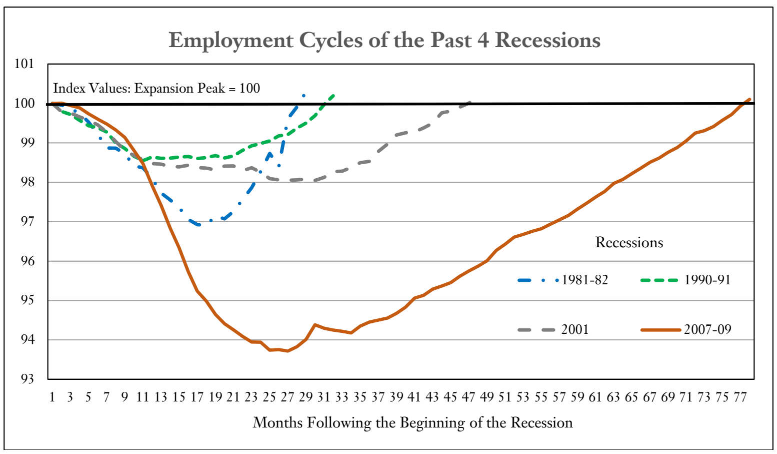
COLBY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS & OUTLOOK FOR THE U.S. MACROECONOMY AND THE STATE OF MAINE

Colby College, Waterville, Maine December 2014

This edition of the *Colby Economic Outlook* (CEO) was constructed by the students in Economics 473, a senior seminar at Colby College, under the guidance of Professor Michael Donihue. Since 1989 the CEO has provided a bridge between the academic experience of students at Colby College and the 'real world' of policy makers in Maine and Washington, DC. The forecasts in this newsletter represent the results of a 100 equation econometric model of the U.S. economy and two companion models for the state of Maine. Our structural model incorporates several sectors of the U.S. macroeconomy and underlying factors that we believe best represent our predictions for economic activity through the end of 2016.



Current State of the U.S. Macroeconomy

We produced these forecasts at the end of Colby's fall semester, using data through November 2014. Despite officially ending in June 2009, the effects of the Great Recession have finally begun to recede with private employment reaching its pre-recession level in May 2014. The period of joblessness following the recession of 2007-2009 was much longer than any of the previous three recessions (see chart) and exceeded all previous recessions regarding the length of time for employment to reach its pre-recession peak. Our forecasts are presented in the context of the Federal Reserve having announced an end to its program of quantitative easing and economic growth posting a healthy 3.9% annual rate in the third quarter of 2014. We believe that there still exists a negative gap in real output (actual minus potential) of about 3.4% that should serve to keep inflation in check through-out our forecast horizon. Given this, we do not foresee a tightening of monetary policy until the final quarter of 2015, when we expect modest increases in short-term interest rates. The civilian unemployment rate is predicted to bottom out at slightly above 5.83% with core inflation remaining below 2% annually throughout our forecast horizon.

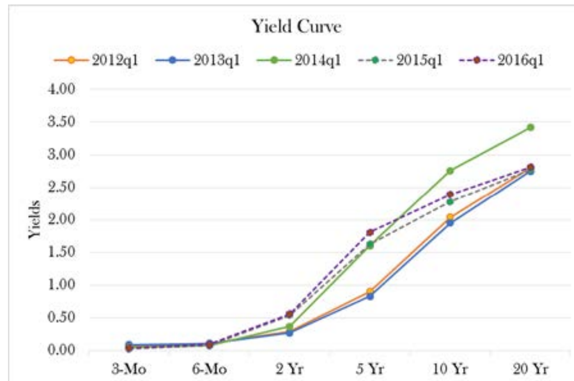
Inside the *Colby Economic Outlook*

Monetary Policy

At the peak of the financial crisis, the Fed was concerned with deflationary pressures and sharp contractions in credit markets, which would stifle a recovery. With short-term policy rates around zero, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decided to adopt an unconventional monetary policy – Quantitative Easing (QE). Instead of targeting short-term interest rates through direct management of bank excess reserves, QE allowed the Fed to purchase interest-bearing assets from financial institutions raising the price of those assets, lowering their yields and thus expanding the monetary base.

