

Maine Economic Indicators

May 2024



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%
April 2024	Unemployment rate	3.1%	3.3%	3.9%
April 2024	Total private nonfarm employment	554,700	6,619,400	135,015,000
April 2024	Labor Force	694,200	8,088,700	167,982,000
April 2024	Labor Force Participation Rate	59.4%	N/A	62.7%

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

Real GDP	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2023:Q3	2023:Q4	2023:Q1-2023:Q4
Maine	-0.9	0.6	4.9	4.4	3.3
New England	-1.4	1.8	4.7	3.2	3.2
United States	2.2	2.1	4.9	3.4	3.4
Total Personal Income	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2023:Q3	2023:Q4	2023:Q1-2023:Q4
Maine	11.9	-2.2	3.1	4.7	1.9
New England	3.6	3.0	2.2	4.1	3.1
United States	6.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0
Per Capita Personal Income	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2023:Q3	2023:Q4	2023:Q1-2023:Q4
Maine	11.5	-2.6	2.6	4.2	1.3
New England	3.5	2.7	1.9	3.8	2.8
United States	6.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.4
Wages & Salaries	2023:Q1	2023:Q2	2023:Q3	2023:Q4	2023:Q1-2023:Q4
Maine	5.6	6.6	5.3	5.1	5.6
New England	6.0	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.5
United States	9.1	6.0	6.4	4.5	5.6

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.

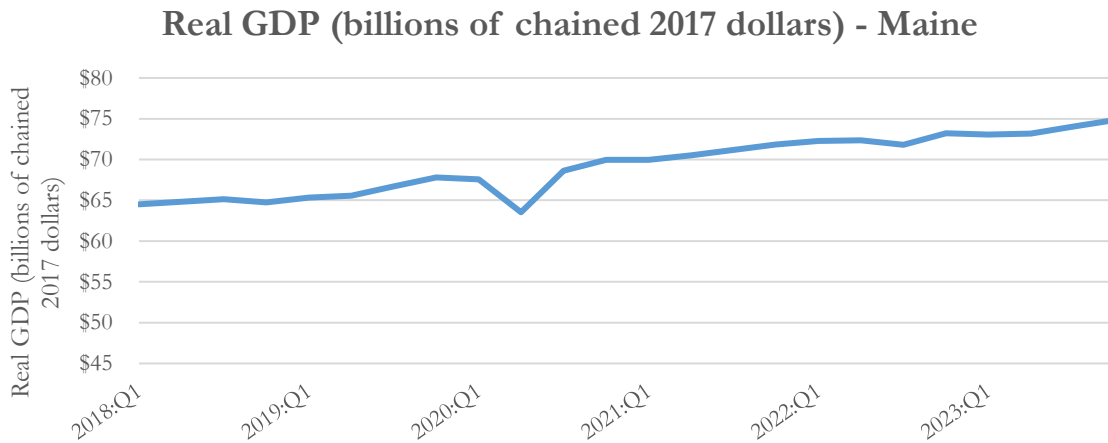
Reference Period		Maine	New England	United States
2023	Total population	1,395,722	15,159,777	334,914,895
2022-2023	Annual population percent change	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
2020-2023	Cumulative population percent change	2.4%	0.3%	1.0%
2023	Births	11,945	142,522	3,653,356
2023	Deaths	16,998	142,818	3,148,861
2023	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)

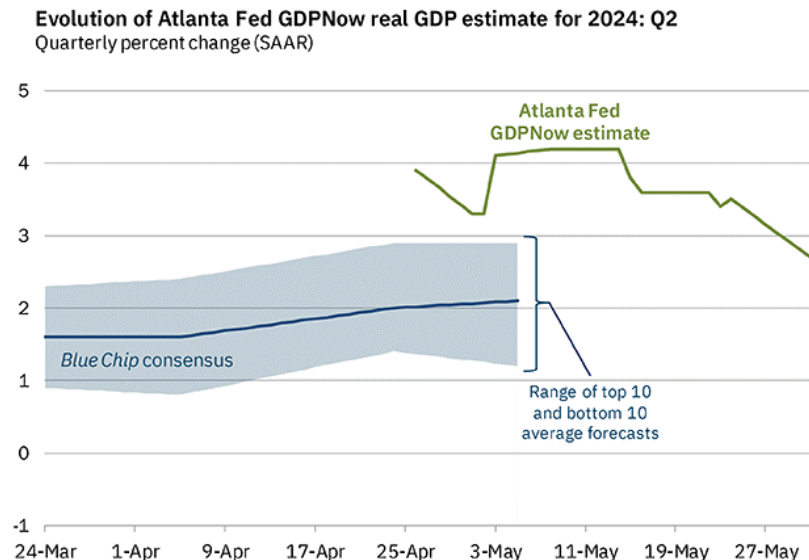
Maine’s real GDP grew 4.4% at an annualized rate in the fourth quarter of 2023, ranking 11th in the U.S. (growth of 3.4%) and first in New England (growth of 3.2%). The industry sectors that contributed the most to Maine’s fourth quarter growth were retail trade (+0.97 percentage points); agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (+0.75 percentage points); nondurable goods (+0.72 percentage points); and health care and social assistance (+0.61 percentage points). These gains were partially offset by declines in some industries, including wholesale trade (-0.19 percentage points); administrative and support and waste management and remediation (-0.15 percentage points), and arts, entertainment, and recreation (-0.14 percentage points).

2023:Q4	Maine	United States
Nominal GDP (Current dollars)	\$93.1 billion	\$28.0 trillion
Real GDP (Chained 2017 Dollars)	\$74.9 billion	\$22.7 trillion



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:Q2 as of May 31, is that U.S. real GDP will **increase by 2.7 percent** at an annual rate.

