

Maine Economic Indicators

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Maine Department of Administrative and Financial Services

Office of the State Economist

Amanda Rector, State Economist

Denise St. Peter, Economic Analyst

Maine Economic Indicators is a monthly report assembled by the Office of the State Economist that provides a synopsis of current economic trends and indicators for the state in comparison to New England and the United States. The intent of this report is to provide the public with a single document containing data aggregated from different sources typically used to track current economic and demographic conditions in the state.

The appendix provides comprehensive information related to the data presented herein. Data included in this report are assembled from various sources, subject to frequent revision, and provided in this report “as is” at the time of publication. Therefore, data presented in this report are subject to change over time.

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1 Snapshot

Indicators in this section provide a summary of Maine’s current economic status. Figures for Maine are compared to New England and the United States. Sources are given in the appendix.

Reference Period		Maine	New England	United States
2023	Total population	1,395,722	15,159,777	334,914,895
2022-2023	Annual population percent change	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
2020-2023	Cumulative population percent change	2.4%	0.3%	1.0%
2022	Average earnings per job	\$61,708	\$80,905	\$71,586
2021-2022	Average earnings per job percent change	4.2%	1.0%	1.7%
July 2024	Unemployment rate	2.8%	3.4%	4.3%
July 2024	Total private nonfarm employment	555,200	6,633,700	135,384,000
July 2024	Labor Force	700,300	8,159,100	168,429,000
July 2024	Labor Force Participation Rate	59.8%	N/A	62.7%

Annualized Percent Change from the previous quarter and Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

Real GDP	2023:Q2	2023:Q3	2023:Q4	2024:Q1	2023:Q2-2024:Q1
Maine	0.6	4.9	4.4	0.6	3.3
New England	1.8	4.7	3.2	1.0	3.0
United States	2.1	4.9	3.4	1.4	3.2
Total Personal Income	2023:Q2	2023:Q3	2023:Q4	2024:Q1	2023:Q2-2024:Q1
Maine	-1.6	3.2	4.1	6.8	4.6
New England	3.2	2.2	2.5	6.3	3.1
United States	4.0	3.9	2.8	7.0	4.5
Per Capita Personal Income	2023:Q2	2023:Q3	2023:Q4	2024:Q1	2023:Q2-2024:Q1
Maine	-2.1	2.6	3.5	6.3	4.1
New England	2.9	1.9	2.1	6.1	4.0
United States	3.5	3.2	2.2	6.5	3.3
Wages & Salaries	2023:Q2	2023:Q3	2023:Q4	2024:Q1	2023:Q2-2024:Q1
Maine	7.7	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.5
New England	3.9	3.0	0.6	5.2	2.9
United States	6.0	6.4	2.0	5.5	4.6

2 Annual Indicators

Indicators summarized below are updated annually on various release dates and provide a general summary of Maine's demographic and economic status.

Reference Period		Maine	New England	United States
2023	Total population	1,395,722	15,159,777	334,914,895
2022-2023	Annual population percent change	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
2020-2023	Cumulative population percent change	2.4%	0.3%	1.0%
2023	Births	11,945	142,522	3,653,356
2023	Deaths	16,998	142,818	3,148,861
2023	Net migration	11,425	39,037	1,138,989
2022-2023	Annual rate of total net migration, per thousand (Maine ranks 9 th in the U.S.)	8.2	2.6	3.4
2022	Median age, years (American Community Survey)	45.1	41.2	39.0
2022	Associate degree: percent of population age 25 and above	10.7%	8.1%	8.8%
2022	Bachelor's degree: percent of population age 25 and above	22.3%	24.3%	21.6%
2022	Graduate or professional degree: percent of population age 25 and above	13.8%	19.1%	14.0%
2022	Percent of population below poverty level	10.8%	10.0%	12.6%
2022	Median family income	\$88,063	\$111,960	\$92,148
2022	Median household income	\$69,543	\$87,451	\$74,755
2022	Per capita personal consumption expenditures	\$55,789	\$61,033	\$52,542
2023	Per capita disposable personal income	\$56,489	\$70,349	\$60,299

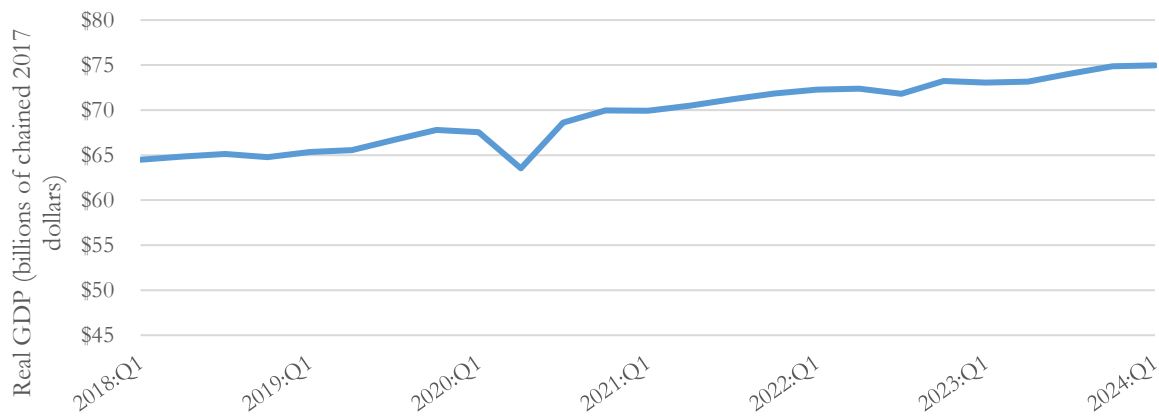
3 Quarterly and Monthly Indicators

3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Maine's real GDP grew 0.6% at an annualized rate in the first quarter of 2024, ranking 36th in the U.S. (growth of 1.4%) and last in New England (growth of 1.0%). The industry sectors that contributed the most to Maine's first quarter growth were health care and social assistance (+0.60 percentage points), retail trade (+0.27 percentage points), and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (+0.18 percentage points). These gains were partially offset by declines in other industries, including educational services (-0.28 percentage points), durable goods manufacturing (-0.23 percentage points), and management of companies and enterprises (-0.16 percentage points).

2024:Q1	Maine	United States
Nominal GDP (Current dollars)	\$94.0 billion	\$28.3 trillion
Real GDP (Chained 2017 Dollars)	\$75.0 billion	\$22.8 trillion

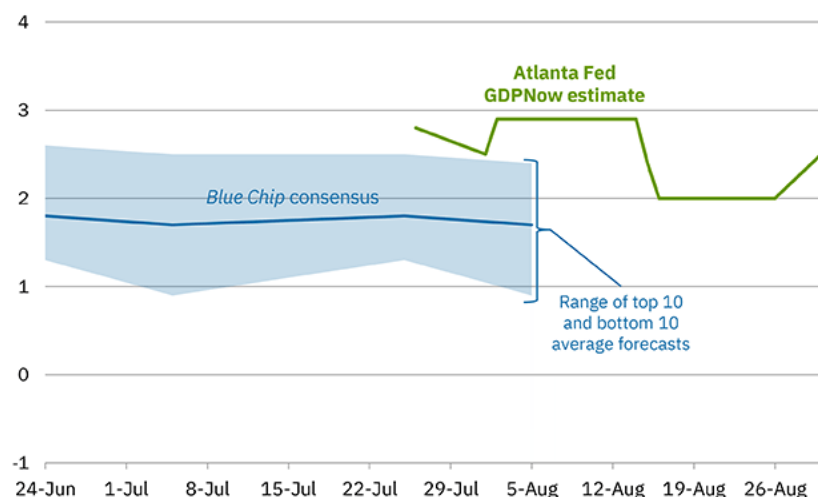
Real GDP (billions of chained 2017 dollars) - Maine



3.1.1 GDP Now from the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

GDPNow, which is reported by the Atlanta Fed, is “a running estimate of real GDP growth based on available data for the current quarter.” This model uses a similar methodology to the one used by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis in their official GDP estimates and is revised each time the monthly source data is updated. The nowcast estimate for 2024:Q3 as of August 30, is that U.S. real GDP will **increase by 2.5 percent** at an annual rate.

