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# Labor Market Digest, March 2007

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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Cumberland County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 3.5 percent.....page 3

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Nonfarm employment increased by 2,800 over the year.....page 6

*A publication of the*

**MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
 Labor Market  
 Information Services

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**Who is Moving into Maine?**

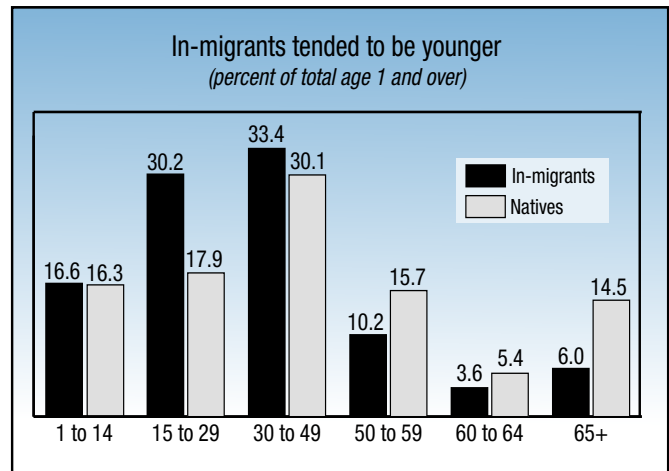
Between 2000 and 2006, the population in Maine increased by 46,700 according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Net in-migration of 42,400 accounted for most of the total gain. According to the latest estimates, there was net in-migration of about 4,000 between 2004 and 2005 and 2,000 between 2005 and 2006. It is informative, from many different perspectives, to know who is entering the state, as well as who is leaving. How much our population is growing and the characteristics of the individuals contributing to that growth are of particular interest to those concerned about labor force availability.

Characteristics of the in- and out-migrants are not available from the Bureau of the Census current population estimates program. An indication of who the in-migrants are is available through the American Community Survey (ACS). This survey includes characteristics of current Maine residents\* (civilian and military) by place of residence one year ago. This allows examination of those individuals who, a year ago, were living out of state.

**2004 to 2005**

According to the ACS, of the 1,269,800 individuals that were 1 year of age and older and members of households in 2005, about 40,000 resided out of state the prior year. Comparisons of the characteristics of the 40,000 who resided out of state a year ago (in-migrants) to the 1,229,800 who resided in state a year ago (native population) show that the in-migrants tended to be younger. Over 63 percent of the in-migrants were 15 to 49 years of age compared to 48 percent of the population who resided in Maine in 2004.

Of the 899,500 Maine residents age 25 and over, 24,400 lived out of state a year ago. Those living out of state a year ago had, on average, higher levels of education. About 70 percent of the in-migrants had at least some college education compared to 52 percent for the native population.



