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# Labor Market Digest, April 2008

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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# MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Center for Workforce  
Research and Information

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*A publication of  
the*

**MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
Center for Workforce  
Research and Information

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# LABOR MARKET DIGEST

April Data

June 2008

## Industry Employment Changes Impact Employment by Gender

Business Week magazine recently called the national economic slump a “guy thing.” Between November 2007 and April 2008, total U.S. employment fell 316,000. However, the number of males employed fell 566,000 while female employment rose 259,000. This was due in large part to a large concentration of males in sectors that are doing the worst, manufacturing and construction, and a large concentration of females in sectors that are still growing, particularly education and health services.

### ***Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment***

In addition to the impact of the current economic slowdown on employment in specific industries, longer-run structural shifts are occurring. In Maine, as in the U.S., the number of jobs in manufacturing has been declining for some time; health care and social services industries have been the primary source of job growth. These changes have had an impact on employment by gender in Maine.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in Maine reached a peak in 2001 after large gains recorded during the 1990s. Since the short national recession in 2001, net job growth has been slow in Maine, with a gain of only 9,300 between 2001 and 2007. Underlying the slow job growth were significant changes for individual industries, particularly manufacturing and health care and social assistance. Between 2001 and 2007, the number of manufacturing jobs in Maine fell 15,500, while health care and social assistance jobs increased by 12,600.

### ***Wage and Salary Employment by Gender***

The impact of industrial employment trends on employment by gender can be determined by looking at data from the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program. LED estimates of employment, while not strictly comparable to the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates discussed above, may be linked with demographic information to enhance understanding of the labor market.

One LED measure of employment is defined as wage and salary workers who were employed by the same employer in both the current and previous quarter. In Maine, there was an average of 284,238 males and 290,843 females employed for the 12 months ending September 2001. For the twelve months ending September 2007, there was an average of 281,925 males and 301,617 females employed – a decline of 2,313 employed males and a gain of 10,774 employed females when compared to the numbers for the 12 months ending September 2001.

Within the private sector, the number of employed males fell by almost 4,000, while the number of employed females increased by 7,442. While all of the industries contributed to gains and losses in employment by gender (see table on page 8), two industries accounted for much of the gender shift – manufacturing and health care and social assistance. Between 2001 and 2007, manufacturing employment declined by 17,547, with 11,111 fewer males and 6,436 fewer females. Employment in health care and social assistance increased by 13,064. Most of the gain in health care and social assistance employment was accounted for by females (10,181), with male employment rising by 2,883.

