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# Labor Market Digest, June 2007

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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# MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

*Labor Market Information*

## INSIDE . . .

York County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 3.3 percent.....page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment rate fell from 4.5 percent in May to 4.4 percent in June.....page 4

Nonfarm employment increased by 2,300 over the year.....page 6

*A publication of the*

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

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*The Maine Department of Labor provides equal opportunity employment and programs. Auxiliary aids and services provided to individuals with disabilities upon request.*

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# LABOR MARKET DIGEST

June Data

August 2007

## Older Workers in Maine

**T**he Geographic Distribution and Characteristics of Older Workers in Maine: 2004, a report using data from the Local Employment Dynamics program, was recently released. This report may be found at [www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/index.htm](http://www.maine.gov/labor/lmis/index.htm).

This publication of this report comes at a time when concerns have been expressed throughout the state about the aging workforce and how to replace older workers as they retire. There are many factors affecting potential labor supply to replace older workers as they retire, with two of them being population growth and the age of the population. Maine's population is growing slowly and getting older. Both of these factors tend to result in slower labor force growth with fewer young workers.

In addition to a slowly growing, aging population from which job openings of the future must be filled, some Maine employers are also faced with having to restructure to remain successful in the global economy. This may mean reducing the workforce today and, at the same time, being concerned about the workforce of tomorrow.

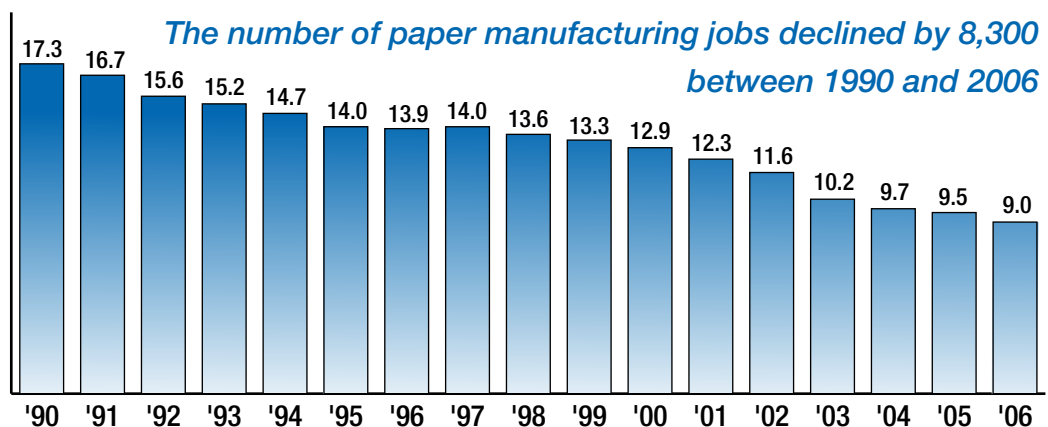
**A case in point is the paper industry**, which continues to play a large role in the Maine economy. Average wages paid in the paper industry are among the highest in Maine. For the twelve months ending June 2006, average monthly earnings in the paper industry were \$4,727 compared to \$2,824 for all industries. As one might expect, the turnover rate is low, 2.7 percent compared to an all-industry turnover rate of 10.1 percent.

However, employment in the paper and allied products industry has been declining for many years. In 1990, there were 17,300 paper jobs in Maine; by 2006 the number of jobs had declined to 9,000.

**Among the highlights in this report of private sector workers 55 years of age or older in 2004 are:**

- Statewide, 15.5 percent of workers were 55 and older.
- All counties had an increase in the number of older workers between 2001 and 2004.
- The growth rate was highest in the coastal counties of Lincoln, Knox, Waldo, and Lincoln, where the number of workers 55 and older increased by 23 percent or more.