*continued 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>		
	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS<sup>5</sup></b>												
Augusta	43,460	43,240	43,380	41,410	40,960	41,310	2,060	2,270	2,070	4.7%	5.3%	4.8%
Augusta-Waterville Combined <sup>6</sup>	66,290	65,980	65,900	63,040	62,440	62,670	3,250	3,550	3,230	4.9	5.4	4.9
Bangor	72,700	72,400	71,600	68,900	68,400	68,200	3,700	4,000	3,400	5.2	5.5	4.8
Belfast	13,310	13,320	13,480	12,470	12,420	12,650	850	900	830	6.4	6.7	6.2
Boothbay Harbor	3,850	3,800	3,810	3,590	3,500	3,560	260	300	250	6.6	7.8	6.6
Bridgton-Paris	14,070	14,240	13,950	13,180	13,210	13,110	890	1,030	840	6.3	7.2	6.0
Brunswick	34,580	34,520	34,170	33,100	32,900	32,660	1,480	1,620	1,510	4.3	4.7	4.4
Calais	6,120	6,040	6,030	5,490	5,470	5,470	630	570	560	10.3	9.4	9.3
Camden	7,730	7,700	7,640	7,350	7,290	7,240	380	410	400	4.9	5.3	5.3
Conway, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	3,750	3,790	3,780	3,610	3,640	3,630	140	150	160	3.8	3.9	4.1
Dover-Foxcroft	9,770	9,740	9,490	8,980	8,940	8,790	780	800	700	8.0	8.2	7.4
Ellsworth	28,070	27,860	28,050	25,970	25,540	25,980	2,110	2,320	2,070	7.5	8.3	7.4
Farmington	17,590	17,400	17,690	16,600	16,310	16,680	990	1,080	1,010	5.6	6.2	5.7
Houlton	8,600	8,520	8,570	8,060	7,960	7,980	540	560	590	6.2	6.6	6.9
Lewiston-Auburn	57,900	57,700	56,900	55,000	54,500	54,100	2,900	3,100	2,900	5.0	5.4	5.0
Lincoln	3,830	3,800	3,710	3,580	3,520	3,480	250	280	230	6.5	7.4	6.2
Machias	8,300	8,150	8,220	7,620	7,420	7,480	690	720	740	8.3	8.9	9.0
Madawaska	2,960	2,950	2,970	2,780	2,760	2,800	170	190	170	5.9	6.4	5.7
Millinocket	4,160	4,170	3,950	3,830	3,820	3,600	330	360	360	7.9	8.6	9.1
Pittsfield	7,790	7,740	7,800	7,140	7,070	7,190	640	670	620	8.2	8.6	7.9
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	204,500	203,800	202,300	197,100	196,000	195,000	7,500	7,800	7,300	3.6	3.8	3.6
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined <sup>6</sup>	216,000	215,200	213,600	207,800	206,700	205,600	8,200	8,500	8,000	3.8	4.0	3.7
Portsmouth, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	9,700	9,710	9,390	9,400	9,390	9,030	290	320	370	3.0	3.3	3.9
Presque Isle	25,410	25,310	25,250	23,890	23,710	23,650	1,530	1,600	1,600	6.0	6.3	6.3
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	11,540	11,600	11,370	11,160	11,170	10,870	380	440	500	3.3	3.8	4.4
Rockland	12,410	12,310	12,300	11,780	11,600	11,630	630	710	670	5.1	5.8	5.4
Rumford	10,730	10,840	10,780	10,050	10,110	10,080	680	740	700	6.3	6.8	6.5
Saint George	1,420	1,410	1,420	1,370	1,350	1,350	60	70	70	3.9	4.7	4.8
Sanford	11,440	11,430	11,330	10,730	10,670	10,630	710	760	700	6.2	6.6	6.2
Skowhegan	14,960	14,940	14,910	13,760	13,650	13,710	1,200	1,290	1,190	8.0	8.6	8.0
Waldoboro	9,520	9,390	9,350	9,100	8,940	8,910	430	450	440	4.5	4.8	4.7
Waterville	22,830	22,750	22,520	21,630	21,470	21,360	1,200	1,270	1,160	5.2	5.6	5.1
York	16,420	16,280	16,230	15,710	15,510	15,470	710	760	770	4.3	4.7	4.7
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>705,800</b>	<b>703,100</b>	<b>698,800</b>	<b>670,500</b>	<b>665,400</b>	<b>663,600</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>152,236</b>	<b>151,879</b>	<b>150,027</b>	<b>145,323</b>	<b>144,479</b>	<b>142,772</b>	<b>6,913</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</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, Labor Market Information Services, 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		
	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Androscoggin	58,890	58,620	58,010	56,000	55,510	55,070	2,890	3,110	2,940	4.9%	5.3%	5.1%
Aroostook	36,010	35,840	35,820	33,840	33,550	33,550	2,170	2,290	2,280	6.0	6.4	6.4
Cumberland	156,910	156,360	155,270	151,500	150,720	149,900	5,410	5,630	5,370	3.5	3.6	3.5
Franklin	14,940	14,790	14,990	14,110	13,870	14,170	830	920	820	5.6	6.2	5.4
Hancock	28,290	28,080	28,260	26,170	25,750	26,180	2,120	2,330	2,080	7.5	8.3	7.4
Kennebec	63,570	63,260	63,230	60,470	59,880	60,150	3,100	3,380	3,080	4.9	5.3	4.9
Knox	20,970	20,830	20,750	19,940	19,680	19,660	1,030	1,150	1,090	4.9	5.5	5.2
Lincoln	17,720	17,540	17,470	16,830	16,550	16,570	890	990	890	5.0	5.6	5.1
Oxford	29,040	29,340	28,950	27,320	27,400	27,250	1,720	1,950	1,700	5.9	6.6	5.9
Penobscot	80,140	79,830	78,800	75,820	75,260	74,810	4,310	4,570	4,000	5.4	5.7	5.1
Piscataquis	7,830	7,800	7,590	7,180	7,150	7,030	650	640	560	8.3	8.3	7.4
Sagadahoc	18,930	18,880	18,700	18,080	17,970	17,840	850	910	860	4.5	4.8	4.6
Somerset	25,260	25,180	25,170	23,330	23,140	23,270	1,920	2,050	1,900	7.6	8.1	7.5
Waldo	19,170	19,170	19,310	17,960	17,860	18,100	1,220	1,310	1,210	6.3	6.8	6.3
Washington	15,210	14,980	15,070	13,830	13,620	13,680	1,380	1,360	1,390	9.1	9.1	9.2
York	112,920	112,660	111,380	108,070	107,490	106,410	4,850	5,180	4,970	4.3	4.6	4.5
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>705,800</b>	<b>703,100</b>	<b>698,800</b>	<b>670,500</b>	<b>665,400</b>	<b>663,600</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>37,800</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>152,236</b>	<b>151,879</b>	<b>150,027</b>	<b>145,323</b>	<b>144,479</b>	<b>142,772</b>	<b>6,913</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>

