

# MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Market Information

## INSIDE . . .

Unemployment rates below two percent are recorded by Lincoln and Cumberland counties ..... page 3

Adjusted unemployment falls slightly between June and July ..... page 4

Nonfarm employment rises by 14,200 over the year, led by services industries ..... page 6

Job gains were recorded by fifteen counties between 1997 and 1998 ..... page 8

A publication of the

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Labor Market Information Services

Arnold A. Fongemie  
Division Director

Dana A. Evans  
Editor

For more information, call

Phone (207) 287-2271

FAX (207) 287-2947

TTY 1-800-794-1110

E-Mail - lmi.me@state.me.us

Visit our Home Page at

<http://www.state.me.us/labor/>

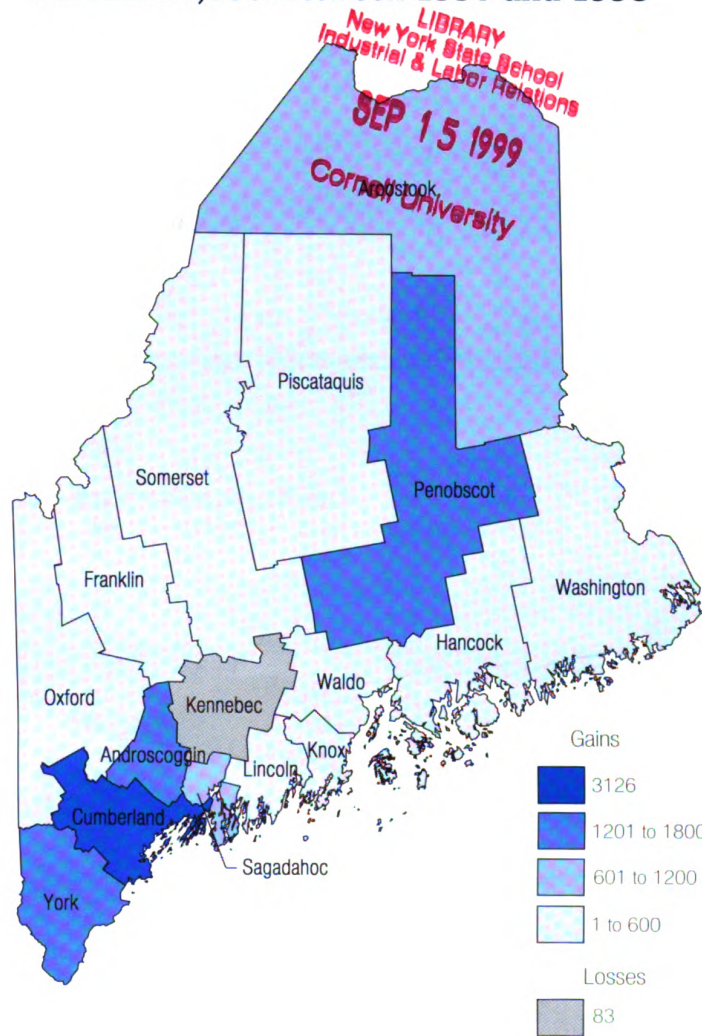
[lmi/frdef.htm](http://lmi/frdef.htm)

# LABOR MARKET DIGEST

July Data

September 1999

## The Number of Jobs in Maine Increased by Almost 14,000 Between 1997 and 1998



Reported employment<sup>1</sup> increased by 13,944 statewide between 1997 and 1998. Jobs in services industries rose by 6,879, accounting for almost 50 percent of the total job gain. All other industry divisions, with the exception of manufacturing, also recorded over-the-year job increases. Gains ranged from 35 in Piscataquis County to 3,126 in Cumberland County. A loss of 83 jobs was recorded in Kennebec County.

See page eight for a breakdown of county jobs by industry.

<sup>1</sup>Employment reported by employers subject to the Maine Employment Security Law. Also included is reported employment of federal government installations within the state. The primary exclusion from this employment count is the self-employed. County job changes do not add to the statewide change of 13,944 due to employers with establishments in more than one county who report on a statewide basis only.