**The number of paper manufacturing jobs declined by 8,300 between 1990 and 2006**



## 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 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS<sup>5</sup></b>												
Augusta	44,470	43,670	44,160	42,730	42,010	42,360	1,740	1,660	1,800	3.9%	3.8%	4.1%
Augusta-Waterville Combined <sup>6</sup>	67,500	66,440	67,100	64,680	63,730	64,200	2,810	2,710	2,900	4.2	4.1	4.3
Bangor	71,800	72,700	70,700	68,600	69,600	67,600	3,200	3,200	3,100	4.4	4.4	4.4
Belfast	13,630	13,500	13,810	12,970	12,870	13,080	660	630	720	4.8	4.7	5.2
Boothbay Harbor	5,190	4,460	5,100	5,030	4,290	4,920	170	170	180	3.2	3.9	3.5
Bridgton-Paris	14,340	13,940	14,570	13,610	13,190	13,830	730	750	740	5.1	5.4	5.1
Brunswick	35,520	34,870	35,330	34,200	33,630	33,910	1,310	1,240	1,420	3.7	3.6	4.0
Calais	6,100	6,210	6,120	5,640	5,650	5,650	460	570	470	7.5	9.1	7.7
Camden	8,450	8,040	8,510	8,140	7,760	8,190	310	280	330	3.6	3.5	3.8
Conway, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	3,950	3,650	3,960	3,820	3,530	3,830	130	120	130	3.3	3.3	3.3
Dover-Foxcroft	9,780	9,770	9,690	9,140	9,050	9,120	640	710	570	6.6	7.3	5.9
Ellsworth	32,040	29,880	31,920	30,730	28,460	30,590	1,310	1,420	1,340	4.1	4.7	4.2
Farmington	16,740	17,060	16,880	15,760	16,000	15,850	980	1,060	1,030	5.9	6.2	6.1
Houlton	8,650	8,840	8,760	8,050	8,040	8,080	610	790	680	7.0	9.0	7.7
Lewiston-Auburn	57,800	57,300	57,800	55,300	54,800	55,100	2,500	2,400	2,600	4.3	4.3	4.6
Lincoln	3,860	3,790	3,780	3,590	3,500	3,520	270	290	250	7.0	7.7	6.7
Machias	8,380	8,510	8,240	7,860	8,010	7,720	520	500	510	6.2	5.9	6.2
Madawaska	2,990	2,980	3,020	2,810	2,800	2,850	180	180	170	6.0	6.1	5.7
Millinocket	4,370	4,340	4,200	4,040	4,000	3,820	330	350	380	7.5	7.9	9.0
Pittsfield	7,740	7,800	7,810	7,260	7,300	7,350	480	490	460	6.2	6.3	5.9
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	210,700	204,900	210,700	203,700	198,300	203,500	7,000	6,500	7,200	3.3	3.2	3.4
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined <sup>6</sup>	222,000	216,100	222,200	214,500	209,000	214,300	7,500	7,100	7,800	3.4	3.3	3.5
Portsmouth, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	9,920	9,670	9,730	9,650	9,420	9,440	270	240	290	2.7	2.5	3.0
Presque Isle	25,200	25,480	25,310	23,670	23,720	23,610	1,540	1,770	1,700	6.1	6.9	6.7
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	11,330	11,460	11,180	10,990	11,160	10,840	340	300	340	3.0	2.6	3.1
Rockland	13,260	12,790	13,160	12,740	12,280	12,630	520	510	530	4.0	4.0	4.1
Rumford	9,870	9,570	9,870	9,140	8,800	9,110	730	770	760	7.4	8.0	7.7
Saint George	1,520	1,470	1,520	1,480	1,430	1,470	40	40	50	2.9	2.9	3.4
