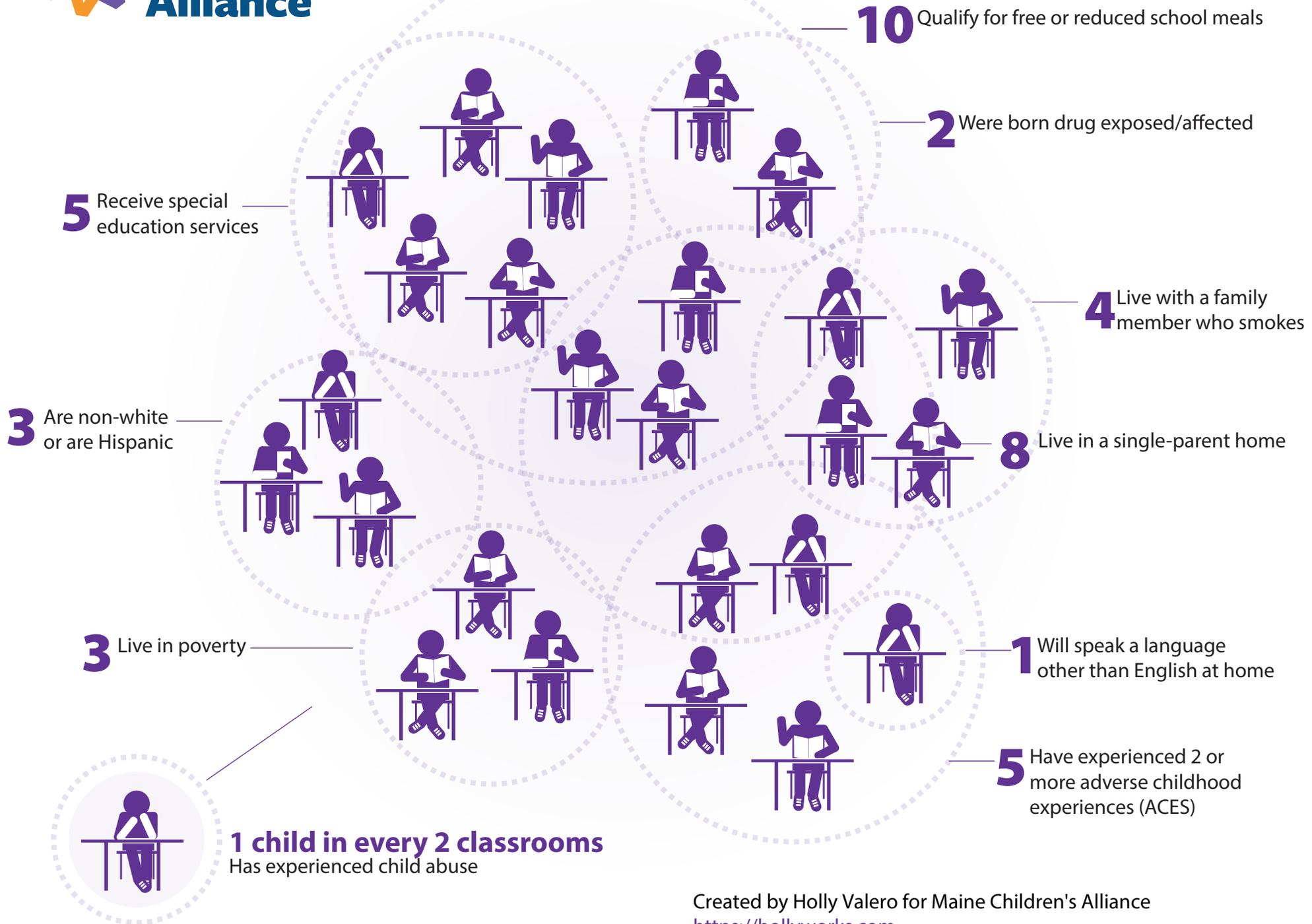
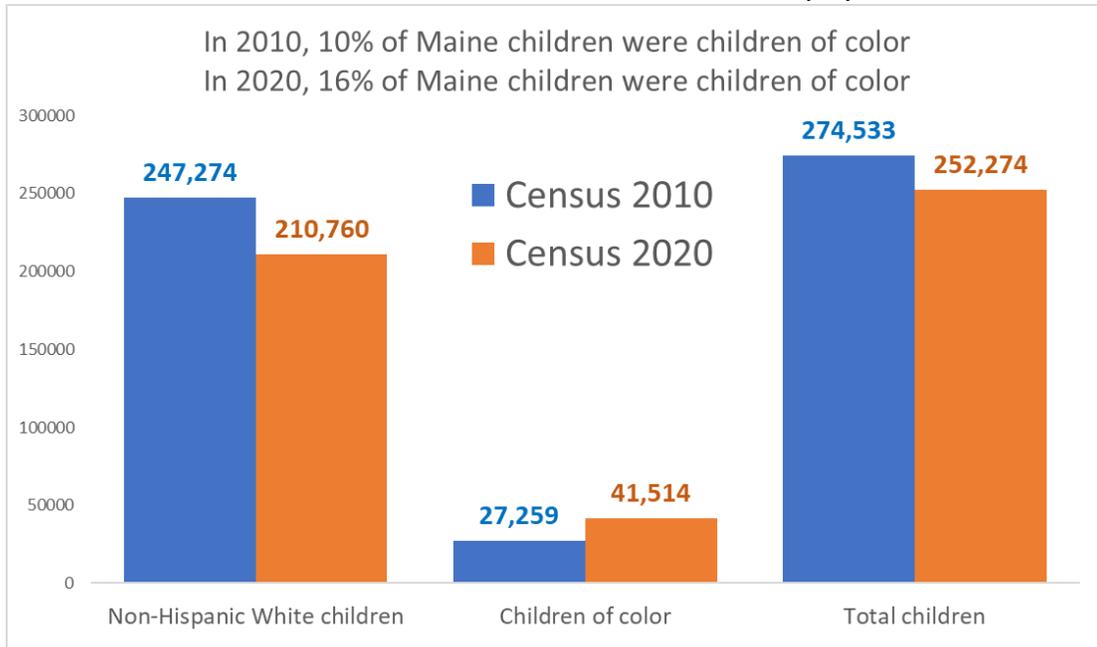