The economy started showing signs of recovery in June 2010, making the Fed hold back on its large scale asset purchase (QE1). However, this positive economic outlook did not last for long. Within two months, the health of the economy started to falter causing the Fed to pursue a second round of quantitative easing (QE2) in November 2010. In addition, the Fed implemented "operation twist" from September 2011 to December 2012, by using the proceeds from the sale of short-term Treasury bills to buy long-term Treasury notes. This was done to lower long-term interest rates and support the economy. Looking at the yield curves in the graph above, the 2013 and 2014 curves remained low due to these Fed purchases. The result of the policy was successful. The yield on the 10-year T-bill fell to a historic low, and the housing market and bank lending started to increase. In 2013 the Fed began to slow QE2, but did not completely end this policy until October 2014.

Following the Fed's announcement to end of its quantitative easing program, markets should begin to normalize with the imbedded strength from the recovery of U.S. economy. We predict that there will be a gradual increase in the 6-month Treasury bills from 0.06% in 2014 to 0.08% in 2015 and 0.10% in 2016. Similarly, the yield on 2-year Treasury bills will rise from 0.46% in 2014 to 0.54% in 2015 and 0.6% in 2016. Details of our forecasts can be found at in the tables at the end of the CEO.



Current Events in the World Economies

In the latest quarter, the Chinese economy's decade long double-digit quarterly growth rate has finally tapered to a modest 7.3%, which is the slowest in five years. Although China has attempted to shift towards a more sustainable economic model driven by consumption and innovation, the success of their reforms is improbable, as reflected in their consecutive quarters of declining growth. Furthermore, China's political tensions with Japan and the large holdings of US debt expose a significant political and credit risk.

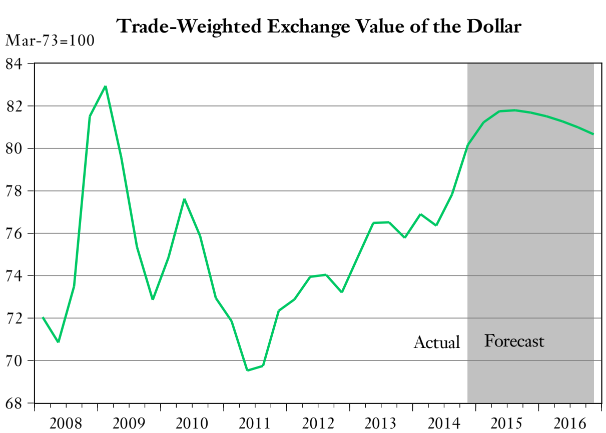
Following Japan's announcement of their sales tax this past April, GDP shrank at an annualized rate of 1.6% in the third quarter of 2014. Although the October 2015 tax increase is expected to be delayed while waiting for the recovery of both the Japanese and global economies political and fiscal uncertainties that could impede the economic growth still remain.

In the EU, France and Italy have recently announced the failure of their budget plans to meet deficit targets. Germany has rejected calls for increasing their spending in order to offset the sluggish demands of the ailing European economy and adhere to their goals of balancing their federal budget next year. Although a new growth pact was proposed to spur economic reform in the region, it likely will do little to combat fears of deflation within the region.

Over the past few years, given the low interest rate environment in the U.S., emerging markets had been an important part of an investor's portfolio due to the lure of higher yields. At the end of November 2014, however, all industry sectors of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index posted their largest declines in the last 17 months. Once an investor's choice for high yields, the emerging markets have experienced a massive capital outflow since the Fed confirmed its decision to taper in May 2014. Given the Fed's anticipated rate hike by the end of 2015, the emerging markets are not expected to be the bright spot of the ailing global economy.

