Demographic and Economic Conditions in Maine

Maine Association of REALTORS® Lunch and Learn March 4, 2025

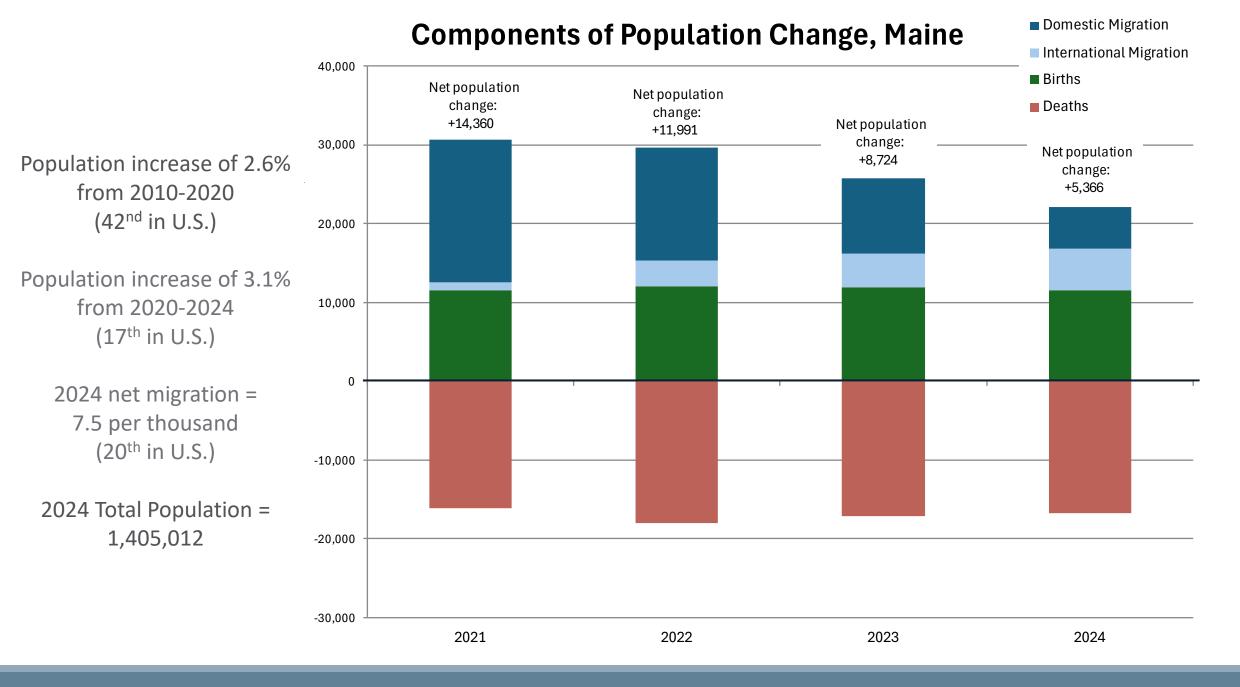
AMANDA RECTOR

MAINE STATE ECONOMIST

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES



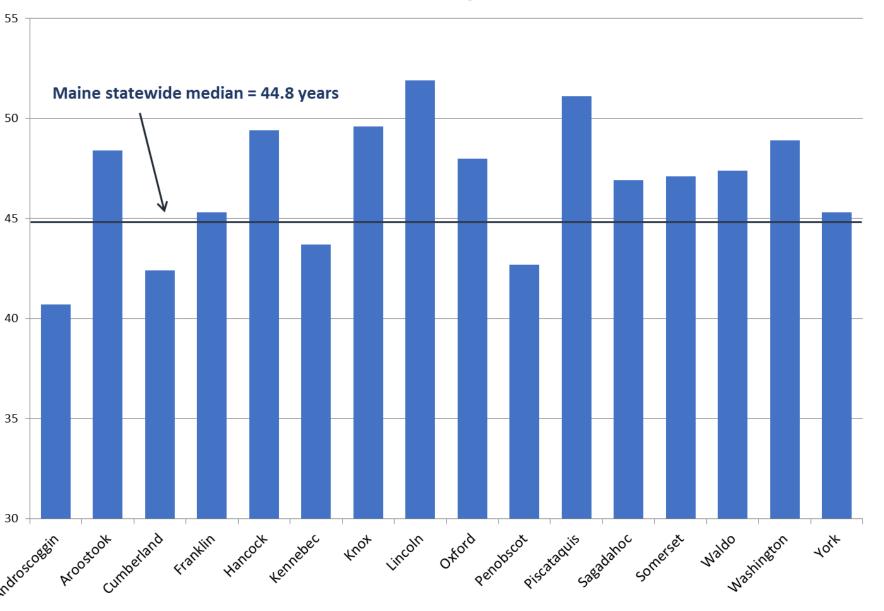
