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Labor Market Digest, August 2005

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Center for Workforce Research and Information

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MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Market Information

INSIDE . . .

Knox County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 3.4 percent.....page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment rate declined from 5.0 percent in May to 4.7 percent in June.....page 4

Nonfarm employment increased by 3,500 over the year.....page 6

A publication of the

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Market
Information Services

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Division Director

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Editor

The Maine Department of Labor provides equal opportunity employment and programs. Auxiliary and services provided request to individuals with disabilities.

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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

June Data

August 2005

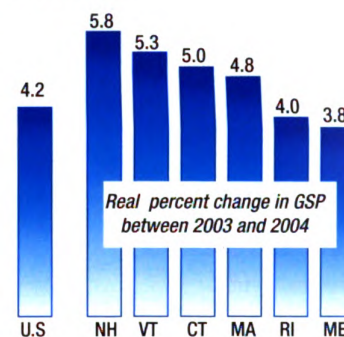
Gross State Product in Maine

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis recently released preliminary estimates of gross state product (GSP) by industry in 2003 and total in 2004 for each state. GSP is the value added in production by labor and property located in a state.¹

Inflation-adjusted GSP increased 3.8 percent in Maine in 2004, up from the 2.7 percent increase in 2003. Among the states, Maine ranked 31st in growth between 2003 and 2004, trailing national growth of 4.2 percent and New England growth of 4.9 percent.

Private industries accounted for 85.8 percent and government 14.2 percent of 2003 GSP in Maine. Among private industries, the five sectors with the highest value of GSP were real estate, rental, and leasing; manufacturing; retail trade; health care and social assistance; and finance and insurance. The five sectors with the lowest value of GSP were mining; arts, entertainment, and recreation; educational services; management of companies and enterprises; and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.

GSP in the private sector increased more than twice as fast as in government (2.9 vs. 1.2 percent) between 2002 and 2003. Within the private sector, the fastest rates of GSP growth were in information; agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; retail trade; and transportation and warehousing.



Maine Gross State Product

(in millions of chained 2000 dollars)

Industry	2001	2002	2003	Percent Change	
				2002	2003
Total Gross State Product	36,138	37,110	38,097	2.7	2.7
Goods-Producing Industries	6,887	6,849	7,107	-0.6	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	540	545	585	0.9	7.3
Mining	4	4	4	0.0	0.0
Construction	1,636	1,529	1,600	-5.2	4.6
Manufacturing	4,730	4,771	4,918	0.9	3.1
Service-Producing Industries	29,255	30,277	31,030	3.5	2.5
Utilities	736	820	816	11.4	-0.5
Wholesale trade	1,977	2,046	2,113	3.5	3.3
Retail trade	3,483	3,730	3,987	7.1	6.9
Transportation and warehousing	842	849	906	0.8	6.7
Information	1,045	1,108	1,189	6.0	7.3
Finance and insurance	2,545	2,579	2,618	1.3	1.5
Real estate, rental, and leasing	4,820	4,967	4,971	3.0	0.1
Professional and technical services	1,626	1,679	1,713	3.3	2.0
Management of companies and enterprises	412	436	409	5.8	-6.2
Administrative and waste services	799	837	865	4.8	3.3
Educational services	317	323	313	1.9	-3.1
Health care and social assistance	3,467	3,593	3,704	3.6	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	289	304	313	5.2	3.0
Accommodation and food services	1,087	1,123	1,148	3.3	2.2
Other services, except government	782	770	790	-1.5	2.6
Government	5,028	5,113	5,175	1.7	1.2
Federal civilian	1,092	1,088	1,130	-0.4	3.9
Federal military	384	372	354	-3.1	-4.8
State and local	3,552	3,653	3,692	2.8	1.1

Numbers in the table may not add to totals due to rounding.

