Demographic and Migration Trends in Maine

SMPDC Annual Meeting

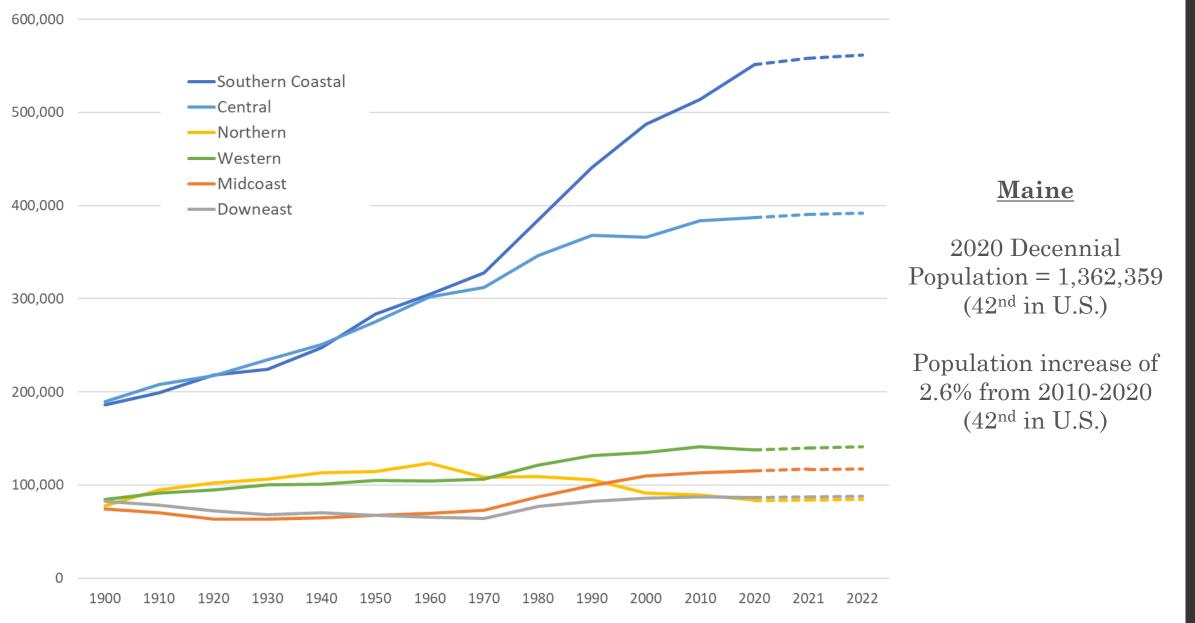
June 20, 2023

Amanda Rector Maine State Economist



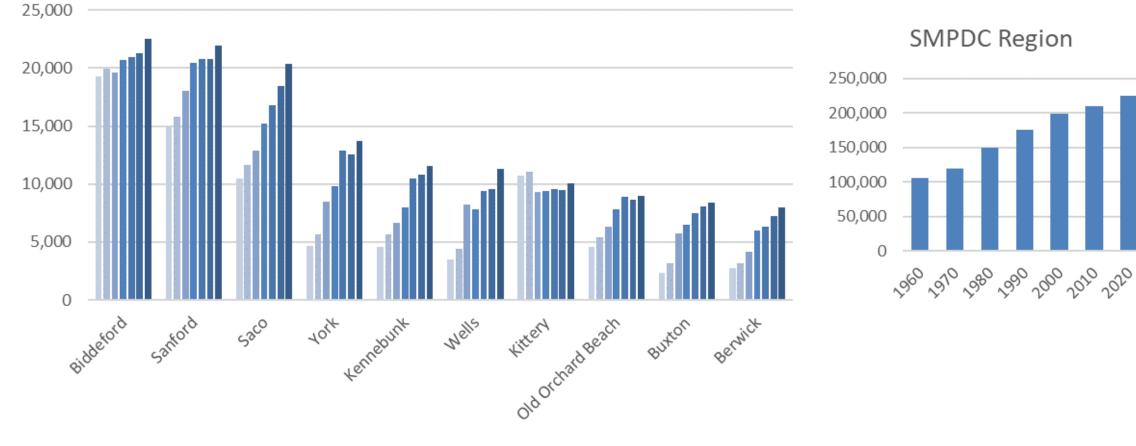
Population Change

Population by Region

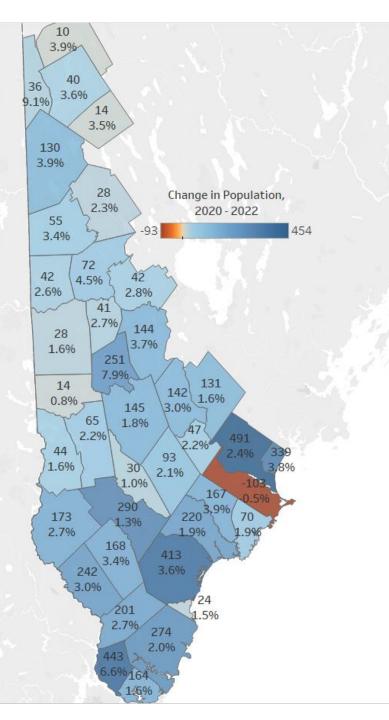


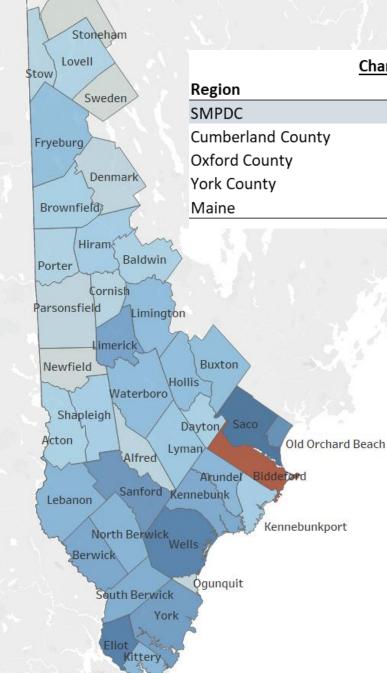
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Decennial Population Largest Municipalities in SMPDC Area



