

FEB 10 1975

Coastal Zone
Information
Center

MAINE POPULATION TRENDS

1960-1970

July 1972

State Planning Office
Executive Department
State of Maine

KENNETH M. CURTIS
Governor

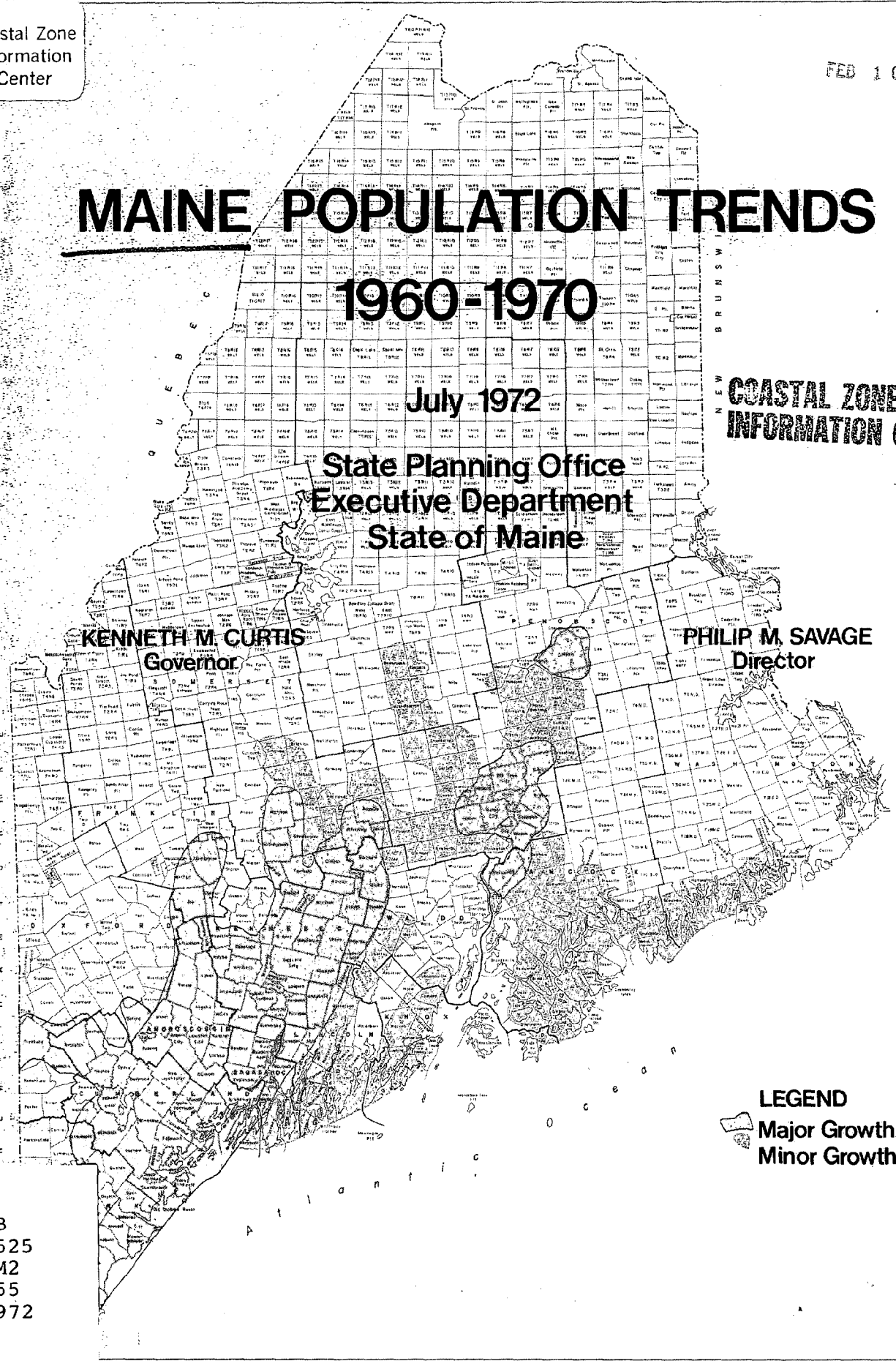
PHILIP M. SAVAGE
Director

**COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER**

State Planning Office
NEW HAMPSHIRE

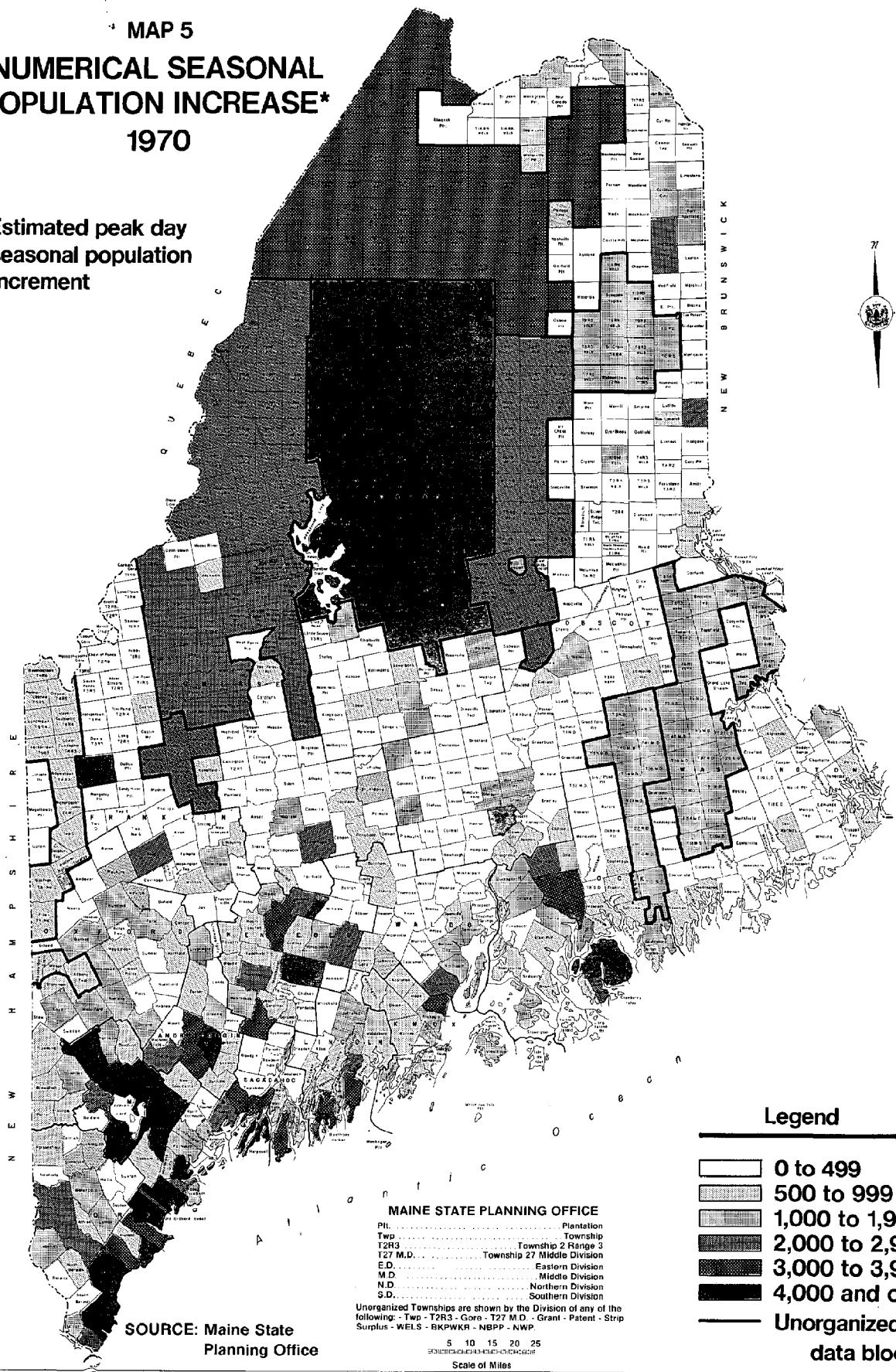
LEGEND
Major Growth Areas
Minor Growth Areas

HB
3525
.M2
A55
1972



**MAP 5
NUMERICAL SEASONAL
POPULATION INCREASE*
1970**

*Estimated peak day
seasonal population
increment



Legend

- 0 to 499
- 500 to 999
- 1,000 to 1,999
- 2,000 to 2,999
- 3,000 to 3,999
- 4,000 and over

MAINE STATE PLANNING OFFICE

- Pl. Plantation
 - Twp Township
 - T2R3 Township 2 Range 3
 - T27 M.D. Township 27 Middle Division
 - E.D. Eastern Division
 - M.D. Middle Division
 - N.D. Northern Division
 - S.D. Southern Division
- Unorganized Townships are shown by the Division of any of the following: - Twp - T2R3 - Gore - T27 M.D. - Grant - Patent - Strip Surplus - WELS - BKPWKR - NBPP - NWP.

**SOURCE: Maine State
Planning Office**

5 10 15 20 25
Scale of Miles

**Unorganized Territory
data block areas**

MAINE POPULATION TRENDS

1960 - 1970

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INTRODUCTION

The front cover to this report of Maine's population trends shows where the State's major population growth occurred between 1960 and 1970. Note that the southwestern part of Maine experienced the greatest growth in population between 1960 and 1970. Almost 70% of the State's population now resides in the area covered by the Southern Maine, Cumberland, Mid Coastal, Androscoggin and Kennebec Districts in 1970 as shown on Map 6 in this report. The northwest, north and eastern parts of the State generally lost population.

The purpose of this report is to show graphically which cities, towns and unorganized areas gained or lost population between 1960 and 1970. Clusters of cities and towns with 100 persons per square mile, with over 15,000 population are also examined to see if they gained or lost population during this period. An estimate of Maine's seasonal population increment to Maine's 1970 permanent population base is also given in this report. Map 5, shows the numerical seasonal population increase based on the capacity of the facilities available in each city or town to serve the seasonal population on the peak day of the year. Of interest to agencies providing facilities and services to various segments of the population is the section of this report that graphically identifies the growth or loss of population by age and sex groups for each of the Planning and Development Districts as shown on Map 6.

Whether Maine's margin of growth experienced over the past three decades will continue to decline cannot be answered at this time. However, the painful readjustment from a wartime economy to a peaceful one with the resulting loss of military personnel, their dependents and dependent civilian service jobs has largely taken place. The Bangor area has shown an increase in civilian jobs, but of insufficient number to offset the military and civilian jobs lost when the Dow Air Force Base closed down. If Bangor is indicative of Maine's future, the state may grow by greater numbers than it did during the last decade.