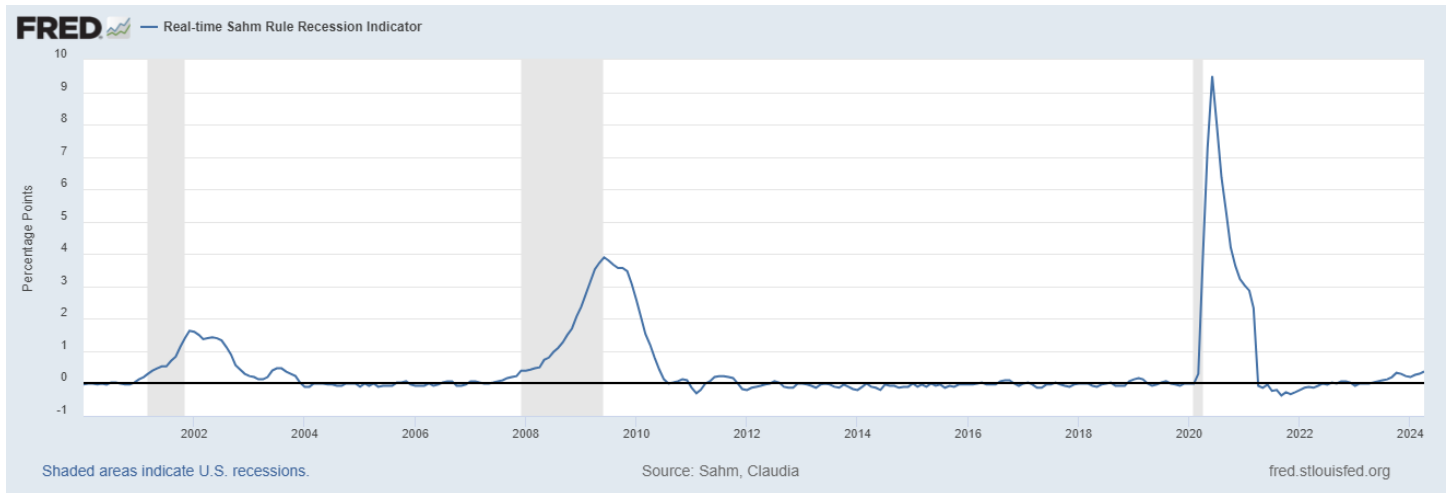


3.2 Recession Indicators

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.

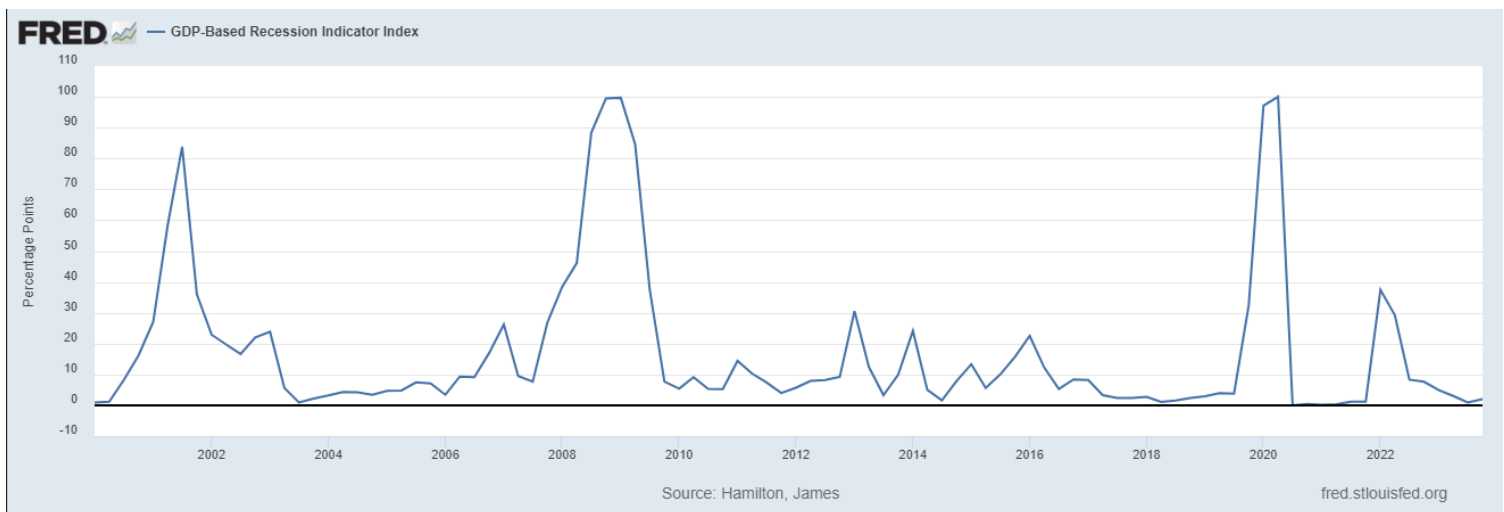
3.2.1 Real-time Sahm Rule Recession Indicator

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 April 2024, this indicator showed that the three-month average of national U3 was 0.37 percentage points above its 12-month low.



3.2.2 GDP-Based Recession Indicator Index

The GDP-Based Recession Indicator Index² is 2.0 percentage points (2023:Q4), up from 0.9 in the second 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.



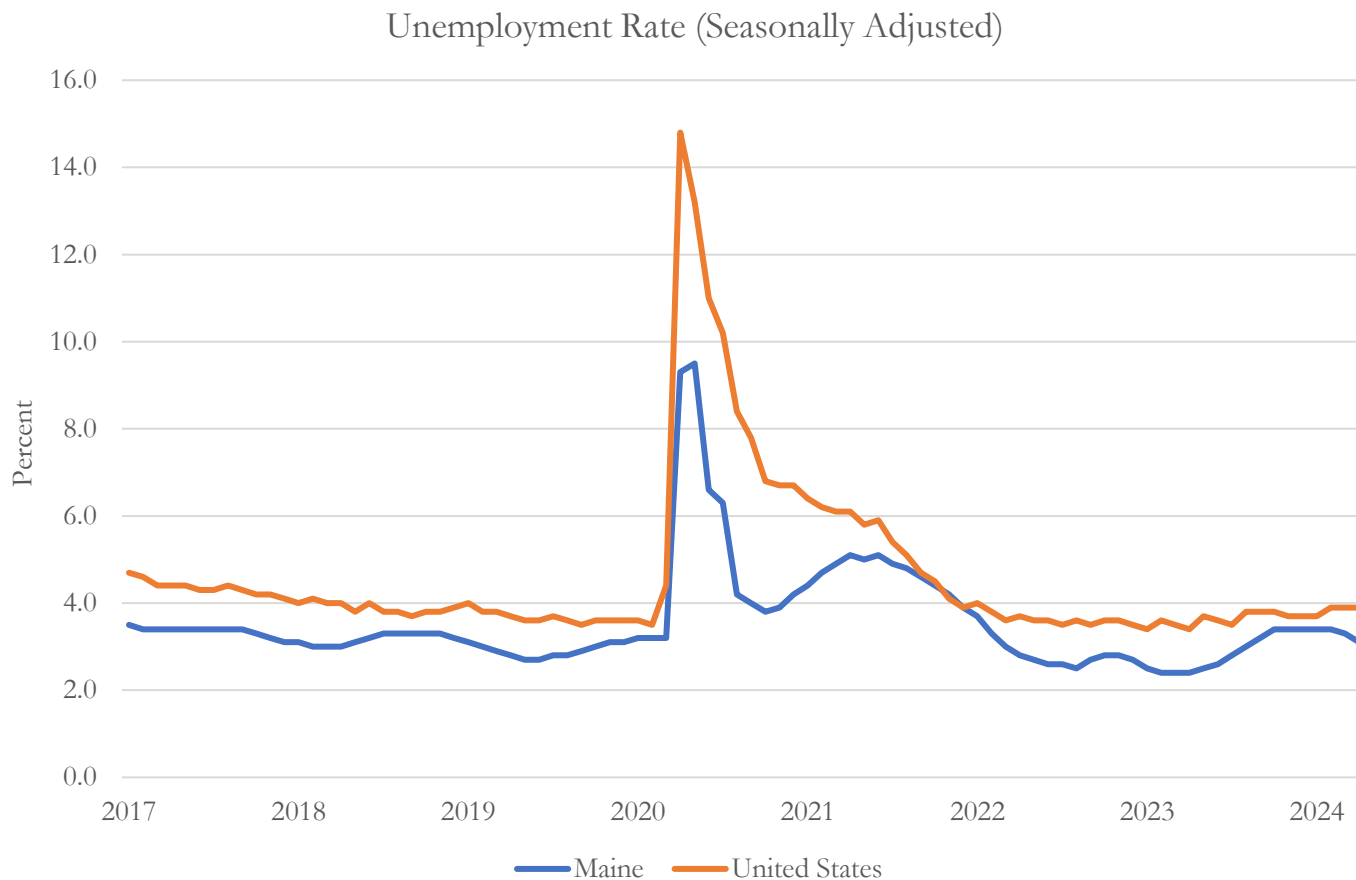
¹ Created by Dr. Claudia Sahm, Federal Reserve Board of Governors

