

Maine and the Census

The U.S. Census Bureau's goal for the federal decennial census is to **count all the people** living in the United States, **count them only once and count them in the right place**. States care about the census because its data are used for the distribution of federal funding and political power and is used by decision-makers in the private and public sectors at all levels.

The census is a **federal project** conducted with federal funding, although **some states have allocated funding for census outreach**.

This profile includes: a) what census data means for Maine in terms of political and economic power, b) key demographic data for Maine, and c) what Maine is doing to encourage a full count.

POLITICAL POWER

Every decade, the seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are recalculated based on the latest census data. The new apportionment of congressional seats will be released on Dec. 31, 2020. According to Election Data Services, **Maine is projected to keep the same number of seats**, which is 2 congressional seats. That means Maine also will have the same number of electoral college seats.

Census data is also the foundation for **Maine's Legislature to draw congressional districts and legislative districts**.

CORE MAINE STATS

Maine's total population was 1,328,361, according to the 2010 Census. **In 2018, the Census Bureau's estimate for Maine population was 1,338,404 a growth of 0.76% in nine years**. Maine has the 42nd largest population in the nation, and its growth rate is 44th.

HARD TO COUNT POPULATIONS AND UNDERCOUNTS

The Census Bureau estimates **18.9% of people in Maine did not self-respond to the 2010 census**, representing what have come to be known as "hard to count" populations. Generally, the hard-to-count groups tend to be children younger than 5, immigrants, racial and ethnic minorities, rural residents, low-income people, homeless and Native Americans.

Nationwide, the Census Bureau estimated an overcount of 0.01% in 2010, though individual states could have either an overcount or an undercount. Both overcounts and undercounts can create inaccuracies and affect states' needs. **In Maine the undercount was estimated at 8,500**. Undercounts affect a state's federal funding and potentially congressional representation if they are on the cusp of losing or gaining a seat.

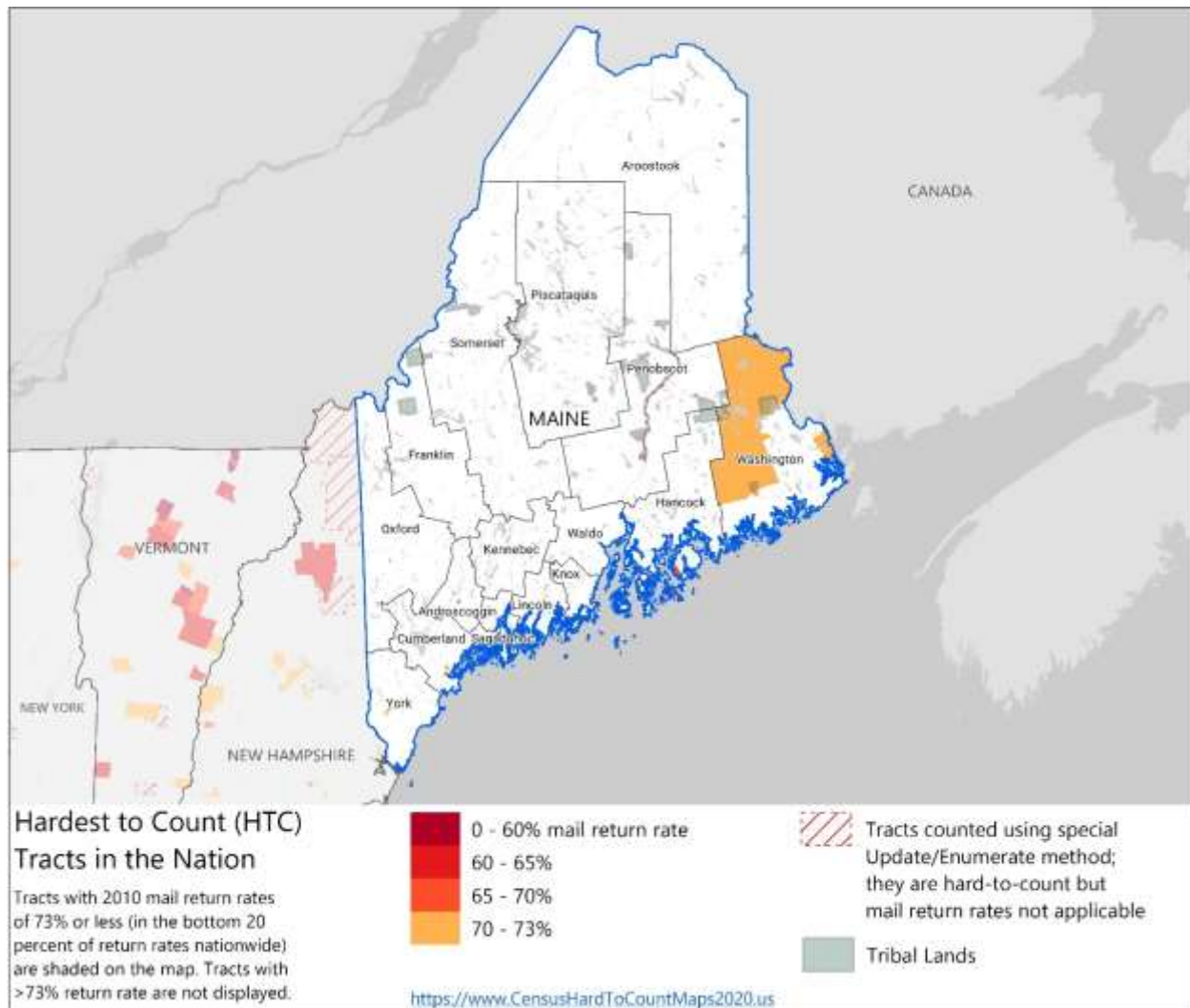
ECONOMIC POWER

Federal funding is distributed to states and localities based on formulas that rely on census data. Based on Counting for Dollars 2020 by Andrew Reamer of George Washington University, **Maine received \$4,114,357,289 in FY2016** from federal funds distributed through 55 federal spending programs that are guided by data derived from the 2010 census. **That equals \$ 3,097.32 per Maine resident**, on average, and every year in this decade.

Private and public sector decisionmakers often rely on census data as well. The Census Bureau has created several tools for public use, including the Economic Census and the Census Business Builder.

ENSURING A COMPLETE COUNT

Maine has created the **Maine Complete Count Committee**. While some states are providing additional funds, others have decided not to do. Their reasoning stems from the fact the census is a federal action and there are already many local committees and philanthropic and nonprofit agencies working to support it.



CONTACTS AND RESOURCES

- Maine census contact: Amanda Rector, (207) 287-2873, amanda.k.rector@maine.gov
- The Maine State Data Center (SDC) [census information](#)
- [Census Bureau's Regional Offices](#) and [Census Bureau's 2020 Census Toolkit for State and Local Officials](#)
- POGO Report on how five federal programs affect [Maine](#) communities.
- NCSL's LegisBrief, [State Efforts to Support the Census](#)
- NCSL's LegisBrief, [What You Need to Know about the Census](#)
- NCSL's LegisBrief, [Everyone Needs to Be Counted, But How?](#)
- NCSL's [2020 Census Talking Points \(for Legislators and Others\)](#)
- NCSL's webpage, [2020 Census Resources and Legislation](#)
- NCSL contacts: Wendy Underhill (Wendy.underhill@ncsl.org) and Christi Zamarripa (Christi.zamarripa@ncsl.org)

Thank you to the Center for Urban Research at the CUNY Graduate Center for providing the map for this profile. An interactive version of the map is online at www.CensusHardtoCountMaps2020.us.