

# Maine's Economic Outlook

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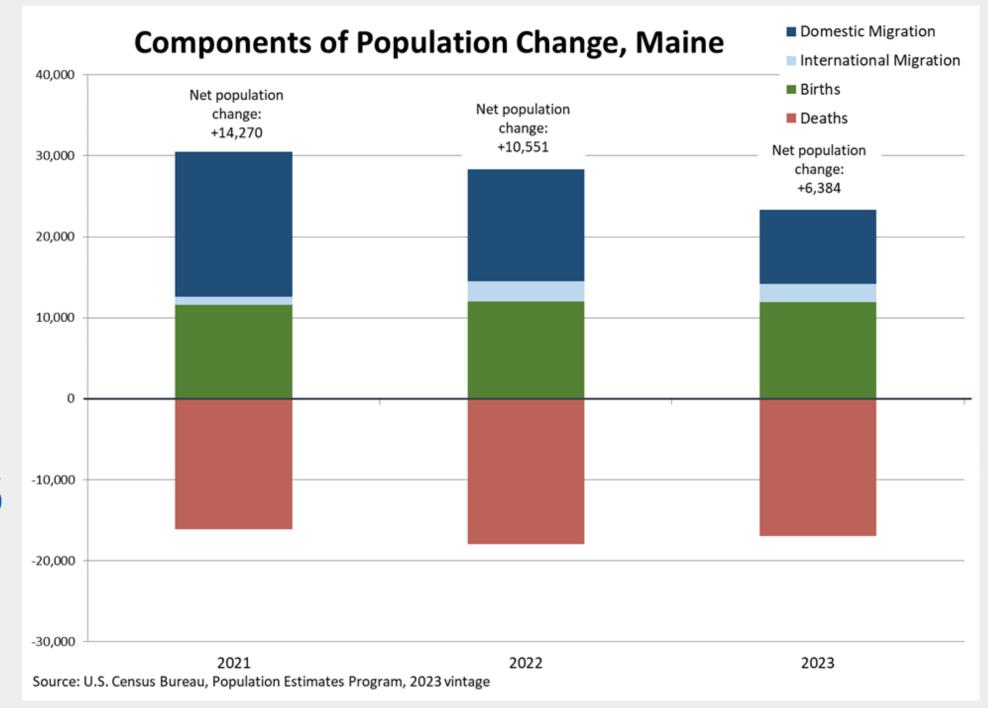
## Population Growth and Housing



Population increase of 2.6% from 2010-2020 (42<sup>nd</sup> in U.S.)

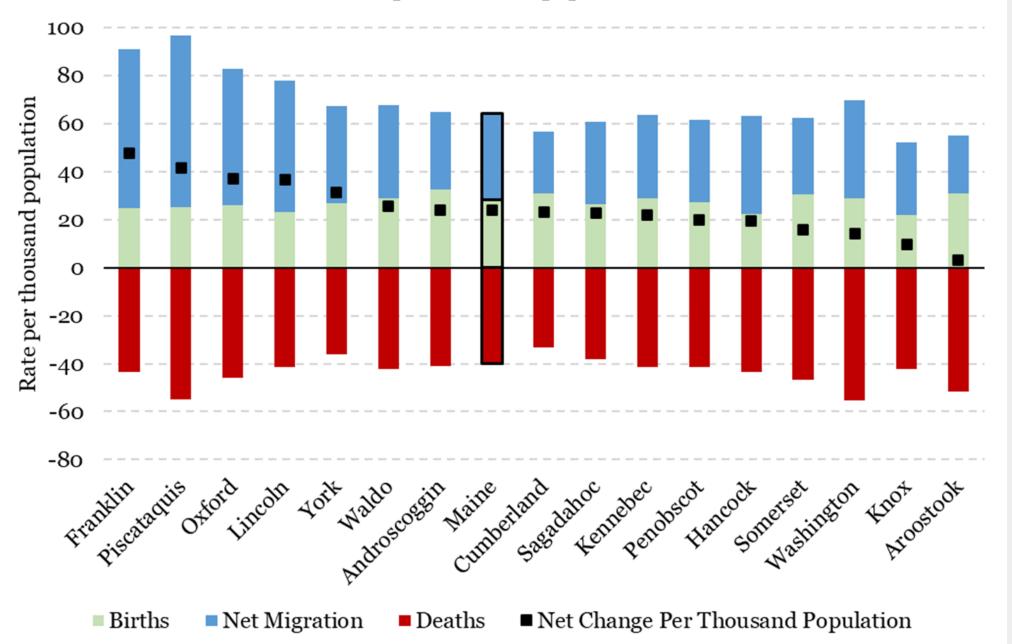
Population increase of 2.4% from 2020-2023 (14<sup>th</sup> in U.S.)