■ 1960 ■ 1970 ■ 1980 ■ 1990 ■ 2000 ■ 2010 ■ 2020





Change from	n 2020 to 2022
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Percent

2.2%

1.3%

2.8%

2.1%

1.6%

Numeric

4,911

3,881

1,601

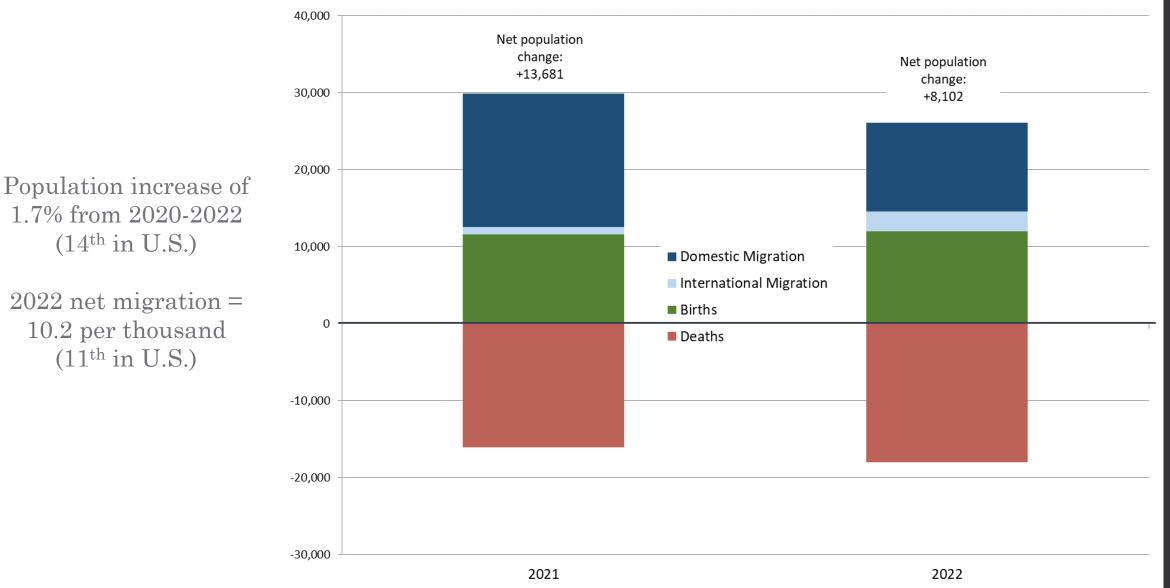
4,476

21,783

Program	
(Estimates	
Population	
5. Census Bureau, J	
U.S. Census	
urce: U.S.	
Source	

