Labor Market Information

Presented to the Maine Chapter of the Association of Independent Rehabilitation Professionals

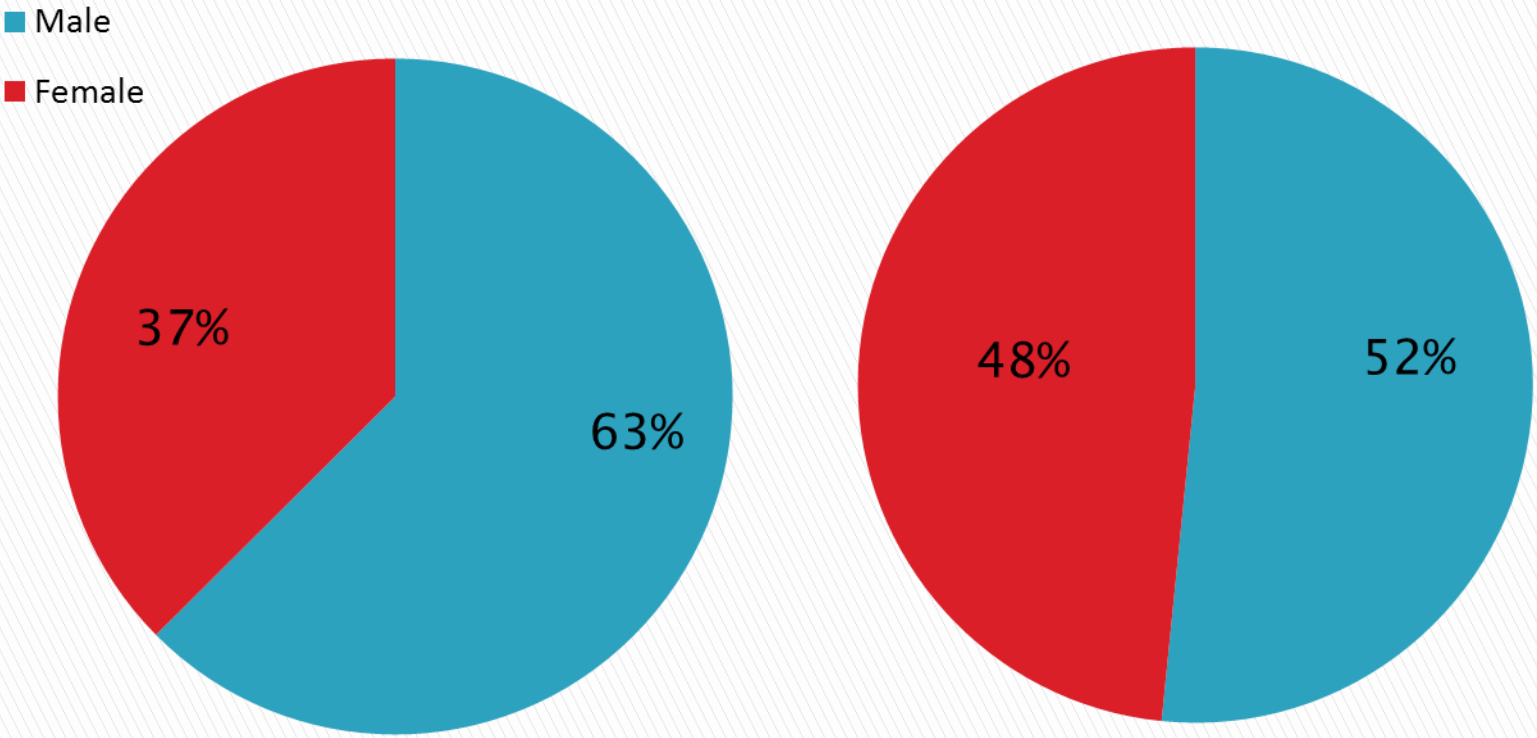
September 28, 2012

Portland, Maine

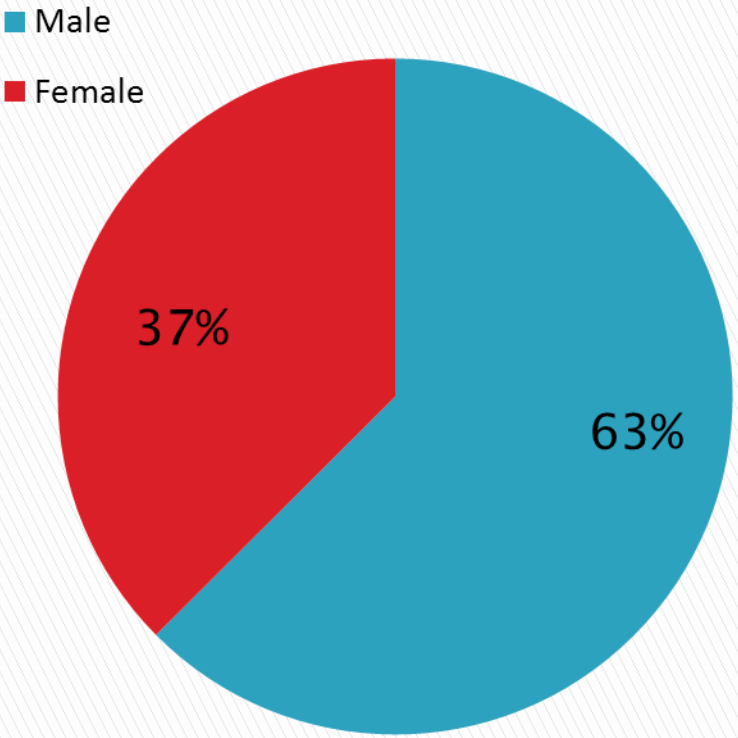
MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Center for Workforce Research and Information

- Current Conditions
- Outlook 2010 to 2020
- Tools You Can Use

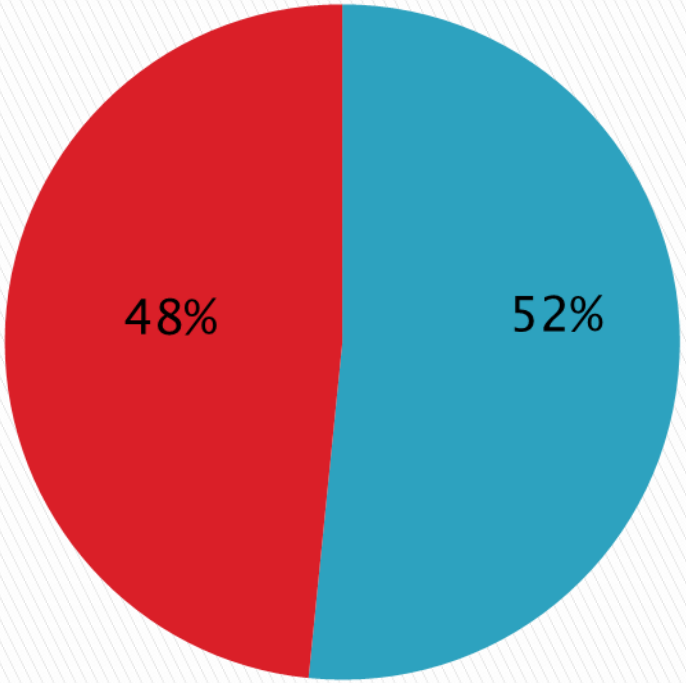
Employment by Gender in Sagadahoc County



Employment by Gender in Sagadahoc County

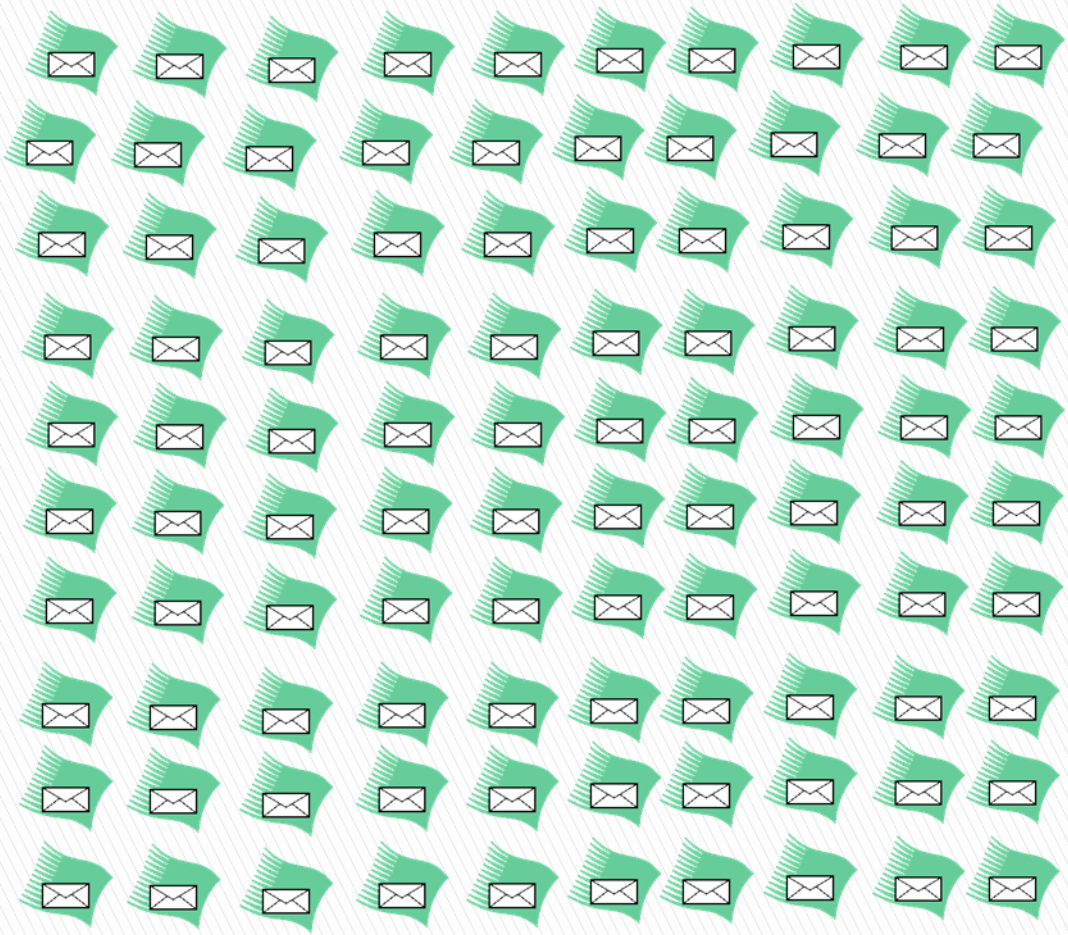


Sagadahoc businesses

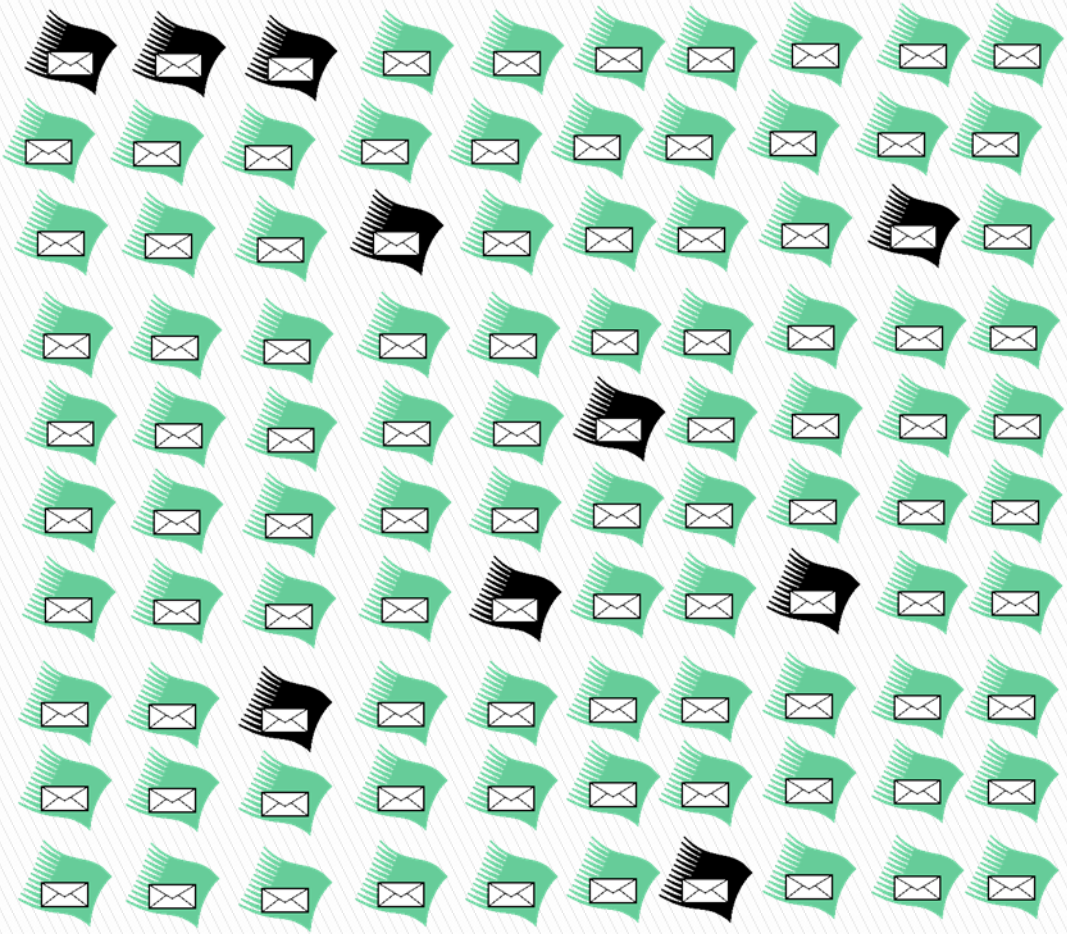


Sagadahoc residents

Census or sample?



