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Labor Market Digest, November 1996

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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Maine Department of Labor

LABOR MARKET DIGEST

September Data

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November 1996

INSIDE . . .

Lincoln County recorded
lowest unemployment
rate in the state page 3

Adjusted unemployment
rate declined in
September page 4

Nonfarm employment
up over the month page 6

Average hours worked
by manufacturing
production workers
rose page 7

A publication of
the

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Market
Information Services

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Average Annual Pay by State, 1995

The average annual pay of all workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs was \$27,845 in 1995, a 3.4 percent increase over the 1994 national average, according to preliminary data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The annual pay of private industry workers, who comprise 83.9 percent of the nation's employment, rose 3.6 percent in 1995, while pay for government workers rose 2.6 percent. In 1994, the increase in pay for private sector employees was 2.2 percent and for government workers, 2.5 percent.

Connecticut had the highest pay level among the states in 1995 (\$35,127), followed by New York (\$34,938), New Jersey (\$34,534), and Alaska (\$32,685). The 1995 pay levels of these four highest ranking jurisdictions ranged from 17 to 26 percent more than the U.S. average of \$27,845. The next six states were California, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Since 1987, these same 10 states have held the top 10 pay level positions, although there have been shifts in individual rankings. Also, from 1988 until 1993, these 10 states were the only ones with average annual pay exceeding the national average. In 1994, they were joined by Pennsylvania, which exceeded the national average pay for the first time since 1980. (BLS began publishing state annual pay data in 1979).

South Dakota's average annual pay was the lowest among the states during 1995—\$19,931, followed by North

Dakota (\$20,492), Montana (\$20,516), Mississippi (\$21,120), and Arkansas (\$21,590). These states have posted the

Average Annual Pay in Maine

1994.....\$22,389

1995.....\$23,117

five lowest annual average pay figures every year since 1988. The 1995 average annual pay levels of the bottom five ranked states were 22 to 28 percent less than the U.S. average of \$27,845.

New York experienced the largest percentage increase in pay from 1994 to 1995 (4.5 percent), followed by Arizona and Massachusetts (4.3 percent each) and Delaware, Missouri, and Oregon (4.2 percent each). Idaho, New Hampshire, and Washington had the next highest increase (4.1 percent each). A total of 11 states had increases of 4.0 percent or higher in 1995, compared with one state in 1994.

For the eighth straight year, no state reported a decline in average annual pay. Alaska's 0.1 percent increase in average annual pay was the smallest for 1995. Hawaii had the next smallest increase (0.9 percent), followed by Wyoming (1.3 percent), Montana (1.5 percent), and Oklahoma (1.7 percent). Twelve states had percentage growth rates of less than 3.0 percent in 1995, compared with 35 states in 1994.

Excerpted from *Average Annual Pay by State and Industry, 1995*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOV 14 1996

