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# Labor Market Digest, August 2002

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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# MAINE

## DEPARTMENT OF

# LABOR

*Labor Market Information*

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*A publication of the*

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

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# LABOR MARKET DIGEST

June Data

August 2002

## Earnings for Men and Women in 2001

NATIONALLY, WOMEN EARNED APPROXIMATELY 76 PERCENT AS MUCH AS MEN DID DURING 2001. In Maine, the women's-to-men's earnings ratio was 79.4 percent. The ratio of women's-to-men's earnings varied by State, from a high of 82.4 percent in Delaware to a low of 67.4 percent in Wyoming (see page 8). The differences among the States reflect, in part, variations in the occupation, industry, and age composition of State labor forces.

### National Highlights of Earnings in 2001

- Median weekly earnings of women full-time wage and salary workers were \$511, or 76.1 percent of the \$672 median for men. The proportion was 62.5 percent in 1979, the first year for which comparable estimates are available.
- Among women, 45- to 54-year-olds had the highest earnings (\$588), followed by 35- to 44-year-olds (\$545). Men's earnings also peaked among 45- to 54-year-olds (\$799). The difference between women's and men's earnings is larger among middle-age and older workers than it is among younger ones. For workers ages 45 to 54, women's earnings were 73.6 percent of men's; for 55- to 64-year-olds, the earnings ratio was 70.4 percent. In contrast, among workers

25 to 34 years old, women's earnings were 82.7 percent of those of men, and 20- to 24-year-old women earned 91.6 percent as much as did men.

- Between 1979 and 2001, earnings for women ages 20 to 64 grew closer to their male counterparts' earnings. The women's-to-men's earnings ratio among 35 - 44-year-olds, for example, increased from 58.3 percent in 1979 to 72.3 percent in 2001, and that for 45- to 54-year-olds rose from 56.9 percent to 73.6 percent. The earnings ratio for teenagers and for workers aged 65 and over showed no definitive trend over the period.
- At all levels of education, women have fared better with regard to earnings growth than have men. Although both women and men without a high school diploma have experienced a decline in inflation-adjusted earnings since 1979, women's earnings have fallen 9.0 percent compared with a drop of 27.6 percent for men. Earnings for women with college degrees have increased 30.9 percent since 1979 on an inflation-adjusted basis. Real earnings of male college graduates have risen by 20.2 percent over the same period.

### Median Usual Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers, 2001 Annual Averages

Area	Both sexes		Women		Men		Women's earnings as percent of men's
	Number of workers (in thousands)	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers (in thousands)	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers (in thousands)	Median weekly earnings	
United States	99,599	\$597	43,671	\$511	55,928	\$672	76.1
Connecticut	1,189	734	524	608	665	854	71.1
Maine	446	562	196	490	250	617	79.4
Massachusetts	2,271	671	978	600	1,293	733	81.8
New Hampshire	465	645	200	546	265	728	75.0
Rhode Island	336	621	152	537	184	708	75.9
Vermont	215	577	97	509	119	622	81.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Highlights of Women's Earnings in 2001*.  
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.



