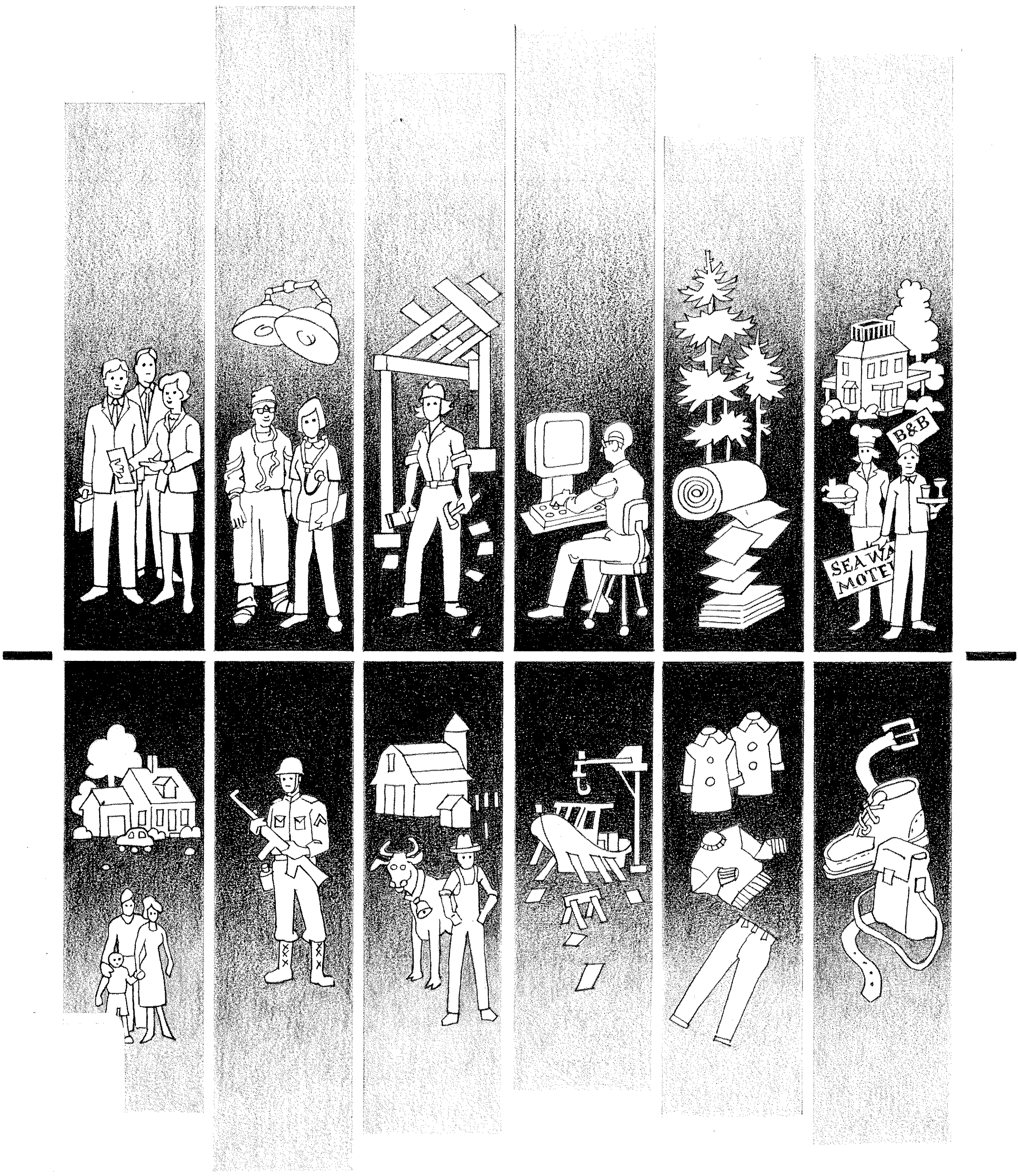
Maine State Planning Office

Long Range Economic Forecast



December 1993

Maine State Planning Office

Long Range Economic Forecast

to 2005

December, 1993

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PREFACE

This forecast describes the character of fifty-two Maine industries and projects the employment and output of each from 1992 to 2005. The Federal Government's cutbacks in defense and other rapid changes occurring in the world, national and State economies make it an opportune moment to survey where the Maine economy may be headed in the next dozen years.

This is a long range forecast, extending thirteen years into the future and focusing on year-to-year changes. Short range forecasts, by contrast, typically extend only two or three years into the future and focus on quarterly changes. Long term forecasts assess structural trends in the economy. Short range forecasts assess the ups and downs of the business cycle.

Economic projections are not prophetic. They do not predict the future. To prophesy the State's economic future requires predicting the unpredictable, e.g., a textile mill will burn in 1998 leaving four hundred workers unemployed, two blizzards in December 2001 will reduce annual retail sales by fifteen percent and a flood in the Saint John Valley in 2004 will destroy three-quarters of the potato crop.

Economic projections have more modest goals. They seek to identify the important market, technical, social, political and demographic forces likely to affect future employment and output and to quantify the combined effects of those forces. The numbers provided by the projections, therefore, do not represent predictions but, quantitative assessments of the effects on employment and output of those market, technical, social, political and demographic forces one can foresee while ignoring or disregarding the effects of events one cannot foresee. Hence, a projection of jobs or dollars of output should be taken to mean, "The major forces at work shaping employment (or output) will tend to push employment (or output) to this level; although, other, unforeseeable events will undoubtedly increase or decrease employment (or output) above or below the projected level."

Projections have two uses, both exemplifying the maxim that, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

Their first use is to help plan for and adapt to coming changes. Thus, if employment were projected to decline in several industries while simultaneously increasing in several others, vocational educators might use the projections to plan new programs to re-train workers in the declining industries for jobs in the growing ones. Or, business firms supplying temporary workers might use the projections to plan for the sorts of workers they should recruit for the future.

The second use for projections is to alert society to potential opportunities or undesirable trends so that, if possible, it can take action to either encourage or prevent their occurrence. A projected decline in an industry, for example, might alert development officials to seek to prevent the decline by providing investments or other assistance to firms in the industry. Or, a projected decline might alert political leaders to the need to change laws and policies contributing to the decline.

The industry descriptions in this report provide insights into the similarities and differences between Maine industries and the same industries elsewhere in the nation. Knowledge of these similarities and differences is helpful both in interpreting projected trends and comparing the health of Maine industries with their counterparts elsewhere. The fifty-two industries described here occur throughout the United States. (A fifty-third industry, tobacco products manufacturing, is not discussed in this report, since Maine has no firms engaged in this activity.) In some cases, Maine industries produce goods and services similar to their counterparts elsewhere; while, in other cases, the Maine industries produce very different mixes of goods and services. Petroleum product manufacturing in Maine, for example, consists almost entirely of the manufacture of asphalt paving, shingles and coating materials. Nationally, these products are only a small part of the industry's output with petroleum refining accounting for the biggest share. Obviously, given their divergent products, there is no reason to expect employment or output in the Maine industry to follow the national trend.

The Maine State Planning Office uses a computer model of the Maine economy constructed by Regional Economic Models Incorporated of Amherst, Massachusetts to help derive economic projections. To project employment and output in a Maine industry, the model requires a projection of aggregate or total national demand for goods and services of the type produced by the industry. (What will be demanded in the nation for shoes or paper or insurance?) Hence, the model incorporates U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projections of national employment and output in every industry for the years from 1990 to 2005.

The model is inter-active, allowing analysts to modify trends and assumptions and introduce new information. We have, in fact, made such changes. The model, for example, has been modified to reflect the effects of the closing of Loring Air Force Base and the planned cutbacks in civilian employment at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard.

Every industry description includes the name of an analyst. Readers interested in more detailed information about a sector should either call or write the analyst at:

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OVERVIEW

Introduction

By all indicators, the Maine economy is entering an extended period of extremely slow growth. Following a tumultuous and exciting decade filled with record - breaking activity across many sectors, the nineties promise to be far more sedate. To many, this outlook may be much less thrilling than our recent past. However, given our great concern for protecting Maine's natural beauty and resources and guarding the special "quality of life" that we all hold so dear, the economic path that we are currently headed down may well be more sustainable and, in many ways, far more challenging.

As Figure 1 illustrates, over the upcoming decade and a half, population growth is expected to be virtually non-existent. Employment is forecast to rise at a 1% annual rate and output will grow at a modest 2% pace. By contrast, from 1970 to 1990, a time frame which included two significant recessionary periods, Maine's population grew at a 1% annual rate, employment increases averaged 2.5%, and output grew by 3.5% annually. Thus, the current outlook calls for a level of growth which is approximately one-half the pace experienced over the prior 20 years.

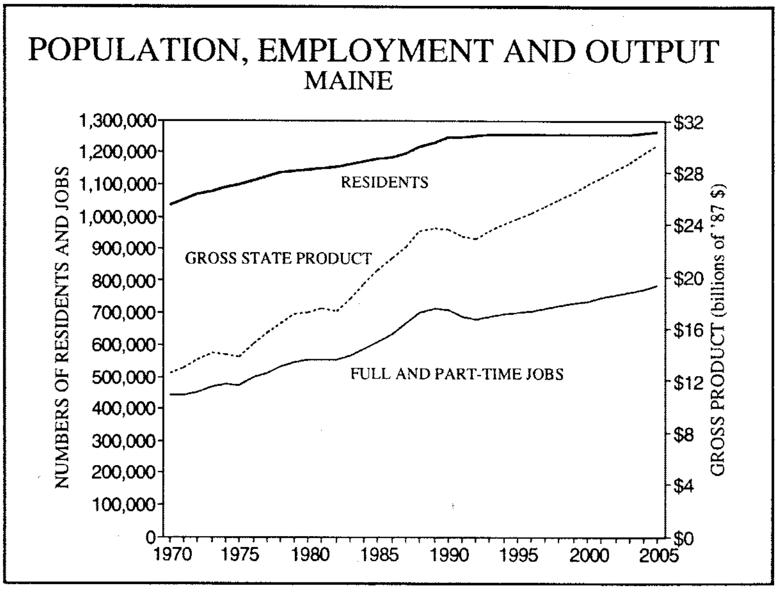


Figure 1

There are three primary forces shaping Maine's economy in the upcoming decade:

Demographics

From 1992 to 2005, Maine's population will increase by 10,000 people. By comparison, through the 1970s and 80s, our population grew by 10,000 every year. This force alone will contribute to modest housing activity, business development and the demand for consumer goods and services.

Defense Cutbacks

According to an analysis done by Regional Financial Associates, defense spending in Maine during Fiscal Year 1992, including prime contract awards and military payrolls, was $1.9 billion. This federal expenditure represents 7.6% of Maine's Gross State Product and distinguishes our state as being number 4 in the nation in terms of our dependency on defense spending. Given our relative "addiction" to defense dollars, our withdrawal will continue to be painful.

Global Competition

Globally, competition in the manufacture, distribution and sale of goods and services has become extremely intense. Nowhere has that fierce competition been more evident than in Maine's manufacturing sector. Manufacturing was once the heart and soul of Maine's economy. Only 4 or 5 decades ago, nearly one out of every 2 jobs in our State was a manufacturing job. By 1970, only 25% of our employment base was classified as manufacturing. From 1970 to 1990, a time of great economic prosperity, the number of manufacturing jobs actually declined and its contribution to the employment base had further eroded to 15%. This forecast estimates that by the year 2005 the importance of the manufacturing sector as a provider of jobs will have further diminished to 12.5%

Population

There are a number of factors causing the projected stagnation in population growth. One of the primary reasons is the aging of the post World-War II baby boomers. This age cohort, which includes persons born between 1946 and 1964, is approaching the end of the child bearing years and the age cohort now occupying the first half of the child bearing years has 105,000 fewer people. Thus, there are simply fewer people at an age where they can have children which translates to fewer babies being born. In addition, 98% of Maine's population is caucasian which has one of the lowest birth rates of the races in the U.S.

Another factor constraining population growth in the State is defense spending. While there will be military cutbacks nationwide between 1992 and 2005, the reduction in Maine will be steeper than that in the nation. Military forces will decline 39% in the U.S. and 52% in Maine. (see Figure 2.) The closing of Loring Air Force Base will account for the biggest cut in forces. Because of the reduction in military forces and other defense cuts, there will also be little growth in Federal civilian jobs in Maine, since half of all such jobs are with the Defense Department. Hence, while Federal civilian employment will increase 13% nationwide between 1992 and 2005, it will increase only 1% in Maine.

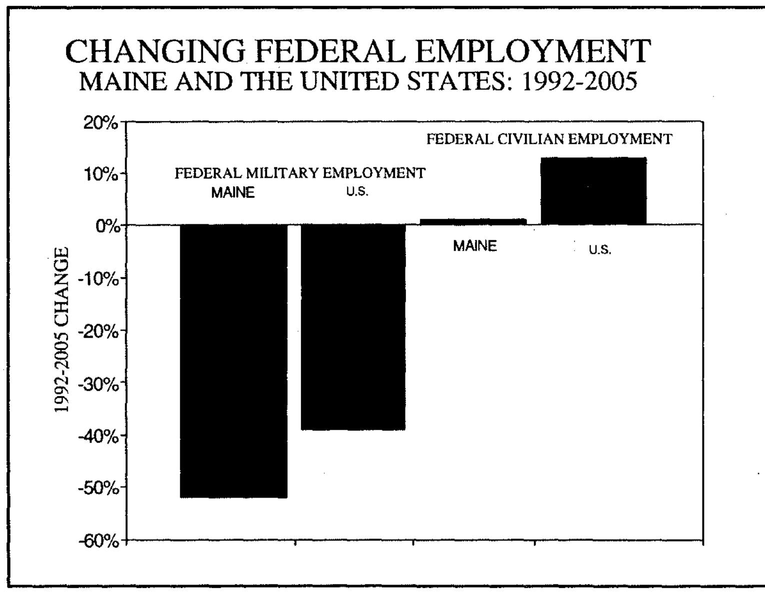


Figure 2

The military force reductions will generate an out-migration of 17,000 persons between 1992 and 2005 as military personnel and their dependents are reassigned elsewhere. The slow growth in civilian jobs will result in a net out- migration of an additional 15,700.

Finally, when the economic boom of the eighties collapsed at the end of the decade, it caused a major shift in Maine's migration patterns. Through much of the 1980s Maine had enjoyed a net in-migration which peaked from 1987 through '89 at a 10,900 increase. The severity of the recession which gripped the region from 1990 through 1992, however, reversed the migration patterns so that more people left Maine to seek employment opportunities elsewhere than entered the State. The combined effects of the military force reductions, the significant cuts in defense investment dollars flowing into the state, and the out-migration due to the recession lead to a forecast of continued net out-migration through 2005.

A statewide projection of 0% average annual growth through 2005 does not mean that the population of all regions in Maine will be stagnant. History clearly shows that population changes among the 16 counties can vary considerably (see Figure 3). It is our expectation that several regions will grow over the next decade, and others will undoubtably decline. Growth is likely to occur in south coastal regions. Aroostook County will certainly continue its decline, and central Maine is likely to experience static population growth.

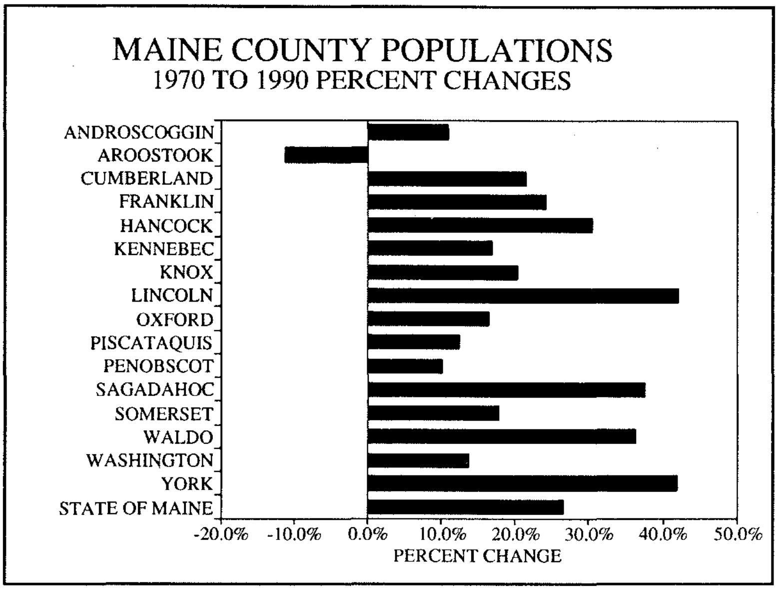


Figure 3

Employment

The State Planning Office Forecast divides the Maine Economy into 52 sectors. Table 1 provides a listing of each industry ranked by the total number of jobs created in that sector from 1992 to 2005. Forty of those sectors are projected to experience growth, creating over 122,000 jobs. The remaining 12 sectors will combine to eliminate nearly 21,000 jobs through the period. Therefore, Maine's economy will experience a net gain of 101,000 full and part-time positions by 2005.

TABLE 1

MAINE: PROJECTED 1992 TO 2005 CHANGES IN TOTAL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

PROJECTED INCREASES A=NUMERIC CHANGE B=COMPOUND ANNUAL RATE C=RATE OF CHANGE RANK ORDER				PROJECTED DECLINES A=NUMERIC CHANGE B=COMPOUND ANNUAL RATE C=RATE OF CHANGE RANK ORDER			
Sector	A	B	C	Sector	A	B	C
MEDICAL SVCS.	15,110	1.9%	9	PETROLEUM PRODUCTION	-44	-1.2%	26
RETAIL TRADE	14,248	1.2%	12	PRIMARY METALS	-55	-0.9%	25
CONSTRUCTION	13,154	2.1%	7	FABRICATED METAL	-72	-0.2%	21
MISC. PROFESSIONAL SVCS.	10,682	2.8%	3	RAILROAD	-201	-1.7%	27
MISC. BUSINESS SVCS.	10,525	3.0%	2	TEXTILES	-327	-0.5%	22
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	7,639	1.5%	10	COMMUNICATION	-407	-0.7%	23
STATE & LOCAL GOVT.	5,382	0.5%	17	APPAREL	-408	-1.2%	26
WHOLESALE TRADE	5,190	1.4%	11	AGRIC. PRODUCTION	-1,170	-0.8%	24
HOTELS	5,012	2.6%	4	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SVCS.	-2,261	-3.0%	29
AGRIC. SVCS, FOREST, FISH.	3,957	2.0%	8	TRANS. EQUIP. (EXC. MOTOR VEH.)	-4,088	-2.7%	28
NON-PROFIT ORGS.	3,928	1.5%	10	LEATHER	-4,174	-3.9%	30
EDUCATION	3,666	2.4%	5	FEDERAL MILITARY	-7,557	-5.5%	31
REAL ESTATE	2,704	1.4%	11				
PERSONAL & REPAIR SVCS.	2,473	1.2%	12	TOTAL	-20,764		
AMUSEMENT & RECREAT.	2,437	1.5%	10				
AUTO REPAIR SVCS.	1,871	1.9%	9	***NET JOB CHANGE***	***101,561***	***1.1%***	
TRUCKING	1,707	1.0%	14				
INSURANCE	1,592	0.9%	15				
PRINTING	1,278	1.5%	10				
LUMBER	1,276	0.7%	16				
FEDERAL CIVILIAN GOVT.	1,265	0.5%	17				
MOTION PICTURES	1,072	4.0%	1				
CREDIT & FINANCE	921	2.1%	7				
PUBLIC UTILITIES	781	1.0%	14				
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	740	2.0%	8				
RUBBER	502	1.2%	12				
FURNITURE	484	2.3%	6				
ELECTRIC MACHINERY	402	0.4%	18				
FOOD	371	0.4%	18				
AIR TRANSPORTATION	317	2.3%	6				
LOC./INTER-URBAN TRAN.	314	1.2%	12				
BANKING	307	0.2%	19				
NON-ELECTRIC MACHINERY	282	0.4%	18				
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, ETC.	256	0.7%	16				
CHEMICALS	165	1.2%	12				
INSTRUMENTS	78	0.5%	17				
MINING	67	1.1%	13				
PAPER	64	0.0%	20				
MISC. MANUFACTURING	63	0.4%	18				
MOTOR VEHICLES	43	1.0%	14				
TOTAL	122,325						

As figure 4 shows, a net employment gain of 101,000 over a thirteen year period translates to fewer than 10,000 new jobs being created each year of the forecast. By contrast, during the boom period of the 1980's, there were two or three times that number of new jobs each year.

Figure 4 also starkly illustrates the severity of the most recent recession relative to the recessions of 1975 and 1980-82. From 1989 to 1992, thirty-four of the fifty-two industrial classifications contributed to a net loss of over 30,000 jobs. Unfortunately, with the slow pace of employment growth being forecast, the number of jobs lost in the recent downturn will not be fully recovered until 1997.

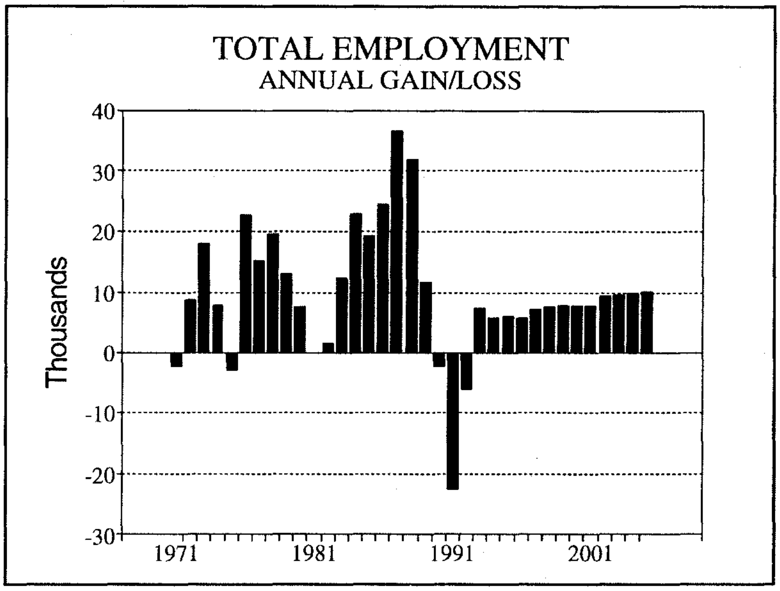


Figure 4

As with population growth, the statewide forecast of 1% annual employment growth by no means implies that all regions of Maine will experience this level of activity. Figure 5 indicates that over the past two decades, total employment growth in the State's 16 counties ranged from 13% in Aroostook County to 130% in Sagadahoc County. We would anticipate that county-level employment growth could vary significantly in the future as well.

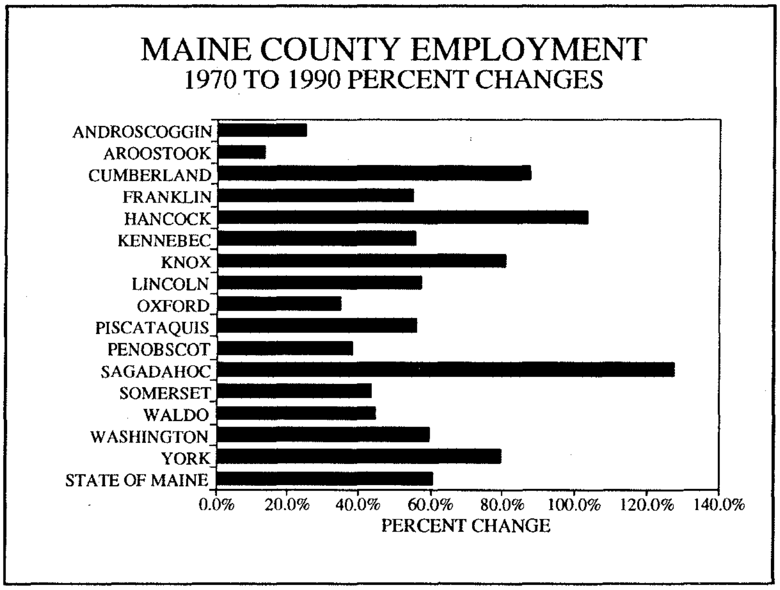


Figure 5

Substantial variations in growth will also be seen among the 52 industries (see Table 1). Not surprisingly, the sectors projected to experience the largest gains are the very same sectors that surged in the eighties, primarily medical, professional and business services, construction, retail trade, restaurants and lodging places. It also comes as no surprise to see that of the 12 industries projected to endure job losses, 7 are manufacturing sectors which are either our traditional, labor intensive industries or businesses that depend heavily on defense contracts.

Gross State Product

Growth in Maine's Gross State Product (GSP) has historically, followed the national business cycle quite closely. For seven consecutive years (1982-1988) however, Maine outpaced national growth by as much as two full percentage points during the peak. As Figure 6 illustrates, the recent recession took a harsher toll on Maine than on the nation. Because of the primary forces driving Maine's economy mentioned earlier (demographic changes, defense cutbacks and global competition), Maine's output growth is projected to track national activity through the forecast horizon, but at a slightly lower level. At a compound annual rate of 2.3% (in constant 1987 dollars), Maine's GSP growth will not only be lower than national growth, it will also be significantly below the 3.5% GSP growth (also in 1987 constant dollars) which the State enjoyed over the prior twenty year period.

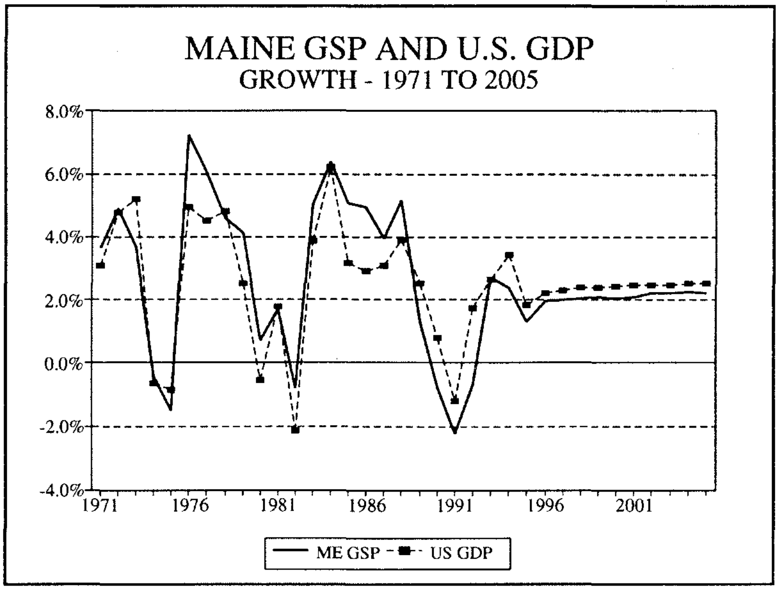


Figure 6

The forecast for output growth is much more optimistic than the employment outlook. Not only will output grow at more than twice the annual rate of growth in employment, but the growth will be spread across more of the industrial base. Forty-nine of the fifty-two sectors should experience real increases in value-added indicating healthy productivity growth.. As Table 2 shows, losses in the Transportation Equipment sector, dominated by Bath Iron Works, account for the majority of total output declines. The net increase in output over the 13 year forecast horizon will be $6.8 billion.

Government is playing a diminished role in the economy of Maine both in terms of an employer and as a contributor to Gross State Product. In 1970, 23% of all jobs and 19% of output were from the public sector. By 1990, the relative importance of government had fallen to 18% of jobs and 11% of output. The forecast calls for a continuation of this erosion such that by 2005, only 15% of total employment will be in Government jobs and the public sector's contribution to total value-added will have fallen below 10%.

Finally, despite the marked structural decline in manufacturing employment (from 25% in 1970 to 12.5% in 2005) manufacturing's contribution to Gross State Product will remain extremely stable at 18.5%.

TABLE 2

MAINE: PROJECTED 1992 TO 2005 CHANGES IN OUTPUT (VALUE ADDED)

PROJECTED INCREASES
A=DOLLAR CHANGE (in millions of 1987$)
B=COMPOUND ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE
C=RATE OF CHANGE RANK ORDER

Sector	A	B	C
RETAIL TRADE	$930.5	2.8%	9
REAL ESTATE	$795,6	2.0%	15
CONSTRUCTION	$510,0	1.9%	16
WHOLESALE TRADE	$478.2	2.5%	12
MEDICAL SVCS.	$437.1	2.0%	15
MISC. PROFESSIONAL SVCS.	$360.5	2.8%	9
MISC. BUSINESS SVCS.	$336.3	3.7%	5
NON-ELECTRIC MACHINERY	$298.7	5.4%	1
PAPER	$275.5	1.7%	18
ELECTRIC MACHINERY	$244.8	3.8%	4
COMMUNICATION	$176.0	2.4%	13
TRUCKING	$173.2	2.2%	14
AGRIC. PRODUCTION	$156.5	4.4%	2
LUMBER	$147.6	2.6%	11
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	$137.5	3.0%	7
PUBLIC UTILITIES	$134.5	1.5%	20
EATING & DRINKING	$130.7	1.8%	17
AGRIC. SVCS. FOREST, FISH.	$127.7	2.5%	12
FOOD	$125.9	3.0%	7
NON-PROFIT ORGS.	$120.1	2.7%	10
PERSONAL & REPAIR SVCS.	$98.3	1.9%	16
AUTO REPAIR SVCS.	$97.4	2.4%	13
RUBBER	$81.6	4.0%	3
TEXTILES	$75.1	2.9%	8
APPAREL	$58.3	3.2%	6
PRINTING	$54.5	1.9%	16
AMUSEMENT & RECREAT.	$54.1	3.2%	6
EDUCATION	$41.8	1.9%	16
INSURANCE	$40.7	0.7%	24
FABRICATED METAL	$32.2	1.8%	17
HOTELS	$32.0	1.7%	18
CREDIT & FINANCE	$28.6	3.8%	4
CHEMICALS	$27.8	2.8%	9
STONE,CLAY, GLASS. ETC.	$22.2	1.7%	18
AIR TRANSPORTATION	$20.6	2.9%	8
INSTRUMENTS	$17.6	2.6%	11
FURNITURE	$14.2	2.9%	8
MOTOR VEHICLES	$13.9	4.4%	2
MOTION PICTURES	$8.9	2.8%	9
LEATHER	$7.4	0.3%	25
PRIMARY METALS	$5.2	1.6%	19
MINING	$3.4	1.4%	21
PETROLEUM PRODUCTION	$3.3	1.2%	23
MISC. MANUFACTURING	$2.9	1.3%	22
LOC./INTERURBAN TRAN.	$0.8	0.1%	26
BANKING	$0.2	0.0%	27
TOTAL	$6,939,9		

PROJECTED DECLINES
A=DOLLAR CHANGE (in millions of 1987$)
B=COMPOUND ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE
C=RATE OF CHANGE RANK ORDER

Sector	A	B	C
RAILROAD	-$0.1	0.0%	27
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD SVCS.	-$2,1	-0.3%	28
TRANS. EQUIP. (EXC. MOTOR VEH.)	-$157.4	-3.0%	29
TOTAL	-$159.6		
NET VALUE ADDED CHANGE	***$6,780.3***	***2.3%***	

Summary

The structure of Maine's economy and the world economy have changed dramatically over the past few decades and will continue to evolve through the nineties and beyond. When a region is prosperous and growing rapidly, as Maine was in the eighties, it is relatively easy to turn a dollar. There is a great deal of room for error and plenty of money to go around. A slow growth economy, such as that being forecast currently, is far less forgiving. It demands efficiency and punishes waste. It demands that new markets be identified and conquered. It demands that workers acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to truly contribute to an operation or organization. It demands an unyielding attention to the very basics of good business: customer service, continuous quality improvement, market awareness, technical knowledge and proactive leadership.