Demographics



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

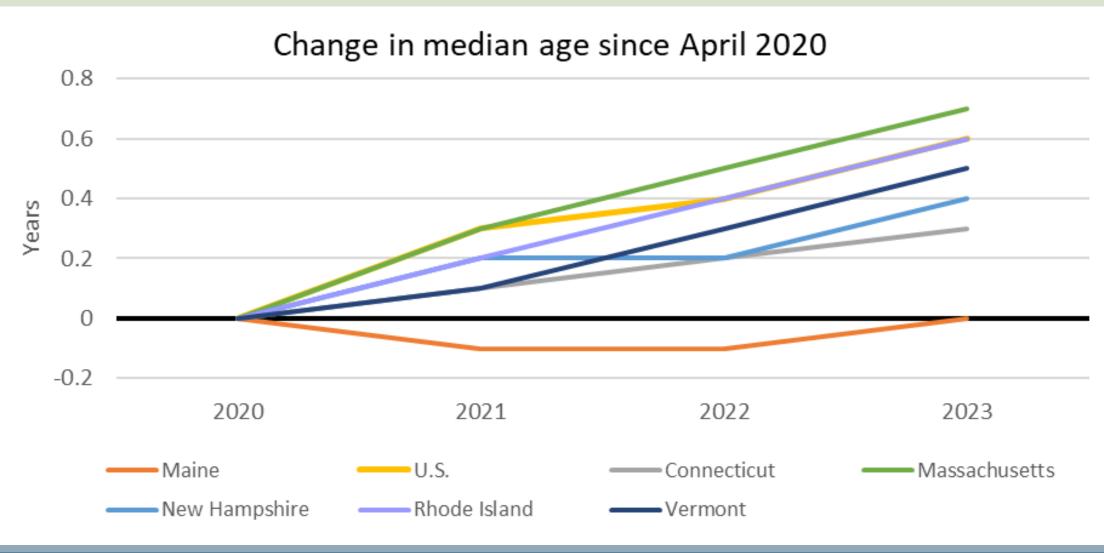
Median Age

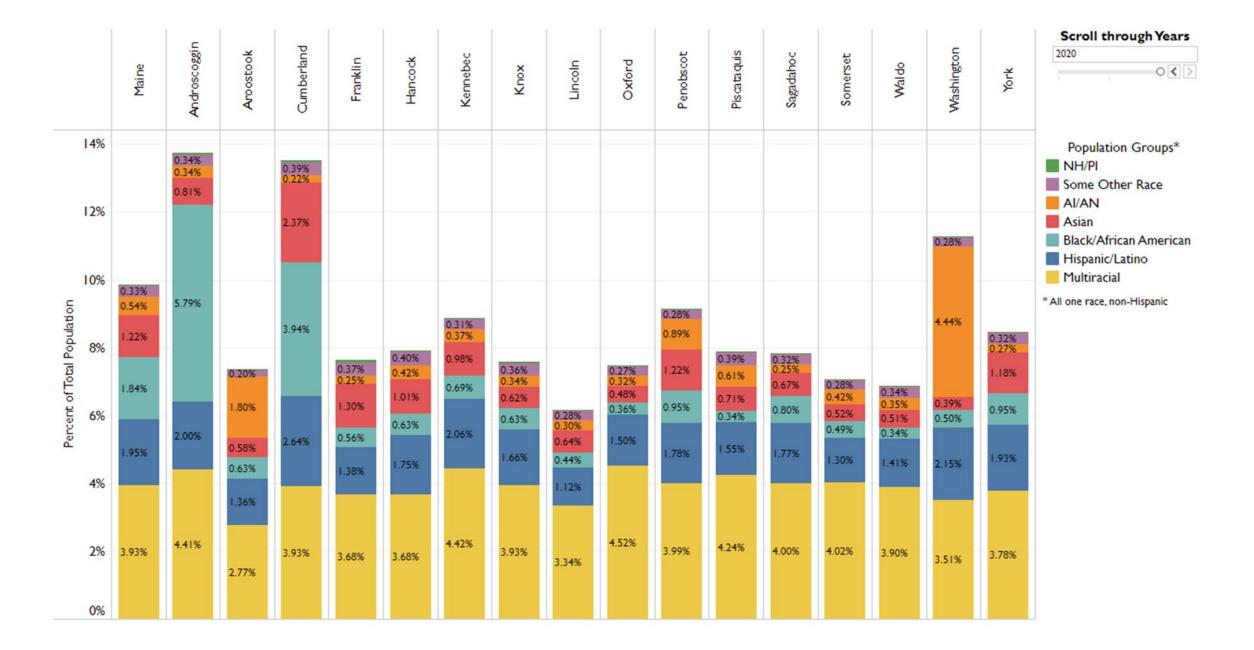
Maine has the highest...
...median age
(44.8 years)
...and % of population age
65+ (23.0%)