A Hypothetical Classroom of 25 First Graders in Maine



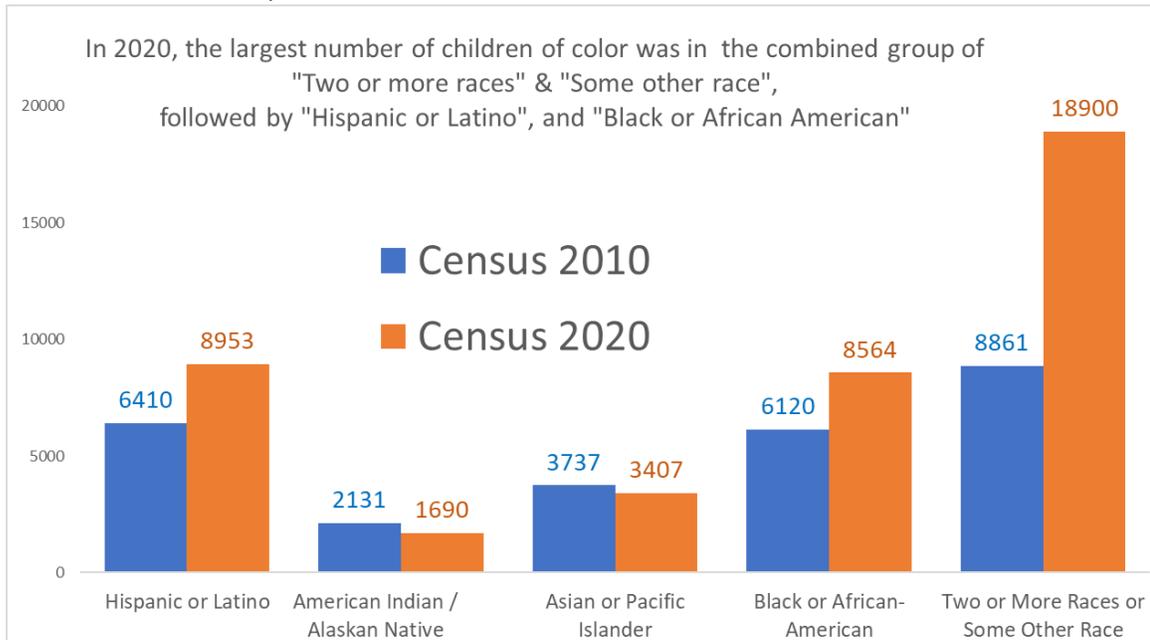
As Maine's child population becomes more diverse, equitable access to economic opportunities, education, health care and justice must be at the center of systems, policies, and programs

Between the 2010 and 2020 Censuses, Maine's overall child population declined 8%



Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/11375-2020-census-children-by-race-ethnicity-and-county-compared-to-2010-census?loc=21&loct=5>

Between 2010 and 2020, the number of children of color in Maine increased 52%



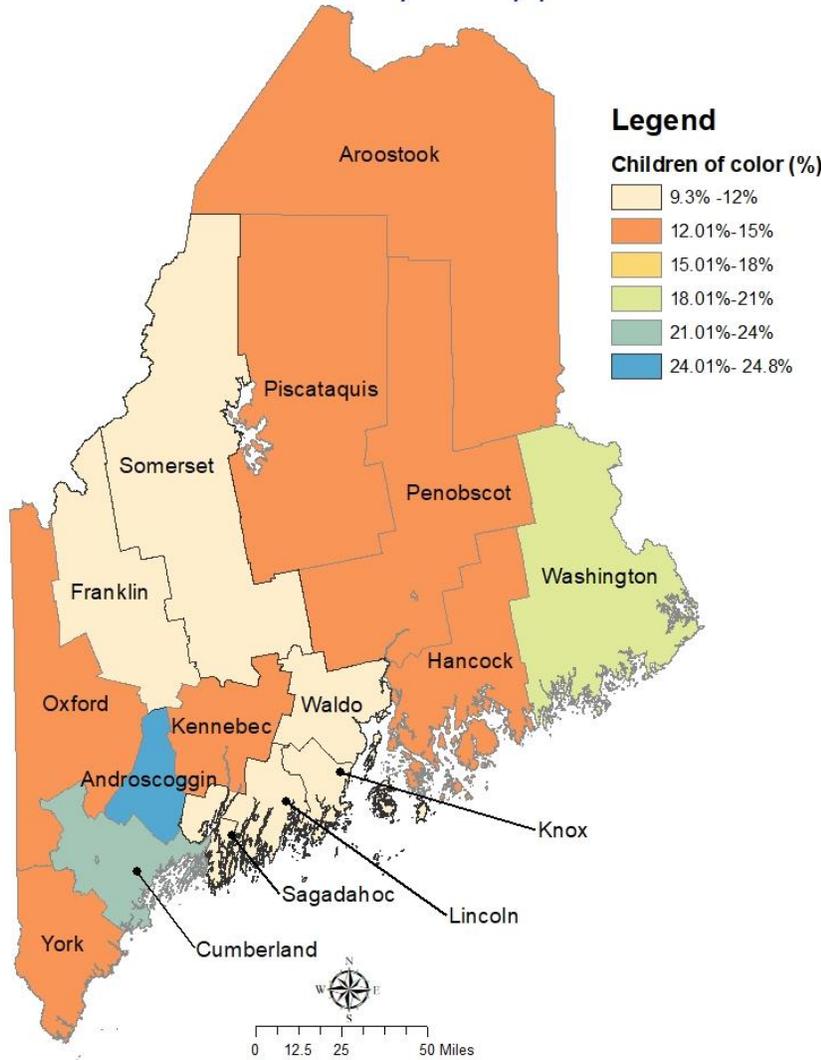
Source: <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/11375-2020-census-children-by-race-ethnicity-and-county-compared-to-2010-census?loc=21&loct=5>



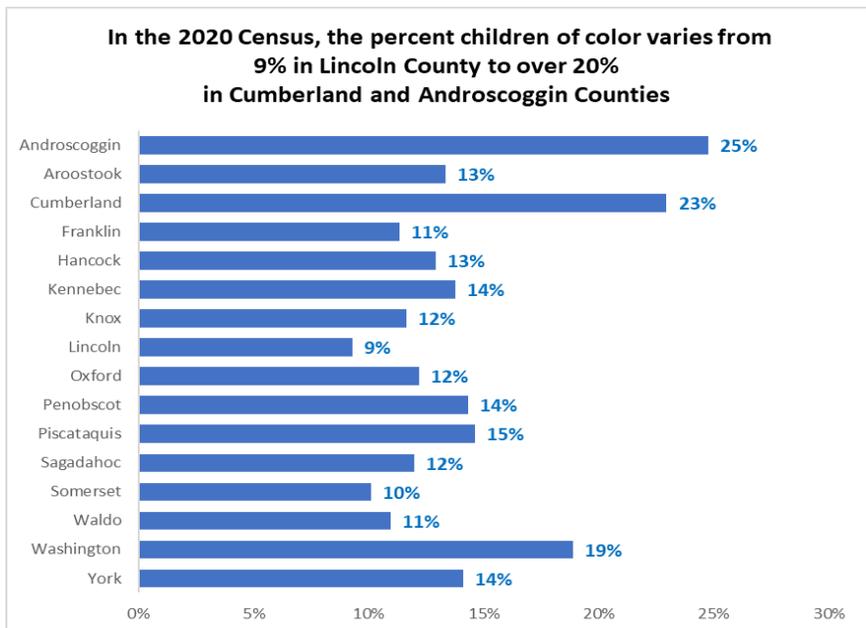
Maine's child population is becoming more diverse