### 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>		
	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS</b>												
Augusta	47,220	45,520	46,030	45,450	43,480	44,260	1,780	2,040	1,780	3.8%	4.5%	3.9%
Bangor MSA	51,200	50,600	48,900	50,100	49,300	47,700	1,100	1,300	1,200	2.1	2.6	2.4
Bath-Brunswick	34,670	33,220	34,150	33,810	32,160	33,340	860	1,060	810	2.5	3.2	2.4
Belfast	15,850	15,790	15,340	15,330	15,190	14,830	520	600	510	3.3	3.8	3.3
Biddeford	42,800	40,970	41,820	42,080	40,030	41,020	710	950	800	1.7	2.3	1.9
Boothbay Harbor	10,840	10,060	10,520	10,710	9,870	10,380	130	190	140	1.2	1.9	1.3
Bucksport	5,190	5,400	5,120	4,970	5,170	4,910	220	230	210	4.2	4.3	4.1
Calais	5,240	5,230	4,980	4,800	4,680	4,590	440	560	390	8.4	10.6	7.8
Dexter-Pittsfield	12,130	13,310	11,960	11,230	12,250	11,040	900	1,060	920	7.4	8.0	7.7
Dover-Foxcroft	7,190	7,700	7,020	6,760	7,180	6,630	440	510	400	6.1	6.6	5.6
Ellsworth-Bar Harbor	24,410	22,580	22,610	23,710	21,640	22,080	690	930	540	2.8	4.1	2.4
Farmington	16,650	16,840	16,510	15,560	15,540	15,370	1,080	1,300	1,150	6.5	7.7	6.9
Fort Kent	3,680	3,800	3,560	3,390	3,240	3,270	290	560	290	7.9	14.8	8.2
Greenville	1,080	1,050	1,080	1,020	960	1,030	60	90	50	5.2	8.1	4.5
Houlton	6,690	6,850	6,490	6,350	6,390	6,140	340	460	350	5.0	6.7	5.4
Jonesport-Milbridge	4,270	4,240	4,180	3,970	3,860	3,910	310	380	270	7.2	9.0	6.4
Kittery-York <sup>5</sup>	20,640	19,990	19,960	20,350	19,710	19,760	290	280	190	1.4	1.4	1.0
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	52,600	52,900	51,100	50,800	50,700	48,900	1,800	2,200	2,200	3.4	4.2	4.3
Lincoln-Howland	5,900	6,190	5,790	5,560	5,690	5,480	340	500	310	5.7	8.1	5.4
Machias-Eastport	6,790	6,910	6,910	6,380	6,330	6,440	410	580	470	6.0	8.4	6.9
Madawaska	4,170	4,240	4,110	4,020	4,030	3,960	160	210	150	3.7	4.9	3.6
Millinocket-East Millinocket	5,380	5,510	5,300	5,090	5,070	4,990	300	440	310	5.5	8.0	5.9
Norway-Paris	11,640	12,090	11,640	10,980	11,360	11,010	670	730	620	5.7	6.0	5.4
Outer Bangor	7,490	8,500	6,810	7,060	8,020	6,460	430	480	350	5.7	5.7	5.2
Patten-Island Falls	1,980	2,050	1,890	1,830	1,780	1,740	160	270	150	8.0	13.3	7.8
Portland MSA	142,900	138,200	135,400	140,400	135,100	133,000	2,600	3,100	2,300	1.8	2.2	1.7
Presque Isle-Caribou	20,460	20,110	20,070	19,620	19,090	18,990	840	1,020	1,080	4.1	5.1	5.4
Rockland	24,950	24,820	24,430	24,380	24,110	23,890	570	710	540	2.3	2.8	2.2
Rumford	9,840	9,990	9,680	9,140	9,100	9,120	700	890	560	7.1	8.9	5.7
Sanford	23,640	23,960	22,940	22,660	22,870	21,610	980	1,090	1,340	4.1	4.6	5.8
Sebago Lakes Region	14,720	14,210	14,580	14,170	13,530	14,180	560	680	400	3.8	4.8	2.7
Skowhegan	16,910	17,450	16,670	15,900	16,170	15,710	1,010	1,280	960	6.0	7.4	5.8
Stonington	5,950	5,840	5,750	5,810	5,680	5,640	150	160	120	2.5	2.8	2.0
Van Buren	1,570	1,580	1,490	1,490	1,460	1,420	80	120	70	4.9	7.3	4.8
Waterville	23,560	25,130	23,350	22,520	23,830	22,150	1,040	1,310	1,210	4.4	5.2	5.2
MAINE	690,300	682,800	668,100	667,400	654,500	645,000	22,900	28,300	23,100	3.3	4.1	3.5
UNITED STATES (000)	141,119	140,666	139,336	134,800	134,395	132,769	6,319	6,271	6,567	4.5	4.5	4.7

