

7-1-2007

Labor Market Digest, May 2007

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Market Information

INSIDE . . .

Cumberland County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 3.2 percent.....page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment rate rose from 4.3 percent in April to 4.5 percent in May.....page 4

Nonfarm employment increased by 2,100 over the year.....page 6

*A publication of
the*

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Market
Information Services

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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

May Data

July 2007

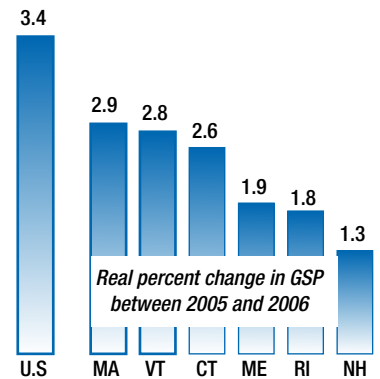
Gross State Product in Maine

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis recently released estimates of gross state product (GSP) by state and industry for 2006. GSP is the value added in production by labor and property located in a state.¹

Inflation-adjusted GSP increased 1.9 percent in Maine in 2006, up from the 1.2 percent increase in 2005. Among the states, Maine ranked 41st in growth between 2005 and 2006, trailing national growth of 3.4 percent and New England growth of 2.5 percent.

Private industries accounted for 82.2 percent and government 12.8 percent of 2006 GSP in Maine. Among private industries, the five sectors with the highest value of GSP were real estate, rental, and leasing; manufacturing; health care and social assistance; retail trade; and finance and insurance. The five sectors with the lowest value of GSP were mining; arts, entertainment, and recreation; educational services; management of companies and enterprises; and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

GSP in the private sector increased at a faster pace than in government (2.1 vs. 0.8 percent) between 2005 and 2006. Within the private sector, the fastest rates of GSP growth were in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; administrative and waste services; information; professional and technical services; and durable goods manufacturing.



Maine Gross State Product

(in millions of chained 2000 dollars)

Industry	2004	2005	2006	Percent Change	
				2004 to 2005	2005 to 2006
Total Gross Domestic Product by State	38,862	39,312	40,050	1.2	1.9
Goods-Producing Industries					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	583	563	646	-3.4	14.7
Mining	6	5	5	-16.7	0.0
Construction	1,801	1,783	1,753	-1.0	-1.7
Manufacturing	4,888	5,090	5,189	4.1	1.9
Durable goods	2,554	2,604	2,681	2.0	3.0
Nondurable goods	2,336	2,489	2,511	6.5	0.9
Service-Producing Industries					
Utilities	795	817	800	2.8	-2.1
Wholesale trade	2,259	2,172	2,172	-3.9	0.0
Retail trade	3,903	3,966	4,075	1.6	2.7
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	875	890	892	1.7	0.2
Information	1,260	1,351	1,411	7.2	4.4
Finance and insurance	2,546	2,586	2,613	1.6	1.0
Real estate, rental, and leasing	5,221	5,285	5,438	1.2	2.9
Professional and technical services	1,834	1,912	1,978	4.3	3.5
Management of companies and enterprises	437	367	373	-16.0	1.6
Administrative and waste services	824	851	895	3.3	5.2
Educational services	344	350	350	1.7	0.0
Health care and social assistance	3,927	4,032	4,149	2.7	2.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	324	325	334	0.3	2.8
Accommodation and food services	1,190	1,188	1,219	-0.2	2.6
Other services, except government	809	803	790	-0.7	-1.6

Numbers in the table may not add to totals due to rounding.