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

3.3 Labor Markets³

3.3.1 Unemployment Rate **April 2024: 3.1%**

Maine's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.1% in April, down from 3.3% in March. Maine's 3-month average unemployment rate from February to April was 3.3%, down from 3.4% 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 3.3% in April.



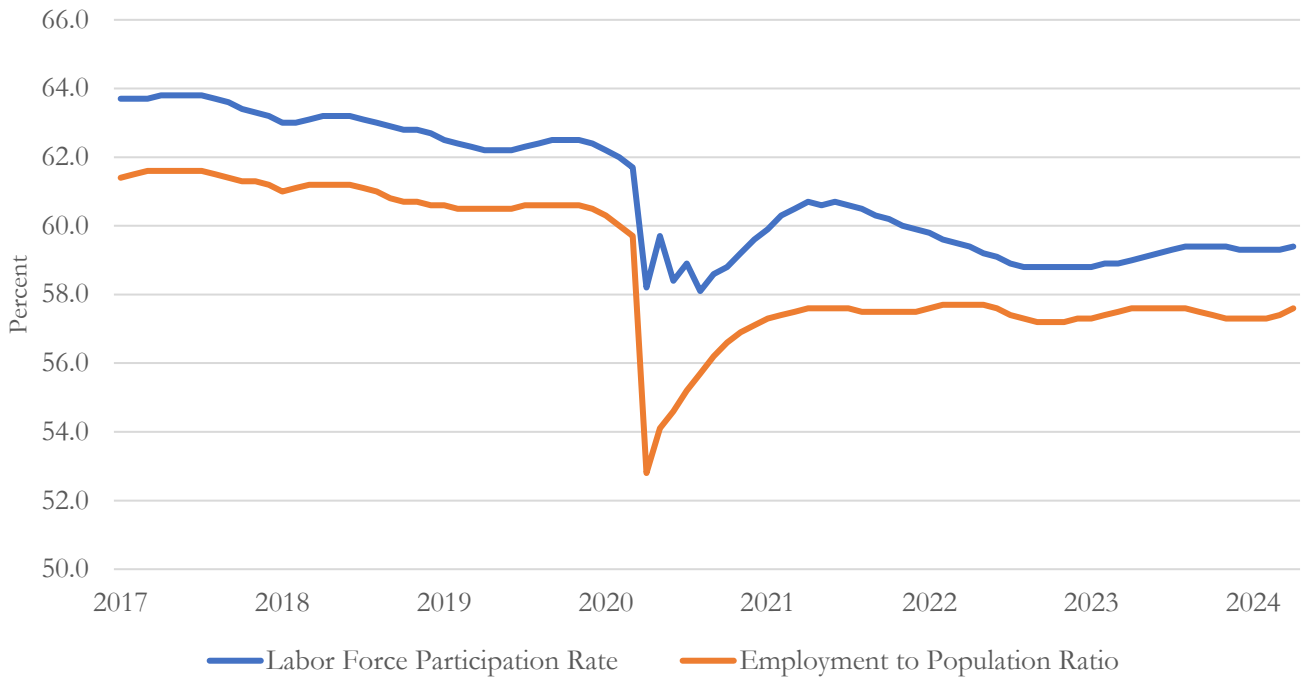
3.3.2 Labor Force Participation Rate **April 2024: 59.4%**

Labor force participation (LFP) was 59.4% in April, up slightly from 59.3% in March.

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 57.6% in April, up from 57.4% in March.

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.

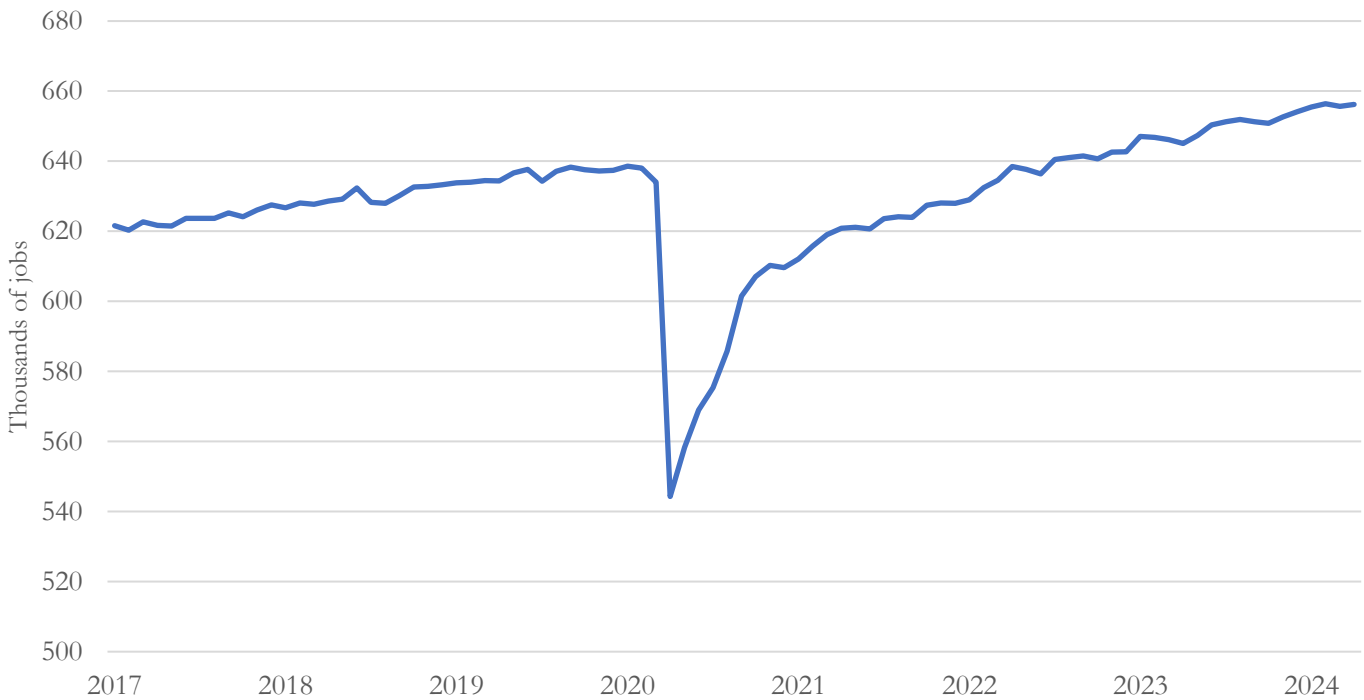
Labor Force Participation & Employment-Population Ratio (Maine)



