

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ECONOMIC PROFILE
OF THE
INDIAN CLAIMS REGION

Division of Economic Planning and Analysis
and the
Division of Comprehensive Planning

Maine State Planning Office

December 3, 1976

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INTRODUCTION

This report is offered as a source of economic information relevant to the Indian Claims Region. The information, herein, provides the basis for assessing any implications of the Indian claims, but the report is not an attempt to assess these implications.

At the outset, it is important to note that the precise boundaries of the claims region have not been designated. It appears advisable, however, for the purposes of collecting information to define the areas in the broadest possible manner. The claims region for the purposes of this report includes all land east of the western boundary of the Penobscot watershed.

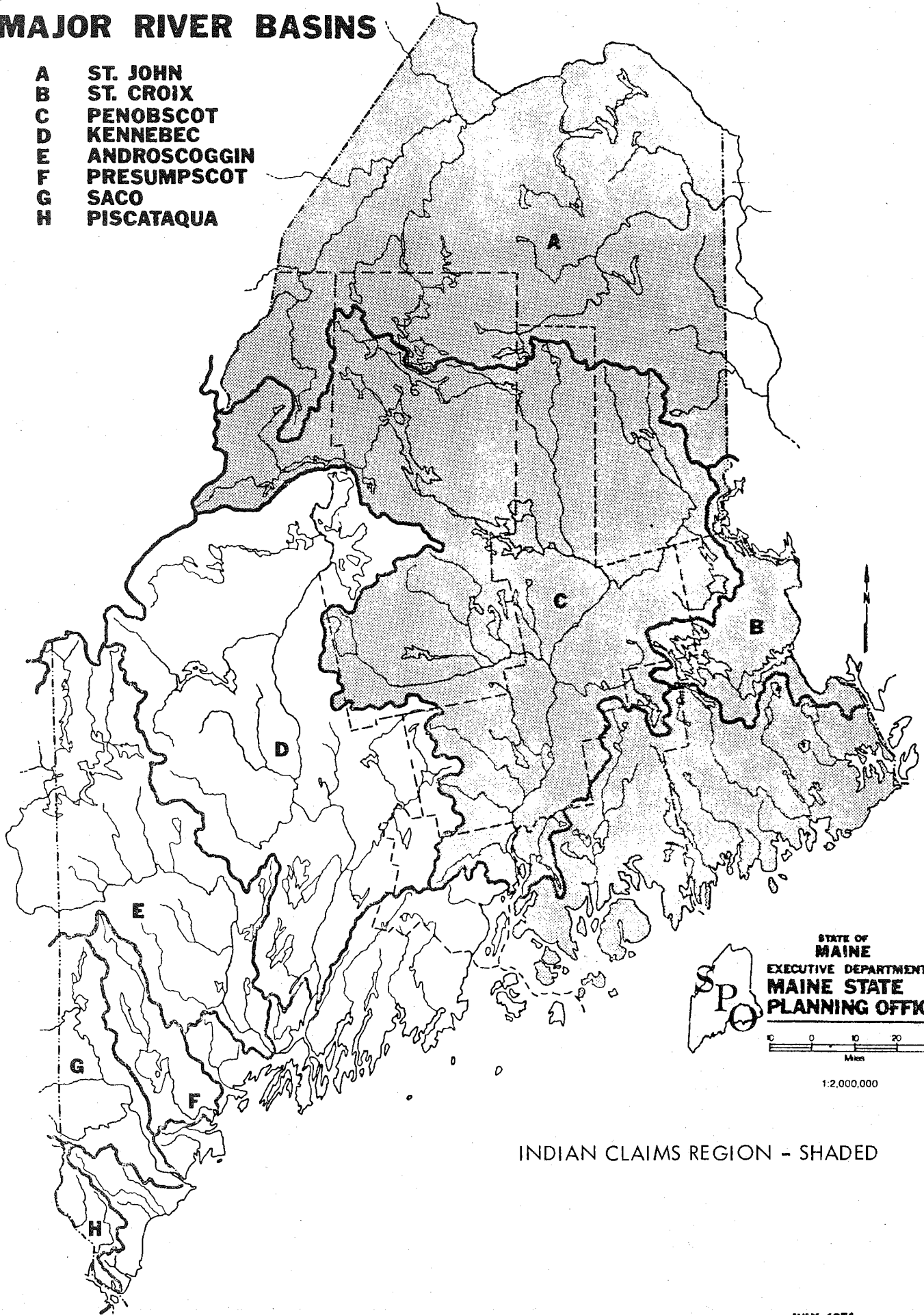
The shaded area of the map on the following page depicts the claims area as defined above. This area consists of over 18,000 square miles, which is approximately 60% of the total land area of the State of Maine and is roughly equivalent to the combined land area of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

As an expedient to the collection and compilation of relevant data, the claims area has been approximated along county boundaries. The region is defined as all the land in Aroostook, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo, and Washington Counties, yielding a very close approximation of the claims region defined in terms of watershed boundaries.