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

<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: they were not employed during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and 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> Kittery-York is the five-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Rochester PMSA 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		
	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	58,690	58,940	57,130	56,580	56,370	54,590	2,110	2,570	2,540	3.6%	4.4%	4.4%
Aroostook	38,120	38,260	37,230	36,260	35,580	35,120	1,860	2,680	2,110	4.9	7.0	5.7
Cumberland	150,180	145,090	143,040	147,320	141,550	140,490	2,860	3,540	2,560	1.9	2.4	1.8
Franklin	14,040	14,250	13,880	13,140	13,120	12,980	900	1,130	900	6.4	7.9	6.5
Hancock	32,500	30,900	30,610	31,580	29,710	29,860	920	1,190	750	2.8	3.8	2.4
Kennebec	60,730	60,350	59,490	58,380	57,550	57,010	2,350	2,800	2,480	3.9	4.6	4.2
Knox	21,910	21,790	21,440	21,400	21,170	20,970	510	630	470	2.3	2.9	2.2
Lincoln	19,520	18,470	19,040	19,160	18,030	18,660	360	440	370	1.8	2.4	2.0
Oxford	26,750	27,050	26,440	25,100	25,140	25,110	1,650	1,910	1,330	6.2	7.1	5.0
Penobscot	77,200	78,450	73,730	74,390	75,060	71,040	2,800	3,390	2,690	3.6	4.3	3.6
Piscataquis	8,380	8,870	8,210	7,890	8,260	7,760	490	600	450	5.9	6.8	5.4
Sagadahoc	16,260	15,570	16,000	15,830	15,050	15,610	430	510	390	2.7	3.3	2.5
Somerset	25,920	27,210	25,620	24,380	25,300	24,050	1,540	1,910	1,570	5.9	7.0	6.1
Waldo	21,160	21,280	20,590	20,460	20,430	19,820	710	850	770	3.3	4.0	3.7
Washington	16,830	16,880	16,560	15,690	15,350	15,430	1,150	1,530	1,130	6.8	9.0	6.8
York	102,100	99,430	99,100	99,840	96,780	96,450	2,260	2,650	2,650	2.2	2.7	2.7
MAINE	690,300	682,800	668,100	667,400	654,500	645,000	22,900	28,300	23,100	3.3	4.1	3.5
UNITED STATES (000)	141,119	140,666	139,336	134,800	134,395	132,769	6,319	6,271	6,567	4.5	4.5	4.7

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

**Area Analyst's Corner**

**Central Area**

Ken Bridges (207) 624-5199

**L.L. Bean** is hiring 650 to 750 temporary seasonal workers for its Waterville customer service facility. The company plans to keep 150 to 200 of these workers year round after the Christmas season. ♦**Augusta** is studying the feasibility of a **second industrial park**. ♦**Ducktrap River Fish Farm** in Belfast has doubled the size of its production plant to keep up with growing demand. The company currently employs 155, up from 75 five years ago.

