

# Demographic Updates for Maine

State of Maine DEI Community of Practice

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Getting us all on the  
same page with some  
definitions

# Data Definitions

- Race and ethnicity data from the U.S. Census Bureau must adhere to 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards and are based on self-identification
- People may provide multiple responses to the race question on Census questionnaires if they identify as more than one race
  - When aggregate data are presented, frequently the categories reflect each race alone, for people who responded with a single race, and one category of "two or more races" that includes people who responded with two or more races
  - Sometimes data are given as a race "alone or in combination" - this would include people who reported a single race or that race along with at least one other race
- Hispanic origin is considered separate from race in Census data – someone of Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race

# Federal Race Guidelines

White	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa
Black or African American	A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa
American Indian or Alaska Native	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment
Asian	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands

# Components of population change

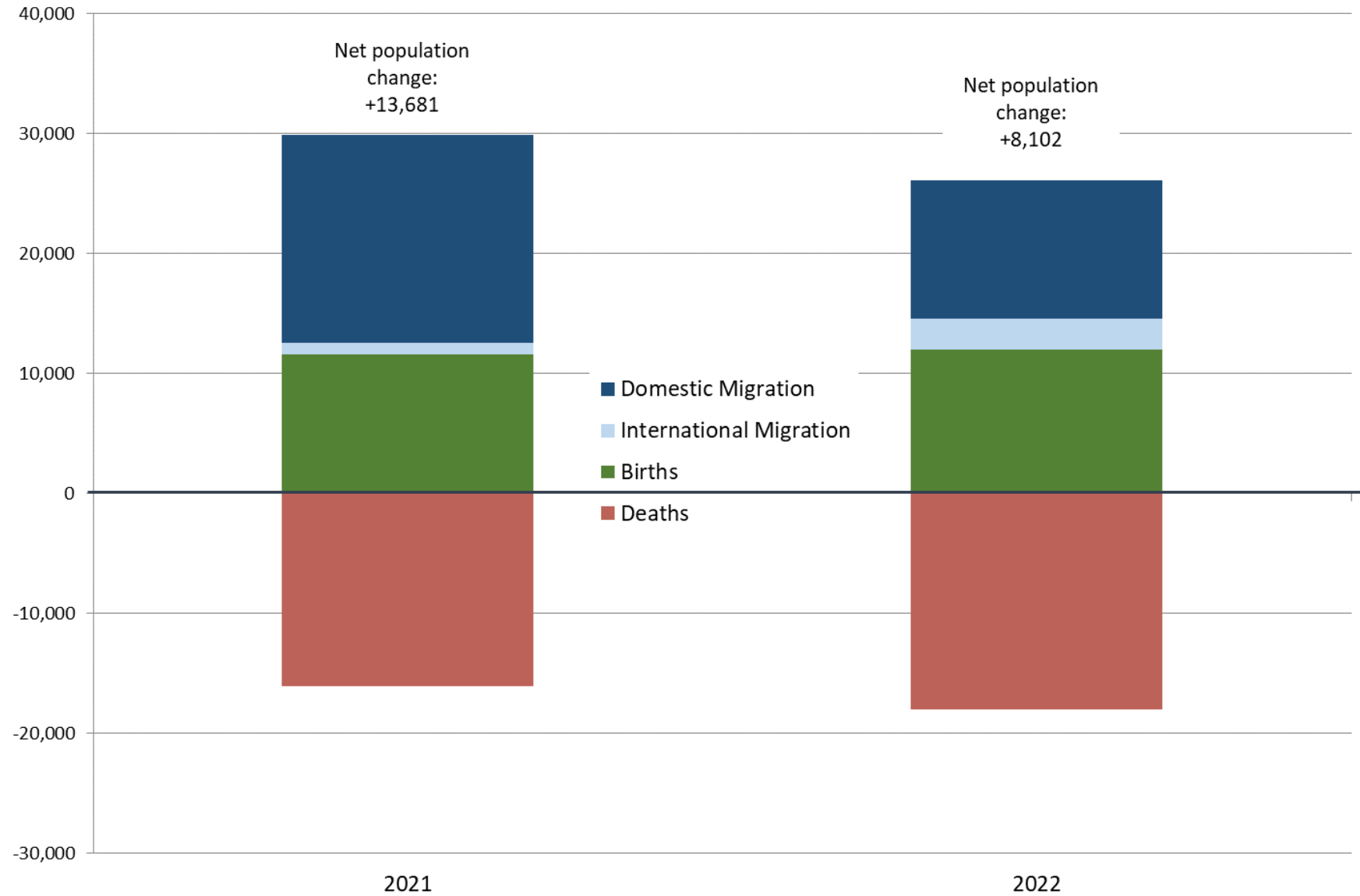
# Components of Population Change, Maine

2020 Decennial  
Population = 1,362,359  
(42<sup>nd</sup> in U.S.)

Population increase of  
2.6% from 2010-2020  
(42<sup>nd</sup> in U.S.)

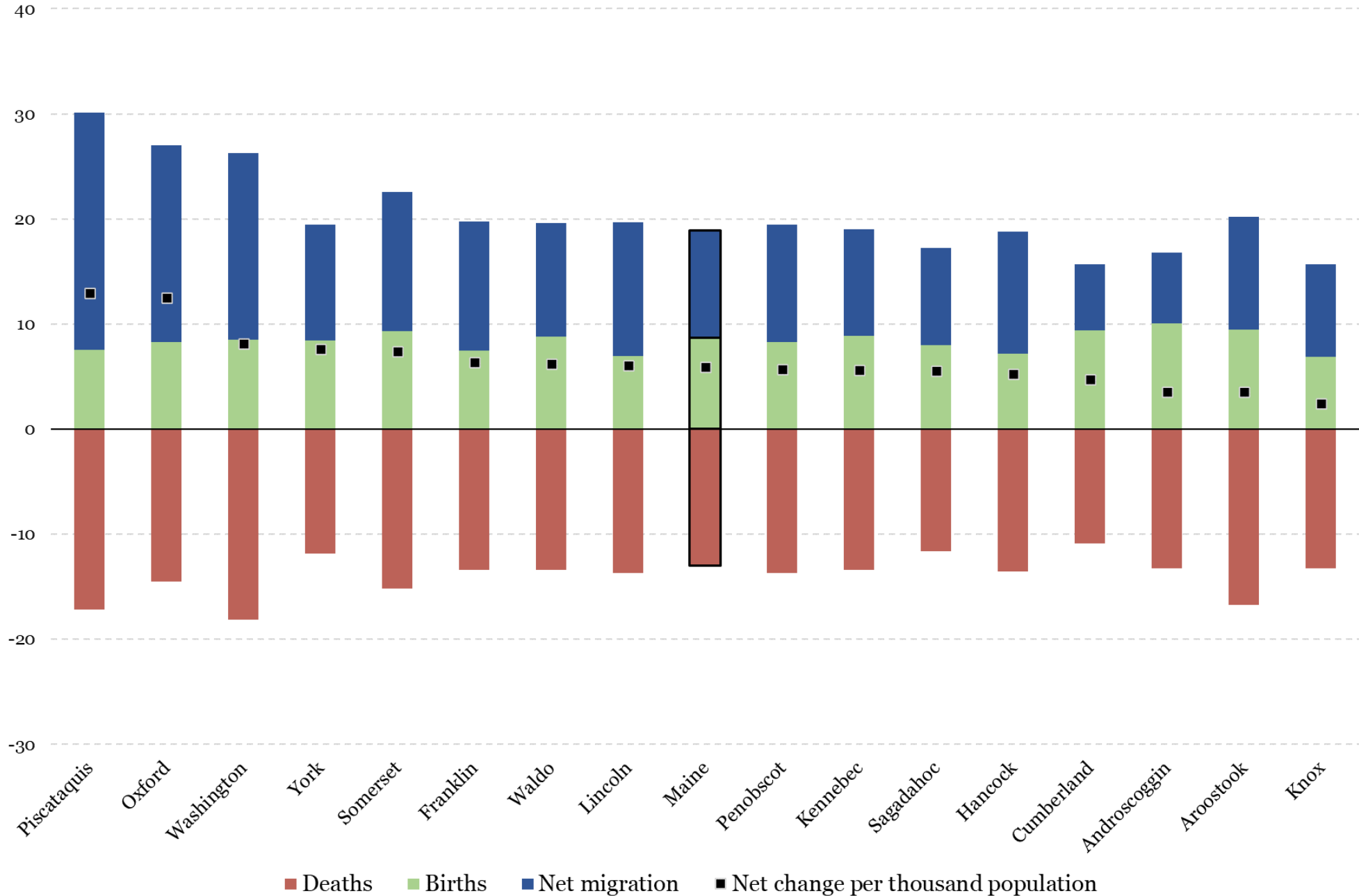
Population increase of  
1.7% from 2020-2022  
(14<sup>th</sup> in U.S.)

2022 net migration =  
10.2 per thousand  
(11<sup>th</sup> in U.S.)