Census or sample?



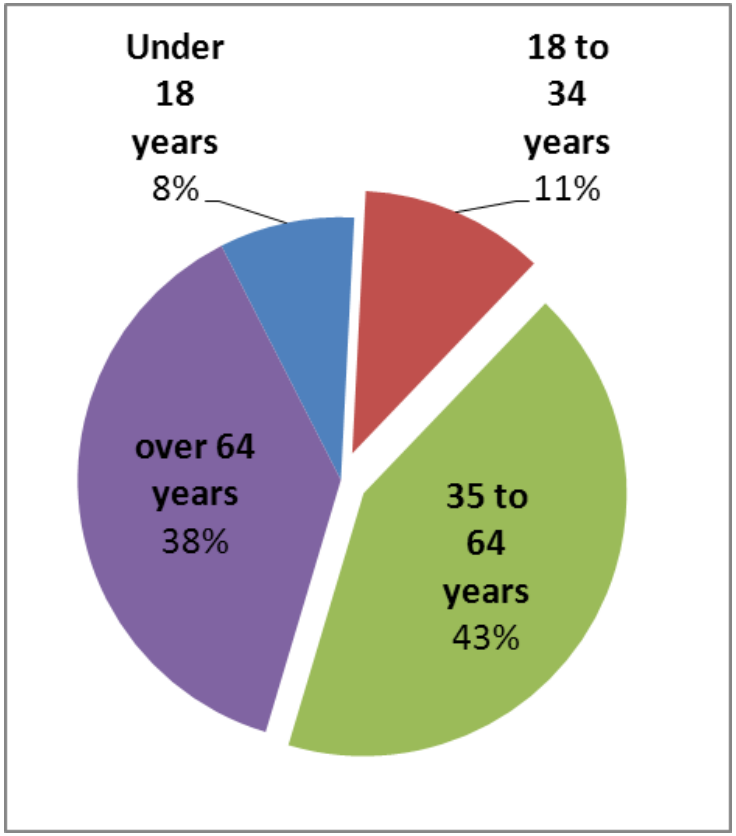
Census collects information about every member of a population. Censuses are time and capital-intensive, and can be impractical. Sometimes called a 100% sample.

Sample Survey collects information from part of the population – a representative cross-section. Sample surveys can reduce time and cost, but may not accurately represent the population or sub-groups of the population.

Disability Statistics

2010 American Community Survey (ACS)

- About 13,000 Maine individuals observed.
  - ✓about 2,100 individuals with a disability.



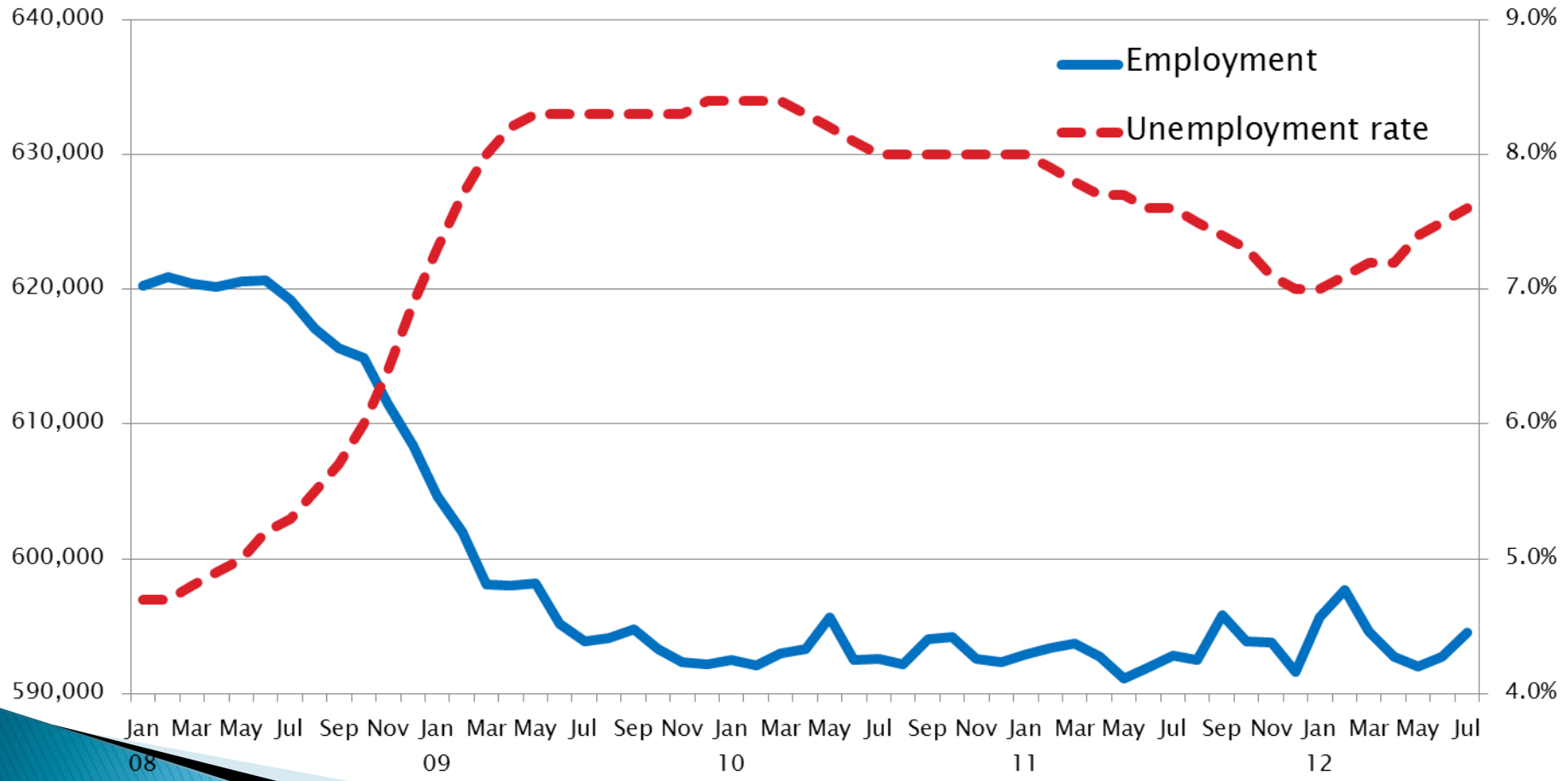
Multi-year estimates pool the samples from more than one year, decreasing margins of error.

Be an informed user.

Current Conditions in the Maine Workforce

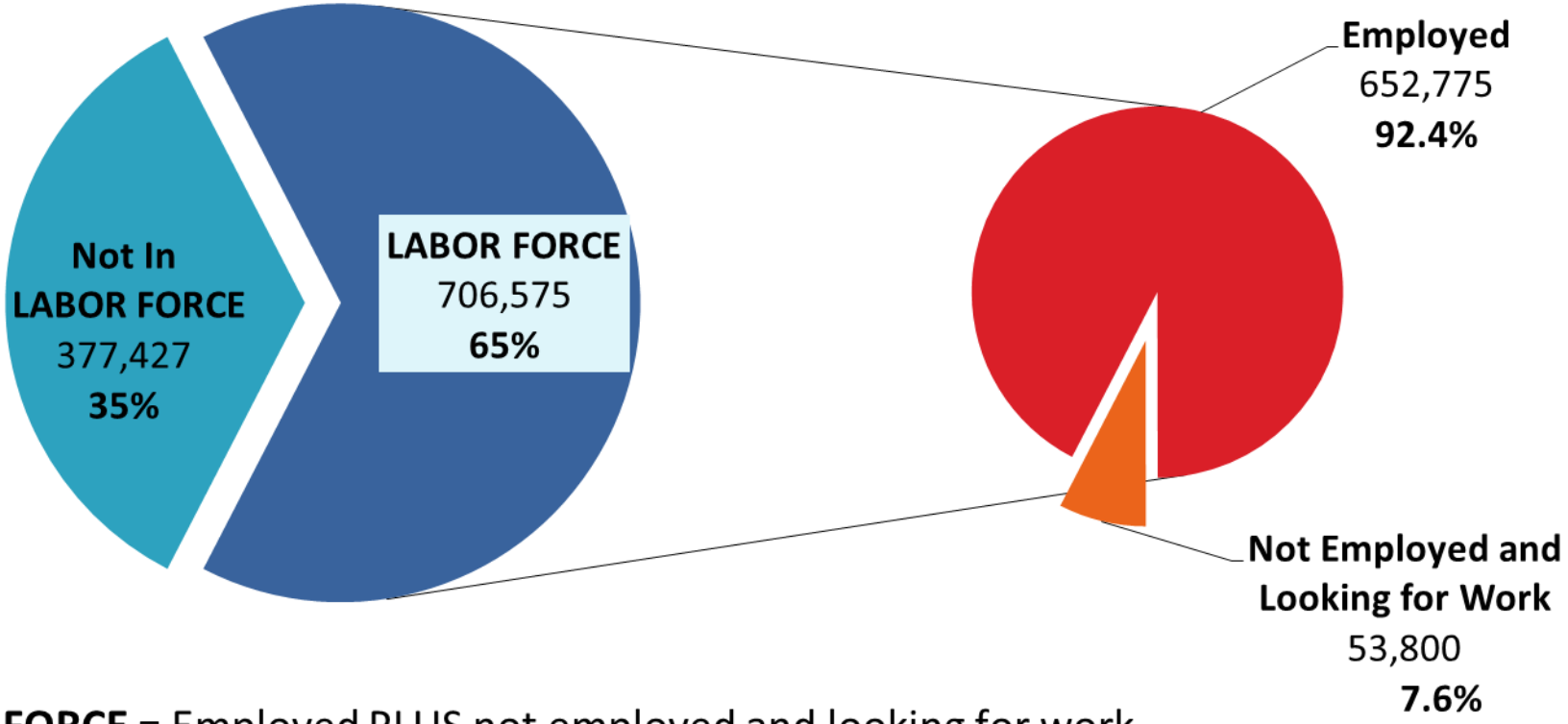
Maine lost about 30,000 nonfarm jobs before employment stabilized in 2010. During 2010 and 2011 monthly levels were volatile, but on average, remained flat. To date, 2012 employment is up slightly.

Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment



What do the terms LABOR FORCE and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE mean?

July 2012 Maine Civilian NonInstitutional Population over 16



LABOR FORCE = Employed PLUS not employed and looking for work.