Sanford	11,380	11,210	11,410	10,840	10,700	10,810	540	510	600	4.8	4.6	5.3
Skowhegan	15,500	15,380	15,550	14,560	14,290	14,550	950	1,090	1,000	6.1	7.1	6.4
Waldoboro	10,190	9,930	10,090	9,810	9,590	9,680	370	350	410	3.7	3.5	4.1
Waterville	23,030	22,770	22,940	21,960	21,720	21,840	1,070	1,050	1,100	4.7	4.6	4.8
York	18,950	17,800	19,070	18,400	17,280	18,480	550	520	580	2.9	2.9	3.1
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>723,200</b>	<b>710,100</b>	<b>721,400</b>	<b>692,600</b>	<b>679,400</b>	<b>689,700</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>154,252</b>	<b>152,350</b>	<b>152,557</b>	<b>146,958</b>	<b>145,864</b>	<b>145,216</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>7,341</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</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		
	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Androscoggin	58,860	58,270	58,860	56,310	55,780	56,140	2,550	2,500	2,720	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%
Aroostook	35,870	36,260	36,100	33,640	33,680	33,650	2,220	2,580	2,460	6.2	7.1	6.8
Cumberland	162,060	157,620	162,090	156,580	152,580	156,420	5,480	5,040	5,660	3.4	3.2	3.5
Franklin	14,220	14,510	14,310	13,390	13,580	13,460	830	920	850	5.9	6.4	6.0
Hancock	32,060	30,010	31,920	30,770	28,600	30,620	1,290	1,420	1,300	4.0	4.7	4.1
Kennebec	64,720	63,720	64,330	62,020	61,120	61,560	2,700	2,600	2,770	4.2	4.1	4.3
Knox	22,560	21,680	22,510	21,720	20,880	21,630	840	800	880	3.7	3.7	3.9
Lincoln	19,770	18,720	19,570	19,090	18,050	18,810	680	670	760	3.4	3.6	3.9
Oxford	28,590	27,620	28,760	27,020	26,020	27,150	1,570	1,600	1,610	5.5	5.8	5.6
Penobscot	79,640	80,420	78,320	75,800	76,540	74,560	3,840	3,870	3,760	4.8	4.8	4.8
Piscataquis	7,830	7,840	7,760	7,310	7,250	7,300	510	590	460	6.6	7.6	5.9
Sagadahoc	19,400	19,040	19,290	18,680	18,370	18,520	720	670	760	3.7	3.5	4.0
Somerset	25,770	25,670	25,870	24,250	23,980	24,300	1,520	1,690	1,580	5.9	6.6	6.1
Waldo	19,610	19,390	19,760	18,670	18,510	18,760	940	890	1,000	4.8	4.6	5.1
Washington	15,380	15,610	15,300	14,320	14,430	14,190	1,060	1,180	1,120	6.9	7.5	7.3
York	116,880	113,750	116,720	112,970	110,020	112,600	3,910	3,730	4,120	3.3	3.3	3.5
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>723,200</b>	<b>710,100</b>	<b>721,400</b>	<b>692,600</b>	<b>679,400</b>	<b>689,700</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>154,252</b>	<b>152,350</b>	<b>152,557</b>	<b>146,958</b>	<b>145,864</b>	<b>145,216</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>7,341</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</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