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

### Area Analyst's Corner

#### Central Maine Merrill Huhtala (207) 621-5196

**Micrometrics, Inc.**, (formerly Knox Semiconductor) announced the closure of its Rockport plant by the end of June. The company operated for 34 years, and will be laying off 12 workers. ♦Construction on the 36,000 square foot expansion of **J.S. McCarthy Printers** has begun in Augusta. The company currently employs 145. ♦**Tibbetts Industries**, based in Camden, has been purchased by IntriCon Corporation. The companies will combine their talents to produce miniature electronic components. Tibbetts employs over 85. ♦In Skowhegan, **Tractor Supply Company** will open their first Maine store in August. Tentative plans call for 12 to 14 employees.

#### Western Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

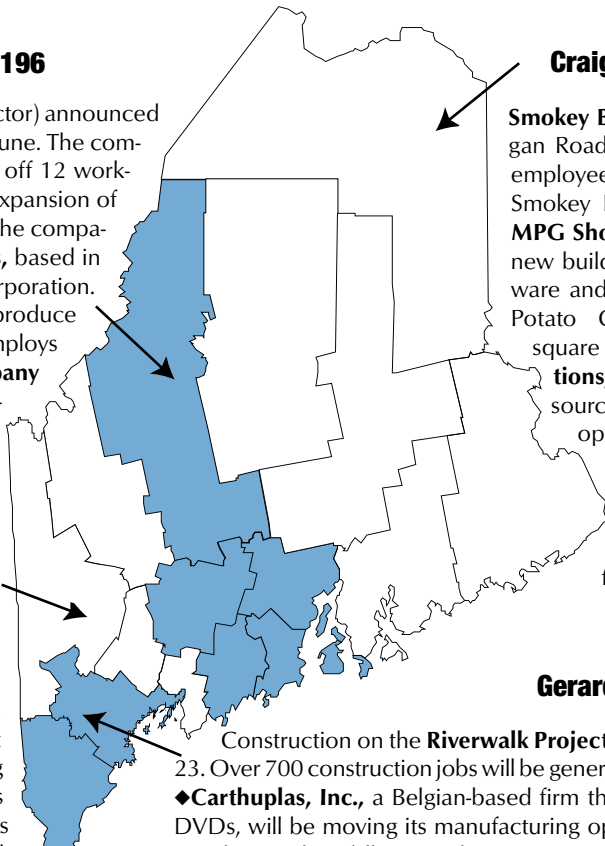
The **Wal-Mart Distribution Center** in Lewiston has been expanding and now employs over 500 people servicing 132 stores. ♦**Maine Machine Products** in South Paris kicked off its recent expansion into the oil and gas exploration industry by unveiling its newest investment, the most advanced multi-tasking machine in the industry. This machine enables the efficient completion of all operations (turning, milling, boring, drilling, etc.) in a single setup. A total of 40 new employees were hired in the past year. The company now employs 160 and operates two shifts.

