

# MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Center for Workforce  
Research and Information

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A publication of  
the

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Center for Workforce  
Research and Information

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# LABOR MARKET DIGEST

June Data

August 2008

## Maine's Labor Force Outlook to 2016

*The Center for Workforce Research & Information recently completed workforce projections for the period from 2006 to 2016. This article focuses on labor force growth. Subsequent articles will focus on industry and occupational employment trends and outlook. A more extensive examination of these and other trends will be published in Maine Workforce Dynamics and Outlook this fall.*

Labor force growth has slowed significantly in the last 40 years, a trend that is expected to continue through 2016 and beyond. The primary factors contributing to slower growth are population and labor force participation trends.

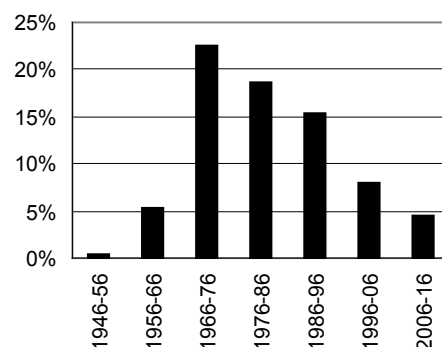
**Population Trends** – The movement of the 1946 to 1964 baby boom generation into the labor force was a major factor driving rapid growth from the mid 1960s to mid 1980s. Aging of the boomers beyond their prime working years is the largest factor in the outlook for slower growth (boomers are currently age 44 to 62 and comprise 30 percent of the population). In the ten-year period through 2016 the population is projected to rise by 67,300. Growth will be uneven among age groups reflecting birth patterns. The number age 55 and over is projected to rise 111,500, while the number of 25 to 54 prime age workers declines 12,000, and age 16 to 24 youths and young adults declines 28,900.

**Labor Force Participation Trends** – A rising share of women working outside the home was another factor driving growth. Labor force participation rates – the share of the population working or actively seeking work – peaked in 2000 among both men and women. The recent declines in participation are expected to continue as the share of the population beyond their prime working years rises.

**Major Implications** – These trends have major implications for our economic future. Aging will spur rapid growth in demand for healthcare, leisure activities, and other retirement-related services as the number of prime age workers available to provide those services is declining. Employers and policy makers must craft multi-faceted responses in order to continue to meet demand for their products and services. Businesses must keep older workers engaged through flexible work arrangements and other incentives and engage them in mentoring to younger workers to impart their knowledge and experience. Businesses will also need to look to populations under-represented in the workforce, including those with some form of disability.

These demographically driven trends present risks to businesses, but if addressed proactively can create opportunity. Countless businesses have found ways to expand output in the face of flat or declining staffing by implementing technology and leaner processes. Rising productivity is the key to higher standards of living – more than any time in our history Maine faces a productivity imperative.