Now is the time to design systems and policies to address systemic and persistent inequitable practices that have disproportionately limited opportunities for children of color

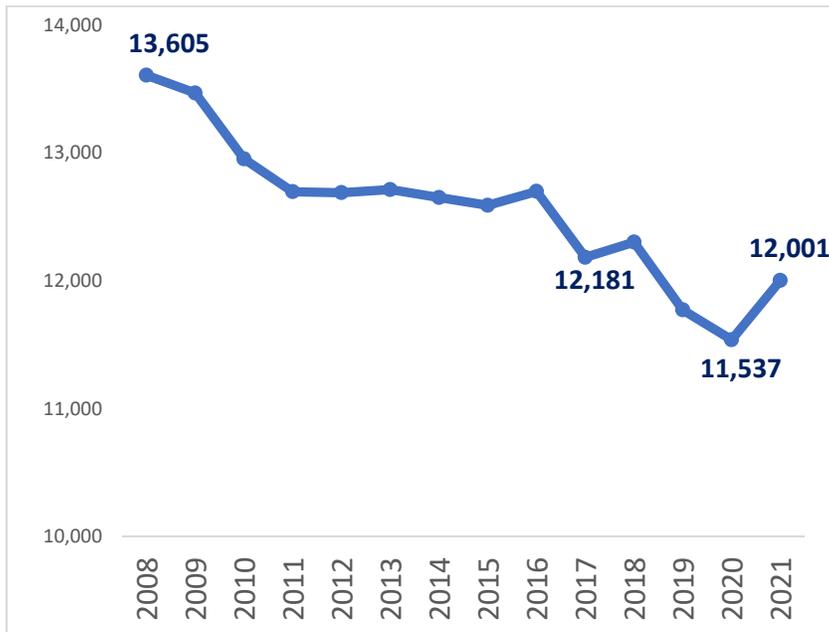
Percent of Children of Color by County per US Census 2020



County	Based on Census 2020 Number of children of color
Androscoggin	5,760
Aroostook	1,704
Cumberland	12,850
Franklin	614
Hancock	1,205
Kennebec	3,201
Knox	805
Lincoln	536
Oxford	1,358
Penobscot	3,971
Piscataquis	424
Sagadahoc	811
Somerset	970
Waldo	802
Washington	1,074
York	5,429
MAINE	41,514



With just 12,000 babies born each year in Maine, it is critical that we invest in every child



2021 Maine resident live births
Race of pregnant parent

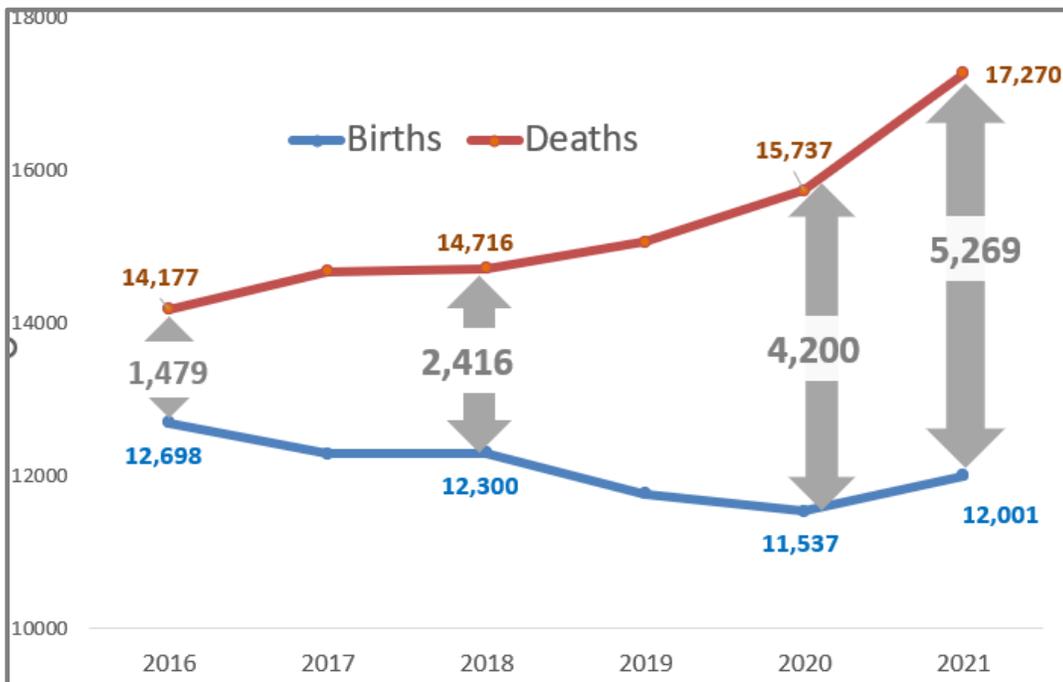
American Indian	90
Asian	225
Black	605
Other	70
Unknown	73
White	10,938

2020 Ethnicity of pregnant parent

Hispanic	258
Non-Hispanic	11,274

Source: Maine Office of Vital Statistics for 2021, and CDC Wonder for 2020

The gap between births and deaths in Maine was increasing before COVID, accelerated during the pandemic, and is now more than twice as large as 2018

