

Healthcare and Maine's Economy

HEALTH LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

JANUARY 13, 2022

AMANDA RECTOR

MAINE STATE ECONOMIST

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES



Demographics

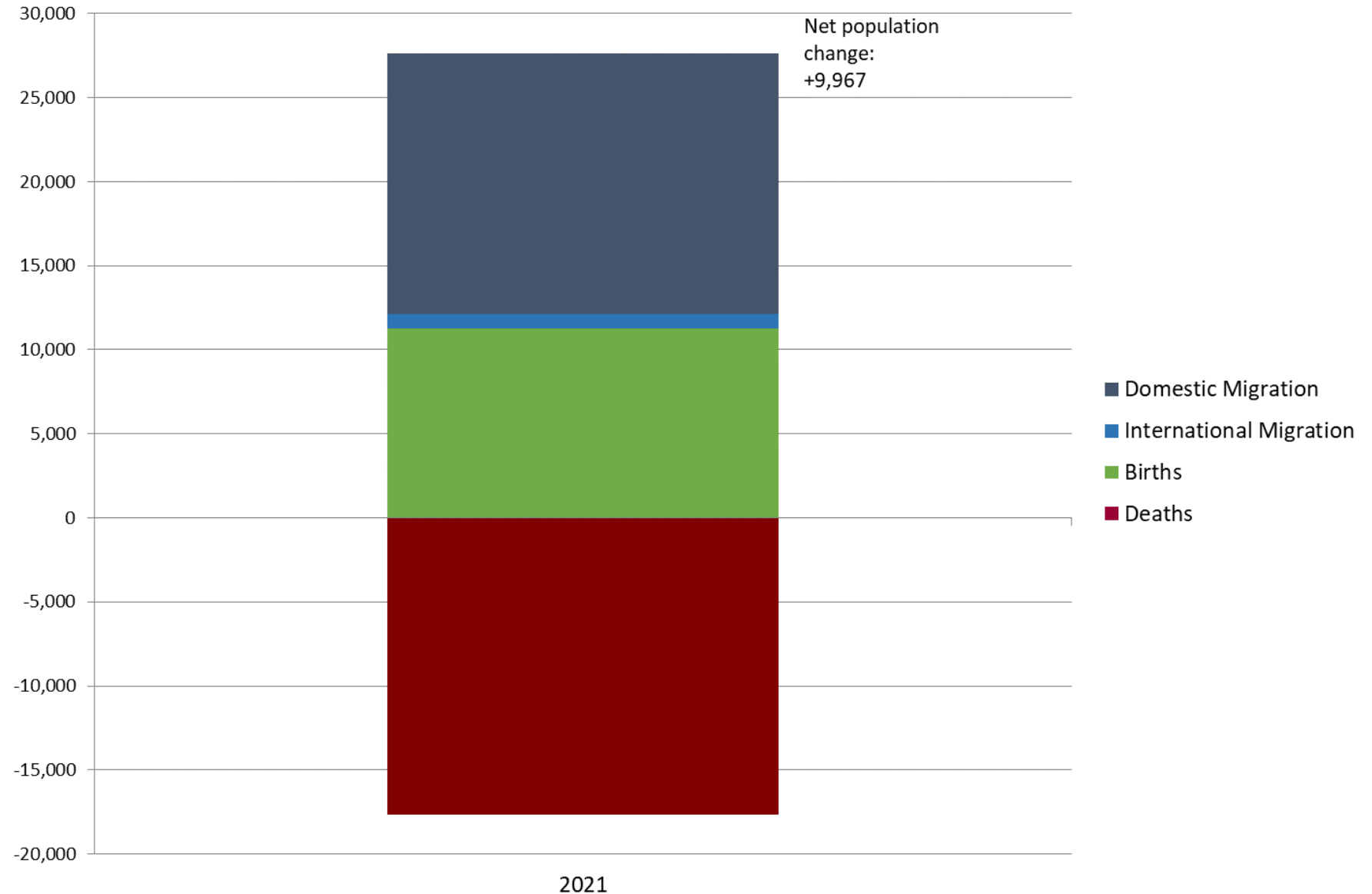
Components of Population Change, Maine

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

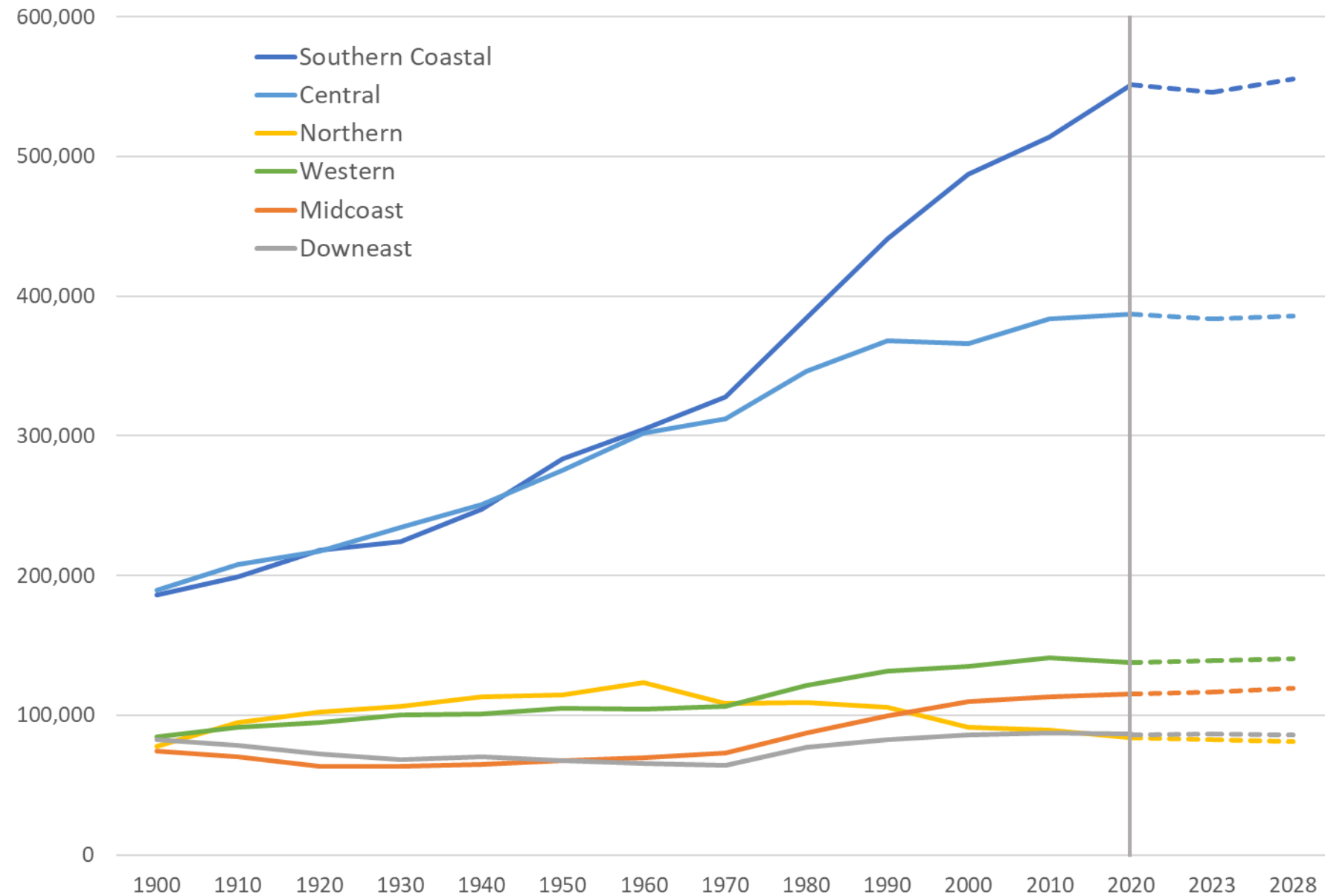
Population increase of 2.6%
from 2010-2020 (42nd in U.S.)

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

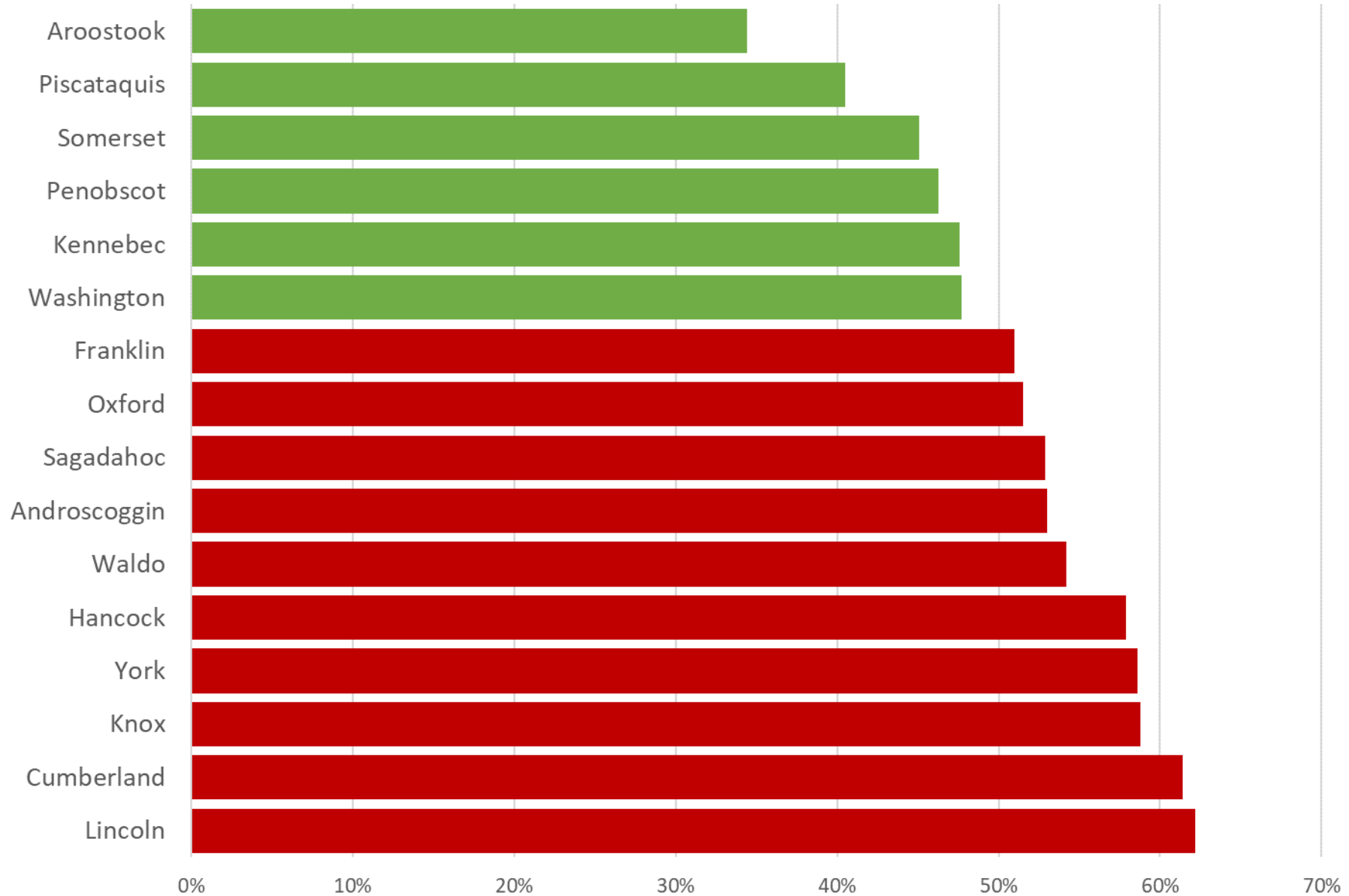
Net migration = 12.0 per
thousand (7th in U.S.)