Components of change

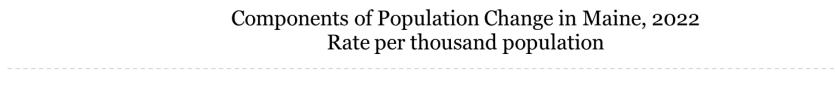
Components of Population Change, Maine

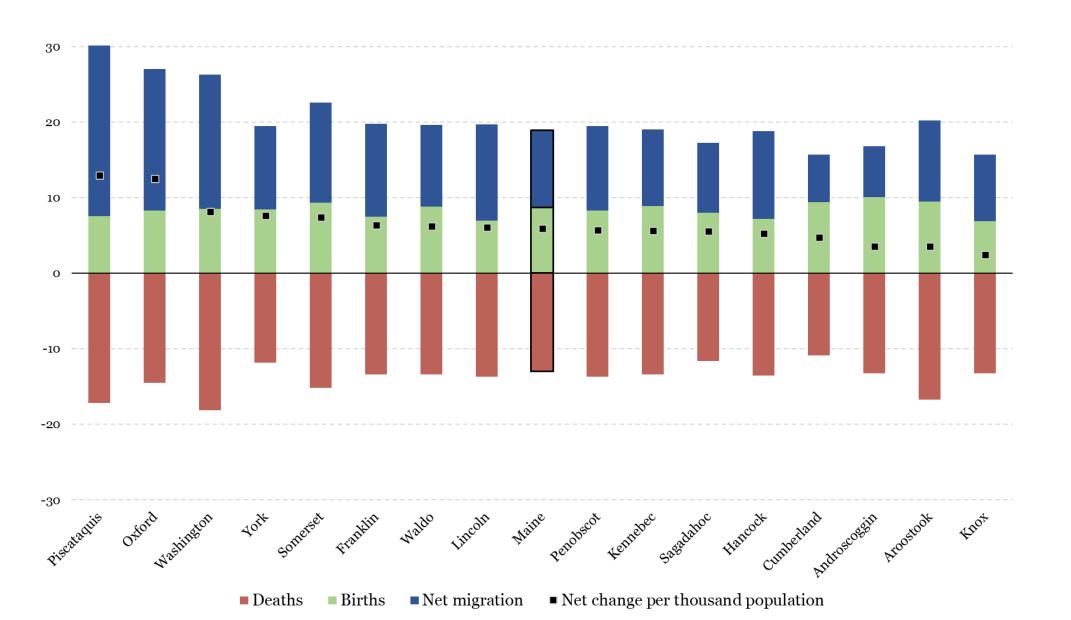




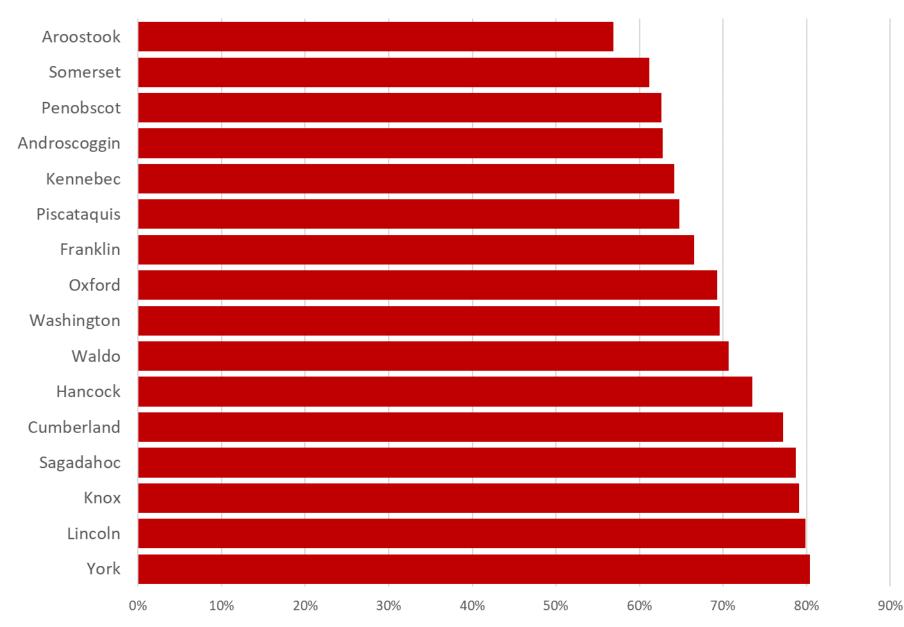
State of Origin (Moved to Maine), 2021

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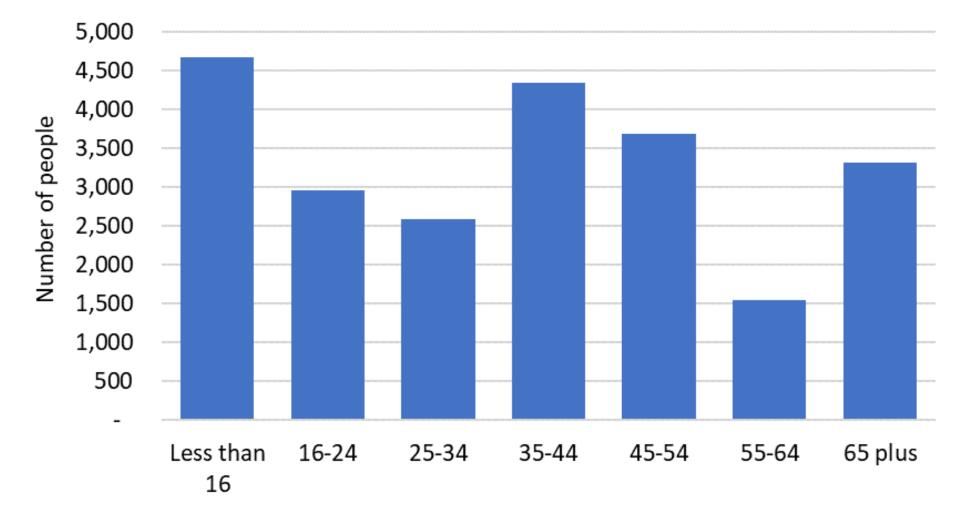
Percent of Households Unable to Afford Median Home, 2022