¹ GSP is defined as total gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other U.S. industries or imported).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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		
	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04
LABOR MARKET AREAS⁵												
Augusta	43,760	43,050	43,300	41,770	41,000	41,380	1,990	2,040	1,920	4.5%	4.7%	4.4%
Augusta-Waterville Combined ⁶	65,840	64,720	65,230	62,690	61,470	62,160	3,140	3,240	3,070	4.8	5.0	4.7
Bangor	70,800	71,200	71,300	67,700	68,000	68,100	3,100	3,200	3,200	4.4	4.5	4.5
Belfast	14,380	13,900	14,340	13,750	13,250	13,710	630	650	620	4.3	4.7	4.3
Boothbay Harbor	4,980	4,310	4,800	4,830	4,140	4,650	150	170	150	3.1	4.0	3.1
Bridgton-Paris	14,250	13,830	14,100	13,580	13,130	13,370	670	710	730	4.7	5.1	5.2
Brunswick	34,890	35,890	34,790	33,450	34,460	33,510	1,440	1,440	1,270	4.1	4.0	3.7
Calais	6,540	6,460	6,450	5,970	5,810	5,940	570	650	510	8.8	10.1	7.9
Camden	8,790	8,260	8,670	8,500	7,960	8,410	280	300	270	3.2	3.6	3.1
Conway, NH-ME ⁷	3,990	3,730	3,870	3,850	3,570	3,740	130	170	140	3.3	4.4	3.6
Dover-Foxcroft	9,600	9,340	9,630	8,980	8,630	9,020	620	710	610	6.4	7.6	6.3
Ellsworth	32,270	29,870	31,840	30,940	28,370	30,550	1,330	1,500	1,290	4.1	5.0	4.1
Farmington	17,200	17,310	17,140	16,190	16,190	16,130	1,000	1,120	1,010	5.8	6.5	5.9
Houlton	8,920	8,790	8,760	8,300	8,000	8,170	630	800	590	7.0	9.1	6.7
Lewiston-Auburn	57,000	56,500	56,300	54,400	53,700	53,900	2,700	2,800	2,400	4.6	4.9	4.3
Lincoln	3,650	3,550	3,760	3,380	3,250	3,410	260	300	360	7.2	8.5	9.5
Machias	8,240	8,140	8,130	7,700	7,570	7,630	540	570	500	6.6	7.0	6.1
Madawaska	2,940	2,920	3,010	2,780	2,730	2,830	160	190	180	5.6	6.4	5.9
Millinocket	4,120	3,980	4,390	3,750	3,550	3,890	370	430	500	9.0	10.9	11.4
Pittsfield	7,860	7,740	7,580	7,350	7,170	7,040	510	570	550	6.5	7.3	7.2
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	210,500	206,500	205,700	203,200	199,200	198,600	7,300	7,400	7,100	3.5	3.6	3.5
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined ⁶	221,700	217,800	216,900	213,800	209,700	209,200	7,900	8,000	7,700	3.6	3.7	3.6
Portsmouth, NH-ME ⁷	9,450	9,270	9,240	9,180	8,980	8,930	270	290	310	2.8	3.1	3.4
Presque Isle	24,770	24,610	24,480	23,270	22,850	23,050	1,500	1,760	1,430	6.1	7.1	5.8
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME ⁷	10,850	11,090	10,730	10,480	10,590	10,310	370	500	420	3.4	4.5	4.0
Rockland	13,430	12,800	13,130	12,940	12,290	12,650	500	510	470	3.7	4.0	3.6
Rumford	10,110	9,920	9,900	9,330	9,100	9,190	780	810	700	7.7	8.2	7.1
Saint George	1,550	1,480	1,520	1,510	1,440	1,480	40	50	40	2.7	3.1	2.6
Sanford	11,240	11,230	11,180	10,630	10,580	10,600	610	650	580	5.4	5.8	5.2
Skowhegan	15,520	15,150	15,330	14,450	13,900	14,250	1,070	1,250	1,080	6.9	8.2	7.0
Waldoboro	10,250	9,890	10,120	9,880	9,540	9,790	360	350	330	3.5	3.6	3.3
Waterville	22,070	21,670	21,930	20,920	20,470	20,780	1,150	1,200	1,150	5.2	5.5	5.2
York	18,830	17,680	18,450	18,250	17,070	17,880	580	610	570	3.1	3.5	3.1
MAINE	719,100	706,300	710,200	687,300	672,400	678,900	31,800	33,900	31,300	4.4	4.8	4.4
UNITED STATES (000)	150,327	148,878	148,478	142,456	141,591	139,861	7,870	7,287	8,616	5.2	4.9	5.8

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.

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 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 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.

⁶ Adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a specific level of economic integration, but still retain separate identities.