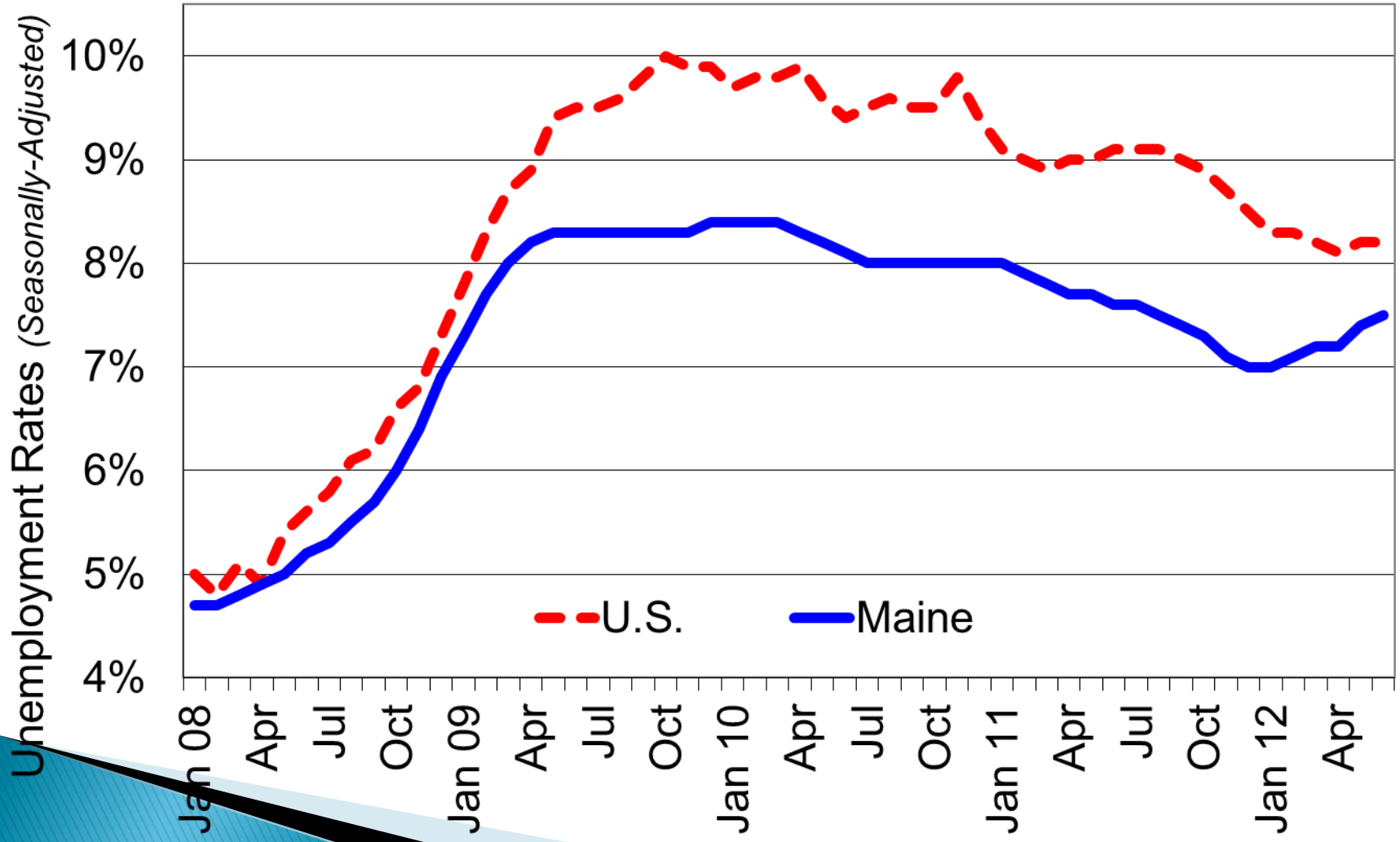
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE = 65%

NOT in LABOR FORCE = Not working nor available nor seeking work

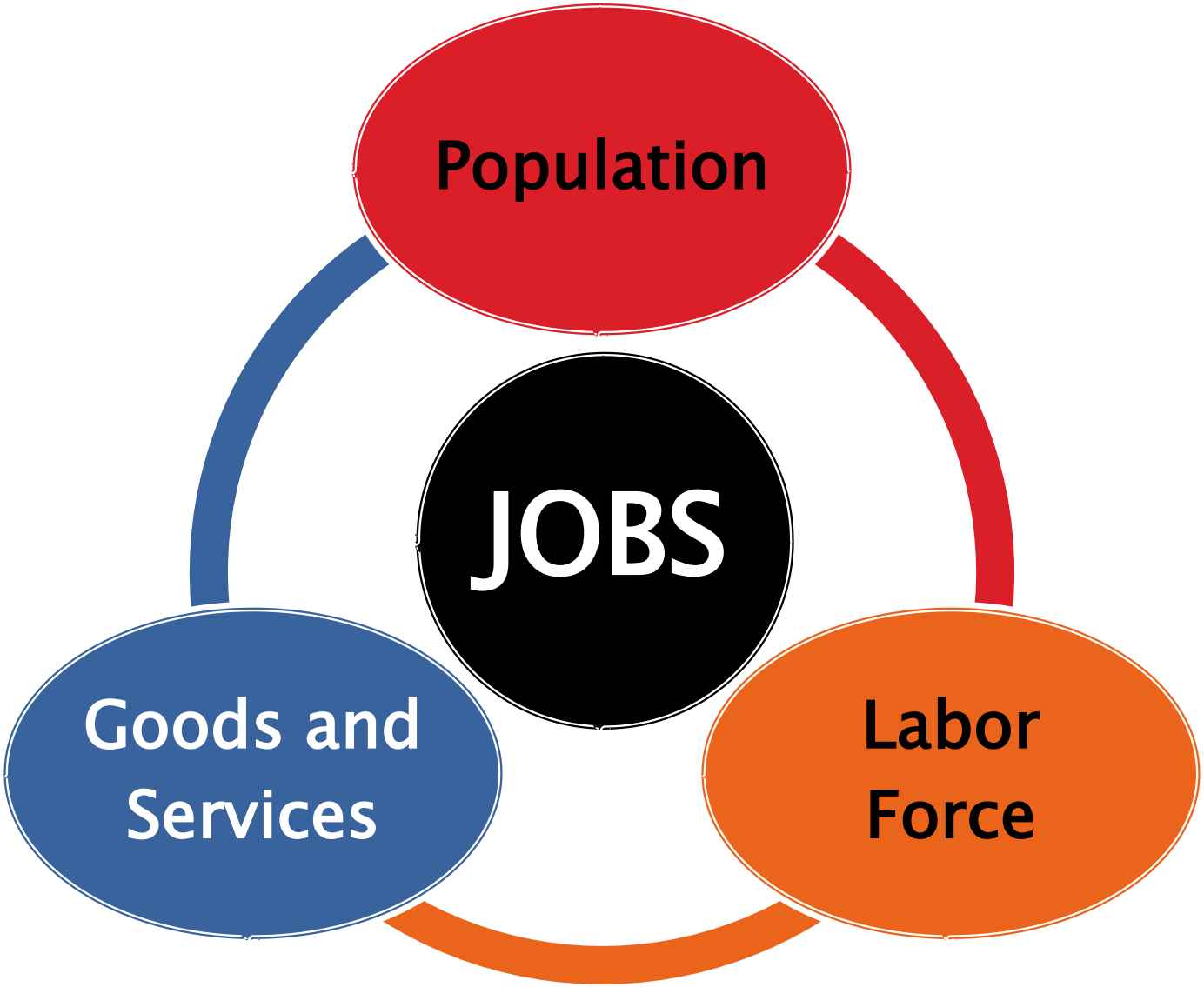
UNEMPLOYED = not working but *available and looking for work*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE = percent of LABOR FORCE that is not employed = 7.6%

Unemployment rate estimates for Maine have remained below the national rates.