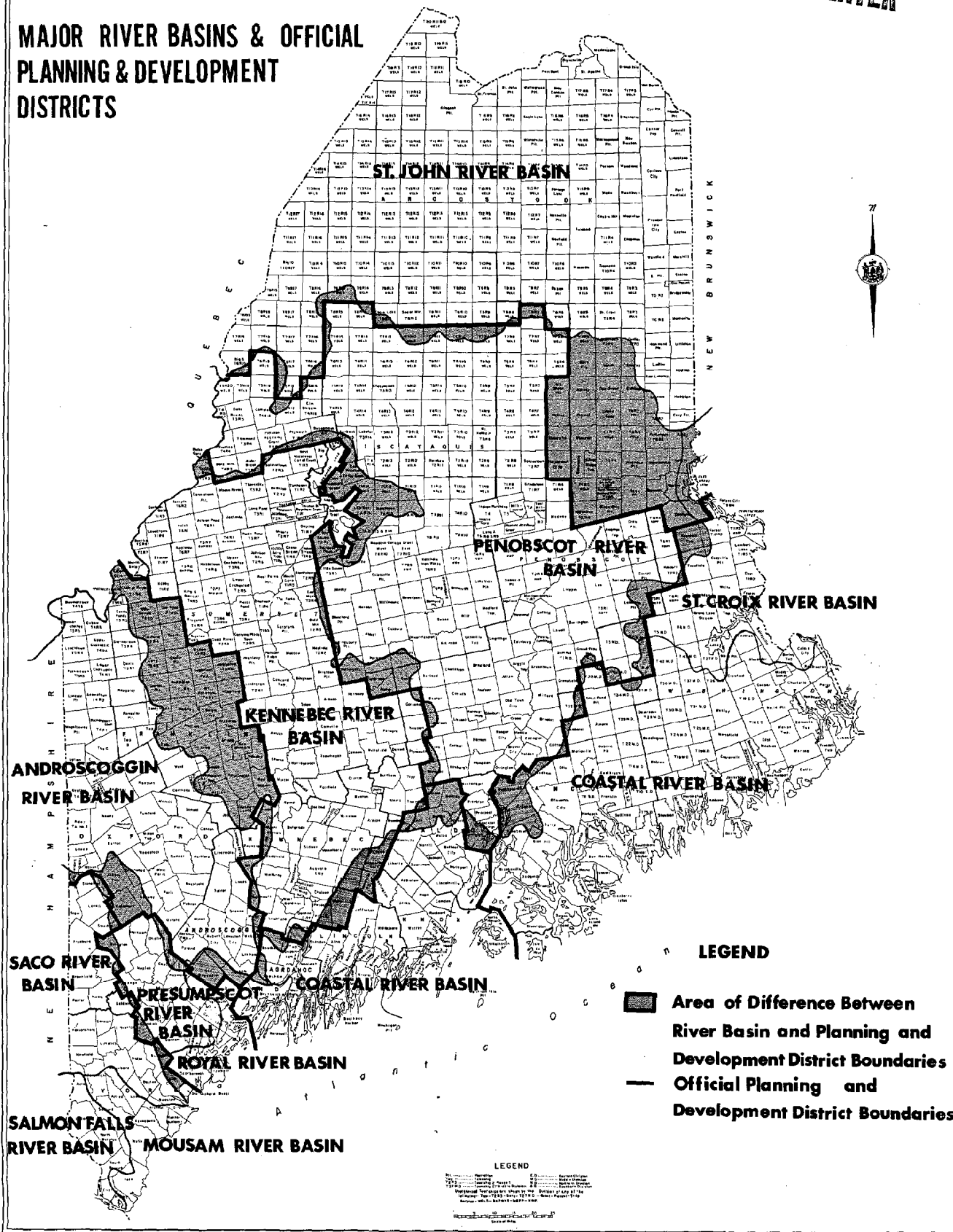
At the national level, birthrates are continuing their downward trend with the Bureau of the Census reporting the smallest birthrate in history. Though national birthrates are low, there still will be more women of child bearing age to bear children during the 1970's than in the 60's. More children may therefore be born during this period than in the 60's resulting in a national baby boom. This national trend can also be observed in Maine where the greatest numerical population increase occurred in the 15 to 24 age group between 1960 and 1970. However, without jobs these young people will migrate out of the State to areas where they can find employment, marry and raise their families. For Maine, the greatest population unknown is migration. Maine has not created sufficient new jobs to employ all those born in the State. The result has been a large outflow of Maine's youth to other parts of the United States. The number, characteristics and location of Maine's future inhabitants will depend on the type and number of jobs created and where these jobs are located. However, this may not be generally applicable to the growing number of women over 65 living in Maine who are not as dependent on employment as members of the younger working age groups.

The data obtained for this report came mainly from the 1960 and 1970 Census of Population. However, we wish to thank Mr. Vance E. Dearborn, Public Affairs Specialist of the Cooperative Extension Service at Orono, for the use of his data, giving percent of population change by city and town for Maine municipalities, that he compiled from 1960 and 1970 Census figures. We also wish to thank Mr. Carl Silsby of the Department of Commerce and Industry for the data he gave us so that Map 4, the 1970 Population Density Map, could be drafted.

Maine's population growth grew at a slower pace during the 60's than during the prior two decades. There are undoubtedly those who would like to see Maine's population grow at a faster pace. On the other hand, there are those who would like Maine to lose population and thus place less of a strain on its resources. A desirable population policy may lie somewhere between these two extremes. The slow population growth experienced by the State between 1960 and 1970 has given many communities a chance to take stock of their assets and liabilities and to begin to plan for future change. People are also concentrating in the so called "Edge" areas: Those areas where land and water meet, our coast line, our lakes and ponds, rivers and streams. This trend creates great present and future need for control of our shoreline areas to protect these environmentally sensitive areas from massive degradation and pollution.

Philip M. Savage
State Planning Director

**MAJOR RIVER BASINS & OFFICIAL
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
DISTRICTS**



STATE POPULATION TRENDS AND MILITARY BASE EMPLOYMENT

Since 1940, Maine's population has been growing at a decreasing rate adding fewer persons each decade to a larger population base. Between 1940 and 1950, Maine's population grew by approximately 67,000 people for an increase of 7.9% of the 1940 population base.¹ During the 1950 to 1960 decade, Maine's population grew by 55,491 for a smaller increase than for the previous decade. In this decade, Maine's population increased by 6.1%.² Between 1960 and 1970, Maine's population grew by an even smaller amount, 24,398, or slightly over one half as much as it did in the 1950 - 1960 decade. This constituted a 2.5% growth in population between 1960 and 1970.³

If this trend were to continue, Maine would show a loss of population when the 1980 Census is taken. This decreasing margin of net population growth has raised concern among those who believe that this trend reflects a deterioration of Maine's capability to attract people and to keep those who already live in Maine. However, it should be emphasized that during the last 12 years the State lost approximately 10,500 military and civilian jobs due to the phasing out of three Air Force bases and the reduction of personnel in several others.⁴

In addition, an estimated 11,000 military dependents moved out of the State to new assignments with the military personnel.⁵ The rounded total of an estimated 21,500 persons lost to the State due to the closing or phasing down of military installations during the last 12 year period does not reflect the total population exodus from the State.⁶ To obtain a true picture of the effect this federal action had on the State, one would have to calculate the number of service jobs lost, add the estimated number of dependents dependent on service jobs and add this total to the estimated 21,500. No attempt is made in this report to estimate the number of service employees and their dependents affected by the reduction in federal jobs. Even though such an estimate is not made, it is fairly obvious that the loss of federal jobs not only reduced the growth in numbers of people living in the State, but also adversely affected the State's economy. Undoubtedly, new civilian jobs have softened the impact of loss of federal employment. If this had not occurred, the city of Bangor would have lost a much larger population than it did between 1960 and 1970 when it lost 5,744 persons.⁷ Nevertheless, the loss of federal jobs and military dependents attributed to the phase-out and phase down of military bases in the State during the 1960 - 1972 period has left its mark on the State. This could partially explain why the State's population grew at a much slower pace during the 1960 - 1970 decade than it did during the prior 1950 - 1960 decade.

1. Page 9, The Maine Handbook, A Statistical Abstract, 1968.

2. Ibid.

3. Table 9, Number of Inhabitants, Maine, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970.

4. See Table 1 on Page 5 of this report.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Table 10, Number of Inhabitants, Maine, U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, 1970.

The severe re-adjustment to a peacetime economy has largely taken place though 10,308 persons were still employed by the armed forces in Maine in 1970.¹ Approximately 7,000 of these armed service personnel were employed at the Brunswick Naval Air Station in Brunswick and at the Loring Air Force Base at Limestone which constituted the largest concentration of armed personnel in the State.² As noted in Table 1, the Loring Air Force Base will lose 403 military and 7 civilian jobs due to the phase-out of the 83rd Fighter Squadron in 1972. This will reduce the base population to 600 federal civilian and 5,000 military jobs and 4,000 dependents.³ At the same time, the Brunswick Naval Air Station has increased its personnel from 1,993 military and 432 civilian jobs in 1970 to a higher figure in 1972 due to its designation as the anti-submarine warfare center for the North Atlantic.⁴ This increase has undoubtedly more than compensated for the loss of civilian and military jobs lost at Loring during 1972.

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at Kittery employs approximately 5,500 civilians who are primarily concerned with the maintenance and repair of naval ships.⁵ On the base is located a naval prison and a large naval hospital which may employ another 400 people. During World War II, 22,000 workers were employed at this base. Except for the Korean War when 10,000 to 11,000 employees were employed here, the number of jobs have decreased to the point where some people in York County predict that the base may be phased out some time in the not too distant future. If this occurs, 5,500 civilian jobs will be affected. As there are only a few naval personnel on the base, not many military jobs would be lost. Approximately 38% of the civilians that work on the base live in Maine.⁶

Though the adjustment to a peacetime economy has largely taken place, some changes in federal employment will come in the immediate years ahead. If the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at Kittery is phased-out or phased-down, the economic impact would be shared by New Hampshire and Maine. It would also take place in an area in which civilian employment appears to be growing at a faster rate than the rest of the State. On the other hand, if the Loring Air Force Base at Limestone is phased-out, the loss of jobs would be a severe blow to the economy of that remote part of the State. The result might be an even greater exodus of people from Aroostook County than experienced between 1960 and 1970.

1. Table 46, *General Social and Economic Characteristics, Maine*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970.
2. Loring Air Force Base Information Officer (498-2506)
3. Ibid.
4. Mrs. Gagnon, Civilian Personnel Department, Brunswick Naval Air Station (921-2403)
5. Mr. R. H. Todd, Director, Employment Division, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at Kittery (439-1000 Ext: 745)
6. Ibid.

TABLE 1

LOST JOBS AND DEPENDENTS DUE TO PHASE-OUT AND
PHASE-DOWN OF MAJOR MILITARY BASES IN MAINE

1960 - 1972

YEAR	NAME OF BASE	MILITARY JOBS	CIVILIAN JOBS	MILITARY DEPENDENTS	TOTAL
1961 (1)	Presque Isle Air Force Base	1,200 (2)	275 (2)	2,160 (5)	3,635
1968 (1)	Dow Air Force Base	4,530 (2)	700 (2)	8,100 (2)	13,330
1968 - 1972	Portsmouth Naval Shipyard at Kittery	-	2,900 (3)	-	2,900
1969 (1)	Sage Air Force Base	400 (2)	600 (2)	400 (5)	860
1972	Loring Air Force Base	403 (4)	7 (4)	330 (5)	740
TOTALS		6,533	3,942	10,990	21,465

Sources:

- (1) Date Military Base Closed, Maine Employment Security Agency.
- (2) Maine Employment Security Agency, Augusta
- (3) R. H. Todd, Director, Employment Division Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (439-1000 Ext: 745)
- (4) Loring Air Force Base Information Officer (498-2506)
- (5) Estimates made by State Planning Office based on known ratios of military to number of dependents on other bases.

