CARSEY INSTITUTE
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Report 1: A Demographic Profile of Maine

Highlighting the Distribution of Vulnerable Populations

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Introduction

This report is the first in a series of three reports commissioned by the John T. Gorman Foundation to assist in informing its strategic planning process. As the first in the collection, this paper aims to provide an overall sense of Maine's demographic makeup, with an eye toward identifying particular regions in the state that may be considered "disadvantaged." Along with a series of tables, figures, and maps, this report summarizes findings in a variety of areas indicated as particularly relevant to the Foundation's purposes. Below, we discuss: general demographics, population change, housing distribution, age structure, single mother households, racial/ethnic composition, migration, education, income and home values, poverty, low-income seniors, disconnected youths, veterans, and cancer rates. This paper concludes with an overview of our data and methods.

Maine is one of the least populous states in the nation, with a population of 1,328,361—only 0.4 percent of the total U.S. population. With 94.4 percent of the population reported to be non-Hispanic white, Maine is also one of the most racially and ethnically homogenous states (only 63.7 percent of the nation is non-Hispanic white). As in other parts of the nation, however, Maine's child population is more diverse, with 90.1 percent of children being non-Hispanic white. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Maine also differs from the nation economically: as of April 2012, a smaller proportion of Mainers are unemployed (7.2 percent) than Americans as a whole (8.1 percent). Lastly, Maine is slightly less educated than the U.S. population as a whole: 26.5 percent of Mainers over age 25 have completed a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 27.9 percent for the United States as a whole.

Maine also differs from the U.S. in terms of its age structure. Maine is one of the oldest states in the country with only 27.8 percent of households having children under 18 (compared to 33.4 percent across the U.S.) and 27.1 percent of households containing seniors over sixty-five (24.9 percent for the U.S.). Like most Northeastern states, Maine also has a lower proportion of people in poverty than in the U.S. as a whole, with 12.6 percent in poverty, compared to 13.8 percent for the country. However, the percentage of people in poverty in Maine is the highest of any New England state, with similar rates to Rhode Island (at 12.2 percent). Maine also has a lower proportion of children in poverty, ranking sixteenth of the fifty states in child poverty in 2010, with 18 percent of children living in poor families (compared to 22 percent for the U.S.). Maine's child poverty rate is comparable to some New England states like Vermont (17 percent) and Rhode Island (19 percent), but higher than other New England states like Massachusetts (14 percent), Connecticut (13 percent), and New Hampshire (10 percent).

Demographic Overview

The 2010 U.S. Census revealed that Maine's population had grown to 1,328,361, up from 1,274,923 in 2000 (an increase of 4.2 percent), and following a general trend of growth for the state. The population increased by 9.2 percent between 1980 and 1990 and by 3.8 percent between 1990 and 2000. Ranking forty-first out of the 50 states (right between Hawaii and New Hampshire), Maine is among the ten least populous states. Map 1 shows the 2010 population by Census tract and Map 2 shows a closer view of the southern seacoast, Maine's most populous region. Maine's population is densest around the coast, and fades toward the north and west. Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, and Piscataquis Counties are home to the fewest residents, with the lowest populations in the north of these counties. Much of Hancock and Washington Counties are also sparsely populated, while Penobscot and Aroostook Counties have larger populations. The contrast between counties like York and Cumberland on the southeastern coast of Maine and the rest of the state is starker when we consider population density. Population density is defined as the number of people living within a spatial unit, in this case a square mile. Maps 3 and 4 show how Maine's population is more concentrated along the southern coast, and specifically in the greater Portland area.

[See Maps 1-4 and Table 1]

Map 5 illustrates population change between 2000 and 2010 for each Maine Census tract. During this period, many of the least densely populated areas experienced the greatest growth. Specifically, the northern areas of Oxford and Franklin Counties, and the middle part of Somerset County all experienced a net population increase of ten percent or more over ten years; northern Somerset County has experienced a gain of five percent over the same period. Such growth is also apparent in tracts throughout Maine, excepting large blocks in western Aroostook and Washington Counties, and most of Piscataquis County, which have experienced population declines of five percent or more. While these are not the only tracts to have experienced population decline, these western areas stand out, as other tracts with declining populations are more proximal to areas of growth.

[See Map 5]

Housing

Another way to think about where people are located is to consider housing density. Housing density describes the number of housing units in a given geographic area, in this case, per square mile. Due to the large percentage of "seasonal homes" in Maine, housing density takes on added importance here. Generally speaking, housing density does not

fluctuate throughout the year the way that population density does. Thus, areas in Maine that have high housing density might only efficiently use it for part of the year. As Maps 6 and 7 show, housing density in Maine tells a similar story to overall population density, though the differences are less severe. This indicates that more people are concentrated in fewer housing units in the most densely populated counties like York, Cumberland, and Androscoggin.

[See Maps 6-7]

Any driver in or near Maine is familiar with the state license plate reading "Vacationland." Correspondingly, our look at seasonal housing yields a different picture of Maine's population, as residents are not typically "counted" at these homes by the decennial Census. Many seasonal residents will spend some weekends in Maine throughout the year, but most are more heavily concentrated there during the summer to take advantage of the various seasonal amenities (mountains, campgrounds, beaches) that Maine has to offer. For example, a Maine travel website ("Tourist News Online" n.d.) notes that the town of Ogunquit, with a winter population of around 1,500, swells to just over 20,000 during the summer months. Map 8 shows places likely to be affected by this seasonal migration by highlighting the percent of homes that are classified by the Census Bureau as "vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use." This map illustrates that many of Maine's least populated counties may swell in population during peak vacation/tourist seasons; for example, much of Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Washington, and Hancock Counties are dominated by seasonal housing. In large portions of these counties, seasonal housing accounts for half or more of the housing stock. In contrast, the heavily populated southeastern coastal corridor has far fewer seasonal homes, indicating that these residents are likely living year-round in Maine.

[See Map 8]

Age Structure

Maine has one of the oldest populations in the country. As of the 2010 Census, Maine is the third oldest state, behind West Virginia and Florida, and the share of the population over age 65 has grown over time. In 1980, only 12.5 percent of Mainers were over age 65. This grew to 13.3 percent in 1990, then to 14.4 percent in 2000, and finally, 15.9 percent as of 2010. Likewise, Maine has one of the lowest shares of the population under 18 (20.7 percent), tied with Vermont (also, 20.7 percent) and only surpassed by Washington, D.C. (16.8 percent). Figure 1 shows a population pyramid for Maine, which provides a visual display of the age and sex structure of the state. For each age group, a bar represents the size of the population. Females are represented by the red bars on the left, and males by the

blue bars on the right. Young populations are illustrated by a wider base, narrowing up the age structure, while more cylindrical structures are characteristic of an aging population. The population pyramid for Maine is relatively cylindrical, with a large middle-aged population representing the baby boom cohort. The population pyramid for Maine is similar to that of the U.S. as a whole, with one caveat: the dearth of people aged twenty to forty in Maine is much less pronounced in the U.S. pyramid, meaning that there are fewer people of childbearing age in Maine to produce the next cohort of Mainers.

[See Figure 1]

Another way we think about the age of Mainers is by mapping the percent of the population that is age 65 or over. Maps 9 and 10 visually present these data for all of Maine. Piscataquis County has the largest block of Census tracts characterized by 25 percent or more of residents aged 65 or older. In general, older Mainers are concentrated along the north and west portions of the state in Somerset, Piscataquis, and Aroostook and in pockets along the seacoast. Map 10 shows where Maine's children are concentrated. Evident from this map is that high concentrations of children are located in York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, Kennebec, and Waldo Counties.

[See Maps 9 and 10]

Single Mother Households

Map 11 presents the distribution of single mother households as a percentage of all family households across Maine. There was relatively little variation (a low of 7.3 percent in Sagadahoc and a high of 12.0 percent in Androscoggin) so we divided the data into two meaningful categories around the median.[1] It is clear from Map 11 that single mother households are more heavily concentrated in the western and central counties of Oxford, Franklin, and Somerset, as well as in Cumberland, Knox and Waldo Counties.

[See Map 11]

Racial/Ethnic Composition

As noted above, Maine is largely a homogenous state, with nearly 95 percent of the population identifying as non-Hispanic white. However, the minority groups that reside in Maine are largely concentrated in Washington County, where in several Census tracts minorities represent twenty percent or more of the population (shown in Map 12). This minority population is largely dominated by Native American citizens, due to spatial

[1] This was done in order to make comparisons between places that had statistically significant differences from one another.

overlap with the Passamaquoddy Pleasant Point and Passamaquoddy Indian Township Native American reservations. As shown in Table 2, the Native American population varies across the state of Maine. As mentioned above, Washington County has the largest population of Native Americans in Maine at 4.9 percent of the total population. In Penobscot and Aroostook Counties Native Americans make up over 1 percent of the population (1.2 and 1.7 percent, respectively). For all other counties in Maine, Native Americans make up less than one half of one percent of the population.

[See Map 12 and Table 2]

Map 13 zooms in to the greater Portland area. It is evident from this map that there are also minority concentrations in Portland and Lewiston/Auburn. The racial composition in these places, however, is different than in Washington County. Refugee resettlement programs have altered the racial landscape in these cities (Mamgain and Collins 2003). Indeed, many Sudanese and Iraqi refugees now live within Maine cities like Portland and Lewiston (Catholic Charities of Maine n.d.). Looking in the centers of Portland and Lewiston on Map 13, one can see the impact that incoming refugees have had on the minority population in Maine. The percent of the population who is foreign born also varies across Maine, as shown in Table 3, with some emerging patterns. At 5.5 percent, Cumberland County has the largest proportion of foreign born residents: Portland and the surrounding areas are home to many refugee populations. Aroostook County has the second largest proportion of foreign born residents at 4.9 percent. As a border county, many continental immigrants may enter Maine through Aroostook. At the other end of the spectrum, coastal counties like Oxford and Lincoln along with the inland counties of Waldo and Somerset have populations in which two percent or fewer of residents are foreign born.

[See Map 13 and Table 3]

Despite its history as largely white, the racial composition of Maine is changing. The U.S. as a whole has undergone tremendous racial demographic change. Throughout much of the United States, the racial composition is changing as a result of changing age and racial patterns. As a result of demographic changes, including higher birth rates among Hispanics, lower birth rates among whites, and immigration, American children are much more diverse than the adult population (Johnson and Lichter 2010). Indeed, similar changes are occurring in Maine. Map 14 shows a larger concentration, though still relatively small, of minority populations among children. Figures 2 and 3 show population pyramids illustrating the age structure of the non-Hispanic white and minority populations in Maine, respectively. It is evident from Figure 2, a more cylindrically-shaped pyramid, that the white population is aging and shrinking. Figure 3 stands in sharp contrast, with a wider

base and narrow peak, showing a young and growing minority population in Maine. Though this population is small, it is growing at a faster rate than the white population.

[See Map 14, Figures 2 and 3]

In addition to being a largely white state, Maine, more than most states,[2] is characterized by a high proportion of residents who were born in Maine. Further, Maine leads New England in the percent of the resident population born in-state. Sixty-four percent of those living in Maine were born there. However, the patterns do vary somewhat across Maine. Map 15 shows that coastal areas and Aroostook County on the western edge of the state are typified by fewer native Mainers, though even in these tracts, the concentration only sometimes falls below 40 percent. In all other tracts, more than 50 and up to 85 percent of current Mainers were born there.

[See Map 15]

Migration

Migration into Maine has slowed throughout the decade. Figure 4 shows the total migration into and out of Maine for 2001-2004, 2004-2007, and 2007-2010. This figure paints a picture of decreased migration into Maine over time, coupled with increased migration out of Maine. Between 2001 and 2004, Maine's population increased due to migration, with around 90,000 people moving in and only about 70,000 moving out. A similar pattern existed between 2004 and 2007, albeit on a smaller scale (about 80,000 in-migrants to about 75,000 out-migrants). Between 2007 and 2010, however, Maine's population decreased due to migration. While fewer than 70,000 people moved to Maine during this period, around 75,000 people moved out.

Similar patterns exist for places within Maine. Appendices 1-16 show migration flows to and from all Maine counties. Between 2001 and 2004, all Maine counties had more people migrate to the county than move elsewhere. By 2007-2010 all counties had a total net migration of approximately zero or net out-migration, meaning more people moved away from each county than entered them. For instance, consider Appendix 3 which shows the total migration flows by year for Cumberland County, which contains the city of Portland. Between 2001 and 2004, Cumberland County had over 38,000 in-migrants and over 36,000 out-migrants compared to roughly 35,000 in-migrants and 37,000 out-migrants between 2007 and 2010. At the turn of the twenty-first century, migration fueled much of Maine's population growth. By the end of the decade, migration trends in Maine had reversed.

[2] Maine ranks eighteenth out of the fifty states in proportion of residents who were born in the state.

[See Figure 4]

Education

Education levels in Maine vary widely across the state. Map 16 shows the percent of the population over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or a higher level of education, which varies widely across Census tracts. In many ways, this map is the inverse of the "Percent Born in Maine" map (Map 15), as the same regions with low proportions born in Maine have a high proportion of well-educated citizens. For instance, Maine's southern coast has the highest percentage of people with a four-year degree or more, and looking inland, these percentages drop quickly. The only other places in Maine with a highly educated citizenry are several Census tracts around the small cities of Lewiston, Augusta, and Bangor (Map 16). Throughout the rest of the state, education levels are low, with most tracts, especially those in Somerset, Piscataquis, Aroostook, at somewhere under 20 percent with a college degree or more.

[See Map 16]

Maine also has varying high school graduation rates across the state. The Maine Department of Education collects data on school enrollment each year and their high school graduation rates by county are presented in Table 4. As a whole, Maine had a high school graduation rate of 82.0 percent in 2010, compared to a low of 72.8 percent in Androscoggin County and a high of 89.0 in Franklin County.

[See Table 4]

Income and Home Values

To analyze family income, we broke the Census tracts into median income quartiles. Twenty-five percent of the Census tracts in Maine are in each of the categories displayed in Map 17. Looking at this map, one can see plainly that the Census tracts with the highest median family incomes are clustered in York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, and Sagadahoc and in the cities of Portland, Lewiston, Augusta, and Bangor. Census tracts in the northern and far eastern tracts of Maine have lower median family incomes. Looking at this map in conjunction with Map 13, one sees that the most racially diverse areas—areas in the center of the cities—have lower median incomes than the surrounding, more racially homogenous, areas.

[See Map 17]

Along with median family income, we also looked at median home value by Census tract. Similar to Map 17, Map 18 shows that median home value is highest along the southwestern coast in York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Lincoln and Knox, however we see lower home values in the cities of Lewiston, Augusta, and Bangor. Home values, then, seem to be highest in Portland and the surrounding seacoast communities.

[See Map 18]

Poverty

The official poverty threshold considers total family income and is based on family composition. In 2011, the poverty threshold for a family comprised of two parents with two children was $22,811. Those in similar families with incomes below this threshold are counted as "poor." In comparison to other New England states, Maine has the highest percentage of people in poverty at 12.6 percent while states like Connecticut and New Hampshire rank near the national bottom, at 9.2 and 7.8 percent, respectively. Map 19 shows the percent of people in Maine living in families below the poverty line by Census tract. In contrast to Maps 16 and 17, the coastal Census tracts have generally low levels of poverty compared to other parts of Maine. The southern portions of Somerset and Piscataquis Counties, Washington County, and areas in Aroostook have the highest percentages of people in poverty, with many tracts exceeding 20 percent. Map 20 zooms in on the cities of Portland, Lewiston, and Augusta. In general, these three cities show similar patterns: the most impoverished tracts are in the center of the city, with lower levels of poverty in the surrounding tracts. In states that have similar racial composition, like New Hampshire, other researchers have found the same patterns of poverty in the more racially-diverse metropolitan cores (Johnson 2012).

[See Maps 19 and 20]

Since the 1960s, child poverty rates have risen while senior poverty has declined. By 1975, the child poverty rate surpassed the senior poverty rate (DeNavas-Walt, Proctor, and Smith 2011) and today, children remain the most impoverished group in the United States. Maine's child poverty rate was slightly lower than the United States' average in 2010 (18 compared to 22 percent) but higher than all other New England States, except Rhode Island (19 percent). Map 21 shows the percent of children in poverty by county in Maine.[3] Maine counties range from 11.9 percent of children in poverty in Sagadahoc County to 29 percent in Washington County. While this map is less nuanced than Maps 19 and 20, one still finds

[3] The counties are divided into two groups to present statistically meaningful differences.

the same general pattern: coastal counties have lower proportions of children in poverty than other parts of Maine, especially counties like Aroostook and Washington.

Washington County's high rates of child poverty are not a recent phenomenon. Rather, high child poverty in Washington has persisted for several decades. In 2004, the Economic Research Service (ERS) released their County Typology Codes for all counties in the United States and included an indicator for counties that had high child poverty (over 20 percent) for each decade between 1970 and 2000. According to this typology, Washington County was the only New England county that qualified for the persistent child poverty demarcation during this time period. Furthermore, the rate of 29 percent of children in poverty marks another decade of high child poverty for America's most eastern county.

[See Map 21]

When considering poverty rates, it's also important to take young children, a population of particular interest to the John T. Gorman Foundation, into account. Young children are more often in poverty than older children and are most likely to experience long-term consequences, especially in terms of cognitive and emotional development (Korenman, Miller, and Sjaastad 1995). Other authors have found effects of early childhood poverty on future economic characteristics like income and work hours (Duncan, Ziol-Guest, and Kalil 2010), and on educational attainment (Duncan, Ziol-Guest, and Kalil 2008), all of which could have impacts on other populations like disconnected youth. Finally, while economic attainment is important, other research has also documented health effects of young child poverty, including higher body mass index as an adult (Ziol-Guest, Duncan, and Kalil 2009). For these reason, Map 22 shows the distribution of young (under age six) child poverty in Maine counties. The poverty rates for children under six are larger than those of the under 18 population as a whole, and range from 10 percent in York County to 39 percent in Piscataquis County. This map is similar to Map 21 but is slightly more nuanced because of more county-to-county variation; however, the results are generally the same. The counties along the southwestern-most coast, like Cumberland and York, are least likely to have young children in poverty while counties like Somerset and Piscataquis, and the far eastern county of Washington have more than one in three (36 percent) young children in poverty.

[See Map 22]

Single Mothers and Poverty

The Foundation is also expressly interested in single mothers. Researchers have found that single parent families, especially those headed by single mothers in rural areas, are more likely than others to be in poverty (Mattingly, Johnson, and Schaefer 2011; Snyder and

McLaughlin 2009), with documented rates approximating fifty percent (Mattingly and Bean 2010). Map 23 shows the poverty rate among single mothers, ranging from a low of 29.2 percent in York County to a high of 56.1 percent in Piscataquis County. This map is strikingly similar to Map 22, for obvious reasons. Because poverty is measured at the family level, counties that have a high percentage of single mothers in poverty are typically going to also have a high percentage of children (and young children) in poverty.

Map 23 is most useful in conjunction with Map 11, which showed the percentage of single mothers by county. Taken together, it is possible to identify counties with high percentages of single mothers and places of high poverty amongst those mothers. For example, in Map 11 counties in central Maine, like Penobscot and Somerset, both had high percentages of single mother families. Map 23 shows that between 40 and 50 percent (48 and 45 percent, respectively) of those single mothers are poor in these counties.

[See Map 23]

Low-Income Seniors

Map 24 shows the distribution of low-income senior citizens in Maine, a third focal population for the Foundation. "Low-income" includes all those living in families with incomes below 200 percent of the poverty threshold. This map aligns with general patterns for Maine, in which the most impoverished regions are in the northern part of the state. Counties with the highest proportions of low-income seniors are clustered in the north and northeastern parts of Maine, including Piscataquis, Penobscot, and Washington Counties. Also included is Oxford County, along the northwestern border with New Hampshire. These regions are also less educated (see Map 16) and more likely to have a high concentration of seasonal housing (see Map 8). Furthermore, these places have the lowest population density in Maine, likely making it difficult for low-income seniors to gain access to necessary services. Map 24 takes on extra significance when compared to Map 9, which shows percent of seniors by Census tract. Recall that Map 9 showed large concentrations of seniors in the northern-most counties of Maine, which are also the places with the highest concentrations of low-income seniors.

[See Map 24]

Disconnected Youth

Disconnected youth are those currently not in the labor force and not enrolled in school, another population of specific interest to the Foundation. The American Community Survey provides workforce and school enrollment information for teenagers between 16 and 19 years of age. Table 5 shows the percent of youth that are disconnected in Maine and in each

of Maine's counties.[4] In all, about 2.2 percent of 16 to 19 year olds in Maine are disconnected, compared to 3.0 percent for the United States as a whole.

[See Table 5]

Veterans

A final vulnerable sub-population of interest to the Foundation is veterans of the armed services. In 2010, there were an estimated 128,123 veterans living in Maine, about 12.2 percent of the total civilian population aged 18 and over. About 28.4 percent of those veterans had a disability of any kind compared to 16.2 percent of non-veterans. Thus, Maine has a significantly larger proportion of veterans with a disability than in the United States as a whole (25.5 percent). Map 25 shows the number of veterans in a county as a percentage of residents aged 18 years and older. This map shows high proportions of veterans in three stripes across the state: in the western border county of Oxford, in Maine's central counties of Somerset, Piscataquis, Kennebec, Waldo, Knox, and Lincoln, and in Maine's far eastern county of Washington.

[See Map 25]

One reason veterans are considered a vulnerable population is because of their increased probability of having a disability. Table 6 compares the percentage of veterans with a disability by age group for Maine and the United States as a whole. Generally speaking, older veterans in both Maine and the United States are more likely than younger veterans to have a disability. For instance, 11.1 percent of veterans 18 to 24 in Maine have a disability compared to 42.3 percent of those 65 and older. For those aged 18 to 34, 35 to 54, and 55 to 64, there are no significant differences in disability status between Maine's and the United States' veterans. However, at 42.3 and 38.2 percent respectively, Maine has a larger proportion of veterans with a disability in the 65 and older age group than the United States as a whole.

[See Table 6]

Cancer Rates

Given the Foundation's historic focus on cancer, we examined rates for the state. These data show that the incidence of cancer in Maine was significantly higher than that in the United States between 2004 and 2008 (520 and 465 per 100,000 people in the population, respectively). In fact, none of Maine's 16 counties have cancer incidence rates lower than

[4] A map was not created for disconnected youth because these youth populations are too small to make any meaningful comparisons between counties in Maine.

the nationwide rate (National Cancer Institute, 2012). Figure 5 shows the incidence rates of all cancers for selected Maine counties. This figure displays only the counties with rates significantly different from those in Maine overall; that is, 13 counties have rates statistically identical to the 520 per 100,000. Only Aroostook County has cancer rates lower than the statewide incidence, and both Penobscot and Washington Counties have rates that are substantially higher.

[See Figure 5]

Data and Methods

Decennial Census

For the characteristics measured at the 2000 and 2010 decennial Census, we give preference to these data, including data on race and ethnicity, total population, age distribution, and housing and population density. The Census provides 100 percent population data and, therefore, paints the most accurate picture of Maine and the United States as a whole. Data from the Census are presented in maps at the Census tract level, as is education from the American Community Survey.

American Community Survey

When data from the decennial Census are not available, American Community Survey (ACS) data are used. The ACS collects data on single mothers, education, poverty, disconnected youth, income, home values, and veterans. Estimates provided by the ACS are based on yearly samples of households across the United States (approximately 2 million respondents per year).[5] As such, ACS estimates are less precise than those from the Census. Further, we use aggregate data from five consecutive years of the ACS to increase the accuracy of our estimates. This means that the estimates, while accurate, refer to the average over a five-year period instead of at one cross-sectional time point. Data from the ACS are presented in maps at the county level, as that is the most precise data available while maintaining accuracy and still providing meaningful analysis.

Cancer Data

Data on cancer rates come from the National Cancer Institute. This agency provides a wealth of data "tools" on their website which can be used to calculate cancer incidence by gender, by race, and by cancer site at the county level. Note that while these tools are

[5] While data on seasonal residents are not collected for the Decennial Census the ACS does survey seasonal families if they will be in residence for at least two months. See http://www.michigan.gov/documents/hal/lm_census_SeasMig2006-1025_176651_7.pdf for more information.

available for all counties, Maine often has inadequate population to make full use of these data, particularly in its low density of a non-white population and in the (fortunate) scarcity of some types of cancer in the state. Further research would be required to determine precisely which data are available by county.

Migration Data

Migration data are collected from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The IRS collects data each year on the number of tax returns in a state along with information on where returns were filed in the previous year. Migration to Maine is calculated by adding the total number of tax returns (and dependents) that indicated a change from a different state. Likewise, migration from Maine is calculated by adding the total number of tax returns (and dependents) that indicated a move from Maine to another state.

High School Graduation Rates

High school graduation rate data are collected by the Maine Department of Education and aggregated at the KidsCount.org Data Center. The high school graduation rate includes all those who graduated from a public high school in 2010 that entered 9th grade in 2006 while taking into account transfers into and out of the school and other reasons for being dropped from the data, like death.

Determination of Categories

We used different methods to determine map cut-points based on the data used. When decennial Census data are used, cut points were determined so the state median value would reside in the center category, with the distance between the categories following the dispersion, or the spread, of the data. When ACS data are used, however, we must take into account the margins of error of the estimates. For each estimate, we calculated 95 percent confidence intervals based on the 90 percent margins of error provided by the ACS. To construct the map cut-points with ACS data, as with the Census, we tried to keep the median in the center category. However, we added the caveat that the categories had to be large enough to accommodate the confidence intervals. In this way, we can be sure that the maps present meaningful differences between geographic units.