Labor force growth is slowing



See charts on page 8

## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE <sup>1</sup>			EMPLOYED <sup>2</sup>			UNEMPLOYED <sup>3</sup>			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>4</sup>		
	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07
<b>Labor Market Areas</b>												
Augusta	44,380	43,780	44,080	42,310	41,720	42,270	2,070	2,050	1,810	4.7%	4.7%	4.1%
Augusta-Waterville Combined <sup>6</sup>	67,150	66,280	66,600	63,860	63,000	63,670	3,300	3,280	2,930	4.9	4.9	4.4
Bangor	71,100	71,800	69,900	67,500	68,300	66,600	3,700	3,500	3,300	5.2	4.9	4.7
Belfast	13,680	13,250	13,760	12,950	12,510	13,070	730	740	690	5.4	5.6	5.0
Boothbay Harbor	5,260	4,440	5,030	5,060	4,240	4,860	200	210	170	3.7	4.7	3.4
Bridgton-Paris	14,570	14,130	14,400	13,540	13,070	13,630	1,030	1,060	770	7.1	7.5	5.4
Brunswick	35,990	35,210	35,850	34,450	33,700	34,480	1,550	1,510	1,370	4.3	4.3	3.8
Calais	6,120	6,080	5,980	5,550	5,460	5,510	570	620	480	9.3	10.1	8.0
Camden	8,500	7,910	8,470	8,140	7,550	8,150	360	350	320	4.2	4.5	3.7
Conway, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	4,020	3,710	4,010	3,870	3,560	3,880	160	150	130	3.9	4.1	3.3
Dover-Foxcroft	9,630	9,470	9,520	8,850	8,630	8,850	780	840	670	8.0	8.9	7.1
Ellsworth	31,690	29,060	31,640	30,170	27,450	30,270	1,520	1,610	1,370	4.8	5.5	4.3
Farmington	16,550	16,630	16,530	15,370	15,380	15,500	1,180	1,260	1,040	7.1	7.5	6.3
Houlton	8,900	8,690	8,710	8,170	7,830	8,080	730	860	630	8.2	9.9	7.3
Lewiston-Auburn	58,100	57,300	57,700	55,100	54,300	55,100	3,000	3,000	2,600	5.2	5.2	4.6
Lincoln	3,810	3,780	3,750	3,530	3,450	3,470	280	330	280	7.4	8.7	7.5
Machias	8,040	8,010	7,770	7,470	7,380	7,230	570	630	530	7.1	7.9	6.9
Madawaska	3,070	2,970	3,110	2,860	2,780	2,930	210	190	190	6.7	6.5	6.0
Millinocket	4,210	4,030	4,070	3,820	3,630	3,710	390	400	360	9.2	10.0	8.7
Pittsfield	7,870	7,820	7,730	7,340	7,270	7,230	530	540	500	6.8	6.9	6.4
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	209,400	204,900	208,200	201,100	196,900	200,900	8,300	8,100	7,300	4.0	3.9	3.5
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined <sup>6</sup>	220,800	216,200	219,500	211,800	207,500	211,700	9,000	8,800	7,800	4.1	4.1	3.6
Portsmouth, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	9,770	9,570	9,660	9,430	9,220	9,340	340	350	320	3.5	3.7	3.3
Presque Isle	24,990	25,010	24,720	23,280	23,130	23,130	1,710	1,880	1,590	6.8	7.5	6.4
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	11,460	11,490	11,090	11,000	11,010	10,690	460	480	400	4.0	4.2	3.6
Rockland	13,320	12,660	13,210	12,730	12,090	12,660	580	570	550	4.4	4.5	4.1
Rumford	9,720	9,470	9,680	8,890	8,630	8,920	820	840	760	8.5	8.9	7.9
Saint George	1,540	1,460	1,520	1,480	1,400	1,470	60	60	50	4.1	4.0	3.3
Sanford	11,400	11,300	11,290	10,670	10,570	10,720	730	720	560	6.4	6.4	5.0
Skowhegan	15,520	15,160	15,270	14,420	13,950	14,280	1,100	1,210	990	7.1	8.0	6.5
Waldoboro	10,140	9,690	10,050	9,700	9,260	9,660	440	420	390	4.4	4.4	3.9
Waterville	22,780	22,510	22,520	21,550	21,280	21,390	1,230	1,230	1,120	5.4	5.4	5.0
York	18,890	17,690	18,850	18,220	17,020	18,270	660	670	580	3.5	3.8	3.1
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>721,100</b>	<b>705,600</b>	<b>714,700</b>	<b>684,800</b>	<b>668,900</b>	<b>682,600</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>155,582</b>	<b>154,003</b>	<b>154,252</b>	<b>146,649</b>	<b>145,926</b>	<b>146,958</b>	<b>8,933</b>	<b>8,076</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current year estimates are preliminary; year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces.

<sup>2</sup> Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

<sup>3</sup> People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

<sup>4</sup> The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force and is expressed as a percent.

<sup>5</sup> Bangor; Lewiston-Auburn; Portland-South Portland-Biddeford; Portsmouth, NH-ME; and Rochester-Dover, NH-ME are Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Augusta, Brunswick, Rockland, Sanford, and Waterville are Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

<sup>6</sup> Adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a specific level of economic integration, but still retain separate identities.

