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The Maine Labor Market 2010: Trends and Issues

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Preface

The Maine economy is undergoing constant change. The forces of foreign competition, technology innovation and business restructuring contribute to dynamic work environments and changing labor markets. Some industries are declining and shedding jobs while new industries are emerging and creating new employment opportunities. The impacts of these shifts have challenged individuals, families and entire communities. Across the spectrum of Maine workplaces, more is being demanded of workers in terms of knowledge, skills, and abilities required for job performance. Increasingly, Maine's competitiveness is determined by the quality and availability of human capital.

Maine's demographics are also in flux. An aging population and the impending retirements of baby boomers will profoundly impact our labor markets and reshape long standing patterns of demand for goods and services.

Understanding these dynamics is fundamental to making effective public policies and developing sound public and private investment strategies. Business, education and training systems and workers must consult economic, demographic and labor market information in making critical choices with limited resources. These choices will have enormous implications for Maine's prospects in the years ahead. The Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information, is committed to examining the dynamics of Maine's economy and the associated impacts on the workforce and labor markets in helping to chart a more prosperous future for all Maine citizens.

John Dorrer, Director
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Why This Report

This report is the result of an analysis of demographic, economic, and labor market developments unfolding in Maine. These trends will have significant consequences for policymakers, economic developers, educators, employers, workers, and Maine citizens.

The recession, which began December 2007, proved to be the longest-running downturn since the Great Depression. Almost 33,000 jobs were lost in Maine through the end of 2009. While the national economy stopped shrinking and began growing in mid-2009, there has been only slight improvement in the U.S. and Maine labor markets through August 2010. The economic restructuring under way for many years continued during the recession as manufacturing jobs were lost while gains were recorded in healthcare.

Unemployment remains at rates not seen in Maine since the early 1990s. Many jobs have gone and will not return. The set of events unfolding will require policies to facilitate re-entry into the labor market for the unemployed and preparation of the workforce for new and emerging jobs.

Projections of job growth in Maine are presented with caveats. With the rapid changes currently taking place and uncertainty of the strength of the economic recovery, any projection must be viewed with caution.

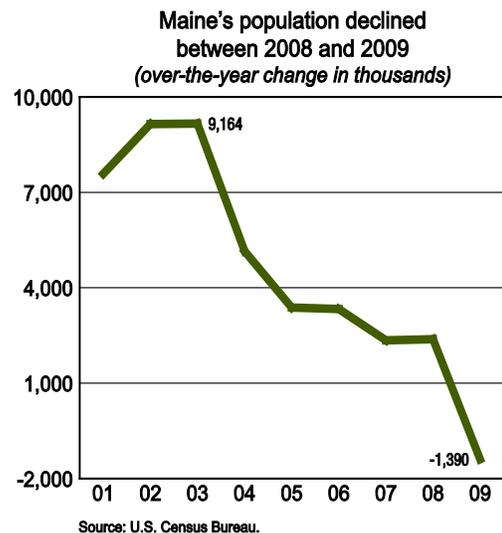
Long-Term Trends in the Maine Labor Market

Pronounced demographic shifts and economic restructuring have been underway for decades. Maine's population is aging and growing slowly. The emergence of new technologies, rise and decline of industry clusters, intensification of international competition, and shifting consumption patterns have resulted in a long-term pattern of job losses for many industries and gains for others.

Population

The annual average rate of population growth in Maine declined from 1.3 percent in the 1970s to .4 percent in the 1990s. The annual average growth rate from 2000 to 2009 (.4 percent) matches the rate of the 1990s, but population growth slowed significantly during the course of this decade and declined between 2008 and 2009. While the U.S. population increased by 0.9 percent between 2008 and 2009, the Maine population declined slightly, down 0.1 percent.

Historically, New England has experienced slower natural population growth (births less deaths) compared to the nation, largely driven by lower



birth rates. Between 2008 and 2009, all of the New England states registered a rate of natural increase below the national rate of 5.8 (rate per 1,000 average population); and the Maine rate was the lowest of the New England rates at 0.6. With this low rate of natural increase, population growth has become highly dependent on migrants. The declining rate of population growth during this decade, with an absolute drop in the population between 2008 and 2009, has been due primarily to net out-migration. In the early years of this decade, net in-migration reached about 9,000; the estimate for 2008 to 2009 was a net out-migration of slightly over 3,000. It is not likely that Maine will experience significant growth in natural population during the immediate future. This means that population growth will have to come from migration.

The population in Maine grew older during the 2000s. With a median age of 43.4 in 2009, Maine ranks as the oldest of the 50 states. Data from the Census Bureau indicates that between 2000 and 2009, the population under 45 years of age declined by 34,156 (-8.8 percent) while those 45 and over increased by 53,184 (19.8 percent).

Maine Population by Age

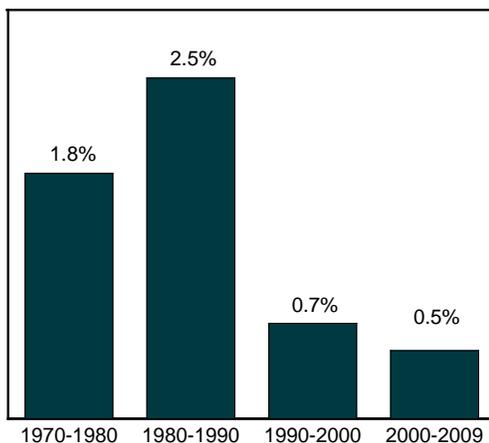
Age	2000	2009	Change
Under 18	146,690	132,389	-14,301
18-24	51,844	57,313	5,469
25-44	188,799	163,475	-25,324
45-64	160,782	204,858	44,076
65 and over	107,578	116,686	9,108
Total	1,277,211	1,311,631	34,420

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

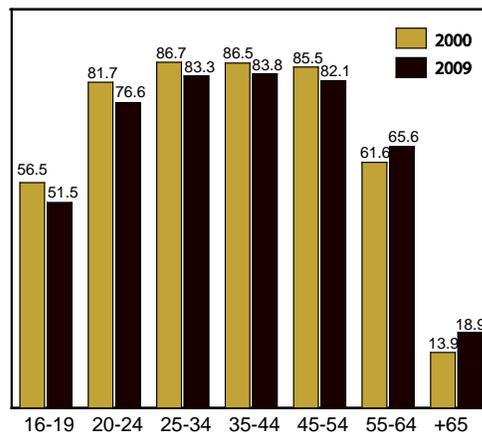
Civilian Labor Force

Labor force growth is primarily driven by long-term demographic trends in the population, including birth and death rates, migration patterns, and shifts in labor force participation. Labor force growth surged from the mid-1960s to the late 1980s as the baby boom generation reached adulthood and the share of women working outside the home increased sharply. During the 1990s an aging population and peaking of female labor force participation slowed labor force growth. During the 2000s labor force growth slowed further as the Maine population continued to age, total population growth stalled, and labor force participation rates for all age groups under 55 declined.

Labor force growth in Maine has slowed (annual average rate of change)



Labor force participation rates dropped between 2000 and 2009 for younger workers (percent of population in labor force)



Industry Employment

The mix of jobs by industry has changed a great deal over the last few generations. Employment in goods-producing industries (manufacturing, construction, and natural resources) accounted for nearly half of wage and salary jobs in Maine 60 years ago; today those industries account for just 14 percent of jobs. Service-providing industries now provide 86 percent of the jobs. Shifting buying patterns related to demographic trends, technological advances, international competition, and a wide range of other factors contributed to the substantial changes in the structure of employment. The trends that have played out in Maine have largely mirrored those of the nation and many of the industrialized economies.

Occupational Employment

The shifting industry structure has had a profound impact on occupational employment. Growth in service-producing industries spurred demand for managerial, professional, and technical workers, while manufacturing job losses cut demand for production workers. Computers, mechanization, leaner processes, and other factors also played a role in shifting occupational staffing. Computers replaced administrative support workers in many offices as professional workers increasingly performed typing, communication, filing, and other tasks. In the last 60 years blue-collar jobs declined from more than half to less than one-quarter of jobs, administrative support jobs stagnated, and managerial, professional, and technical jobs increased from one-fifth to nearly one-third of jobs.

Employment Demographics

The influence of the aging population, rising labor force participation rate of the older population, and falling participation rate of younger workers on employment demographics during this decade was significant. According to the Local Employment Dynamics Program (LED) which measures wage and salary workers who were employed by the same employer in both the current and previous quarter, the number of jobs declined by 11,619 between 2001 and 2009. Workers age 55 and over comprised 21.5 percent of total employment in 2009, up from 13.7 percent for 2001. While the number of workers under the age of 45 declined 17 percent, workers aged 45 to 54 increased 4.6 percent, and those over the age of 54 rose 53.8 percent.

Maine Employment by Age

Age	Annual Average		Change	
	2001	2009	Number	Percent
14-18	24,493	16,523	-7,970	-32.5
19-21	30,581	28,470	-2,111	-6.9
22-24	31,844	31,440	-404	-1.3
25-34	118,971	102,645	-16,326	-13.7
35-44	154,119	120,550	-33,569	-21.8
45-54	137,264	143,546	6,282	4.6
55-64	61,970	96,563	34,593	55.8
65-99	16,980	24,866	7,886	46.4
Total	576,222	564,603	-11,619	-2.0

Source: Local Employment Dynamics Program

Every private industry sector, whether experiencing a net job gain or loss between 2001 and 2009, registered a net increase in the number of workers age 55 and over.

Change in Maine Employment by Age and Industry Between 2001 and 2009

Industry	All Ages	Under 55	55 and Older
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	(70)	(425)	355
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	(22)	(24)	3
Utilities	(453)	(643)	190
Construction	(4,203)	(5,114)	911
Manufacturing	(22,936)	(24,480)	1,544
Wholesale Trade	(1,202)	(2,523)	1,322
Retail Trade	(3,413)	(7,887)	4,475
Transportation & Warehousing	518	(724)	1,243
Information	(2,608)	(3,091)	482
Finance & Insurance	(2,905)	(4,521)	1,617
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	250	(255)	505
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs	1,006	(1,311)	2,318
Management of Companies & Enterprises	587	(79)	667
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt Svcs	1,569	145	1,423
Educational Svcs	2,757	1,368	1,388
Health Care & Social Assistance	15,423	4,565	10,856
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	414	(236)	649
Accommodation & Food Svcs	1,875	830	1,043
Other Services (except Public Administration)	(145)	(923)	777
Total, Private	(13,561)	(45,329)	31,768
Total, Government	1,942	(8,768)	10,711
TOTAL	(11,619)	(54,097)	42,479

Source: Local Employment Dynamics Program

The share of employment accounted for by workers 55 and over increased in every private industry sector, ranging from 1.8 percentage points in accommodation and food services to 12.9 percentage points in utilities. The older worker share of employment rose by 12.5 percentage points in government compared to 6.9 percentage points in the private sector.

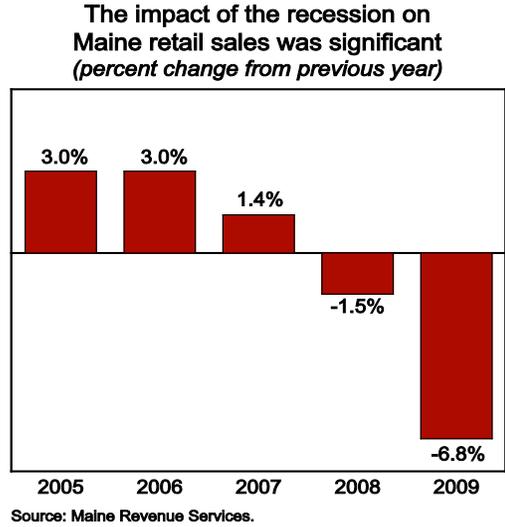
Share of Maine Employment Held by Workers Aged 55 and Over

Industry	2001	2009	Percentage Point Change
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	14.3%	21.0%	6.7
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	22.2%	30.5%	8.3
Utilities	11.0%	23.9%	12.9
Construction	11.2%	16.8%	5.6
Manufacturing	14.3%	23.3%	9.0
Wholesale Trade	13.0%	20.5%	7.5
Retail Trade	13.7%	19.8%	6.1
Transportation & Warehousing	16.6%	24.4%	7.8
Information	11.6%	19.7%	8.1
Finance & Insurance	9.9%	17.8%	7.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	17.9%	24.9%	7.0
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs	11.5%	20.8%	9.3
Management of Companies & Enterprises	12.1%	20.2%	8.1
Administrative & Support & Waste Mgmt Svcs	11.9%	17.0%	5.1
Educational Svcs	17.9%	25.9%	8.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	13.8%	22.6%	8.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	12.3%	20.0%	7.7
Accommodation & Food Svcs	7.4%	9.2%	1.8
Other Services (except Public Administration)	16.7%	21.7%	5.0
Total, Private	12.9%	19.8%	6.9
Total, Government	18.9%	31.4%	12.5
TOTAL	13.7%	21.5%	7.8

Source: Local Employment Dynamics Program

Impact of the Recession (December 2007-December 2009)

The national recession began December 2007 and ended June 2009. The impact on Maine was immediate. Economic conditions declined precipitously, paralleling the national recession. Total taxable retail sales in Maine turned negative in 2008 (down 1.5 percent), and fell below 2004 annual sales for 2009.



Home foreclosures in Maine continued to rise through the fourth quarter of 2009. According to the Maine Bureau of Financial Institutions, 0.36 percent of mortgages held by state-chartered financial institutions were in foreclosure in the fourth quarter of 2009, up from 0.28 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008. A study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston of all home mortgages indicated that around 0.9 percent in Maine initiated foreclosure in the fourth quarter of 2009, below the national rate of about 1.2 percent.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine fell by 32,900, or 5.3 percent, between December 2007 and December 2009. Nationally, job losses totaled 8.4 billion, or 6.1 percent. Over the course of these two years, 14 of the 18 major industry sectors in Maine had net job losses totaling 35,200, with manufacturing (-8,400), construction (-6,800), and retail trade (-6,600) accounting for 62

percent of the net job loss. Two sectors, administrative support and waste management and educational services, recorded no job change. Two sectors registered job gains: healthcare and social assistance (2,300) and arts, entertainment and recreation (200).