⁷ Maine portion of the area 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		
	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	58,060	57,450	57,290	55,320	54,630	54,780	2,740	2,820	2,510	4.7%	4.9%	4.4%
Aroostook	35,620	35,280	35,260	33,410	32,670	33,140	2,210	2,610	2,120	6.2	7.4	6.0
Cumberland	162,030	159,470	158,600	156,330	153,770	153,100	5,710	5,700	5,500	3.5	3.6	3.5
Franklin	14,610	14,730	14,570	13,800	13,790	13,740	810	940	830	5.6	6.4	5.7
Hancock	32,260	29,930	31,840	30,940	28,450	30,560	1,320	1,490	1,270	4.1	5.0	4.0
Kennebec	63,200	62,150	62,580	60,220	59,070	59,710	2,980	3,080	2,870	4.7	5.0	4.6
Knox	23,070	21,900	22,630	22,270	21,070	21,870	790	830	760	3.4	3.8	3.4
Lincoln	19,570	18,630	19,250	18,850	17,910	18,580	720	720	670	3.7	3.9	3.5
Oxford	28,790	27,990	28,320	27,230	26,320	26,760	1,560	1,670	1,570	5.4	6.0	5.5
Penobscot	78,240	78,220	79,080	74,510	74,310	74,950	3,730	3,910	4,120	4.8	5.0	5.2
Piscataquis	7,660	7,480	7,660	7,150	6,870	7,180	510	610	480	6.7	8.1	6.3
Sagadahoc	19,060	19,630	18,970	18,270	18,820	18,300	790	810	670	4.2	4.1	3.5
Somerset	25,720	25,210	25,330	24,010	23,240	23,560	1,710	1,970	1,770	6.7	7.8	7.0
Waldo	20,420	19,810	20,300	19,500	18,860	19,400	920	960	900	4.5	4.8	4.4
Washington	15,700	15,510	15,470	14,500	14,160	14,400	1,190	1,340	1,080	7.6	8.7	6.9
York	115,140	112,870	113,010	111,020	108,480	108,810	4,120	4,390	4,190	3.6	3.9	3.7
MAINE	719,100	706,300	710,200	687,300	672,400	678,900	31,800	33,900	31,300	4.4	4.8	4.4
UNITED STATES (000)	150,327	148,878	148,478	142,456	141,591	139,861	7,870	7,287	8,616	5.2	4.9	5.8

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

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine Ken Bridges (207) 624-5199

North Ends Composites plans to greatly expand its operations in Rockland by moving into the former Nautica building. The company expects to add up to 150 jobs.

◆**Mardens** discount department store is moving into the former Walmart building on Kennedy Memorial Drive in Waterville. ◆**Skowhegan** has approved a bond package that includes \$1 million for infrastructure construction at the **Southgate Industrial Park**. ◆**Downeast Energy** is building a new \$3 million distribution center, retail outlet, and conference center in Hallowell, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year. ◆**Maine Eastern Railroad** has plans to provide seasonal passenger service between Rockland and Augusta within the next two years.

Western Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

SOLO Properties announced in January 2005 that it will invest \$21.5 million for the **Island Point mixed used redevelopment project** at the Cowan/Libbey Mills site off the Great Falls in Lewiston's Western Gateway. The project will be built in three phases and will include residential, restaurant, office, retail and hotel uses. The City will invest an additional \$7.5 million, \$ 6.3 million of which will be in public infrastructure investment. This project should create several hundred jobs.

North/East Maine Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

Pleasant River Lumber will construct a \$17 million spruce and fir sawmill in West Enfield. The facility is expected to employ up to 70 area workers. The mill will supply wood chips to the Ridgefield Bio-Mass power plant and potentially supply sawdust to a local paper mill. A fall 2006 opening is planned. ◆**Fiber Resource Group of Maine** announced that they will open a facility to convert rolled paper from paper mills at the Ferry Street Complex in Van Buren.

◆A plan has been put forth to build a **basalt smelting facility** at the site of the former Louisiana Pacific OSB mill in Woodland.

Southern Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

Bob's Discount of Maine, which filed for bankruptcy in June, is closing its furniture store in Scarborough. Approximately 20 employees will be dislocated.

◆**Pioneer Telephone** of Portland has reached agreement to buy Adelphia Communications' long-distance business for \$1.2 million. Pioneer Telephone currently employs 36 people in Maine and a like number throughout the country. The Adelphia acquisition may require an additional staff increase of six workers. ◆**General Dynamics Armament & Technical Products** of Saco was awarded a \$10 million contract from the Navy for the production of fighter jet gun systems. Currently employing 230 people, no new hires are anticipated.