<sup>7</sup> Maine portion of the area which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted<sup>1</sup>

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Androscoggin	59,030	58,240	58,720	56,030	55,220	56,030	3,010	3,010	2,690	5.1%	5.2%	4.6%
Aroostook	35,950	35,690	35,570	33,430	32,880	33,260	2,530	2,800	2,310	7.0	7.9	6.5
Cumberland	161,010	157,440	160,320	154,700	151,390	154,620	6,310	6,050	5,700	3.9	3.8	3.6
Franklin	14,100	14,170	14,070	13,070	13,070	13,180	1,030	1,100	890	7.3	7.8	6.3
Hancock	31,720	29,200	31,660	30,230	27,610	30,310	1,490	1,590	1,350	4.7	5.5	4.3
Kennebec	64,360	63,540	63,890	61,240	60,430	61,080	3,120	3,110	2,810	4.8	4.9	4.4
Knox	22,670	21,400	22,510	21,710	20,460	21,630	970	940	880	4.3	4.4	3.9
Lincoln	19,890	18,540	19,520	19,050	17,720	18,810	830	820	710	4.2	4.4	3.6
Oxford	28,810	27,860	28,530	26,800	25,820	26,900	2,020	2,040	1,630	7.0	7.3	5.7
Penobscot	78,810	79,140	77,370	74,380	74,840	73,370	4,430	4,300	4,010	5.6	5.4	5.2
Piscataquis	7,720	7,620	7,620	7,090	6,900	7,080	630	710	540	8.1	9.4	7.1
Sagadahoc	19,610	19,190	19,520	18,760	18,350	18,780	850	840	740	4.4	4.4	3.8
Somerset	25,930	25,500	25,490	24,140	23,580	23,900	1,790	1,920	1,590	6.9	7.5	6.2
Waldo	19,600	19,040	19,630	18,570	18,020	18,640	1,030	1,020	980	5.3	5.4	5.0
Washington	15,050	14,950	14,630	13,830	13,580	13,540	1,220	1,370	1,090	8.1	9.2	7.5
York	116,800	114,020	115,660	111,800	109,010	111,470	5,000	5,010	4,190	4.3	4.4	3.6
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>721,100</b>	<b>705,600</b>	<b>714,700</b>	<b>684,800</b>	<b>668,900</b>	<b>682,600</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>36,700</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>155,582</b>	<b>154,003</b>	<b>154,252</b>	<b>146,649</b>	<b>145,926</b>	<b>146,958</b>	<b>8,933</b>	<b>8,076</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

### Regional News

#### Western Maine

In late June, the Philips town manager laid off the entire **municipal staff**, 20 full and part-time employees, including himself. A budgetary shortfall was given as the primary reason for the lay-offs. ♦The Rumford Economic Development Committee is expected to make an announcement circa September 4th with respect to investors for the proposed **Oxford County Casino**. ♦Tomato grower **Backyard Farms** in Madison is planning to build a new 18-acre greenhouse this fall. The company anticipates hiring 75 new employees.

#### Central Maine

**Cives Steel** in Augusta will be closing its detailing office. Fifteen workers will be affected. ♦**MaineGeneral Health**, which operates hospitals in Augusta and Waterville, expects to lose \$13 million in the fiscal year just ended. The company cites a drop in patients, an increase of staff physicians, and an increase in charity care. ♦The United States Navy announced that it will not build more than two DDG-1000 Zumwalt class destroyers after completion of the original orders; one to be built at **Bath Iron Works** and the other at a shipyard in Mississippi.

#### North/East Maine

**DHL**, an international delivery company, has closed facilities in Brewer and Presque Isle, blaming losses from its U.S. operations. ♦Maine's wild **blueberry growers** are expected to produce 80 million to 100 million pounds this season, close to the recent record-breaking harvest in 2000 of 111 million pounds. ♦New Brunswick-based **Cooke Aquaculture** will begin preliminary work at a Machiasport salmon processing plant this fall to reopen it early in 2009. The company plans to hire 80 workers once the plant is in full production.

