

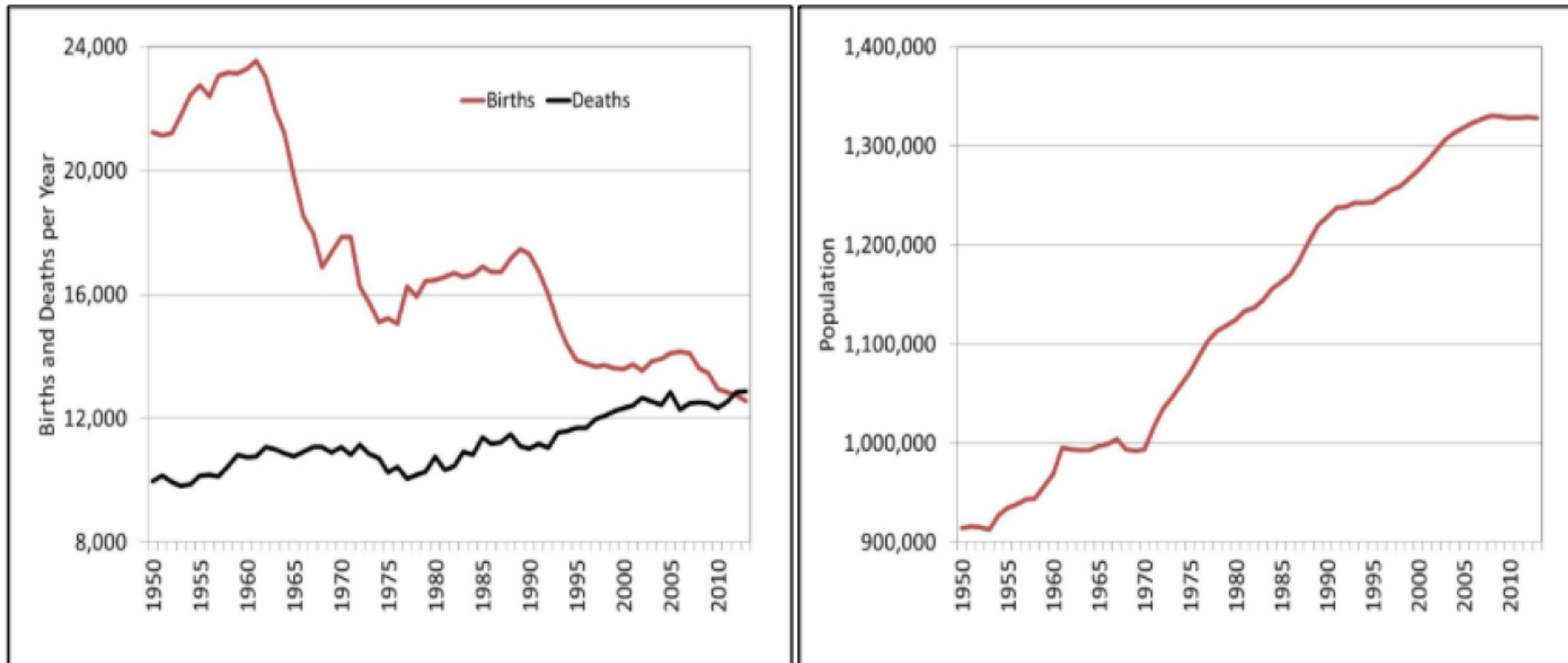
# Maine Job Outlook

2012 - 2022



## Labor Force Outlook – Components of Population Growth

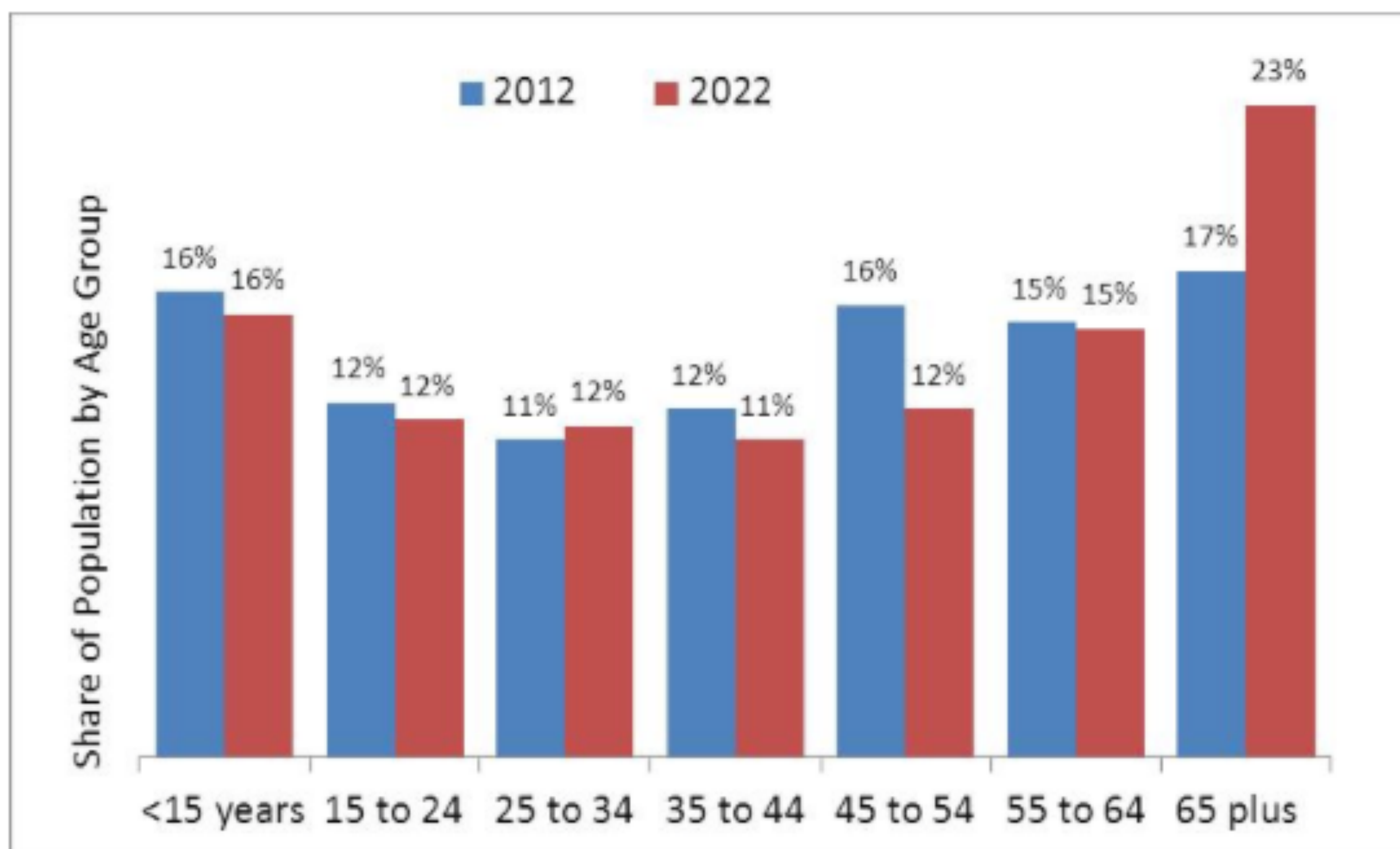
Our population is not growing because births are way down



After decades of consistent growth, the size of Maine's population has been flat since 2008. Population change is driven by two factors: natural change, which is the difference between the number of births and deaths, and net migration, which is the difference between the number of people moving into and out of the state.