Strengthening Dollar

Due to the struggling Asian and European economies, confidence in U.S. markets has grown relative to other options. This increase in confidence has led to a significant increase in the demand for U.S. dollar denominated assets, leading to an appreciation of the U.S. dollar. U.S. companies based abroad have been negatively affected by the strong dollar as they now need to charge higher prices due to an increase in operating costs. Foreign consumers' purchasing power of U.S. goods has also significantly diminished since the consumers' currencies are now worth less. Of the S&P500 Index, roughly 40% of total revenues are from U.S. companies based abroad.

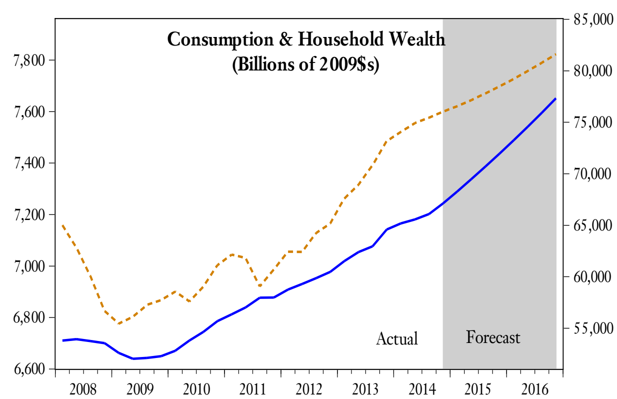


The components of domestic consumption are changing as consumers substitute domestic goods for less expensive foreign goods. This will make imports relatively cheaper and hence consumers may turn to imported goods, hurting domestic production in the process. American exports would also be negatively affected due to lower demand. This decreased demand is a result of domestic goods appearing more expensive relative to foreign goods, leading to an overall fall in net exports in the U.S. economy.

For 2015 and 2016, our model predicted a decrease in net exports as a result of the increase in the exchange rate. We are predicting a 4.89% increase in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against our major trading partners from 2014 to 2015 and leveling off in 2016.

Prices and Consumption

The inflation rate has continued to be relatively low (under 2%) which is expected with the slow overall growth of the economy. Inflation has been at such worryingly low levels that the Fed has set a target for inflation of 2% in order to offset any expectations of deflation in the economy. However, the steep drop in gasoline prices resulting from increased domestic energy production and Saudi Arabia's discounts for crude oil occurred at a time of faltering global demand and is set to provide the U.S. economy with a multi-billion dollar boost, at least for the near term.



The fall in oil and gasoline prices should provide a significant boost to the consumption sector. For an economy in which consumer spending accounts for more than 68% of GDP, this is a welcome trend. With the continued drop in oil prices keeps up, the benefit to consumers will outweigh the loss to oil producers as investments in oil and gas production account for less than 1% of the country's GDP. The extra cash that consumers are now able to save from not having to spend on gas could be spent in other sectors of the economy.

The outlook on the consumption of durable goods also looks promising at an average growth rate of 7.58% in 2015 and 6.2% in 2016. Particularly with auto sales, which constitutes 3.5% of GDP, the current excess supply of oil should continue to fuel sales growth in the auto industry. According to records, sales of trucks and utility vehicles soared by 9.1% in October 2014 as compared to October 2013. Cheap gas prices mean that consumers are now more willing and able to spend on less fuel efficient vehicles. We anticipate that falling energy prices will contribute to an increase in consumer spending on nondurable goods of 2.63% and 3.10% in 2015 and 2016, respectively.

Consumers' net worth also plays an integral role in helping us predict consumption into the future. Net worth is positively correlated with stock prices and housing prices. Current unprecedented levels of the S&P500 and the recent uptick in the housing market would suggest an optimistic outlook on net worth, and thus consumption, into the future. Accordingly, we are forecasting growth rates of 3.18% and 3.75% in 2015 and 2016 for the household net worth.