1(

Maine saw positive net domestic migration in all age cohorts in 2021

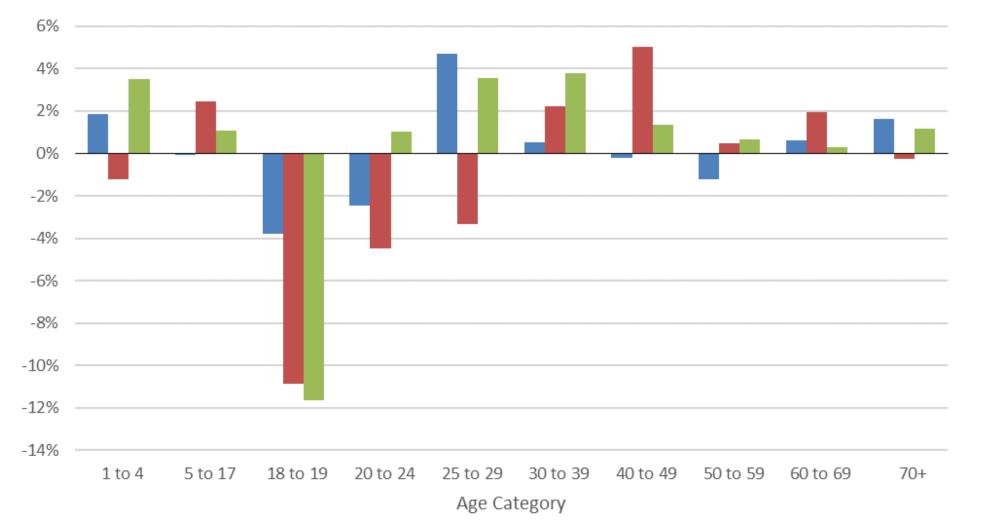
Net Migration by Age Cohort



More of a mixed bag at the county level

Net Domestic Migration Rate

■ Cumberland ■ Oxford ■ York

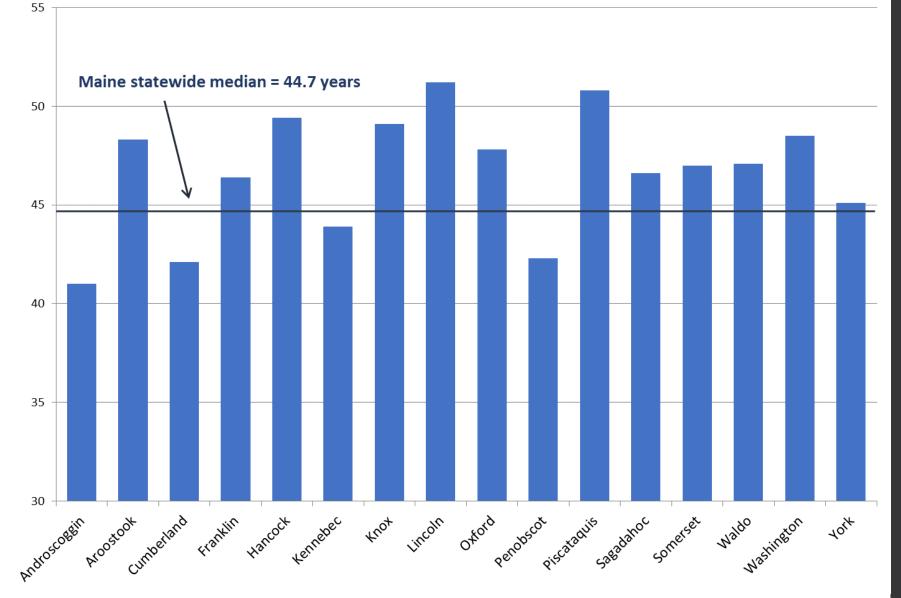




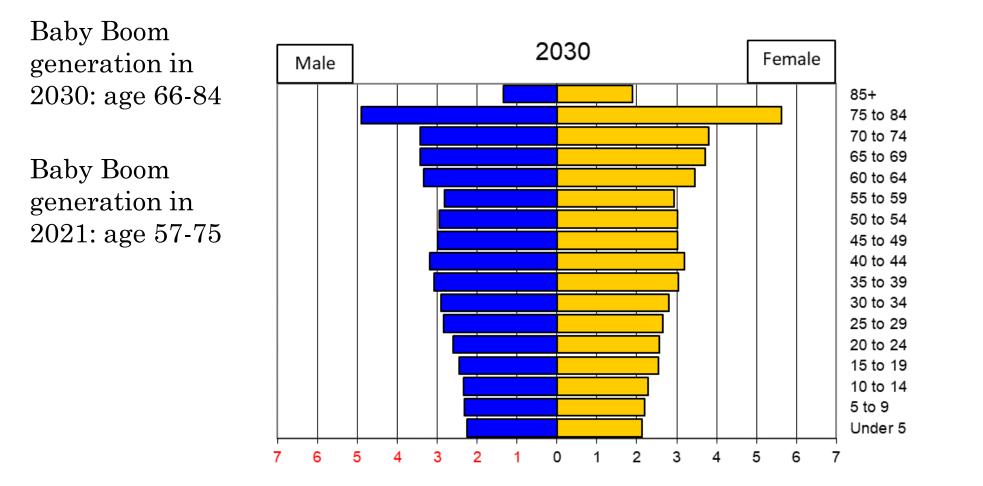
Maine has the oldest population... ...by median age (44.7 years) ...and by % of population age 65+ (21.7%)

BUT!

Maine was the ONLY state in the U.S. to see a decrease in median age from 2020 to 2021