POPULATION GAINS AND LOSSES IN
MAINE CITIES AND TOWNS
1960 - 1970

Maine's population increased by 24,398 between 1960 and 1970. This net increase in population resulted in the difference between a gross gain of 72,424 registered by those towns and cities that gained population, and a gross loss of 48,026 registered by those that lost population. Over 42% of this gross loss occurred as a result of the combined population loss of Portland, Bangor, Caribou, Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield and Limestone. Nearly 34% of the gain occurred in those towns shown on Map 1 as increasing by 601 persons or more. Most of these growth towns are located in the southwestern part of Maine, in York and Cumberland Counties. In addition, Map 1 shows a major corridor of growth extending from Maine's southern border in York County to Pittsfield in Somerset County. Three prongs of the growth corridor extend into Maine. One prong, including Fryeburg, Bridgton and Naples, extends into Oxford and Cumberland counties. The second prong extends to include Madison and Norridgewock in Somerset County. A third prong of the growth corridor spreads out to include Pittsfield in Somerset County, Clinton and Unity in Kennebec and Waldo Counties respectively.

A small corridor of growth is found on both sides of the Penobscot River from Medford and Old Town in the north in Penobscot County to Bucksport in the south in Hancock County. Between the more intensive growth areas there is a broad expanse of towns that grew in population between 1960 and 1970 but not by as much as the corridor towns. Though some of these towns did not add as many people as the corridor towns, the impact of population growth could have been just as great to them as to the corridor towns because of a smaller population base.

Within the southern growth corridor, the older urban centers have lost population to the more rural towns. Portland lost population to the immediate towns and cities surrounding it and to the more distant towns surrounding a part of Sebago Lake. Auburn and New Gloucester lost population probably to the benefit of surrounding less populated towns. Waterville lost population to Winslow further exemplifying the trend that is going on in the nation of the move away from the old urban centers to the suburbs. This same population distribution trend is observed in the Bangor growth corridor in which the city lost population while the towns surrounding it grew in size.

Map 1 also shows those towns that lost population between 1960 and 1970. A quick glance at the Map will show that the relatively unpopulated areas lost population as well as the older urban centers. Lubec in Washington County, a high unemployment area, showed a decrease in population perhaps reflecting one solution to the unemployment problem — migration from the area. Similarly, Presque Isle, Caribou, Fort Fairfield and Limestone experienced a decline in population due to problems of high unemployment. Generally, Map 1 shows the southern and southwestern part of the State growing in population while the northern, eastern and woutheastern parts of the State are losing population.

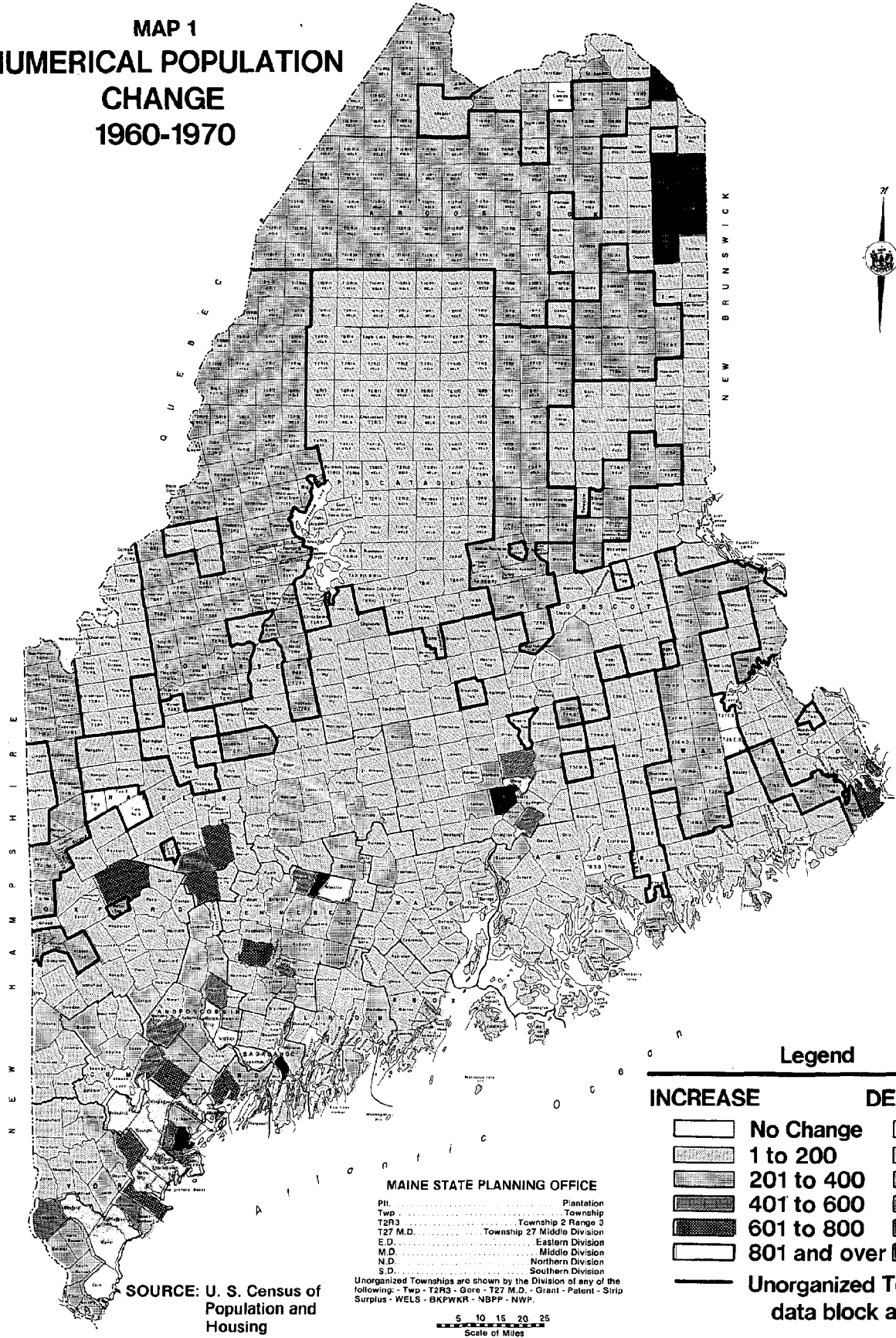
Map 2 primarily shows the impact of population change on individual cities and towns. The percent of population increase or decrease on an existing town's population base indicates the impact that population change will have on the town's tax base and the service the town must provide. For example, the gain or loss of 25 persons in a town with a population of 100 people could, perhaps, be as much of a strain on its resources as a gain or loss of 2,500 people to a city with a population base of 10,000.

The percent of change shown on Map 2 generally parallels the pattern of numerical change shown on Map 1. The southern and Bangor growth corridors can be identified on both maps. However, a few rural towns south of Rangeley in parts of Franklin and Oxford counties exhibit similar characteristics. Note that the northern, eastern and southeastern parts of the State show the greatest percent of population loss which is similar to the pattern of numerical loss. Because Census of Population data obtained from the 1970 Census has been summarized for unorganized territory into data block areas, these areas have been used to show percent of change. The data therefore applies to the whole block area, not to each unorganized town shown within the block lines.

Maps 3 and 4 show cities and towns of over 100 persons per square mile. Additional categories show lower population densities per square mile. At first glance, the two maps, which compare 1950 and 1970 densities of population, do not appear to differ a great deal. The pattern of those cities and towns with 100 persons or more per square mile still show the cluster of more densely developed towns in northern Aroostook County and around the fertile farming triangle of Presque Isle, Caribou and Limestone in the central part of that County. The frontier towns of Calais, Eastport and Lubec facing Canada across the St. Croix River and Passamaquoddy Bay for the same density of population pattern as before. The towns and cities spotted along the coast from St. George in Knox County and along the Penobscot River, to include Old Town, show evidence of the importance the bay and the river has had on their development, and also show a density of population pattern in 1970 similar to that in 1950. The strip of cities and towns dotted along the Kennebec River from Skowhegan to Gardiner also form a pattern of cities and towns over 100 persons per square mile in 1970 similar to that in 1950. Lewiston, Auburn and Lisbon have not changed either.

However, population growth in the southern part of the State has created a nearly continuous line of cities and towns with a population density of more than 100 persons per square mile extending from Kittery in York County to Topsham in Sagadahoc County. In 1950, fewer towns along the southern Maine coast contained a population density of over 100 persons per square mile. Particularly west and north of Portland, the population growth since 1950 has created minor civil division population densities over 100 persons per square mile. This filling-in-process has created a band of higher population density along the southern Maine coast that anyone can experience by travelling along U. S. Route 1 that passes through most of these communities. If this trend continues, this densely developed line of cities and towns could link up with the strip of urban development along the Kennebec River. Interstate 95, that will soon link Portland to Gardiner and Augusta, will undoubtedly encourage urban development along the roads leading to the Interstate interchanges.