#### North/East Maine Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

**Smokey Bones Barbeque & Grill** on the Hogan Road in Bangor has closed, with all 70 employees losing their jobs. Nationwide, 54 Smokey Bones locations have closed. ♦The **MPG Shopping Center** has moved into their new building in Presque Isle. The local hardware and appliance store, owned by Maine Potato Growers, features about 10,000 square feet of retail space. ♦**Synergy Solutions**, an Arizona-based supplier of outsourced teleservices solutions, will begin operations at the former MBNA building in Fort Kent by the end of the year. The company has seven call centers throughout the United States. They expect to create 80 full-and 20 part-time jobs.

#### Southern Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

Construction on the **Riverwalk Project** in Portland began the week of April 23. Over 700 construction jobs will be generated during the course of this project. ♦**Carthuplas, Inc.**, a Belgian-based firm that makes plastic cases for CDs and DVDs, will be moving its manufacturing operations from Kennebunk to South Carolina. In late fall 2006, the company employed 45 people. Nine workers will remain in office positions in Maine and New Hampshire. ♦The **Long Bank Shopping Center** is being developed by Great Island Development of Boston. Over 150 jobs are expected to be created once fully opened.



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

ITEM	2007			2006									
	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar
Civilian Labor Force	714.4	713.5	719.6	716.7	715.7	714.7	713.9	713.9	711.5	711.2	709.7	708.7	707.3
Employed	683.9	682.3	687.9	683.6	682.2	680.8	680.2	680.1	678.2	678.4	677.7	678.1	676.5
Unemployed	30.4	31.3	31.7	33.1	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.3	32.8	32	30.5	30.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3

<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	2007			2006									
	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	617.2	615.7	617.0	615.2	614.1	612.7	614.4	615.3	614.0	616.1	615.1	615.5	614.0
Natural Resources	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Construction	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.8	31.4	31.5	31.5
Manufacturing	59.6	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.7	60.0	60.4	60.1	60.5	60.6	60.6
Durable Goods	32.0	31.7	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2
Nondurable Goods	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.8	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.2	28.3	28.4
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	126.6	125.8	127.0	125.5	125.2	125.0	125.4	125.2	125.0	125.6	125.4	125.7	125.6
Wholesale Trade	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.6
Retail Trade	87.7	87.0	88.2	87.0	86.8	86.5	86.9	86.8	86.5	86.9	86.9	87.1	87.1
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
Information	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1
Financial Activities	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2
Professional and Business Services	52.2	52.3	51.8	51.9	51.9	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.7	52.1	51.9	52.1	51.1
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.1	23.1	22.8	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	23.0	22.8	22.9	22.4
Educational and Health Services	115.4	115.2	114.9	114.5	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.0	113.9	113.8	113.7	113.6
Educational Services	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4
Leisure and Hospitality Services	60.5	60.0	60.0	60.5	59.8	59.3	59.6	59.4	59.4	60.4	59.5	59.8	59.9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9
Accommodation and Food Services	52.4	51.9	51.9	52.7	52.0	51.4	51.6	51.4	51.3	52.4	51.6	51.9	52.0
Other Services	19.4	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.8
Government	104.5	104.4	105.2	104.9	104.9	105.0	105.7	106.3	105.1	104.6	105.4	105.0	104.4
State Government	28.0	27.9	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.7	28.1
Local Government	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.1	62.1	62.2	62.6	63.8	62.2	61.7	62.1	62.1	62.0