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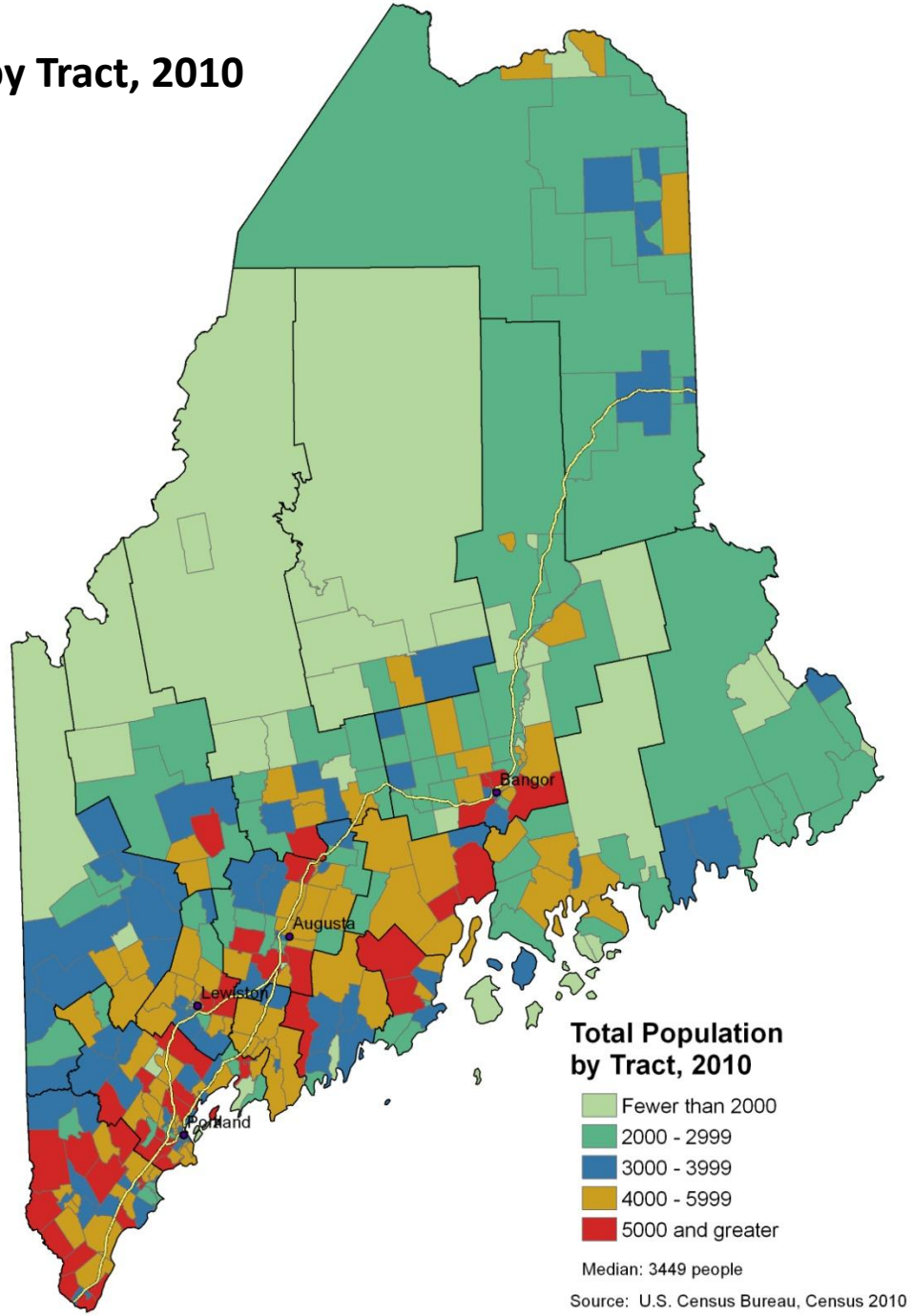
Table 1. Maine Demographics

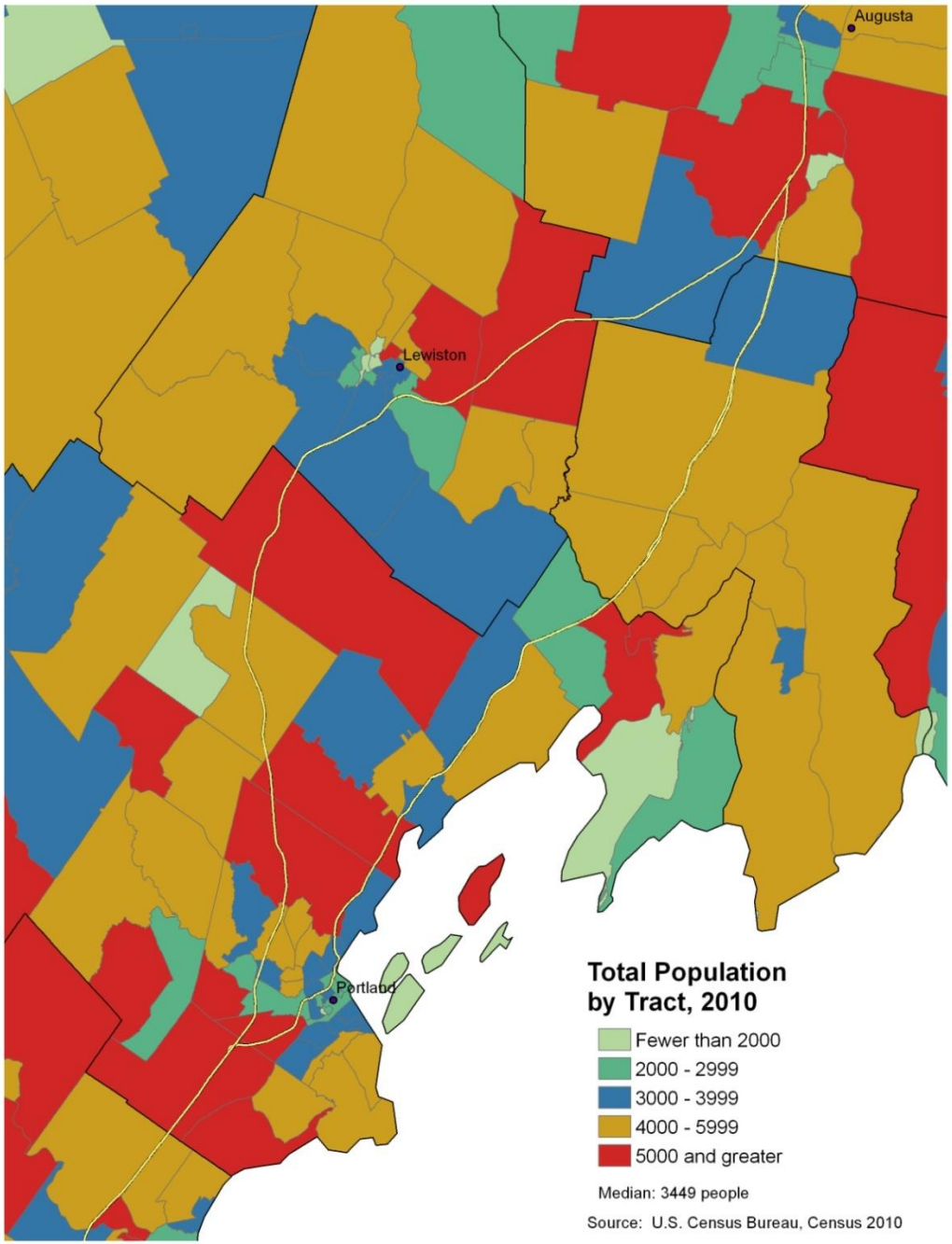
	Maine	U.S.
Total Population	1,328,361	308,745,538
% Population	0.4	100
% NH White kids	90.1	53.5
% NH White	94.4	63.7
% Households with kids	27.8	33.4
% Households with seniors	27.1	24.9
% Second Homes	16.4	3.5
% In Poverty	12.6*	13.8
% Bachelors or more	8.0*	9.2
% Unemployment rate	6.5*	7.9

*From the 2010 American Community Survey

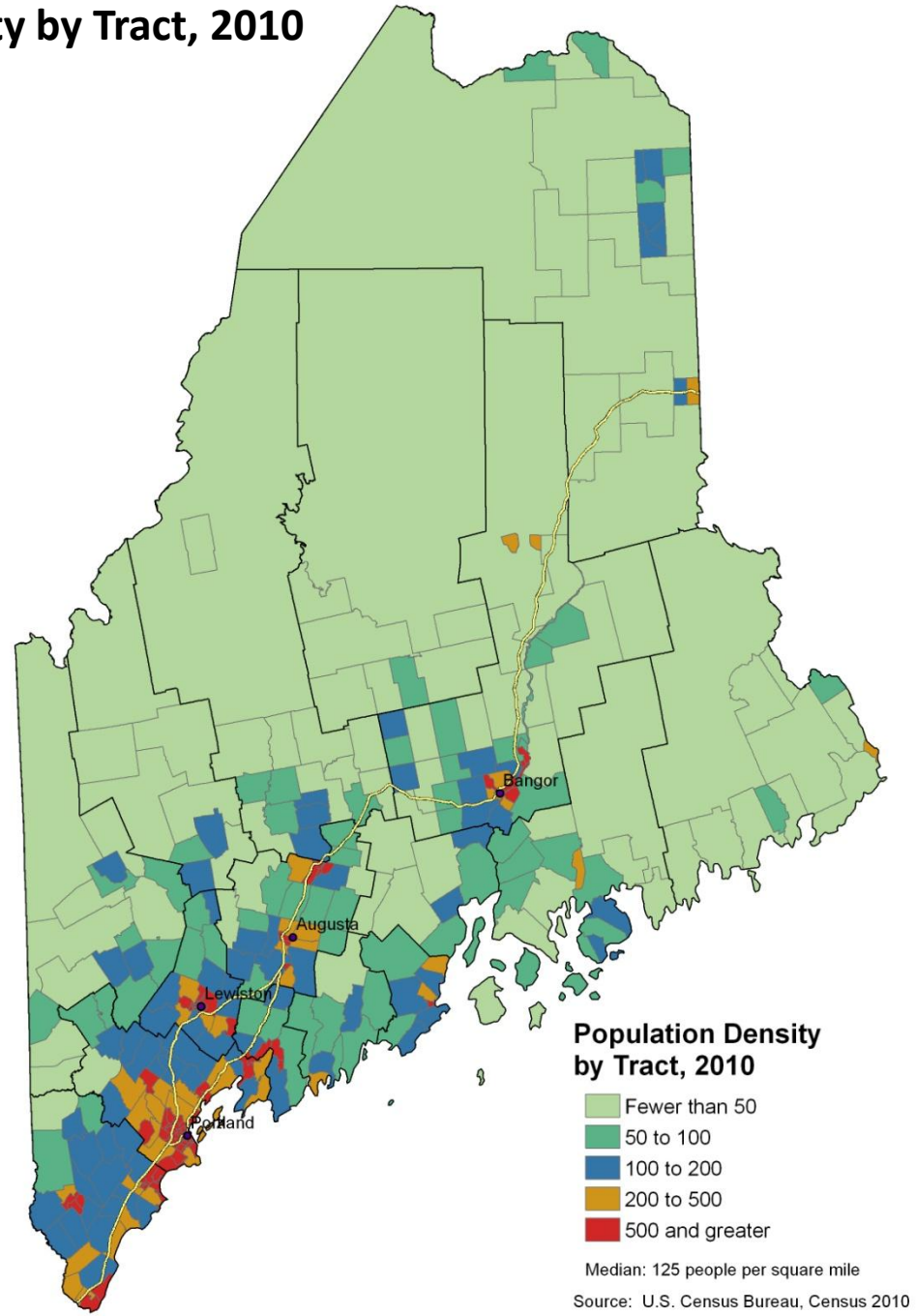
Map 1. Total Population by Tract, 2010



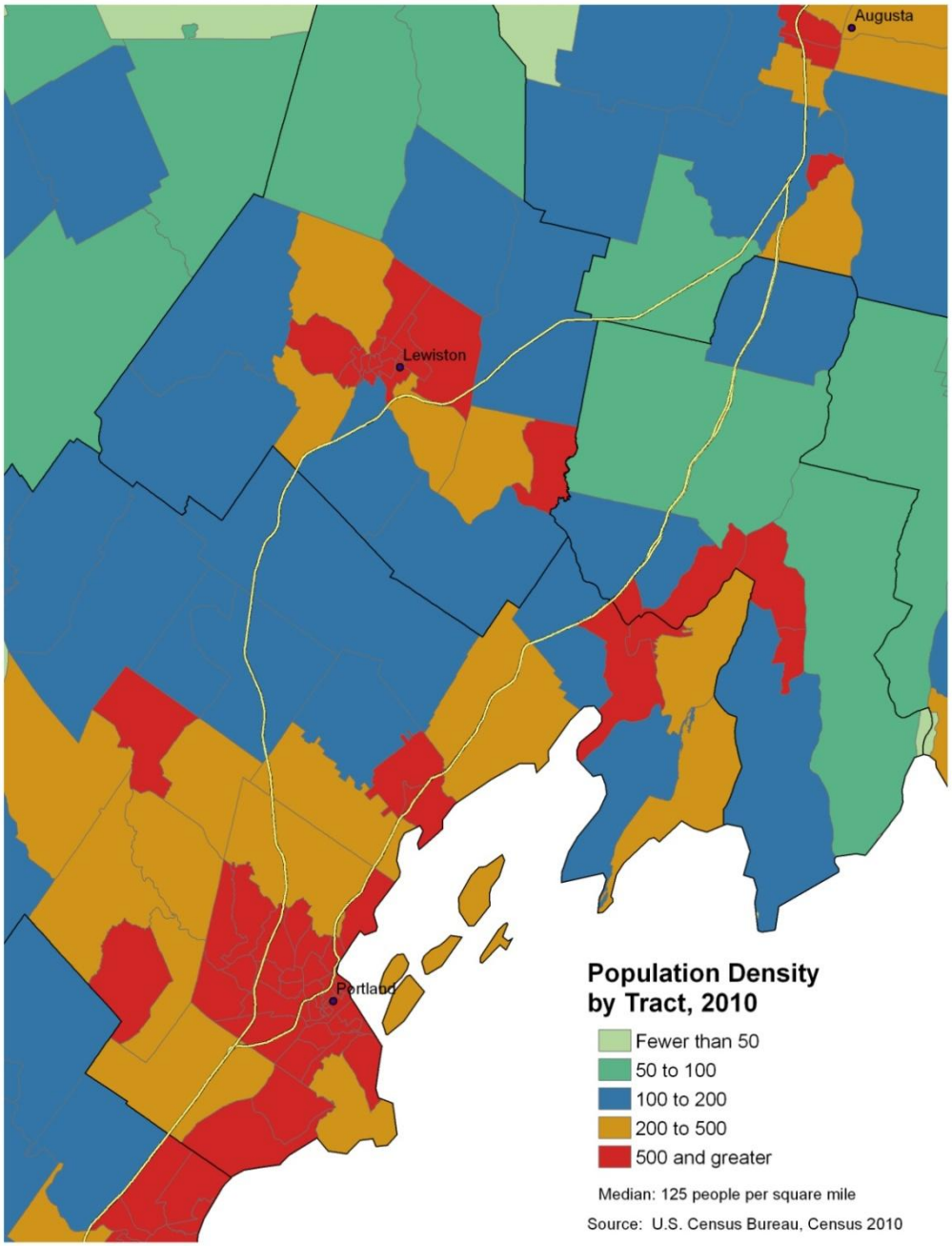
Map 2. Total Population by Tract, 2010



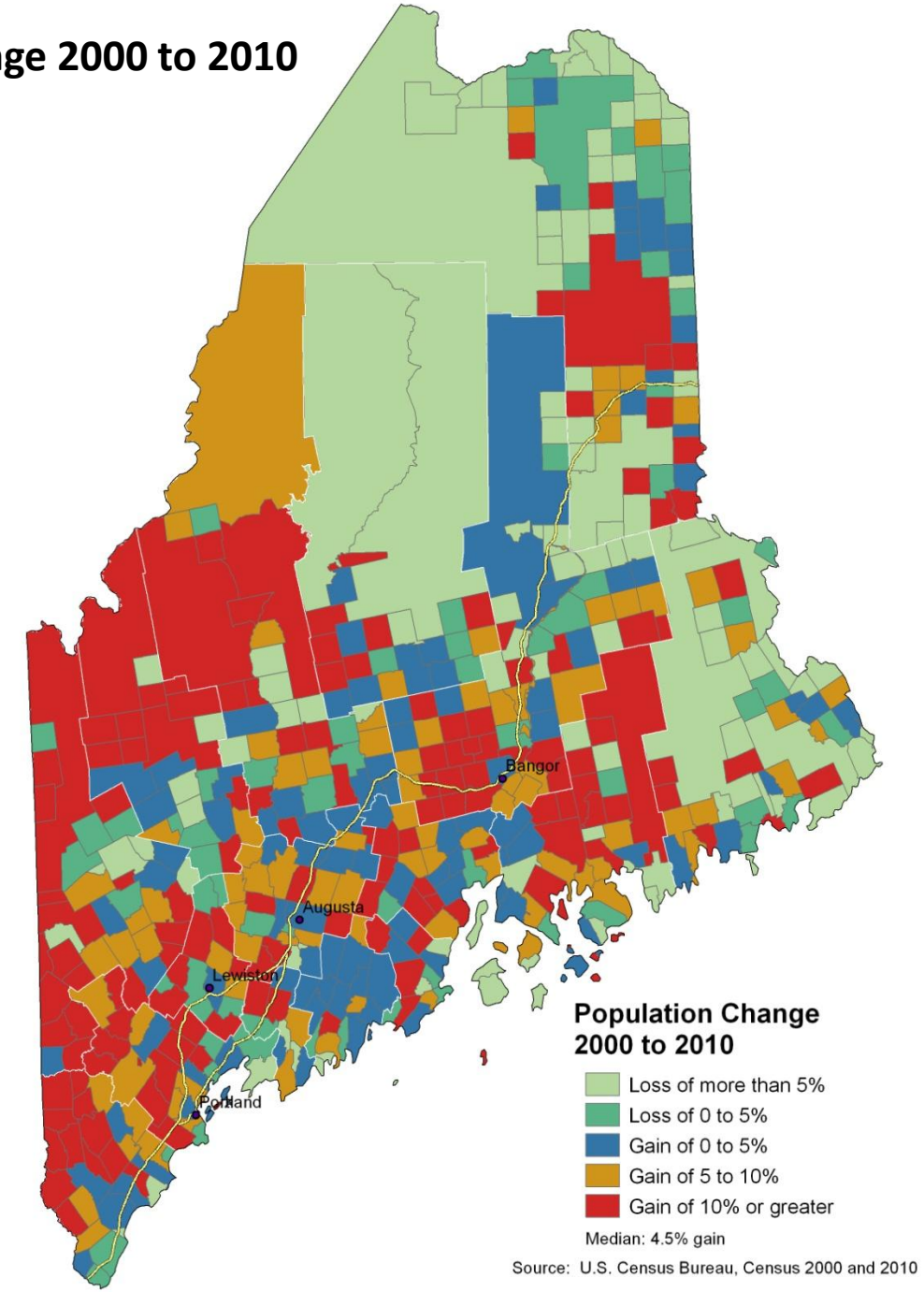
Map 3. Population Density by Tract, 2010



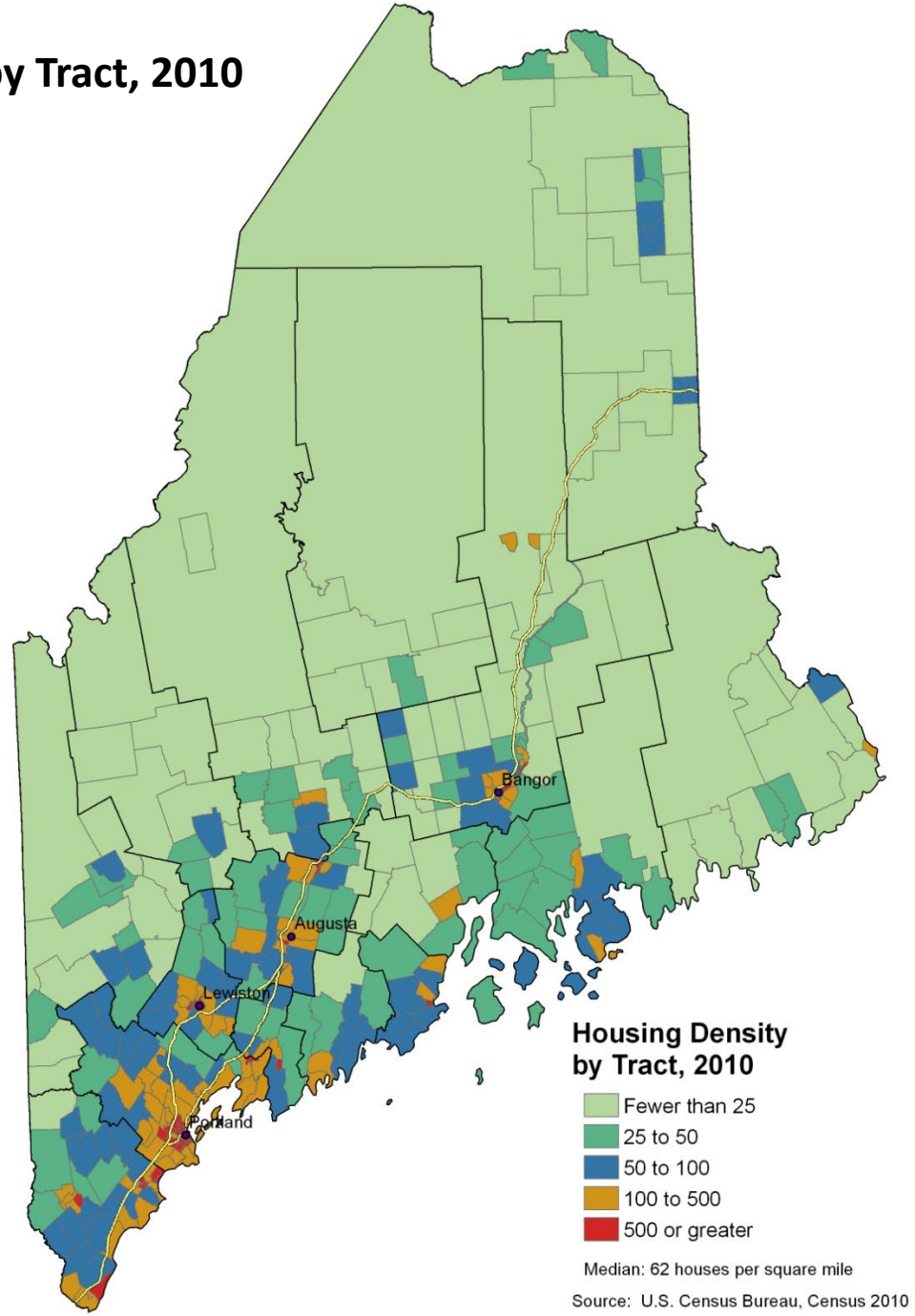
Map 4. Population Density by Tract, 2010