MAP 1 NUMERICAL POPULATION CHANGE 1960-1970



Legend

INCREASE

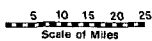
DECREASE

	No Change	
	1 to 200	
	201 to 400	
	401 to 600	
	601 to 800	
	801 and over	

Unorganized Territory
data block areas

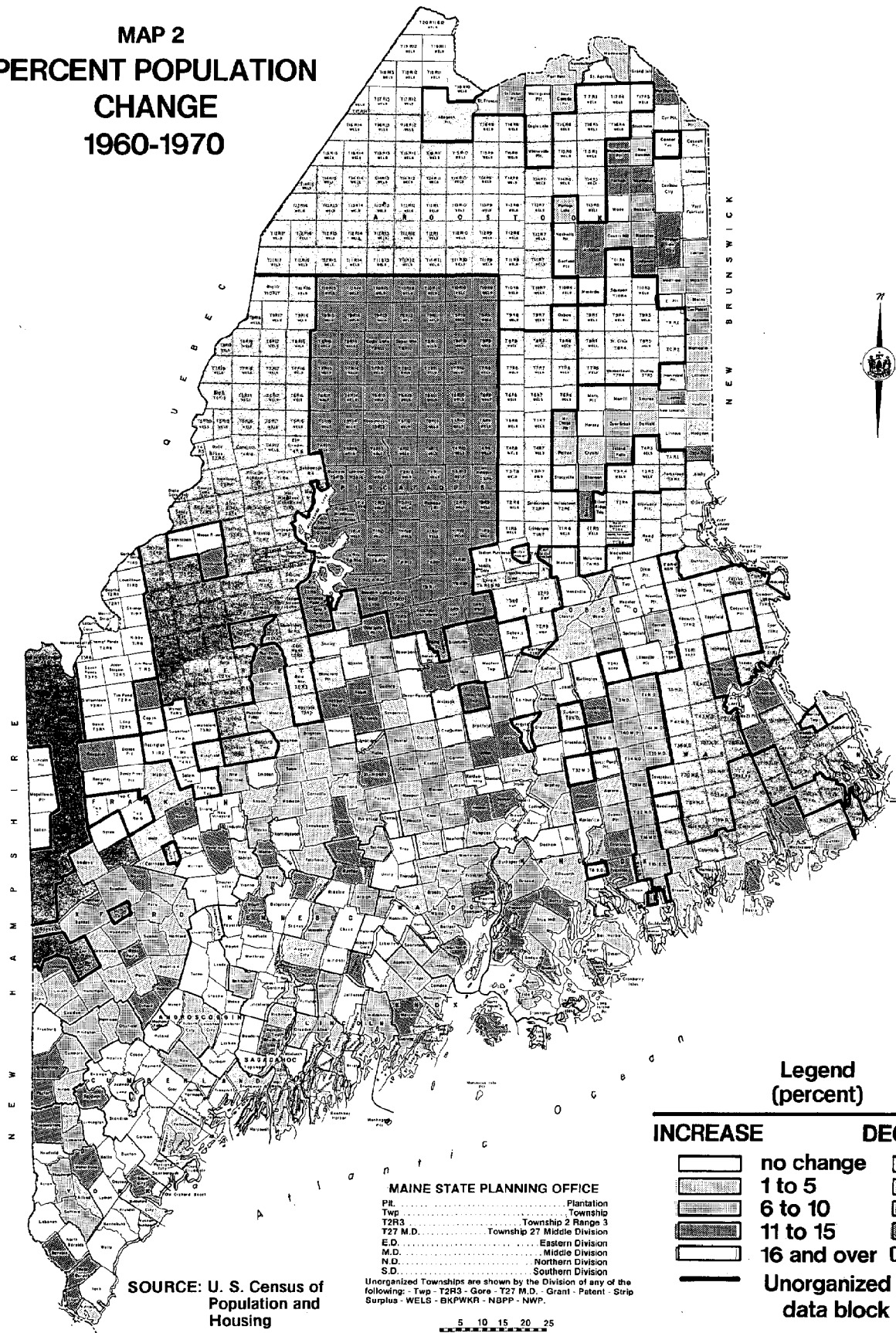
MAINE STATE PLANNING OFFICE

- PL Plantation
 - TWP Township
 - T2R3 Township 2 Range 3
 - T27 M.D. Township 27 Middle Division
 - E.D. Eastern Division
 - M.D. Middle Division
 - N.D. Northern Division
 - S.D. Southern Division
- Unorganized Townships are shown by the Division of any of the following - Twp - T2R3 - Gore - T27 M.D. - Grant - Patent - Strip Surplus - WELS - BKPWKR - NBPP - NWP.



SOURCE: U. S. Census of
Population and
Housing

MAP 2 PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE 1960-1970



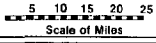
Legend (percent)

INCREASE		DECREASE	
[White Box]	no change	[White Box]	
[Light Gray Box]	1 to 5	[Light Gray Box]	
[Medium Gray Box]	6 to 10	[Medium Gray Box]	
[Dark Gray Box]	11 to 15	[Dark Gray Box]	
[Black Box]	16 and over	[Black Box]	
[Thick Black Line]	Unorganized Territory data block areas		

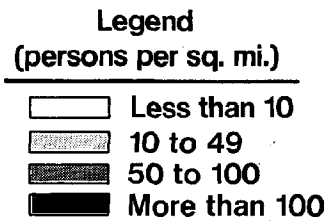
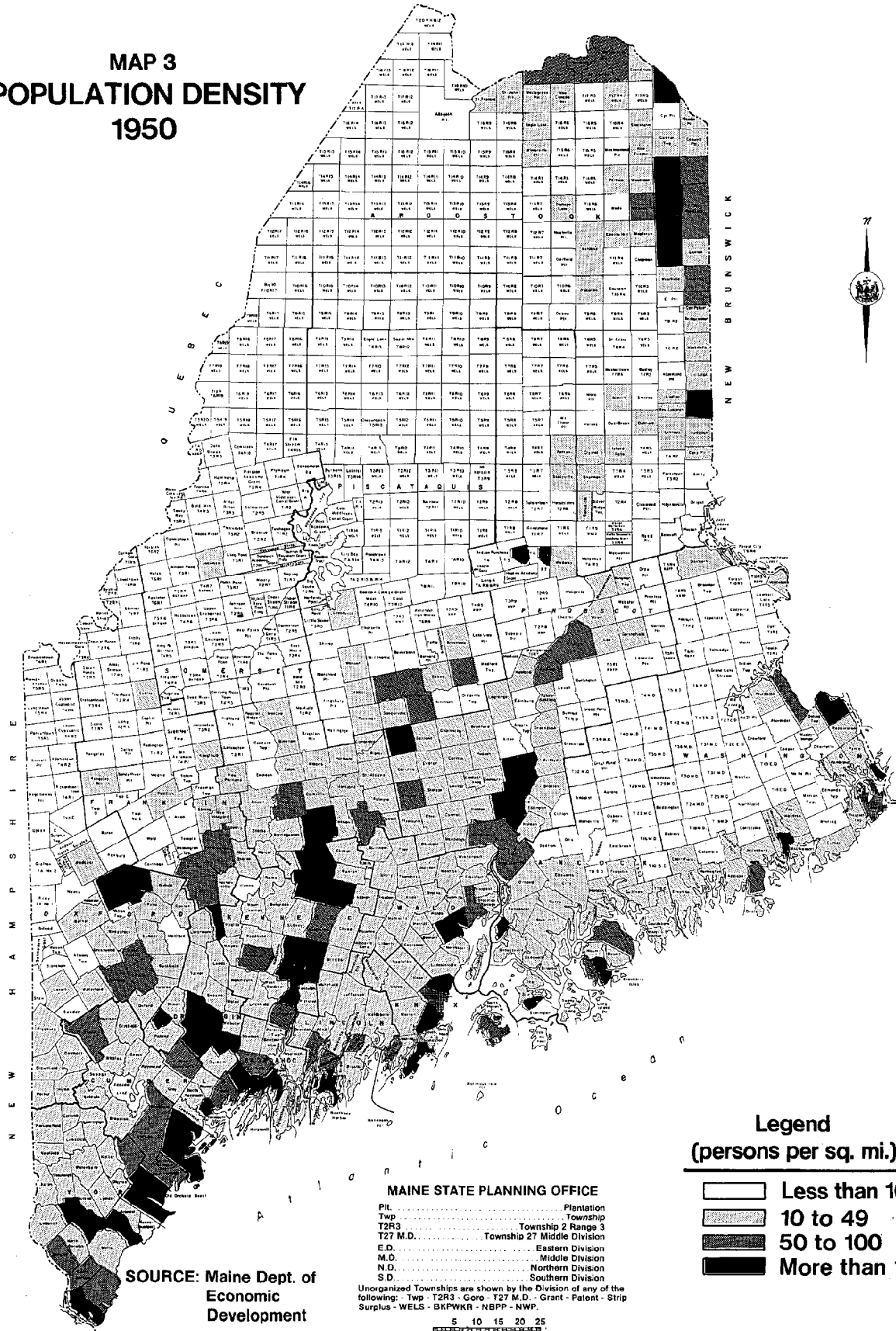
MAINE STATE PLANNING OFFICE
 P.L. Plantation
 Twp Township
 T2R3 Township 2 Range 3
 T27 M.D. Township 27 Middle Division
 E.D. Eastern Division
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**SOURCE: U. S. Census of
Population and
Housing**



MAP 3 POPULATION DENSITY 1950



SOURCE: Maine Dept. of Economic Development

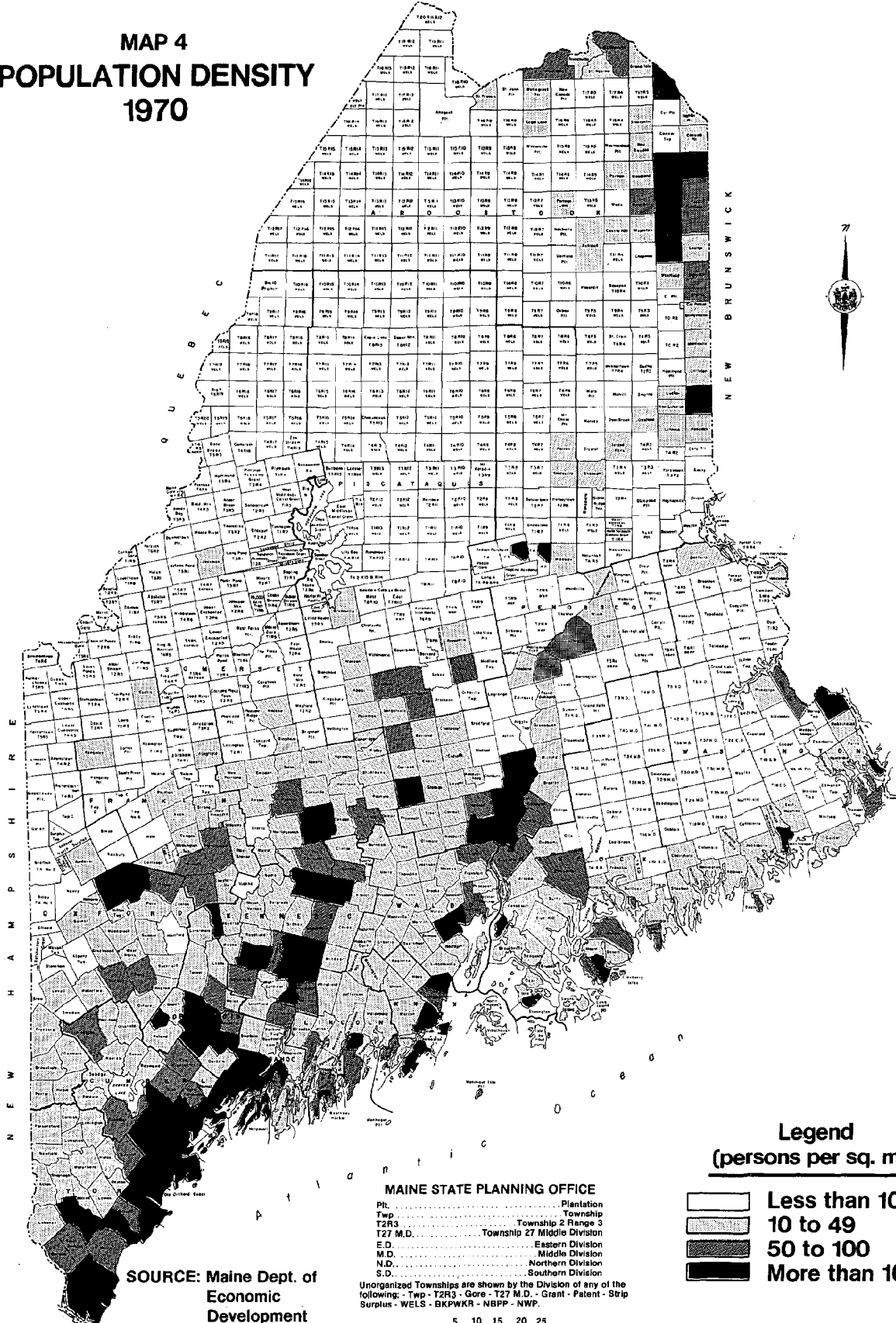
MAINE STATE PLANNING OFFICE

Plt. Plantation
 Twp Township
 T2R3 Township 2 Range 3
 T27 M.D. Township 27 Middle Division
 E.D. Eastern Division
 M.D. Middle Division
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5 10 15 20 25
Scale of Miles

MAP 4 POPULATION DENSITY 1970



SOURCE: Maine Dept. of
Economic
Development

Legend
(persons per sq. mi.)