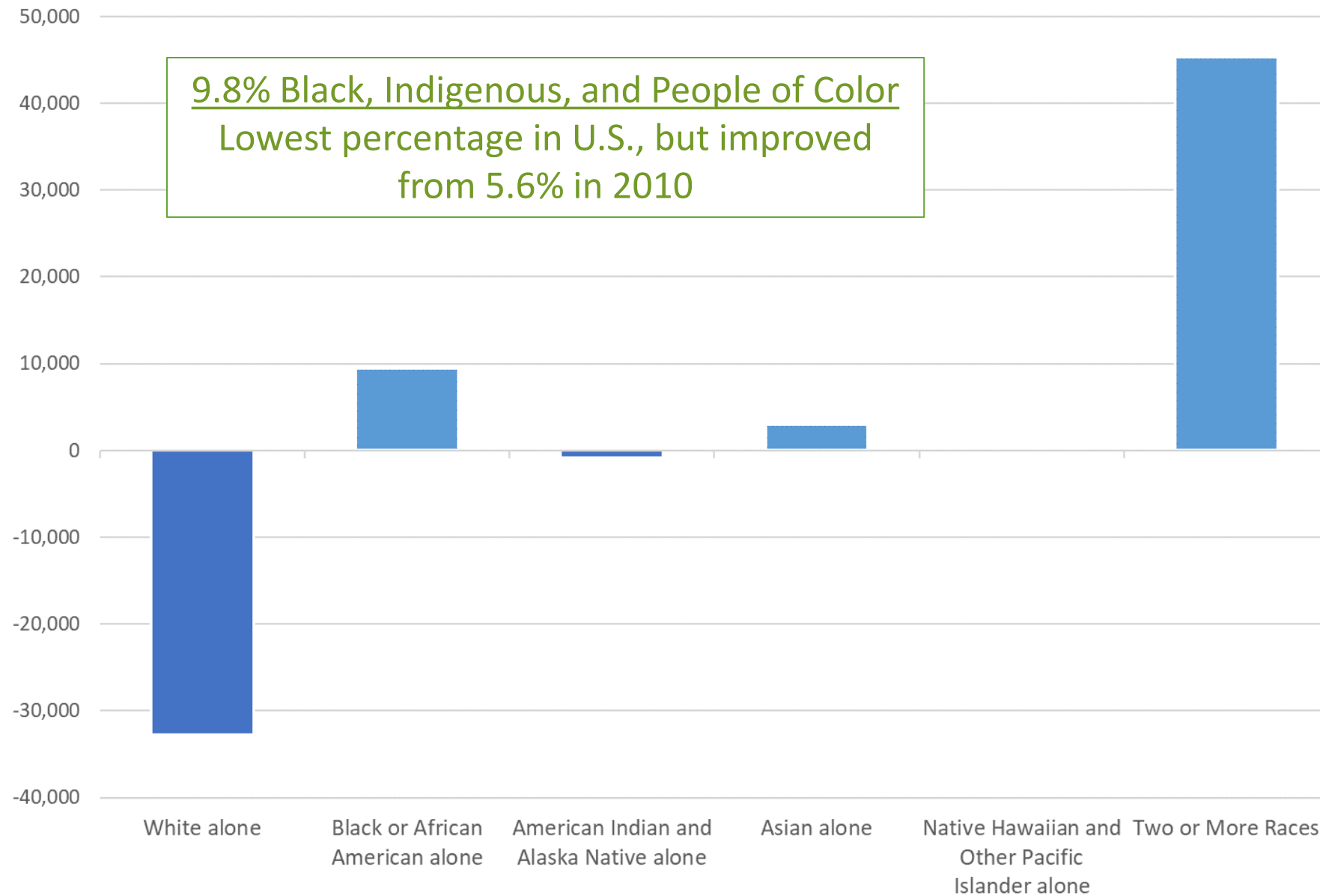
Population by Region



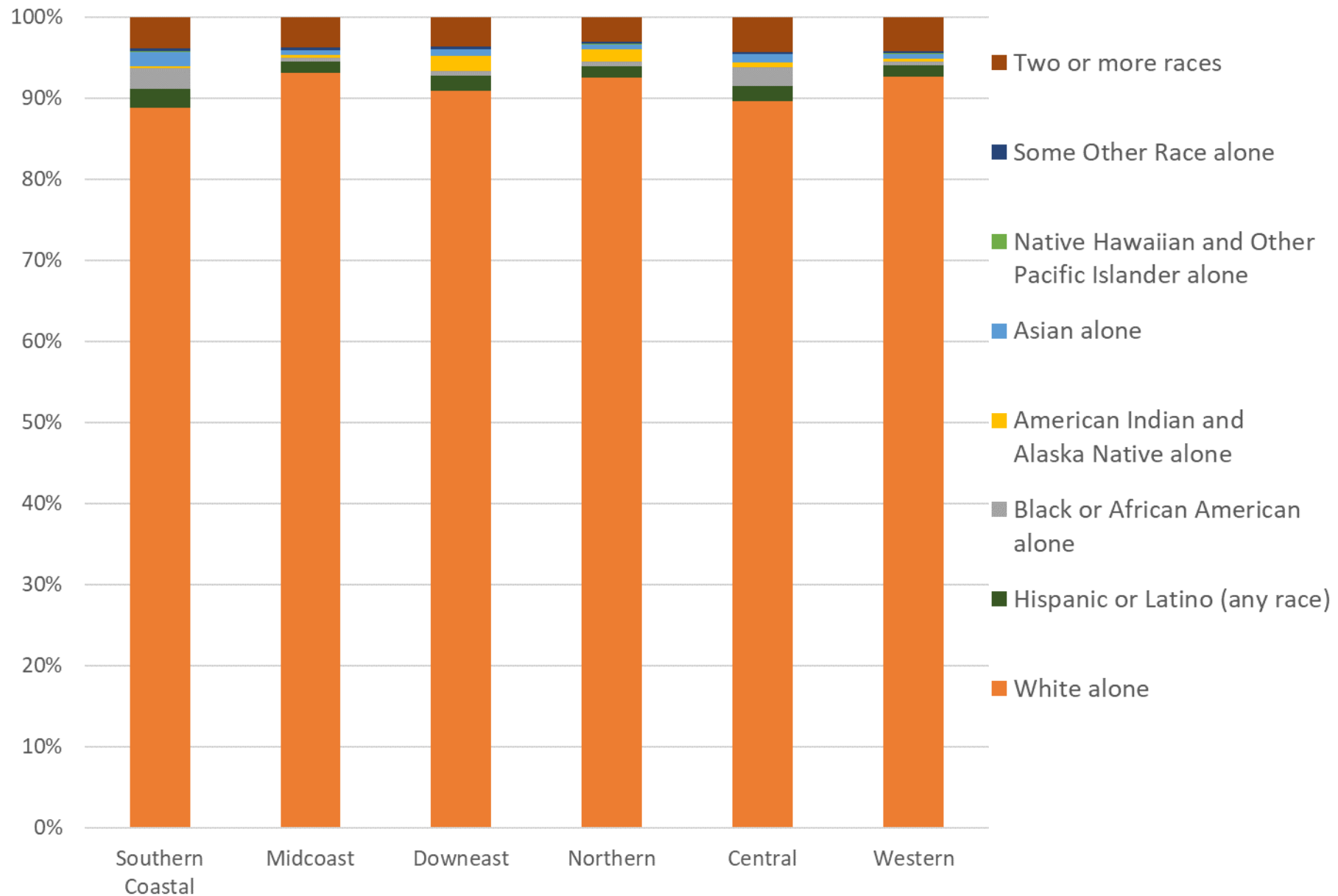
Percent of Households Unable to Afford Median Home



Change in Maine Population by Race, 2010-2020



Share of 2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity

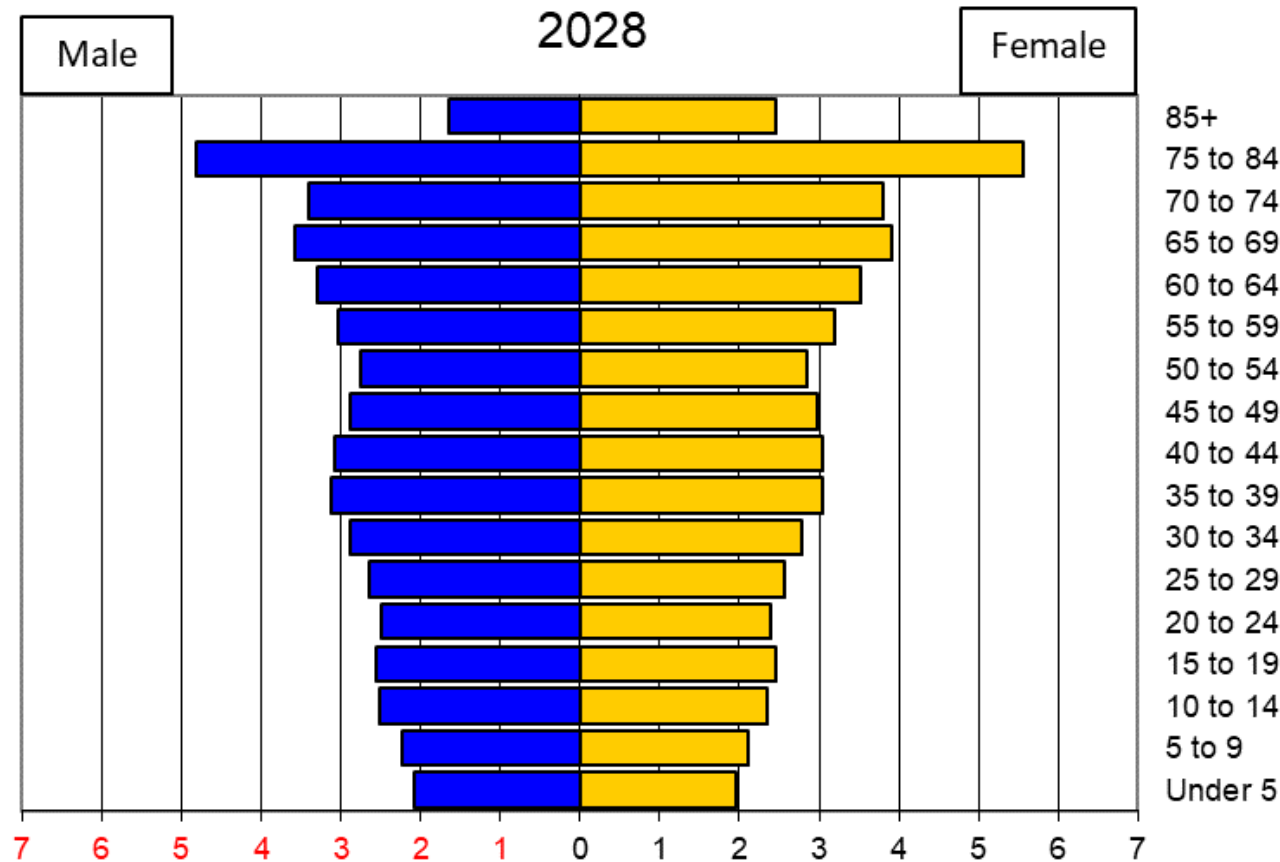


The Baby Boom Wave

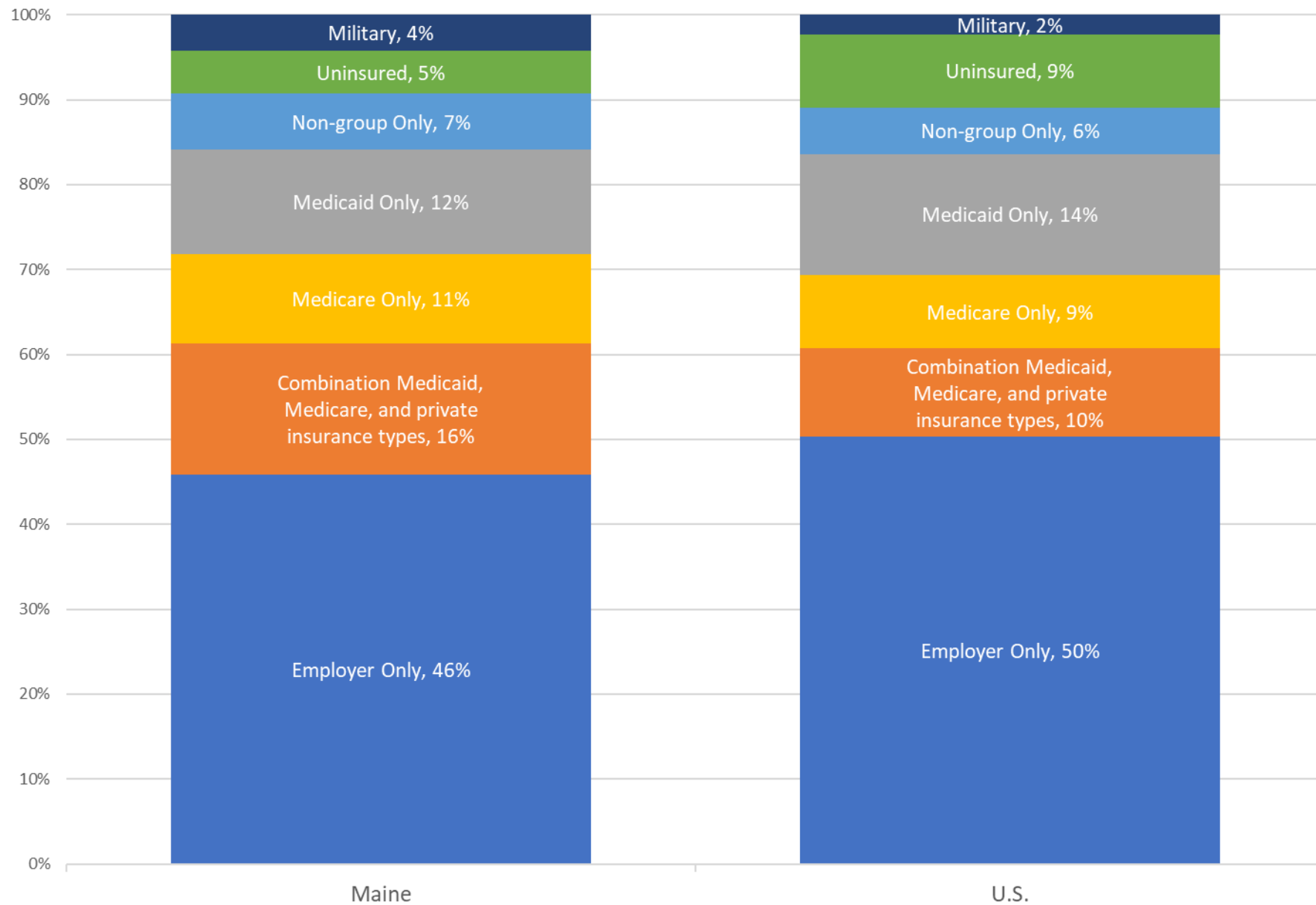
Maine is the oldest state...

