MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Market Information

INSIDE . . .

Cumberland and Lincoln counties recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 2.8 percent page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment declined from 4.5 percent in May to 4.4 in Junepage 4

Nonfarm employment declined by 4,100 over the yearpage 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 upon request to individuals with disabilities.

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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

June Data August 2003

Statistical Areas Redefined Based on the 2000 Census

New England City and Town

Areas (NECTAs) are

defined using the same

criteria as Metropolitan

and Micropolitan

Statistical Areas. . .

THE U.S. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET recently released the list of defined Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas based on new standards and Census 2000 data.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas have at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties. Micropolitan Statistical Areas - a new set of statistical areas -

have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less that 50,000 population, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by com-

muting ties. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are defined in terms of whole counties (including the six New England states) reflecting a priority given to use a consistent geographic unit nationwide.

In view of the importance of cities and towns in New England, the 2000 standards also provide for a set of geographic areas that are defined using cities and towns in the six New England states. The New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) are defined using the same criteria as Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and are identified as either metropolitan or micropolitan, based, respectively, on the presence of either an urbanized area of 50,000 or more population or an

urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population.

If specific criteria are met, adjacent Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, in various combinations, may become the components of a new set of areas called Combined Statistical Areas. For example, a Combined Statistical Area may comprise a Metropolitan Statistical Area and a Micropolitan Statistical Area or two Micropolitan Statistical Areas. The

geographic components of Combined New England City and Town Areas are individual metropolitan and micropolitan and micropolitan various combinations. The areas that combine retain

their own designations as Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Areas (or NECTAs) within the larger Combined Statistical Area (or Combined NECTAs).

Effective with estimates for January 2005, employment and unemployment estimates will be developed for areas in Maine using the city- and town-based NECTAs defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and city- and town-based small labor market areas defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Together, these defined areas will exhaust the geography of Maine.

See page eight for the geographic definition of statistical areas in Maine.

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

AREA	CIVIL	IAN LABOF	R FORCE1		EMPLOYED	2		NEMPLO'		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE4			
	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	
LABOR MARKET AREAS													
Augusta	48,580	48,190	47,250	46,550	46,420	45,340	2,040	1,760	1,920	4.2%	3.7%	4.1%	
Bangor MSA	53,000	54,100	53,000	51,500	52,700	51,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	2.9	2.6	2.7	
Bath-Brunswick	35,070	34,650	35,180	33,900	33,570	33,910	1,170	1,080	1,270	3.3	3.1	3.6	
Belfast	18,760	18,050	18,410	18,080	17,420	17,710	680	640	700	3.6	3.5	3.8	
Biddeford	46,650	43,890	45,580	45,300	42,660	44,250	1,350	1,230	1,330	2.9	2.8	2.9	
Boothbay Harbor	10,520	9,340	10,270	10,320	9,150	10,090	200	190	180	1.9	2.1	1.8	
Bucksport	5,110	5,030	5,230	4,900	4,830	5,040	210	200	190	4.2	3.9	3.6	
Calais	5,140	5,160	4,950	4,550	4,530	4,570	590	630	380	11.4	12.2	7.7	
Dexter-Pittsfield	11,580	11,500	12,220	10,620	10,520	10,850	970	990	1,380	8.3	8.6	11.3	
Dover-Foxcroft	7,230	7,120	7,170	6,700	6,580	6,690	530	550	480	7.3	7.7	6.7	
Ellsworth-Bar Harbor	23,720	21,230	22,820	22,850	20,320	22,060	870	910	760	3.7	4.3	3.3	
Farmington	16,840	16,900	16,960	15,770	15,810	15,830	1,070	1,090	1,130	6.3	6.5	6.7	
Fort Kent	4,020	4,310	3,980	3,620	3,770	3,560	400	550	420	10.0	12.6	10.6	
Greenville	1,190	1,060	1,130	1,120	970	1,060	70	100	70	6.1	9.1	5.8	
Houlton	6,470	6,410	6,350	6,090	5,970	6,040	380	440	310	5.9	6.8	4.9	
Jonesport-Milbridge	4,200	3,990	4,020	3,940		3,770	270	260	250	6.3	6.6	6.2	
Kittery-York ⁵	21,600	21,320	21,300	20,950	20,630	20,480	650	690	820	3.0	3.2	3.9	
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	54,400	53,600	55,200	52,000	51,500	52,800	2,300	2,200	2,400	4.3	4.1	4.3	
Lincoln-Howland	6,140	6,030	6,100	5,620	5,410	5,680	520	620	410	8.4	10.2	6.8	
Machias-Eastport	6,440	6,430	6,400	5,910	5,900	5,800	530	530	610	8.2	8.2	9.4	
Madawaska	3,840	3,690	3,800	3,700	3,570	3,670	130	120	130	3.4	3.3	3.4	
Millinocket-East Millinocket	5,030	5,280	5,130	3,510	3,460	4,730	1,520	1,820	390	30.3	34.4	7.7	
Norway-Paris	12,070	11,800	12,210	11,360	11,190	11,480	710	620	730	5.9	5.2	6.0	
Outer Bangor	10,210	9,930	9,730	9,690	9,450	9,220	520	480	520	5.1	4.8	5.3	
Patten-Island Falls	1,850	1,880	1,780	1,650	1,610	1,630	210	260	160	11.2	14.1	8.8	
Portland MSA	141,600	140,500	142,100	137,600	137,000	138,100	3,900	3,500	4,100	2.8	2.5	2.9	
Presque Isle-Caribou	20,580	20,070	20,490	19,650	19,180	19,580	940	890	910	4.5	4.4	4.4	
Rockland	25,890	24,830	24,860	25,000	24,030	24,210	890	800	650	3.4	3.2	2.6	
Rumford	9,840	9,560	9,740	9,000	8,810	8,830	840	750	910	8.6	7.9	9.4	
Sanford	23,110	23,010	23,490	21,530	21,470	21,560	1,580	1,540	1,930	6.8	6.7	8.2	
Sebago Lakes Region	15,340	13,860	14,860	14,770	13,330	14,290	570	530	570	3.7	3.8	3.9	
Skowhegan	16,610	16,260	16,710	15,270	14,910	15,400	1,340		1,310	8.1	8.3	7.8	
Stonington	6,000	5,980	5,930	5,840	5,830	5,770	160	160	160	2.6	2.6	2.7	
Van Buren	1,420	1,390	1,420	1,340	1,320	1,330	80	70	90	5.9	5.0	6.3	
Waterville	25,040	24,730	24,880	23,670	23,470	23,600	1,380	1,270	1,280	5.5	5.1	5.1	
MAINE		691,200		673,900			31,100	30,200		4.4	4.4	4.3	
UNITED STATES (000)	148,117	146,067	145,940	138,468	137,567	137,181	9,649		8,758	6.5	5.8	6.0	
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¹ 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.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