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

## Maine Unemployment Rate 4.3 Percent in March

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted March unemployment rate for Maine was 4.3 percent, down slightly from 4.4 percent in February and unchanged from 4.3 percent for March 2006. The national unemployment rate for March was 4.4 percent.

"While the Maine unemployment rate has stabilized recently, the number of Maine residents employed has continued to increase," said Commissioner Fortman. "Over the past year employment increased by 7,400. The unemployment rate was unchanged as employment gains were offset by a similar increase in the number of Maine residents participating in the labor force."

Between March 2006 and March 2007, the total number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 3,200. Over-the-year job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance; professional and business services; trade, transportation, and utilities; leisure and hospitality services; and construction. Job losses were primarily in manufacturing, with additional losses in other services and financial activities.

Other New England states reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for March include New Hampshire, 3.8 percent; Connecticut, 4.1 percent; and Massachusetts, 4.4 percent. The adjusted national rate for March was 4.4 percent, down from 4.5 percent for February and 4.7 percent for March 2006.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for March was 5.0 percent, down from 5.4 percent for February and unchanged from 5.0 percent for March 2006. The unadjusted national rate was 4.7 percent for March, up from 4.5 percent for February and down from 4.8 percent for March 2006. Not-seasonally-adjusted March unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.5 percent for Cumberland County to 9.1 percent for Washington County (see graph).

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 3,400 between February and March. The largest gains were recorded in leisure and hospitality services, local government, construction, and retail trade.

### Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006
Average Duration	13.9	13.8	14.7
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$251.48	\$251.45	\$242.56
Exhaustees	1,064	776	992

\* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

#### Weekly Initial Claims

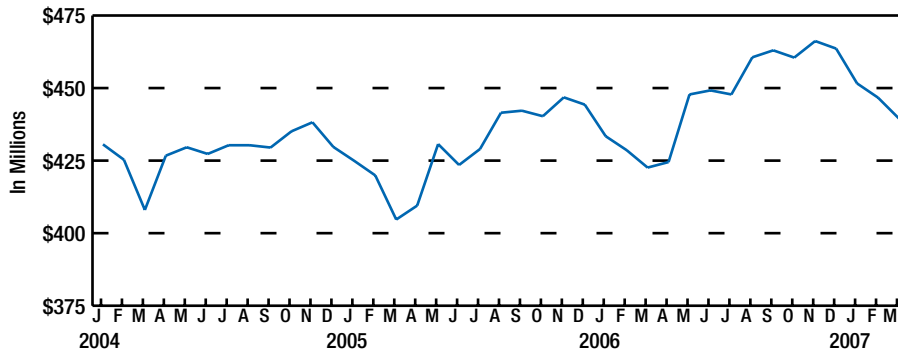
Week	3/31	3/24	3/17	3/10	3/3	2/24	2/17
2007	1,525	1,237	1,179	1,272	1,340	1,340	1,323
Week	4/1	3/25	3/18	3/11	3/4	2/25	2/18
2006	1,390	1,051	1,201	1,217	1,557	1,088	1,178

#### Continued Claims Less Partial\*

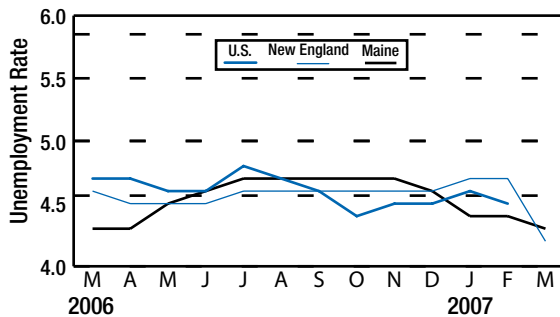
Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006
12,803	14,240	12,660

