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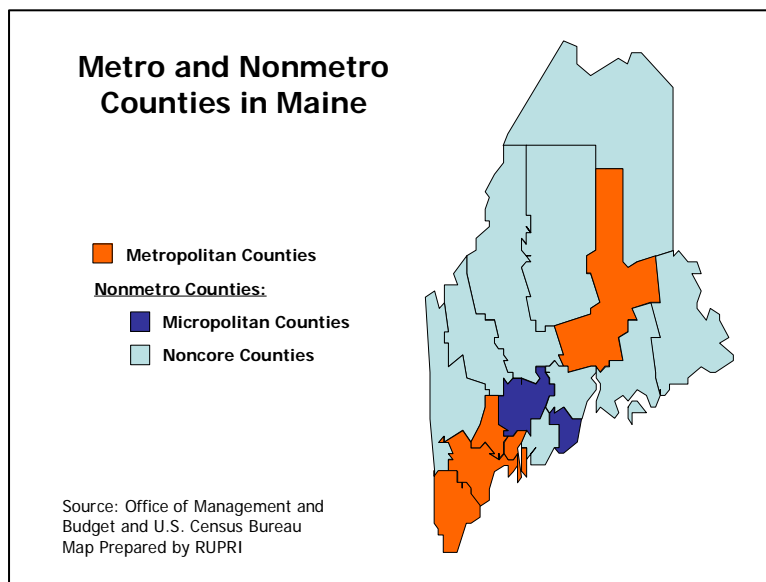
## Demographic and Economic Profile

# Maine

Updated May 2006

### Metro and Nonmetro Counties in Maine

Based on the most recent listing of core based statistical areas by the Office of Management and Budget (December 2005), five counties in Maine are part of metropolitan areas, and two counties are part of micropolitan areas. The micropolitan category defines counties that include an urban area with a population of 10,000 to 49,999 plus surrounding counties that are linked through commuting ties. These areas often represent important economic and trade centers in rural areas. The remaining nine counties in Maine are considered noncore counties. Using these classifications and the population estimates for 2005, 58.2 percent of Maine residents live in metropolitan areas, 12.3 percent live in micropolitan areas, and 29.5 percent live in noncore areas.

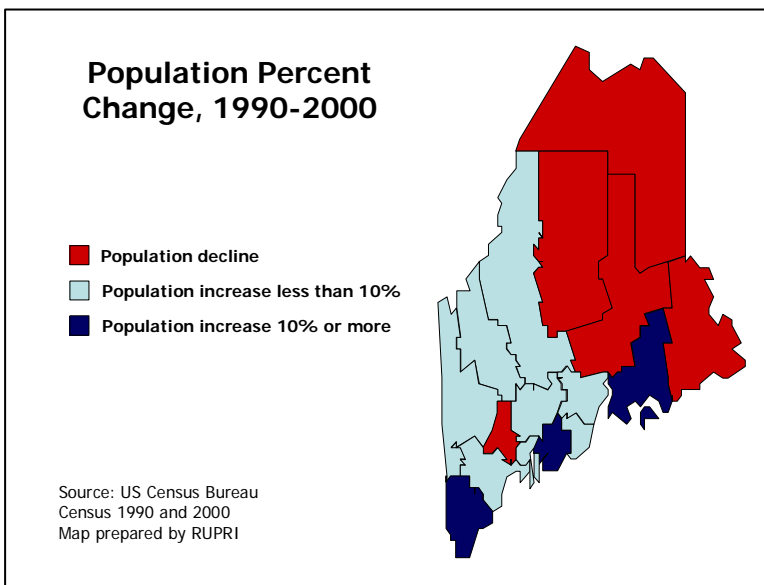


## Population

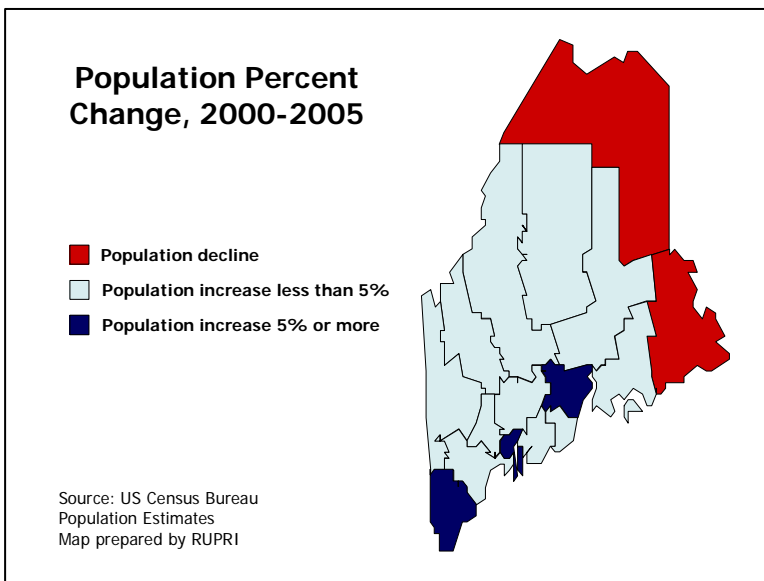
Maine's population in 2005 was 1,321,505, up 3.7 percent from the 2000 Census. During the 1990s, the population in Maine increased 3.8 percent. Nationally, population increased 13.1 percent during the 1990s and 5.3 percent from April 2000 to July 2005. Population growth in Maine's metropolitan areas outpaced the nonmetropolitan areas during both time periods.