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 Kittery-York is the five-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Rochester PMSA which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

AREA	CIVII	IAN LABO	R FORCE		EMPLOYE	D	l	JNEMPLOY	'ED	UNE	ИРLОҮМЕ	NT RATE
ANLA	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	60,810	60,040	61,610	58,120	57,510	58,900	2,700	2,540	2,700	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%
Aroostook	37,720	37,310	37,490	35,600	34,980	35,450	2,120	2,320	2,030	5.6	6.2	5.4
Cumberland	149,140	147,370	149,520	144,940	143,580	145,110	4,210	3,790	4,400	2.8	2.6	2.9
Franklin	14,170	14,230	14,280	13,320	13,340	13,360	850	880	920	6.0	6.2	6.5
Hancock	31,780	29,460	31,030	30,770	28,380	30,090	1,010	1,080	940	3.2	3.6	3.0
Kennebec	62,960	62,380	61,600	60,150	59,880	59,000	2,820	2,500	2,600	4.5	4.0	4.2
Knox	22,660	21,730	21,760	21,860	21,020	21,170	800	710	590	3.5	3.2	2.7
Lincoln	19,650	18,270	19,180	19,110	17,780	18,710	540	500	480	2.8	2.7	2.5
Oxford	27,120	26,030	26,980	25,400	24,460	25,140	1,720	1,570	1,850	6.4	6.0	6.8
Penobscot	81,200	81,820	80,890	76,410	76,880	77,280	4,790	4,940	3,610	5.9	6.0	4.5
Piscataguis	8,530	8,300	8,430	7,920	7,650	7,860	610	650	560	7.2	7.9	6.7
Sagadahoc	16,370	16,180	16,470	15,860	15,700	15,860	510	470	600	3.1	2.9	3.7
Somerset	25,530	25,170	25,860	23,540	23,100	23,760	2,000	2,070	2,100	7.8	8.2	8.1
Waldo	24,440	23,760	24,080	23,480	22,870	23,140	970	890	940	3.9	3.7	3.9
Washington	16,310	16,030	15,900	14,910	14,610	14,620	1,400	1,430	1,280	8.6	8.9	8.0
York	106,630	103,160	105,570	102,520	99,270	101,010	4,110	3,890	4,560	3.9	3.8	4.3
MAINE	705,000	691,200	700,600	673,900	661,000	670,500	31,100	30,200	30,200	4.4	4.4	4.3
UNITED STATES (000)	148,117	146,067	145,940	138,468	137,567	137,181	9,649	8,500	8,758	6.5	5.8	6.0