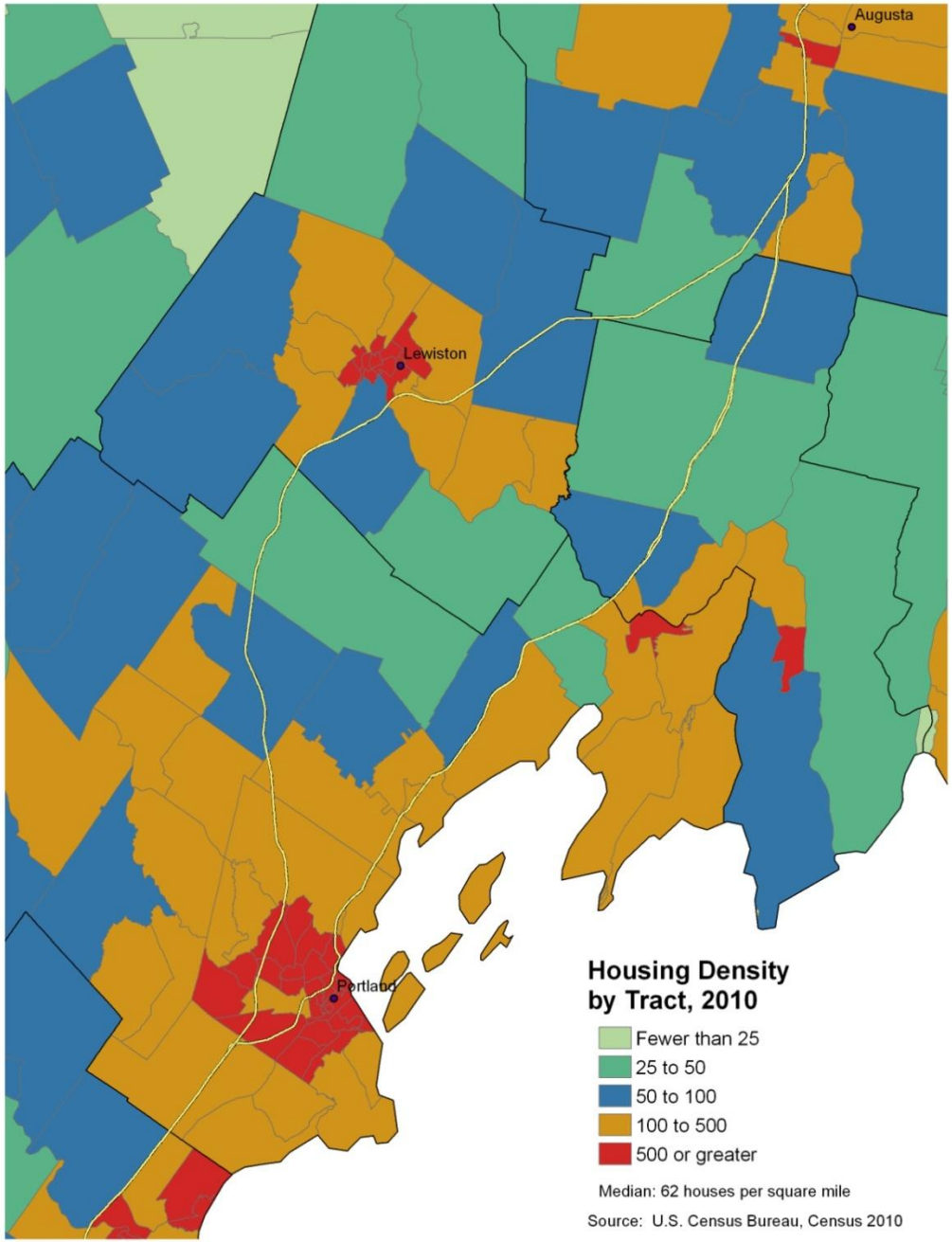
Map 5. Population Change 2000 to 2010



Map 6. Housing Density by Tract, 2010



Map 7. Housing Density by Tract, 2010



Map 8. Seasonal Housing Percent by Tract, 2010

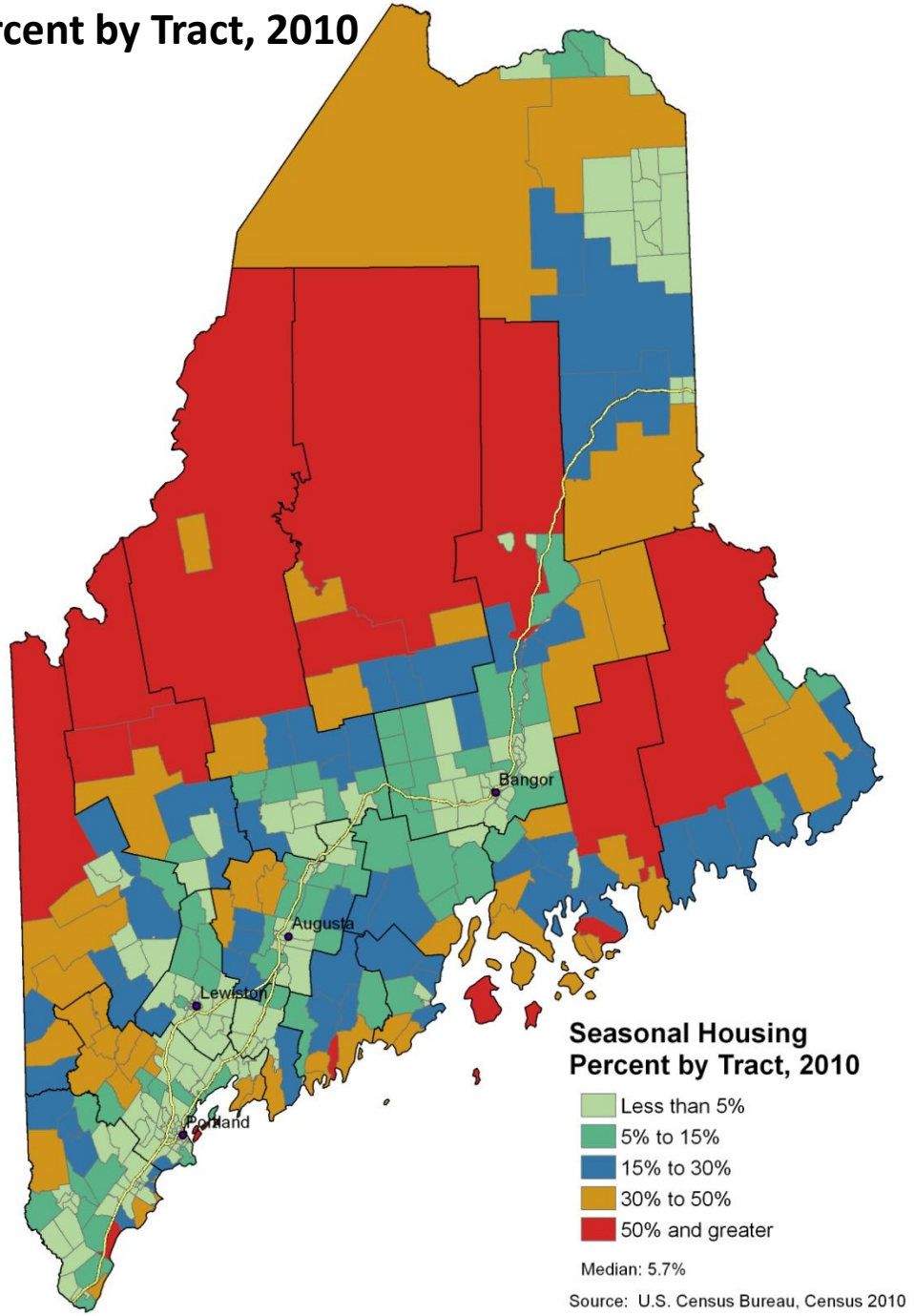
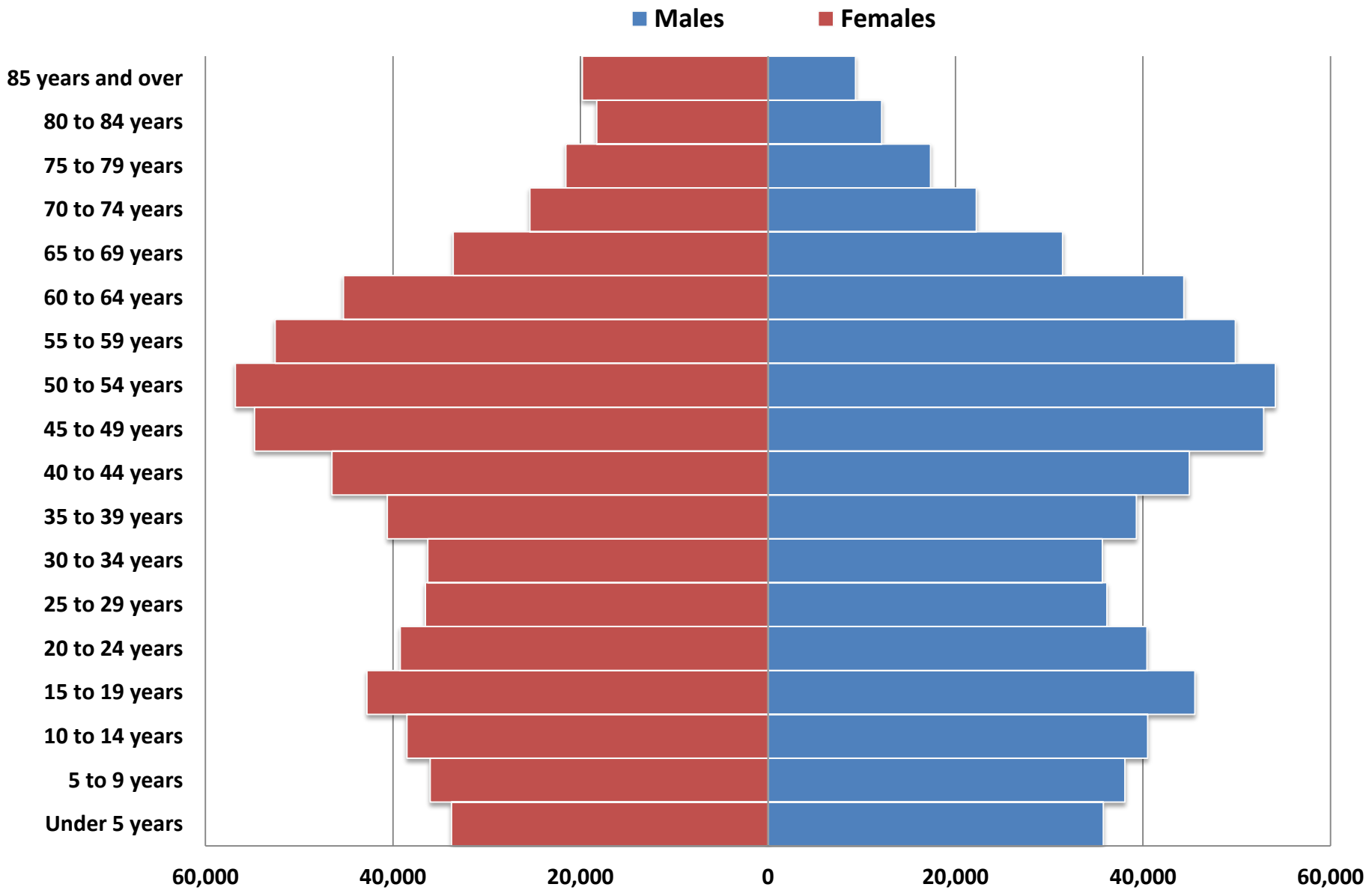
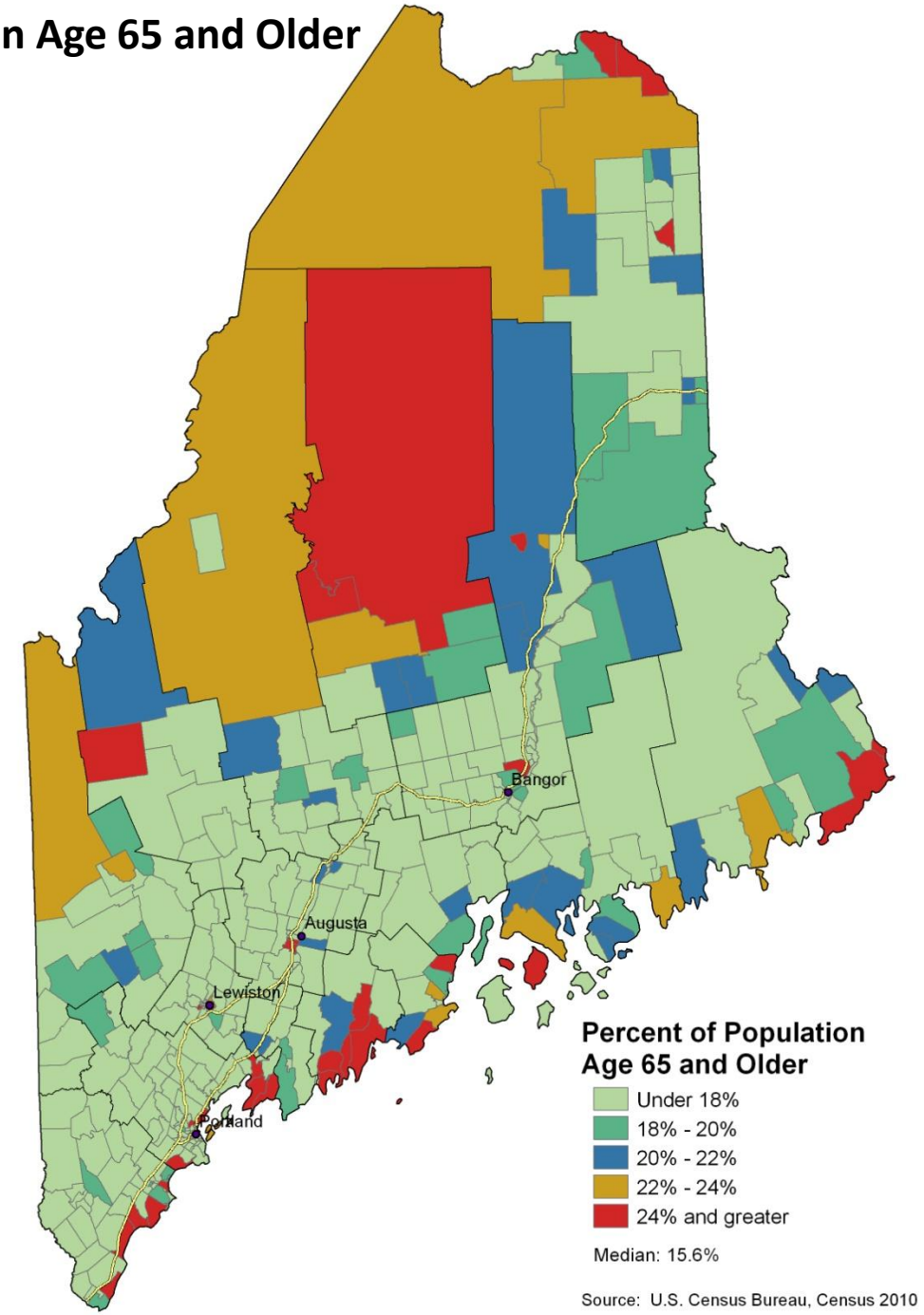


Figure 1. Age Structure of the Total Population in Maine in 2010

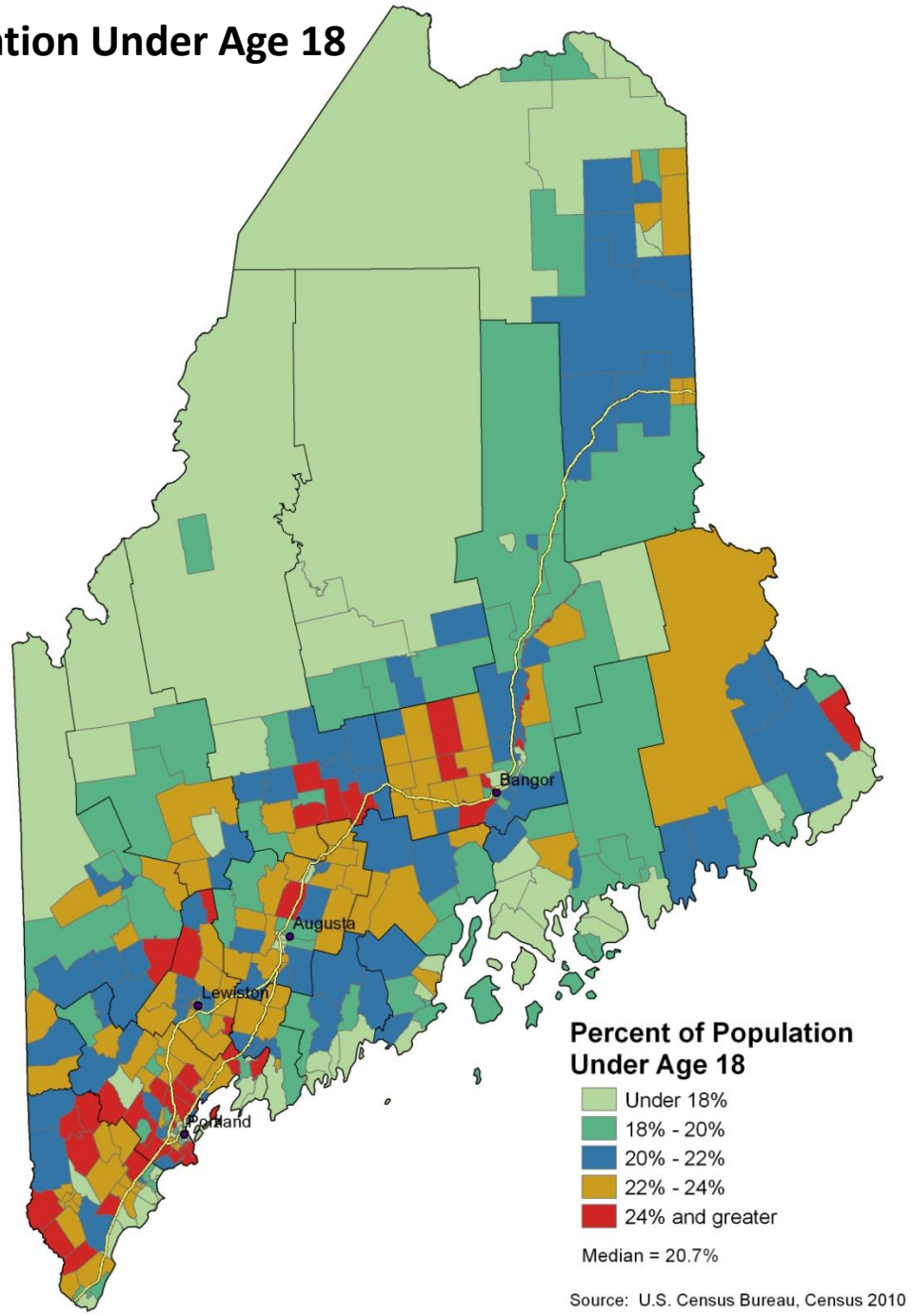


Source: US Census, 2010 Total Population=1,328,361

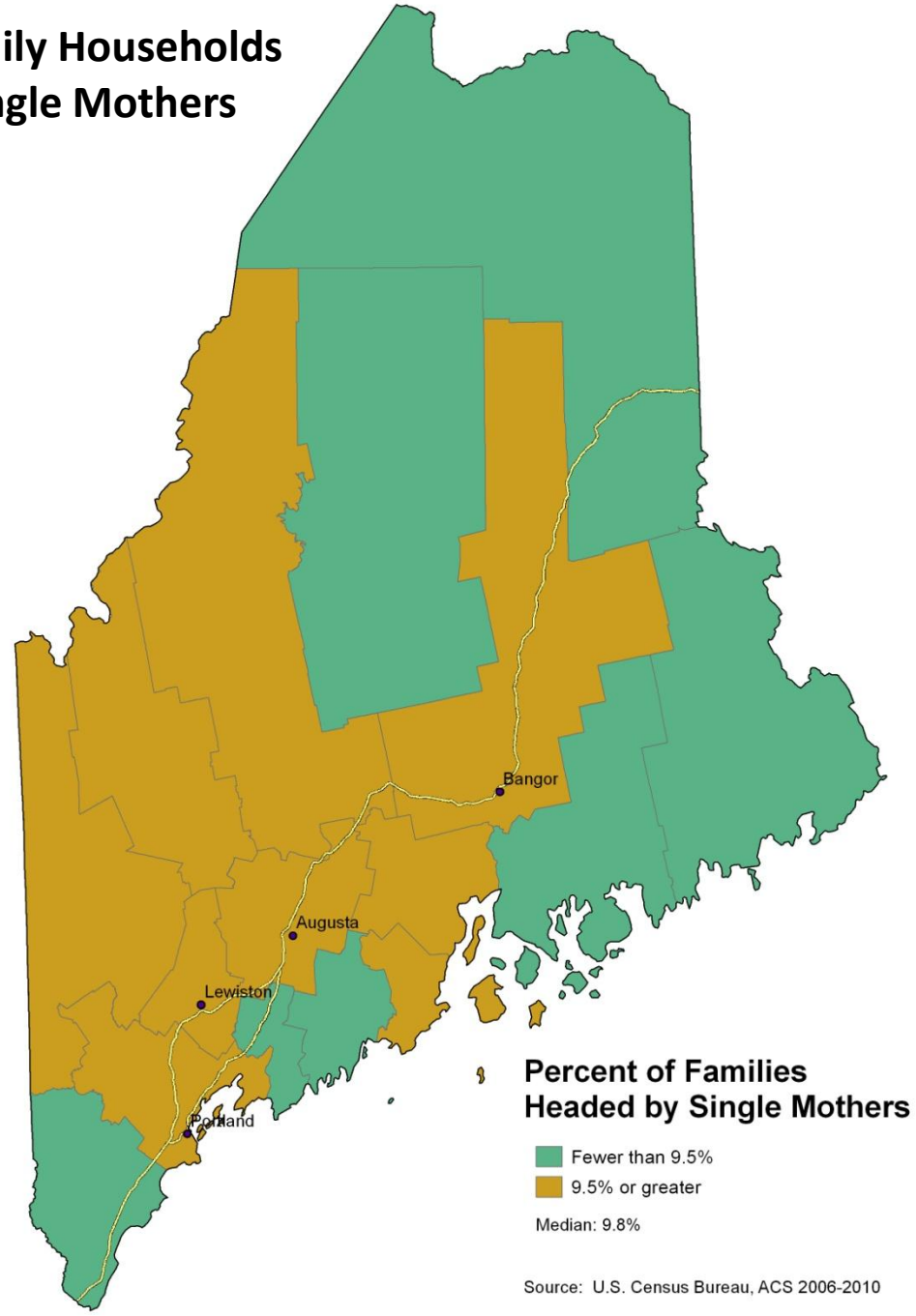
Map 9. Percent of Population Age 65 and Older



Map 10. Percent of Population Under Age 18



Map 11. Percent of Family Households Headed by Single Mothers



Map 12. Percent Minority

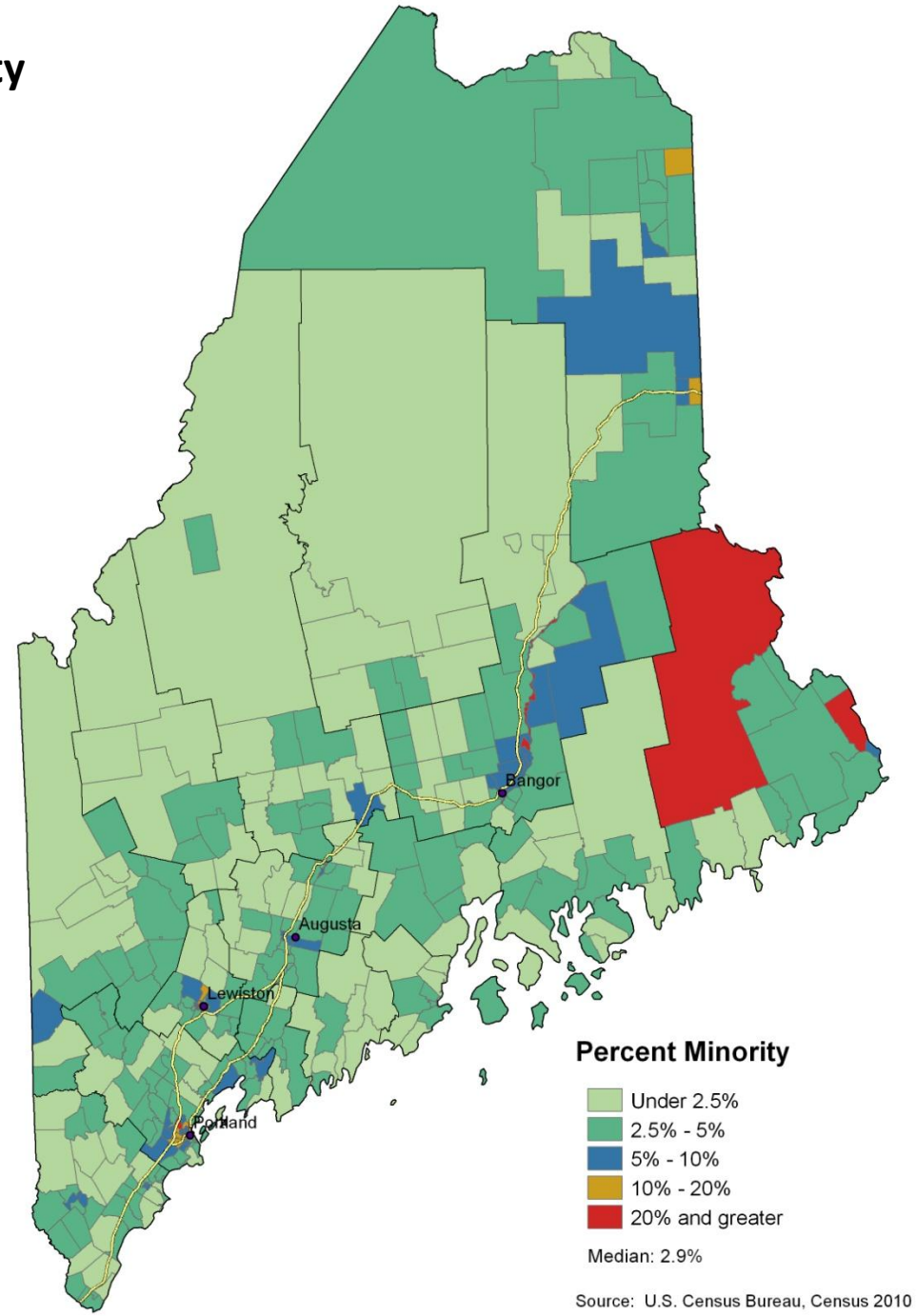


Table 2: Percent Native American in Maine

	Percent Native American*
Maine	0.6
Androscoggin County	0.4
Aroostook County	1.7
Cumberland County	0.3
Franklin County	0.4
Hancock County	0.4
Kennebec County	0.5
Knox County	0.4
Lincoln County	0.3
Oxford County	0.4
Penobscot County	1.2
Piscataquis County	0.5
Sagadahoc County	0.4
Somerset County	0.5
Waldo County	0.4
Washington County	4.9
York County	0.3

*Percent Native American refers to those who are Native American or Alaskan Native