2023 Net migration = 8.2 per thousand (9<sup>th</sup> in U.S.)



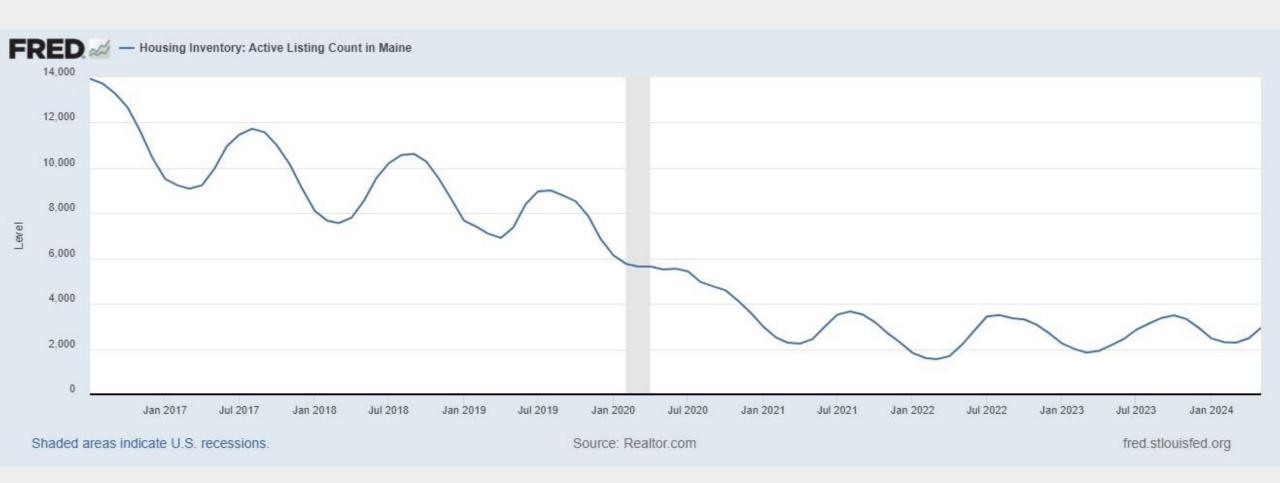


#### Components of Population Change in Maine, 4/2020-7/2023 Rate per thousand population

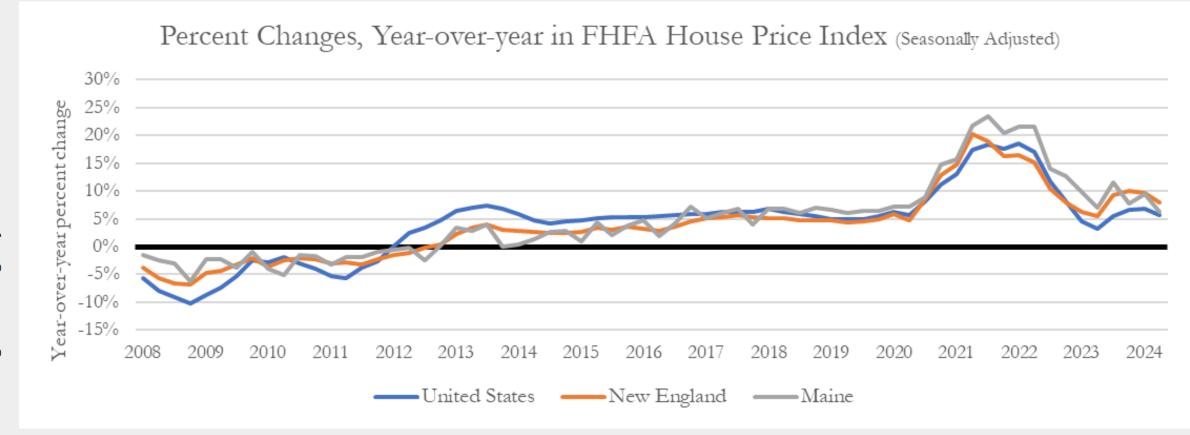




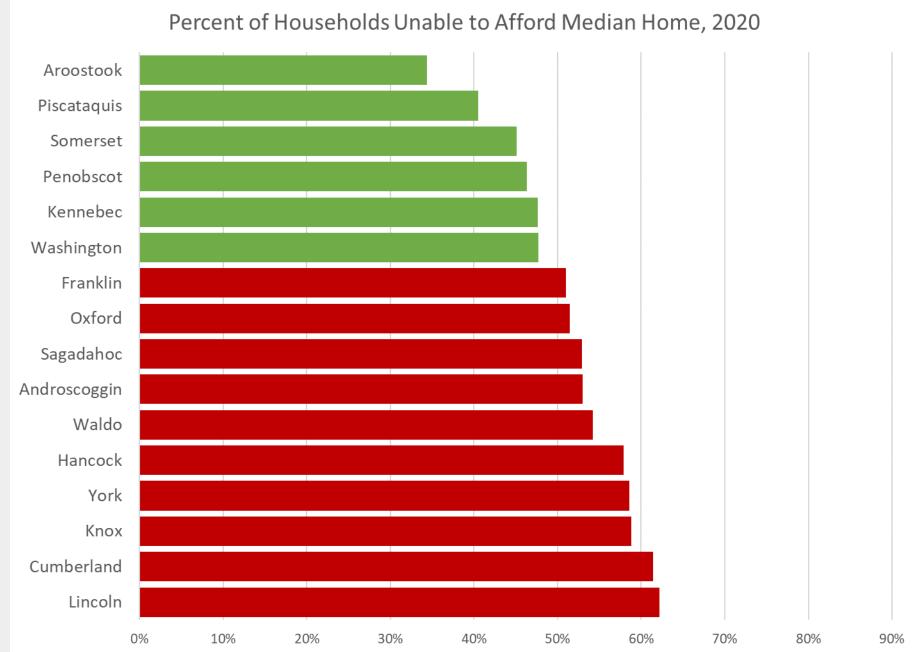
# Migration into the state drove up demand for housing and further reduced the available supply; high mortgage rates locked people into existing homes