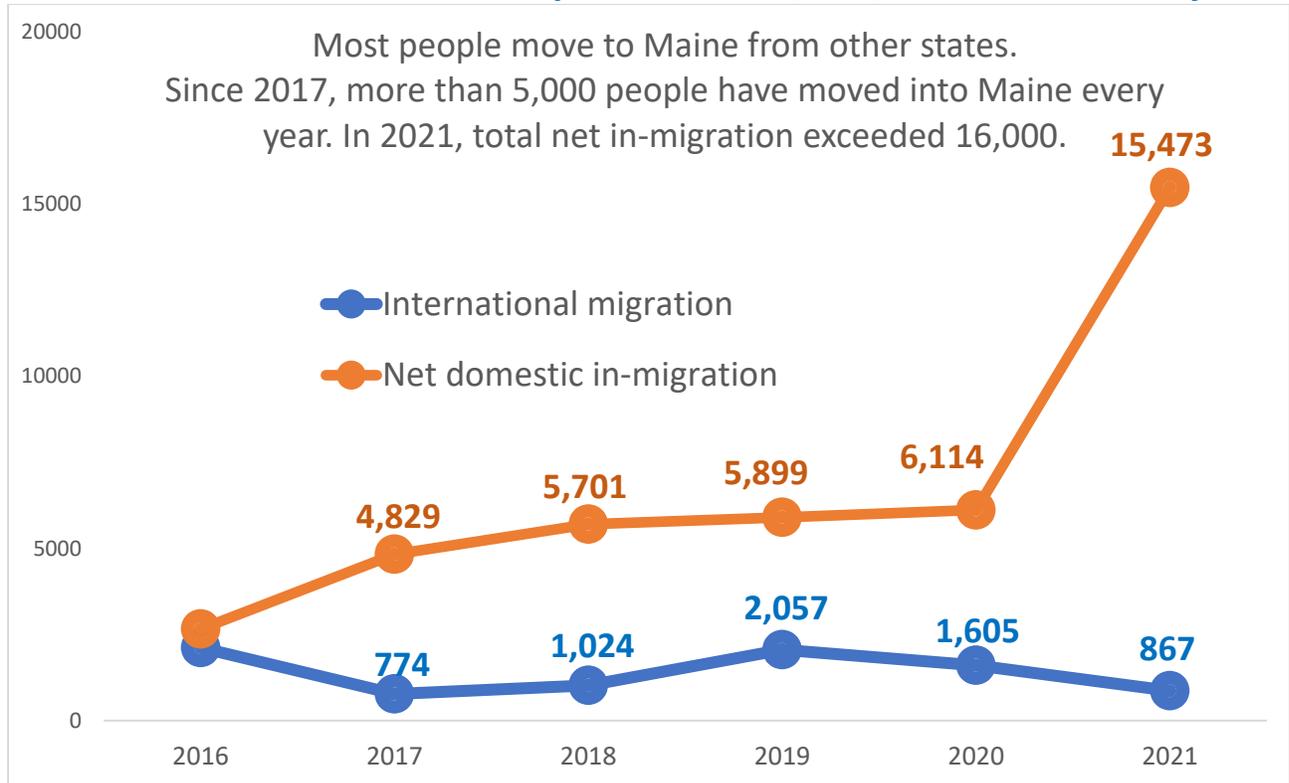


Source: Maine Office of Vital Statistics

In 2019, Maine was one of 4 states where births exceeded deaths. But in 2020, with COVID, deaths outnumbered births in more than half of the states. [US Census Stories March 2022](https://www.census.gov/stories/march-2022)



Maine has an opportunity to reverse declines in population by having policies that make Maine an attractive place to work, live, and raise a family



Source: US Census, Annual and Cumulative Estimates of Resident Population Change for Counties (CO-EST2021-CHG)

In 2021, more people moved to Maine than moved away in every county. In 14 of 16 Maine counties the number of people moving in was greater than the loss of population, due to deaths exceeding births.

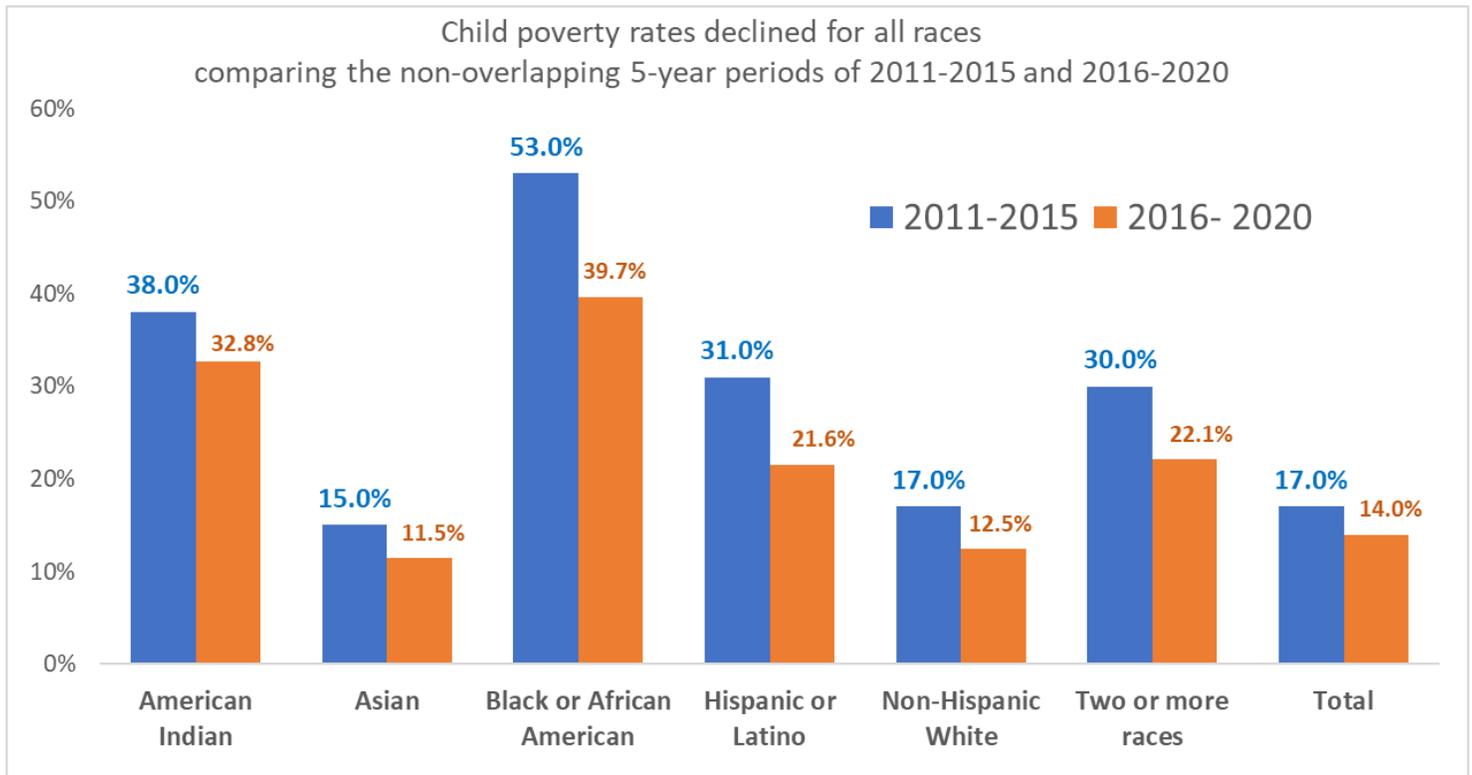
Maine's Annual Population Change, July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021	Difference between births and deaths	Net In-migration	Overall population change*
Androscoggin	-290	270	-5
Aroostook	-502	365	-135
Cumberland	-620	2507	1919
Franklin	-173	446	269
Hancock	-407	1151	732
Kennebec	-632	1364	732
Knox	-282	766	475
Lincoln	-298	947	636
Oxford	-356	1148	780
Penobscot	-865	1621	758
Piscataquis	-141	546	397
Sagadahoc	-174	559	383
Somerset	-287	473	188
Waldo	-191	469	277
Washington	-278	338	59
York	-848	3370	2502
Maine	-6344	16340	9,967

* Total population change includes a residual. This residual represents the change in population that cannot be attributed to any specific demographic component. Source: US Census Population Estimates Tables by County 2021 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/data/tables.html>



Child Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

Due to systemic and historic inequities, children of color experience higher poverty rates. While the poverty rates for all children in Maine have been declining, American Indian children and Black children continue to have rates more than twice as high as the state rate.