Change in Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs, Maine and the U.S.
(seasonally adjusted in thousands)

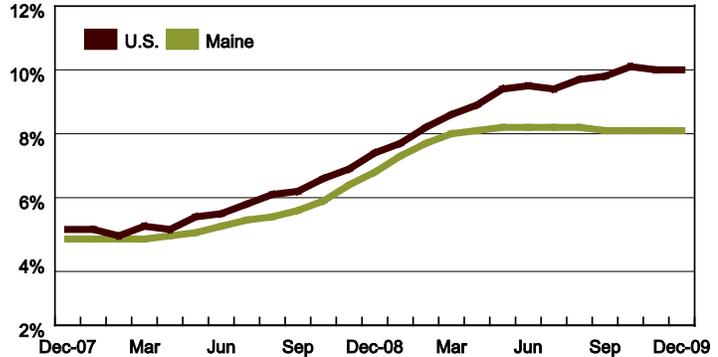
Industry	Maine Employment		Dec 07 to Dec 09 Change Maine Net	Percent	
	Dec 2007	Dec 2009		Maine	U.S.
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs	620.2	587.3	-32.9	-5.3	-6.1
Natural Resources & Mining	2.6	2.5	-0.1	-3.8	-8.5
Construction	30.7	23.9	-6.8	-22.1	-24.0
Manufacturing	59.6	51.2	-8.4	-14.1	-16.0
Wholesale Trade	20.9	18.8	-2.1	-10.0	-7.9
Retail Trade	86.2	79.6	-6.6	-7.7	-7.7
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	19.1	16.5	-2.6	-13.6	-7.4
Information	11.1	10.3	-0.8	-7.2	-9.1
Finance & Insurance	25.7	24.3	-1.4	-5.4	-6.2
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	7.1	6.2	-0.9	-12.7	-8.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Svcs.	23.9	22.6	-1.3	-5.4	-4.7
Management of Companies	6.7	6.5	-0.2	-3.0	-4.2
Administrative Support and Waste Mgmt.	24.8	24.8	0	0.0	-13.4
Educational Services	19.6	19.6	0	0.0	4.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	97.4	99.7	2.3	2.4	4.2
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	8.2	8.4	0.2	2.4	-5.0
Accommodation and Food Services	52.4	51.5	-0.9	-1.7	-3.8
Other Services	19.8	19.3	-0.5	-2.5	-3.6
Government	104.4	102.8	-1.6	-1.5	0.5

With a few exceptions, job changes were similar in Maine and the nation. Major losses were in manufacturing and construction; a net job gain was recorded in healthcare and social assistance. In administrative support and waste management, educational services, and government, gains were reported nationally while either no gains, or a job loss in the case of government, were recorded in Maine.

Unemployment and the Civilian Labor Force

As job losses mounted, the unemployment rate rose. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate rose slowly in the first half of 2008. As the extent of the national financial crisis became more apparent in the fall, unemployment started to rise more rapidly reaching 8.2 percent for May 2009. The unemployment rate remained at or near 8.2 percent for the rest of 2009, the highest rates since 1991. Maine’s unemployment rate remained below the national rate due primarily to a lower rate of job loss.

Maine’s unemployment rate stayed below the national rate (seasonally adjusted)



Measures of Economic Hardship-

While the unemployment rate remains the primary measure of changes in labor underutilization, alternative measures of labor underutilization indicate the depth of economic hardship in the state. These measures of labor underutilization rose in tandem with the unemployment rate between 2007 and 2009.

The rapid deterioration of the Maine labor market starting in the last half of 2008 is evidenced by the rising rates in 2009. As seen in the following table, all of the measures increased significantly between 2008 and 2009. The most substantial measure, U-6, rose from 10.9 percent for 2008 to 14.7 percent for 2009.

Measures of Labor Underutilization for Maine

Measures		Annual Average		
		2007	2008	2009
U-1	Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.4%	1.6%	4.0%
U-2	Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2%	2.9%	4.9%
U-3	Total unemployed persons, as a percent of the civilian labor force (the unemployment rate)	4.7%	5.4%	8.1%
U-4	Total unemployed persons, plus discouraged workers, as a percent to the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	4.9%	5.6%	8.5%
U-5	Total unemployed persons, plus discouraged workers, plus all other "marginally attached" workers, as a percent to the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	5.6%	6.6%	9.5%
U-6	Total unemployed persons, plus all other "marginally attached" workers, plus all persons employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all "marginally attached" workers	8.9%	10.9%	14.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Long-Term Unemployed - The number of long-term unemployed rose steeply between 2007 and 2009. Nationally, poor economic conditions led to a record-high proportion of long-term joblessness (defined as unemployed for 27 weeks or more). Over 31.5 percent of the unemployed in 2009 were long-term unemployed– the highest proportion on record, with national data back to 1948. While this historical data is lacking for Maine, recent data shows a substantial increase in the number of long-term unemployed between 2008 and 2009.

**Long-Term Unemployment in Maine
Annual Averages**

Year	Total Unemployed	Unemployed 27 Weeks or More	
		Percent of Total*	Number
2007	32,788	14.2	4,663
2008	37,504	14.3	5,379
2009	56,669	28.3	16,037

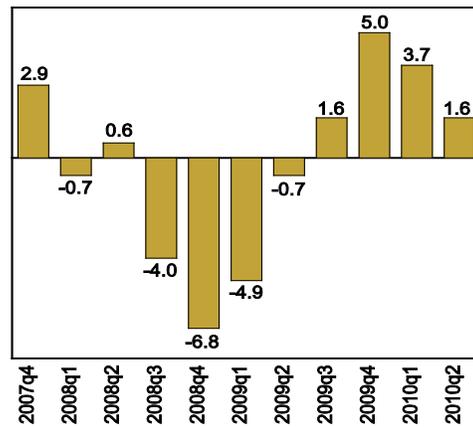
*Source: Unpublished data from the Current Population Survey

Declining Civilian Labor Force – After rising by slightly over 4,000 between 2007 and 2008, the number of Maine residents participating in the labor force fell by an annual average of 1,100 between 2008 and 2009. This labor force decline was likely due to 1) unemployed ceasing to look for work (discouraged workers), and 2) individuals deferring entry to a poor labor market to go to school or follow some other pursuit. As indicated by the rising rate of underutilization (U-4), there was an increase in the number of discouraged workers as the national recession lengthened. The Maine unemployment rate in 2009 likely would have been higher if not for the declining labor force.

2010 – A Year of Recovery?

Real Gross National Product (GNP) began rising in the second half of 2009. The growth rate slowed in the first half of 2010 and is expected to slow further the rest of the year. Economic growth is impeded by the phase-out of fiscal stimulus programs, the repercussions of the European debt crisis, continued problems in the housing market, and slowing of inventory rebuilding by the nation’s manufacturers. Consumer confidence fell in July to a five-month low, rose slightly in August, then dipped to a one-year low in September. The recovery’s weakness is evident in the national job market with private employers reluctant to hire, and state and local governments forced to lay off workers. However Moody’s Economy.com still expects the economic recovery to stay on track. National forecasts by Economy.com call for GDP to grow by 2.8 percent in 2010.

**National gross domestic product growth is slowing
(percent change from previous quarter,
seasonally-adjusted annual rates)**



The economic recovery appears to be slowly taking hold in Maine. Total retail sales rose three percent through June 2010 after falling by 6.8 percent between 2008 and 2009.

Home foreclosures remain a problem, nationally and in Maine, although there appears to be slight improvement. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, nearly one percent of all home mortgages in Maine initiated foreclosures in the first quarter of 2010 compared to slightly over 1.2 percent nationally. The percent of total mortgages in the foreclosure process held by Maine-chartered financial institutions dropped slightly over the year, from 0.38 percent in the second quarter of 2009 to .0.35 percent in the second quarter of 2010. Nationally, the near-term outlook for housing looks weak due to soft job creation and the slow speed at which the mortgage industry is working through distressed mortgages.

Preliminary 2010 labor market data for Maine are subject to revision and must be treated cautiously. However, when all the pieces are considered together, the picture that emerges is one of the labor market stabilizing in late 2009, with a slight job gain thus far in 2010. There is continued distress in the labor market as inadequate job growth has resulted in rising labor underutilization.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs

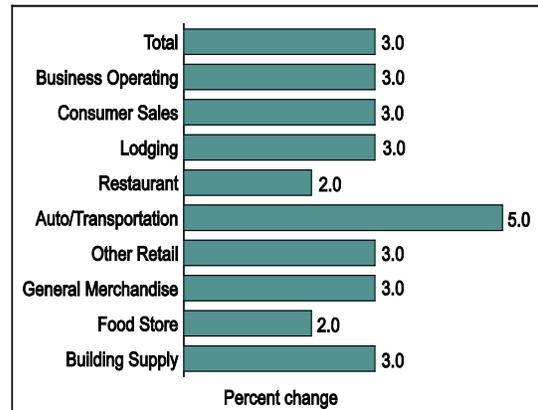
At the end of 2009, the number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs stood at 587,300 – a loss of 32,900 since the start of the recession in December 2007. Between December 2009 and August 2010, jobs have increased 2,100 to 589,400 for August 2010. Gains in manufacturing; trade, transportation, and utilities; and leisure and hospitality services were partially offset by losses in construction, education and health services, and financial activities.

Substantial monthly swings in the preliminary count of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm jobs in 2010 make it difficult to interpret. However, revisions to this data which take place in early 2011 will likely show that slight job growth has occurred between September 2009 and August 2010.

The Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment

The seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate has changed little so far in 2010, with a rate of 8.0 percent recorded for August 2010. The rate has ranged between 8.0 percent and 8.3 percent this year. In part, discouragement over job prospects led to a drop in labor force participation between 2008 and 2009 which continued in 2010, with the number of labor force participants falling from 704,500 for December 2009 to 693,800 for August 2010.

Maine retail sales rose three percent between the first six months of 2009 and the corresponding period for 2010 (percent change from previous year)

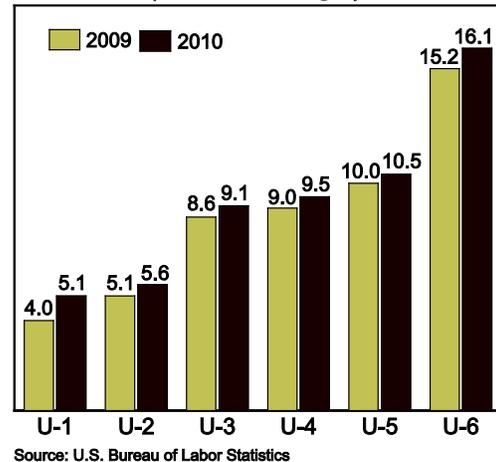


Source: Maine Revenue Services

With the lack of significant job growth, all measures of labor underutilization rose between the first six months of 2009 and the corresponding period for 2010. The most substantial measure, U-6, rose from 15.2 percent in 2009 to 16.1 percent in 2010.

The number of Maine residents unemployed for 27 weeks or more continued to climb in 2010, accounting for an average of 37.7 percent of the unemployed for the first six months of 2010, up from 21.7 percent for the first six months of 2009.

Maine labor underutilization rates rose between 2009 and 2010 (six-month averages)

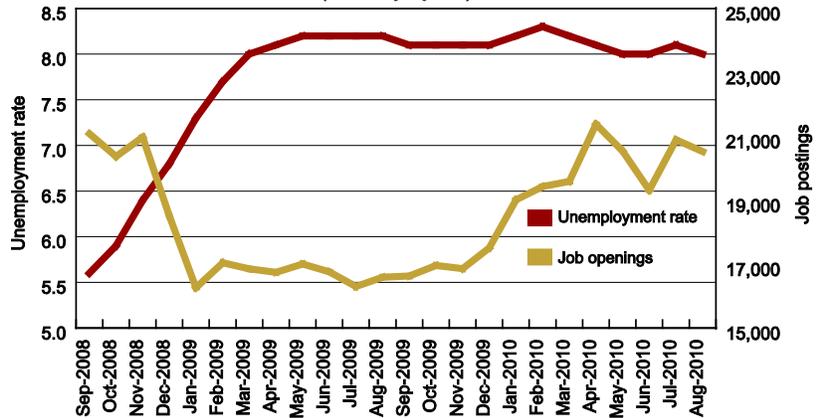


Current Real-Time Demand for Labor

Assessing current, real-time demand for labor is somewhat problematic given the preliminary nature of the published data series discussed above and the lack of specificity concerning current occupational openings. Fortunately, the ability to scrape websites for job postings, aggregate them, and remove duplicates has emerged. The number of unduplicated job postings is one such measure of the demand for labor.

Job postings in Maine are up from depressed 2009 levels. Seasonally-adjusted, the number of unduplicated ads for jobs in Maine according to the Conference Board started rising at the end of 2009, reaching 20,532 by August with some bumps along the way— another indication that the recovery started in late 2009, but remains weak. The unemployment rate rose as the number of job openings dropped in late 2008 and early 2009. However, the rate has remained stubbornly high even as the number of job postings began to increase. In part, this is likely due to the mismatch between the skills of those looking for work and skills required by posted openings.