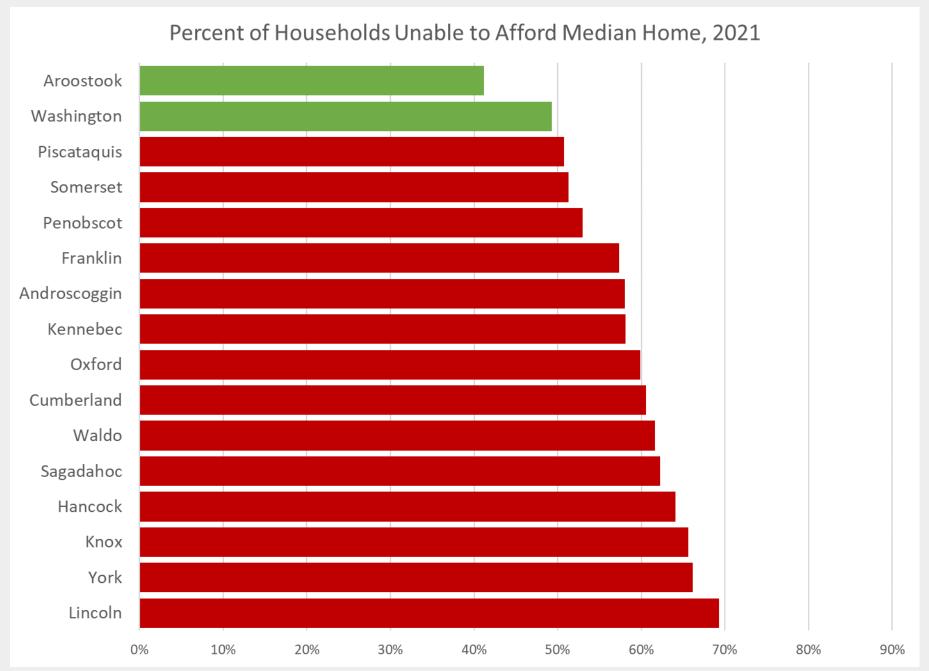






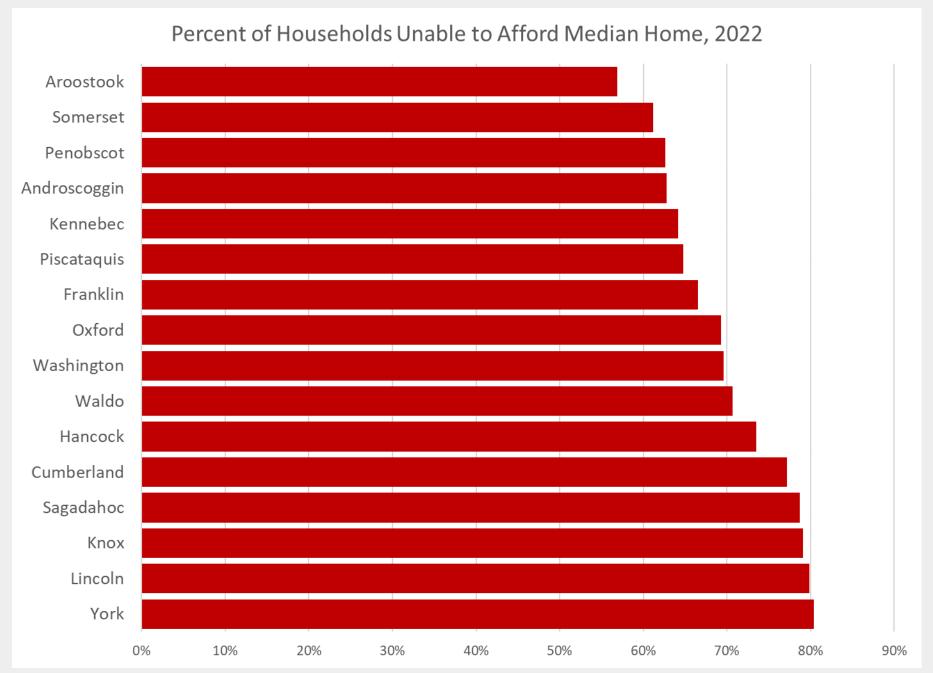






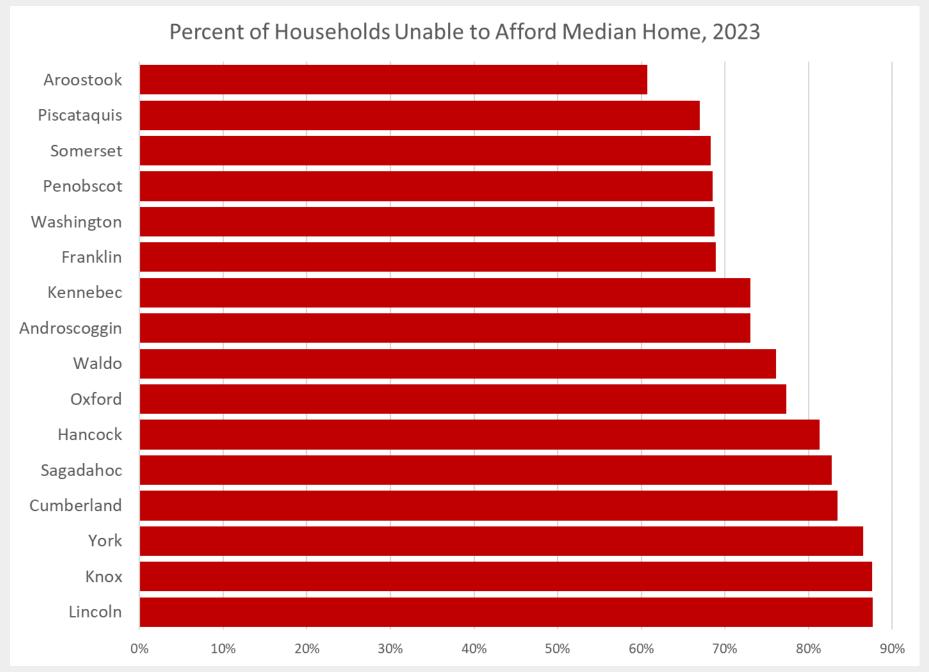
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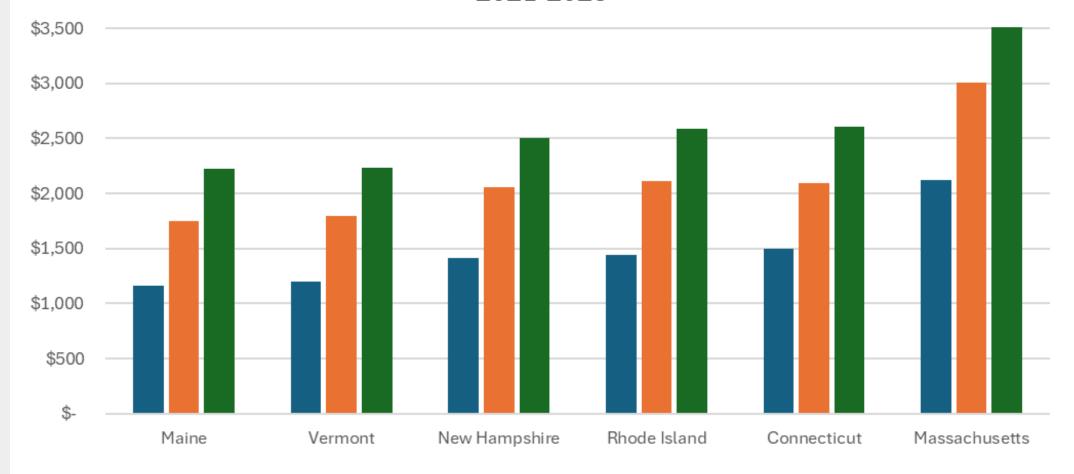
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# Poll Question 1