**Western Area**

Gerard Dennison (207) 783-5314

**Etonic World Wide Corp.** will close its golf shoe manufacturing plant in Richmond in September putting about 30 people out of work. The company laid off 66 people earlier this year. ♦**MBNA** in Farmington is scheduled to open a new call center in late August, employing 150 full- and part-time workers by the end of 1999. ♦The ownership of the **American Skiing Company** in Newry has been reorganized. Oak Hill Capital Partners of Westchester County, New York, purchased \$150 million of preferred stock, and now owns 48.5 percent of the stock making it the company's largest single investor.

**North/East Area**

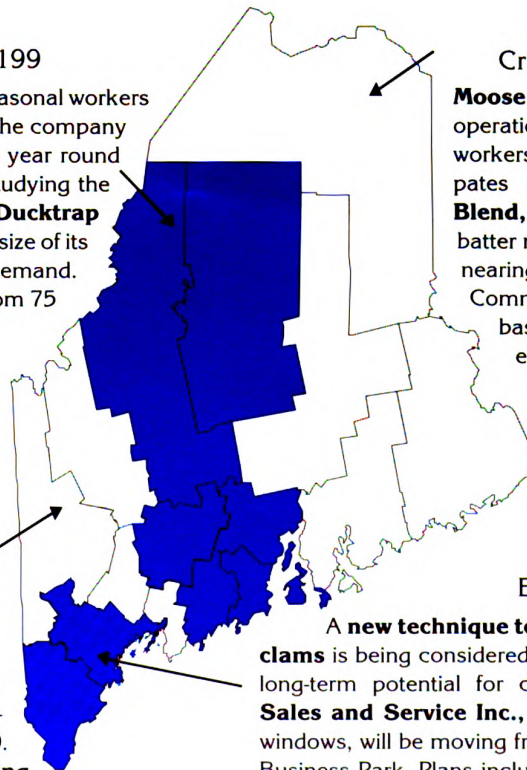
Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

**Moose Creek Lumber**, which just began operations in Ashland, currently employs 14 workers and, when fully operational, anticipates a workforce of 50 people. ♦**Hydro Blend**, a company that manufactures dry batter mixes for the food products industry, is nearing the start-up phase at Loring Commerce Center in Limestone. The Idaho based business expects to eventually employ 30. ♦**Circuit City**, a national chain specializing in electronics, is nearing completion of a 28,500 square foot store near the Bangor Mall, with a fall opening anticipated.

**Southern Area**

Eva Smith (207) 775-5891

A new technique to replenish the local supply of baby clams is being considered by the Town of Eliot. The project has long-term potential for commercial harvesting. ♦**Applicators Sales and Service Inc.**, a manufacturer of vinyl replacement windows, will be moving from Portland to Biddeford's new Exit 4 Business Park. Plans include an 80,000 square-foot plant and a 30,000 square-foot warehouse. Current employment levels will be maintained, and creation of up to 50 new jobs is expected during the next three years. ♦The South Portland Planning Board has approved **two new building projects for the Maine Mall area**.



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

ITEM	1999							1998					
	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul
Civilian Labor Force	670.2	668.5	668.1	663.0	662.8	663.8	660.5	664.7	662.2	658.6	653.1	650.4	648.6
Employed	642.3	639.1	639.4	639.4	640.2	641.8	637.7	639.5	635.5	630.1	624.7	621.4	619.8
Unemployed	27.9	29.4	28.7	23.6	22.6	22.0	22.8	25.2	26.7	28.5	28.3	28.9	28.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4