This forecast assumes that Maine's businesses adjust to the demands of the new economy. The 1990s promise to be a very challenging decade indeed.

Laurie G. Lachance
State Economist
Director, Economic and Energy Policy Division

Maine's population will increase by only ten thousand residents between 1992 and 2005 (Figure 7). This contrasts sharply with the growth of the nineteen-seventies and nineteen-eighties when population increased an average 10,400 residents *per year.*

Three factors will contribute to slower population growth: slow economic growth, the reduction in defense forces and expenditures and the aging of the post-World-War-Two baby boom generation.

The population figures shown in this report for the years 1970 through 1992 are larger than those previously published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis. This is because this forecast has corrected the published data for undercounts in the 1970, 1980 and 1990 decennial censuses.

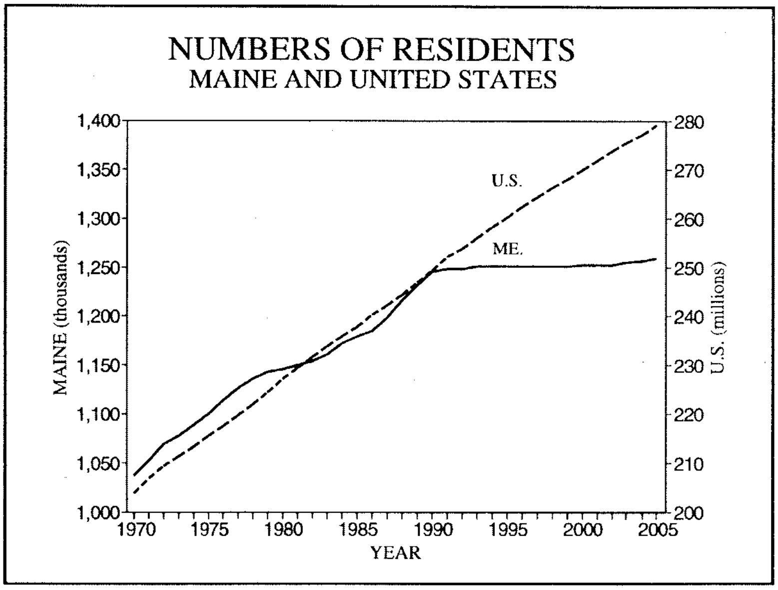


Figure 7

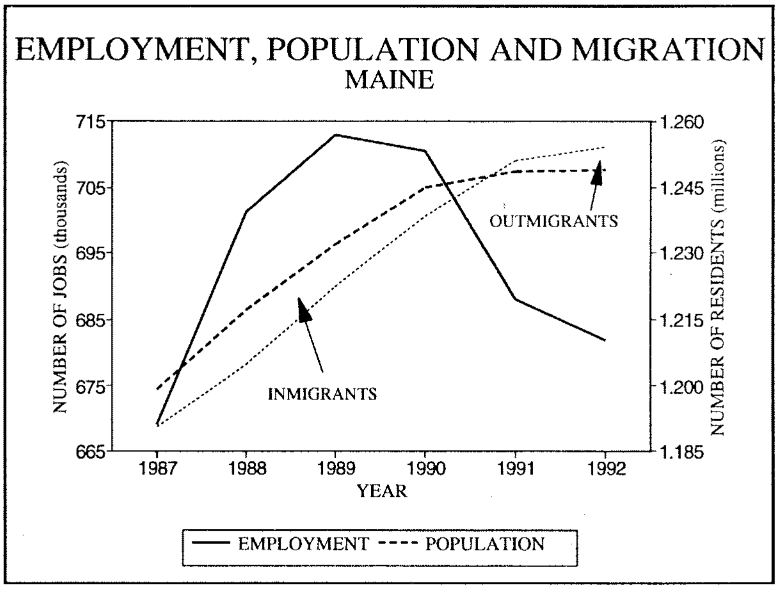


Figure 8

<u>Slow Economic Growth</u>

A comparison of the late nineteen-eighties with the early nineteen-nineties reveals the effect of the recession on population growth (Figure 8). The Maine economy added 43,700 full-time and part-time jobs between 1987 and 1989 and the State population grew by 33,000 residents, including a net migration of 21,800 persons from out-of-state. After peaking in 1989, employment declined 31,000 jobs over the next three years. As it did so, the State's population growth slowed to 13,000, 3,600 and 400 persons in succeeding years. And the number of in-migrants which had averaged 10,900 per year between 1987 and 1989, declined to 6,600 between 1989 and 1990 and then reversed to 2,400 and 5,000 out-migrants in the next two years.

The light dotted line in Figure 8 shows what the population would have been at each point if there had been no migration the prior year. The space between the two broken lines represents in and out migration.

Defense Cutbacks

Population growth would ordinarily accelerate as the State recovers from the recession but, reductions in the military forces stationed in Maine will retard such growth (Figure 9). The number of military personnel and dependents assigned here will decline by 17,100 persons between 1992 and 2005. A substantial portion of these persons will leave for assignments elsewhere; although, some part-time National Guard personnel who resign or are discharged may elect to remain in Maine. The particularly steep drop from 1992 to 1994 reflects the closing of Loring Air Force Base whose personnel will leave the State for assignments elsewhere.

The reductions in military forces will further retard population growth by slowing employment increases as the Defense Department spends less locally to support its reduced Maine forces and as a smaller pool of personnel and dependents spends less in the State's local economies. Beyond the immediate force reductions in Maine, of course, are the cuts in general Defense Department purchases which will reduce hiring by the State's defense suppliers and, thereby, slow population growth.

The reassignment of military personnel and their dependents, combined with the effects of the current recession and cutbacks in defense business means more persons will move out of Maine between 1992 and 2005 than will move in (Figure 10).

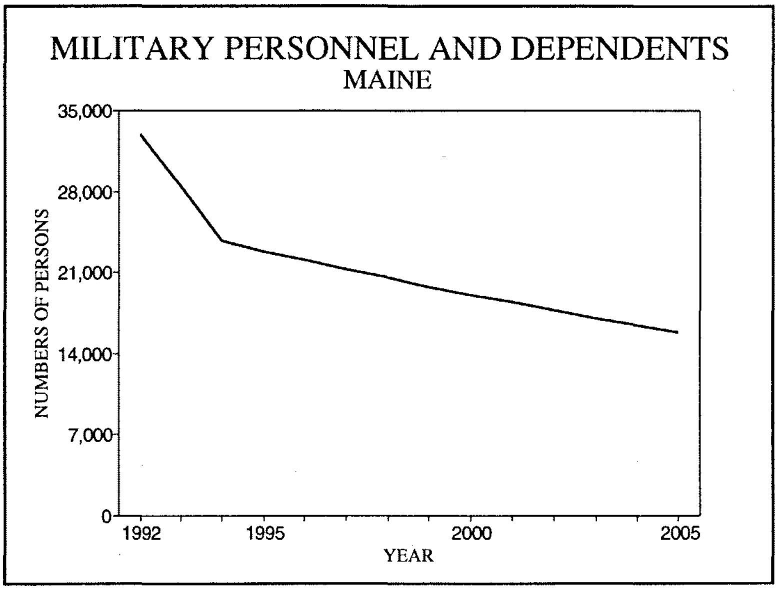


Figure 9

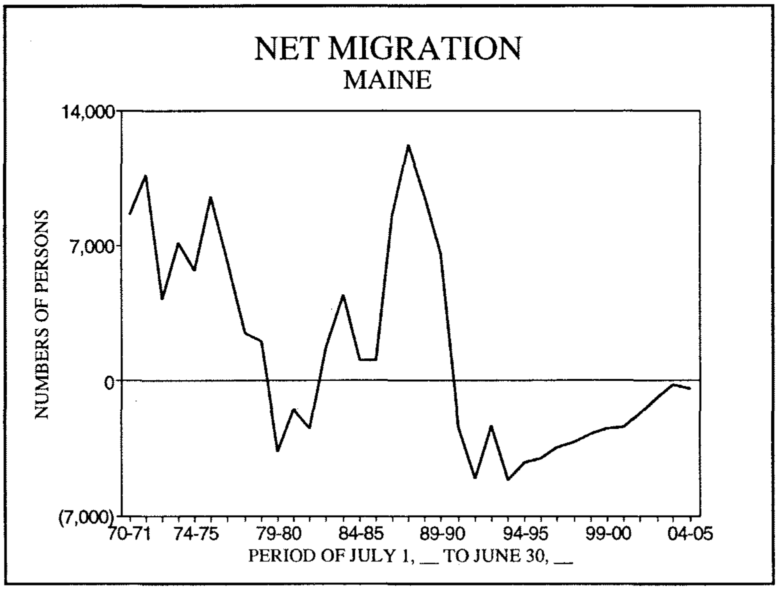


Figure 10

Aging of the Baby Boom Generation

The aging of the post-World-War-Two baby boom cohort will also slow population growth between 1992 and 2005. The post-World-War-Two baby boom extended from 1946 to about 1964 (Figure 11). The number of persons born during this period was 117,000 greater than during the nineteen years preceding it and 105,000 greater than during the nineteen years following.

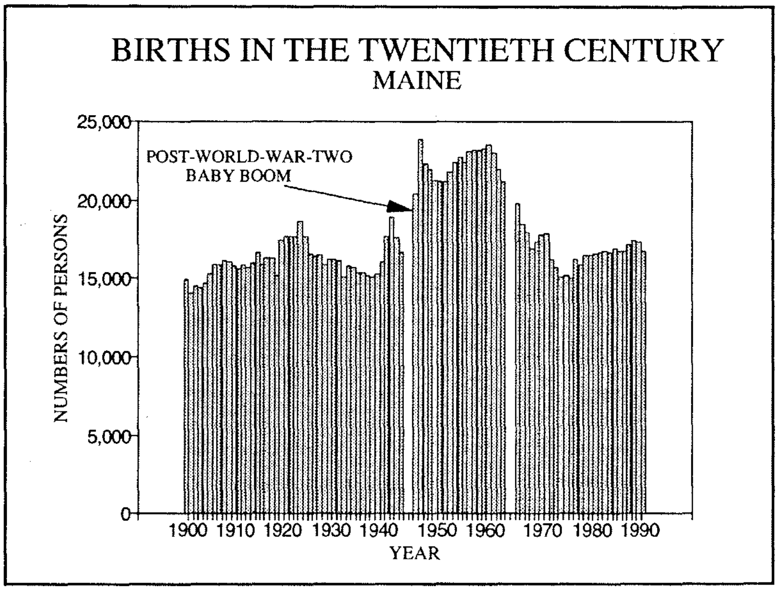


Figure 11

Because it is so much more numerous than those preceding and following it, the baby boom cohort creates a wave-like effect as it passes through successive stages in the life cycle. When the oldest members of the cohort enter a new stage in the life cycle -- primary school, college, first marriage, child bearing, etc. -- there is a rapid increase in the number of events associated with that stage as the baby boomers replace the smaller cohort which preceded them. Then, as the youngest members of the baby boom cohort pass beyond that stage, there is a rapid decline in such events as the baby boomers are replaced by the smaller cohort following them. The baby boom cohort was between the ages of twenty-eight and forty-six in 1992. This put it at the latter end of the child bearing years. With each succeeding year, a larger proportion of the baby boomers will be beyond the child bearing years and total births in Maine will decline as the baby boomers are followed by a smaller cohort of potential parents (Figure 12). While more women have been having children at later ages in recent years, that trend will not be sufficient to off-set the decline resulting from the many women who will be entering menopause over the next decade and a half.

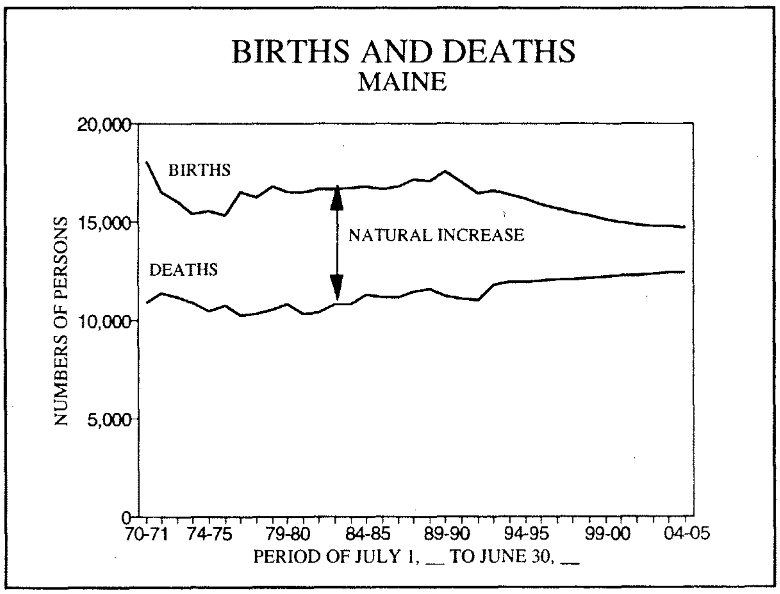


Figure 12

The baby boom cohort will be thirteen years older in 2005 than it was in 1992. During the intervening years, its expected death rate will increase more than three fold from 1.4 to 4.7 per thousand persons. And, since it is so much larger than the cohort which preceded it, total deaths in Maine will rise markedly (Figure 12).

Thus, the aging of the baby boomers will simultaneously reduce births and increase deaths. The natural increase (births less deaths) of the Maine population will, as a consequence, decline from 5,400 persons per year in 1992 to 2,300 per year in 2005.
[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

ECONOMIC SECTOR ANALYSES

The next sixty-three pages present information about the individual sectors. The private sectors appear first in the numerical order of their standard industrial classification codes (shown in brackets after the sector names). The public sectors follow on pages seventy-six to eighty. A uniform format has been adopted for all sectors. A graph of employment and another of output (value added) present a visual comparison of recent (1970 to 1992) and projected trends in the Maine and national sector while the text focusses on similarities and differences in the State and national product mixes and other factors influencing sectoral trends.

Following the sectoral discussions, sixteen appendix tables present the numerical data for recent and projected employment and value added in both the Maine and national sectors. A final, seventeenth table, presents the projected numbers of Maine residents of each age for each year from 1993 through 2005.

Agricultural production employment includes farm owners, managers, and employees. The vast majority of farms in Maine and in the U.S. are family farms on which work is done either solely by family members or with the assistance of a few employees or with seasonal help during harvest season.

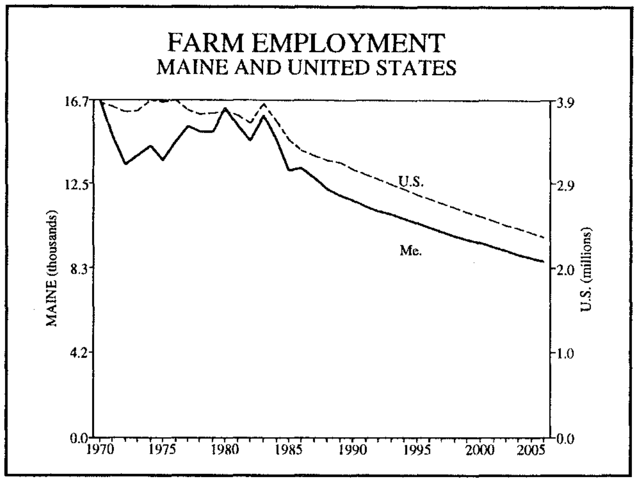


Figure 1

Maine farms are about equally divided in number between crop and livestock operations. With the exception of egg production, livestock operations in Maine tend to hire a small number of additional workers. In both Maine and in the U.S. the largest demand for farm labor is for harvest of fruit and vegetable crops.

Total farm employment in Maine was 12,000 in 1991. Employment on farms in Maine and in the U.S. remained relatively constant in the 1970's and then declined steadily throughout the 1980's at an annual average rate of 2.5% per year in Maine and 1.9% per year nationally. At the same time, production and output have continued to rise. Farm receipts in Maine total nearly $500 million a year.

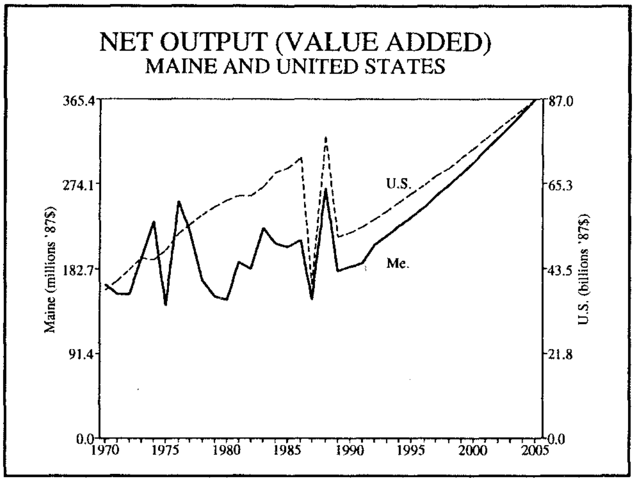


Figure 2

The decline in number of farms and farm employees during the 1980's was a result of the national "farm crisis" largely perpetuated nationally by plummeting land values in farm belt states and by the federal dairy policy of depressed milk prices and implementation of a nationwide dairy herd termination, or "buy out" program during which 13% of the nation's dairy farms went out of business. The buy-out program was financed by an assessment on farms which remained. In Maine more than a quarter of the state's dairy farms went out of business, half through the buy-out and half due to the combined effect of depressed prices and assessments. A second major event in Maine that contributed to a larger than average loss of farm jobs was the closing of all but one poultry processing facility during the early 1980's. The broiler industry in Maine was vertically integrated. Farmers raised birds under contract with processors and often processors owned and leased farms. Thus processors controlled the fate of the industry. In the absence of a processing market, several hundred broiler farms were lost.

Changing technology and increased mechanization have contributed to declines in farm employment as well but do not fully account for the decline that occurred in the 1980's. The decline in farm employment may also be overstated due to a structural change in agriculture relating to labor. There has been a trend toward purchasing contract labor and custom services rather than direct hiring. Since some custom services are classified as agricultural services, a portion of the decline in farm labor is offset by a growth in crop related services (harvesting, ginning, threshing, etc.), which grew by more than a third during the past few years (see following section on Agricultural Services).

As farmers rely more on custom and contract services, the number of workers hired directly by farms will continue its downward trend while employment in agricultural services will increase. In the absence of any unforeseen crisis, the downward spiral observed during the 1980's is unlikely to continue into the 1990's. A decline of 10% in farm employment in Maine and 22% nationally is forecast.

While individual sectors of agriculture experience fluctuations due to weather, markets, prices, world demands, etc., which create sharp year to year swings in net income, the overall projection for agriculture is for steady growth in productivity and a continued trend toward fewer and larger farms. Under this scenario agricultural employment should be expected to decline only slightly and productivity can be expected to increase at a moderate pace.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

This sector consists of persons employed as fishermen and in services related to the fishing industry, as foresters and in services related to forestry (except loggers) and in services to agriculture. In Maine nearly 12,000 people were employed in these occupations in 1991 according to BEA. Agricultural services account for most sector jobs.

Maine has over 3,000 miles of coast line and has the highest percent of its land area in forest cover of any state in the nation. Forestry and fishing play a significant role in the rural Maine and coastal economy. Forest and fishing services are crucial parts of these two industries. As measured by BEA, however, they represent a very small portion of the State's work force and economy. Fishing accounts for approximately a third of the employment in this sector, but due to the high level of self employment and seasonal and part time fishing, the number of jobs in the fishing industry is not well defined. There were 12,368 commercial fishing licenses issued to Maine fishermen in 1991, many of these to vessels estimated by the Dept. of Marine Resources to have crews of 3 or more. Because most forestry related jobs are either classified as public employment (Maine Forest Service wardens, for example) or as employees of lumber and paper firms, the number of people counted in this sector engaged as foresters and forest service providers is very small.

Figure 3

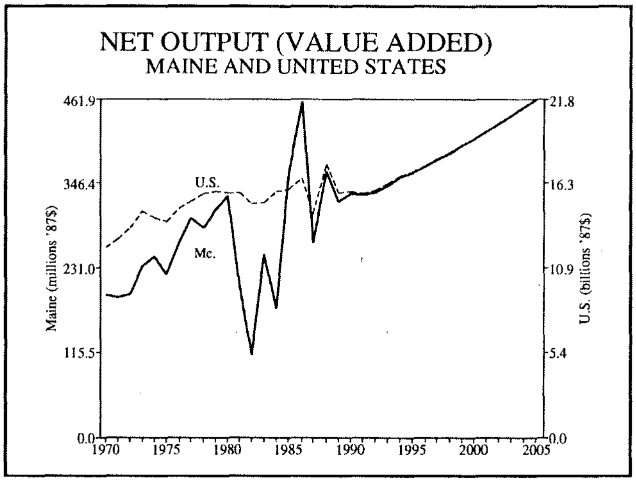


Figure 4

Agricultural services primarily include livestock services (veterinarians, breeding services, specialty services, etc.), crop related services (such as harvesting, ginning and threshing), and horticultural services, including landscape services. Agricultural services does not include actual farm employment or farm owners and operators. During the latter half of the 1980's the agricultural services sector grew rapidly in both Maine and the U.S. Most of the growth was in the landscape services component, and was associated with the increase in real estate development and renewed interest in environment and landscaping. Employment in landscape and horticultural services more than doubled during the 1980's. Employment in crop services increased by a third, reflecting a shift on farms from direct hiring to purchasing custom services.

Total employment in agricultural services nearly doubled (up 86%) in Maine over the last two decades (1970 to 1990) and increased by 172% nationally, making it the third fastest growing sector nationally (after medical and business services).

The gross state product attributed to forestry, fisheries and agricultural services in 1991 is $330 million. While employment showed a healthy growth in the 1980's, growth in GSP was erratic. The value added by agricultural services, especially horticultural and landscape services grew substantially in the latter half of the 1980's. Since fishing accounts for a major portion of the GSP in this sector, the decline in fish catch during the 1980's

(primarily sardines and groundfish and loss of clamflats) and the loss of major fishing territory to Canada were key factors to the swings in GSP over the past decade. Fish landings in 1991 were valued at $154 million. Total income derived from fishing is estimated to be three times the landings value.

After a slight decline in the early 1990's reflecting the effects of a slow economy and slump in construction on the landscape and horticultural component, this sector is expected to resume steady growth in employment in both Maine and nationally. Employment is forecast to increase by 30% in both Maine and the nation and value of domestic product by 39% in Maine and by 38% nationally.

A continued trend toward custom services and resumed growth of horticultural and landscape services as the economy picks up can be expected in Maine and nationally. In addition, Maine's fishing industry is just beginning to harvest the product of its investments in aquaculture and is developing markets for new species to replace the decline in sardine catch. Economic recovery coupled with the impact of these new industries in the fishing sector point to a stronger growth in GSP in Maine through 2005.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

The mining industry in Maine consists primarily of sand and gravel. The number of people employed exclusively in the excavation of sand and gravel is small, averaging less than 400, because much of the sand and gravel business is carried on by larger diversified firms who are classified as construction sector firms.

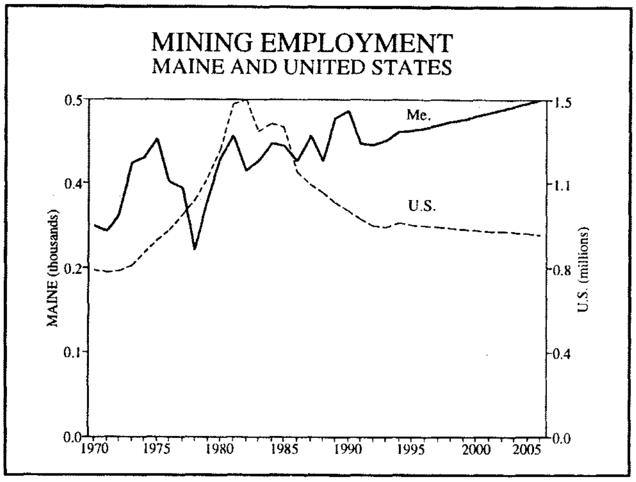


Figure 5

The balance of the mining industry in Maine is gem and mineral extraction. Historically gem and mineral mining and quarrying (primarily feldspar, granite and mica) were important industries in Maine, especially in Oxford County and in the mid coast area. Today Maine has a few firms engaged in mining gems but they are very small. There is no precious metals mining although such do exist in the state and proposals to establish mining operations periodically surface as the value of these metals makes their extraction appear viable. A nickel mine is scheduled to open in Warren soon. There has been renewed interest in a proposal to mine copper in Aroostook County and in mining aquamarine in northern Oxford County.

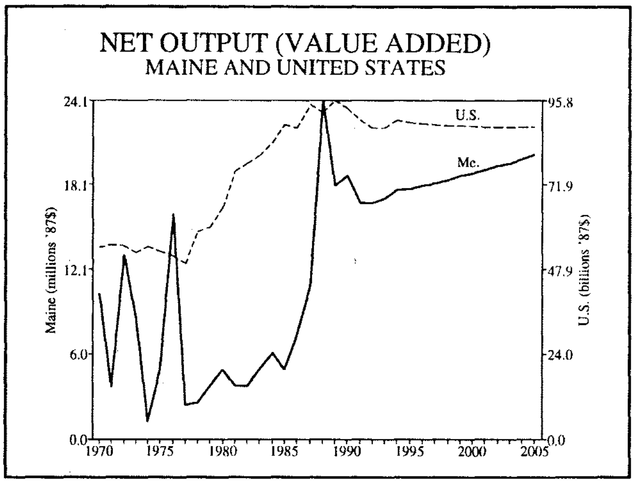


Figure 6

The mining industry in Maine is very different from the national picture, where coal, oil, and other energy fuels and related activities account for most of the mining jobs. At the national level mining is influenced primarily by energy prices and policies.

In Maine the outlook for employment in mining is linked to two factors: (1) the economic value of minerals such as copper and nickel and demand for gemstones, and (2) changes in the level of construction activity. Employment in Mining is forecast to increase by about 65 jobs by 2005, primarily a reflection of an expected growth in construction. If mineral or gemstone mining were to occur, employment would rise substantially. Nationally, mining is projected to decline slightly (-4%) between 1992 and 2005.

Net output from mining (GSP) peaked in 1988 at $24 million. In the absence of growth in gem and mineral mining and with a projected continued slower pace in the construction sector over the next several years, GSP is forecast to decline in the early 1990's and to increase very slowly to $21 million by 2005. Employment is projected to follow a similar pattern. However, total employment and the value of mining output are small compared to most other sectors, and should one or two of the proposed mines begin operation a substantial increase in jobs and output would result.

[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

Maine Construction employment in 1992 was 42,598, or 6.2% of total State employment.

This sector includes three broad subsectors, General Building Contractors, Heavy Construction Contractors (non-buildings - roads, bridges, etc.), and Special Trade Contractors (carpentry, painting, plumbing, etc).

In Maine, in 1990, General Building Contractors comprised nearly 1/3rd of this sector, versus 1/4th nationally. This is due in part to the mid-1980's Maine housing boom.

Between 1983 and 1988, Maine construction employment exploded, doubling, and adding almost 26,000 jobs to the sector. Unfortunately, after 1988, construction employment declined nearly as fast, falling 11,000 over the next three years. Real value added in this sector followed a similar path, rising 30% from 1983 through 1988, then falling 5.4% by 1991.

Between 1992 and 2005, Maine employment in this sector is projected to grow about 31% (13,200 jobs), increasing the sector's share of total Maine employment from 6.2% to 8.2%; national employment growth in this sector will be 44%. Over this same forecast period, construction value added will expand 28% in Maine versus 45% in the nation.