¹ GSP is defined as total gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other U.S. industries or imported).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹			EMPLOYED ²			UNEMPLOYED ³			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁴		
	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06
LABOR MARKET AREAS												
Augusta	43,670	43,460	43,790	42,010	41,660	42,070	1,660	1,800	1,720	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%
Augusta-Waterville Combined ⁶	66,440	66,130	66,470	63,730	63,250	63,720	2,710	2,880	2,750	4.1	4.4	4.1
Bangor	72,700	72,800	71,600	69,600	69,500	68,700	3,200	3,300	2,900	4.4	4.6	4.0
Belfast	13,500	13,380	13,590	12,870	12,650	12,960	630	730	630	4.7	5.4	4.6
Boothbay Harbor	4,460	4,010	4,370	4,290	3,810	4,190	170	210	180	3.9	5.1	4.1
Bridgton-Paris	13,940	13,940	14,100	13,190	13,150	13,400	750	800	700	5.4	5.7	5.0
Brunswick	34,870	34,650	34,560	33,630	33,340	33,280	1,240	1,320	1,280	3.6	3.8	3.7
Calais	6,210	6,060	6,130	5,650	5,510	5,650	570	560	480	9.1	9.2	7.8
Camden	8,040	7,740	8,050	7,760	7,410	7,740	280	330	310	3.5	4.3	3.9
Conway, NH-ME ⁷	3,650	3,640	3,620	3,530	3,490	3,480	120	150	140	3.3	4.1	3.9
Dover-Foxcroft	9,770	9,750	9,610	9,050	8,990	9,010	710	760	610	7.3	7.8	6.3
Ellsworth	29,880	28,770	29,720	28,460	27,080	28,290	1,420	1,690	1,430	4.7	5.9	4.8
Farmington	17,060	17,250	16,960	16,000	16,230	15,900	1,060	1,020	1,050	6.2	5.9	6.2
Houlton	8,840	8,780	8,750	8,040	7,990	8,000	790	790	750	9.0	9.0	8.6
Lewiston-Auburn	57,300	57,800	57,000	54,800	55,200	54,400	2,400	2,600	2,500	4.3	4.5	4.4
Lincoln	3,790	3,750	3,760	3,500	3,450	3,480	290	300	280	7.7	8.1	7.5
Machias	8,510	8,380	8,400	8,010	7,800	7,870	500	580	540	5.9	7.0	6.4
Madawaska	2,980	2,930	2,970	2,800	2,760	2,800	180	180	170	6.1	6.0	5.7
Millinocket	4,340	4,180	4,120	4,000	3,830	3,760	350	360	370	7.9	8.5	8.9
Pittsfield	7,800	7,690	7,820	7,300	7,140	7,360	490	560	470	6.3	7.3	6.0
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	204,900	204,800	204,500	198,300	198,000	197,900	6,500	6,800	6,600	3.2	3.3	3.2
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined ⁶	216,100	216,000	215,700	209,000	208,700	208,600	7,100	7,300	7,100	3.3	3.4	3.3
Portsmouth, NH-ME ⁷	9,670	9,670	9,580	9,420	9,400	9,210	240	270	370	2.5	2.8	3.8
Presque Isle	25,480	25,310	25,290	23,720	23,540	23,500	1,770	1,770	1,790	6.9	7.0	7.1
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME ⁷	11,460	11,480	11,350	11,160	11,130	10,940	300	350	410	2.6	3.0	3.6
Rockland	12,790	12,520	12,620	12,280	11,960	12,110	510	560	510	4.0	4.5	4.1
Rumford	9,570	9,850	9,570	8,800	9,100	8,790	770	750	780	8.0	7.6	8.2
Saint George	1,470	1,440	1,460	1,430	1,390	1,410	40	60	60	2.9	3.8	3.9
Sanford	11,210	11,260	11,220	10,700	10,700	10,650	510	560	570	4.6	5.0	5.1
Skowhegan	15,380	15,040	15,340	14,290	13,840	14,270	1,090	1,200	1,070	7.1	8.0	7.0
Waldoboro	9,930	9,650	9,850	9,590	9,260	9,470	350	390	380	3.5	4.1	3.9
Waterville	22,770	22,670	22,680	21,720	21,590	21,640	1,050	1,080	1,040	4.6	4.8	4.6
York	17,800	17,070	17,720	17,280	16,500	17,160	520	570	560	2.9	3.3	3.2
MAINE	710,100	706,100	706,400	679,400	673,500	675,600	30,700	32,500	30,900	4.3	4.6	4.4
UNITED STATES (000)	152,350	151,829	150,696	145,864	145,297	144,041	6,486	6,532	6,655	4.3	4.3	4.4

¹ 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.