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

ITEM	2005						2004						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Civilian Labor Force	707.1	708.9	705.7	701.7	701.4	700.9	702.9	702.7	702.3	701.3	701.2	699.1	699.0
Employed	674.0	673.1	672.5	668.9	669.1	670.4	670.3	670.2	669.3	668.2	668.5	667.8	667.7
Unemployed	33.2	35.7	33.3	32.7	32.3	30.6	32.7	32.5	32.9	33.1	32.6	31.3	31.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5

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

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

INDUSTRY	2005						2004						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment ²	618.4	618.0	618.6	616.3	617.4	615.7	616.2	615.7	614.9	614.3	614.5	613.7	614.0
Construction	31.7	31.9	31.6	32.1	31.8	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.9	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.9
Manufacturing	61.8	62.0	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.5	63.0	63.3	63.1	62.9	63.0	63.3	63.2
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	126.6	126.5	126.2	126.2	127.0	126.6	126.7	126.5	126.0	125.7	125.8	125.6	125.6
Financial Activities	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.5	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.7	34.9	34.8	35.1
Professional and Business Services	49.7	50.1	49.9	49.6	49.6	49.0	49.3	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.4	49.7	49.7
Educational and Health Services	113.3	113.1	113.2	112.6	112.6	112.5	112.3	112.4	112.2	111.6	111.5	111.1	111.1
Leisure and Hospitality Services	60.3	60.0	60.3	59.9	60.3	60.5	61.1	60.3	59.8	59.7	59.1	58.9	59.2
Government	105.5	105.2	105.1	104.7	104.6	105.1	105.4	105.4	105.3	105.0	105.3	104.9	104.7

¹ 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, 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 4.7 Percent in June

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rate for Maine was 4.7 percent, down from 5.0 percent in May and up from 4.5 percent for June 2004. The Maine unemployment rate remained below the national June rate of 5.0 percent.

Governor Baldacci said that the Maine economy, in a year in which State Government "closed the books" with a budget surplus, is making "steady progress." The Governor noted that his administration's economic plan is moving Maine forward with increased job growth and an expanding economy.

A small decline in the number of Maine residents participating in the labor force, combined with a slight increase in employment, resulted in a drop in seasonally-adjusted unemployment between May and June.

"With the exception of the rate of 5.0 percent for May, the Maine unemployment rate has ranged between 4.4 percent and 4.7 percent for the last year and a half. The longer-term stability of the unemployment rate is due to growth in both employment and the number of Maine residents active in the labor force," said Commissioner Fortman.

Seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 400 between May and June, contributing to a net gain of 4,400 jobs between June 2004 and June 2005. The largest over-the-year gains were recorded in health care and social assistance, retail trade, leisure and hospitality services, and construction.

Other New England states reporting their seasonally-adjusted

unemployment rate for June include New Hampshire, 3.5 percent, Vermont, 3.5 percent; Massachusetts, 4.7 percent; Rhode Island, 4.8 percent; and Connecticut, 5.1 percent. The adjusted national rate for June was 5.0 percent, down from 5.1 percent for May and down from 5.6 percent for June 2004.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for June was 4.4 percent, down from 4.8 percent for May and unchanged from 4.4 percent for June 2004. The unadjusted national rate was 5.2 percent for June, up from 4.9 percent for May and down from 5.8 percent for June 2004. Not-seasonally-adjusted April unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.4 percent for Knox County to 7.6 percent for Washington County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose seasonally by 10,900 between May and June to 631,800 as employers started gearing up for the busy summer season. The largest gains were in leisure and hospitality services, retail trade, and construction. Partially offsetting the gains, private educational services and state government jobs fell as nonprofessional staff and work study students left post-secondary institutions at the end of the school year.