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

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine

Ken Bridges (207) 624-5199

In Rockland, construction of the long-delayed **Home Depot** store has finally begun. Also, a new **Wendy's Restaurant** is set to open. ◆The former Service Merchandise store in Augusta is being renovated into a **Dollar Tree** store. ◆**Russer/Jordan's Meats** is hiring up to 100 seasonal workers at its food processing plant in Augusta. ◆A new **Strawberries Music** store has opened at The Marketplace shopping center in Augusta.

Western Maine

Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

Several multi-million dollar construction projects are creating hundreds of jobs this summer. These projects include: a \$31 million hangar at the Brunswick Naval Air Base; the \$14.4 million Lisbon Elementary School; a \$10 million Auburn Hilton Garden Inn hotel; a new \$7.6 million Auburn City Hall; a new \$8 million Sunday River Golf Course in Newry; and a \$6 million Maine Turnpike Interchange in Sabattus. The Forster Wood Products mill closed in Strong with a final layoff of 80. The ICT Group closed its telemarketing office in Lewiston with a final layoff of 84.

North/East Maine

Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

Louisiana Pacific Corp. (LP) restarted their Baileyville (Woodland) Oriented Strand Board mill returning more than 100 workers to work after a ten-month shutdown. The mill was purchased from the Georgia Pacific Corp. in August 2002. LP announced that \$13 million in capital improvements will be invested over the next five years to upgrade the facility.

Columbia Forest Products in Presque Isle is planning a 30,000 square foot, \$6.5 million expansion. The factory, which has continuously operated in the Presque Isle Industrial Park since 1964, produces hardwood veneer plywood. The proposed capital improvement project is expected to create 20 jobs.

Southern Maine

Merrill Huhtala (207) 822-0216

The Wells Transportation Center opened, offering Amtrak and Vermont Transit service, an airport shuttle, and express bus service to the Foxwoods Casino.◆Bull Moose Music will open a warehouse in Scarborough to support nine stores and walk-in retail customers.◆Sappi Fine Paper may shut down two machines in Westbrook, eliminating 65 to 70 jobs.◆Biddeford Blankets, owned by Microlife Group, launched two new products.◆Fairchild Semiconductor laid off 88 workers, and may eliminate 100 more South Portland jobs as part of a worldwide reorganization.

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

	2003						2002							
ITEM	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	
Civilian Labor Force Employed Unemployed Unemployment Rate (%)	690.8 660.0 30.7 4.4	692.9 661.7 31.2 4.5	697.5 664.0 33.4 4.8	695.5 664.2 31.2 4.5	700.0 668.1 31.9 4.6	697.9 666.2 31.7 4.5		687.2 655.2 32.1 4.7	687.1 656.2 31.0 4.5	686.0 655.5 30.5 4.4	686.6 656.4 30.2 4.4	687.3 657.2 30.1 4.4	686.5 656.7 29.8 4.3	

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

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

	2003						2002							
INDUSTRY	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	0ct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment ²	605.5	605.3	605.2	604.6	603.6	605.4	604.2	603.8	605.9	606.3	607.8	608.1	606.4	
	28.7	28.9	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.8	29.3	29.5	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.2	
Construction	63.1	64.5	64.7	64.5	64.6	65.1	67.2	68.0	67.3	67.3	67.1	68.1	67.6	
Manufacturing	122.8	121.8	121 7	121.8	122.7	123.5	124.9	125.4	125.5	125.4	125.1	124.6	123.9	
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities Professional and Business Services	51.7	51.1	50.6	50.7	50.9	51.3	50.9	51.6	51.2	51.4	51.8	51.9	51.7	
	107.0	106.8	107.0	106.7	106.4	106.3	105.6	105.4	104.6	104.6	105.0	105.0	105.1	
Educational and Health Services	56.6	57.0	57.0	58.1	57.7	57.7	56.4	56.4	56.3	56.3	57.5	57.7	56.8	
Leisure and Hospitality Services Government	104.8	104.1	104.0	103.5	103.5	103.2	103.1	102.5	103.1	102.9	103.0	103.7	103.5	

See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. The nonfarm wage and salary estimate is seasonally adjusted independently. Not all supersectors are seasonally adjusted. Natural resources, information, financial activities, and other services are not suitable for seasonal adjustment because they have 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 seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rate for Maine was 4.4 percent, down from 4.5 percent in May and up from 4.3 percent a year ago. The Maine unemployment rate remained well below the national June rate of 6.4 percent.