Source: KIDS COUNT® <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/map/1562-children-in-poverty-by-county-2005-2020?loc=21&loct=5#5/any/false/false/574/any/3331/Orange/-7682987.5,5663010,6> based on U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year estimates, Tables B17001B to B17001I.

Children who grow up outside the harmful effects of poverty have greater opportunity to meet their full potential.

Race/ethnicity	Children in poverty 2016-2020
American Indian	793
Asian	328
Black or African American	2,236
Hispanic or Latino	1,528
Non-Hispanic White Alone	26,795
Two or more races	2,903
Total children in poverty	34,067

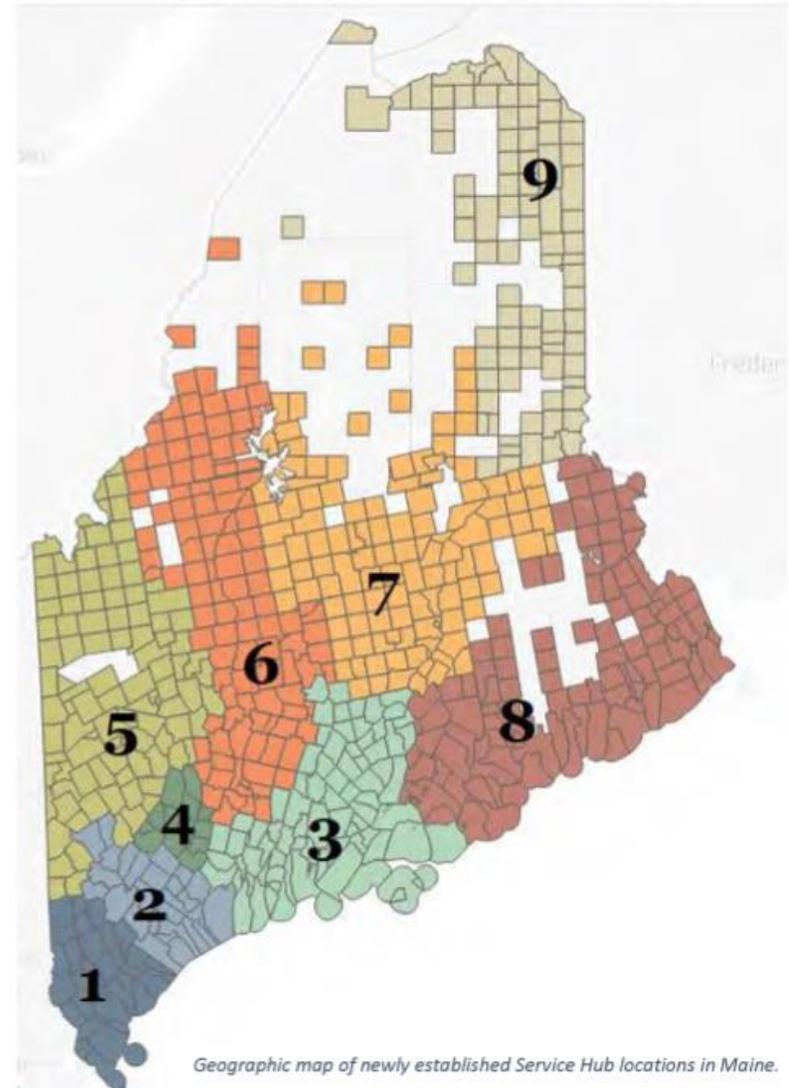
Maine Housing Homeless Redesign

Service Hub Structure – 9 hubs, *empty spaces are unpopulated areas of Maine*

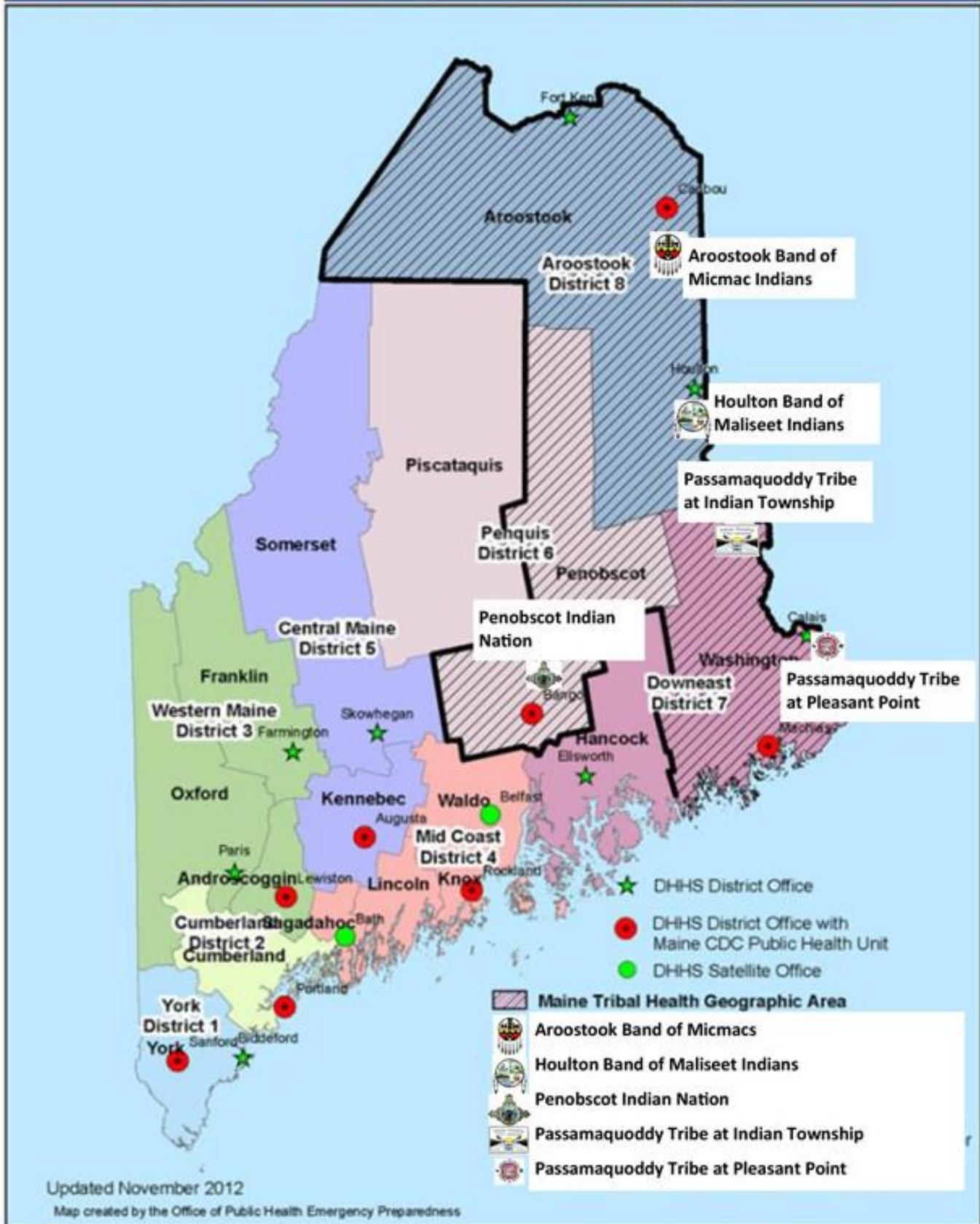
Source: [Maine Housing Homeless Redesign](#)