The **Belfast City Council** voted unanimously to allow "big-box" retail establishments. An amendment to the comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances will require developers to pay for economic impact studies in accordance with a state law taking effect September 20. ♦ **Mid-Coast Mental Health Center** in Belfast and Rockland laid off 16 staff members and modified the duties of seven others in response to a projected \$800,000 budget shortfall. ♦ The 14th annual **North Atlantic Blues Festival** in Rockland attracted 16,500 people July 14-15, a positive sign for the upcoming Maine Lobster Festival and Maine Boats and Harbors Show in Rockland and Windjammer Days in Camden.

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

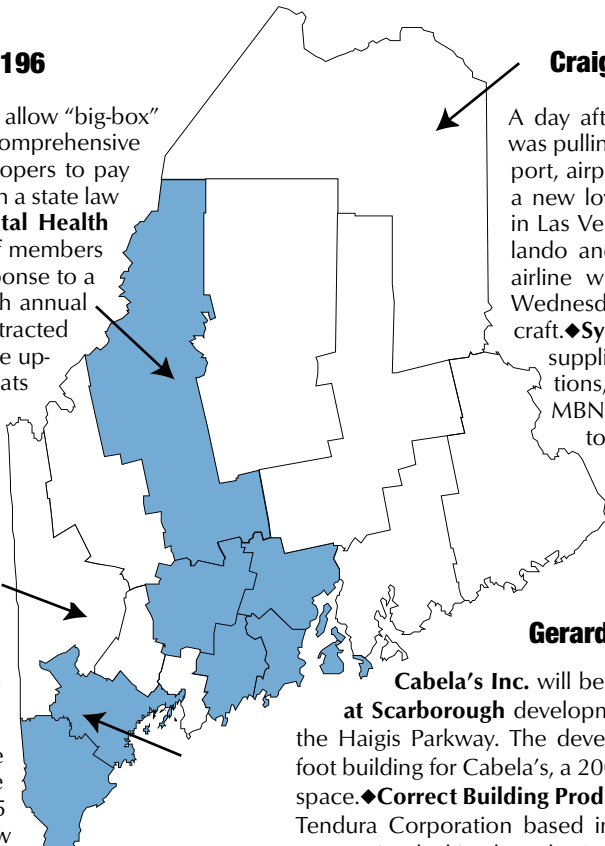
**Proctor & Gamble (Tambrands)** in Auburn announced plans for a \$25.5 million expansion. The addition will expand the facility by about 10 percent to accommodate more production, particularly of Pearl Tampons, said HR manager Rick Malinowski. Plant manager Veronica Vargas said 28 new jobs will be created. According to Vargas, the company has gained a 24 percent market share for the Pearl line and projects continued growth. She said the Auburn plant employs 525 plus another 125 on three temporary agency payrolls. The new addition will allow staff to increase production by about 100,000 tampons per day. The Auburn plant is the North American production hub and one of three company production sites in the world.

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

A day after American Airlines announced it was pulling out from Bangor International Airport, airport officials welcomed the arrival of a new low-cost carrier. **Allegiant Air**, based in Las Vegas, will begin service between Orlando and Bangor beginning Nov. 7th. The airline will offer service twice weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, on 150-seat jet aircraft. ♦ **Synergy Solutions**, an Arizona-based supplier of outsourced teleservices solutions, is now in operation at the former MBNA building in Fort Kent. The move to the St. John Valley town created 80 full-time jobs and numerous part-time positions.

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

**Cabela's Inc.** will be the anchor tenant of **The Gateway at Scarborough** development along the Maine Turnpike and the Haigis Parkway. The developers will build a 130,000 square foot building for Cabela's, a 200-room hotel, restaurants, and office space. ♦ **Correct Building Products** of Biddeford has purchased the Tendura Corporation based in Alabama. Both companies make composite decking boards. Terms of the acquisition were not available. ♦ **Wilbur's of Maine Chocolate Confectioners** will expand its operations in Freeport. Approximately 25 new jobs will be created during the coming year.



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

ITEM	2007						2006						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Civilian Labor Force	712.3	713.8	714.3	714.4	713.5	719.6	716.7	715.7	714.7	713.9	713.9	711.5	711.2
Employed	680.6	681.4	683.9	683.9	682.3	687.9	683.6	682.2	680.8	680.2	680.1	678.2	678.4
Unemployed	31.7	32.4	30.4	30.4	31.3	31.7	33.1	33.5	33.9	33.7	33.7	33.3	32.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6

<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						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	619.6	617.3	618.5	617.1	615.7	617.0	615.2	614.1	612.7	614.4	615.3	614.0	616.1
Natural Resources	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Construction	32.2	31.8	32.1	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.8
Manufacturing	59.3	59.7	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.4	59.7	60.0	60.4	60.1
Durable Goods	31.9	32.1	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.2
Nondurable Goods	27.4	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.4	27.8	27.9	28.1	27.9
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	126.3	126.3	126.9	126.6	125.8	127.0	125.5	125.2	125.0	125.4	125.2	125.0	125.6
Wholesale Trade	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.8
Retail Trade	87.1	87.2	87.8	87.7	87.0	88.2	87.0	86.8	86.5	86.9	86.8	86.5	86.9
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
Information	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3
Financial Activities	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.7
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1
Professional and Business Services	53.1	52.7	52.8	52.3	52.3	51.8	51.9	51.9	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.7	52.1
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.4	23.0	23.2	23.1	23.1	22.8	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	23.0
Educational and Health Services	116.3	115.8	115.9	115.6	115.2	114.9	114.5	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.0	113.9
Educational Services	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.6
Leisure and Hospitality Services	60.9	59.5	60.6	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.5	59.8	59.3	59.6	59.4	59.4	60.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0
Accommodation and Food Services	53.0	51.8	52.6	52.4	51.9	51.9	52.7	52.0	51.4	51.6	51.4	51.3	52.4
Other Services	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8
Government	104.5	105.1	104.4	104.3	104.4	105.2	104.9	104.9	105.0	105.7	106.3	105.1	104.6
State Government	28.4	28.5	28.0	28.0	27.9	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.8
Local Government	61.8	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.1	62.1	62.2	62.6	63.8	62.2	61.7