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

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹			EMPLOYED ²			UNEMPLOYED ³			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁴		
	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95
LABOR MARKET AREAS												
Augusta	46,530	47,690	45,810	44,350	45,400	43,250	2,180	2,290	2,560	4.7%	4.8%	5.6%
Bangor MSA	50,700	50,100	49,600	49,200	48,400	47,600	1,600	1,700	2,000	3.1	3.3	4.0
Bath-Brunswick	35,500	35,820	34,790	34,380	34,610	33,690	1,120	1,220	1,100	3.1	3.4	3.2
Belfast	13,270	13,570	12,740	12,700	12,970	12,090	570	600	650	4.3	4.4	5.1
Biddeford	42,260	44,620	38,990	41,230	43,560	37,810	1,030	1,050	1,180	2.4	2.4	3.0
Boothbay Harbor	9,670	10,410	9,690	9,510	10,240	9,470	160	180	220	1.7	1.7	2.3
Bucksport	5,350	5,590	4,990	5,110	5,310	4,760	240	280	240	4.5	5.0	4.7
Calais	5,460	5,560	5,440	4,990	5,050	4,960	480	510	480	8.7	9.1	8.9
Dexter-Pittsfield	13,280	13,010	12,610	12,310	11,990	11,660	970	1,020	950	7.3	7.8	7.5
Dover-Foxcroft	7,430	7,420	7,350	6,980	6,810	6,890	450	610	460	6.1	8.2	6.3
Ellsworth-Bar Harbor	21,270	23,840	20,130	20,650	23,190	19,380	630	650	750	2.9	2.7	3.7
Farmington	17,470	17,410	16,990	16,390	16,320	16,030	1,090	1,090	970	6.2	6.2	5.7
Fort Kent	3,880	4,030	3,900	3,560	3,680	3,580	320	350	320	8.1	8.7	8.2
Greenville	1,400	1,330	1,270	1,340	1,270	1,170	60	70	90	4.4	5.0	7.2
Houlton	7,070	7,230	6,790	6,610	6,720	6,360	460	510	430	6.5	7.0	6.3
Jonesport-Milbridge	4,640	5,030	4,450	4,380	4,830	4,140	260	200	310	5.6	4.0	7.0
Kittery-York ⁵	20,080	20,360	19,690	19,820	20,060	19,420	260	300	280	1.3	1.5	1.4
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	52,200	51,500	51,300	49,400	48,400	48,800	2,900	3,100	2,500	5.5	6.0	5.0
Lincoln-Howland	6,030	6,040	5,870	5,690	5,660	5,500	340	380	370	5.6	6.2	6.3
Machias-Eastport	6,780	7,410	6,650	6,290	6,860	6,160	490	550	490	7.2	7.4	7.4
Madawaska	4,310	4,400	4,060	4,080	4,150	3,860	230	250	200	5.3	5.6	4.9
Millinocket-East Millinocket	5,250	5,350	5,320	4,920	5,000	4,840	330	360	470	6.4	6.7	8.9
Norway-Paris	11,130	11,210	11,160	10,420	10,470	10,360	710	730	800	6.3	6.5	7.2
Outer Bangor	7,550	7,220	7,780	7,110	6,740	7,270	450	480	510	5.9	6.7	6.6
Patten-Island Falls	2,120	2,140	2,130	1,960	1,970	1,970	160	160	160	7.4	7.6	7.4
Portland MSA	129,800	131,800	124,600	126,600	128,300	120,800	3,200	3,500	3,900	2.5	2.7	3.1
Presque Isle-Caribou	20,660	21,080	20,270	19,240	19,200	18,460	1,420	1,890	1,810	6.9	8.9	8.9
Rockland	25,740	26,830	24,430	25,130	26,230	23,760	610	600	680	2.4	2.2	2.8
Rumford	9,920	9,990	10,080	9,380	9,360	9,460	540	630	620	5.5	6.3	6.1
Sanford	22,500	23,090	21,160	21,290	21,800	20,100	1,210	1,290	1,060	5.4	5.6	5.0
Sebago Lakes Region	13,760	14,580	13,090	13,270	14,090	12,430	490	490	660	3.6	3.4	5.0
Skowhegan	17,060	17,120	16,560	15,860	15,840	15,320	1,200	1,280	1,240	7.0	7.5	7.5
Stonington	5,480	5,610	5,210	5,370	5,480	5,070	110	130	140	2.0	2.3	2.7
Van Buren	1,570	1,600	1,570	1,450	1,470	1,430	120	130	140	7.7	8.2	9.0
Waterville	25,590	24,770	25,380	24,090	23,180	23,730	1,500	1,590	1,650	5.9	6.4	6.5
MAINE	672,800	684,600	651,900	645,000	654,600	621,500	27,800	30,100	30,400	4.1	4.4	4.7
UNITED STATES (000)	134,230	135,011	132,341	127,529	128,143	125,173	6,700	6,868	7,167	5.0	5.1	5.4

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.

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

³ People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following: 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.

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.