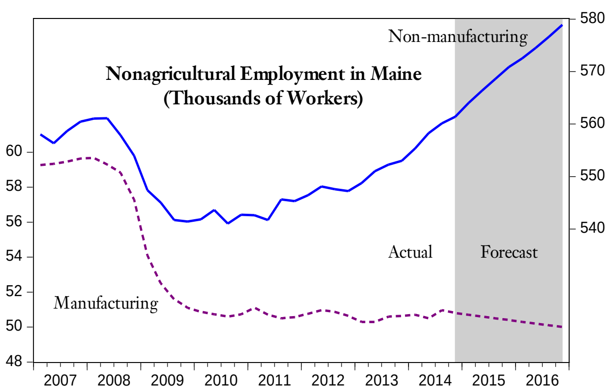
Investment and Labor Sectors

Fixed nonresidential investment looks to grow steadily through 2015. Corporate profits have hit an all-time high, and interest rates are still hovering near zero. This provides corporations with the perfect scenario to continue to increase their investment over the coming quarters. Our model shows an increase in nonresidential investment of 7.28% in 2015 and 6.56% in 2016. Similarly, residential investment should increase by 3.6% in 2015 and 2.6% in 2016. Residential investment tells a more complicated story. Home buying is still below pre-recession levels but slowly recovering. Home prices are rising, but the Federal Government is allowing lenders to extend their loans to riskier clients for the first time since the Global Financial Crisis and the Housing Bubble of 2008. Overall, we are predicting slow but steady growth of residential investment throughout the forecast horizon.

As of October 2014, the unemployment rate was at 5.7% compared to 4.7% in 2007 before the financial crisis. The current rate is the lowest it has been since pre-recession levels, having fallen from a peak of 10% in October 2009. This should be representative of a very strong and healthy economy with significant projected growth. However, the current economy seems more sluggish and growth is slower relative to what the low unemployment figures would suggest. This has led many people to question whether or not the current level of unemployment is below the so-called natural rate. This low rate could also show hidden weaknesses in the economy. The high level of employment (low unemployment) could have been aided by an increase in part-time workers who would like to work full-time or discouraged workers who give up looking for a job and exit the labor force. Essentially, it seems that the current level of employment does not match current economic conditions. Our models show an increase in employment of 4.77% in 2015 and 0.87% in 2016.

Economic Outlook for Maine

Over the past decade, Maine appears to have completed a transition from an economy based on manufacturing to one that is predominantly based on services and education. During the past five years manufacturing employment has followed a slightly flat negative trend. Manufacturing jobs took a big hit during the Great Recession, dropping by approximately 11% in 2009. Nonmanufacturing employment also fell during the Great Recession, decreasing by 2.6% in 2009, but has since returned to the positive growth trend it had followed before the Recession. As of the second quarter of 2014, employment in Education and Health Services constituted 15.5% of the total employment in Maine. The next industries by employment size are Trade, Transportation, & Utilities and Leisure & Hospitality with 13.2% and 9.2% of the total employment, respectively. Only then comes manufacturing employment with approximately 9% of the total employment in the state.



Many of the Maine's traditional economic activities have continued to cease. Paper mills keep shutting down or downsizing: three paper mills (Bucksport, East Millinocket, and Old Town) closed down this year, bringing the total number of operating mills in Maine to nine. Factors such as individual problems within the mills and globalization have substantially shrunk the industry. Shipbuilding remains an important industry for the state economy, with Bath Iron Works being the fourth largest private employer in Maine. However, just two years ago Bath Iron Works was the largest private employer in Maine, while today Hannaford is the largest private employer in Maine. This fact reflects the structural shift that has happened in the Maine economy.