### 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>		
	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01
LABOR MARKET AREAS												
Augusta	47,950	47,290	47,260	46,130	45,740	45,240	1,820	1,550	2,020	3.8%	3.3%	4.3%
Bangor MSA	52,700	53,400	52,600	51,400	52,300	51,200	1,300	1,100	1,400	2.5	2.1	2.7
Bath-Brunswick	35,350	34,320	36,490	34,190	33,290	35,420	1,170	1,020	1,070	3.3	3.0	2.9
Belfast	18,430	17,850	18,660	17,790	17,300	18,050	630	550	610	3.4	3.1	3.3
Biddeford	44,840	42,250	44,820	43,670	41,150	43,600	1,180	1,100	1,230	2.6	2.6	2.7
Boothbay Harbor	10,560	9,370	10,410	10,390	9,200	10,220	170	160	190	1.6	1.7	1.8
Bucksport	5,060	5,070	5,070	4,890	4,900	4,880	170	170	190	3.4	3.4	3.7
Calais	4,850	4,860	4,950	4,500	4,500	4,490	350	360	470	7.2	7.4	9.4
Dexter-Pittsfield	12,690	12,630	12,410	11,410	11,440	11,390	1,280	1,190	1,020	10.1	9.4	8.2
Dover-Foxcroft	7,180	7,110	7,260	6,730	6,690	6,760	450	420	500	6.3	5.9	6.9
Ellsworth-Bar Harbor	22,920	20,450	22,830	22,220	19,700	21,990	710	750	830	3.1	3.7	3.7
Farmington	16,720	16,690	16,880	15,680	15,770	15,490	1,050	920	1,390	6.3	5.5	8.2
Fort Kent	3,860	3,970	3,800	3,480	3,500	3,490	380	470	310	9.9	11.7	8.2
Greenville	1,030	970	1,040	970	890	990	60	80	50	5.8	8.0	5.2
Houlton	6,250	6,200	6,180	5,970	5,880	5,900	280	310	280	4.4	5.1	4.6
Jonesport-Milbridge	4,190	4,050	4,080	3,950	3,810	3,780	230	240	300	5.5	5.9	7.4
Kittery-York <sup>5</sup>	20,800	20,930	21,250	20,340	20,300	20,750	460	630	500	2.2	3.0	2.3
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	53,100	52,700	54,100	51,000	50,900	51,800	2,100	1,800	2,300	4.0	3.5	4.2
Lincoln-Howland	5,970	5,900	6,070	5,580	5,480	5,610	380	430	460	6.4	7.2	7.6
Machias-Eastport	6,730	6,600	6,510	6,170	6,100	6,090	560	510	420	8.2	7.7	6.5
Madawaska	3,730	3,660	3,780	3,620	3,530	3,670	120	140	120	3.1	3.7	3.1
Millinocket-East Millinocket	5,120	5,040	5,210	4,760	4,650	4,810	360	390	410	7.0	7.7	7.8
Norway-Paris	12,080	11,840	12,370	11,390	11,260	11,650	700	570	720	5.8	4.8	5.8
Outer Bangor	9,390	9,180	9,360	8,920	8,770	8,870	470	410	500	5.0	4.5	5.3
Patten-Island Falls	1,790	1,810	1,880	1,650	1,630	1,690	150	180	190	8.2	10.0	10.1
Portland MSA	140,900	138,100	139,700	137,200	134,800	136,300	3,700	3,200	3,400	2.7	2.3	2.4
Presque Isle-Caribou	20,750	20,270	20,540	19,910	19,540	19,710	840	720	830	4.1	3.6	4.1
Rockland	25,530	24,380	24,360	24,910	23,860	23,740	620	520	620	2.4	2.1	2.5
Rumford	9,610	9,090	9,690	8,780	8,350	8,820	830	740	880	8.6	8.1	9.0
Sanford	23,180	22,890	23,330	21,590	21,420	21,870	1,590	1,480	1,460	6.8	6.5	6.3
Sebang Lakes Region	14,980	13,610	14,470	14,480	13,150	13,960	500	460	510	3.4	3.4	3.6
Skowhegan	16,840	16,500	17,000	15,620	15,280	15,700	1,220	1,220	1,310	7.3	7.4	7.7
Stonington	6,030	5,810	5,940	5,890	5,690	5,770	140	130	160	2.3	2.2	2.7
Van Buren	1,340	1,340	1,350	1,260	1,270	1,280	80	70	70	6.3	4.9	5.3
Waterville	24,900	24,740	24,790	23,680	23,780	23,780	1,210	960	1,010	4.9	3.9	4.1
MAINE	697,300	680,800	696,400	670,000	655,800	668,700	27,300	25,000	27,700	3.9	3.7	4.0
UNITED STATES (000)	143,669	142,253	142,684	134,992	134,365	135,923	8,677	7,888	6,762	6.0	5.5	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 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> 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		
	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	59,510	59,010	60,530	57,070	56,890	57,920	2,440	2,120	2,610	4.1%	3.6%	4.3%
Aroostook	37,360	36,890	37,140	35,520	35,000	35,360	1,840	1,890	1,790	4.9	5.1	4.8
Cumberland	148,540	144,890	147,600	144,460	141,370	143,930	4,080	3,520	3,670	2.7	2.4	2.5
Franklin	14,090	14,060	14,240	13,230	13,300	13,080	850	760	1,170	6.1	5.4	8.2
Hancock	31,100	28,630	30,910	30,230	27,720	29,900	860	920	1,010	2.8	3.2	3.3
Kennebec	62,260	61,570	61,560	59,780	59,500	59,040	2,480	2,070	2,520	4.0	3.4	4.1
Knox	22,340	21,350	21,310	21,780	20,870	20,760	560	480	540	2.5	2.2	2.5
Lincoln	19,620	18,110	19,360	19,170	17,750	18,910	450	370	450	2.3	2.0	2.3
Oxford	26,770	25,480	26,920	25,080	24,010	25,130	1,690	1,470	1,790	6.3	5.8	6.6
Penobscot	80,450	80,580	80,260	77,110	77,430	76,930	3,340	3,150	3,330	4.2	3.9	4.1
Piscataquis	8,340	8,210	8,420	7,810	7,700	7,860	530	520	560	6.3	6.3	6.7
Sagadahoc	16,540	16,050	17,130	15,990	15,570	16,570	550	480	560	3.3	3.0	3.3
Somerset	26,180	25,800	26,320	24,240	23,930	24,320	1,940	1,870	2,000	7.4	7.2	7.6
Waldo	24,060	23,470	24,290	23,200	22,770	23,430	870	700	870	3.6	3.0	3.6
Washington	16,280	15,970	16,060	15,120	14,840	14,840	1,160	1,130	1,220	7.1	7.1	7.6
York	103,910	100,750	104,330	100,250	97,140	100,740	3,660	3,600	3,590	3.5	3.6	3.4
MAINE	697,300	680,800	696,400	670,000	655,800	668,700	27,300	25,000	27,700	3.9	3.7	4.0
UNITED STATES (000)	143,669	142,253	142,684	134,992	134,365	135,923	8,677	7,888	6,762	6.0	5.5	4.7