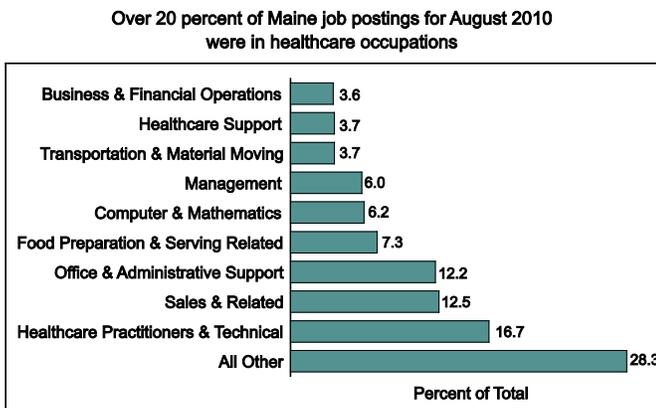
The Maine unemployment rate stabilized as the number of job openings began to increase (seasonally adjusted)



According to WANTED Analytics, a joint venture of Wanted Technologies and the Conference Board, job postings increased over 2,000 between August 2009 and August 2010. The largest gains were recorded by mathematical, sales and related; office and administrative support;

and computer occupational groups. There were fewer job postings than a year ago in the healthcare practitioner and technical and healthcare support occupational groups.

The demand for labor by occupation as measured by job postings can be compared to labor supply as measured by the number of



unemployment insurance claimants. A few caveats are in order. These measures do not reflect the universe estimates of job openings and job seekers. Although a job posting and a claimant may be coded for the same occupation, skill requirements and abilities may differ. Geographic locations may not be compatible. Despite these limitations, and others, it is useful to view the interaction of labor supply and demand through these proxies.

Table 1 in the appendix provides a full listing for August 2010 of job postings and unemployment insurance claimants by occupation for those occupations with three or more claimants. The adjacent table includes the ten occupations with the highest ratios of claimants to job postings and the ten occupations with the lowest ratios.

Many of the occupations with the highest ratios are occupations found in the manufacturing and construction industries,

which have been impacted by the recession and, in the case of manufacturing, long-run trends. For example, the ratio for electricians helpers is 73; for each job posting there are 73 claimants.

Conversely, some of the lowest ratios are found in healthcare and information technology occupations. The demand for healthcare and computer-literate workers has driven much of

Maine Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants by Selected Occupation for August 2010

Occupation	Number of Claimants *	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Ten Highest Ratios			
Helpers--Electricians	73	1	73.00
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	40	1	40.00
Order Fillers, Wholesale and Retail Sales	73	2	36.50
Sewers, Hand	34	1	34.00
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	33	1	33.00
Millwrights	127	4	31.75
Rough Carpenters	61	2	30.50
Electricians	310	11	28.18
Sheet Metal Workers	82	3	27.33
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	54	2	27.00
Ten Lowest Ratios			
Sales Agents, Financial Services	16	148	0.11
Web Developers	13	138	0.09
Occupational Therapist Assistants	6	64	0.09
Software Quality Assurance Engineers and Testers	10	114	0.09
Physician Assistants	14	164	0.09
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	3	41	0.07
Pharmacists	6	92	0.07
Occupational Therapists	6	223	0.03
Speech-Language Pathologists	3	147	0.02
Physical Therapists	5	758	0.01

*Unduplicated count of claimants for August.

**Unduplicated count of ads posted during the month of August collected by Wanted Analytics.

the job growth that has occurred in Maine recently. Even with the current slowdown in healthcare job growth, the healthcare labor market remains relatively tight. As stated above, the mismatch between the skills demanded by employers and the skills offered by those looking for work partially explain unemployment remaining little changed even as the number of job postings on the internet increase.

Employment Projections

Short-Term

The current national forecast by Economy.com projects GDP will grow by 2.8 percent in 2010. Some job growth is expected in the last half of 2010, with accelerating growth in 2011 and 2012, although job gains will not be substantial enough to lower unemployment significantly.

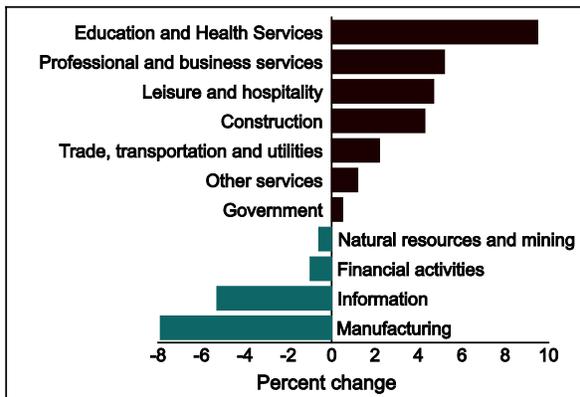
The latest forecast (February 2010) from the Maine Consensus Economic Forecasting Committee (CEFC) indicated that statewide nonfarm wage and salary employment would bottom out in the second quarter of 2010, with a modest recovery in mid-2010. The most recent forecast for Maine from Economy.com supports the CEFC forecast from February 2010, with the number of nonfarm jobs slowly rising in the last half of 2010.

2008-2018

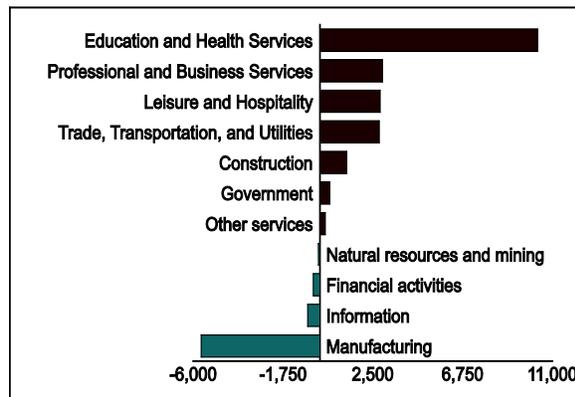
With the uncertainty surrounding the strength of the economic recovery and the rapid changes taking place in the workplace, projections of future job change must be viewed with caution. Whenever technological innovation, new market developments, and public policy initiatives combine and transform the employment landscape, formidable challenges confront those charged with producing official employment estimates and projections. The traditional industrial and occupational employment projections are developed to provide the basis for educational and training programs that prepare students to meet demands of the future job market and guide jobseekers making a career choice. However these projections must be viewed as a base from which to operate, and should be analyzed and amended with current information. For example, the healthcare sector is expected to be the source of many new jobs between 2008 and 2018. However, the effect of recently enacted healthcare reforms and changes in funding for Medicare and Medicaid may have an impact on healthcare jobs not accounted for by the projections. Employment projections for 2008 to 2018 are presented below with these caveats in mind.

Employment by Industry – The outlook for the 2008 to 2018 period is for a continuation of trends that have been on-going for some time. Employment is expected to record a net increase of about 14,400, or 2.1 percent, with wage and salary job growth almost exclusively among service-providing industries (Table 2 in appendix). Education and health services is expected to account for more than two-thirds of the net increase in wage and salary jobs. The manufacturing sector is expected to continue to lose jobs.

The education and health services, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality sectors are projected to grow more than twice as fast as the average of 2.1 percent for all jobs (Expected rate of job growth between 2008 and 2018)

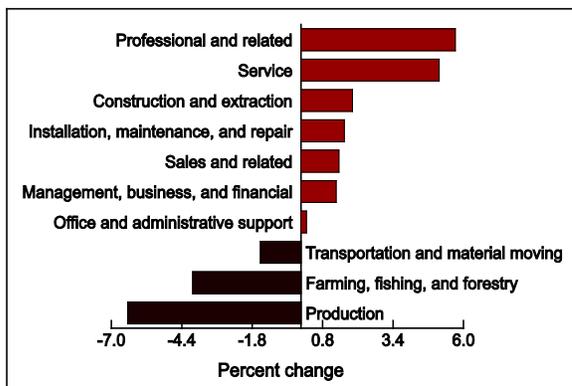


Much of the job growth will be accounted for by education and health services (Expected change of number of jobs between 2008 and 2018)

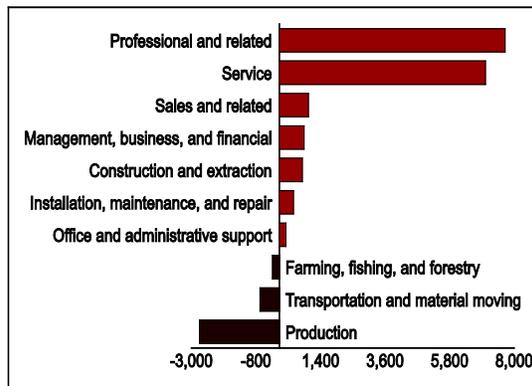


Employment by Occupation – The occupational structure of employment will shift along with changes in the industrial structure and technology (Table 3 in appendix). Healthcare practitioners and technicians; healthcare support; business and financial operations; computers and mathematics; life, physical, and social science; protective service; and personal services jobs are expected to grow at more than twice the rate for all occupations. These occupations will account for more than half of the net gain in jobs between 2008 and 2018. Production; farming, fishing and forestry; transportation and material moving; and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance jobs are expected to decline as a result of a combination of trends, including continued manufacturing job losses, and challenges in agriculture, forest products, and fishing industries. Some of the expected job losses will be due to mechanization and other productivity improvements that allow for less labor per unit of output.

The highest rates of growth are expected in service and professional occupations (Expected rate of job growth between 2008 and 2018)



Professional and service occupations are expected to account for most of the job growth (Expected change of number of jobs between 2008 and 2018)



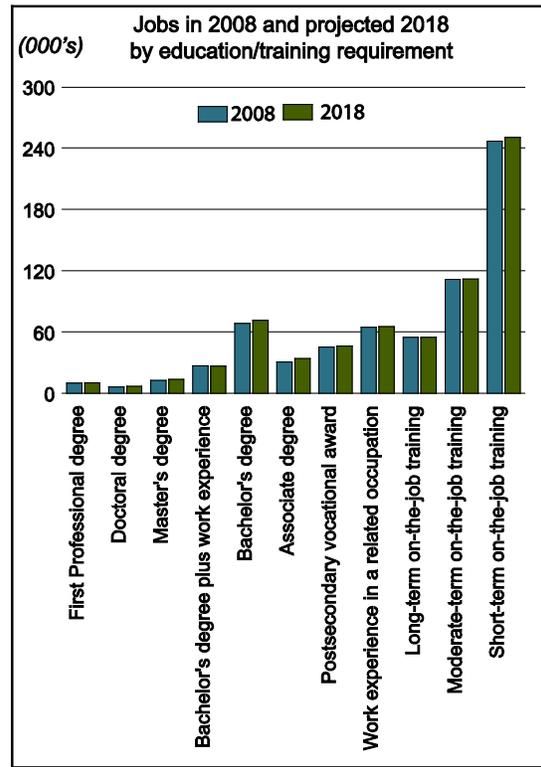
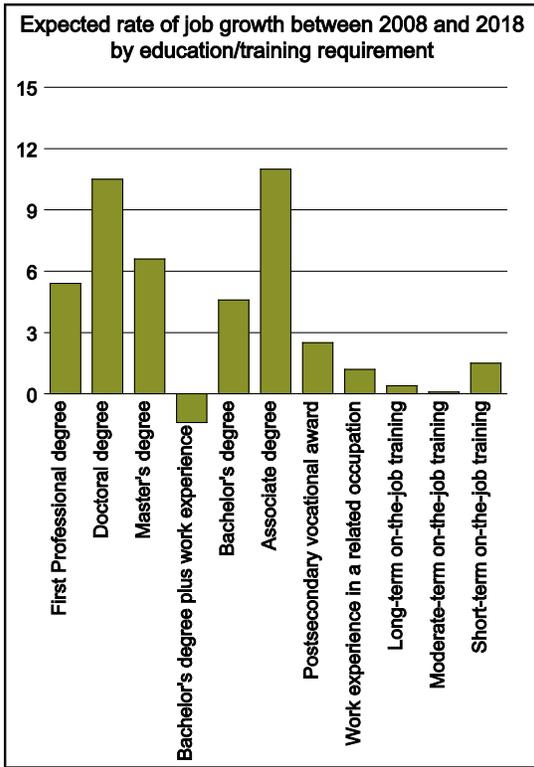
Twenty-one of the forty fastest growing individual occupations (Table 4 in appendix) between 2008 and 2018 are health related. This growth in health-related occupations is largely due to an increased use of specialized services and growth in the number of middle age and elderly people. Network systems and data communications analysts are expected to grow the fastest among the computer-related jobs. The technical skills needed for companies to remain competitive and the increased use of the Internet are reflected in a growth rate of 40 percent for this occupation.

When considering the future demand for occupations, projected net growth is as important as the growth rate (Table 5 in appendix). Occupations with lower growth rates but high employment levels may account for a substantial number of jobs. The list of the top forty occupations expected to add the most jobs is more diverse than the list of the fastest growing, reflecting the broad base of the Maine economy. Among the top ten occupations are customer services representatives, retail salespersons, and accountants – occupations that are not among the fastest growing but with a large employment base.

Job openings arise from two sources: growth and replacement. Between 2008 and 2018, an average of 18,000 job openings is expected each year; about 2,800 due to growth and 15,200 due to replacement needs. Replacement needs arise as workers leave occupations. Some transfer to other occupations, while others retire, return to school, or quit to assume household responsibilities. In general, occupations with high employment levels also have a large number of openings due to replacement demand. As a result, cashiers, waiters and waitresses, retail sales persons, who are not among the fastest growing occupations, are the three occupations with the largest number of job openings between 2008 and 2018 (Table 6 in appendix). Registered nurses, which provides the fourth largest number of job openings, is among the fastest growing occupations, has a large employment base, and is expected to provide the highest level of net growth.