In our model we have examined total employment, the unemployment rate, personal income, turnpike traffic, and taxable sales to assess and forecast the economic future of Maine in the next two years. In general our model mimics the developments in the overall U.S. economy. Maine's economy is substantially dependent on the tourist industry, which in turn depends upon disposable personal income. Thus, the improvements on the national level spill over into the optimistic forecast that our model provides. However, we need to take into account the established state issues that Maine has been facing in the 21st century: an aging workforce, employment losses brought about by offshoring and outsourcing, and low retention of talent workers among firms. In spite of these issues, we believe that in the next two years Maine economy will grow alongside the U.S. economy.

Our forecast of total employment is driven by growth in nonmanufacturing industries. According to our predictions, total employment in Maine will return to pre-recession levels early in 2016 and post annual growth rates of approximately 1% in both 2015 and 2016. The unemployment rate in Maine is forecast to fall to 5% by 2016.

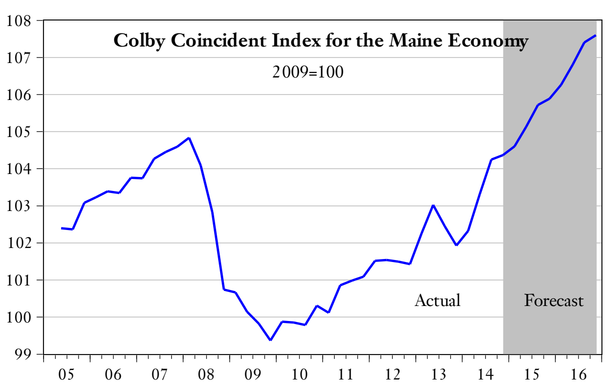
Real personal income in Maine has posted gains during 2014, following the growth trend of the national personal income. Yet Maine is still among the bottom third among the U.S. states in the personal income growth category - in the last quarter of 2013 Maine ranked 39th among all other states and the last among New England states. We forecast personal income to increase by around 1.8% in 2015 and by 2.3% in 2016.

We included an equation for taxable retail sales in Maine as they serve as a good indicator for Maine's economic health. We based our taxable sales equation on the real household income in Maine and the U.S.-Canada dollar exchange rate. Taxable retail sales in Maine have been steadily increasing over time with a sharp drop around the 2008 Great Recession but have since recovered. Our model predicts a 9.3% increase in retail sales in 2015 and a 8.1% increase in 2016. The slight decrease in growth forecast for 2016 reflects an expected increase in interest rates as the Fed begins to tighten monetary policy toward the end of 2015.

We constructed an equation for turnpike traffic as a proxy for tourism in the state, which is one of the most important economic activities in Maine. Turnpike traffic relies on the general economic well-being in the country, and hence an improvement in the economic state in the U.S. economy at large will bring about more economic activity in Maine, which is reflected in our model's predictions. The amount of turnpike traffic is forecasted to increase by 1.6% in 2015 and by 1.7% in 2016.

The Colby Coincident Index

The Colby Economic Outlook includes the construction of a coincident economic index for the state of Maine as a means of forecasting overall economic activity in the state. We construct our index in a fashion consistent with the coincident index published by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, using indicators that reflect the economy in Maine.



The variables we use in our index include taxable retail sales, employment in the manufacturing and in nonmanufacturing sectors, real personal income, and turnpike traffic. We used a symmetric percentage change formula to produce a series of quarter-to-quarter changes for each variable. We have chosen to base our index to 2009. Thus, all index values can be interpreted relative to when the Great Recession had its largest impact on Maine. Future values can be viewed as a forecast of Maine's economic recovery and growth from this low point in 2009. Our forecast is that overall economic activity in Maine will grow by 1.4% in 2014, 1.7% in 2015 and 1.8% in 2016.