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

### Area Analyst's Corner

#### Central Maine

Ken Bridges (207) 624-5199

**Dialysis Clinic Inc.** of Tennessee is building a new clinic in Skowhegan which is expected to add 20 to 25 new jobs. ♦ In Augusta, the computer services company **TRW** has closed, eliminating 69 jobs. ♦ **Dragon Products**, New England's only cement maker, plans to upgrade its Thomaston plant. ♦ New or expanding businesses in the Belfast area include new branches of **Union Bank** and **St. Croix Federal Credit Union**, a new restaurant called **Look-Out Pub**, **Reliable Computers**, and an expansion at **Calais Ford**. ♦ A former **Crowe Rope** building is being renovated as a mini-mall in Belfast. ♦ In Waterville, construction is starting on a new ten-theater **Flagship Cinema**.

#### Western Maine

Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

**Shaw's Supermarket** is building a new \$14 million store on East Avenue in Lewiston which will employ up to 225 people when it opens in mid-2003. ♦ **Bath Iron Works** recalled about 80 production workers for temporary work. ♦ **Save-a-Lot** Food Stores opened a new store at the former Grave's Supermarket in Farmington with 25 employees. ♦ Forty-five people lost their jobs when the **Porteous Department Store** closed its Auburn Mall store in July. ♦ **Robinson Mfg.** in Oxford laid off about 40 textile workers for a 60-day period which began in July.

#### North/East Maine

Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

**RS Information Systems**, a Virginia-based company that provides information processing and technical support to the Job Corps program nationwide, will open a facility at the Loring Commerce Center in Limestone. The center will employ approximately 20 workers.

