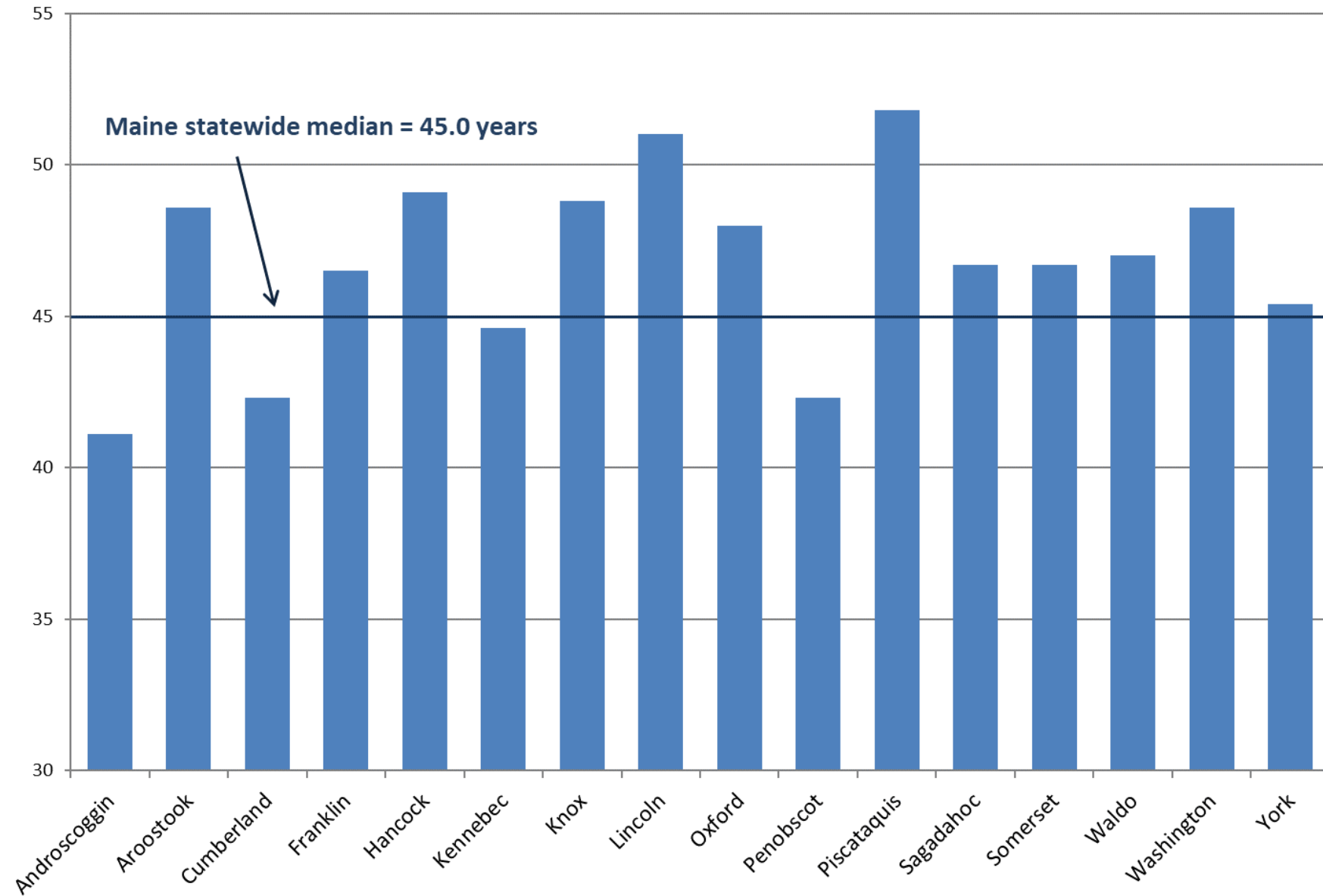
Maine: 9.8% Black, Indigenous, and People of Color