County Level Employment

In this year's edition of the CEO, we have included county-level forecasts of total employment using the predictions from the Maine model as economic drivers. The results revealed that our forecast of total employment is driven by increases in employment in York and Cumberland counties. These are two of the most southern counties surrounding Portland, where most of Maine's economic activity, and population, are concentrated. The majority of the other counties in Maine are forecast to have flat or slightly declining employment trends over our forecast horizon due to the relatively slow business climate in those areas. Thus, our analysis and forecasts of the county level employment further explain and confirm that total employment in Maine is expected to increase, but in gneral only reflects the employment in two of the 16 counties in Maine.

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		Actual	Forecast									Annual Growth Rates/Averages		
Variable	**Units**	**2014q3**	**2014q4**	**2015q1**	**2015q2**	**2015q3**	**2015q4**	**2016q1**	**2016q2**	**2016q3**	**2016q4**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Gross Domestic Product	Bil Chn 2009 $s	16,164.1	16,323.6	16,452.5	16,580.1	16,714.2	16,849.2	16,984.8	17,124.1	17,266.8	17,413.2	2.37%	3.52%	3.29%
Personal Consumption Exp	Bil Chn 2009 $s	10,972.1	11,039.3	11,101.4	11,165.9	11,232.4	11,297.3	11,364.8	11,434.5	11,505.9	11,580.1	2.27%	2.35%	2.43%
Durables	Bil Chn 2009 $s	1,429.9	1,462.2	1,492.4	1,517.1	1,544.3	1,572.1	1,599.8	1,628.0	1,656.7	1,686.4	7.04%	8.47%	7.26%
Nondurables	Bil Chn 2009 $s	2,367.5	2,380.8	2,396.8	2,413.7	2,431.3	2,449.1	2,467.3	2,485.8	2,504.6	2,523.6	1.66%	2.61%	3.00%
Services	Bil Chn 2009 $s	7,202.2	7,241.8	7,284.8	7,329.0	7,374.1	7,419.7	7,466.9	7,515.6	7,565.8	7,617.5	1.76%	2.14%	2.58%
Fixed Investment														
Nonresidential	Bil Chn 2009 $s	2,135.9	2,174.1	2,212.7	2,251.8	2,290.2	2,328.2	2,365.8	2,403.1	2,440.2	2,477.1	6.26%	7.35%	6.64%
Residential	Bil Chn 2009 $s	498.9	506.0	509.3	511.0	513.3	516.2	520.1	525.3	532.0	540.2	1.65%	3.22%	3.30%
Government Spending	Bil Chn 2009 $s	2,910.4	2,925.2	2,939.8	2,954.2	2,968.5	2,982.5	2,996.3	3,010.0	3,023.4	3,036.7	0.06%	2.25%	1.87%
Exports	Bil Chn 2009 $s	2,105.7	2,121.6	2,137.6	2,153.7	2,169.9	2,186.3	2,202.8	2,219.4	2,236.1	2,253.0	3.16%	3.75%	3.05%
Imports	Bil Chn 2009 $s	2,536.7	2,542.6	2,556.9	2,577.1	2,598.1	2,620.0	2,643.3	2,667.4	2,692.0	2,716.9	3.42%	2.55%	3.55%
CPI less food and energy	% arog	1.30%	1.75%	2.13%	1.90%	1.94%	2.03%	1.97%	1.93%	1.92%	1.87%	1.77%	1.91%	1.95%
Pers Consumption Price Index	% arog	1.26%	1.60%	1.94%	1.73%	1.77%	1.84%	1.79%	1.76%	1.75%	1.70%	1.46%	1.75%	1.78%