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

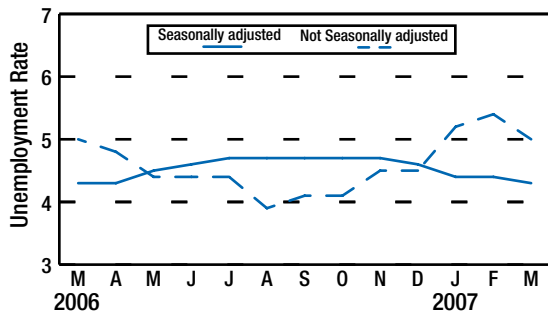
#### Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



#### Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



#### Unemployment Rates for Maine



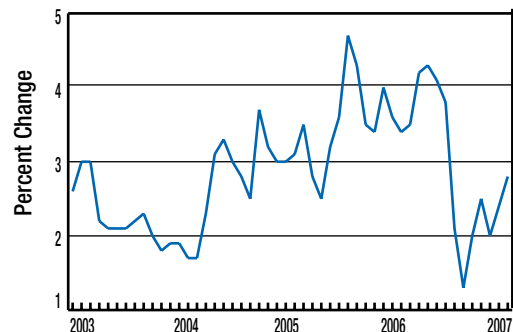
#### U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Dec 06
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	205.4	203.5	199.8	201.8

Percent Change from Prior Month +0.9%  
 Percent Change from 12 Months Ago +2.8%  
 Percent change from Last December +1.8%

#### 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		
	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06
<b>Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>598.8</b>	<b>595.4</b>	<b>596.0</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>188.1</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>65.4</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>491.0</b>	<b>488.3</b>	<b>488.7</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>162.0</b>	<b>161.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>
Goods Producing	89.9	89.5	90.3	24.7	24.7	24.6	8.4	8.4	8.7	6.2	6.3	6.2
Natural Resources and Mining	2.9	3.0	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.3
Logging	2.8	2.9	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	28.4	28.0	28.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.8	2.9	2.6
Construction of Buildings	7.9	7.9	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2.5	2.4	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	18.0	17.7	17.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	58.6	58.5	59.5	14.8	14.8	14.7	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.1	3.1	3.3
Durable Goods	31.5	31.3	31.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	5.9	5.8	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.5	3.5	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.3	9.2	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	27.1	27.2	27.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.7	8.7	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	508.9	505.9	505.7	164.1	163.4	163.1	39.9	39.4	38.8	58.3	58.4	59.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	120.9	120.5	120.3	40.0	40.1	39.5	9.7	9.7	9.3	15.2	15.2	15.1
Wholesale Trade	21.3	21.2	21.1	8.6	8.6	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
Retail Trade	82.9	82.5	82.8	26.0	25.9	25.7	6.1	6.2	6.1	10.3	10.3	10.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.3	10.2	10.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	17.0	16.8	17.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.7	12.4	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	8.5	8.8	8.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16.7	16.8	16.4	5.4	5.6	5.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	14.8	14.9	14.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.2	11.3	11.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
Publishing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	33.0	33.0	33.5	15.1	15.1	15.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Finance and Insurance	26.2	26.3	26.6	12.2	12.2	12.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	12.1	12.1	11.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.8	6.7	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	50.6	50.3	49.6	21.1	20.9	21.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	6.0	6.0	5.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.7	23.7	23.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	5.5	5.5	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	21.4	21.1	20.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	115.8	115.5	114.2	34.7	34.7	34.1	10.4	10.3	10.2	12.8	12.9	13.1
Educational Services	19.4	19.3	19.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	96.4	96.2	95.0	30.9	30.9	29.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	25.1	25.0	24.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	29.9	29.9	29.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.8	22.8	22.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.6	18.5	18.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	50.5	49.3	50.2	16.4	16.1	16.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	6.9	6.9	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	43.6	42.4	43.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	7.5	7.2	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	36.1	35.2	35.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	19.1	18.9	19.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.1
<b>Government</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Federal	14.2	14.2	14.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
State	29.3	29.2	29.2	6.7	6.6	6.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	6.9	7.1
Local <sup>2</sup>	64.3	63.7	64.0	17.2	17.0	17.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.8