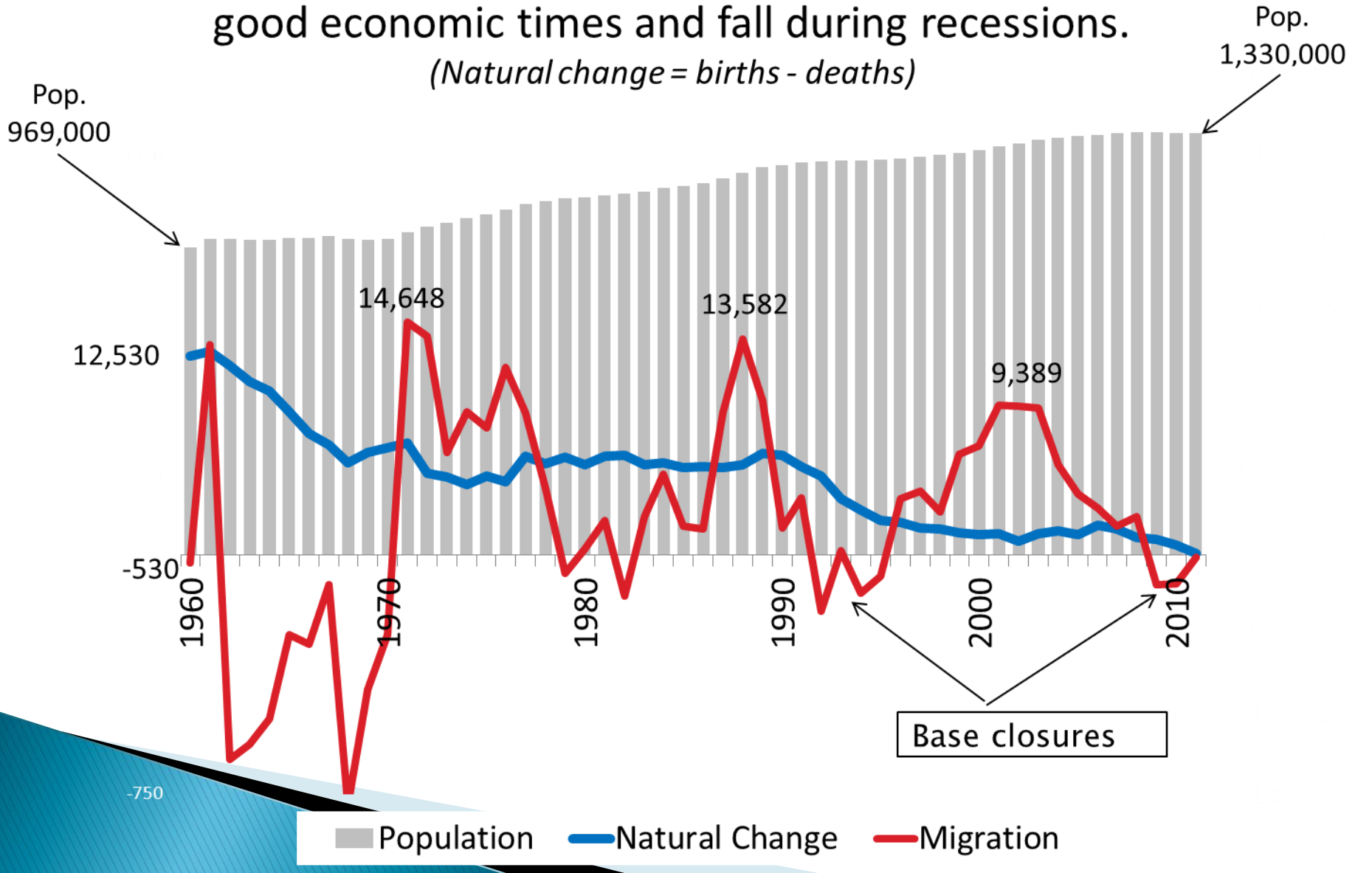
Outlook 2010 to 2010


Population
JOBS
Goods and Services
Labor Force

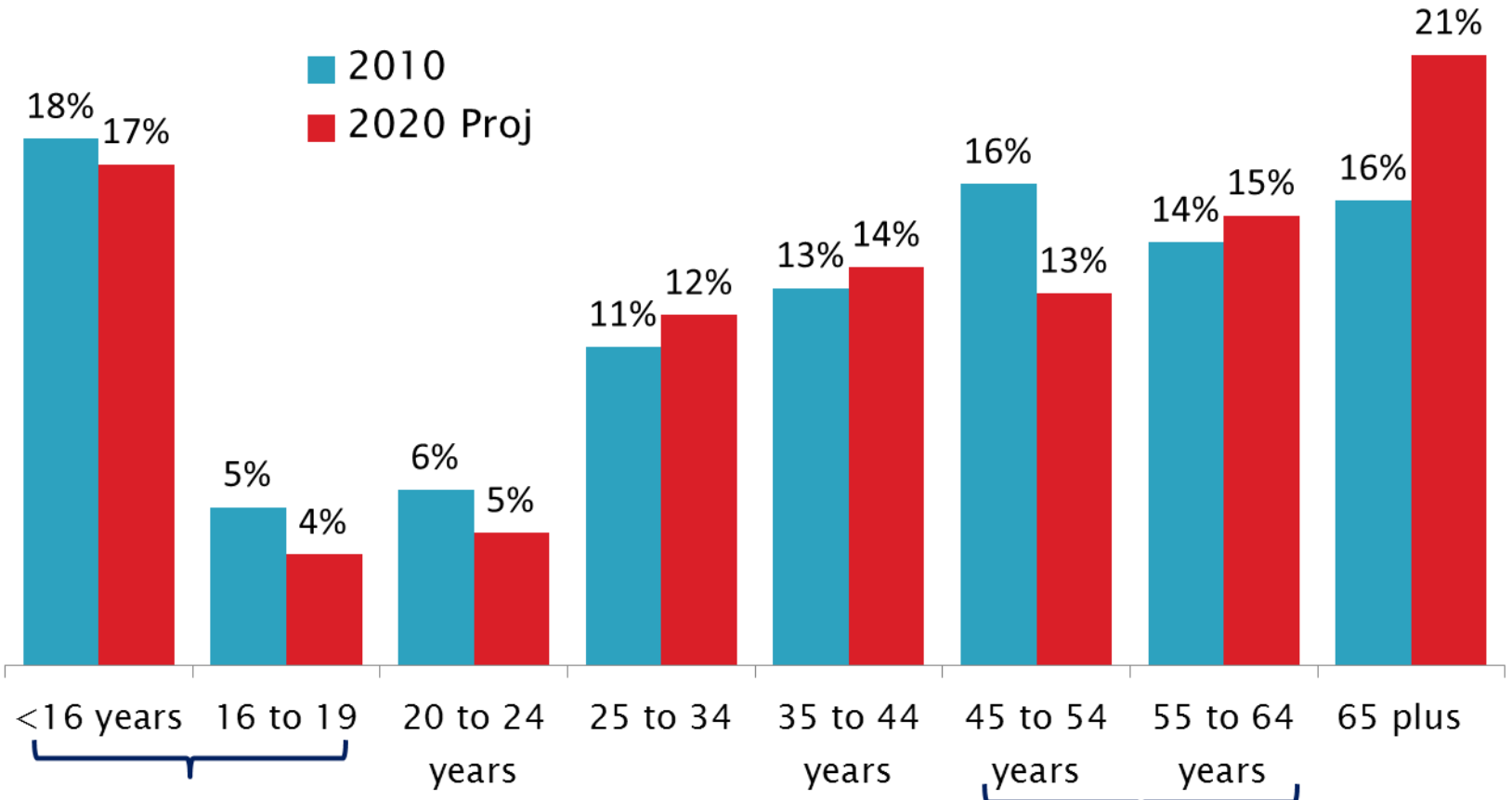
POPULATION CHANGE = Natural Change + Net Migration

Downward trend in natural change likely to continue as baby boomers age. Net migration tends to rise during good economic times and fall during recessions.

(Natural change = births - deaths)

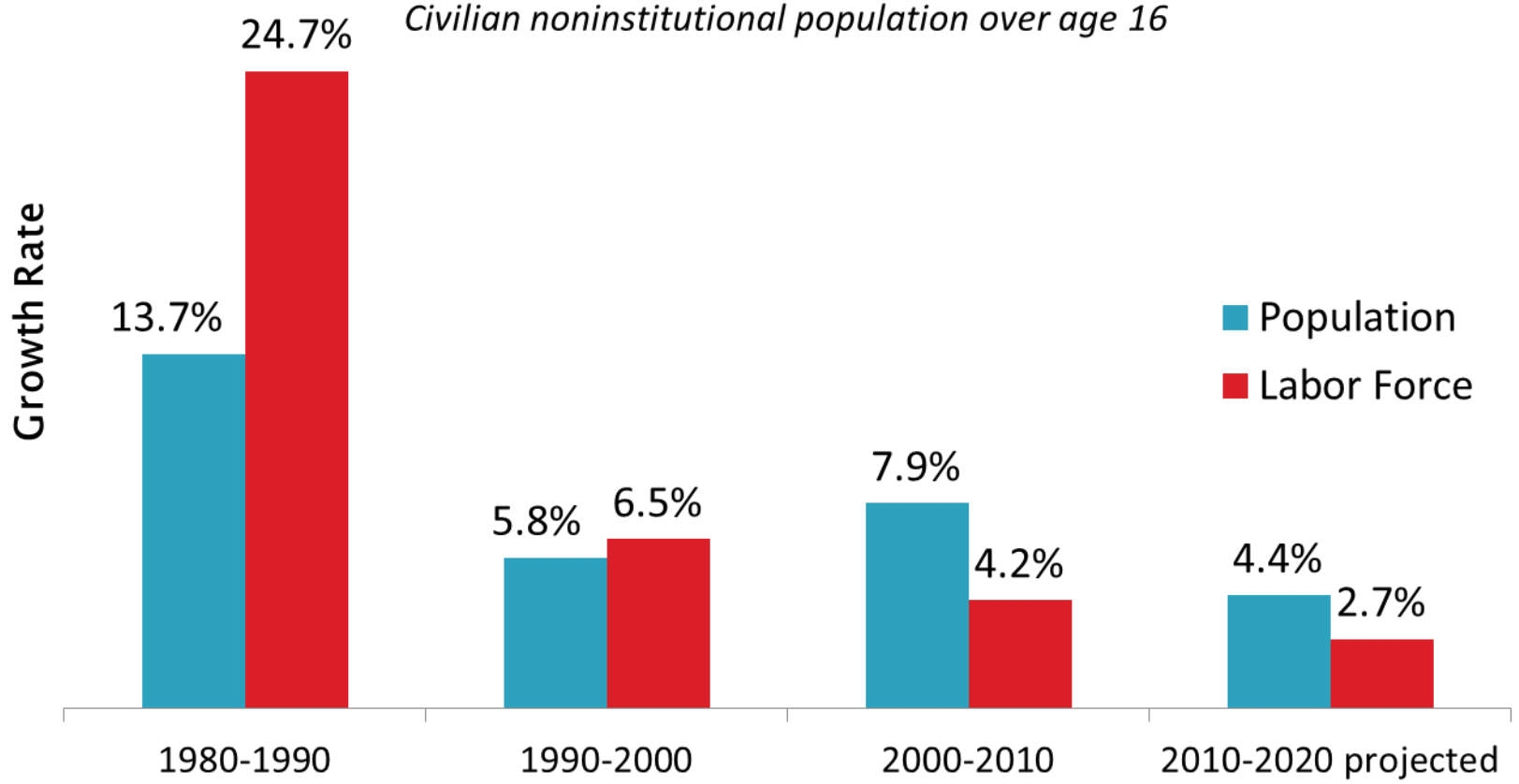


In 2020, an estimated 1 in 5 Mainers will be over age 65. As baby boomers age out of the work force, there are fewer young people entering the work force.

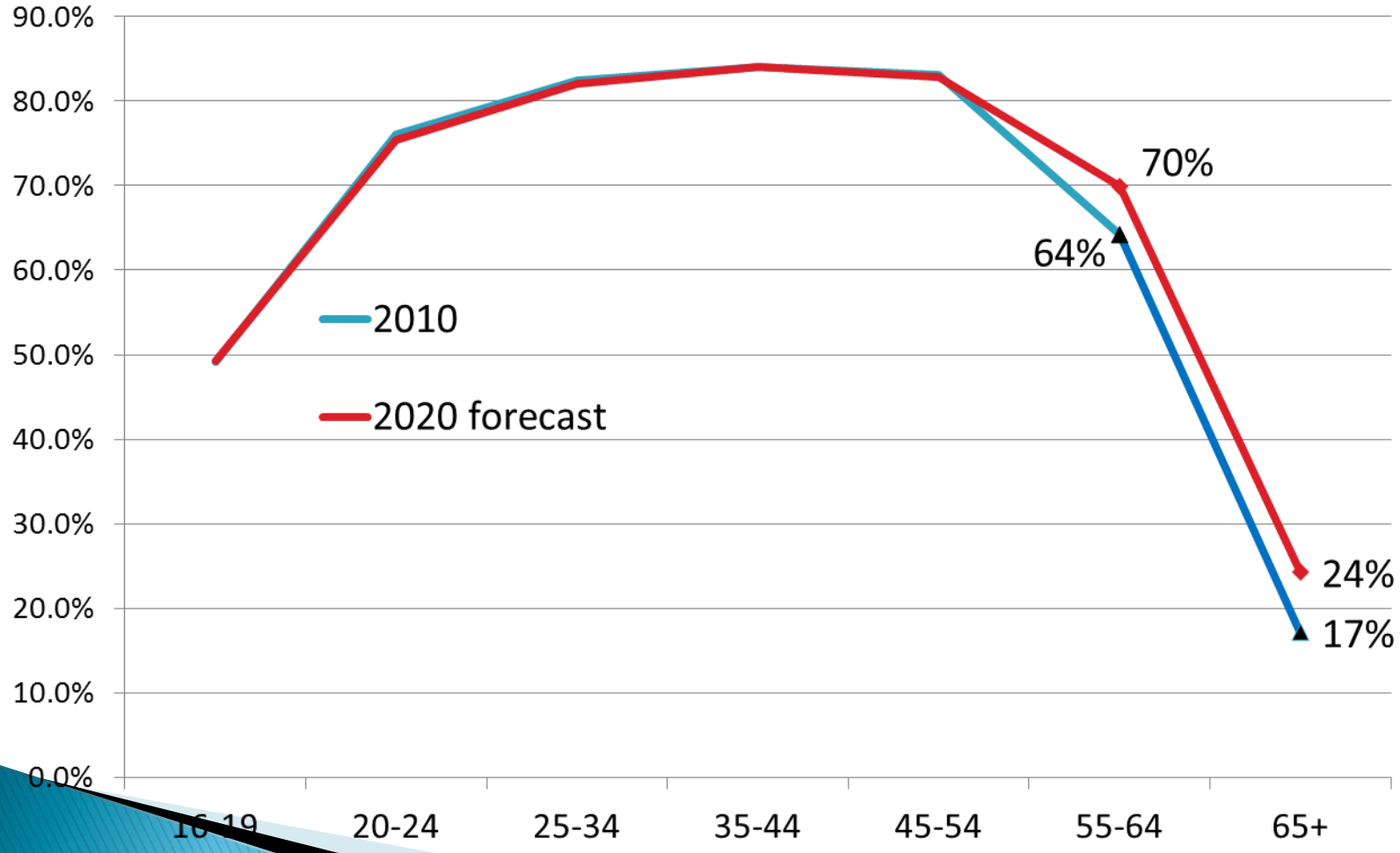


Between 2010 and 2020, population and labor force are expected to grow at a slower rate, continuing a recent trend.

Civilian noninstitutional population over age 16



Labor force participation peaks around age 50 and declines at an accelerating rate. LFP for the oldest age cohorts is increasing as the oldest baby boomers reach retirement age.