Percent Change in Population		
Area:	1990-2000	2000-2005
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Maine</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Metropolitan	6.2%	4.5%
Nonmetropolitan	0.7%	2.5%
Micropolitan	3.0%	3.5%
Noncore	-0.2%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

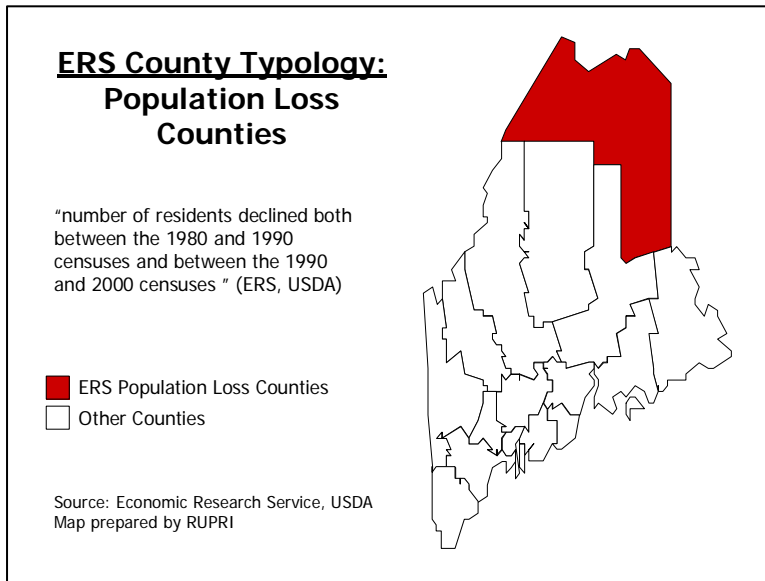


Five counties in Maine lost population during the 1990s (2 metro and 3 nonmetro counties). Three counties had population gains of 10 percent or more during the 1990s. The highest rate of growth was in York County in the Portland-Biddeford Metropolitan Area (13.5%).



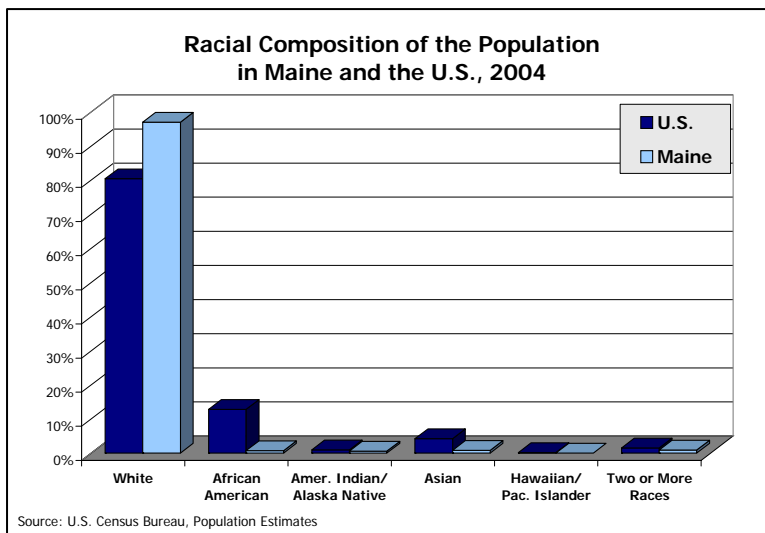
From 2000 to 2005, two counties in Maine lost population, both nonmetro counties. No counties in Maine had population growth of 10 percent or more. The fastest rate of growth in this time period was again in York County (8.3%).

The Economic Research Service, USDA, classifies counties as population loss counties if the population declined from 1980 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. In Maine, one county (Aroostook County) is classified as a population loss county.

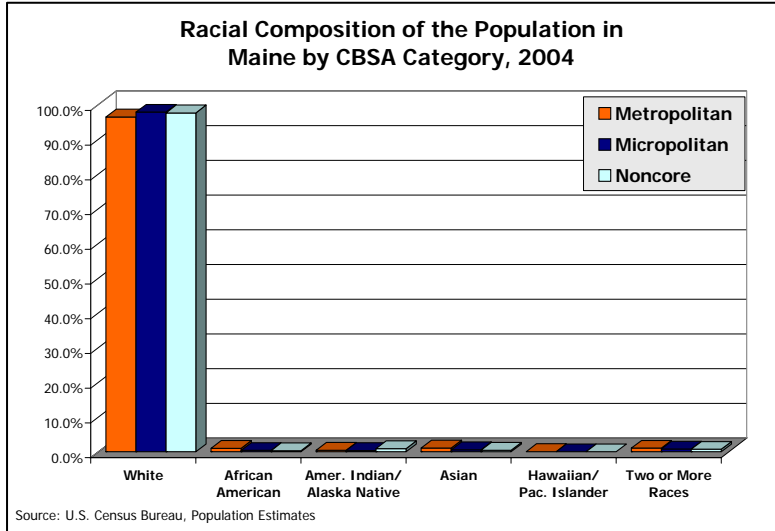


### Race / Ethnicity

The population of Maine is 96.9 percent white and 0.7 percent African American. Nationally, the population is 80.4 percent white and 12.8 percent African American (2004 Census Bureau population estimates.)



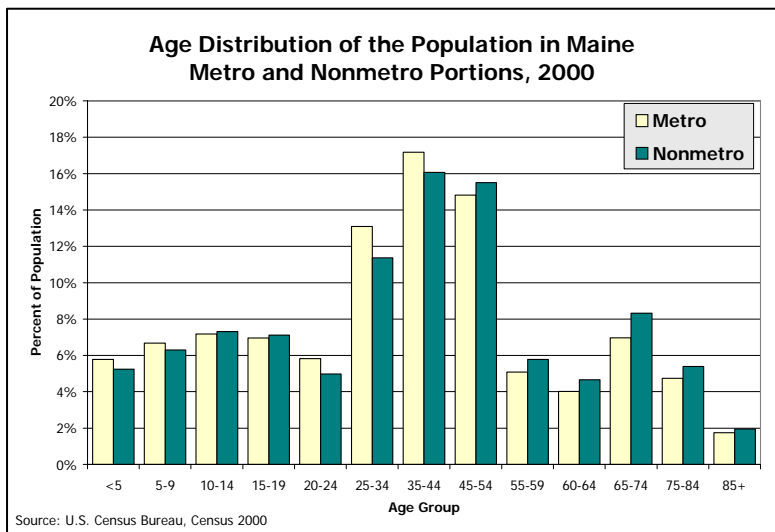
Within Maine, the metropolitan population is 96.4 percent white and 1.0 percent African American. The micropolitan population is 97.8 percent white and 0.4 percent African American, and the noncore population is 97.6 percent white and 0.3 percent African American.