♦ **Great Northern Paper** will be laying off 200 workers due to the permanent shutdown of their Millinocket facility's two oldest paper machines. The two machines date from the 1940s and are not competitive in a global market. Of those to be dislocated, 170 will be from the Millinocket mill and 30 from the East Millinocket mill.

#### Southern Maine

Merrill Huhtala (207) 822-0216

**York and Cumberland counties** are dealing with an ongoing correction officer shortage, with 14 and 28 vacancies, respectively. Cumberland County now offers cash incentives to staff that recruit new officers. ♦ The **Pineland Business Center** opened in New Gloucester, featuring a cafeteria, banquet hall, conference center, and assistance to commuter employees. Eventually 1,500 people are expected to work at the 2,000-acre site. ♦ **Shaws** and **Hannaford** announced plans to build new stores in Falmouth and Portland, respectively. ♦ The 100-room **Portland Harbor Hotel** opened in Portland's Old Port.



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

ITEM	2002						2001						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Civilian Labor Force	683.9	681.6	685.0	684.9	683.3	682.8	689.1	686.0	685.0	684.5	684.0	684.0	682.7
Employed	656.9	656.4	657.5	657.0	656.6	656.8	654.9	656.6	655.6	655.3	655.4	655.8	655.2
Unemployed	27.0	25.2	27.4	27.9	26.7	26.0	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.2	28.6	28.3	27.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0

<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	2002						2001						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment <sup>2</sup>	610.7	611.6	609.9	609.0	609.0	609.4	608.1	608.3	608.0	609.4	609.6	610.8	609.7
Construction	29.9	29.5	29.5	29.8	30.1	29.9	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.9	30.1
Manufacturing	76.1	75.7	76.4	76.4	77.0	77.3	78.0	78.3	78.8	79.6	80.3	81.1	81.4
Durable Goods	39.0	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.4	39.7	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.9	41.3	41.7	42.0
Nondurable Goods	37.1	37.0	37.4	37.4	37.6	37.6	38.2	38.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.8	24.8	24.7
Wholesale Trade	26.6	26.7	26.6	26.9	26.9	27.0	26.6	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.8	27.1	26.9
Retail Trade	126.8	126.1	125.7	125.0	124.4	124.3	124.1	124.3	124.4	124.6	124.7	124.8	124.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.9	34.1	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.5
Services	189.1	189.3	188.7	188.2	187.9	188.0	187.3	187.3	186.7	187.2	187.4	187.6	187.2
Government	103.5	105.4	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.0	103.6	103.4	103.3	102.1	101.7	101.3

<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.

**Maine Unemployment Rate 4.0 Percent in June**

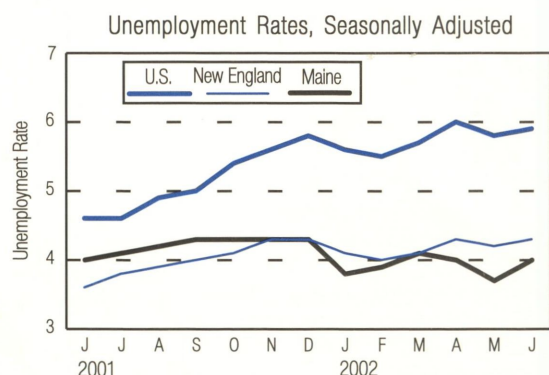
State Labor Commissioner Valerie Landry announced that the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for Maine was 4.0 percent in June, up from 3.7 percent in May and unchanged from a year ago. The Maine rate for June of 4.0 percent was well below the national rate of 5.9 percent.

"Maine labor market conditions have changed little so far this year," said Commissioner Landry. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate has remained within a range of 3.7 percent to 4.1 percent since January. The number of seasonally-adjusted employed Maine residents was unchanged between January and June at 656,900.

Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs fell slightly by 900 between May and June to 610,700. Job gains recorded over the month in retail trade, construction, and manufacturing were more than offset by a loss of government jobs.