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



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

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	58,500	57,750	57,500	55,340	54,380	54,640	3,160	3,370	2,860	5.4%	5.8%	5.0%
Aroostook	39,180	40,020	38,240	36,440	36,710	35,170	2,740	3,310	3,060	7.0	8.3	8.0
Cumberland	138,400	140,750	133,270	134,970	137,000	129,050	3,440	3,760	4,220	2.5	2.7	3.2
Franklin	14,610	14,570	14,220	13,720	13,660	13,420	890	900	800	6.1	6.2	5.7
Hancock	29,180	31,880	27,600	28,350	30,940	26,610	830	940	990	2.8	2.9	3.6
Kennebec	61,740	62,200	60,890	58,690	58,960	57,410	3,050	3,240	3,480	4.9	5.2	5.7
Knox	22,920	23,860	21,680	22,340	23,310	21,120	580	550	570	2.5	2.3	2.6
Lincoln	18,240	19,250	18,110	17,830	18,760	17,520	410	490	590	2.2	2.6	3.3
Oxford	26,010	26,480	25,840	24,610	24,980	24,260	1,410	1,500	1,580	5.4	5.7	6.1
Penobscot	77,140	76,330	75,760	73,930	72,880	71,890	3,210	3,450	3,870	4.2	4.5	5.1
Piscataquis	8,920	8,830	8,720	8,400	8,160	8,140	520	680	580	5.8	7.7	6.7
Sagadahoc	16,320	16,450	15,990	15,740	15,850	15,430	580	610	560	3.5	3.7	3.5
Somerset	27,100	26,850	26,270	25,220	24,910	24,330	1,890	1,940	1,950	7.0	7.2	7.4
Waldo	18,740	19,010	18,040	17,860	18,060	17,100	880	950	940	4.7	5.0	5.2
Washington	17,320	18,490	16,960	16,080	17,230	15,640	1,240	1,260	1,330	7.2	6.8	7.8
York	98,450	101,920	92,800	95,460	98,770	89,820	2,990	3,150	2,980	3.0	3.1	3.2
MAINE	672,800	684,600	651,900	645,000	654,600	621,500	27,800	30,100	30,400	4.1	4.4	4.7
UNITED STATES (000)	134,230	135,011	132,341	127,529	128,143	125,173	6,700	6,868	7,167	5.0	5.1	5.4

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

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Area

Alan Cox (207) 624-5190

In the Central Area, employment for September 1996 was 2,430 higher than in September 1995. Industries with employment gains included business and social services, local government, and food stores. Cascade Woolen Mill in Oakland eliminated a product line and laid off 25 workers. The closing of Rich's Department Store in Waterville is scheduled to occur this November resulting in the loss of 65 jobs.

Western Area

Gerard Dennison (207) 783-5314

The Bath-Brunswick LMA had the lowest unemployment rate of all the LMAs in the Western District, 3.1 percent in September. A new firm called Iacobacci, Ltd., which manufactures specialty fabrics, opened in West Bath with 8 employees. The Village Candle, which relocated from Yarmouth to Fort Andross in Brunswick in May, has expanded faster than originally projected. The candle manufacturer's employment has grown from 21 to 50.

Southern Area

Eva Smith (207) 822-0216

September wage and salary employment in the Portland MSA increased by 1,800 from a year ago, mostly due to gains in construction and retail trade. Providing good news for the southern Maine labor market, the new federal defense budget will benefit manufacturing through contracts or sub-contracts for BIW, Saco Defense, Fiber Materials, and Portland Valve. Amtrak's Northeast Corridor will receive \$60 million, which bodes well for Portland-to-Boston passenger service.

North/East Area

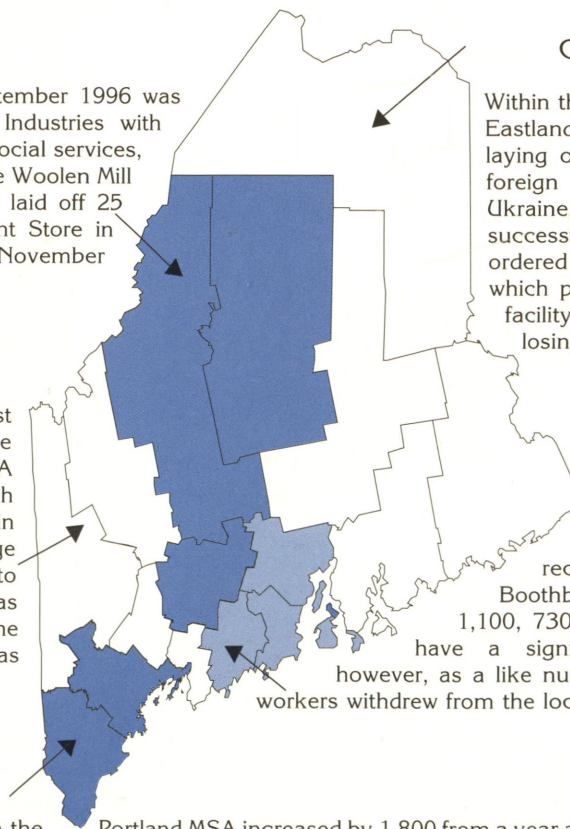
Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

Within the Dexter-Pittsfield Labor Market Area, Eastland Woolen Mill in Corinna has closed, laying off approximately 300 workers. Citing foreign competition, specifically from the Ukraine, the company was unable to successfully emerge from a 1992 court-ordered restructuring. Striar Textile in Orono, which provided raw materials to the Corinna facility, also closed with about 20 workers losing their jobs.