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

³ 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.

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

⁵ 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.

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

⁷ 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 Adjusted¹

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	58,270	58,790	57,990	55,780	56,190	55,390	2,500	2,600	2,590	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%
Aroostook	36,260	35,970	36,010	33,680	33,410	33,420	2,580	2,560	2,590	7.1	7.1	7.2
Cumberland	157,620	157,270	157,260	152,580	152,240	152,220	5,040	5,030	5,040	3.2	3.2	3.2
Franklin	14,510	14,660	14,370	13,580	13,790	13,500	920	870	870	6.4	6.0	6.0
Hancock	30,010	28,960	29,840	28,600	27,270	28,420	1,420	1,690	1,420	4.7	5.8	4.8
Kennebec	63,720	63,420	63,730	61,120	60,670	61,110	2,600	2,740	2,620	4.1	4.3	4.1
Knox	21,680	21,110	21,510	20,880	20,200	20,660	800	910	850	3.7	4.3	3.9
Lincoln	18,720	17,990	18,530	18,050	17,220	17,810	670	770	720	3.6	4.3	3.9
Oxford	27,620	27,930	27,700	26,020	26,260	26,090	1,600	1,670	1,610	5.8	6.0	5.8
Penobscot	80,420	80,210	79,050	76,540	76,180	75,450	3,870	4,030	3,590	4.8	5.0	4.5
Piscataquis	7,840	7,820	7,710	7,250	7,190	7,200	590	630	510	7.6	8.1	6.6
Sagadahoc	19,040	18,950	18,890	18,370	18,210	18,180	670	740	710	3.5	3.9	3.7
Somerset	25,670	25,250	25,650	23,980	23,390	23,980	1,690	1,870	1,670	6.6	7.4	6.5
Waldo	19,390	19,230	19,440	18,510	18,190	18,570	890	1,040	870	4.6	5.4	4.5
Washington	15,610	15,310	15,410	14,430	14,050	14,290	1,180	1,260	1,130	7.5	8.2	7.3
York	113,750	113,200	113,370	110,020	109,080	109,280	3,730	4,120	4,100	3.3	3.6	3.6
MAINE	710,100	706,100	706,400	679,400	673,500	675,600	30,700	32,500	30,900	4.3	4.6	4.4
UNITED STATES (000)	152,350	151,829	150,696	145,864	145,297	144,041	6,486	6,532	6,655	4.3	4.3	4.4

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine Merrill Huhtala (207) 621-5196

Backyard Farms plans to build an additional greenhouse next to its existing 25-acre facility in Madison. Their 3 to 5-year plan calls for three additional greenhouses and more than 300 employees. ♦ **John Martin's Manor**, a Waterville restaurant for 30 years, closed in June. Thirty-six employees were impacted by the closing. The Turf Club off-track betting parlor will remain open, with the hope of expanding the convention center and banquet space to include the entire facility. ♦ **Little River Apparel**, currently with 200 employees in Belfast, will double the size of its facility and boost production of chemical warfare protective clothing manufactured for the military.