Between June 2001 and June 2002, seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 1,000. There were job gains in retail trade; government; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Manufacturing jobs declined by 5,300.

Other New England states reporting their seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates for June include New Hampshire, 4.5 percent, and Vermont, 3.9 percent. The adjusted national rate for June was 5.9 percent, up from 5.8 percent in April and 4.6 percent in June 2001.



The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for June was 3.9 percent, up from 3.7 percent in May and down from 4.0 percent in June 2001. The unadjusted national rate was 6.0 percent, up from 5.5 percent in May and 4.7 percent in June 2001. Not-seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates in Maine counties for June 2002 ranged from 2.3 percent in Lincoln County to 7.4 percent in Somerset County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 11,300 between May and June to 624,300. Eating and drinking places, lodging services, and other services added jobs as the summer tourist season began. Construction also recorded seasonal job gains.

Between June 2001 and June 2002, not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 800. The largest gains



## Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jun 2002	May 2002	Jun 2001
Average Duration	16.0	15.7	14.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$221.49	\$221.06	\$210.17
Exhaustees	1,094	1,279	620

\* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

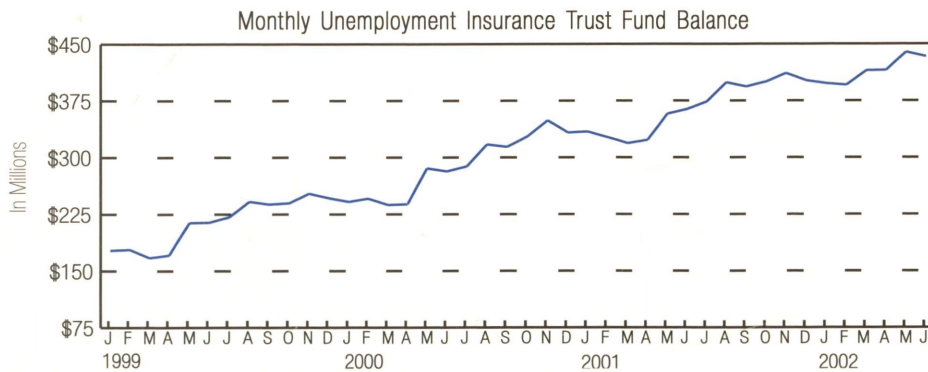
### Weekly Initial Claims

Week	7/6	6/29	6/22	6/15	6/8	6/1	5/25
2002	909	1,305	1,293	1,067	993	1,215	1,428
Week	7/7	6/30	6/23	6/16	6/9	6/2	5/26
2001	1,048	1,568	1,125	1,126	1,567	1,163	1,230

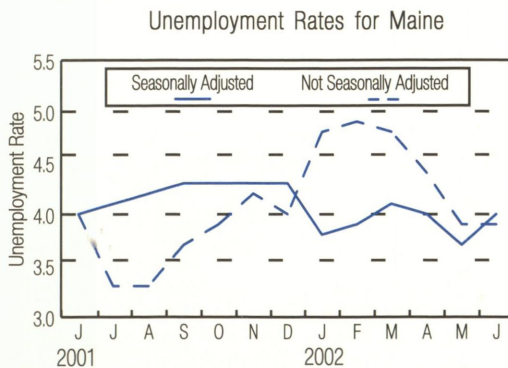
### Continued Claims Less Partial\*

Jun 2002	May 2002	Jun 2001
8,063	9,423	6,251

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



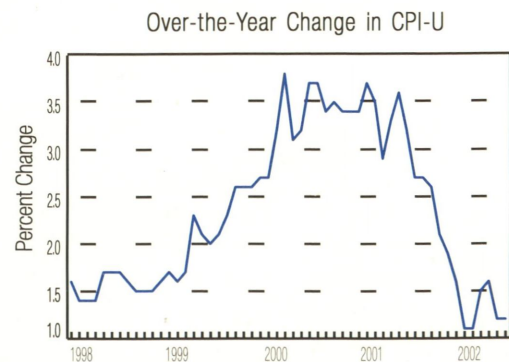
were recorded in local government, health services, social services, miscellaneous retail trade, educational services, and eating and drinking places. These gains were mostly offset by a loss of manufacturing jobs, with the largest declines recorded by electronic and other electric equipment, leather and leather products, lumber and wood products, and food and kindred products.