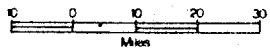
The format of this document is designed to facilitate easy access to relevant data. The report is divided into 5 distinct sections. Each section includes one or two tables and a brief narrative which discusses the more salient points in the data. The narrative precedes the tables in each section and serves as an introduction.

MAJOR RIVER BASINS

- A ST. JOHN
- B ST. CROIX
- C PENOBSCOT
- D KENNEBEC
- E ANDROSCOGGIN
- F PRESUMPCOT
- G SACO
- H PISCATAQUA



STATE OF MAINE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
MAINE STATE
PLANNING OFFICE



1:2,000,000

INDIAN CLAIMS REGION - SHADED

Section I

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE CLAIMS REGION

Age Distribution

In 1975, 346,200 people or 33% of the State's population resided in the claims region. The distribution of the population among age groups in the claims area is not very different from the age distribution statewide. The Bureau of the Census population figures (see Table I), however, do suggest that on a percentage basis the population in the claims region is slightly younger than it is statewide, with 71% of the population between the ages of 0 and 45 and 29% over 45 years old. For the State as a whole, 69% of the population is in the 0-44 age group with 31% over 45 years old.

Population Trends

The population in the claims region grew 7.0% from 1970 to 1975, while the population for the State as a whole grew 6.7% over the same period (see Table 2). The nearly equivalent growth rates for the claims region and the State as a whole is a recent phenomenon. During the 10 year period from 1960 to 1970, the population in the claims region decreased 4.2 percent while the population for the State as a whole increased 2.4%. A change in population growth rates in the claims region from -4.2% over the ten year period (1960-1970) to +7.0% over only the 5 year period from 1970-1975 is a very substantial shift in trend. This suggests that the claims region is beginning to recover from the substantial out-migration experienced during the 1960's, and that this recovery is more rapid in the claims region than it is in the State as a whole.

Population Densities

The claims region would have to be classified as rural. Based upon the 1970 Census, of the fifteen municipalities in the State having populations in excess of 10,000, only three -

Bangor, Presque Isle, and Caribou - are in the claims region. Only 16% of the total population of the claims region live in these three communities. The rural nature of this region becomes even more obvious when one notes that the population density is 17 people per square mile while the population density of the State is 33 people per square mile.

Indian Population

Table 3 presents current estimates of the Indian population of Maine. These estimates indicate that the Indian resident population of Maine is 3,474, or .33% of the 1975 State population as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It should be noted that the State tribal membership is more than 3,474, but many of these Indians do not currently reside in Maine.

Table I

CURRENT POPULATION CHARACTER-
ISTICS IN THE CLAIMS REGION ^a
1975

Area	Age Groups					Total
	0 - 4	5 - 17	18 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
Aroostook	8,629	27,638	36,125	15,811	8,097	96,300
Hancock	3,140	9,880	13,290	7,541	5,349	39,200
Penobscot	10,766	34,270	52,213	24,223	13,328	134,800
Piscataquis	1,295	4,132	5,337	3,582	2,254	16,600
Waldo	2,202	7,291	9,227	4,869	2,911	26,500
Washington	2,598	8,437	10,602	6,463	4,700	32,800
CLAIMS REGION	28,630	91,648	126,794	62,489	36,639	346,200
STATE	87,357	274,360	371,363	204,394	121,526	1,059,000
Claims Region as % of State	32.8%	33.4%	34.1%	30.6%	30.1%	32.7%

^a Estimates by Dept. of Human Services were adjusted to federal totals by the State Planning Office.

Table 2

POPULATION TRENDS IN THE CLAIMS REGION

Area	1960	1970	% Change 1960-1970	1975	% Change 1970-1975
Aroostook	106,064	94,078	- 11.3	96,300	+ 2.4
Hancock	32,293	34,590	+ 7.1	39,200	+ 13.3
Penobscot	126,346	125,393	- 0.8	134,800	+ 7.5
Piscataquis	17,379	16,285	- 6.3	16,600	+ 1.9
Waldo	22,632	23,328	+ 3.1	26,500	+ 13.6
Washington	32,908	29,859	- 9.3	32,800	+ 9.8
CLAIMS REGION	337,622	323,533	- 4.2	346,200	+ 7.0
STATE	969,265	992,048	+ 2.4	1,059,000	+ 6.7
Claims Region as % of State	34.8%	32.6%		32.7	

(Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census)

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN POPU-
LATION OF MAINE, 1976.