*cont. on page 8*

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

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE <sup>1</sup>			EMPLOYED <sup>2</sup>			UNEMPLOYED <sup>3</sup>			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>4</sup>		
	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07
<b>LABOR MARKET AREA</b>												
Augusta	43,670	43,570	43,140	41,620	41,160	41,250	2,040	2,410	1,900	4.7%	5.5%	4.4%
Augusta-Waterville Combined <sup>6</sup>	66,150	66,080	65,360	62,920	62,320	62,330	3,230	3,770	3,030	4.9	5.7	4.6
Bangor	71,800	71,800	70,600	68,400	67,900	67,100	3,400	3,900	3,500	4.7	5.4	4.9
Belfast	13,140	12,970	13,110	12,350	11,970	12,350	790	1,000	760	6.0	7.7	5.8
Boothbay Harbor	4,080	3,860	3,890	3,860	3,580	3,680	220	280	210	5.4	7.3	5.5
Bridgton-Paris	14,050	14,270	13,980	13,100	13,170	13,130	950	1,100	840	6.7	7.7	6.0
Brunswick	35,020	34,810	34,710	33,590	33,080	33,320	1,430	1,730	1,390	4.1	5.0	4.0
Calais	5,940	6,020	5,980	5,290	5,310	5,410	650	700	570	10.9	11.7	9.6
Camden	7,650	7,580	7,610	7,290	7,130	7,260	370	450	350	4.8	6.0	4.5
Conway, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	3,650	3,830	3,620	3,490	3,640	3,440	160	190	180	4.4	4.8	5.0
Dover-Foxcroft	9,290	9,440	9,290	8,560	8,660	8,510	730	780	790	7.9	8.3	8.5
Ellsworth	28,660	27,500	28,130	26,840	25,190	26,350	1,810	2,320	1,790	6.3	8.4	6.3
Farmington	16,870	17,340	16,780	15,740	16,170	15,740	1,130	1,170	1,050	6.7	6.8	6.2
Houlton	8,610	8,650	8,530	7,910	7,980	7,760	710	670	770	8.2	7.8	9.0
Lewiston-Auburn	57,200	57,700	57,100	54,400	54,400	54,400	2,900	3,300	2,700	5.0	5.8	4.7
Lincoln	3,710	3,730	3,680	3,440	3,470	3,390	270	260	300	7.4	6.9	8.1
Machias	8,050	7,850	7,840	7,360	7,060	7,230	690	790	610	8.6	10.1	7.8
Madawaska	2,990	3,000	3,050	2,790	2,790	2,870	190	210	180	6.4	6.9	5.9
Millinocket	3,910	3,920	3,880	3,540	3,540	3,530	360	380	360	9.3	9.8	9.2
Pittsfield	7,860	7,920	7,730	7,280	7,230	7,140	580	690	580	7.4	8.7	7.5
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	203,300	203,100	202,700	195,800	194,400	195,600	7,600	8,700	7,100	3.7	4.3	3.5
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined <sup>6</sup>	214,600	214,500	214,000	206,400	205,000	206,300	8,200	9,600	7,700	3.8	4.5	3.6
Portsmouth, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	9,560	9,580	9,430	9,270	9,170	9,100	300	410	340	3.1	4.2	3.6
Presque Isle	25,240	25,270	24,850	23,260	23,360	23,040	1,980	1,910	1,810	7.9	7.6	7.3
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME <sup>7</sup>	11,490	11,600	11,280	11,060	10,980	10,830	430	620	440	3.7	5.3	3.9
Rockland	12,440	12,280	12,350	11,830	11,530	11,770	610	750	580	4.9	6.1	4.7
Rumford	9,660	10,440	9,820	8,900	9,700	9,060	760	740	770	7.9	7.1	7.8
Saint George	1,430	1,400	1,420	1,370	1,340	1,370	60	60	60	3.9	4.6	4.1
Sanford	11,290	11,470	11,220	10,620	10,610	10,620	670	850	600	5.9	7.4	5.3
Skowhegan	14,840	14,710	14,760	13,640	13,410	13,520	1,190	1,300	1,240	8.0	8.8	8.4
Waldoboro	9,510	9,160	9,290	9,080	8,680	8,880	430	480	410	4.5	5.2	4.4
Waterville	22,480	22,520	22,220	21,290	21,160	21,080	1,190	1,360	1,140	5.3	6.0	5.1
York	16,980	16,360	16,950	16,350	15,480	16,330	630	880	630	3.7	5.4	3.7
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>700,900</b>	<b>700,100</b>	<b>695,400</b>	<b>665,500</b>	<b>659,300</b>	<b>661,200</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>153,208</b>	<b>153,135</b>	<b>151,829</b>	<b>145,921</b>	<b>145,108</b>	<b>145,297</b>	<b>7,287</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>6,532</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</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, Center for Workforce Research and Information, 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		
	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Androscoggin	58,140	58,630	58,040	55,270	55,290	55,310	2,870	3,330	2,730	4.9%	5.7%	4.7%
Aroostook	35,830	35,990	35,410	33,080	33,250	32,810	2,750	2,740	2,600	7.7	7.6	7.3
Cumberland	156,140	155,780	155,690	150,600	149,460	150,410	5,540	6,320	5,280	3.5	4.1	3.4
Franklin	14,360	14,730	14,280	13,390	13,760	13,380	970	970	900	6.8	6.6	6.3
Hancock	28,830	27,710	28,310	27,020	25,410	26,520	1,810	2,300	1,790	6.3	8.3	6.3
Kennebec	63,430	63,390	62,700	60,360	59,810	59,810	3,070	3,580	2,890	4.8	5.7	4.6
Knox	20,930	20,650	20,790	19,940	19,440	19,840	990	1,210	950	4.7	5.8	4.6
Lincoln	18,010	17,440	17,550	17,170	16,440	16,750	850	1,000	800	4.7	5.8	4.6
Oxford	27,920	29,090	27,920	26,030	27,010	26,160	1,890	2,080	1,770	6.8	7.2	6.3
Penobscot	78,890	78,950	77,700	74,830	74,410	73,520	4,060	4,540	4,180	5.1	5.7	5.4
Piscataquis	7,470	7,570	7,460	6,850	6,930	6,810	620	640	660	8.3	8.5	8.8
Sagadahoc	19,110	19,000	18,930	18,290	18,010	18,150	820	980	780	4.3	5.2	4.1
Somerset	25,180	25,120	24,960	23,280	23,010	23,030	1,900	2,110	1,930	7.5	8.4	7.7
Waldo	18,930	18,780	18,820	17,810	17,360	17,730	1,120	1,420	1,090	5.9	7.6	5.8
Washington	14,830	14,640	14,640	13,380	13,080	13,350	1,450	1,570	1,300	9.8	10.7	8.9
York	112,920	112,660	112,190	108,150	106,670	107,690	4,760	6,000	4,510	4.2	5.3	4.0
<b>MAINE</b>	<b>700,900</b>	<b>700,100</b>	<b>695,400</b>	<b>665,500</b>	<b>659,300</b>	<b>661,200</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>34,200</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>UNITED STATES (000)</b>	<b>153,208</b>	<b>153,135</b>	<b>151,829</b>	<b>145,921</b>	<b>145,108</b>	<b>145,297</b>	<b>7,287</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>6,532</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>