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

Item	Jun 02	May 02	Jun 01	Dec 01
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	179.9	179.8	178.0	176.7

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.1%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+1.1%
Percent change from Last December	+1.8%





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

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01
<b>Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>624.3</b>	<b>613.0</b>	<b>623.5</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>155.8</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>
<b>Goods Producing</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Mining</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Construction</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Building Construction	7.4	7.0	7.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy Construction	4.1	3.7	4.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Special Trade Contractors	20.5	19.7	20.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Lumber and Wood Products	9.5	8.8	10.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Primary and Fabricated Metals	3.9	4.0	4.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	4.5	4.6	4.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	*	*	*
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment	5.2	5.1	6.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment	10.6	10.5	10.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Durable Goods	5.4	5.3	5.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	*	*	*
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Food and Kindred Products	6.1	6.0	6.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	*	*	*
Textile Mill Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper and Allied Products	12.4	12.1	12.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Printing and Publishing	5.8	5.7	6.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	*	*	*
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	2.4	2.4	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and Leather Products	3.6	3.6	4.5	*	*	*	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.9	4.2
<b>Service Producing</b>	<b>515.5</b>	<b>507.0</b>	<b>509.5</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>129.5</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>
General Merchandise Stores	11.5	11.3	11.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Stores	25.2	24.6	24.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Automotive Sales and Services	14.1	14.0	14.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eating and Drinking Places	42.3	38.6	41.8	10.5	9.7	10.4	*	*	*
Other Retail Trade	38.0	36.4	37.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Banking	10.1	9.9	9.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers, Brokers and Agents	12.9	12.9	12.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	11.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Services</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.7	11.5	14.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Business Services	23.3	23.7	25.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Services	61.0	60.5	59.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Educational Services	15.8	17.1	15.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Services	27.4	27.6	26.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	51.3	48.8	51.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Government</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Federal	13.8	13.8	13.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
State	25.4	28.4	25.1	4.2	4.8	4.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
Local <sup>2</sup>	65.5	65.7	63.4	12.4	12.2	12.5	4.4	4.3	4.3

<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 2001. As a measure of reliability, the March 2001 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was .08 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.