Area	On Reservations	Off Reservations	Total
Aroostook	-	825 ^a	825
Hancock	-	48 ^b	48
Penobscot	450 ^c	470 ^b	920
Piscataquis	-	71 ^b	71
Waldo	-	20 ^b	20
Washington	800 ^d	196 ^b	996
CLAIMS REGION			2,880 594 ^b
STATE TOTAL			3,474

Source:

^a Association of Aroostook Indians (AAI)^b Central Maine Indian Association (CMIA), Census done in conjunction with the Maine State Planning Office and the Maine Department of Indian Affairs. All original estimates were increased by 25% at the request of CMI staff to reflect their best estimate of non-respondents.^c Governor of Penobscot Nation^d Passamaquoddy Tribal Census, January, 1976. Indian Township (251) and Pleasant Point (509)

Section II

ECONOMICS OF THE CLAIMS REGION

Personal Income

Personal income is the best measure of the income available to all families and individuals in a particular region. It measures the command over goods and services enjoyed by the residents of an area and is the most frequently used indicator of an area's overall economic health.

Table 4 points out that the residents of the claims region enjoyed \$1.5 billion dollars of purchasing power in 1975, 31% of the State's total. The percentage rate of growth of personal income in the claims area has, however, exceeded that for the State as a whole every year since 1971. Table 5 indicates that the average rate of growth of personal income from 1971 through 1974 was 12.25% for the claims region and 9.77% for the State as a whole. As in the area of population, a study of the personal income trends indicates that the claims region has enjoyed greater growth than the State as a whole in recent years. However, one must recognize that this region is still less prosperous in relation to the State as a whole.

Per Capita Income

Per capita income (personal income per person) is a more accurate measure of economic welfare enjoyed by each person than total personal income. It measures the command over goods and services enjoyed by the average individual rather than the aggregate income of all residents of the region.

Table 6 shows that per capita income in the claims region was \$4,407 in 1974 while per capita income for the State as a whole was \$4,592. This means that the average individual in the claims region enjoyed 96.0% of the income of the average Maine resident in 1974.

Labor Market Conditions

Table 7 indicates that the 1975 average unemployment rate in the claims region was 9.8%, slightly higher than the State average of 9.4%. The claims region has suffered higher unemployment rates than the state as a whole has each year since 1970. This is illustrated in Chart 1 which compares claims region unemployment with State unemployment over a six year period.

Economic Structure

A brief review of the employment data in Table 8 uncovers the most salient characteristics of the economic structure of the claims region. The economy is clearly a natural resource based economy. Over 45% of that portion of State employment related to agriculture, wood and paper products, and fisheries is located in the claims area.

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries employment accounts for 8.1% of the total employment in the claims region and only 4.5% of total employment statewide. The paper and allied products industry accounts for 6.7% of total employment in the claims region and 4.7% statewide. Lumber and wood employment accounts for 4.4% of total employment in the region and 3.5% statewide.

The Region as an Integral Part of the State's Economy

The figures presented to this point understate the importance of this region to the economy of the State of Maine. This region includes 61% of all forest land in the State. The industries utilizing this resource are the backbone of the State's economy. Approximately 31% of the manufacturing activity in the State is dependent upon this wood fiber as a raw material input. The fact that 61% of this fiber is located in the claims area implies that 18% of all manufacturing activity in the State is directly related to the claims region. This region is very much an integral part of the State's economy.

Table 4

PERSONAL INCOME IN THE CLAIMS REGION, 1974

Area	Personal Income (\$000)	Per Capita Income
Aroostook	488,915	5,113
Hancock	174,196	4,593
Penobscot	554,117	4,173
Piscataquis	67,037	3,985
Waldo	104,652	4,131
Washington	113,289	3,522
CLAIMS REGION	1,502,201	4,407
STATE	4,806,540	4,592
Claims Region as a % of the State	31.2%	96.0%

(Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce; Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Table 5

INCOME TRENDS IN THE CLAIMS REGION AND STATE

Year	Claims Region		State	% of Change
	Personal Income	% Change		
1970	949,461	-	3,292,032	-
1971	991,591	4.4	3,439,080	4.5
1972	1,097,982	10.7	3,788,805	10.2
1973	1,294,834	17.9	4,313,766	13.8
1974	1,502,201	16.0	4,806,540	11.4
Average Annual Change		12.25		9.97

(Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce; Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Table 6
PER CAPITA INCOME TRENDS

Year	Claims Region	% Change	State	% Change
1970	2,925	-	3,032	-
1971	3,018	3.2	3,405	3.1
1972	3,288	8.9	3,693	8.4
1973	3,832	16.5	4,153	12.5
1974	4,407	15.0	4,592	10.6
Average Annual Change		12.7		9.8

(Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce; Bureau of Economic Analysis)

Table 7
LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS IN THE CLAIMS AREA
1975 ANNUAL AVERAGE

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate of Unemployment
Aroostook	37,210	33,170	4,040	10.9
Hancock	18,260	16,890	1,370	7.5
Penobscot	52,700	48,120	4,580	8.7
Piscataquis	7,110	6,350	760	10.7
Waldo	10,130	9,020	1,110	11.0
Washington	12,880	11,200	1,680	13.0
CLAIMS REGION	138,290	124,750	13,540	9.8
STATE	431,500	391,100	40,400	9.4
Claims Area as % of State Total	32.0	31.9	33.5	

(Source: Maine Department of Manpower Affairs)

Table 8

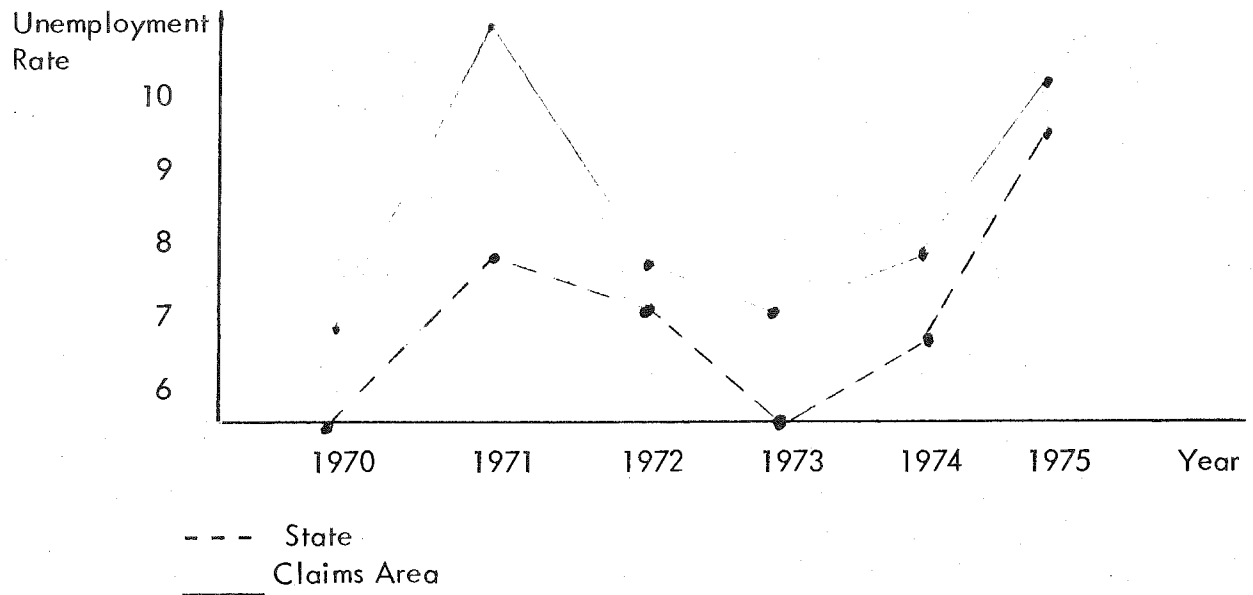
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - 1975

Industry	Claims Region		State	
	Employment	% of Total	Employment	% of Total
TOTAL	108,013	100.0%	358,989	100.0%
Manufacturing	26,343	24.4	96,276	26.8
Lumber & Wood	4,731	4.4	12,487	3.5
Paper & Allied Products	7,189	6.7	16,875	4.7
Leather & Leather Goods	3,505	3.2	17,335	4.8
Food & Kindred Products	4,528	4.2	10,018	2.8
Other Manufacturing	6,390	5.9	39,561	11.0
Non-manufacturing	81,670	75.6	262,713	73.2
Wholesale	4,062	3.8	16,894	4.7
Retail	16,430	15.2	58,805	16.4
Contract Const.	4,585	4.2	18,584	5.2
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	2,922	2.7	14,236	4.0
Trans., Comm., EL, Gas	4,405	4.1	14,855	4.1
Agr., Forestry & Fisheries	8,746	8.1	16,340	4.5
Government	26,620	24.6	62,400	17.4
Other	13,900	12.9	60,599	16.9

(Source: Maine Department of Manpower Affairs)

Note: Government includes Education and Military.