"The Maine labor market was little changed between May and June. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate edged down to 4.4 percent in June from 4.5 percent in May and the number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs remained essentially even at 605,500," said Commissioner Fortman.

Between June 2002 and June 2003, seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs fell by 900 to 605,500. The manufacturing sector recorded the largest job loss, with declines in paper and wood products. Partially offsetting the job losses, gains were recorded in educational and health services and government.

Other New England states reporting their seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for June include New Hampshire, 3.9 percent; Vermont, 4.1 percent; and Connecticut, 4.9 percent. The adjusted national rate for June was 6.4 percent, up from 6.1 percent in May

and 5.8 percent in June 2002.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for June was 4.4 percent, unchanged from 4.4 percent in May and up from 4.3 percent for June 2002. The unadjusted national rate was 6.5 percent for June, up from 5.8 percent for May and 6.0 percent for June 2002. Not-seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 2.8 percent in Cumberland and Knox counties to 8.6 percent in Washington County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose seasonally by 10,500 between May and June to 618,200. The largest job gain was in leisure and hospitality services as the summer tourist season began. Seasonal gains also were recorded in retail trade and construction.

Between June 2002 and June 2003 not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary job declines were registered primarily in manufacturing, with losses in paper and wood products. The professional and business services; trade, transportation, and utilities; and construction sectors also lost jobs. Partially offsetting these losses, jobs increased in education and health services and government.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jun 2003	May 2003	Jun 2002
Average Duration	17.7	17.6	16.0
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$229.38	\$229.57	\$221.49
Exhaustees	952	1,353	1,094

^{*} For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

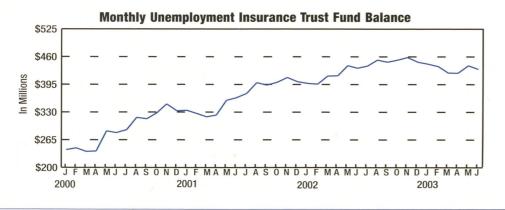
Week	7/12	7/5	6/28	6/21	6/14	6/7	5/31
2003	1,117	1,204	1,165	1,386	1,121	1,040	1,207
Week	7/13	7/6	6/29	6/22	6/15	6/8	6/1
2002	1,163	909	1,305	1,293	1,067	993	1,215

Continued Claims Less Partials*

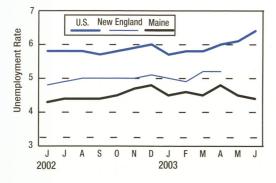
Jun 2003 May 2003 Jun 2002 8,549 10,030 8,309

For the week including the 10th of the month

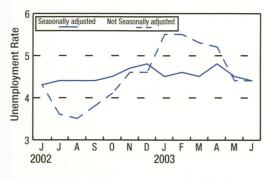
^{*} For the week including the 12th of the month.



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Rates for Maine



U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Jun 03 May 03 Jun 02 Dec 02

+1.5%

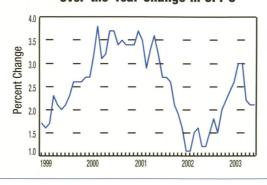
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items 183.7 183.5 179.9 180.9

Percent Change from Prior Month +0.1%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago +2.1%