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

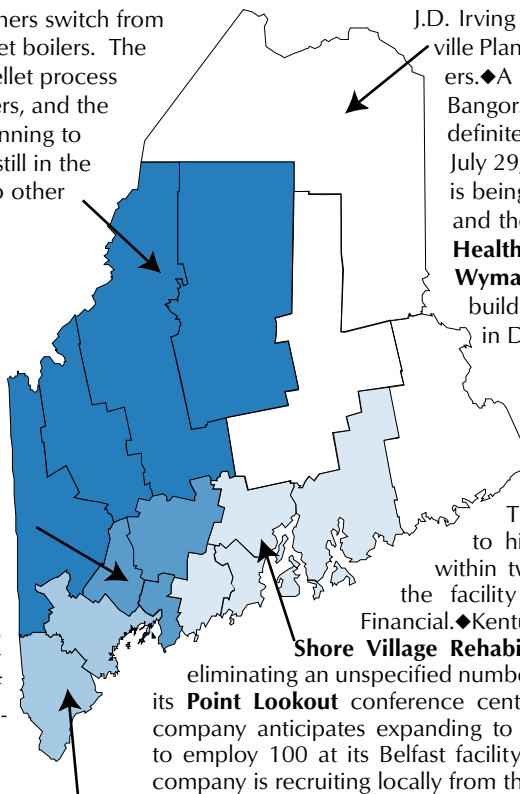
### Regional News

#### Western Maine

**Maine Energy Systems** in Bethel will help Mainers switch from oil-based central heating systems to wood pellet boilers. The new company will manage the entire wood pellet process including delivery of pellets, importing of boilers, and the installation process. ♦ **Tractor Supply Co.** is planning to open a new store in Oxford. The new store is still in the approval stage. Tractor Supply has opened two other stores in Skowhegan and Scarborough.

#### Central Maine

Billed as Maine's premier business and technology center, **FirstPark** in Oakland opened in 2002. Since then, one tenant, cellular company T-Mobile has brought more than 750 jobs. Most of the other tenants are local organizations that chose the location for a move or expansion. Although the park's original goal was to attract high-tech jobs, some members of the governing board might be accepting the idea that attracting these jobs is going to be harder than originally thought and would be open to other types of businesses according to an article from the Kennebec Journal.