- Less than 10
- 10 to 49
- 50 to 100
- More than 100

MAINE STATE PLANNING OFFICE
 PL. Plantation
 Twp. Township
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5 10 15 20 25
Scale of Miles

STATE OF MAINE POPULATION CLUSTERS 1960 and 1970

Another way of viewing population changes in the State of Maine, in addition to comparing percent and numerical changes between 1960 and 1970 by town, is to cluster urban areas together to see how their combined population has changed during the decade. Table 1 shows how cities and towns have been clustered in order to make comparisons. Map 4, preceding this section, shows clusters of cities and towns with over 100 persons per square mile. Abutting towns and cities meeting this density within State Planning and Development District boundaries have been clustered together to form a population base of at least 15,000 based on 1970 census figures.¹ Nearly half of the State's population lived in these urban clusters in 1970.

A quick review of Table 1 reveals very little net population growth in the total urban cluster population. In fact, its total grew by only .9 of one percent for a numerical gain of 4,391 between 1960 and 1970. However, some urban clusters grew more than others. The South Berwick-York-Kittery and the Biddeford-Saco-Old Orchard clusters located in southern Maine grew by 9.8% and 7.9% respectively. Sanford also increased by 5.7%. As stated previously, areas with 100 or more persons per square mile did not contribute significantly as a whole to the State's population growth between 1960 and 1970. A brief look at Map 1 will show that new population is spread over a broad area of the southern part of Maine, extending roughly from Kittery in York County to include Pittsfield in Somerset County. Widespread population growth also occurred around Bangor extending from Bucksport in Hancock County to include Lincoln in Penobscot County. For further information concerning population changes in the 10 urban clusters in Maine, please turn to the Appendix of this report to find Tables 3 through 12 where population gains and losses experienced by individual towns in each of these clusters may be found.

1.

See Map 6 for designation of Planning and Development District boundaries.

TABLE 2
 MAINE
 POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGE
 1960 - 1970

CLUSTER	1970 Population	1960 to 1970 CHANGE	
		Number	Percent
Portland SMSA	141,625	+2,503	+1.8
Lewiston-Auburn SMSA	72,474	+2,179	+3.1
Bangor-Old Town-Brewer	65,772	-3,009	-4.4
Freeport-Brunswick-Bath	38,229	+1,810	+5.0
Augusta-Gardiner	37,703	+ 399	+1.1
Biddeford-Saco-Old Orchard	37,065	+2,715	+7.9
Caribou-Limestone-Presque Isle	32,231	-6,221	-16.1
Oakland-Waterville-Winslow	29,026	+1,059	+3.8
South Berwick-York-Kittery	23,703	+2,106	+9.8
Sanford	15,812	+ 850	+5.7
TOTALS:	493,640	+4,391	+ .9
State Population	993,663		
Cluster Population	49.6% Of State Population		

Source: Number of Inhabitants, 1970 Census of Population (PC (1)-A21) issued April, 1971 by the Bureau of the Census.

*Note: Clusters are defined as contiguous cities and towns with a population density of 100 persons per square mile or more. See Map 4, Population Density, 1970.

SEASONAL POPULATION INCREASE

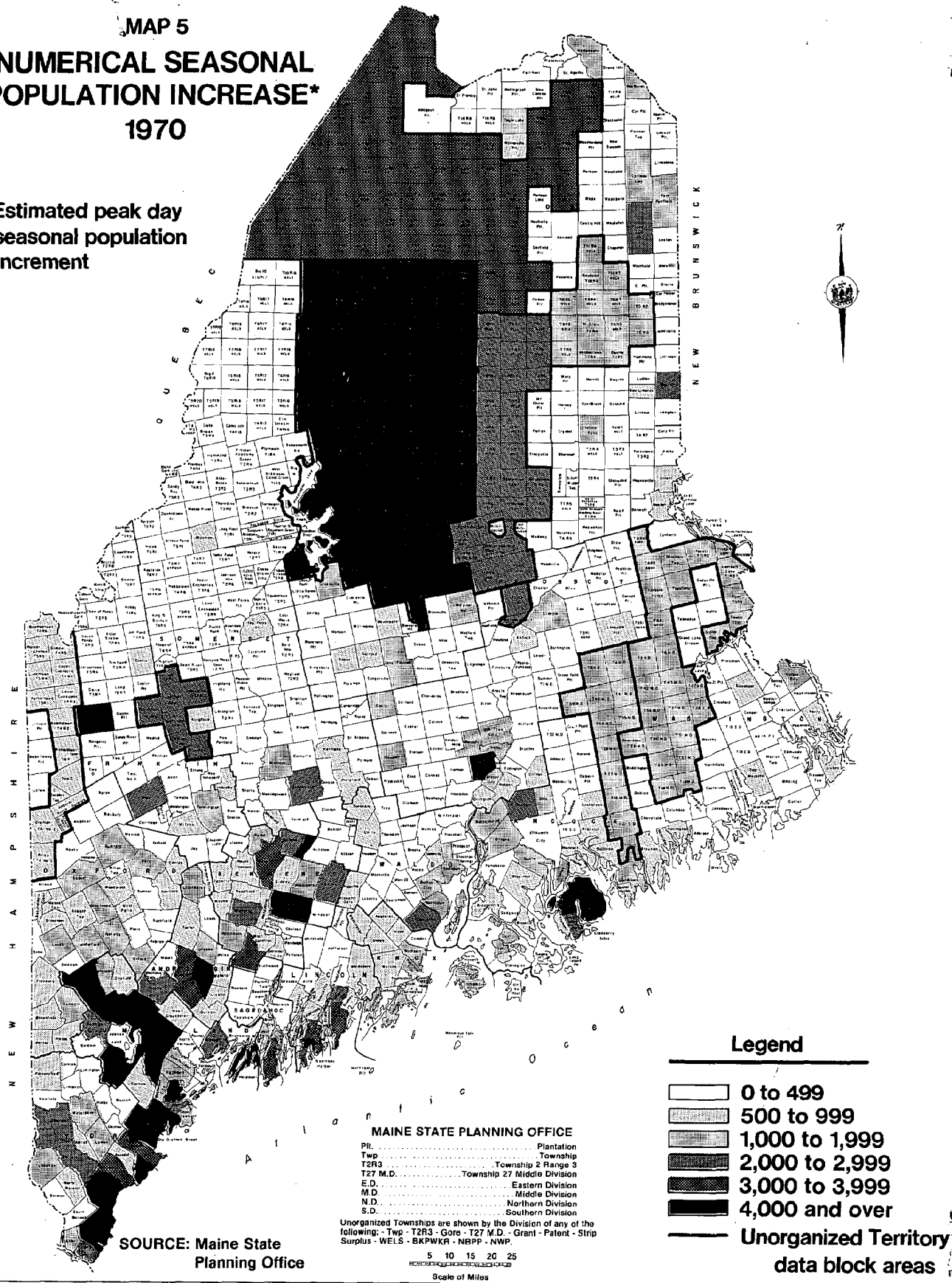
During the early part of 1972, an estimate of possible peak seasonal population was made for the State Planning Office. Based on increments of population served by seasonal homes and transient facilities, a peak estimate of population was calculated for the peak day in 1970. Map 5 shows graphically an estimate of summer population added to the permanent population base in order to identify seasonal impact towns. A quick glance at this map shows the greatest impact of seasonal home residents and transients fall on the coastal towns from York to Portland and on those towns around the southern and eastern side of Sebago Lake.

Boothbay Harbor and Bar Harbor on Maine's coast also attract thousands of tourists each summer. Though Bangor, Waterville, Augusta, Portland and other large urban centers also cater to the tourists, the summer population influx does not create as great an impact on them as that felt by those towns with a smaller permanent population base. As will be noted, over 4,000 persons journeyed to northern Piscataquis County to visit Baxter State Park and adjoining wild lands in this large and undeveloped area. Only a portion of this area, however, is heavily utilized by the seasonal population. The large block, shown on Map 5, was identified as a seasonal impact area due to a lack of information for a smaller area. In another part of the State, large numbers of seasonal homes and transient facilities, used primarily in the winter time, make Rangeley a seasonal impact town.

A brief review of Map 5 in this report identifies southern Maine as the State's growth area for seasonal as well as permanent population growth in spite of the population loss experienced by the City of Portland. This population growth is due to the close proximity of southern Maine to Boston. Kittery is only 57 miles from Boston and growth radiating out from Boston is now beginning to spill over into Maine. As a result of this trend, more persons are living in northern New England which places them within an easy two hours driving time of most communities in southern Maine.

MAP 5
NUMERICAL SEASONAL
POPULATION INCREASE*
1970

*Estimated peak day
 seasonal population
 increment



Legend

- 0 to 499
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**SOURCE: Maine State
 Planning Office**

5 10 15 20 25
 Scale of Miles

POPULATION GAINS AND LOSSES BY AGE AND SEX GROUPS

1960 - 1970

Numerical gains and losses by various segments of the population are important to know in planning service facilities and utilities for the population. A detailed breakdown of population into various sex and age groups is necessary, for example, in planning schools and other facilities to serve the youth of Maine. A knowledge of the trend in which particular age and sex groups are changing is desirable if state, regional and local facilities and utilities are to be built to serve particular age group needs in the future.

At the time this report was written, 1960 population characteristics were not available by 5 year age categories that could be used to compare, in more detail, changes in population age groups between 1960 and 1970. However, 1960 and 1970 population data by age and sex groups has been assembled into larger categories covering significant periods of an individual's life: The 0 - 4 age group consists of infants and preschool children. The 5 - 14 age group covers grammar school and most of the junior high school children. The 15 - 24 age group is comprised of high school and college age students and early entrants into the work force. The 25 - 44 age group consists of persons in the process of establishing their careers. The 45 - 64 age group consists of those who are completing their work careers. The 65 and over age group is composed of those who have retired from full time jobs and who are now pursuing part time activities.

The population trends of these groups is shown graphically in Figures 1 through 6 that may be found at the end of the following explanatory material. Map 6 may be found here also. This Map identifies the various Planning and Development Districts in which population, age and sex group characteristics are summarized.

0 - 4 Age Group

A quick look at Figure 1 will show a decline in numbers of males and females in this age group throughout the State. This decline in numbers was particularly felt in the Penobscot District where this age group suffered the greatest numerical loss in the State. The decline in numbers of this group has given it a smaller proportional share of the total population than in 1960. This resulting decline in impact on elementary schools may continue during the next 6 years provided birth rates continue their present downward trend and families with children of this age group do not migrate into the State in wholesale numbers. The statewide trend between 1960 and 1970 shows the 0 - 4 age group declining from 11.2% of the State's population to only 8.6% for a proportional loss of 2.6%. Nationwide, this age group declined by an even greater proportional amount sliding from 11.3% to 8.4% for a loss of 2.9%.

5 - 14 Age Group

The 5 - 14 age group gained in population in most of the State's Planning and Development Districts between 1960 and 1970. Figure 2 will also show exceptions to this general rule in the Cumberland and Northern Maine Districts where this group decreased in number. In the Cumberland District, the numerical decrease resulted in a proportional decline from 19.1% to 16.8% of the total population. Because other age groups decreased at a faster rate, the 5 - 14 segment of the total Northern Maine District population remained at approximately the same proportion of total population in spite of its loss in population.