<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	1999							1998					
	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment <sup>2</sup>	583.7	583.8	581.6	581.4	580.8	579.9	578.6	577.1	576.1	574.7	573.0	570.2	570.0
Construction	26.9	26.9	27.3	27.4	26.7	26.6	26.2	25.1	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.9
Manufacturing	84.7	84.9	84.7	84.6	85.7	86.4	86.6	85.4	85.9	85.9	86.9	86.2	86.5
Durable Goods	42.3	42.0	42.2	42.2	42.7	42.9	43.0	42.5	42.6	42.5	42.2	42.2	42.3
Nondurable Goods	42.4	42.9	42.5	42.4	43.0	43.5	43.6	42.9	43.3	43.4	44.7	44.0	44.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	24.4	24.3	24.4	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.6	23.6	23.6
Wholesale Trade	26.8	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.1	26.9	26.8	26.8
Retail Trade	118.6	119.1	118.8	118.3	118.7	117.8	118.2	119.1	119.1	118.1	117.0	116.2	115.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	30.9	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.7	30.8	30.7	30.3	30.2	30.0	29.7	29.7	30.0
Services	176.5	176.1	174.5	174.5	173.2	172.7	172.1	172.5	171.9	171.4	170.4	169.1	169.0
Government	94.8	94.2	93.6	94.2	94.4	94.2	93.5	93.6	92.9	93.1	93.3	93.5	93.7

<sup>1</sup> See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 6. <sup>2</sup> Mining employment is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Thus, the not-seasonally-adjusted series is used as a component of the seasonally adjusted total nonfarm wage and salary employment estimate. Source: See page 2.

**July Unemployment Rate Fell to 4.2 Percent**

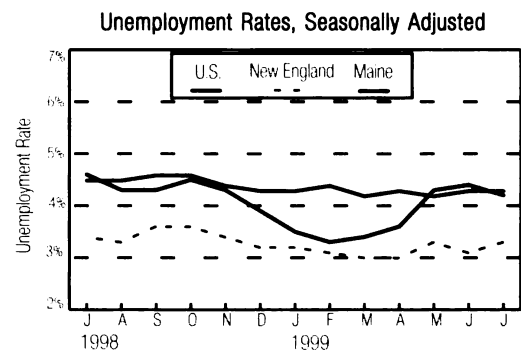
State Labor Commissioner Valerie Landry announced that the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for Maine fell slightly to 4.2 percent in July from 4.4 percent in June.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate also declined over the past year, from 4.4 percent in July 1998 to the current rate of 4.2 percent, as job opportunities continued to expand.

Between July 1998 and July 1999 the number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 13,700 to 583,700. Contributing to the over-the-year increase in nonfarm wage and salary jobs were gains in services; retail trade; construction; government; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Other New England states reporting seasonally-adjusted July unemployment rates include New Hampshire, 2.5 percent, and Vermont, 3.1 percent. The adjusted national rate for July was 4.3 percent.

In Maine the not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for July was 3.3 percent, down from 4.1 percent in June and 3.5 percent in July 1998. The unadjusted national rate was 4.5 percent in July, unchanged from June, and down from 4.7 percent in July 1998. Not-seasonally-adjusted July unemployment rates for Maine counties



ranged from 1.8 percent in Lincoln County to 6.8 percent in Washington County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary employment fell by 5,300 between June and July as a result of normal temporary plant shutdowns in manufacturing industries and seasonal reductions of nonprofessional workers in local schools. Partially offsetting these temporary losses were seasonal gains by lodging services and eating and drinking places.

Between July 1998 and July 1999, not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 14,200. Services rose by 7,500, mainly in social services, business services, health services, and other services.

**Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators**

Key Data	July 1999	June 1999	July 1998
Average Duration	13.2	13.3	16.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$186.27	\$188.25	\$137.34
Exhaustees	839	939	1,236

\* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

**Weekly Initial Claims**

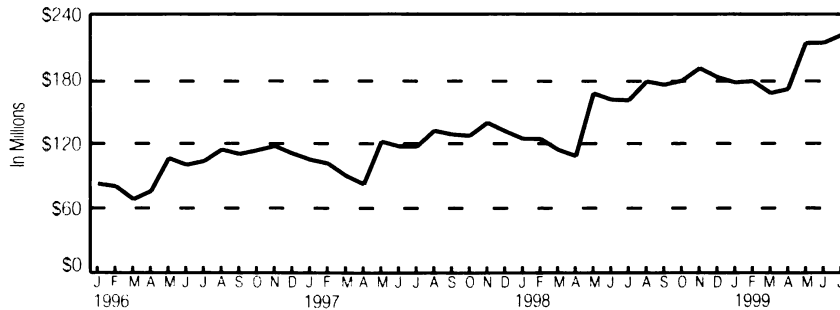
Week	8/7	7/31	7/24	7/17	7/10	7/3	6/26
1999	868	1,143	1,230	1,006	1,201	1,088	1,106
Week	8/8	8/1	7/25	7/18	7/11	7/4	6/27
1998	1,302	1,213	1,306	1,368	1,068	1,225	1,293