<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 4.4 Percent in June

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rate for Maine was 4.4 percent, down from 4.5 percent for May and 4.6 percent for June 2006. The national unemployment rate for June was 4.5 percent.

“Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 2,300 between May and June,” said Commissioner Fortman. “Job gains were recorded in leisure and hospitality services, health services, professional and business services, and construction.”

Between June 2006 and June 2007, the total number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 3,500 to 619,600. Over-the-year job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance; professional and business services; trade, transportation, and utilities; and construction. Job losses were registered in manufacturing and financial activities.

Other New England states reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for June include New Hampshire, 4.0 percent; Con-

necticut, 4.3 percent; Rhode Island, 4.7 percent; and Massachusetts, 4.9 percent. The adjusted national rate for June was 4.5 percent, unchanged from 4.5 percent for May and down from 4.6 percent for June 2006.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for June was 4.2 percent, down from 4.3 percent for May and 4.4 percent for June 2006. The unadjusted national rate was 4.7 percent for June, up from 4.3 percent for May and down from 4.8 percent for June 2006. Not-seasonally-adjusted May unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.3 percent for York County to 6.9 percent for Washington County (see graph).

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 12,900 between May and June as the busy summer season approached. The largest gains were recorded in leisure and hospitality services, retail trade, and construction. Partially offsetting these gains, private educational services and state government education jobs fell as nonprofessional staff and work study students left post-secondary institutions at the end of the school year.

### Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	June 2007	May 2007	June 2006
Average Duration	14.1	14.0	14.4
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$248.93	\$251.76	\$239.47
Exhaustees	721	1,028	678

\* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

#### Weekly Initial Claims

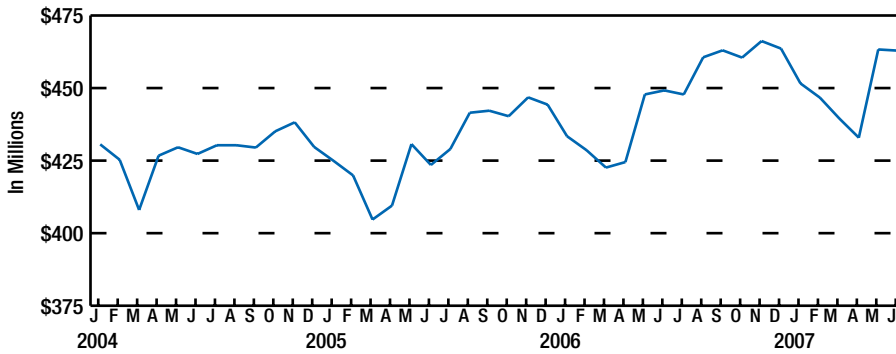
Week	6/30	6/23	6/16	6/9	6/2	5/26	5/19
2007	1,065	1,066	1,014	1,149	1,036	990	1,081
Week	7/1	6/24	6/17	6/10	6/3	5/27	5/20
2006	1,205	1,078	1,031	1,117	969	999	1,158