By far, the greatest numerical gain in population in this age group occurred in the Kennebec District where over 2,000 additional males were added to that District's population during the 1960-1970 decade. However, the Statewide trend of this age category remained fairly stable. It grew at a slightly slower numerical pace than the rest of the population for a proportional loss of only .1 of one percent. This trend nearly parallels the United States trend in which the 5 - 13 age group experienced a .2 of one percent proportional decline during the last decade. The slight difference in trend lines could be accounted for by the year's difference between the federal and the State's age group.

This trend may tell us that the elementary-junior high age group may, as it ages during the next decade, add fewer youth to the 15 - 24 age group than that group loses to the 25 - 44 age group. If this occurs, our high schools and colleges may not be as crowded as they are now, provided wholesale immigration of persons of this age group into the State does not occur during this period.

15 - 24 Age Group

Large statewide gains in this high school-college age group were recorded in the 1960 - 1970 decade reflecting the high birth rates that occurred between 1948 and 1957. Numerical gains for this group can be identified in Figure 3 for each of the Districts with the exception of the loss in males in the Northern Maine District. The Department of Commerce and Industry has repeatedly emphasized the need for additional job opportunities to provide employment for the State's youth that would like to work in Maine. The urgency of providing additional jobs for those wishing to enter the State's work force is borne out by the comparatively large numerical increase of this age group between 1960 and 1970. Undoubtedly, a large proportion of this age group may be found in high school, vocational, college, or graduate schools. However, others are either employed or unemployed. As this age group ages, many will seek employment in the State or migrate out of the State to find employment in other parts of the United States as their forefathers have done in the past.

15 - 24 Age Group (Cont'd)

Due to the numerical increase in the size of this age group, it has increased its proportional share of total State population by 3%. The proportional share of this group in total United States population has grown by an even greater amount, 4.4%. This means that many more persons will be seeking jobs than during the past decade, throughout the United States. This raises a challenge to the federal and State governments to create the environment in which the growth of jobs will exceed that of demand. The 15 - 24 age group proportion of total State population increased from 13.8% to 16.8% during the last decade for the most significant proportional increase of any of the age categories discussed in this report. This increase also means that more women of a child bearing age will be available to bear children. If they marry and settle in Maine, the State could experience a significant increase in number of babies born compared to the last decade in spite of a lower birth rate.

25 - 44 Age Group

In nearly every Planning and Development District, this population age group declined numerically between 1960 and 1970 (See Figure 4). In only the Southern Maine District did the number of males and females increase slightly while in the Kennebec District the males also increased during this decade. Northern Maine evidenced the greatest numerical decrease of this important work force group in the State. The Androscoggin and Cumberland Districts held their own numerically but their proportion of total District population in this category declined indicating growth in the other age categories of their population. It should be noted too that the proportion of total population in this age group declined in each of the Districts during the 1960 - 1970 decade. This created a Statewide proportional loss in this category of 2.1% resulting in a State proportional decline from 24.2% to 22.1%. The United States trend showed an even greater proportional loss for this age group than Maine did by decreasing from 26.2% to 23.7%.

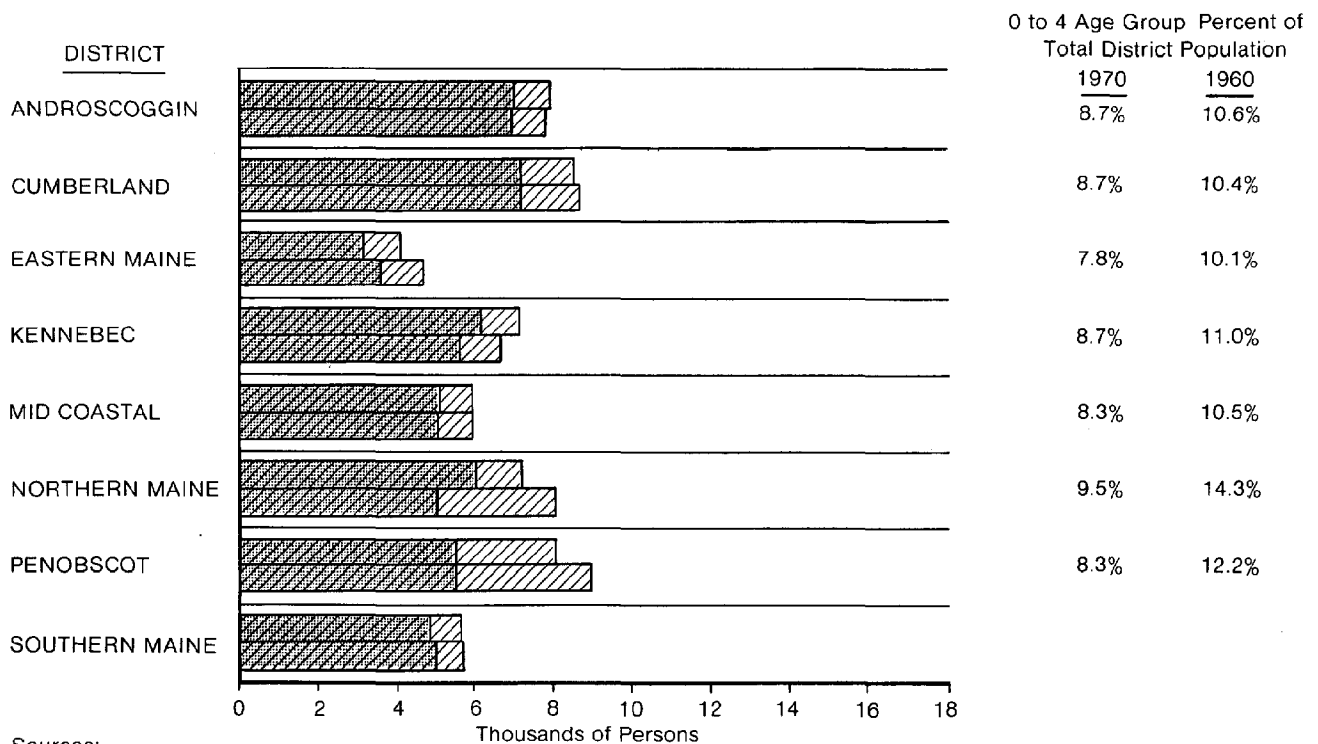
45 - 64 Age Group

In contrast with the 25 - 44 age group, the 45 - 64 year olds increased in number in nearly every District (See Figure 5). Only in Androscoggin and Eastern Maine Districts did the number of males in this category decrease. In the Southern Maine District, the number of females increased by over 2,000! In Northern Maine, the District's proportion of total population in this age category increased by 3.2% giving this age group the distinction of the greatest proportional increase in any District in the State between 1960 and 1970. Statewide, the proportional gain in this population group amounted to 1% of the State's population. In the nation as a whole, this group includes 20.5% of total population compared to 20.9% in Maine.

65 & Over Age Group

The State's population in the 65 and over age class grew by .8% thus placing a little more emphasis on the need for facilities and programs for the aging. In each of the Districts, the number of females increased while the number of males declined in the Cumberland, Kennebec and Penobscot Districts. In Northern Maine, this age group increased by the largest proportional amount while the Eastern Maine District retained the highest proportional amount of those 65 and over in its population compared to the State as a whole. In spite of its increase, Northern Maine still had the smallest proportion of its population in this age category in the State. Persons 65 and over comprised 11.7% of the total State's Population in 1970 compared to 9.9% for the nation as a whole.

Figure 1 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT POPULATION CHANGE IN 0 TO 4 AGE GROUP

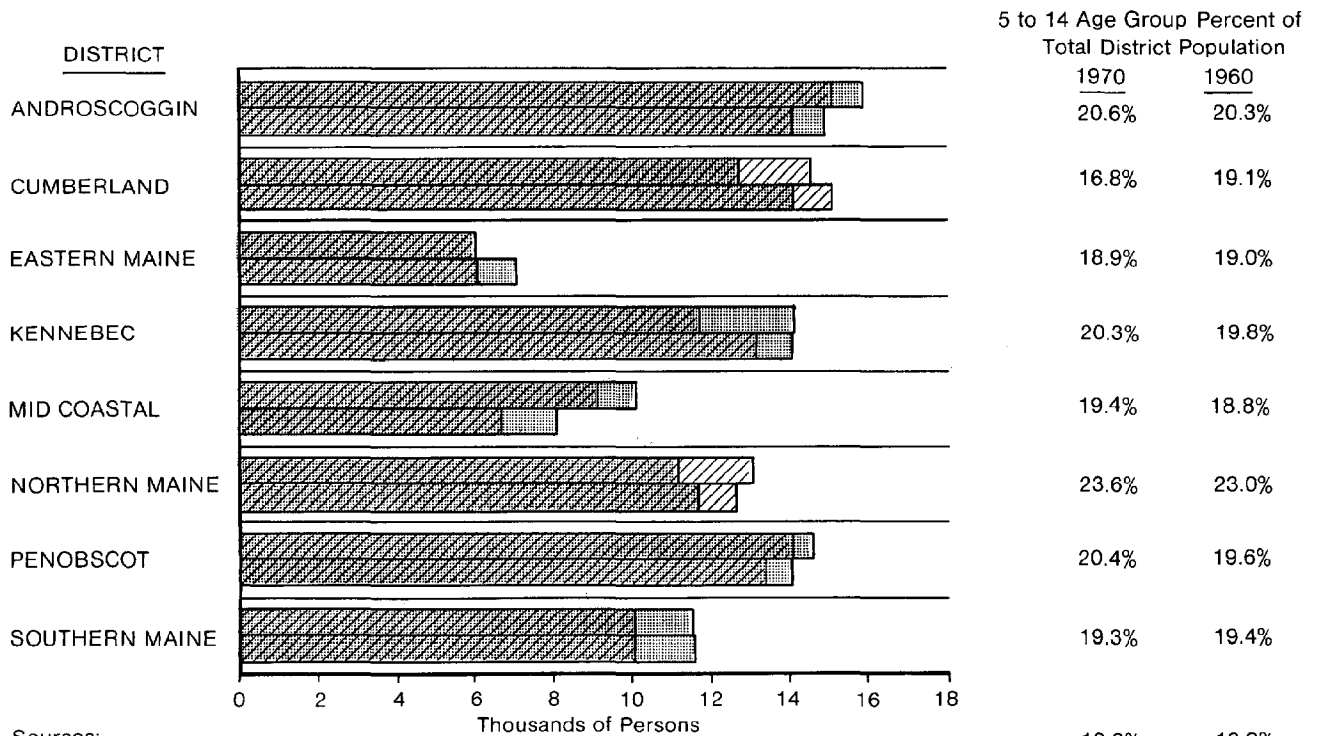


Sources:

"General Population Characteristics,"
1960 and 1970 Editions, Census of Population,
Bureau of the Census; and
"Pocket Data Book, U.S.A. 1971," Bureau of the Census;

1960 1970
MALE
FEMALE

Figure 2 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT POPULATION CHANGE IN 5 TO 14 AGE GROUP