...by median age (45.0 years)

...and by % of population age 65+ (21.3%)

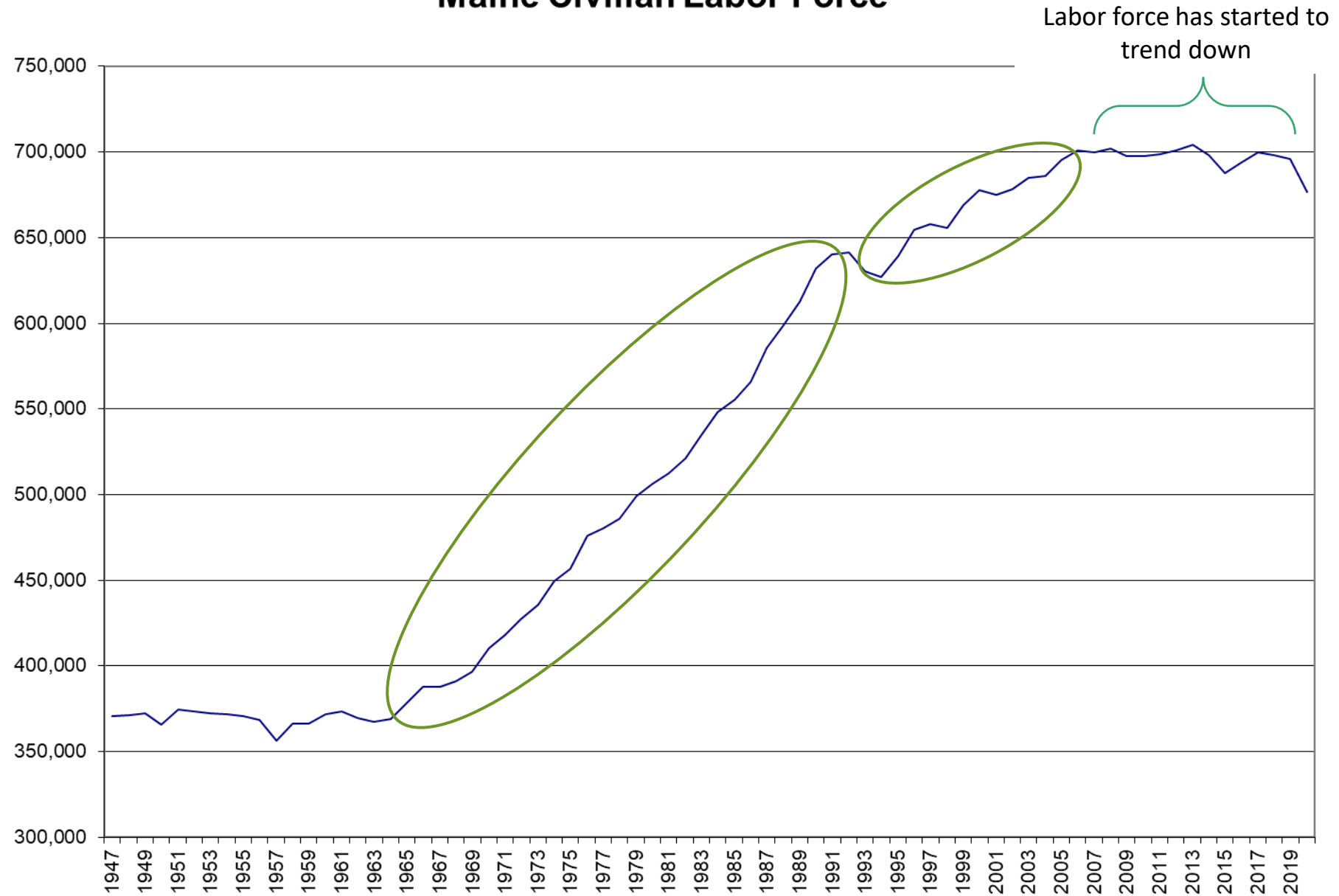


Health Insurance Coverage of the Population, 2020



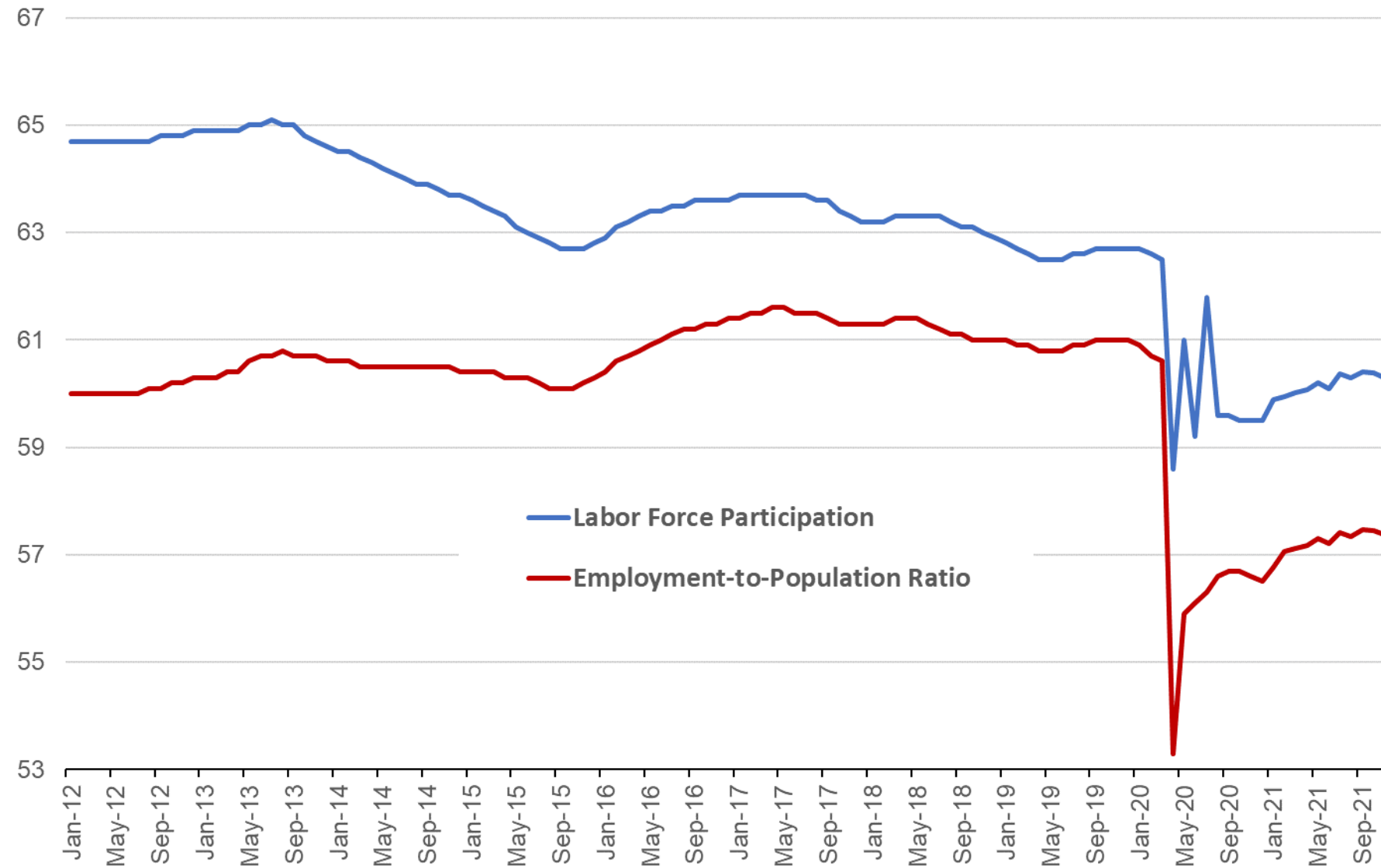
The Workforce and Employment

Maine Civilian Labor Force



Labor Force Participation & Employment-to-Population Ratio

(Seasonally Adjusted)



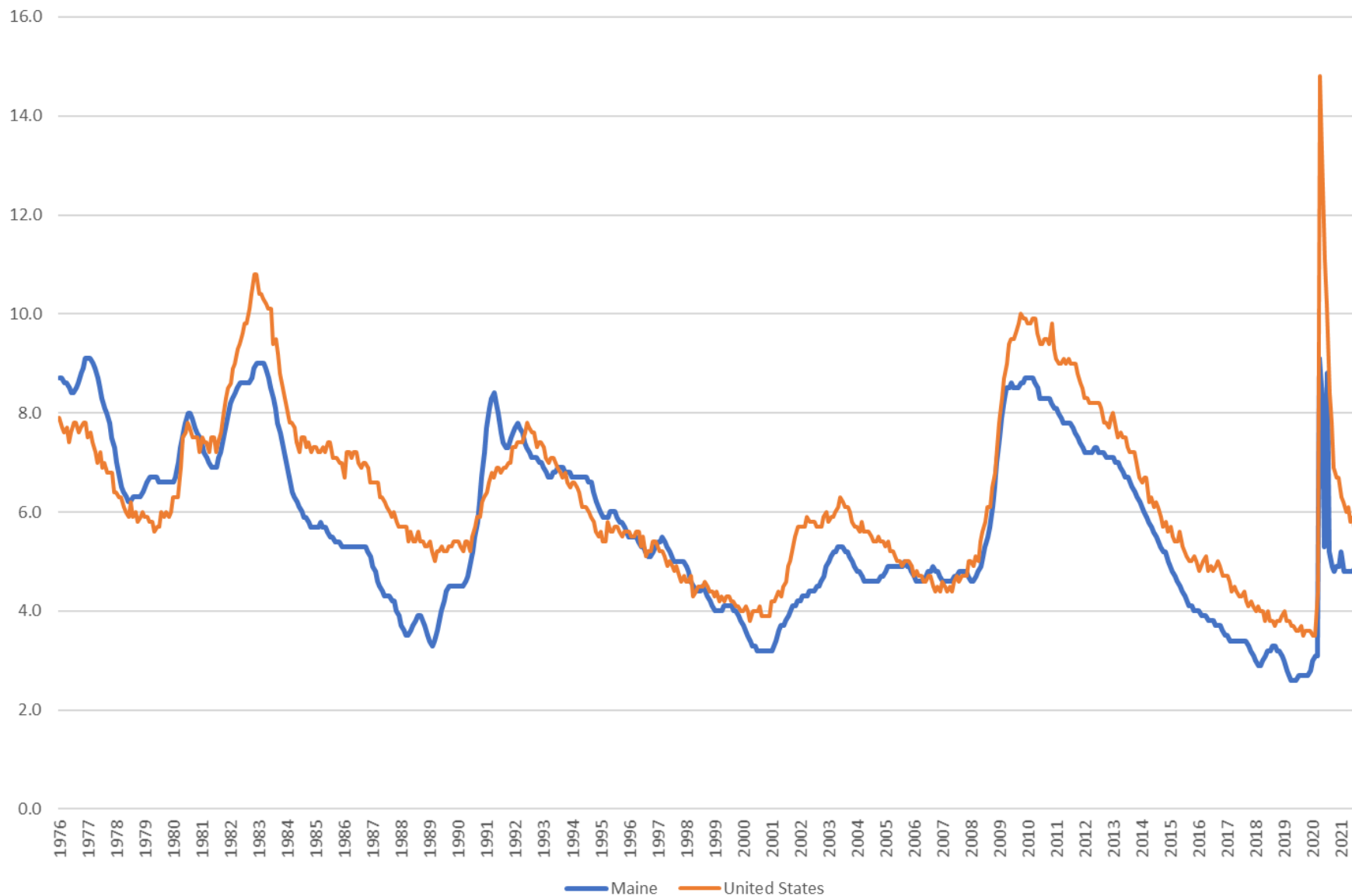
Nationally, 29% of adults who retired in the prior year (2020) indicated that factors related to the pandemic contributed to their retirement timing

22% of all parents were either not working (9%) or working less (13%) due to disruptions to childcare or education.

11% of mothers and 6% of fathers said they were not working due to disruptions in school or childcare, equating to nearly two percentage points fewer working adults.

Black, Hispanic, and single mothers, along with low-income mothers were more likely to be not working or working less due to childcare/school disruptions

Unemployment Rate
(seasonally adjusted)



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.

County Rates (not seasonally adjusted)

November, 2021

Table

Graph

Map/Graph Display

Unemployment rate

One-year change

County	Rate	Year ago	One-yr change	
Maine	4.3%	4.7%	-0.4	↓
Androscoggin	4.5%	4.8%	-0.3	↓
Aroostook	5.4%	4.7%	0.7	↑
Cumberland	3.8%	4.3%	-0.5	↓
Franklin	5.4%	5.0%	0.4	↑
Hancock	5.0%	5.0%	0.0	—
Kennebec	4.2%	4.2%	0.0	—
Knox	4.1%	4.5%	-0.4	↓
Lincoln	4.3%	4.9%	-0.6	↓
Oxford	5.0%	6.2%	-1.2	↓
Penobscot	4.4%	4.4%	0.0	—
Piscataquis	5.1%	4.9%	0.2	↑
Sagadahoc	3.5%	3.9%	-0.4	↓
Somerset	6.1%	5.9%	0.2	↑
Waldo	4.5%	4.6%	-0.1	↓
Washington	5.7%	5.3%	0.4	↑
York	3.9%	4.9%	-1.0	↓

Unemployment rate

3.5% 6.1%

Detailed description: A map of Maine divided into its 16 counties. Each county is shaded with a color representing its unemployment rate. The color scale ranges from blue (3.5%) to orange (6.1%). The map shows that Washington and Somerset counties have the highest unemployment rates (5.7% and 6.1% respectively), while Sagadahoc County has the lowest (3.5%).