Evolution of Atlanta Fed GDPNow real GDP estimate for 2024: Q3
Quarterly percent change (SAAR)



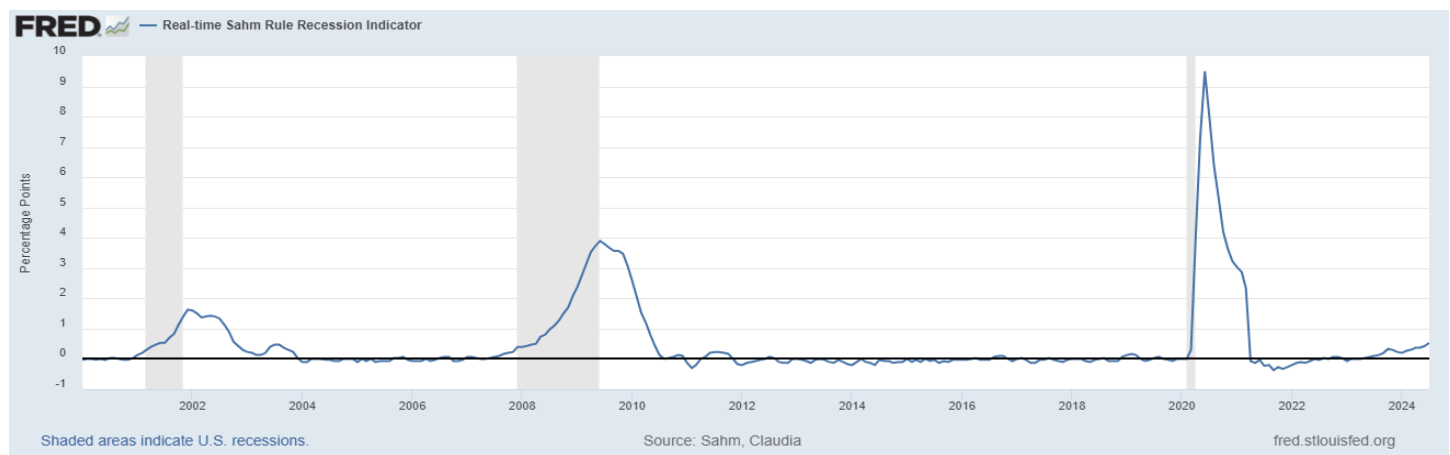
3.2 Recession Indicators

NBER is the primary source in the United States that declares when recessions begin and end and defines a recession as a significant decline in economic activity that is spread across the economy and lasts more than a few months. Other recession indicators are used to estimate business cycles in real time but are not official sources for when recessions begin and end.

3.2.1 Real-time Sahm Rule Recession Indicator

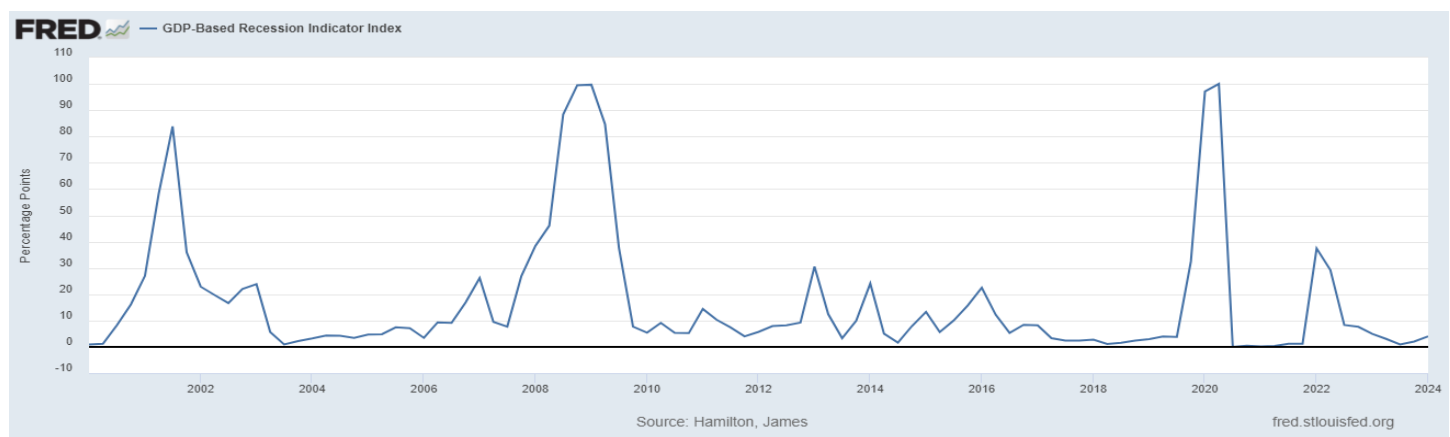
The Real-time Sahm Rule Recession Indicator¹ signals a recession when the 3-month moving average of the national unemployment rate (U3) rises by at least 0.5 percentage points relative to its low in the previous 12 months. In July 2024, this indicator showed that the three-month average of national U3 was **0.53 percentage points above its 12-month low, triggering the Sahm rule.**

The Sahm rule has been triggered during nearly all U.S. recessions. However, the current economic situation differs from these previous cases in important ways. In 2024, rising unemployment rates are *not* due to layoffs, as was the case in most past recessions. Instead, the rise in a historically low unemployment rate is a result of an expanding labor supply, due in part to increased levels of immigration.



3.2.2 GDP-Based Recession Indicator Index

The GDP-Based Recession Indicator Index² is 4.0 percentage points (2024:Q1), up from 2.0 in the fourth quarter of 2023. The index ranges from 0 to 100, and values above 67 provide a historically reliable indicator that the economy is in recession. This index is calculated with a one quarter lag, which allows for extra insight and accounts for data revisions to make dependable inference. Therefore, the index does not get revised once it is published.