Map 13. Percent Minority

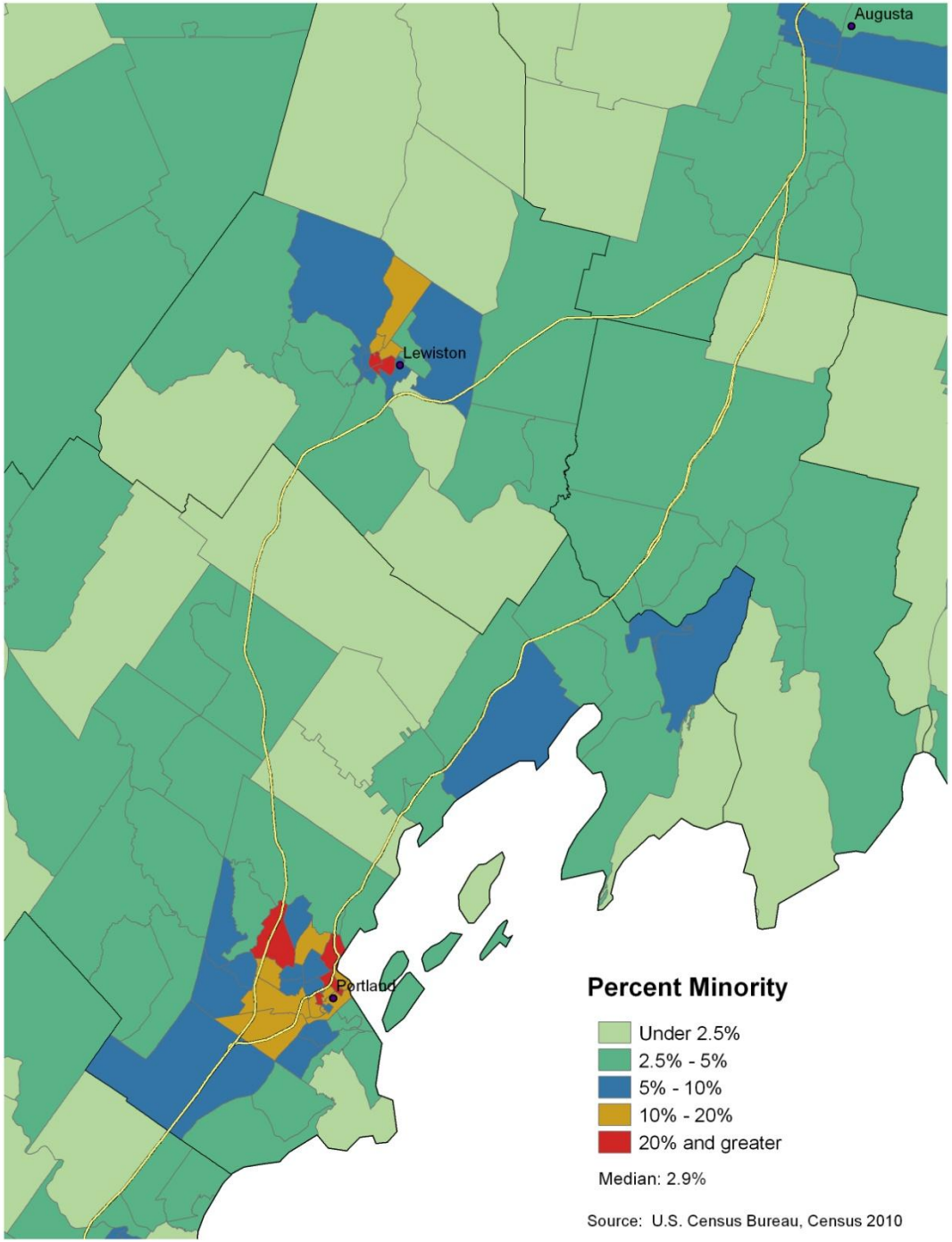


Table 3: Percent Foreign Born in Maine

	Percent Foreign Born	Margin of Error
Maine	3.3	0.1
Androscoggin County	3.4	0.4
Aroostook County	4.9	0.4
Cumberland County	5.5	0.3
Franklin County	2.0	0.4
Hancock County	2.3	0.4
Kennebec County	2.3	0.3
Knox County	2.0	0.4
Lincoln County	1.8	0.4
Oxford County	1.6	0.3
Penobscot County	2.7	0.3
Piscataquis County	1.7	0.5
Sagadahoc County	2.5	0.6
Somerset County	1.8	0.4
Waldo County	1.3	0.2
Washington County	4.0	0.5
York County	3.1	0.3

Map 14. Percent Minority Under 18

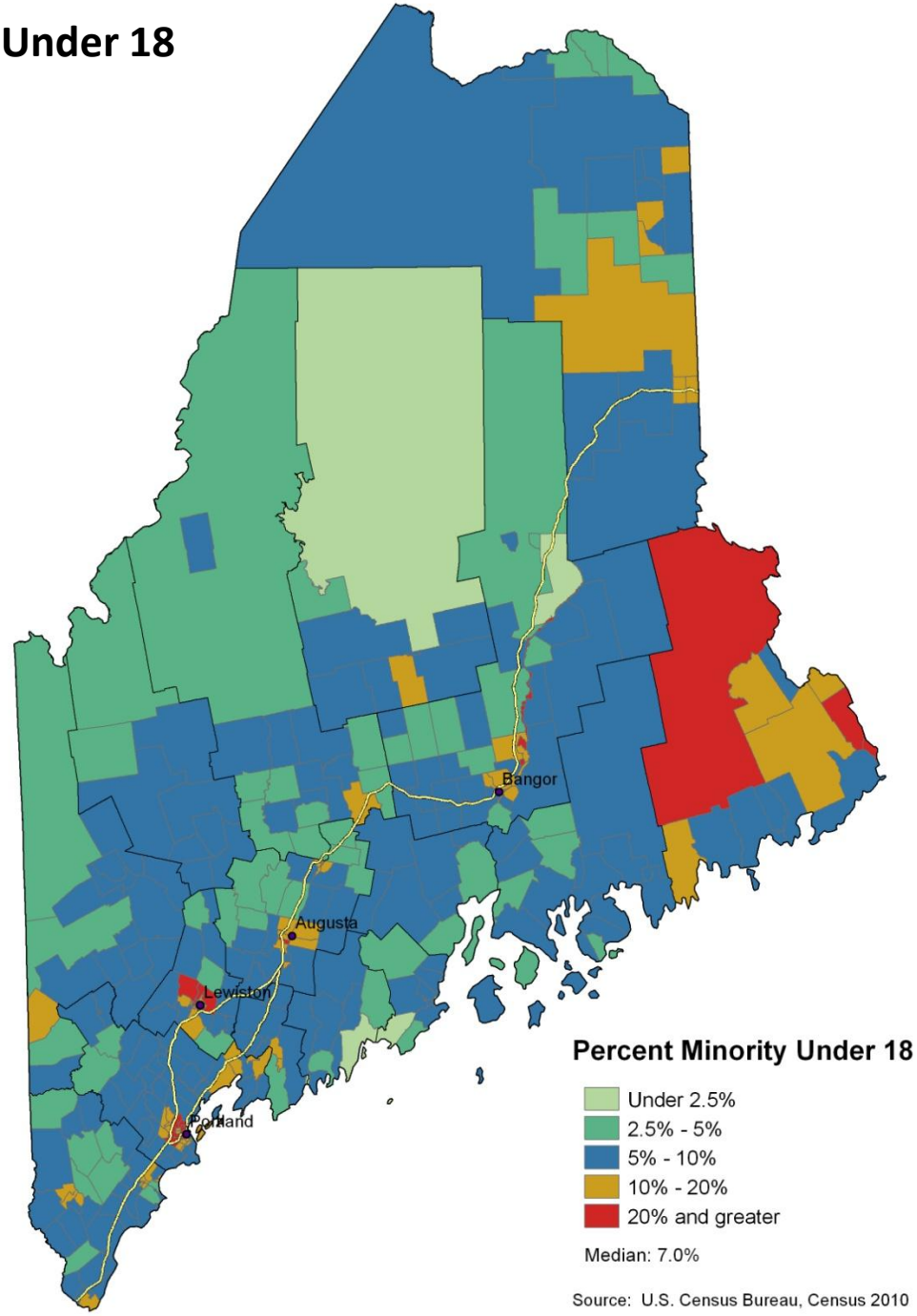
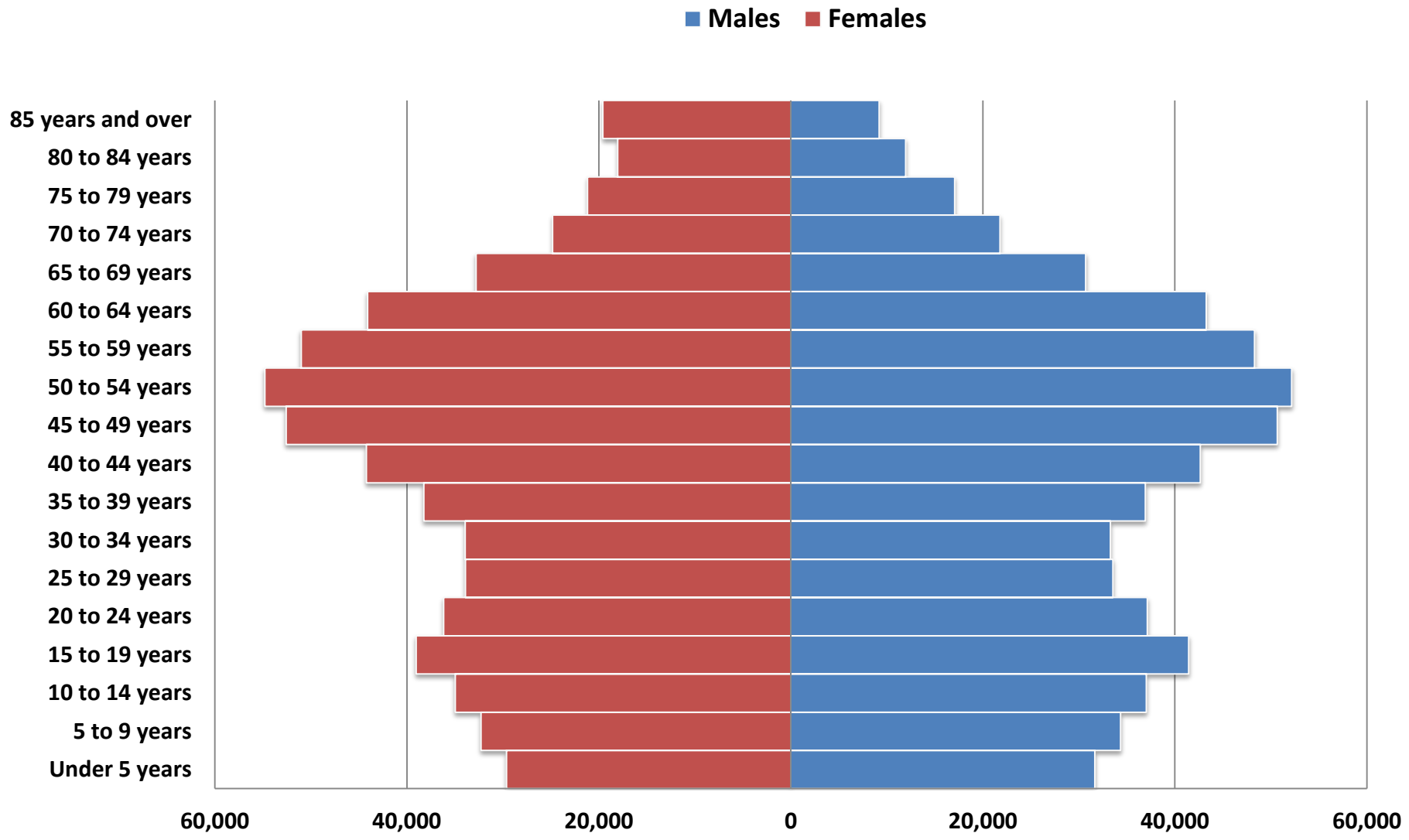
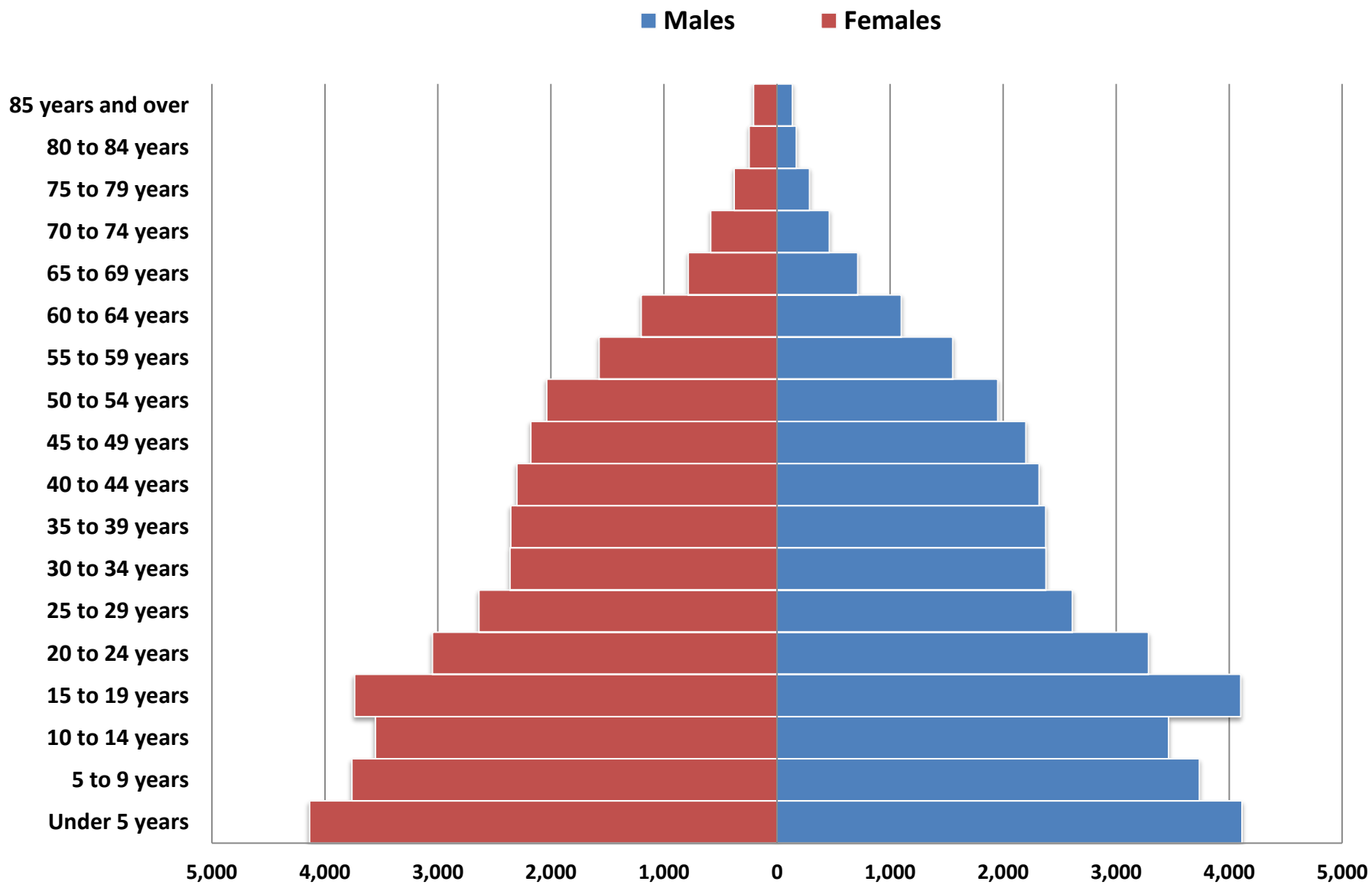


Figure 2. Age Structure of the Non-Hispanic White Population in Maine in 2010



Source: US Census, 2010; Total Population=1,254,297

Figure 3. Age Structure of Minority Population in Maine in 2010



Source: US Census, 2010; Total Population=74,064

Map 15. Percent Population Born in Maine

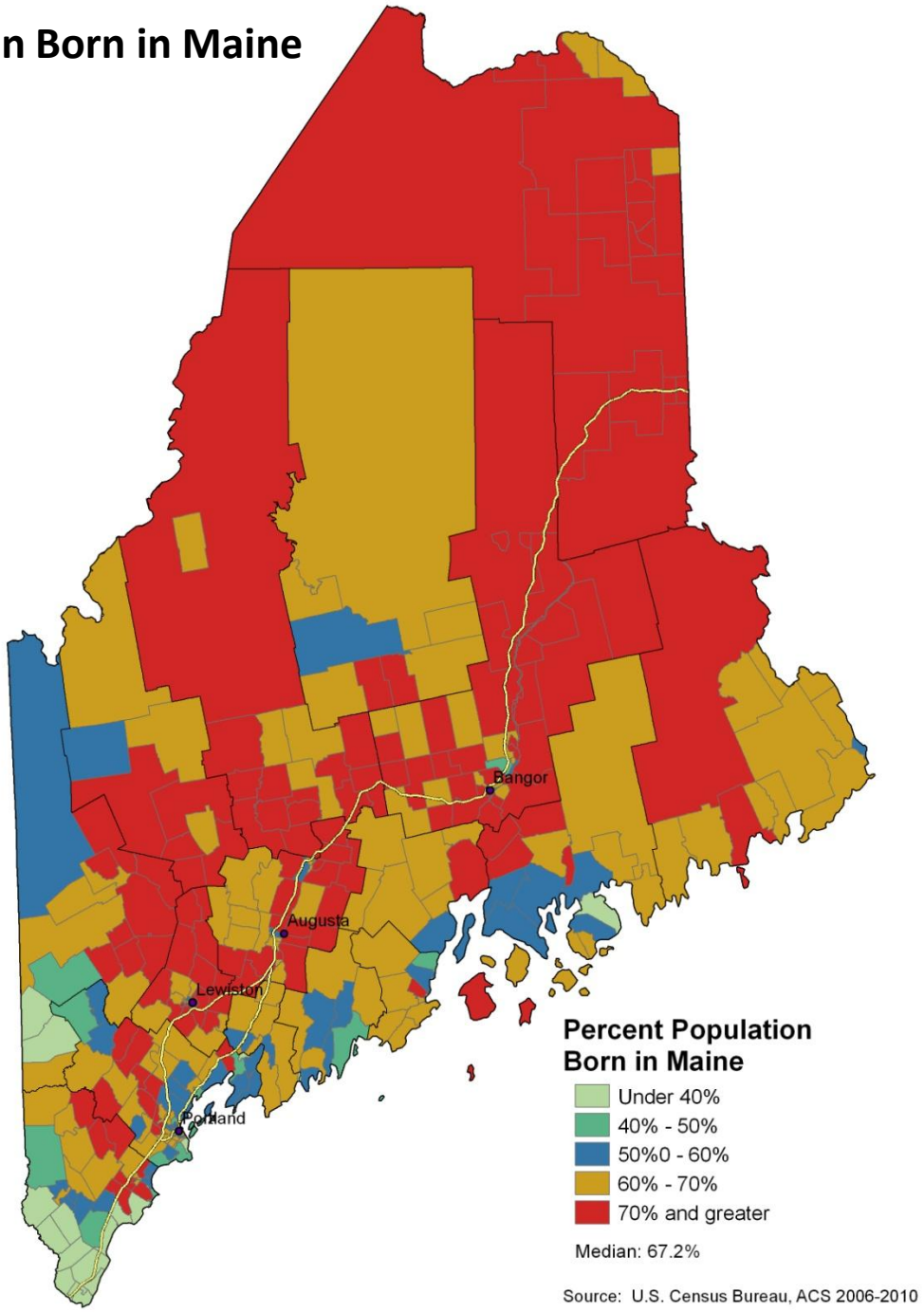
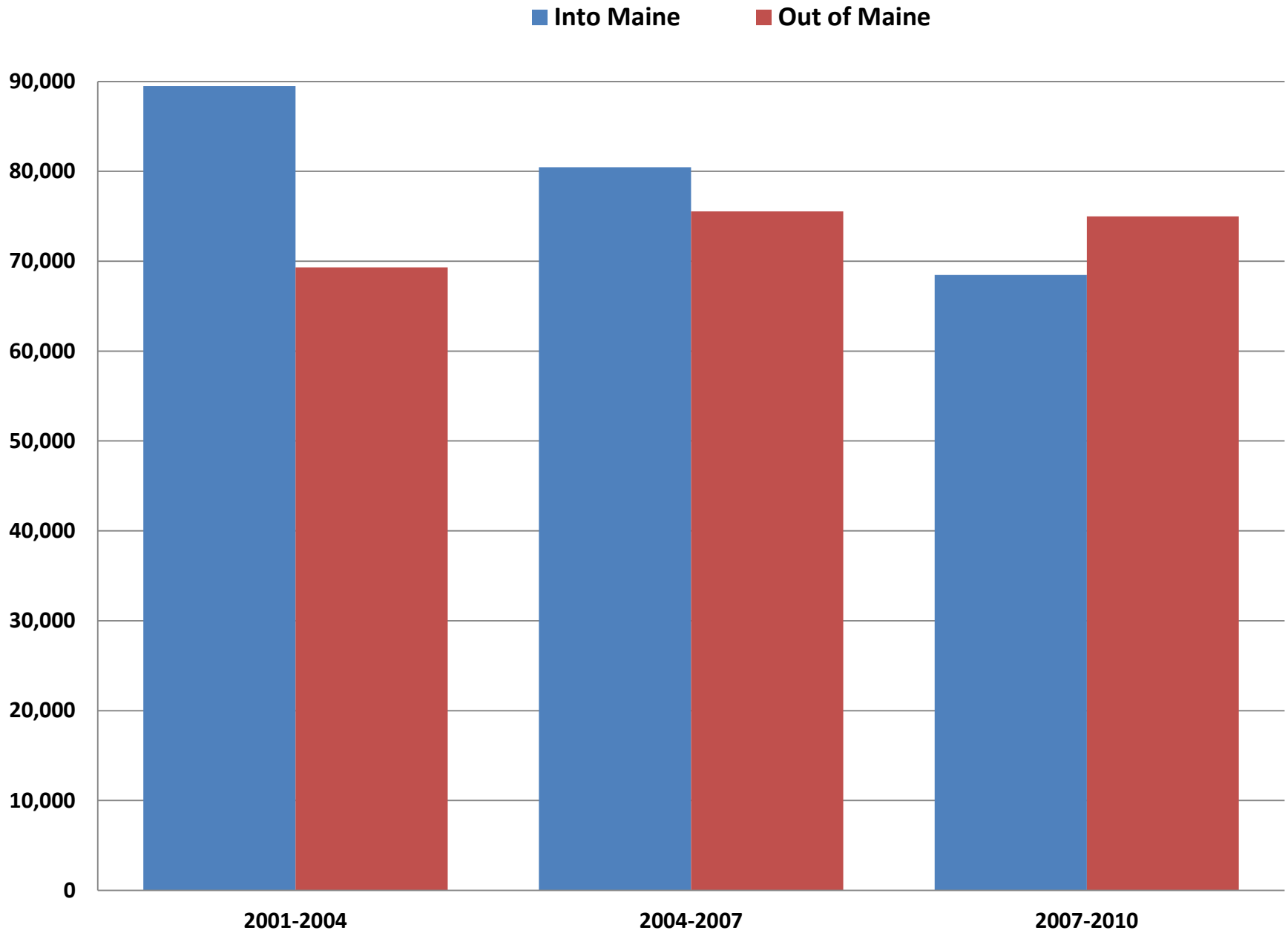