CHART I
UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE CLAIMS
AS COMPARED TO THE STATE.



(Source: Maine Department of Manpower Affairs)

Section III

HOUSING NEEDS IN THE CLAIMS REGION

Table 9 gives a brief overview of the housing situation in the claims region. Approximately 106,500 or 30.8% of all occupied housing units of the State are in the claims region. During the 1970-1974 period an estimated 12,950 units were constructed in the claims region. This is 26.7 percent of the State total of 48,500 units constructed during this period. Table 9 indicates that housing stock and new construction per capita in the period 1970-74 were lower in the region than for the State as a whole. In 1975, 37 units were constructed per thousand people in the claims region while 45 units were constructed per thousand people Statewide. In this same year, there were 308 occupied units per thousand people in the claims region and 327 occupied units per thousand people in the State of Maine. This suggests that housing needs are greater in the claims region than in the State as a whole.

Table 9

HOUSING PROFILES OF THE CLAIMS REGION

Area	Occupied Units April, 1970	Units Constructed 1970-74	Units Demolished 1970-74	Occupied Units April, 1975
Aroostook	25,299	3,250	82	28,400
Hancock	11,334	1,930	27	13,200
Penobscot	36,205	4,820	394	40,600
Piscataquis	5,243	450	2	5,600
Waldo	7,117	1,200	---	8,300
Washington	9,468	1,300	12	10,700
CLAIMS REGION	94,666	12,950	517	106,800
STATE	302,923	48,500	3,135	347,300
Claims Region as % of the State	31.2%	26.7%	16.5%	30.8%

(Source: Maine Housing Data; SPO)

NOTE: Estimates of Occupied Year-Round Housing Units in Maine Communities, 1975.

Section IV

LOCAL FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Table 10 illustrates that the 1975 State valuation* for the claims region was 1,961,588,110, or 27.8% of the total State valuation for 1975. The 1977 preliminary valuation has been completed by the Bureau of Taxation and shows a State valuation of 3,170,300,000 for the claims region, that is 27.1% of the total State valuation of \$11,714,402,000. The 1977 State valuation figures, however, being preliminary are subject to adjustment as communities appeal their State valuations.

Table 10 also shows that \$62,290,454, or 27.7% of the total property taxes collected in the State were collected in the claims region.

Table 11 gives a distribution of the property valuation and local tax commitment among the larger communities in the claims region. These figures give a good geographic distribution of the property wealth of the region for both the 1975 and the 1977 valuations.

* The State valuation for the unorganized towns is an attempt by the State Bureau of Taxation to directly value property at a market value. In the organized communities the objective of State valuation is to obtain an equalized State valuation of each of the 497 organized municipalities. State valuation approaches market value but care must be taken in interpreting State valuation figures as direct measures of market value.

Table 10

LOCAL FISCAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
CLAIMS REGION

Area	Proposed Property Valuation in Claims Area (1977 Valuation)	1975 State Valuation	Property Tax Commitment	Effective Tax Rate
Aroostook	627,700,000	440,172,672	14,333,286	.0326
Hancock	673,800,000	297,170,499	10,314,555	.0347
Penobscot	1,178,350,000	842,211,155	25,866,327	.0307
Piscataquis	127,700,000	81,572,106	2,432,410	.0298
Waldo	259,850,000	155,287,501	4,066,187	.0262
Washington	302,900,000	145,174,177	5,277,689	.0364
TOTAL CLAIMS REGION	3,170,300,000	1,961,588,110	62,290,454	.0317
TOTAL STATE	11,714,402,000	7,052,300,625	224,527,053	.0318
Claims Area as a % of State	27.1%	27.8%	27.7%	

(Source: Bureau of Taxation)

Table 11
 LOCAL FISCAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LARGER
 COMMUNITIES IN THE CLAIMS REGION.