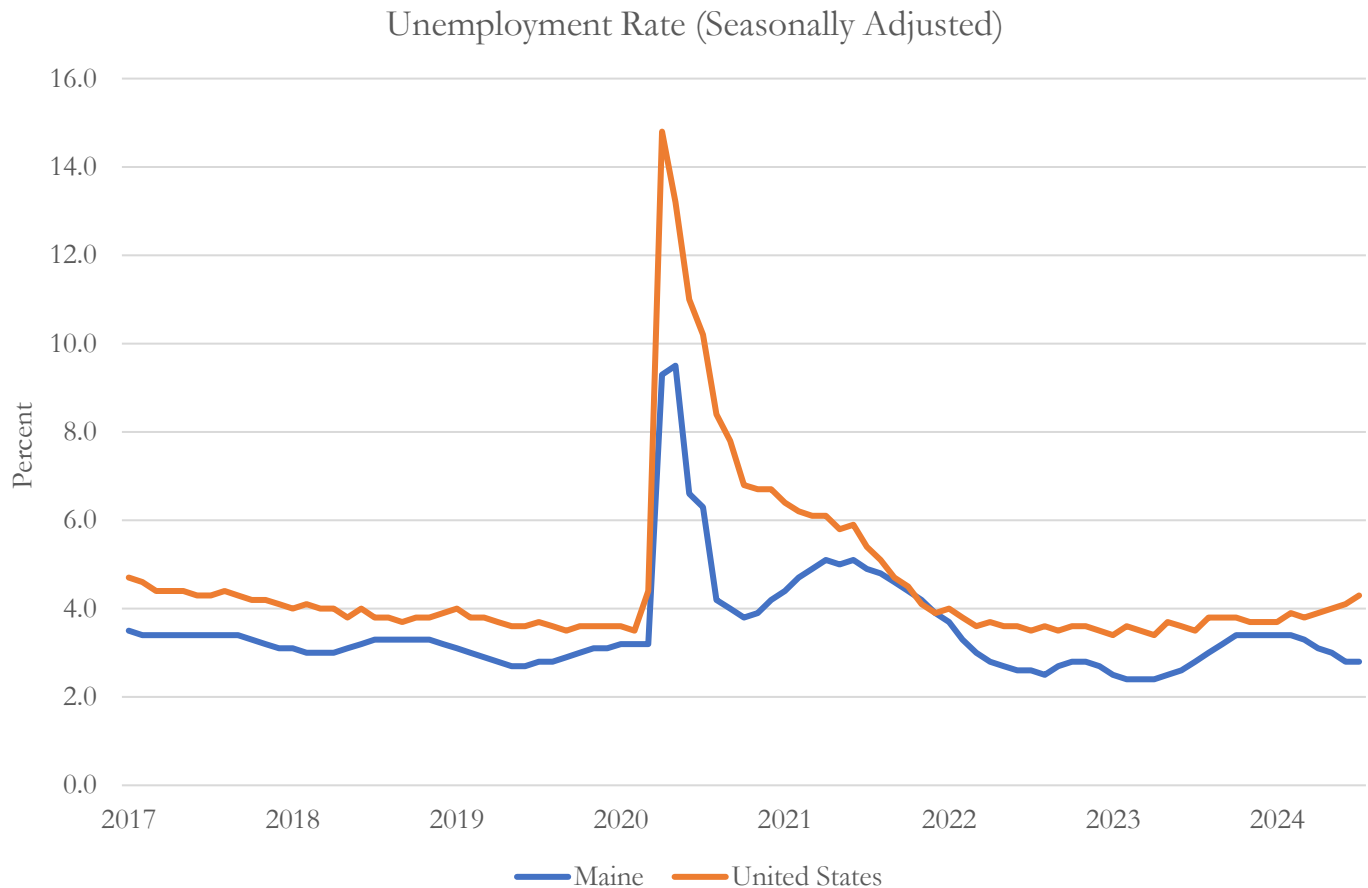
¹ Created by Dr. Claudia Sahm, Federal Reserve Board of Governors

² Created by Dr. James Hamilton, University of California San Diego

3.3 Labor Markets³

3.3.1 Unemployment Rate **July 2024: 2.8%**

Maine's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 2.8% in July, unchanged from June. Maine's 3-month average unemployment rate from May to July was 2.9%, down from 3.3% for the three months prior. Maine's unemployment rate has been trending below the U.S. unemployment rate since early 2022 and was below the New England rate of 3.4% in July.



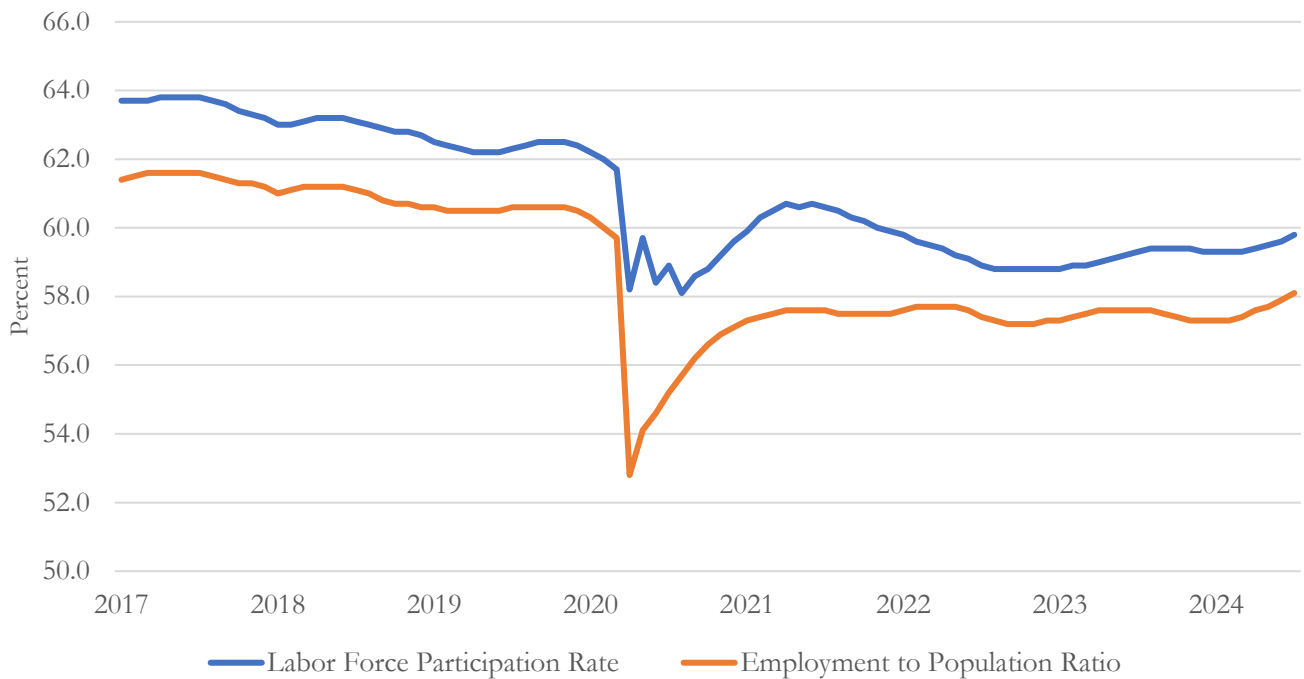
3.3.2 Labor Force Participation Rate **July 2024: 59.8%**

Labor force participation (LFP) was 59.8% in July, up from 59.6% in June.

The employment to population ratio (EPOP), an alternative measure of labor market activity which measures the total number of employed working-age adults divided by the total working-age population, was 58.1% in July, up from 57.9% in June.

³ The data for unemployment rates and labor force are derived from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program and data for nonfarm payroll jobs are derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The numbers presented below are estimates which vary month to month in either direction and are subject to substantial revision. The Maine Department of Labor cautions users to analyze general trends over several months as opposed to making conclusions based on changes month to month.