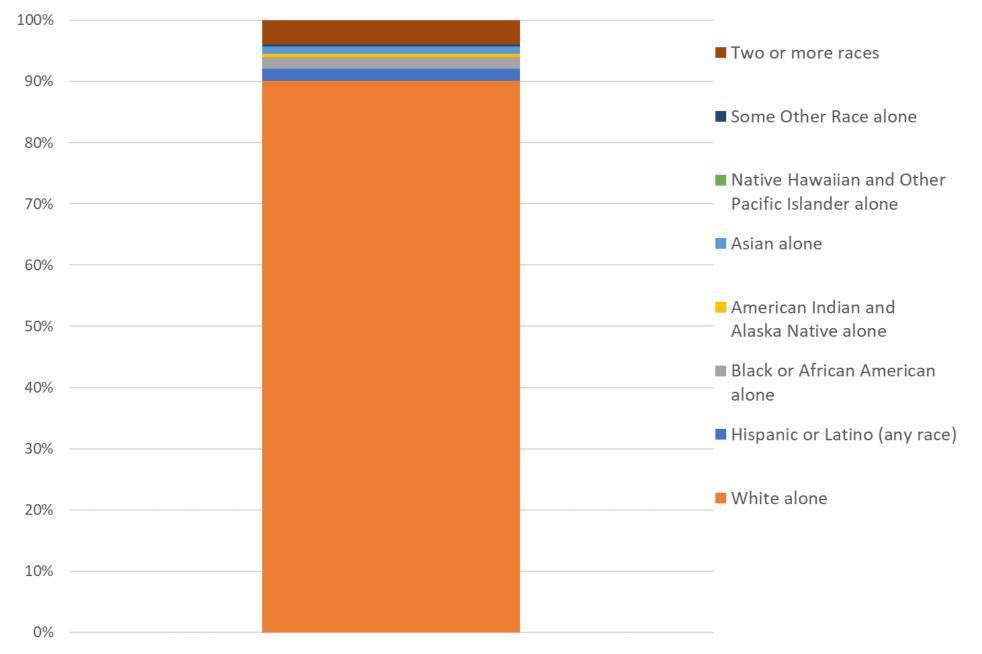


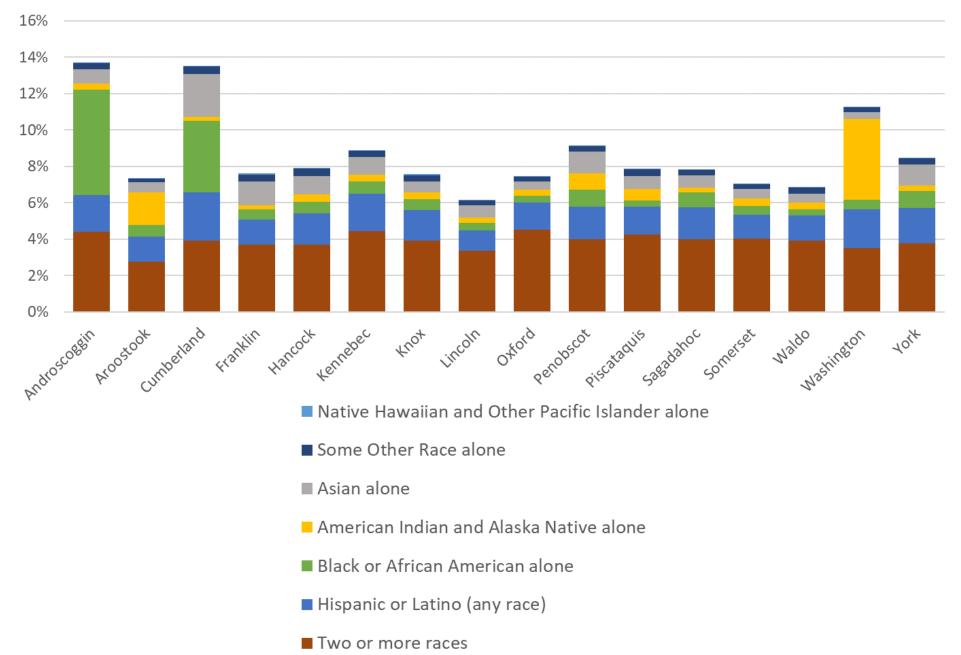
The Baby Boom: 1946-1964



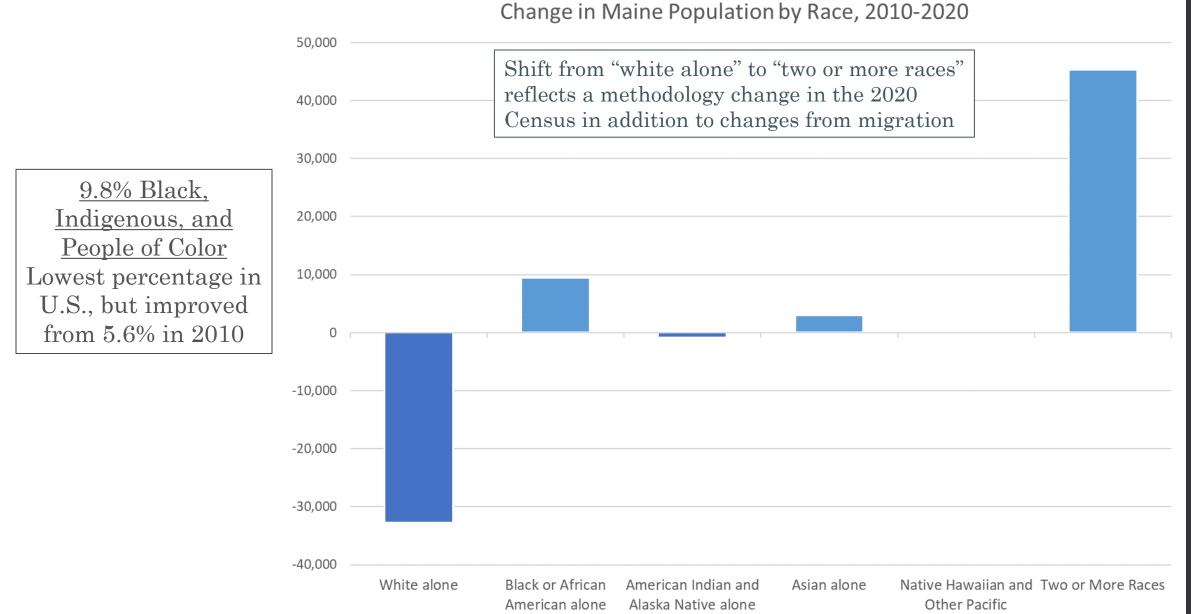
Race, Ethnicity, and Place of Birth

Share of 2020 Maine Population by Race/Ethnicity



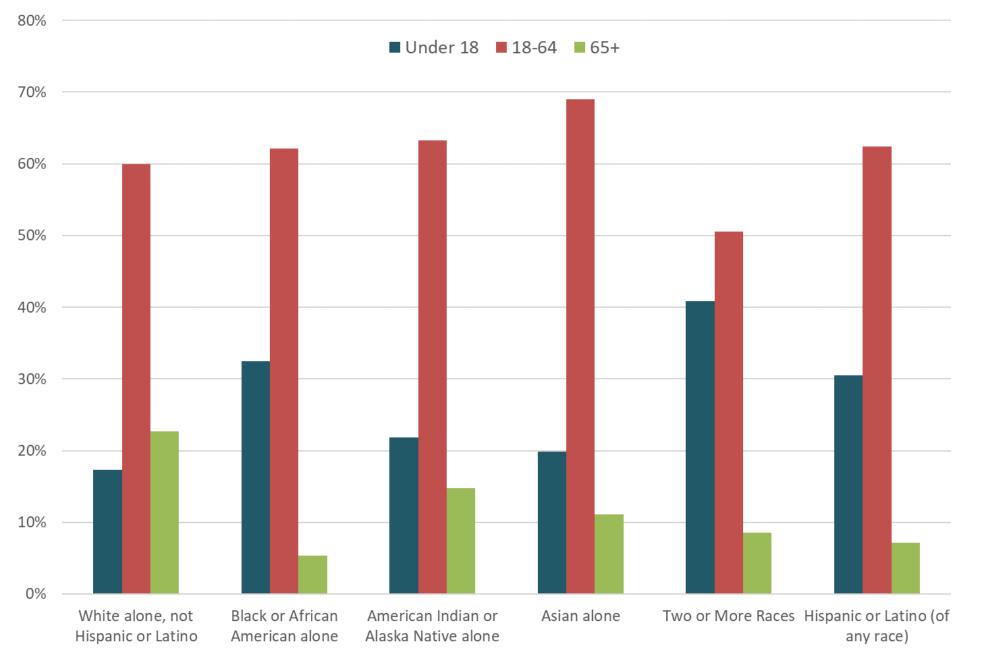