#### Continued Claims Less Partial\*

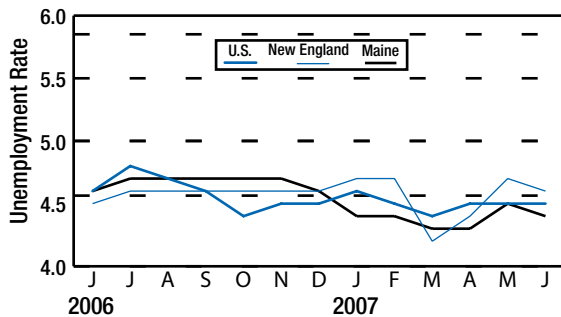
June 2007	May 2007	June 2006
6,729	8,813	6,747

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

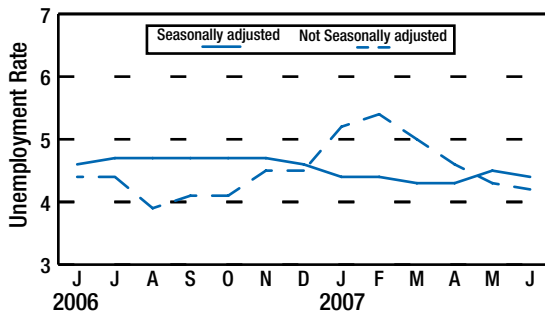
#### Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



#### Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



#### Unemployment Rates for Maine



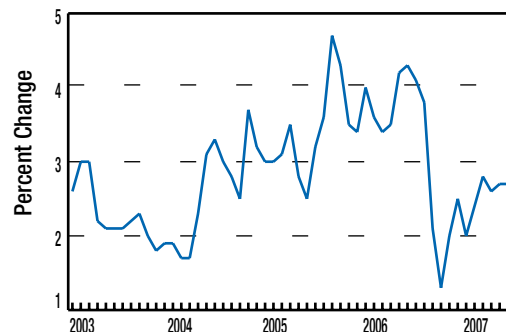
#### U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Dec 06
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	208.4	207.9	202.9	201.8

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.2%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+2.7%
Percent change from Last December	+3.3%

#### 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 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06
<b>Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>633.1</b>	<b>620.2</b>	<b>630.8</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>199.1</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>527.4</b>	<b>512.0</b>	<b>525.1</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>173.2</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>52.9</b>
Goods Producing	96.2	94.2	97.0	26.0	25.5	26.0	9.1	8.9	9.2	7.1	6.9	6.7
Natural Resources and Mining	2.6	2.1	2.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.2
Logging	2.5	2.0	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	34.1	32.6	33.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.5	3.3	3.3
Construction of Buildings	8.4	8.1	8.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.6	3.4	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	22.1	21.1	21.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	59.5	59.5	60.6	15.0	14.8	15.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Durable Goods	31.9	31.9	32.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	6.0	6.0	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.6	3.5	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.2	9.3	9.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	27.6	27.6	28.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.6	8.9	9.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	536.9	526.0	533.8	174.0	169.2	173.1	40.3	40.2	39.5	58.7	59.7	58.7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	127.4	124.1	126.8	42.2	40.8	41.4	10.1	10.0	9.6	15.5	15.4	15.4
Wholesale Trade	22.1	21.7	22.1	8.9	8.7	8.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.3
Retail Trade	87.7	85.4	87.5	27.8	26.7	27.0	6.4	6.4	6.2	10.4	10.4	10.1
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.7	10.6	10.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	18.9	17.9	19.0	6.2	5.6	6.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.9	12.8	12.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	8.1	8.1	7.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.6	17.0	17.2	5.5	5.4	5.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.7	15.1	15.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.4	11.4	11.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
Publishing Industries	3.6	3.5	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	33.5	33.0	34.0	15.4	15.2	15.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Finance and Insurance	26.2	26.1	26.6	12.2	12.1	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	12.1	12.1	12.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.3	6.9	7.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	54.3	53.3	53.6	22.3	21.9	22.2	5.0	4.8	5.0	6.4	6.4	6.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.9	23.8	23.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	5.7	5.6	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	24.7	23.9	24.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	115.3	116.2	113.0	34.6	34.7	34.1	10.3	10.4	10.0	13.1	13.2	13.0
Educational Services	17.3	18.9	17.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	98.0	97.3	95.8	30.7	30.6	30.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	25.7	25.5	24.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	30.7	30.1	29.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.8	22.7	22.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.8	19.0	18.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	69.5	60.4	69.3	23.2	20.1	23.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9.3	7.8	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	60.2	52.6	59.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	14.1	10.6	14.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	46.1	42.0	45.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	19.8	19.4	20.1	5.8	5.6	6.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.2
<b>Government</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Federal	14.3	14.2	14.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
State	26.2	28.8	26.6	5.4	6.4	5.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	5.5	6.7	5.5
Local <sup>2</sup>	65.2	65.2	64.8	17.8	17.2	17.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.8