County	Rate
Maine	4.3%
Androscoggin	4.5%
Aroostook	5.4%
Cumberland	3.8%
Franklin	5.4%
Hancock	5.0%
Kennebec	4.2%
Knox	4.1%
Lincoln	4.3%
Oxford	5.0%
Penobscot	4.4%
Piscataquis	5.1%
Sagadahoc	3.5%
Somerset	6.1%
Waldo	4.5%
Washington	5.7%
York	3.9%

Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information

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

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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

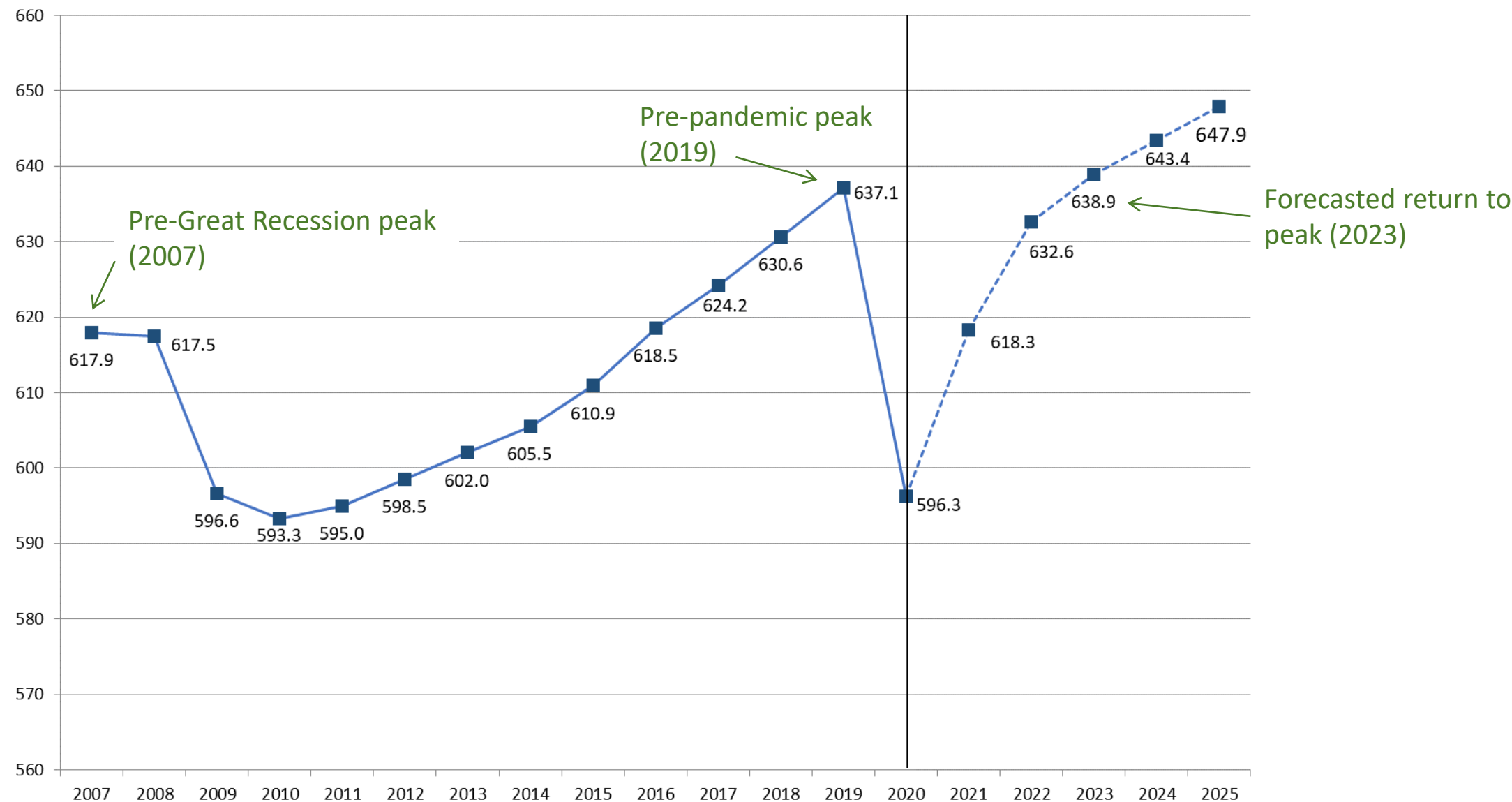
Maine DOL surveyed unemployment claimants and active job seekers on barriers to return to work

Respondents said the most needed supports for return to work were “relevant job opportunities or leads” (32%) followed by “additional skills training opportunities” (20%)

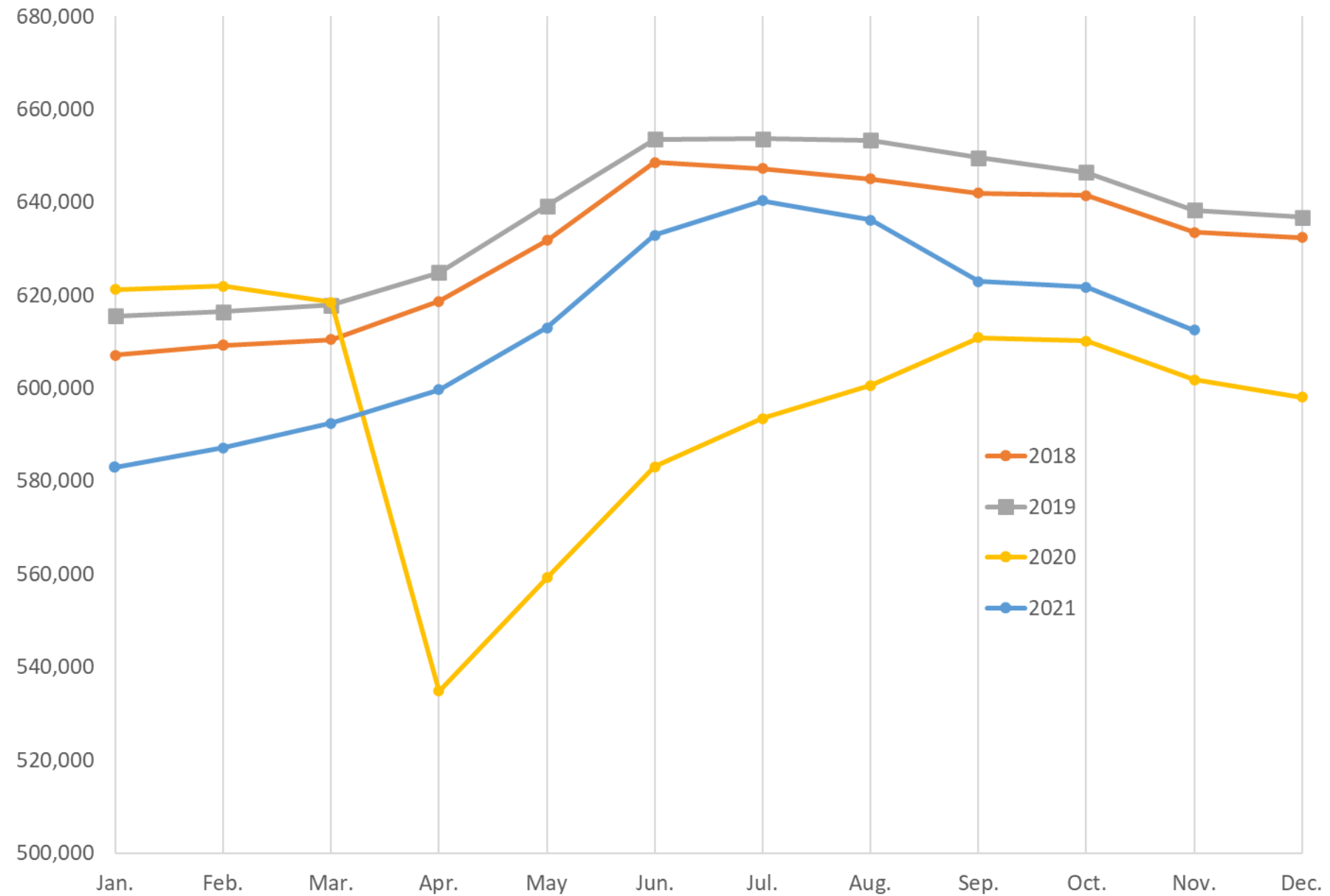
- 39% of respondents age 25-44 cited childcare as a need, compared to 16% overall
- Respondents age 18-35 were more likely to cite structural and social supports as needs, such as affordable housing (34%) and mental health support (27%)
- BIPOC respondents were more likely than white respondents to cite 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%)

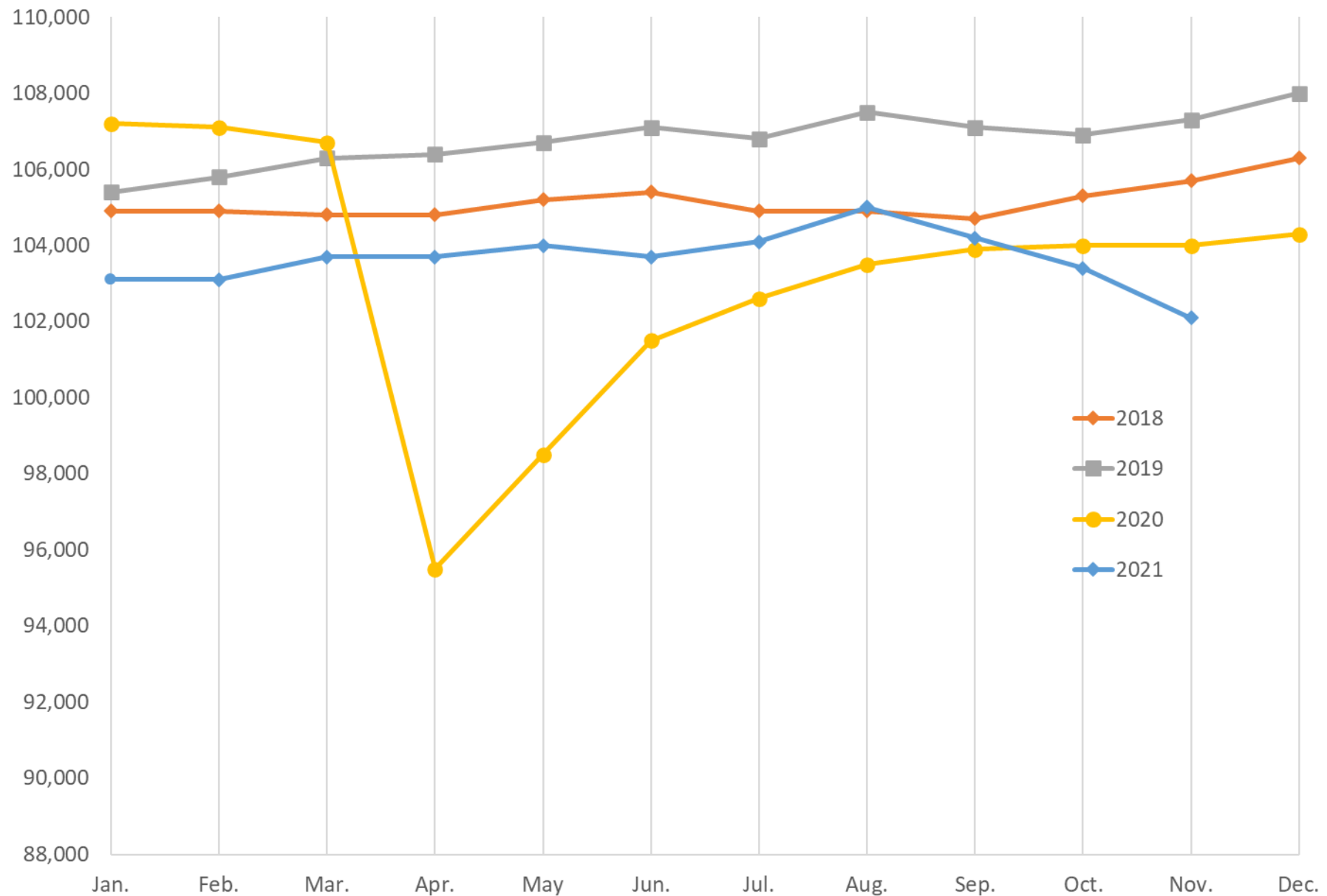
Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)
History and CEFC forecast



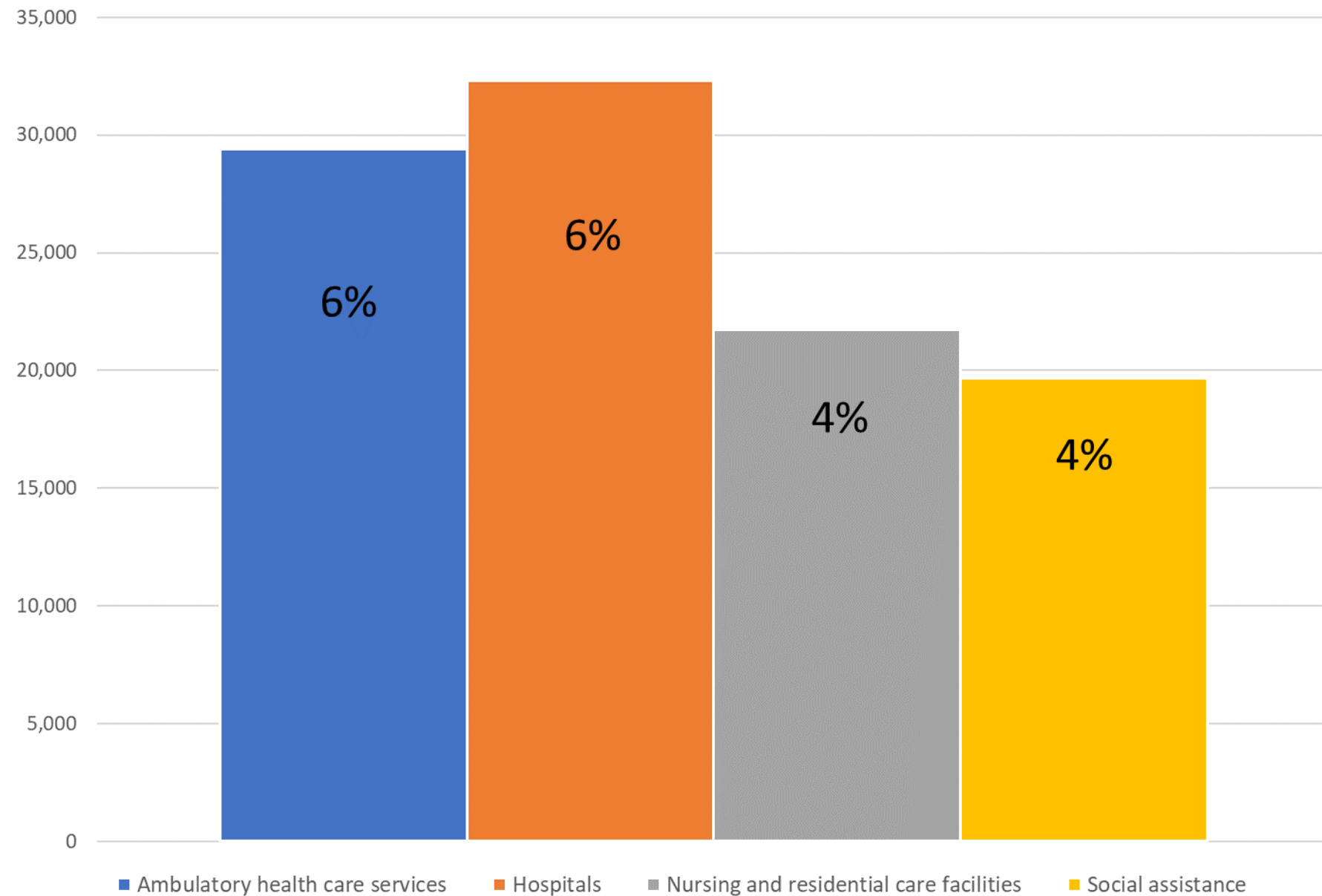
Total Nonfarm Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Health Care and Social Assistance Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted



Healthcare & Social Assistance Private Employment in Maine (2020)