#### Coastal Maine

**Maine Coast Memorial Hospital** in Ellsworth is planning a \$9.9 million expansion to its emergency ward. ♦In Belfast, **Moss, Inc.**, has been sold. Terms of the sale were not available nor were the effects on the workforce. Moss employs between 100 and 150 people. ♦**Washburn & Doughty** in East Boothbay temporarily laid off 65 workers. ♦**Great Eastern Mussel Farms, Inc.**, in Tenant's Harbor closed and laid off its 40 full-time employees. The company, founded in 1978, cited regulatory challenges, competition from Canadian mussel growers, and increasing energy costs as reasons for the closing.

#### Southern Maine

The **Maine Turnpike Authority** expects a 1.7% drop in revenue this year due to the economic slowdown and its affect on tourism. Some MTA upgrading projects are being put on hold, including plans to build a new toll plaza in York. ♦The owner of the harness racing track in Scarborough Downs and the developer behind the new Cabela's store are proposing a mix of **retail and office development** on about half the track's 500-acre site near the Haigis Parkway. ♦The **Portland Press Herald/Maine Sunday Telegram** announced August 8 that several employees have been laid off and that there will be changes to the layout of the paper in an effort to cut costs. Out of about 400 employees, two union employees lost their jobs, as did an undisclosed number of managers, company officials said.

## Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2008						2007						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Civilian Labor Force	710.0	708.9	708.8	707.9	706.4	709.6	706.5	705.5	705.4	704.5	704.2	704.6	704.0
Employed	672.6	670.7	675.2	672.3	672.8	674.5	671.9	671.3	671.0	670.2	670.4	670.9	671.1
Unemployed	37.5	38.3	35.6	35.7	33.6	35.1	34.6	34.2	34.4	34.3	33.9	33.7	32.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7

<sup>1</sup> See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

## Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted<sup>1</sup> (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2008						2007						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	617.1	616.1	615.1	618.2	617.3	619.1	619.8	618.9	617.9	617.7	618.2	617.7	617.5
Natural Resources	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Construction	29.6	29.6	29.5	30.1	30.0	30.6	31.0	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9
Manufacturing	59.0	58.5	58.4	58.3	58.1	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.8	59.1	59.3	59.5	59.5
Durable Goods	31.3	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.7	31.1	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.5
Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.0
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	126.0	126.0	125.6	126.8	126.5	127.1	127.3	127.3	126.2	126.0	126.5	126.5	126.2
Wholesale Trade	21.1	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.2
Retail Trade	87.7	87.7	87.3	88.2	88.0	88.5	88.5	88.8	87.7	87.5	88.0	87.9	87.8
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2
Information	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.4
Financial Activities	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.7	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.4
Finance and Insurance	25.5	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
Professional and Business Services	54.9	54.3	54.2	54.0	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0	54.0	54.1	53.9	53.6
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.5	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.6
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	24.6	24.3	24.0	24.3	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.7	23.6	23.6
Educational and Health Services	117.2	117.3	116.9	117.0	117.0	116.8	116.7	116.3	116.0	116.2	116.2	115.9	116.0
Educational Services	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	97.7	97.6	97.4	97.6	97.4	97.0	97.2	96.8	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.5	96.6
Leisure and Hospitality Services	60.4	59.5	60.1	61.5	61.4	61.2	60.6	60.0	60.0	60.2	60.2	59.8	59.8
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1
Accommodation and Food Services	51.9	51.2	52.0	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.7	52.0	51.9	52.1	51.9	51.6	51.7
Other Services	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.0
Government	103.7	104.3	104.0	104.1	103.6	104.0	104.7	104.9	105.1	104.4	103.9	104.1	104.0
Federal Government	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2
State Government	27.3	28.0	28.1	27.9	27.9	27.6	27.9	28.3	28.2	27.6	27.4	27.6	27.5
Local Government	62.1	62.0	61.6	62.0	61.8	62.4	62.7	62.4	62.7	62.5	62.3	62.3	62.3

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. The Information industry is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

## Maine Unemployment Rate 5.3 Percent in June

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rate for Maine was 5.3 percent, down from 5.4 percent for May. The national unemployment rate for June was 5.5 percent.