Migration has made a difference

Maine's median age in 2023 is unchanged from 2020, while the U.S. median age has increased 0.6 years





Source: U.S. Census Bureau 6

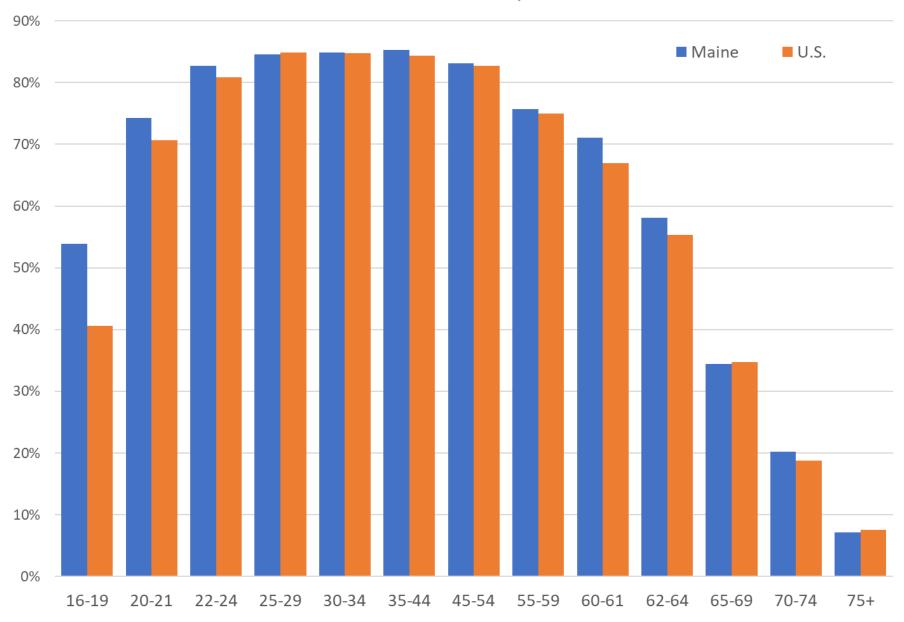
Workforce and Employment

Who is in the labor force?