Figure 4. Migration to and from Maine, 2001-2010



Source: IRS 2001-2010

Map 16. Percent Population Having Education BA or Higher

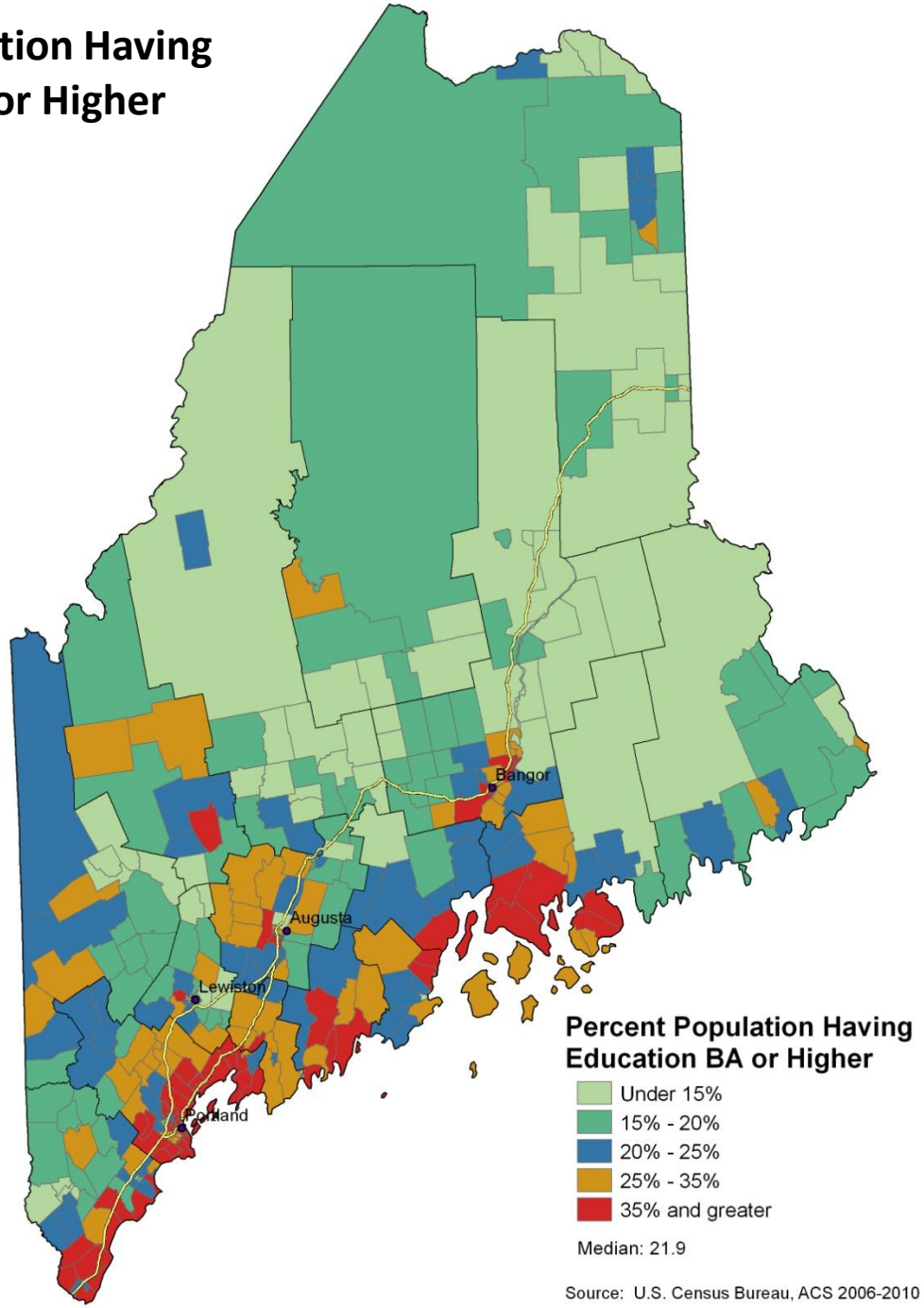
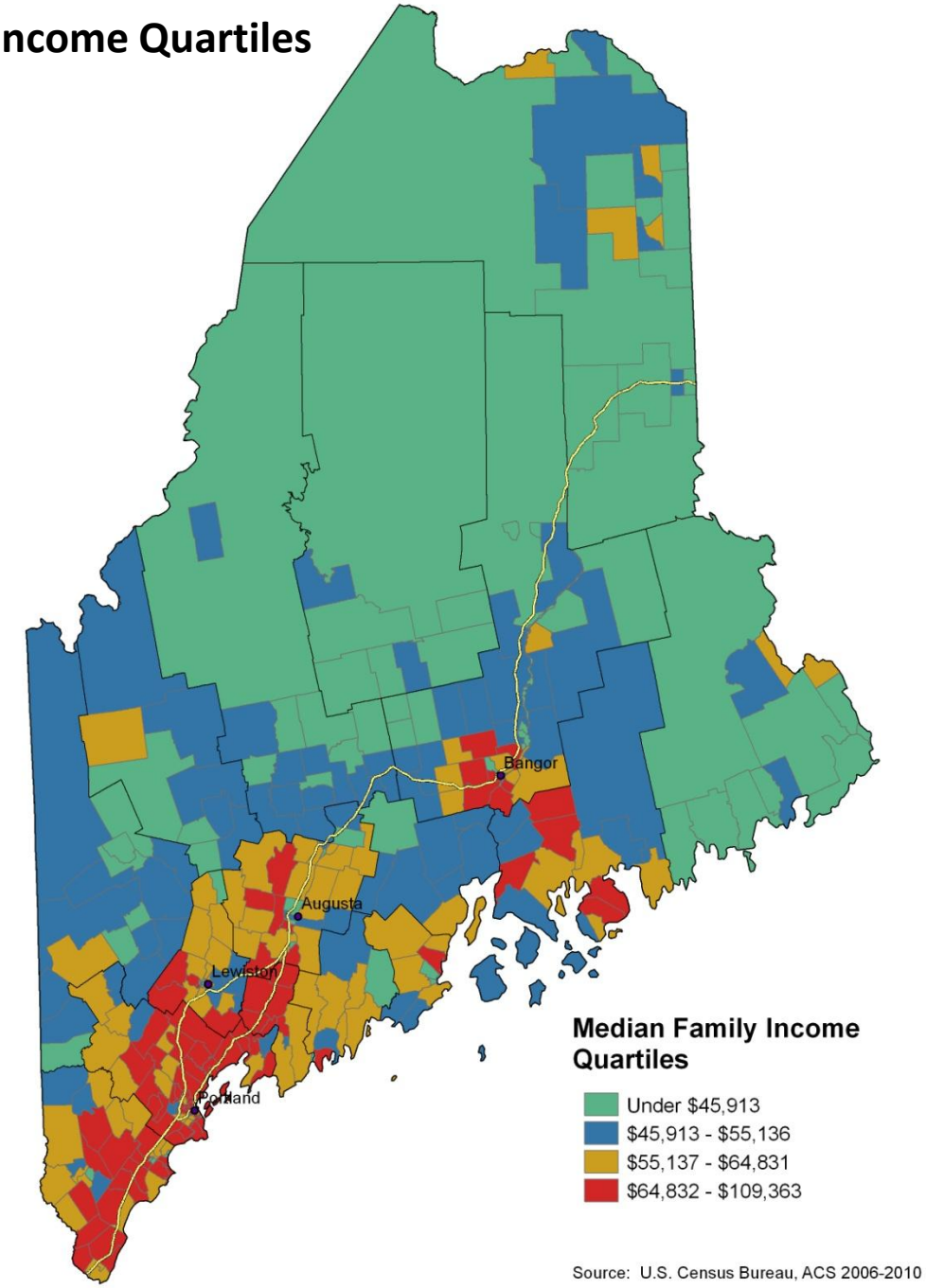


Table 4. High School Graduation Rate for Maine and Counties

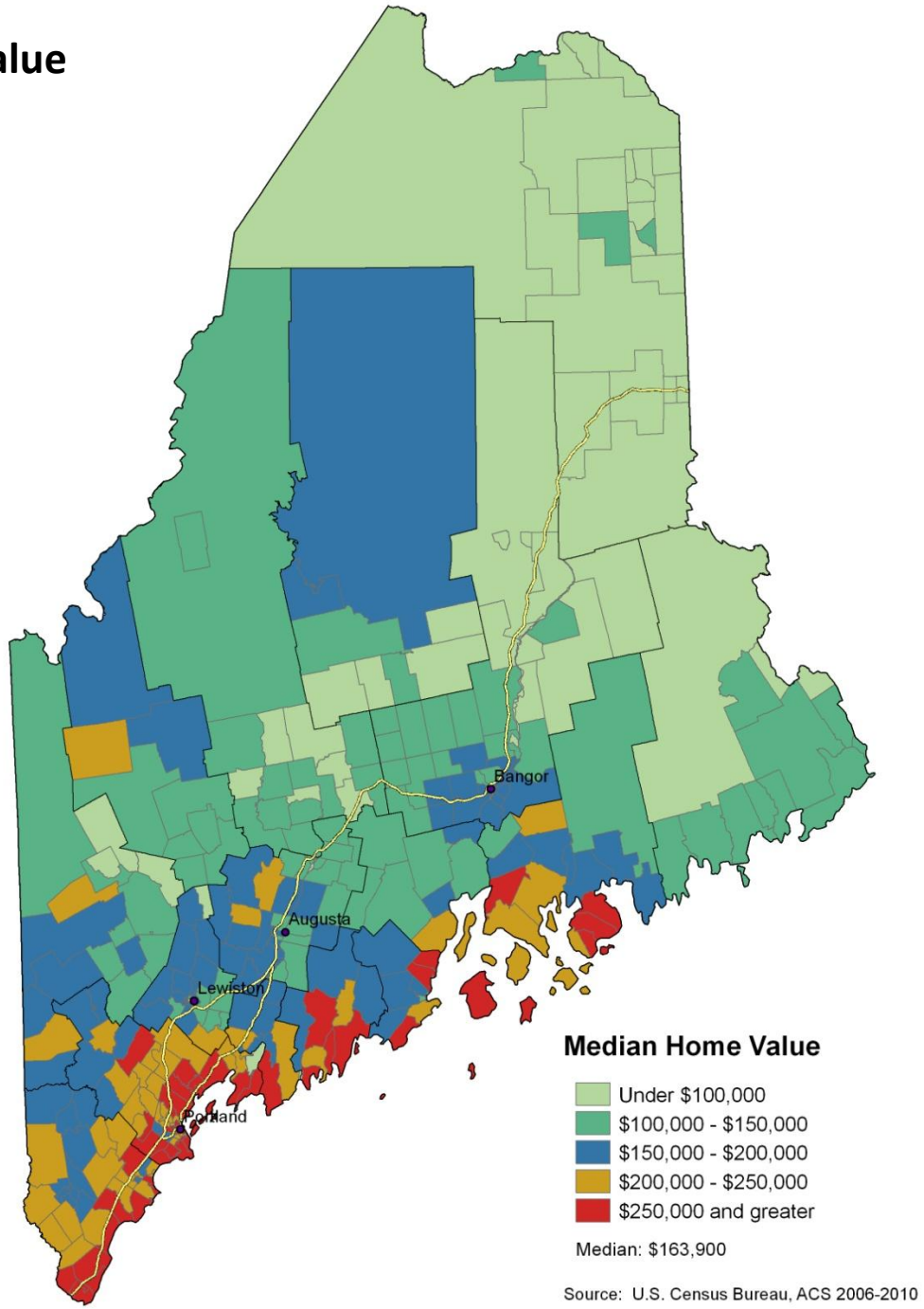
	High School Graduation Rate*
Maine	82.0
Androscoggin County	72.8
Aroostook County	85.0
Cumberland County	84.7
Franklin County	89.0
Hancock County	82.5
Kennebec County	79.8
Knox County	84.0
Lincoln County	79.1
Oxford County	78.4
Penobscot County	80.6
Piscataquis County	80.1
Sagadahoc County	83.3
Somerset County	83.9
Waldo County	83.9
Washington County	81.0
York County	83.3

*Includes those who graduated high school in 2010 and entered high school as a freshman in 2006

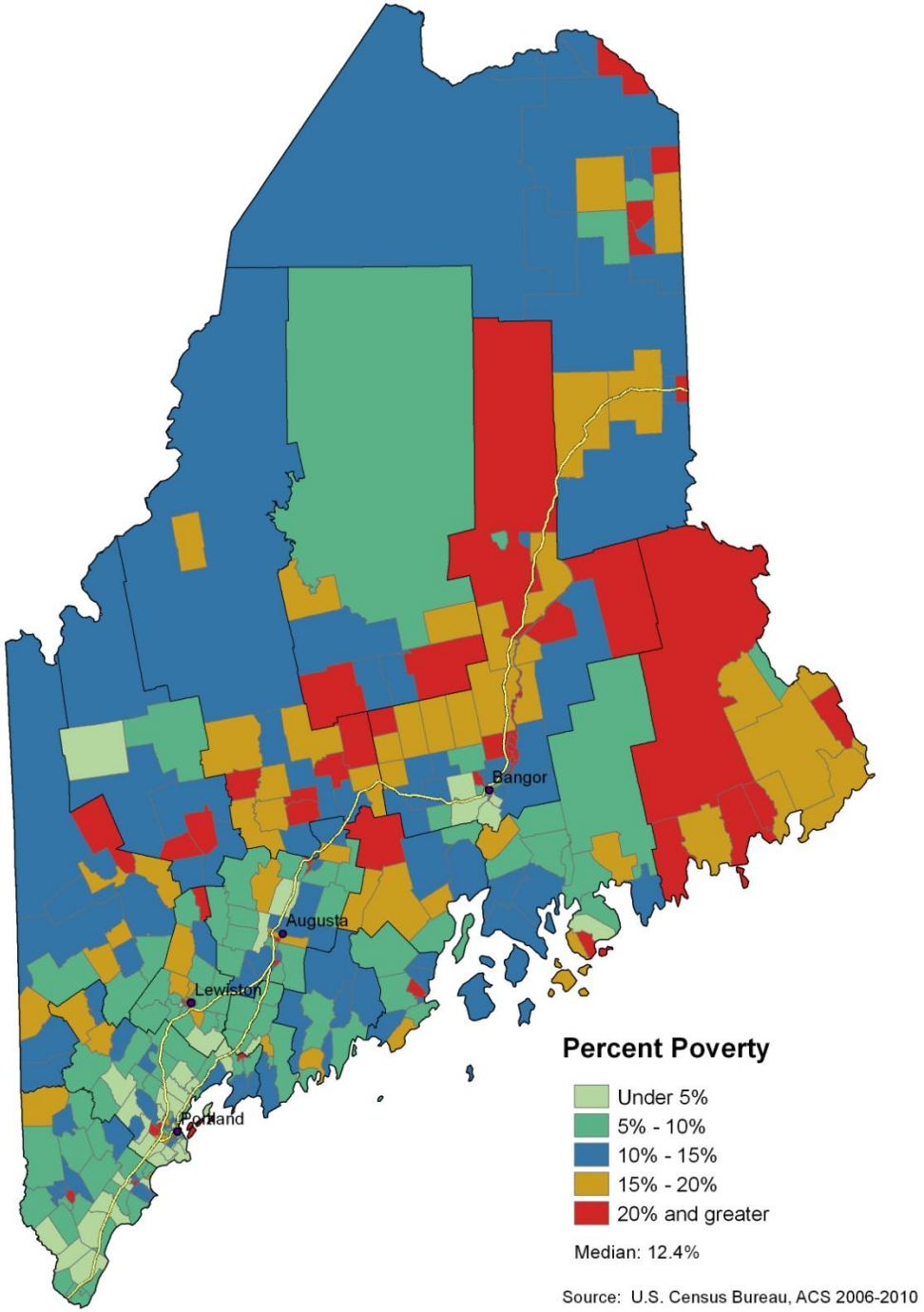
Map 17. Median Family Income Quartiles



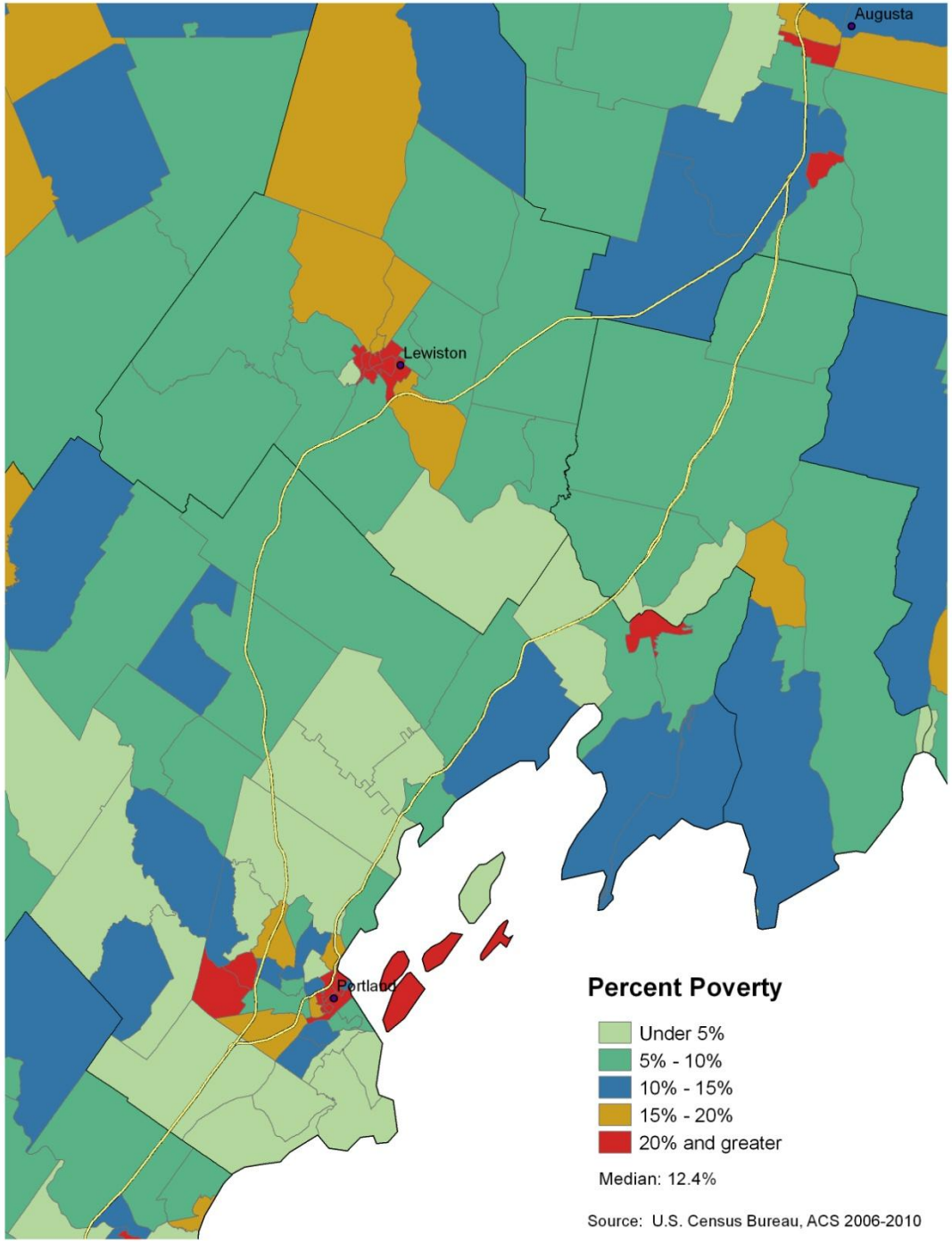
Map 18. Median Home Value



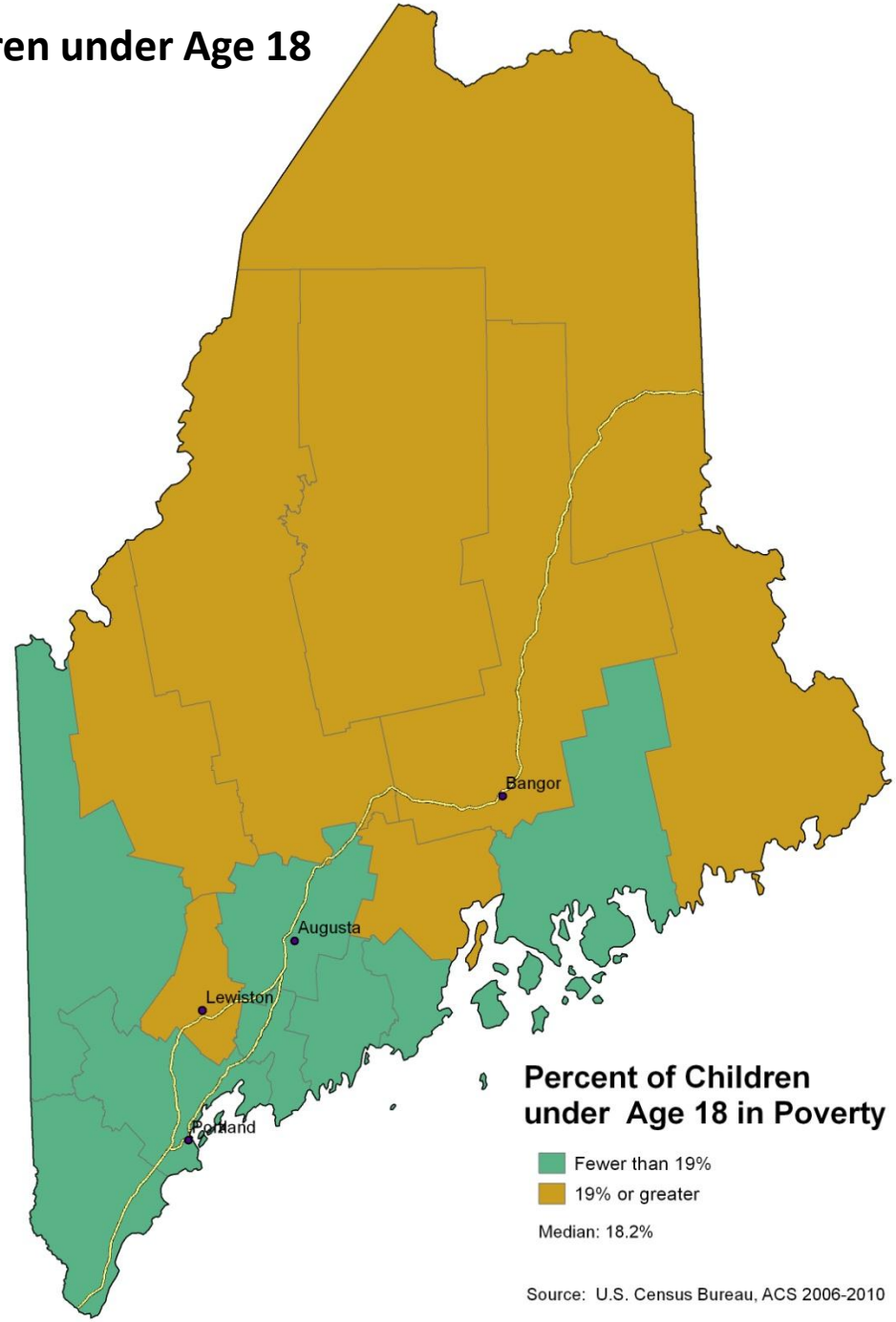
Map 19. Percent Poverty



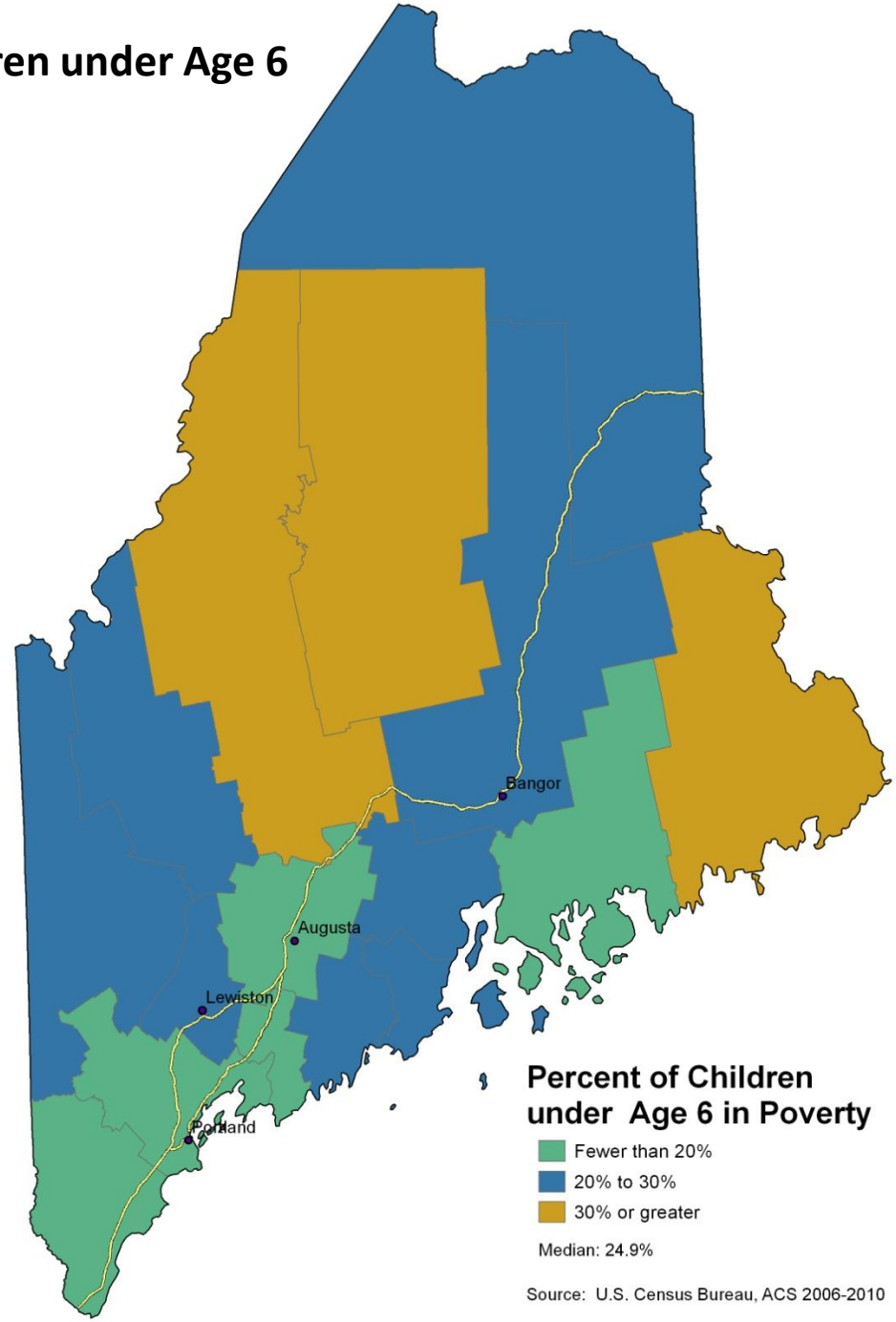
Map 20. Percent Poverty



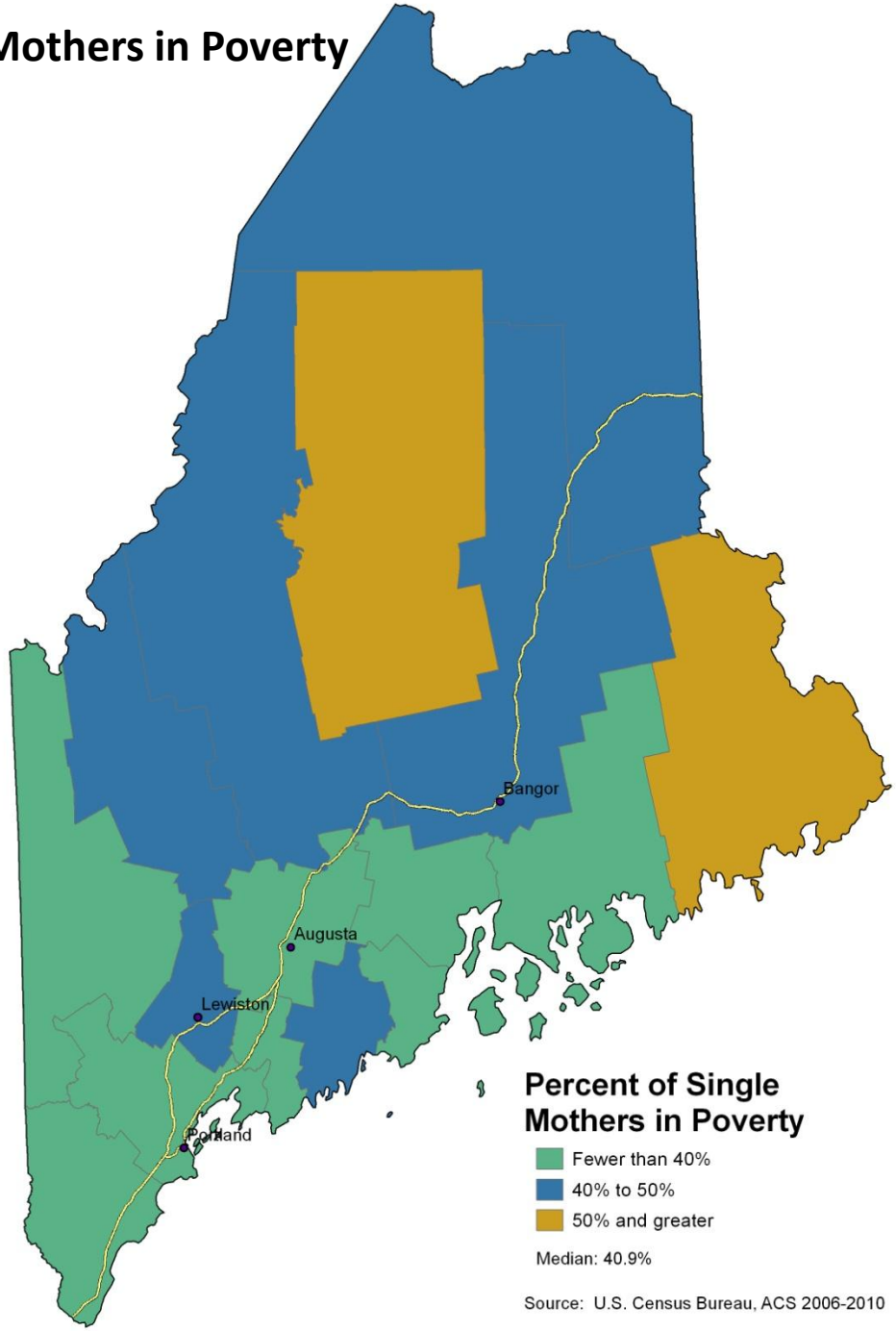
Map 21. Percent of Children under Age 18 in Poverty