“Although the unemployment rate recorded a slight decline between May and June, the number of jobless workers is up over the year,” said Commissioner Fortman. “Over the past year labor market trends in Maine have mirrored national trends; unemployment has risen as the job market weakened.”

Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 1,000 between May and June. The largest gains were recorded in leisure and hospitality services and professional and business services.

The seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate increased from 4.7 percent for June 2007 to 5.3 percent for June 2008. The total number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs edged down by 400. Job gains were recorded in professional and business services, health care and social assistance, and leisure and hospitality services. Job losses were registered in construction, financial activities, and manufacturing.

Other New England states reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for June include New Hampshire, 4.0 percent; Vermont, 4.7 percent; Massachusetts, 5.2 percent; Connecticut, 5.4 percent; and Rhode Island, 7.5 percent. The adjusted national rate for June was 5.5 percent, unchanged from 5.5 percent for May and up from 4.6 percent for June 2007.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for June was 5.0 percent, down from 5.2 percent for May and up from 4.5 percent for June 2007. The unadjusted national rate was 5.7 percent for June, up from 5.2 percent for May and 4.7 percent for June 2007. Not-seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.9 percent for Cumberland County to 8.1 percent for Piscataquis and Washington counties (see graph).

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 11,800 between May and June as the busy summer season approached. The largest gains were recorded by leisure and hospitality services, retail trade, construction, and professional and business services. Partially offsetting these gains, state government education and private educational services jobs fell as nonprofessional staff and work study students left post-secondary institutions at the ends of the school year.

## Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007
Average Duration	14.2	14.0	14.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$260.53	\$262.13	\$248.93
Exhaustees	1,033	1,102	721

\* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

### Weekly Initial Claims

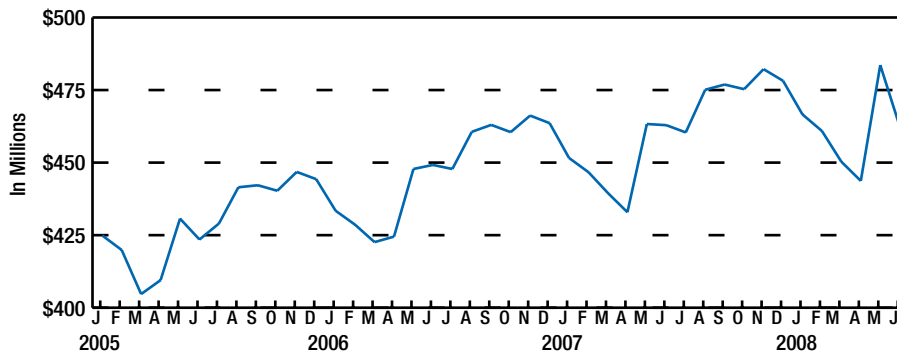
Week	6/28	6/21	6/14	6/7	5/31	5/24	5/17
2008	1,226	1,162	1,006	1,119	836	1,057	1,017
Week	6/30	6/23	6/16	6/9	6/2	5/26	5/19
2007	1,065	1,066	1,014	1,149	1,036	990	1,081

### Continued Claims Less Partial\*

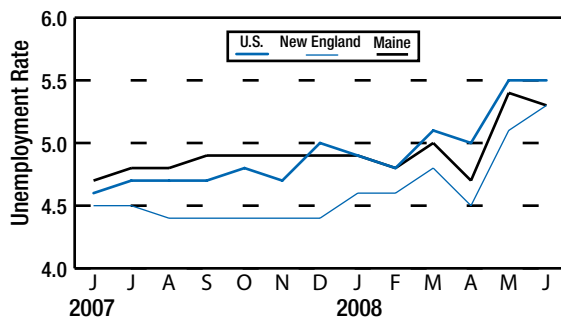
Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007
8,027	9,523	6,796

\* For the week including the 12th of the month.

