MAINE’S DEMOGRAPHICS AND WORKFORCE

AgCom monthly meeting

January 29, 2019

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Department of Administrative and Financial Services
Total Population, Maine

2018 estimate: 1,338,404

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; State Economist population projections
Three counties had peak decennial population in a year other than 2010:

- Aroostook: 1960
- Piscataquis: 1920
- Washington: 1900
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; State Economist population projections
A Demographic Snapshot of Maine

- **2018 Population Estimate:** 1,338,404
  - 42nd largest in US

- **2010 – 2018 Population Change:** +0.8%
  - 42nd in US (ahead of WV, IL, CT, VT, RI, MS, NY, PA)

- **2017 Median age:** 44.7 years
  - Oldest in US

- **93.3% White, Non-Hispanic**
  - Highest percentage in US

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program
Median Age

Maine average = 44.7 years

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates
The Baby Boom Wave

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses and State Economist population projections
Maine Population Trends by Age
1950-2026

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; State Economist population projections
Percent Change in Population by Age, 2016-2026

Sources: State Economist population projections (Maine) and U.S. Census Bureau population projections (U.S.)
Births and Deaths per year in Maine

Sources: Maine Office of Data, Research, and Vital Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Program
Components of Population Change, Maine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic Migration</th>
<th>International Migration</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Net Population Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>+518</td>
<td>+407</td>
<td>-459</td>
<td>-551</td>
<td>+518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>-459</td>
<td>+505</td>
<td>+459</td>
<td>+551</td>
<td>-459</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>+2,564</td>
<td>+2,886</td>
<td>-2,886</td>
<td>+551</td>
<td>+2,564</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>+2,886</td>
<td>+3,693</td>
<td>-3,693</td>
<td>+551</td>
<td>+2,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>-2,276</td>
<td>+3,693</td>
<td>-3,693</td>
<td>+551</td>
<td>-2,276</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>+2,886</td>
<td>+3,693</td>
<td>-3,693</td>
<td>+551</td>
<td>+2,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>+3,693</td>
<td>+3,693</td>
<td>-3,693</td>
<td>+551</td>
<td>+3,693</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>+3,341</td>
<td>+3,693</td>
<td>-3,693</td>
<td>+551</td>
<td>+3,341</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program
Where are people moving to/from?

### 2017 State-to-State Migration Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moved to Maine from:</th>
<th>Moved from Maine to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>North Carolina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where are people moving to/from?

Moved to Maine from:
- Massachusetts: 7,567
- New Hampshire: 4,274
- Florida: 3,059
- New York: 2,478
- Connecticut: 1,690
- Pennsylvania: 1,629
- California: 1,578
- Georgia: 1,241
- Virginia: 1,162
- North Carolina: 1,074

Moved from Maine to:
- Massachusetts: 4,099
- New Hampshire: 3,950
- Florida: 2,960
- California: 2,578
- New York: 1,611
- Pennsylvania: 1,156
- Virginia: 1,135
- North Carolina: 1,014
- Wisconsin: 904
- Texas: 648

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates
Who are the people moving to Maine?

- **Age:**
  - 25-29: net gain of 2,658 (annual migration rate 3.5%)
  - 30-34: +1,565 (2.0%)

- **Educational attainment:**
  - Bachelor’s Degree: net gain of 2,966
  - Graduate or Professional Degree: +1,896

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates
Projected Population Change and Participation Rates by Age Group in Maine

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Employment Outlook to 2026;
Maine share under 45 stayed level; under 35 increased

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Percent of Primary Operators by Age

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Monthly Unemployment Rate
(Seasonally Adjusted)

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information
Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization - Maine

- **U-6, U-5 plus total employed part time for economic reasons**
- **U-5, U-4 plus marginally attached workers**
- **U-4, U-3 plus discouraged workers**
- **U-3, Total Unemployed**
- **U-2, Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs**
- **U-1, Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer**

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information
Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)
History and CEFC forecast

Pre-recession peak (2007)
New record high (2018)

Sources: Maine Department of Labor and Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission report, November 1, 2018
Revisions to CEFC Forecast of Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)

Source: Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission reports
Maine Wage and Salary Employment by Industry (in thousands)

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information
Manufacturing is more diverse now

“All Other” in 2016:
- Fabricated metal product (7.7%)
- Beverage and tobacco product (5.2%)
- Plastics and rubber products (4.7%)
- Chemical (4.2%)
- Machinery (4.2%)
- And more!