Between June 2004 and June 2005, not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 3,500, with the largest gains in health care and social assistance, retail trade, and leisure and hospitality services. Partly offsetting the job gains, losses were recorded in manufacturing and financial activities.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jun 2005	May 2005	Jun 2004
Average Duration	14.8	14.8	16.9
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$239.64	\$239.34	\$226.99
Exhaustees	866	1,171	921

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

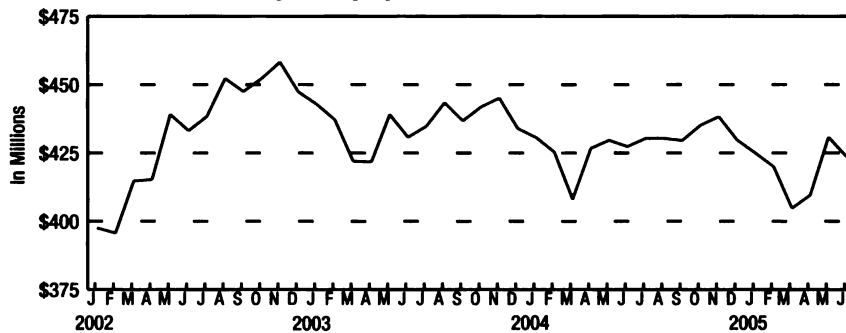
Week	7/9	7/2	6/25	6/18	6/11	6/4	5/28
2005	869	1,008	1,017	951	1,006	797	1,073
Week	7/10	7/3	6/26	6/19	6/12	6/5	5/29
2004	943	1,006	1,038	1,231	1,022	1,040	1,026

Continued Claims Less Partial*

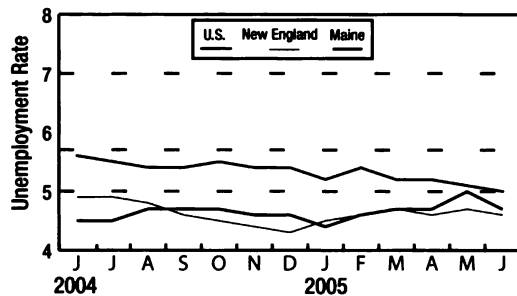
Jun 2005	May 2005	Jun 2004
7,214	8,636	6,717

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

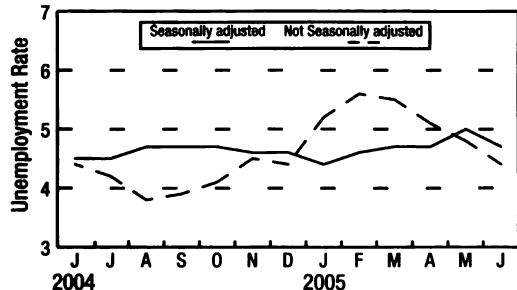
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Rates for Maine



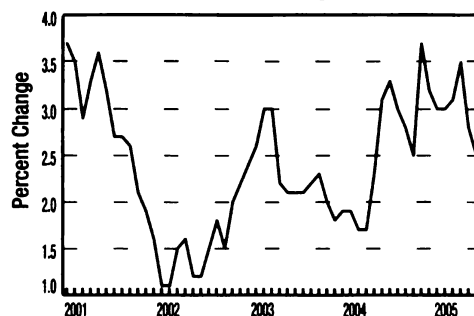
U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Dec 04
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	194.5	194.4	189.7	190.3

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.1%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+2.5%
Percent change from Last December	+2.2%

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		
	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment¹	631.8	620.9	628.3	200.1	196.9	196.9	48.6	48.4	48.2	65.0	65.9	65.8
Total Private	525.4	512.2	522.5	174.8	170.9	171.4	42.6	42.4	42.2	52.2	52.2	52.1
Goods Producing	98.4	96.3	99.3	26.7	26.5	26.5	8.8	8.9	8.9	6.8	6.7	6.9
Natural Resources and Mining	2.6	2.1	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.2
Logging	2.5	2.0	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	33.7	32.5	32.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.1	3.0	3.0
Construction of Buildings	8.5	8.2	8.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	4.3	4.1	4.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	20.9	20.2	20.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	62.1	61.7	63.9	15.3	15.4	15.7	6.0	6.0	6.3	3.4	3.4	3.7
Durable Goods	32.8	32.7	33.8	7.7	7.7	8.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	7.0	6.8	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.5	3.5	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.6	9.6	10.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	29.3	29.0	30.1	7.6	7.7	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and Allied Product Mfg.	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	9.9	9.7	9.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	533.4	524.6	529.0	173.4	170.4	170.4	39.8	39.5	39.3	58.2	59.2	58.9
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	128.1	124.6	127.1	42.9	42.2	41.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	15.0	15.0	15.1
Wholesale Trade	21.2	20.8	21.8	8.5	8.4	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Retail Trade	89.8	87.3	88.3	28.9	28.4	27.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	10.1	10.1	10.0
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	11.0	10.9	10.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	20.3	19.5	20.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	11.8	11.5	11.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	8.1	7.8	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.1	16.5	17.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.7
Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.3	14.7	15.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.9	11.8	11.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
Publishing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	34.7	34.3	35.5	16.0	16.0	15.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Finance and Insurance	27.1	27.0	28.1	11.7	11.7	12.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	11.8	11.8	12.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.6	7.3	7.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	50.9	50.5	50.8	21.9	21.8	21.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	22.7	22.5	22.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	5.9	5.9	5.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	22.3	22.1	22.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	112.1	113.4	110.2	34.0	33.8	32.5	10.1	10.1	9.9	13.5	13.6	13.0
Educational Services	17.3	19.0	16.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	94.8	94.4	93.3	30.2	30.1	28.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	24.5	24.6	24.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	29.1	28.5	28.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.8	22.7	23.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.4	18.6	17.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	69.0	61.1	67.7	22.6	19.9	22.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	5.9	5.8	5.6
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10.1	8.5	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	58.9	52.6	58.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	14.4	11.5	14.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	44.5	41.1	44.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	20.3	20.2	20.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.0
Repair and Maintenance	5.1	5.2	5.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	106.4	108.7	105.8	25.3	26.0	25.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	12.8	13.7	13.7
Federal	14.2	14.3	14.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
State	26.4	29.0	26.1	5.2	6.2	5.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.7	6.6	6.4
Local²	65.8	65.4	65.3	17.5	17.2	17.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	6.0