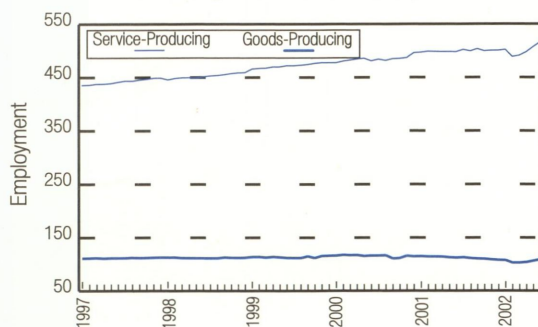
## Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup> Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01	June 02	May 02	June 01	2001	2000	1999
<b>STATEWIDE</b>												
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>\$664.12</b>	<b>\$657.70</b>	<b>\$610.55</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>\$15.85</b>	<b>\$15.81</b>	<b>\$15.15</b>	<b>\$15.17</b>	<b>\$14.28</b>	<b>\$13.94</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b>	<b>616.50</b>	<b>606.97</b>	<b>572.57</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>14.95</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>14.47</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>13.12</b>
Lumber and Wood Products	566.02	537.86	502.79	45.5	43.8	42.9	12.44	12.28	11.72	11.83	11.42	10.84
Primary and Fabricated Metals	507.87	586.53	521.78	38.1	44.3	39.8	13.33	13.24	13.11	13.28	12.72	12.50
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	762.01	756.84	723.28	41.8	41.2	42.1	18.23	18.37	17.18	17.24	15.75	14.68
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	472.99	451.29	440.32	37.9	36.9	36.3	12.48	12.23	12.13	12.39	11.91	11.65
Transportation Equipment	762.74	726.68	706.09	38.6	37.0	37.3	19.76	19.64	18.93	19.13	18.11	17.78
Other Durable Goods	498.42	504.94	493.25	41.5	41.8	40.9	12.01	12.08	12.06	12.05	11.03	10.53
<b>Nondurable Goods</b>	<b>715.19</b>	<b>712.19</b>	<b>649.98</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>16.71</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>15.97</b>	<b>15.90</b>	<b>15.10</b>	<b>14.82</b>
Food and Kindred Products	482.11	493.19	519.29	43.2	43.3	46.2	11.16	11.39	11.24	11.27	10.62	10.20
Textile Mill Products	479.65	468.54	439.93	41.6	41.1	41.0	11.53	11.40	10.73	11.18	11.42	10.98
Apparel and Other Textile Products	387.45	398.91	355.66	35.0	36.8	34.8	11.07	10.84	10.22	10.34	10.21	10.01
Paper and Allied Products	1059.04	1060.79	987.80	43.6	43.6	41.4	24.29	24.33	23.86	23.14	22.24	21.93
Leather and Leather Products	474.66	468.38	406.63	41.6	40.8	36.6	11.41	11.48	11.11	10.92	10.32	9.80
Other Nondurable Goods	627.10	619.61	516.26	44.1	44.1	39.2	14.22	14.05	13.17	13.50	13.02	12.66
<b>PORTLAND MSA</b>												
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>555.50</b>	<b>556.78</b>	<b>533.80</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>12.56</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>12.14</b>	<b>11.66</b>
<b>LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA</b>												
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>580.77</b>	<b>551.46</b>	<b>553.79</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>14.14</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>13.79</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>12.32</b>

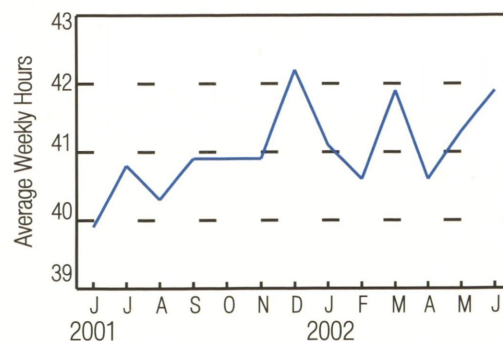
<sup>1</sup> Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as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

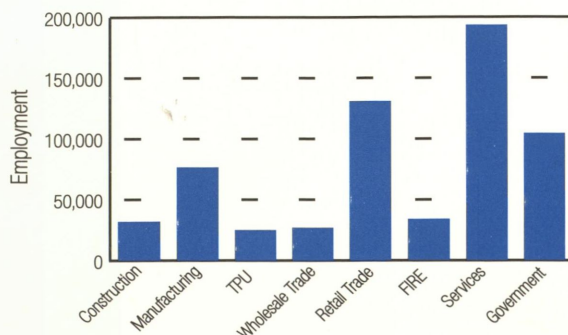
**Nonfarm Employment by Sector  
January 1997-June 2002, Maine<sup>1</sup>**



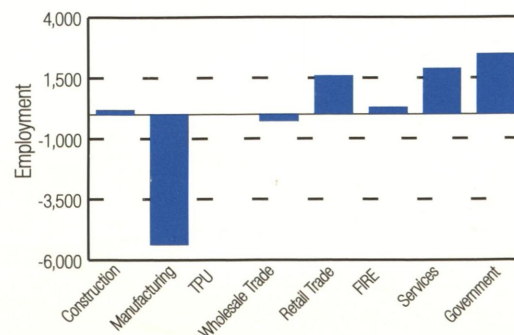
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing  
Production Workers, Maine<sup>2</sup>**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Division  
Maine, June 2002<sup>2</sup>**