- Hub 1: York
- Hub 2: Cumberland
- Hub 3: Midcoast: Sagadahoc, Knox, Lincoln, Waldo and Towns of Brunswick and Harpswell
- Hub 4: Androscoggin
- Hub 5: Western: Oxford, Franklin and Towns of Livermore and Livermore Falls
- Hub 6: Central: Somerset and Kennebec
- Hub 7: Penquis: Penobscot and Pisquataquis
- Hub 8: Downeast: Washington and Hancock
- Hub 9: Aroostook

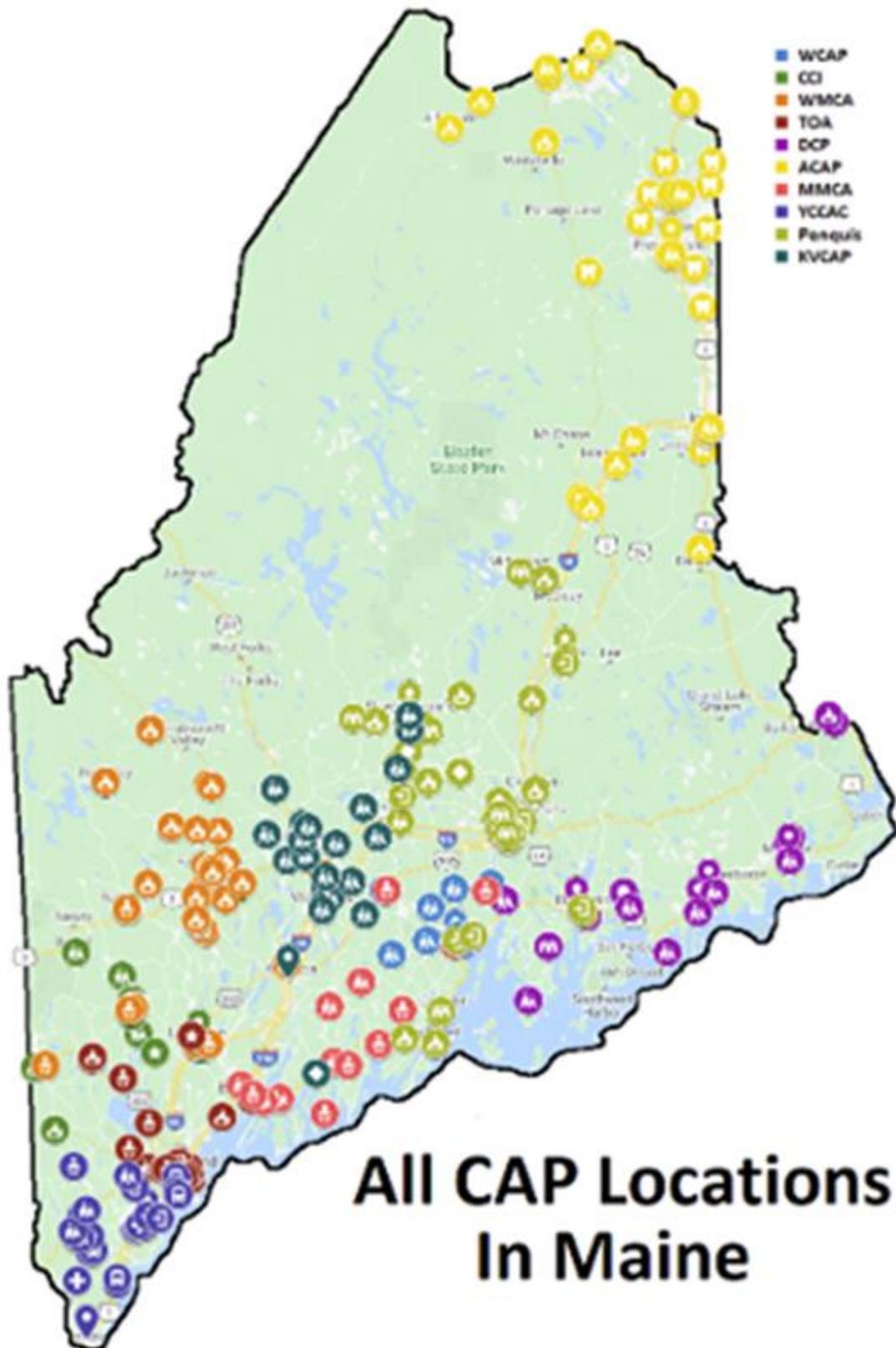
Service Hub Structure (Beta)