Display:
☒ Bar Graph
☐ Table
☐ Bubble Graph

Occupation
 All

SOC Code
 All

Typical Education..
 All

Typical Education Level Required (Graph Only)

Associate's degree

Bachelor's degree

Doctoral or professional degree

High school diploma or equivalent

Master's degree

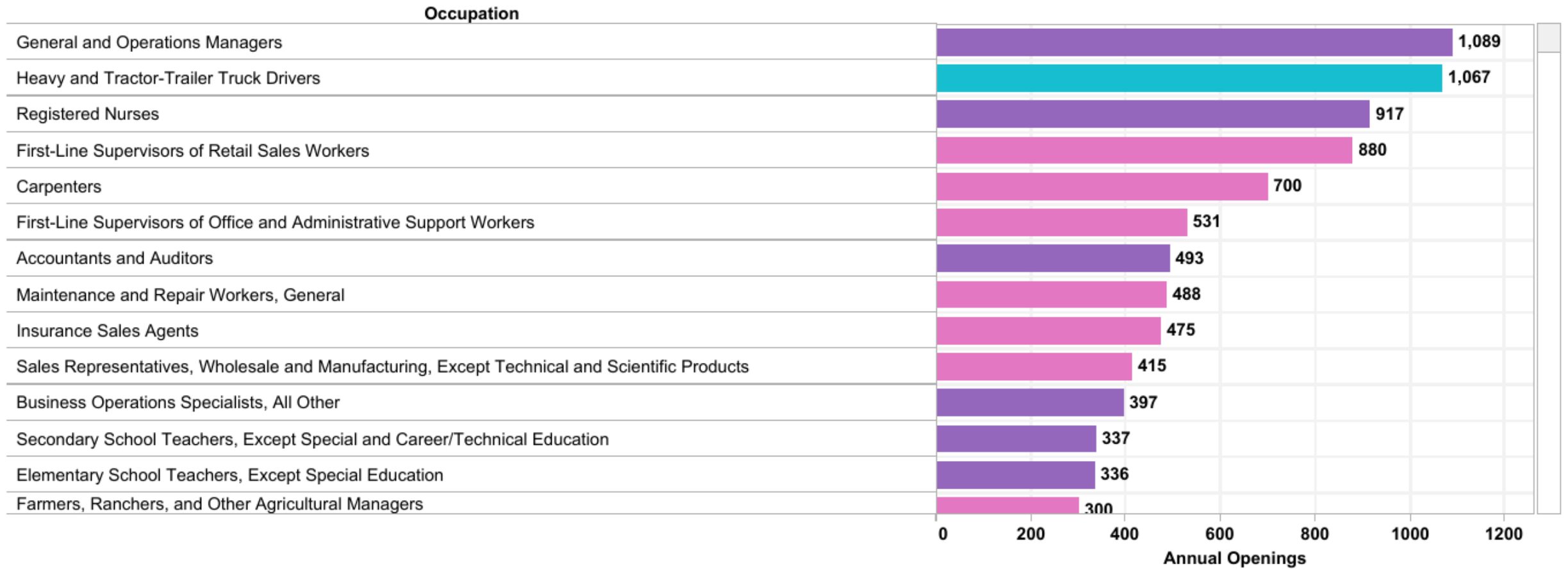
No formal educational credential

Postsecondary non-degree award

Some college, no degree

Maine High-Wage, In-Demand Jobs by Education

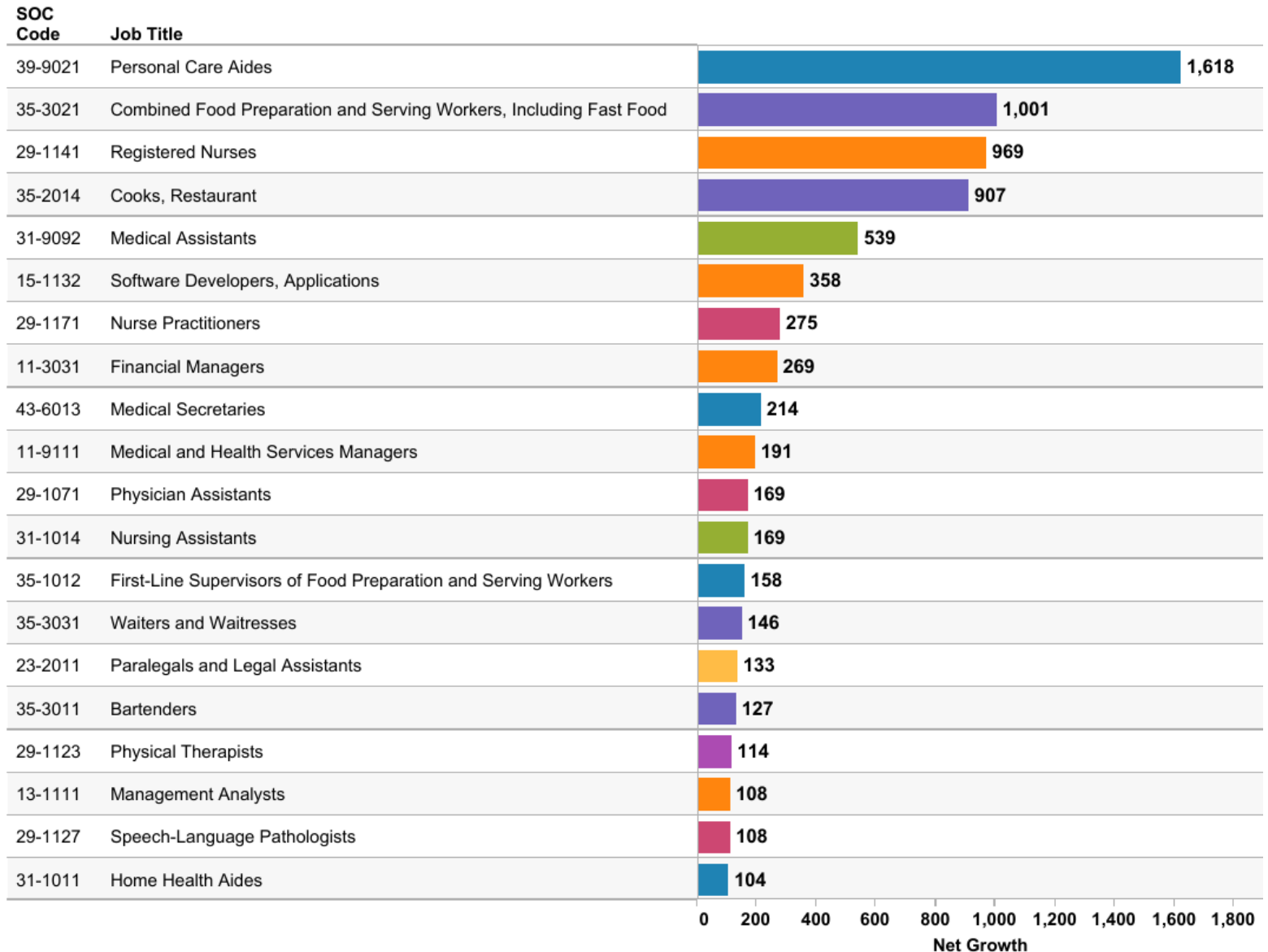
Education Requirement: **All**



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.

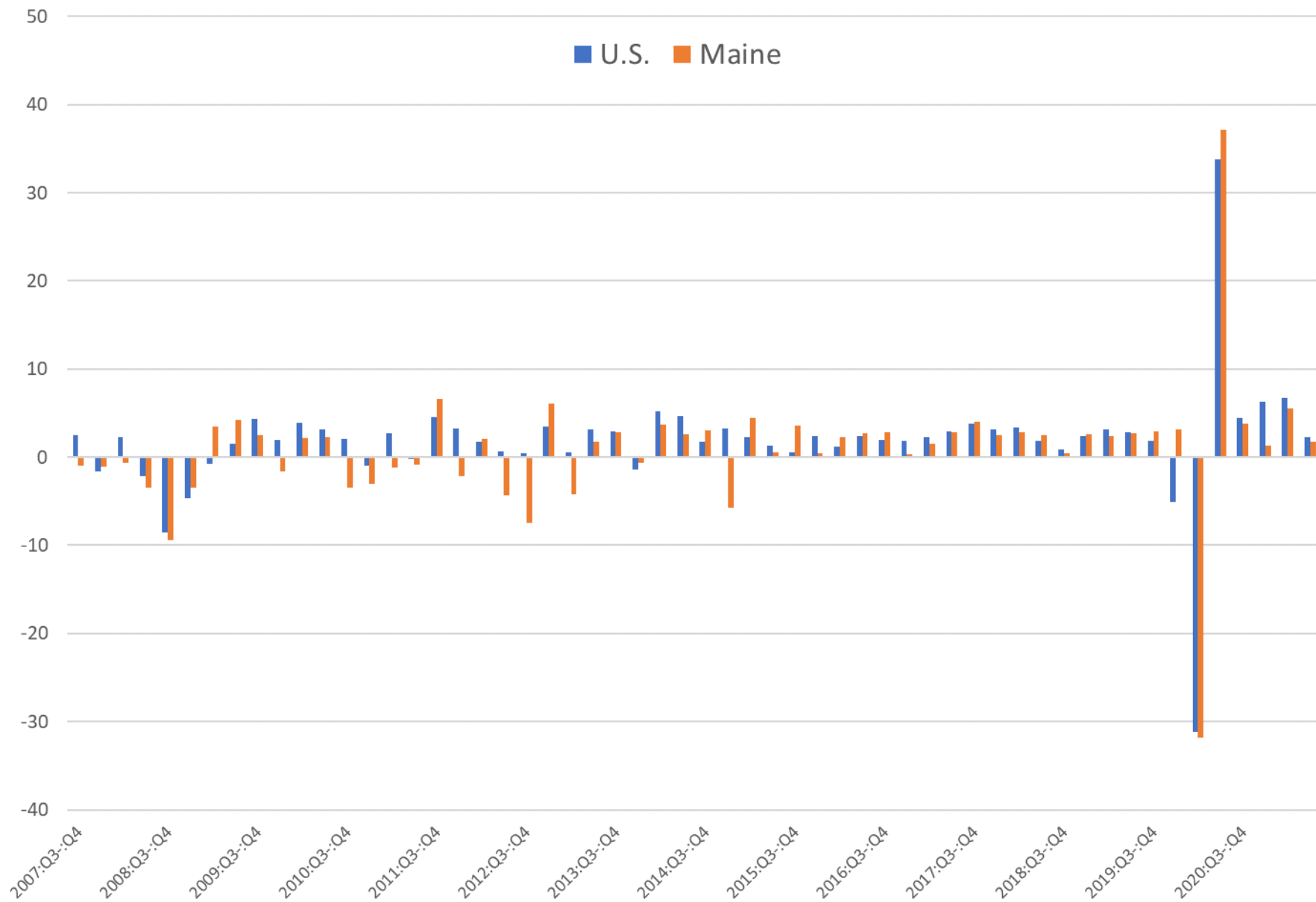
Display☒ Graph☐ Table**Top**

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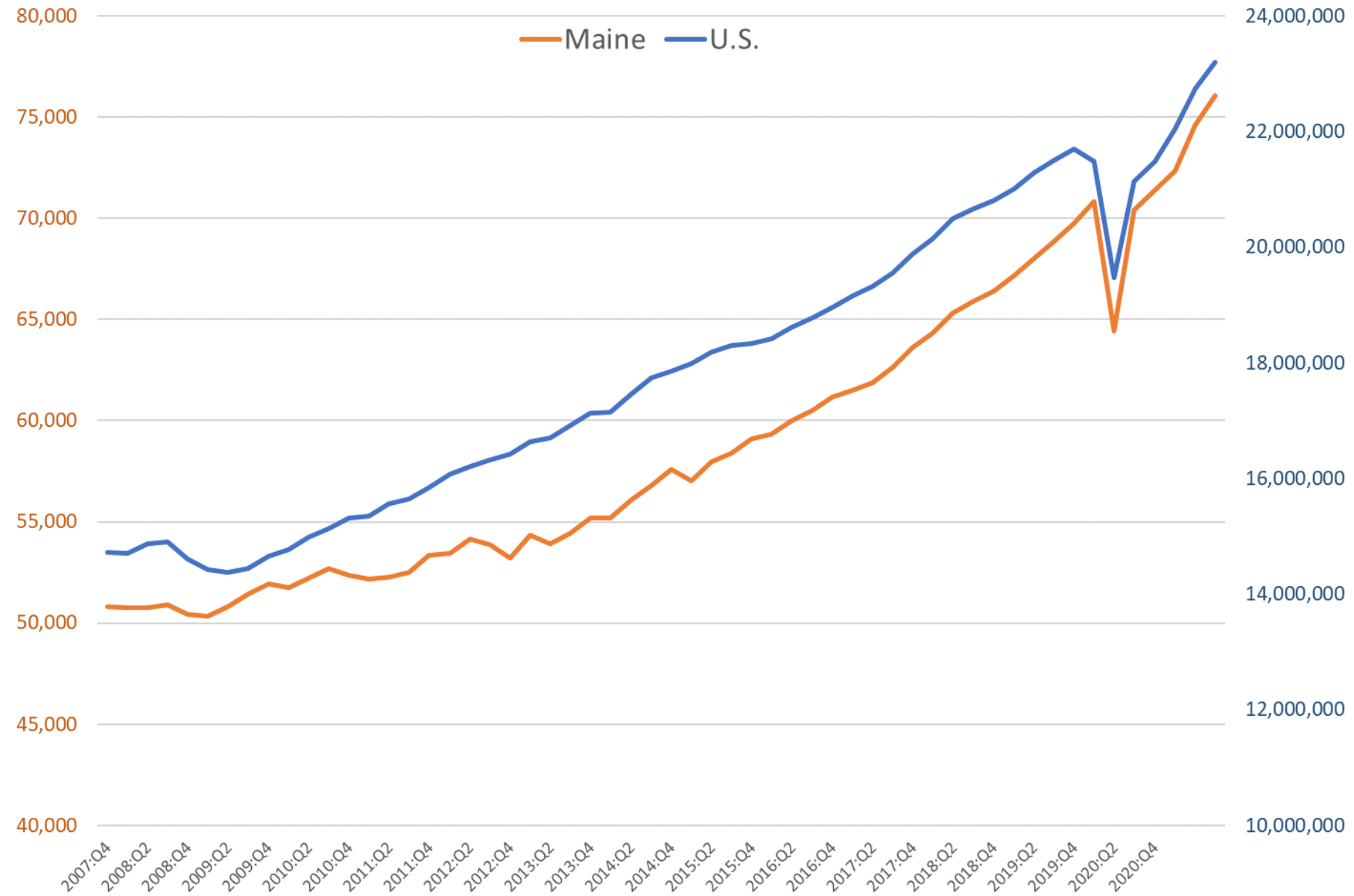
Education Requirement:☒ All☐ High School Diploma or Less☐ Some College or Associate's Degree☐ Bachelor's Degree or Higher**Select Topic:**☐ Largest Annual Openings☒ Largest Net Job Growth☐ Fastest Rate of Job Growth☐ Largest Net Job Loss☐ Fastest Rate of Job Loss☐ Associate's degree☐ Bachelor's degree☐ Doctoral or professional degree☐ High school diploma or equivalent☐ Master's degree☐ No formal educational credential☐ Postsecondary non-degree award**25 Occupations with the Largest Projected Net Job Growth in Maine**