# Components of Population Change in Maine, 2022

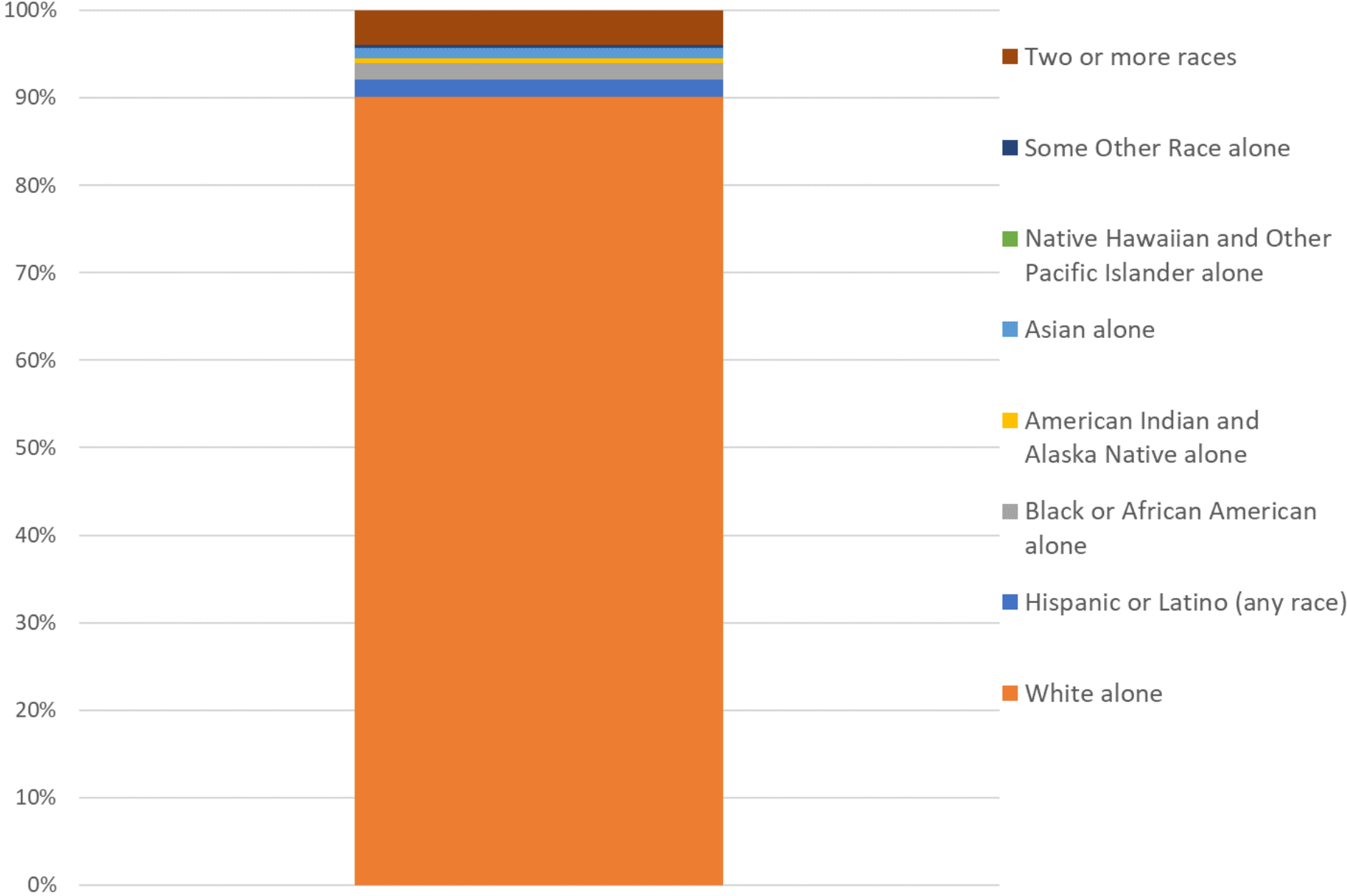
## Rate per thousand population



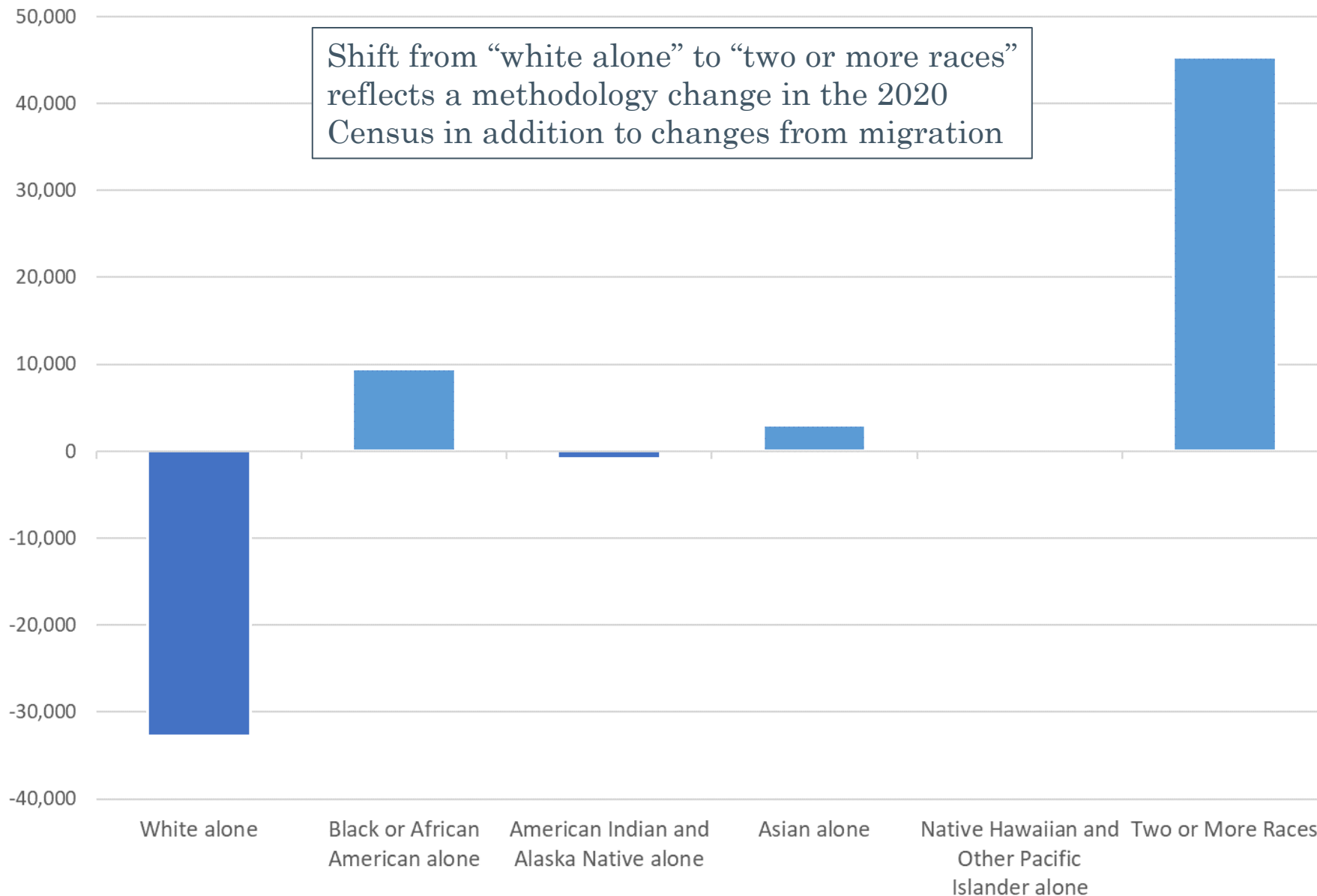
# Race and ethnicity



Share of 2020 Maine Population by Race/Ethnicity

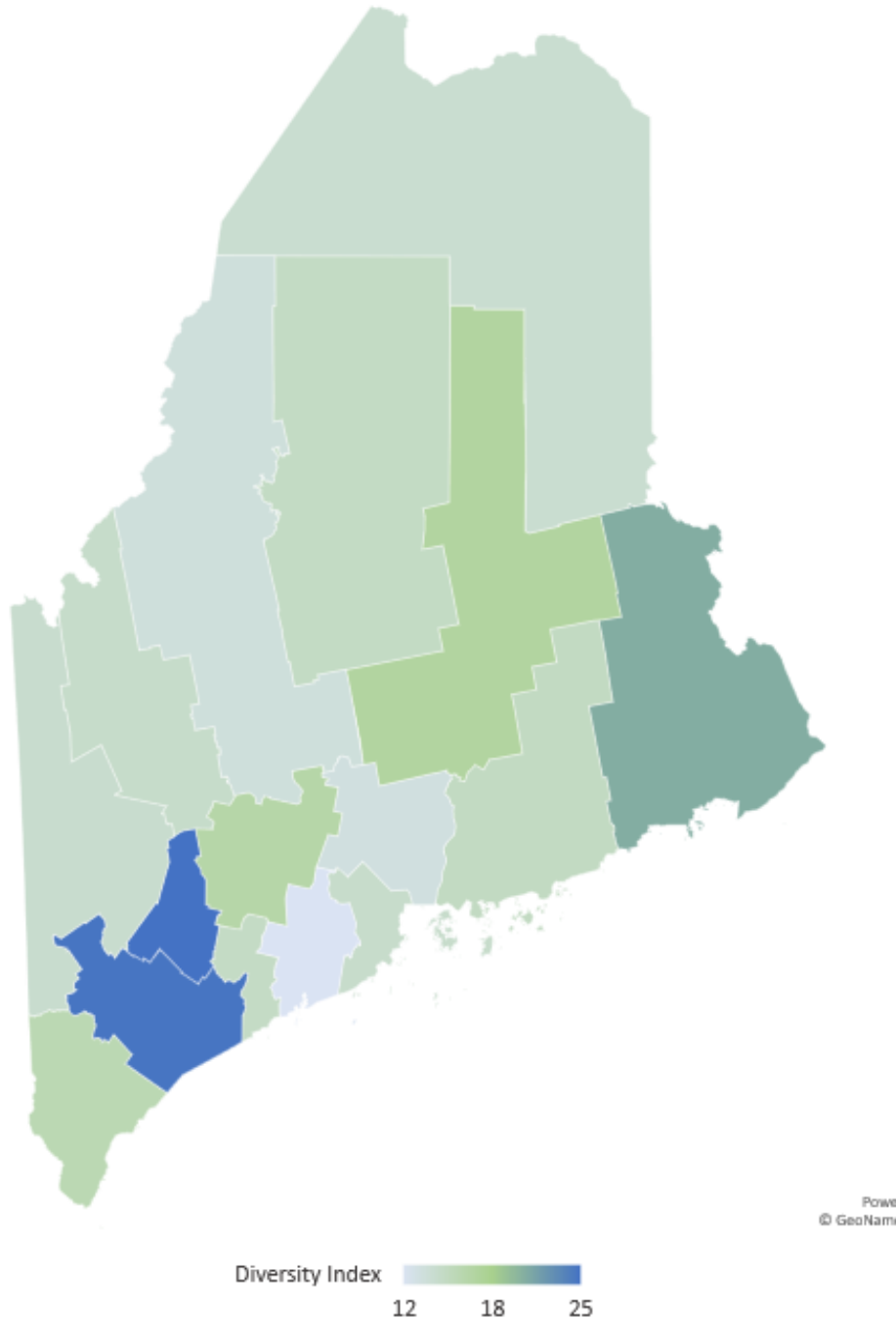


### Change in Maine Population by Race, 2010-2020



Shift from “white alone” to “two or more races” reflects a methodology change in the 2020 Census in addition to changes from migration