Footnotes: See page 7

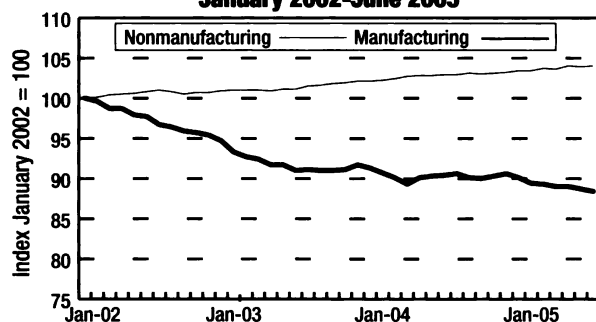
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	Jun 05	May 05	Jun 04	2004	2003	2002
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	680.98	677.20	661.53	39.8	40.0	39.4	17.11	16.93	16.79	\$16.97	\$16.28	\$15.55
Durable Goods	659.09	651.13	668.15	39.8	39.8	39.7	16.56	16.36	16.83	16.77	16.24	15.34
Nondurable Goods	704.63	703.90	654.53	39.9	40.2	39.1	17.66	17.51	16.74	17.17	16.31	15.75
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	594.30	567.99	550.10	42.0	40.6	40.3	14.15	13.99	13.65	13.88	13.18	12.92

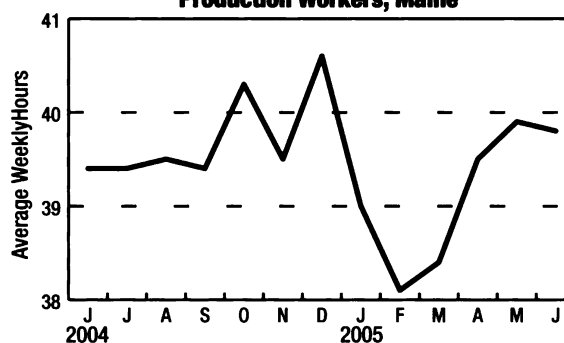
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes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

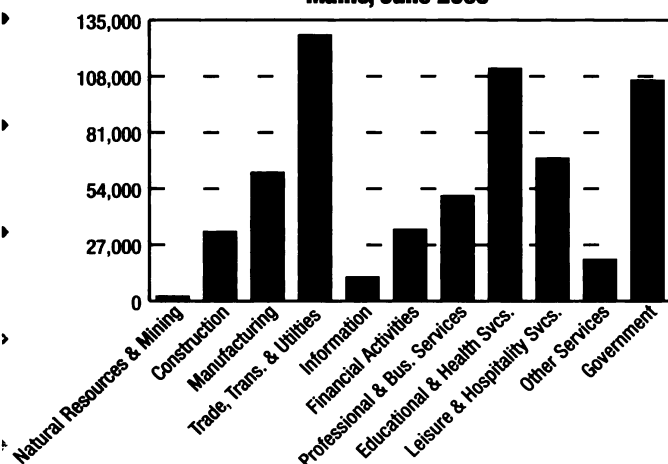
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector
January 2002-June 2005¹**