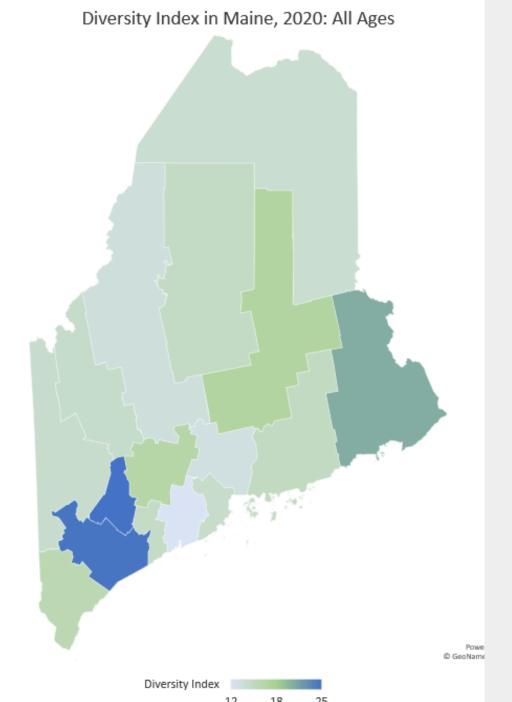


### Monthly Mortgage Payment at the Median Sales Price 2021-2023



# Demographics

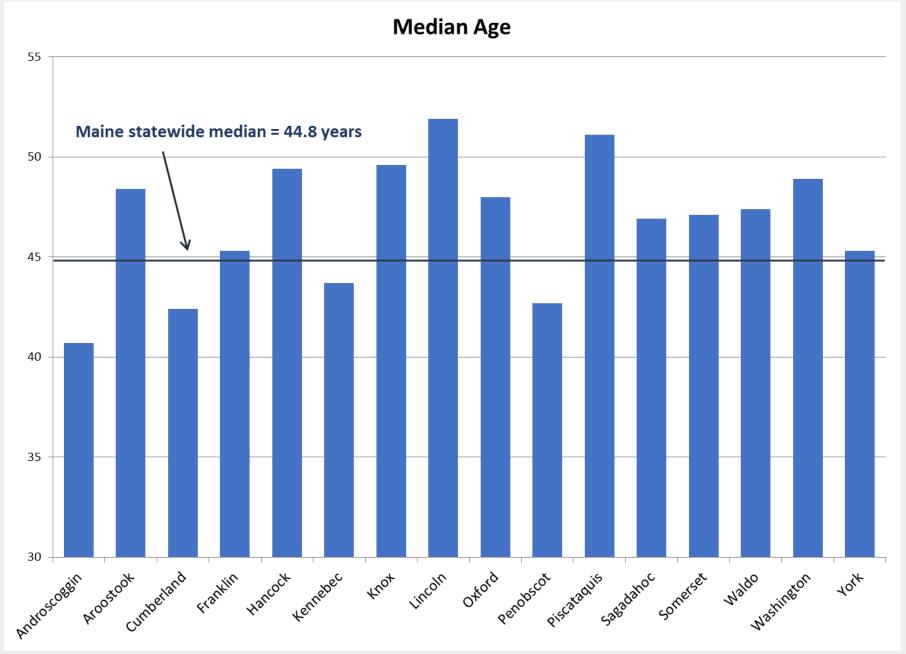




The diversity index tells us the chance that two people selected at random will be from different race or ethnicity groups

- In 2020, Maine ranked as the least diverse state in the U.S.
  - ME index = 18.5
  - U.S. index = 61.1
- But there is regional variation: Cumberland, Androscoggin, and Washington counties are more diverse





### Maine has the oldest population...

...by median age (44.8 years) ...and by % of population age 65+ (23.0%)

#### But migration has made a difference:

Maine's median age in 2023 is unchanged from 2020, while the U.S. median age has increased 0.6 years





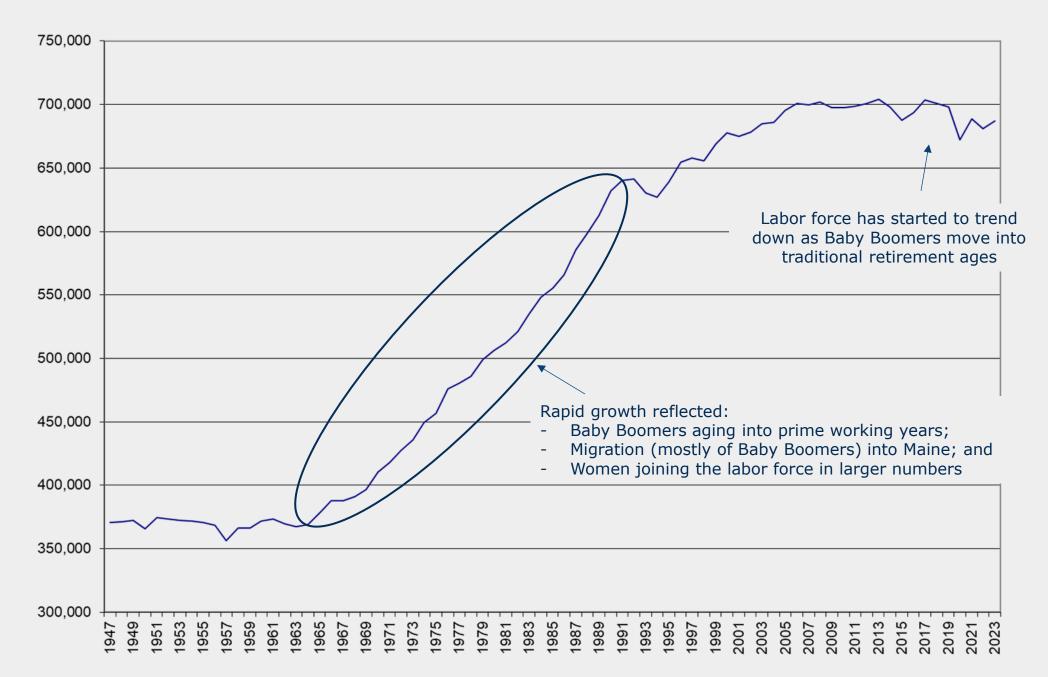
# Younger generations in Maine are more diverse than older generations