3.3.3 Total Nonfarm Payroll Job Estimates **April 2024: 656,200**

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs increased by 500 to 656,200 in April. On an annual basis, nonfarm jobs are up 11,100 from April 2023. More than half of the year-over-year job gains were in healthcare and social assistance.

Total Nonfarm Employment Maine (seasonally adjusted)



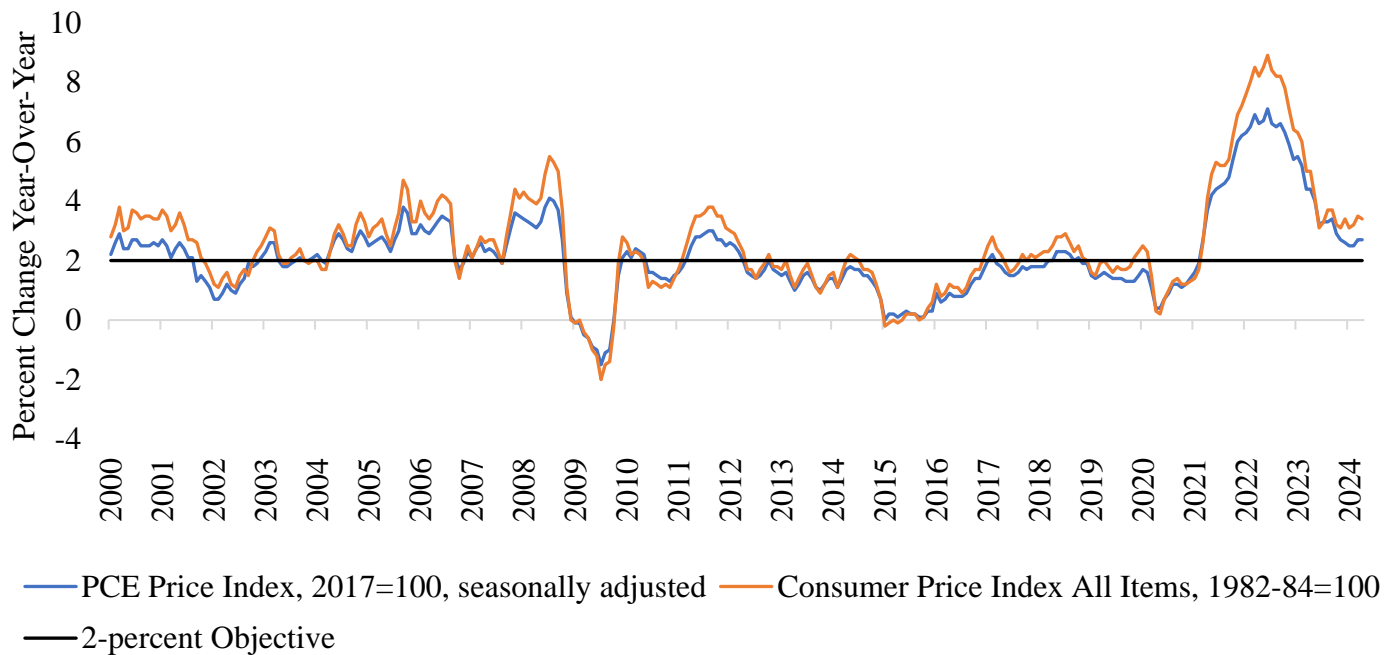
3.4 National inflation measures

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 April the PCE price index grew by 2.7% year-over-year, unchanged from March. On a monthly basis, it increased by 0.3%. The CPI all-items index grew by 3.4% in April before seasonal adjustment, down from 3.5% in March. 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 3.4% year-over-year in April and 0.3% from a month prior. Shelter (+0.4%) and gasoline (+2.8%) contributed over 70% of the monthly all-items increase.

The energy index overall increased 1.1% in April on a monthly basis, same as last month. Fuel oil increased 0.9% in April and remains down 0.8% year-over-year.

The food index increased had no change in April and is up 2.2% year-over-year. The core index, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, increased 0.3% from last month and is up 3.6% year-over-year.