Gross Domestic Product, Income, and Spending

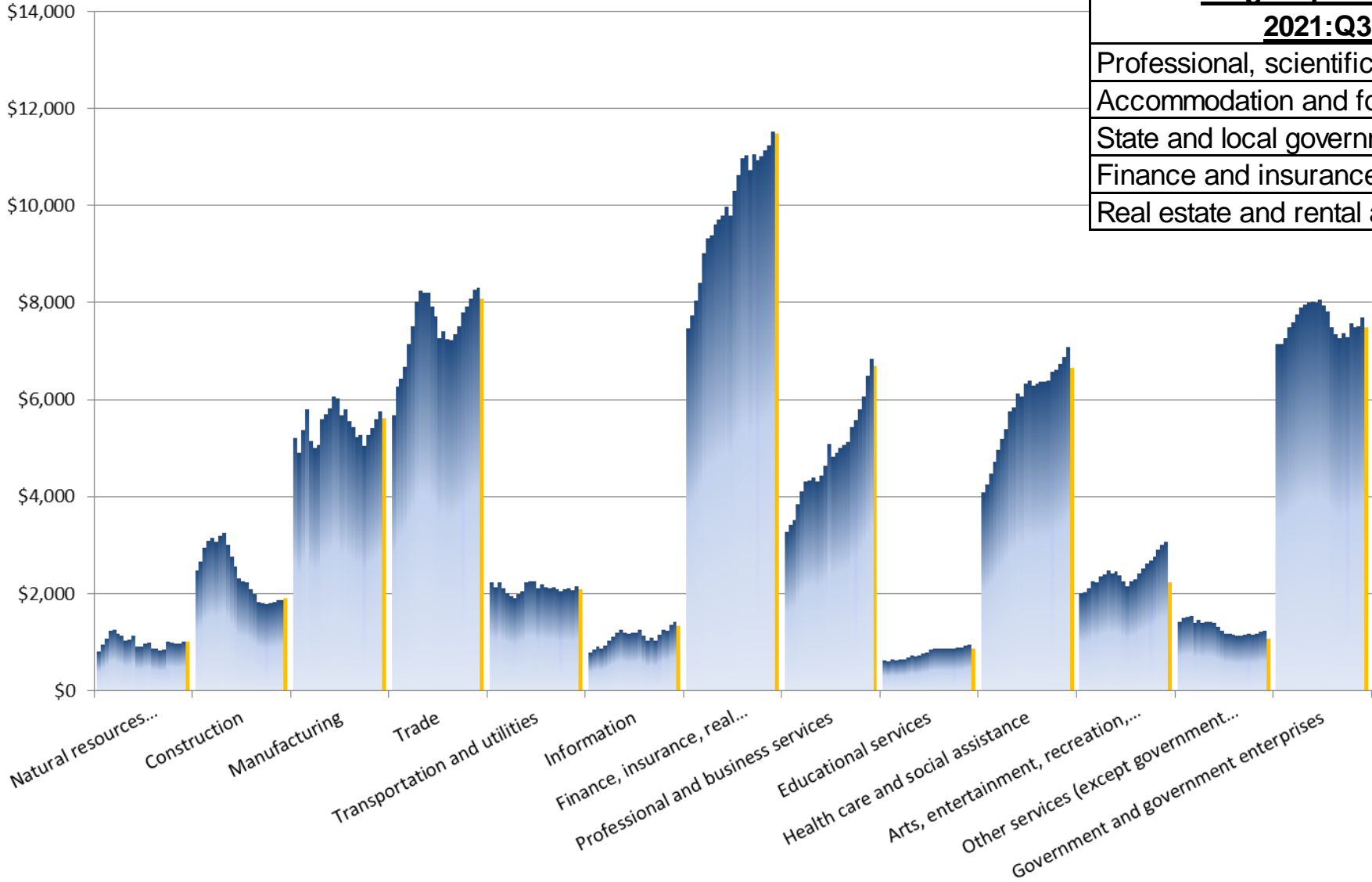
Quarterly Real GDP, Annualized Percent Change from Previous Quarter



Quarterly GDP (in millions of current dollars)

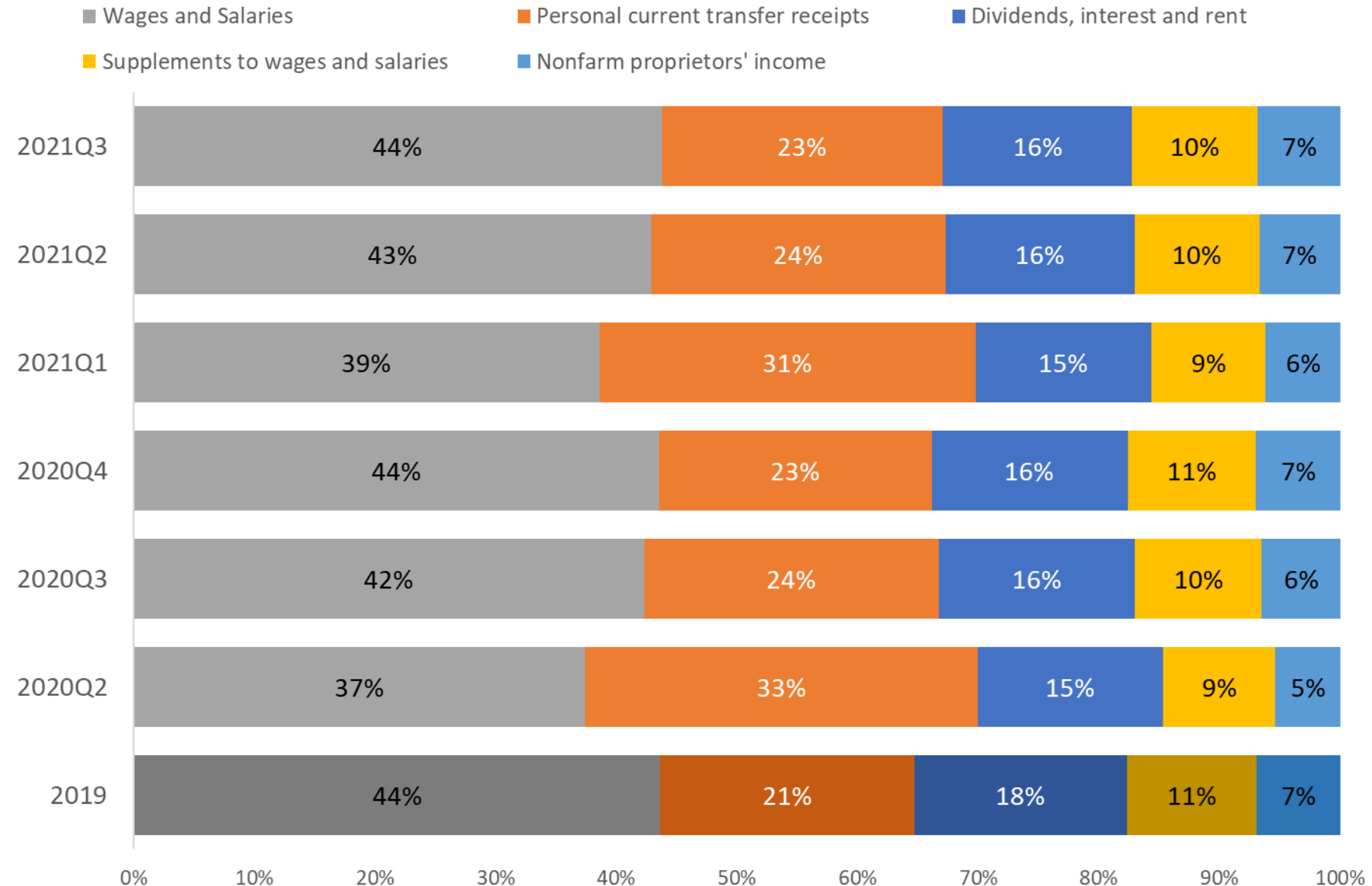


Maine Real GDP by Industry, 1997-2020
(in millions of chained 2012 dollars)

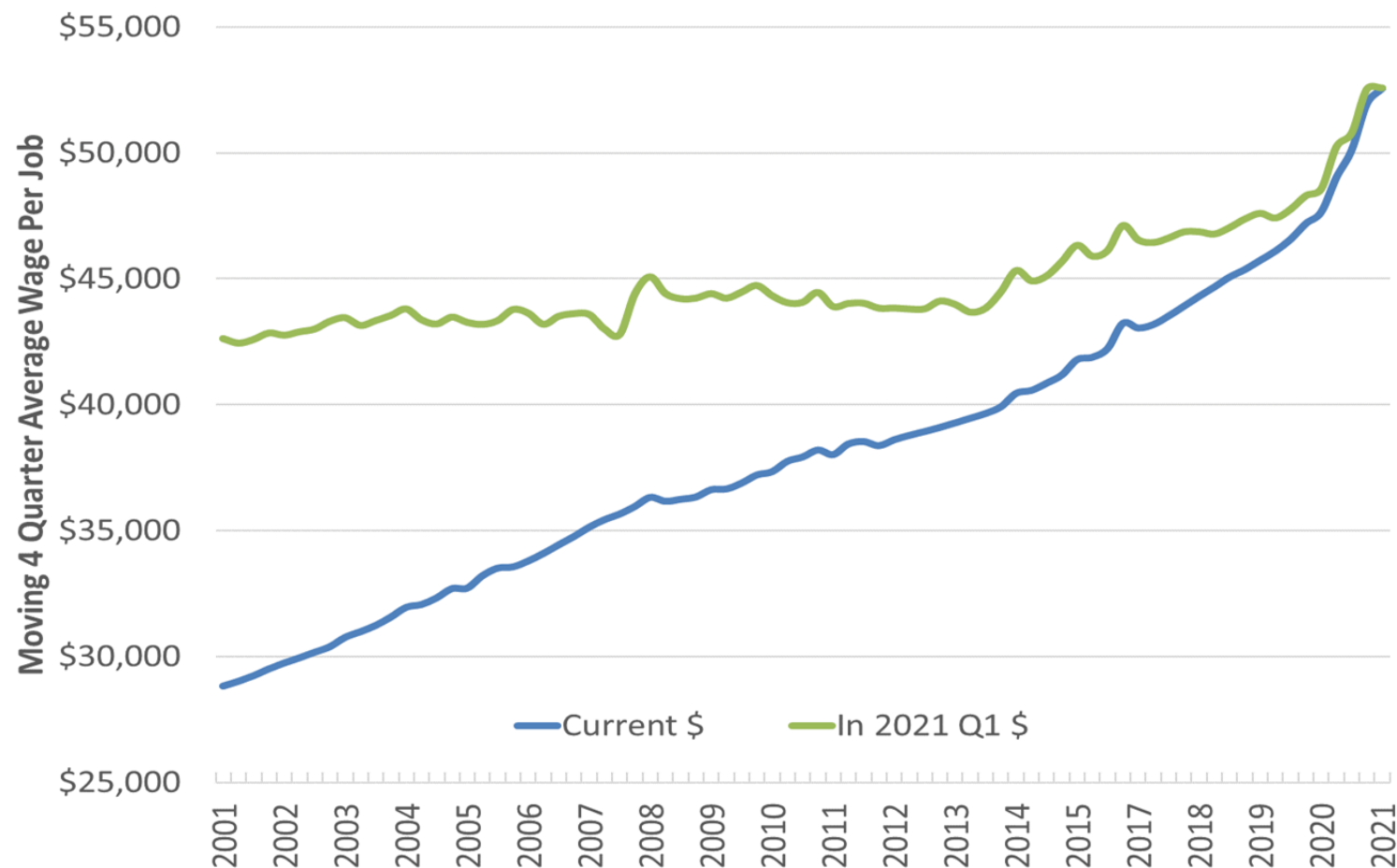


<u>Largest percentage point contributions to 2021:Q3 real GDP growth (1.7%)</u>	
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.55
Accommodation and food services	0.55
State and local government	0.54
Finance and insurance	0.52
Real estate and rental and leasing	0.41