Western Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

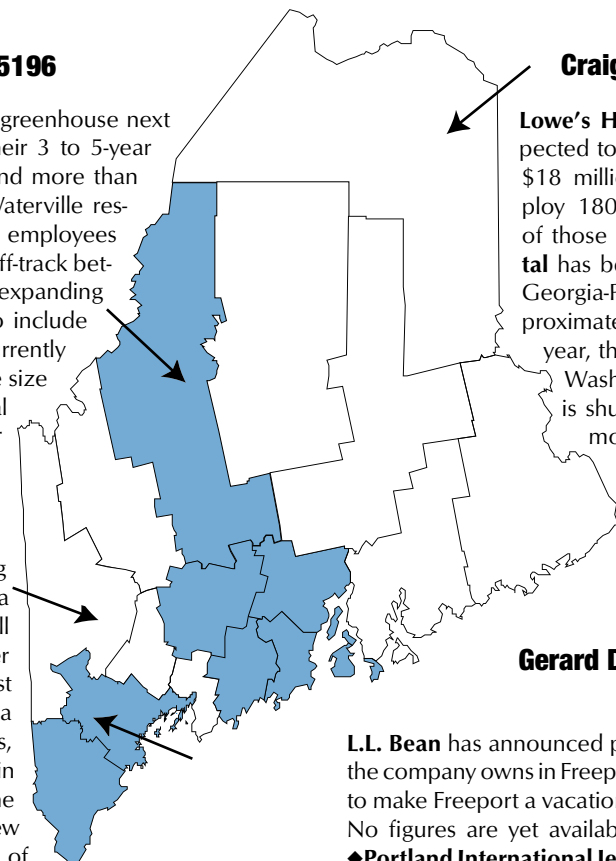
The **Strong Hardwood Sawmill** in Strong closed, leaving 36 employees with a questionable future. Market conditions will be reviewed and a decision made to either reopen or close permanently during the first week of September. ♦ **World Harbors Inc.**, a manufacturer of fine marinade cooking sauces, is adding to its existing production plant in Auburn, and will create five new jobs. The company will have the ability to package new types of planned products in different types of packaging more quickly. ♦ **Bates College** in Lewiston is building a dormitory on College Street that is scheduled to open in September 2007. The college is also building a dining hall which is expected to open in January 2008.

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

Lowe's Home Centers Inc. in Brewer is expected to open later this year. The estimated \$18 million retail store is expected to employ 180 to 200 people, with 80 percent of those full time. ♦ **Red Shield Environmental** has begun producing pulp at the former Georgia-Pacific mill in Old Town, creating approximately 100 jobs. ♦ For the third time this year, the **Domtar Inc.** pulp and paper mill, Washington County's largest employer, is shutting down its paper machine. The move will idle about 90 employees indefinitely. The mill, which dates to 1906, has about 500 workers. The company blamed the latest shut-down on poor market conditions.

Southern Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

L.L. Bean has announced plans for a theme park on 700 acres the company owns in Freeport. The recreation center is intended to make Freeport a vacation destination, as well as a retail spot. No figures are yet available regarding costs or job creation. ♦ **Portland International Jetport** officials have announced plans to build a \$36.1 million parking garage. The building will add over 1,000 additional spaces. Officials stressed that the funding would come from jetport revenue and not tax dollars.



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

ITEM	2007					2006							
	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May
Civilian Labor Force	713.8	714.3	714.4	713.5	719.6	716.7	715.7	714.7	713.9	713.9	711.5	711.2	709.7
Employed	681.4	683.9	683.9	682.3	687.9	683.6	682.2	680.8	680.2	680.1	678.2	678.4	677.7
Unemployed	32.4	30.4	30.4	31.3	31.7	33.1	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.3	32.8	32
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted¹ (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2007					2006							
	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	617.2	618.5	617.1	615.7	617.0	615.2	614.1	612.7	614.4	615.3	614.0	616.1	615.1
Natural Resources	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Construction	31.8	32.1	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.8	31.4
Manufacturing	59.8	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.7	60.0	60.4	60.1	60.5
Durable Goods	32.2	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.2	32.3
Nondurable Goods	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.8	27.9	28.1	27.9	28.2
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	126.2	126.9	126.6	125.8	127.0	125.5	125.2	125.0	125.4	125.2	125.0	125.6	125.4
Wholesale Trade	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.6
Retail Trade	87.1	87.8	87.7	87.0	88.2	87.0	86.8	86.5	86.9	86.8	86.5	86.9	86.9
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
Information	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.1
Financial Activities	33.0	33.0	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.7	33.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Professional and Business Services	52.6	52.8	52.3	52.3	51.8	51.9	51.9	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.7	52.1	51.9
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	22.9	23.2	23.1	23.1	22.8	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	23.0	22.8
Educational and Health Services	115.8	115.9	115.6	115.2	114.9	114.5	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.0	113.9	113.8
Educational Services	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.6	18.5
Leisure and Hospitality Services	59.5	60.6	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.5	59.8	59.3	59.6	59.4	59.4	60.4	59.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9
Accommodation and Food Services	51.8	52.6	52.4	51.9	51.9	52.7	52.0	51.4	51.6	51.4	51.3	52.4	51.6
Other Services	19.3	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.7
Government	105.1	104.4	104.3	104.4	105.2	104.9	104.9	105.0	105.7	106.3	105.1	104.6	105.4
State Government	28.5	28.0	28.0	27.9	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.8	28.9
Local Government	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.1	62.1	62.2	62.6	63.8	62.2	61.7	62.1