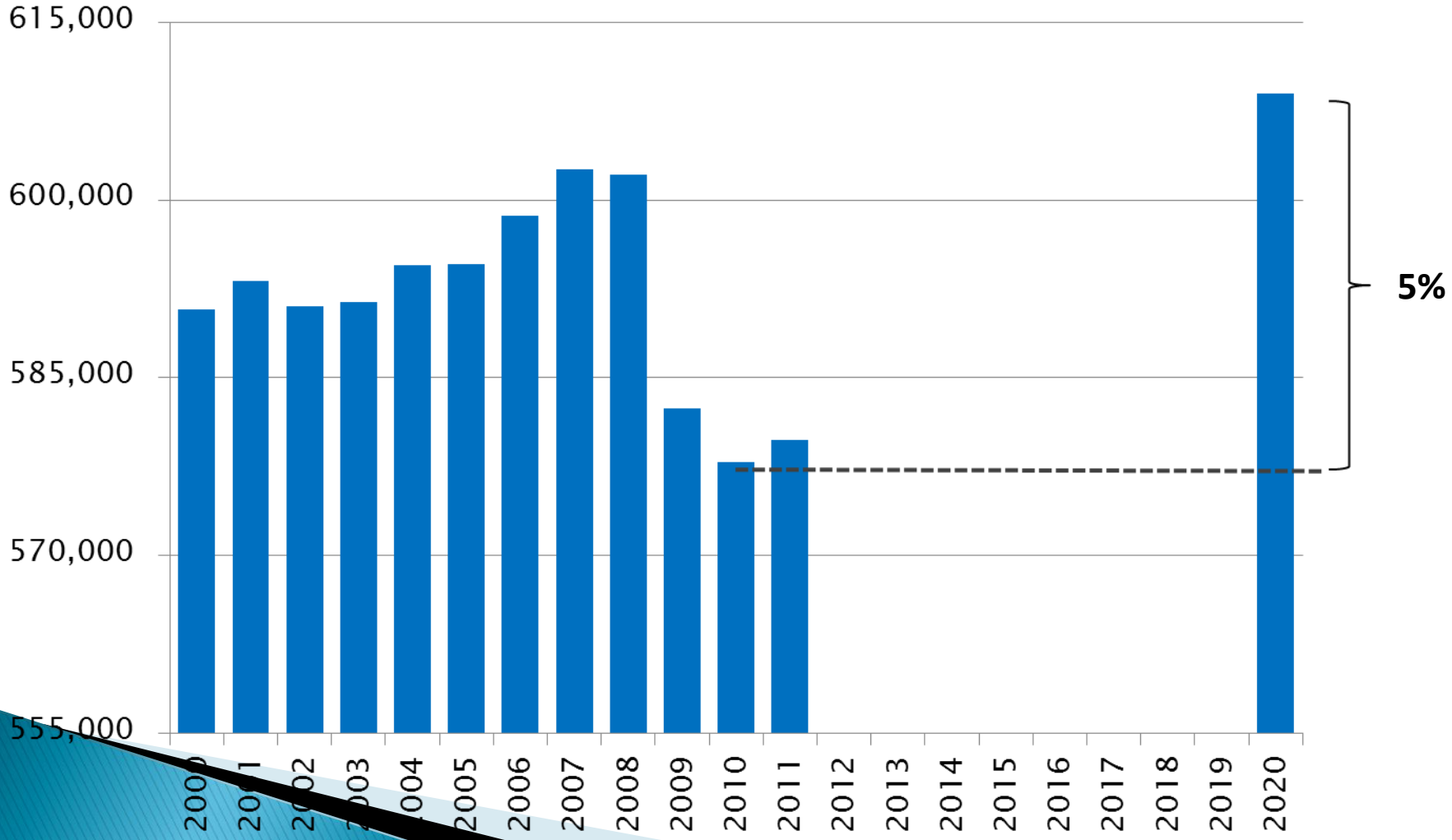


Outlook considerations

- **SHORT TERM** – A strengthening economy that puts unemployed back to work should produce job gains in the next few years.

- **LONG-TERM** - Job growth will be driven by demographic trends in the population and migration to and from the state.
  - A growing older population will keep demand for health and retirement services high.
  - Businesses will continue to pursue productivity gains through automation and more efficient processes as a response to slower labor supply growth.
  - Geographic boundaries will continue to fall as consumers and businesses increasingly use technology to locate and purchase products and services.

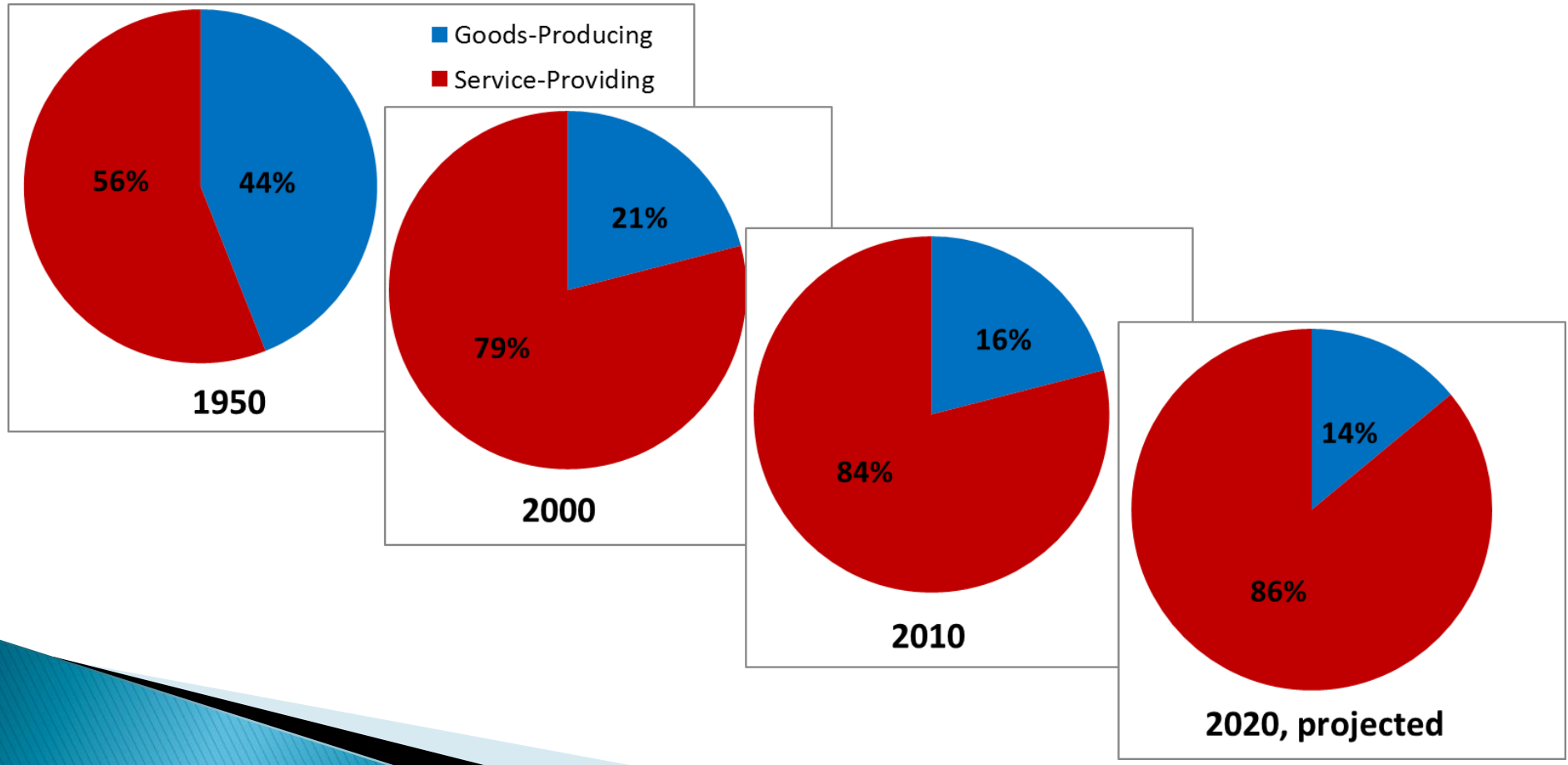
The outlook for 2010 to 2020 is for the number of wage and salary jobs to increase by about 5 percent. Most of that increase is needed to regain jobs lost since 2008.



Industry outlook:

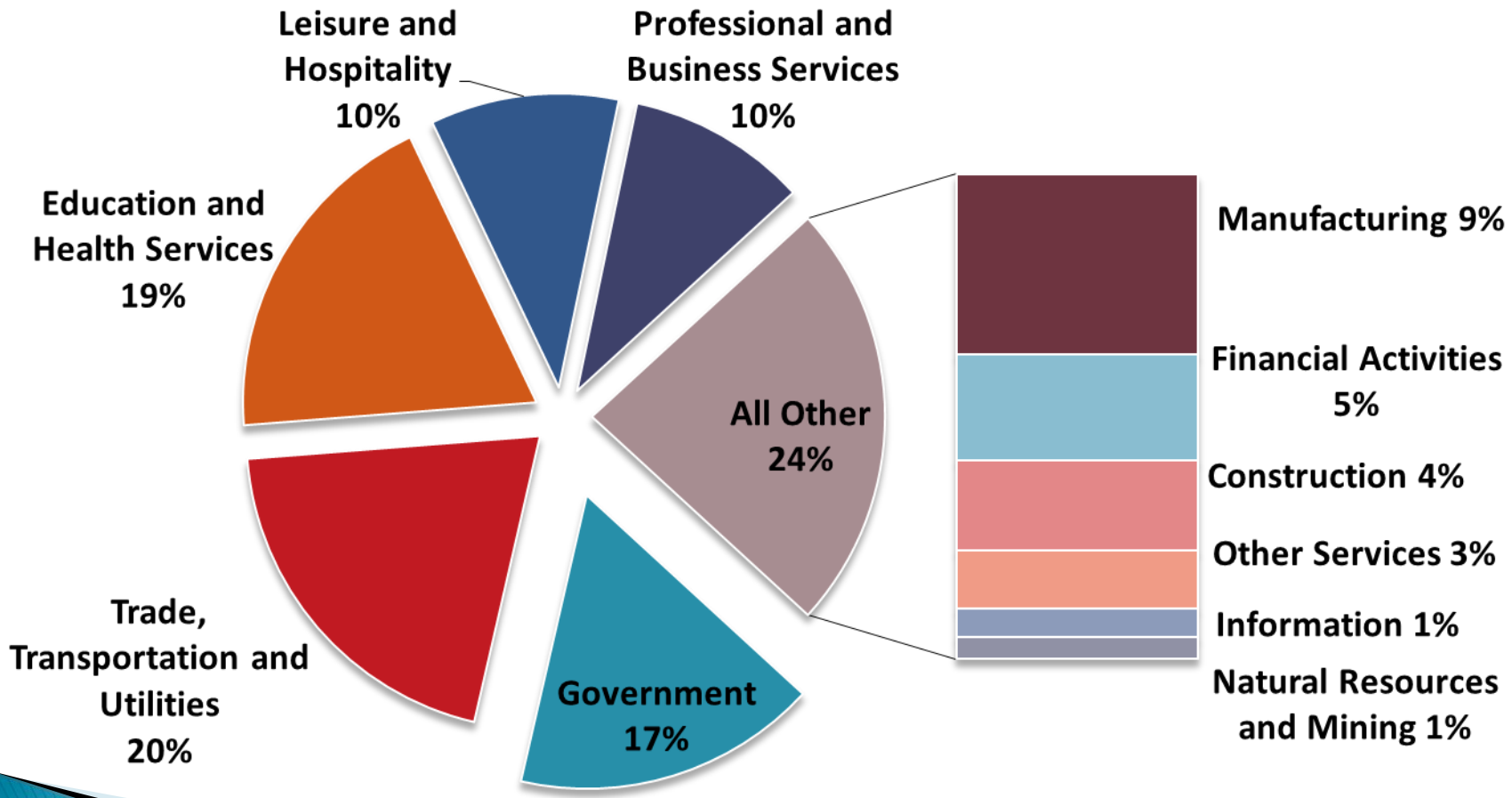
What firms do

The share of jobs in goods-producing industries (natural resources, construction and manufacturing) has fallen from nearly half of jobs in 1950 to 16 percent of jobs in 2010. That trend is expected to continue.