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

Percent of Population by Race, 2020

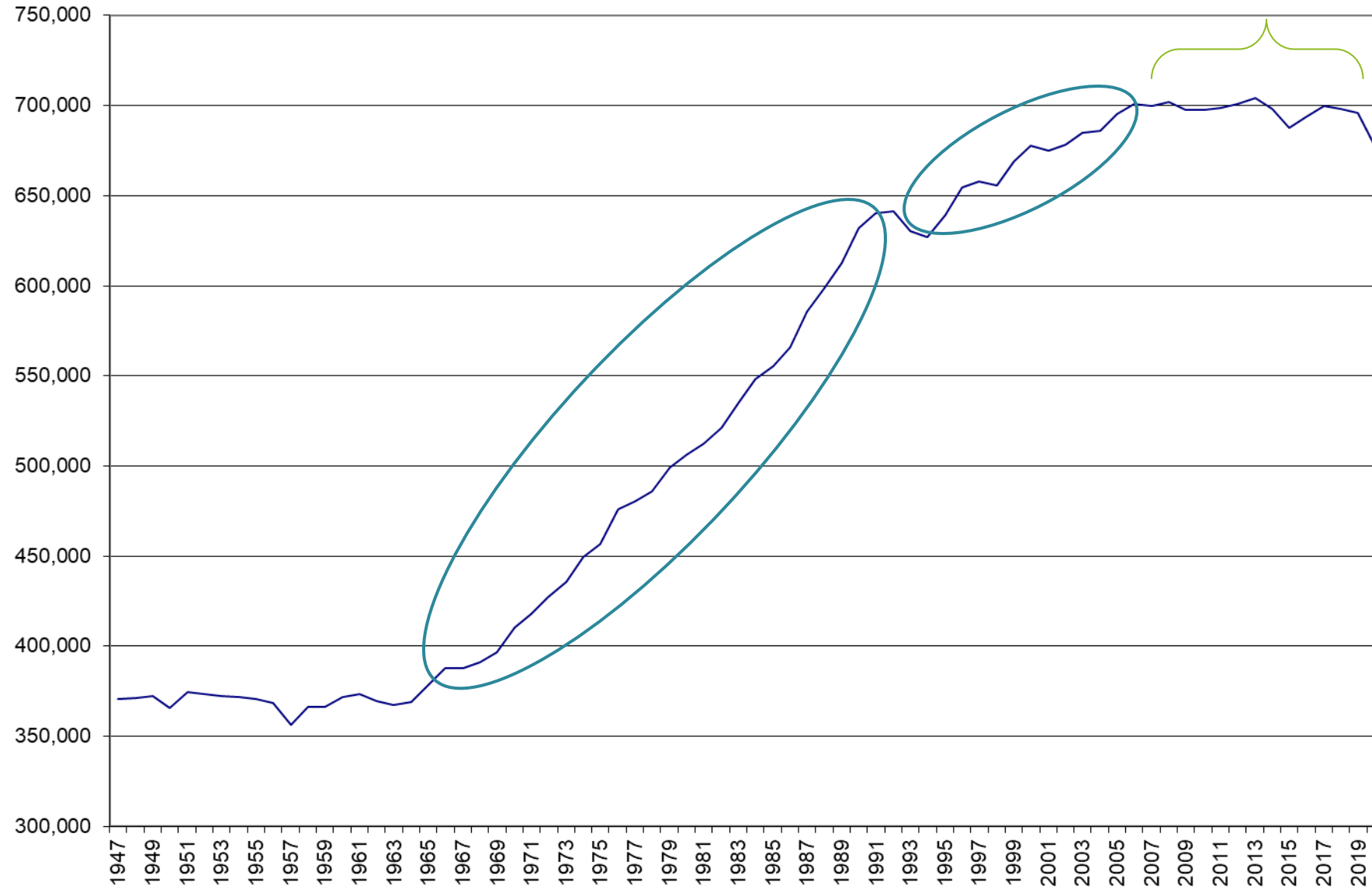


Median Age

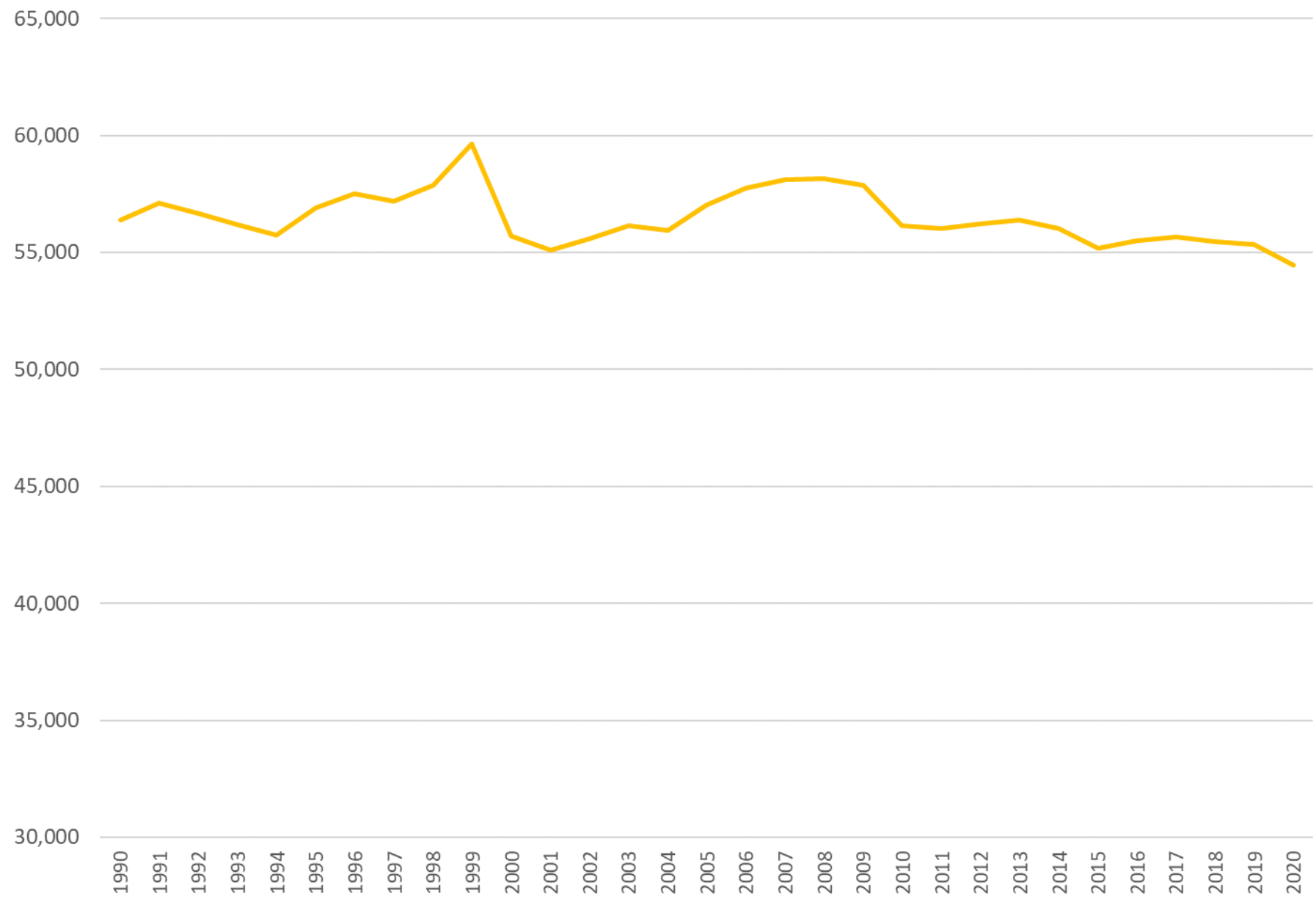


Maine Civilian Labor Force

Labor force has started to trend down

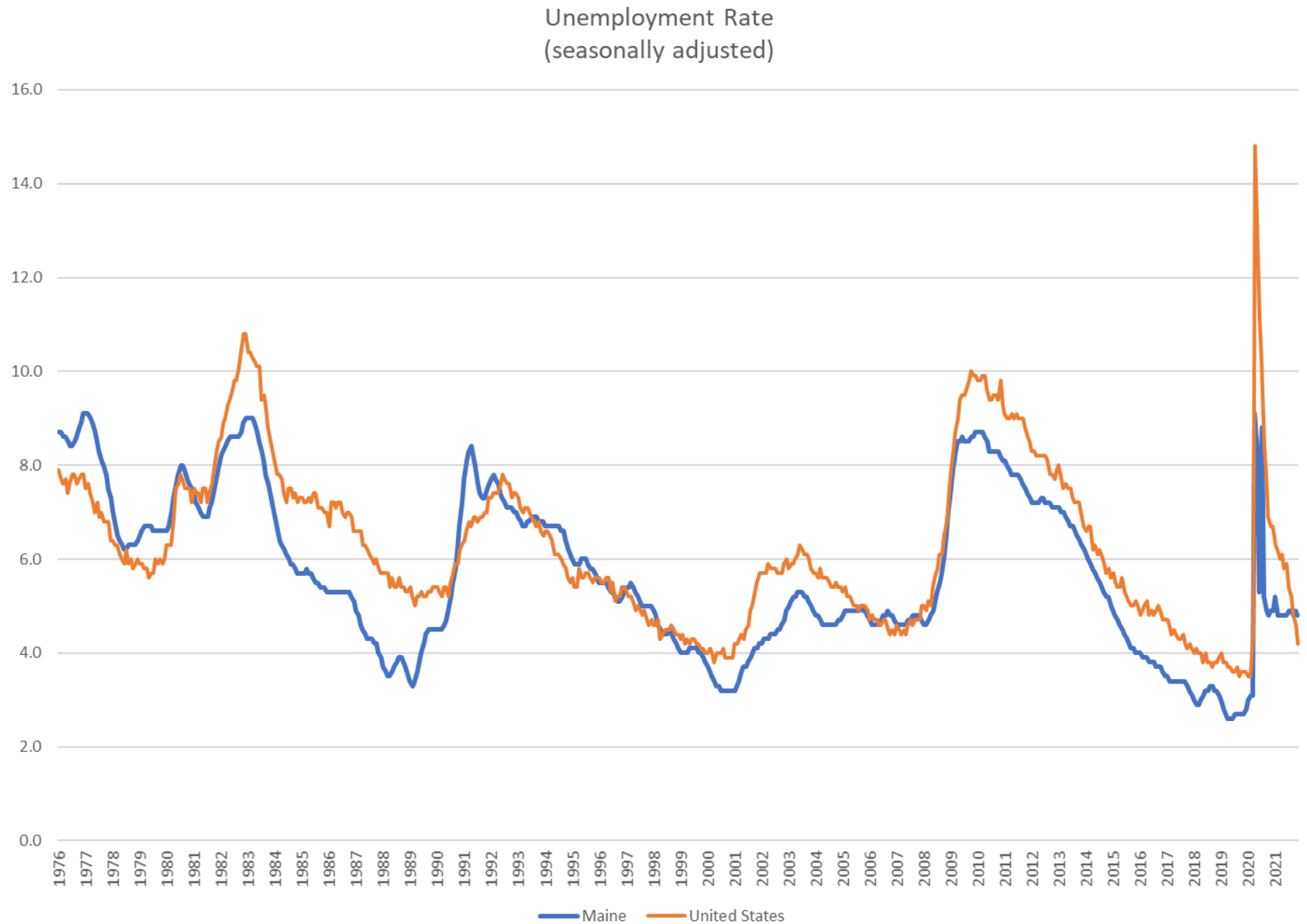


Labor Force, Androscoggin County



Source: Maine Department of Labor

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.

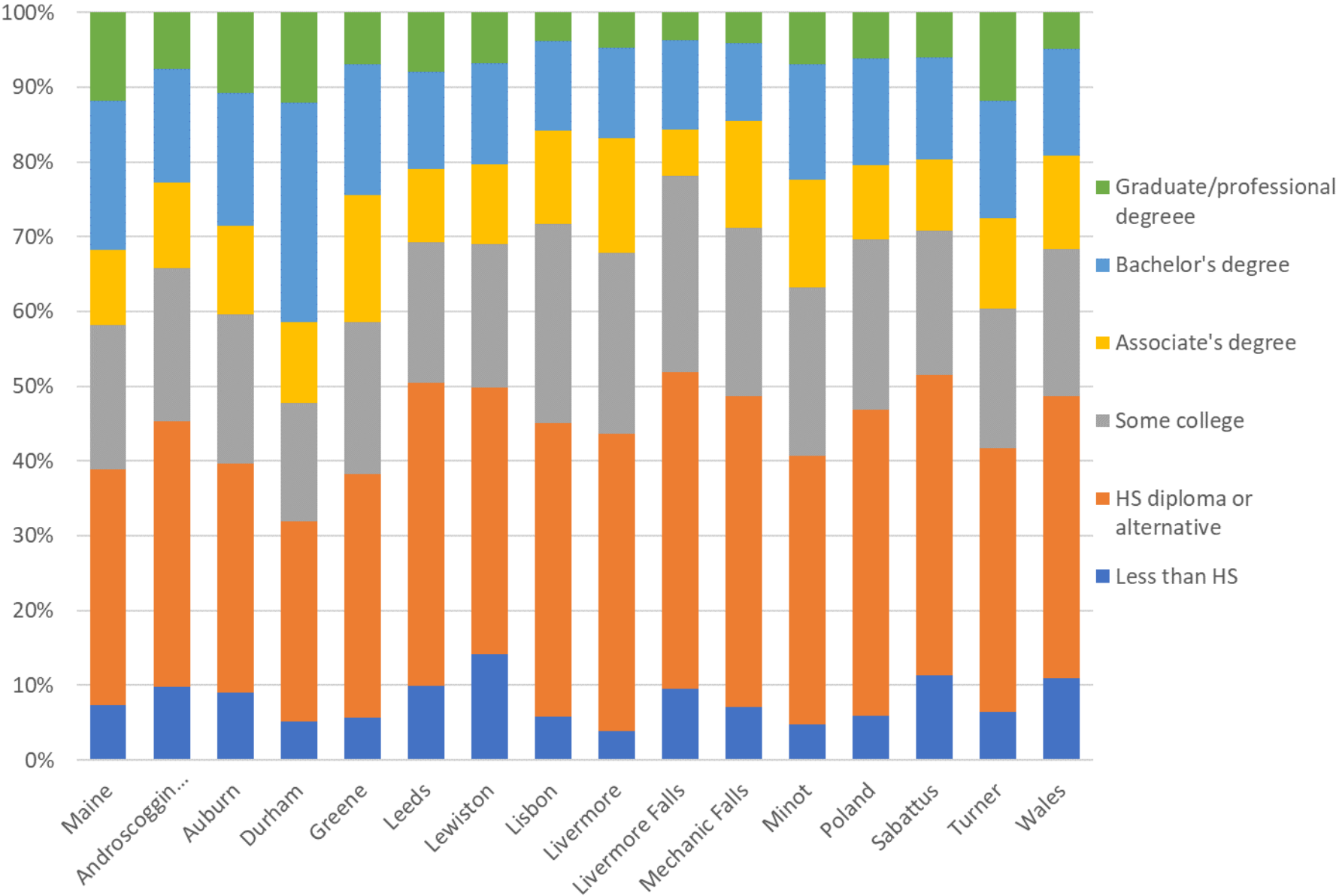


2020 Annual Average Civilian Labor Force for Maine Cities and Towns

Source: Maine Dept. of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information

Androscoggin				
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate (%)
Androscoggin County	54,470	51,486	2,984	5.5
Auburn	11,845	11,164	681	5.7
Durham	2,312	2,213	99	4.3
Greene	2,525	2,410	115	4.6
Leeds	1,305	1,243	62	4.8
Lewiston	16,867	15,877	990	5.9
Lisbon	4,509	4,264	245	5.4
Livermore	895	843	52	5.8
Livermore Falls	1,314	1,220	94	7.2
Mechanic Falls	1,506	1,406	100	6.6
Minot	1,313	1,245	68	5.2
Poland	3,142	2,994	148	4.7
Sabattus	2,981	2,840	141	4.7
Turner	3,163	3,012	151	4.8
Wales	795	756	39	4.9