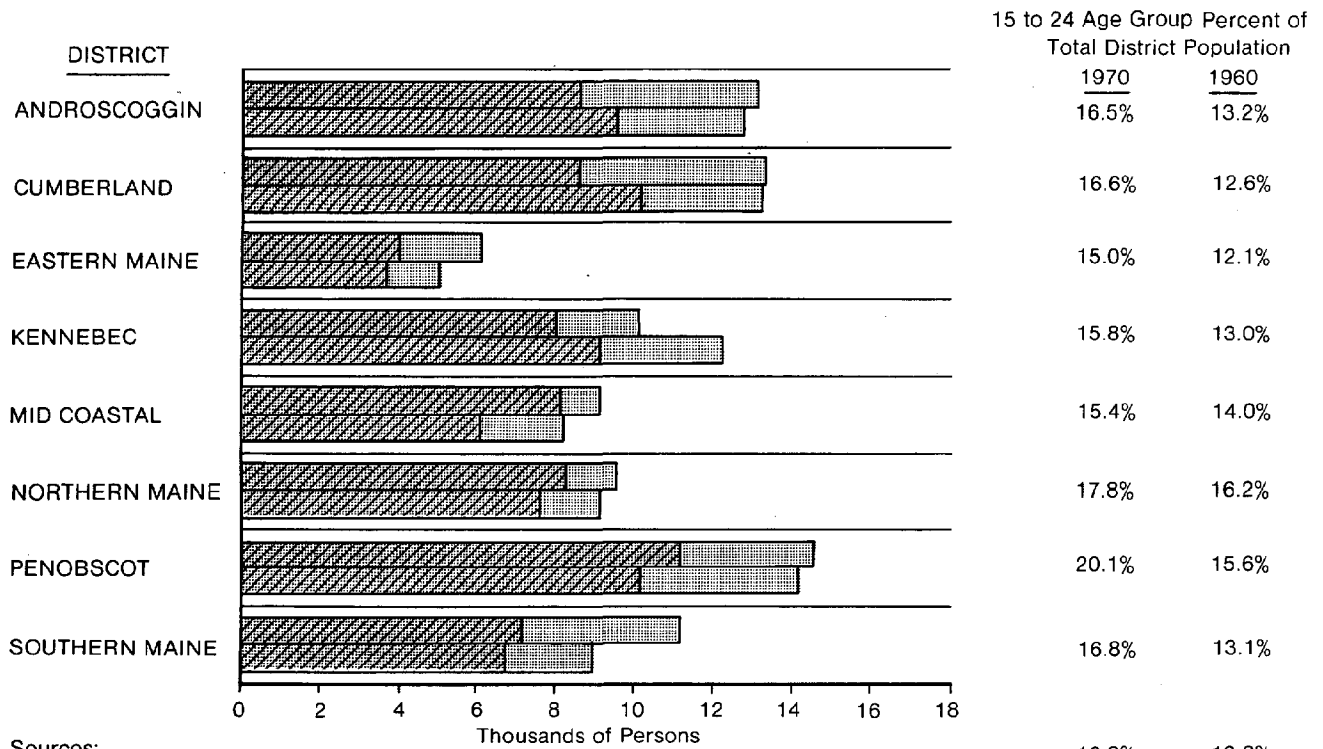
Sources:

"General Population Characteristics,"
1960 and 1970 Editions, Census of Population,
Bureau of the Census; and
"Pocket Data Book, U.S.A. 1971," Bureau of the Census;

1960 1970
MALE
FEMALE





State of Maine 19.8% 19.9%
*United States 18.0% 18.2%
*5-13 Age Group

Figure 3 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT POPULATION CHANGE IN 15 TO 24 AGE GROUP



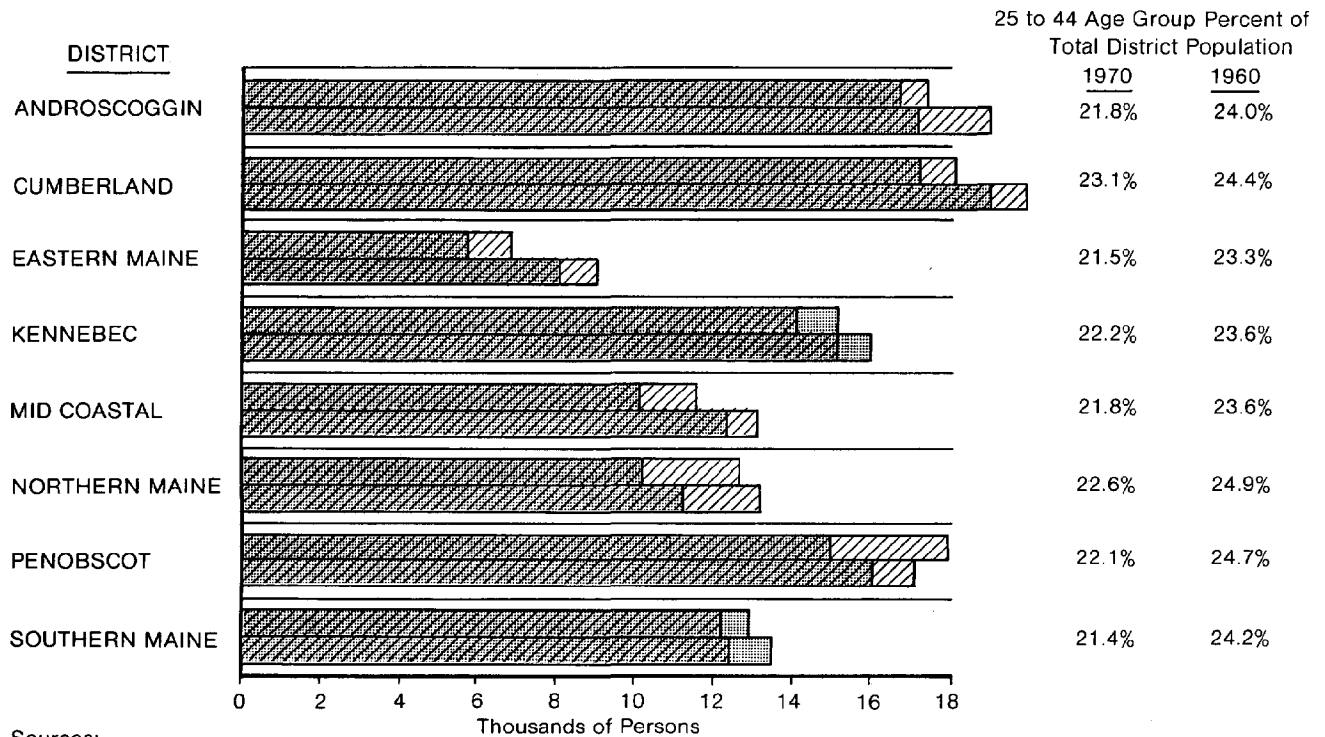
Sources:

"General Population Characteristics,"
1960 and 1970 Editions, Census of Population,
Bureau of the Census; and
"Pocket Data Book, U.S.A. 1971," Bureau of the Census;

1960 1970
MALE  
FEMALE  





* 14 - 24 Age Group

Figure 4 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT POPULATION CHANGE IN 25 TO 44 AGE GROUP



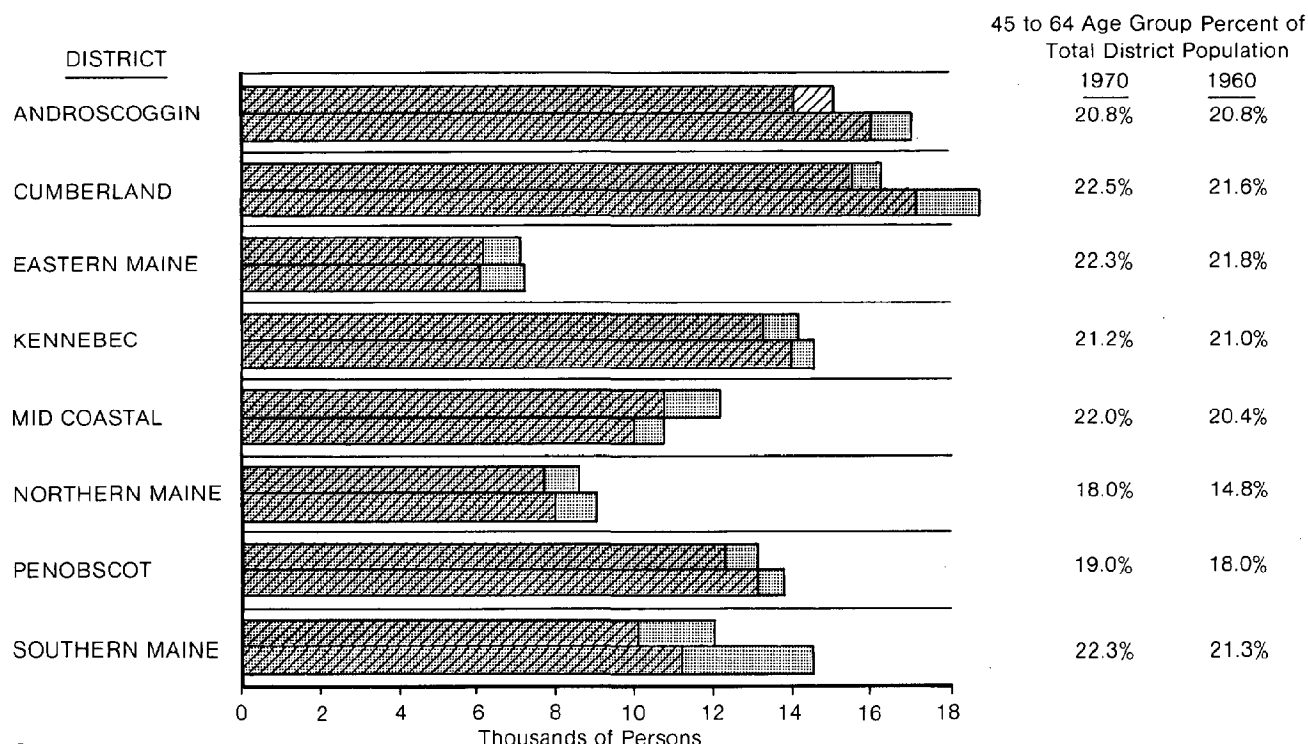
Sources:

"General Population Characteristics,"
1960 and 1970 Editions, Census of Population,
Bureau of the Census; and
"Pocket Data Book, U.S.A. 1971," Bureau of the Census;

1960 1970
MALE  
FEMALE  

* 14 - 24 Age Group

Figure 5 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT POPULATION CHANGE IN 45 TO 64 AGE GROUP



Sources:

"General Population Characteristics,"
1960 and 1970 Editions, Census of Population,
Bureau of the Census; and
"Pocket Data Book, U.S.A. 1971," Bureau of the Census;