[Analyst: Galen Rose]

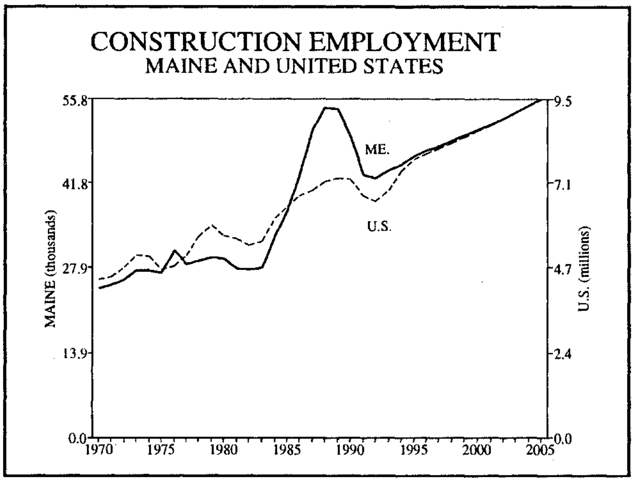


Figure 7

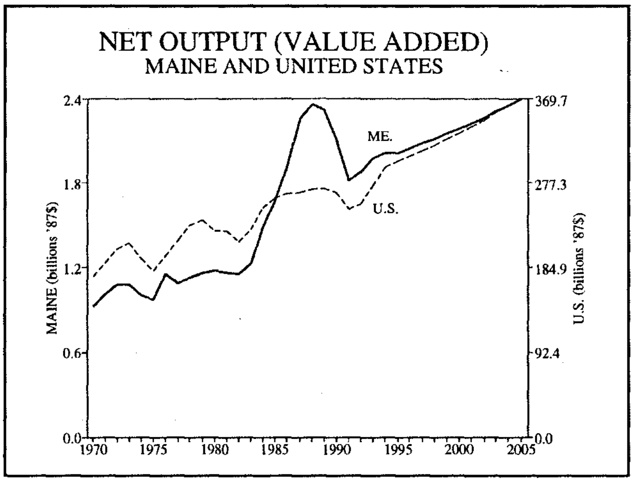


Figure 8

The food processing industry in Maine is made up of five food groups: poultry and meats, dairy, fruits and vegetables, fish processing and manufactured foods (bakeries, bottling companies, etc.). Nationally, grain milling and animal feed preparations are an important component as well.

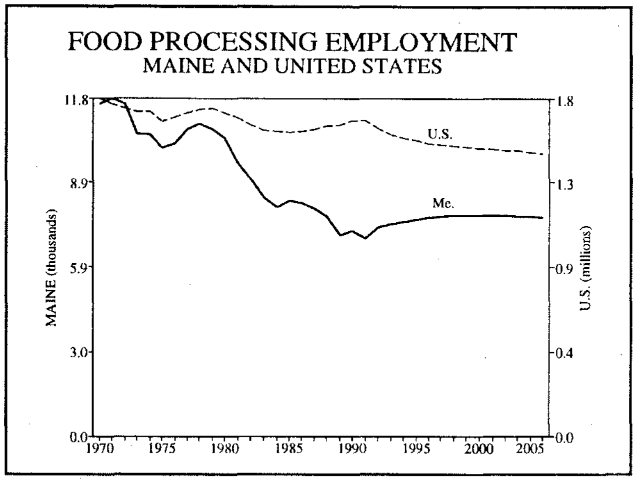


Figure 9

The structure of the food processing industry is associated with two factors: (1) the level of agricultural and fisheries production in the state, and (2) the decentralized nature of certain types of manufactured food processing (bakeries, bottling companies, etc.). Food processing in Maine is directly related to the State's agricultural and fisheries industries. The processing of locally produced agricultural and fisheries products accounts for over 75% of all food processing in the State. There are 7,000 people employed in food processing in Maine today.

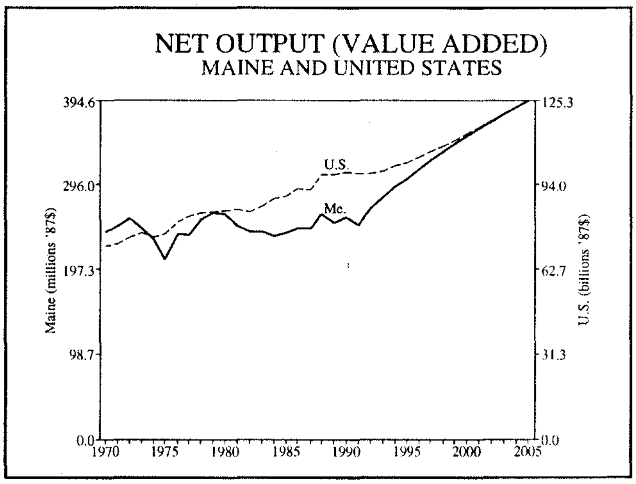


Figure 10

Fruit and vegetable processing makes up 31% of Maine's food processing jobs compared to only 15% nationally. The primary products are blueberries, broccoli, peas and potatoes. Frozen fruits and vegetables account for nearly all (82%) fruit and vegetable processing jobs in Maine, compared to 20% nationally, largely a reflection of the greater role of canned and processed foods in the U.S.

Fish processing accounts for 25% of food processing in Maine compared to only 4% nationally. As with vegetables, frozen products are increasing as canned fish products are on the decline. The fishing industry in Maine has suffered major losses with the decline of the sardine industry. However, increased consumer demand for fish and the introduction of quick-frozen technology should result in higher production of fresh/frozen fish and quick-frozen lobster. A developing aquaculture industry should also contribute to growth in the fish processing industry in the years ahead. A number of former sardine canneries have been converted to frozen processes and are now handling salmon, sea urchins, and other species in greater demand today.

There have been substantial shifts in food processing in Maine since 1980. The poultry industry nearly vanished in the early 1980's, a loss of over 2,200 jobs. Poultry accounted for 13.2% of Maine's food processing jobs in 1980 compared to only 7% in the U.S.. Today poultry is a small part of food processing in Maine but now accounts for 12% of food processing nationally, employment having increased by 74% since 1980. In all, meat packing accounts for a quarter of food processing in the U.S. compared to only 7% in Maine. Maine's meat industry is today comprised of primarily sausage and prepared meats.

Maine's dairy industry reflects the national picture. Overall, the manufacture of dairy products has declined slightly through the past decade. However, within the dairy products industry, there has been a slow growth in ice cream and frozen deserts and in cheese production and an increasing consumer demand for low-fat products.

Manufactured foods (such as bakery products, bottlers, etc.) account for less than 25% of the food processing industry in Maine compared a third of the nation's food industry. Employment has been declining however, as operations are centralized and production technology upgraded. No growth is expected in this sector of the food industry in Maine.

Declining employment in food processing over the past two decades is primarily due to a decline in fish processing and the demise of the poultry industry. The emergence of new products and markets can be expected to replace the losses of the 1980's. Overall employment in the food processing sector is projected to increase slightly (by 5%), adding 700 jobs by 2005. Nationally food processing is projected to decline by 8%.

Food processing in Maine accounted for $900 million in total sales value in 1989. This translates into a $300 million contribution to GSP. While employment is projected to increase only slightly, more rapid growth in productivity is forecast, growing by 54% in Maine (27% nationally) between 1992 and 2005.

There are several emerging factors which could substantially impact the future of the food processing industry in Maine. Uncertainty over the financial condition of major potato processing firms and plans to modernize and consolidate could result in employment losses in that segment or could lead to more stable conditions. No substantial growth in potato processing is anticipated in the near term. A decline is anticipated in 1993 reflecting weather damage to much of the fall 1992 potato crop. A variety of external and business factors will determine whether this is a one-year event or if it will affect future processing activity.

Changes in fish processing and the increased role of products from the aquaculture industry indicate substantial gains in value of product in the fish processing sector over the next several years. Continued expansion of the blueberry industry is anticipated and prospects for cranberry development in Maine appear to be good. **[Analyst: Joyce Benson]**

The textile industry in Maine is substantially different from the industry nationally. Maine's textile industry is made up primarily of weaving mills. Nationally, knit fabrics dominate.

The largest share of Maine's textile manufacturers (39%) are engaged in the production of woven woolen fabric. Nationally, woolen fabric accounts for only 2.5% of the textile jobs. Among woven products, woven cotton and synthetic fabrics account for nearly a quarter of the textile production jobs in the U.S..

At the national level, knit fabrics provide the greatest number of jobs (30%) in textile production. Unlike the U.S., Maine has no knit fabric industry. Instead, Maine has a small but significant knit apparel industry, i.e., sweaters, scarves, blankets, etc. (See discussion of the apparel industry in the following section of this report.)

Thread and yarn making are the second most important components of the textile industry. They account for 13-14% of textile employment in both Maine and the U.S.. The manufacture of cordage, twine and rope is a growing sector of the Maine textile industry. Employment grew by 17% in Maine in the 1980's. Rope making accounts for 6.1% of Maine textile jobs, compared to only 1.1% nationally, and employed 340 in 1990.

Figure 11

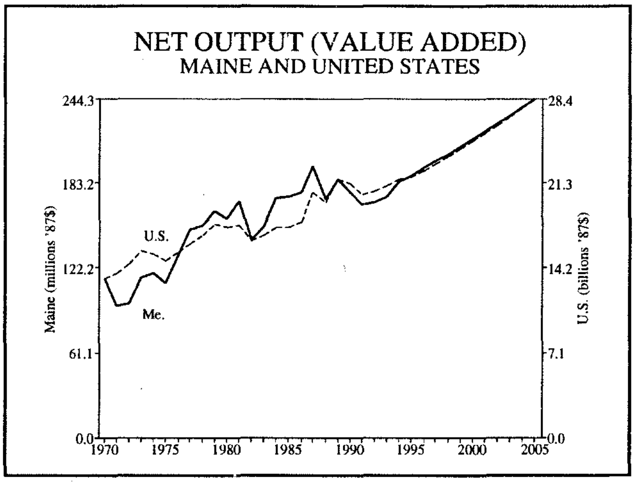


Figure 12

There were 5400 people employed in textile manufacturing in Maine in 1991. The textile industry in Maine and in the nation has suffered a long term decline. During the 1980's Maine's textile industry lost 3160 jobs, (36% of its work force), a loss more than double the U.S. average of 16%. The loss of cotton fabric mills (Edwards, Bates, etc.) accounts for most of the decline in Maine.

Two comparatively small segments of the textile industry, narrow fabric mills and floor coverings, have been growing through the 1980's. Both show slow but steady growth at the national level (6.1% and 0.9%) and much higher rates of growth in Maine (88.8% and 25.0% respectively).

In the absence of major developments, overall employment in the textile industry in Maine is projected to remain stable through 1995 and then to decline slowly. An average annual decline of less than 0.5% a year is projected in Maine compared to a loss of 0.8% per year nationally between 1992 and 2005. The future of Maine's textile industry is linked to the long term prospects for woolens and for specialty fabrics and yarns. The future of the cordage and twine sector of the Maine textile industry is heavily linked to the national defense budget.

While the number of jobs provided by the textile industry has declined, a trend toward higher value and specialty fabrics is reflected in a growing value of product. The textile industry had over $400 million in gross sales

in 1989, resulting in a contribution to GSP of $186 million. In Maine, the textile industry has moved more quickly than the nation toward higher value products. This shift is expected to produce steady but moderate growth in output into the next century. After a slump between 1989 and 1992 reflecting overall slower economic growth in the economy, the net value of textile products is expected to increase by 45% in Maine and by 39% nationally.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

The apparel industry includes the manufacture of clothing, furnishings and accessories for men, women and children. It also includes fabricated textile products such as products of canvas, automotive and industrial trim and related products, textile bags, etc., and household furnishings (drapes, blankets, towels, etc.). Apparel manufacturing in Maine provided jobs for 3000 workers in 1991.

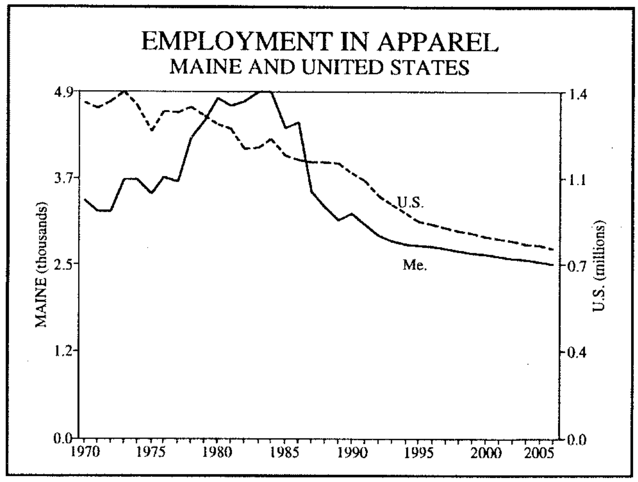


Figure 13

Maine's apparel industry is made up primarily of mens and children's clothing, knitted products and fabricated textile products. With only a few exceptions, the apparel industry in Maine today is characterized by smaller firms, many of whom hire homeworkers on contract rather than operating a central manufacturing facility. Apparel is also an important cottage industry in Maine. A majority of the apparel firms in Maine today are geared to making small lots of custom made merchandise for sale by upscale stores or for firms who market under brand names. Many of these firms specialize in children's clothing, fine woolens (angora, etc.) and uniquely woven products such as blankets, canvas and textile bags and related products.

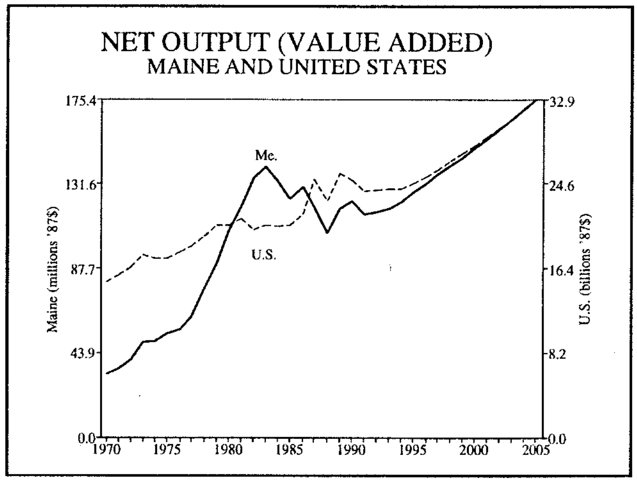


Figure 14

An important share of Maine's apparel industry is woolens and knitted products. While Maine's knitted apparel industry relies on synthetics as well as natural fibers, the success of a knitting industry in the state is in part due to the existence of a sheep industry in the state. Though small compared to the turn of the century when Maine had over a million sheep, Maine still has more sheep than all of the other New England states combined.

Because of the industry focus in Maine on knitted items made from homegrown natural fibers and on specialty products, manufacturers produce $150 million in sales per year. Additional sales from self-employed cottage industry workers are substantial but not well documented, nor is the total number of people associated with the industry who work at home.

Maine's apparel industry suffered substantial decline in the 1980's, losing jobs at twice the national rate, largely victim of the national trend toward shifting clothing manufacturing to off-shore where wages and operating costs are substantially lower. Nationally the apparel industry suffered a loss of 16% (over 200,000 workers).

Products of fabricated textiles is the only sector of the apparel industry that is experiencing real job growth. Nationally employment increased by 16% (30,000 jobs) and these products now account for a fifth of the jobs in apparel manufacture. In Maine, fabricated textile products account for over a third of employment in apparel, but actual growth has been only 2% in the 1980's.

While the apparel industry is projected to suffer further losses in employment, Maine can be expected to fare better than the nation. A loss of an additional 14% of apparel manufacturing jobs is projected in Maine while

the apparel industry nationally is projected to lose an additional 22%. GSP attributed to the apparel industry grew unsteadily in the 1980's as the last of the large manufacturers left, ending with an overall growth of only 11%, half the national growth of 22%. Net output in apparel manufacture is forecast to grow by 51% by 2005 in Maine compared to a national growth rate of 37% by 2005.

The lower rate of job loss and the faster rate of growth in GSP in Maine's apparel industry is attributed to the structure of the industry as it emerged from the 1980's. It is no longer characterized by large manufacturers. Thus, future declines associated with movement to off shore locations reflected in national forecasts should not impact Maine significantly. The present structure of the apparel industry in Maine, with its concentration on woolens, knitted garments and small firms offering custom made items should produce stability in employment and increasing product value.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

This major group includes establishments engaged in cutting timber and pulpwood; merchant sawmills, lathe mills, shingle mills, cooperage stock mills, planing mills, and plywood and veneer mills engaged in producing lumber or wood basic materials; and any other establishments engaged in the manufacturing of finished articles made entirely or mainly of wood or related materials.

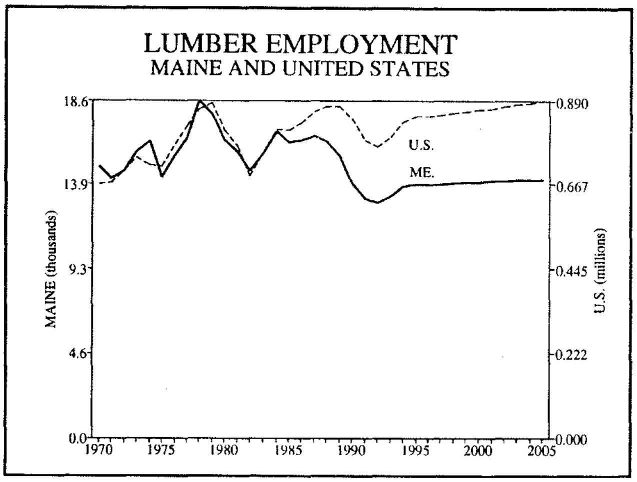


Figure 15

Employment in the lumber and wood products industry in Maine is heavily concentrated in two industry groups. These are logging, which composes 29% of the major group in Maine; and miscellaneous wood products, which composes 32% of the major group in Maine. At the national level each of these subsectors account for only 12% of the major group's total employment.

Maine's overall employment growth in this sector for the 1981-1992 period was negative because of the recent economic recession, which began sooner and lasted longer in Maine than in the nation.

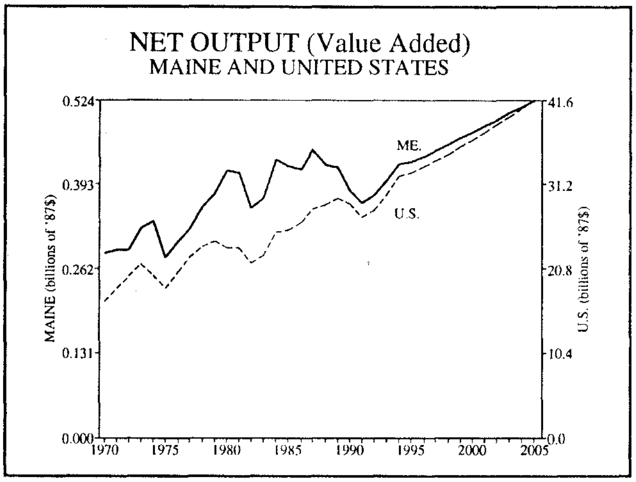


Figure 16

The contribution to gross state product for this industry in Maine grew rapidly during the 1970's (at an annual rate of 10.1%) but then slowed to near zero (an annual rate of 0.6%) during the 1980's. Both the state and the nation are projected to experience healthy rates of growth in this sector's contribution to gross product over the forecast period. For Maine, the 1992-2005 forecast calls for 3.8% average annual growth, and, for the nation, 3.0% average annual growth. The primary reason for this strong growth is the expected recovery of the construction and household furniture sectors from the current recession, both of which rely heavily on inputs from the lumber and wood products industry.

Environmental constraints on production (particularly in the Pacific Northwest) could create tight supply conditions for lumber and wood products nationally during a strong economic recovery period, particularly in the residential housing market. This situation could potentially lead to greater productivity growth within Maine, since Maine timberlands would be largely unaffected by any federally imposed logging restrictions on critical habitat areas. At the national level employment in the lumber and wood products industry is most heavily concentrated in the Millwork, Veneer, Plywood, and Structural Members Industry Group at 36% of the major group total. This sector is most tightly tied to the construction industry. Within Maine this subsector represents only 8% of the group's total employment. If a tight supply situation does develop this sector could increase its production and its contribution to both gross state product and employment.

Maine is predicted to continue slow annual growth in employment (at a 0.8% annual rate) during the 1992 through 2005 period. Meanwhile employment in the national industry is forecast to grow just slightly faster, at an annual rate of 1.25% over the same period.
[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing household, office, public building, and restaurant furniture; and office and store fixtures.

Maine employment within this group of industries is much more concentrated in the unupholstered wood household furniture industry group (at more than 50% of the employment total) than the nation, which has only 20% of its total employment in unupholstered wood household furniture. Conversely Maine has little, if any, employment in the upholstered wood household furniture, metal household furniture, mattresses, office furniture, or public building furniture industries, which account for about 45% of the industry's employment at the national level.

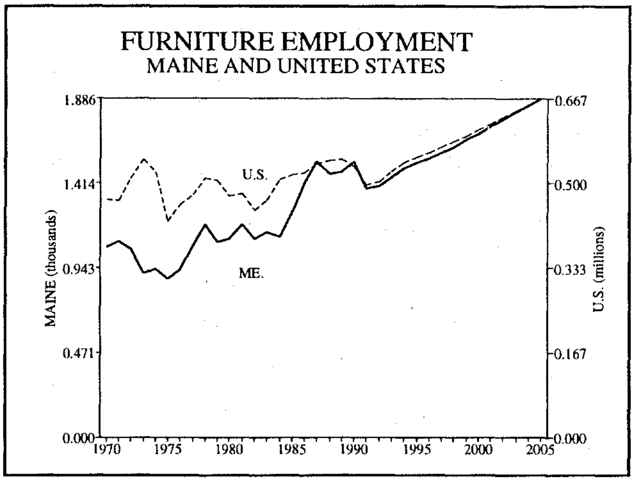


Figure 17

Employment growth over the 1970-1991 period for the Maine furniture industry has closely paced employment growth within the industry at the national level. Both Maine and the nation have fluctuated between spurts of mild positive and negative growth over this twenty-one year period, and despite the periods of decline, overall growth has averaged a modest positive rate of approximately 0.5% per year throughout these two decades. Exceptions to the trend of mild spurts of growth and decline of employment in this industry occurred during the rapid growth periods of 1976-1978 and 1985-1987 within Maine, and also during 1991 when Maine experienced a significant drop in employment as a result of the recent economic recession.

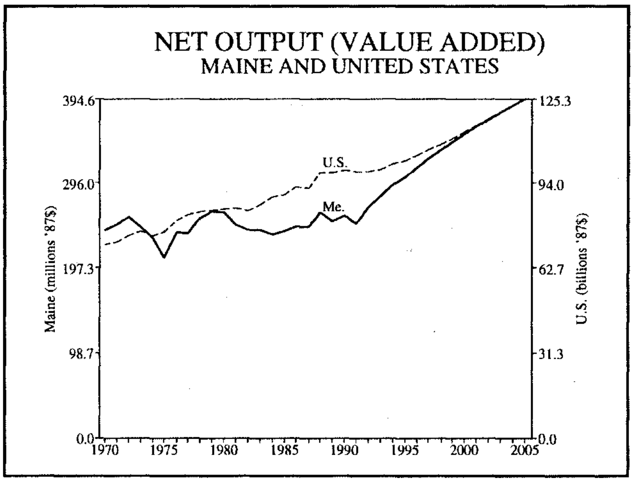


Figure 18

Growth in value added has been relatively strong for this major group of industries at both the state and national levels throughout the 1970's and 1980's. In Maine the contribution to gross state product (GSP) from this sector grew at a strong average annual rate of 10.1% for the 1970's, and 7.0% for the 1980's. Meanwhile, the nation's growth rate in gross domestic product (GDP) contributed by this sector averaged a more moderate annual rate of 3.4% for the 1970's, and 2.1% for the 1980's. Moderate growth in value added from this industry is forecast to continue for both the state and the nation through the year 2005. For Maine the projected rate of annual growth in GSP from this industry is 3.5%, while the nation is forecast to increase its contribution to GDP from this industry at an average annual rate of 3.2%. The growth in value added in this industry is based on a recovery in residential housing starts, after the recent period of economic uncertainty, and a continued steady growth in exports, especially to Canada and Mexico.

The employment forecast for this industry is for recovery from the recent economic downturn and continued moderate growth in jobs for both the state and nation through the year 2005. Maine's average annual rate of employment growth for this sector is projected to be 2.7%, while the nation's average annual employment growth rate is projected to be 2.5%.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

This sector includes pulp mills, paper mills, paperboard mills, paperboard containers and boxes, and converted paper and paperboard products.

Employment levels for both Maine and the nation have fluctuated very little during the 1970 - 1991 period. Current employment levels for both the state and the nation are within ±2.3% of their 1970 totals.

This sector is especially important for the Maine economy since it employs more people than any other manufacturing sector (17,278 jobs in 1991), and also because at $38,156 (for 1991) it offers the second highest average annual wage rate of any industry in the Maine economy.

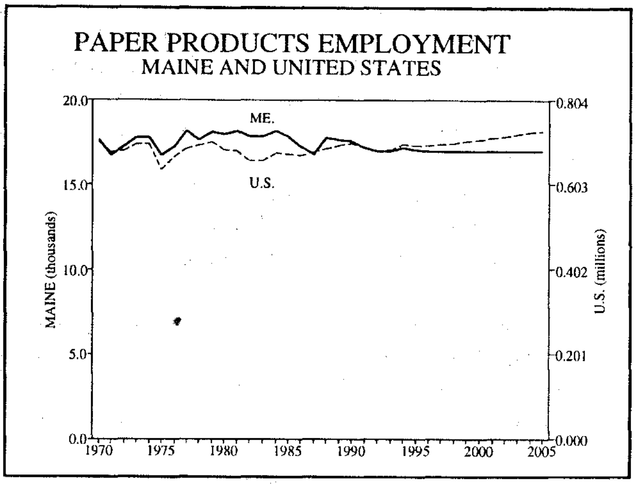


Figure 19

Employment within the Paper and Allied Products industry in Maine is heavily concentrated in the Paper Mills sector (at 88% of the industry's total), while in the nation employment within the Paper Mills sector is only 26% of the industry total. This difference in concentration amongst the different industry sectors at the national and state levels is the primary reason for the significant difference in the average annual growth rate for value added between Maine and the nation over the past two decades. Within the Paper and Allied Products industry the Paper Mills sector has experienced higher productivity gains than the other sectors due to the international demand for its product, strong industry competitiveness, and a willingness to invest in the implementation of technological innovation to gain or maintain both market share and profitability.

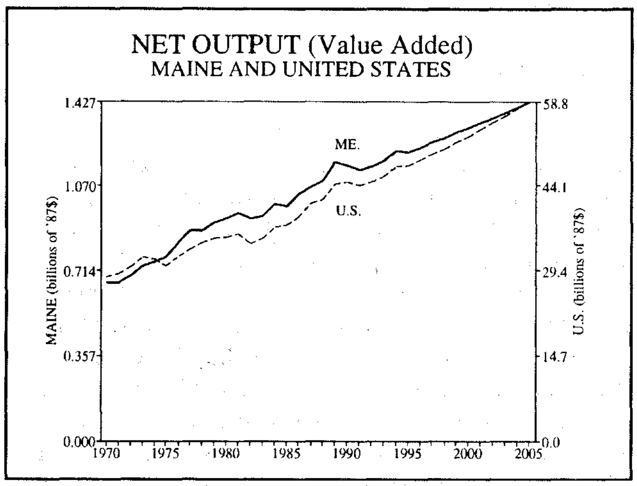


Figure 20

At the national level two other sectors contain larger shares of this industry's employment total than paper mills; the paperboard containers and boxes sector has a 31% share, while the converted paper and paperboard products sector has a 37% share. For Maine the share of this industry's employment within each of these sectors is only 2% and 8%, respectively.

Productivity gains and a softening of demand have led to significantly lower capacity utilization rates within the Paper Mills sector from the peak utilization levels of the late 1980's. Over the long term, Maine's heavy concentration in the Paper Mills sector (which is the most capital intensive component of the industry) is expected to contribute to a gradual decline in the level of employment due to improvements in labor productivity. Employment within the industry at the national level is expected to slowly increase by a total of 3.8% (0.5% average annual growth rate) through the year 2005. Maine's employment in this industry is projected to have mild growth for the 1993-1994 period, tracking the U.S recovery from the current recession, then beginning in 1995 Maine's employment level for this industry is projected to gradually decline as a result of productivity gains, back down to the current level by the year 2005. Value added is projected to grow steadily through the year 2005, at a 1.8% annual rate for Maine, and a 2.4% annual rate for the nation.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

This major group includes establishments engaged in printing by one or more common processes, such as letterpress; lithography (including offset), gravure, or screen; and those establishments which perform services for the printing trade, such as bookbinding and platemaking. This major group also includes establishments engaged in publishing newspapers, books, and periodicals, regardless of whether or not they do their own printing.

The employment growth in this industry has been unusually steady relative to most other manufacturing sectors of the economy, at both the state and national levels. During the nineteen-seventies the average annual employment growth was 2.6% in the state and 1.6% in the nation. For the nineteen-eighties Maine averaged a 3.8% annual growth rate, while the nation's employment grew at 2.3% per year. The employment forecast for the 1991-2005 period is for an average annual growth of 1.7% for Maine, and 1.9% for the nation.

The mix of sectors within this industry is fairly similar between Maine and the nation, except that Maine has a heavier concentration (50%) of employment within the Newspapers Industry sector than the nation (which only has 31% of the its employment in this sector). This difference in employment distribution within the industry's sectors is part of the reason behind Maine's projected slightly lower growth rate, since the newspapers group has not been growing at the same pace as other groups, such as commercial printing, periodicals, business forms, book printing, and miscellaneous publishing; all sectors which are relatively more concentrated at the national level.

Figure 21

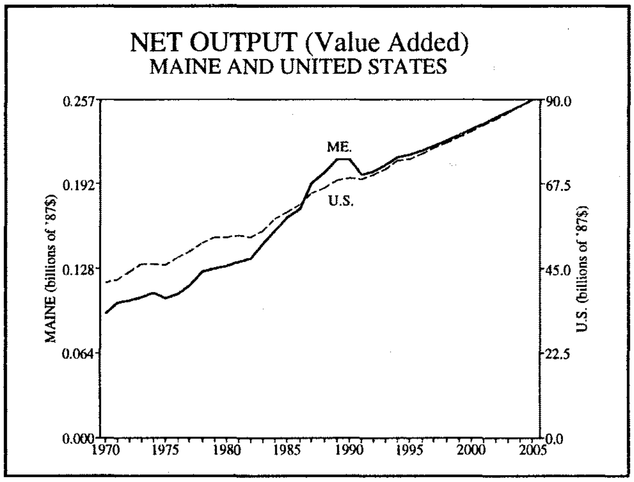


Figure 22

Growth in value added for Maine has out-performed growth in value added at the national level over the last two decades. The forecast calls for value added growth in Maine to be 2.1% per year, roughly the same as the nation, which is forecast to increase its value added at 2.2% per year through 2005.
[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS [SIC 2800]

This major group includes establishments producing basic chemicals, and establishments manufacturing products by predominantly chemical processes. Establishments classified in this major group manufacture three general classes of products: (1) basic chemicals, such as acids, alkalies, salts, and organic chemicals; (2) chemical products to be used in further manufacture, such as synthetic fibers, plastics materials, dry colors, and pigments; and (3) finished chemical products to be used for ultimate consumption, such as drugs, cosmetics, and soaps; or to be used as materials or supplies in other industries, such as paints, fertilizers, and explosives.