Percent change from Last December

Item

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



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

		,	ii tiibusuii	,						
INDUSTRY	Jun 03	MAINE May 03	Jun 02	P0 Jun 03	RTLAND M May 03	SA Jun 02	LEWISTO Jun 03	N-AUBUR May 03	N MSA Jun 02	
					_					_
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	618.2	607.7	622.3	157.5	156.0	158.2	46.5	46.1	47.1	
Total Private	512.8	500.3	517.5	137.7	135.6	138.4	40.9	40.5	41.4	
Goods Producing	97.3	95.7	102.6	20.0	19.7	19.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	
Natural Resources and Mining	2.5	2.1	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Logging	2.3	1.9	2.3	*	*	*	*	*		
Construction	30.7	29.5	31.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Construction of Buildings	8.1	7.7	7.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Heavy and Civil Engineering Const.	4.2	3.8	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Specialty Trade Contractors	18.4	18.0	18.9						*	
Manufacturing	64.1	64.1	69.0	11.0	10.9	11.4	6.3	6.3	6.6	
Durable Goods	34.3	34.3	36.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wood Product Manufacturing	6.2	6.1	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	4.0	4.0	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	*	*	*	
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	10.2	10.1	10.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Nondurable Goods	29.8	29.8	32.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Leather and Allied Product Mfg.	2.6	2.7	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Paper Manufacturing	10.0	9.7	11.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Service-Providing	520.9	512.0	519.7	137.5	136.3	139.0	38.0	37.7	38.2	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	124.8	121.3	125.3	33.6	32.6	34.2	9.5	9.4	9.6	
Wholesale Trade	20.0	19.8	20.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Retail Trade	87.7	84.8	87.8	21.6	20.7	21.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.6	10.5	10.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Food and Beverage Stores	19.7	19.0	20.1	4.5	4.3	4.6	*	*	*	
General Merchandise Stores	12.0	11.6	12.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Nonstore Retailers	6.3	6.2	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	17.1	16.7	17.4	4.9	4.8	5.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	
Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Transportation and Warehousing	14.9	14.5	15.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Information	11.4	11.4	11.6	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	
Publishing Industries	3.4	3.4	3.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Financial Activities	35.4	34.9	35.4	14.7	14.6	14.6	3.1	3.1	2.9	
Finance and Insurance	28.5	28.4	28.5	11.9	11.8	12.0	*	*	2.3	
Ins. Carriers & Related Activities	12.4	12.5	12.8	*	*	12.0	*	*	*	
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	6.9	6.5	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Professional and Business Services	52.5	51.6	53.3							
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	22.3	22.2	22.5	18.6	18.9	19.7	5.8	5.6	6.0	
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises				*	*	*	*	*		
	5.7	5.7	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	24.5	23.7	24.4							
Education and Health Services	105.9	107.2	104.0	25.5	25.1	24.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	
Educational Services	17.0	18.4	16.6				Î			
Health Care and Social Assistance	88.9	88.8	87.4	22.5	22.4	22.0	*	*	*	
Ambulatory Health Care Services	23.8	23.8	23.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hospitals	26.4	26.1	25.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Nursing and Residential Care	22.9	22.9	22.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Social Assistance	15.8	16.0	15.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Leisure and Hospitality	65.3	58.1	65.3	15.7	15.2	16.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9.2	7.9	9.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Accommodation and Food Services	56.1	50.2	56.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Accommodation	13.7	10.8	13.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Food Services and Drinking Places	42.4	39.4	42.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Other Services	20.2	20.1	20.0	5.4	5.3	5.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Repair and Maintenance	5.0	5.0	5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Government	105.4	107.4	104.8	19.8	20.4	19.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	
Federal	14.2	14.2	14.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
State	25.9	28.8	25.7	4.1	4.7	4.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	(

Footnotes: See page 7.

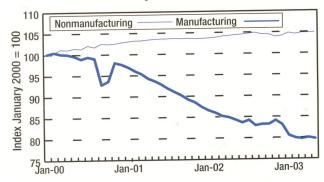
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ **Not Seasonally Adjusted**

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS Jun 03 May 03 Jun 02			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS Jun 03 May 03 Jun 02				GE HOU ARNINGS Vlay 03		ANNUAL AVERA HOURLY EARNIN 2002 2001		
STATEWIDE Manufacturing Durable Goods Nondurable Goods	633.58 635.82 632.42	645.95 650.29	612.86 606.48 621.20	39.5 39.2 39.9	39.8 39.7 39.9	39.9 39.9 40.0	16.04 16.22 15.85	16.23 16.38 16.08	15.36 15.20 15.53	\$15.55 15.34 15.75		\$14.25 13.5 15.1
PORTLAND MSA Manufacturing	538.67	548.98	529.59	41.5	42.1	41.7	12.98	13.04	12.70	12.92	12.52	12.1

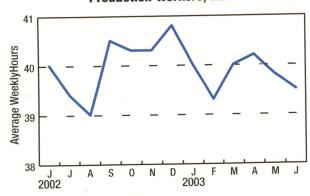
Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes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

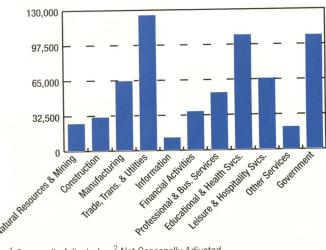
Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector January 2000-June 20031



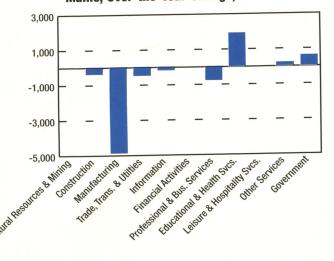
Hours Worked by Manufacturing Production Workers, Maine²



Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector Maine, June 2003²



Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector Maine, Over-the-Year Change, June 2003²



Footnotes: From page 6.