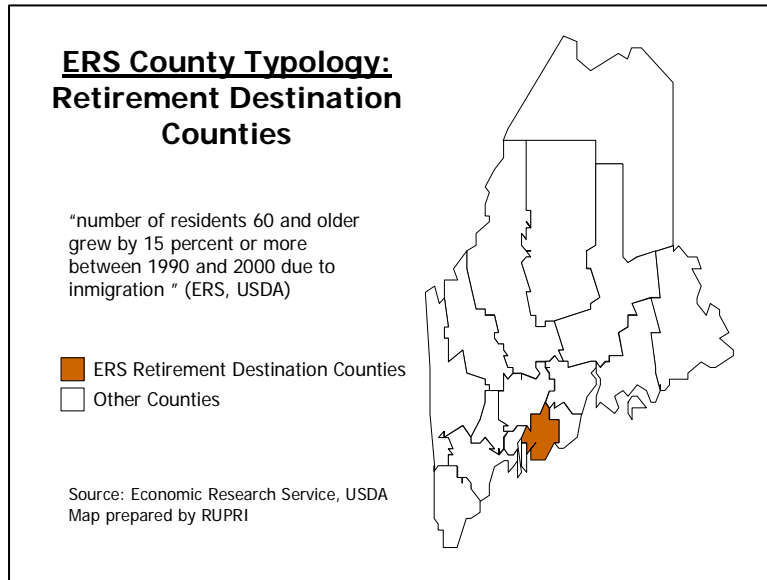
People of Hispanic origin make up 0.9 percent of Maine’s population, compared to 14.1 percent of the total U.S. population. Within Maine, Hispanics make up 1.1 percent of the metropolitan population, 0.9 percent of the micropolitan population, and 0.7 percent of the noncore population.

### Age

The age distribution of the metro and nonmetro populations in Maine is shown in the chart below. The percent of the population in the 20 to 44 age groups is higher in the metro areas, while the percent of the population age 45 and older is higher in the nonmetro areas.

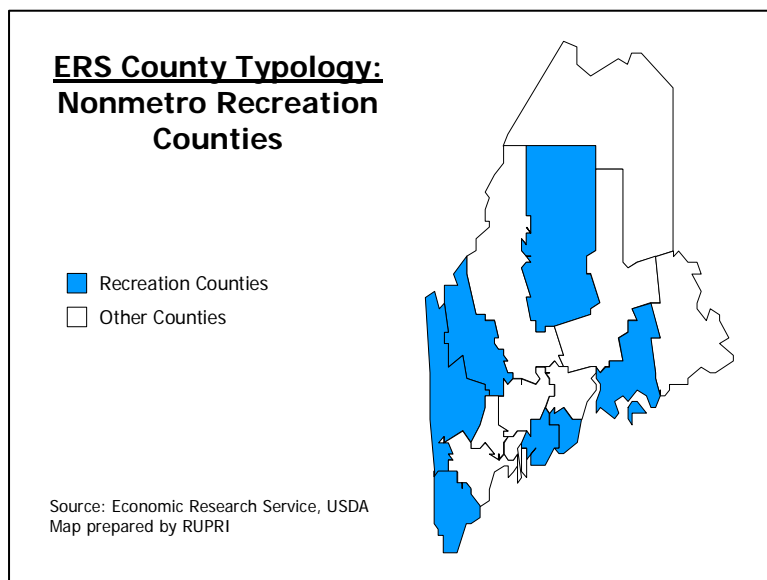


The Economic Research Service classifies counties as retirement destination counties based on population change due to in-migration. One county in Maine (Lincoln County) is classified as a retirement destination county.



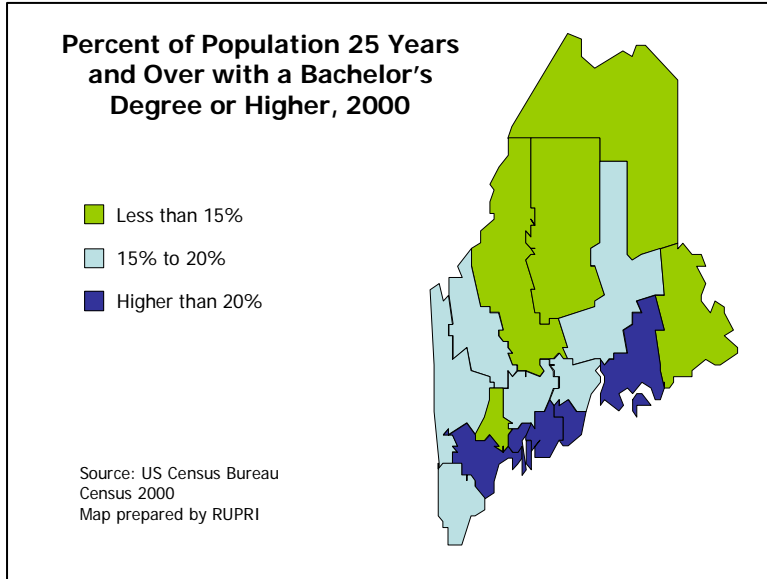
### **Nonmetro Recreation Counties**

The Economic Research Service's classification of nonmetro recreation counties captures the recreational opportunities and development in many rural parts of the nation. The classification is based on a number of factors, including employment and income derived from recreation-related activities, seasonal housing units within the county, and receipts from hotels and motels. Nationally, 334 counties are classified as nonmetro recreation counties, and seven are located in Maine. Counties that were nonmetro in 1993 *or* in 2003 are classified. York County was classified as nonmetro in 1993, but changed to metro for the 2003 classifications.