The employment forecast projects the nation to follow a 0.3% average annual rate of growth, and Maine to continue recovering from the cuts of the early nineteen-eighties, to grow at an average annual rate of 1.3%. Improvements in value added were strong in Maine during the 1970's, with an average growth rate of 11.9% per year, while in the nation value added grew at a more moderate rate of 2.6% per year. During the 1980's value added growth was more equivalent in Maine and the nation The forecast calls for value added growth to remain relatively strong at 3.3% per year in Maine, and 2.5% per year in the nation.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

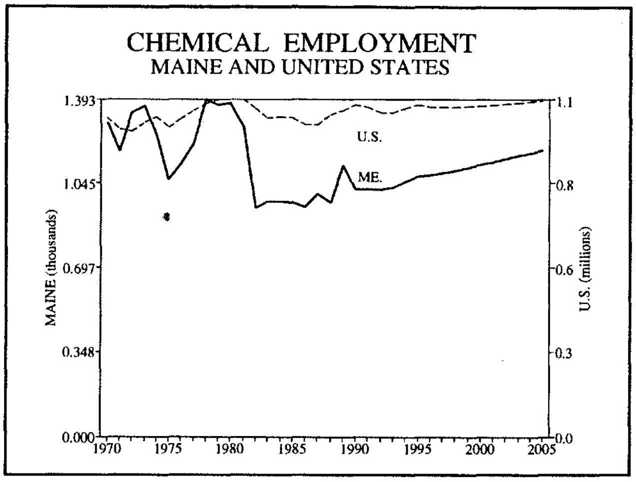


Figure 23

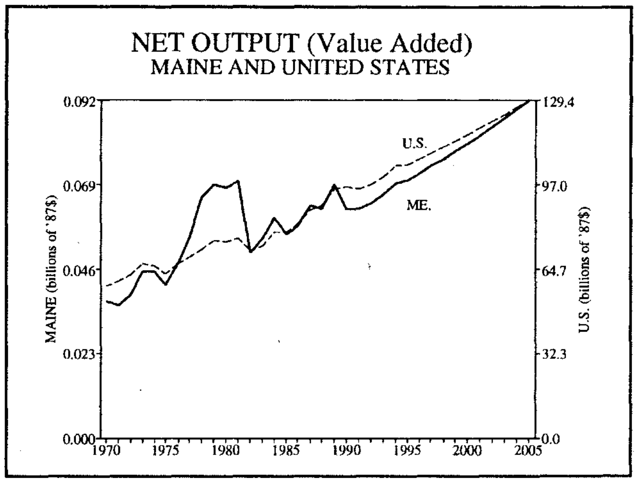


Figure 24

This sector includes petroleum refining plus the manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials and miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.

Eighty-three percent of national employment in this sector is in petroleum refining and the manufacture of coke and fuel briquettes. But, in Maine, the sector consists wholly of the production of asphalt paving and roofing materials. Maine's sectoral output and employment, therefore, is tied to local construction activity rather than to the demand for fuels and lubricants. Fewer than 350 people are employed in the sector.

Employment in the construction sector increased more than two fold from 1970 to 1989 and then declined sharply during the current recession. Employment in the petroleum and coal products sector peaked a year later and then also declined, having increased four fold since 1970. While construction employment is projected to resume growing in 1993, employment in the petroleum and coal products sector is projected to decline slowly from 1992 until 2005. The dollar value of the output of the petroleum and coal products sector, however, is projected to resume growing in 1992 with the renewed growth of output in the construction sector.

[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

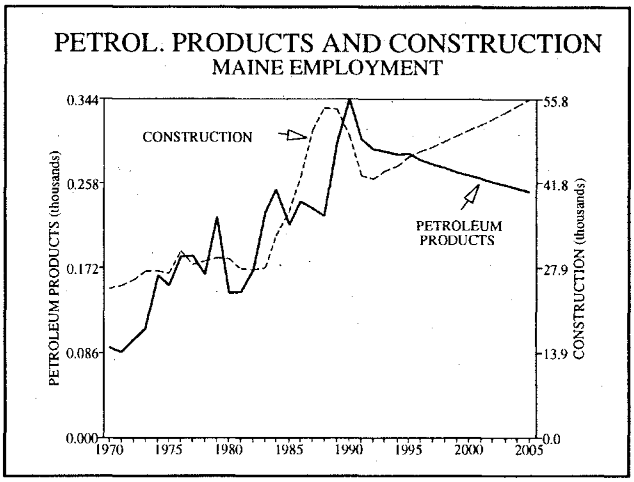


Figure 25

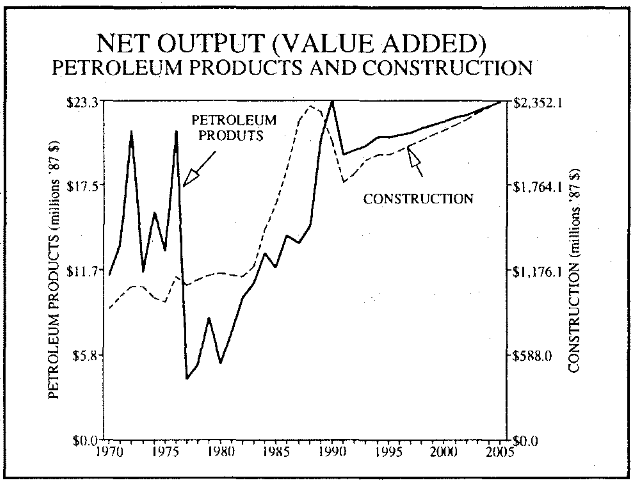


Figure 26

This sector includes the manufacture of tires and inner tubes, rubber and plastics footwear, hose, belting, gaskets and packing, other fabricated rubber products and miscellaneous plastics products.

The manufacture of shoe heels and soles has been an important part of this sector in Maine. But with the decline of the shoe industry, it comprises a decreasing share of the sector.

Today, over three quarters of Maine employment in this sector is concentrated in the manufacture of miscellaneous plastic products; approximately the same as the seventy percent share accounted for nationally. Miscellaneous plastic products includes both plastic sheet, film, bars and rods for use by other manufacturers and plastic items designed for end use. A partial listing of Maine plastic products includes: polyethylene sheeting, anti-static and conductive films, plastic board, bar and sheet stock, disposable medical devices, cartridge and cassette cases, laminated boat masts, formica counter tops, lobster traps and fiberglass pipe fittings. Because plastics are used so widely, the sector closely tracks overall trends in the economy. The United States exports just slightly more plastics than it imports.

The Maine sector added 1,100 jobs between 1970 and 1972, a growth rate of 17.2% a year. From 1972 to 1989, employment fluctuated irregularly around an average of 4,000 workers, then, from 1989 to 1992, declined twenty-two percent. The sector is projected to regain only half of its 1989 to 1992 employment loss between 1992 and 2005. While the U.S. sector has also had ups and downs, its employment trend has been and is projected to be generally upward.

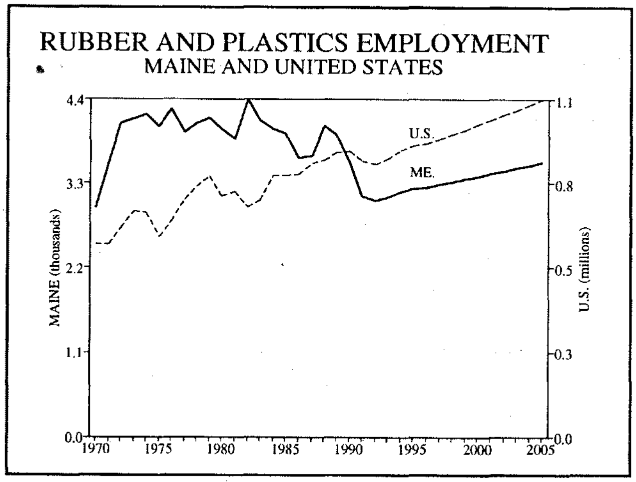


Figure 27

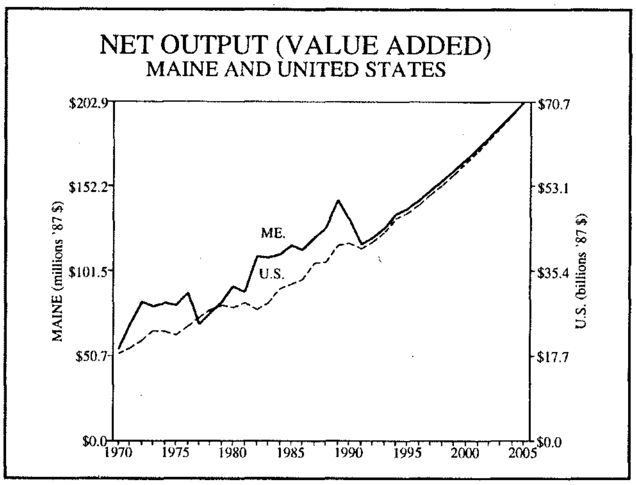


Figure 28

Unlike employment, the dollar value of Maine's rubber and miscellaneous plastics sector has increased quite regularly. Indeed, it has grown faster than the output of the U.S. sector. The output per Maine worker in 1970 was only sixty-one percent of the U.S. sector's output per worker. By 1992, the output per Maine worker had increased to eighty-two percent of the U.S. sector's. The output per Maine worker is projected to increase further to eighty-six percent of the U.S. sector's output by 2005.

While there was little employment growth in the Maine sector during most of the nineteen-seventies and nineteen-eighties, the number of establishments increased by a half. As a consequence, the number of employees per establishment declined. The number in 1972 was 123 employees per establishment. In 1989, it was eighty-three and in 1991 it was sixty-five. This change reflects the formation of new, small firms each focussing on the manufacture of a narrow range of plastic products for a specific market. This trend has increased the value added of products in this sector and the average dollar value of output per worker.

[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

This sector includes leather tanning and finishing plus the manufacture of footwear cut stock, non-rubber footwear, leather gloves and mittens, luggage, handbags and personal leather goods and other leather goods.

Cut stock for footwear and non-rubber footwear account for 90% of Maine employment in this sector. Nationally, only 56% of leather products employment is in footwear and cut stock for footwear.

Leather products employment has been declining in both Maine and the U.S. as foreign products have replaced domestic ones. This has occurred because the comparatively low capitalization and skill levels demanded by leather products manufacturing has allowed low wage, third world firms to produce goods more cheaply than they can be produced in the U.S. or Maine. From 1970 to 1992, U.S. employment in the sector declined 65% and Maine's declined 60%. Although U.S. employment declined fairly steadily during this period, Maine employment stabilized from the middle of the nineteen-seventies to the early nineteen-eighties then declined precipitously from 1983 to 1986. After 1986, Maine's employment continued to decline; although, more slowly than during the period from 1983 to 1986. Employment in the sector is projected to continue it's decline through 2005. Maine's employment, however, will decline less (40%) between 1992 and 2005 than will national employment(62%).

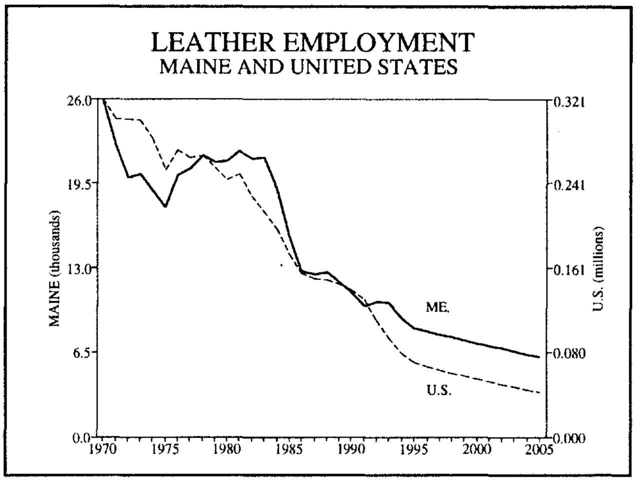


Figure 29

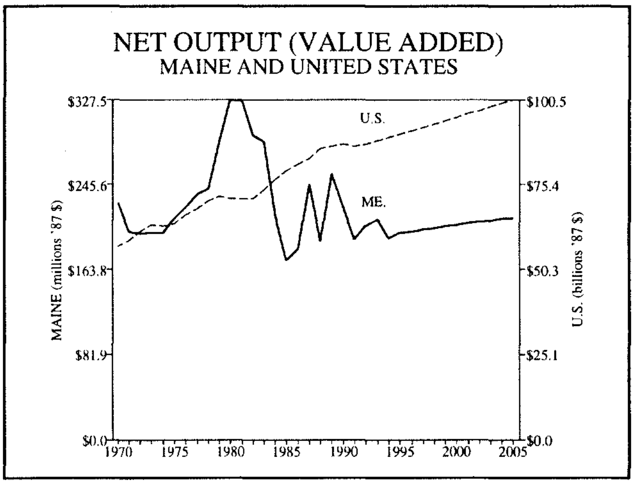


Figure 30

As employment declined 65% between 1970 and 1992, the value of leather products output increased by 52% in the U.S. This, however, was not true for Maine where the value of leather output declined 10%. (The value of Maine output did increase in the late nineteen-seventies and early eighties coincident with the increase in employment but, it then declined as sharply as employment in the late nineteen-eighties and early nineties.) Output is projected to increase in both Maine and the nation between 1992 and 2005 but, U.S. output is projected to increase more (15%) than Maine's (4%).
[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing flat glass and other glass products, cement, structural clay products, pottery, concrete and gypsum products, cut stone, abrasive and asbestos products, and other products from materials taken principally from the earth in the form of stone, clay, and sand.

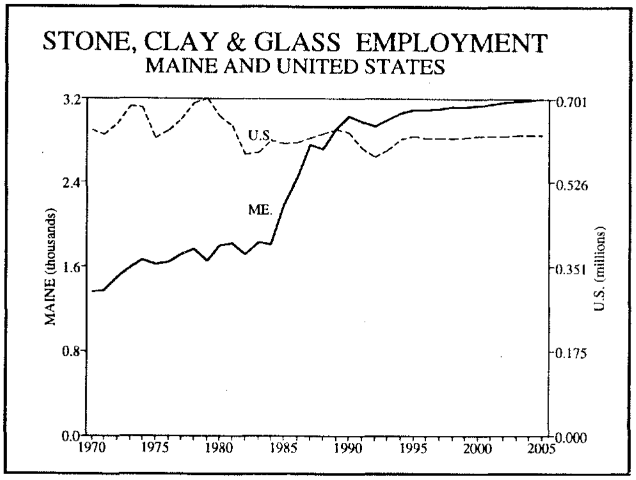


Figure 31

Employment growth in Maine for this industry has averaged 2.9% per year (a net change of +79.1%) during the 1970-1991 period; in contrast, at the national level employment in this sector has steadily declined by a net total of -8.1% (representing a -0.5% annual average rate of decline), over the same time period.

Growth in value added has been fairly steady across the last two decades in Maine, with a 3.9% average annual growth rate for the 1970-1980 period, and a 3.6% rate for the 1981-1991 period. For the industry at the national level value added growth has been slightly slower with a 1.9% average annual rate recorded for the 1970's and a 0.3% rate recorded for the 1980's.

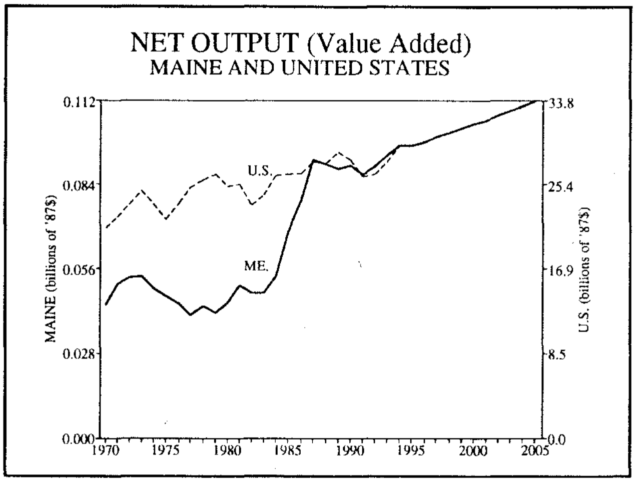


Figure 32

This industry has strong ties with the construction sector, which is the reason behind the steep spike in Maine's employment trend line during the 1985-1987 real estate boom period, largely due to the overheated New England real estate market of the mid 1980's, and relatively undervalued investment opportunities

Over the 1992-2005 forecast period this sector is expected to see little if any employment growth (annual average growth rates of 0.7% in Maine, and 0.6% in the United States), and mild improvements in value added with Maine averaging 1.9% annual growth in value added, and the nation averaging 2.2% annual growth in value added.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

This major group includes establishments engaged in smelting and refining ferrous and nonferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap; in rolling, drawing, and alloying metals; in manufacturing castings and other basic metal products; and in manufacturing nails, spikes, and insulated wire and cable. This major group also includes the production of coke.

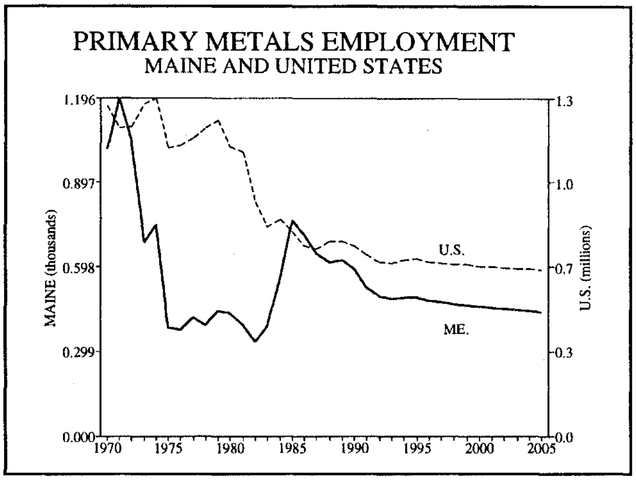


Figure 33

At the national level this industry has seen a steady erosion in employment since the 1970's. This decline was mostly brought on by the industry's lack of international competitiveness. Massive industry restructuring and investment in new technology during the late 1980's has largely turned this situation around, especially in the steel sector which is now boasting high productivity and competitiveness on a quality basis as well.

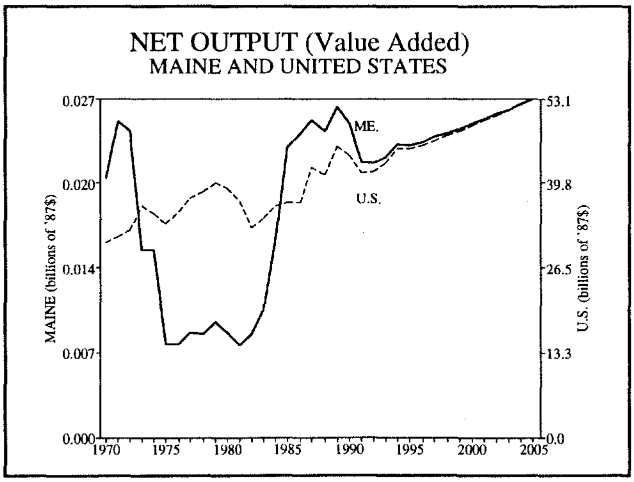


Figure 34

Maine's industry experienced a more rapid rate of decline during the 1970's, but counter to the national trend during the mid 1980's Maine experienced a resurgence of strong positive employment and output growth in this industry. The major reason for the divergent growth trends between Maine and the nation during the 1980's was the industrial activity that was stimulated due to the defense buildup and the major ship building contracts awarded to Bath Iron Works. Although Maine's historical trends for both employment and value-added growth diverged from those of the nation during the 1980's, it must be remembered that this industry is very small in Maine (between 330 and 760 total employees during the 1980's), and is easily subject to swings in its rate of growth or decline.

With the near completion of many defense related contracts at Bath Iron Works, the forecast for this industry in Maine follows a similar track to that of the United States, regarding both employment and value added growth. Employment is projected to continue declining on a modest downward trend, an average -0.3% per year in the nation, and -0.9% per year for Maine over 1992-2005 period. However, due to productivity gains and increased competitiveness value added is projected to grow at a positive annual rate of 1.9% per year in Maine, and 2.1% per year in the nation through the year 2005.
[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

This major group includes establishments engaged in fabricating ferrous and nonferrous metal products, such as metal cans, tinware, handtools, cutlery, general hardware, nonelectric heating apparatus, fabricated structural metal products, metal forgings, metal stamping, ordnance, and a variety of metal and wire products, not elsewhere classified.

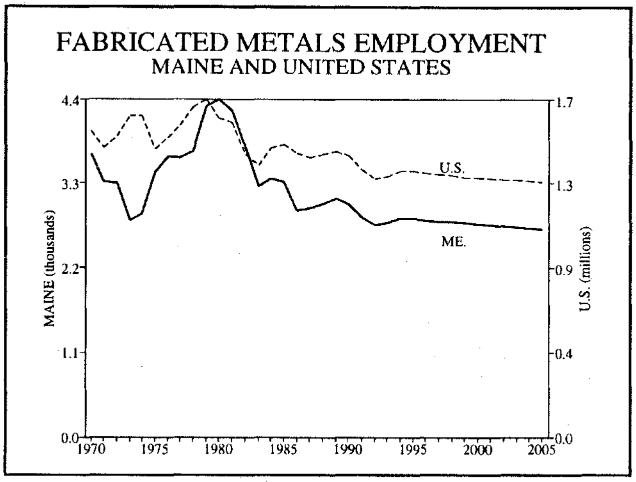


Figure 35

The employment and value added growth trends for this industry have followed very similar growth patterns at both the state and national levels.

For the forecast period of 1992-2005 the projection is for declining employment at both the state and national levels. Although employment levels are forecast to continue their decline, value added is projected to experience moderate positive growth. Maine's value added is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 2.0%, while value added from this industry in the nation is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.1% per year).

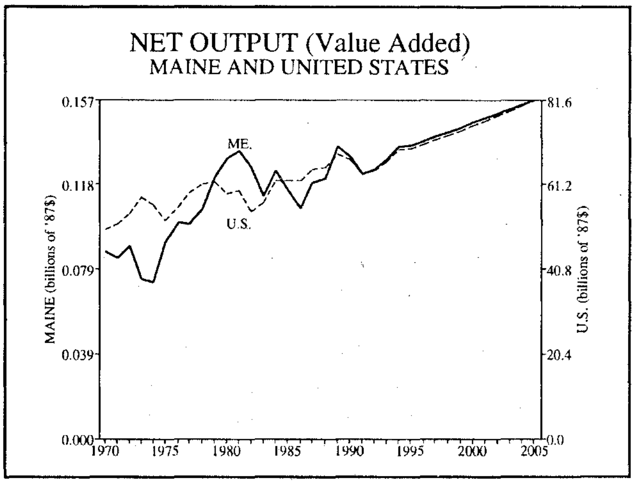


Figure 36

Overall, an analysis of the forecast for Maine's fabricated metal products industry reveals that its performance is projected to closely parallel the performance of this industry at the national level (as it has in the past) due partly to its similar composition in detailed Industry Groups. For both the state and the nation the two largest sectors of this industry are the Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industry Group, and the Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Products Industry Group, which together account for slightly more than 50% of the total employment at both the state and national levels. Output by the fabricated structural metal products sector will continue to decline over the long-term, due mostly to a continued low level of commercial building construction. Output by the miscellaneous fabricated metal products sector will more than make up for this, due largely to a recovery of the automobile sector and equipment and machinery manufacturers from the recession-induced slump, and a strong export demand for industrial fasteners.
[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing industrial and commercial machinery and equipment and computers.

Maine's employment for this industry is most concentrated within the Miscellaneous Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Equipment Industry Group, at nearly 50% of the major group total. Meanwhile the nation has only about 15% of this industry's employment in that sector. Conversely, Maine has almost zero employment in the Computer and Office Equipment Industry Group, which contains the largest fraction of this major group's employment at the national level (slightly more than 20%). Maine also has little or no employment in the following sectors: engines and turbines, general industry machinery, and refrigeration machinery; all of which contribute significant proportions to this major group's total employment at the national level.

In Maine employment grew rapidly during the 1970's, and then growth nearly leveled off during the 1980's. In the nation, the 1970's were a period of moderate positive growth and the 1980's brought forth a period of moderate employment decline. After a mild recovery from the recent recession the employment forecast for both Maine and the nation is for very little change in employment through the year 2005.

Quite dramatically different, value added has grown at a significantly high pace throughout the 1970's and 1980's. The forecast calls for this trend to continue, with value added increasing at an average rate of 5.4% per year through the year 2005, for both Maine and the nation. In terms of value added growth this is the leading industry in the entire economy, at both the state and national level.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

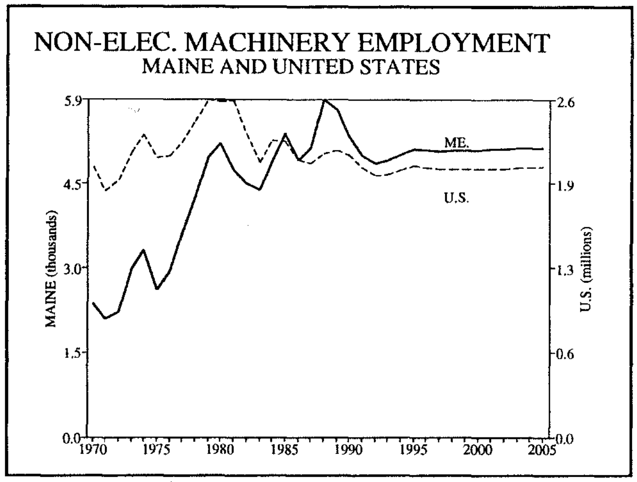


Figure 37

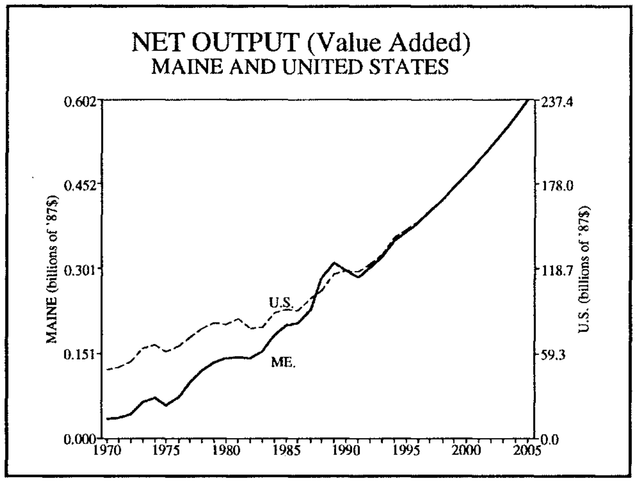


Figure 38

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY [SIC 3600]

This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing machinery, apparatus, and supplies for the generation, storage, transmission, transformation, and utilization of electrical energy. Included are the manufacturing of electricity distribution equipment; electrical industrial apparatus; household appliances; electrical lighting and wiring equipment; radio and television receiving equipment; communications equipment; electronic components and accessories; and other electrical equipment supplies.

The composition of this industry within Maine is very similar to the composition of the industry at the national level, with the greatest concentration of employment in the electronic components sector which manufactures semiconductors, transistors, capacitors, resistors, coils and other components largely for the telecommunications industry. Employment growth during the 1970's and 1980's in this industry was particularly strong at the state level, while the nation experienced a relatively consistent level of employment over these two decades. In contrast to employment growth for this industry, value added maintained a strong growth trend throughout the 1970-1991 period in both the state and the nation.

The outlook for the 1992-2005 forecast period is for employment to increase very slightly in both Maine and the nation, while value added is projected to continue on a strong growth path of 4.9% per year in Maine and 4.3% per year in the nation.
[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

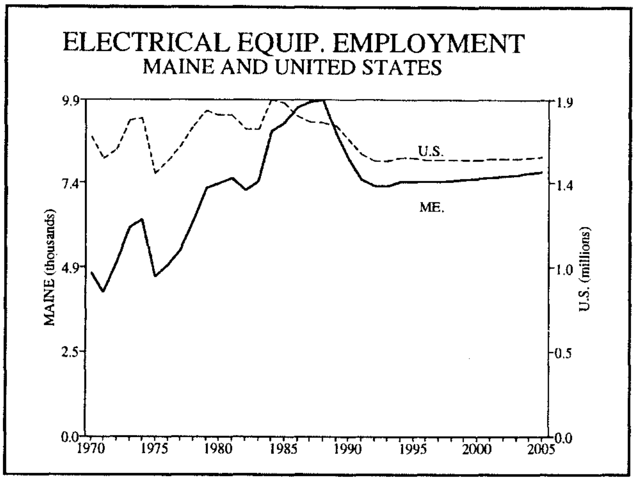


Figure 39

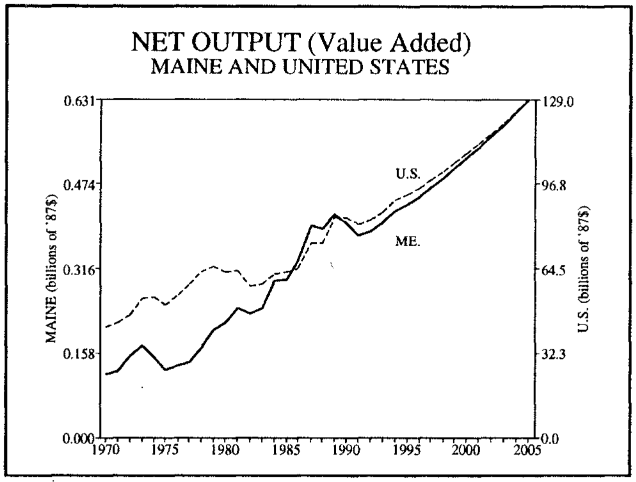


Figure 40

This industry group covers establishments engaged in the manufacturing of equipment for the transportation of passengers and cargo by the use of highways. The types of firms included in this group are establishments engaged in the manufacturing or assembling of complete passenger automobiles, trucks, commercial cars and buses, and special purpose motor vehicles which are for highway use; establishments engaged in the manufacturing of passenger car chassis and bodies, or truck and bus bodies and cabs; establishments engaged in the manufacturing of motor vehicle parts and accessories; and establishments engaged in the manufacturing of truck trailers, or motor homes.