Area	'75 State Valuation	Property Tax Assessment	Effective Tax Rate	Estimated '77 Property Valuation
Population > 6,000 but < 10,000) A				
Belfast	44,000,000	1,116,135	.02536	52,750,000
Brewer	70,200,000	2,268,480	.03231	89,550,000
Houlton	42,100,000	1,482,202	.03520	49,650,000
Limestone	12,200,000	297,360	.02437	14,700,000
Millinocket	126,400,000	3,085,672	.02441	152,350,000
Old Town	79,500,000	1,921,374	.02416	98,800,000
TOTAL	374,400,000	10,171,223	.02717	457,800,000
% of Claims Region	15.3%	16.3%		14.4%
% of State	4.1%	4.5%		3.9%
Population >10,000) B				
Bangor	216,000,000	8,721,602	.04037	262,450,000
Caribou	64,000,000	2,031,176	.03173	77,400,000
Orono	39,250,000	1,048,754	.02671	50,400,000
Presque Isle	74,850,000	2,474,881	.03306	89,500,000
TOTAL	394,100,000	14,276,413	.03623	479,750,000
% of Claims Region	16.1%	22.9%		15.1%
% of State	4.3%	6.4%		4.1%
TOTAL A & B	768,500,000	24,447,636	.0318	937,550,000
% of Claims Region	31.4%	39.2%	.0255	29.5%
% of State	8.4%	10.9%	.0247	8.0%

(Source: Bureau of Taxation)

Section V

CAPITAL MARKETS

The most immediate impact of the uncertainties associated with the Indian claims is in the area of municipal public finance. However, the Indian claims could influence financial market conditions for all those financial instruments that are secured by real estate in the claims region. In this section an attempt is made to measure the volume of activity in both the financial markets for local debt and the mortgage markets in the claims region. These measurements will then give a basis for forecasting future need in these two areas.

Municipal Public Financial Markets

Table 12 points out that the immediate needs for long term capital for those communities utilizing the Maine Municipal Bond Bank is \$15.8 million. This figure does not include needs of larger communities not utilizing the MMBB. Future long term capital needs for the claims region are estimated to be \$13 million on an annual basis for the next five years.^a

Current tax anticipation capital needs in 1977 is \$30,472,000. Future tax anticipation needs are expected to remain fairly constant in the future at approximately \$30.5 million.

Residential Mortgage Markets

Current estimates indicate that there is an outstanding balance of \$502 million in residential mortgages in the claims region. These mortgages are held by Maine banks and Federal and State governmental institutions. Of this total, \$258 million is owed to Maine banks and \$244 million is owed directly to governmental institutions. A more complete

^a See footnote "e" on page 17 for an explanation of how this estimate was accomplished.

breakdown of the outstanding balance in mortgage loans by type and institution is found in Table 13.

The annual mortgage issue in the claims region is estimated to have been \$65 million in 1974 and \$101 million in 1975. This data is based on various sources, and where possible, estimates have been developed. (The estimating procedure is described in the footnotes of Table 14).

If one were to assume that current needs in the claims region were to continue into the future, the 1975 estimate for total residential loans could be taken to represent future annual needs. In this case, \$101 million can be taken as an estimate of future needs. For a detailed breakdown as to the type and source that could be expected, refer to Table 14.

Table 13 shows that 72 percent of the outstanding statewide debt in residential mortgages is held by Maine banks, while Federal and State institutions hold 28 percent. Of the \$1,315 million held by Maine banks, \$370 million is guaranteed or insured by Federal agencies. An additional \$18 million in mortgages is also guaranteed by these agencies, though it is believed that these mortgages are held by out-of-state banks.

Business and Industrial Loans

Available data shows that there is an outstanding balance of \$154 million in business and industrial loans in the claims region, much of it secured by real estate. This is almost 20% of the statewide total in business loans. Within the claims region, 79%, or \$122 million, is held by Maine banks. These loans are secured by "non-farm non-residential properties", such as business, industries, hotels, office buildings and churches. Twenty-one percent, or \$32 million, is in the form of direct loans and guaranteed/insured loans provided by Federal and State agencies. Table 15 has a complete breakdown by type and source in the outstanding balance of business and industrial loans for the claims region and statewide.

The annual business loan activity in the claims region is estimated to have been about \$31 million (24% of statewide total) in 1974, and \$21 million (18% of statewide total) in 1975. Over this two-year period, Maine bank loan activity averaged 79%, in both the claims region and statewide, while direct loans and guarantees by Federal agencies accounted for an average of 21%. These figures are based on best available data, with estimates developed as required. Table 16 has a more complete breakdown by type and source in annual business activity in the claims region and statewide.

Table 12

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL MARKETS IN
THE CLAIMS REGION

	<u>Outstanding Debt</u>
Long Term School Debt	\$ 47,702,000 ^a
Long Term Special District Debt	15,929,000 ^b
Long Term Town Debt	<u>43,850,000^c</u>
 TOTAL	 \$107,480,000
	 <u>Immediate Needs</u>
Long Term Bonds	\$ 15,875,000 ^d
Tax Anticipation Need (Jan. - Apr. '77)	30,472,000 ^c
 Future Long Term Bond Needs Each Year for the Next 5 Years.	 \$ 13,000,000 ^e

^a Maine Department of Education

^b Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) Records

^c MMBB Survey of Communities

^d Current issue of MBBA associated with the claims area. Does not include planned issues by larger communities such as Millinocket that go directly to financial markets to sell their bonds.