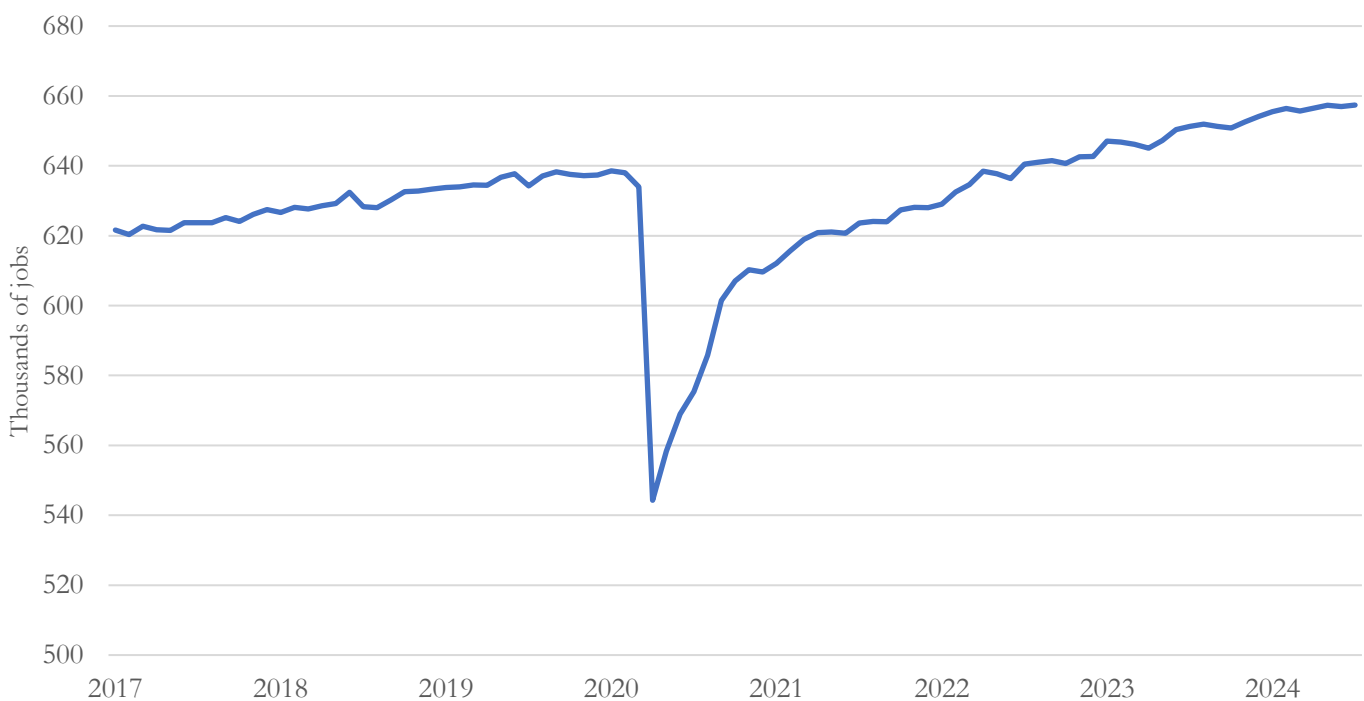
Labor Force Participation & Employment-Population Ratio (Maine)



3.3.3 Total Nonfarm Payroll Job Estimates July 2024: 657,400

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs increased by 400 to 657,400 in July, after a small downward revision for June. On an annual basis, nonfarm jobs are up 6,100 from July 2023. Nearly all of the year-over-year job gains were in the healthcare and social assistance and leisure and hospitality sectors.

Total Nonfarm Employment Maine (seasonally adjusted)



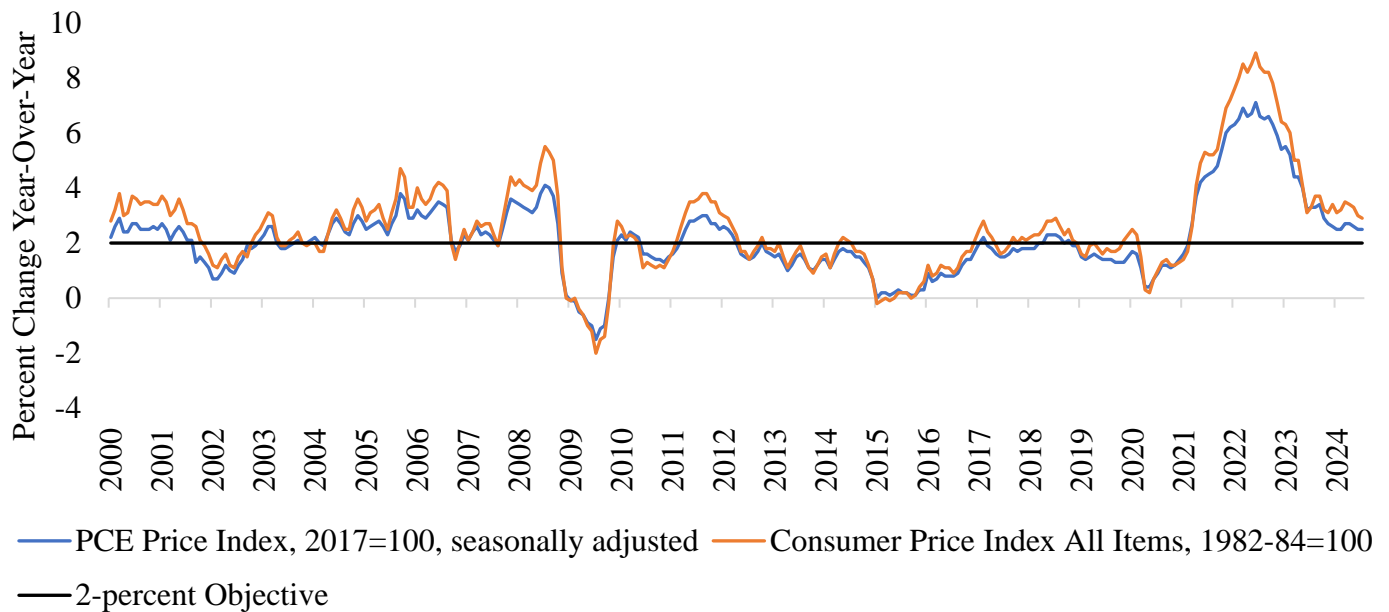
3.4 National inflation measures

3.4.1 Consumer Price Index vs. Personal Consumption Expenditures

There are two measures of inflation in the United States. The Consumer Price Index is released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is based on surveys of urban consumers, while Personal Consumption Expenditures price index is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis and based on surveys of what businesses are selling. Both are used officially for various federal purposes, although the Federal Reserve focuses on PCE in monetary policy decisions.

In July the PCE price index grew by 2.5% year-over-year (same year-over-year change as in June). On a monthly basis, it grew 0.2%. The CPI all-items index grew by 2.9% in July before seasonal adjustment, the first time since March 2021 that it has dropped below 3%. Growth in both indexes has decelerated since June 2022 but remains above the 2% Federal Reserve target.

Measures of inflation, Year-Over-Year Percent Change



3.4.2 Expenditure categories of the CPI

The CPI for all urban consumers increased 2.9% year-over-year in July and was up 0.2% from the month prior. The shelter index was up 0.4% in July and accounted for almost 90% of the all-items increase. The shelter index is up 5.1% year-over-year.

There was no change to the energy index in July. The energy index is up 1.1% from a year ago. The food index increased 0.2% in July and is up 2.2% year-over-year. The core index, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, increased 0.2% from the prior month and is up 3.2% year-over-year.