Map 22. Percent of Children under Age 6 in Poverty



Map 23. Percent of Single Mothers in Poverty



Map 24. Low Income Seniors Age 65 and Older

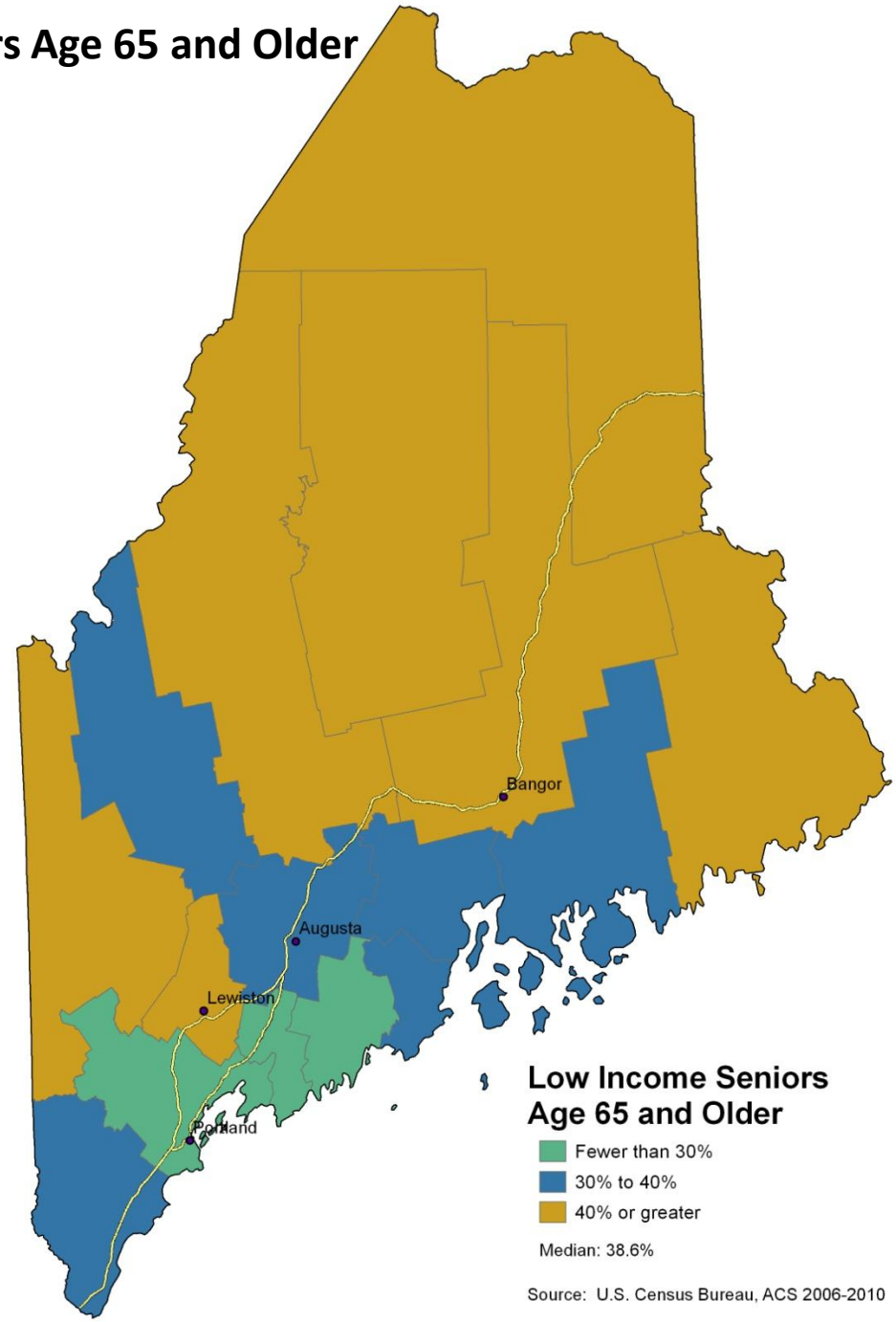


Table 5: Disconnected Youth in Maine

	Percent Disconnected Youth*	Margin of Error
Maine	3.9	0.5
Androscoggin County	3.5	1.9
Aroostook County	5.0	2.4
Cumberland County	2.7	1.1
Franklin County	2.5	2.1
Hancock County	3.5	2.2
Kennebec County	5.1	2.1
Knox County	4.4	7.4
Lincoln County	9.0	4.7
Oxford County	6.0	3.0
Penobscot County	3.3	1.1
Piscataquis County	6.7	4.5
Sagadahoc County	4.6	7.6
Somerset County	5.9	3.4
Waldo County	4.9	2.9
Washington County	5.6	2.5
York County	3.0	1.4

*Disconnected youth refers to those aged 16-19 who are not in school or the labor force.

*There are no statistically significant differences between counties.

Map 25. Veterans as a Percent of Civilians Age 18 and Older

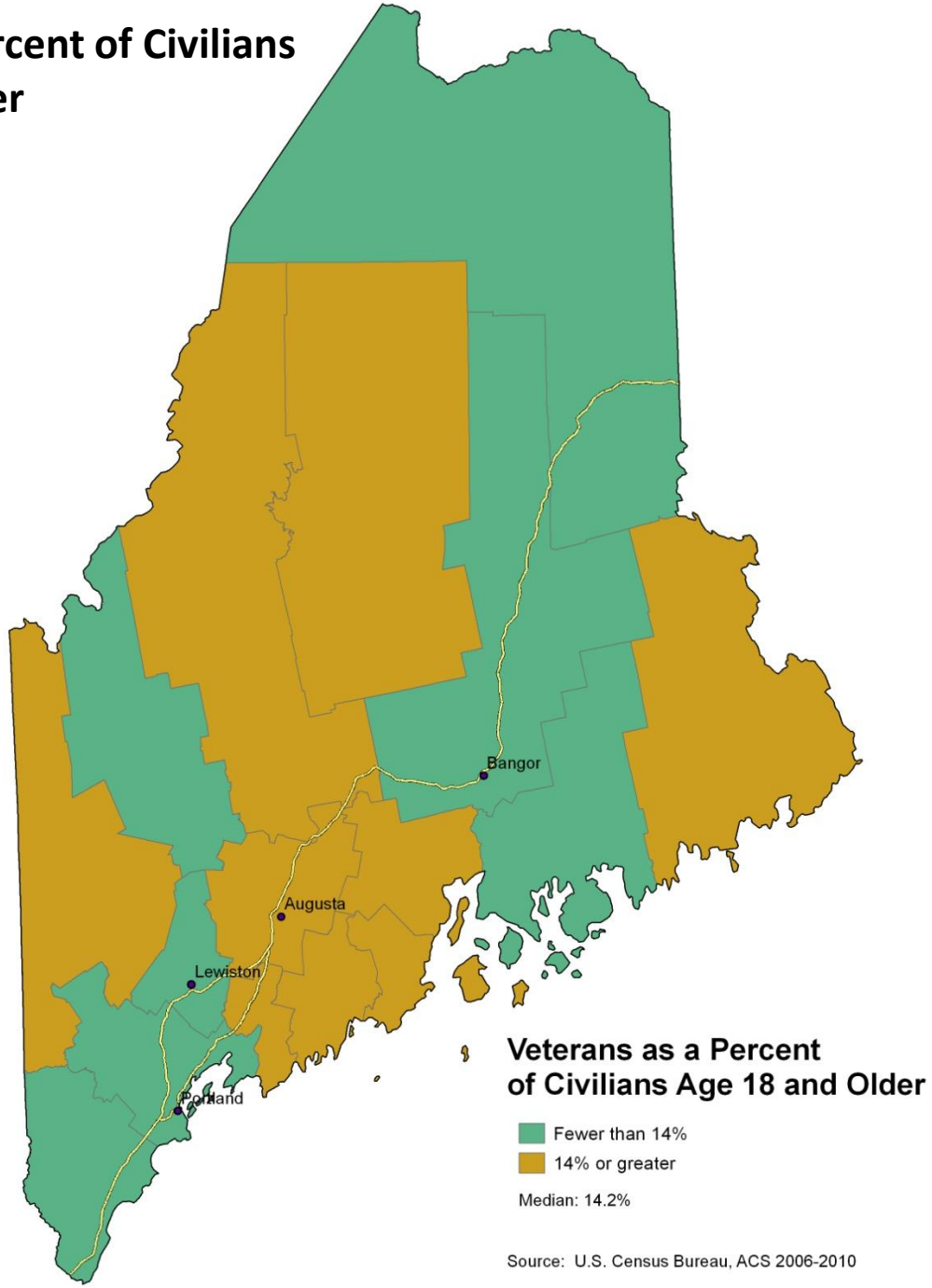
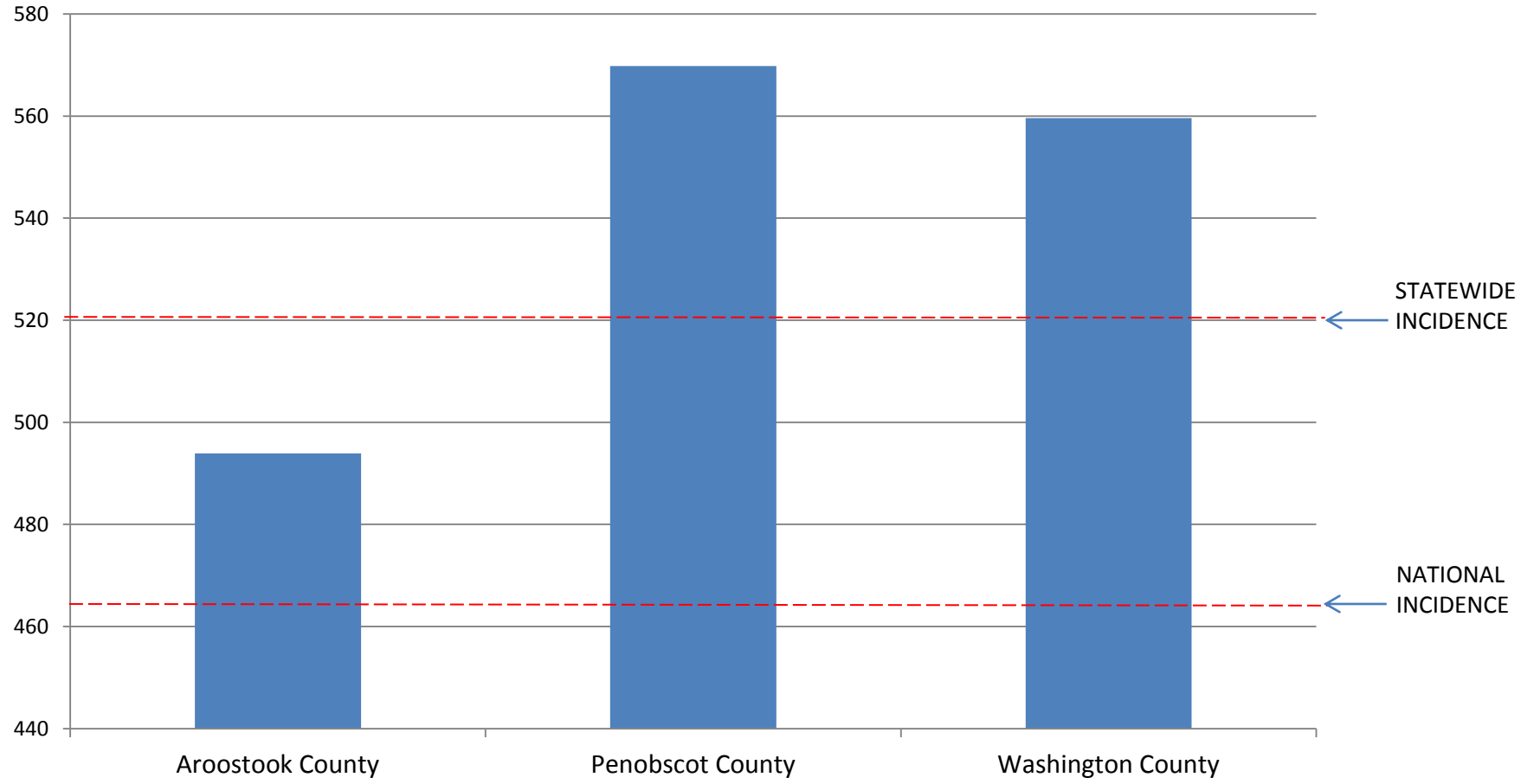


Table 6. Percent of Veterans with a Disability by Age

	United States	Margin of Error	**Maine***	Margin of Error
18 to 34	7.9	0.3	11.1	3.7
35 to 54	13.2	0.2	14.8	1.8
55 to 64	22.5	0.6	26.3	9.7
65 and older	38.2	0.1	42.3	1.6

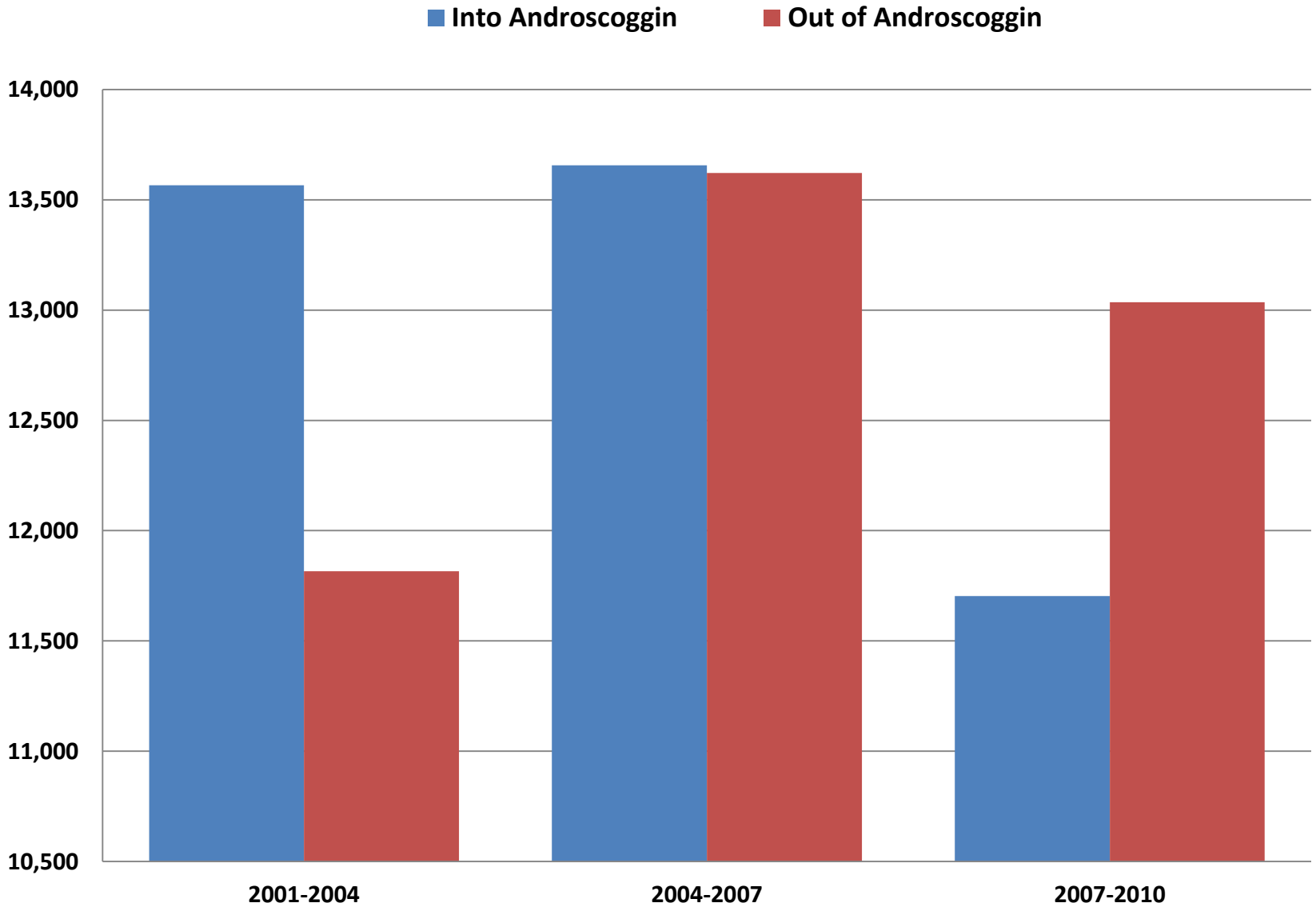
*Data are not accurate for Maine at the county level

Figure 5. Incidence Rates of All Cancers in Maine (per 100,000 per year), 2004-2008



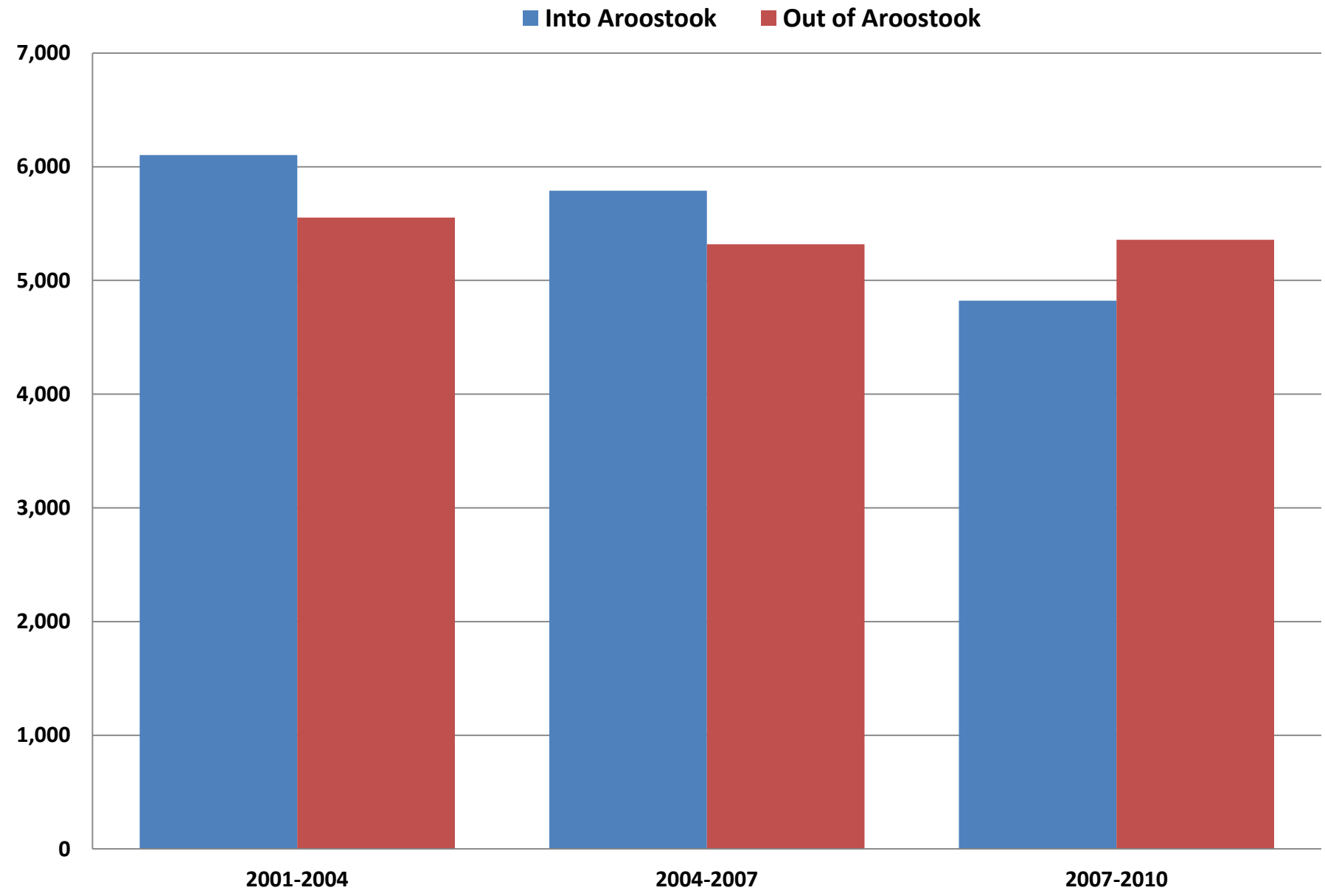
Note: Shown only for counties with rates significantly different from the statewide incidence ($p<0.05$). All Maine counties are significantly higher than the national incidence ($p<0.05$).
Source: State Cancer Registry

Appendix 1. Migration to and from Androscoggin County, 2001-2010



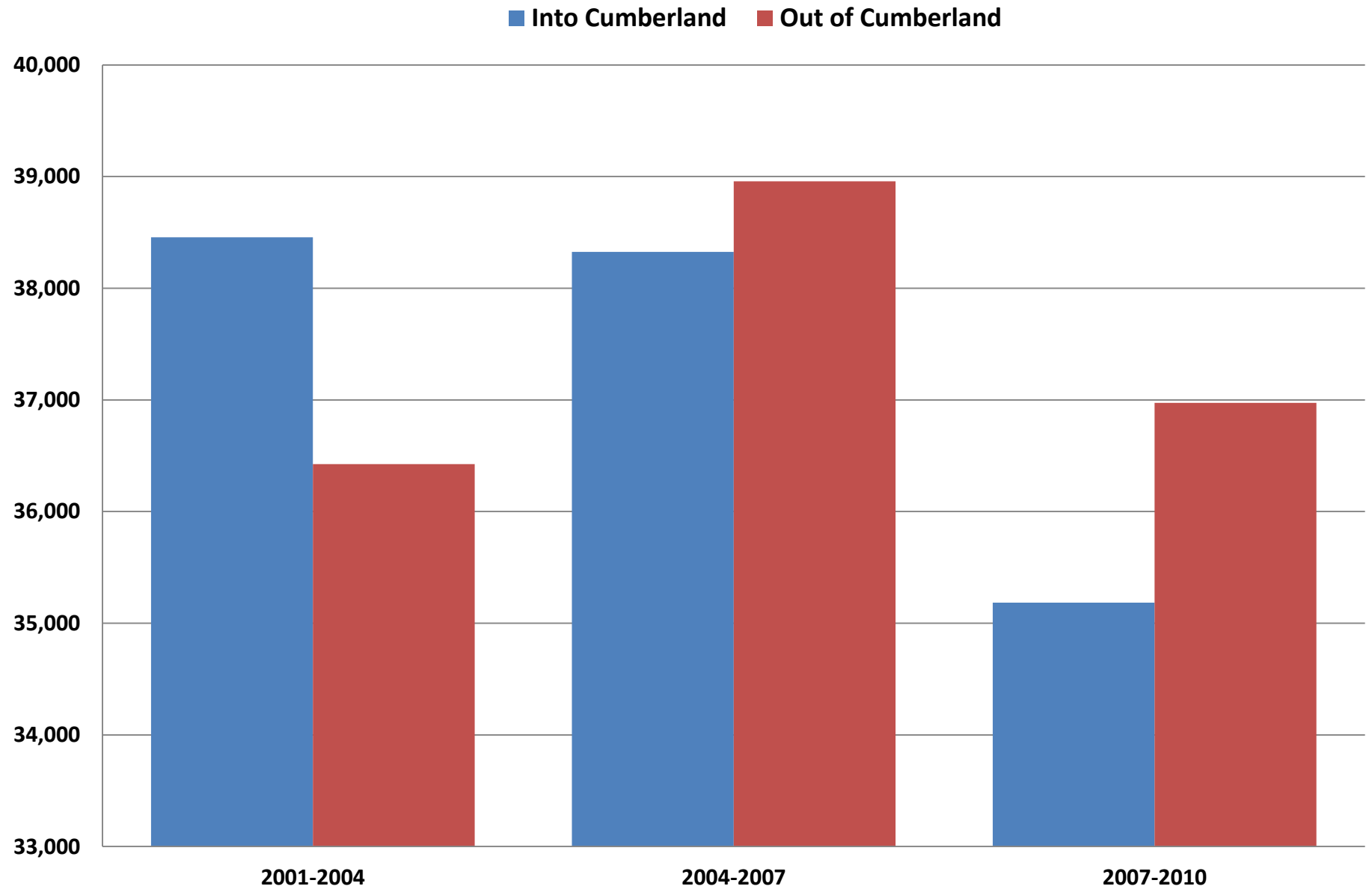
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 2. Migration to and from Aroostook County, 2001-2010