¹ 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 4.5 Percent in May

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted May unemployment rate for Maine was 4.5 percent, up from 4.3 percent in April and unchanged from 4.5 percent for May 2006. The national unemployment rate for May was 4.5 percent.

“Seasonally-adjusted employment in Maine declined slightly between April and May, but remained up by 3,700 over the year,” said Commissioner Fortman. “The poor spring weather was the probable culprit behind less-than-expected seasonal employment gains between April and May, particularly in the leisure and hospitality services, retail trade, and construction industries.”

Between May 2006 and May 2007, the total number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 2,100 to 617,200. Over-the-year job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance; trade, transportation, and utilities; professional and business services; construction; and information. Job losses were registered in manufacturing, financial activities, other services, and government.

Other New England states reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for May include New Hampshire, 3.9 percent; Connecticut, 4.5 percent; Rhode Island, 4.8 percent; and Massachusetts, 5.1 percent. The adjusted national rate for May was 4.5 percent, unchanged from 4.5 percent for April and down from 4.6 percent for May 2006. The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for May was 4.3 percent, down from 4.6 percent for April and 4.4 percent for May 2006. The unadjusted national rate was 4.3 percent for May, unchanged from 4.3 percent for April and down from 4.4 percent for May 2006. Not-seasonally-adjusted May unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.2 percent for Cumberland County to 7.6 percent for Piscataquis County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 11,100 between April and May as employers continued gearing up for the summer season. The largest gains were recorded in leisure and hospitality services, construction, retail trade, and professional and business services.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006
Average Duration	14.0	14.0	14.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$251.76	\$252.58	\$241.88
Exhaustees	1,028	1,371	1,077

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

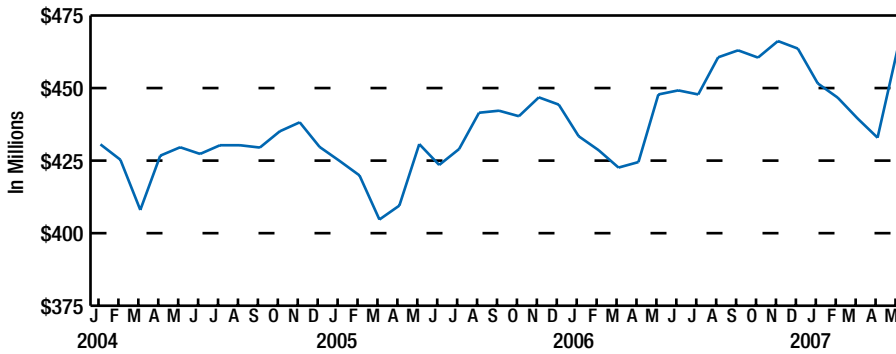
Week	6/2	5/26	5/19	5/12	5/5	4/28	4/21
2007	1,036	990	1,081	960	1,079	1,277	1,252
Week	6/3	5/27	5/20	5/13	5/6	4/29	4/22
2006	969	999	1,158	977	1,132	1,123	1,137