Non-farm GDP Price Index	% arog	1.20%	1.60%	1.92%	1.95%	2.05%	2.15%	2.18%	2.21%	2.23%	2.23%	1.48%	1.83%	2.16%
CPI: Gasoline Prices	% arog	-4.17%	-1.89%	1.05%	0.09%	0.66%	0.75%	1.13%	1.21%	1.24%	1.27%	-1.21%	0.04%	0.97%
Housing Prices	% arog	0.36%	1.01%	1.25%	1.07%	1.10%	1.17%	1.13%	1.10%	1.10%	1.06%	6.91%	2.30%	1.12%
Import Price Index	% arog	-0.53%	-8.17%	-2.24%	-0.76%	-0.41%	-0.33%	0.41%	0.58%	0.62%	0.62%	-0.25%	-2.47%	0.16%
Civilian Unemployment Rate	%	6.07	5.90	5.84	5.78	5.79	5.82	5.81	5.79	5.78	5.76	6.22	5.81	5.78
Employment	workers	146,487	154,129	154,545	154,973	155,286	155,571	155,930	156,286	156,641	156,998	2.82%	4.81%	0.88%
Average Hourly Earnings	$/hour	20.65	20.44	20.63	20.82	21.01	21.21	21.41	21.61	21.82	22.03	1.91%	1.92%	3.83%
Business Productivity	2009=100	106.6	105.6	106.3	106.9	107.6	108.4	109.1	109.8	110.6	111.4	0.46%	1.30%	2.72%
Fed Funds Rate	%	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.13
3 Month T-Bills	%	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.05
6 Month T-Bills	%	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.09	0.10
2 Year Treasury Bonds	%	0.52	0.51	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.46	0.55	0.56
5 Year Treasury Bonds	%	1.70	1.61	1.63	1.66	1.71	1.76	1.81	1.86	1.90	1.95	1.64	1.69	1.88
10 Year Treasury Bonds	%	2.50	2.33	2.28	2.28	2.31	2.35	2.39	2.44	2.48	2.52	2.55	2.30	2.46
20 Year Treasury Bonds	%	3.01	2.86	2.77	2.74	2.75	2.77	2.81	2.85	2.89	2.93	3.12	2.76	2.87
Aaa Corporate Bonds	%	4.12	3.89	3.74	3.64	3.59	3.57	3.57	3.59	3.62	3.65	4.17	3.63	3.61
30 Year Mortgages	%	4.14	4.15	4.17	4.17	4.19	4.22	4.25	4.29	4.33	4.37	4.22	4.19	4.31
Trade-weighted exchange rate	Mar-73=100	77.8	80.2	81.2	81.8	81.8	81.7	81.5	81.3	81.0	80.6	2.50%	4.89%	-0.65%
Consumer Sentiment	1966q1=100	83.0	83.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.1	82.6	83.1	83.7	84.4	4.06%	-0.47%	1.72%
Household Net Worth	Bil Chn 2009 $s	75,444.6	76,007.7	76,483.5	77,006.8	77,547.4	78,101.5	78,692.0	79,313.0	79,961.1	80,641.2	7.09%	2.90%	3.06%
S&P 500 Stock Index	1941-43=10	1,976.0	2,003.6	2,031.6	2,058.6	2,086.6	2,115.9	2,146.6	2,178.9	2,213.0	2,249.0	17.41%	7.50%	5.97%
Disposable Personal Income	Bil Chn 2009 $s	11,969.5	12,026.4	12,063.2	12,118.4	12,195.6	12,274.6	12,354.1	12,434.7	12,516.4	12,599.0	2.37%	1.98%	2.57%
Corporate Profits	Bill $s	2,150.0	2,189.1	2,217.5	2,244.2	2,273.7	2,304.3	2,334.4	2,366.0	2,398.9	2,433.4	-0.48%	7.78%	5.45%
Housing Starts	Thousands of Units	1,033	1,037	1,031	1,027	1,024	1,019	1,013	1,009	1,005	1,002	7.04%	3.03%	-1.75%
Crude Oil Prices	$/BBL	96	84	83	82	81	80	80	80	80	80	94.75	81.50	80.00
Federal Government Deficit	Million $s	621,122	590,055	553,822	520,571	488,403	457,347	427,201	397,806	369,009	340,690	-8.73%	-14.76%	-24.03%