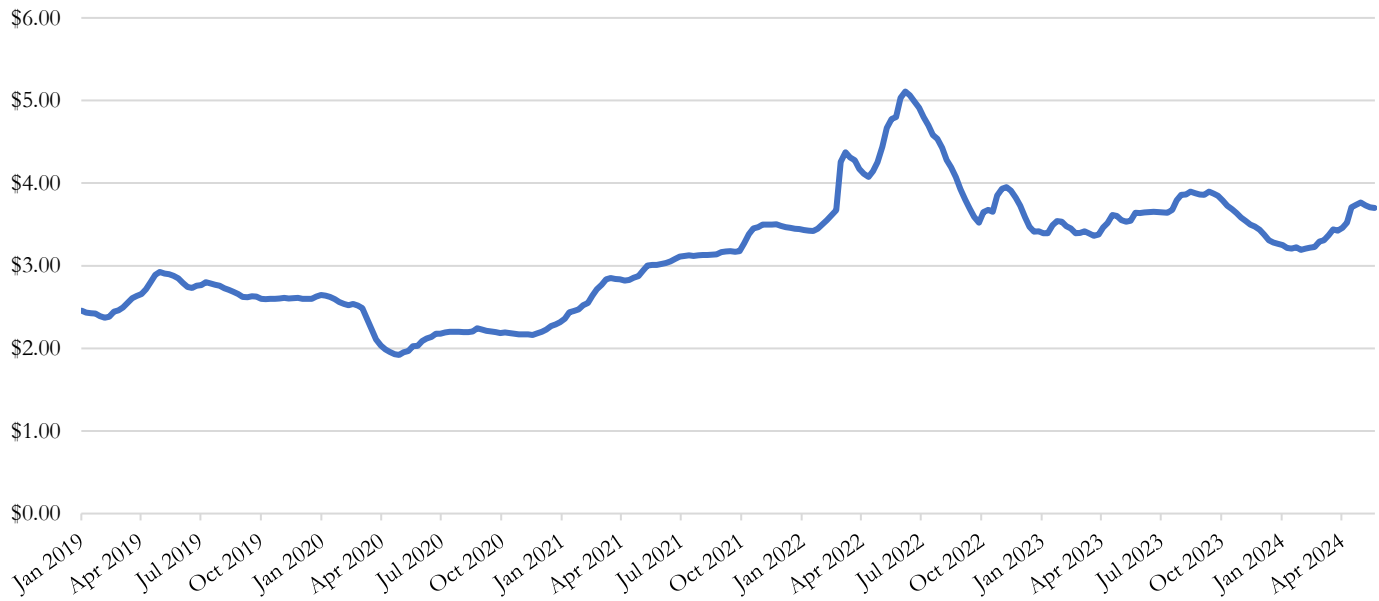
Table 1. Percent Change in Consumer Price Index by Expenditure Category	Year-Over-Year (not seasonally adjusted)		Month-Over-Month (seasonally adjusted)	
	Mar-24	Apr-24	Mar-24	Apr-24
All items	3.5	3.4	0.4	0.3
Food	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
Energy	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.1
<i>All items less food and energy</i>	3.8	3.6	0.4	0.3
Commodities (less food and energy)	-0.7	-1.3	-0.2	-0.1
Household furnishings and supplies	-2.7	-2.8	-0.1	-0.4
Apparel	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.2
Transportation commodities (less motor fuel)	-0.8	-2.7	-0.5	-0.7
Medical care commodities	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.4
Recreation commodities	-1.9	-2.2	-0.5	0.0
Education and communication commodities	-6.2	-6.0	-1.2	0.1
Alcoholic beverages	2.4	2.0	0.1	0.1
Other goods	3.9	3.6	0.2	-0.1
Services (less energy)	5.4	5.3	0.5	0.4
Shelter	5.7	5.5	0.4	0.4
Water and sewer and trash collection	5.3	5.3	0.3	0.4
Medical care services	2.1	2.7	0.6	0.4
Transportation services	10.7	11.2	1.5	0.9
Recreation services	4.5	4.1	0.1	0.3
Education and communication services	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.2
Other personal services	5.4	4.9	0.8	1.1

3.5 Energy

3.5.1 Gasoline

The average price of a gallon of gasoline in New England was \$3.70 on May 27, \$0.04 lower than a month prior and \$0.06 higher than the same week in 2023. The average price of gasoline in the month of May was up \$0.15 from April.

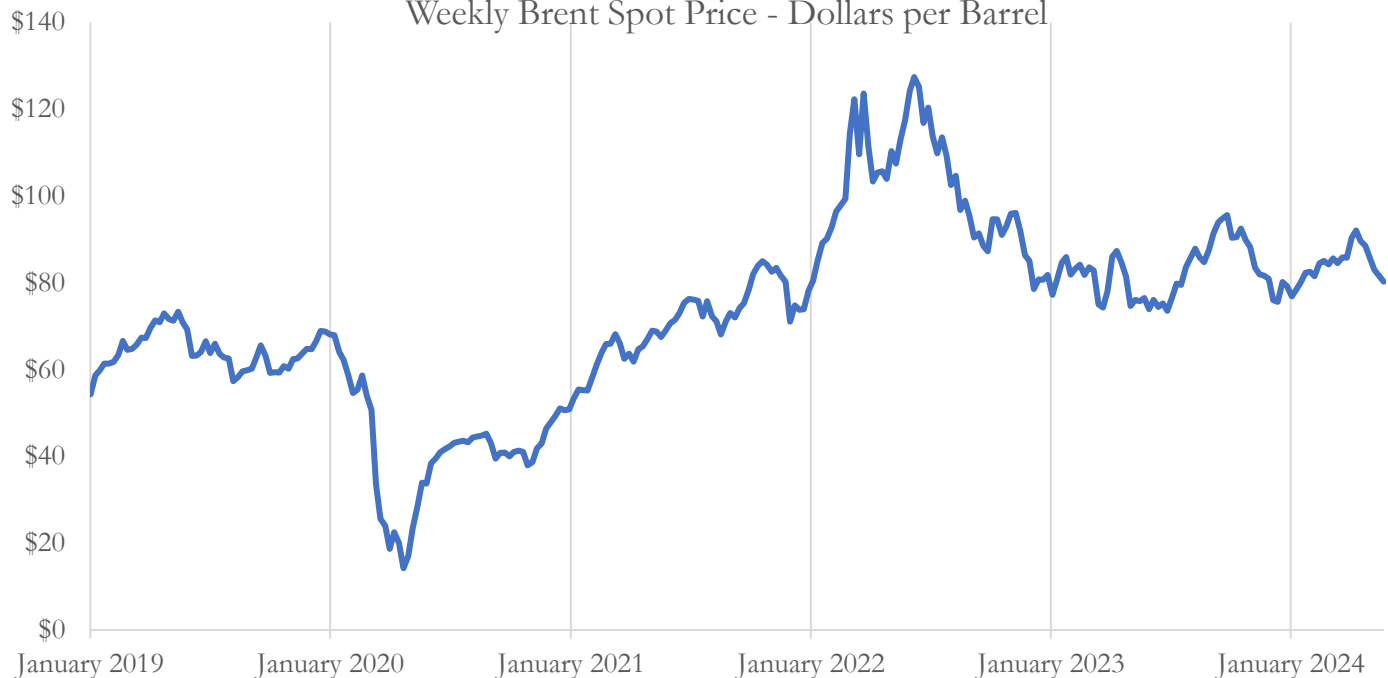
New England - All Grades and Formulations Gasoline Price Per Gallon



3.5.2 Brent Spot Prices

The weekly Brent spot price averaged \$82.63 for the month of May and was at \$80.24 for the week ending May 24, 2024. The Brent spot price has decreased by \$8.29 since the week ending April 26, 2024.