As the mix of jobs increasingly shifts toward managerial, professional, and technical occupations, the education and training requirements of the labor force are rising because those occupations generally require some form of post-secondary education or training (Table 7 in appendix). The number of jobs in occupations requiring post-secondary education or training is expected to rise by 4.6 percent, while the number not requiring education beyond high school is expected to rise by 1.1 percent. Despite the slower-than-average growth in occupations at the lower end of the education/training spectrum, there will still be many more jobs that do not require post-secondary education than those that do. In 2008, 71 percent of jobs were in occupations that generally do not require post-secondary education. In 2018, jobs in those occupations are expected to make up 70 percent of the total.

The fastest job growth is expected in occupations at the upper end of the education/training spectrum, but there will continue to be many more jobs in occupations at the lower end of the spectrum



High Wage, In-Demand Jobs

A priority was articulated in Maine’s Workforce Investment Act Strategic Plan of “...helping workers acquire the skills and supports they need to obtain jobs that pay livable wages so that they can achieve economic security.” Although not addressing the issue of livable wages, the criteria listed below pinpoint those jobs for which there is a demand and pay wages above the statewide median.

Occupations that pay the statewide median wage or above and have projected job openings of 20 or more a year are expected to account for 33.8 percent of total annual openings for all occupations. There were over 100 occupations which qualified as high wage and in demand (Table 8 in appendix). Over 20 percent of the high-wage, in-demand occupational openings are in six occupations: registered nurses, general and operations managers, truck drivers, first-line supervisors of retail sales workers, first line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers, and carpenters.

Average Annual Job Openings Expected in Maine, 2008-2018

Education or Training Requirement	Total Annual Openings For All Occupations	High-Wage In-Demand Annual Openings	Percent of Openings That Are High-Wage In Demand
Total, All Levels of Education or Training	17,976	6,082	33.8
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	3,384	2,321	68.6
Post-Secondary Beyond High School, but Less Than a Bachelor's Degree	1,924	1,080	56.1
High School Diploma or Less	12,693	2,681	21.1

Comparison of Projections

The Center on Education and the Workforce, Georgetown University (CEW), recently released projections by major occupational category and educational level for Maine. Between 2008 and 2018, jobs requiring a postsecondary education will increase by 15,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 2,200 for a total increase of 17,200. While the total job projection by CEW of 17,200 does not differ significantly from the Center for Workforce Research and Information (CWRI) projection of 14,386, the level and projected growth in jobs by educational attainment does.

Comparison of Job Estimates and Projections

Education Level	MDOL, CWRI*			Georgetown University		
	2008	2018	Change	2008	2018	Change
High School or Less	476,808	481,964	5,156	276,800	279,000	2,200
Post-Secondary	198,936	208,166	9,230	381,000	396,000	15,000
Total	675,744	690,130	14,386	657,800	675,000	17,200

* Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information.

The differences are primarily methodological. CWRI total employment for the base year 2008 is lower than the CEW estimate. CEW does not count unpaid family members, agricultural workers, and paid private household workers; CWRI estimates include these workers.

The education level of jobs differs in the base year 2008. CWRI uses U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) methodology in which one of eleven education/training requirements are assigned to an occupation based on the category that best describes the education or training that most workers need to become fully qualified in that occupation. CEW categorizes educational requirements of the occupation based on the educational level held by the individual in the position.

The projection of jobs by educational requirement differs. The BLS methodology employed by CWRI holds education requirements for an occupation constant in its projections. The CEW methodology allows for change in the educational requirements of the occupational category.

The CWRI projections are much more detailed, with data for over 600 occupations. The CEW projections are for 25 occupational categories. While there may be some differences in the methodology used to develop industrial and occupational projections, the primary difference seems to be in the way educational requirements are assigned.

An Update on Green Jobs

Of interest to jobseekers, educators, and the workforce development profession are jobs that are growing and important to the local economy. Green activities have been promoted as a source of these jobs. Following is an update on the efforts of CWRI to define and measure the impact of green jobs.

With the continued interest in and public funding for green economic activities, evolving definitions of green jobs fall into two general categories:

1. The broad environmental definition, which defines green as anything relating to environmental protection and quality, including but not limited to: renewable energy and energy efficiency; waste reduction; pollution reduction and abatement; resource conservation and protection; education, regulation and advocacy; and
2. The renewable energy and energy efficiency (RE/EE) definition, which defines green as activities in the sectors related to developing and producing renewable energy and alternative fuels, increasing energy efficiency, and reducing energy consumption.

Most state reports employ the broader definition of green, as does the plan proposed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to conduct a national survey of green jobs. An emphasis on RE/EE activities is evident in national legislation, most notably in the Green Jobs Act (Title X in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007), the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), and in some state legislation including Maine's An Act Regarding Maine's Energy Future (LD 1485).

In response to legislative and executive priorities, the Maine Department of Labor has focused its efforts to date on jobs associated with the production of goods and services relating to RE/EE. As part of an eight-state Northeast Consortium, Maine is testing the use of real-time data to measure demand for green jobs using both the broad and RE/EE definitions.

Methods for Counting Green Jobs: Challenges and Innovation

Overall, existing methods of counting jobs by industry or occupation are ill-suited to the task of counting green jobs. Not only do green jobs cut across industries and occupations, but within an industry or occupation it is necessary to filter green from non-green jobs to bring job counts to a reasonable and meaningful level.

After extensive review and research, the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (ETA), identified 124 existing occupations and 91 new and emerging occupations as green. The designations are incorporated into the ETA's on-line occupational resource called O*Net. By referencing an established and familiar data source, O*Net green

occupations provide a common framework and a starting point for federal and state analysts striving to measure the greening of occupations. An occupational approach by itself is imprecise for the reasons given above; counting jobs by occupation, even by O*Net green occupation, yields a number that includes green and non-green jobs.

Even at the establishment level few firms engage in green business activities 100 percent of the time, and most employ workers engaged in a spectrum of activities, not all distinctively green (for example, an human resource director at a solar panel manufacturing company). Which firms are green and should all employment be counted?

In the past year, two federal agencies have developed strategies to address challenges associated with existing data sources and to provide green job estimates on a national level.

The Department of Commerce issued a report in April 2010 using a strategy to apportion employment by green revenue share derived from the Census Bureau's Economic Census. Green revenue is determined by the dollar value of product sales identified as green by product codes. Green revenue share is calculated by dividing green revenue by total revenue, by industry.

The Department of Commerce approach, while providing a means to filter green from non-green by industry, has some weaknesses. It is based on economic census data which is dated (a liability when measuring a rapidly evolving mix of products and services), the most recent data is from 2007 and the 2012 update will not be released until 2014, and apportionment is based on a national mix of products by industry and may not accurately reflect the greening of industries by state or region.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is proposing its own strategy to count green jobs using a broad definition of green that captures economic activity relating to outputs (goods and services) and processes. To count jobs associated with the production of green outputs, BLS proposes to survey firms in identified green industries. Similar to the Department of Commerce strategy, apportionment of firm-level employment will be based on the proportion of a firm's annual revenue from green outputs. A second survey will count jobs associated with green processes, not limited to firms in green industries. BLS expects to provide information on green jobs by industry, occupation, and geography.

Many states have opted to develop sample-based green job counts from employer surveys. Definitions vary between the states and most employ a broad definition of green. While a number of issues arise from the use of surveys to measure green jobs, including timing, definitions, and employer-response subjectivity, perhaps the overriding concern is cost. Not only is conducting a survey relatively expensive, its usefulness would be linked to some degree upon a continuous survey process to measure change over time.

An alternate approach being explored by some states is to measure demand for green jobs using on-line job postings. Information on vacancies and hiring activity, coupled with

“intelligent” software that can filter postings for specified content (job duties, skills required, certifications needed) can provide real-time data on actual demand to job seekers, employers, educators, and economic developers.

Green Jobs in Maine

The Maine Department of Labor is employing several methods for counting green jobs, both independently and as a member of the Northeast Consortium (an eight-state group formed to conduct a federally-funded labor market improvement project to enhance understanding of how going green impacts state and regional labor markets).

By Firm - An on-going project at the Center for Workforce Research and Information is the development and maintenance of a database of employers doing green work. The primary advantage to this method of counting green jobs is that, through the identification and screening process, it is reasonably certain that the selected firms meet the definition of green. By cross-referencing with Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) database, employment and wage data is available along with industry and geographical coding.

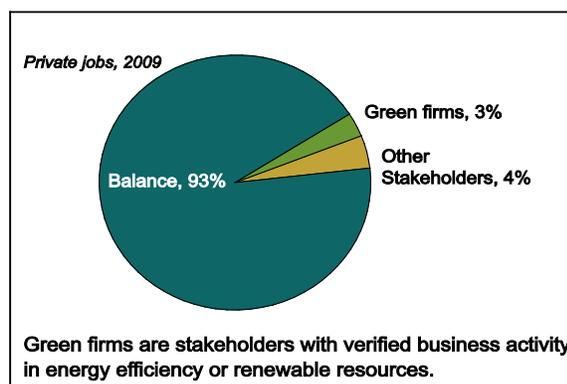
This method is imperfect. It assumes the existence of a green firm. In reality many firms do a mix of green and non-green work and the firm list is neither exhaustive nor statistically representative of the range of firms engaged in green activities. At present, no attempt is made to apportion employment within a single firm. Nevertheless, this method does provide a reliable means to track trends in a segment of Maine’s green labor market using an existing and reliable data source.

The first step in identifying green firms was to consult published lists of firms actively engaged or interested in business activities related to a broad definition of green. Sources include trade organizations (Maine Chapter of the U.S. Green Building Council and the Environmental and Energy Technology Council of Maine, Maine Association of Building Efficiency Professionals, Maine Wind Industry Alliance), energy-related meetings or training programs, and Efficiency Maine’s qualified partners list. Media and key-word searches produced other likely firms.

Next, each firm was checked against the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages database (QCEW). Those that appeared in the QCEW database remained on the list. This criterion excludes all self-employed and others not covered by Maine Employment Security Law.

This process produced a stakeholder list of 1,075 privately owned firms with average employment of 33,151, representing 7 percent of private employment in 2009.

Green stakeholders are businesses with an interest in green activities, but may not be actively producing green goods or services.



To further refine the list, each stakeholder firm was screened for confirmation that the firm either produced a product or provided a service related to energy efficiency or renewable energy. This final criterion reduced the stakeholder list to a list of green firms.

The current green firm list has 501 firms with average employment of 13,356 in 2009, comprising 3 percent of private employment. Nearly two-thirds of the jobs are at firms in the retail, construction, or professional, scientific & technical services industries.

By Occupation, Modified -As part of the NE Consortium exploratory work, consortium partners at Georgetown University applied Department of Commerce (DoC) "green employment share" apportionment methodology to American Community Survey (ACS) data to arrive at an estimate of green jobs for each consortium state and the U.S. This approach represents a hybrid of occupation and industry approaches; first, ACS data for O*Net green occupations was collected for each region (consortium states and the U.S.); the occupations were assigned industry classification; green employment share apportionment ratios were applied by industry to estimate the number of green jobs.

Private Industry	Number of firms	2009 Average Employment
<i>Total</i>	501	13,356
Natural Resources	1	*
Construction	159	2,962
Manufacturing	33	1,943
Wholesale	53	874
Retail	100	3,274
Transportation and Warehousing	2	*
Utilities	23	571
Information	1	*
Finance & Insurance	2	*
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	1	*
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	100	2,434
Management of Companies	3	437
Administrative and Support Services	7	84
Education Services firms	1	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	3	213
Other Services	12	233

Apportionment of Green Employment, Percent of Total Employment by Industries

	Definition of Green	
	Narrowly Defined (RE/EE)	Broadly Defined
Maine	1.37%	1.78%
Northeast Region	1.77%	2.08%
U.S.	1.51%	1.92%

Though this data series should be considered experimental, the data permits preliminary comparison of Maine to the eight-state Northeast region and the U.S. This data indicates that the share of Maine's employment that is green is smaller than regional and national shares.

By Assessing Current Demand - One of the primary initiatives of the NE Consortium project is to explore and test the use the real-time data to measure current demand, identify emerging "green" skills, and analyze any gaps that exist between supply (job seekers) and demand (job postings) as it relates to the green job market. The method for collecting this data involves the application of artificial intelligence software to aggregated on-line job

postings. This allows analysts to look beyond job titles or occupational codes into the content of the job postings.

Using artificial intelligence technology, supplied by Burning Glass Technologies, the text of job postings is “parsed” or searched for identifiable markers, which may be key words, job duties, required skills or certifications. Based on recognized green content, a posting is identified as a green job.

Preliminary data for Maine yield results that highlight differences between green job identification based on content rather than occupational coding or job title. In job postings between January and June 2010, about 11 percent of total postings were for O*Net green occupations; far fewer, about 1.5 percent of total postings, were identified by Burning Glass as green jobs. Of those identified by Burning Glass, about half were for O*Net green occupations; the other half were for occupations not on the O*Net list.

Standard, regularly updated reports from Burning Glass are expected to yield data that will permit comparison between Maine and consortium states, the northeast region and the U.S.

Where the Jobs Are

Jobs have become more centralized in Maine as a result of job changes recorded during the first nine years of this decade. Between 2000 and 2007, the number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose 18,400 in the three metropolitan areas (net job gain of 12,900 in the Portland-South Portland-Biddeford area). Jobs in non-metropolitan (rest of the state) areas fell 4,200. During this time frame, the number of jobs in manufacturing continued to decline, with many of these losses occurring in rural Maine. At the same time, jobs increased in most of the other industry sectors, with much of the job gain in many of the services industries located in metropolitan areas.

With the onset of the recession, job losses were more widespread as manufacturing firms cut back or closed, construction activity dropped, and the number of service-related jobs (with the exception of healthcare) fell. As a result, all of the areas lost jobs between 2007 and 2009. Metropolitan area jobs fell 10,500 (Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, -7,200; Lewiston-Auburn, -1,900; Bangor, -1,400); jobs located in non-metropolitan Maine dropped 12,200.