Educational Attainment of Population Age 25+



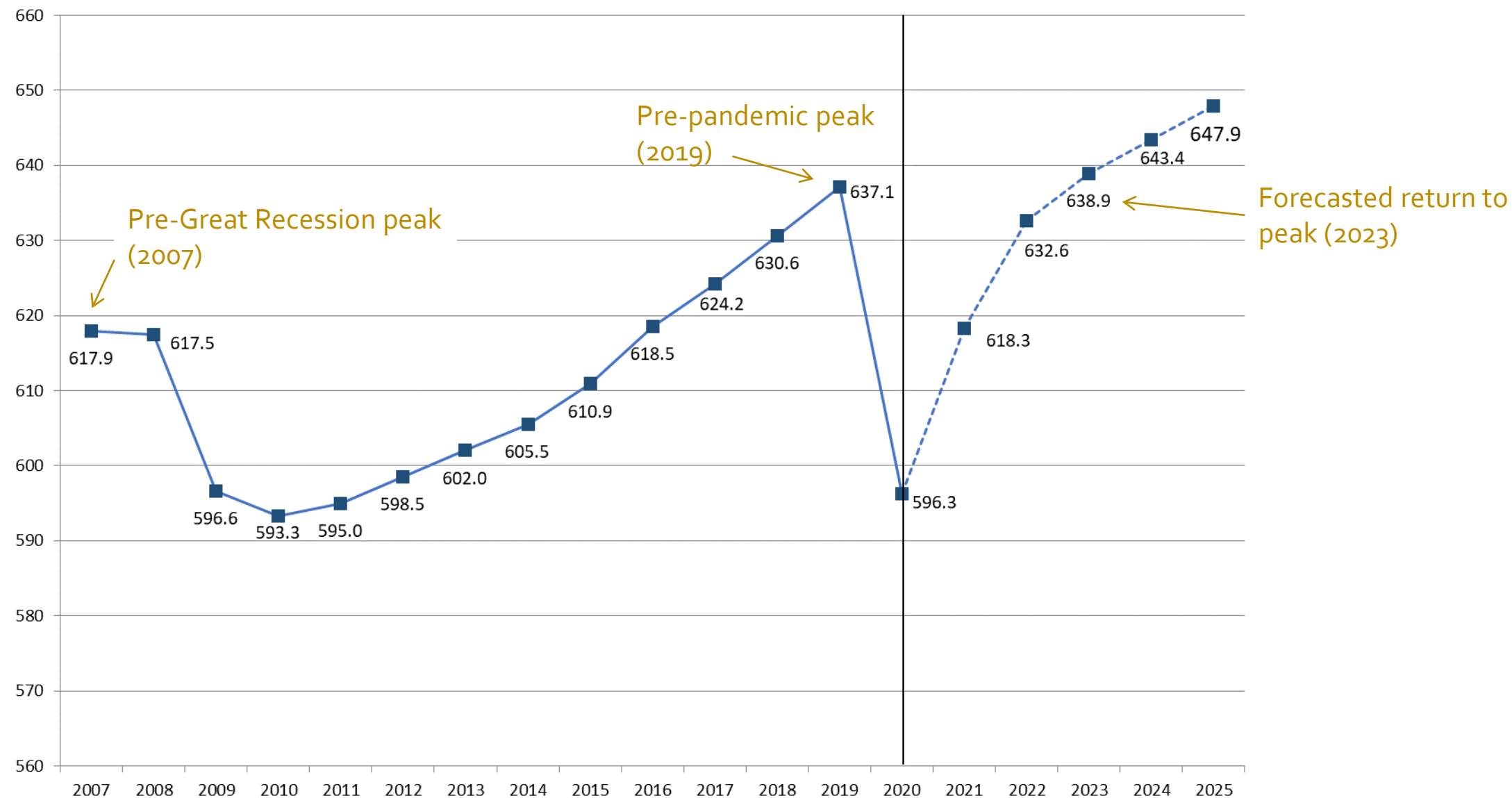
Maine DOL surveyed unemployment claimants and active job seekers on barriers to return to work

- The most commonly cited barriers were “lack of opportunities that match my skill set” (34%) and “COVID health risks or concerns” (31%)
 - COVID-related health concerns were cited by 44% of respondents age 55+ compared to 15% of respondents under age 24
 - Around 25% of “other” barriers cited by age 55+ were related to ageism
- Other reasons preventing return to work were concerns about job quality, inaccessibility of opportunities, and lack of social supports such as childcare or transportation
 - Respondents outside of Cumberland and York counties were more likely to cite “no relevant jobs in my area,” especially in Franklin, Washington, and Piscataquis counties

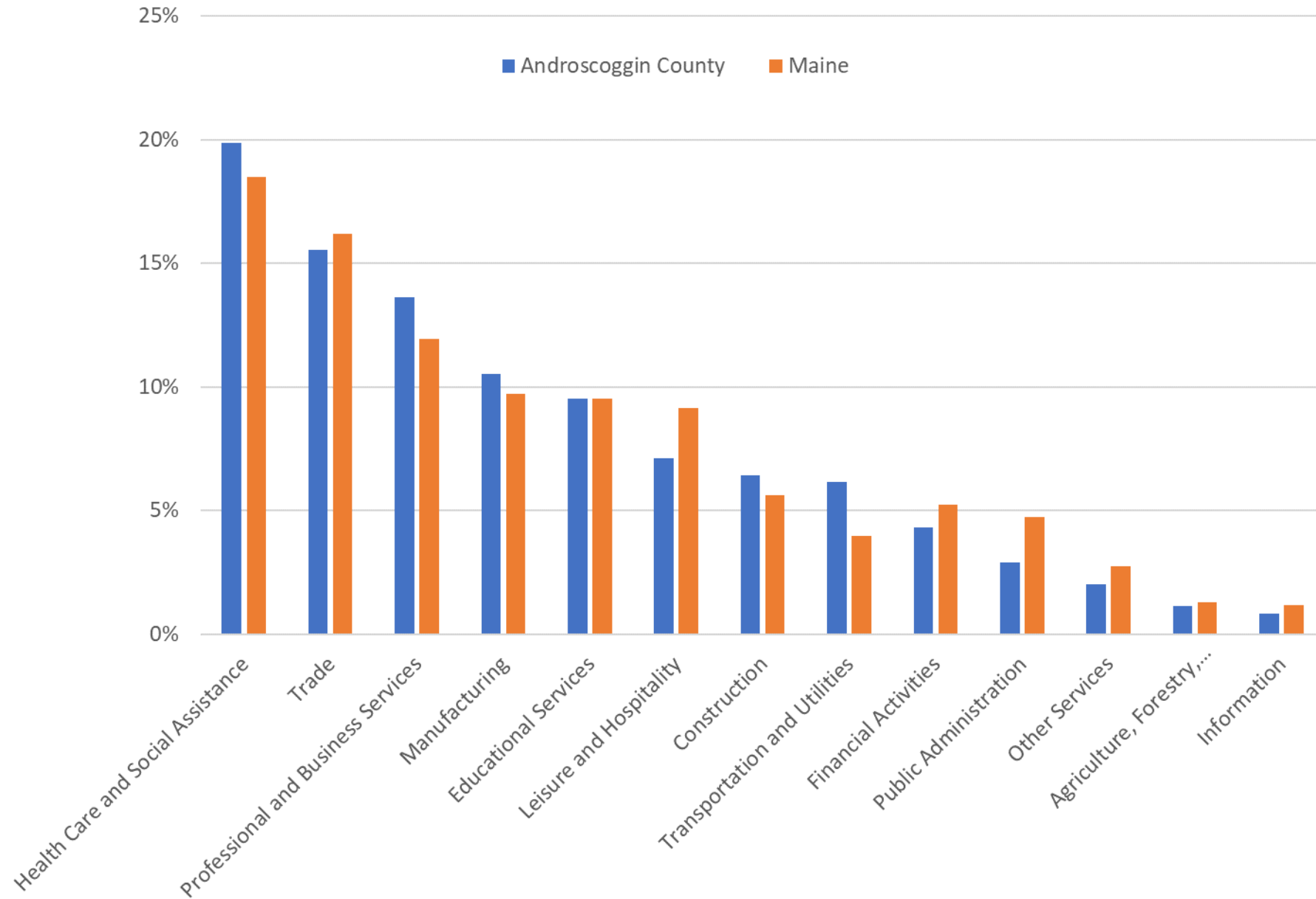
Maine DOL surveyed unemployment claimants and active job seekers on barriers to return to work