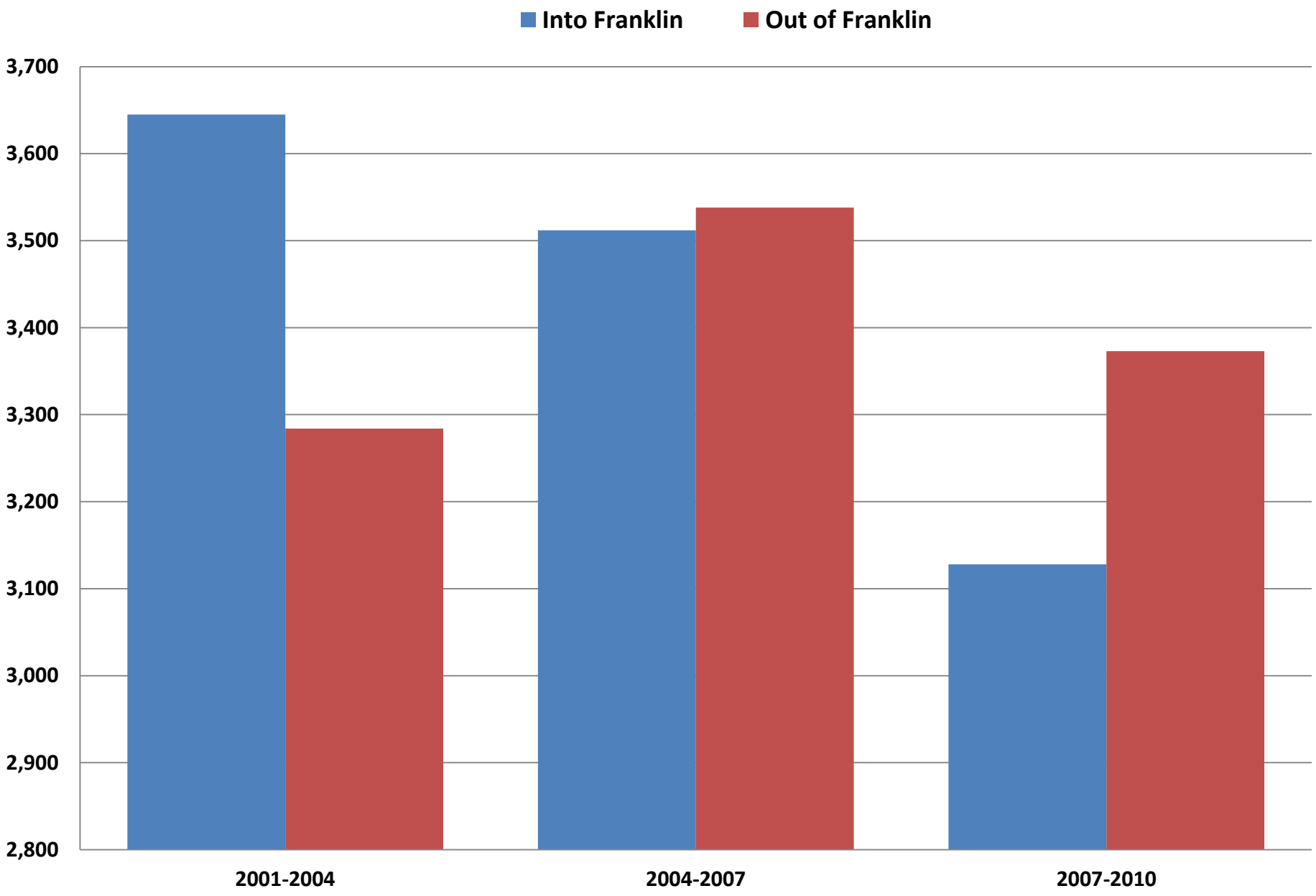
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 3. Migration to and from Cumberland County, 2001-2010



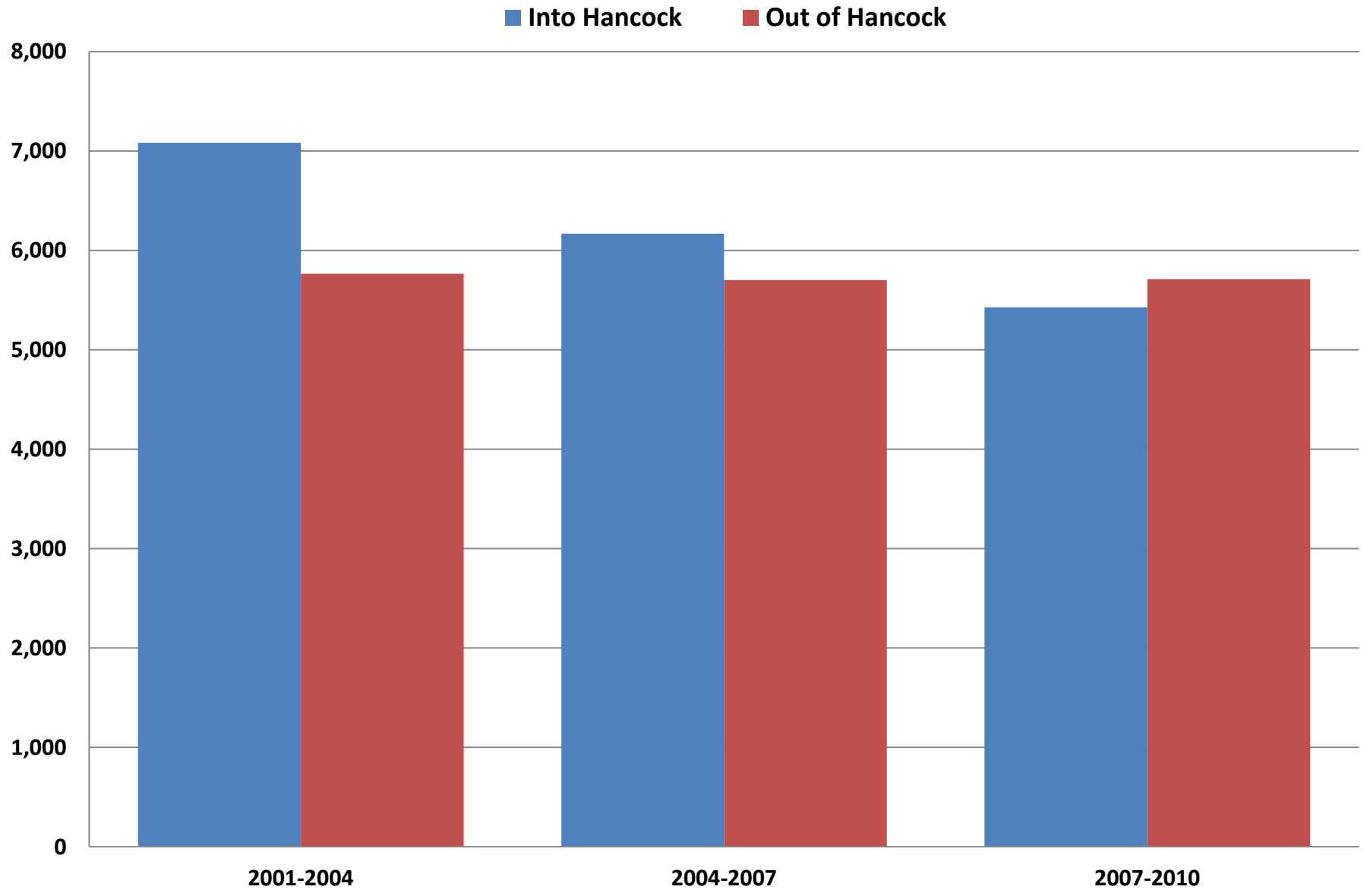
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 4. Migration to and from Franklin County, 2001-2010



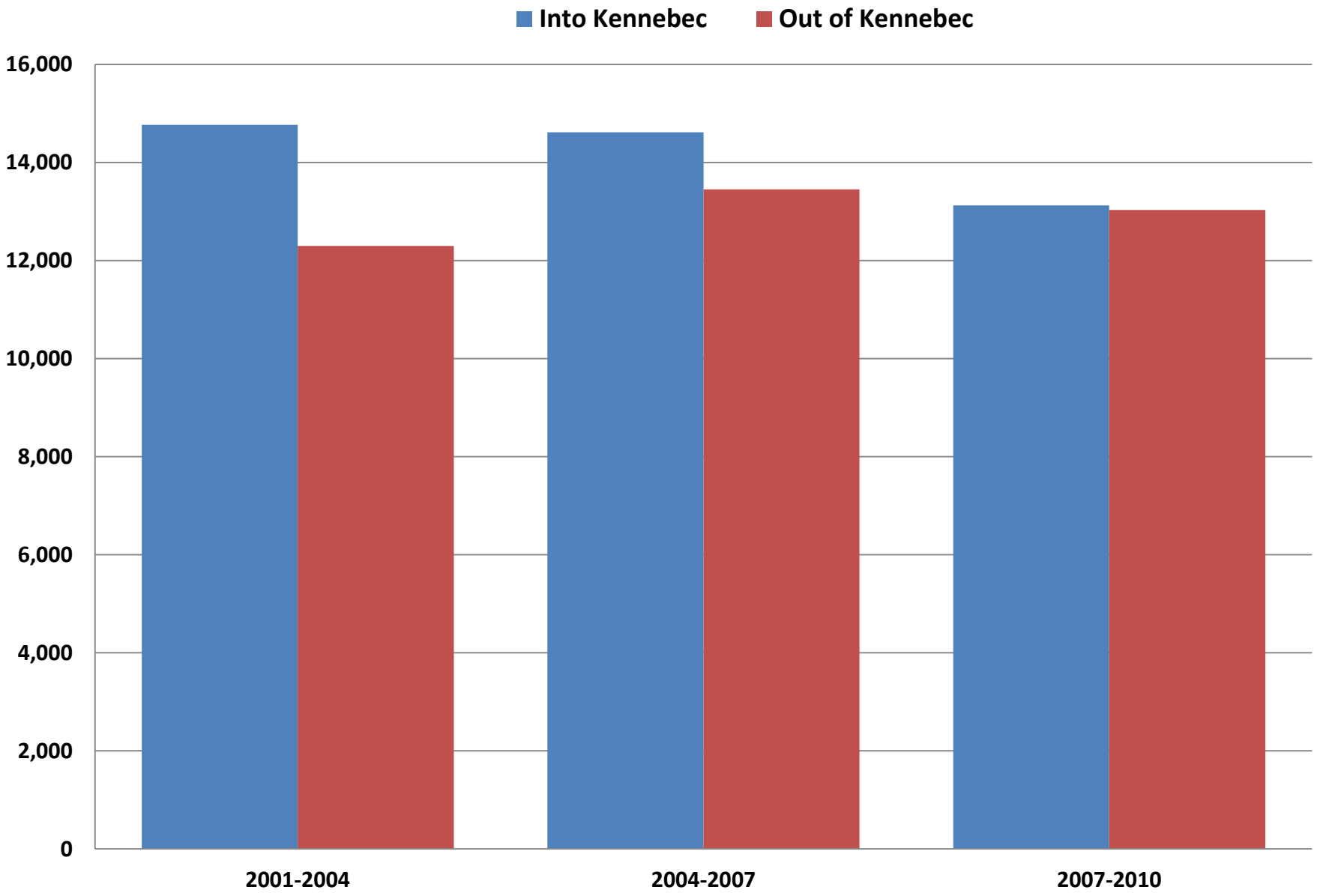
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 5. Migration to and from Hancock County, 2001-2010



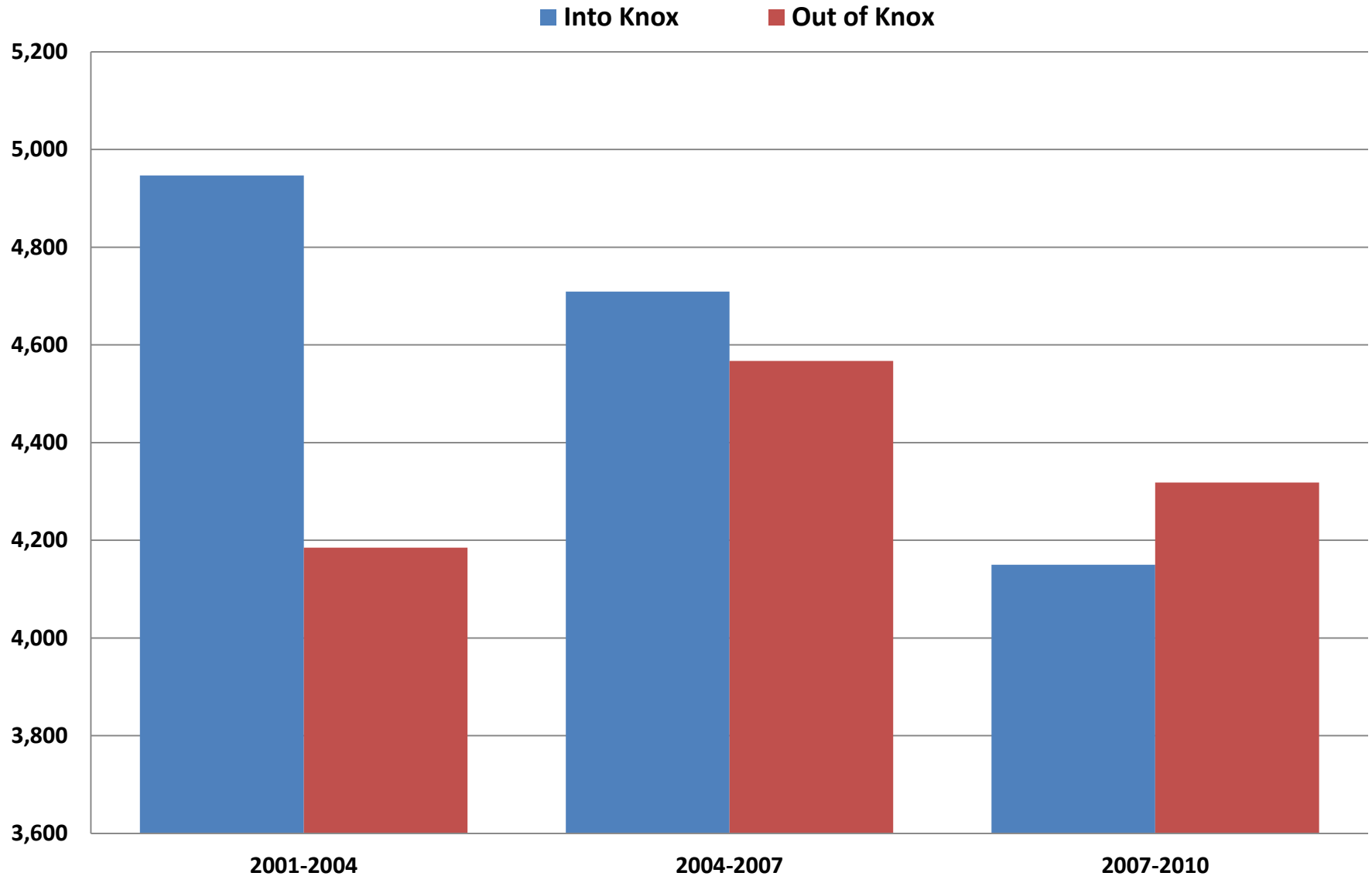
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 6. Migration to and from Kennebec County, 2001-2010



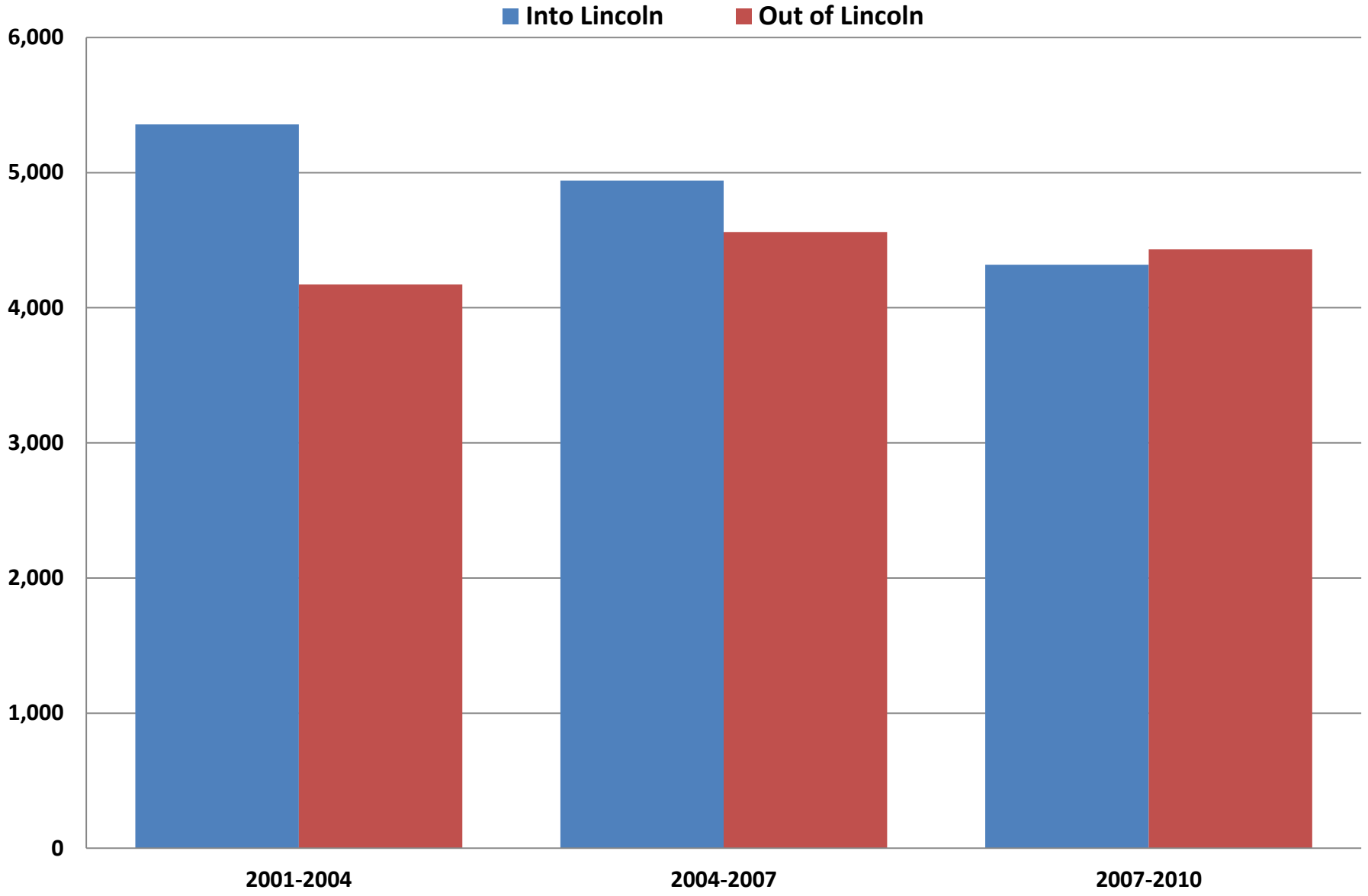
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 7. Migration to and from Knox County, 2001-2010



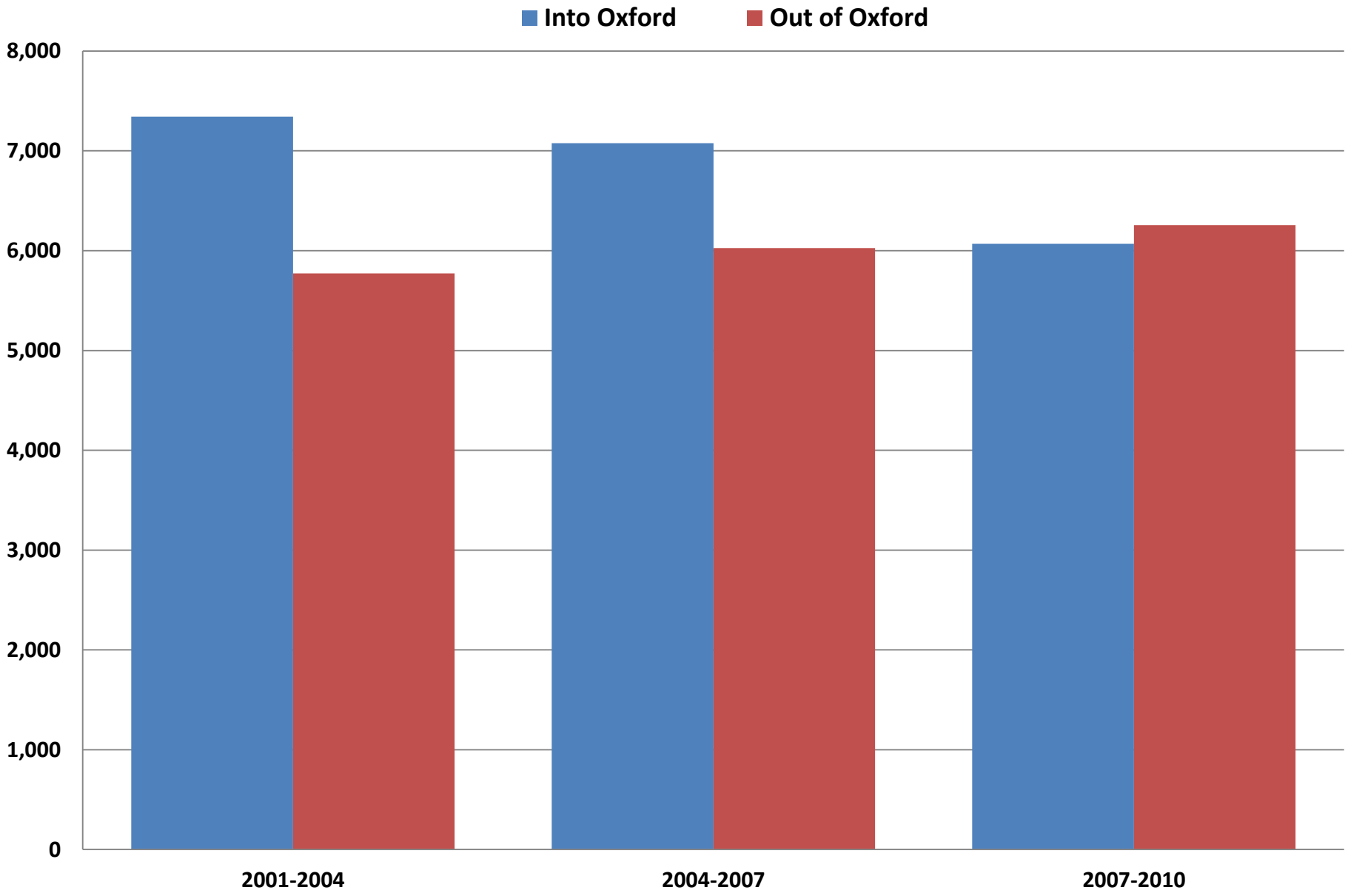
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 8. Migration to and from Lincoln County, 2001-2010