Continued Claims Less Partial*

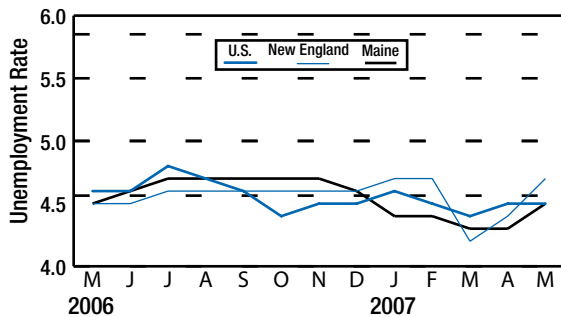
May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006
8,813	12,201	7,791

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

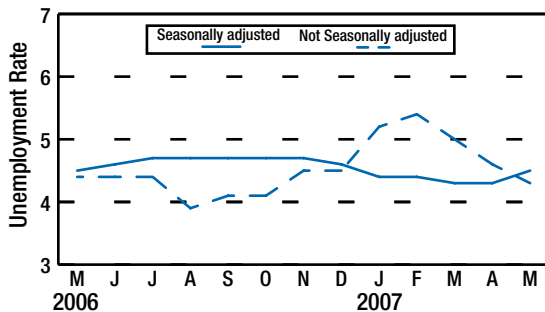
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Rates for Maine



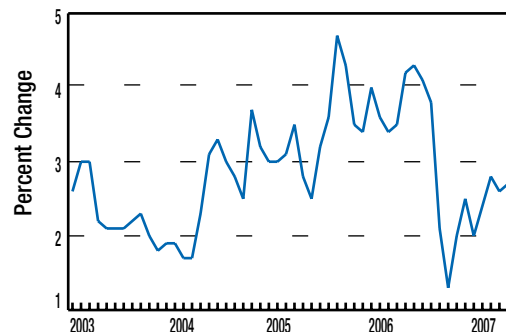
U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	Dec 06
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	207.9	206.7	202.5	201.8

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.6%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+2.7%
Percent change from Last December	+3.0%

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		
	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment¹	620.1	609.0	618.0	194.7	192.0	193.9	49.1	48.9	48.1	66.6	65.8	66.9
Total Private	511.9	501.6	509.5	168.7	165.8	167.6	43.2	42.8	42.2	53.0	52.1	53.0
Goods Producing	94.3	91.9	94.8	25.5	25.2	25.4	8.9	8.8	9.1	6.9	6.6	6.7
Natural Resources and Mining	2.1	2.2	2.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.2
Logging	2.0	2.1	2.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	32.6	30.6	32.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.3	3.1	3.0
Construction of Buildings	8.1	8.1	8.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.4	2.9	3.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	21.1	19.6	20.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	59.6	59.1	60.4	14.8	14.7	14.7	6.2	6.2	6.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
Durable Goods	32.0	31.8	32.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	6.1	6.0	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.5	3.5	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.3	9.3	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	27.6	27.3	28.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.9	8.8	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	124.0	122.4	123.4	40.8	40.3	40.3	10.0	9.8	9.3	15.4	15.4	15.3
Wholesale Trade	21.7	21.6	21.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Retail Trade	85.3	84.1	85.2	26.7	26.3	26.2	6.4	6.3	6.2	10.4	10.4	10.1
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.6	10.5	10.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	17.9	17.4	18.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.7	12.7	12.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	8.1	8.2	7.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.0	16.7	16.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.8	3.0
Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.1	14.8	14.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.4	11.3	11.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Publishing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	33.0	32.8	33.5	15.2	15.2	15.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance and Insurance	26.1	26.1	26.5	12.1	12.2	12.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	12.1	12.1	11.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.9	6.7	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	53.2	52.6	52.6	21.9	21.8	21.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	6.4	6.2	6.2
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.8	24.2	23.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	5.6	5.5	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.8	22.9	23.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	116.2	116.6	114.1	34.7	34.7	34.2	10.4	10.3	10.1	13.2	12.9	13.3
Educational Services	18.9	19.5	18.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	97.3	97.1	95.3	30.6	30.9	30.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	25.5	25.4	24.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	30.1	30.0	29.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.7	22.8	22.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	19.0	18.9	18.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	60.4	54.8	60.2	20.1	18.2	19.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	5.8	5.7	5.8
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.8	7.0	7.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	52.6	47.8	52.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	10.6	8.6	10.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	42.0	39.2	41.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	19.4	19.2	19.8	5.6	5.6	5.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.1
Government	108.2	107.4	108.5	26.0	26.2	26.3	5.9	6.1	5.9	13.6	13.7	13.9
Federal	14.2	14.1	14.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
State	28.8	29.1	29.4	6.4	6.7	6.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	6.7	6.9	6.8
Local ²	65.2	64.2	64.9	17.2	17.1	17.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.6	5.9