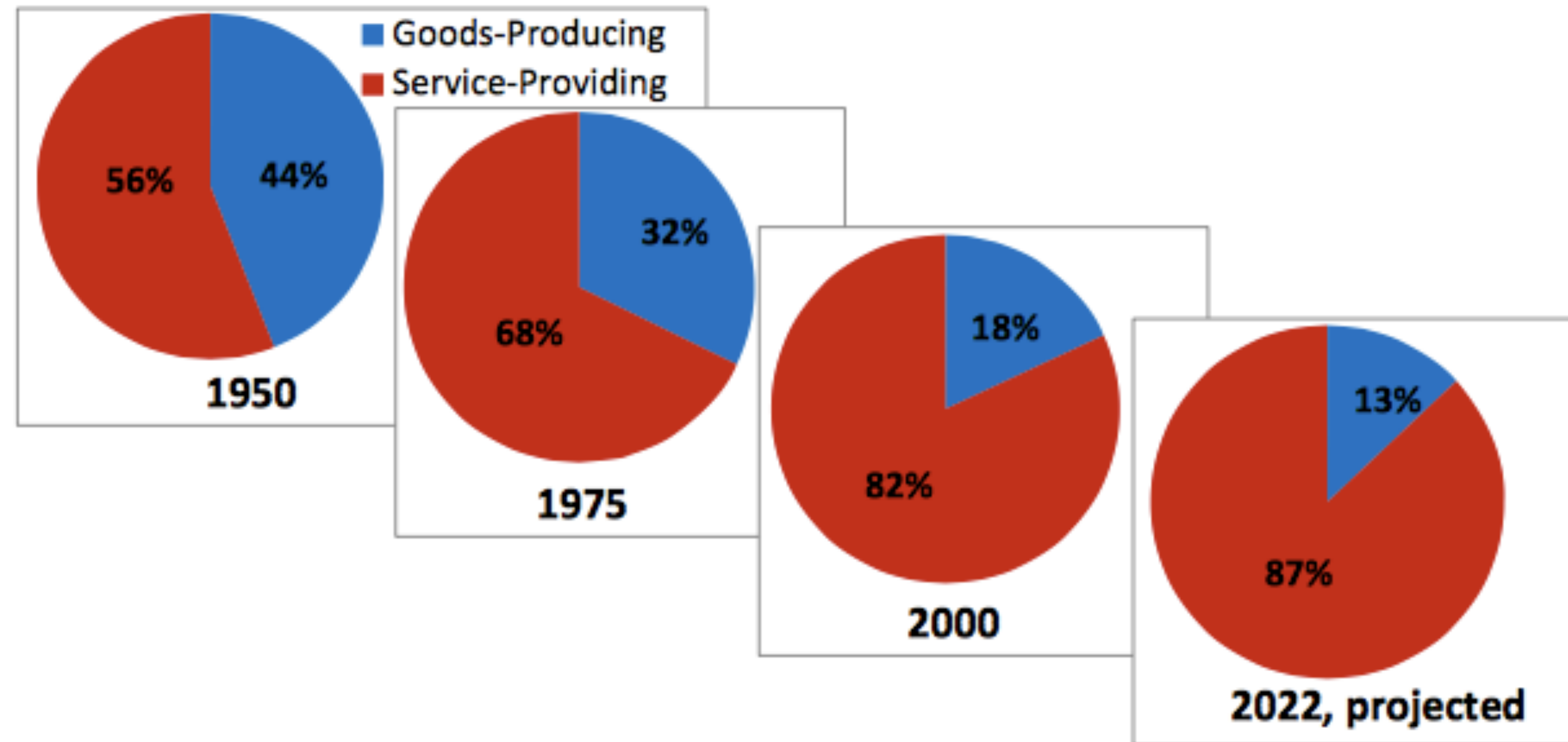
## In 2022, nearly 1 in 4 Mainers will be age 65 or over



Though the total population of Maine has not changed significantly since 2008, the age composition has advanced. Forecasts indicate the trend of a flat total population advancing in age will continue over the next two decades. This will have major implications for the size of our workforce.