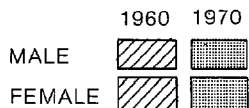
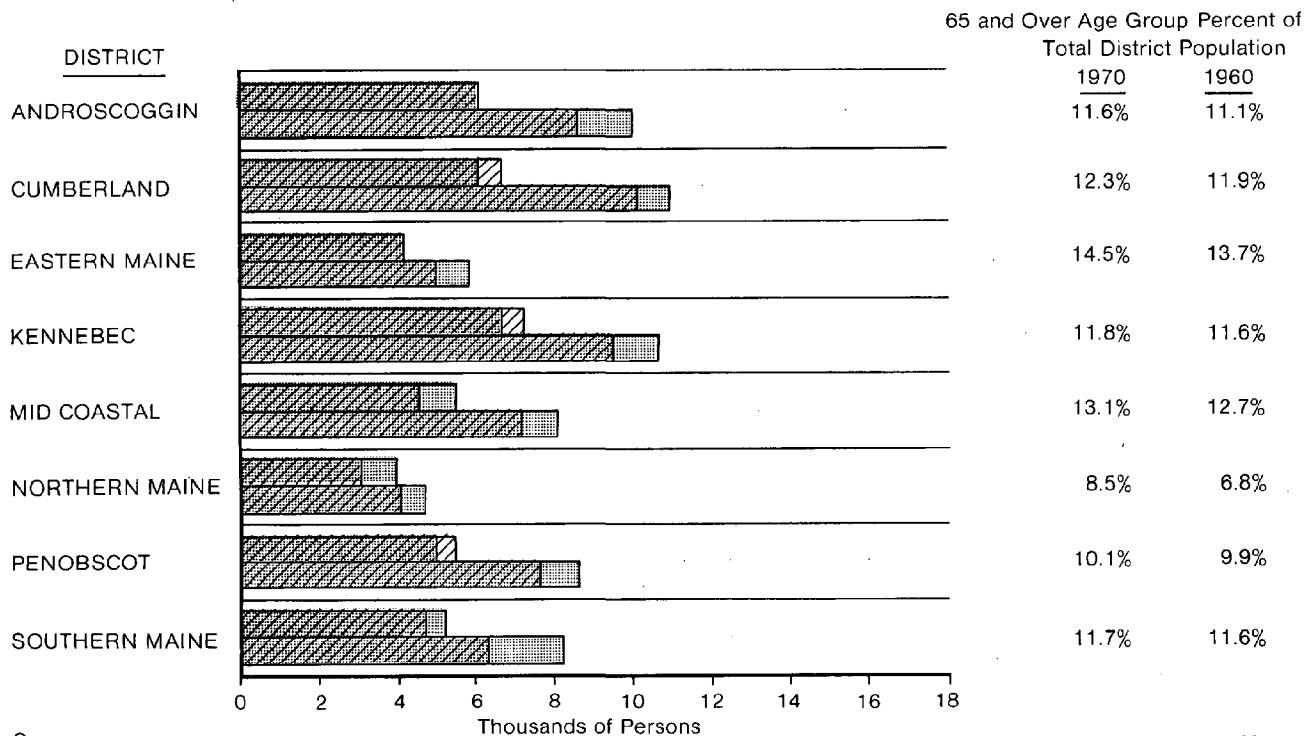
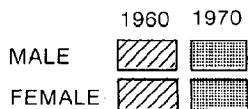


Figure 6 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT POPULATION CHANGE IN 65 AND OVER AGE GROUP

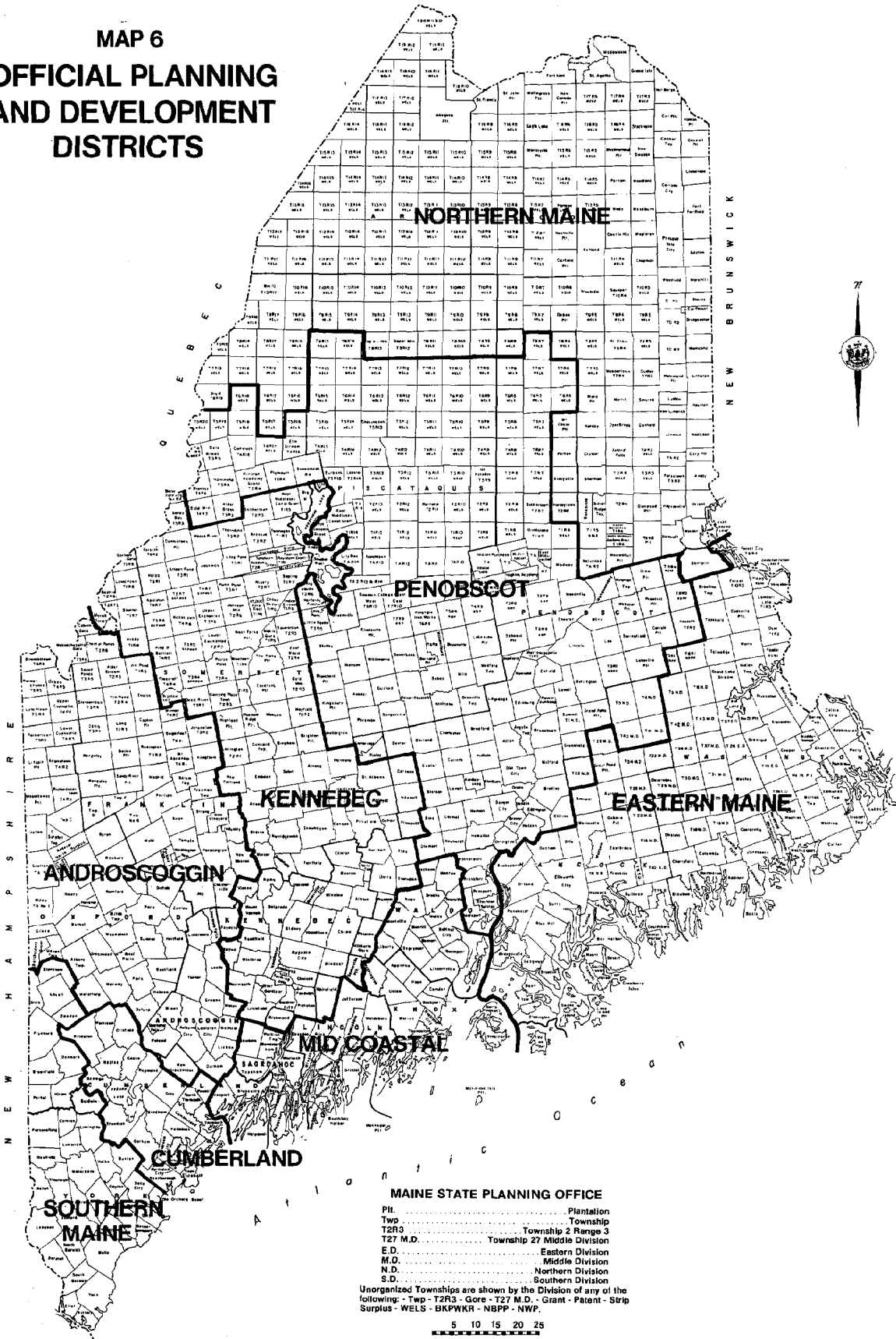


Sources:

"General Population Characteristics,"
1960 and 1970 Editions, Census of Population,
Bureau of the Census; and
"Pocket Data Book, U.S.A. 1971," Bureau of the Census;



**MAP 6
OFFICIAL PLANNING
AND DEVELOPMENT
DISTRICTS**



APPENDIX

TABLE 3
 PORTLAND
 POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
 1960 - 1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Cape Elizabeth	7,873	5,505	+2,368	+43.0
Cumberland	4,096	2,765	+1,331	+48.1
Falmouth	6,291	5,976	+ 315	+ 5.3
Gorham	7,839	5,767	+2,072	+35.9
Portland	65,116	72,566	-7,450	-10.3
Scarborough	7,845	6,418	+1,427	+22.2
South Portland	23,267	22,788	+ 479	+ 2.1
Westbrook	14,444	13,820	+ 624	+ 4.5
Yarmouth	4,854	3,517	+1,337	+38.0
TOTALS:	141,625	139,122	+2,503	+ 1.8

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970.

Note: Portland lost 7,450 people for a 10.3% loss while the remaining portion of the cluster added 9,953 for a gain of 15.0%. The result of this trend has left Portland with fewer people than found in the rest of the cluster. The above cluster of minor civil divisions covers the same area as defined by the Bureau of the Census as the Portland Standard Metropolitan Statistical area.

TABLE 4
LEWISTON-AUBURN
POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Lewiston	41,779	40,804	+975	+2.4
Auburn	24,151	24,449	-298	-1.2
Lisbon	6,544	5,042	+1,502	+29.8
TOTALS:	72,474	70,295	+2,179	+3.1

Source: U. S. Census. Ibid.

TABLE 5
BANGOR-OLD TOWN-BREWER
POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Bangor	33,168	38,912	-5,744	-14.8
Brewer	9,300	9,009	+ 291	+ 3.2
Old Town	9,057	8,626	+ 431	+ 5.0
Orono	9,989	8,341	+1,648	+19.8
Orrington	2,702	2,539	+ 163	+ 6.4
Veazie	1,556	1,354	+ 202	+14.9
TOTALS:	65,772	68,781	-3,009	-4.4

Source: U. S. Census. Ibid.

TABLE 6

CARIBOU-LIMESTONE- PRESQUE ISLE
POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Caribou	10,419	12,464	-2,045	-16.4
Limestone	10,360	13,102	-2,742	-20.9
Presque Isle	11,452	12,886	-1,434	-11.1
TOTALS:	32,231	38,452	-6,221	-16.1

Source: U.S. Census. Ibid.

TABLE 7

AUGUSTA-GARDINER
POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Augusta	21,945	21,680	+265	+1.2
Chelsea	2,095	1,893	+202	+10.7
Farmingdale	2,423	1,941	+482	+24.8
Gardiner	6,685	6,897	-212	-3.1
Hallowell	2,814	3,169	-355	-11.2
Randolph	1,741	1,724	+17	+1.0
TOTALS:	37,703	37,304	+399	+1.1

Source: U.S. Census. Ibid.

TABLE 8
 FREEPORT-BRUNSWICK-BATH
 POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
 1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Bath	9,679	10,717	-1,038	-9.7
Brunswick	16,195	15,797	+ 398	+2.5
Freeport	4,781	4,055	+ 726	+17.9
Harpswell	2,552	2,032	+ 520	+25.6
Topsham	5,022	3,818	+1,204	+31.5
TOTALS:	38,229	36,419	+1,810	+5.0

Source: U. S. Census. Ibid.

TABLE 9
 BIDDEFORD-SACO-OLD ORCHARD
 POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
 1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Biddeford	19,983	19,255	+ 728	+3.8
Saco	11,678	10,515	+1,163	+11.1
Old Orchard Beach	5,404	4,580	+ 824	+18.0
TOTALS:	37,065	34,350	+2,715	+7.9

Source: U. S. Census. Ibid.

TABLE 10

OAKLAND-WATERVILLE-WINSLOW
POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Oakland	3,535	3,075	+460	+15.0
Waterville	18,192	19,001	-809	-4.3
Winslow	7,299	5,891	+1,408	+23.9
TOTALS:	29,026	27,967	+1,059	+3.8

Source: U.S. Census. Ibid.

TABLE 11

SOUTH BERWICK-YORK-KITTERY
POPULATION CLUSTER NUMERICAL CHANGES
1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
South Berwick	3,488	3,112	+376	+12.1
Eliot	3,497	3,133	+364	+11.6
Kittery	11,028	10,689	+339	+3.2
York	5,690	4,663	+1,027	+22.0
TOTALS:	23,703	21,597	+2,106	+9.8

Source: U.S. Census. Ibid.

TABLE 12

SANFORD NUMERICAL CHANGE
1960-1970

CITY OR TOWN	1970	1960	CHANGE	
			Number	Percent
Sanford	15,812	14,962	+850	+5.7

Source: U.S. Census. Ibid.

**COASTAL ZONE
INFORMATION CENTER**