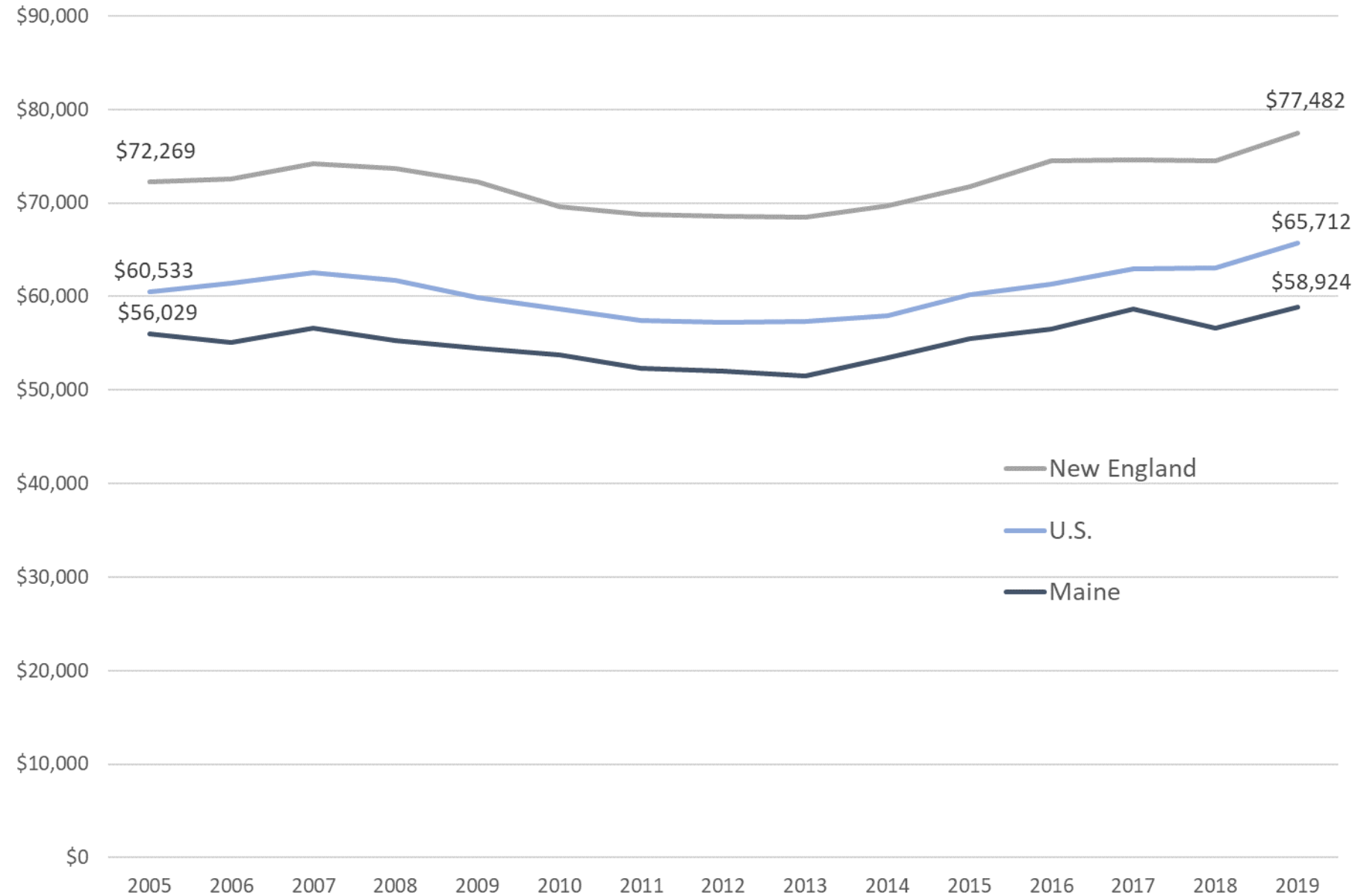
Major Components of Personal Income, Maine



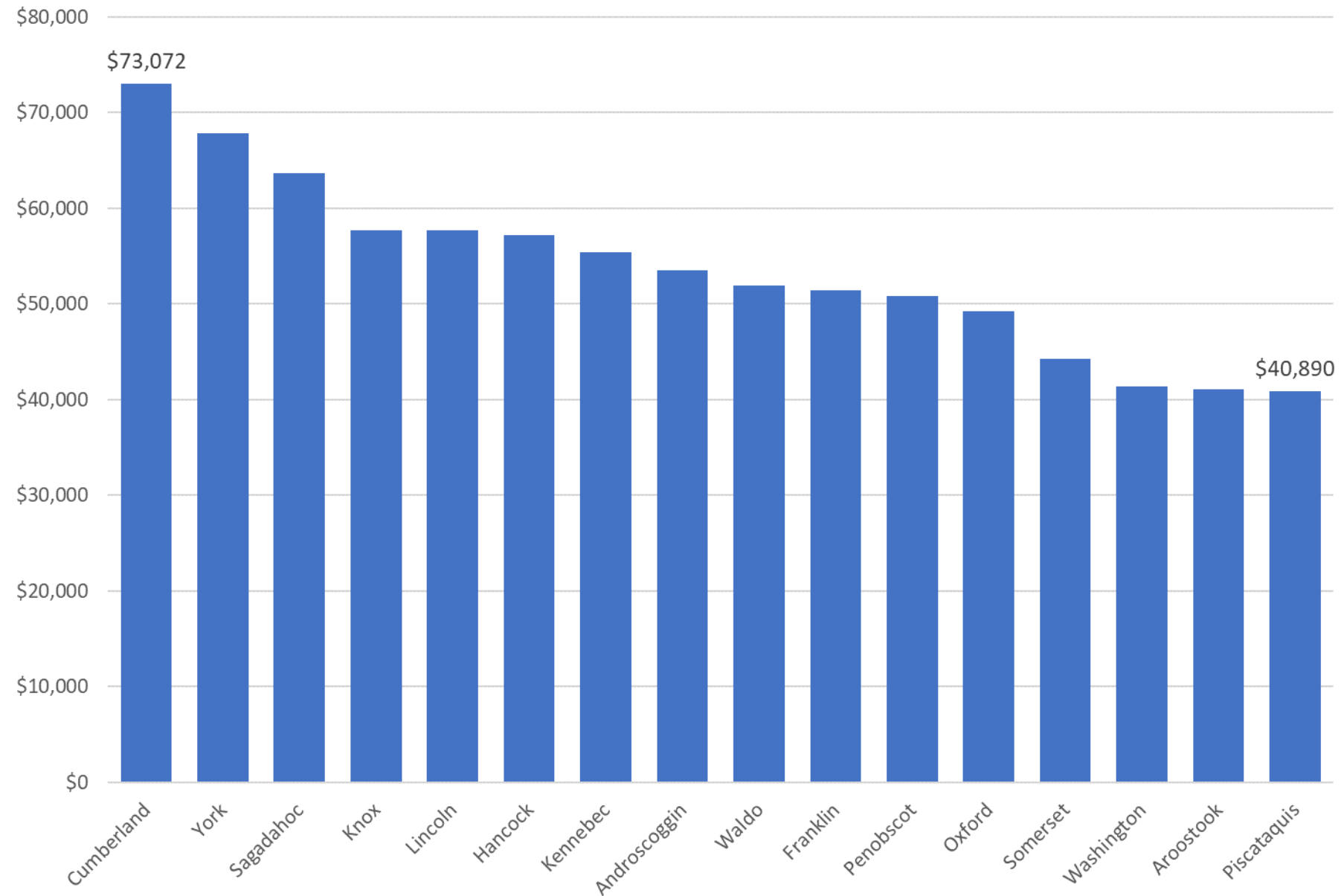
Higher total wages spread across fewer jobs drove the average wage per job up sharply in the pandemic era



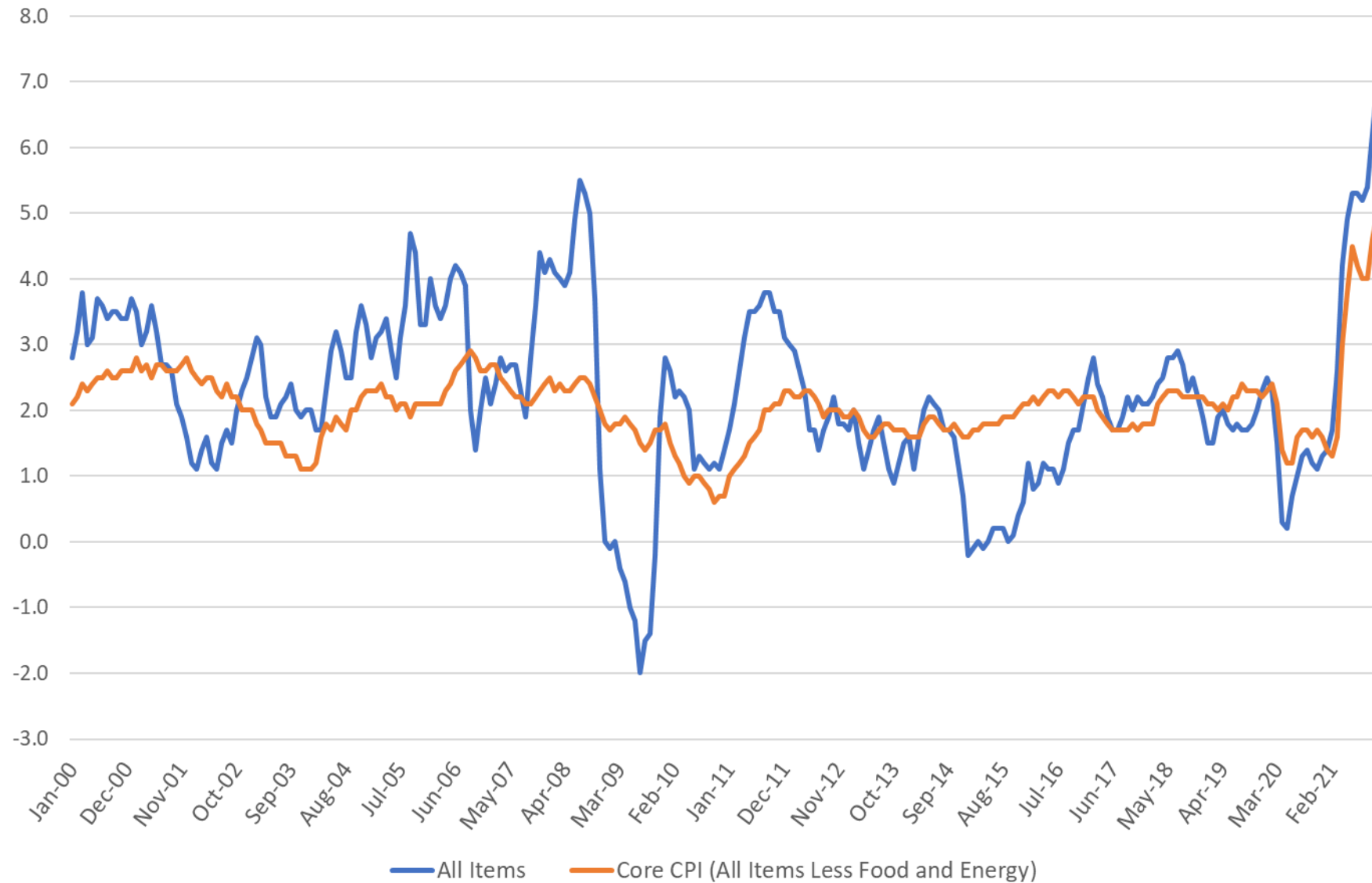
Real Median Household Income (in 2019 \$)



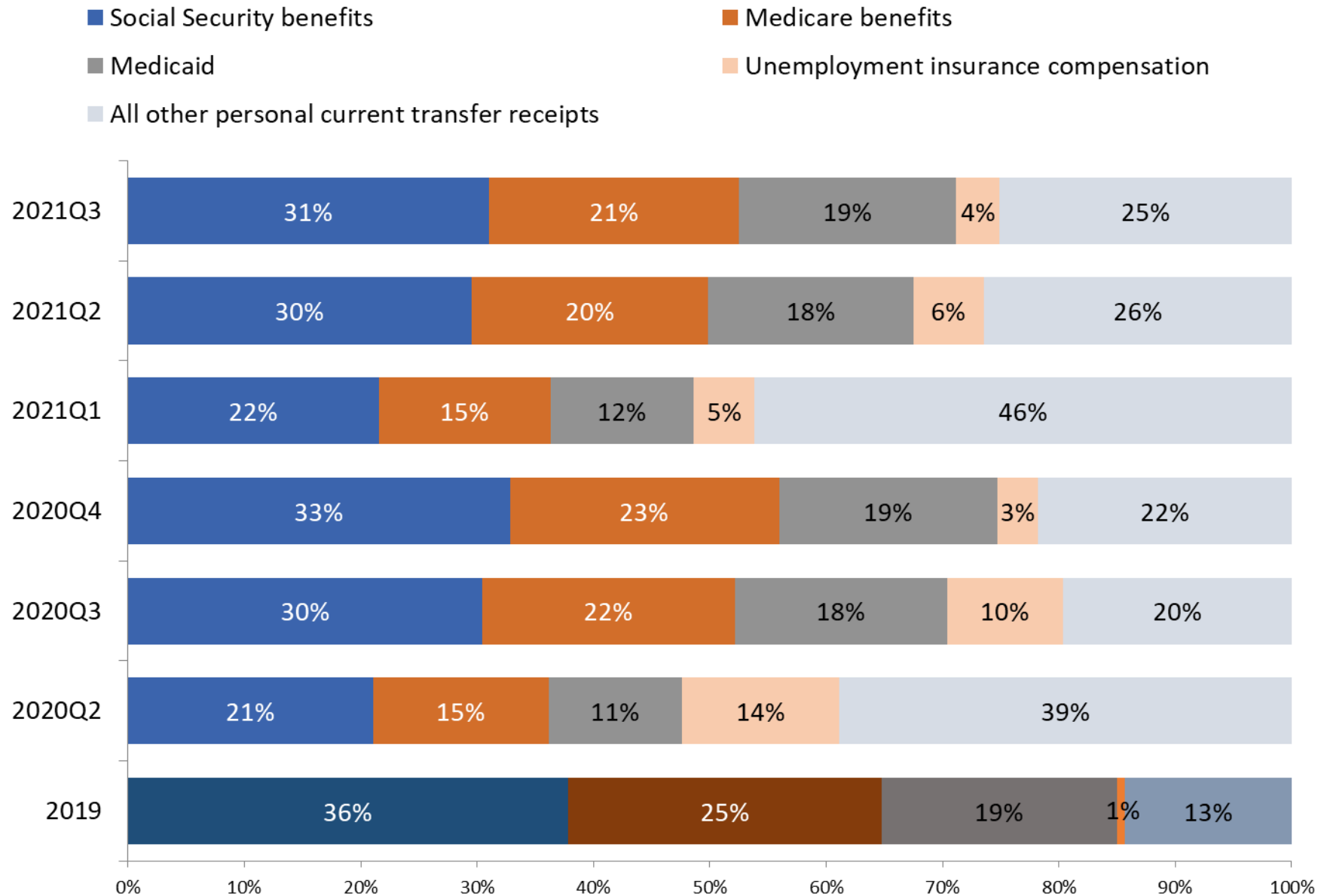
Median Household Income



Year-over-year percent change in Consumer Price Index (1982-84=100, seasonally adjusted)