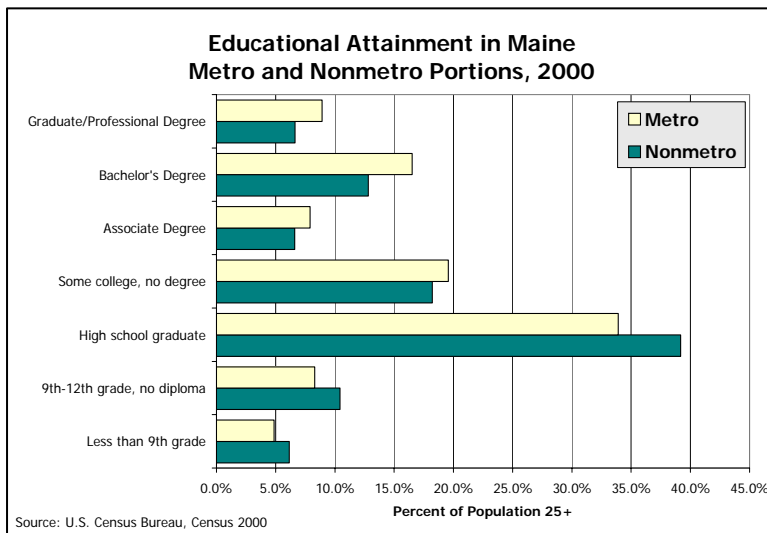


## Educational Attainment

The percent of the population age 25 and over that has earned a Bachelor's degree or higher is 24.4 percent in the U.S. and 22.9 percent in Maine. In metro areas of Maine, this percentage is 25.4 percent, compared to only 19.4 percent in nonmetro areas.

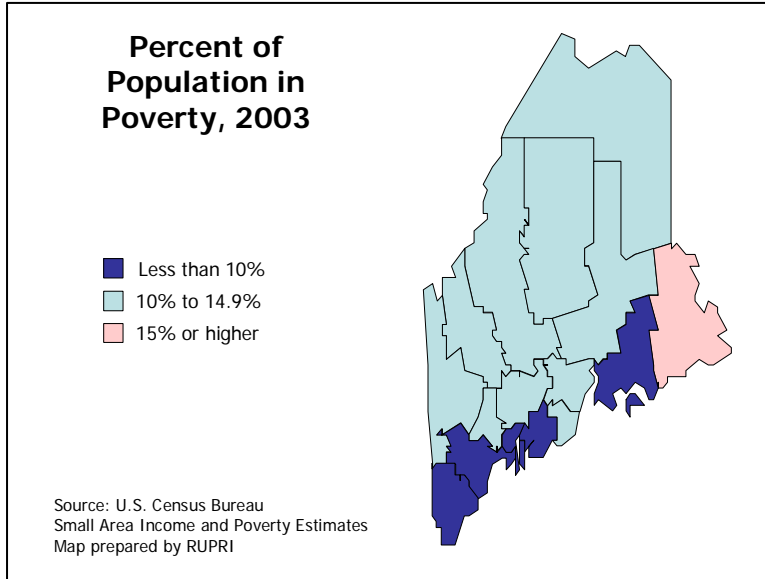


The chart below compares the educational attainment of Maine's metro and nonmetro populations. The percent of the population with high educational attainment (B.S. degree or higher) is greater in the metro areas, while the percent of the population with low educational attainment (high school degree or lower) is greater in the nonmetro areas.



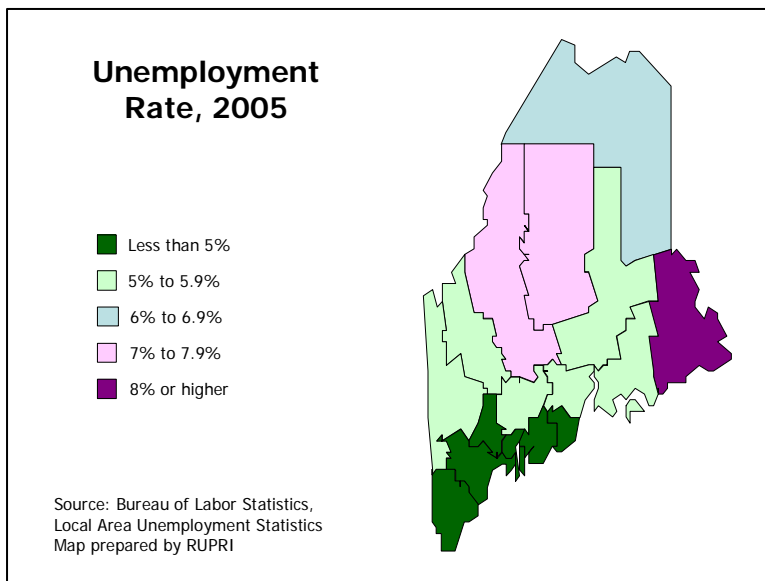
## Poverty

The poverty rate in Maine in 2003 was 10.7 percent, compared to 12.5 percent for the U.S. (Census Bureau estimates). The poverty rates in Maine counties ranged from 8.3 percent in Sagadahoc County to 16.1 percent in Washington County.