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Variable	**Units**	**2014q3**	**2014q4**	**2015q1**	**2015q2**	**2015q3**	**2015q4**	**2016q1**	**2016q2**	**2016q3**	**2016q4**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Total Employment	Thousands	611.1	612.2	613.1	614.6	616.4	618.2	620.0	621.8	623.0	624.5	1.35%	0.94%	1.10%
Nonmanufacturing	Thousands	560.1	561.7	562.6	564.1	565.9	567.7	569.5	571.3	572.5	574.0	1.38%	1.11%	1.19%
Manufacturing	Thousands	51.0	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	0.41%	-0.33%	0.00%
Personal Income	Millions, 2009 $s	51,856	52,058	52,192	52,412	52,717	53,029	53,343	53,661	53,969	54,288	2.03%	1.77%	2.34%
Total Taxable Sales	Thousands of $s	4,871,967	4,973,748	5,072,836	5,175,182	5,280,817	5,386,733	5,492,755	5,598,998	5,704,907	5,811,306	5.08%	9.32%	8.09%
Unemployment Rate	%	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.0
Passenger Car Turnpike Traffic	Thousands	21,298	16,324	14,278	17,112	21,174	16,441	14,508	17,395	21,483	16,763	3.91%	1.58%	1.66%
Canadian/US exchange rate	C$/US$	1.089	1.088	1.087	1.087	1.086	1.085	1.084	1.084	1.083	1.081	6.10%	-0.60%	-0.30%
County-level Employment														
Androsgoggin		55,270	56,261	56,104	56,720	56,775	57,725	57,409	57,784	57,839	58,754	1.42%	2.06%	1.96%
Aroostook		30,303	29,609	29,390	29,415	29,793	29,354	28,861	28,599	28,771	28,227	-1.86%	-2.19%	-2.96%
Cumberland		160,203	157,207	154,224	158,224	161,572	159,145	156,217	159,523	162,112	158,783	1.77%	0.86%	0.55%
Franklin		12,457	12,513	12,967	12,634	12,575	12,722	13,062	12,560	12,433	12,577	-0.74%	-0.74%	-0.52%
Hancock		30,103	26,140	23,344	26,375	29,496	25,734	22,984	25,740	28,541	24,529	-1.11%	-2.84%	-3.01%
Kennebec		61,083	59,611	59,726	61,135	62,051	61,088	60,759	61,679	62,414	61,467	0.62%	0.75%	0.95%
Know		21,003	19,313	18,398	19,758	20,903	19,273	18,192	19,376	20,374	18,619	0.38%	-1.02%	-2.26%
Lincoln	Workers	18,637	16,697	15,997	17,529	18,959	17,016	16,091	17,523	18,898	16,913	0.18%	0.88%	-0.11%
Oxford		26,637	25,825	26,565	25,783	26,561	25,836	26,409	25,313	25,865	24,968	0.34%	-0.58%	-2.09%
Penobscot		72,960	75,581	75,115	75,805	75,338	77,722	76,928	77,598	77,409	79,877	0.56%	2.35%	2.58%
Piscataquis		6,803	6,562	6,364	6,520	6,617	6,455	6,231	6,288	6,291	6,069	-0.51%	-2.71%	-4.15%
Sagadahoc		18,373	17,875	17,667	18,148	18,505	18,057	17,798	18,230	18,529	18,021	0.99%	0.66%	0.28%
Somerset		23,193	22,110	21,715	22,436	22,952	22,153	21,634	22,107	22,408	21,491	0.11%	-1.27%	-1.81%
Waldo		19,057	18,470	18,153	19,025	19,554	18,944	18,452	19,235	19,739	19,106	0.77%	1.93%	1.13%
Washington		12,700	12,571	11,568	12,027	12,293	12,293	11,286	11,612	11,748	11,659	-1.45%	-3.63%	-3.90%
York		110,583	107,301	105,024	110,033	113,510	110,790	108,401	112,987	116,363	113,487	1.33%	2.04%	2.70%