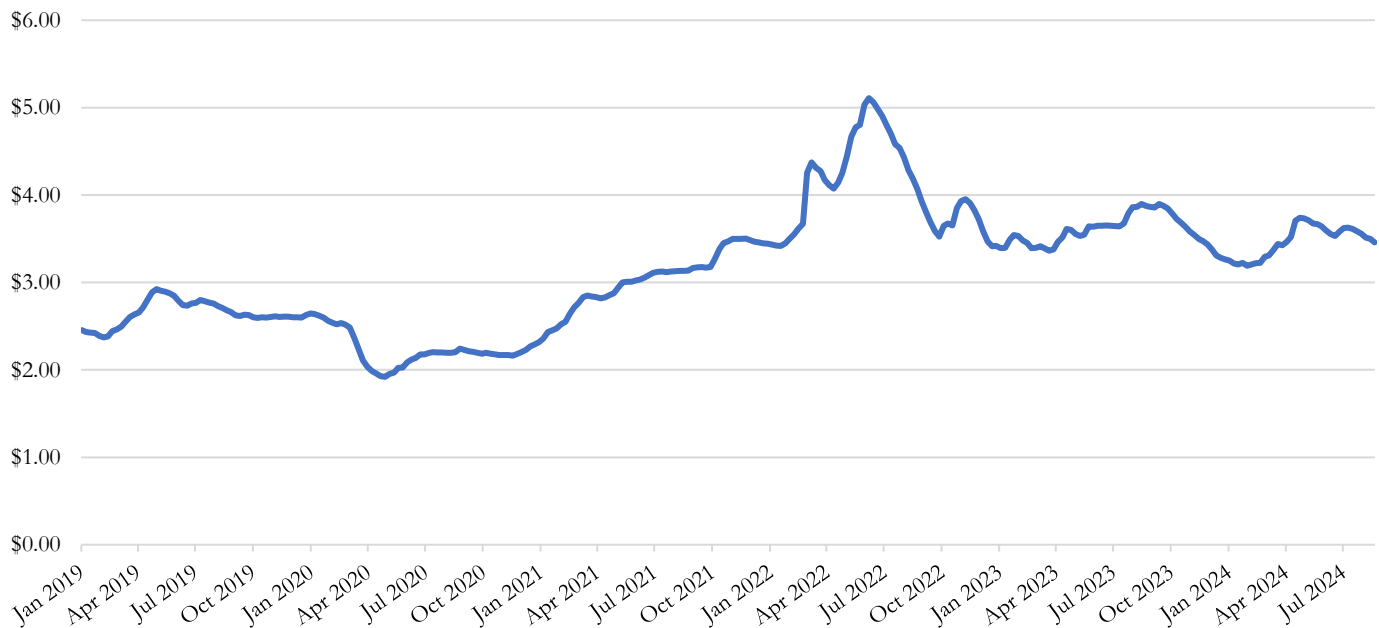
Table 1. Percent Change in Consumer Price Index by Expenditure Category	Year-Over-Year (not seasonally adjusted)		Month-Over-Month (seasonally adjusted)	
	Jun-24	Jul-24	Jun-24	Jul-24
All items	3.0	2.9	-0.1	-0.1
Food	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.2
Energy	1.0	1.1	-2.0	0.0
<i>All items less food and energy</i>	3.3	3.2	0.1	0.2
Commodities (less food and energy)	-1.8	-1.9	-0.1	-0.3
Household furnishings and supplies	-2.5	-2.3	-0.2	0.1
Apparel	0.8	0.2	-1.2	-0.4
Transportation commodities (less motor fuel)	-4.2	-4.5	-0.6	-0.8
Medical care commodities	3.1	2.8	0.2	0.2
Recreation commodities	-1.6	-1.1	0.4	-0.3
Education and communication commodities	-7.7	-6.2	-0.5	0.4
Alcoholic beverages	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.3
Other goods	3.5	3.2	0.2	0.2
Services (less energy)	5.1	4.9	0.1	0.3
Shelter	5.2	5.1	0.2	0.4
Water and sewer and trash collection	4.6	4.5	0.2	0.5
Medical care services	3.3	3.3	0.2	-0.3
Transportation services	9.4	8.8	-0.5	0.4
Recreation services	3.4	3.1	-0.1	0.4
Education and communication services	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.2
Other personal services	4.8	5.1	0.9	0.3

3.5 Energy

3.5.1 Gasoline

The average price of a gallon of gasoline in New England was \$3.46 on August 26, \$0.13 lower than a month prior and \$0.42 lower than the same week in 2023. The average price of gasoline in the month of August was down \$0.10 from July.

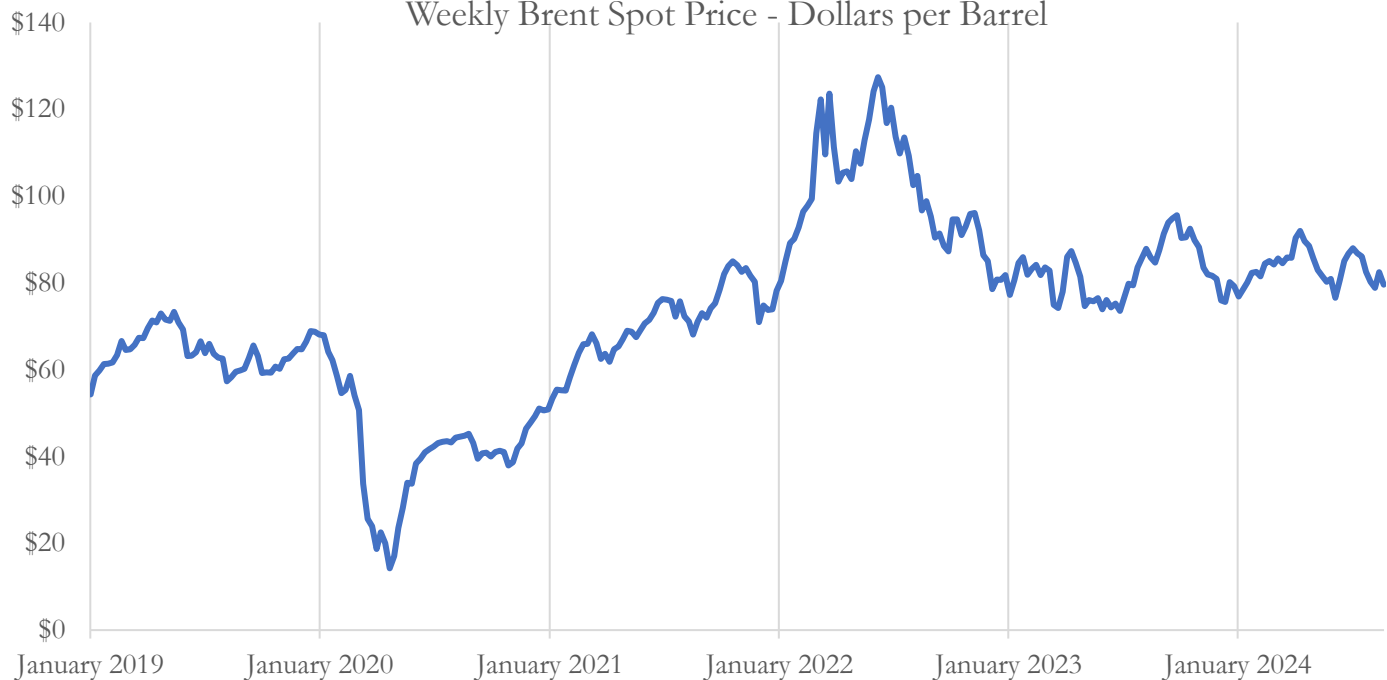
New England - All Grades and Formulations Gasoline Price Per Gallon



3.5.2 Brent Spot Prices

The weekly Brent spot price averaged \$80.29 for the month of August and was at \$79.57 for the week ending August 23, 2024. The spot price has decreased by \$2.95 since the week ending July 26.