**Continued Claims Less Partials\***

July 1999	June 1999	July 1998
4,726	5,428	8,469

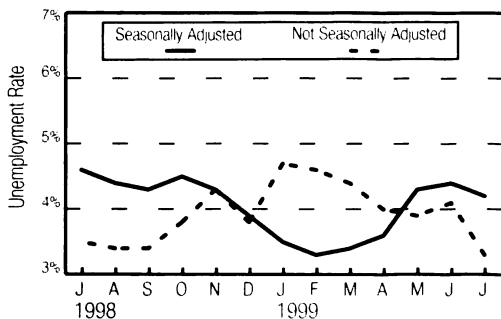
\* For the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month.

Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Retail trade rose by 3,500, with the largest gains in food stores, auto sales and services, general merchandise stores, and eating and drinking places. Construction; government; finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities also recorded job growth. Manufacturing jobs fell by 1,800, with losses in paper and allied products, leather and leather products, lumber and wood products, and electronic and other electrical equipment.

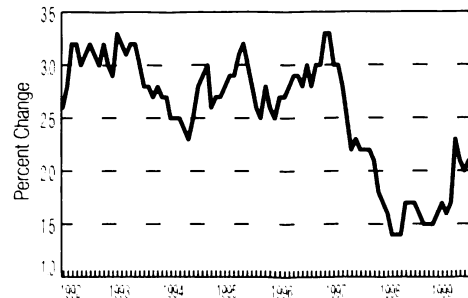
Unemployment Rates for Maine



**U.S. Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U)**

Item	July 99	June 99	July 98	Dec 98
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	166.7	166.2	163.2	163.9
Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.3%			
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+2.1%			
Percent change from Last December	+1.7%			

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



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

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98
<b>Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>591.7</b>	<b>597.0</b>	<b>577.5</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>41.8</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Mining</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Construction</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Building Construction	6.5	6.4	6.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	.	.	.
Heavy Construction	5.9	5.7	4.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Special Trade Contractors	17.0	16.8	16.4	6.2	6.0	5.3	.	.	.
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Lumber and Wood Products	10.3	10.3	10.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Primary and Fabricated Metals	3.7	3.7	3.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	.	.	.
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment	6.7	6.7	7.1	2.7	2.7	2.4	.	.	.
Transportation Equipment	11.7	11.6	11.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	4.8	3.2	3.3	2.9	.	.	.
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Food and Kindred Products	6.1	6.0	6.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	.	.	.
Textile Mill Products	2.9	3.5	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paper and Allied Products	13.7	13.9	14.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	.	.	.
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leather and Leather Products	5.8	6.6	6.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other Nondurable Goods	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	4.7	4.7	4.5
<b>Service Producing</b>	<b>478.1</b>	<b>482.4</b>	<b>464.3</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>32.5</b>
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>123.4</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>
General Merchandise Stores	12.3	12.1	11.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Food Stores	24.2	24.1	22.9	.	.	.	.	.	.
Automotive Sales and Services	14.0	13.9	13.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eating and Drinking Places	42.4	40.4	41.7	10.0	9.5	9.7	.	.	.
Other Retail Trade	34.0	33.2	34.2	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Banking	9.4	9.4	9.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Insurance Carriers, Brokers and Agents	13.0	13.0	12.6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9.2	9.2	9.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Services</b>	<b>184.6</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	12.6	15.1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Business Services	25.7	24.9	24.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Health Services	56.6	56.6	55.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Educational Services	13.1	12.6	13.0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Social Services	23.9	24.1	21.3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Services	50.1	48.2	47.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Government</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Federal	13.5	13.5	13.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
State	23.8	23.4	23.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Local <sup>2</sup>	45.6	58.9	45.3	10.7	12.2	10.8	2.8	4.1	2.9

<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 1998. As a measure of reliability, the March 1998 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was .07 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.