## Section 2 – Industry Employment Outlook

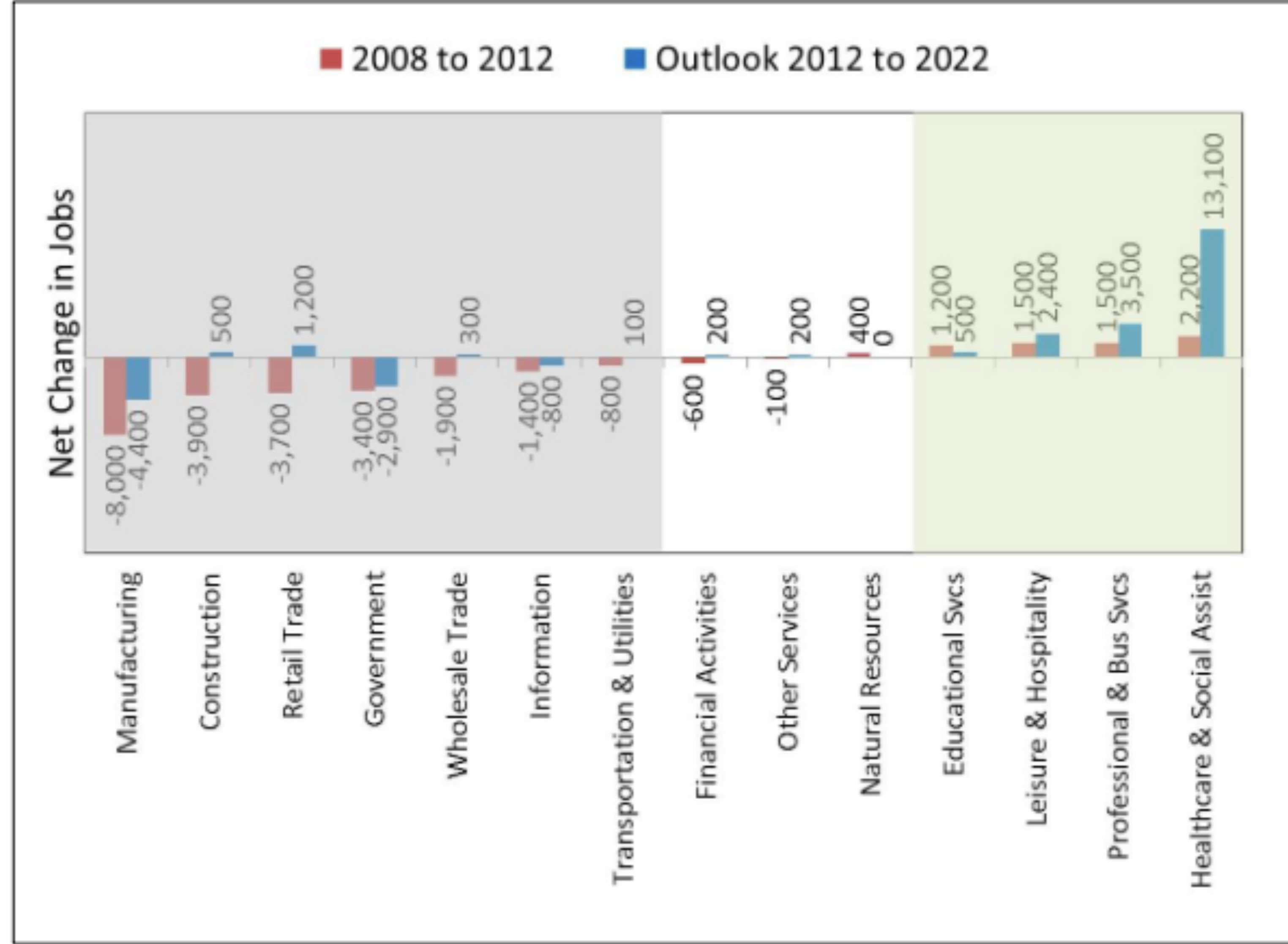


The structure of employment shifts over time as some industries add and other industries lose jobs. Over short periods of time these shifts tend to be small, but over decades the profile of employment changes significantly. Many of Maine's cities were built around paper or textile mills or shoe shops. Large brick buildings in the center of some cities attest to the prominence those industries once had as the economic backbone of an entire region. Today some of those buildings have been torn down, others stand empty, while others have been redeveloped for housing, retail, medical, and other uses. The redeveloped uses of many of those buildings symbolize the major changes our economy has undergone in just a few decades.