Coastal Area

Ken Bridges (207) 287-2271

As summer tourism wound down, resident employment in the Coastal District Labor Market Areas (LMAs) receded. Employment in the Rockland, Boothbay Harbor, and Belfast LMAs fell by 1,100, 730, and 270, respectively. This did not have a significant impact on unemployment, however, as a like number of students and other seasonal workers withdrew from the local labor force at summer's end.



Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted¹ (in thousands)

ITEM	1996									1995			
	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep
Civilian Labor Force	671.6	667.0	660.4	658.1	655.2	657.0	656.0	651.5	648.9	654.0	653.8	652.4	651.9
Employed	637.3	630.6	623.7	622.2	618.7	622.6	622.7	618.1	615.9	619.4	618.4	616.4	614.6
Unemployed	34.3	36.4	36.7	36.0	36.5	34.0	33.4	33.3	33.0	34.5	35.4	36.1	37.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7

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

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

INDUSTRY	1996									1995			
	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment ²	543.4	542.2	540.4	542.5	542.0	542.5	544.5	544.7	544.3	545.4	544.6	543.7	542.8
Construction	22.3	22.1	21.9	21.5	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.0
Manufacturing	88.0	88.6	88.1	88.8	89.2	89.7	90.1	90.3	91.0	90.9	91.3	91.1	91.2
Durable Goods	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.5	43.1	42.7	42.6	42.5	42.5
Nondurable Goods	46.4	46.9	46.2	46.9	46.9	47.4	47.6	47.8	47.9	48.2	48.7	48.6	48.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	22.0	21.9	22.0	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.3	22.2	22.3	22.1
Wholesale Trade	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.4	26.2	26.1	26.1	25.9
Retail Trade	114.7	114.1	113.8	115.0	114.7	114.5	114.8	114.8	114.4	114.0	114.0	113.7	113.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	26.3	26.5	26.3	25.9	25.9	25.8	26.0	26.0	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.9
Services	150.6	150.1	150.0	150.2	149.9	149.9	150.3	150.3	149.5	150.4	149.6	149.2	148.9
Government	92.4	91.9	91.3	91.7	91.4	91.9	92.4	92.4	92.6	93.1	93.0	93.0	93.1

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 6. ² 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.

Unemployment Rate Declined in September

State Labor Commissioner Valerie Landry announced that Maine's seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate fell to 5.1 percent in September from 5.5 percent in August.

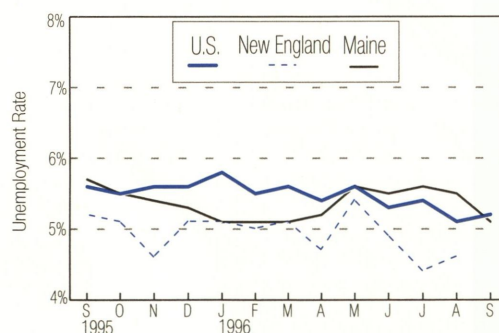
"Unemployment declined between August and September in response to employment gains," said Commissioner Landry. "The current unemployment rate of 5.1 percent also is below the seasonally-adjusted September 1995 rate of 5.7 percent."

Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 1,200 between August and September, with the largest gains in retail trade, services, and government. There were 600 more nonfarm jobs than in September 1995. Over-the-year the largest increases were in services, retail trade, and wholesale trade. The largest declines were recorded in nondurable goods manufacturing and government.

Other New England states which have reported their seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates include Vermont, 4.4 percent; New Hampshire, 4.3 percent; and Massachusetts, 4.2 percent. The adjusted national rate for September was 5.2 percent, slightly above Maine's rate of 5.1 percent.

Maine's not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate was 4.1 percent in September, down from 4.4 percent in August and 4.7 percent in September 1995. The unadjusted national rate was 5.0 percent in September, down from 5.1

Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



percent in August and 5.4 percent in September 1995. Not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates in Maine counties ranged from 2.2 percent in Lincoln County to 7.2 percent in Washington County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary employment rose seasonally by 4,500 from August to September. Local government jobs rose by 9,900, primarily due to nonprofessional school staff returning to work after the summer break. Seasonal losses were recorded in eating and drinking places and lodging services as the peak tourism season ended. Employment declined in the food and kindred products industry as the processing of the blueberry harvest slowed.



Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data

	Sep 1996	Aug 1996	Sep 1995
Average Duration	14.1	14.0	13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$169.44	\$166.65	\$162.71
Exhaustees	755	947	868

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

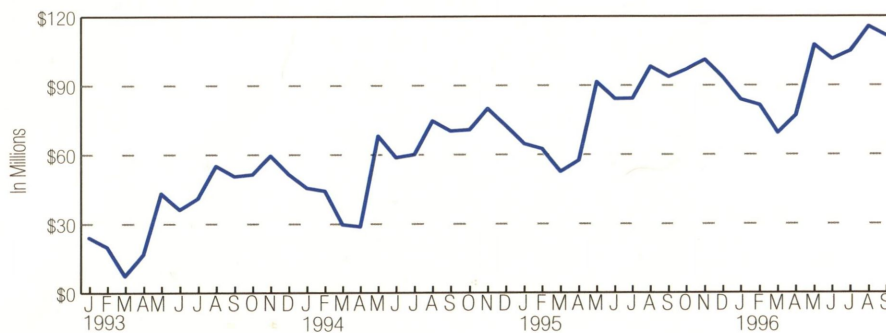
Week	10/5	9/28	9/21	9/14	9/7	8/31	8/24
1996	1,421	1,257	1,242	1,550	1,329	1,364	1,384
Week	10/7	9/30	9/23	9/16	9/9	9/2	8/26
1995	1,945	1,508	1,452	2,111	1,809	2,304	1,534

Continued Claims Less Partial*

Sep 1996	Aug 1996	Sep 1995
7,084	9,065	7,846

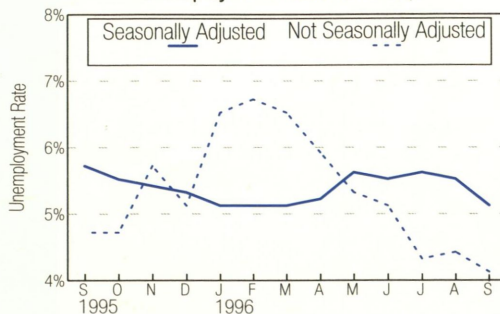
* For the week including the 12th of the month.

Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Over the year, not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 800. Services jobs increased by 1,900, largely in social, educational, and engineering services. Retail trade and wholesale trade each rose by 1,100. Manufacturing and government experienced employment losses. Within manufacturing, the most substantial declines were recorded by leather and leather products and transportation equipment. Losses recorded by federal and state government accounted for the decline in government jobs.

Unemployment Rates for Maine

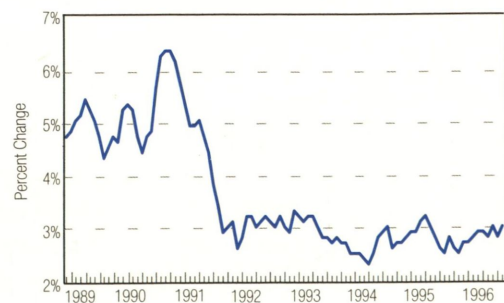


U.S. Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Dec 95
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	157.8	157.3	153.2	153.5

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.3%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+3.0%
Percent change from Last December	+2.8%