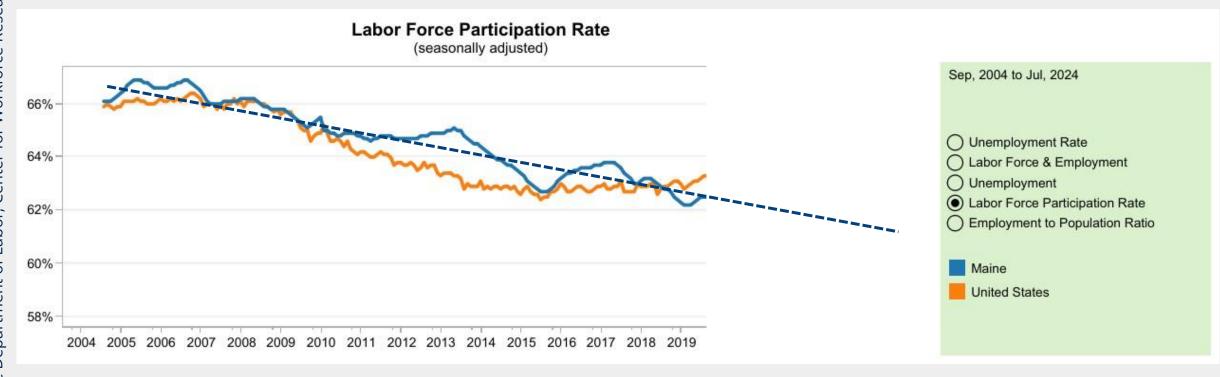


## Labor Force and Employment



#### **Maine Civilian Labor Force**





# Poll Question 2



# Maine's unemployment rate was 2.8% in July 2024 and has been below 4% for 32 months

#### County Rates (not seasonally adjusted)

July, 2024

Table
 Graph

Map/Graph Display

Unemployment rateOne-year change

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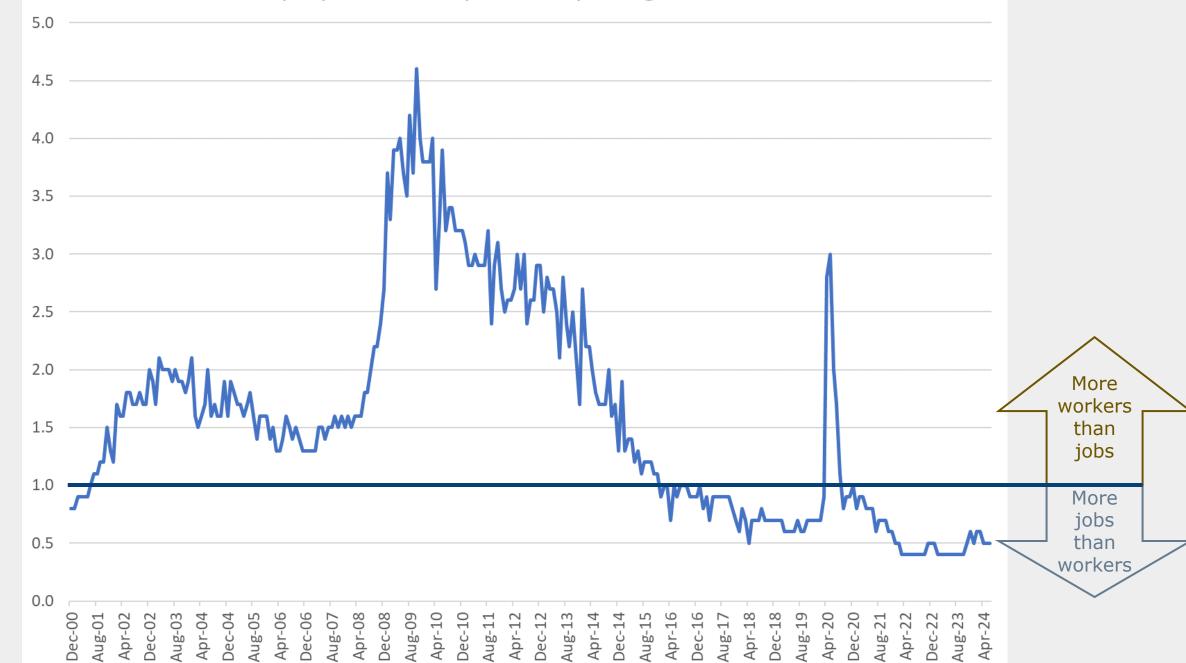
County	Rate	Year ago	One-yr change	
Maine	2.7%	2.6%	0.1	1
Androscoggin	2.8%	2.8%	0.0	_
Aroostook	3.8%	3.6%	0.2	*
Cumberland	2.3%	2.2%	0.1	1
Franklin	3.2%	3.2%	0.0	_
Hancock	2.3%	2.1%	0.2	+
Kennebec	2.6%	2.5%	0.1	+
Knox	3.0%	2.3%	0.7	+
Lincoln	2.5%	2.2%	0.3	+
Oxford	3.1%	2.9%	0.2	•
Penobscot	2.9%	2.9%	0.0	_
Piscataquis	4.0%	3.6%	0.4	1
Sagadahoc	2.2%	2.1%	0.1	1
Somerset	3.6%	3.9%	-0.3	+
Waldo	2.9%	2.7%	0.2	1
Washington	3.7%	3.9%	-0.2	+
York	2.4%	2.2%	0.2	+