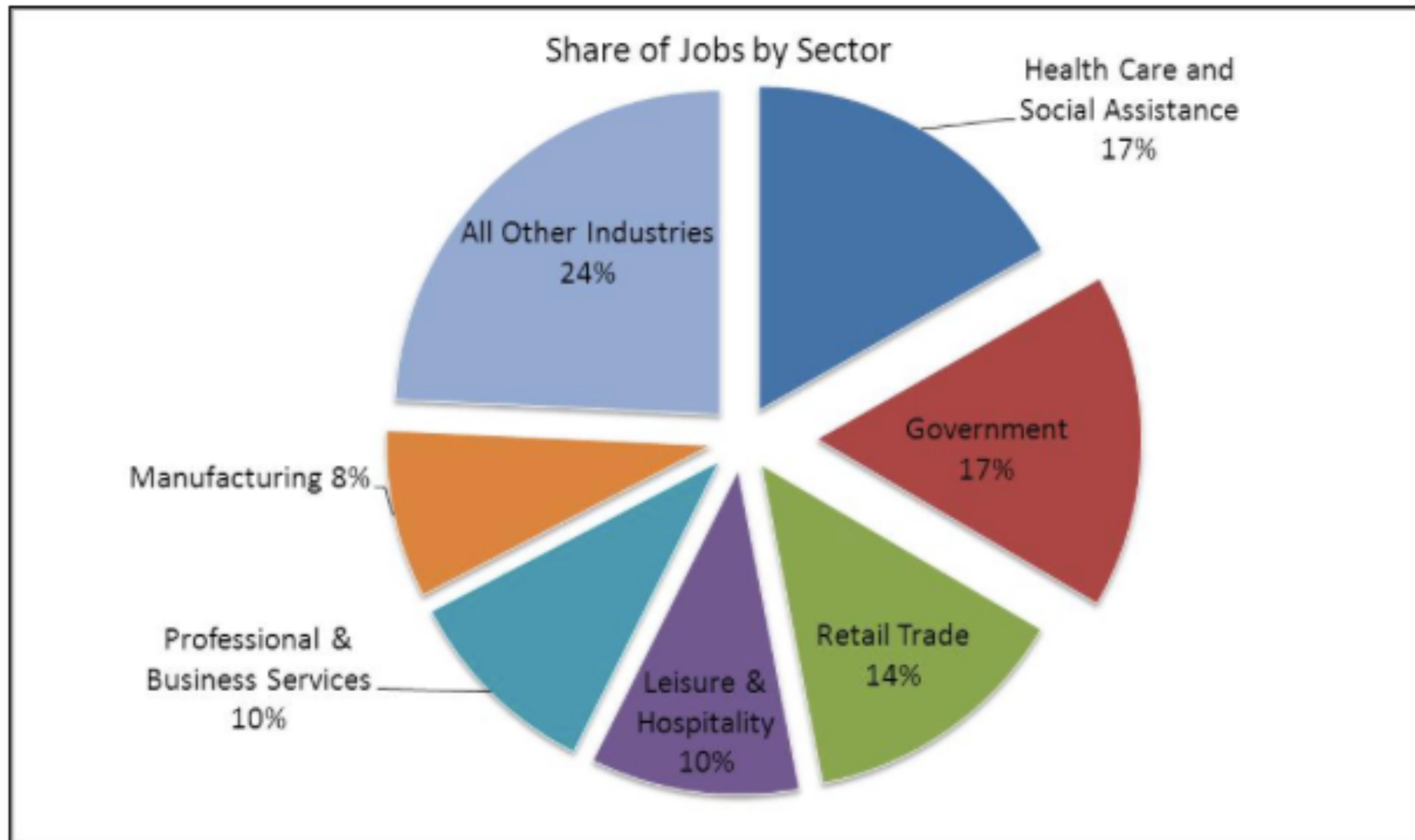
## Industry Outlook – Projected Industry Employment Change