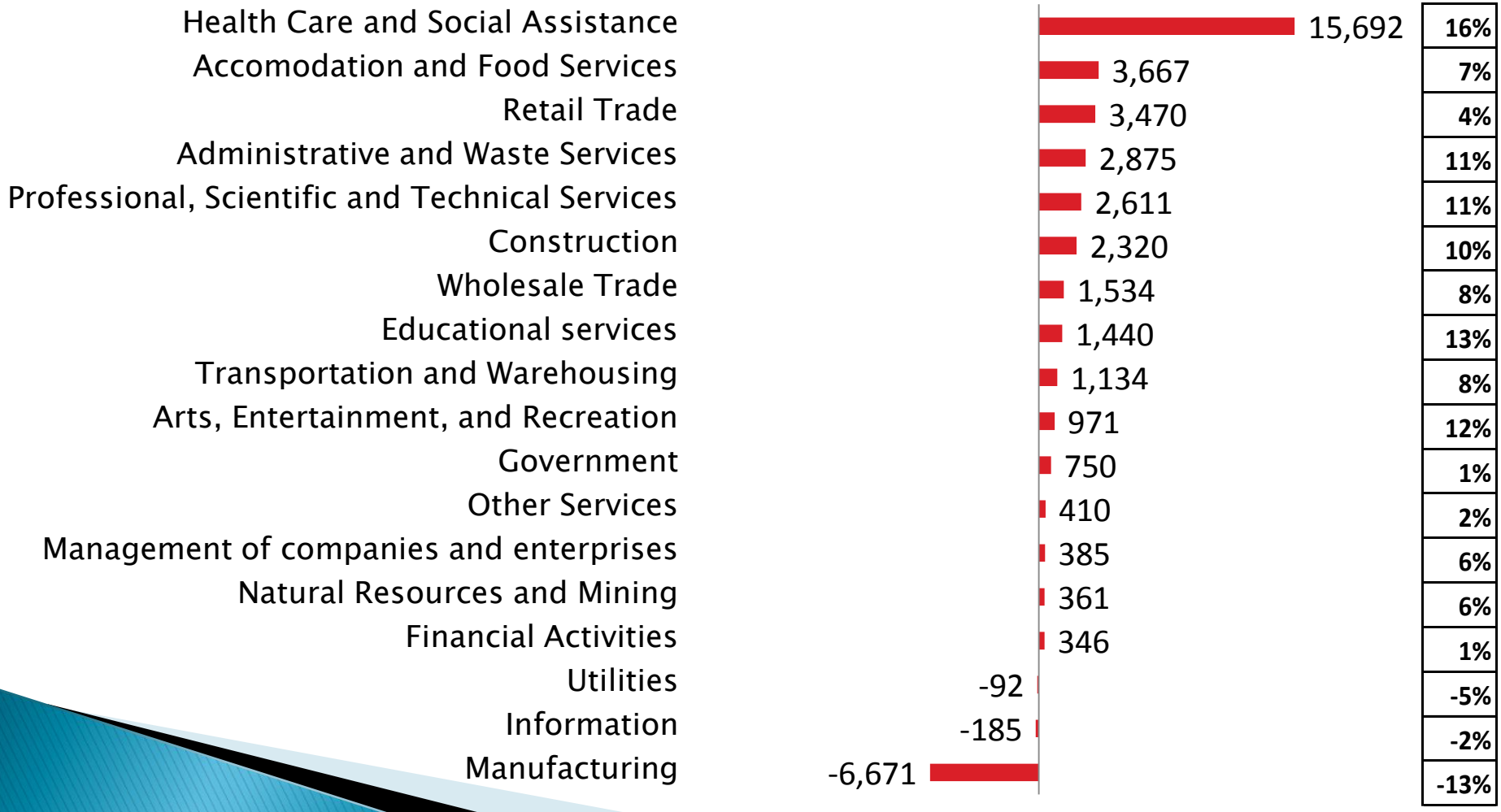
What are Maine's biggest industry sectors?

Distribution by 2011 annual employment, QCEW

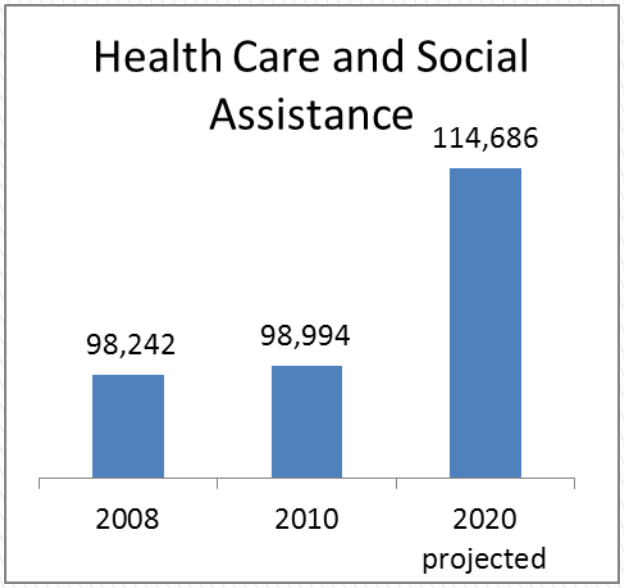


Between 2010 and 2020, most industry sectors are expected to grow, with job gains concentrated in health care and social assistance, and job losses concentrated in manufacturing.

Projected change in employment, 2010 to 2020.

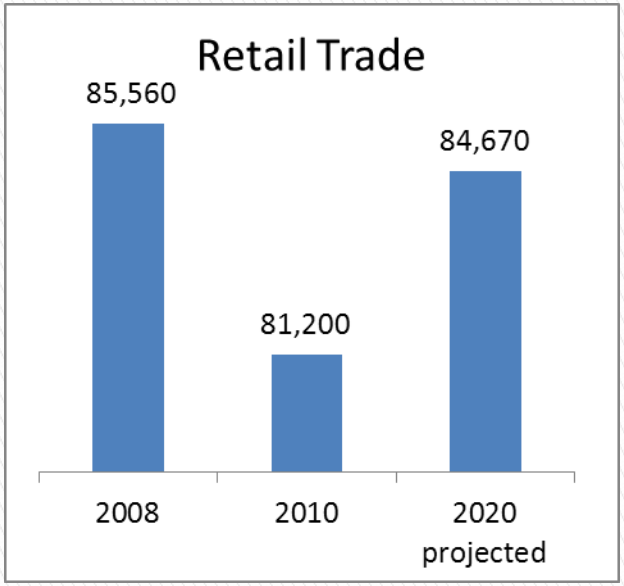


Selected industries – outlook for recovery, rebound or growth?



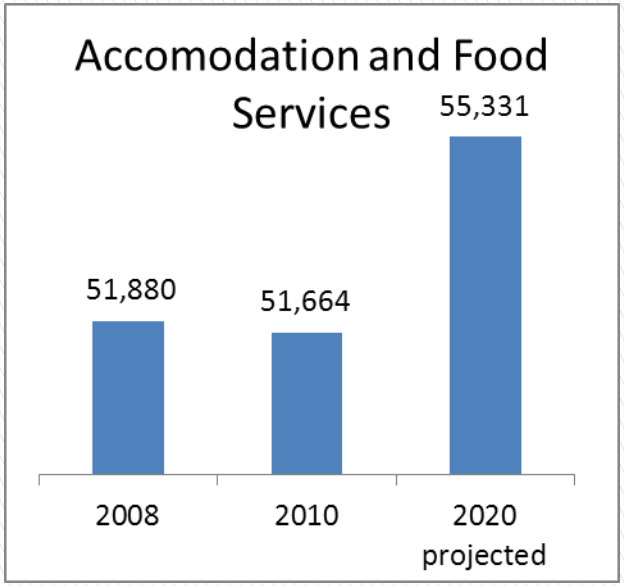
Health care and social assistance

- No net decline during recession
- Outlook +16%
- Occupations:
  - Healthcare practitioners/technicians
  - Healthcare support
  - Community and social services
  - Associated administrative personnel



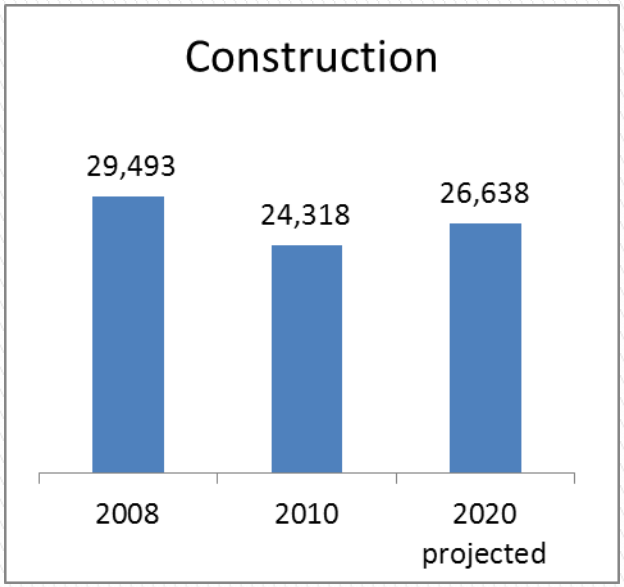
Retail Trade

- hard hit by recession
- Outlook +4%
- Rebound to below pre-recession levels
- Occupations:
  - Sales and related
  - Management
  - Business and finance
  - Associated administrative personnel



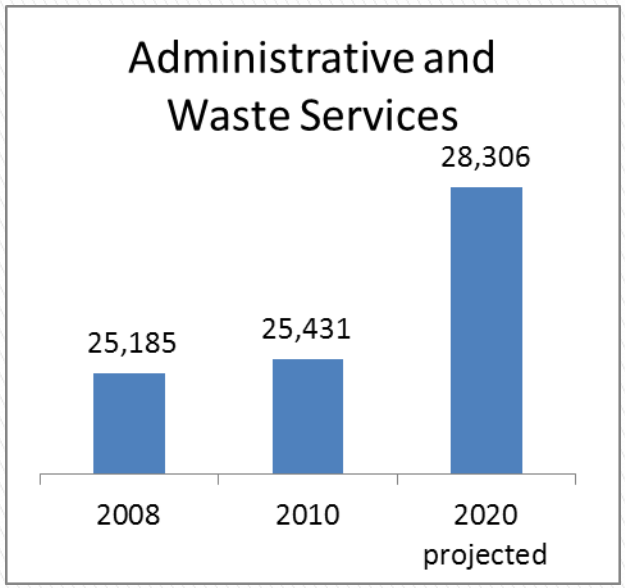
Accommodation and Food Service

- Outlook +7%
- Rebound and net growth
- Occupations:
  - Food prep and serving related
  - Building and Grounds
  - Management
  - Associated administrative personnel



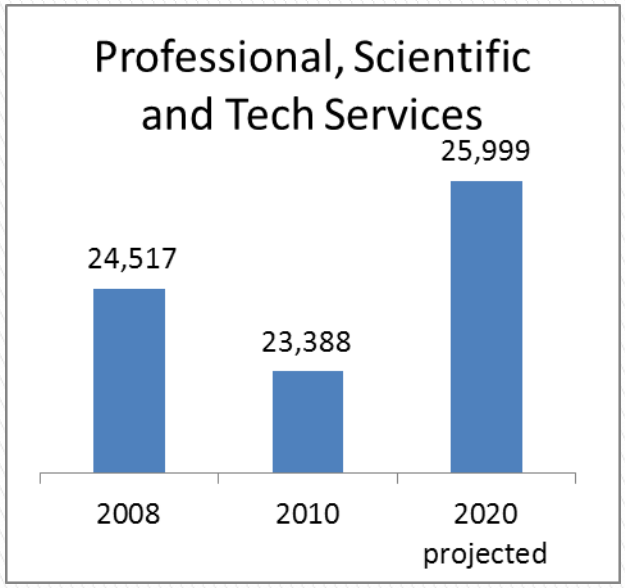
Construction

- Hard hit by recession
- Outlook +9.5%
- Rebound to less than pre-recession levels
- Occupations:
  - Construction and Extraction
  - Installation, Maintenance and Repair
  - Architecture and Engineering
  - Management, administrative



Administrative and Waste Services

- No net decline during recession
- Outlook +11%
- Occupations:
  - Office and admin support
  - Business and financial
  - Life, physical and social science
  - Architecture and Engineering



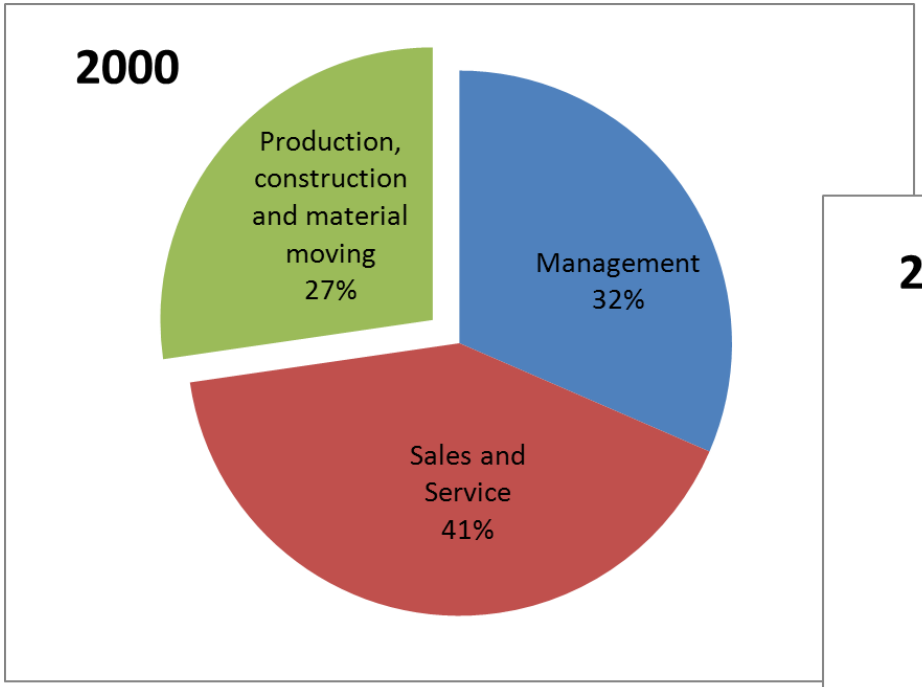
Professional, Sci. and Technical Services