- Respondents said the most needed supports for return to work were “relevant job opportunities or leads” (32%) followed by “additional skills training opportunities” (20%)
 - 39% of respondents age 25-44 cited childcare as a need, compared to 16% overall
 - Respondents age 18-35 were more likely to cite structural and social supports as needs, such as affordable housing (34%) and mental health support (27%)
 - BIPOC respondents were more likely than white respondents to cite structural and social supports as needs, including affordable housing and transportation access
- 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%)

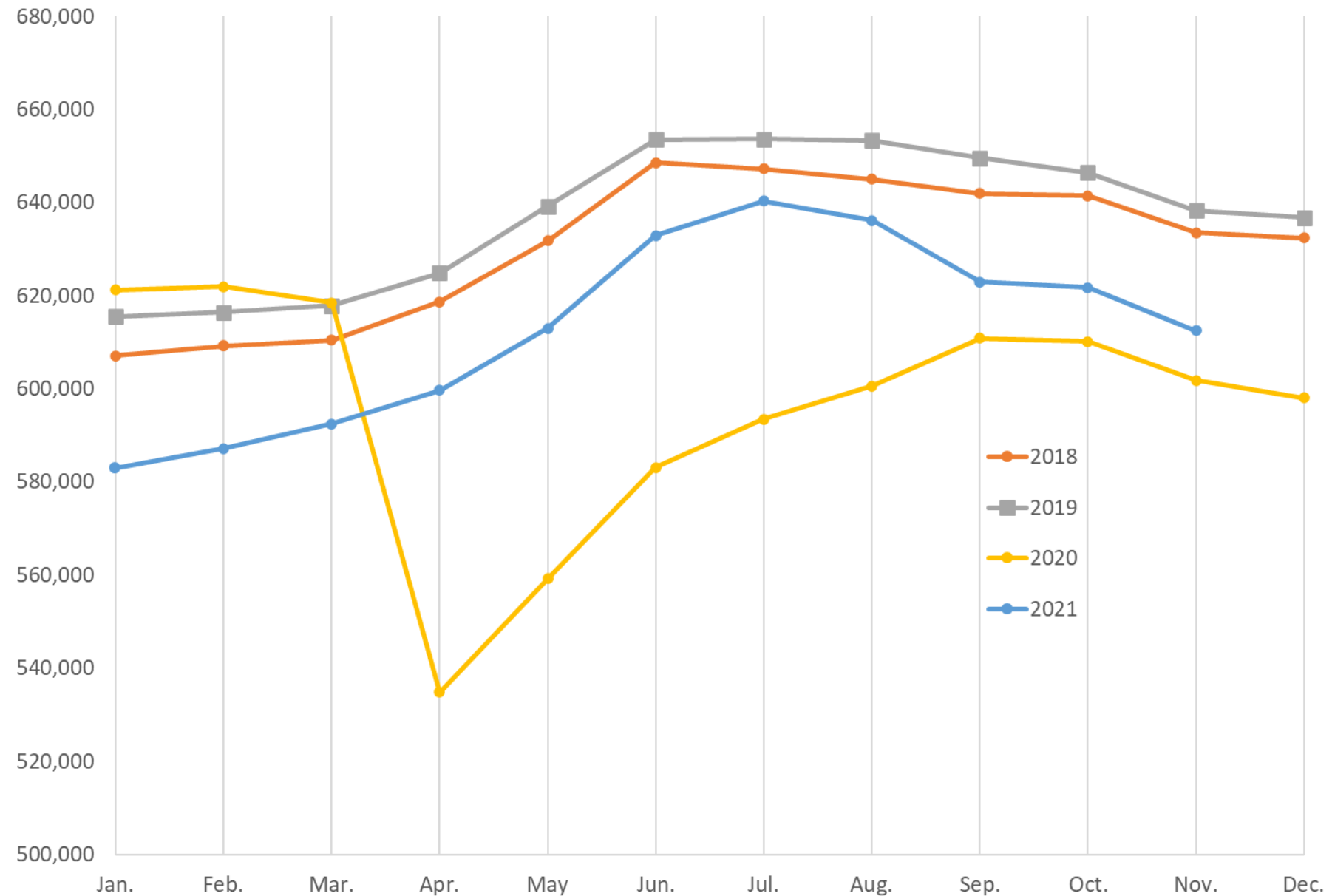
Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)
History and CEFC forecast



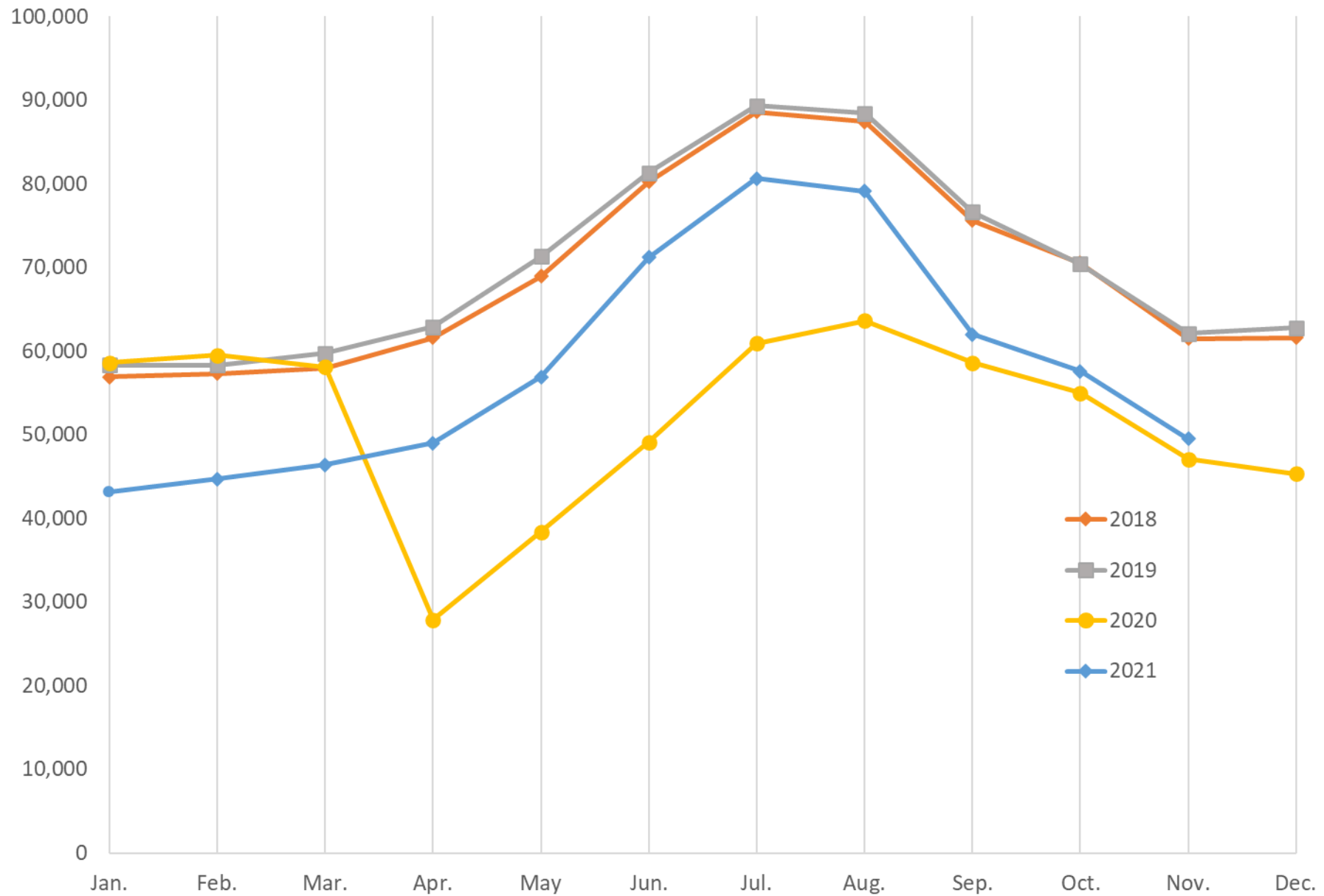
2020 Share of Annual Employment by Industry