Share of 2020 Population by Race/Ethnicity Excluding White Alone

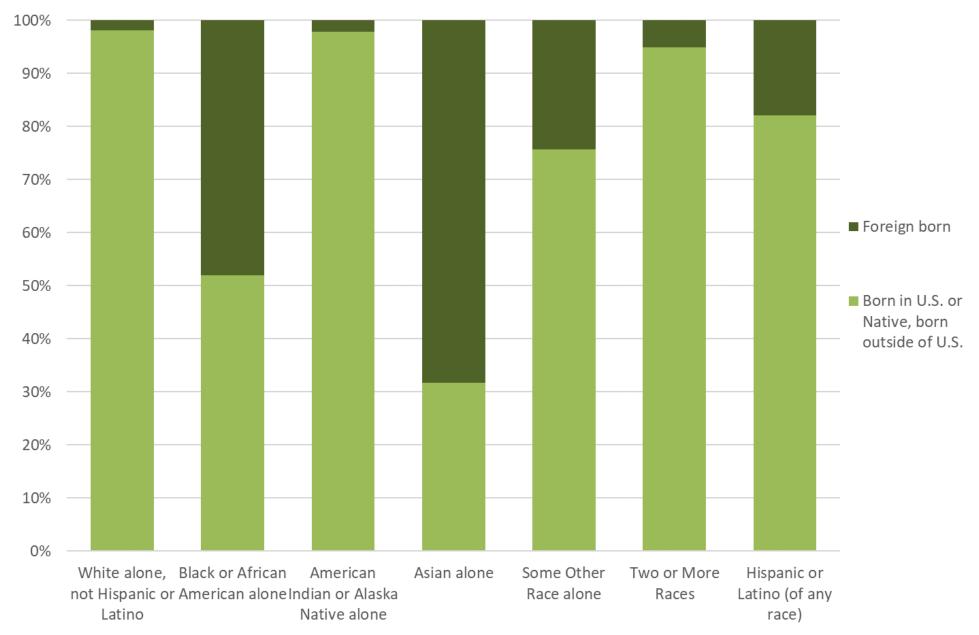


Islander alone

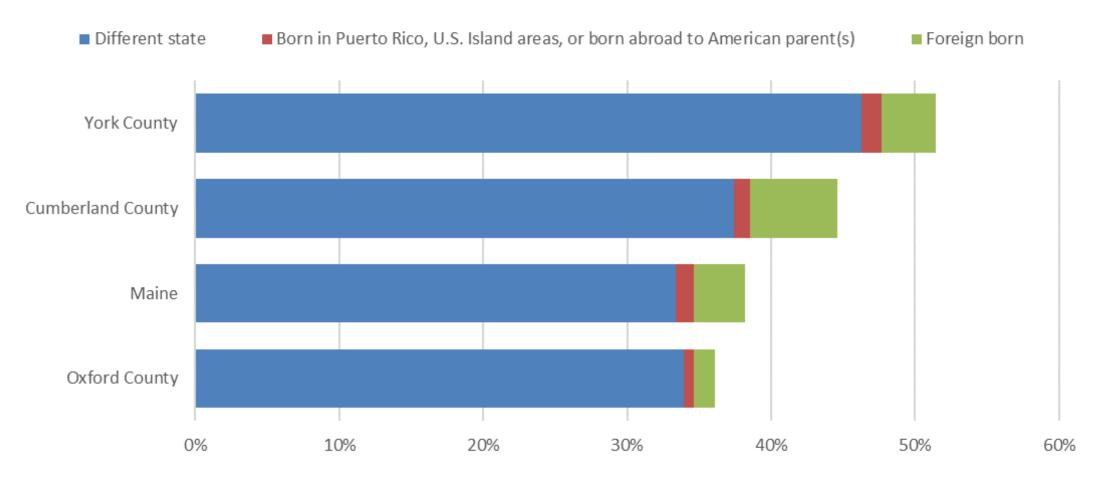
Percent of 2021 Maine Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity



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



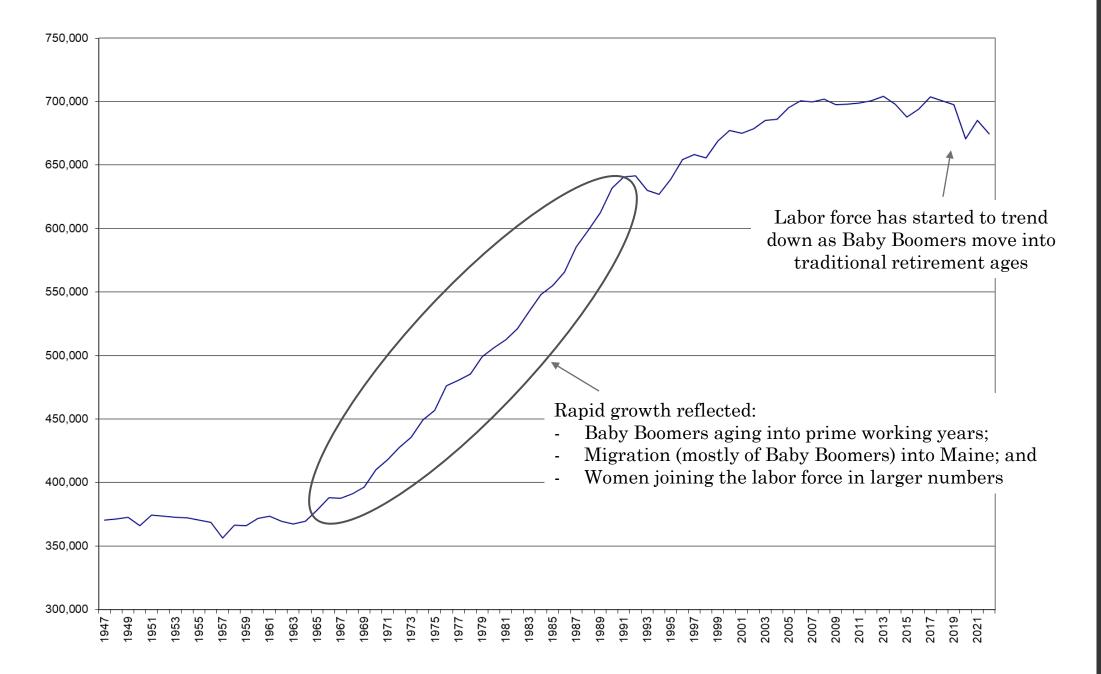
Percent of Population Born Outside of Maine (2017-2021)