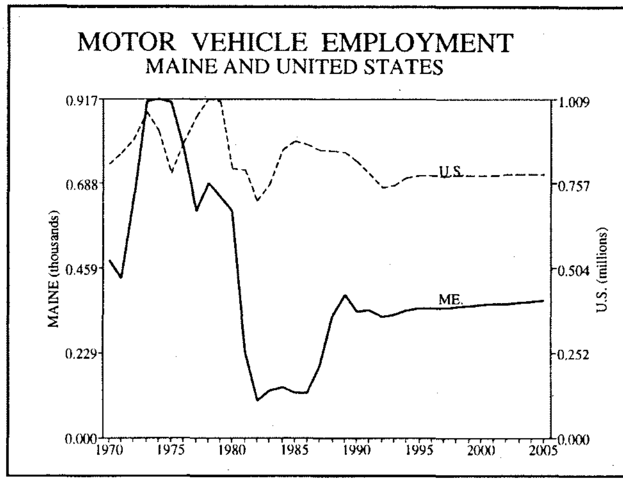


Figure 41

Employment in this industry in the State of Maine has fluctuated between one and nine hundred people over the last twenty-two years, almost entirely related to the manufacturing of automobile parts. During the 1970's employment growth averaged 2.5% per year, then during the early 1980's employment declined rapidly from about 600 jobs down to less than 200 jobs when several firms ceased their automotive parts manufacturing operations. Since those severe cuts of 1981 and 1982, Maine's employment levels for this industry have risen steadily at an average annual rate of 2.7%, back to a level of three to four hundred jobs. The national industry which is dominated by automobile and truck manufacturing, experienced an overall average annual rate of declining employment of -0.4% since 1970, despite some post recessionary periods of strong growth.

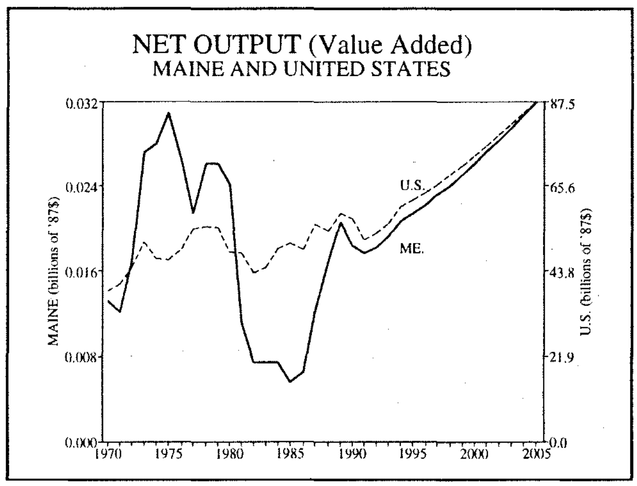


Figure 42

Growth in value added has been erratic for the state, due to widely varying levels of output. For the national industry value added grew more consistently over the 1970-1991 period, with downturns during periods of recession induced slumps in consumer demand.

The employment forecast for the nation is for no long term growth in this industry after a mild recovery from the current recession, and an average annual rate of growth of 1.0% for Maine, through the year 2005. The forecast for average annual value added growth is 5.9% for Maine, and 4.9% for the nation, through the year 2005. This is the second highest rate of value added growth for all industries at the state level, and the third highest rate of growth at the national level.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT [SIC 3720-3790]

This Industry Group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing equipment for the transportation of passengers or cargo by land (excluding motor vehicles), air, and water. Important products produced by establishments classified in these industry groups include aircraft and parts, ship and boat building and repairing, railroad equipment, guided missiles and space vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, snowmobiles, and miscellaneous transportation equipment.

In Maine the transportation equipment industry is concentrated in ship and boat building, which provides 80% of the state's employment in this industry. Nationally only about 15% of the transportation equipment employment is within this sector. Alternatively, at the national level the bulk of the total employment within this industry (about 60%) is within the Aircraft and Parts Industry Group, which is relatively small in Maine (less than 10% of the total).

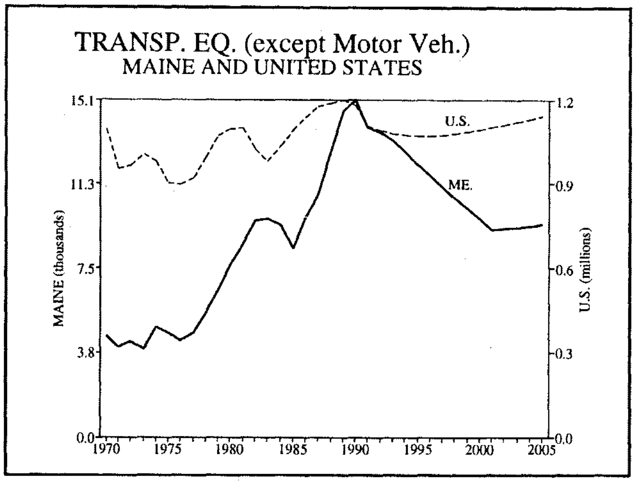


Figure 43

The Maine and national growth rates for employment and value added in this industry were quite different over the 1970 to 1990 period. This was because of the overwhelming impact of burgeoning defense contracts at both Bath Iron Works and Pratt & Whitney, the two largest firms in this industry. Beginning in 1991 the period of exceptionally strong employment growth came to a halt within Maine, and employment began to decline because of major cutbacks in those same defense contracts. Maine employment in this industry is projected to continue declining at an average annual rate of -2.3%, over the 1992-2005 forecast period. Meanwhile the nation as a whole is projected to maintain, and even slightly increase its level of employment at an average annual rate of 0.4%.

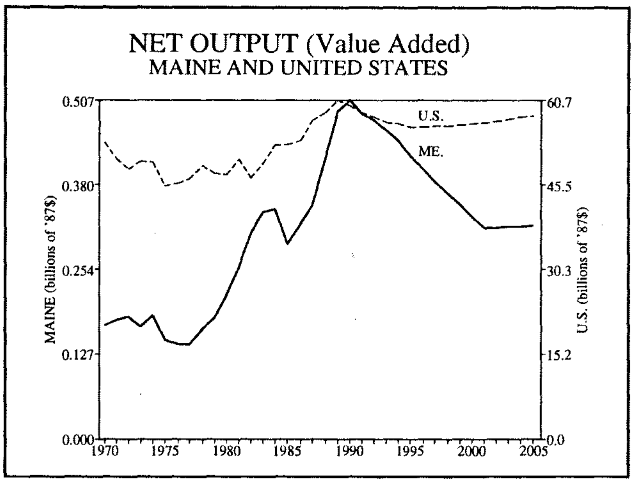


Figure 44

Over the 1992-2005 period the nation's value added from this industry is projected to maintain it's current trend of small positive growth at an average annual rate of 0.1%. The situation in Maine is more seriously adverse with value added projected to decline at an average annual rate of -2.5%.

The deep cuts in employment that this sector is forecast to receive in Maine are purely a result of Maine's heavy concentration in the ship and boat building sector (Bath Iron Works), which will experience a disproportionately large share of federal budget defense cuts, compared with other sectors, such as aircraft or railroad equipment, which are less dependent on the Pentagon budget. Bath Iron Works shipyard now employs 8,500 workers, of which over 90% are directly dependent on D.O.D. contracts. Many of these contracts are nearing completion, and only low levels of follow-on activity are expected. After falling from an employment level of 12,000 in 1990, Bath Iron Works employment is expected to level off somewhere in the range of 7,000-8,000 employees between now and 1996.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

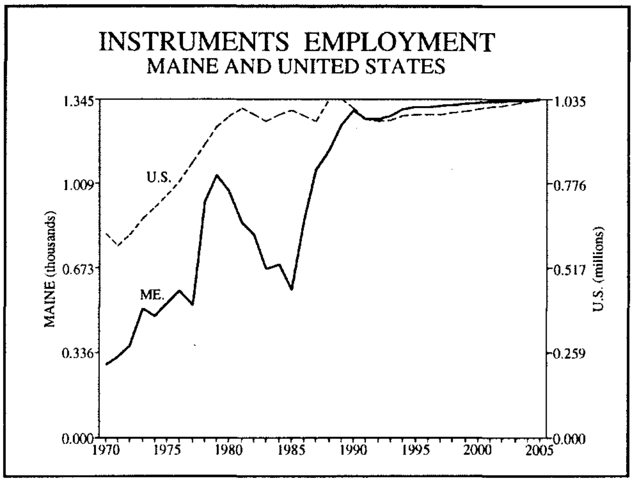


Figure 45

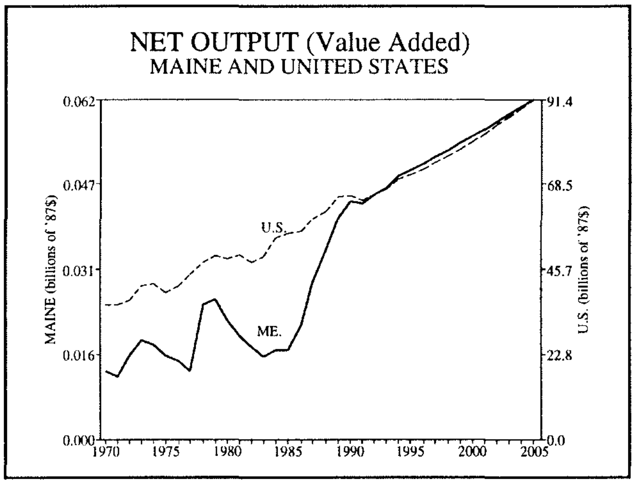


Figure 46

This major group includes establishments engaged in manufacturing instruments (including professional and scientific) for measuring, testing, analyzing, and controlling, and their associated sensors and accessories; optical instruments and lenses; surveying and drafting instruments; hydrological, hydrographic, meteorological, and geophysical equipment; search, detection, navigation, and guidance systems and equipment; surgical, medical, and dental instruments, equipment, and supplies; ophthalmic goods; photographic equipment and supplies; and watches and clocks.

On a percentage basis Maine's employment growth in this industry over the 1970-1991 period was strongest amongst all the manufacturing sectors, however this industry is one of the smallest manufacturing sectors in terms of total jobs. This sector began the 1970's with a total of 288 jobs, and by 1990 was at a peak of 1298 jobs. Employment growth in Maine during the 1970's was at an average annual rate of 13.0%, and over the 1981-1991 period growth averaged 3.8% per year. Meanwhile, in the nation employment growth averaged 4.6% per year during the 1970's, and fell slightly below zero to -0.3% for the 1980's. The forecast is for slightly positive employment growth at an average annual rate of 0.5%, for both Maine and the nation through the year 2005.

Over the 1970-1991 period this major group was also the leader amongst Maine's durable manufacturing industries for growth in value added, with an average annual growth rate of 9.6% for the 1970's and 10.2% for the 1980's. At the national level value added grew at a more moderate rate of 3.0% per year for the 1970's, and 2.7% for the 1980's. The forecast value added growth rate for this industry in both Maine and the nation is projected to be 3.0% per year, through the year 2005.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

This major group includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products not classified in any other manufacturing major group. Industries in this group fall into the following categories: jewelry, silverware, and plated ware; musical instruments; dolls, toys, games, and sporting and athletic goods; pens, pencils, and artists' materials; buttons, costume novelties, miscellaneous notions; brooms and brushes; caskets; and other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Employment growth for this industry in Maine was strong during the 1970's and leveled off during the 1980's. At the national level employment levels have been more stable although on a slightly declining trend over the past decade. The employment outlook is for slow growth in both Maine and the nation through the year 2005.

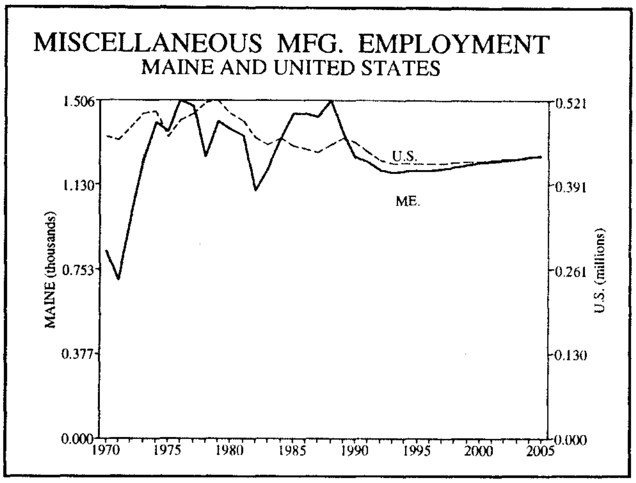


Figure 47

During the 1970's Maine experienced outstanding growth in value added in this sector, the average annual rate of increase for the decade was 16.1%. During the 1980's the extremely high growth rate in value added leveled off to an average of 0.6% per year. For the nation value added growth was more consistent over the course of the past two decades. The forecast calls for value added growth in Maine to be 1.4% per year, slightly higher than the national industry's growth in value added which is forecast to be 1.2% per year.

[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

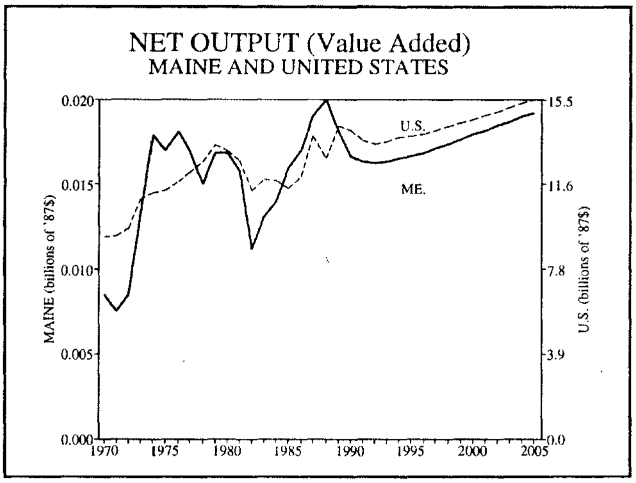


Figure 48

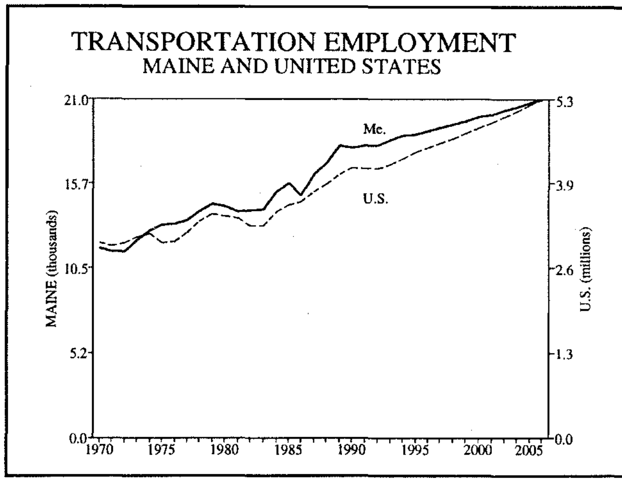


Figure 49

Transportation involves the movement of either people or cargo and the provision of transportation services such as those offered by travel agencies, tour operators and delivery services. Public transportation (busses, taxis, charter services, etc.) and air and water transportation make up the passenger transportation industry. Freight movement in Maine relies almost exclusively on trucks today, but cargo transportation also includes rail and water transportation. In spite of the dominance of highway transportation, Maine has a multi-modal transportation network. Transportation service firms increased employment during the 1980's as the economy expanded and travel became more frequent and freight service more specialized.

Overall the transportation sector of Maine's economy employs 18,000 workers and is forecast to grow slowly through 2005 (by 16%, 26% nationally). Though vital to all other sectors of the economy, transportation itself accounts for only 3% of the total GSP. GSP for all transportation sectors is forecast to grow steadily through 2005, increasing by 47% in Maine while nationally GDP growth is expected to be 42%.

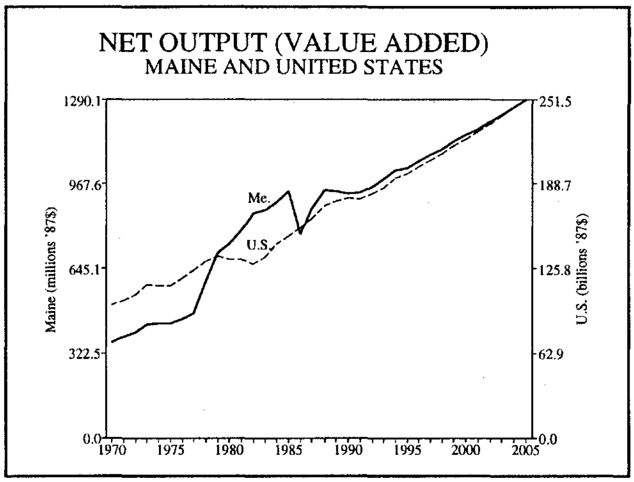


Figure 50

There have been major fundamental shifts in the inter-modal mix of transportation services in Maine and the U.S. during the 1980's, especially in cargo transportation where trucking has made great gains while the role of rail has declined. The deregulation of rail and trucking were primary factors. Growth in consumer spending and changing consumer demands also had an impact. Consumer spending raised the demand for goods and thus for their delivery. Changing demands in the retail sector increased the demand for fast and immediate delivery services, thus increasing opportunities for small trucking firms, courier and customized delivery services and accounted for a higher rate of growth in the transportation sector during the latter half of the 1980's when economic growth was at its peak in Maine.

The transportation industry in Maine is fundamentally different from the U.S.. Trucking is the single largest sector of the transportation industry in Maine, accounting for two thirds of all employment in transportation compared to half nationally, and for over half of the GSP derived from transportation (57%, compared to 42% of GDP nationally).

Rail plays a relatively insignificant role in the Maine transportation picture today, declining sharply as a mode of freight transportation during the 1980's. Employment declined by 80% during the last decade. Rail accounts for only 6% of all Maine jobs in the transportation sector today compared to 11% nationally. It accounts for 3% of the GSP attributed to the transportation industry in Maine (11% nationally).

Air transportation is an important part of Maine's transportation system. However, employment figures are

relatively small because large airlines serving the state's major airports have few employees within the State. Smaller commuter services, private services and employment at airports and flying fields account for most of the employment in the air transportation industry in Maine. Overall, air transportation employs less than a thousand workers in Maine and accounts for only 5% of the jobs in the transportation sector compared to 18% nationally. It accounts for only 5% of the transportation GSP in Maine compared to 24% of the transportation GDP nationally.

TRANSPORTATION, MAINE 1992
NET OUTPUT (Value Added)

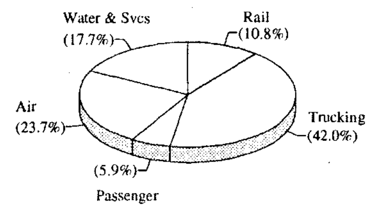


Figure 51

Air transportation in Maine is almost exclusively passenger service. While air freight is an increasing component of air transportation nationally, the limited freight service to Maine is supplied by larger firms outside of Maine and is not reflected in employment figures for Maine.

Water transportation is a bigger factor in Maine's transportation network than in the national transportation system. Tourist activity and cruise boats make an important contribution to the water transportation segment both in Maine and the U.S.. However, Maine's deep water cargo ports provide employment on barges and tugboats and the State's inhabited off shore islands are served by regularly scheduled ferry service creating the basis for a water transportation industry. These added factors create employment in water related transportation in Maine that is more than twice that of air transportation. Water transportation and transportation services account for almost a third of the GSP attributed to the transportation sector in Maine and for only 17.7% of the GDP associated with transportation nationally.

Although public transportation in Maine with few exceptions has been limited to urban areas and federally assisted low income transportation services and is a relatively fragmented network today, local and inter-city passenger transportation services account for 10% of the transportation jobs in both Maine and the nation.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

Rail transportation in Maine declined suddenly in the mid 1980's as branch lines throughout the state were abandoned by major rail companies and as smaller companies ceased operation. Today nearly all of Maine's rail transportation is in the hands of two companies, the Bangor and Aroostook (B&ARR) and Maine Central (now owned by Guilford Transportation Industries, GTI). In addition, the Canadian Pacific RR continues to play an important role in Maine.

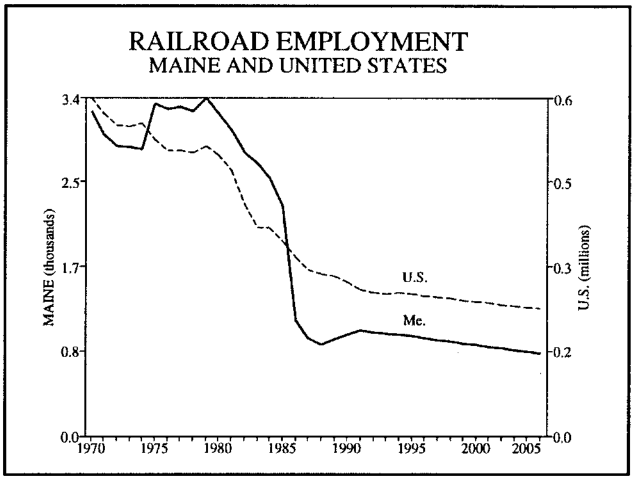


Figure 52

Railroad employment accounted for only 1000 workers in Maine in 1992. The decline in rail was rapid. Employment in 1986 dropped 50% from the previous year alone. A major factor contributing to the abandonment of small rail lines was de-regulation of the rail and trucking industries nationally. Employment in trucking increased at a rate similar to the rate of decline in rail employment in the state.

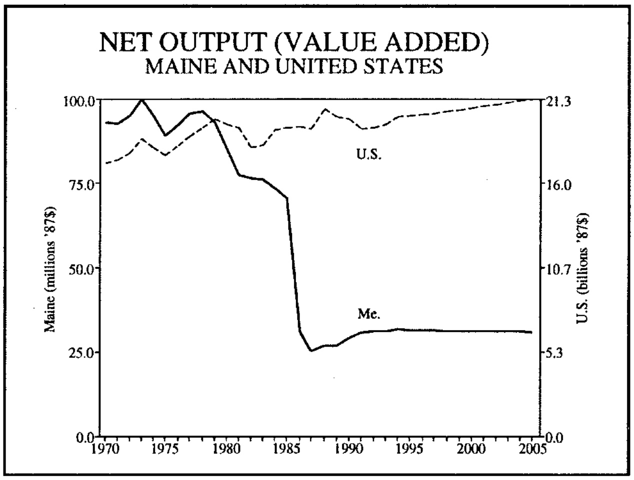


Figure 53

Efforts to develop multi-modal (rail-truck) and piggy-back freight delivery during the 1980's did not bring results. Rail passenger service in Maine has not existed for some time except for Canadian service that traversed northern Maine up until a few years ago. Efforts to restore services in some areas and to develop a Portland to Boston commuter service are under consideration.

The future of the Canadian Pacific Rail line through Maine is uncertain. Proposals for its discontinuance have been filed but since its existence is a highly political issue between eastern Canadian provinces and the rest of Canada, immediate action is unlikely. Further declines in Maine rail transportation firms are unlikely for several reasons. First, most branch lines have already been idled, leaving only the more profitable trunk lines in operation. Second, efforts to redevelop rail transportation in several areas of the state are underway (most notably, Brunswick to Rockland line) and passenger rail service is in the planning stages (Portland to Boston & N.Y.). Finally, there has been periodic public interest in action to shift some of the materials now being moved over highway (esp. oil, chemicals, wastes, etc.) to rail as a measure to separate passenger and cargo transportation, reduce congestion of the state's highways, and hence reduce the cost of highway maintenance. While no present move is afoot, the Maine Rail Plan calls for a greater integration of truck and rail and the development of inter-modal systems.

GSP attributed to the railroad sector of the Maine economy dropped even more rapidly than employment in the mid 1980's to less than $31 million in 1992. No growth in GSP is projected in Maine and less than 10% growth in output is anticipated nationally by 2005.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

Passenger highway transportation services in Maine consist primarily of federally assisted (UMTA) public transportation programs. In addition to bus service, passenger transportation consists of taxi service and school bus and charter services.

There were 1850 persons employed in providing local and inter-urban passenger transportation in Maine in 1992.

Bus service is the most common form of passenger highway transportation in Maine. During the years that followed the fuel crisis private bus services declined in remote areas as operators concentrated on their more populous routes where ridership was highest. Today there is little private bus service.

Smaller communities and remote areas are dependent almost entirely on subsidized services which give priority to elderly and handicapped clients and to clients with certain needs such as medical appointments. Greyhound represented the last firm to provide inter-city transportation in rural areas of Maine. Greyhound still operates several routes but it curtailed operations to small towns in the mid 1980's. Trailways has recently begun offering non-stop service between Bangor, Portland and Boston. Several regional services, such as Cyr Bus partially fill the gap for small towns in some parts of Maine but no longer link the entire state. Even these receive some level of federal assistance today.

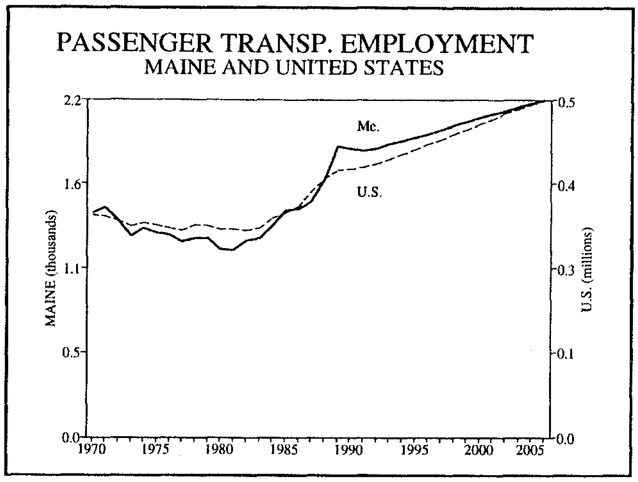


Figure 54

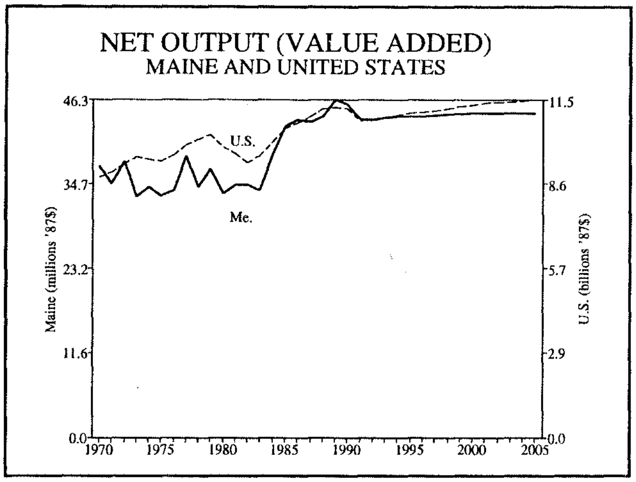


Figure 55

Taxi service is generally available in most larger Maine communities and occasionally extends to outlying areas. There are only 180 persons on Maine taxi cab company payrolls and an additional 400 to 450 self-employed taxi service providers.

School bus service is provided primarily by school departments and is classified as public sector employment. Some school departments contract with private firms for school bus services. The 400 contracted school bus jobs counted in the transportation sector are a fraction of total school bus operators. It is possible that changes in education transportation policies, school funding formulas or other local issues could create a major shift in employment between this sector and the local government sector.

Charter services are linked primarily to the tourism sector of the economy. Charter bus firms offer regular tour services such as fall foliage tours, etc., and services arranged for special events. Charter service accounted for 100 jobs in Maine in 1990. These services increased in popularity in the 1980's and are expected to continue to grow in the 1990's. They are especially popular among older citizens.

Passenger transportation employment in Maine increased at an annual average rate of 3% per year in the 1980's after suffering a loss of 16% in the 1970's. Passenger transportation accounts for 10% of all transportation

employment and is expected to grow slowly through 2005 (increasing by 330 workers).

Maine is predominantly rural (ranking third in the U.S. in "ruralness") and has a high proportion of its population living in small towns. Low population density and distance to major trade & service centers for most of the population jeopardize profitability of private bus services. The high level of subsidy to bus services is evidence of the difficulty of providing bus service to much of the State. Primary consumers of public transportation outside of metropolitan centers are the elderly. The elderly are among the fastest growing sectors of the Maine population. In spite of the difficulties of providing transportation services in much of Maine, overall employment in the passenger transportation sector is expected to increase moderately as long as public assistance is available to serve target populations such as the elderly, handicapped, and low income in low density regions of the State.

Local and inter-urban passenger transportation represents a small portion of the GSP associated with transportation, accounting for 7% of the transportation GSP in Maine compared to 6% of national transportaion output. In the absence of major developments that make passenger transportation services more attractive, the GSP attributed to passenger transportation is projected to show almost no growth (2.1%) in Maine between now and 2005 while national output is expected to increase by 6.5%.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

The trucking sector is made up of local and long distance trucking firms, courier services and warehouse and storage facilities.

In 1992 the trucking industry employed nearly 12,000 people in Maine. The industry grew rapidly during the 1980's. Employment increased by 56% in Maine compared to 26% nationally. GSP increased by 89% in Maine compared to a growth in net output of only 45% nationally. The high rate of growth in the trucking industry is primarily due to two factors: a decline in rail transportation and a changing economy. During the mid 1980's trucking increased rapidly while the role of rail declined with the near total abandonment of branch lines, leaving trucks as the only mode of delivering goods to most regions of Maine. Changing consumer demands fueled by a period of unprecedented economic growth could be better served by trucks.