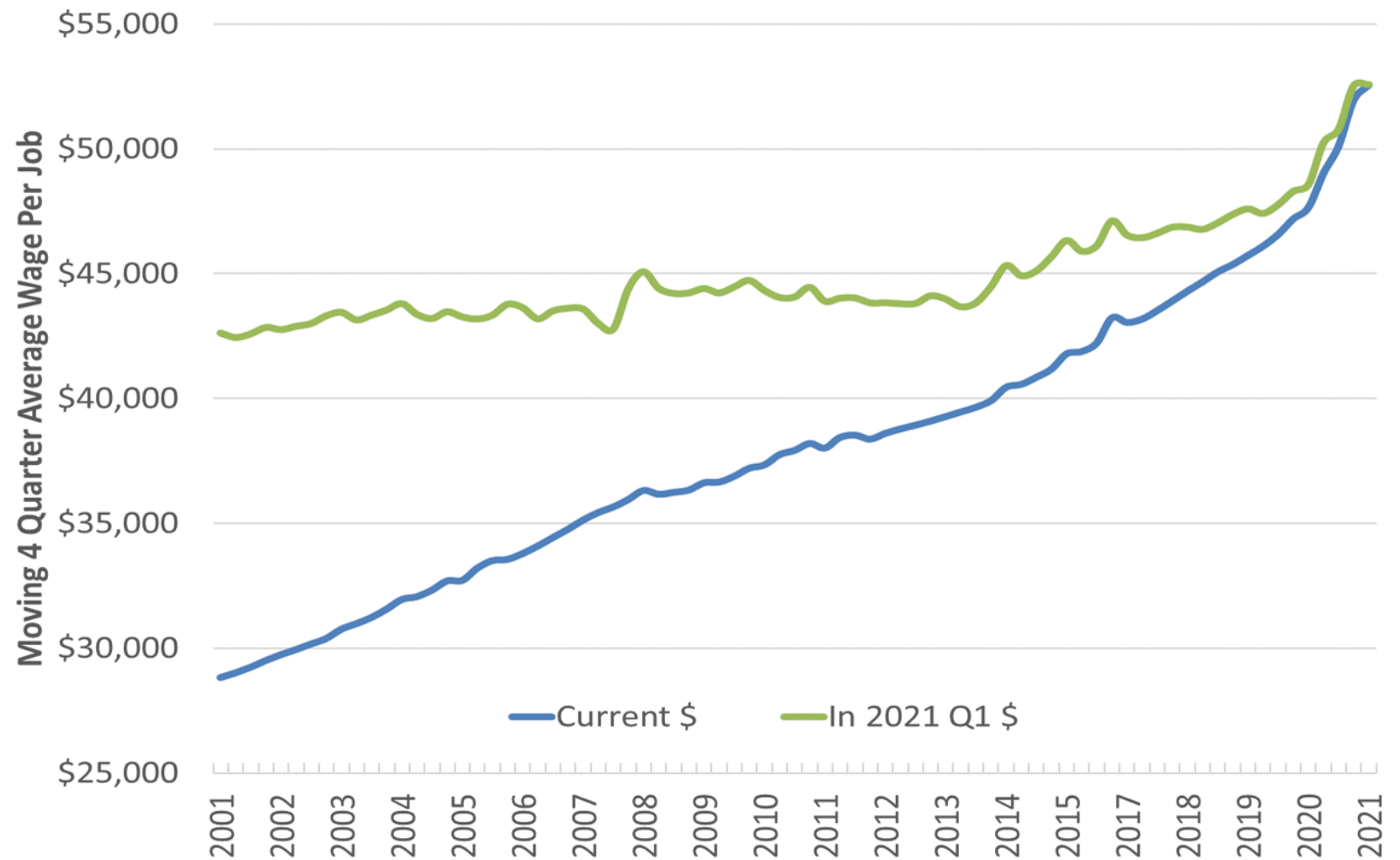
Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted



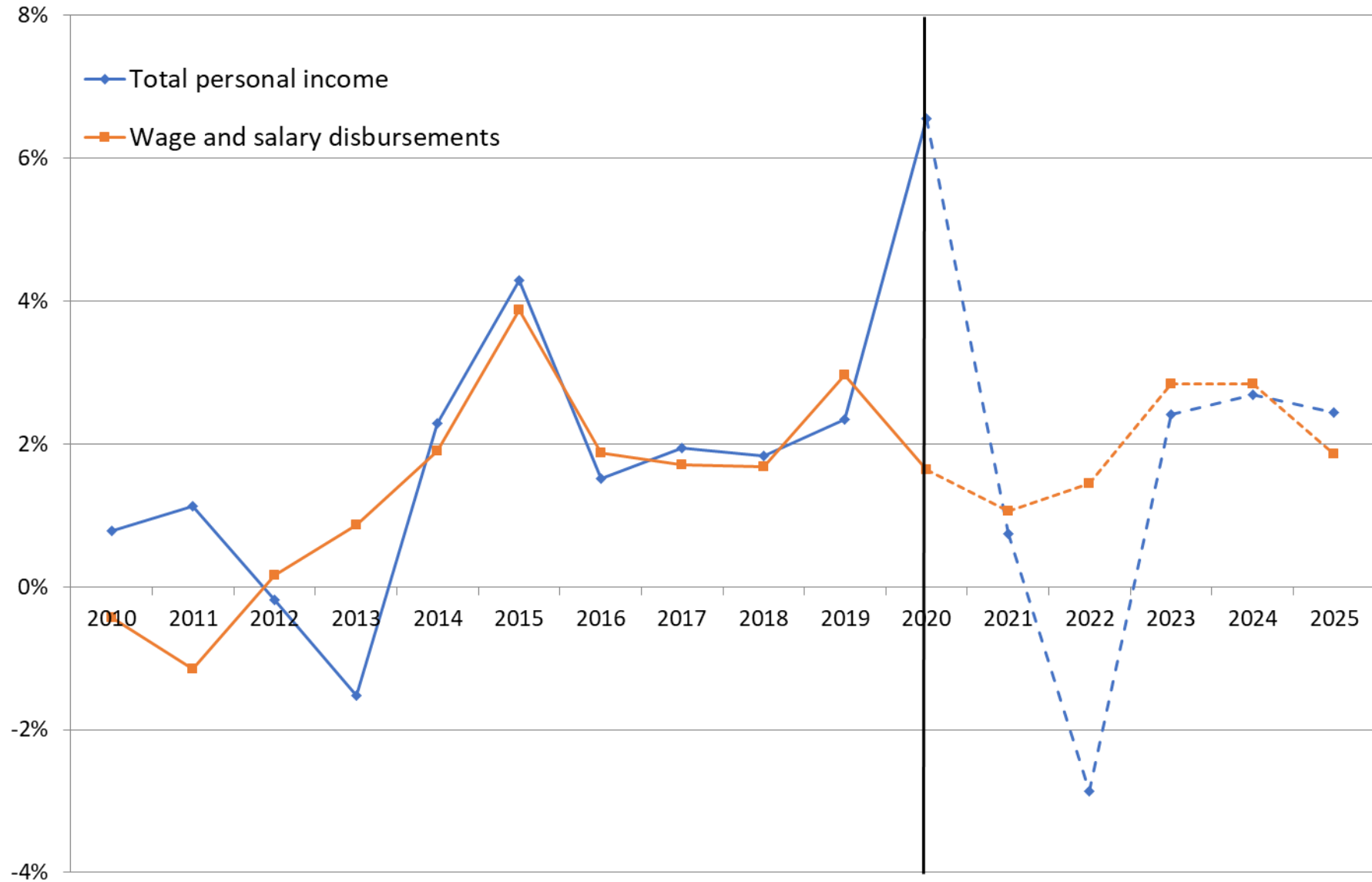
Leisure and Hospitality Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted



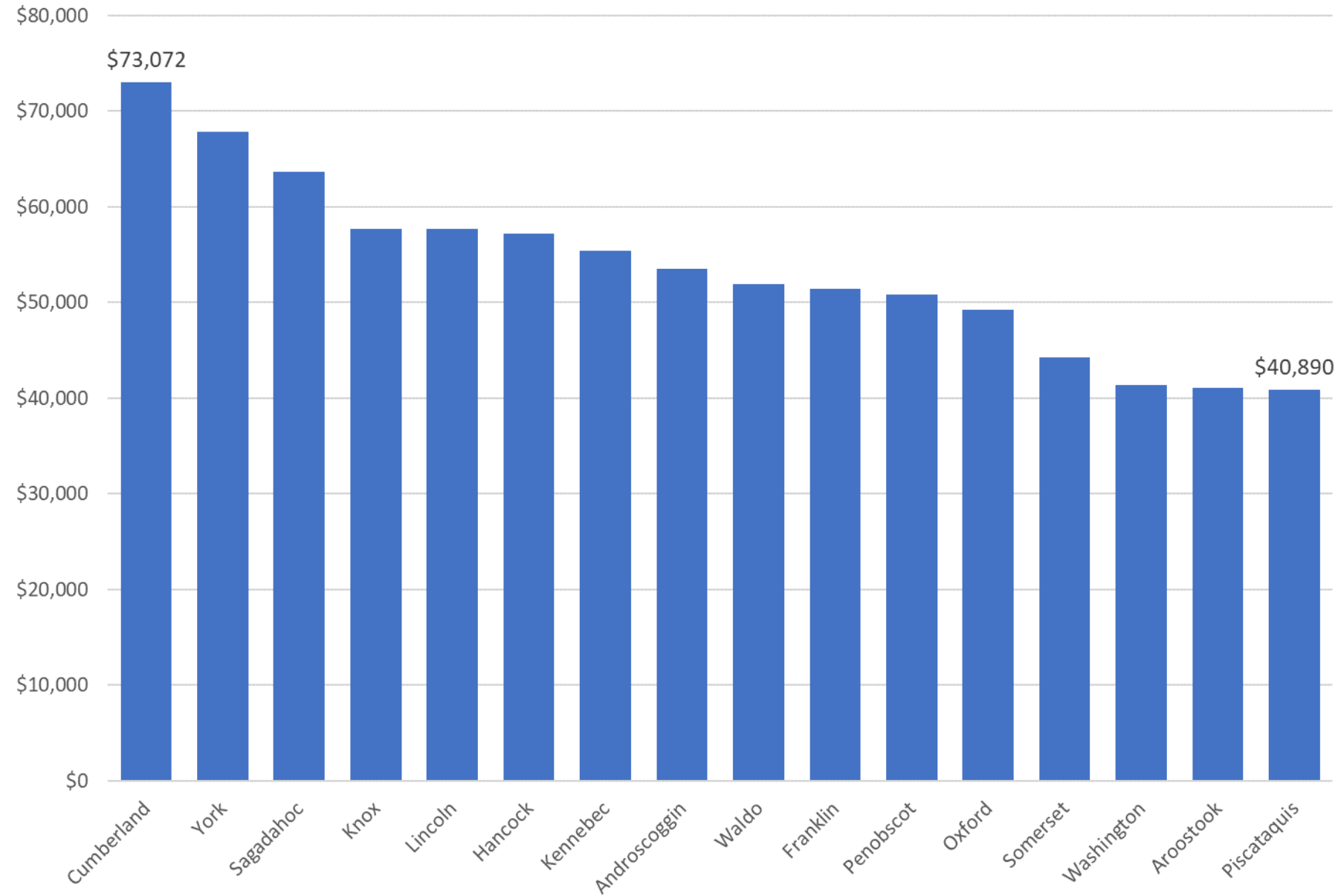
Higher total wages spread across fewer jobs drove the average wage per job up sharply in the pandemic era