Footnotes: See page 7

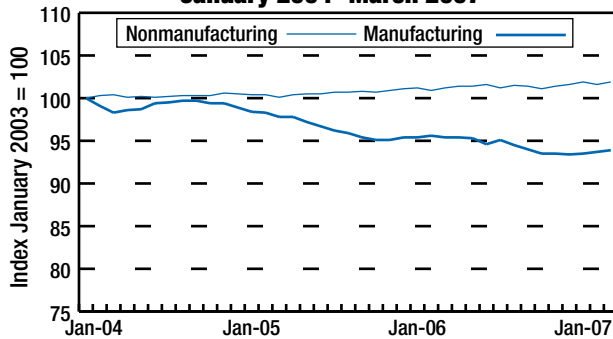
## Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	Mar 07	Feb 07	Mar 06	2006	2005	2004
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
Manufacturing	\$799.87	\$778.18	\$727.96	41.9	41.0	40.6	\$19.09	\$18.98	\$17.93	\$18.57	\$17.28	\$16.97
Durable Goods	807.18	788.66	726.24	41.5	40.8	41.1	19.45	19.33	17.67	18.18	16.77	16.78
Nondurable Goods	791.43	768.59	729.20	42.3	41.3	40.0	18.71	18.61	18.23	19.01	17.81	17.17
<b>PORTLAND MSA</b>												
Manufacturing	651.65	667.72	584.05	42.9	43.9	40.9	15.19	15.21	14.28	14.77	14.10	13.88

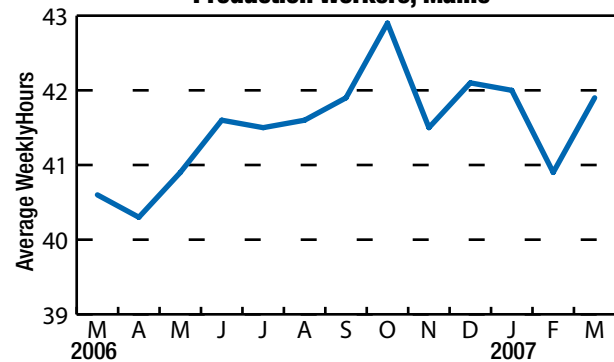
<sup>1</sup> Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as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

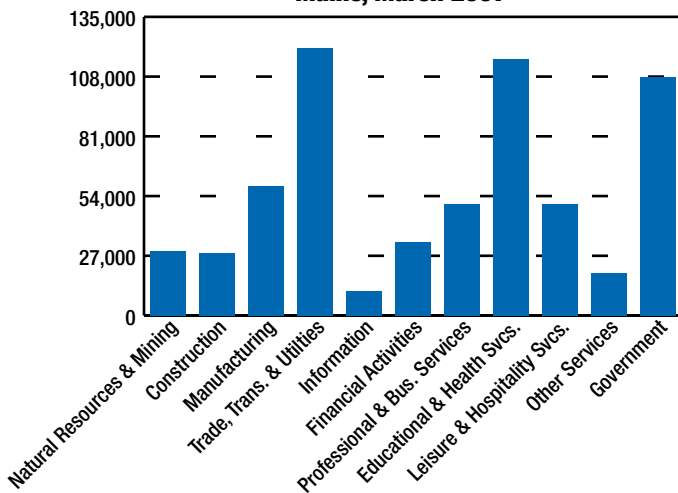
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector  
January 2004- March 2007<sup>1</sup>**