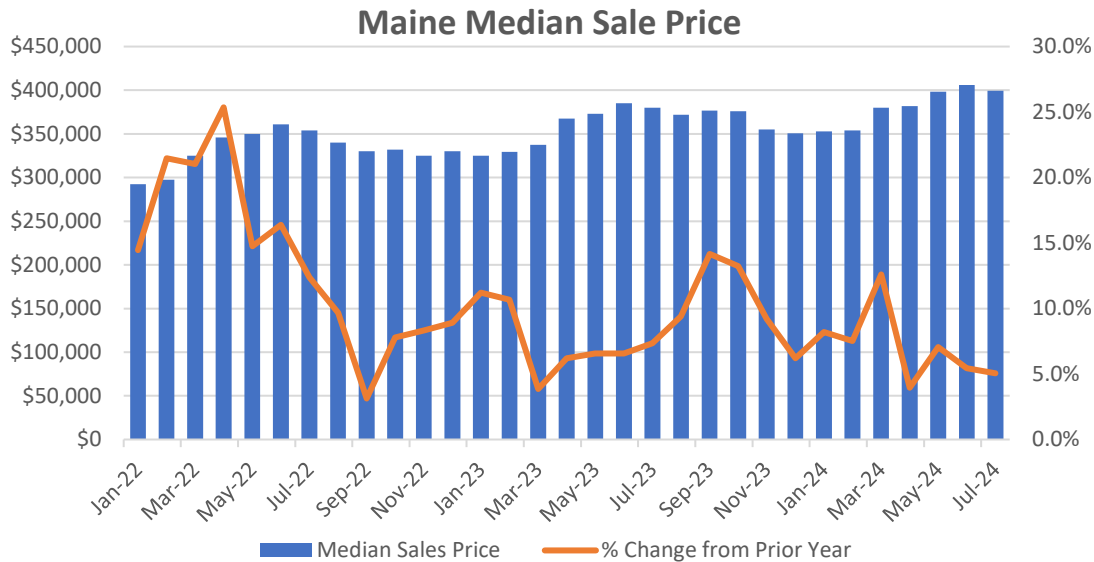
Weekly Brent Spot Price - Dollars per Barrel



3.6 Housing

3.6.1 Sales

The number of home sales in Maine increased by 10.9% in July 2024 compared to July 2023. The median sale price in Maine was \$399,250, a decrease of 1.7% from June but an increase of 5.1% year-over-year.



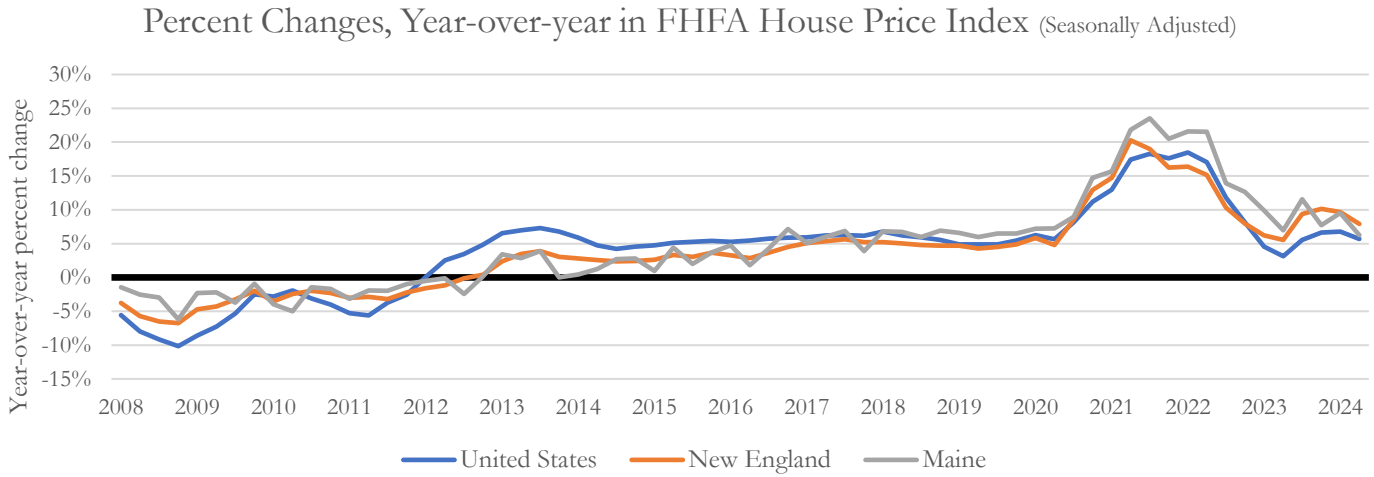
Over the past three months, eight counties had increases in homes sold compared to a year ago, seven had decreases, and Sagadahoc County had no change. Eleven counties had increases in median home prices compared to a year ago, four had decreases, and Aroostook County had no change.

May 1, 2024 – July 31, 2024 Home Sales				
Geography	No. of Units Sold	One Year Change (Units)	Median Sale Price	One Year Change (Price)
Androscoggin	270	8.0%	\$335,000	5.0%
Aroostook	175	-8.4%	\$155,000	0.0%
Cumberland	849	6.4%	\$585,000	6.4%
Franklin	109	4.8%	\$325,000	35.4%
Hancock	186	15.5%	\$399,950	-2.5%
Kennebec	346	-6.0%	\$323,300	1.0%
Knox	133	-8.3%	\$485,000	11.5%
Lincoln	107	-7.8%	\$450,000	1.2%
Oxford	183	-5.2%	\$310,000	-6.0%
Penobscot	431	4.4%	\$285,000	9.6%
Piscataquis	75	-22.7%	\$250,000	31.6%
Sagadahoc	95	0.0%	\$450,000	9.8%
Somerset	146	-10.4%	\$220,750	-3.7%
Waldo	128	18.5%	\$365,000	12.3%
Washington	97	3.2%	\$217,000	-16.5%
York	623	3.3%	\$530,000	9.2%
Maine	3,953	1.2%	\$400,000	5.3%

3.6.2 House Price Index

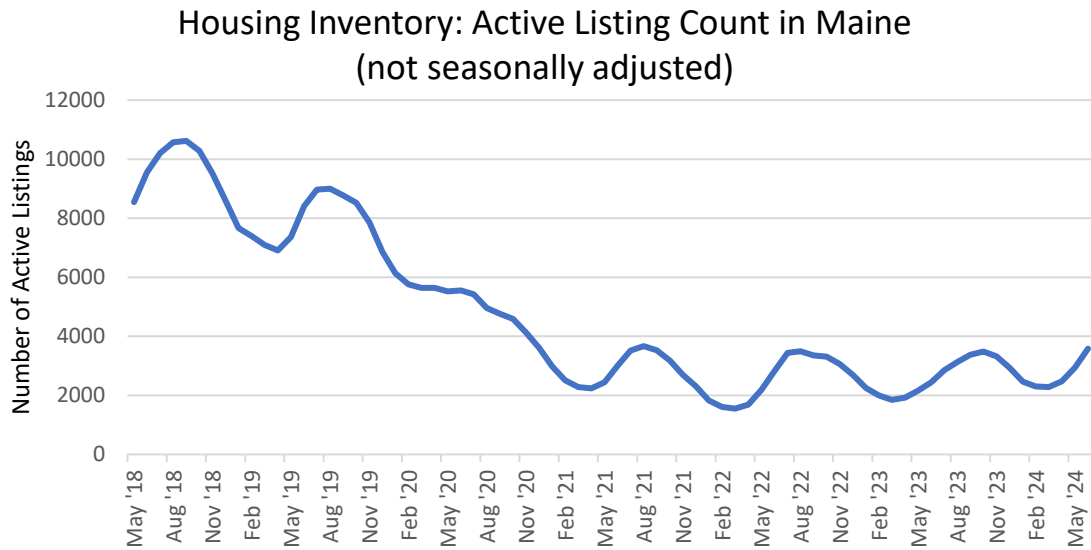
In the second quarter of 2024, Maine’s year-over-year growth in the house price index (HPI)⁴ was 6.3% (seasonally adjusted), 23rd in the nation for year-over-year growth and last in New England. (Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were all in the top 10). Maine and New England have both had faster year-over-year growth than the U.S. for more than a year. On a seasonally adjusted quarterly basis, Maine’s HPI increased 0.5% from the first quarter of 2024 compared to growth of 1.2% in New England and 0.9% in the U.S.

Reference Period		Maine	New England	United States
2023:Q2-2024:Q2	HPI percent change from previous year	6.3%	7.9%	5.7%



3.6.3 Inventory

There were 4,123 active listings of single-family and condo homes in Maine in July. Inventory in July was at its highest since October 2020, though it remains low compared to five years ago. The number of active listings in July 2024 was up 45% from July 2023, but down 54% from July 2019. Since inventory levels have a defined seasonal pattern, it is most useful to look at changes year-over-year.