Between 2000 and 2009, nonfarm wage and salary jobs statewide fell by 8,500. As a result of the job growth disparities during this decade, the metropolitan areas gained 7,900 jobs, while the nonmetropolitan areas lost 16,400 jobs. The metropolitan areas accounted for 51 percent of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in 2009, up from 48 percent in 2000.

Area	2000-2007	2007-2009	2000-2009
Maine	2.4%	-3.7%	-1.4%
Metropolitan Areas	6.3%	-3.4%	2.7%
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	7.1%	-3.7%	3.1%
Lewiston-Auburn	3.4%	-3.9%	-0.6%
Bangor	6.3%	-2.1%	4.0%
Non-Metropolitan	-1.4%	-4.0%	-5.3%

Summary

The impact of the national recession on the Maine labor market was severe. More than 30,000 nonfarm wage and salary jobs were lost between December 2007 and December 2009. The national recovery, which began in mid-2009, has yet to make a significant impact on national and Maine labor markets. The Maine labor market stabilized in 2010, with monthly unemployment rates ranging between 8.0 and 8.3 percent and very slight job growth. Current forecasts call for jobs to increase, but not fast enough in the near term to significantly reduce unemployment.

Reemployment faces some challenges, in addition to forecasted slow net job growth. Currently, there are mismatches between the skills of people who are out of work and the skills needed by employers. For example, many workers are separated from construction and production occupations while job openings offering good wages are concentrated in healthcare and information technology. There is also a geographic mismatch as the growing services sector centralizes in the urban areas while rural areas experience a continued erosion of jobs. Even as the number of job ads in Maine began to increase this year, unemployment remained at high levels, likely due in part to these mismatches.

Employment opportunities in the years ahead will be increasingly found in services occupations, with many of them requiring high levels of skills and education. Green activities will provide new jobs and redefine other jobs, as Maine moves toward a greener economy by developing renewable energy sources and enhancing energy efficiency.

Although there is a labor surplus now, shortages are expected in the future as the population grows slowly and older. This makes training the labor force in place to meet the current and future needs of Maine employers vitally important. And, Maine employers and policy makers will need to pursue innovative ways to grow the labor force.

Appendix

Table 1

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Helpers--Electricians	73	1	73.0
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	40	1	40.0
Order Fillers, Wholesale and Retail Sales	73	2	36.5
Sewers, Hand	34	1	34.0
Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	33	1	33.0
Millwrights	127	4	31.8
Rough Carpenters	61	2	30.5
Electricians	310	11	28.2
Sheet Metal Workers	82	3	27.3
Maintenance Workers, Machinery	54	2	27.0
New Accounts Clerks	27	1	27.0
Bus Drivers, School	289	11	26.3
Insulation Workers, Mechanical	25	1	25.0
Shoe Machine Operators and Tenders	25	1	25.0
Cabinetmakers and Bench Carpenters	98	4	24.5
Stonemasons	24	1	24.0
Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers	47	2	23.5
Butchers and Meat Cutters	22	1	22.0
Shoe and Leather Workers and Repairers	22	1	22.0
Logging Equipment Operators	63	3	21.0
Farmers and Ranchers	21	1	21.0
Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	21	1	21.0
Training and Development Managers	20	1	20.0
Construction Laborers	978	49	20.0
Billing, Posting, and Calculating Machine Operators	19	1	19.0
Painting, Coating, and Decorating Workers	18	1	18.0
Pipe Fitters and Steamfitters	68	4	17.0
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	16	1	16.0
Structural Iron and Steel Workers	62	4	15.5
Fiberglass Laminators and Fabricators	45	3	15.0
Architectural Drafters	28	2	14.0
Construction Carpenters	513	38	13.5
Sewing Machine Operators	52	4	13.0
Teacher Assistants	194	15	12.9
Glaziers	25	2	12.5
Drilling and Boring Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	12	1	12.0
Textile Winding, Twisting, and Drawing Out Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	12	1	12.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	88	8	11.0
Tree Trimmers and Pruners	33	3	11.0
Administrative Services Managers	145	14	10.4
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	90	9	10.0
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	30	3	10.0
Nursery Workers	10	1	10.0
Molding, Coremaking, and Casting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	10	1	10.0

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Furniture Finishers	10	1	10.0
Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling, and Wall	29	3	9.7
Automotive Master Mechanics	95	10	9.5
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	199	21	9.5
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	208	23	9.0
Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	27	3	9.0
Postal Service Mail Carriers	18	2	9.0
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	18	2	9.0
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	9	1	9.0
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	9	1	9.0
Roofers	62	7	8.9
Multiple Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	35	4	8.8
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	65	8	8.1
Landscape Architects	8	1	8.0
Social Science Research Assistants	8	1	8.0
Forest and Conservation Workers	8	1	8.0
Numerical Tool and Process Control Programmers	8	1	8.0
Computer Operators	23	3	7.7
Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	111	15	7.4
Industrial Production Managers	66	9	7.3
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	66	9	7.3
Textile Knitting and Weaving Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	22	3	7.3
Technical Directors/Managers	7	1	7.0
Postal Service Mail Sorters, Processors, and Processing Machine	7	1	7.0
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	101	15	6.7
Printing Machine Operators	26	4	6.5
Carpet Installers	13	2	6.5
Packers and Packagers, Hand	71	11	6.5
Insurance Underwriters	32	5	6.4
Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	102	16	6.4
Plumbers	127	20	6.4
Team Assemblers	38	6	6.3
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial	31	5	6.2
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	55	9	6.1
Construction Managers	133	22	6.0
Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers	18	3	6.0
Chemical Technicians	12	2	6.0
Manufactured Building and Mobile Home Installers	12	2	6.0
Fence Erectors	6	1	6.0
Coin, Vending, and Amusement Machine Servicers and Repairers	6	1	6.0
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	6	1	6.0
Structural Metal Fabricators and Fitters	35	6	5.8
Service Station Attendants	23	4	5.8
Surveying Technicians	17	3	5.7
Interior Designers	17	3	5.7
Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	66	12	5.5

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Purchasing Managers	44	8	5.5
Electrical Engineering Technicians	11	2	5.5
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	183	34	5.4
Sawing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Wood	21	4	5.3
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	83	16	5.2
Editors	31	6	5.2
Food Preparation Workers	225	44	5.1
Helpers--Carpenters	51	10	5.1
Paving, Surfacing, and Tamping Equipment Operators	35	7	5.0
Computer, Automated Teller, and Office Machine Repairers	15	3	5.0
Foresters	10	2	5.0
Real Estate Brokers	10	2	5.0
Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	10	2	5.0
Tool and Die Makers	10	2	5.0
Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage	5	1	5.0
Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	5	1	5.0
Environmental Compliance Inspectors	5	1	5.0
Survey Researchers	5	1	5.0
Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School	5	1	5.0
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	5	1	5.0
Explosives Workers, Ordnance Handling Experts, and Blasters	5	1	5.0
Bindery Workers	5	1	5.0
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	144	29	5.0
Veterinary Assistants and Laboratory Animal Caretakers	19	4	4.8
Cooks, Short Order	71	15	4.7
Machinists	201	43	4.7
Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanics and Installers	84	18	4.7
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	14	3	4.7
Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard	253	57	4.4
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	31	7	4.4
Painters, Transportation Equipment	22	5	4.4
Bakers	39	9	4.3
Mechanical Drafters	13	3	4.3
Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters	121	28	4.3
Surveyors	17	4	4.3
Instructional Coordinators	17	4	4.3
Graphic Designers	76	18	4.2
Advertising and Promotions Managers	21	5	4.2
Mechanical Engineering Technicians	21	5	4.2
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	21	5	4.2
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	451	108	4.2
Correctional Officers and Jailers	25	6	4.2
Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers	33	8	4.1
Food Service Managers	121	30	4.0
Crane and Tower Operators	20	5	4.0
Special Education Teachers, Middle School	16	4	4.0

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Audio and Video Equipment Technicians	12	3	4.0
Food Science Technicians	4	1	4.0
Title Examiners, Abstractors, and Searchers	4	1	4.0
Business Teachers, Postsecondary	4	1	4.0
Pest Control Workers	4	1	4.0
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing Machine Operators and Tenders	4	1	4.0
Cutters and Trimmers, Hand	4	1	4.0
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	53	14	3.8
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	36	10	3.6
Lodging Managers	14	4	3.5
Outdoor Power Equipment and Other Small Engine Mechanics	14	4	3.5
Library Assistants, Clerical	7	2	3.5
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	7	2	3.5
Automotive Glass Installers and Repairers	7	2	3.5
Motorboat Mechanics	7	2	3.5
Cooks, Institution and Cafeteria	124	36	3.4
Cashiers	606	176	3.4
General and Operations Managers	412	120	3.4
Helpers--Roofers	10	3	3.3
Tax Preparers	46	14	3.3
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	26	8	3.3
Architects, Except Landscape and Naval	13	4	3.3
Parts Salespersons	42	13	3.2
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	54	17	3.2
Cooks, Fast Food	81	26	3.1
Office Clerks, General	451	145	3.1
Child Care Workers	177	58	3.1
Mental Health Counselors	73	24	3.0
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	69	23	3.0
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	30	10	3.0
Helpers--Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	21	7	3.0
Program Directors	12	4	3.0
Dietetic Technicians	12	4	3.0
Water and Liquid Waste Treatment Plant and System Operators	9	3	3.0
Motorcycle Mechanics	6	2	3.0
Marriage and Family Therapists	3	1	3.0
Photographic Processing Machine Operators	3	1	3.0
Ship Engineers	3	1	3.0
Dispatchers, Except Police, Fire, and Ambulance	29	10	2.9
Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals	20	7	2.9
Telecommunications Line Installers and Repairers	31	11	2.8
Receptionists and Information Clerks	188	67	2.8
Bartenders	107	39	2.7
Transportation Managers	27	10	2.7
Insurance Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	32	12	2.7
English Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	8	3	2.7
Agricultural Equipment Operators	8	3	2.7
Producers	13	5	2.6

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	20	8	2.5
Fire-Prevention and Protection Engineers	5	2	2.5
Floor Sanders and Finishers	5	2	2.5
Food Batchmakers	5	2	2.5
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	222	94	2.4
Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	14	6	2.3
Residential Advisors	14	6	2.3
Sales Agents, Securities and Commodities	7	3	2.3
Floor Layers, Except Carpet, Wood, and Hard Tiles	7	3	2.3
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	30	13	2.3
Data Entry Keyers	62	27	2.3
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	276	121	2.3
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	9	4	2.3
Meeting and Convention Planners	11	5	2.2
Rehabilitation Counselors	15	7	2.1
Chefs and Head Cooks	152	71	2.1
Sales Managers	285	134	2.1
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	51	24	2.1
Reporters and Correspondents	19	9	2.1
Photographers	27	13	2.1
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	18	9	2.0
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	16	8	2.0
Insurance Claims Clerks	14	7	2.0
Chemists	8	4	2.0
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers	8	4	2.0
Helpers--Painters, Paperhangers, Plasterers, and Stucco Masons	6	3	2.0
Electrical Drafters	4	2	2.0
Biologists	4	2	2.0
Directors, Religious Activities and Education	4	2	2.0
Library Technicians	4	2	2.0
Copy Writers	4	2	2.0
Barbers	4	2	2.0
Septic Tank Servicers and Sewer Pipe Cleaners	4	2	2.0
Farm Equipment Mechanics	4	2	2.0
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	4	2	2.0
Semiconductor Processors	4	2	2.0
Waiters and Waitresses	384	194	2.0
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	239	121	2.0
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	154	78	2.0
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	276	140	2.0
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	308	157	2.0
Property, Real Estate, and Community Association Managers	41	21	2.0
Storage and Distribution Managers	27	14	1.9
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	25	13	1.9
Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	21	11	1.9
Customer Service Representatives	1149	610	1.9
Helpers--Production Workers	160	85	1.9

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Tire Repairers and Changers	30	16	1.9
Security Guards	119	64	1.9
Travel Agents	11	6	1.8
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	42	23	1.8
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	27	15	1.8
Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	18	10	1.8
Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Motion Picture	9	5	1.8
Occupational Health and Safety Specialists	9	5	1.8
Highway Maintenance Workers	9	5	1.8
Computer and Information Systems Managers	65	37	1.8
Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	26	15	1.7
Cost Estimators	17	10	1.7
Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	37	22	1.7
Radio and Television Announcers	10	6	1.7
Opticians, Dispensing	5	3	1.7
Tile and Marble Setters	5	3	1.7
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	58	35	1.7
Legal Secretaries	39	24	1.6
Art, Drama, and Music Teachers, Postsecondary	13	8	1.6
Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	13	8	1.6
Marine Engineers	8	5	1.6
Order Clerks	14	9	1.6
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	324	209	1.6
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop	41	27	1.5
Medical Transcriptionists	24	16	1.5
Chemical Engineers	9	6	1.5
Materials Scientists	6	4	1.5
Mates- Ship, Boat, and Barge	6	4	1.5
Aviation Inspectors	6	4	1.5
Communications Teachers, Postsecondary	3	2	1.5
Art Directors	3	2	1.5
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Police and Detectives	3	2	1.5
Court Clerks	3	2	1.5
Statistical Assistants	3	2	1.5
Power Plant Operators	3	2	1.5
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	83	56	1.5
Dental Assistants	40	27	1.5
Dental Hygienists	19	13	1.5
Cooks, Restaurant	290	200	1.5
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	43	30	1.4
Prepress Technicians and Workers	10	7	1.4
Adult Literacy, Remedial Education, and GED Teachers and Instructors	7	5	1.4
Electronic Home Entertainment Equipment Installers and Repairers	7	5	1.4
Police Patrol Officers	32	23	1.4
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	25	18	1.4
Switchboard Operators, Including Answering Service	18	13	1.4
Counter and Rental Clerks	33	24	1.4