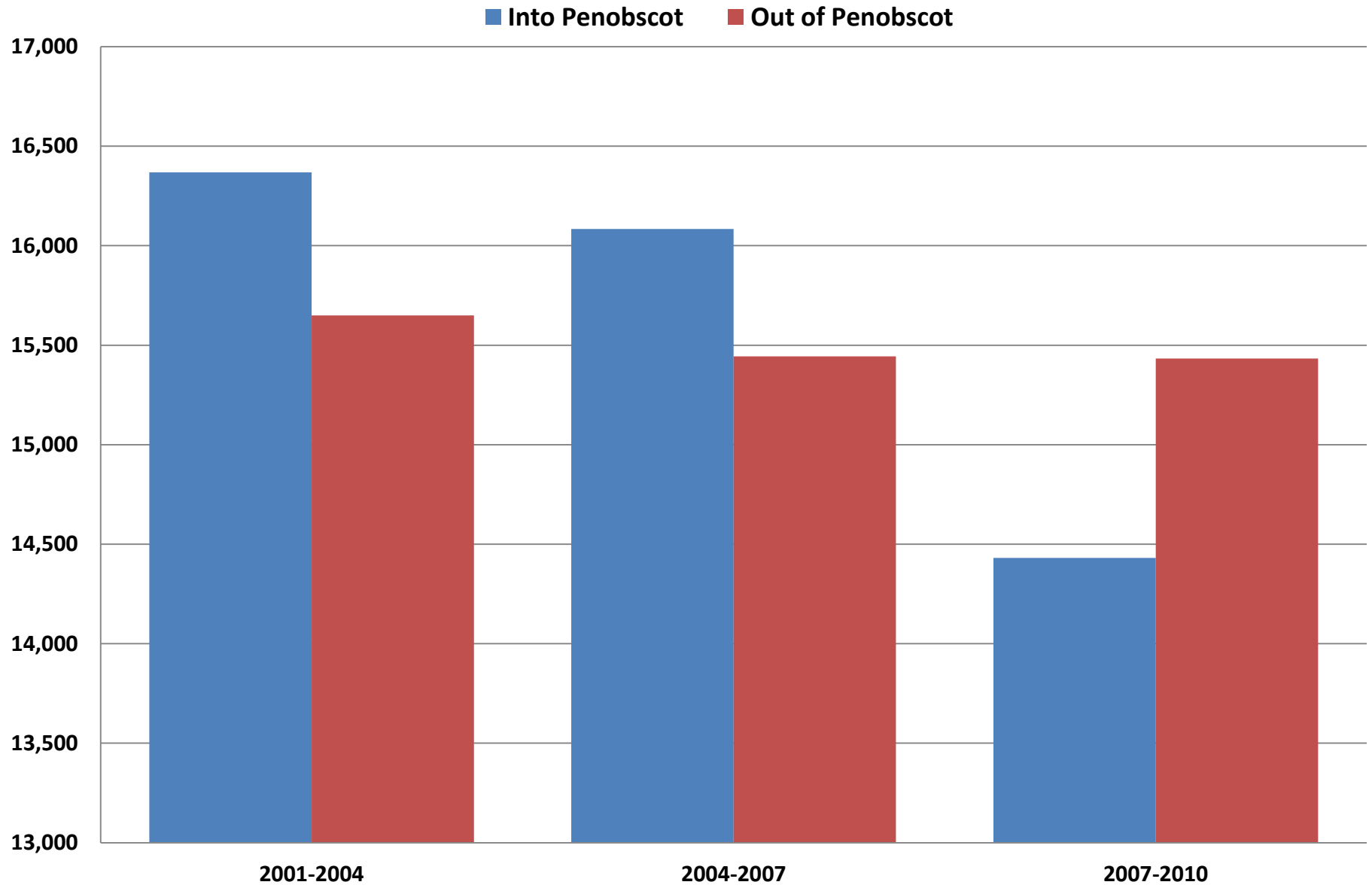
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 9. Migration to and from Oxford County, 2001-2010



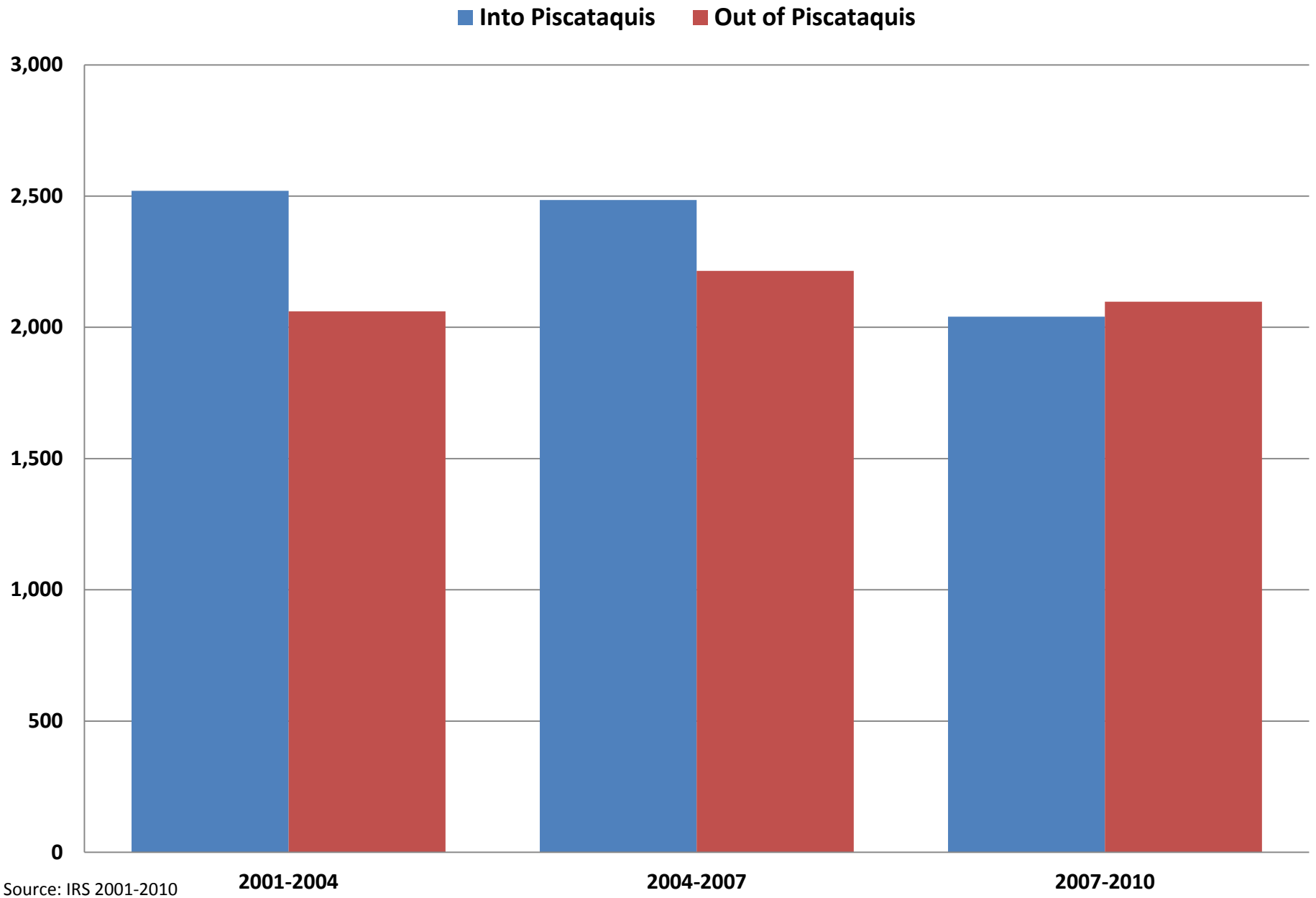
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 10. Migration to and from Penobscot County, 2001-2010



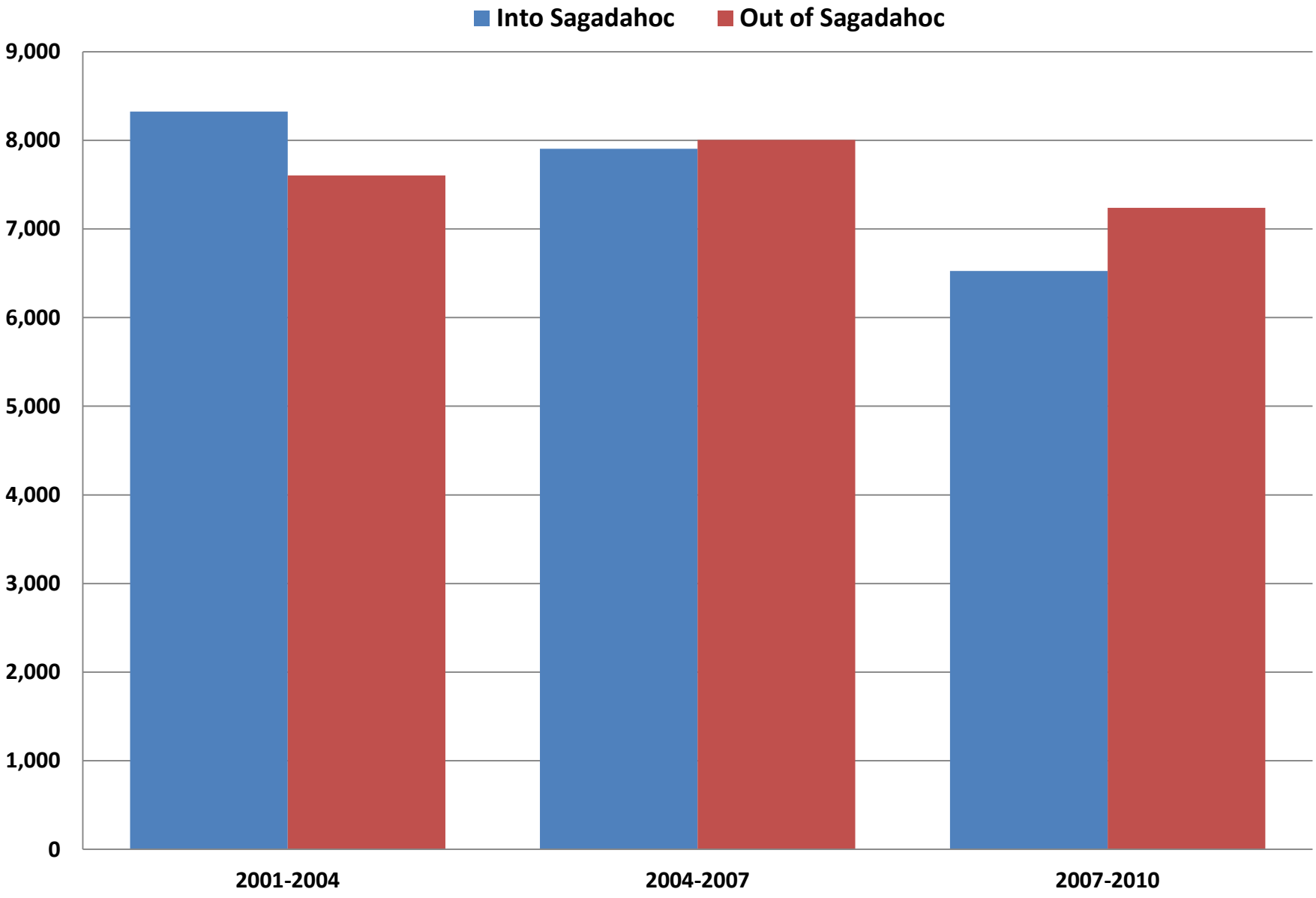
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 11. Migration to and from Piscataquis County, 2001-2010



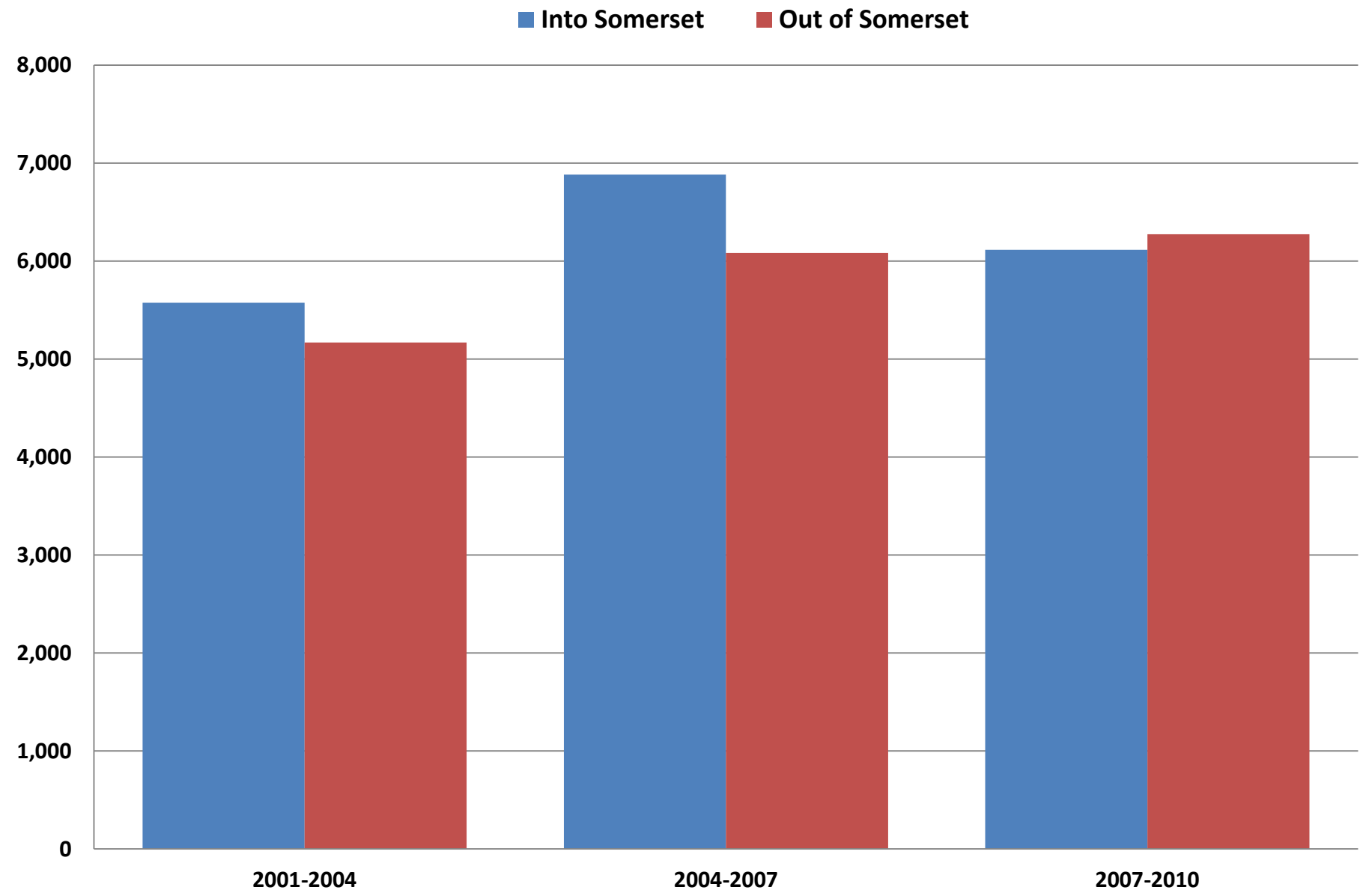
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 12. Migration to and from Sagadahoc County, 2001-2010



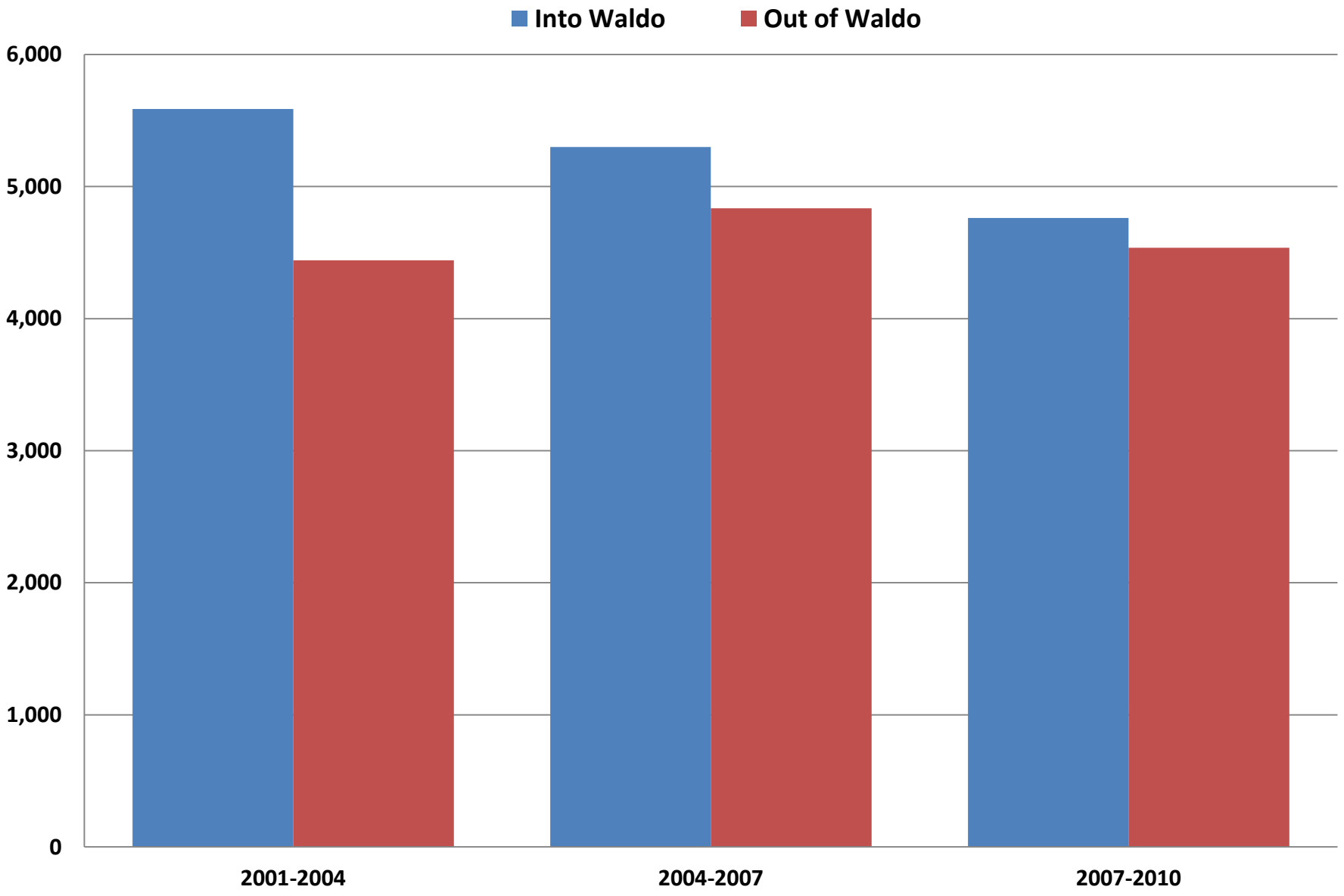
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 13. Migration to and from Somerset County, 2001-2010



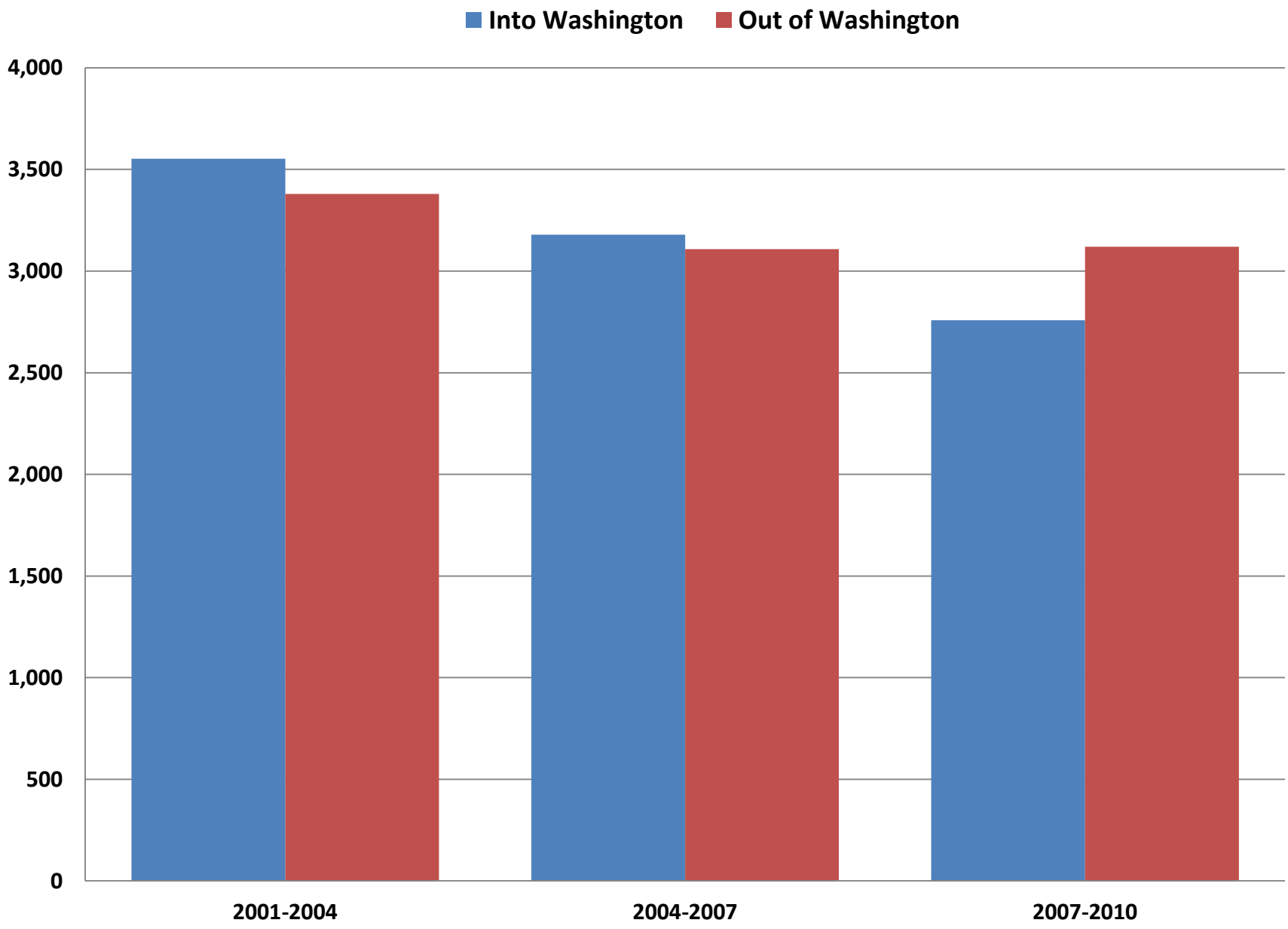
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 14. Migration to and from Waldo County, 2001-2010



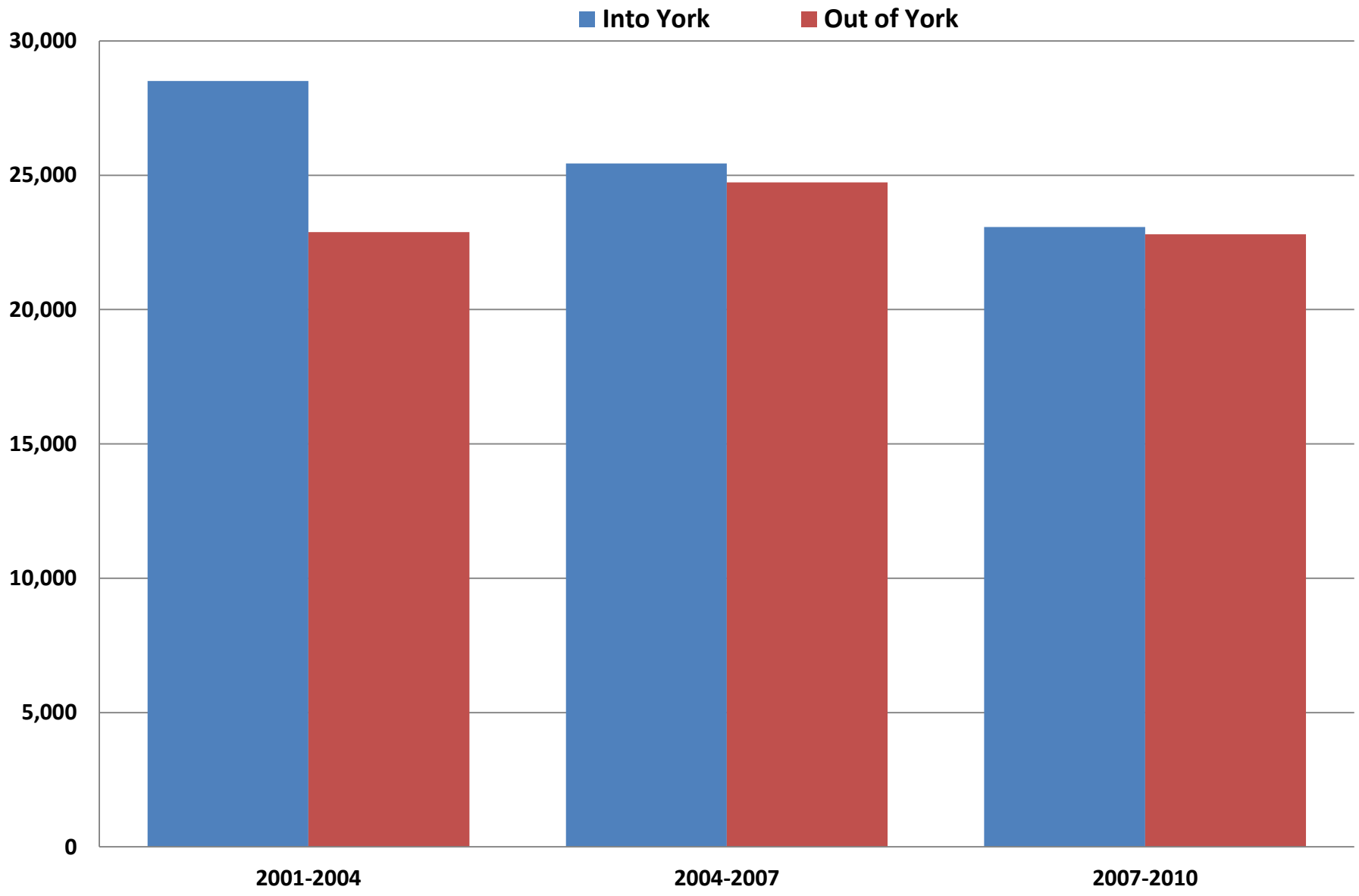
Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 15. Migration to and from Washington County, 2001-2010



Source: IRS 2001-2010

Appendix 16. Migration to and from York County, 2001-2010



Source: IRS 2001-2010