#### North/East Maine

J.D. Irving Forest Products **Pinkham Sawmill** in Nashville Plantation reopened on June 3 recalling 45 workers. ♦ A new Home Depot opened on May 15 in Bangor. ♦ Katahdin Paper Co. LLC announced the indefinite closure of their Millinocket mill effective on July 29, putting 208 people out of work. ♦ Concrete is being poured for the new **CancerCare of Maine** and the **Maine Institute for Human Genetics and Health** facility on Whiting Hill in Brewer. ♦ **Jasper Wyman & Sons**, a Down East blueberry grower, is building a 71,000-square-foot processing facility in Deblois that will add 50 seasonal jobs.

#### Coastal Maine

**Boston Financial Data Services** will occupy the Rockland Harbor Park facility formerly occupied by MBNA. The Massachusetts-based company intends to hire 100 in 2008 and may expand to 250 within two years. The Rockland location met both the facility and workforce requirements of Boston Financial. ♦ Kentucky-based Kindred Healthcare will close **Shore Village Rehabilitation and Nursing Center** in Rockland, eliminating an unspecified number of jobs. ♦ The Erickson Foundation opened its **Point Lookout** conference center in Belfast. Currently employing 15, the company anticipates expanding to 50 by year end. ♦ **athenahealth** is on track to employ 100 at its Belfast facility by year end. Currently employing 37, the company is recruiting locally from the large former MBNA workforce.

#### Southern Maine

The **Portland Press Herald** will undergo a second round of layoffs, with up to 35 full- and part-time employees at the newspaper losing their jobs effective July 1. The newspaper staff was reduced by 27 in March. ♦ **Kleinschmidt Associates** recently opened an office in Falmouth and plans to have at least eight employees there. The Pittsfield-based company has about 120 employees and is growing; half of the employees are in Maine and the rest in offices around the country. The company provides engineering, licensing, scientific, and planning services in the hydro sector.

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

ITEM	2008				2007								
	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr
Civilian Labor Force	708.7	707.9	706.4	709.6	706.5	705.5	705.4	704.5	704.2	704.6	704.0	703.6	703.6
Employed	675.1	672.3	672.8	674.5	671.9	671.3	671.0	670.2	670.4	670.9	671.1	670.5	670.7
Unemployed	33.6	35.7	33.6	35.1	34.6	34.2	34.4	34.3	33.9	33.7	32.9	33.2	32.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7

<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	2008				2007								
	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	614.8	618.2	617.3	619.1	619.8	618.9	617.9	617.7	618.2	617.7	617.5	615.8	613.7
Natural Resources	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Construction	29.6	30.1	30.0	30.6	31.0	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.9	30.6	30.5
Manufacturing	58.4	58.3	58.1	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.8	59.1	59.3	59.5	59.5	59.1	59.1
Durable Goods	31.0	30.9	30.7	31.1	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.3
Nondurable Goods	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.6	27.5	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.0	27.7	27.8
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	125.5	126.8	126.5	127.1	127.3	127.3	126.2	126.0	126.5	126.5	126.2	125.9	125.5
Wholesale Trade	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.2
Retail Trade	87.2	88.2	88.0	88.5	88.5	88.8	87.7	87.5	88.0	87.9	87.8	87.6	87.1
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.2
Information	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5
Financial Activities	33.0	32.7	32.9	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.4	33.3
Finance and Insurance	25.8	25.7	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
Professional and Business Services	54.1	54.0	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0	54.0	54.1	53.9	53.6	53.2	53.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.6	23.5	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.5	23.6
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.9	24.3	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.9	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.3	23.2
Educational and Health Services	116.8	117.0	117.0	116.8	116.7	116.3	116.0	116.2	116.2	115.9	116.0	116.0	115.5
Educational Services	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.4
Health Care and Social Assistance	97.3	97.6	97.4	97.0	97.2	96.8	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.5	96.6	96.5	96.1
Leisure and Hospitality Services	60.0	61.5	61.4	61.2	60.6	60.0	60.0	60.2	60.2	59.8	59.8	59.3	59.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.7
Accommodation and Food Services	51.9	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.7	52.0	51.9	52.1	51.9	51.6	51.7	51.2	51.4
Other Services	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.8
Government	103.9	104.1	103.6	104.0	104.7	104.9	105.1	104.4	103.9	104.1	104.0	104.4	103.7
Federal Government	14.2	14.2	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.1
State Government	28.1	27.9	27.9	27.6	27.9	28.3	28.2	27.6	27.4	27.6	27.5	28.0	27.6
Local Government	61.6	62.0	61.8	62.4	62.7	62.4	62.7	62.5	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.0