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	11	8	1.4
Treasurers and Controllers	26	19	1.4
Construction and Building Inspectors	15	11	1.4
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	389	286	1.4
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	34	25	1.4
Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	12	9	1.3
Industrial Safety and Health Engineers	8	6	1.3
Mapping Technicians	4	3	1.3
Foreign Language and Literature Teachers, Postsecondary	4	3	1.3
Recreational Vehicle Service Technicians	4	3	1.3
Mechanical Door Repairers	4	3	1.3
Telemarketers	129	97	1.3
Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	41	31	1.3
Interpreters and Translators	13	10	1.3
Crossing Guards	13	10	1.3
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	99	78	1.3
Broadcast Technicians	5	4	1.3
Statement Clerks	5	4	1.3
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	47	38	1.2
Pharmacy Technicians	49	40	1.2
Librarians	11	9	1.2
Mechanical Engineers	51	42	1.2
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	29	24	1.2
Urban and Regional Planners	6	5	1.2
Clergy	6	5	1.2
Home Appliance Repairers	6	5	1.2
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	6	5	1.2
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	13	11	1.2
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	359	305	1.2
Cutting, Punching, and Press Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	7	6	1.2
Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	54	47	1.1
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	16	14	1.1
Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary	8	7	1.1
Electronics Engineering Technicians	41	36	1.1
Medical Assistants	167	148	1.1
Bill and Account Collectors	49	44	1.1
Marketing Managers	89	81	1.1
Dishwashers	83	76	1.1
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	27	25	1.1
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	96	89	1.1
Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	46	43	1.1
Retail Salespersons	796	765	1.0
Automotive Specialty Technicians	85	82	1.0
Human Resources Managers	32	31	1.0
Financial Analysts	20	20	1.0

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	11	11	1.0
Technical Writers	7	7	1.0
Agricultural Inspectors	7	7	1.0
Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	5	5	1.0
Film and Video Editors	4	4	1.0
Radiologic Technicians	4	4	1.0
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	3	3	1.0
Law Clerks	3	3	1.0
Transportation Security Officers	3	3	1.0
Pesticide Handlers, Sprayers, and Applicators, Vegetation	3	3	1.0
Ship and Boat Captains	3	3	1.0
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	138	140	1.0
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	102	106	1.0
Credit Analysts	15	16	0.9
Chief Executives	42	45	0.9
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	28	30	0.9
Advertising Sales Agents	64	70	0.9
Massage Therapists	16	18	0.9
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	23	26	0.9
Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	7	8	0.9
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	138	158	0.9
Public Relations Managers	20	23	0.9
Human Resources Assistants, Except Payroll and Timekeeping	19	22	0.9
Dietitians and Nutritionists	12	14	0.9
Medical Secretaries	123	145	0.8
Accountants	95	112	0.8
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	26	31	0.8
Home Health Aides	165	197	0.8
Appraisers, Real Estate	5	6	0.8
Food Cooking Machine Operators and Tenders	8	10	0.8
Billing, Cost, and Rate Clerks	29	37	0.8
Civil Engineers	39	50	0.8
Biological Technicians	14	18	0.8
Engineering Managers	24	31	0.8
Social and Human Service Assistants	92	120	0.8
Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	29	38	0.8
Coaches and Scouts	19	25	0.8
Audiologists	3	4	0.8
Recreation Workers	20	27	0.7
Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	8	11	0.7
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	18	25	0.7
Excavating and Loading Machine and Dragline Operators	5	7	0.7
Postal Service Clerks	7	10	0.7
Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	52	75	0.7
Education Administrators, Postsecondary	16	24	0.7
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	16	24	0.7
Surgical Technologists	12	18	0.7

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
Actors	4	6	0.7
Psychiatric Technicians	11	17	0.6
Personal and Home Care Aides	262	414	0.6
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	38	62	0.6
Environmental Science Teachers, Postsecondary	3	5	0.6
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	38	65	0.6
Electronic Equipment Installers and Repairers, Motor Vehicles	7	12	0.6
Cargo and Freight Agents	11	19	0.6
Loan Officers	43	75	0.6
Radiologic Technologists	12	21	0.6
Driver/Sales Workers	56	99	0.6
Personal Financial Advisors	17	31	0.5
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	108	197	0.5
Financial Managers, Branch or Department	58	106	0.5
Claims Examiners, Property and Casualty Insurance	7	13	0.5
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	8	15	0.5
Social and Community Service Managers	61	115	0.5
Operations Research Analysts	9	17	0.5
Computer Programmers	38	72	0.5
Industrial Engineering Technicians	14	27	0.5
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	293	570	0.5
Materials Engineers	6	12	0.5
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	172	350	0.5
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Including Health Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	7	15	0.5
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	114	247	0.5
Medical Equipment Preparers	10	22	0.5
Market Research Analysts	5	11	0.5
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	17	38	0.4
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	48	108	0.4
Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	31	70	0.4
Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	15	34	0.4
Management Analysts	3	7	0.4
Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	33	82	0.4
Skin Care Specialists	11	28	0.4
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Training and Development Specialists	4	11	0.4
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	95	262	0.4
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	26	73	0.4
Logisticians	39	110	0.4
Budget Analysts	67	199	0.3
Civil Engineering Technicians	7	21	0.3
Graduate Teaching Assistants	3	9	0.3
Public Relations Specialists	3	9	0.3
Real Estate Sales Agents	11	34	0.3
	11	34	0.3

Table 1 (cont.)

Online Job Postings and Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Maine for August 2010			
Occupation	Number of Claimants*	Job Postings**	Ratio of Claimants to Job Postings
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Transportation and Material-Moving Machine and Vehicle Operators	15	49	0.3
Computer Support Specialists	81	265	0.3
Manicurists and Pedicurists	3	10	0.3
Respiratory Therapists	7	24	0.3
Personnel Recruiters	7	25	0.3
Tellers	65	233	0.3
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	5	18	0.3
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	3	11	0.3
Insurance Sales Agents	47	181	0.3
Lawyers	22	85	0.3
Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	5	20	0.3
Financial Examiners	5	21	0.2
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	31	131	0.2
Health Educators	10	43	0.2
Electrical Engineers	18	78	0.2
Emergency Management Specialists	8	37	0.2
Environmental Engineers	7	33	0.2
Nannies	6	31	0.2
Loan Interviewers and Clerks	8	43	0.2
Auditors	12	66	0.2
Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers	19	105	0.2
Medical and Health Services Managers	47	272	0.2
Registered Nurses	204	1208	0.2
Industrial Engineers	21	126	0.2
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	10	67	0.1
Database Administrators	9	64	0.1
Computer Systems Analysts	30	236	0.1
Sales Agents, Financial Services	16	148	0.1
Web Developers	13	138	0.1
Occupational Therapist Assistants	6	64	0.1
Software Quality Assurance Engineers and Testers	10	114	0.1
Physician Assistants	14	164	0.1
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	3	41	0.1
Pharmacists	6	92	0.1
Occupational Therapists	6	223	0.0
Speech-Language Pathologists	3	147	0.0
Physical Therapists	5	758	0.0

*Unduplicated count of claimants for August.

**Unduplicated count of ads posted during the month of August collected by Wanted Analytics.

Employment by Industry in Maine, 2008 and Projected 2018

Industry	Average Employment		Employment Change	
	2008	2018	Net	Percent
Total Employment	675,743	690,130	14,387	2.1%
Self-Employed, Private Household, and Unpaid Family Workers	66,627	66,677	50	0.1%
Wage and Salary Jobs	609,116	623,453	14,337	2.4%
Total Private	509,094	522,971	13,877	2.7%
Goods-Producing Industries	94,049	89,662	-4,387	-4.7%
Natural Resources and Mining	5,919	5,886	-33	-0.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5,820	5,784	-36	-0.6%
Crop production	1,670	1,711	41	2.5%
Animal production	787	850	63	8.0%
Forestry and logging	2,548	2,375	-173	-6.8%
Fishing, hunting and trapping	406	424	18	4.4%
Agriculture and forestry support activities	409	424	15	3.7%
Mining	99	102	3	3.0%
Mining, except oil and gas	99	102	3	3.0%
Construction	29,375	30,644	1,269	4.3%
Construction of buildings	7,151	7,451	300	4.2%
Heavy and civil engineering construction	3,178	3,263	85	2.7%
Specialty trade contractors	19,046	19,930	884	4.6%
Manufacturing	58,755	53,132	-5,623	-9.6%
Durable Goods	31,274	28,791	-2,483	-7.9%
Wood product manufacturing	5,188	3,742	-1,446	-27.9%
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	1,382	1,273	-109	-7.9%
Primary metal manufacturing	369	333	-36	-9.8%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	5,671	5,859	188	3.3%
Machinery manufacturing	2,193	2,241	48	2.2%
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	3,147	3,125	-22	-0.7%
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	614	563	-51	-8.3%
Transportation equipment manufacturing	9,300	8,323	-977	-10.5%
Furniture and related product manufacturing	1,405	1,200	-205	-14.6%
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,005	2,132	127	6.3%
Nondurable Goods	27,482	24,341	-3,141	-11.4%
Food manufacturing	5,856	5,447	-409	-7.0%
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	1,230	1,309	79	6.4%
Textile mills	1,422	874	-548	-38.5%
Textile product mills	1,034	930	-104	-10.1%
Apparel manufacturing	372	280	-92	-24.7%
Leather and allied product manufacturing	2,033	1,469	-564	-27.7%
Paper manufacturing	8,310	6,504	-1,806	-21.7%
Printing and related support activities	2,209	2,009	-200	-9.1%
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	360	385	25	6.9%
Chemical manufacturing	1,986	2,341	355	17.9%

Employment by Industry in Maine, 2008 and Projected 2018

Industry	Average Employment		Employment Change	
	2008	2018	Net	Percent
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	2,669	2,793	124	4.6%
Service-Providing Industries	515,062	533,786	18,724	3.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	124,796	127,598	2,802	2.2%
Wholesale Trade	20,710	21,133	423	2.0%
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	9,229	8,941	-288	-3.1%
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	7,775	7,638	-137	-1.8%
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	3,706	4,554	848	22.9%
Retail Trade	85,463	87,243	1,780	2.1%
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	9,941	10,119	178	1.8%
Furniture and home furnishings stores	2,053	2,089	36	1.8%
Electronics and appliance stores	2,161	2,319	158	7.3%
Building material and garden supply stores	7,730	7,991	261	3.4%
Food and beverage stores	19,044	19,254	210	1.1%
Health and personal care stores	3,642	3,805	163	4.5%
Gasoline stations	7,391	7,524	133	1.8%
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	5,363	5,315	-48	-0.9%
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	3,775	3,662	-113	-3.0%
General merchandise stores	12,855	13,490	635	4.9%
Miscellaneous store retailers	4,587	4,358	-229	-5.0%
Nonstore retailers	6,921	7,317	396	5.7%
Transportation and Warehousing	16,758	17,317	559	3.3%
Air transportation	336	396	60	17.9%
Water transportation	108	108	0	0.0%
Truck transportation	5,951	5,990	39	0.7%
Transit and ground passenger transportation	1,432	1,566	134	9.4%
Pipeline transportation	88	104	16	18.2%
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	274	286	12	4.4%
Support activities for transportation	1,498	1,634	136	9.1%
Couriers and messengers	1,888	1,907	19	1.0%
Warehousing and storage	4,465	4,608	143	3.2%
Utilities	1,865	1,905	40	2.1%
Information	10,768	10,194	-574	-5.3%
Publishing industries, except Internet	3,337	2,956	-381	-11.4%
Motion picture and sound recording industries	1,385	1,728	343	24.8%
Broadcasting, except Internet	1,210	1,010	-200	-16.5%
Telecommunications	2,883	2,372	-511	-17.7%
ISPs, search portals, and data processing	1,013	1,122	109	10.8%
Other Information Services	940	1,006	66	7.0%
Financial Activities	32,658	32,342	-316	-1.0%
Finance and Insurance	25,617	25,241	-376	-1.5%
Credit intermediation and related activities	12,188	11,957	-231	-1.9%

Employment by Industry in Maine, 2008 and Projected 2018

Industry	Average Employment		Employment Change	
	2008	2018	Net	Percent
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	1,393	1,237	-156	-11.2%
Insurance carriers and related activities	11,977	11,988	11	0.1%
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	59	59	0	0.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,041	7,101	60	0.9%
Real estate	4,357	4,559	202	4.6%
Rental and leasing services	2,684	2,542	-142	-5.3%
Professional and Business Services	56,410	59,371	2,961	5.2%
Professional, Scientific and Tech Services	24,436	26,132	1,696	6.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	6,818	6,537	-281	-4.1%
Administrative and support services	23,445	24,921	1,476	6.3%
Waste management and remediation services	1,711	1,781	70	4.1%
Education and Health Services	108,759	119,057	10,298	9.5%
Educational services	10,592	11,403	811	7.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	98,167	107,654	9,487	9.7%
Ambulatory health care services	25,944	29,013	3,069	11.8%
Hospitals	30,879	35,204	4,325	14.0%
Nursing and residential care facilities	22,919	23,995	1,076	4.7%
Social assistance	18,425	19,442	1,017	5.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	60,035	62,879	2,844	4.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8,235	8,737	502	6.1%
Performing arts and spectator sports	1,047	1,097	50	4.8%
Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	481	504	23	4.8%
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	6,707	7,136	429	6.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	51,800	54,142	2,342	4.5%
Accommodation	11,168	11,915	747	6.7%
Food services and drinking places	40,632	42,227	1,595	3.9%
Other Services	21,619	21,868	249	1.2%
Repair and maintenance	4,786	4,860	74	1.5%
Personal and laundry services	4,333	4,475	142	3.3%
Membership associations and organizations	10,806	10,869	63	0.6%
Private households	1,694	1,664	-30	-1.8%
Government	100,017	100,477	460	0.5%
Federal	14,561	14,910	349	2.4%
State	24,581	25,419	838	3.4%
Local	60,875	60,148	-727	-1.2%