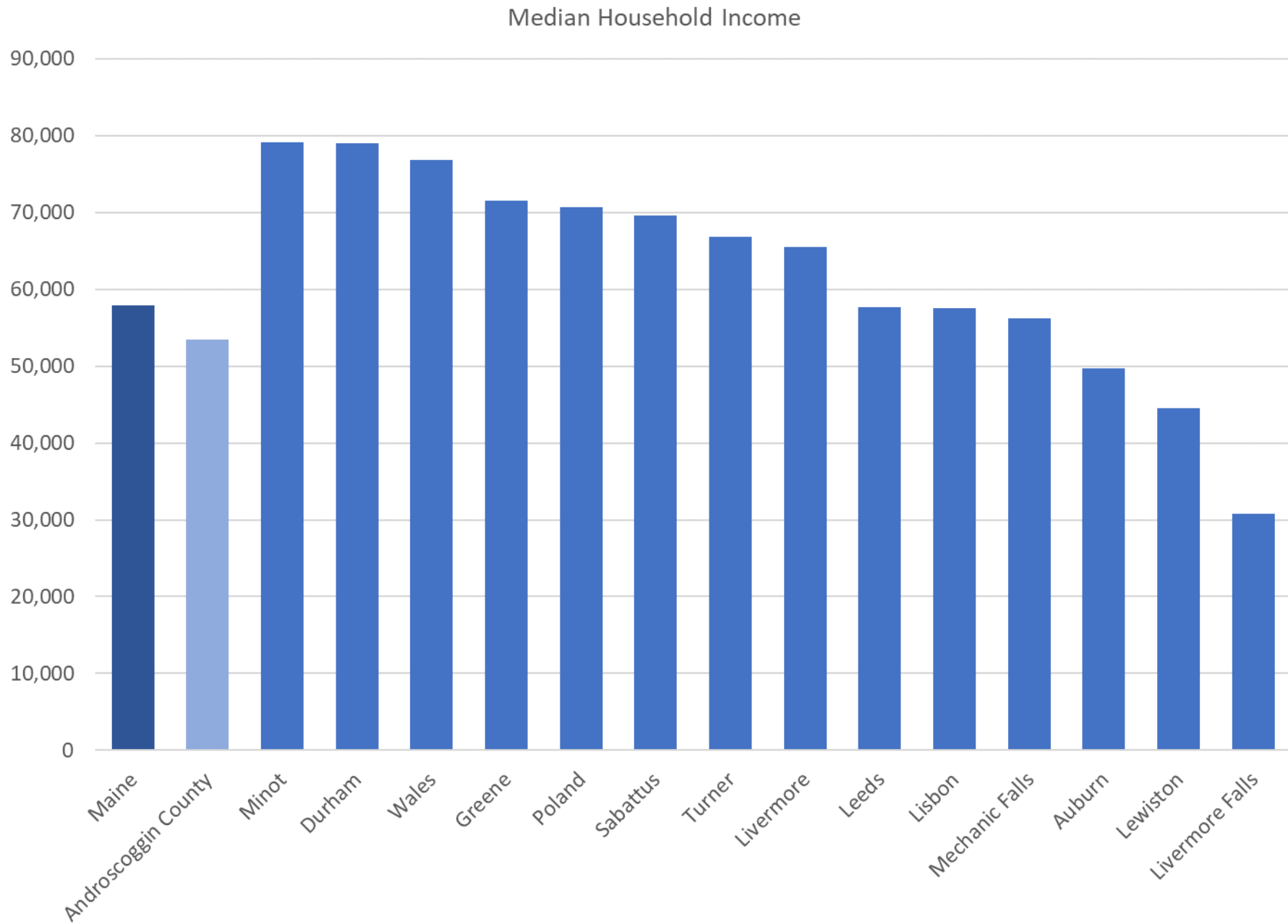


Percent Change in Real Personal Income, Maine 2010-2020 and forecast to 2025

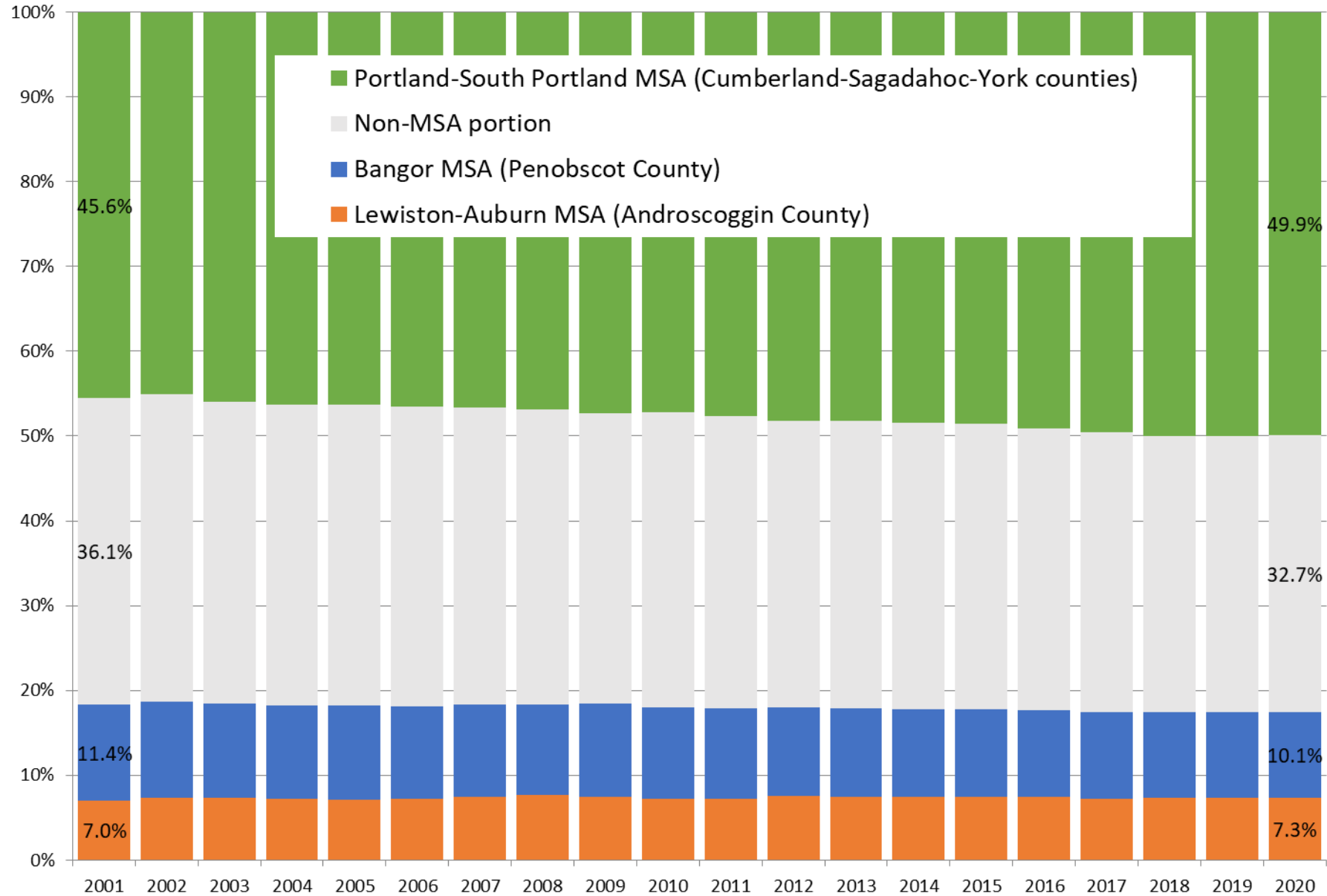


Median Household Income





Share of Maine Real GDP by Metropolitan Area



Looking ahead

- Androscoggin County is younger and more diverse, which is an advantage for labor force growth in the future
- Effects from COVID-19 have been uneven across industries, geographies, and populations – and recovery is ongoing
- The pandemic has accelerated certain trends – gig work, automation, remote work – what sticks around in the long run?
- The greater Lewiston-Auburn region seems a natural fit for expansion beyond Portland

Contact Information

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