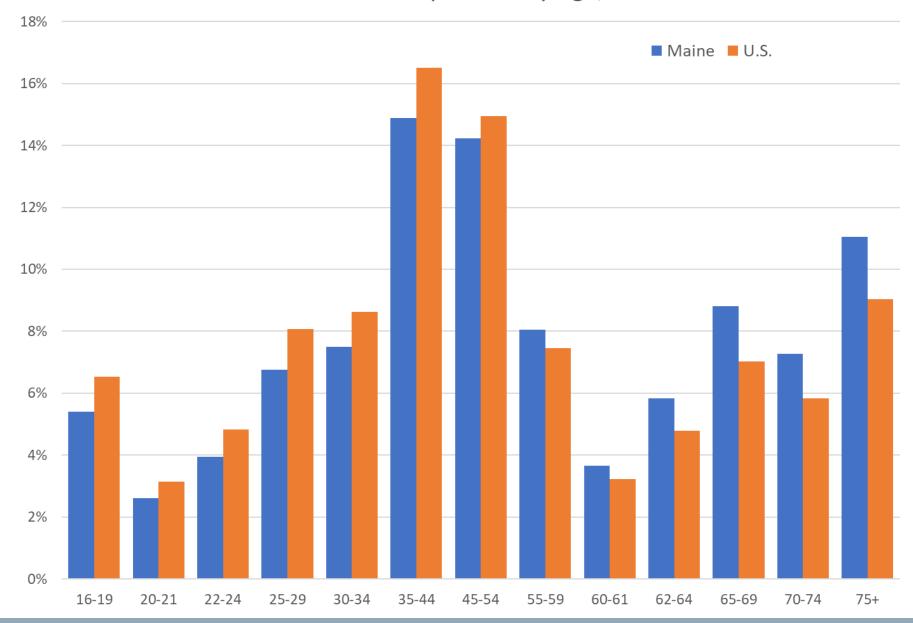
Civilian population, age 16+

Not available and **EMPLOYED** not looking for work. ~ 97.1% Not in This could include **LABOR** LABOR people who are **FORCE** retired, full-time **FORCE** students, full-time ~ 59.6% ~ 40.4% caregivers, etc. **UNEMPLOYED** Not Employed Nationally, over half of but Looking for the people not in the Work labor force are retired ~ 2.9%

2023 Labor Force Participation Rate

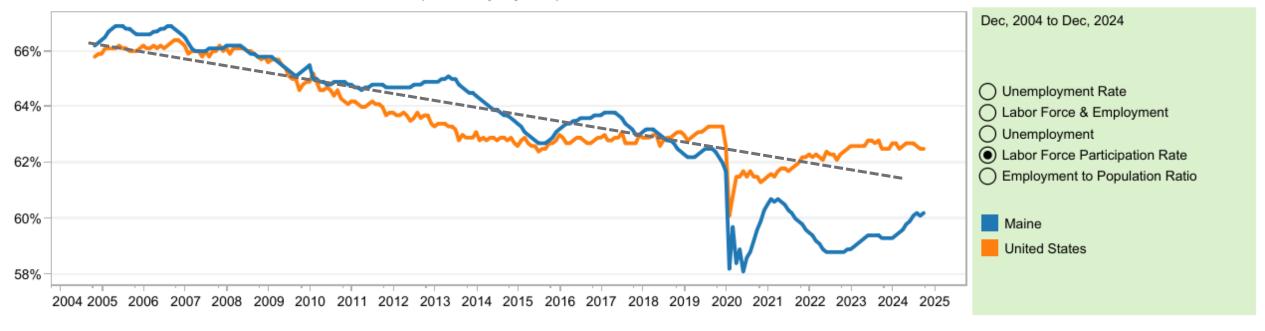


Share of 16+ Population by Age, 2023



Labor Force Participation Rate

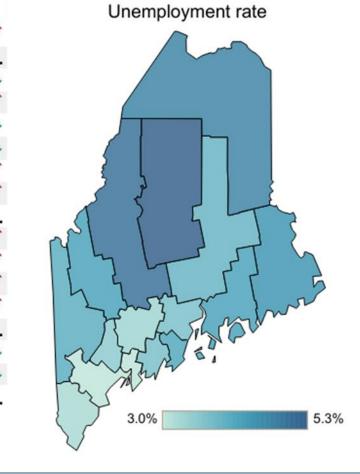
(seasonally adjusted)



Maine's seasonally-adjusted 3.2% unemployment rate in December 2024 was below the U.S. and New England rates

County Rates (not seasonally adjusted)