Table 3

Employment by Occupational Group in Maine in 2008 and Projected 2018								
Occupational Group	Average Employment		Change in Employment		Average Annual Openings			2009 Average Wage
	2008	2018	Net	Percent	Growth	Replacement	Total	
<i>Total</i>	675,743	690,130	14,387	2.1%	2,827	15,149	17,976	\$18.53
Management, Business and Financial Occupations	62,388	63,228	840	1.3%	245	1,331	1,576	\$31.23
Management Occupations	38,472	37,693	-779	-2.0%	75	842	917	\$38.07
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	23,916	25,535	1,619	6.8%	170	489	659	\$26.59
Professional and Related Occupations	135,783	143,474	7,691	5.7%	899	2,938	3,837	\$25.78
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	8,810	9,501	691	7.8%	81	174	255	\$29.08
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	9,752	9,916	164	1.7%	35	204	239	\$30.80
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	5,361	5,746	385	7.2%	39	167	206	\$27.37
Community and Social Services Occupations	15,628	16,196	568	3.6%	67	340	407	\$18.49
Legal Occupations	4,758	4,916	158	3.3%	17	78	95	\$34.31
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	40,702	41,315	613	1.5%	118	922	1,040	\$20.08
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	12,169	12,397	228	1.9%	52	294	346	\$18.16
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	38,603	43,487	4,884	12.7%	490	759	1,249	\$34.02
Service Occupations	138,578	145,599	7,021	5.1%	827	3,344	4,171	\$11.67
Healthcare Support Occupations	23,620	26,226	2,606	11.0%	264	254	518	\$12.42
Protective Service Occupations	10,602	11,044	442	4.2%	45	314	359	\$16.78
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	54,097	56,222	2,125	3.9%	226	1,819	2,045	\$10.15
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	26,727	26,304	-423	-1.6%	59	434	493	\$12.50
Personal Care and Service Occupations	23,532	25,803	2,271	9.7%	233	523	756	\$11.06
Sales and Related Occupations	71,276	72,261	985	1.4%	176	2,102	2,278	\$15.21
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	103,827	104,050	223	0.2%	337	2,133	2,470	\$14.63
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	6,019	5,779	-240	-4.0%	9	159	168	\$14.77
Construction and Extraction Occupations	42,060	42,840	780	1.9%	119	719	838	\$17.95
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	29,428	29,905	477	1.6%	96	576	672	\$19.10
Production Occupations	42,897	40,172	-2,725	-6.4%	50	836	886	\$16.50
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	43,488	42,822	-666	-1.5%	70	1,011	1,081	\$14.33

Average wages are for wage and salary workers and do not include the self-employed. The average by occupational group is as estimate calculated using 2009 wages and 2008 employment.

Table 4

Forty Occupations with the Fastest Projected Rate of Job Growth in Maine Between 2008 and 2018					
SOC Code	Occupation	Average Employment		Growth Rate	Education/Training Requirement
		2008	2018		
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	831	1,160	39.6%	Bachelor's degree
19-1042	Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	114	152	33.3%	Doctoral degree
13-2061	Financial Examiners	110	144	30.9%	Bachelor's degree
49-9062	Medical Equipment Repairers	179	227	26.8%	Associate degree
39-4021	Funeral Attendants	151	191	26.5%	Short-term on-the-job training
31-1011	Home Health Aides	5,536	6,966	25.8%	Short-term on-the-job training
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	6,201	7,800	25.8%	Short-term on-the-job training
43-5011	Cargo and Freight Agents	120	150	25.0%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-2031	Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	179	220	22.9%	Associate degree
13-1041	Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	1,048	1,286	22.7%	Long-term on-the-job training
29-2055	Surgical Technologists	489	599	22.5%	Postsecondary vocational training
29-1124	Radiation Therapists	107	131	22.4%	Associate degree
31-2021	Physical Therapist Assistants	197	241	22.3%	Associate degree
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	563	688	22.2%	Associate degree
31-2022	Physical Therapist Aides	164	199	21.3%	Short-term on-the-job training
29-1131	Veterinarians	342	414	21.1%	First professional degree
39-9031	Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	727	875	20.4%	Postsecondary vocational training
29-1126	Respiratory Therapists	562	676	20.3%	Associate degree
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	1,670	2,007	20.2%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-1071	Physician Assistants	744	894	20.2%	Master's degree
25-1194	Vocational Education Teachers, Postsecondary	359	430	19.8%	Doctoral degree
13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	332	397	19.6%	Bachelor's degree
33-9091	Crossing Guards	506	592	17.0%	Short-term on-the-job training
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	1,092	1,274	16.7%	Bachelor's degree
31-9092	Medical Assistants	2,133	2,488	16.6%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-1123	Physical Therapists	1,084	1,258	16.1%	Master's degree
29-1111	Registered Nurses	14,501	16,826	16.0%	Associate degree
39-2011	Animal Trainers	101	117	15.8%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-2099	Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	180	208	15.6%	Postsecondary vocational training
13-1071	Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	623	719	15.4%	Bachelor's degree
53-3041	Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	712	819	15.0%	Short-term on-the-job training
43-4081	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,830	2,105	15.0%	Short-term on-the-job training
39-9099	Personal Care and Service Workers, All Other	494	568	15.0%	Short-term on-the-job training
39-3031	Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	127	146	15.0%	Short-term on-the-job training
51-9041	Extruding, Forming, Pressing, and Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	230	264	14.8%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
51-8013	Power Plant Operators	413	474	14.8%	Long-term on-the-job training
31-9091	Dental Assistants	1,051	1,206	14.7%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	1,139	1,306	14.7%	Associate degree
51-9023	Mixing and Blending Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	382	437	14.4%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
13-1051	Cost Estimators	742	845	13.9%	Bachelor's degree

Occupations with fewer than 100 jobs in 2008 were excluded from this list.

Table 5

Forty Occupations with the Largest Projected Net Job Growth in Maine Between 2008 and 2018					
SOC Code	Occupation	Average Employment		Net Growth	Education/Training Requirement
		2008	2018		
29-1111	Registered Nurses	14,501	16,826	2,325	Associate degree
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	6,201	7,800	1,599	Short-term on-the-job training
31-1011	Home Health Aides	5,536	6,966	1,430	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	14,489	15,784	1,295	Short-term on-the-job training
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	8,590	9,576	986	Moderate-term on-the-job training
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	19,164	20,049	885	Short-term on-the-job training
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	4,283	4,777	494	Bachelor's degree
43-6013	Medical Secretaries	4,179	4,664	485	Moderate-term on-the-job training
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	6,091	6,569	478	Short-term on-the-job training
53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	11,094	11,476	382	Short-term on-the-job training
47-2031	Carpenters	12,229	12,595	366	Long-term on-the-job training
31-9092	Medical Assistants	2,133	2,488	355	Moderate-term on-the-job training
41-2011	Cashiers	16,867	17,220	353	Short-term on-the-job training
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	10,158	10,506	348	Postsecondary vocational training
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	1,670	2,007	337	Moderate-term on-the-job training
47-2061	Construction Laborers	3,996	4,331	335	Moderate-term on-the-job training
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	831	1,160	329	Bachelor's degree
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	14,739	15,049	310	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	10,308	10,602	294	Short-term on-the-job training
43-4081	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	1,830	2,105	275	Short-term on-the-job training
43-1011	First Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	7,224	7,491	267	Work experience in a related occupation
49-9042	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	5,182	5,446	264	Moderate-term on-the-job training
13-1041	Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	1,048	1,286	238	Long-term on-the-job training
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	6,333	6,542	209	Bachelor's degree
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	3,943	4,139	196	Moderate-term on-the-job training
49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	2,060	2,254	194	Postsecondary vocational training
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	1,092	1,274	182	Bachelor's degree
33-2011	Firefighters	1,577	1,757	180	Long-term on-the-job training
11-9021	Construction Managers	2,324	2,498	174	Bachelor's degree
29-1123	Physical Therapists	1,084	1,258	174	Master's degree
35-9021	Dishwashers	2,394	2,565	171	Short-term on-the-job training
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	7,820	7,990	170	Short-term on-the-job training
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	1,139	1,306	167	Associate degree
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	5,755	5,920	165	Work experience in a related occupation
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	4,597	4,759	162	Postsecondary vocational training
27-2022	Coaches and Scouts	2,304	2,461	157	Long-term on-the-job training
31-9091	Dental Assistants	1,051	1,206	155	Moderate-term on-the-job training
29-1071	Physician Assistants	744	894	150	Master's degree
27-3031	Public Relations Specialists	1,168	1,317	149	Bachelor's degree
39-9031	Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	727	875	148	Postsecondary vocational training

Table 6

Forty Occupations with the Largest Projected Number of Annual Openings in Maine Between 2008 and 2018							
SOC Code	Occupation	Average Employment		Average Annual Openings			Education/Training Requirement
		2008	2018	Growth	Replacement	Total	
41-2011	Cashiers	16,867	17,220	35	758	793	Short-term on-the-job training
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	19,164	20,049	89	535	624	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	10,308	10,602	29	569	598	Short-term on-the-job training
29-1111	Registered Nurses	14,501	16,826	233	253	486	Associate degree
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	14,489	15,784	130	307	437	Short-term on-the-job training
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	8,590	9,576	99	270	369	Moderate-term on-the-job training
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	8,122	7,509	0	261	261	Short-term on-the-job training
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	8,288	7,576	0	240	240	Bachelor's or higher, plus experience
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	6,201	7,800	160	77	237	Short-term on-the-job training
53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	11,094	11,476	38	199	237	Moderate-term on-the-job training
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	10,534	10,620	9	226	235	Work experience in a related occupation
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	14,739	15,049	31	201	232	Short-term on-the-job training
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	5,741	5,693	0	206	206	Short-term on-the-job training
31-1011	Home Health Aides	5,536	6,966	143	55	198	Short-term on-the-job training
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	7,820	7,990	17	180	197	Short-term on-the-job training
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	10,395	9,683	0	196	196	Short-term on-the-job training
43-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	7,224	7,491	27	163	190	Work experience in a related occupation
47-2031	Carpenters	12,229	12,595	37	152	189	Long-term on-the-job training
39-9011	Child Care Workers	5,824	5,783	0	170	170	Short-term on-the-job training
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	8,001	7,690	0	169	169	Short-term on-the-job training
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	6,333	6,542	21	144	165	Bachelor's degree
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	5,341	5,185	0	155	155	Bachelor's degree
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	5,755	5,920	17	133	150	Work experience in a related occupation
43-6014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	10,178	9,568	0	137	137	Moderate-term on-the-job training
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	10,158	10,506	35	101	136	Postsecondary vocational training
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	4,650	4,784	13	119	132	Long-term on-the-job training
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	7,162	6,901	0	129	129	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	1,623	1,675	5	119	124	Short-term on-the-job training
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	4,283	4,777	49	72	121	Bachelor's degree
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	6,091	6,569	48	73	121	Short-term on-the-job training
43-3071	Tellers	2,803	2,834	3	115	118	High-School Diploma or Less
35-9021	Dishwashers	2,394	2,565	17	99	116	Short-term on-the-job training
35-3011	Bartenders	2,775	2,875	10	99	109	Short-term on-the-job training
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	8,000	8,130	13	96	109	Moderate-term on-the-job training
53-7051	Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	3,621	3,577	0	108	108	Short-term on-the-job training
49-9042	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	5,182	5,446	26	80	106	Moderate-term on-the-job training
43-6013	Medical Secretaries	4,179	4,664	49	56	105	Moderate-term on-the-job training
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	3,943	4,139	20	84	104	Moderate-term on-the-job training
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	4,597	4,759	16	88	104	Postsecondary vocational training
35-9031	Host and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	1,371	1,397	3	95	98	Short-term on-the-job training

Table 7

Occupational Employment by Education/Training Requirement in Maine in 2008 and Projected 2018										
Education/Training Requirement	Average Employment		Percent of Total Employment		Change in Employment		Average Annual Openings			2009 Average Wage
	2008	2018	2008	2018	Net	Percent	Growth	Replacement	Total	
<i>Total</i>	675,743	690,130	100.0%	100.0%	14,387	2.1%	2,827	15,149	17,976	\$18.53
First Professional degree	9,727	10,250	1.4%	1.5%	523	5.4%	52	190	242	\$59.22
Doctoral degree	6,138	6,780	0.9%	1.0%	642	10.5%	65	120	185	\$30.62
Master's degree	12,606	13,440	1.9%	1.9%	834	6.6%	85	273	358	\$24.07
Bachelor's degree plus work experience	26,867	26,481	4.0%	3.8%	-386	-1.4%	58	657	715	\$38.72
Bachelor's degree	68,120	71,248	10.1%	10.3%	3,128	4.6%	373	1,511	1,884	\$25.16
Associate degree	30,422	33,778	4.5%	4.9%	3,356	11.0%	345	586	931	\$26.90
Postsecondary vocational training	45,056	46,189	6.7%	6.7%	1,133	2.5%	161	832	993	\$16.61
Work experience in a related occupation	64,512	65,267	9.5%	9.5%	755	1.2%	134	1,305	1,439	\$22.47
Long-term on-the-job training	54,516	54,726	8.1%	7.9%	210	0.4%	163	1,037	1,200	\$17.07
Moderate-term on-the-job training	111,253	111,723	16.5%	16.2%	470	0.4%	435	2,131	2,566	\$15.33
Short-term on-the-job training	246,527	250,248	36.5%	36.3%	3,721	1.5%	962	6,526	7,488	\$11.81

Average wages are for wage and salary workers and do not include the self-employed. The average by education/training requirement is an estimate calculated using 2009 wages and 2008 employment.