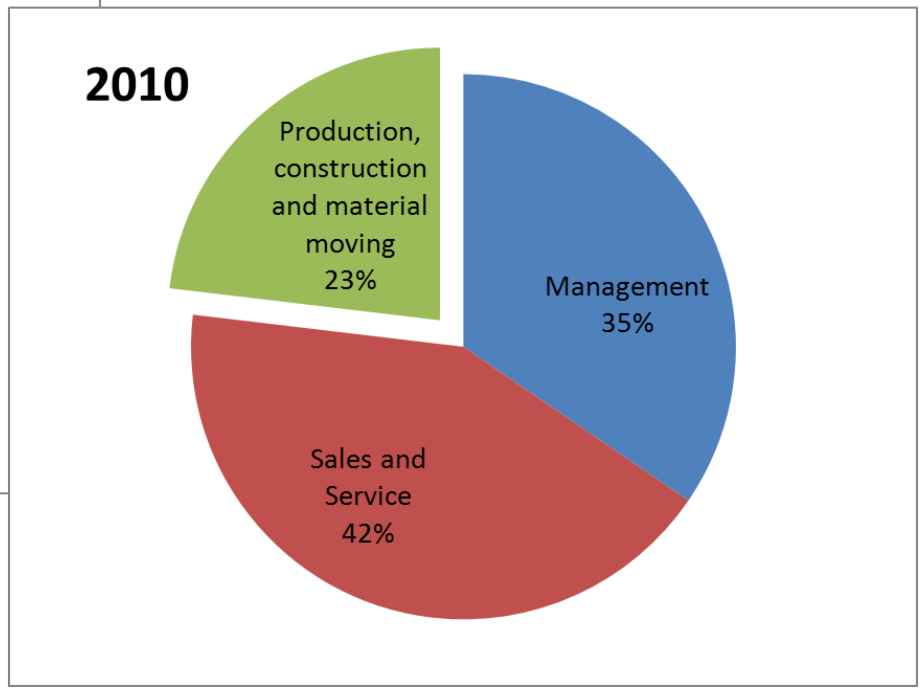
- decline during recession
- Outlook +11%
- Rebound and net growth
- Occupations:
  - Architecture and engineering
  - Legal
  - Business and financial
  - Associated management, admin.

Occupational outlook:

What workers do

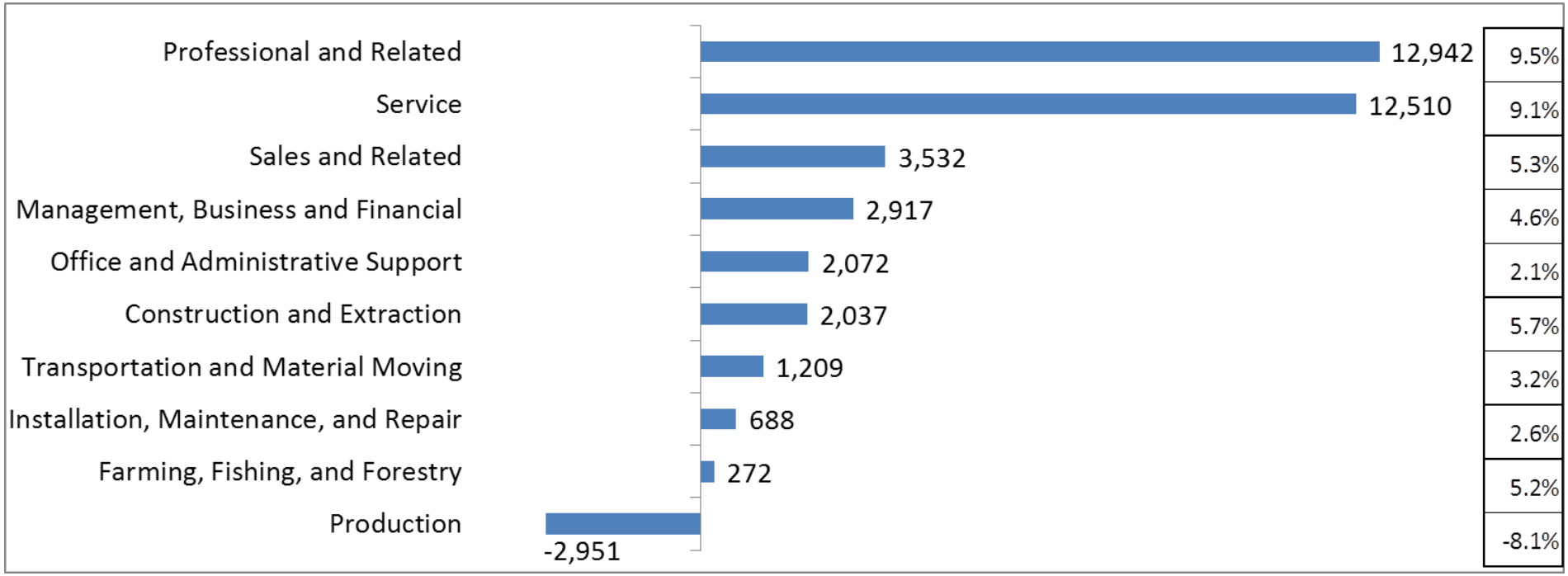
Occupational employment trends are driven by demographic trends, shifts in jobs by industry, and technological change.



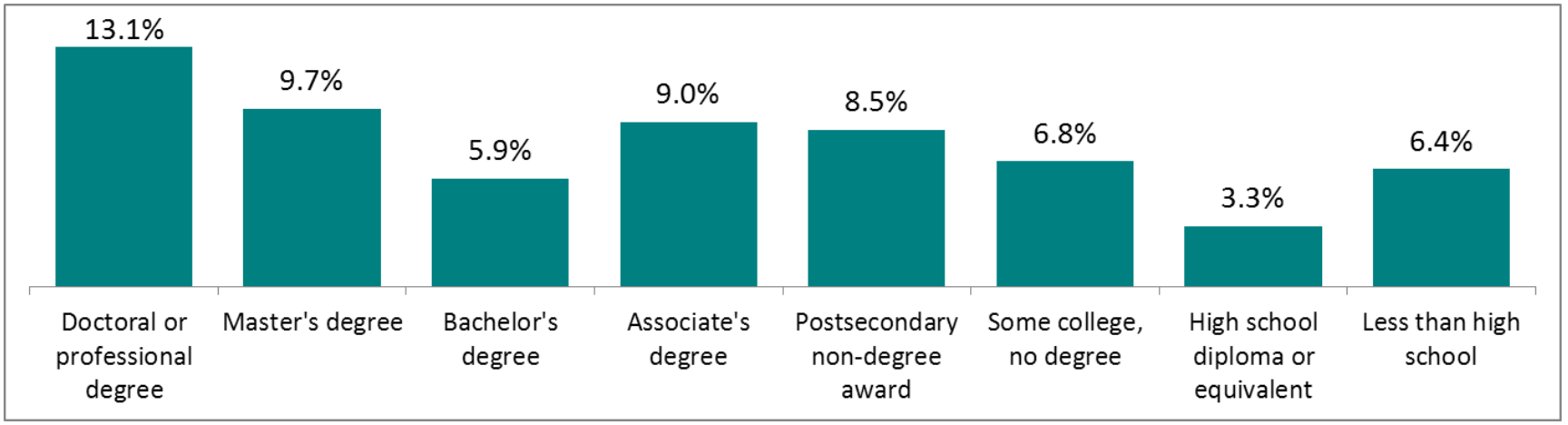


Professional and related occupations and service occupations are expected to add the most net new jobs and to grow at the fastest rate.

Net and percentage change in jobs by occupational category, 2010 to 2020, projected.

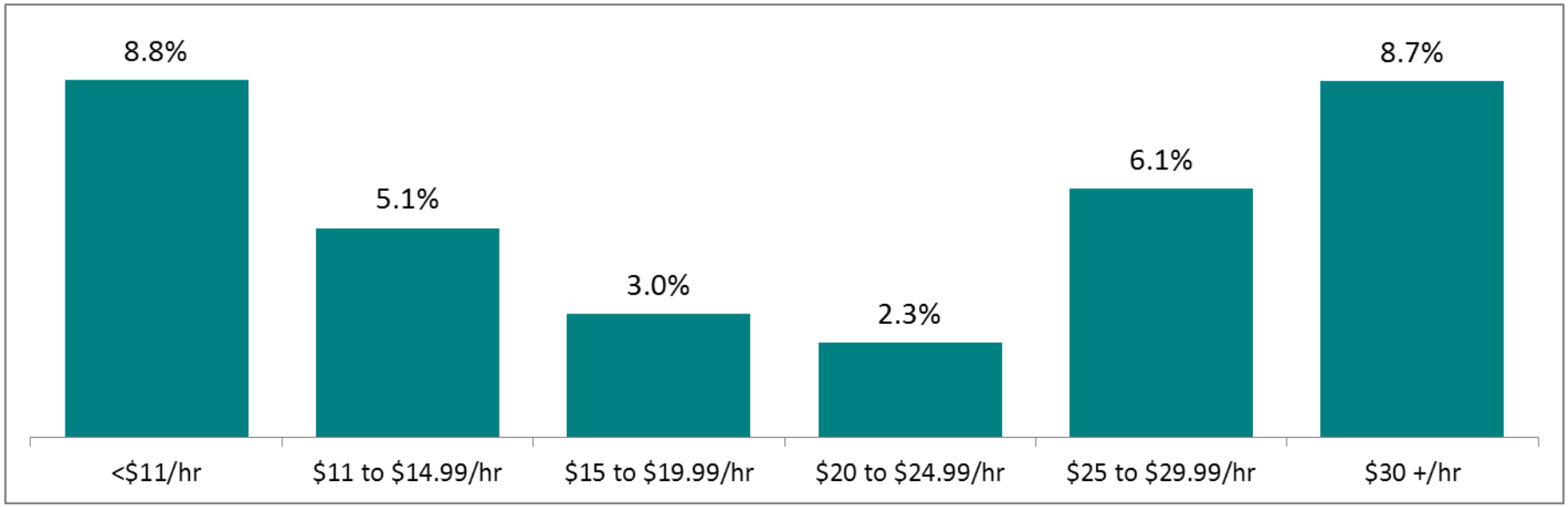


With the highest percentage growth at the upper end of the educational spectrum...



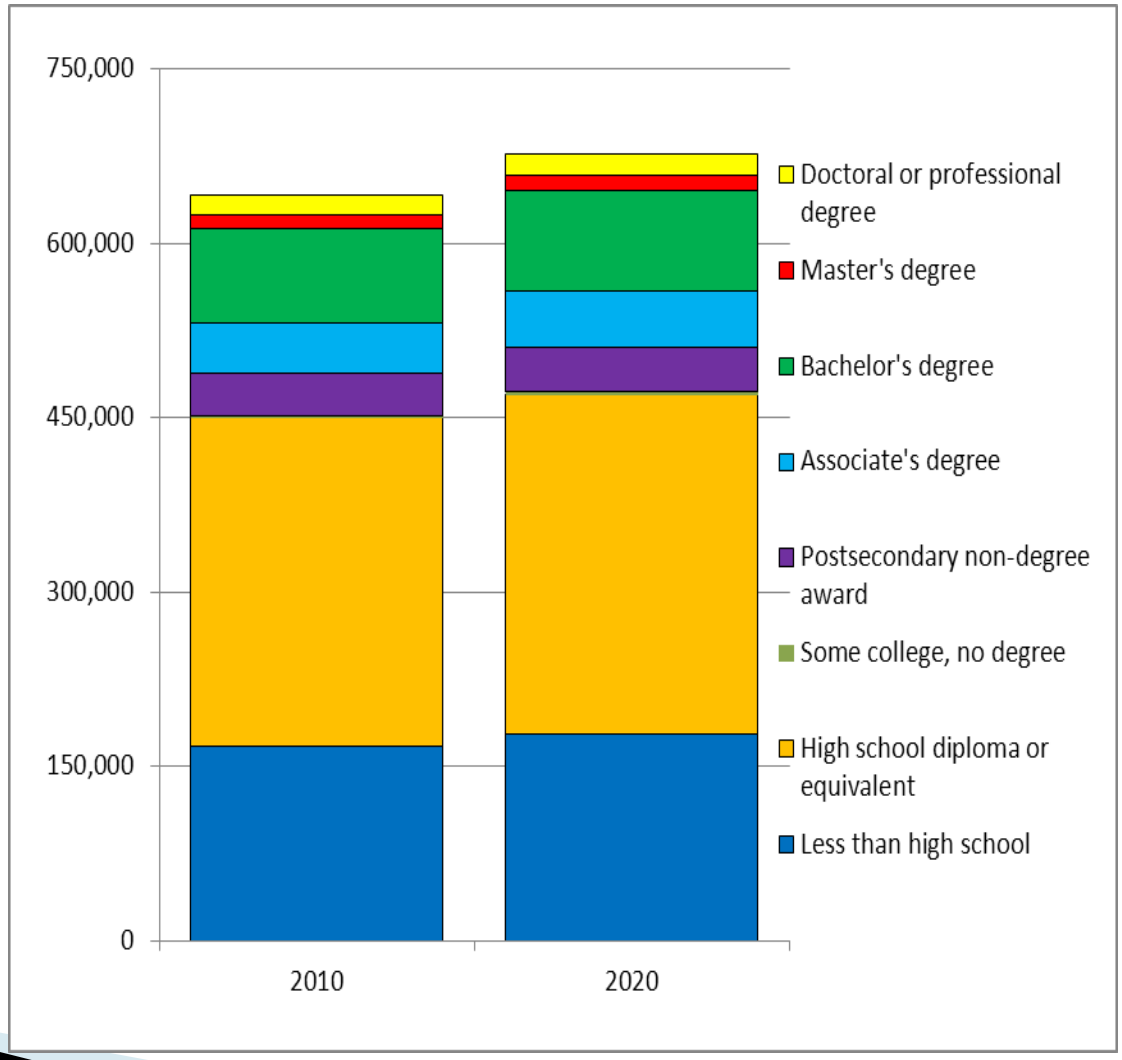
Fastest growth is expected in occupations at the upper end and lower ends of the earnings spectrum, reflecting growth concentrated in professional occupations and service occupations.