Unemployment rate 4.0%

Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information

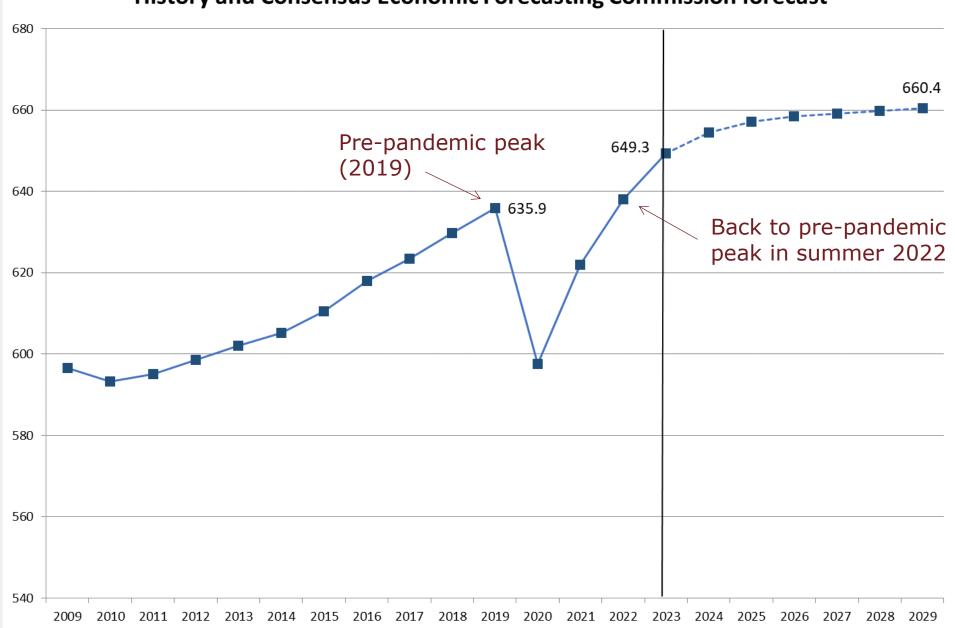


#### Unemployed Persons per Job Opening Ratio - Maine





### Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands) History and Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission forecast





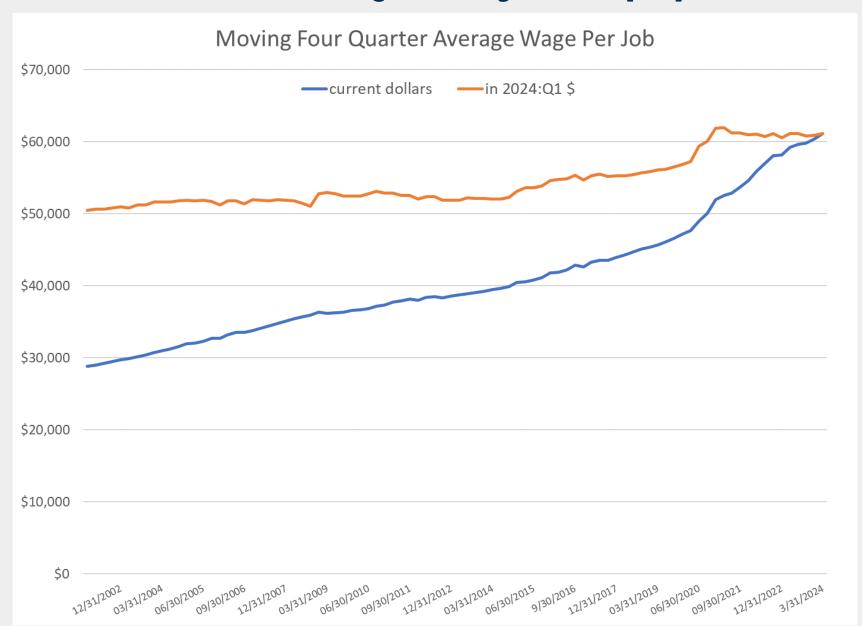
#### As remote work expanded during the pandemic, Maine saw employer establishments grow at a faster rate than jobs as outof-state firms reported small numbers of workers now in Maine.



# Wages and Income

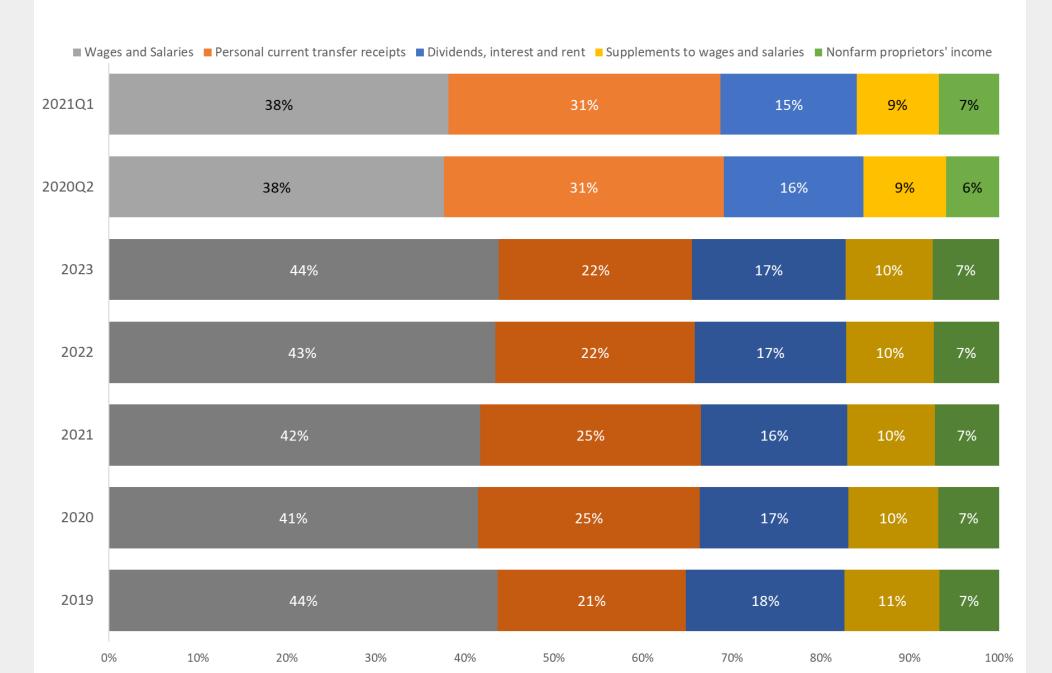


# Wages increased sharply during the first part of the pandemic, but increases more recently have just kept pace with inflation