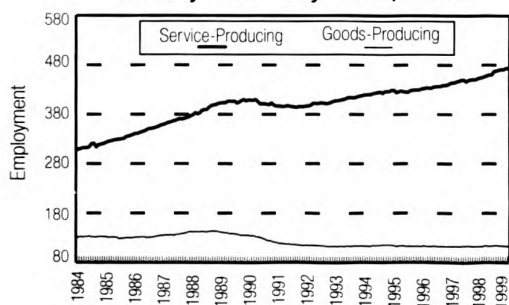
## Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98	July 99	June 99	July 98	1998	1997	1996
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>\$554.21</b>	<b>\$563.29</b>	<b>\$545.29</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>\$13.89</b>	<b>\$13.84</b>	<b>\$13.77</b>	<b>\$13.50</b>	<b>\$13.12</b>	<b>\$12.71</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b>	<b>535.11</b>	<b>541.31</b>	<b>530.55</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>13.18</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>12.99</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>12.23</b>
Lumber and Wood Products	454.37	451.54	435.34	43.9	42.8	41.5	10.35	10.55	10.49	10.45	10.32	10.10
Primary and Fabricated Metals	514.14	531.53	523.93	41.0	42.9	43.3	12.54	12.39	12.10	12.33	11.55	11.31
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	640.14	656.12	635.01	44.3	46.5	45.1	14.45	14.11	14.08	14.33	14.66	14.17
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	510.94	516.47	465.24	42.9	44.6	38.9	11.91	11.58	11.96	11.48	11.13	10.94
Transportation Equipment	624.53	639.23	674.63	34.6	37.1	37.5	18.05	17.23	17.99	17.60	16.77	15.49
Other Durable Goods	438.10	432.95	429.95	39.9	40.5	40.6	10.98	10.69	10.59	10.40	10.27	10.08
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	<b>576.14</b>	<b>586.77</b>	<b>561.44</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>14.78</b>	<b>14.47</b>	<b>14.04</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.17</b>
Food and Kindred Products	336.36	378.81	402.04	39.9	36.6	39.3	8.43	10.35	10.23	10.00	9.85	10.00
Textile Mill Products	474.90	454.02	416.23	42.9	41.2	37.6	11.07	11.02	11.07	10.49	9.97	10.27
Apparel and Other Textile Products	352.59	387.89	358.72	36.5	39.3	37.8	9.66	9.87	9.49	9.57	9.52	9.00
Paper and Allied Products	876.26	887.26	831.34	39.4	40.7	40.2	22.24	21.80	20.68	20.23	19.44	18.84
Leather and Leather Products	363.85	389.46	329.76	38.3	40.4	36.0	9.50	9.64	9.16	9.31	8.88	8.71
Other Nondurable Goods	497.25	503.61	473.69	39.0	39.1	38.7	12.75	12.88	12.24	12.12	11.65	11.20
<b>PORTLAND MSA</b>												
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>461.42</b>	<b>495.50</b>	<b>471.09</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>11.86</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>11.22</b>
<b>LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA</b>												
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>507.09</b>	<b>518.75</b>	<b>498.17</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>12.49</b>	<b>12.50</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>11.40</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>11.13</b>

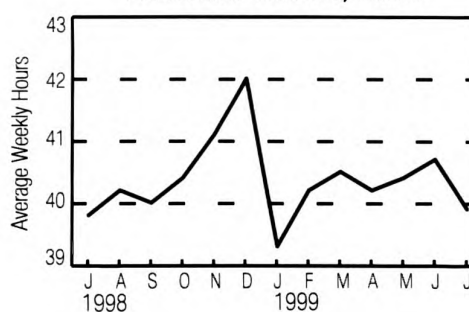
<sup>1</sup> Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as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