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

## Maine Unemployment Rate 4.7 Percent in April

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted April unemployment rate for Maine was 4.7 percent, down from 5.0 percent in March. The national rate for April was 5.0 percent, down from 5.1 percent in March.

"The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in Maine declined between March and April as the number of residents employed increased. While this is encouraging, we will need to see this continue for several months to call it a trend," said Commissioner Fortman. "Over the past year, the unemployment rate generally has been increasing, both nationally and in Maine."

The number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs, one component of total employment, fell between March and April by 3,400. The largest job losses were recorded by leisure and hospitality services, retail trade, and construction.

Between April 2007 and April 2008, the total number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 1,100. The largest job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance, professional and business services,

and leisure and hospitality services. Job losses were registered in construction, manufacturing, financial activities, and information.

Other New England states reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for April include New Hampshire, 3.8 percent; Massachusetts, 4.1 percent; Connecticut, 4.7 percent; and Rhode Island, 6.1 percent. The adjusted national rate for April was 5.0 percent, down from 5.1 percent for March and up from 4.5 percent for April 2007.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for April was 5.1 percent, down from 5.8 percent for March and up from 4.9 percent for April 2007. The unadjusted national rate was 4.8 percent for April, down from 5.2 percent for March and up from 4.3 percent for April 2007. Not-seasonally-adjusted April unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.5 percent for Cumberland County to 9.8 percent for Washington County (see graph).

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 6,400 between March and April as employers started gearing up for the summer season. The largest gains were recorded by leisure and hospitality services, construction, and professional and business services.

### Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Apr 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2007
Average Duration	14.0	14.2	14.0
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$260.63	\$259.47	\$252.58
Exhaustees	1,380	1,372	1,371

\* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

#### Weekly Initial Claims

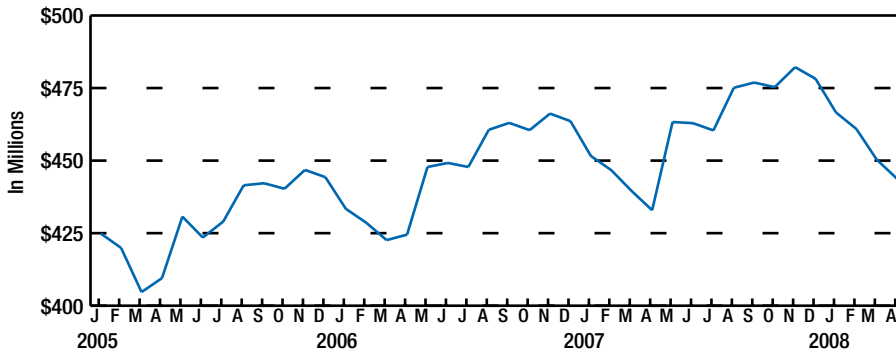
Week	4/26	4/19	4/12	4/5	3/29	3/22	3/15
2008	1,220	1,396	1,464	1,505	1,253	1,236	1,319
Week	4/28/	4/21	4/14	4/7	3/31	3/24	3/17
2007	1,277	1,252	1,318	1,636	1,513	1,237	1,179