Change in jobs by 2011 average hourly wage, 2010 to 2020, projected.



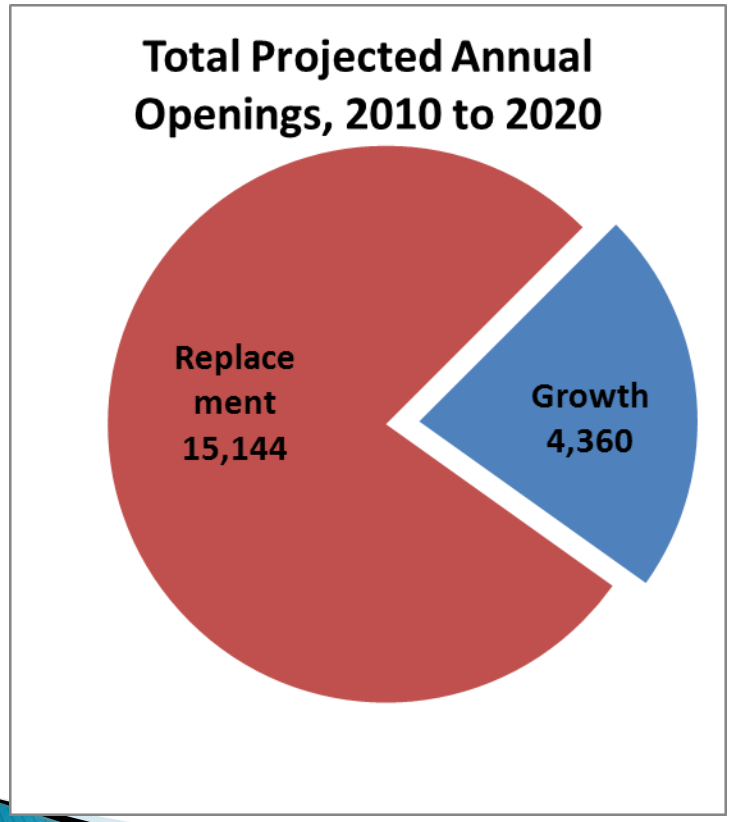
Though there will continue to be more jobs with lower education requirements.

Jobs by usual educational requirement, 2010 and 2020, projected.



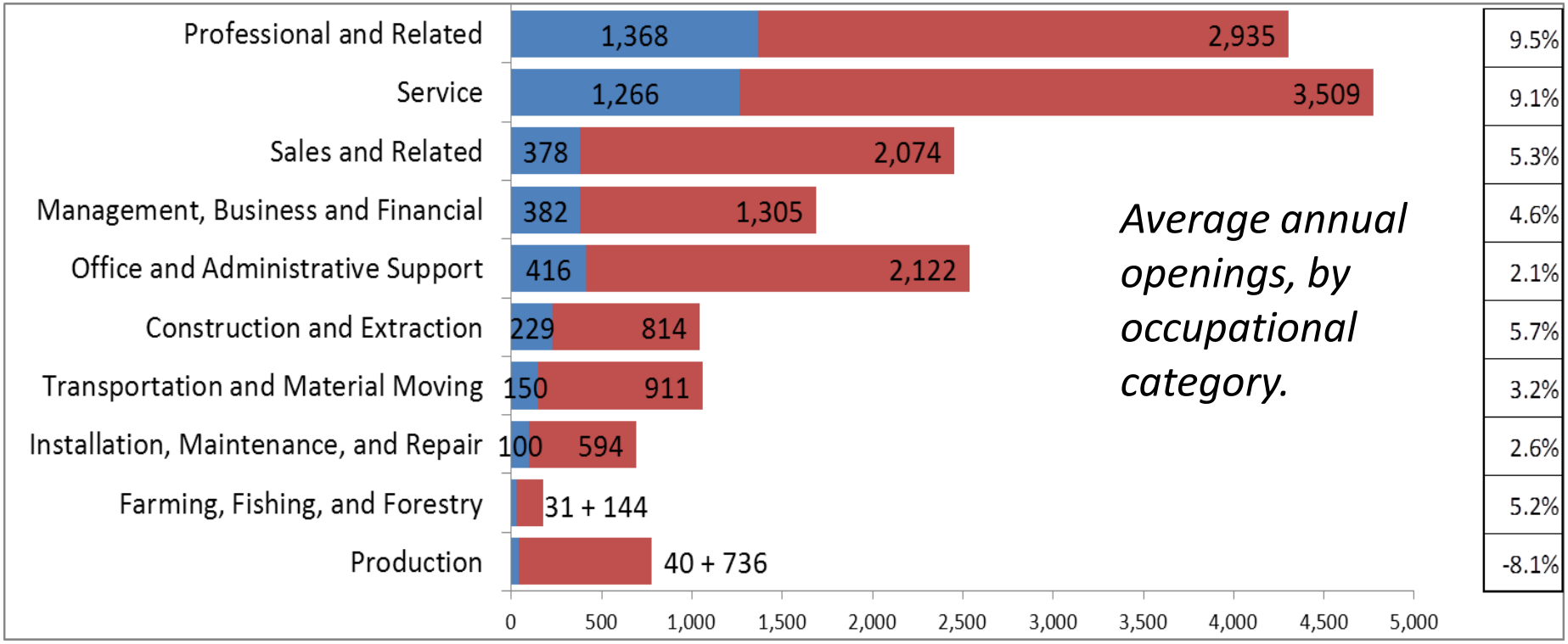
“In-demand” vs. “High-Growth”

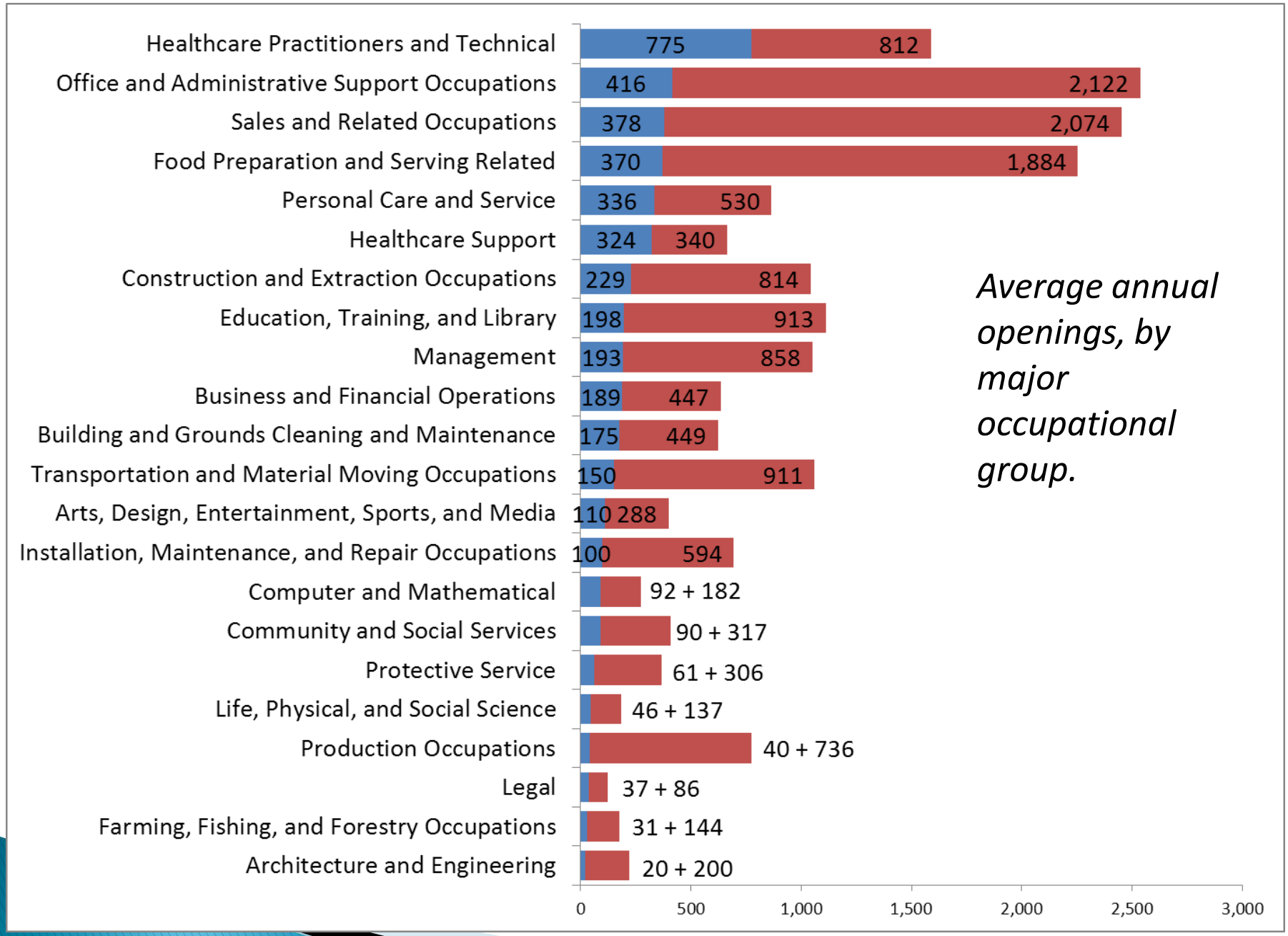
Many more projected annual openings come from replacement rather than growth, creating opportunities even in occupations projected to experience a net loss from 2010 to 2020.



Openings due to replacement are due to workers retiring from or permanently leaving an occupation.

Average annual openings are the sum of openings due to growth (blue) and replacement (red). Note that production occupations have projected annual openings despite an expected net loss in jobs.




Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
775
812
Office and Administrative Support Occupations
416
2,122
Sales and Related Occupations
378
2,074
Food Preparation and Serving Related
370
1,884
Personal Care and Service
336
530
Healthcare Support
324
340
Construction and Extraction Occupations
229
814
Education, Training, and Library
198
913
Management
193
858
Business and Financial Operations
189
447
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance
175
449
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations
150
911
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media
110
288
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations
100
594
Computer and Mathematical
92 + 182
Community and Social Services
90 + 317
Protective Service
61 + 306
Life, Physical, and Social Science
46 + 137
Production Occupations
40 + 736
Legal
37 + 86
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations
31 + 144
Architecture and Engineering
20 + 200
0
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
2,500
3,000
Average annual openings, by major occupational group.

Watch for Outlook 2010 to 2010 publications and tables posted on our website
http://www.maine.gov/labor/cwri/

Snapshot 2012: Maine Workers with Disabilities
Found at
http://www.maine.gov/labor/cwri/publications/pdf/Snapshot2012MaineWorkersWithDisabilities.pdf

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