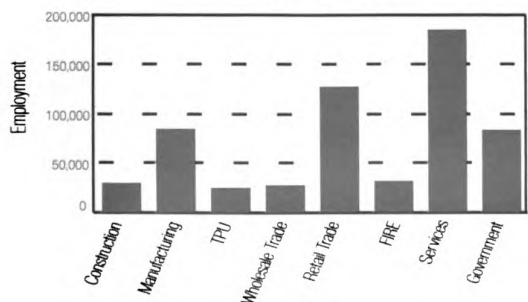
**Nonfarm Employment by Sector  
January 1984-July 1999, Maine<sup>1</sup>**



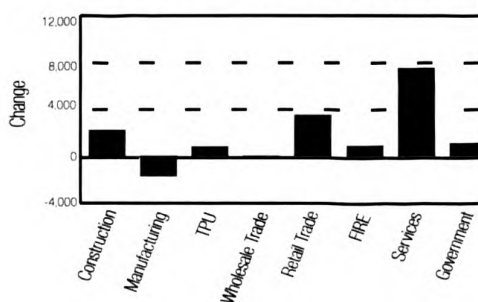
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing  
Production Workers, Maine<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Division  
Maine, July 1999<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Division  
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, July 1999<sup>2</sup>**



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

## Seasonal Adjustment Makes Labor Market Trends Easier to Follow

Over the course of a year, the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to seasonal events such as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools.

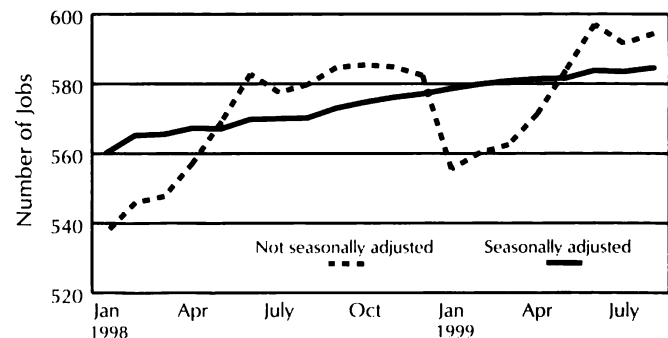
These seasonal fluctuations make it difficult to track trends in employment and unemployment from month to month. Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by mathematically adjusting the statistics from month to month in an effort to remove these seasonal patterns. These adjustments make it easier to observe the longer-term trends and other nonseasonal movements in the monthly data.

The two seasonally-adjusted Maine labor market data series are the civilian labor force estimates, including total employment, unemployment, and the unemployment rate; and the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates (see tables on page 4). Unadjusted, both unemployment and the two measures of employment have a highly seasonal pattern in Maine. Peaks in unemployment occur in the winter and lows occur in summer or early fall. Employment estimates display the reverse pattern.

The graph below presents seasonally-adjusted and unadjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs for Maine from January 1998 through August 1999. The number of unadjusted nonfarm jobs has its ups and downs during the course of a year, peaking in the fall. At that time, construction jobs reach the highest level for the year, job in tourist-related industries start to fall but remain high relative to winter months, and schools are back in session resulting in higher government employment.

Adjusting for seasonally yields a more visible long-run trend. For example, while the number of unadjusted jobs dropped substantially between November 1998 and January 1999 due to seasonal influences, there was a seasonally-adjusted gain of 2,500. Between January 1998 and August 1999 adjusted nonfarm jobs have been increasing steadily, extending a trend that started in 1992.

**Nonfarm Wage and Salary Jobs in Maine**



If you do **NOT** desire to continue receiving this publication, check here  and return this cover to the address below.  
If your address has changed, please indicate change and return this cover to the address below.

**Maine Department of Labor**  
Labor Market Information Services  
20 Union Street  
Augusta, Maine 04330-6826

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300  
RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

MARTIN P. CATHERWOOD LIBRARY  
INDUS. & LABOR RELATIONS SCHOOL  
ITHACA NY 14853-3901