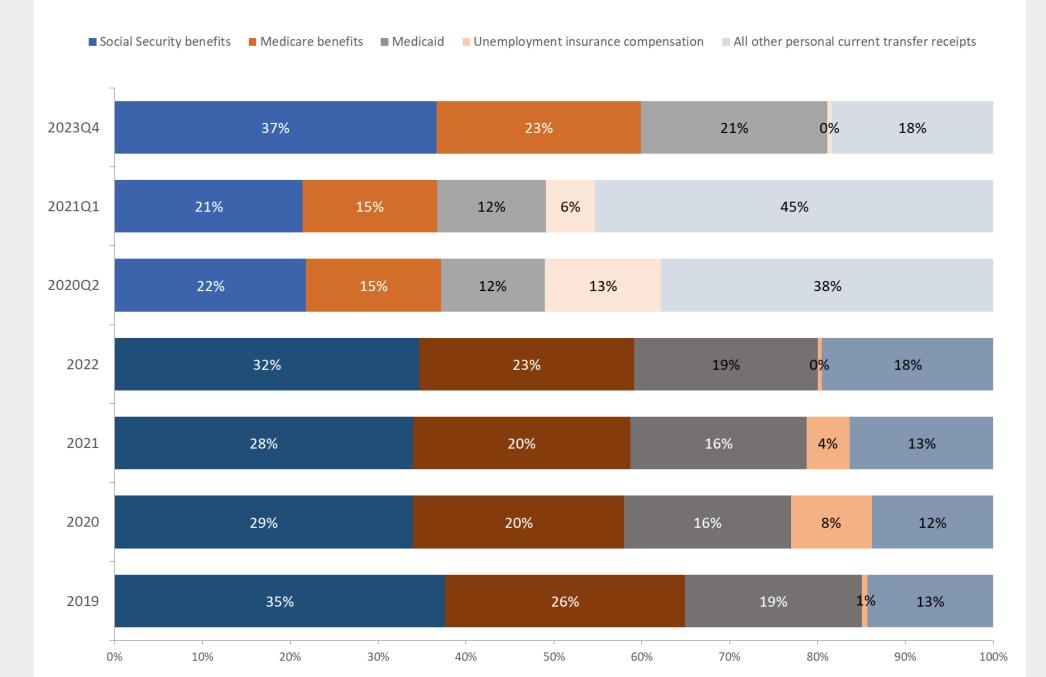


#### Major Components of Personal Income, Maine



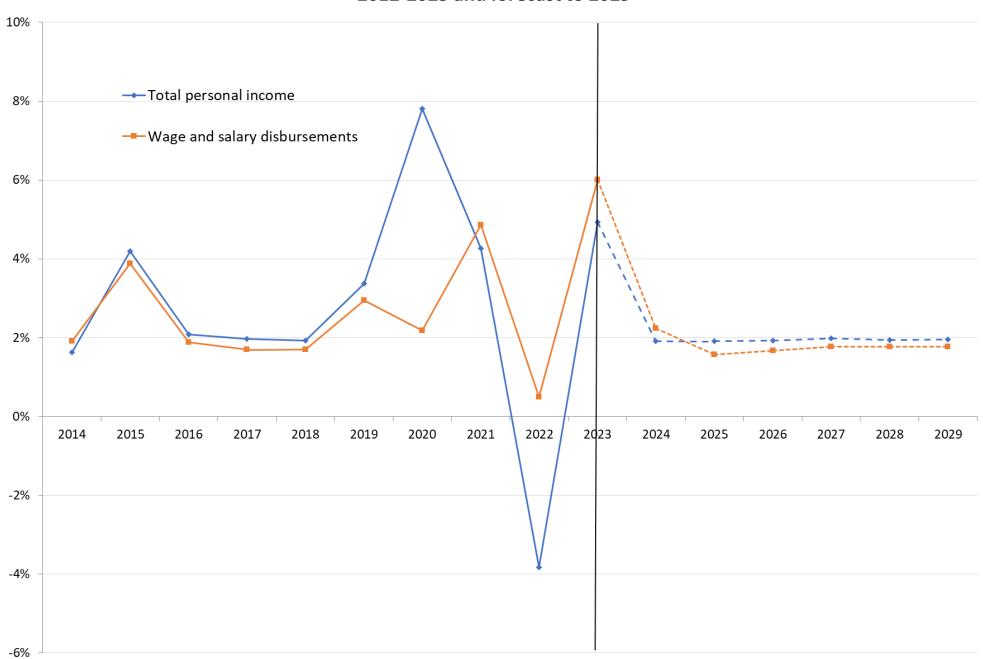


#### Components of Personal Current Transfer Receipts, Maine





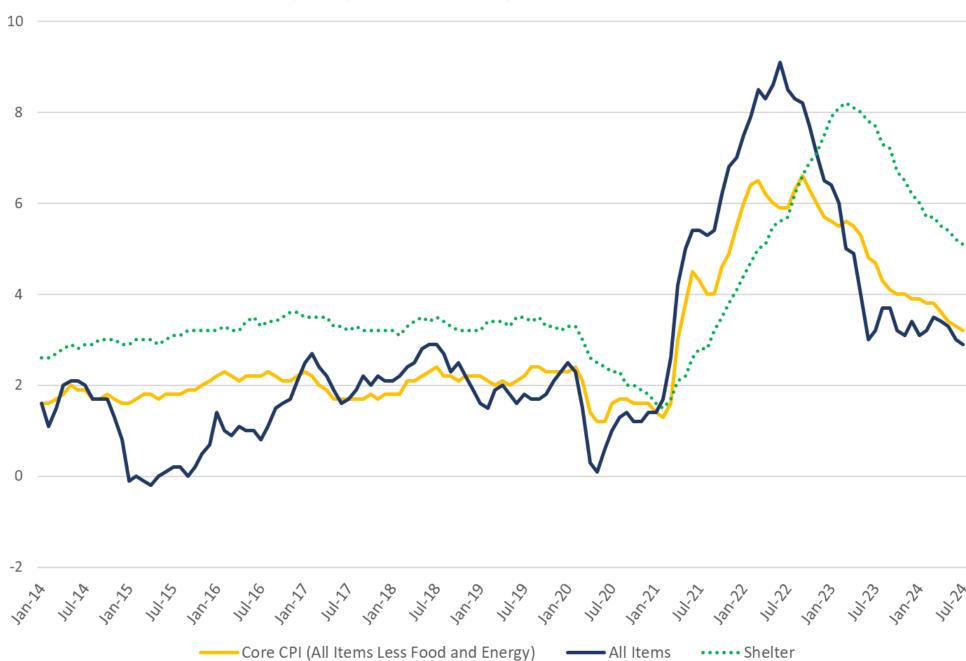
#### Percent Change in Real Personal Income (2023 \$), Maine 2012-2023 and forecast to 2029