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



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

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment ¹	556.1	551.6	555.3	135.1	134.6	133.2	41.2	39.7	42.0
Goods Producing	114.2	115.2	117.1	19.5	19.8	18.7	9.3	9.5	10.5
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	24.9	24.6	24.6	6.6	6.7	5.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Building Construction	5.4	5.3	5.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	*	*	*
Heavy Construction	4.2	4.2	4.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Trade Contractors	15.3	15.1	15.0	5.0	5.1	4.4	*	*	*
Manufacturing	89.2	90.5	92.4	12.9	13.1	13.1	7.6	7.7	8.7
Durable Goods	42.0	41.8	42.9	5.5	5.9	5.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	11.3	11.3	11.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary and Fabricated Metals	3.9	3.9	3.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment	7.2	7.3	7.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment	11.2	11.2	11.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Durable Goods	4.3	4.1	4.3	2.4	2.7	2.3	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	47.2	48.7	49.5	7.4	7.2	7.5	5.4	5.5	6.5
Food and Kindred Products	6.7	7.5	6.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	*	*	*
Textile Mill Products	4.4	4.6	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	15.0	14.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Printing and Publishing	5.9	5.9	5.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and Leather Products	8.5	8.6	10.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9
Other Nondurable Goods	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	4.3	4.4	4.6
Service Producing	441.9	436.4	438.2	115.6	114.8	114.5	31.9	30.2	31.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	22.4	22.4	22.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	1.9	1.8	1.7
Wholesale Trade	27.2	27.3	26.1	9.3	9.5	9.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Retail Trade	119.3	122.4	118.2	33.5	33.7	31.6	8.3	8.1	8.4
General Merchandise Stores	12.9	13.0	13.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Stores	20.2	20.9	19.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Automotive Sales and Services	12.5	12.5	12.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eating and Drinking Places	39.6	42.4	38.8	8.4	8.9	8.9	*	*	*
Other Retail Trade	34.1	33.6	33.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	26.4	26.8	26.0	12.1	12.1	11.7	2.0	2.0	1.9
Banking	8.4	8.6	8.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers, Brokers and Agents	11.8	11.8	11.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6.2	6.4	6.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Services	155.3	158.1	153.4	36.7	37.5	38.6	12.8	12.5	12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.9	15.5	12.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Business Services	17.9	18.0	18.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Services	51.7	51.9	52.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Educational Services	12.5	11.4	12.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Services	16.9	16.1	15.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	43.4	45.2	42.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	91.3	79.4	92.0	17.7	15.6	17.3	4.7	3.6	4.7
Federal	13.0	13.0	13.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
State	24.7	22.7	25.5	4.7	3.9	4.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Local ²	53.6	43.7	52.9	10.8	9.5	10.4	3.7	2.7	3.7

¹ Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 1995. As a measure of reliability, the March 1995 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was .04 percent lower than the original sample-based estimate.

² Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

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

Source: See page 2.



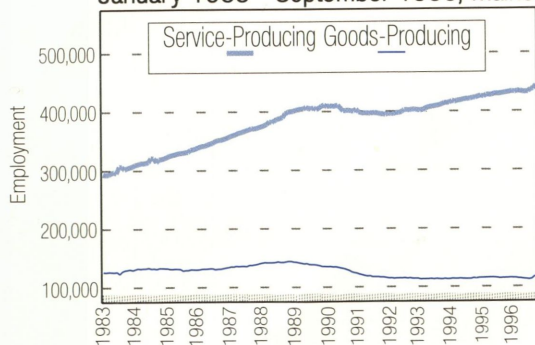
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	Sep 96	Aug 96	Sep 95	1995	1994	1993
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	\$520.09	\$506.57	\$501.77	40.6	39.7	40.4	\$12.81	\$12.76	\$12.42	\$12.42	\$11.88	\$11.63
Durable Goods	508.79	502.61	485.62	41.5	40.5	40.2	12.26	12.41	12.08	12.22	11.80	11.43
Lumber and Wood Products	432.82	426.97	410.52	42.6	42.4	41.3	10.16	10.07	9.94	9.80	9.46	9.33
Primary and Fabricated Metals	454.00	446.84	474.30	40.0	39.3	42.5	11.35	11.37	11.16	11.07	11.04	11.00
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	651.41	624.63	591.84	45.3	44.3	43.2	14.38	14.10	13.70	13.67	13.88	13.32
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	407.54	421.83	412.18	37.7	37.1	38.2	10.81	11.37	10.79	10.76	10.72	10.33
Transportation Equipment	649.57	628.82	599.96	41.8	39.4	37.9	15.54	15.96	15.83	16.43	15.17	14.64
Other Durable Goods	420.43	432.72	418.84	41.3	40.9	41.8	10.18	10.58	10.02	9.67	9.34	8.89
Nondurable Goods	530.53	511.43	518.66	39.8	39.1	40.3	13.33	13.08	12.87	12.61	11.95	11.79
Food and Kindred Products	374.85	340.55	344.22	35.7	35.4	34.7	10.50	9.62	9.92	9.75	9.54	9.34
Textile Mill Products	434.08	422.92	431.76	41.9	41.1	42.0	10.36	10.29	10.28	10.17	9.38	9.49
Apparel and Other Textile Products	340.81	318.60	330.96	37.7	36.0	38.8	9.04	8.85	8.53	8.32	8.08	7.95
Paper and Allied Products	816.57	796.71	829.35	43.0	41.8	45.0	18.99	19.06	18.43	18.22	17.03	16.63
Leather and Leather Products	341.38	337.81	329.84	38.4	38.3	38.0	8.89	8.82	8.68	8.54	8.30	8.00
Other Nondurable Goods	432.44	426.00	420.53	38.1	37.9	38.3	11.35	11.24	10.98	10.88	10.62	10.28
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	456.67	434.79	438.65	40.2	39.1	39.2	11.36	11.12	11.19	11.02	10.78	10.68
LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA												
Manufacturing	468.52	440.79	403.76	40.6	38.7	38.6	11.54	11.39	10.45	10.11	9.76	9.82