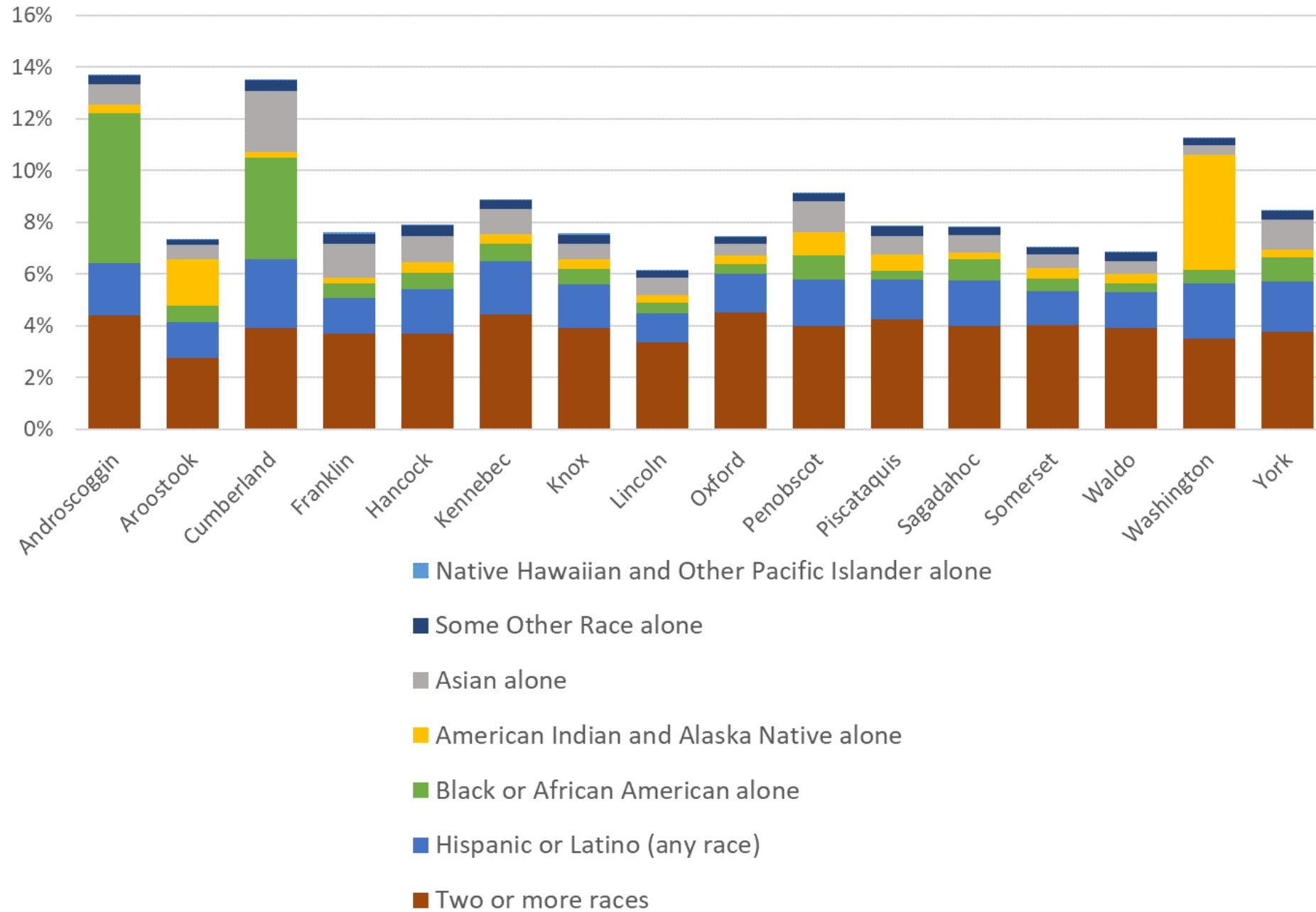
9.8% Black, Indigenous, and People of Color  
 Lowest percentage in U.S., but improved from 5.6% in 2010



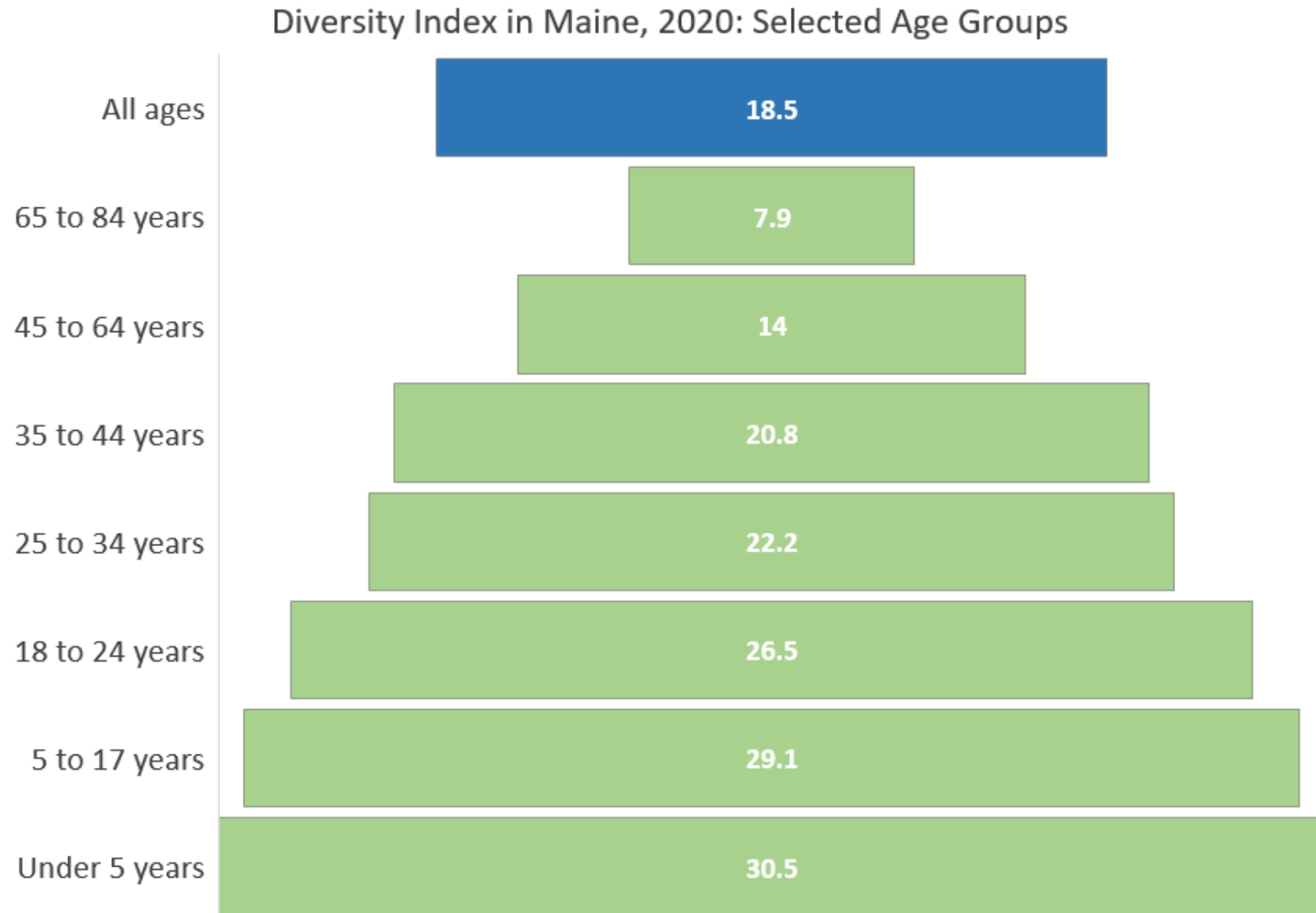
The diversity index tells us the chance that two people selected at random will be from different race or ethnicity groups

- In 2020, Maine ranked as the least diverse state in the U.S.
  - ME index = 18.5%
  - U.S. index = 61.1%
- But there is regional variation: Cumberland, Androscoggin, and Washington counties are more diverse

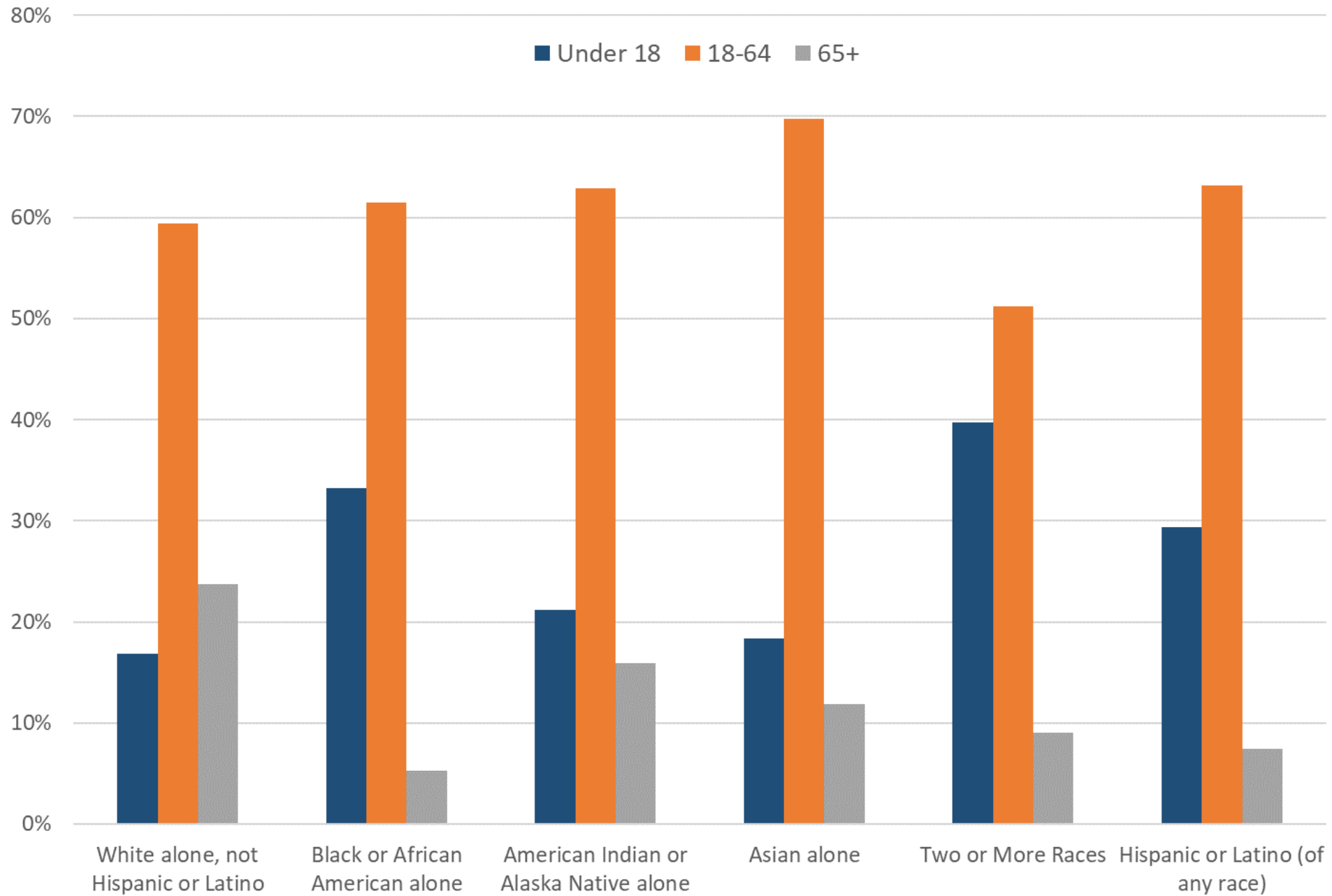
Share of 2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity Excluding White Alone