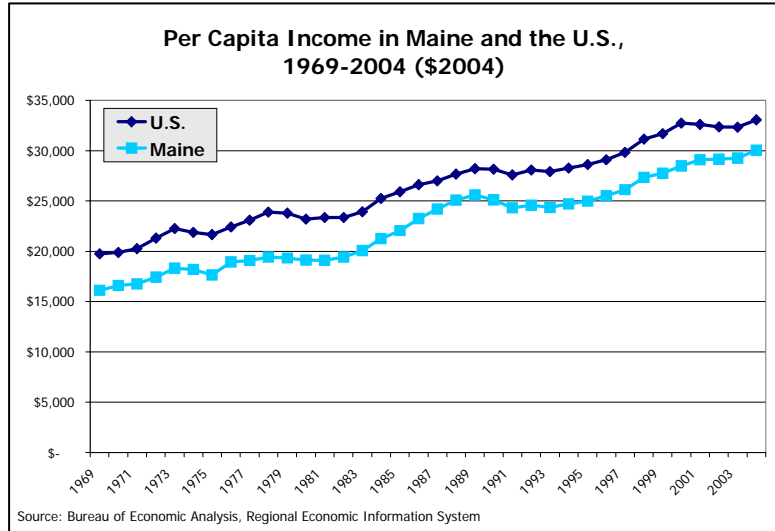
## Unemployment

In 2005 the unemployment rate in Maine was 4.8 percent, compared to 5.1 percent for the nation. Within Maine, the unemployment rate ranged from 3.6 percent in Cumberland County to 8.4 percent in Washington County.

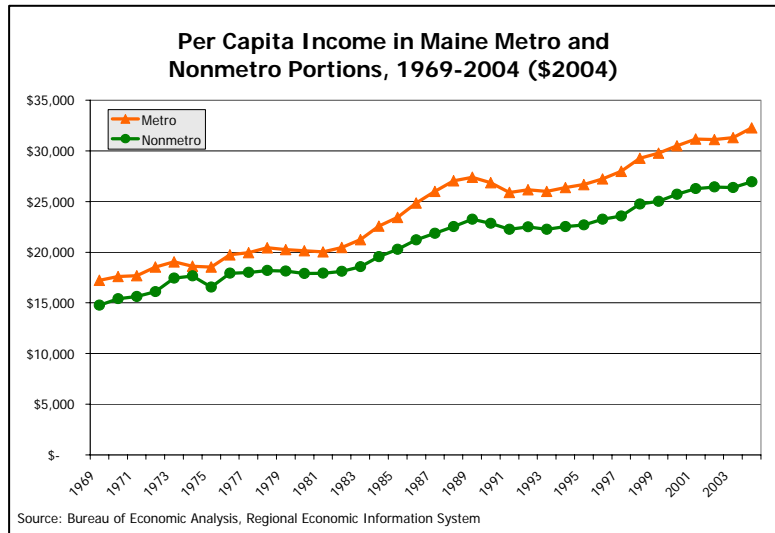


## Per Capita Income

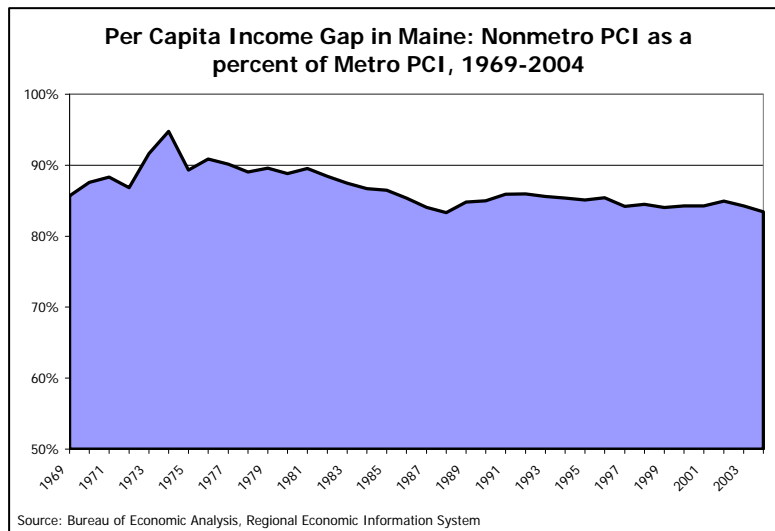
Per capita income in Maine has mirrored the nation over the past several decades, with Maine's income lagging slightly behind the nation. In 2004, per capita income in Maine was \$30,046, compared to \$33,050 for the U.S.



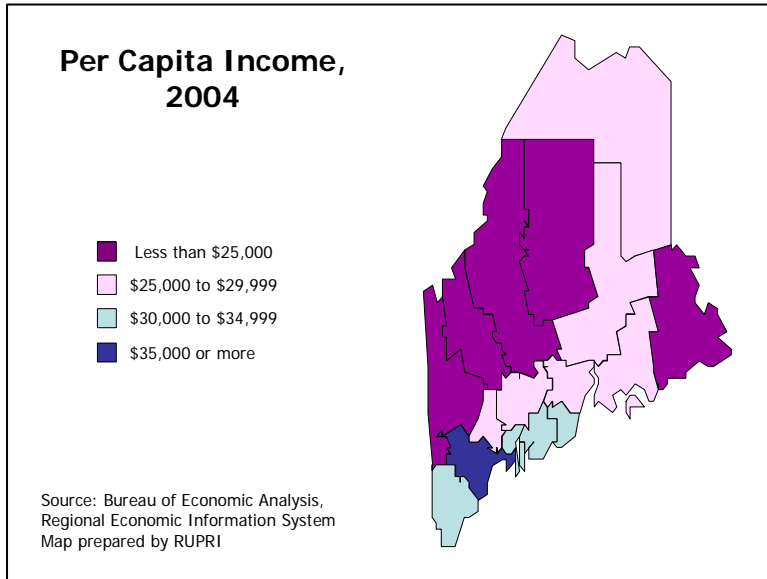
Nonmetro per capita income in Maine has lagged slightly behind metro throughout the past several decades. In 2004, metro per capita income was \$32,284, compared to \$26,935 in nonmetro areas.