^e Estimate based upon total long term outstanding debt and an average bond life of 9 years. Dividing \$107 million by 9 yields 11.9 million which was adjusted by a 10% increase and rounded to \$13 million to correct for possible missing issues in the 107 million and to correct for inflation in construction costs.

TABLE 13
 OUTSTANDING BALANCES OF RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGES
 IN THE CLAIMS REGION AND STATEWIDE
 (in million of dollars)

	CLAIMS REGION	STATE OF MAINE
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL LOANS	\$501.6	\$1,826.9
Maine Banks	\$257.8	\$1,314.8 ^b
Conventional Financed Residential Loans	\$185.2 ^a	\$944.7
Guaranteed & Insured Residential Loans	72.6 ^a	370.1
Federal and State Governmental Institutions	243.8	512.1
Direct Loans	240.8	462.0
Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)	\$175.0 ^{*c}	\$450.0 ^c
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	55.0 [*]	NRA
Veterans Administration (VA)	10.8 ^d	12.0 ^d
Purchased Mortgages	3.0	50.1
Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA)	3.0 ^e	50.1 ^e
Guaranteed and Insured Residential Loans (by federal agency)	72.6 ^{*f}	387.6 ^g
Federal Housing Administration	24.3 ^{*f}	129.9 ^h
Veterans Administration	48.3 ^{*f}	257.7 ^h

* Estimate

NRA not readily available

See footnotes on page 22

Footnotes Table 13

- a. Based on a county-by-county breakdown in total real estate loan balance outstanding data, provided by the Bureau of Banks and Banking, it is possible to determine that 19.6% of the balance outstanding is in the claims region. This factor is used to determine the outstanding balance in conventional financed and guaranteed and insured loans held by Maine banks, in the claims area.
- b. Outstanding loan balance data as of December 31, 1975, reported by the Bureau of Banks and Banking.
- c. Outstanding loan balance data as of June 30, 1976.
- d. Outstanding loan balance data as of November 1, 1976.
- e. Outstanding loan balance data as of September 30, 1976.
- f. Outstanding loan balance data for the claims area, and its subsequent breakdown for Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration, is based on the \$72.6 million in guaranteed and insured residential loans reported by Maine banks, in the claims region. Using statewide data provided by these two Federal agencies, and then determining the percentage of FHA and VA outstanding loan balance relative to the total of guaranteed and insured residential loans (\$387.6 million), estimates for the claims region are developed for both FHA and VA loan balances based on the \$72.6 million limit.
- g. This total in guaranteed and insured residential loans reported by the two federal agencies is \$17.6 million larger than that reported by Maine banks as part of their mortgage portfolio. It could be safely assumed that the difference is due to out-of-state banks holding mortgages in Maine which are guaranteed by these two federal agencies, and to an increase in guarantee activity during calendar year 1976.
- h. Estimates for calendar year 1976. Data obtained from "Indications of Housing in Maine, 1976," by Sherman Hasbrouck, October 1976.

TABLE 14
ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE ACTIVITY IN SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS
SECURED BY REAL ESTATE
(in millions of dollars)

	1974		1975	
	CLAIMS REGION	STATE OF MAINE	CLAIMS REGION	STATE OF MAINE
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL LOANS	\$65.2	\$296.8	\$100.8	\$450.7
Maine Banks ^a	\$39.1	\$199.4	\$61.3	\$312.9
Conventional Financed Residential Loans	\$34.1	\$173.8	\$47.0	\$187.3
Guaranteed & Insured Residential Loans	5.0	25.6	14.3	125.6
Federal and State Governmental Institutions	26.1	97.4	39.5	137.8
Direct Loans	24.9	73.6	38.5	118.6
Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) ^b	\$23.4	\$71.6	\$37.2	\$116.7
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	NRA	NRA	NRA	NRA
Veterans Administration (VA) ^b	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.9
Purchased Mortgages	1.2	23.8	1.0	19.2
Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA)	1.2	23.8	1.0	19.2
Guaranteed and Insured Residential Loans ^b (by federal agency)	14.8 ^c	42.9 ^c	8.6 ^c	45.9 ^c
Federal Housing Administration	7.8	11.3	1.3	11.2
Veterans Administration ^d	7.0	31.6	7.3	34.7