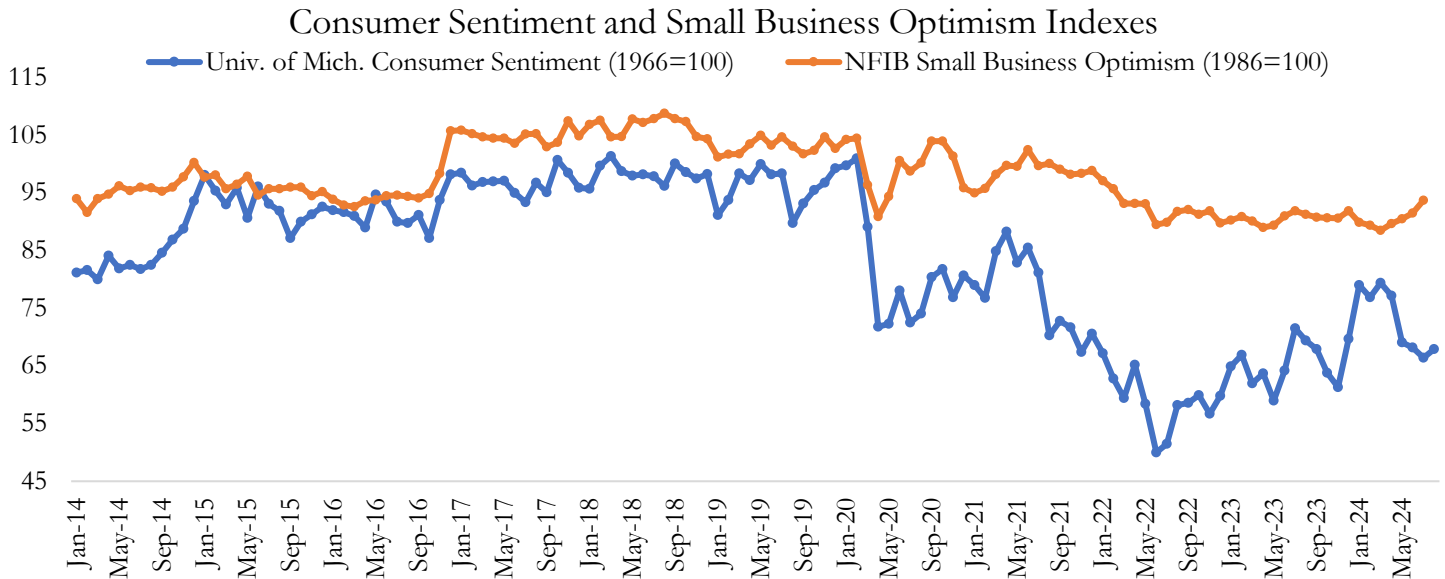


⁴ According to the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), the HPI “measures average price changes in repeat sales or refinancing on the same properties.”

3.7 Sentiment

The **Index of Consumer Sentiment** from the University of Michigan was up slightly (2.3%) in August. Consumers expressed improvements in both short-term and long-term economic outlook and the rise in sentiment was seen across age and income groups. Differences in sentiment by political affiliation increased in August due to the changing political climate and election expectations as November approaches. Consumer sentiment overall is down 2.2% compared to August 2023.

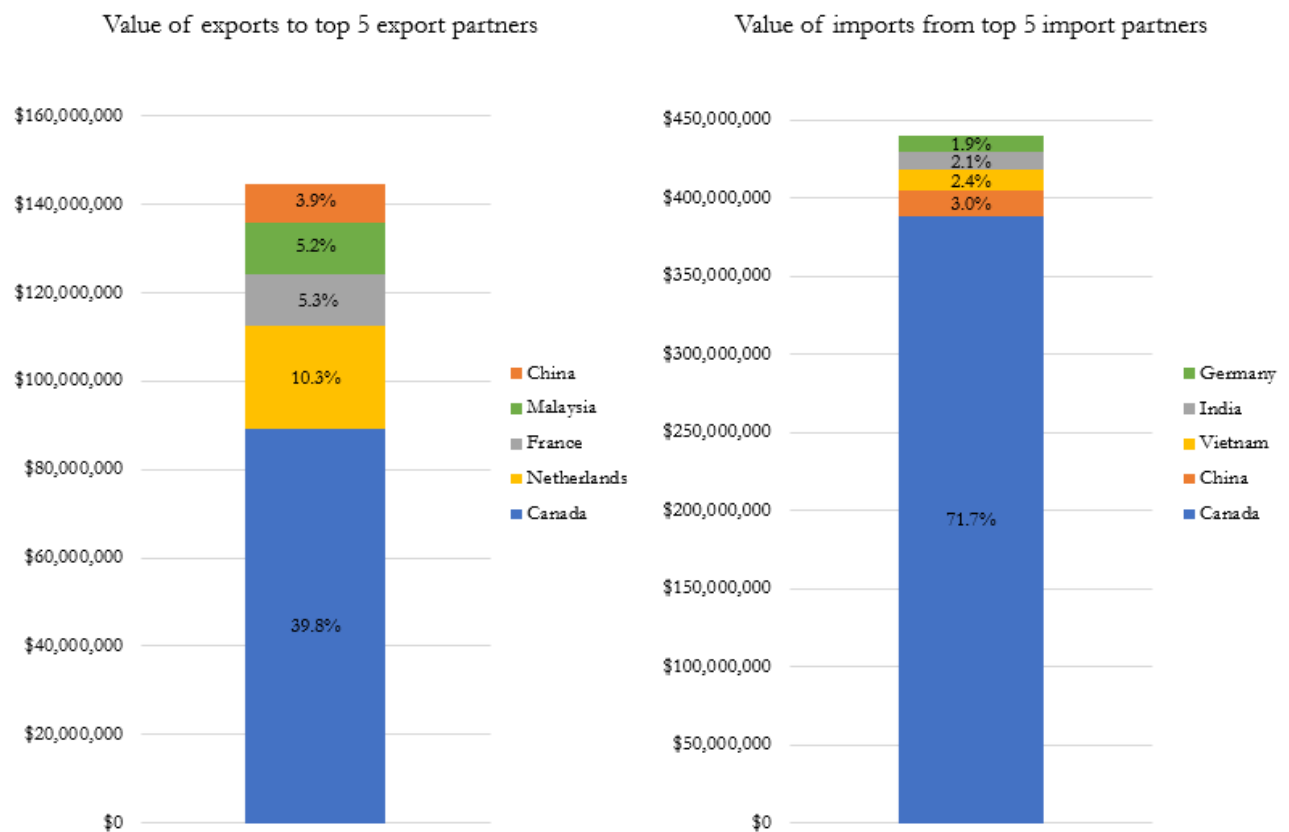
The **Small Business Optimism Index**, as measured by the National Federation of Independent Businesses, was up 2.4% in July and at its highest level since February 2022. The index is up 3% from July 2023, but at 93.7 points, it remains below the historical average of 98. The increase was largely due to improvement in expected business conditions, while inflation remains the top issue for business owners.