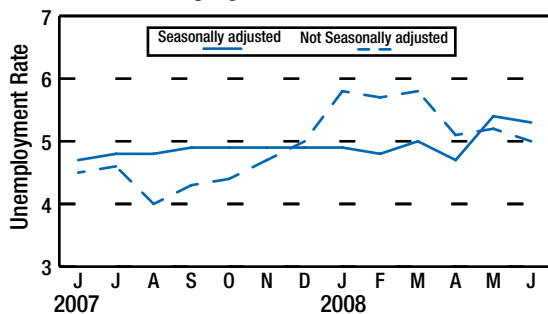
### Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



### Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



### Unemployment Rates for Maine



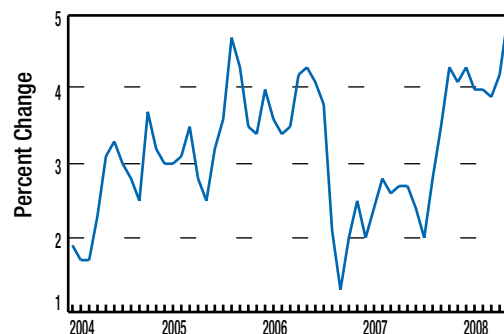
### U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Dec 07
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	218.8	216.6	208.4	210.0

Percent Change from Prior Month	+1.0%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+5.0%
Percent change from Last December	+4.2%

### Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U





## Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND- SO. PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON- AUBURN MSA**			BANGOR MSA		
	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07
<b>Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>630.9</b>	<b>619.1</b>	<b>632.5</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>199.8</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>526.2</b>	<b>511.5</b>	<b>527.4</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>52.9</b>
Goods Producing	93.4	90.9	95.7	24.6	24.2	25.3	8.5	8.3	8.8	6.8	6.6	6.6
Natural Resources and Mining	2.4	1.9	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.2
Logging	2.3	1.8	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	31.8	30.5	33.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.3	3.1	3.3
Construction of Buildings	7.4	7.1	8.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.6	3.4	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	20.8	20.0	21.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	59.2	58.5	60.2	14.4	14.3	14.8	6.0	5.9	6.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Durable Goods	31.4	31.1	31.8	6.9	6.8	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	5.7	5.6	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	2.9	3.0	3.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.3	9.3	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	27.8	27.4	28.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.5	8.4	8.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	537.5	528.2	536.8	175.4	171.9	174.5	41.4	41.1	41.0	58.6	60.2	59.0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	127.0	123.9	127.4	42.4	41.7	41.8	10.4	10.3	10.1	15.4	15.4	15.5
Wholesale Trade	21.3	21.0	21.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
Retail Trade	88.2	85.9	88.4	28.3	27.6	27.8	6.5	6.5	6.4	10.2	10.2	10.1
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.4	10.2	10.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	19.4	18.7	19.6	6.5	6.0	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.6	12.6	12.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	7.7	7.7	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.5	17.0	17.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.1	3.2
Utilities	2.0	1.9	2.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.5	15.1	15.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.2	11.2	11.4	5.0	5.1	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Publishing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	33.0	32.7	33.7	15.7	15.5	15.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Finance and Insurance	25.6	25.6	26.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	11.8	11.8	12.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.4	7.1	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	56.2	55.0	55.2	23.3	22.7	23.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.8	5.8	5.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.6	23.4	23.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	6.5	6.4	6.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	26.1	25.2	25.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	116.2	117.7	115.1	34.6	34.7	34.2	10.6	10.6	10.5	13.5	13.6	13.5
Educational Services	18.1	20.0	18.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	98.1	97.7	97.0	30.5	30.3	30.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	26.5	26.4	26.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	31.1	30.8	30.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.5	22.3	22.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.0	18.2	17.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	69.1	60.2	68.6	23.3	20.5	23.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9.9	8.4	9.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	59.2	51.8	59.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	14.4	10.7	14.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	44.8	41.1	44.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	20.1	19.9	20.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.1
<b>Government</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Federal	14.3	14.3	14.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
State	25.2	28.5	25.2	5.1	5.9	5.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	5.4	7.0	5.5
Local <sup>2</sup>	65.2	64.8	65.6	17.6	17.5	17.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.8	5.7	5.9

\* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

\*\* The 2008 estimates for this area are not validated or published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Footnotes: See page 7

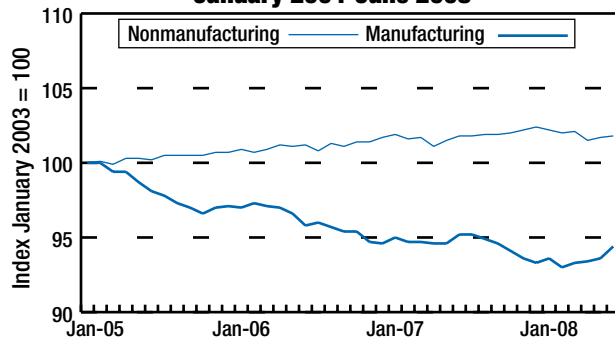
## Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	Jun 08	May 08	Jun 07	2007	2006	2005
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
Manufacturing	\$808.93	\$791.21	\$786.35	41.0	40.7	41.3	\$19.73	\$19.44	\$19.04	\$19.19	\$18.57	\$17.28
Durable Goods	820.36	773.85	804.64	41.1	40.2	41.2	19.96	19.25	19.53	19.51	19.01	16.77
Nondurable Goods	797.55	806.79	767.97	40.9	41.1	41.4	19.50	19.63	18.55	18.87	18.18	17.81

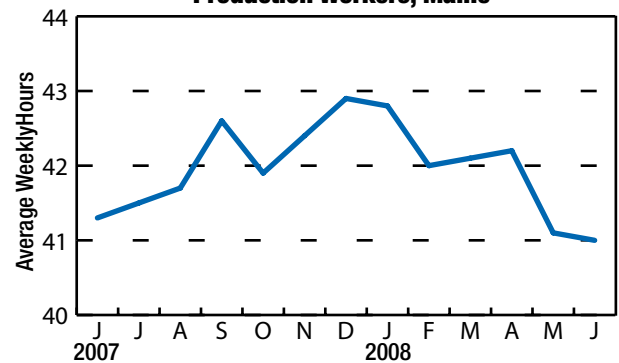
<sup>1</sup> Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

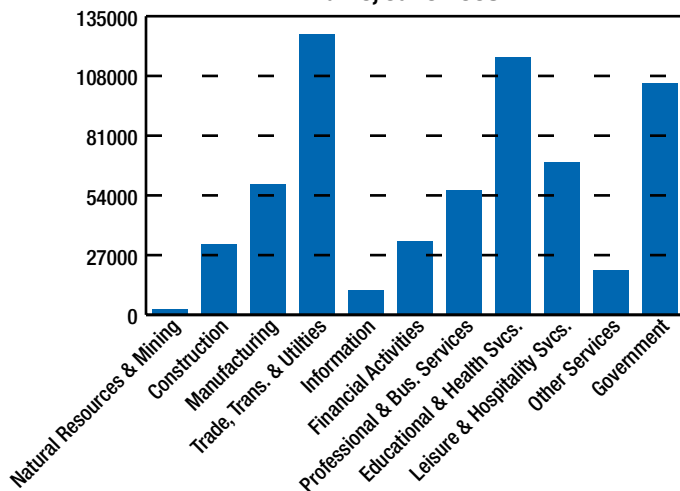
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector  
January 2004-June 2008<sup>1</sup>**



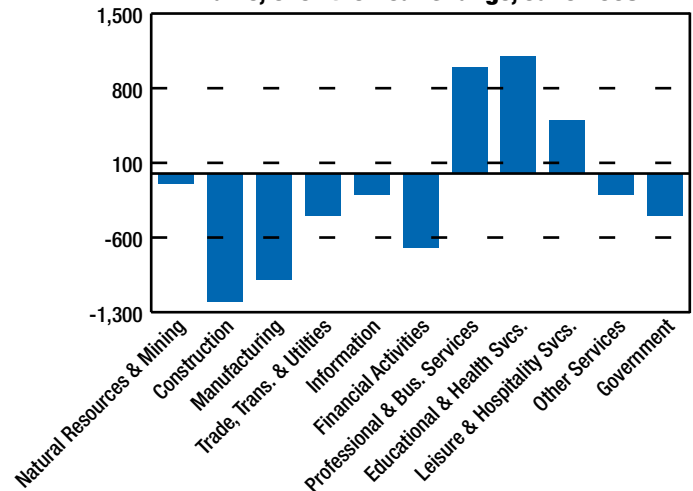
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing  
Production Workers, Maine<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, June 2008<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, June 2008<sup>2</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Seasonally Adjusted. <sup>2</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted.