Footnotes: See page 7

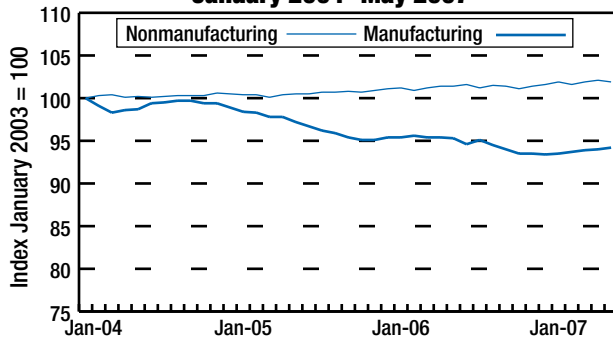
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	May 07	Apr 07	May 06	2006	2005	2004
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	\$773.74	\$799.55	\$759.73	41.2	41.6	41.2	\$18.78	\$19.22	\$18.44	\$18.57	\$17.28	\$16.97
Durable Goods	780.78	827.84	735.01	40.9	41.6	41.2	19.09	19.90	17.84	18.18	16.77	16.78
Nondurable Goods	766.09	768.77	787.33	41.5	41.6	41.2	18.46	18.48	19.11	19.01	17.81	17.17
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	674.69	658.59	596.73	43.5	43.3	40.9	15.51	15.21	14.59	14.77	14.10	13.88

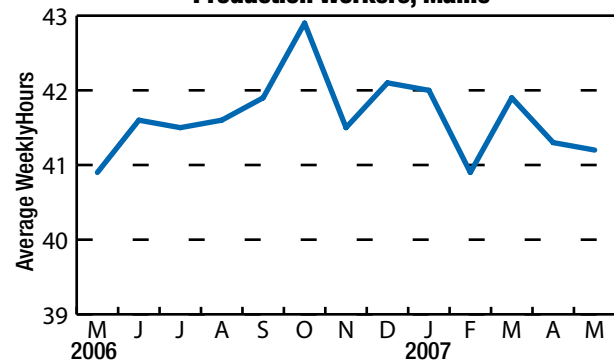
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes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

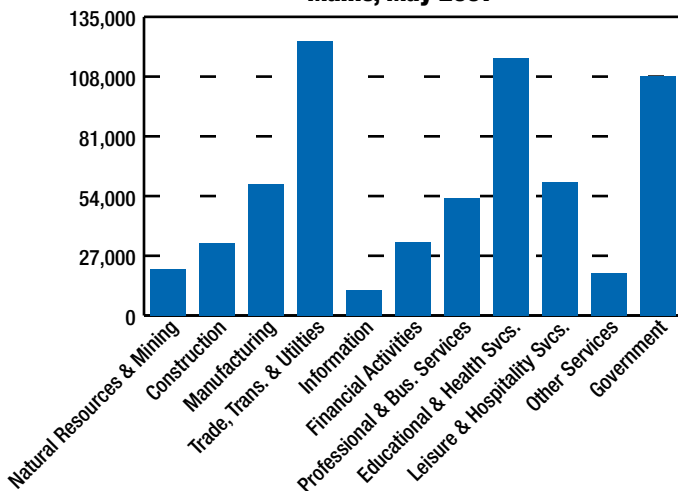
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector
January 2004- May 2007¹**