Source: See page 2.

¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

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 2002. As a measure of reliability, the March 2002 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was .08 percent higher than the original sample-based

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.

Alternative Definition Using New England Cities and Towns

New England City and Town Area

Bangor Metropolitan

Hancock County (part) Amherst, Aurora, Dedham. Penobscot County (part) Alton, Argyle unorganized territory, Bangor, Bradford, Bradley, Brewer, Carmel, Charleston, Clifton, Corinth, Dixmont, East Central Penobscot unorganized territory, Eddington, Edinburg, Enfield, Etna, Exeter, Garland, Glenburn, Greenbush, Hampden, Hermon, Holden, Howland, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Lagrange, Levant, Lowell, Maxfield, Milford, Newburg, Newport, Old Town, Orono, Orrington, Passadumkeag, Penobscot Indian Island Reservation, Plymouth, Stetson, Veazie. Waldo County (part) Frankfort, Winterport.

Lewiston-Auburn Metropolitan

Androscoggin County (part) Auburn, Greene, Leeds, Lewiston, Lisbon, Livermore, Mechanic Falls, Minot, Poland, Sabattus, Turner, Wales. **Oxford County (part)** Buckfield, Hartford, Hebron, Sumner.

Portland-South Portland Metropolitan

Cumberland County (part) Baldwin, Cape Elizabeth, Casco, Cumberland, Falmouth, Freeport, Frye Island, Gorham, Gray, Long Island, Naples, New Gloucester, North Yarmouth, Portland, Pownal, Raymond, Scarborough, Sebago, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham, Yarmouth. Oxford County (part) Hiram, Porter. York County (part) Alfred, Arundel, Biddeford, Buxton, Cornish, Dayton, Hollis, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Limerick, Limington, Lyman, Old Orchard Beach, Parsonsfield, Saco, Waterboro.

Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan

Maine portion: York County (part) Eliot, Kittery.

Rochester-Dover, NH-ME Metropolitan

Maine portion: York County (part) Berwick, Lebanon, South Berwick.

Augusta Micropolitan

Kennebec County (part) Augusta, Belgrade, Chelsea, China, Farmingdale, Gardiner, Hallowell, Litchfield, Manchester, Mount Vernon, Pittston, Randolph, Readfield, Rome, Sidney, Vassalboro, Wayne, West Gardiner, Windsor, Winthrop. **Lincoln County (part)** Somerville, Whitefield. **Waldo County (part)** Palermo.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Micropolitan Statistical Areas, and Combined Statistical Areas

Statistical Area

Bangor Metropolitan

Penobscot County

Lewiston-Auburn Metropolitan

Androscoggin County

Portland-South Portland Metropolitan

Cumberland, Sagadahoc, and York counties

Augusta-Waterville Micropolitan

Kennebec County

Rockland Micropolitan

Knox County

Portland-Lewiston-South Portland Combined

Lewiston-Auburn Metropolitan, Portland-South

Portland Metropolitan

Brunswick Micropolitan

Cumberland County (part) Brunswick, Harpswell. Lincoln County (part) Dresden, Westport, Wiscasset. Sagadahoc County (part) Arrowsic, Bath, Bowdoin, Bowdoinham, Georgetown, Perkins unorganized territory, Phippsburg, Richmond, Topsham, West Bath, Woolwich.

Rockland Micropolitan

Knox County (part) Cushing, Owls Head, Rockland, Rockport, South Thomaston, Thomaston, Warren.

Sanford Micropolitan

York County (part) Sanford, Shaleigh.

Waterville Micropolitan

Kennebec County (part) Albion, Benton, Clinton, Oakland, Unity unorganized territory, Waterville, Winslow. **Somerset County (part)** Fairfield.

Augusta-Waterville Combined

Augusta Micropolitan, Waterville Micropolitan.

Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined

Portland-South Portland Metropolitan, Sanford Micropolitan.

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