# Younger generations in Maine are significantly more diverse than the state as a whole

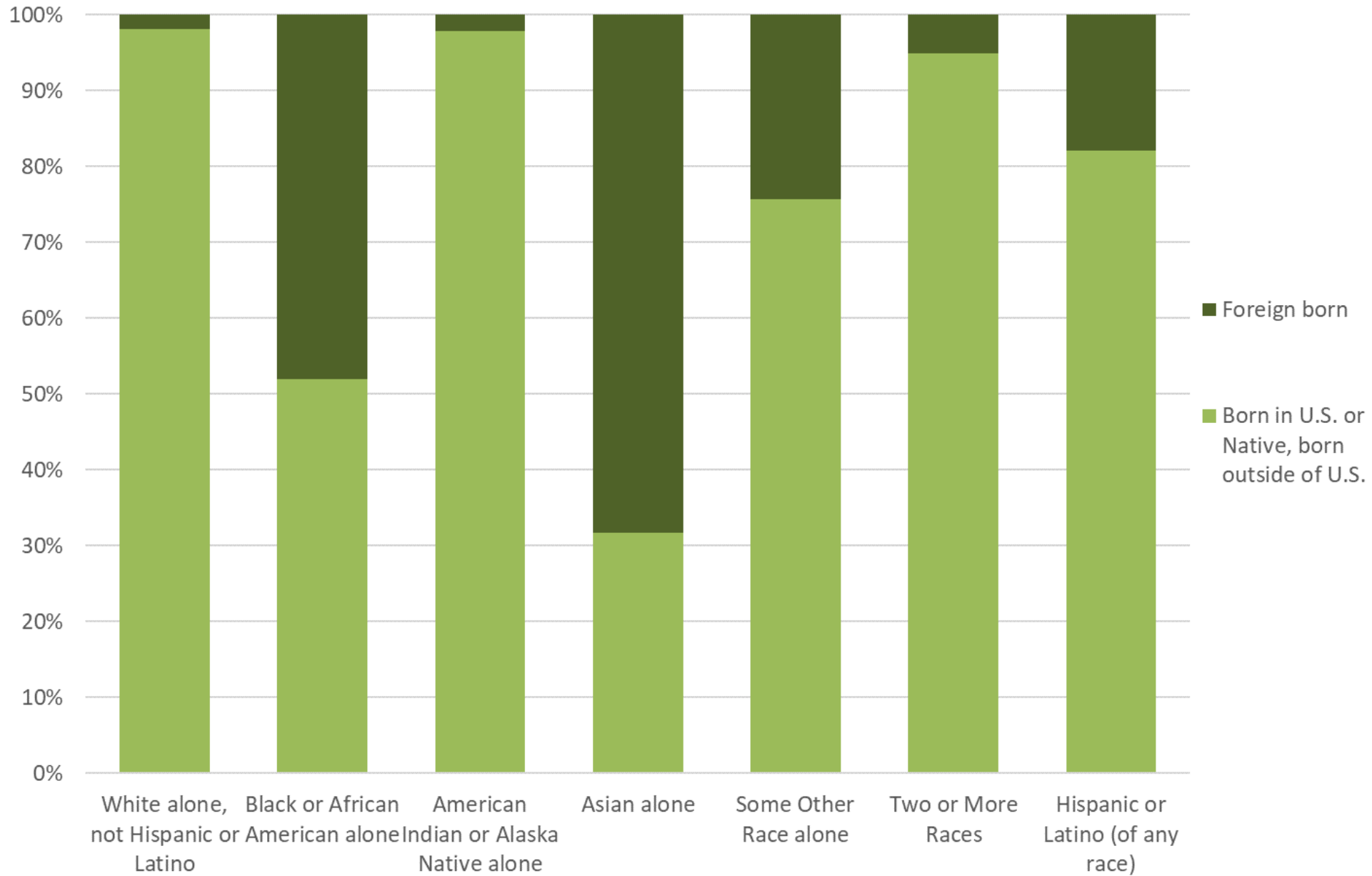


## Percent of 2022 Maine Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity



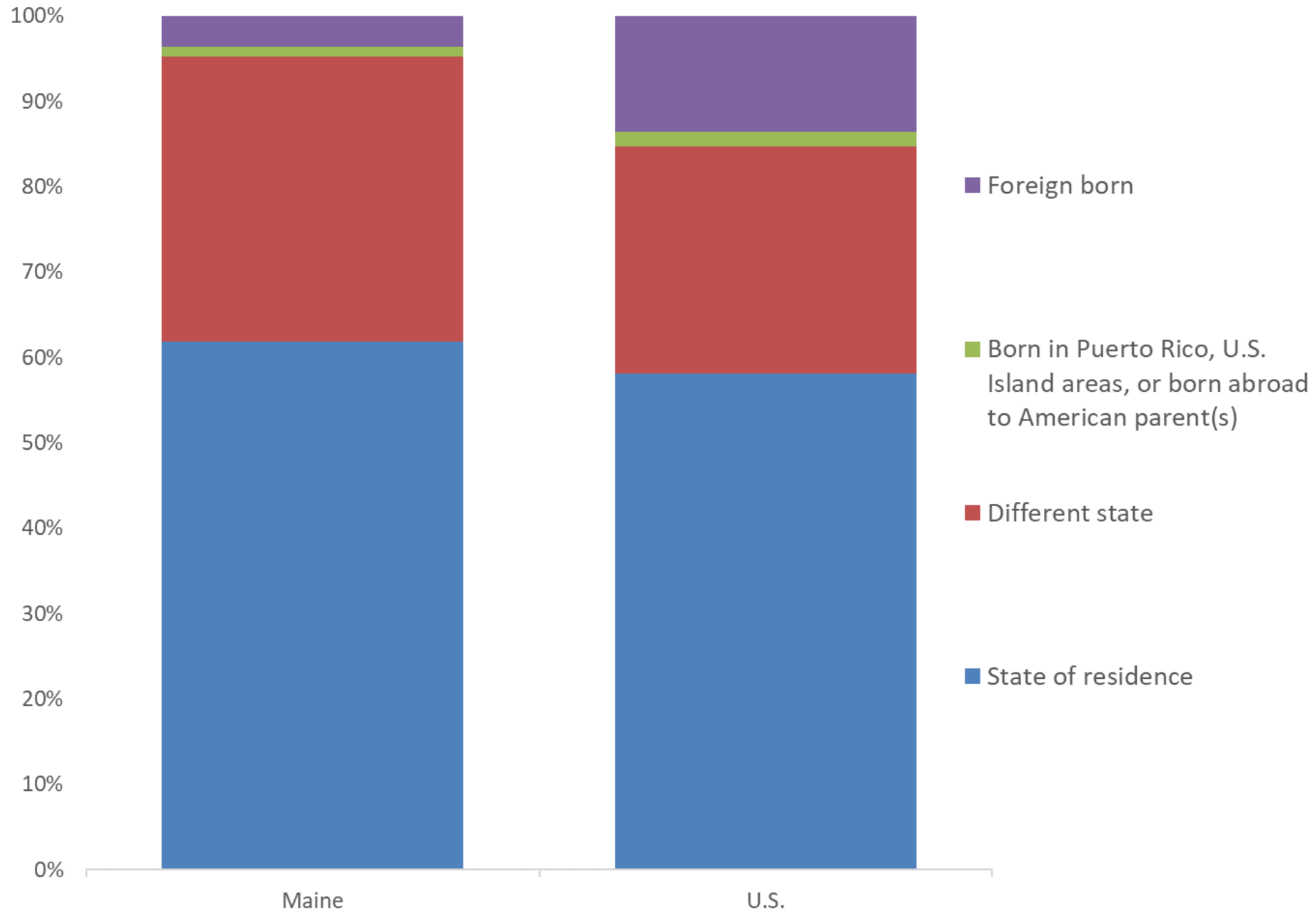
Race and/or ethnicity  
is not the same as  
place of birth