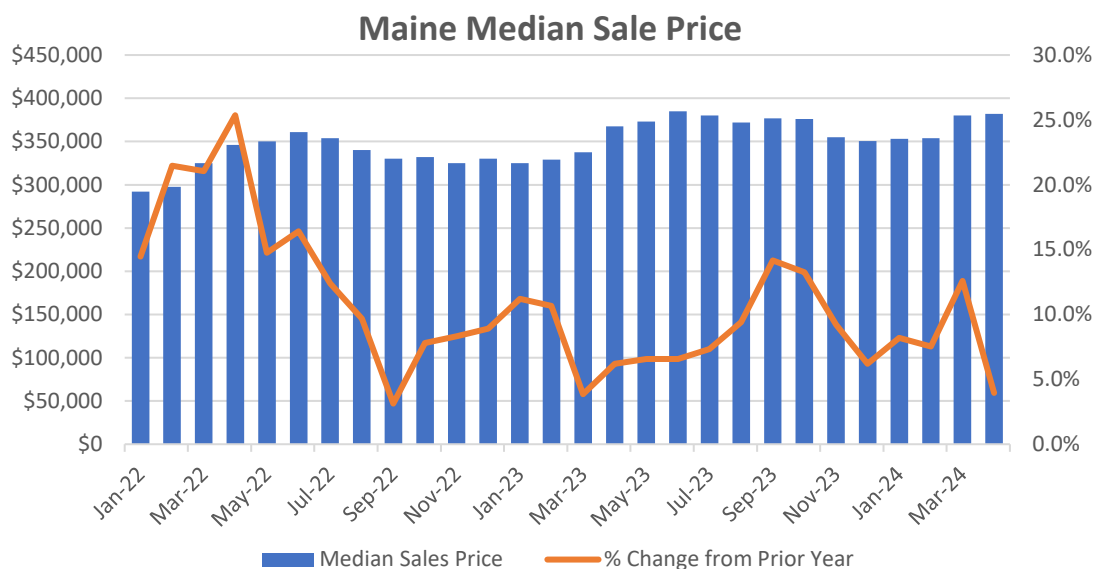
Weekly Brent Spot Price - Dollars per Barrel



3.6 Housing

3.6.1 Sales

Home sales increased statewide by 17.5% in April 2024 compared to April 2023. The median sale price in Maine was \$382,000, an increase of 0.5% from March and an increase of 3.95% year-over-year. When looking at the last three months, 13 counties had increases in homes sold compared to a year prior, one had a decrease, and two had little change. All counties except Oxford had increases in the median sale price, ranging from a 1.6% increase in Waldo County to a 46.3% increase in Piscataquis County. There is more volatility in the median price data for small counties since there are fewer home sales, so it is important to also consider longer term trends at the county level.

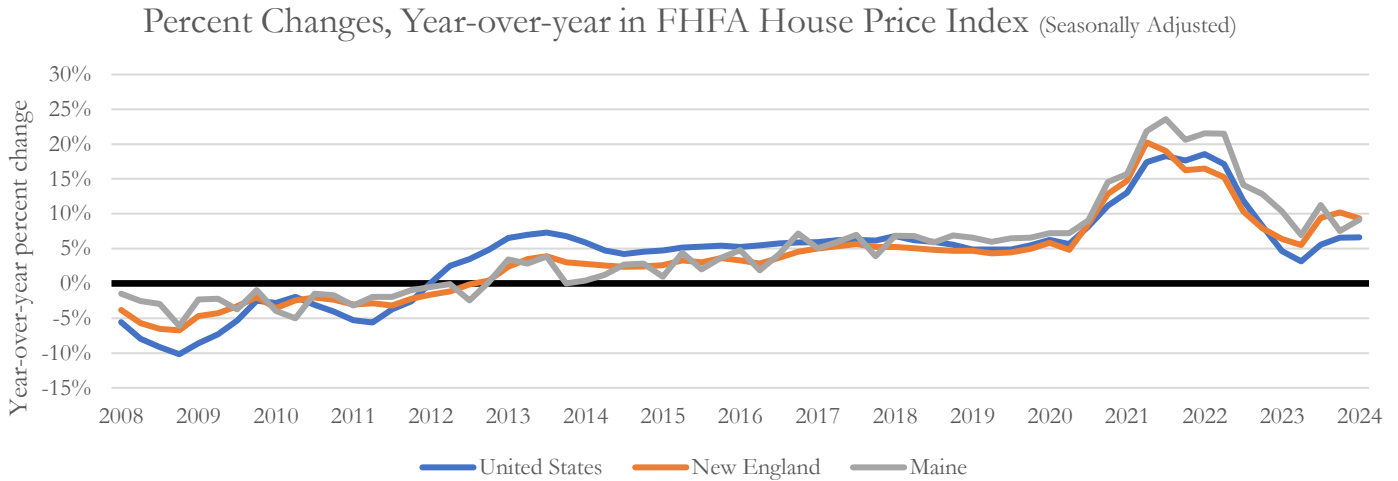


February 1, 2024 – April 30, 2024 Home Sales				
Geography	No. of Units Sold	One Year Change (Units)	Median Sale Price	One Year Change (Price)
Androscoggin	217	40.0%	\$315,000	3.8%
Aroostook	119	2.6%	\$161,000	15.0%
Cumberland	485	0.2%	\$540,000	3.9%
Franklin	67	6.4%	\$285,000	7.6%
Hancock	135	32.6%	\$360,000	8.4%
Kennebec	225	-0.9%	\$300,000	5.3%
Knox	102	29.1%	\$441,000	11.7%
Lincoln	66	17.9%	\$395,000	9.9%
Oxford	142	6.8%	\$317,000	-3.4%
Penobscot	266	3.9%	\$260,000	8.8%
Piscataquis	61	15.1%	\$234,000	46.3%
Sagadahoc	71	10.9%	\$430,000	17.5%
Somerset	87	2.4%	\$235,000	25.1%
Waldo	57	-17.4%	\$320,000	1.6%
Washington	74	5.1%	\$228,749	10.2%
York	436	25.3%	\$500,000	13.6%
Maine	2610	10.6%	\$372,992	8.7%