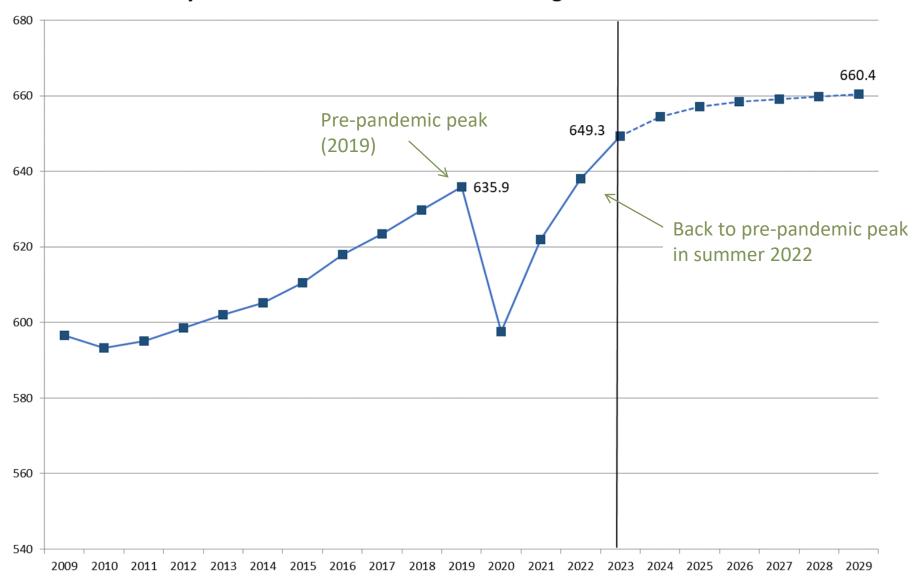
December, 2024	County	Rate	Year ago	One-yr change	
	Maine	3.6%	3.5%	0.1	1
	Androscoggin	3.5%	3.5%	0.0	_
 Table Graph Map/Graph Display Unemployment rate One-year change 	Aroostook	4.7%	4.9%	-0.2	+
	Cumberland	3.0%	2.9%	0.1	1
	Franklin	4.2%	4.3%	-0.1	+
	Hancock	4.2%	4.6%	-0.4	+
	Kennebec	3.3%	3.2%	0.1	•
	Knox	4.1%	3.8%	0.3	1
	Lincoln	3.7%	3.7%	0.0	_
	Oxford	4.0%	3.8%	0.2	•
	Penobscot	3.9%	3.8%	0.1	1
	Piscataquis	5.3%	5.1%	0.2	1
	Sagadahoc	3.0%	2.8%	0.2	1
	Somerset	5.0%	5.0%	0.0	_
	Waldo	3.7%	3.8%	-0.1	
	Washington	4.4%	4.8%	-0.4	+
	York	3.2%	3.2%	0.0	_



Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information

SOURCE: MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR 12

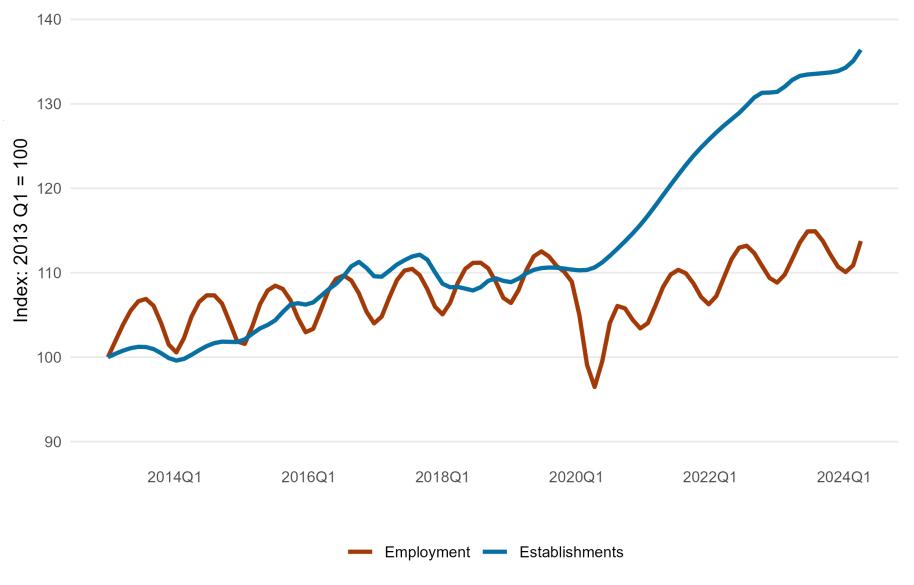
Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands) History and Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission forecast



Wage and Salary Employment & Private Employer Establishments | Maine

Ability to work remotely was cited as a somewhat or extremely strong influence by 24% of recent movers to Maine

43% of employed migrants reported working for an employer with no physical location in Maine



How do we find enough workforce in the future?