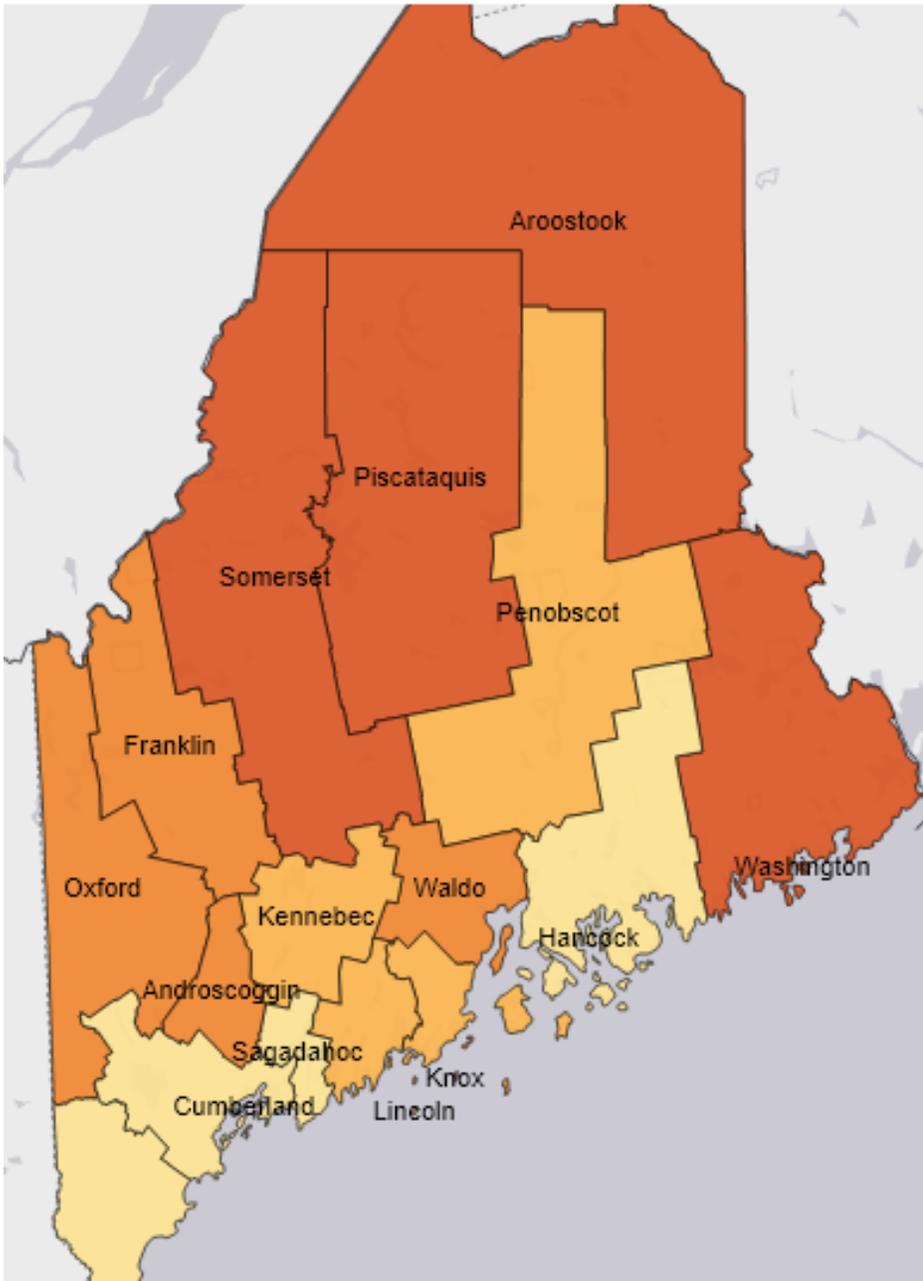
Maine Department of Health & Human Services District Offices and Maine Tribal Health Geographic Area



Ten Community Action Agencies have multiple locations across the state



In 2020, four of Maine’s most rural counties, Piscataquis, Somerset, Aroostook, and Washington had poverty rates between 17% to 21.2% while the 3 most urban counties had the lowest poverty rates.



LEGEND (quartiles)

- 8.8% to 12.9%
- 13.0% to 13.8%
- 13.9% to 16.9%
- 17.0% to 21.2%

County	Number of children in poverty in 2020
Androscoggin	3,507
Aroostook	2,211
Cumberland	4,644
Franklin	820
Hancock	1,145
Kennebec	3,105
Knox	918
Lincoln	772
Oxford	1,701
Penobscot	3,401
Piscataquis	607
Sagadahoc	712
Somerset	1,655
Waldo	1,086
Washington	1,035
York	3,293
Maine	30,612

Source: KIDS COUNT® <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/map/1562-children-in-poverty-by-county-2005-2020?loc=21&loct=5#5/any/false/false/574/any/3331/Orange/-7682987.5,5663010,6> based on data from one year US Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

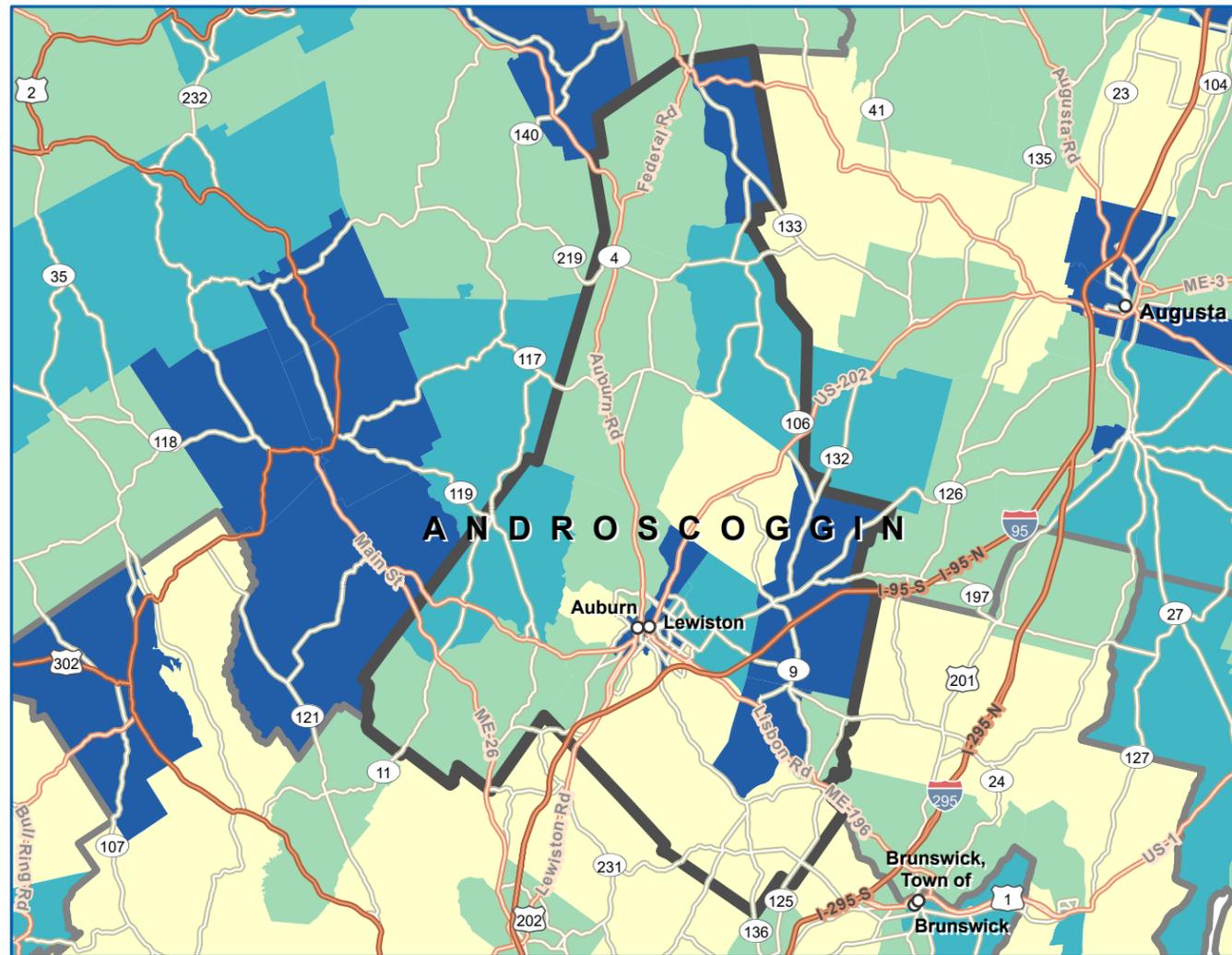


CDC Social Vulnerability Index 2018

Androscoggin County, Maine

PART 1

Overall Social Vulnerability¹



Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC SVI 2018)⁴ County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. CDC SVI

2018 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into **four themes** that summarize the extent to which the area is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.