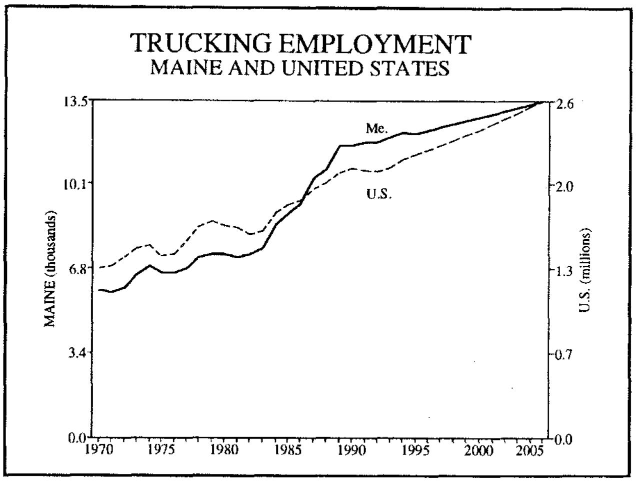


Figure 56

Trucking represents an increasing share of transportation employment in Maine, accounting for two thirds of all transportation employment. Nationally trucking accounts for slightly less than half of all transportation employment and has remained constant throughout the past decade.

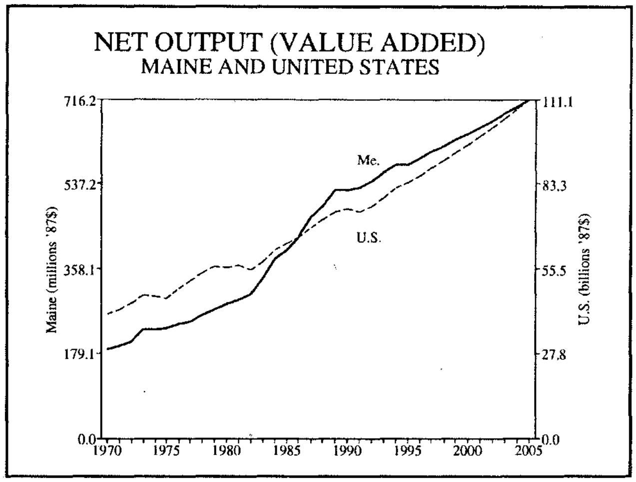


Figure 57

All sectors of the trucking industry experienced strong growth in the 1980's. Employment in long distance trucking nearly doubled (up 96%) and local trucking firms increased employment by 43%. Courier services, once typically self-employed micro businesses, became larger and well established. Warehousing and storage services typically associated with terminals of major trucking firms have not increased employment but other more customized storage services are growing.

Employment in the trucking sector is forecast to grow at a slower but steady pace through the remainder of the 1990's. Between 1990 and 2005 an average annual growth rate of slightly over 1% per year in Maine and by 2% per year in the U.S. The value of trucking will increase more rapidly though at a slower pace than during the 1980's (at 35% in Maine and 48% nationally between 1992 and 2005). While growth will be slower than in the 1980's, trucking is still projected to grow slightly faster than the economy overall in both jobs and GSP.

It is unlikely that the trucking industry dominance in freight transportation will decline in the near future. Air freight has a minor role in Maine and rail service will take time to be revitalized if efforts are successful. In the absence of any foreseen upswings in consumer spending such as occurred in the late 1980's growth in trucking should remain roughly comparable to or only slightly above the overall pace of growth in Maine's economy. **[Analyst: Joyce Benson]**

The air transportation industry in Maine consists of passenger transportation provided by several airlines, air transportation services, and airports and flying fields. Employment figures are relatively low because large airlines serving the State have few employees in Maine, leaving smaller commuter firms and private services the major in-state employers. Air transportation employs 900 persons in Maine.

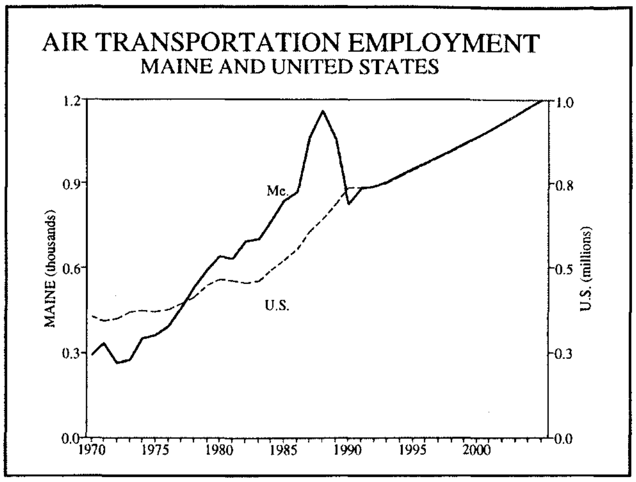


Figure 58

In spite of the small numbers Maine has had a healthy growth in air transportation employment, increasing from 300 to over 1000 between 1970 and 1990. Employment peaked in the mid 1980's and then dropped suddenly with the loss of Bar Harbor Airlines.

Jobs at airports and flying fields account for a third of all air transportation jobs in Maine compared to less than one in eight nationally. Thus airport expansions and investments in airport infrastructure are key to the prospects of employment growth in the air travel sector in Maine.

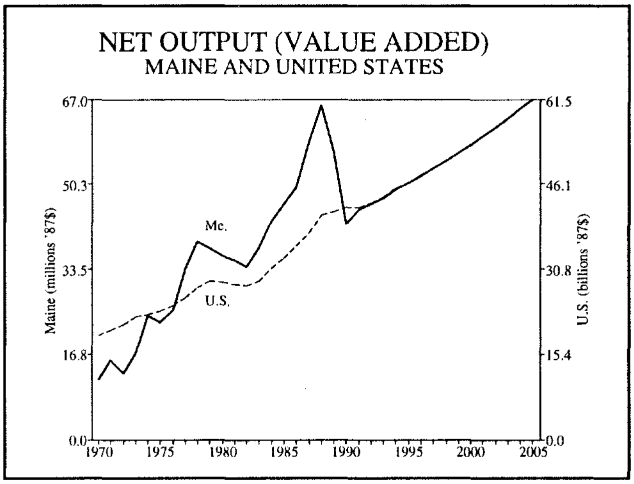


Figure 59

Since major air travel services are provided by large airlines outside of Maine, resident employment growth within Maine is projected to be moderate, increasing by 3% per year. Small scale charter services and commuter flights are likely areas for growth. This scenario could change if another local airline, such as Bar Harbor were to expand operations in the State.

GSP is projected to grow by 47% in Maine by 2005, slightly above the forecast for a 46% growth in output nationally. A higher and more stable growth rate in GSP in Maine is likely because of the greater dependence on small scale custom/on-demand services instead of large commercial airlines that dominate the national air transportation industry. The profitability of large airlines has been a mixed picture for some time now. **[Analyst: Joyce Benson]**

The categories of water transportation and transportation services are combined because nationally water transportation is a very small segment of the total transportation picture. Transportation services account for twice as many wage and salary jobs nationally as does water transportation. In Maine the situation is reversed. There are 600 Maine workers employed in transportation services and 1,200 employed in water transportation.

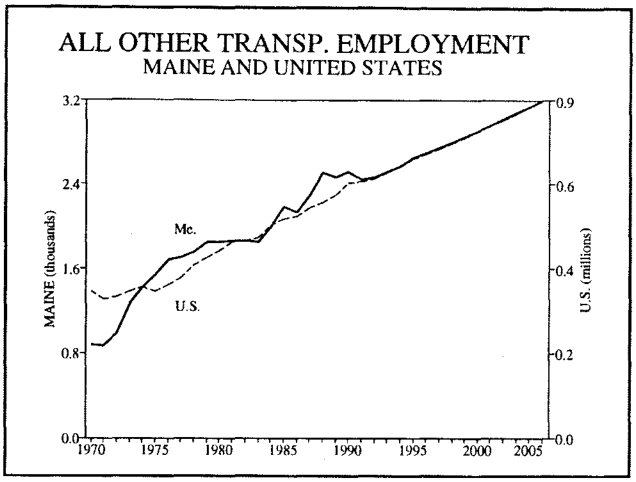


Figure 60

Since many service firms are self-employed individuals, the ratio of total employment in water transportation to transportation service employment is not fully known. BEA estimates a total of 2,750 Maine workers employed in water transportation and in transportation services while wage & salary data from the Labor Department indicate only 1,820 employees.

In Maine, water transportation represents a significant component of the transportation picture, With over 3,000 miles of coastline and numerous offshore islands, ferry services and recreational enterprises such as cruise and charter services have an important role. Though a state with deep water ports vital to the shipping industry and a major ship building state, Maine serves as home base for no shipping fleets and thus employment in shipping itself is a small portion of the State's water transportation industry. Employment in the shipping industry primarily involves tugboat and barge services.

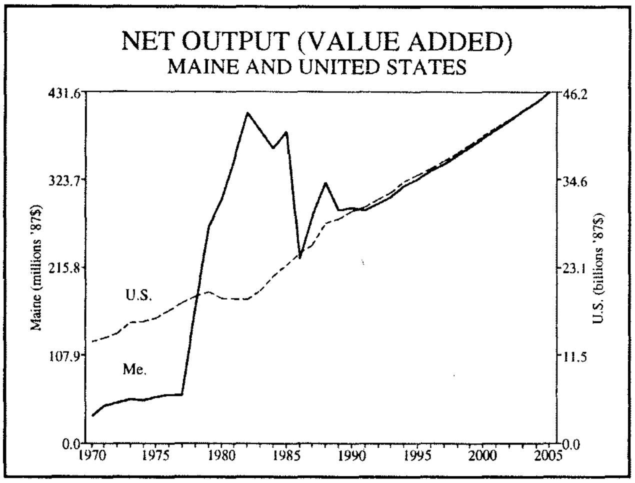


Figure 61

Transportation services were a growth industry in both Maine and the nation during the 1980's. This sector includes such businesses as travel agencies, tour operators and other firms that arrange transportation, and firms that arrange freight services or offer packing and crating services, etc.

The combined sectors of water transportation and transportation services are expected to grow more slowly between 1992 and 2005. Employment is forecast to increase by 29% by 2005, an average increase of 2% per year. By comparison, growth in the 1980's averaged 3.7% annually (37% overall in Maine). The outlook for increased cargo shipping from Maine ports is for growth. However, travel arrangement services will see little if any growth, at least for 1993, since Maine expects fewer stops from large cruise lines that travel the Atlantic seaboard. Local cruises and recreational boating should not be affected.

The contribution of water transportation and transportation services to the economy in terms of overall value has grown more rapidly. GSP began to grow rapidly in the late 1970's but then dropped sharply in 1985. Since then output from these two sectors has followed the general growth pattern of the rest of the economy, showing a slump between 1990 and 1992 reflecting an overall slow economy. GSP is projected to grow 50% by 2005. Nationally a slightly slower rate of growth (47%) is forecast.

An optimistic forecast for Maine reflects two factors. First, Maine's shipping industry should grow as the global market becomes more important to Maine industries. The past few years saw significant growth in shipping at Portland and Eastport. Increased shipping activity at Maine ports could further alter the current forecast.

Secondly, although little growth is expected in ferry services, recreational forms of passenger transportation (cruises, tour boats, etc.) usually reflect fluctuations in the tourism industry and may grow at a more moderate pace as the economy picks up. Services, especially the arrangement of transportation for both passenger travel and cargo transportation will logically grow during periods of overall economic growth when people have more expendable income for travel. Changing market demands for goods and services suggests a continued trend toward immediate and specialized services that present opportunities for services that coordinate, plan and schedule delivery.

Thus while these two sectors of the transportation industry are relatively small and their outlook is for slow growth, Maine is in a good position for significant growth to occur.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

COMMUNICATION [SIC 4800]

This sector includes telephone communications, telegraph and other communications, radio and tv broadcasting, cable and other pay tv services plus other communications services.

Employment in the Maine sector is somewhat more concentrated in radio and tv broadcasting (thirty-one percent) than it is in the U.S. sector (eighteen percent). Employment in the national sector, on the other hand, is slightly more concentrated in telephone communications (sixty-nine percent) than it is in the Maine sector (fifty-nine percent).

Employment in Maine's communication sector remained stable from 1970 to 1992. Although the number of jobs fluctuated slightly from year to year, total employment never fell below 4,700 nor rose above 5,300 and, in 1992, there were just 157 more employees than in 1970. Employment in the U.S. sector behaved quite differently. From 1970 to 1982, the number of jobs increased fairly regularly; then, from 1982 to 1992, decreased fairly regularly. Employment is projected to decline 8% in both Maine and the nation between 1992 and 2005.

Figure 62

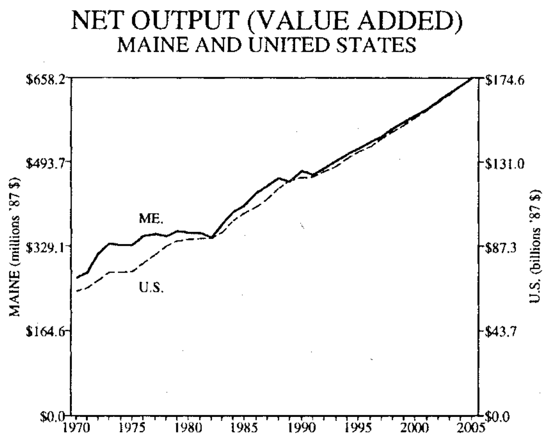


Figure 63

Although employment in the Maine sector remained stable and that in the U.S. sector first increased and then declined; the value of annual output increased fairly consistently in both the State and nation. The value added of the Maine sector increased 81% from 1970 to 1992 while U.S. output grew 96%. Output is projected to grow 39% in the U.S. and 36% in Maine between 1992 and 2005.

The projected declines in employment in this sector reflect two simultaneous trends. First, there is improved productivity deriving from advances in electronic technology, e.g., more sophisticated telephone switching equipment and fewer operators. Second, there is the changing source of growth in this sector, also the result of advances in electronic technology. In the past, much of the sector's growth has come from serving more customers, e.g., more households with telephones and more households with cable television. Most homes and businesses, however, now have basic services and the future growth of the communications sector will depend upon providing existing customers with more sophisticated services, e.g., electronic mail, call forwarding and blocking, and direct access to satellite transmission of pay television. While more customers usually means more workers to serve the additional customers, offering additional or enhanced services to the same customers does not require a commensurate increase in the number of workers. The effect, therefore, is to increase the value of output even as employment declines.

[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

PUBLIC UTILITIES:

This industry includes establishments engaged in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution of electricity or gas or steam. Such establishments may be combinations of any of the above three services and also include other types of services, such as transportation, communications, and refrigeration. Water and irrigation systems, and sanitary systems engaged in the collection and disposal of garbage, sewage, and other wastes by means of destroying or processing materials, are also included.

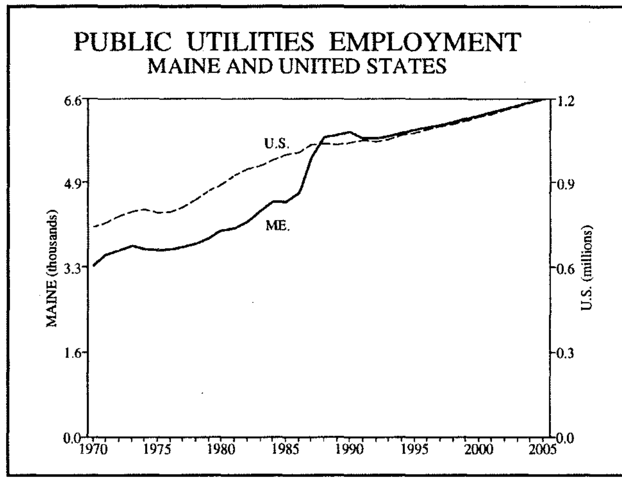


Figure 64

Employment in this industry has followed a consistent upward trend in both Maine and the nation, with few years of decline over the entire 1970-1991 period. For the 1980's Maine averaged 1.7% job growth per year, nearly parallelling the nation's 1.9% average annual growth. During the 1980's Maine's job growth tracked that of the nation during the early part of the decade, but then Maine surged ahead beginning in 1986, to average 4.2% per year for the decade, as compared to the 1.2% annual average rate recorded at the national level. The forecast for the 1992-2005 period predicts that Maine will emulate the nation, with both experiencing a slightly better than 1.0% average annual increase in employment.

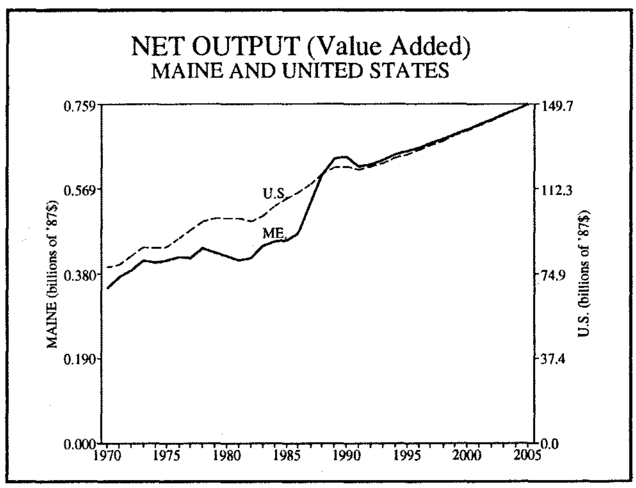


Figure 65

As far as the differences in composition of this industry between the state and national, Maine is overwhelmingly concentrated in the Electric Services sector which has 87% of Maine's employment in this industry, while the nation has just 48% of its employment within that sector. Maine has little or no employment in the Gas Production and Distribution sector nor in the Combination Utility Services sector, each of which account for about 20% of the industry's employment at the national level.

Value added grew at fairly similar rates in the state and nation during the 1970's, with Maine recording a 2.1% average annual increase and the nation recording a 2.5% average annual increase. Similar to the situation in employment, during the 1980's Maine's value added growth rate surged well above the nation's to 4.6% per year, while the national growth trend declined slightly to an average rate of 2.0% per year. The forecasted value added growth rate through the year 2005 is nearly identical for the state and nation, with Maine predicted to grow at 1.7% per year and the national sector growing at 1.8% per year.
[Analyst: Michael Montagna]

WHOLESALE TRADE [SIC 5000,5100]

Maine Wholesale Trade employment in 1992 was 27,055, or 4% of total State employment.

This major group is subdivided into Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods (electrical, plumbing supplies, auto parts, machinery, etc), and Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods (paper products, apparel, groceries, etc).

In Maine, Wholesale Trade employment is split nearly 50/50 between the durable and nondurable subsectors, while nationally the split is nearly 60/40, with durables dominating. The larger share of nondurables in Maine is due to the domiciling of several large food/grocery wholesalers here.

Wholesale employment growth during the 1980's was extremely rapid due to the tremendous growth in consumer retail spending during that period. Between 1980 and 1989 Maine wholesale jobs increased by 30.6% versus the U.S. wholesale growth of only 16.8%.

Employment growth in Wholesale Trade is projected to be only slightly slower in Maine (19%, 5,200 jobs) than in the U.S. (21%) between 1992 and 2005. Likewise, value added in the Maine wholesale sector will increase only slightly less (38%) than in the nation (41%) over this same period.
[Analyst: Galen Rose]

WHOLESALE EMPLOYMENT
MAINE AND UNITED STATES

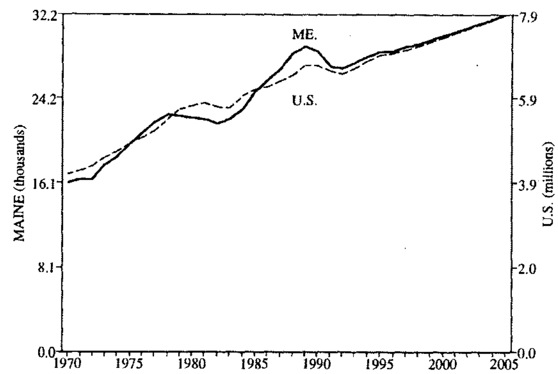


Figure 66

NET OUTPUT (VALUE ADDED)
MAINE AND UNITED STATES

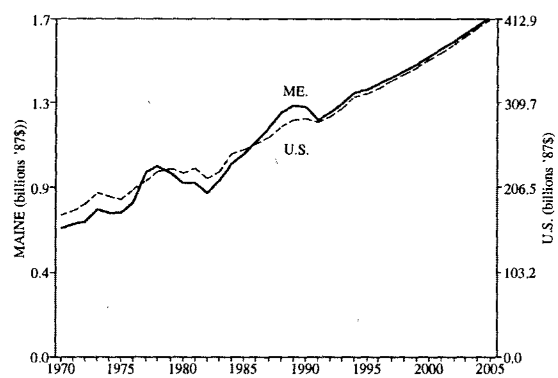


Figure 67

Maine Retail employment in 1992 was 88,345, or 13% of total State employment.

This major employment division includes all retail store types except eating and drinking places; the 7 major subgroups are Building Materials, General Merchandise (Department stores), Food Stores, Auto Dealers/Service Stations, Apparel and accessories, Furniture, and Miscelaneous Retail (drug stores, fuel dealers, mail order, gift stores, etc.).

In Maine, only 15% of Retail employment is in the General Merchandise subgroup (department stores), versus over 19% nationally. Conversely, the Misc. Retail subgroup comprises 24% of all Retail employment, as opposed to 19% nationally. These proportions are largely a result of Maine's tendency toward smaller stores, since a store must have 50 or more employees in order to to be classified as a General Merchandise store. The recent openings of a number of Wal-Mart and Sam's stores in Maine will doubtless move these proportions closer to the national average.

Between 1982 and 1988, the Maine retail sector enjoyed an unprecedented boom period. State taxable retail sales over this period increased by 99%, nearly double the national sales growth of 54%. Maine personal income expanded by 68% over this period (U.S. 51%), only 2/3rds as much as the sales increase. Clearly, Mainers took on considerable debt to fuel this runup in sales, although tourists certainly helped.

Largely because of slower population growth through the forecast horizon (1992-2005), employment in this sector is projected to grow more slowly in Maine (16%) than in the nation (23%). The same holds true for value added growth over the period (Maine 42%, U.S. 50%).

[Analyst: Galen Rose]

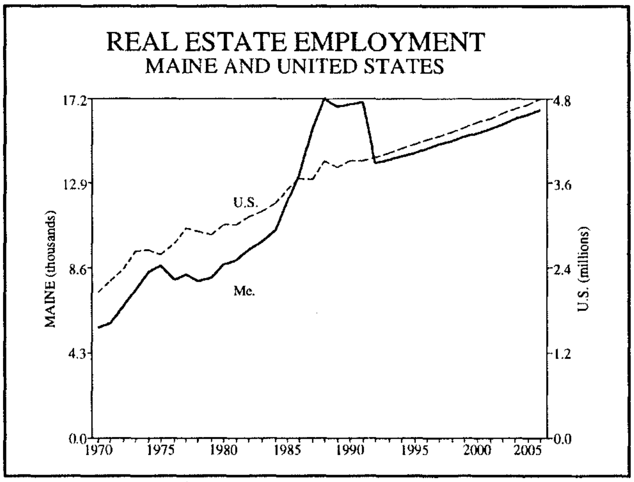


Figure 68

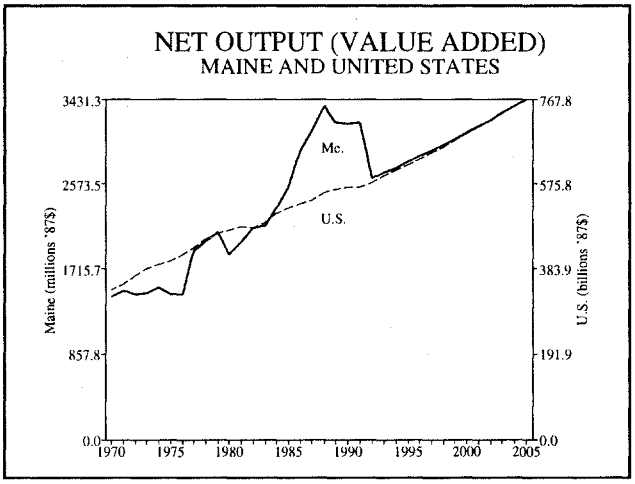


Figure 69

Maine Eating and Drinking Place employment in 1992 was 35,197 or 5.2% of total State employment.

This sector includes retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks for on-premises consumption (essentially, restaurants and bars which are not connected with hotels).

Employment in Maine eating and drinking places grew very rapidly between 1980 and 1992, increasing 61% versus a 24% all-industry average. In part, this reflects the increasing popularity of fast-food restaurants and the rapid growth of tourism over this period.

As the graph shows, although U.S. population growth was faster than Maine's during the 1970's and the 1980's, Eating and Drinking Place employment grew faster in Maine through both of those decades. This trend is not expected to continue through the forecast period (1992-2005), however. Maine Eating and Drinking Place employment is expected to grow more slowly during the forecast period (22%, 7,600 jobs) than in the nation (28%). Value added growth for this sector will also be greater in the nation (33%) than in Maine (27%).
[Analyst: Galen Rose]

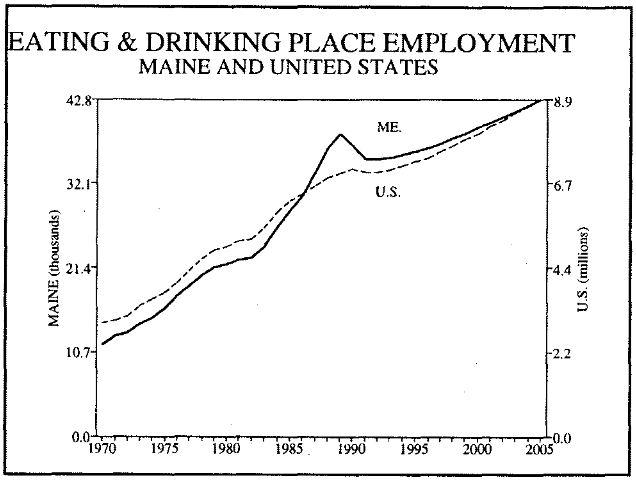


Figure 70

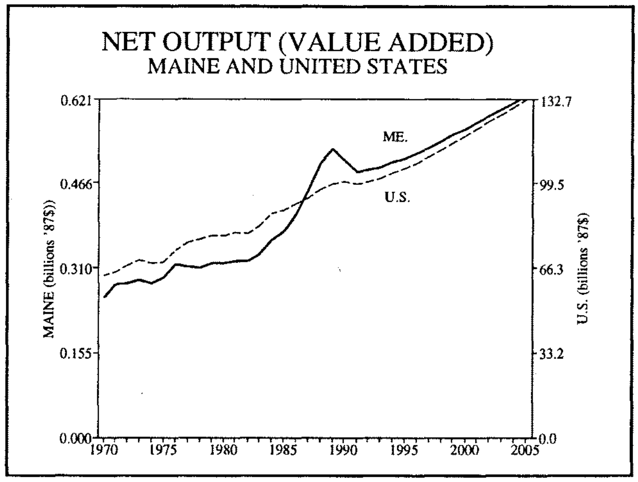


Figure 71

This sector includes central reserve depositories, commercial banks, savings institutions, credit unions, foreign banks and branches and agencies and functions closely related to banking.

The 1970 to 1992 national and State employment trends in this sector are similar: steady growth from 1970 to the early nineteen-eighties, rapid growth during the middle of the eighties, no growth in the late eighties and then a decline during the recession of the early nineties. The U.S. and Maine differ considerably, however, in the employment trends projected for the period from 1992 to 2005. U.S. employment in the sector is projected to increase 15% while Maine employment is projected to grow only 3%.

Overall State and national trends in output between 1970 and 1992 were similar -- a 26% increase for Maine and a 32% increase for the U.S.. The U.S., however, grew faster during the first decade of this period; while Maine grew faster during the second decade. The Maine sector's growth in output is projected to continue to lag the national sector from 1992 to 2005. The national sector's output is projected to grow 10%, but the Maine sector's output is projected to grow only 2%.

The small increases projected for employment and output in Maine's banking sector reflect both the slow projected growth in the overall economy and the slow projected population growth. Slow economic growth will mean little increase in the demand for commercial and industrial banking services and slow population growth will mean little increase in consumer services.

[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

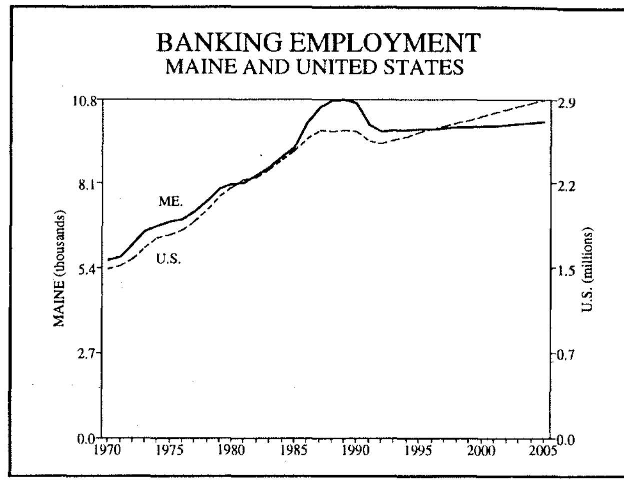


Figure 72

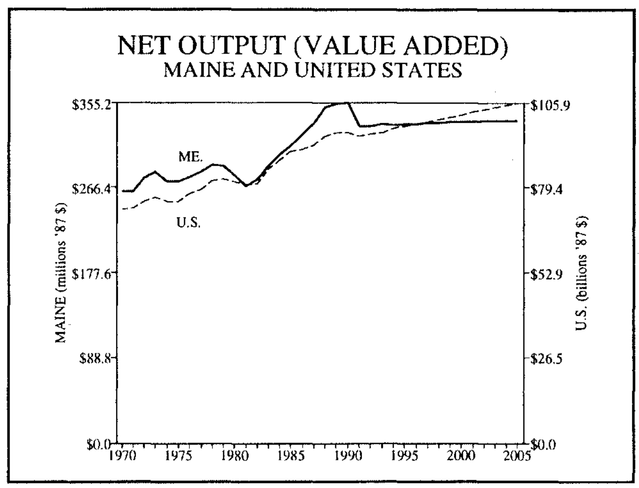


Figure 73

INSURANCE [SIC 63,6400]

This sector includes insurance carriers, agents and brokers. The carriers comprise establishments underwriting insurance, those managing pension, health and welfare funds and those providing contractual medical services to members and subscribers.