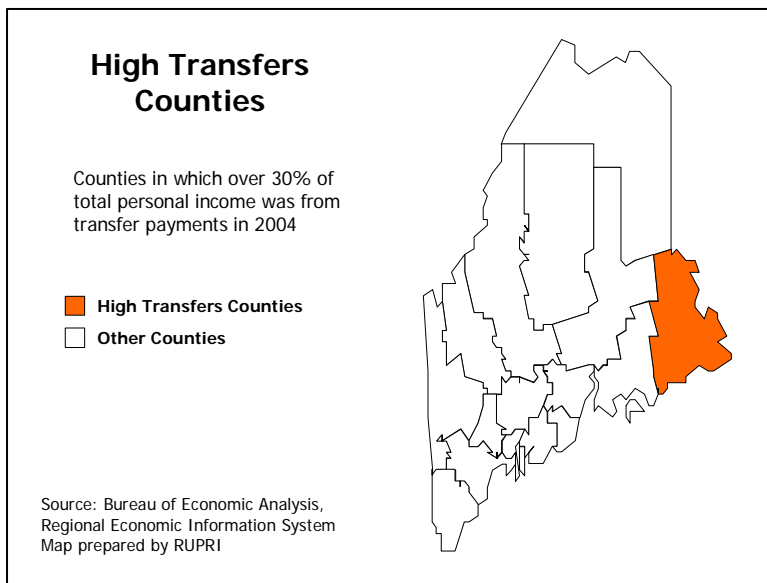
The per capita income gap is measured with nonmetro per capita income as a percent of metro per capita income. In Maine, the gap was at its lowest in 1974 and at its highest in 1988. In 2004, nonmetro per capita income was 83.4 percent of metro per capita income.



Within Maine, 2004 per capita income ranged from \$23,921 in Somerset County to \$37,847 in Cumberland County.

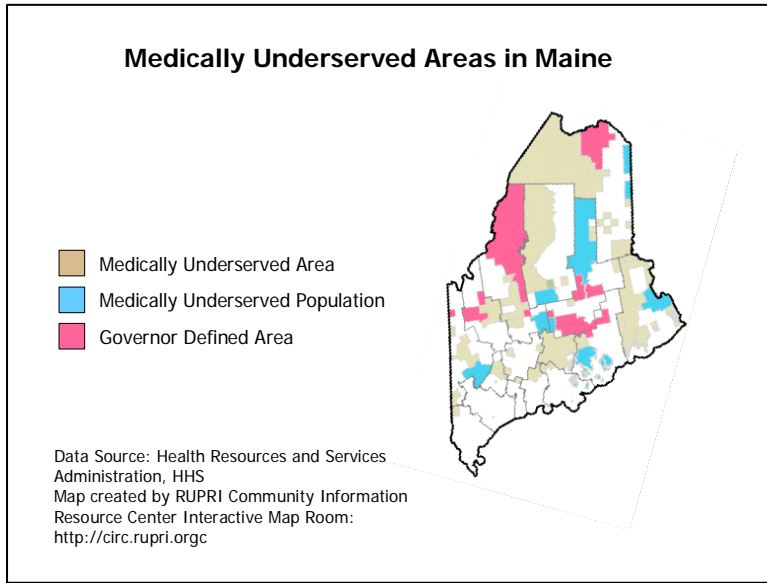


Transfer payments include retirement and disability payments, social security benefits, public assistance, and medical benefits. In Washington County, over 30 percent of total personal income is from transfer payments.

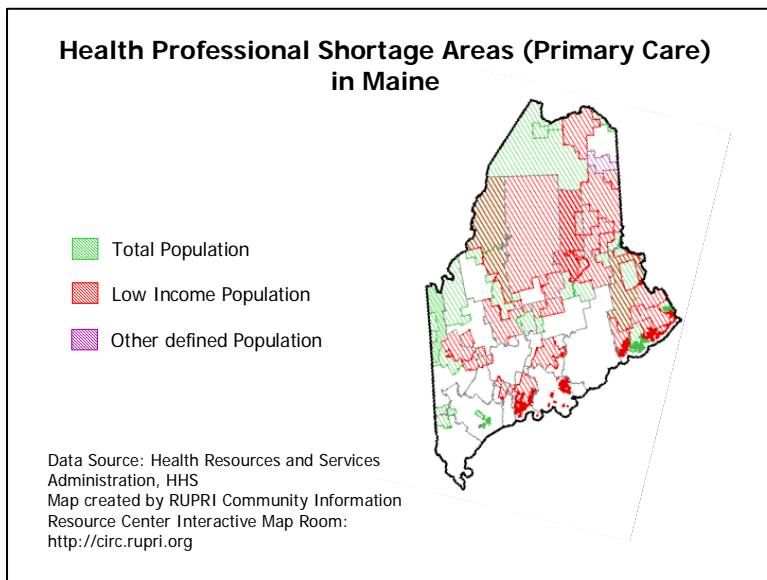


## Health Care Services

The designation of areas or populations as medically underserved is based on an index of four variables - the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population, the infant mortality rate, the percent of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and the percent of the population age 65 and over (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Maine, several areas of the state are considered medically underserved, shown in the map below.