* Estimate

NRA Not readily available

See footnotes on page 23

Footnotes Table 14

- a. The development of data on the extent of annual residential mortgage activities by Maine banks is based on the following assumption. Bankers hold a common viewpoint that one-eighth of a banks' residential mortgages is retired each year. Taking statewide bank portfolio data for the years 1973, 1974, and 1975 it is possible to determine the annual activity data by 1) dividing one year's banks portfolio value by eighth in order to determine the value of mortgages retired this same year, 2) subtracting this one-eighth from total portfolio value in order to determine the value of the bank's mortgage portfolio without any additional new mortgage activity taking place, and 3) subtracting this value from the subsequent year's total banks mortgage portfolio value in order to determine the annual activity value. Once 1974 and 1975 activity levels for the entire State are calculated, data for the claims region is determined by using the 19.6% factor (explained in footnote a, Table 13).
- b. Much of this data is obtained from "Federal Outlays in Maine," FY 74 and FY 75. These reports are compiled by the Community Services Administration.
- c. These totals of guaranteed and insured residential loans as provided by the FHA and VA are larger than the level of guaranteed and insured residential loans held by Maine banks in calendar year 1974, but smaller in 1975. Differences between these two sets of figures can be accounted for by the following factors: 1) out-of-state banks holding residential mortgages in Maine which are guaranteed, but whose value does not appear in Maine Bureau of Banks and Banking data, 2) a mixing up of calendar year data with fiscal year data, and 3) possible errors in data which cannot be determined due to the complexity of and changes in federal programs, and different reporting systems used.
- d. 1975 data provided for fiscal year, ending June 30, 1975.

TABLE 15
 OUTSTANDING BUSINESS MORTGAGES
 IN THE CLAIMS REGION AND STATEWIDE
 PURCHASED BY ONLY MAINE BANKS & GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS
 (in millions of dollars)

	CLAIMS REGION	STATE OF MAINE
TOTAL BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL LOANS	\$153.8	\$789.5
Maine Banks	\$121.9	\$623.0
Conventional Financed Non-Residential ^a Loans	\$121.9	\$623.0
Federal and State Governmental Institutions	31.9	166.5
Direct Loans	14.6	49.3
Economic Development Administration (EDA) ^b	\$14.6*	\$19.5*
Small Business Administration (SBA) ^c	NRA	29.8 ^d
Guaranteed and Insured Loans	17.3	117.2
Economic Development Administration (EDA) ^b	3.9	4.7
Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) ^e	2.4	33.8
Small Business Administration (SBA) ^c	NRA	39.7
Maine Guarantee Authority (MGA) ^e	11.0	39.0

a Outstanding balance as of December 31, 1975. Taken from Bureau of Banks and Banking data.

b These figures as of March 30, 1976, provide the total amount of EDA activity in Maine since the mid-1960's, by claims region and statewide. This data is used as the outstanding balance, though the actual current balance is less. The current balance is not yet available.

c Outstanding balance as of October 31, 1976.

d Includes direct loans, defaulted direct loans which SBA is servicing, disaster loans to businesses, and the 75% SBA portion of bank participation loans.

e Outstanding balance as of June 30, 1976.

* Estimate

NRA Not readily available

TABLE 16
ANNUAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
IN THE CLAIMS REGION & STATEWIDE
HELD BY ONLY MAINE BANKS & GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS
(in millions of dollars)

	1974		1975	
	CLAIMS REGION	STATE OF MAINE	CLAIMS REGION	STATE OF MAINE
TOTAL BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL LOANS	\$31.4	\$129.2	\$21.1	\$117.6
Maine Banks	\$25.7	\$112.7	\$16.4	\$82.4
Conventional Financed Non-Residential Loans	\$25.7	\$112.7	\$16.4	\$82.4
Federal & State Governmental Institutions	5.7	16.5	4.7	35.2
Direct Loans	0	1.3	2.0	3.6
Economic Development Administration	0	0	\$2.0	\$2.0
Small Business Administration ^a	NRA	\$1.3*	NRA	1.6*
Guaranteed and Insured Loans	5.7	15.2	2.7	31.6
Economic Development Administration	0	0	0.3	0.3
Farmers Home Administration ^{a,b}	0.8	1.5	0.2	15.2
Small Business Administration ^{a,b}	4.5	13.0	2.2	15.7
Maine Guarantee Authority ^a	0.4	0.7	0	0.4

a Data provided on a fiscal year basis.

b Much of this data taken from "Federal Outlays in Maine," FY 74 and FY 75, published by the Community Services Administration.

* Estimate

NRA Not readily available