Slightly over half (55%) of the employment in the Maine sector is located in agencies and brokerages. The balance is located in carriers.

Employment in the Maine insurance sector doubled between 1970 and 1992. This was substantially greater than the 70% increase in the U.S. sector. Growth in the Maine sector was particularly rapid from 1983 to 1986 -- a 24% increase. During the same period, the U.S. sector grew only 9%. However, from 1986 to 1991, the Maine and U.S. sectors grew by almost identical amounts -- 18% and 16% respectively. The employment growth rates of both the State and national sectors are projected be slower between 1992 and 2005. The U.S. sector is projected to grow 19% and the Maine sector 13%.

The annual output of the Maine sector increased 79% from 1970 to 1992 while that of the U.S. sector increased 52%. As was the case with employment, the output of the Maine sector grew especially rapidly from 1983 to 1986; increasing 24% over this three year period. Output in the U.S. sector grew less than half as much (11%) during the same time. And, as was also the case with employment, the increases in output in the Maine and U.S. sectors were similar over the five years from 1986 to 1991. During this period, output in the Maine sector grew 10% while that of the U.S. sector grew 6%. The output of the Maine sector is projected to grow 10% from 1992 to 2005 while the U.S. output is projected to grow 15%.

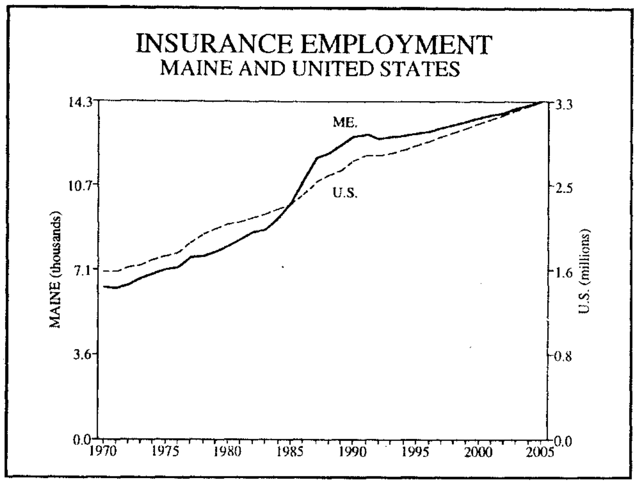


Figure 74

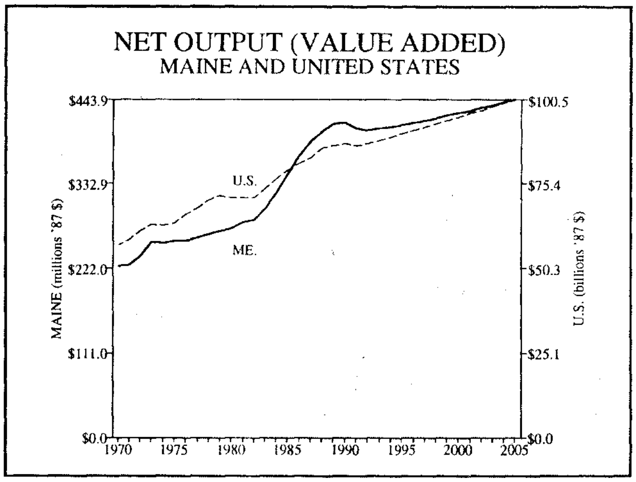


Figure 75

An important source of the recent growth in Maine's insurance sector, especially during the middle of the nineteen-eighties, has been the rapid expansion of UNUM Corporation which has become one of Maine's largest employers. An insurance carrier, UNUM underwrites policies for national and international markets. A particularly important product is the employee benefit packages it contracts to provide employers.

[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

This sector includes Federal and Federally sponsored credit agencies, personal credit institutions, business credit institutions, mortgage bankers and brokers, security brokers and dealers, commodity contracts brokers and dealers, security and commodity exchanges, security and commodity services, bank holding companies, investment offices, trusts and miscellaneous investing services..

Over half of Maine's employment in this sector is accounted for by security and commodity brokers while only a quarter of national employment in the sector is accounted for by such brokers. Three quarters of national employment in the sector, on the other hand, is in personal and business credit institutions, mortgage banking and bank holding companies while only forty-eight percent of Maine's employment is such establishments.

Concentration in brokerage makes the Maine sector more volatile than the national sector. The brokerage segment of the sector is not only affected by the overall economic cycle, but also by market fluctuations. While the national credit and finance sector shows the effects of the recessions of the early ninteen-eighties and nineteen-nineties, it doesn't exhibit the extreme variability of the Maine sector which reflects the market base of the brokerage business. The projected State and national growth rates for this sector are similar for the years 1992 to 2005 (an average two and a half percent a year growth in employment and four and a half percent per year in output).
[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

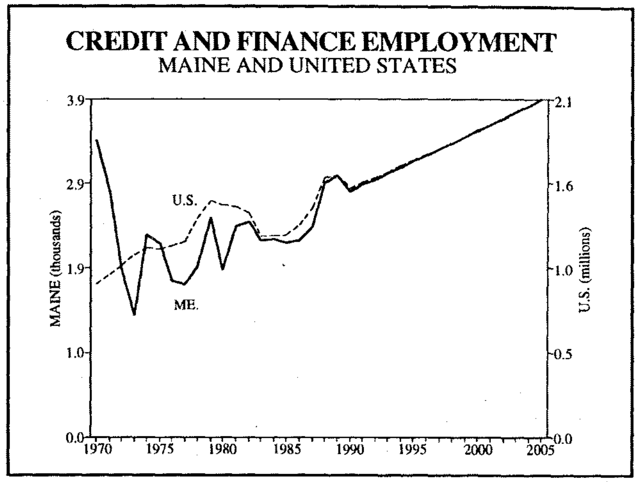


Figure 76

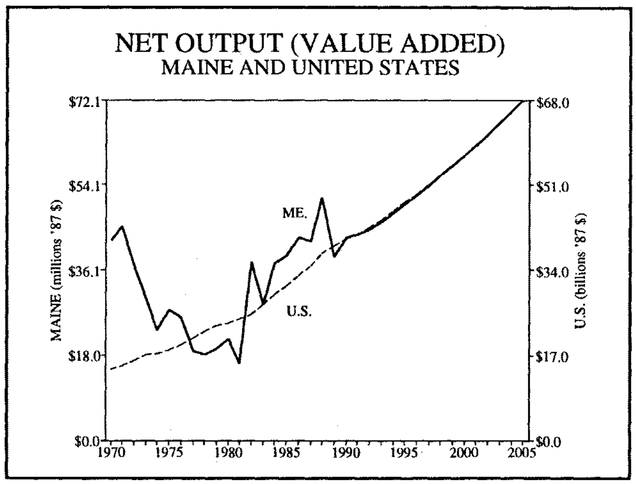


Figure 77

REAL ESTATE [SIC 6500]

The real estate sector of the Maine economy consists primarily of real estate sales agents and those who operate and/or lease real property. It also includes developers, subdividers and title agents.

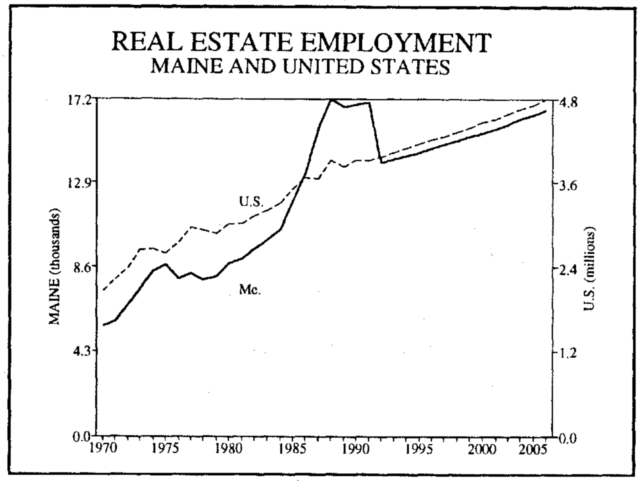


Figure 78

The number of people employed in the real estate sector is difficult to assess as is the occupational detail within the real estate industry because most of those engaged in the real estate industry are self employed. This is especially true of real estate agents and developers. BEA data shows a total of 16,500 persons in the real estate sector in 1990 while BLS wage and salary employment figures indicate only 3,300. During the 1980's employment in the real estate sector, especially as developers and subdividers and title agents, increased dramatically.

The entire real estate sector was a growth area in the Maine economy in the 1980's, especially during the latter half of the decade, when growth was at about 20% a year when land development and residential and commercial construction reached an all time high. Over all, employment grew from less than 6,000 to nearly 17,000 between 1970 and 1990, an increase of 204%. Nationally employment in real estate grew by 154% during the two decades.

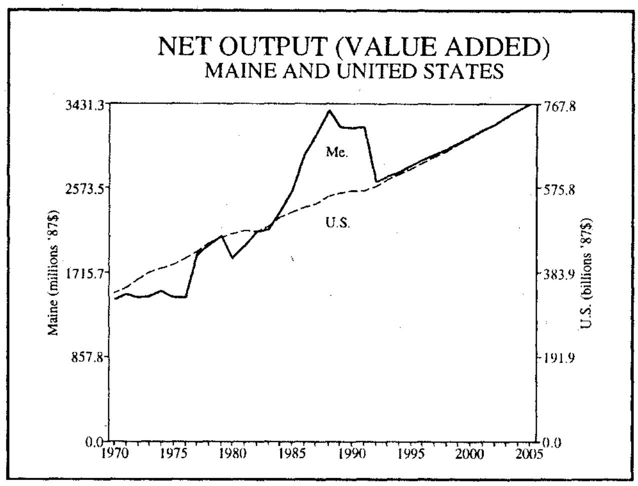


Figure 79

The rapid growth in the real estate sector came to a sudden halt in 1990 and was followed by a net decline in 1991. During its expansionary period, the real estate market was overbuilt, resulting in a surplus of both commercial and residential structures and in depressed prices and declining property values. While some degree of rebound is anticipated in the mid 1990's as the economy picks up and the market clears, it is unlikely that the growth of the past decade will return. Employment in 2005 is expected to be 375 less than in 1991. Overall employment is forecast to grow by 19% in Maine and 21% nationally between 1992 and 2005.

The demand for real property created by development interests in the 1980's resulted in a rapid escalation in real estate values and thus a high "output" value from real estate sales. The real estate sector contributed nearly $1.6 billion to the state's gross domestic product in 1990, nearly equalling the value of the pulp & paper industry and the construction industry, and exceeding the health services' $1.5 billion contribution to the state's GSP. Since the peak of the real estate industry in 1990 property values have stabilized, even declining in some regions. Between 1992 and 2005 a growth in GSP of only 9% is forecast for Maine compared to a growth in output of 34% nationally. **[Analyst: Joyce Benson]**

Maine Hotel employment in 1992 was 12,383, or 1.8% of total State employment.

This sector is a subgroup of Services. It includes hotels, motels, camps, and recreational vehicle camps.

In Maine, over 11% of employment in this sector is in camps/trailer parks, versus less than 3% nationally. Of course, this means the vast majority of Maine employment in this sector is in hotels and motels, and includes a very broad range of occupations; from cooks, bartenders, and waiters to maids, gift shop attendants, and lifeguards.

There was some degree of overbuilding of Lodging Places in Maine during the late 1980's. However, as lodging sales continued to grow during the 1988-90 recession period (12.3%), the recovery could quickly redress this imbalance in supply.

As the State's share of the national tourism pie is expected to expand over the forecast period (1992-2005), Lodging Place employment will grow faster in Maine than in the nation at large (5,000 jobs, 41% vs. the nation's 34%). And, Maine Gross Regional Product in this industry will increase 24%, while the nation's Gross Domestic Product in hotels will rise by 19%. **[Analyst: Galen Rose]**

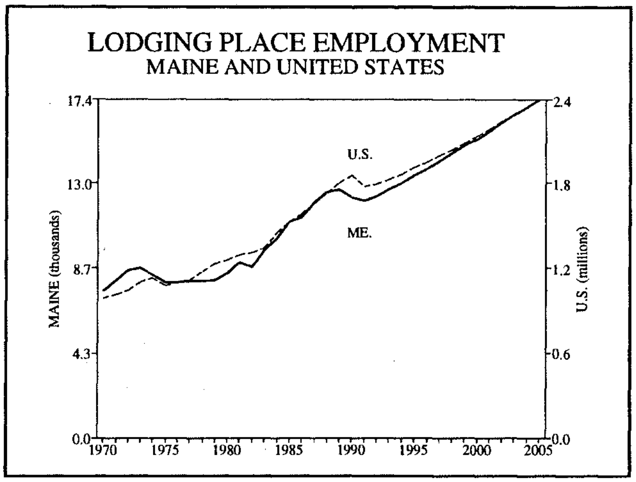


Figure 80

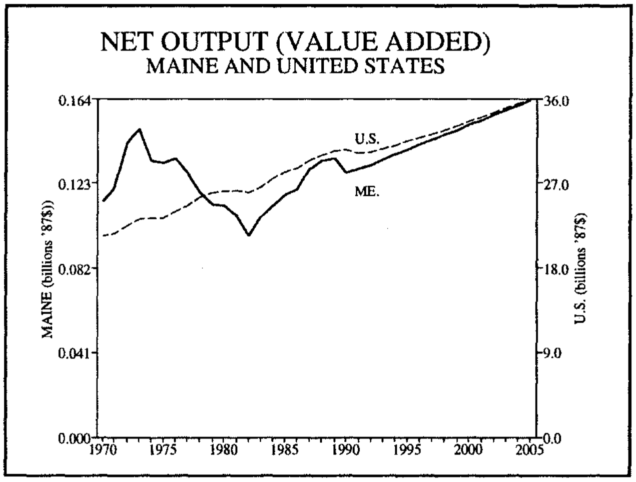


Figure 81

Maine Personal Services and Miscelaneous Repair Services employment in 1992 was 14,390, or 2.1% of total State employment.

In this treatment, we have combined two major groups. Personal Services (76% of the combined total in Maine) is comprised of laundries, beauty shops, barber shops, funeral parlors, tax preparers, etc, and Misc. Repair Services includes radio/t.v. repair, watch repair, furniture repair and reupholstering, etc.

The distribution of employment among Personal Services subsectors - 38% laundries, 31% beauty shops, 31% 'other', is nearly identical to the U.S. distribution.

The rapid employment growth seen in the graph through the mid-1980's was driven by exceptionally large gains in household incomes, and record high levels of credit purchases.

As the fortunes of this sector are tied very strongly to population growth, Maine Personal Services employment growth (17%, 2,500 jobs) will lag U.S. growth (22%) over the forecast period (1992-2005). Value added growth in Maine (28%) will also be slower than in the nation as a whole (33%).
[Analyst: Galen Rose]

Figure 82

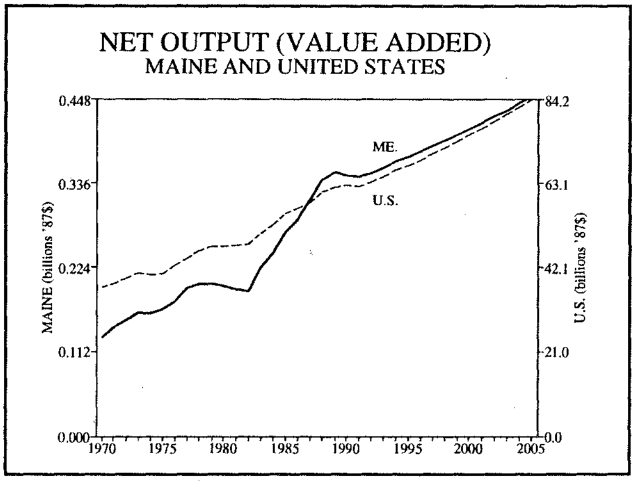


Figure 83

Maine Business Services employment in 1992 was 22,881, or 3.4% of total State employment.

This major group includes establishments rendering services, not elsewhere classified, to businesses on a contract or fee basis, such as advertising, services to buildings, personnel supply, computer repair and software design, data processing, and miscellaneous business services.

In Maine, 38% of employment in this group is in the personnel supply services subsector (U.S. = 30%). Only 9% is in the computer services subsector, versus 15% nationally. This likely reflects Maine's late start in computer services. The 'miscellaneous' category accounts for about 25% of the total in both Maine and the U.S.

This has been the fastest growing sector in the Maine economy since 1980, with employment increasing 171% (14,400 jobs) between 1980 and 1992, over seven times the all-industry average of 24%.

The Business Services group accounted for 5.9% of U.S. payroll employment in 1990, and only 4.8% of Maine payroll employment. As there is apparently still plenty of room for growth of this group in the State, Business Services employment growth is expected to be nearly as strong in Maine (46%) over the 1992-2005 forecast period as in the nation (49%). Likewise, value added growth will be only slightly less in Maine (61%) than in the nation (63%).
[Analyst: Galen Rose]

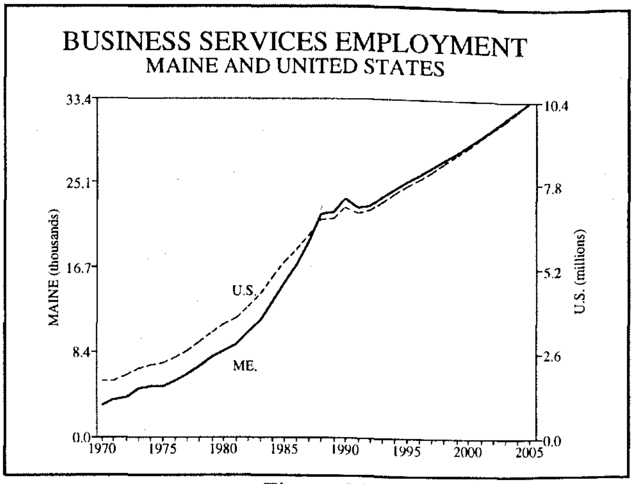


Figure 84

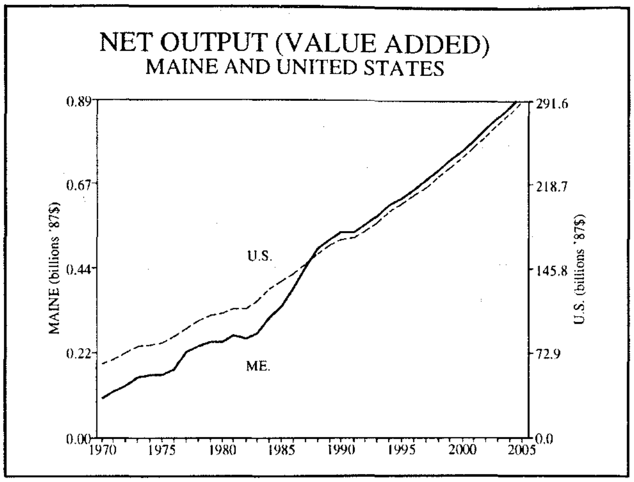


Figure 85

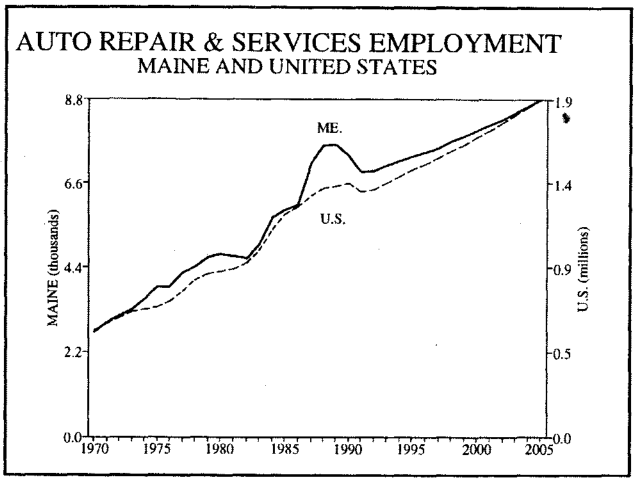
AUTO REPAIR SERVICES [SIC 7500]

Maine Automotive Repair, Services, and Parking employment in 1992 was 6,911, or 1.0% of total State employment.

This sector includes establishments primarily engaged in furnishing automotive repair, rental, leasing, and parking services to the general public.

In Maine, the subsector 'repair shops' accounts for 64% of sector employment, versus 57% nationally. This merely reflects a lesser level of auto leasing and parking services in Maine, probably because of the State's more rural character.

Because of slower population growth vis-a-vis the nation, employment growth in this sector likely will be slower in Maine (27%, 1900 jobs) over the 1992-2005 forecast period than in the nation (37%). Similarly, value added growth will be slower in Maine as well (37% versus 42%).
[Analyst: Galen Rose]



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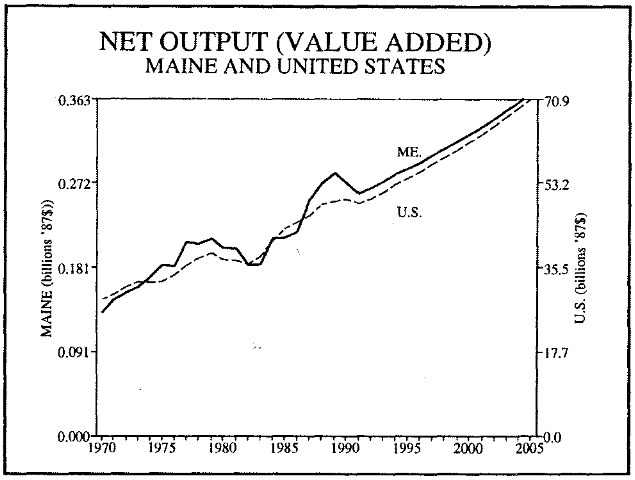

Figure 87

Maine Motion Pictures employment in 1992 was 1,633, or 0.2% of total State employment.

This major group includes movie production, movie theaters, and video rental establishments.

In Maine, 58% of employment in this sector is in video rental establishments, with another 25% in movie theaters (U.S. data was not available at this level).

Between 1980 and 1990, this sector saw a 95% employment gain in Maine, an increase of over 800 jobs. This essentially reflects the birth and growth of the video rental business during the 1980's since over 700 of these jobs were in video rentals. Some analysts report that this growth has probably crested, and future growth will be much slower, unless major technological improvements occur.

Slower future population growth in Maine as compared to the nation is expected to cause slower relative growth in this sector. And, since video rentals are little affected by tourism (proprietors report the summer season is slowest of all), Maine Motion Picture employment is forecast to expand 66% (1,100 jobs) between 1992 and 2005 versus 70% national growth. Over this same forecast period, value added in the Motion Picture sector is expected to expand 43% in Maine and 46% nationally.
[Analyst: Galen Rose]

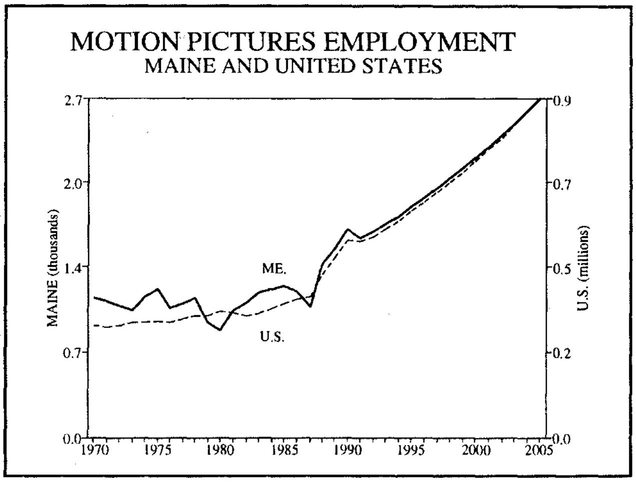

Figure 88

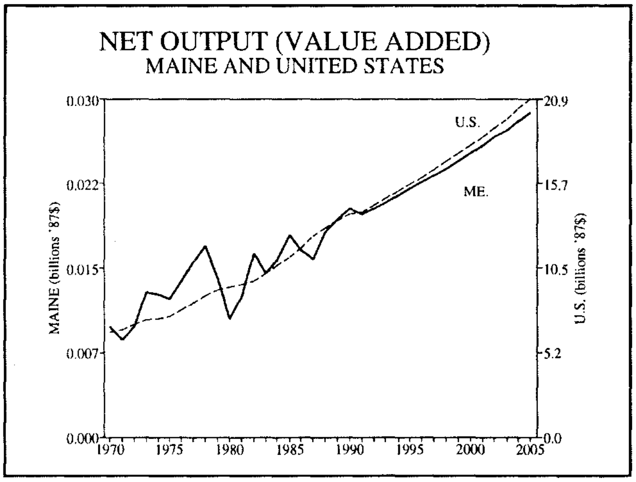

Figure 89

Maine Amusement and Recreation Services employment in 1992 was 11,167, or 1.6% of total State employment.

This major group includes establishments engaged in providing amusement or entertainment services not elsewhere classified. Examples include dance studios, bands, orchestras, bowling lanes, commercial sports, horse and auto racing, golf courses, physical fitness facilities, and amusement parks (does not include movie theaters).

In Maine, the principal subsectors are commercial sports, bowling alleys, and entertainers (bands/orchestras).

Maine Amusement and Recreation employment nearly doubled between 1981 and 1990, adding over 5,100 jobs (GSP 48.8%).

As this sector has close ties with tourism, it is expected to grow nearly as fast in Maine (22%, 2,400 jobs) as in the nation (26%) over the 1992-2005 forecast period, despite Maine's relatively slower population growth. Over the same period, Maine value added growth will be 52% versus national growth of 56%.

[Analyst: Galen Rose]

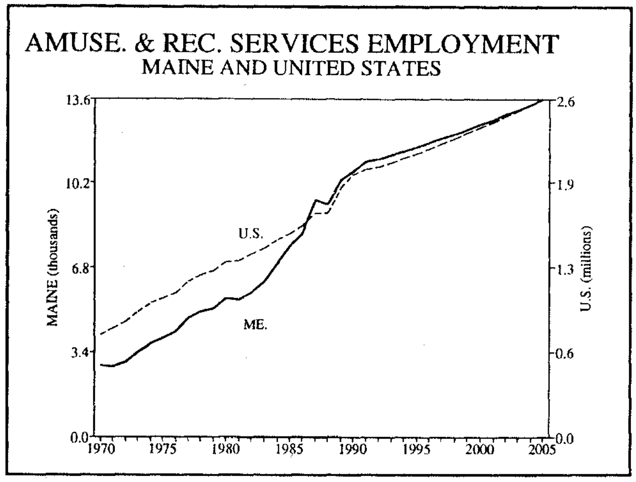

Figure 90

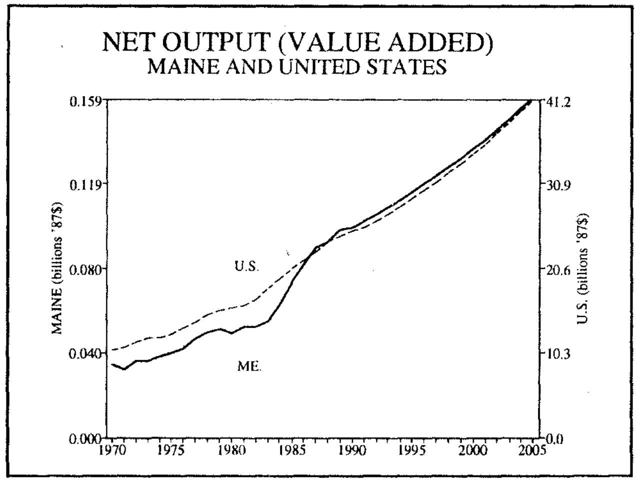

Figure 91

Maine Medical Services employment in 1992 was 55,123, or 8.1% of total State employment. In terms of employment, this is the State's (and the nation's) largest single non-government industry (the 'retail, except eating and drinking' category is actually a combination of several industries).

The Medical Services Group consists primarily of hospitals, nursing and personal care facilities, and offices of physicians and dentists.

The hospital subsector accounts for nearly half of Medical Services employment in both Maine and the nation. Where the subsector employment distribution differs most between Maine and the nation is in nursing and personal care facilities (Maine 26%, U.S. 18%), due to Maine's larger proportion of elderly, and offices of physicians (Maine 11%, U.S. 17%).

Between 1970 and 1992, Medical Services employment grew at virtually identical rates in the U.S. and Maine. While Maine's relatively older population will drive employment growth in this sector, slower overall population growth in the State will more than offset this factor. Ultimately, Maine Medical Services employment growth (15% 15,100 jobs) will be below the national average (27%) through the 1992-2005 forecast period. Value added growth will also be less in Maine (29%) than in the nation as a whole (36%). Nevertheless, this sector is expected to add more new jobs to the Maine economy over this period than any other.

[Analyst: Galen Rose]

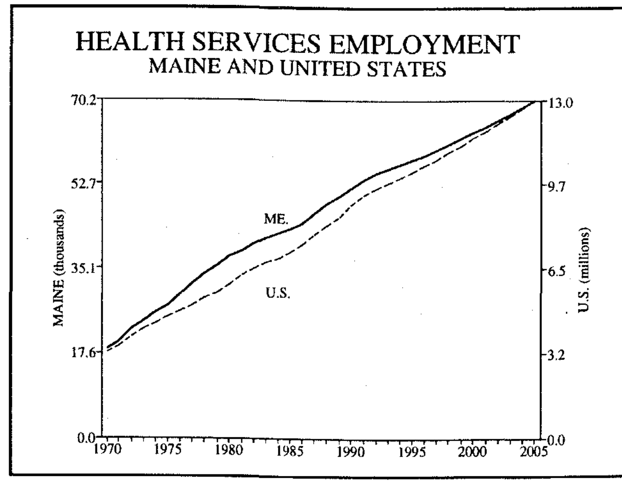

Figure 92

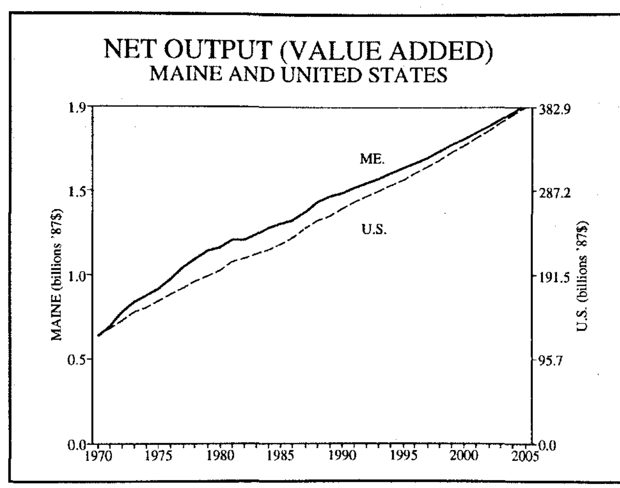

Figure 93

Maine Miscellaneous Professional Services employment in 1992 was 25,038, or 3.7% of total State employment.