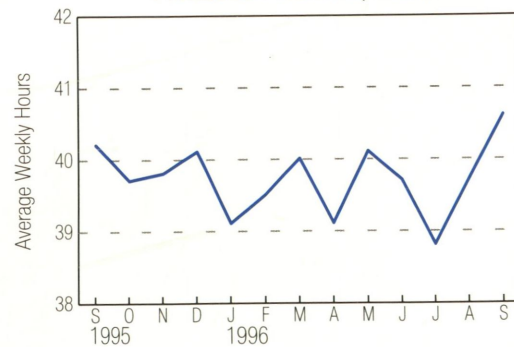
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes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

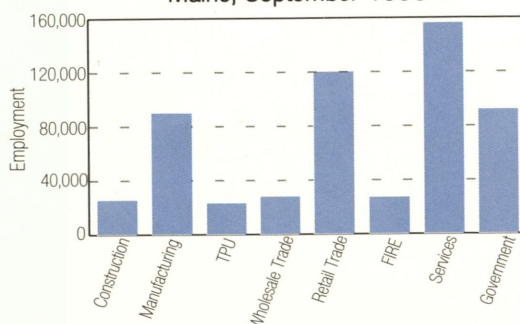
Nonfarm Employment by Sector
January 1983 - September 1996, Maine¹



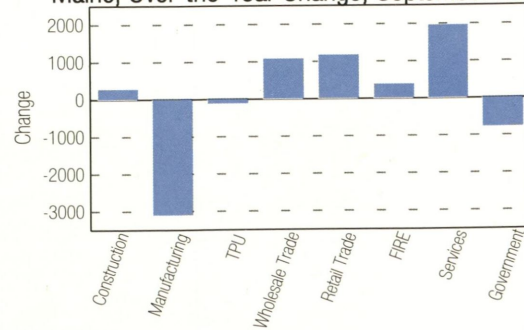
Hours Worked by Manufacturing
Production Workers, Maine²



Nonfarm Employment by Industry Division
Maine, September 1996²



Nonfarm Employment by Industry Division
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, September 1996²



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

TPU: Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities
FIRE: Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate



Hourly Compensation Costs for Production Workers in Manufacturing, 1995 27 Countries or Areas

Country or Area	Index U.S. = 100	U.S. Dollars	Country or Area	Index U.S. = 100	U.S. Dollars
Australia	84	\$14.40	Korea	43	\$ 7.40
Austria	148	25.38	Mexico	9	1.51
Belgium	156	26.88	Netherlands	141	24.18
Canada	93	16.03	New Zealand	59	10.11
Denmark	141	24.19	Norway	142	24.38
Finland	144	24.78	Portugal	31	5.35
France	112	19.34	Singapore	42	7.28
Germany ¹	185	31.88	Spain	74	12.70
Greece	52	8.95	Sweden	124	21.36
Hong Kong	28	4.82	Switzerland	170	29.28
Ireland	80	13.83	Taiwan	34	5.82
Israel	62	10.59	United Kingdom	80	13.77
Italy	96	16.48	United States	100	17.20
Japan	138	23.66			

¹ Former West Germany

Source: *International Comparisons of Manufacturing Hourly Compensation Costs, 1995*, USDL-96-342, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note: The Bureau of Labor Statistics develops comparative measures of hourly compensation costs in order to assess international differences in employer labor costs. These statistics should not be considered as precise measures of comparative compensation costs as they are partly estimated. Nevertheless, they provide a much better basis for comparing employer labor costs than the average earnings statistics published by most countries. National definitions of average earnings differ considerably; most published series of average earnings do not include all items of labor compensation; and the omitted items of compensation frequently represent a large proportion of total compensation. The U.S. measures in this release are prepared specifically for the BLS program of international comparisons of employer labor costs in manufacturing.

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