Components of Personal Current Transfer Receipts, Maine



Federal supports including stimulus payments and enhanced UI played a role in reducing poverty in 2020

Official 2020 U.S. poverty rate = 11.4%, 1.0 percentage points higher than 2019

Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) = 9.1%, 2.6 percentage points LOWER than 2019

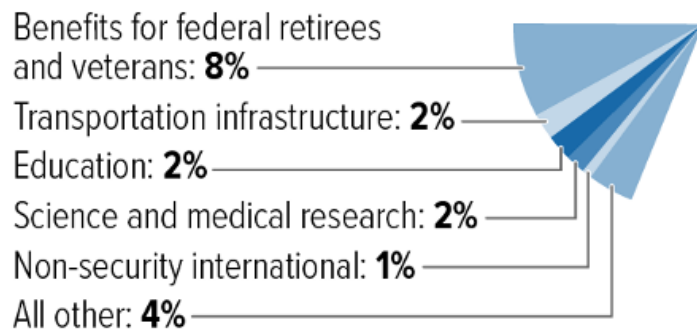
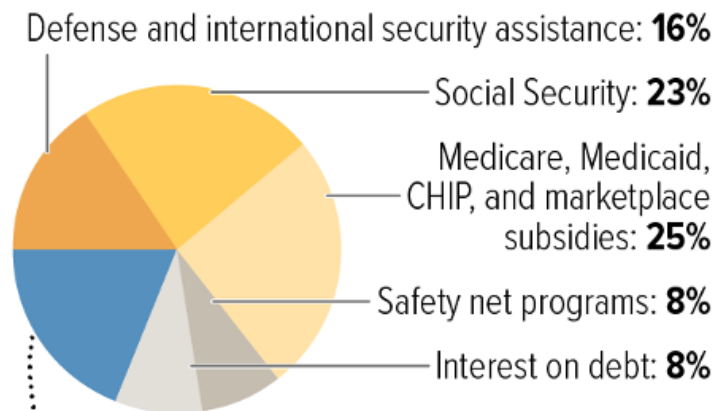
- Without stimulus payments, the SPM would have been 12.7%

Maine was one of 30 states where the 2018-2020 SPM (7.3%) was lower than the official measure (10.0%)

Nationally, people moved out of poverty due to federal programs:

- Social Security moved 26.5 million people out of poverty
- Unemployment benefits = 5.5 million
- Stimulus payments = 11.7 million

Most of Budget Goes Toward Defense, Social Security, and Major Health Programs

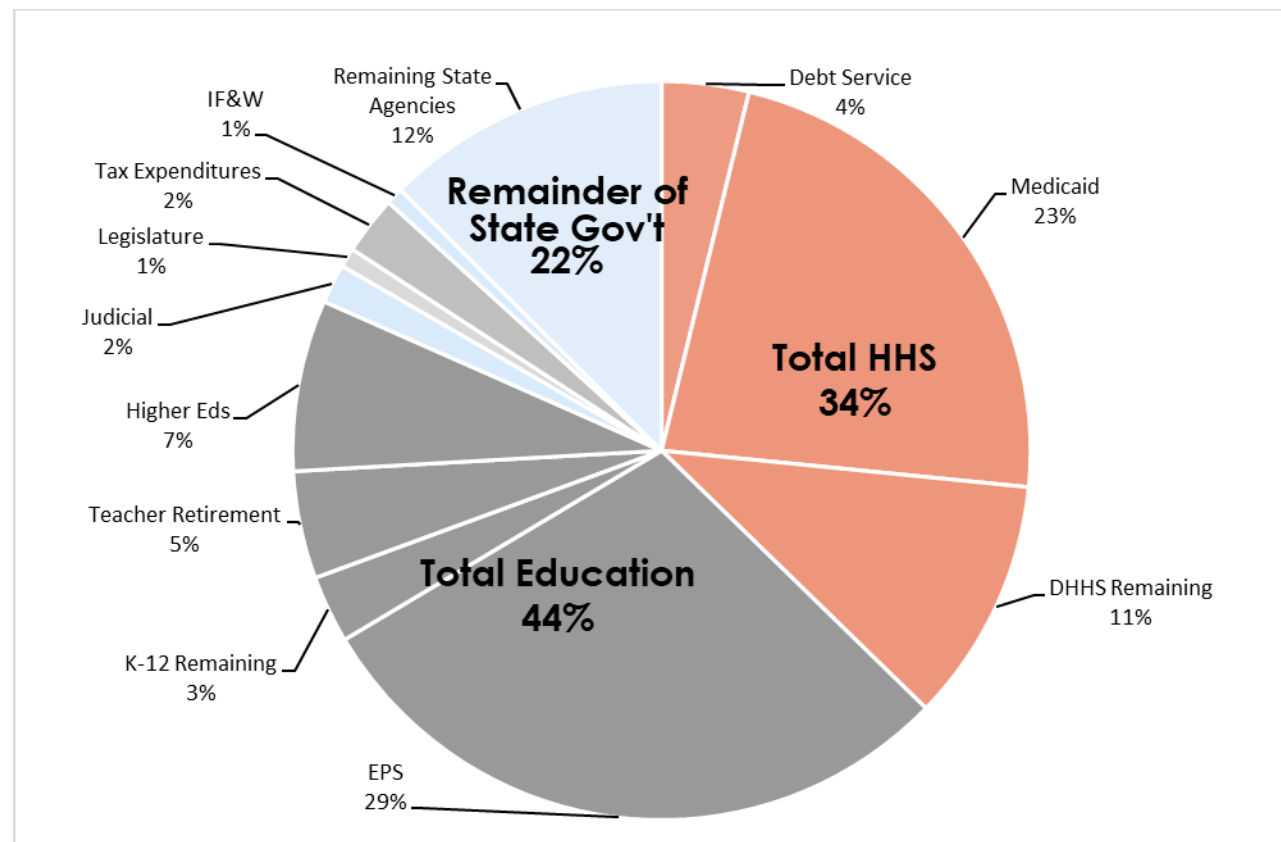


Note: Does not add to 100% due to rounding.

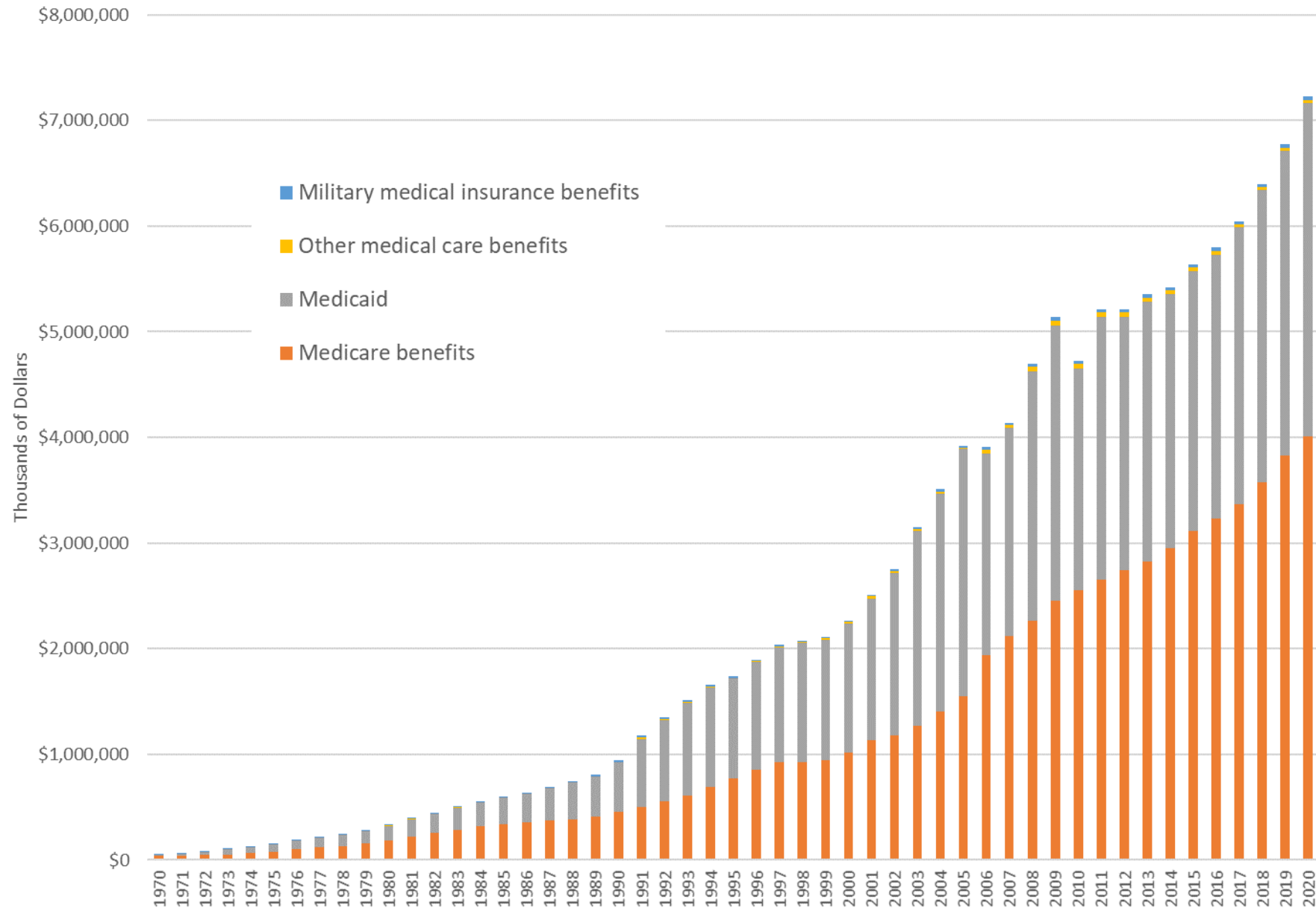
Source: 2019 figures from Office of Management and Budget, FY 2021 Historical Tables

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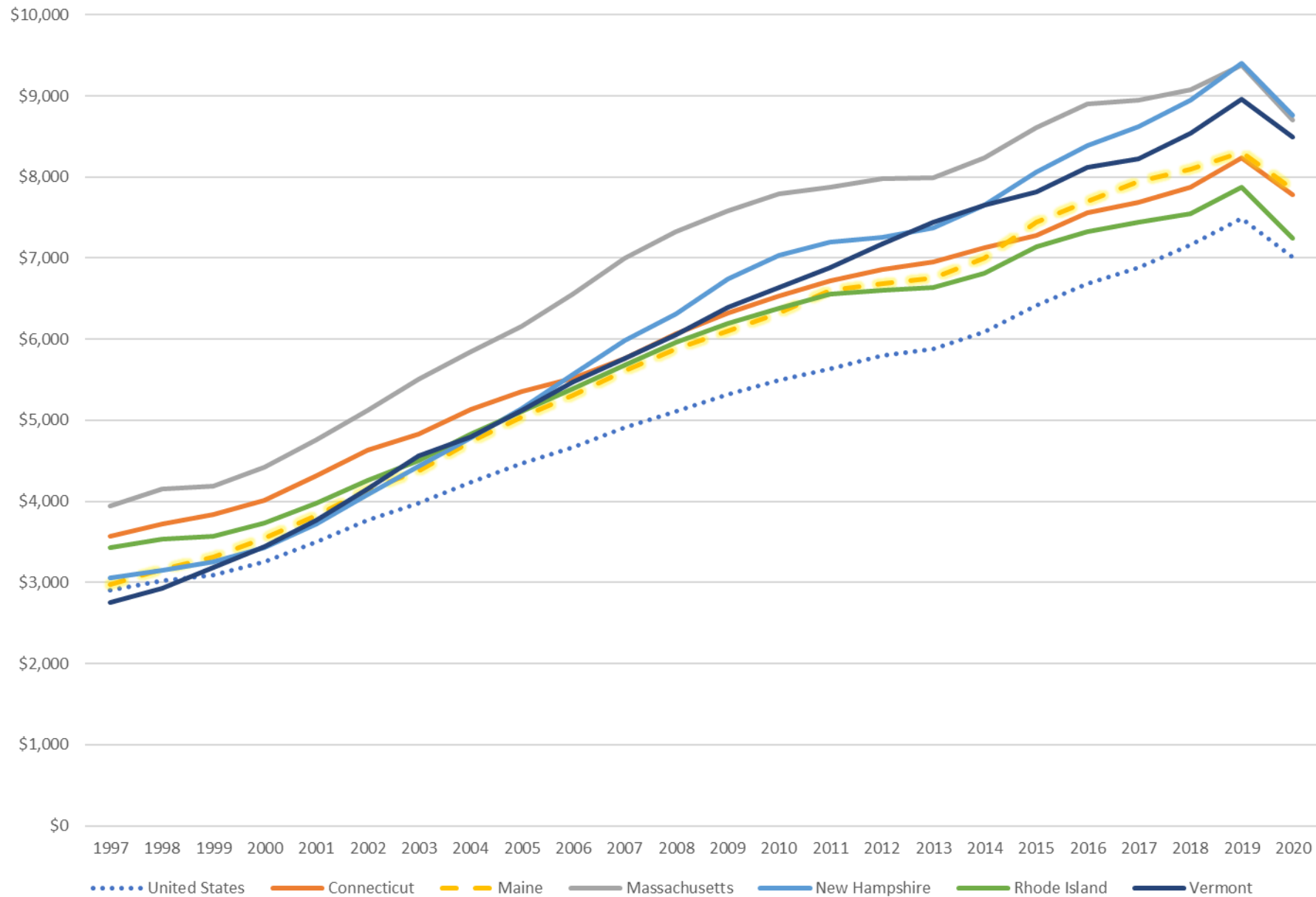
Federal and State spending on healthcare



Maine Personal Current Transfer Receipts: Medical Benefits



Per Capita Personal Consumption Expenditures on Healthcare (current dollars)



Contact Information

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Group Discussion