Migration: continue to attract workers to Maine; housing is currently a constraint

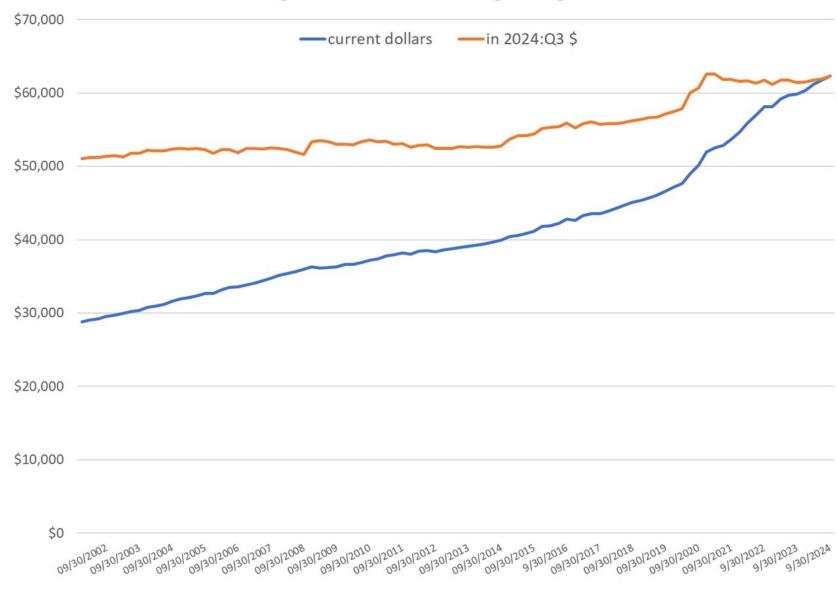
Retirements: find creative ways to keep older adults engaged in the workforce

<u>Labor Force Participation</u>: remove roadblocks for historically underemployed populations

<u>Automation</u>: use technology to substitute for and/or supplement labor

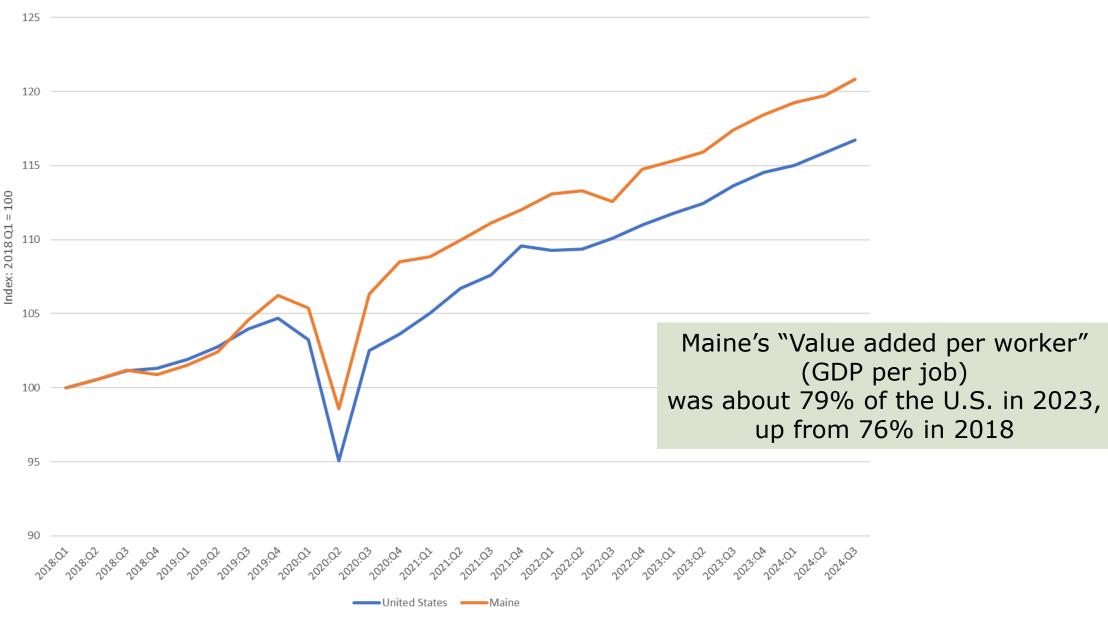
Wages and GDP

Moving Four Quarter Average Wage Per Job



Wages increased sharply during the first part of the pandemic; when inflation picked up, wage gains just kept pace





Things to keep in mind:

- Migration picked up during the pandemic, but the continuation of this trend has been challenged by housing availability/affordability - additional supply and lower prices/mortgage rates will be key
- Employment growth is limited by labor force availability; increased labor force participation, continued in-migration of younger populations, and increased productivity can help
- Economic uncertainty is high, but Maine has a robust Budget Stabilization Fund (around \$900 million), which will help Maine weather any potential slowdown

Contact Information

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