## Share of Maine Population by Region of Birth for Race/Ethnicity

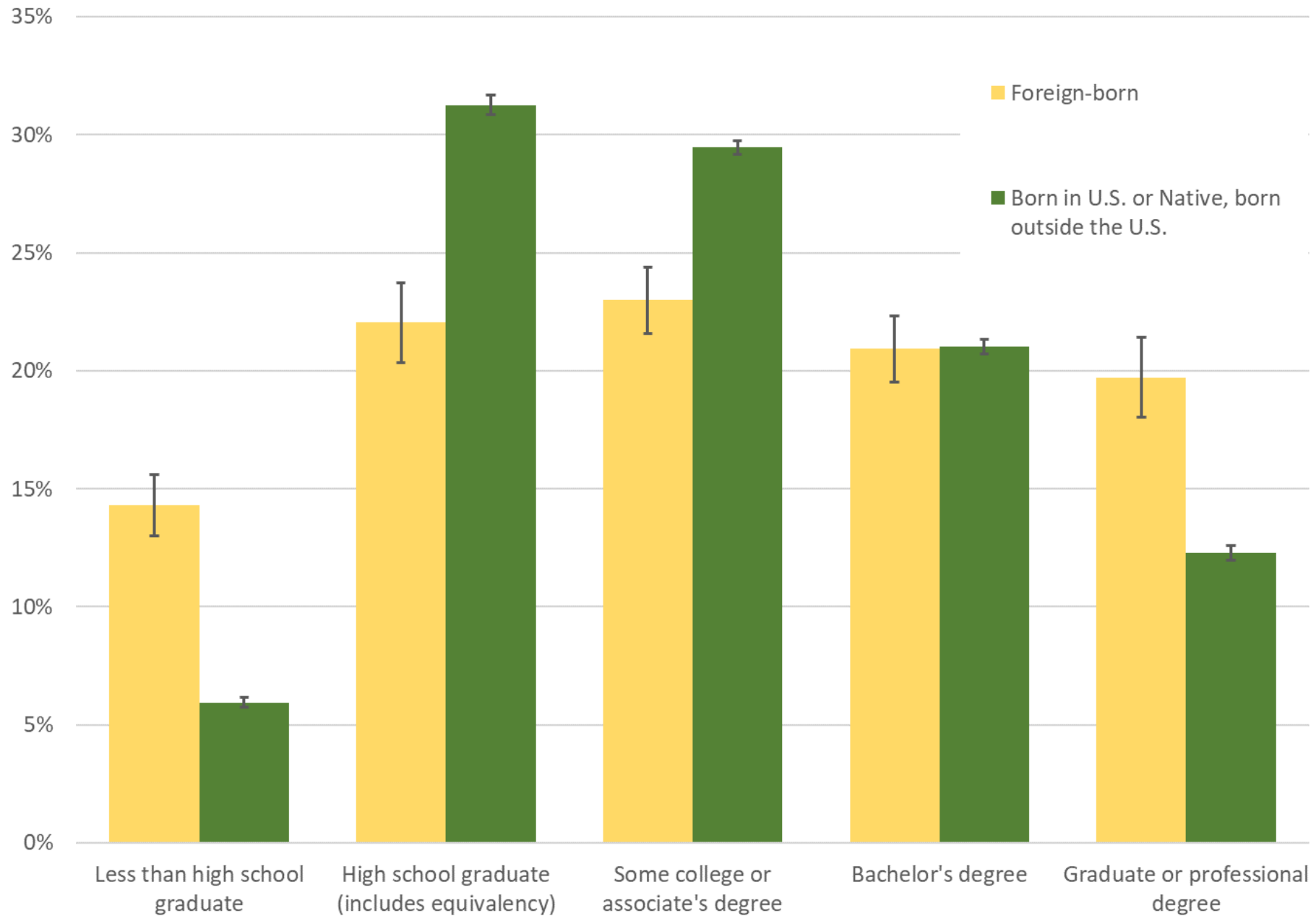




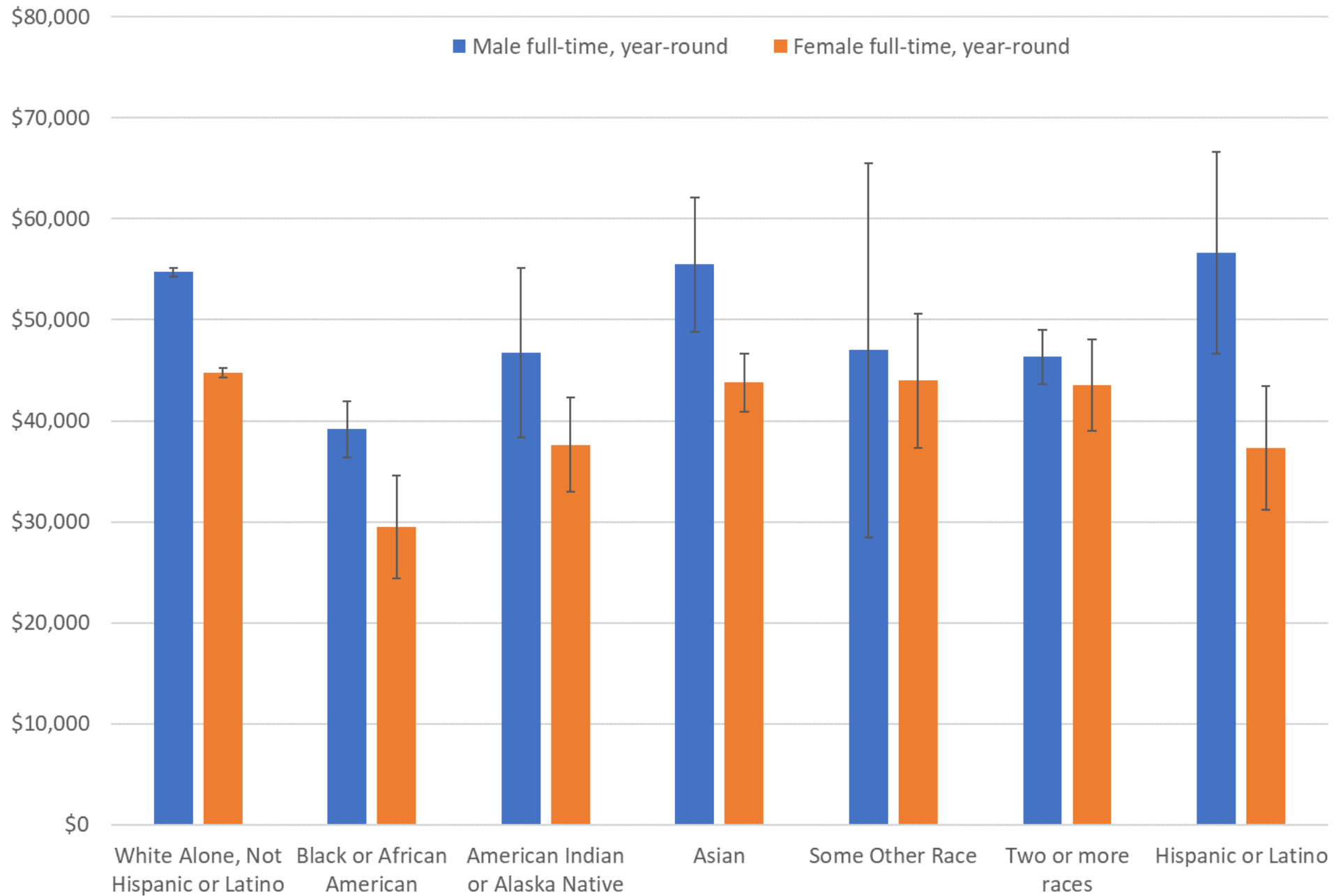
### Place of Birth of Current Population



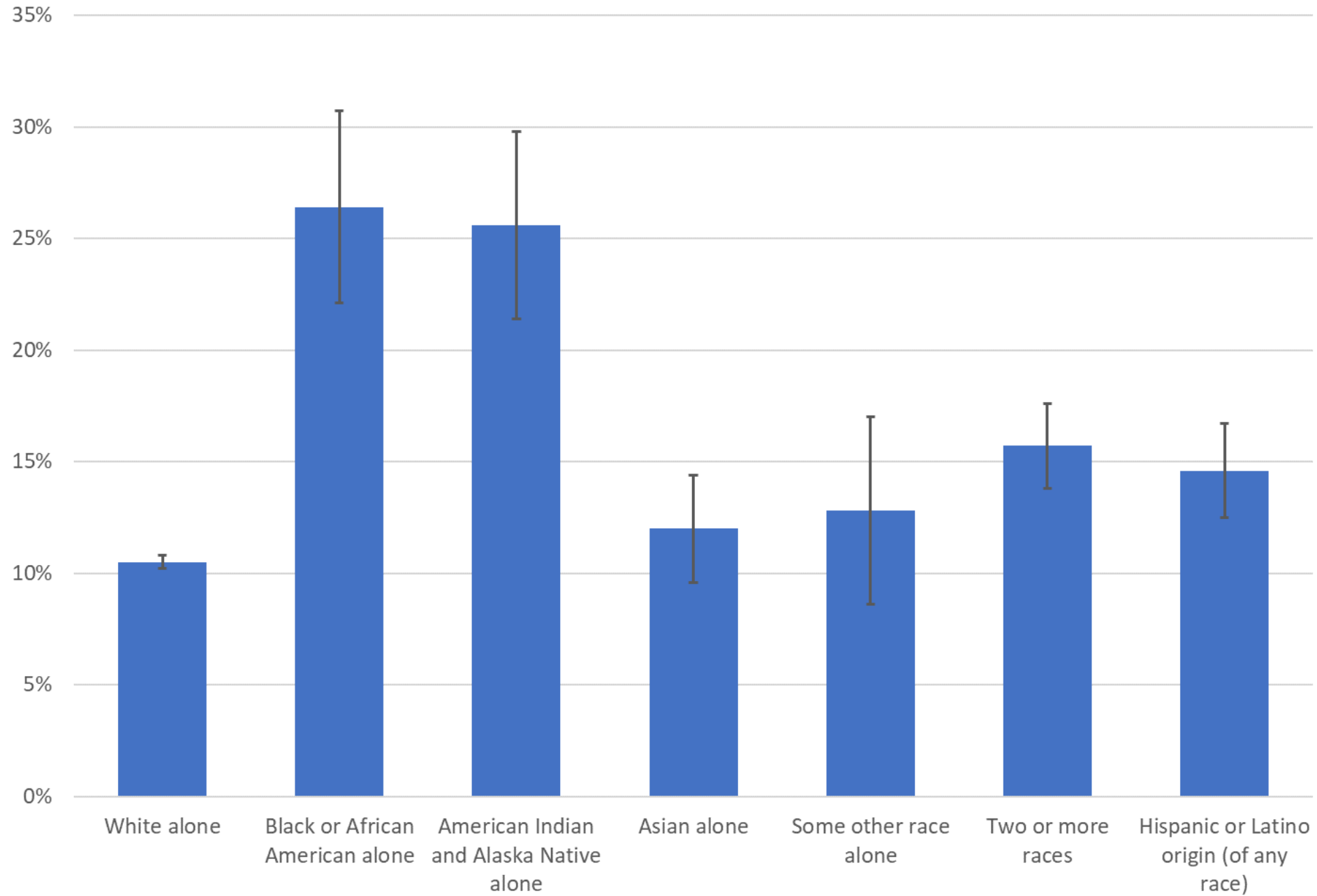
## Educational Attainment of Maine Population Age 25+