#### Continued Claims Less Partial\*s

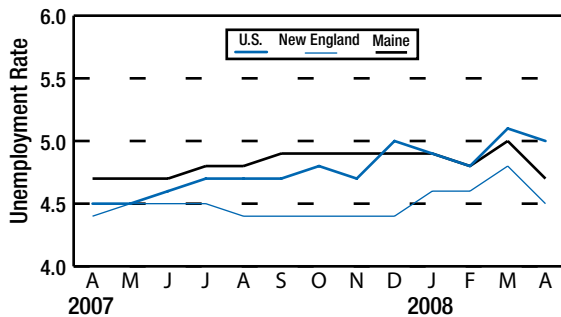
Apr 2008	Mar 2008	Apr 2007
13,307	14,667	11,987

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

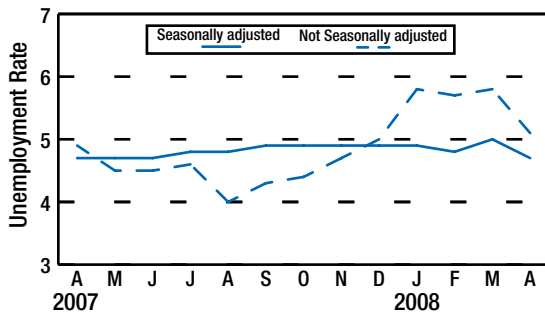
#### Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



#### Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



#### Unemployment Rates for Maine



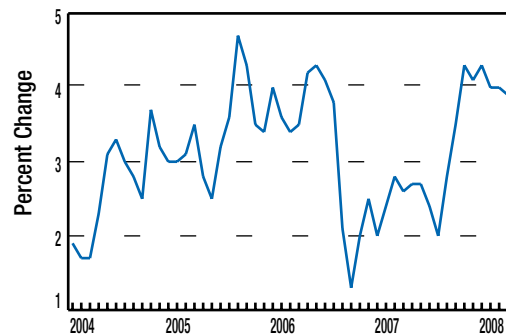
#### U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Dec 07
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	214.8	213.5	206.7	210.0

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.6%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+3.9%
Percent change from Last December	+2.3%

#### 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		
	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07
<b>Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>606.5</b>	<b>600.1</b>	<b>604.5</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>499.9</b>	<b>492.9</b>	<b>498.0</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>52.0</b>
Goods Producing	88.3	86.7	89.7	23.6	23.3	24.1	8.1	8.0	8.3	6.0	5.9	5.9
Natural Resources and Mining	2.0	2.8	2.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.2
Logging	1.9	2.7	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	28.4	26.6	29.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.8	2.7	2.8
Construction of Buildings	7.0	6.8	7.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.0	2.7	3.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	18.4	17.1	18.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	57.9	57.3	58.6	14.3	14.3	14.5	5.9	5.9	6.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Durable Goods	30.8	30.4	31.2	6.9	6.9	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	5.4	5.3	6.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.0	3.0	3.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.4	9.4	9.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	27.1	26.9	27.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.3	8.2	8.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	518.2	513.4	514.8	168.5	166.9	167.5	40.6	40.3	40.2	59.9	59.6	59.9
Wholesale Trade	20.8	20.7	21.0	8.5	8.6	8.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Retail Trade	84.0	83.8	83.6	26.6	26.7	26.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	10.1	10.2	10.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.1	10.0	10.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	18.1	18.0	17.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.3	12.5	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	8.1	8.3	7.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16.8	17.0	16.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	14.9	15.1	14.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.2	11.2	11.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.5
Publishing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	32.6	32.5	33.1	15.5	15.5	15.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Finance and Insurance	25.7	25.7	26.2	12.4	12.5	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	11.9	11.9	11.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.9	6.8	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	54.0	52.4	52.9	22.7	22.3	22.6	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.7	5.5	5.7
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.9	23.6	23.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	6.4	6.4	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.7	22.4	22.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	117.7	117.6	116.3	34.7	34.9	34.2	10.7	10.7	10.6	13.6	13.7	13.9
Educational Services	20.4	20.3	20.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	97.3	97.3	96.1	30.3	30.2	29.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	26.4	26.3	25.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	30.5	30.5	29.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.3	22.3	22.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.1	18.2	18.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	54.8	51.5	53.6	18.5	17.1	18.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	5.6	5.5	5.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.4	7.4	6.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	47.4	44.1	46.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	8.5	7.4	8.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	38.9	36.7	38.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	19.7	19.5	19.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.1
<b>Government</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>107.2</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Federal	14.1	14.1	14.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
State	29.1	29.1	28.8	6.0	6.0	6.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.2	7.2	6.9
Local <sup>2</sup>	63.4	64.0	63.6	17.2	17.2	17.2	4.7	4.8	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.6