## Inflation and Consumer Sentiment

### DIRIGO

#### Year-over-year percent change in Consumer Price Index





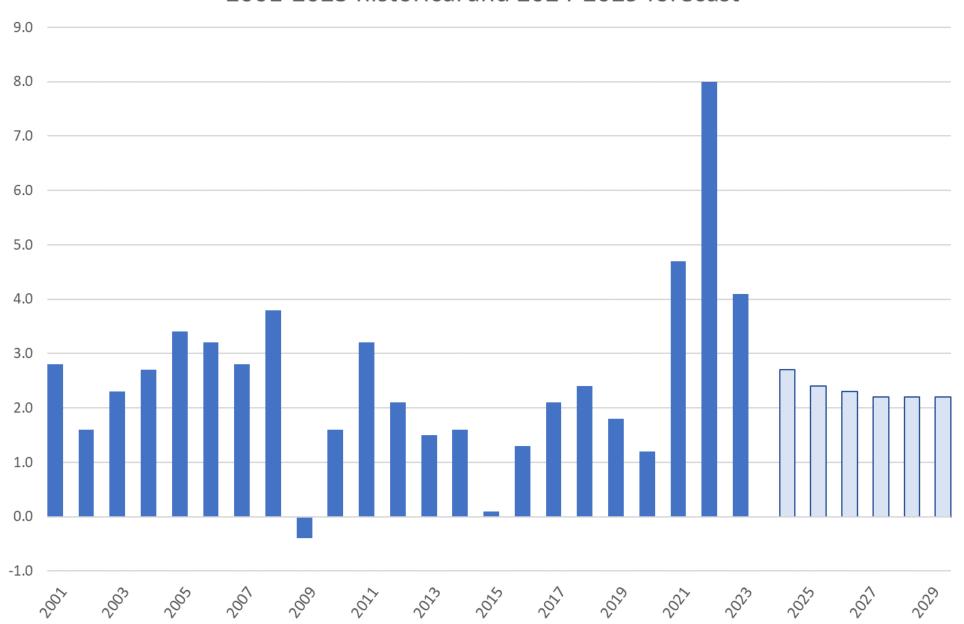
#### What does this mean for interest rates?

### Current target range: 5.25% to 5.5%

Median projection for 2024 from June 2024 Federal Open Market Committee statement was 5.1%, implying one possible decrease of 25 basis points later this year

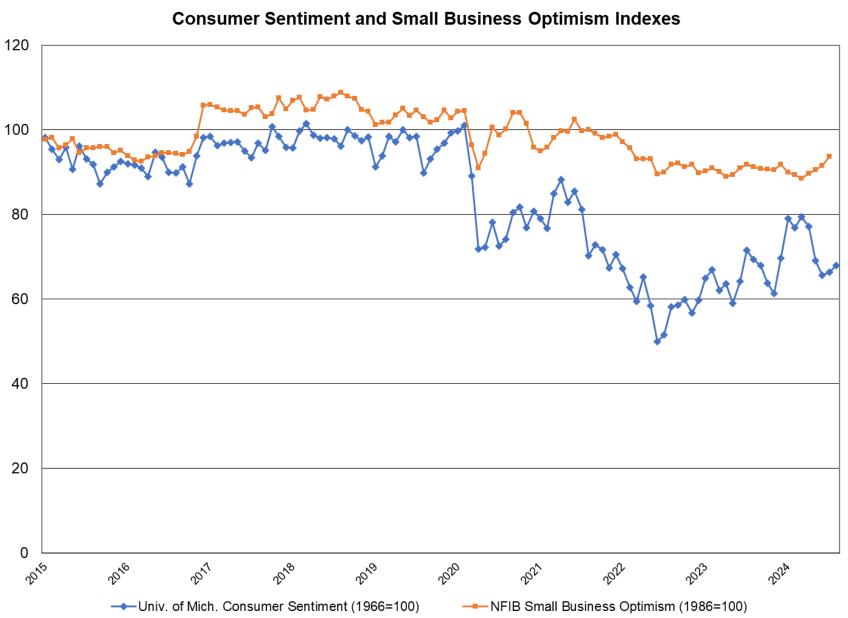


### Year-over-year percent change in Consumer Price Index; 2001-2023 historical and 2024-2029 forecast



# Poll Question 3





Consumer sentiment has crept up slightly following a sharp decline earlier in the spring.

Small business optimism has also seen upward movement in recent months.

## Forecast Considerations and Risks



# Key short-term risks from February 2024 CEFC report

- Ongoing uncertainty in economic conditions, but no recession anticipated
- Global geopolitical tensions
- Skill shortages and emotional strains on workers in the healthcare sector
- Longer term: in-migration of working-age people may not be sufficient to fully offset retirements in the future
- Longer term: impacts of climate change



### Things to keep in mind:

- Migration into Maine continued in 2023 as population patterns nationally returned to normal
- Housing is a constraint on ongoing migration both in terms of availability and affordability - but there may be some improvement in the future as interest rates come down and more housing is built
- Inflation has eased, although not as quickly as hoped the question now is when will the Fed start lowering its target rate?
- Economic uncertainty remains elevated, especially with geopolitical upheaval and a presidential election year
- Maine's Budget Stabilization Fund has around \$900 million, providing a valuable cushion in case of a slowdown or revenue shortfalls



Moody's cited Maine's

"sustained financial

improvements" and "strong

**fiscal governance**" in its

rating increase.

Maine's credit issuer rating upgraded to Aa1 in 2024 credit rating from Moody's



### Questions?

# Thank you.