3.6.2 House Price Index

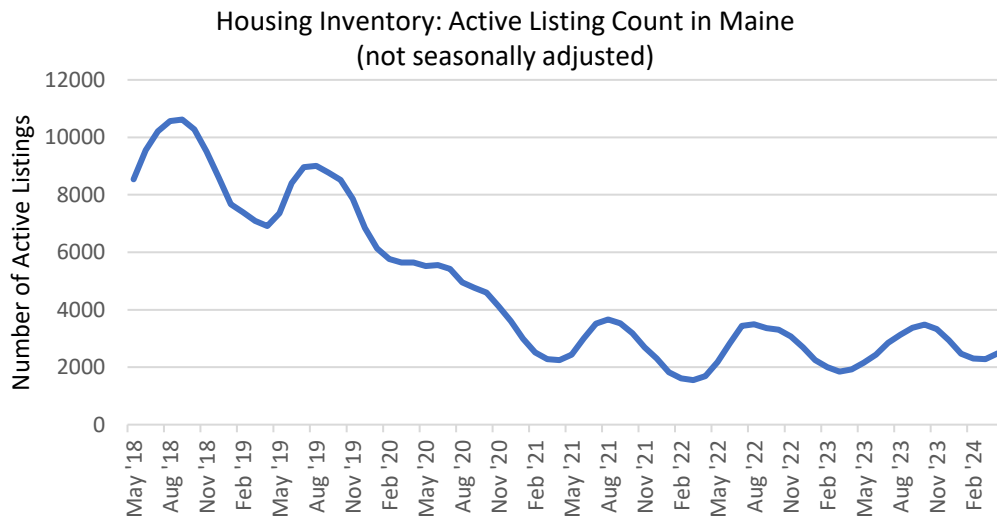
In the first quarter of 2024, Maine’s year-over-year growth in the house price index (HPI)⁴ was 9.1% (seasonally adjusted), 10th in the nation for year-over-year growth and third in New England, after Vermont (1st in the nation) and New Hampshire (9th in the nation). Maine and New England have had faster growth than the U.S. since for more than a year. On a seasonally adjusted quarterly basis, Maine’s HPI increased 3.6% from the fourth quarter of 2023 compared to growth of 1.7% in New England and 1.1% in the U.S.

Reference Period		Maine	New England	United States
2023:Q1-2024:Q1	HPI percent change from previous year	9.1%	9.3%	6.5%



3.6.3 Inventory

There were 2,476 active listings of single-family and condo homes in Maine in April. Since inventory levels have a defined seasonal pattern, it is most useful to look at changes year-over-year. Inventory has been at historically low levels since 2020 though there has been improvement since October 2023. The number of active listings in April 2024 was up 29% from April 2023, but down 64% from five years ago (April 2019).



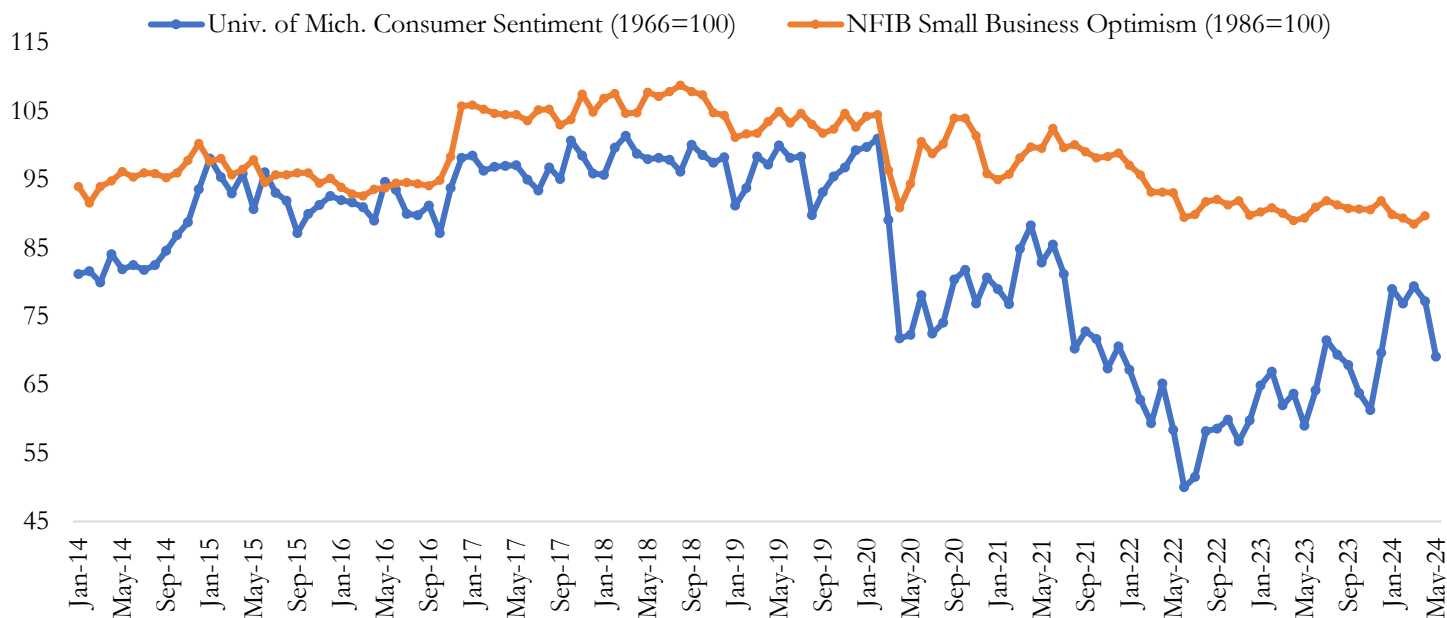
⁴ According to the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), the HPI “measures average price changes in repeat sales or refinancing on the same properties.”

3.7 Sentiment

The **Index of Consumer Sentiment** from the University of Michigan was down 10.5% in May from the prior month and is at its lowest level so far in 2024. Consumers expressed more negative views about the year ahead, particularly related to the labor market, slower income growth, and high interest rates. Despite the sharp dip this month, consumer sentiment remains up 17.1% compared to May 2023.

The **Small Business Optimism Index**, as measured by the National Federation of Independent Businesses, was up 1.4% in April and is up 0.8% over the past 12 months. April was the first month in 2024 to have an increase in this index. Inflation remains the top concern for small business owners, but there were modest improvements in sales expectations and job creation and a decrease in the share of businesses planning to raise selling prices.