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

\*\* The 2008 estimates for this area are not validated or published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Footnotes: See page 7

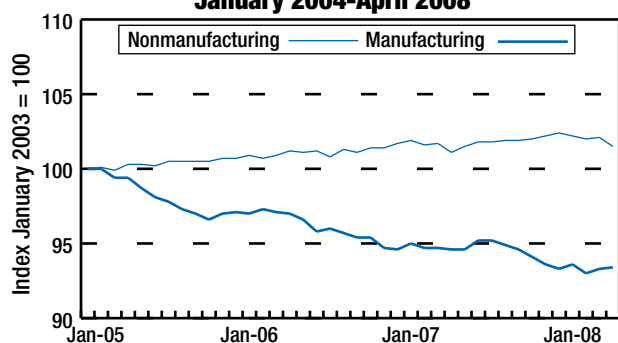
## Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	Apr 08	Mar 08	Apr 07	2007	2006	2005
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
Manufacturing	\$827.96	\$816.74	\$799.14	42.2	42.1	41.6	\$19.62	\$19.40	\$19.21	\$19.19	\$18.57	\$17.28
Durable Goods	800.54	805.64	827.84	41.5	41.7	41.6	19.29	19.32	19.90	19.51	19.01	16.77
Nondurable Goods	857.42	825.95	768.77	43.0	42.4	41.6	19.94	19.48	18.48	18.87	18.18	17.81

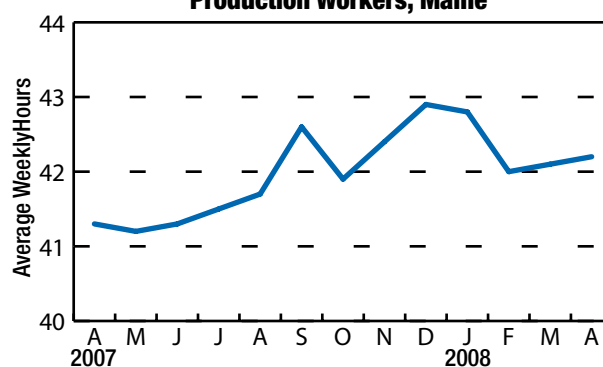
<sup>1</sup> Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as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

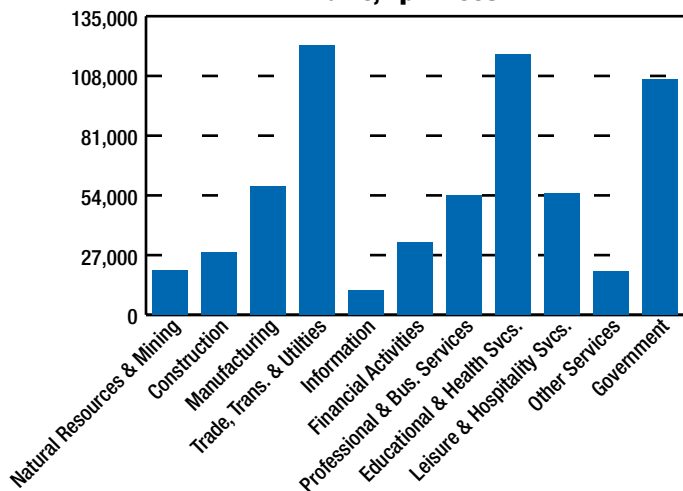
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector  
January 2004-April 2008<sup>1</sup>**