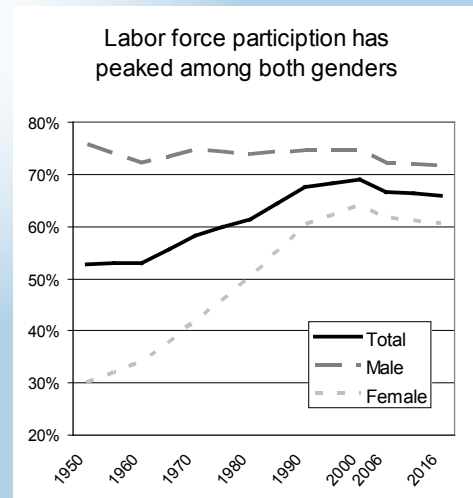
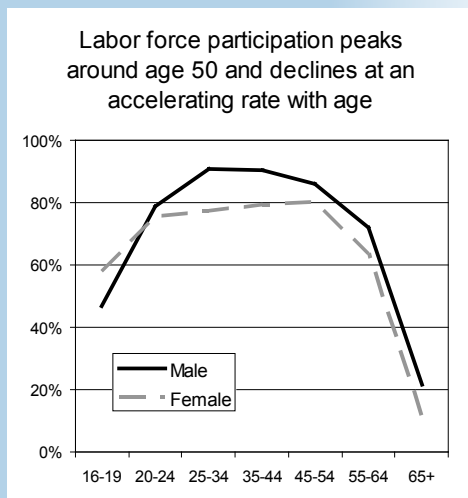
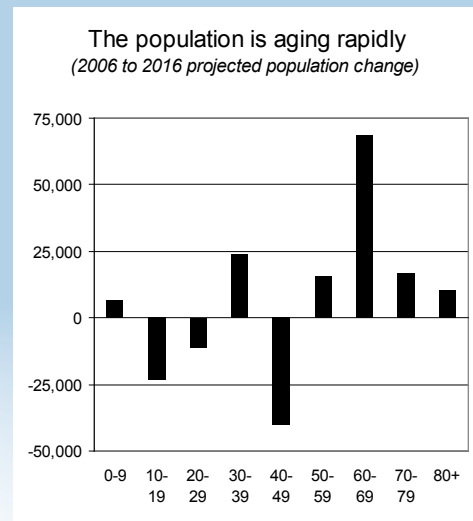
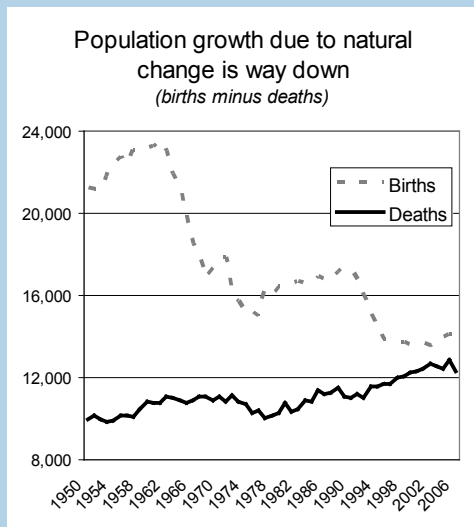
Footnotes: From page 6.

<sup>1</sup> Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2007. As a measure of reliability, the March 2007 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 0.05 percent higher than the original sample-based estimate.

<sup>2</sup> Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

Source: See page 2.

## Labor force growth is slowing as population growth slows and a large share ages beyond their prime working years



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