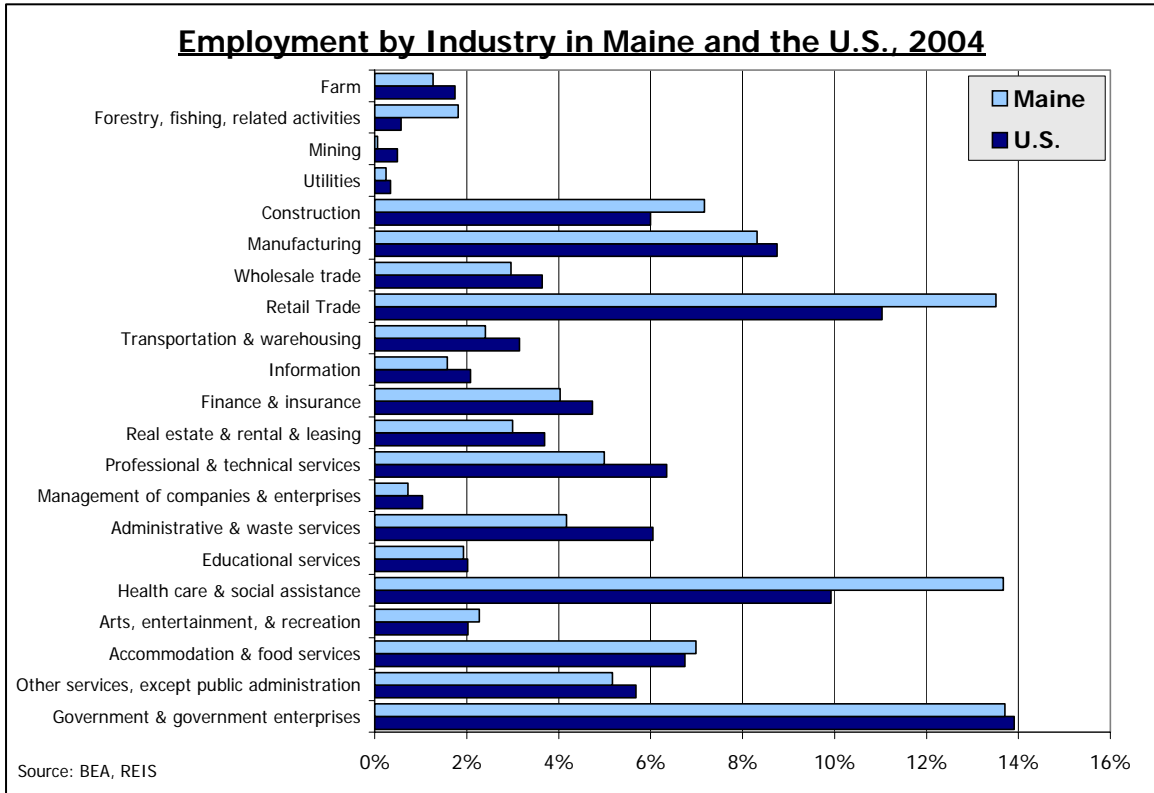


Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) are those areas that “may have shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be urban or rural areas, population groups, or medical or other public facilities” (Health Resources and Services Administration, HHS). Within Maine, several areas in the state are designated as primary care HPSAs for the total or low income populations.

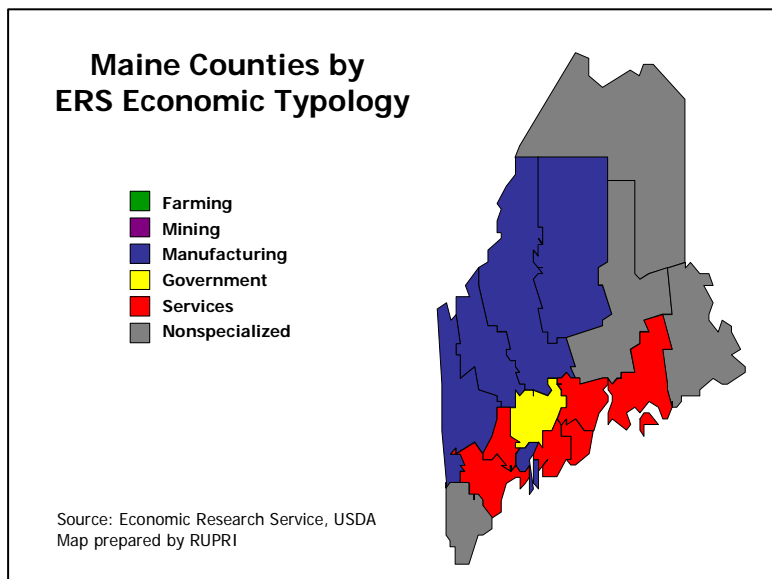


## Employment Structure

In 2004, the largest employment sectors in Maine were government and government enterprises, and health care and social assistance, each accounting for 13.7 percent of total employment. Nationally, government and government enterprises was the largest employment sector (13.9%). Retail trade accounted for 13.5 percent of Maine's employment and 11.0 percent of total U.S. employment.

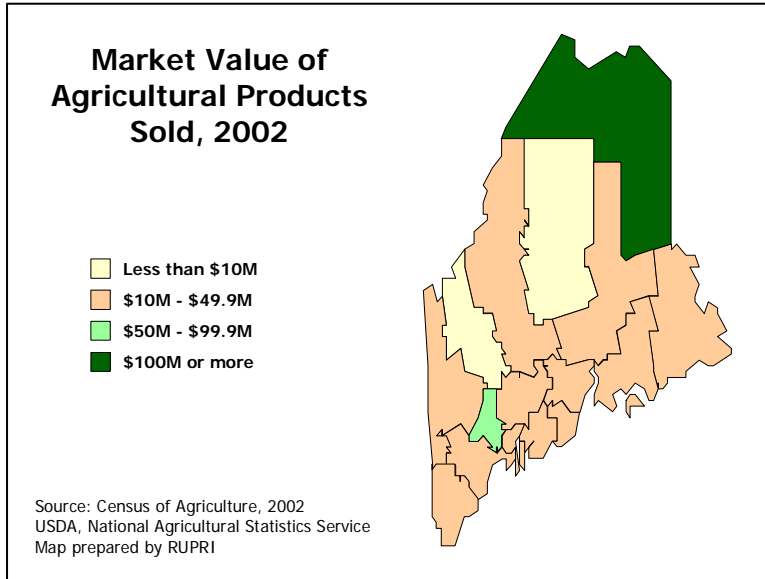


The ERS Economic Typology classifies counties into one of five industry categories of specialization or as nonspecialized. The map to the right shows the classification of Maine counties by this typology. The importance of manufacturing and services is illustrated.