Table 8

High-Wage, In-Demand Jobs in Maine by Education or Training Requirement for Entry								
Sorted by Projected Annual Job Openings								
HG HW	SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Median Wage	Education/Training Requirement
			2008	2018				
High-School Diploma or Less								
X	53-3032	Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	11,094	11,476	3.4%	237	\$15.36	Short-term on-the-job training
	41-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	10,534	10,620	0.8%	235	\$16.28	Work experience in a related occupation
X	43-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	7,224	7,491	3.7%	190	\$19.76	Work experience in a related occupation
X	47-2031	Carpenters	12,229	12,595	3.0%	189	\$16.37	Long-term on-the-job training
X	41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	5,755	5,920	2.9%	150	\$22.66	Work experience in a related occupation
	43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	8,000	8,130	1.6%	109	\$15.27	Moderate-term on-the-job training
X	49-9042	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	5,182	5,446	5.1%	106	\$16.41	Moderate-term on-the-job training
X	47-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	3,749	3,884	3.6%	87	\$23.49	Work experience in a related occupation
	47-2111	Electricians	3,489	3,316	-5.0%	84	\$20.35	Long-term on-the-job training
	11-9199	Managers, All Other	2,637	2,654	0.6%	70	\$32.26	Work experience in a related occupation
X	33-2011	Fire Fighters	1,577	1,757	11.4%	66	\$15.68	Long-term on-the-job training
	49-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	2,338	2,335	-0.1%	61	\$24.80	Work experience in a related occupation
	33-3051	Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	2,122	2,164	2.0%	59	\$19.65	Long-term on-the-job training
	47-2141	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	3,440	3,444	0.1%	59	\$18.35	Moderate-term on-the-job training
	47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	2,749	2,656	-3.4%	55	\$20.40	Long-term on-the-job training
	51-1011	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Production and Operating Workers	3,768	3,557	-5.6%	51	\$25.12	Work experience in a related occupation
X	43-6011	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	3,219	3,288	2.1%	50	\$18.56	Work experience in a related occupation
X	13-1031	Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	1,626	1,686	3.7%	47	\$24.93	Long-term on-the-job training

Table 8 (cont.)

High-Wage, In-Demand Jobs in Maine by Education or Training Requirement for Entry								
Sorted by Projected Annual Job Openings								
HG HW	SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Median Wage	Education/Training Requirement
			2008	2018				
X	39-1021	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Personal Service Workers	1,483	1,543	4.0%	46	\$15.07	Work experience in a related occupation
	11-9051	Food Service Managers	2,146	2,137	-0.4%	42	\$21.79	Work experience in a related occupation
	47-2073	Operating Engineers and Other Construction Equipment Operators	2,213	2,238	1.1%	41	\$16.06	Moderate-term on-the-job training
X	41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,314	1,361	3.6%	38	\$20.24	Work experience in a related occupation
	43-5061	Production, Planning, and Expediting Clerks	1,537	1,476	-4.0%	38	\$20.55	Moderate-term on-the-job training
	41-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Non-Retail Sales Workers	1,800	1,798	-0.1%	37	\$27.44	Work experience in a related occupation
	43-3011	Bill and Account Collectors	1,943	1,886	-2.9%	37	\$15.17	Short-term on-the-job training
X	31-9091	Dental Assistants	1,051	1,206	14.7%	36	\$16.68	Moderate-term on-the-job training
X	13-1041	Compliance Officers, Except Agriculture, Construction, Health and Safety, and Transportation	1,048	1,286	22.7%	35	\$22.60	Long-term on-the-job training
X	13-1023	Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	926	1,005	8.5%	32	\$23.80	Long-term on-the-job training
	33-3012	Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,346	1,370	1.8%	32	\$16.19	Moderate-term on-the-job training
	51-4041	Machinists	1,923	1,932	0.5%	26	\$18.83	Long-term on-the-job training
X	11-9081	Lodging Managers	997	1,033	3.6%	25	\$21.87	Work experience in a related occupation
X	37-1012	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Landscaping, Lawn Service, and Groundskeeping Workers	1,484	1,571	5.9%	25	\$20.09	Work experience in a related occupation
X	41-9099	Sales and Related Workers, All Other	835	892	6.8%	25	\$18.17	Moderate-term on-the-job training
	47-2211	Sheet Metal Workers	1,050	981	-6.6%	25	\$18.48	Long-term on-the-job training
X	43-5031	Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	763	847	11.0%	24	\$16.52	Moderate-term on-the-job training
	11-3051	Industrial Production Managers	656	579	-11.7%	23	\$37.40	Work experience in a related occupation
	43-9041	Insurance Claims and Policy Processing Clerks	1,788	1,695	-5.2%	23	\$16.13	Moderate-term on-the-job training
	49-3042	Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	1,025	1,044	1.9%	22	\$18.50	Long-term on-the-job training

Table 8 (cont.)

High-Wage, In-Demand Jobs in Maine by Education or Training Requirement for Entry								
Sorted by Projected Annual Job Openings								
HG HW	SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Median Wage	Education/Training Requirement
			2008	2018				
	51-9121	Coating, Painting, and Spraying Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	831	729	-12.3%	22	\$22.71	Moderate-term on-the-job training
X	41-4011	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	812	835	2.8%	21	\$26.38	Work experience in a related occupation
	49-3021	Automotive Body and Related Repairers	811	803	-1.0%	21	\$16.94	Long-term on-the-job training
X	13-2072	Loan Officers	1,480	1,523	2.9%	20	\$23.86	Moderate-term on-the-job training
X	49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,114	1,157	3.9%	20	\$19.40	Long-term on-the-job training
X	51-8013	Power Plant Operators	413	474	14.8%	20	\$25.55	Long-term on-the-job training
	53-1021	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand	1,124	1,122	-0.2%	20	\$18.45	Work experience in a related occupation
Post-Secondary Education Less Than Bachelor's Degree								
X	29-1111	Registered Nurses	14,501	16,826	16.0%	486	\$28.64	Associate degree
X	49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	4,597	4,759	3.5%	104	\$16.00	Postsecondary vocational training
	41-3021	Insurance Sales Agents	3,647	3,667	0.5%	87	\$20.17	Postsecondary vocational training
X	29-2061	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	1,759	1,826	3.8%	62	\$18.91	Postsecondary vocational training
	51-4121	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	1,825	1,748	-4.2%	56	\$16.84	Postsecondary vocational training
	15-1041	Computer Support Specialists	1,868	1,846	-1.2%	52	\$19.76	Associate degree
X	49-9021	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers	2,060	2,254	9.4%	52	\$19.74	Postsecondary vocational training
X	29-2021	Dental Hygienists	1,139	1,306	14.7%	40	\$30.86	Associate degree
	49-3031	Bus and Truck Mechanics and Diesel Engine Specialists	1,570	1,568	-0.1%	36	\$17.74	Postsecondary vocational training
X	29-2034	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	1,317	1,455	10.5%	33	\$25.26	Associate degree
X	23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	1,293	1,424	10.1%	28	\$19.67	Associate degree
X	29-2055	Surgical Technologists	489	599	22.5%	23	\$18.68	Postsecondary vocational training
X	29-1126	Respiratory Therapists	562	676	20.3%	21	\$25.53	Associate degree

Table 8 (cont.)

High-Wage, In-Demand Jobs in Maine by Education or Training Requirement for Entry								
Sorted by Projected Annual Job Openings								
HG HW	SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Median Wage	Education/Training Requirement
			2008	2018				
Bachelor's Degree or Higher								
	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	8,288	7,576	-8.6%	240	\$37.20	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
X	25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	6,333	6,542	3.3%	165	\$45,580	Bachelor's degree
	25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	5,341	5,185	-2.9%	155	\$45,100	Bachelor's degree
X	13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	4,283	4,777	11.5%	121	\$24.73	Bachelor's degree
	13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	3,709	3,777	1.8%	89	\$25.72	Bachelor's degree
X	25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	3,185	3,276	2.9%	81	\$45,930	Bachelor's degree
X	21-2011	Clergy	2,305	2,396	3.9%	55	\$18.52	Master's degree
X	25-2041	Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Elementary School	1,713	1,825	6.5%	55	\$43,190	Bachelor's degree
	11-3031	Financial Managers	2,945	2,952	0.2%	54	\$35.10	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
	21-1021	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	2,058	1,983	-3.6%	52	\$19.20	Bachelor's degree
	23-1011	Lawyers	2,797	2,797	0.0%	52	\$36.99	First professional degree
X	15-1051	Computer Systems Analysts	1,726	1,835	6.3%	48	\$33.02	Bachelor's degree
X	15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	831	1,160	39.6%	48	\$28.97	Bachelor's degree
X	21-1023	Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	1,494	1,594	6.7%	48	\$18.57	Master's degree
	11-9032	Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	1,512	1,467	-3.0%	45	\$70,820	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
X	11-9111	Medical and Health Services Managers	1,607	1,738	8.2%	44	\$34.53	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
X	27-3031	Public Relations Specialists	1,168	1,317	12.8%	43	\$22.90	Bachelor's degree
X	13-1073	Training and Development Specialists	1,069	1,190	11.3%	40	\$22.53	Bachelor's degree
X	29-1051	Pharmacists	1,288	1,401	8.8%	40	\$57.23	First professional degree
X	11-2022	Sales Managers	1,244	1,346	8.2%	37	\$38.09	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
X	29-1069	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	1,474	1,575	6.9%	36	na	First professional degree
X	11-9021	Construction Managers	2,324	2,498	7.5%	35	\$33.64	Bachelor's degree

Table 8 (cont.)

High-Wage, In-Demand Jobs in Maine by Education or Training Requirement for Entry								
Sorted by Projected Annual Job Openings								
HG HW	SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Median Wage	Education/Training Requirement
			2008	2018				
X	13-1111	Management Analysts	1,622	1,681	3.6%	34	\$27.93	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
	41-3031	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	1,047	1,007	-3.8%	32	\$35.59	Bachelor's degree
X	27-1024	Graphic Designers	954	977	2.4%	31	\$17.41	Bachelor's degree
X	11-3011	Administrative Services Managers	1,248	1,287	3.1%	30	\$28.87	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
X	13-1072	Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	843	925	9.7%	30	\$22.18	Bachelor's degree
X	15-1071	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	1,220	1,315	7.8%	30	\$28.30	Bachelor's degree
X	19-4021	Biological Technicians	664	731	10.1%	30	\$18.18	Bachelor's degree
X	29-1123	Physical Therapists	1,084	1,258	16.1%	30	\$31.54	Master's degree
X	29-1071	Physician Assistants	744	894	20.2%	29	\$40.04	Master's degree
	11-1011	Chief Executives	950	866	-8.8%	27	\$53.50	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
X	13-1051	Cost Estimators	742	845	13.9%	27	\$24.94	Bachelor's degree
X	15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	1,092	1,274	16.7%	27	\$30.64	Bachelor's degree
X	27-3043	Writers and Authors	880	973	10.6%	27	\$21.38	Bachelor's degree
	11-9151	Social and Community Service Managers	1,128	1,085	-3.8%	26	\$24.07	Bachelor's degree
X	13-1071	Employment, Recruitment, and Placement Specialists	623	719	15.4%	26	\$20.32	Bachelor's degree
	21-1012	Educational, Vocational, and School Counselors	1,194	1,211	1.4%	26	\$22.13	Master's degree
X	29-2011	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	951	1,034	8.7%	26	\$25.04	Bachelor's degree
X	17-2051	Civil Engineers	868	964	11.1%	25	\$32.60	Bachelor's degree
X	19-2041	Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health	725	766	5.7%	25	\$22.35	Master's degree
X	21-1022	Medical and Public Health Social Workers	712	775	8.8%	24	\$21.19	Bachelor's degree
	25-4021	Librarians	900	884	-1.8%	24	\$20.62	Master's degree
X	17-2112	Industrial Engineers	682	743	8.9%	23	\$34.59	Bachelor's degree
X	19-3031	Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists	687	718	4.5%	23	\$31.81	Doctoral degree
X	29-1127	Speech-Language Pathologists	762	851	11.7%	23	\$26.68	Master's degree

Table 8 (cont.)

High-Wage, In-Demand Jobs in Maine by Education or Training Requirement for Entry								
Sorted by Projected Annual Job Openings								
HG HW	SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Median Wage	Education/Training Requirement
			2008	2018				
X	25-2012	Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	924	949	2.7%	22	\$44,580	Bachelor's degree
X	29-1062	Family and General Practitioners	875	937	7.1%	21	\$67.51	First professional degree
X	11-3021	Computer and Information Systems Managers	892	940	5.4%	20	\$40.44	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
	25-2043	Special Education Teachers, Secondary School	713	719	0.8%	20	\$44,120	Bachelor's degree
<p>Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information, 2008-2018 Occupational Employment Projections, and 2009 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates for Maine, Table created 12 Jul 2010.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. High-Wage-In-Demand Criteria</p> <p>- Median wage above the \$15.01 per hour / \$31,221 annual median wage of all Maine occupations in 2009.</p> <p>- Total statewide projected annual job openings of 20 or greater between 2008 and 2018.</p> <p>2. Some occupations are not listed due to statistical validity and non-disclosure constraints. It should be noted that some of these occupations may employ substantial numbers.</p> <p>3. Median wage rates of \$80.00 per hour / \$166,400 per year or above are noted in italics. This represents the upper limit of the wage analysis program.</p> <p>4. Some wage rates were not published in 2009, but were available in 2008. Substitutions of 2008 data appear in italics.</p> <p>5. An "X" appearing in the HGHW column denotes an occupation that also meets the High-Growth-High-Wage Criteria; projected employment growth greater than the 2.1 percent projected for all Maine occupations, 2008-2018.</p>								