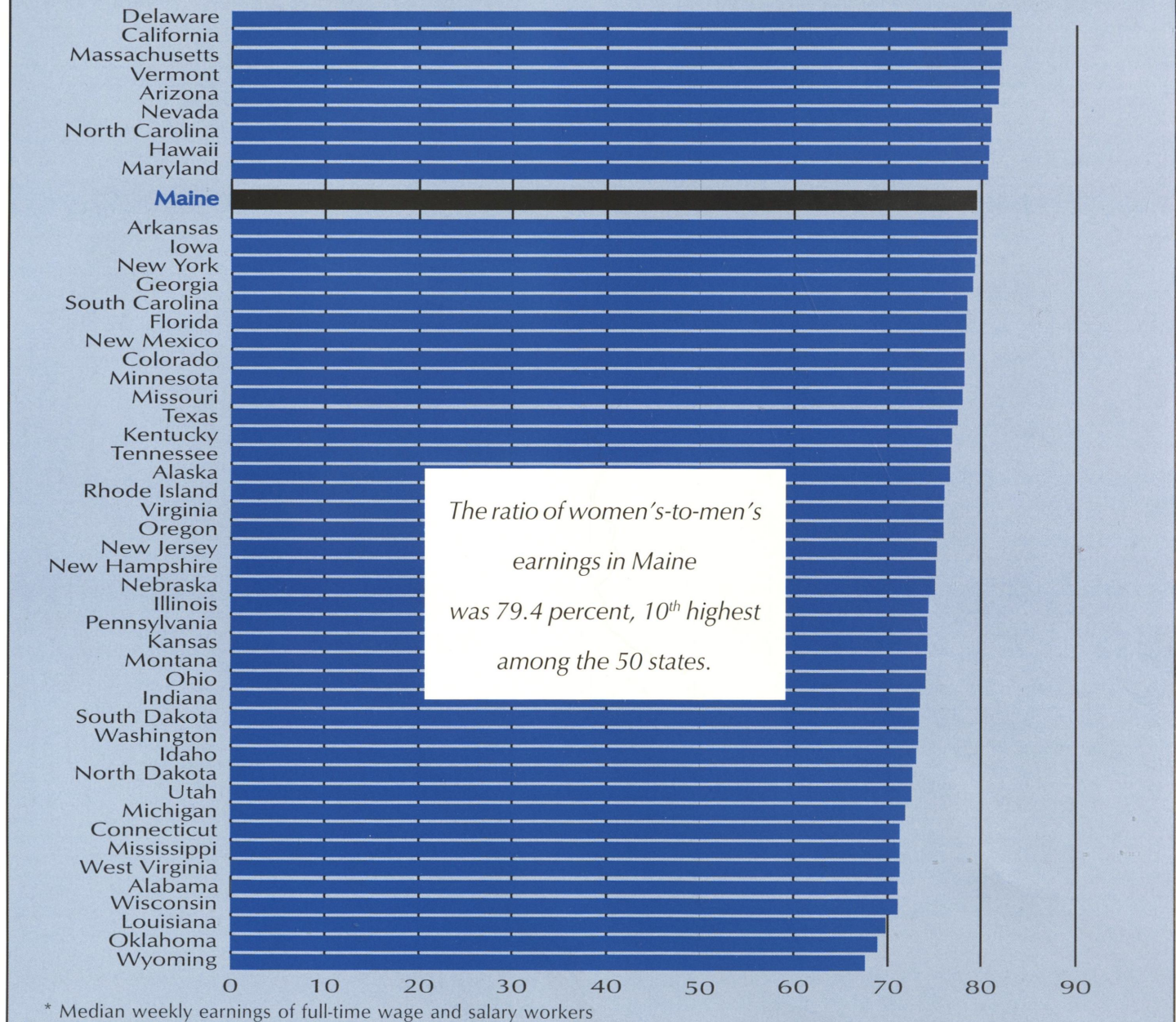
**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Division  
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, June 2002<sup>2</sup>**



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



## Women's Earnings\* as a Percent of Men's, 2001 Annual Averages



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