## Median Earnings by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Maine



Percent of Population Below Poverty Level, Maine, by Race/Ethnicity

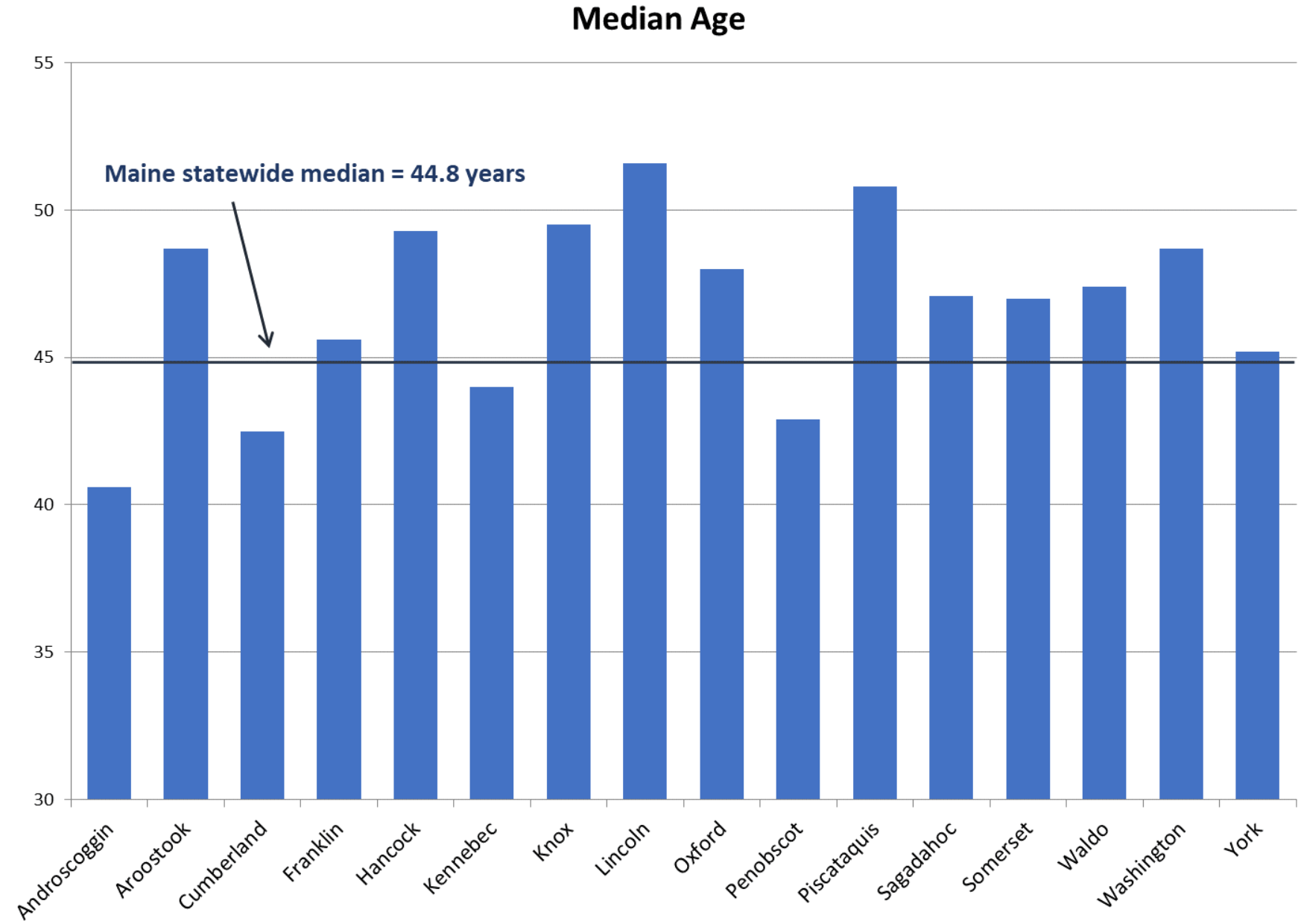


Age

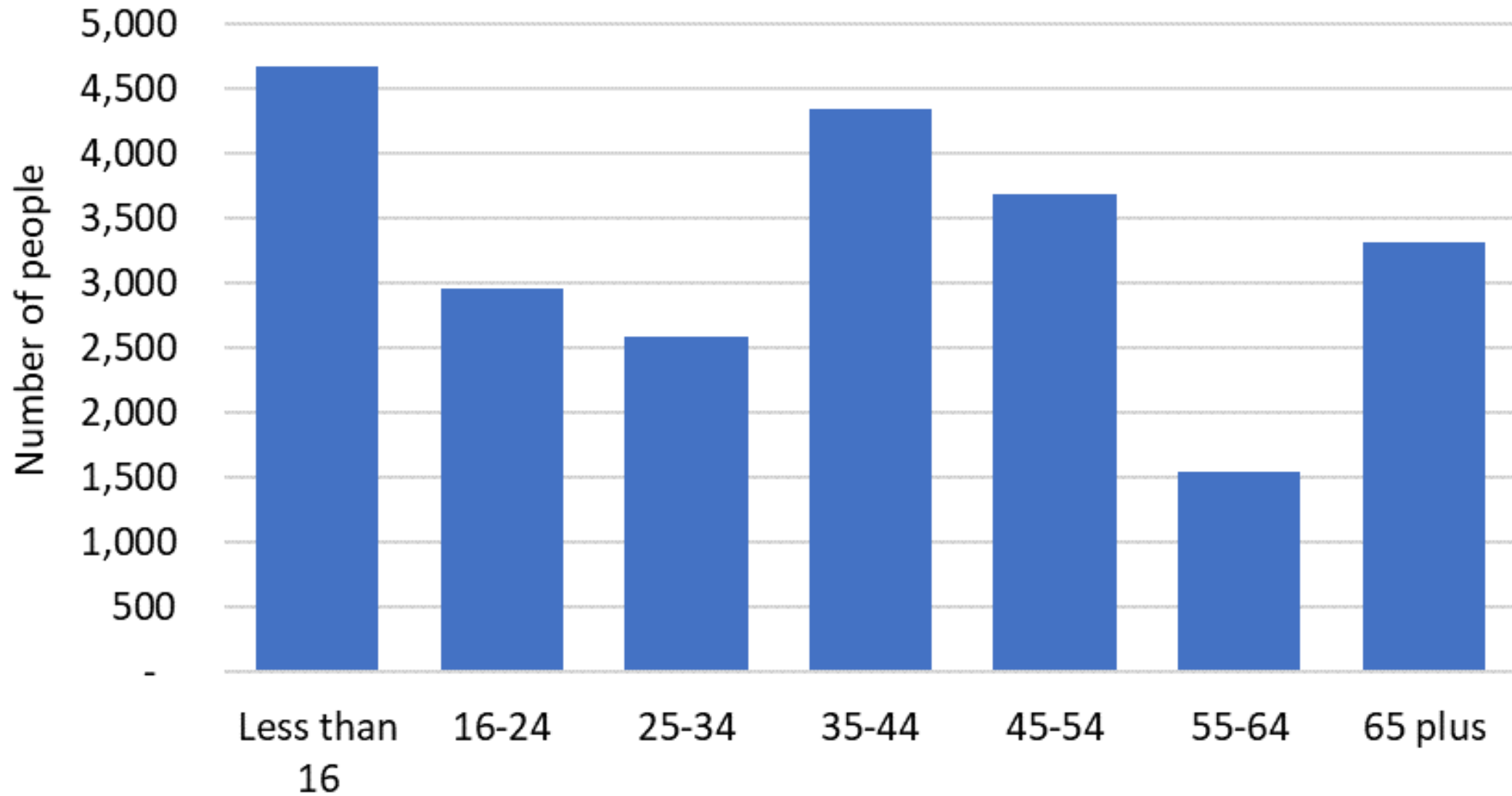
Maine has the oldest population...  
...by median age (44.8 years)  
...and by % of population age 65+ (22.5%)

**BUT!**

Maine was one of only two states to see a decrease in median age from 2020 to 2021 and was one of only four states to not see an increase from 2021 to 2022