Only four sectors are expected to have more jobs in 2022 than in 2008





## Industry Outlook – Structure of Employment

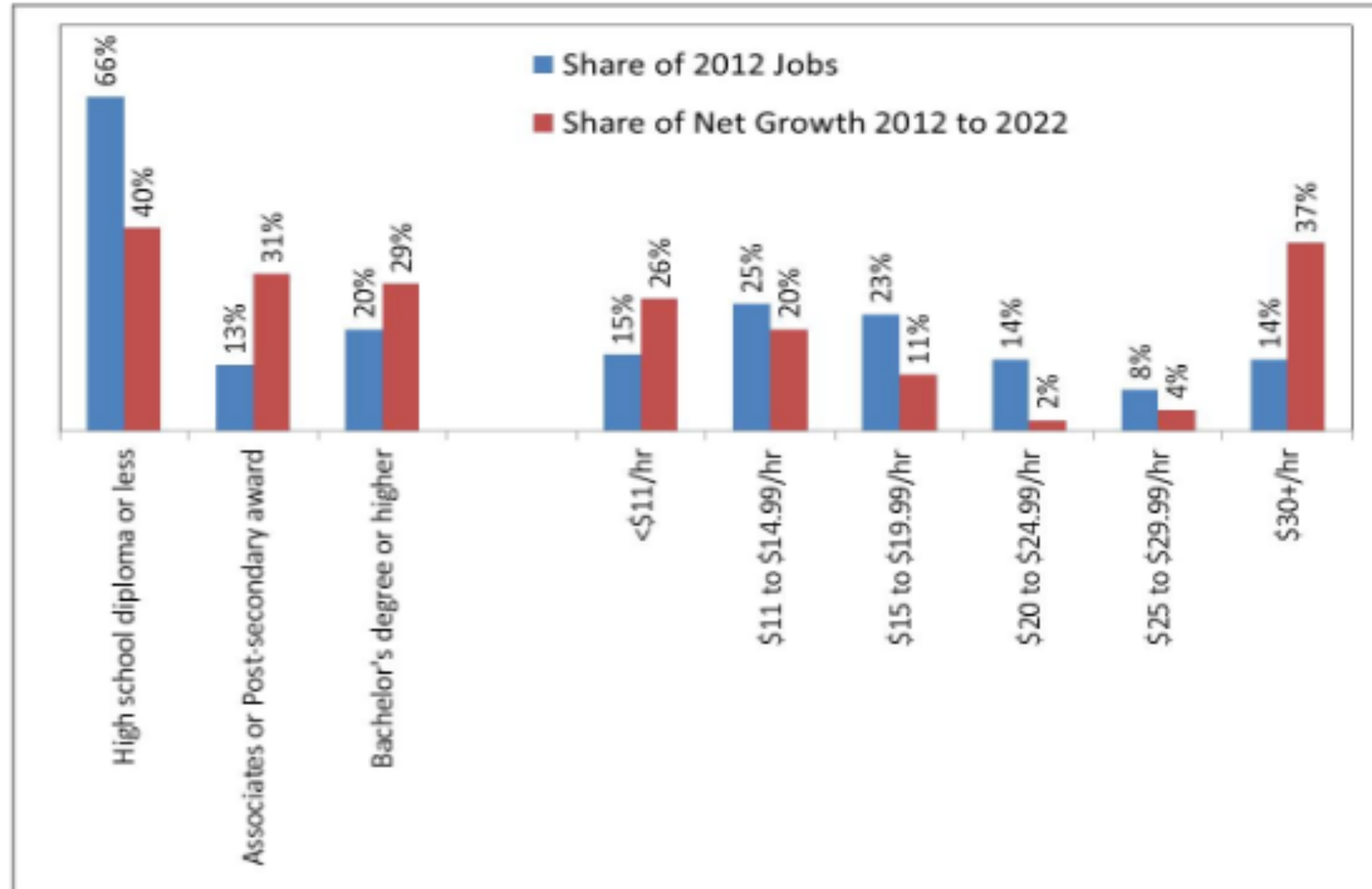


With 101,000 jobs, healthcare and social assistance is now our largest employing sector. Government (federal, state, and local, including public schools, colleges, and universities) is nearly as large, with 97,000 jobs. Retail trade (81,000 jobs), leisure and hospitality (62,000), and professional and business services (58,000), and manufacturing (51,000) are the next largest.



## Occupational Outlook - Jobs by Education Requirement and by Earnings

Growth is expected to continue to be concentrated in occupations that require post-secondary education that pay well or in low-skill, low-paying occupations





## **Occupational Outlook – The Nature of Work**

Work attributes valued in growing and declining occupations differ

### **Growing Occupations**

**Critical thinking, problem solving, decision making, mathematics, reading comprehension, deductive reasoning, processing information, analyzing data**

### **Declining Occupations**

**Machinery operation, equipment inspection, tool selection, physical strength, following instructions, manual dexterity, clerical functions**

The nature of work increasingly demands higher levels of literacy and more sophisticated technology competencies. The primary performance attributes of jobs in growing occupations are concentrated around critical thinking, problem solving, reading comprehension, effective communication, and decision making. Those contrast with the primary work activities or knowledge requirements of occupations that are expected to have the highest rates of job loss, which include handling and moving objects, controlling machines, repairing and maintaining equipment, and clerical functions.

Detailed projections for individual industries and occupations are available at [www.maine.gov/labor/cwri/outlook.html](http://www.maine.gov/labor/cwri/outlook.html).