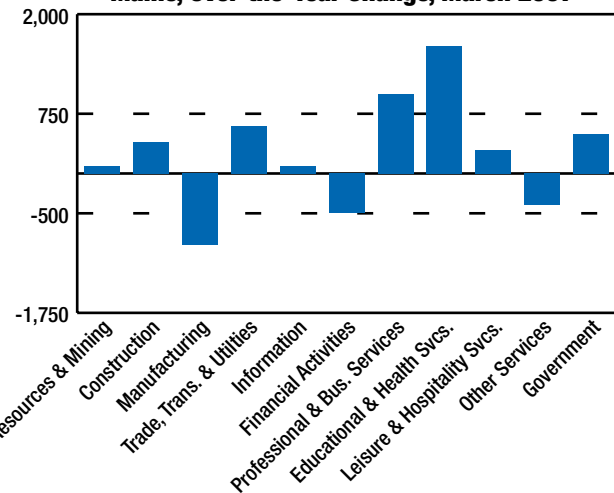
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing  
Production Workers, Maine<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, March 2007<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, March 2007<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 2006. As a measure of reliability, the March 2006 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 0.4 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.

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

Source: See page 2.



continued from page 1

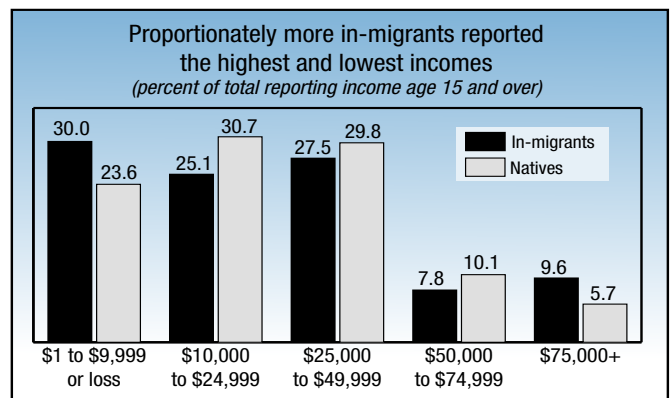
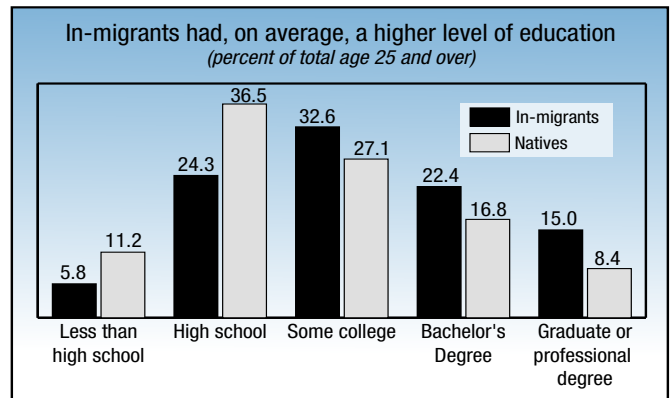
Both the age and education characteristics of the in-migrants have implications for the Maine economy. On average younger and more highly educated than the native population, these in-migrants could supply Maine employers with some of the educated/skilled workers they need.

Were the income levels of the in-migrants higher or lower than incomes of the native population? On average, in-migrant incomes were lower, although a higher percentage of in-migrants were at the highest income levels.

Of those in-migrants 15 years of age or older reporting income, 30 percent had \$1 to \$9,999 or a loss for 2005 income compared to 23.6 percent of the native population. In each of the next three income intervals, the percent of natives at that income level exceeded the percent of in-migrants. In the top income interval, \$75,000 and over, 9.6 percent of the in-migrants had an income of \$75,000 or more compared to 5.7 percent of the natives.

The evidence provided by the ACS indicates that in-migrants are not all individuals coming to Maine to retire. There is a wide range of ages, education, and income among these in-migrants. What this data does not tell us is who is leaving the state.

\*Data are limited to the household population and exclude the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters.



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