Sources: Maine Department of Labor, Census of Maine Manufactures and U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of Manufactures
25 Occupations with the Fastest Projected Rate of Job Growth in Maine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>SOC Code</th>
<th>Job Title</th>
<th>Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.9%</td>
<td>15-2041</td>
<td>Statisticians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.7%</td>
<td>29-1071</td>
<td>Physician Assistants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>29-1171</td>
<td>Nurse Practitioners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.4%</td>
<td>29-1126</td>
<td>Respiratory Therapists</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>15-1122</td>
<td>Information Security Analysts</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>15-1132</td>
<td>Software Developers, Applications</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>15-2031</td>
<td>Operations Research Analysts</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>29-2032</td>
<td>Diagnostic Medical Sonographers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>31-2021</td>
<td>Physical Therapist Assistants</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>31-9092</td>
<td>Medical Assistants</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>31-9097</td>
<td>Phlebotomists</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>29-1123</td>
<td>Physical Therapists</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>25-1072</td>
<td>Nursing Instructors and Teachers, Postsecondary</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>25-1071</td>
<td>Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>39-4021</td>
<td>Funeral Attendants</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>31-2011</td>
<td>Occupational Therapy Assistants</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>31-1011</td>
<td>Home Health Aides</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>29-9091</td>
<td>Athletic Trainers</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>11-9111</td>
<td>Medical and Health Services Managers</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>23-2011</td>
<td>Paralegals and Legal Assistants</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>15-2011</td>
<td>Actuaries</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Employment Outlook to 2026; https://www.maine.gov/labor/cwri/outlook.html
Percent of Population Age 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey 1-year estimates
Percent of Population Age 25+ with a Graduate or Professional Degree

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey 1-year estimates
Percent of Households by Income Level, 2017

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates
Percent Change in Real Personal Income, Maine
2008-2017 and forecast to 2023

Major Components of Personal Income, 2017

- Wages and salaries
- Personal current transfer receipts
- Dividends, interest, and rent
- Supplements to wages and salaries
- Proprietors' income

Piscataquis:
- Wages and salaries: 33%
- Personal current transfer receipts: 34%
- Dividends, interest, and rent: 18%
- Supplements to wages and salaries: 10%
- Proprietors' income: 6%

Lincoln:
- Wages and salaries: 28%
- Personal current transfer receipts: 25%
- Dividends, interest, and rent: 29%
- Supplements to wages and salaries: 7%
- Proprietors' income: 10%

Cumberland:
- Wages and salaries: 51%
- Personal current transfer receipts: 13%
- Dividends, interest, and rent: 18%
- Supplements to wages and salaries: 11%
- Proprietors' income: 7%

Androscoggin:
- Wages and salaries: 47%
- Personal current transfer receipts: 24%
- Dividends, interest, and rent: 13%
- Supplements to wages and salaries: 11%
- Proprietors' income: 5%

Maine:
- Wages and salaries: 44%
- Personal current transfer receipts: 21%
- Dividends, interest, and rent: 18%
- Supplements to wages and salaries: 11%
- Proprietors' income: 7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Components of Personal Current Transfer Receipts, 2017

- Social Security benefits: 36%
- Medicare benefits: 25%
- Medicaid: 20%
- Income maintenance benefits: 7%
- Veterans' benefits: 5%
- Education and training assistance: 2%
- Unemployment insurance compensation: 1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Wrapping Up

- Maine’s demographics are a limiting factor: we’ve seen recent signs of improvement, but the trends will need to accelerate.

- Agriculture has shown signs of growth in recent years and has the opportunity for further growth.

- Things to keep an eye on:
  - Federal shutdown consequences
  - Business cycle
  - Augusta: new administration and legislature
Contact Information

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