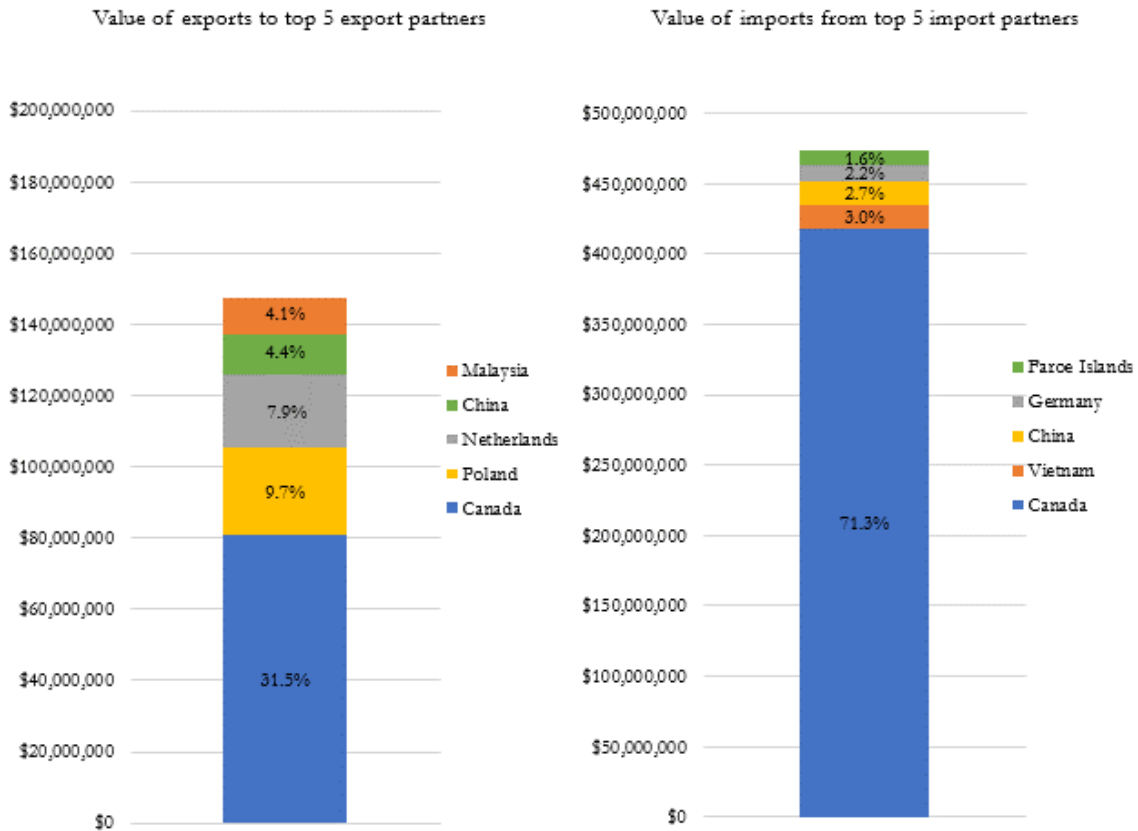
Consumer Sentiment and Small Business Optimism Indexes



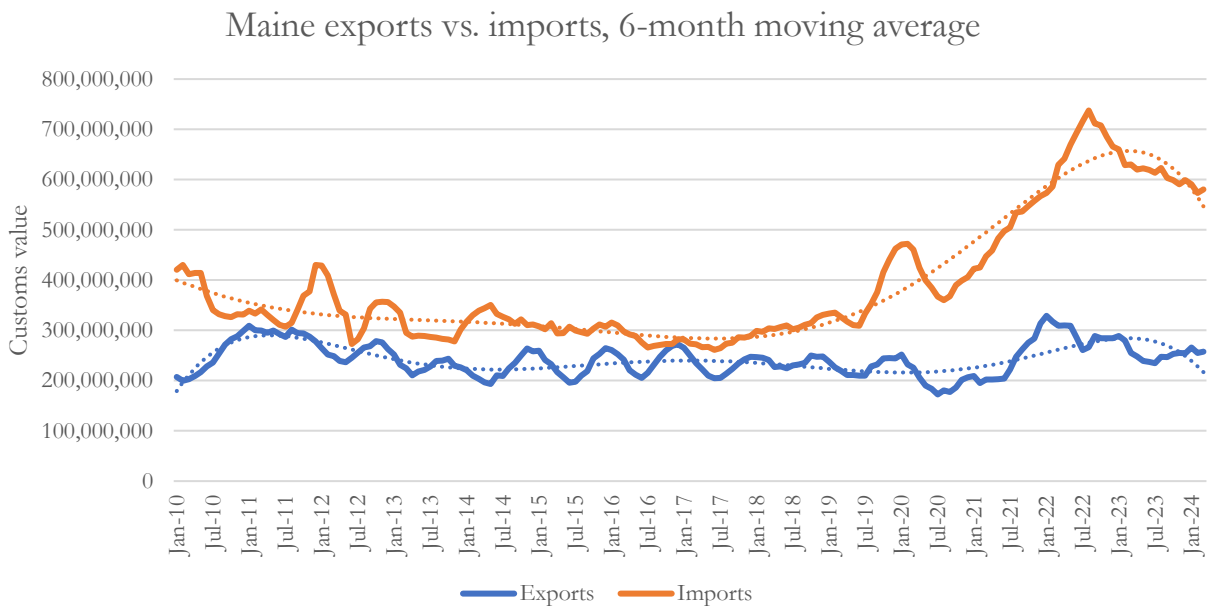
3.8 Trade Outlook

3.8.1 Exports and trade partners

In March 2024, total exports were up 5.5% in Maine, down 12.4% in New England, and down 2.8% nationwide compared to March 2023. Year-over-year exports have been volatile since early 2021. Maine's top trade partner was Canada, which accounted for 71% of imports and 32% of exports. Transportation equipment (\$55 million), paper (\$37 million), and computer and electronic products (\$30 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 -\$323 million as of March 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	2023:Q4	March 29, 2024
GDPNow	Atlanta Fed	2024:Q2	May 31, 2024
Real-time Sahm Rule Recession Indicator	Sahm, Claudia/FRED	Apr. 2024	May 3, 2024
GDP-Based Recession Indicator Index	Hamilton, James/FRED	2023:Q4	April 25, 2024
Personal income: total, per capita, and wages and salaries	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis	2023: Q4	March 29, 2024
Unemployment rate	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	Apr. 2024	May 17, 2024
Labor force participation	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	Apr. 2024	May 17, 2024
Nonfarm payroll job estimates	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	Apr. 2024	May 17, 2024
Consumer Price Index	U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics	Apr. 2024	May 15, 2024
PCE Price Index	U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis/FRED	Apr. 2024	May 31, 2024
Brent Spot Prices	Energy Information Administration	May 24, 2024	May 30, 2024
Gasoline	Energy Information Administration	May 27, 2024	May 28, 2024
House price index	Federal Housing Finance Agency	2024:Q1	May 28, 2024
Housing: Units and Median Sale Price	Maine Association of REALTORS®	Feb. 2024 - Apr. 2024	May 22, 2024
Housing Inventory – Active Listing Count in Maine	Realtor.com via FRED	Apr. 2024	May 2, 2024
Index of Consumer Sentiment	University of Michigan Survey of Consumers	May. 2024	May 31, 2024
Small Business Optimism Index	National Federation of Independent Businesses	Apr. 2024	May 14, 2024
Imports & Exports	USA Trade Online	Mar. 2024	May 2, 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.