MAP PRODUCED 3/27/2020

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences



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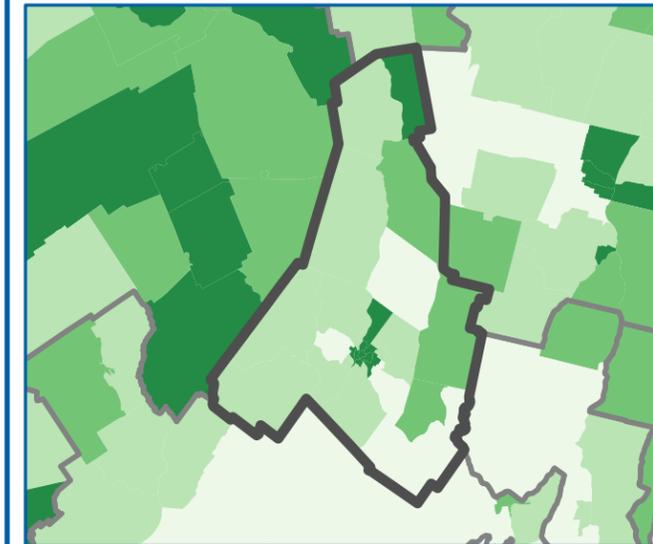


CDC SVI 2018 – ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

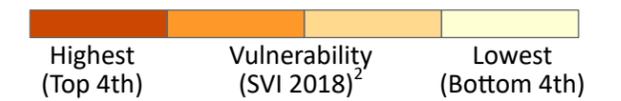
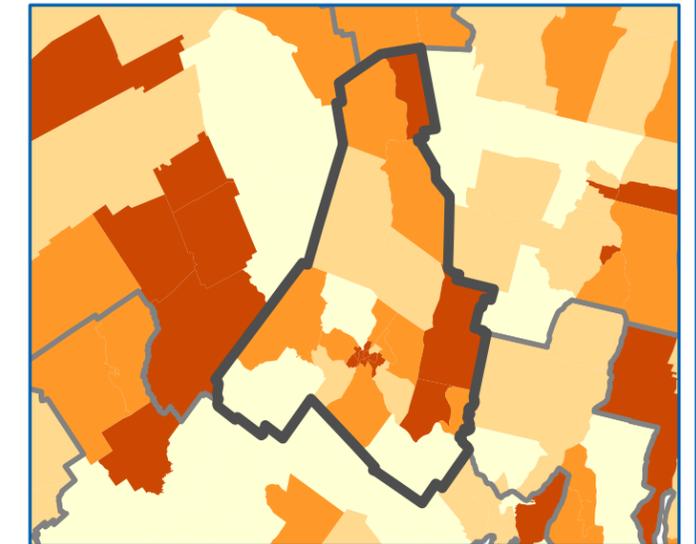
PART 2

CDC SVI Themes

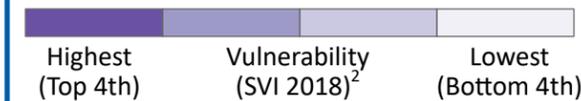
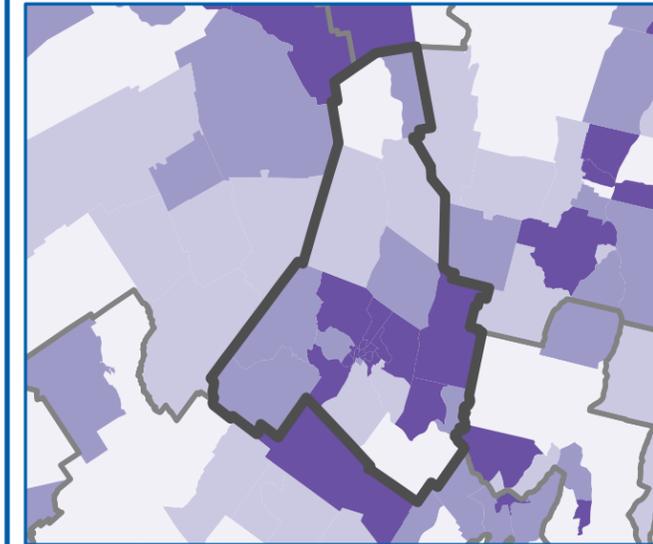
Socioeconomic Status⁵



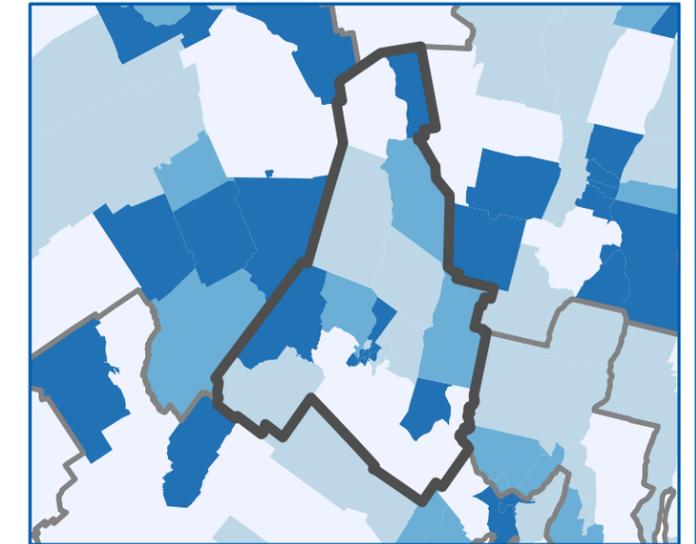
Household Composition/Disability⁶



Race/Ethnicity/Language⁷



Housing Type/Transportation⁸



Data Sources: ²CDC/ATSDR/GRASP, U.S. Census Bureau, Esri® StreetMap™ Premium.
Notes: ¹Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. ³Census tracts with 0 population. ⁴The CDC SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2014-2018 variables, for the state, at the census tract level. ⁵Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. ⁶Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. ⁷Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. ⁸Housing Type/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 19N.
References: Flanagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011. 8(1).
CDC SVI web page: <http://svi.cdc.gov>.

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Source: CDC's Social Vulnerability Index (svi) <https://svi.cdc.gov/prepared-county-maps.html>