Footnotes: See page 7

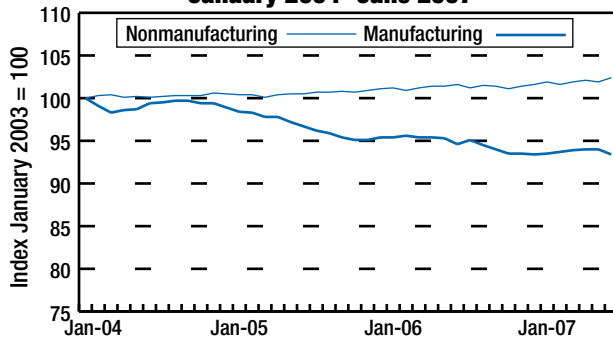
## Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	Jun 07	May 07	Jun 06	2006	2005	2004
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
Manufacturing	\$786.77	\$783.62	\$758.08	41.3	41.2	41.2	\$19.05	\$19.02	\$18.40	\$18.57	\$17.28	\$16.97
Durable Goods	804.64	791.30	747.14	41.2	41.0	41.6	19.53	19.30	17.96	18.18	16.77	16.78
Nondurable Goods	768.38	776.88	770.71	41.4	41.5	40.8	18.56	18.72	18.89	19.01	17.81	17.17
<b>PORTLAND MSA</b>												
Manufacturing	666.62	674.25	631.13	43.4	43.5	42.5	15.36	15.50	14.85	14.77	14.10	13.88

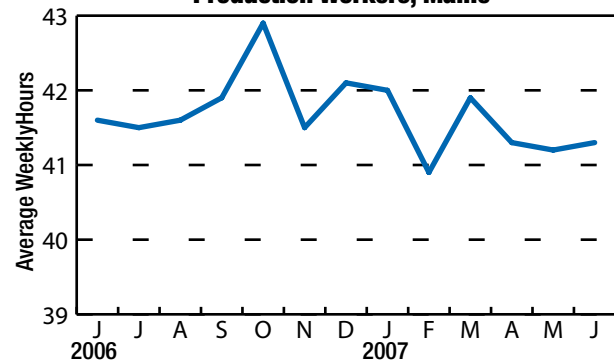
<sup>1</sup> Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as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

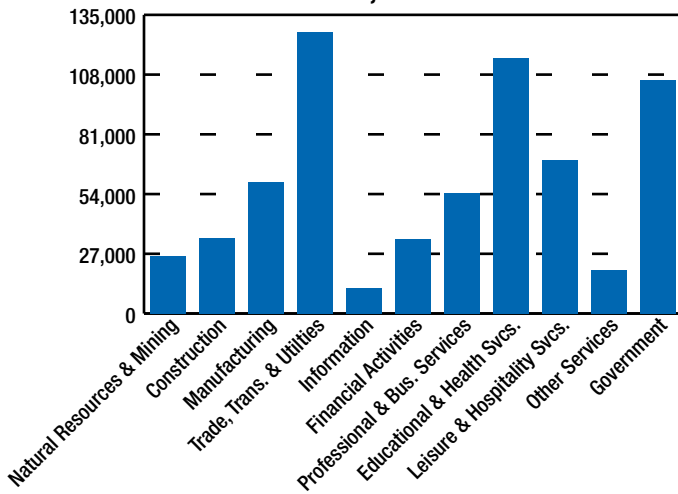
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector  
January 2004- June 2007<sup>1</sup>**