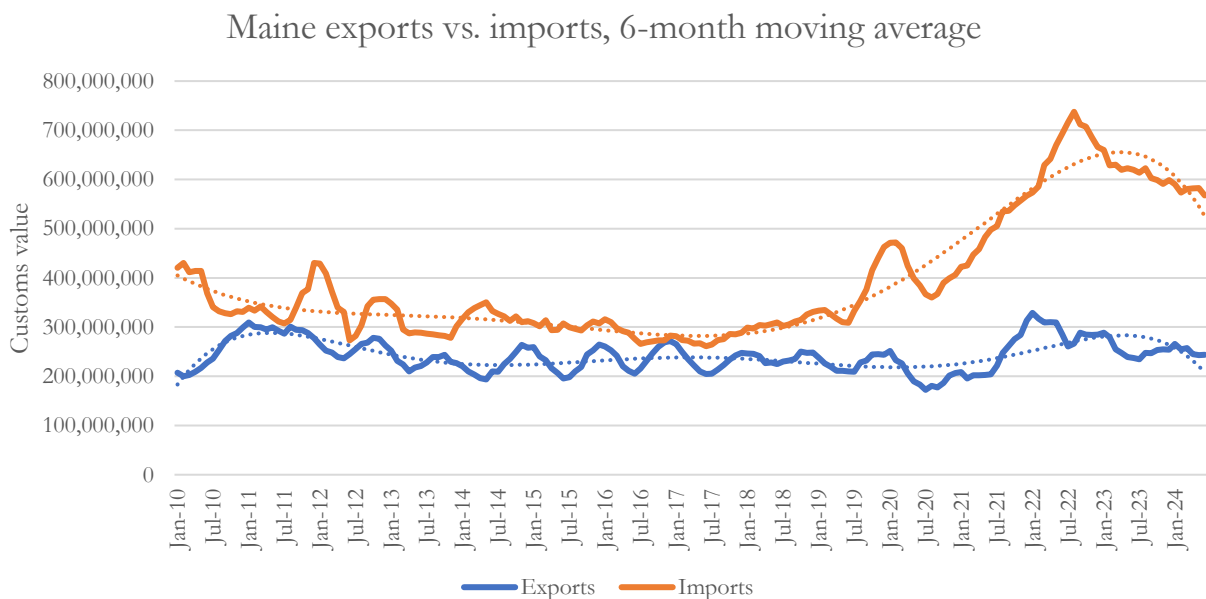
3.8 Trade Outlook

3.8.1 Exports and trade partners

In June 2024, total exports were little changed in Maine (-0.2%), down 3.2% in New England, and up 4.3% nationwide compared to June 2023. Year-over-year exports have been volatile since early 2021. Maine's top trade partner was Canada, which accounted for 72% of imports and 40% of exports. Transportation equipment (\$33 million), computer and electronic products (\$28 million), and paper (\$23 million) were Maine's top exports.



Similar to the nation, Maine's trade deficit has grown in recent years as the U.S. dollar has strengthened relative to foreign currencies, which makes imports from other countries cheaper and more attractive. Conversely, a strong U.S. dollar can lead to decreasing exports, as goods and services from the U.S. are more expensive for international consumers. These dynamics contribute to a large trade deficit, both in Maine and the U.S. After peaking in August 2022 at -\$471 million, Maine's six-month average trade deficit was -\$324 million as of June 2024.



4 Appendix

4.1.1 Data Sources

Indicator	Source	Reference Period	Release Date
Population: estimates and percent change	Census Bureau – Pop. Ests.	2023	December 19, 2023
Net migration: total and percent change	Census Bureau – Pop. Ests.	2023	December 19, 2023
Median age	Census Bureau – ACS 1-year	2022	September 14, 2023
Educational attainment	Census Bureau – ACS 1-year	2022	September 14, 2023
Poverty level	Census Bureau – ACS 1-year	2022	September 14, 2023
Income	Census Bureau – ACS 1-year	2022	September 14, 2023
Per capita personal consumption expenditure	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis	2022	October 4, 2023
Per capita disposable personal income	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis	2023	March 29, 2024
Average earnings per job	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis	2022	March 29, 2024
Gross domestic product	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis	2024:Q1	June 28, 2024
GDPNow	Atlanta Fed	2024:Q3	August 30, 2024
Real-time Sahm Rule Recession Indicator	Sahm, Claudia/FRED	July 2024	August 2, 2024
GDP-Based Recession Indicator Index	Hamilton, James/FRED	2024:Q1	July 25, 2024
Personal income: total, per capita, and wages and salaries	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis	2024: Q1	June 28, 2024
Unemployment rate	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	July 2024	August 16, 2024
Labor force participation	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	July 2024	August 16, 2024
Nonfarm payroll job estimates	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	July 2024	August 16, 2024
Consumer Price Index	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	July 2024	August 14, 2024
PCE Price Index	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis/FRED	July 2024	August 30, 2024
Brent Spot Prices	Energy Information Administration	August 23, 2024	August 28, 2024
Gasoline	Energy Information Administration	August 26, 2024	August 26, 2024
House price index	Federal Housing Finance Agency	2024:Q2	August 27, 2024
Housing: Units and Median Sale Price	Maine Association of REALTORS®	May 2024 – July 2024	August 22, 2024
Housing Inventory – Active Listing Count in Maine	Realtor.com via FRED	July 2024	August 1, 2024
Index of Consumer Sentiment	University of Michigan Survey of Consumers	August 2024	August 30, 2024
Small Business Optimism Index	National Federation of Independent Businesses	July 2024	August 13, 2024
Imports & Exports	USA Trade Online	June 2024	August 6, 2024

5. Glossary

Average earnings per job: Total earnings, which is the sum of wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income, divided by total full-time and part-time employment.

$$\text{Compound Annual Growth Rate:} = \left(\frac{\text{Final Value}}{\text{Initial Value}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\text{No. of Periods}}} - 1$$

Gross Domestic Product: The measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced within a state in a particular period of time. GDP by state differs from national GDP for the following reasons: GDP by state excludes and national GDP includes the compensation of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and government consumption of fixed capital for military structures located abroad and for military equipment, except office equipment. **Real GDP:** Real GDP by state is an inflation-adjusted measure of each state's gross product that is based on national prices for the goods and services produced within the state. The real estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) by state are measured in chained (2017) dollars.

Housing Price Index: A weighted, repeat-sales index, meaning that it measures average price changes in repeat sales or refinancing on the same properties.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The labor force as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population ages 16 years and older.

Net Migration Rate: The U.S. Census Bureau defines the net migration rate as the difference between the number of migrants entering and those leaving an area in a year, per 1,000 midyear population. May also be expressed in percent. A positive figure is known as a net immigration rate and a negative figure as a net emigration rate.

Personal Consumption Expenditures by State: A measure of spending on goods and services purchased by, and on behalf of, households based on households' state of residence divided by the resident population of the area.

Personal Income: Income that persons residing in the area receive in return for their provision of labor, land, and capital used in current production as well as other income, such as personal current transfer receipts. *Per capita personal income:* The personal income of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. *Per capita disposable personal income:* The income available to persons for spending or saving (personal income less personal current taxes) of a given area divided by the resident population of the area.

Poverty Level: The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty.

Total merchandise exports: Total exports are calculated by adding domestic exports (goods that are grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States) to foreign exports (foreign-origin goods that have previously entered the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands for consumption, entry into a CBP bonded warehouse, or a U.S. Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ), and at the time of exportation, have undergone no change in form or condition or enhancement in value by further manufacturing).

Total Private nonfarm employment: Each month Current Employment Statistics (CES) surveys a sample of about 2,700 nonfarm private employers (plus federal, state, and local government employers) in Maine asking them to report the number of jobs, hours, and earnings of workers on their payroll during the week including the 12th day of each month. The sample accounts for just 7% of employers, but 34% of nonfarm jobs in the state because a high share of large employers are surveyed.

Unemployment Rate: Number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force. To be classified as unemployed, persons must be aged 16 years and older with no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week.

Wages and Salaries: Remuneration receivable by employees (including corporate officers) from employers for the provision of labor services, measured before deductions such as social security contributions, union dues, and voluntary employee contributions to defined contribution pension plans.