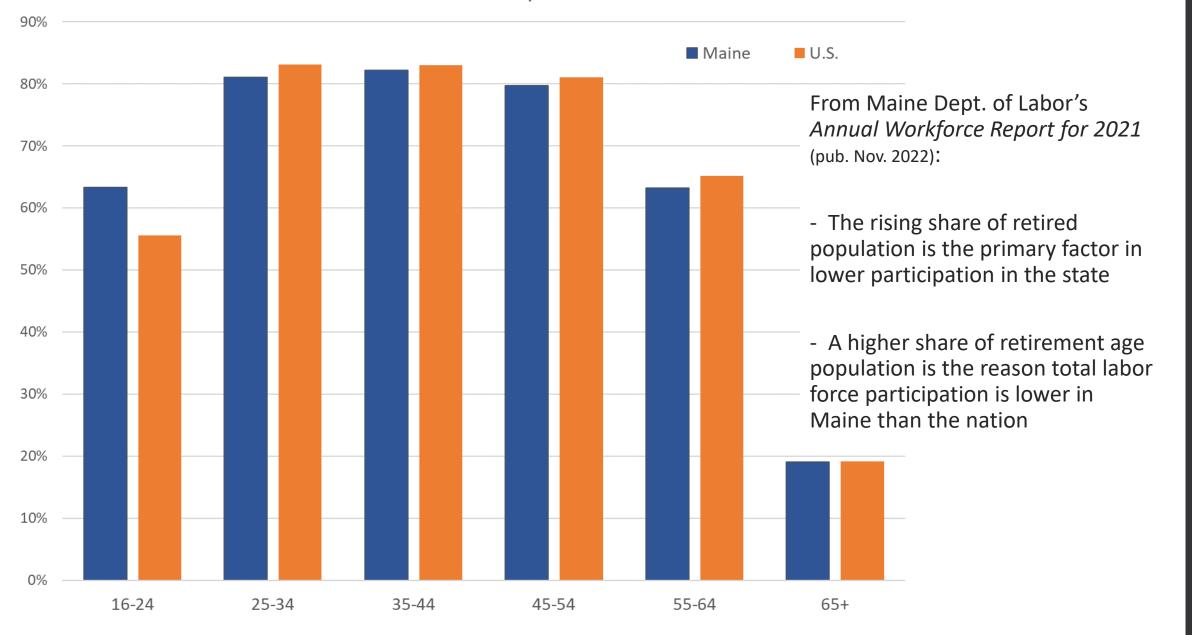


Labor Force Indicators

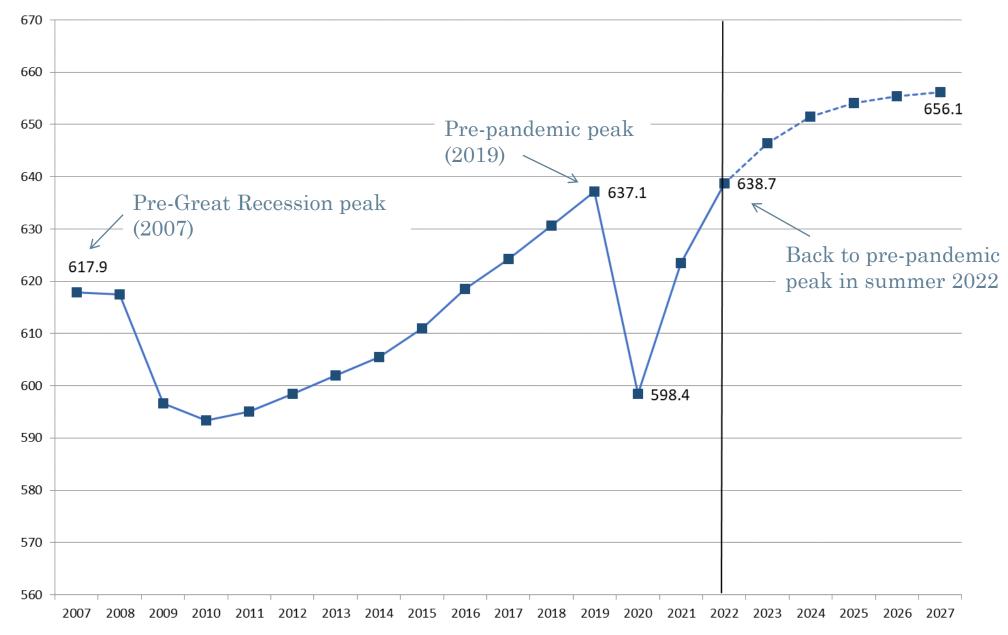
Maine Civilian Labor Force



2022 Labor Force Participation Rate



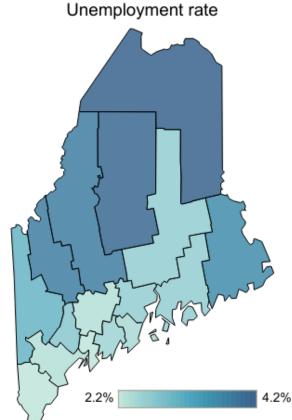
Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands) History and CEFC forecast



Maine's unemployment rate of 2.4% in May 2023 remains at a record low and is below the U.S. rate of 3.7%

County Rates (not seasonally adjusted)

May, 2023	County	Rate	Year ago	One-yr change	
	Maine	2.6%	2.8%	-0.2	+
	Androscoggin	2.7%	2.8%	-0.1	+
Table	Aroostook	4.2%	4.5%	-0.3	+
🔿 Graph	Cumberland	2.3%	2.4%	-0.1	+
	Franklin	3.8%	3.9%	-0.1	+
Map/Graph Display Unemployment rate 	Hancock	2.6%	3.0%	-0.4	+
One-year change	Kennebec	2.3%	2.7%	-0.4	+
O one year enange	Knox	2.4%	2.8%	-0.4	+
	Lincoln	2.5%	2.7%	-0.2	+
	Oxford	3.0%	3.1%	-0.1	+
	Penobscot	2.6%	2.9%	-0.3	+
	Piscataquis	4.1%	4.0%	0.1	*
	Sagadahoc	2.2%	2.4%	-0.2	+
	Somerset	3.8%	3.8%	0.0	_
	Waldo	2.6%	2.9%	-0.3	+
	Washington	3.6%	4.1%	-0.5	+
	York	2.2%	2.5%	-0.3	+



Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information

2022 Annual Average Civilian Labor Force for Maine Cities and Towns

Source: Maine Dept. of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information

				Unemployment
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate (%)
Maine	674,875	654,965	19,910	3.0
Cumberland County	161,629	157,741	3,888	2.4
York County	111,436	108,410	3,026	2.7
Oxford County	25,702	24,853	849	3.3
Biddeford	11,965	11,622	343	2.9
Saco	11,572	11,288	284	2.5
Sanford	10,363	10,015	348	3.4
York	7,199	7,012	187	2.6
Wells	5,815	5,630	185	3.2
Kennebunk	5,774	5,625	149	2.6
Kittery	5,469	5,353	116	2.1
Buxton	4,812	4,694	118	2.5
Old Orchard Beach	4,484	4,324	160	3.6
Eliot	4,342	4,267	75	1.7
SMPDC region	448,053	433,938	14,115	3.2



Key assumption from April 2023 Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission report (emphasis added)

There is an unequal distribution of supply and demand in the labor market. Demand for labor is high, supply is low, and unemployment rates are near historic lows in Maine and nationwide. Workers are experiencing higher wage growth, particularly for lower wage jobs. Some demographic trends, including a growing share of the population reaching retirement age, will continue to constrain labor supply. However, the Commission is optimistic that Maine will continue to see higher in-migration of working-age people in the coming years that will be more than sufficient to offset retirements in the forecast period.

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