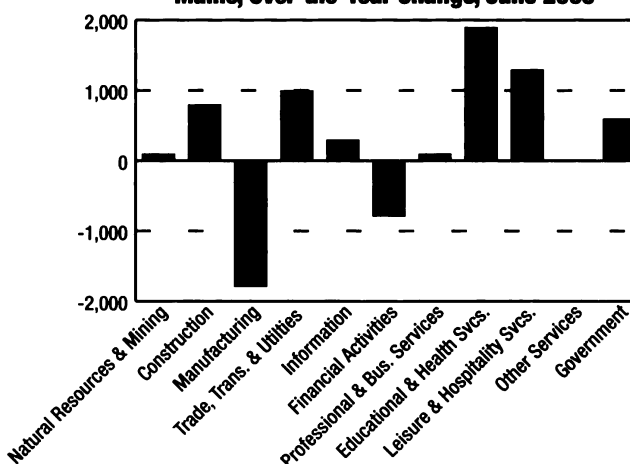
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing
Production Workers, Maine²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, June 2005²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, June 2005²**



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

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 2004. As a measure of reliability, the March 2004 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.

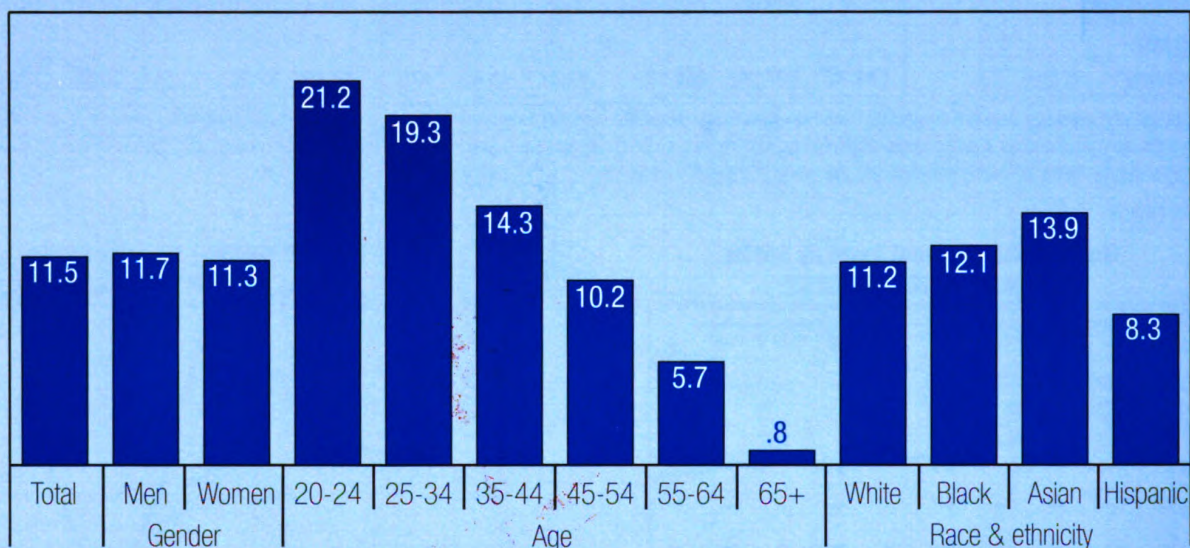
* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Source: See page 2.

Job Searching via the Internet

Slightly more than 1 in every 10 individuals in the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over reported that they had used the Internet between January and October 2003 to search for a job.

Percent of civilian noninstitutional population who used the Internet to search for a job, by selected characteristics, October 2003



Men and women were about equally likely to have used the Internet to search for a job.

Among age groups, Internet job search rates were highest for individuals in the 20-to-24 (21.2 percent), 25- (19.3 percent), and 35-to-44 year-old (14.3 percent) age groups.

Internet job search rates by race and ethnicity ranged from 8.3 percent for Hispanic or Latino individuals to 13.9 percent for Asian individuals.

These data on Internet job searches are from a special supplement to the October 2003 *Current Population Survey* program. See *Computer and Internet Use at Work in 2003*, USDLS 05-1457, to learn more about how people use computers when working and when searching for a job.

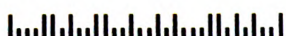
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