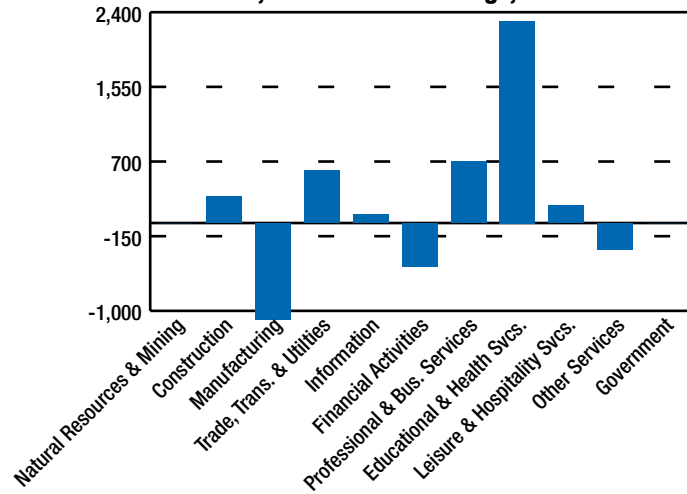
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing  
Production Workers, Maine<sup>2</sup>**



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



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, June 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.



cont. from page 1

As employment in the paper industry has declined, the workforce has aged. Some paper plants have closed. Others have downsized with younger workers leaving, while older workers with seniority kept their jobs. Data from the Local Employment Dynamics program indicates that between the twelve months ending September 1997 and the twelve months ending September 2006, the number of older workers increased, despite the overall job loss in the paper industry. As a result of these dynamics, the paper industry workforce aged more rapidly than the total workforce.

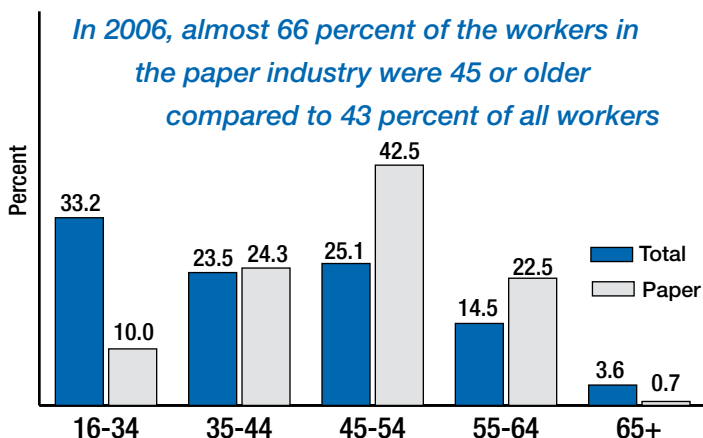
A significant challenge to the paper industry will be filling the shoes of retiring workers. Michael Michaud, director of employee and labor relations at Madison Paper Industries stated to the Bangor Daily News that "Because of closures and consolidation in the industry, many people don't see themselves as having a future if they go into the pulp and paper industry." And, it will likely be more difficult to recruit younger workers because there will be fewer of them.

Employment in the paper industry is projected to continue to decline. However, according to Maine Department of Labor projections, there are still going to be nearly 8,000 high-paying paper jobs in 2014. With over 65 percent of about 9,000 current paper workers 45 years of age or older, there will be job openings in this industry. As Bill Cohen of Verso Paper stated to the Bangor Daily News, "...we are not dying; we are continuing to reshape."

### Percent Change in the Number of Workers by Age Group, 1997 to 2006\*

	16-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	-5.2%	-4.9%	3.9%	5.4%	1.1%
<b>Paper Manufacturing</b>	-67.4%	-11.8%	11.4%	10.2%	0.3%

\*Data from the Local Employment Dynamics Program.  
12 months ending September, 1997 to 2006.



Maine Department of Labor  
Labor Market Information Services  
P.O. Box 259  
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