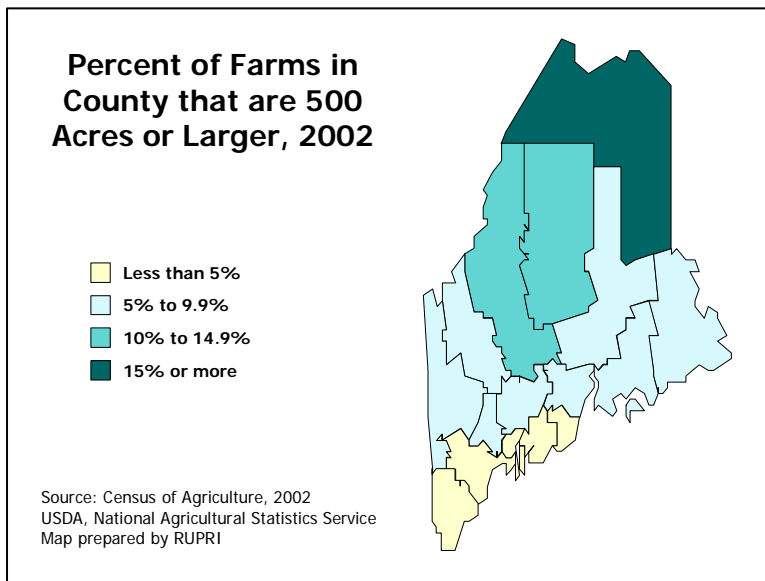


## Agriculture

Though agriculture is not the dominant industry in Maine, it does represent an important part of the economy in several parts of the state. The map below shows the value of agricultural products sold in 2002 for Maine counties. In Aroostook County, the value of agricultural products was over \$100 million.

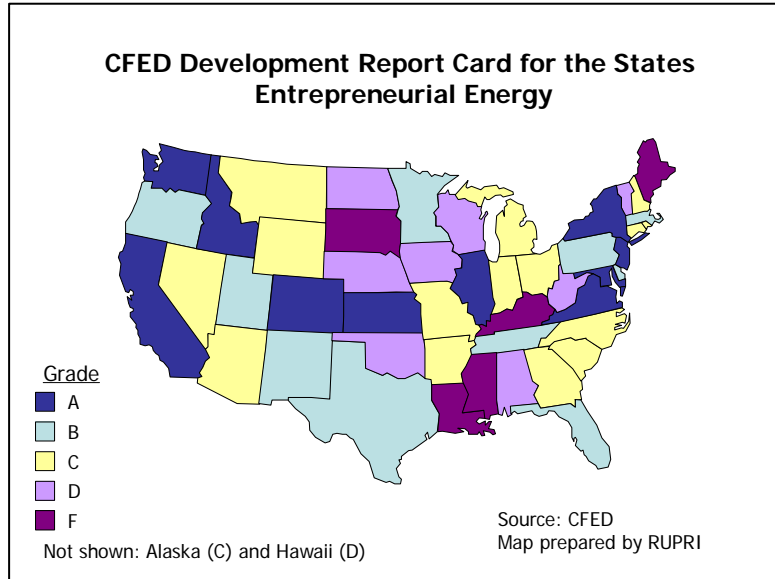


Average farm size in Maine is 190 acres, and only 8 percent of farms in the state are 500 acres or larger.

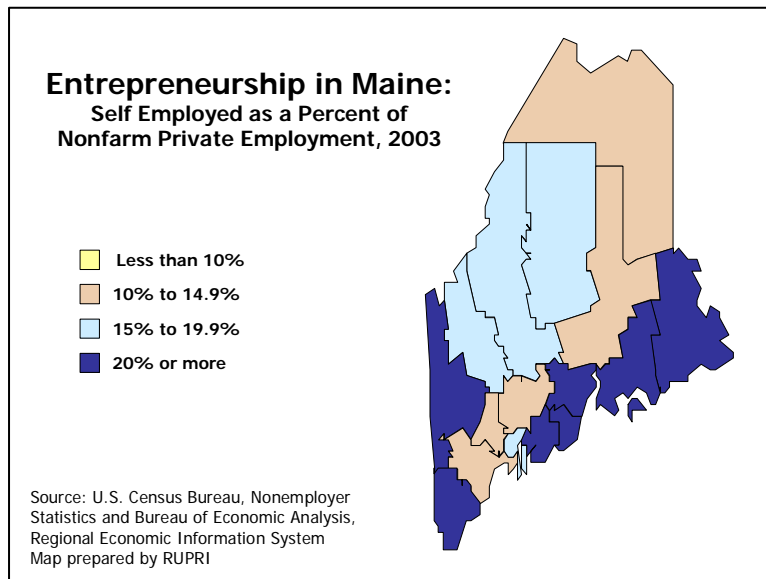


## Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is an important component to economic development today. Unfortunately, data that allow us to measure entrepreneurial activity and trends is difficult to ascertain, particularly at the county level. The CFED *Development Report Card for the States* rates each state on its entrepreneurial energy, “evaluating the extent to which new firms are generated and whether they are contributing to employment growth.” While this is a state-level ranking, it provides useful insight as to how a state is performing. Maine’s ranking on this indicator shows room for improvement.



As mentioned, county level indicators of entrepreneurship are difficult to ascertain, but a good indicator is the proportion of workers that are self employed. The map below shows self employed workers as a percent of nonfarm private employment in the county.



## **Data Sources and References**

**Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System**

<http://www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis/>

**Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics**

<http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

**CFED Development Report Card for the States**

<http://drc.cfed.org/>

**Economic Research Service, USDA, 2004 County Typology**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/Typology/>

**Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Designations of Health Professional Shortage Areas and Medically Underserved Areas and Populations**

<http://www.bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>

**National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.**

2002 Census of Agriculture

[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census\\_of\\_Agriculture/index.asp](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Census_of_Agriculture/index.asp)

**Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Area Definitions and Guidance on Their Uses**

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy05/b05-02.html>

**RUPRI Community Information Resource Center Interactive Map Room**

<http://circ.rupri.org/>

**U.S. Census Bureau**

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Population Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Area Classifications

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>

Nonemployer Statistics

<http://www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saibe/saibe.html>

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