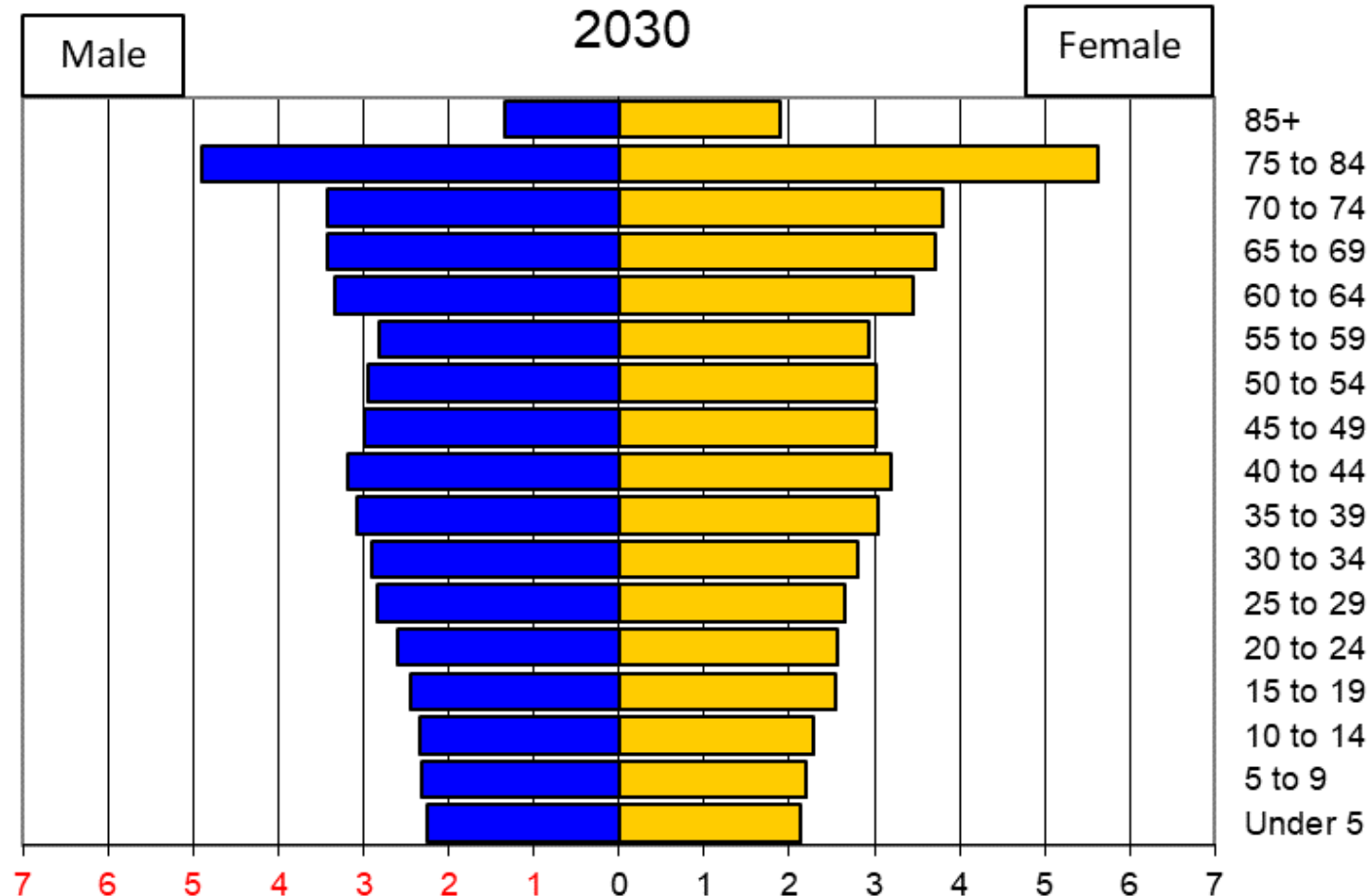
## Net Migration by Age Cohort



# The Baby Boom: 1946-1964

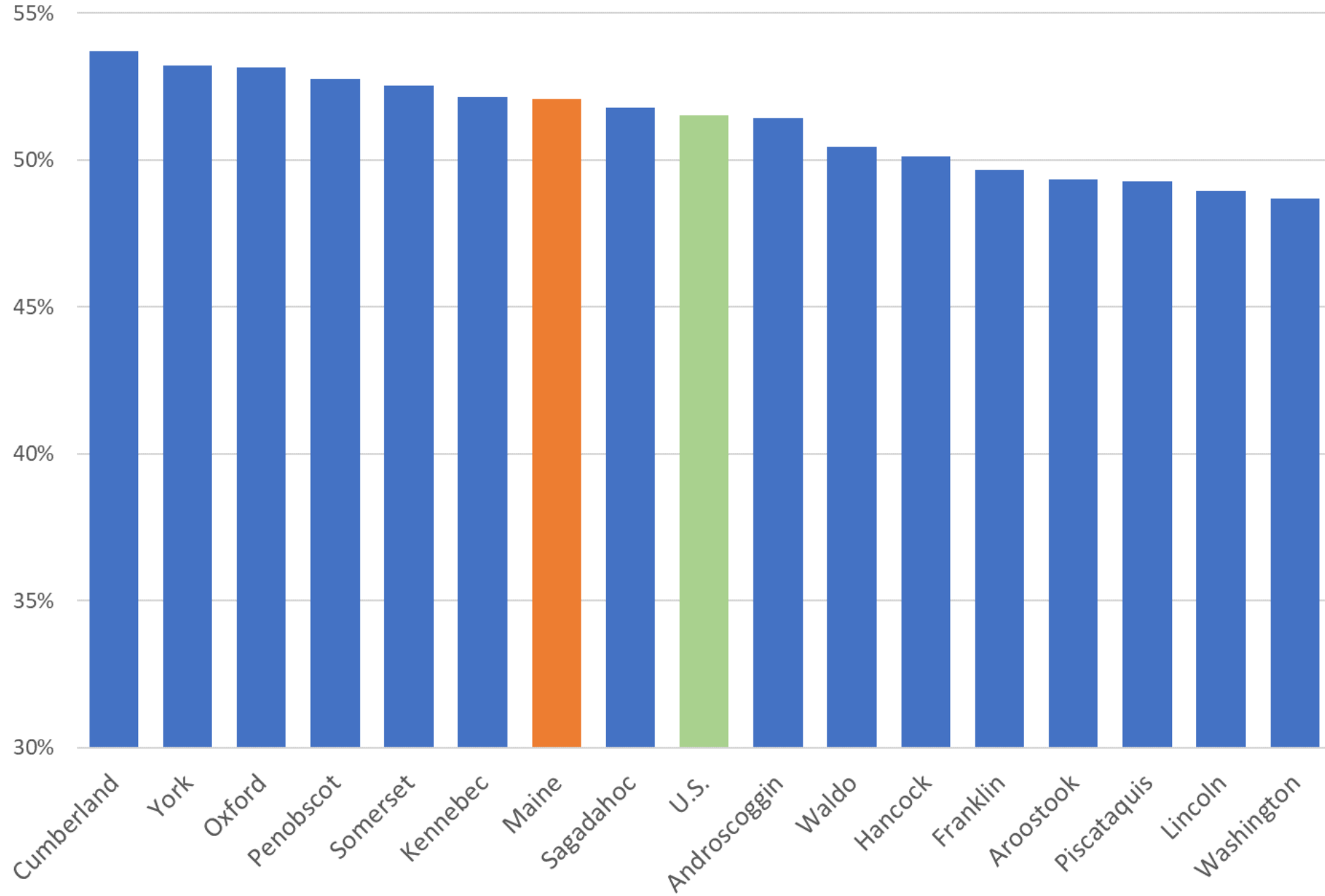
Baby Boom generation in 2030: age 66-84

Baby Boom generation in 2022: age 58-76





## Percent of the population age 25 to 64 years



# Workforce and Employment

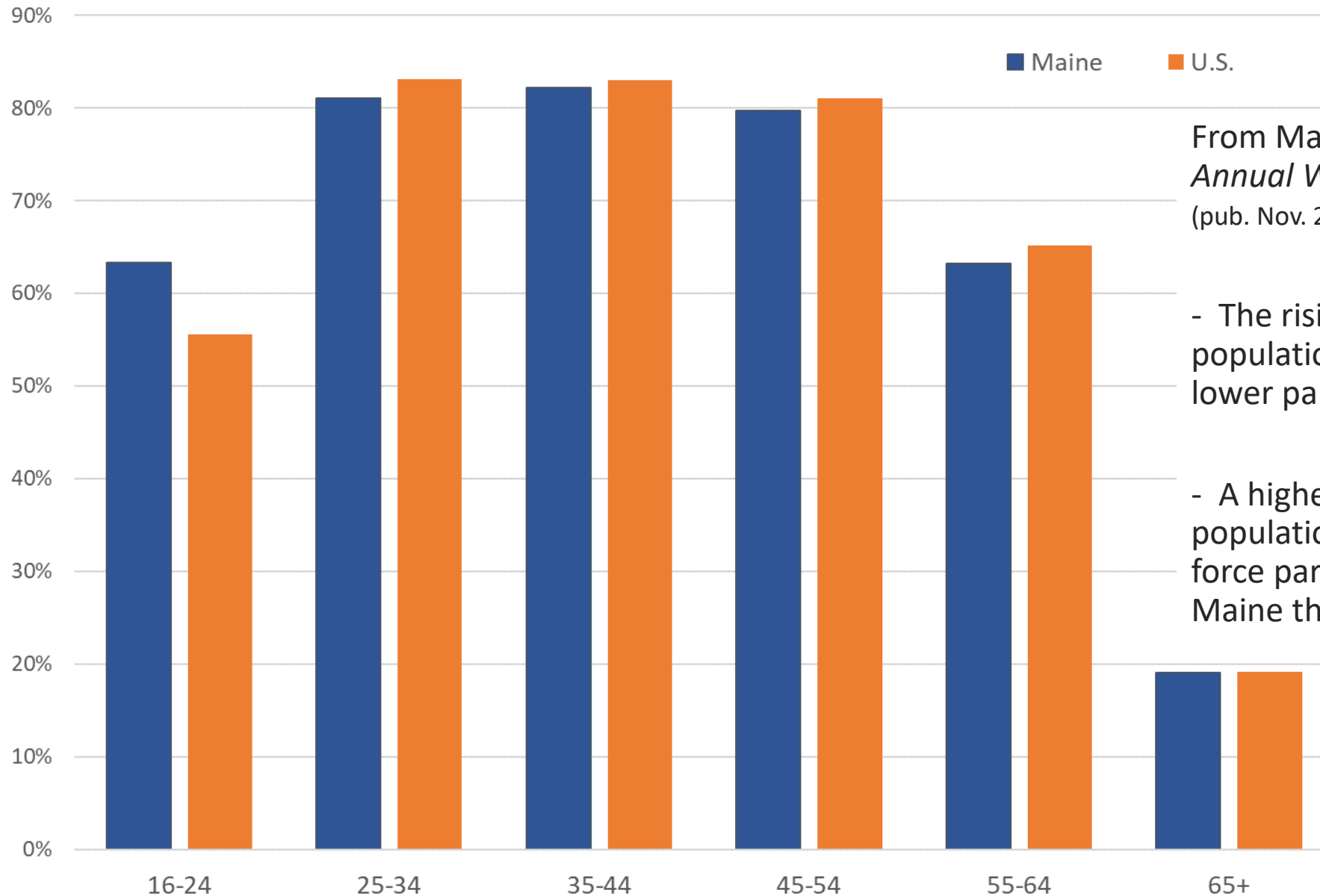
# Maine Civilian Labor Force



Labor force has started to trend down as Baby Boomers move into traditional retirement ages

- Rapid growth reflected:
- Baby Boomers aging into prime working years;
  - Migration (mostly of Baby Boomers) into Maine; and
  - Women joining the labor force in larger numbers

## 2022 Labor Force Participation Rate



From Maine Dept. of Labor's *Annual Workforce Report for 2021* (pub. Nov. 2022):

- The rising share of retired population is the primary factor in lower participation in the state
- A higher share of retirement age population is the reason total labor force participation is lower in Maine than the nation

# Maine's unemployment rate in June 2023 was at a record low of 2.4% for a third consecutive month and is below the U.S. rate of 3.6%

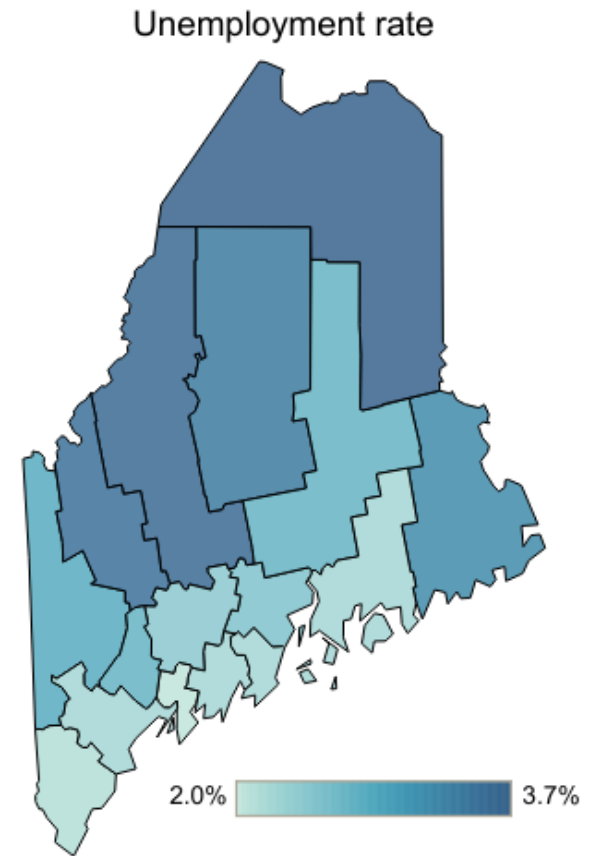
## County Rates (not seasonally adjusted)