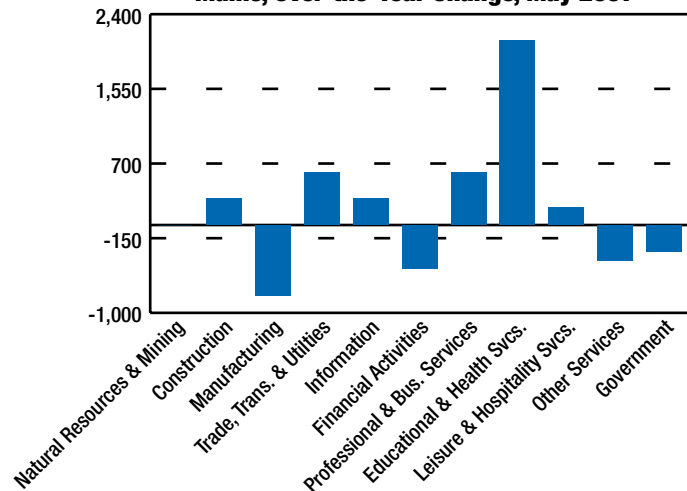
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing
Production Workers, Maine²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, May 2007²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, May 2007²**



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

¹ 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.

² 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.

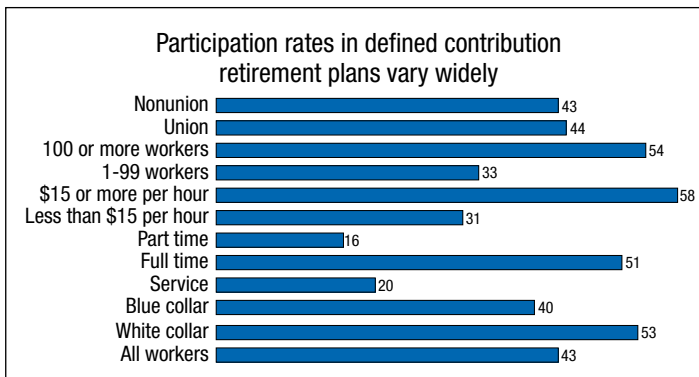
Participation Rates for Defined Contribution Plans Primarily Reflect How Frequently Employers Provide Access to These Plans

Nationwide in 1992-93, 32 percent of workers in private industry participated in a defined benefit plan while 35 percent participated in a defined contribution plan. The participation rate for private industry workers in defined benefit plans has decreased to 20 percent, while participation in defined contribution plans has increased to 43 percent according to the 2006 National Compensation Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Two other statistics that give additional insight to participation rates are access rates and take-up rates. Access rates measure the proportion of employees who work for employers who offer them a retirement plan. Take-up rates measure the proportion of employees among those with access who choose to enroll in the plans. Take-up rates differ from participation rates because they reflect the elections of only those workers who actually have access to a retirement plan. Participation rates reflect the status of all workers, including those without access.

Differences observed in participation rates for defined contribution plans are due more to access rates than to take-up rates. While access rates vary widely among groups of workers, take-up rates are consistently robust.

Characteristic	Access	Take-up Rate
All Workers	54	79
White Collar	65	82
Blue Collar	53	77
Service	30	65
Full time	63	80
Part time	25	65
Less than \$15 per hour	43	71
\$15 per hour or more	69	85
1-99 workers	41	81
100 or more workers	70	77
Union	50	86
Nonunion	55	78



Access rates have a large impact on participation rates. For example, although workers in small and large establishments elect to enroll in defined contribution plans at similar rates, about half of workers in establishments employing 100 or more workers participate in a plan, compared with about one-third of those in smaller establishments. These differences largely reflect the access rates of workers in the two establishment size classes.

Size of Establishment	Take-up Rate	Access Rate	Participation Rate
1-99 workers	81	41	33
100 or more workers	77	70	54

Excerpted from "Access, Participation, and Take-up Rates in Defined Contribution Retirement Plans among Workers in Private Industry, 2006", by Allan Beckman, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2006.

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