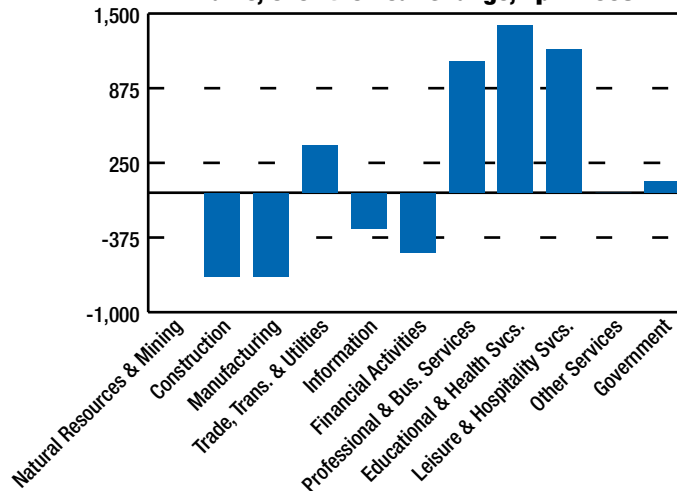
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing  
Production Workers, Maine<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, April 2008<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector  
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, April 2008<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 2007. As a measure of reliability, the March 2007 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 0.05 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.

Source: See page 2.



cont. from page 1

Government sector employment as measured by LED rose by 4,878 between 2001 and 2007. The number of females employed in government rose by 3,332, while male employment increased by 1,546.

### The Future

Shifts in industrial employment have been one of the factors shaping the composition of the workforce by gender in Maine. With the health care and social assistance sector projected to continue to be the primary source of job growth while manufacturing employment is expected to slowly decline, it is quite possible that the share of wage and salary employment accounted for by females will continue to increase.

### Maine Wage and Salary Employment\*

	2001**			2007**			Change, 2001 to 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Employment	284,238	290,843	575,081	281,925	301,617	583,542	-2,313	10,774	8,461
Private Sector	250,445	244,803	495,248	246,586	252,245	498,831	-3,859	7,442	3,583
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	4,521	1,154	5,675	4,542	1,166	5,708	21	12	33
Mining	90	21	111	93	22	115	3	1	4
Utilities	1,809	564	2,373	1,508	407	1,915	-301	-157	-458
Construction	25,417	3,339	28,756	26,346	3,831	30,177	929	492	1,421
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>55,961</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>77,951</b>	<b>44,850</b>	<b>15,554</b>	<b>60,404</b>	<b>-11,111</b>	<b>-6,436</b>	<b>-17,547</b>
Wholesale Trade	15,262	5,973	21,235	16,054	5,584	21,638	792	-389	403
Retail Trade	41,834	43,189	85,023	42,578	42,998	85,576	744	-191	553
Transportation and Warehousing	10,949	3,543	14,492	11,217	3,558	14,775	268	15	283
Information	6,304	6,112	12,416	6,050	5,623	11,673	-254	-489	-743
Finance and Insurance	7,241	17,796	25,037	7,345	17,703	25,048	104	-93	11
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,596	2,726	6,322	3,875	3,303	7,178	279	577	856
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11,051	11,991	23,042	10,990	12,443	23,433	-61	452	391
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3,169	3,648	6,817	2,892	3,923	6,815	-277	275	-2
Admin., Support, Waste Mgmt., & Remediation Svcs.	12,554	10,535	23,089	12,916	9,944	22,860	362	-591	-229
Educational Services	3,710	4,739	8,449	4,442	6,137	10,579	732	1,398	2,130
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>15,948</b>	<b>66,952</b>	<b>82,900</b>	<b>18,831</b>	<b>77,133</b>	<b>95,964</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>10,181</b>	<b>13,064</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,210	3,209	7,419	4,241	3,588	7,829	31	379	410
Accommodation and Food Services	7,864	8,442	16,306	7,591	8,755	16,346	-273	313	40
Other Services	18,955	28,880	47,835	20,225	30,573	50,798	1,270	1,693	2,963
Government	33,793	46,040	79,833	35,339	49,372	84,711	1,546	3,332	4,878

\*An individual is defined as employed when that individual has valid unemployment insurance wage records for the current quarter and the preceding quarter.

\*\*Average for 12 months ending September.

Source: Local Employment Dynamics Program.

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