June, 2023

- Table
- Graph

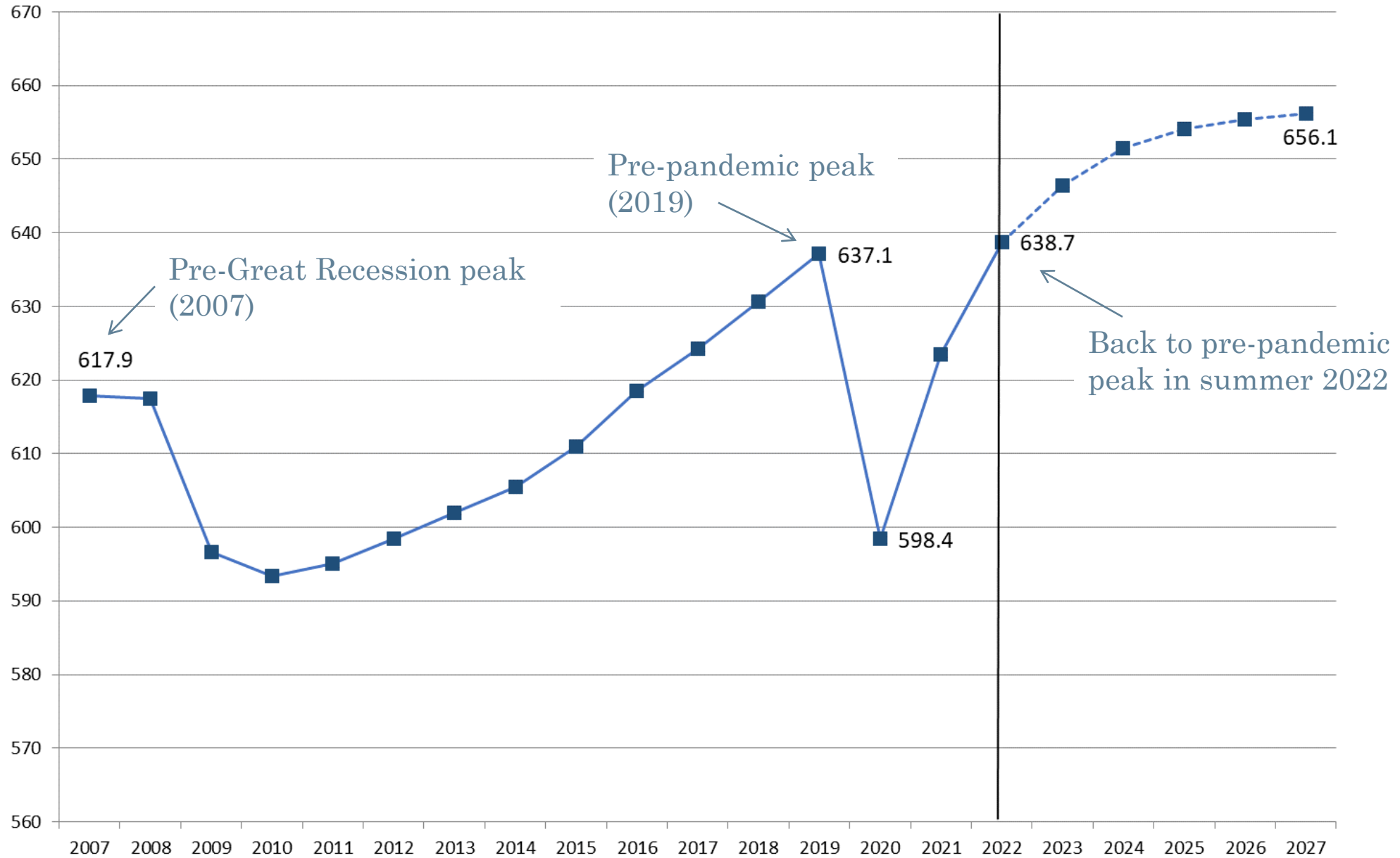
- Map/Graph Display**
- Unemployment rate
  - One-year change

County	Rate	Year ago	One-yr change
Maine	2.5%	2.7%	-0.2 ↓
Androscoggin	2.7%	2.8%	-0.1 ↓
Aroostook	3.7%	4.0%	-0.3 ↓
Cumberland	2.2%	2.3%	-0.1 ↓
Franklin	3.5%	3.5%	0.0 —
Hancock	2.2%	2.5%	-0.3 ↓
Kennebec	2.4%	2.6%	-0.2 ↓
Knox	2.2%	2.5%	-0.3 ↓
Lincoln	2.2%	2.3%	-0.1 ↓
Oxford	2.8%	3.0%	-0.2 ↓
Penobscot	2.7%	2.9%	-0.2 ↓
Piscataquis	3.4%	3.4%	0.0 —
Sagadahoc	2.0%	2.1%	-0.1 ↓
Somerset	3.6%	3.5%	0.1 ↑
Waldo	2.5%	2.9%	-0.4 ↓
Washington	3.2%	3.6%	-0.4 ↓
York	2.1%	2.4%	-0.3 ↓

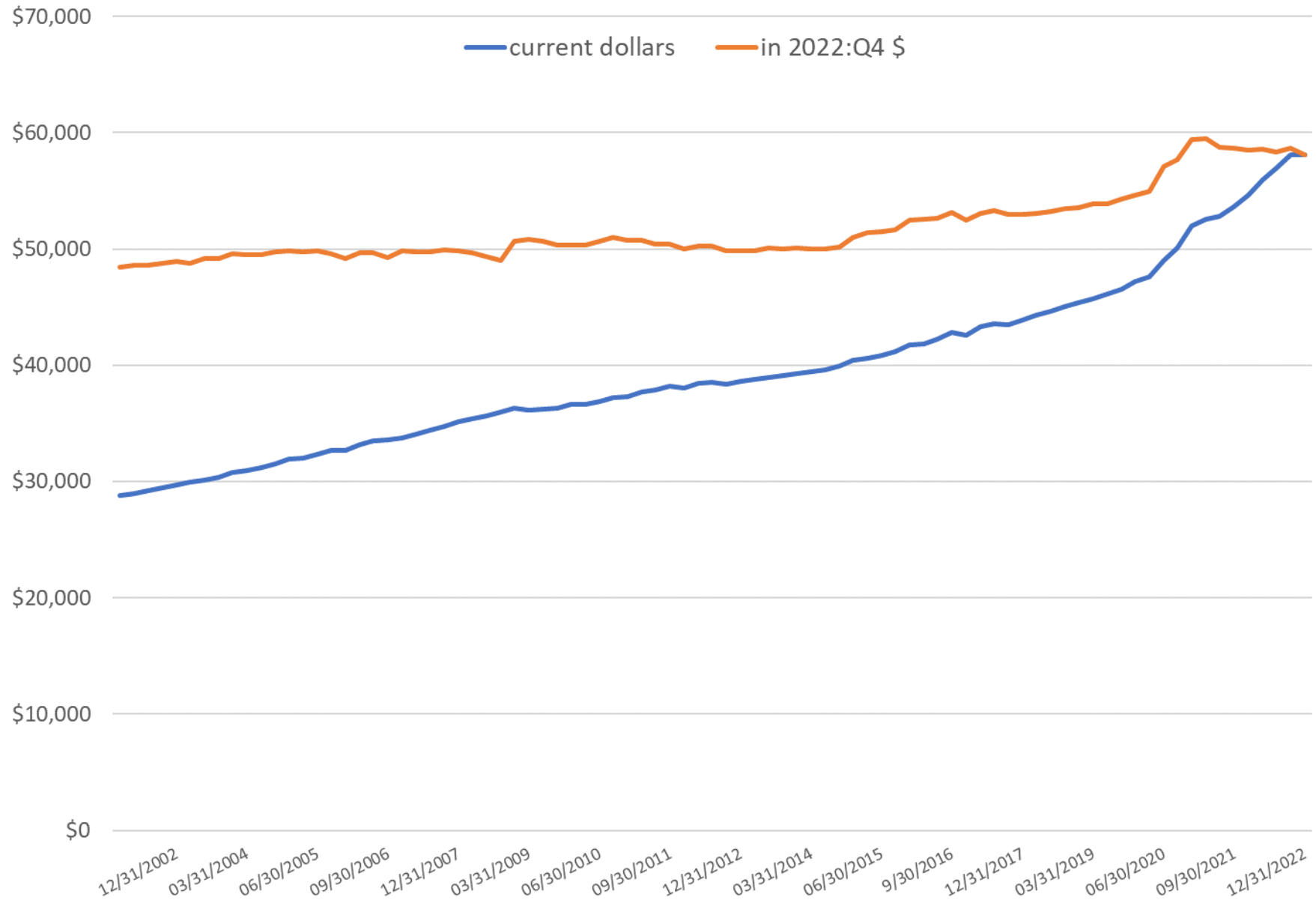


Source: Maine Department of Labor

# Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands) History and CEFC forecast



## Moving Four Quarter Average Wage Per Job



Wages have increased sharply over the past two-plus years, but higher inflation has flattened out recent gains

Challenges with the  
data and things to  
watch for



# Availability and Reliability

For small population groups, data may not be available, or data might be unreliable (high margins of error)

This is especially challenging for small geographies or small racial/ethnic groups

# Differential privacy

The Census Bureau has changed its privacy protection method to Differential Privacy. Instead of other methods formerly used, such as swapping, this method uses an algorithm called the Top-Down Algorithm (TDA) to randomly inject error into data, making it harder for computers to identify personal data.

Almost all data from the 2020 Decennial Census is subject to the TDA. Much of it can still be considered reliable, while other data points should be used with caution. Differential privacy is rolling out to additional census products in the future.

**Red, Yellow, Green** Guide published at:

<https://www.maine.gov/dafs/economist/census-information>

(scroll down to 2020 Census Results section)

# Upcoming OMB definition change

Proposed changes still in development include

- Combined race and ethnicity question
- Adding Middle Eastern or North African as a category

Upside: would better align with how individuals think of their own race/ethnicity

Downside: would make comparisons to years using previous definition extremely difficult

# Contact Information

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