This sector contains two major groups, (1) Legal Services, and (2) Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services.

The Legal Services component comprises nearly 32% of total sector employment in both Maine and the nation. In Maine, the Engineering and Architectural Services subsector accounts for 29% of total sector employment versus 23% nationally. This is in part a reflection of Maine's construction boom in the late 1980's, since this sector added about 3,600 Maine jobs in the 1981-85 period compared to over 7,000 jobs in the 1985-89 period.

Between 1980 and 1990, Maine employment growth in this sector was over 12,600 jobs (103%), while U.S. growth was 76%. This is an indicator of Maine's maturing economy over this period. The sheer growth in the number of businesses requiring Professional Services created the demand for growth in this sector.

Because of Maine's expected slower population and overall economic growth over the forecast period (1992-2005), Miscellaneous Professional Services employment growth in Maine (43%, 10,700 jobs) will likely lag slightly the national average (48%) for this sector. Maine value added growth over the forecast period in this sector is expected to be 43% versus 47% for the nation.
[Analyst: Galen Rose]

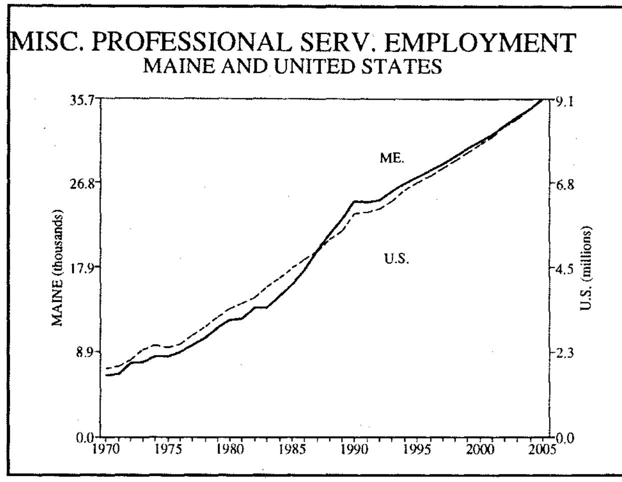

Figure 94

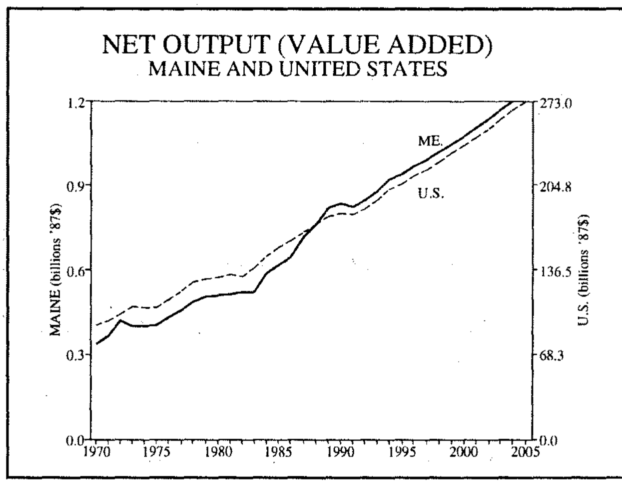

Figure 95

This sector consists of private (non-governmental) libraries and educational institutions. It includes elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, vocational schools, libraries and other educational services and schools.

The Maine and U.S. sectors grew at comparable rates during the early nineteen-seventies. However, during the late nineteen-seventies and again during the late nineteen-eighties, periods when Maine's per capita income was growing rapidly, the State sector increased much faster than the U.S. sector. Employment in both Maine and the U.S. is projected to increase from 1992 to 2005 at a rate of just under three percent per year and output is projected to increase at just over two percent a year.

There are four reasons for the rapid growth of this sector.

The first is the rising parental dissatisfaction with the public schools and, hence, their increasing choice of private (and religious) elementary and secondary schools for their children.

The second reason is the increasing proportion of the population seeking higher education.

The third reason is the increasing proportion of the population returning to school for further education in mid-life.

Finally, there is the rapid increase of auxiliary activities: student loan and work study programs, substance abuse counselling, career and job counselling, affirmative action and minority rights programs, remedial studies, etc.
[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

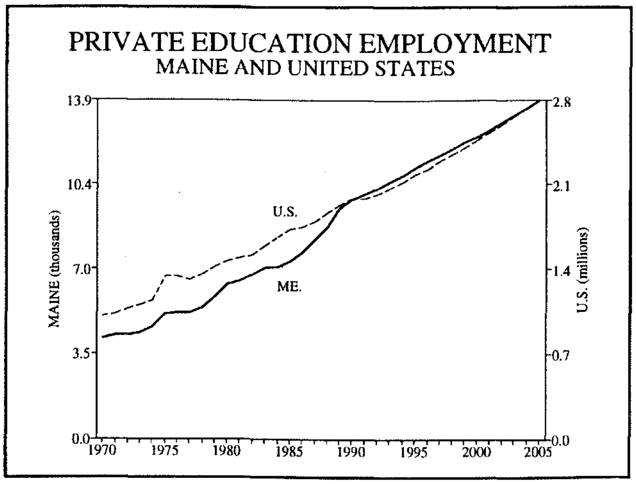

Figure 96

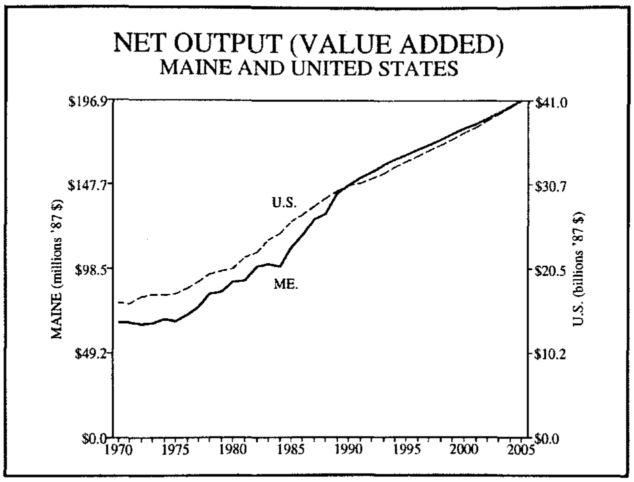

Figure 97

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS [SIC 83,84,8600]

This sector consists of private (non-governmental) social services, museums and botanical and zoological gardens, and membership organizations. It includes individual and family services, job training and related services, child day care services, residential care, other social services, museums and art galleries, botanical and zoological gardens, business associations, professional associations, labor organizations, civic and social associations, political organizations, religious organizations and other membership organizations.

The sector had a slow rate of growth in the early nineteen-seventies followed by a rapid surge in the late nineteen-seventies and another in the late nineteen-eighties. Separating the two surges was the recession of the early nineteen-eighties. Maine and the nation had similar gains in employment between 1970 and 1992 (four percent a year), but Maine's sectoral output grew sligtly faster than the nation's (6.7% a year for Maine and 6% a year for the nation). The largest gains occurred in individual and family services, in child day care, in residential (nursing home) care and in non-covered, non-profit organizations. The Maine sector is projected to grow 1.6% a year in employment and 3.2% a year in output between 1992 and 2005. Similar growth rates are projected for the U.S., 2.2% and 3.9% a year.

[Analyst: Richard Sherwood]

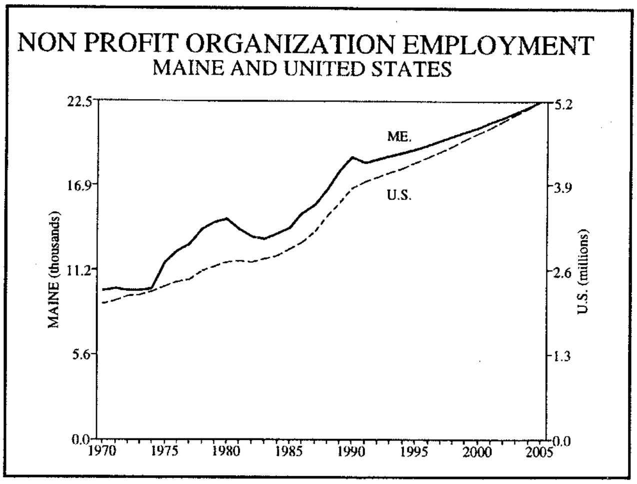

Figure 98

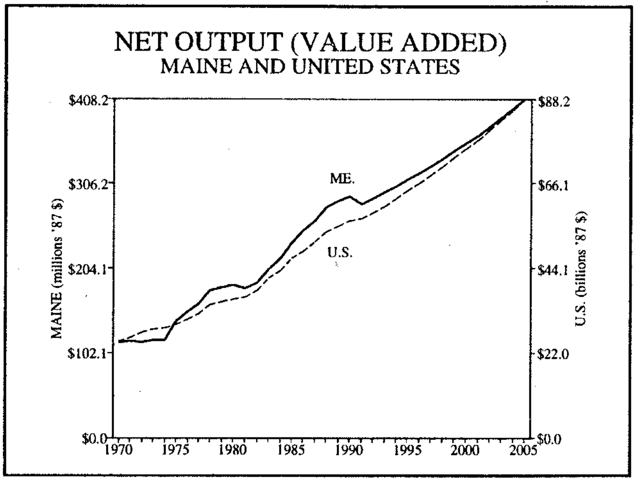

Figure 99

Maine Private Household Services employment in 1992 was 6,975, or 1.0% of total State employment.

This group includes private households which employ workers who serve on or about the premises in occupations usually considered as domestic service; i.e., baby sitters, cooks, maids, personal secretaries, etc.

This sector has been in steady decline in both Maine and the nation, probably for most of this century. Economic growth has provided vastly improved employment opportunities and job benefits, leaving fewer and fewer people willing to work in these generally low pay, no benefits occupations. Also, the rapid growth in day care centers during the 1970's and 80's reduced the demand for baby sitters in the home. In Maine, for example, day care center employment between 1984 and 1990 more than doubled, increasing by over 1,000.

As these trends are likely to continue through the forseeable future, Private Household Services employment is expected to continue to decline over the forecast period (1992-2005) in both Maine (-32%, -2,300 jobs) and the nation at-large (-29%). Similarly, value added growth will be either negative (Maine -4.1%) or negligible (U.S. 0.8%) in both regions over the period.
[Analyst: Galen Rose]

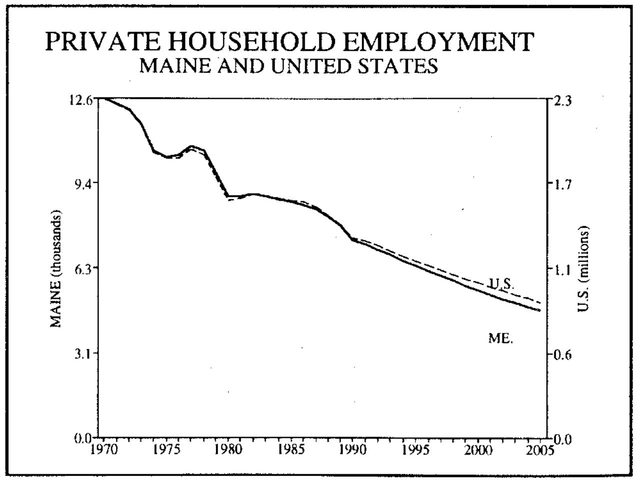

Figure 100

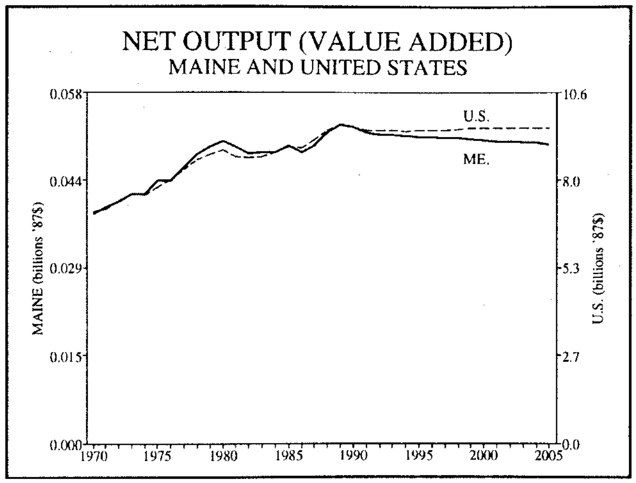

Figure 101

One in six Maine workers is employed in the public sector today. Of these, half work for local government (including schools, counties and municipalities). Federal employees represent 28.8% of the public payroll. One in five work for state government. Employment in state government represents the smallest share, or 24%.

Maine is more heavily dependent on federal jobs than are other states on average. The gap has been closing however, and today the distribution of public sector employment in Maine is almost comparable to that of the nation. Historically, military jobs began to decline in Maine with the closing of Dow AFB in Bangor around 1970.

Civilian government employment has been a declining share of the total labor force as well over the past two decades in both Maine and the nation. Public employment dropped from 19.5% to 15.7% of all Maine jobs between 1970 and 1990, and from 18.0% to 15.2% nationally.

Even though public employees represent a smaller share of all workers today, public employment grew during the 1980's, but at a slower rate than jobs in other sectors. Sharp declines in military spending and current and pending base closures are expected to further decrease public employment in the early half of the 1990's. Budget cuts at the state and local level will also have a negative impact on job growth in those sectors.

The payroll generated by public sector employment represents a significant but declining component of consumer spending in the Maine economy. In 1970 government compensation was equal to 19% of the State's value of product. In 1992 it represented only 12% and will decline to less than 10% after the federal cutbacks scheduled for the 1990's are completed.

In addition to the role of government as an employer, it is also a consumer of goods and services produced in the private sector. As a consumer, government does not itself create added value. Rather, spending is reflected in increases in production in other sectors from which the goods and services are purchased. The role of government as a customer has been declining, primarily due to a declining military presence in the State. Measured as final demand

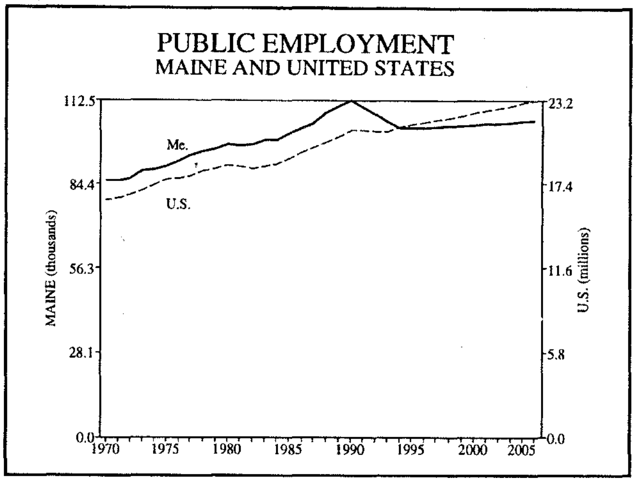

Figure 102

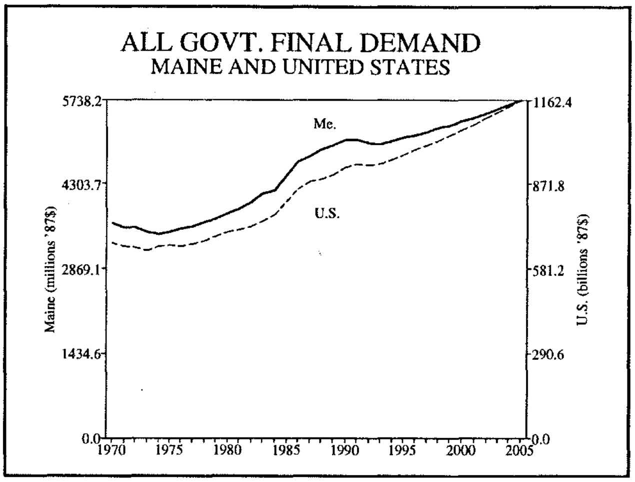

Figure 103

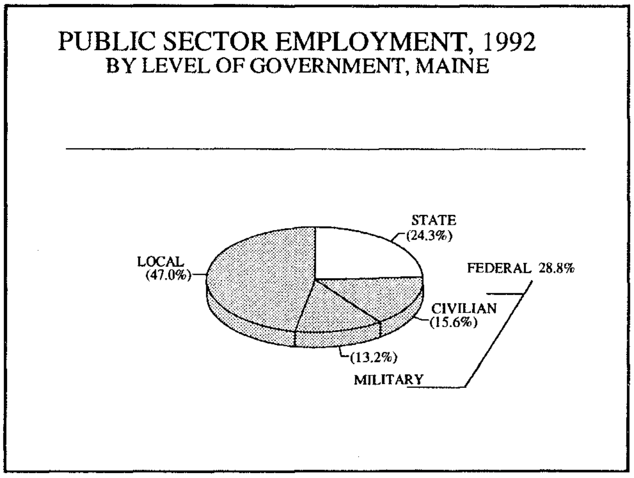

Figure 104

(rather than as value added), government spending in Maine was equal to 30% of the value of state product in 1970. Today it is equal to only 22%. Government spending has been more important to the Maine economy than to the national economy, where spending amounted to only 21% of the GDP in 1970 and has since declined by only 3%.

The shrinking role of military spending in the Maine economy is being felt throughout the State. In 1970 military spending accounted for 41% of the final demand spending by government in Maine. Today only a third is from the military sector. By 2005 only a fifth of government spending in Maine is projected to be from the military.

[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State and local government account for the largest share of public employment, or more than two thirds of all government jobs, or about 75,000 jobs. Of these, a third are in state government (including the state university system) and the remaining two thirds are in local government, including schools and county governments.

State and local government employment is increasingly becoming a larger share of all public employment as military spending declines and bases are closed or downsized. In 1970 58% of public employment was in the state and local government sectors. Today they account for 70%.

Employment in state and local governments grew at an average annual rate of 2% per year through the 1970's and 1980's in Maine. Nationally growth was much greater in the 1970's, at 3% per year, but then dropped to only 1.4% a year in the 1980's.

Public sector employment is influenced by many factors. A change in policy at the federal level to return programs and decision making to state and local levels contributed to growth in state and local employment during the 1980's. This trend is expected to continue to place increased demands on state and local governments in the foreseeable future.

The 1990-92 recession in Maine severely limited the State's capacity to expand employment to meet new demands and has the added affect of reduced services and fewer dollars returned to local governments. Public interest in downsizing government and reducing public spending will likely have a long term effect on state level jobs in Maine as government restructuring proceeds.

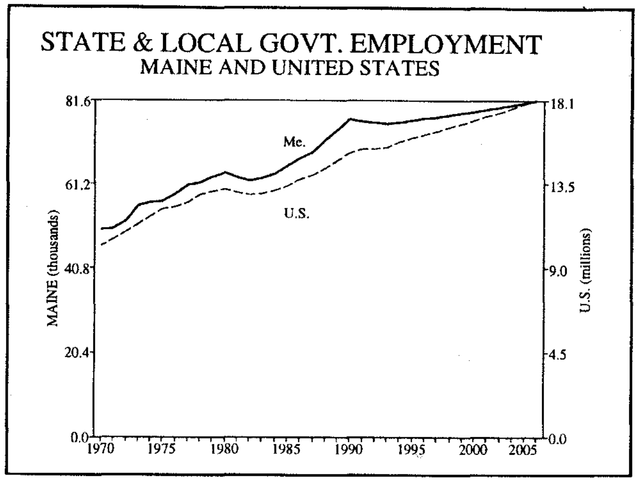

Figure 105

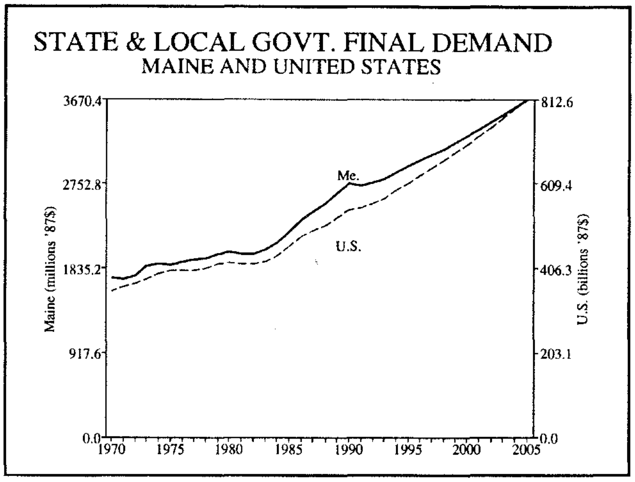

Figure 106

The State and local government spending contributes $2.6 billion to the state's economy. In 1992 final demand spending at the state and local levels equalled 55% total government FD spending. While public spending is forecast to grow more slowly in Maine than nationally, the relative share associated with State and local government has been increasing as the military share declines.

In light of these considerations, State and local employment in Maine can be expected to show little growth as government takes a more cautious approach over the next several years. An average growth rate of less than 0.5% per year is expected through the end of the century in Maine, slower than the national average expected growth rate of 1.3% annually. Spending, however, is projected to increase at a more substantial pace both in Maine and in other states on average (averaging 2.6% per year in Maine and 3.6% per year nationally). As government at all levels seek out ways to deliver services while reducing costs, gains in efficiency should be achieved. At the same time, shifting responsibilities from federal to state and local levels will force spending upward.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

Federal civilian employment consists largely of postal workers, civilian jobs associated with military bases in Maine and federal government offices located within the state (USDA, IRS, Social Security, Labor, etc.)

Figure 107

Civilian jobs in the Federal government account for 16.5% of all public employment in Maine, or about 18,000 jobs, a large portion of which are associated with military activities and with bases located in Maine. By 1995, over 2000 civilian jobs are expected to disappear due to military cutbacks. The primary impacts will be in Aroostook County as Loring AFB is phased out and in southern York County as over a thousand civilian jobs are expected to be cut at the Kittery-Portsmouth Ship Yard. Workers employed at the ship yard are about equally divided between Maine and New Hampshire. If additional military installations in Maine are targeted in future rounds of base closings the job losses in civilian personnel will increase.

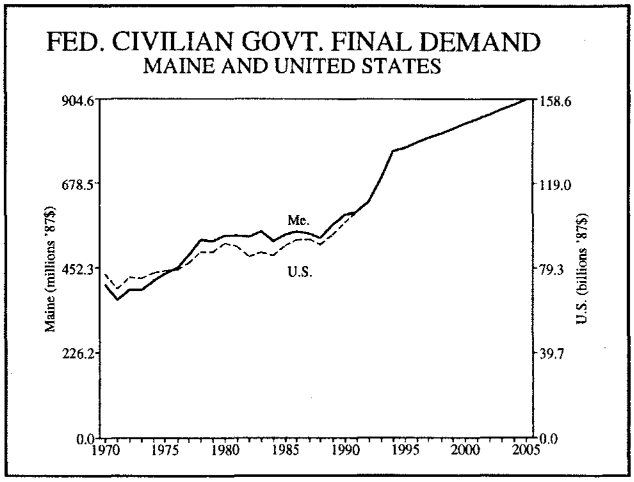

Figure 108

Employment in other segments of the federal government are expected to remain relatively stable. Some consolidation of field offices by federal agencies is anticipated. These should result in few if any job losses but are significant in that they will set the stage for little or no increase in employment in the next decade. The role of the federal government as an employer in Maine will be much smaller than in the past.

Federal employment is considered an export industry in that the payroll derived from civilian and military employment and the goods and services purchased by federal offices and military bases are derived from revenue sources external to the State. Federal employment represents a new source of revenue in the state and local economy, with estimated final demand expenditures of $629 million in 1992.

The amount of spending attributed to the federal civilian sector is relatively small compared to that derived from the military. Spending averaged 11% of the public sector GSP throughout the 1970's and 1980's while the military approximated 30% to 40% of GSP.

Spending by the federal civilian sector is forecast to increase in relative importance in the coming years as military decreases. In Maine, spending by the federal civilian government is forecast to grow from 12.6% to 15.8% of public sector spending between 1992 and 2005 (compared to a growth in share from 11.8% to 13.6% nationally). **[Analyst: Joyce Benson]**

FEDERAL MILITARY

Throughout the past two decades military jobs in Maine have declined more rapidly than in the nation overall. The military represented 23.3% of all public sector jobs in Maine in 1970. In 1992 it accounted for only 13% of public employment, a drop from over 20,000 jobs in 1970 to only 14,000.

Historically, Maine's dependence on military spending has been much larger than it is today. In 1970 45% of public employment in Maine was derived from the federal government, either as military or civilian jobs compared to only 29% today. Much of the decline is associated with base closings during the early 1970's, such as Dow AFB in Bangor and others.

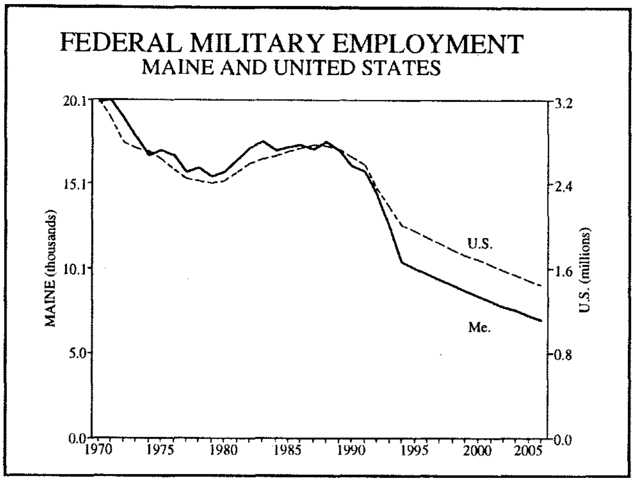

Figure 109

The size of the military presence in Maine is important for reasons that extend beyond military personnel alone. In fact, many members of the military are non-Maine residents stationed at Maine installations and thus do not represent jobs held by or available to Maine workers. Their primary benefit to the Maine economy is in the form of consumer spending. Associated with military installations in Maine are a large number of civilian jobs which are directly impacted by military spending decisions and which are held primarily by residents of communities surrounding the various bases located in the State.

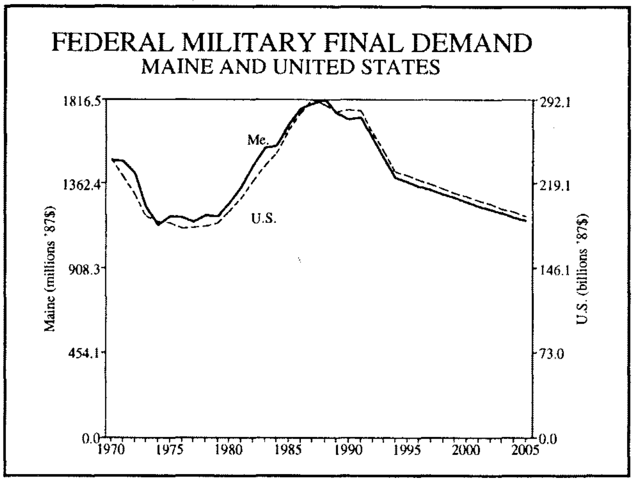

Figure 110

The GSP associated with military activity in Maine is a significant factor in overall output in spite little real growth since 1970. Military accounted for 41% of the output associated with the public sector in 1970. It represents only 32% today, though having increased from $1.5 to $1.7 billion.

The structure of public employment in Maine is shifting. Already losses at Pease and cutbacks at the Kittery-Portsmouth Ship Yard have resulted in major employment shifts since 1990. Loss of units at Bangor and the closure of Loring AFB and additional losses at Kittery-Portsmouth represent severe losses of military employment in Maine during the next couple years. A loss of over 3000 military jobs is anticipated. By 2005 as many as 9000 military jobs may be lost in Maine.

The cutbacks in military personnel scheduled to occur over the next couple years are known factors and their impact is readily foreseen. However, the long term future for military jobs in Maine and the nation is less clear. Base closure planning is now conducted on a routine schedule by the federal government. Thus it is possible that other military installations in Maine may be included in a future round of closure announcements. Rapidly changing world events create great uncertainty with regard to future military manpower needs of the nation as a whole and the role that Maine will play. All indicators suggest a continued downsizing of the military and reduced personnel numbers in both civilian and armed services capacities. The policies that Congress will adopt to reallocate the "peace dividend" are yet to be revealed and thus their impact cannot be considered at this time.
[Analyst: Joyce Benson]

APPENDICES

TABLE I
TOTAL MAINE EMPLOYMENT; HISTORY AND FORECAST (1,000's)

	1970 HIST	1975 HIST	1980 HIST	1985 HIST	1990 HIST	1995 FCST	2000 FCST	2005 FCST
LUMBER(24)	14.879	14.303	16.333	16.210	13.979	13.959	14.074	14.181
FURNITURE(25)	1.061	0.879	1.106	1.251	1.535	1.525	1.691	1.886
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	1.345	1.602	1.769	2.156	2.988	3.049	3.095	3.154
PRIMARY METALS(33)	1.014	0.382	0.433	0.762	0.592	0.488	0.458	0.438
FABRICATED METAL(34)	3.720	3.479	4.441	3.361	3.053	2.873	2.798	2.700
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	2.353	2.589	5.181	5.344	5.298	5.063	5.059	5.103
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	4.778	4.654	7.399	9.199	8.178	7.484	7.563	7.755
MOTOR VEH.(371)	0.481	0.906	0.616	0.120	0.342	0.350	0.360	0.371
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	4.521	4.649	7.635	8.419	15.068	12.174	9.728	9.499
INSTRUMENTS(38)	0.287	0.534	0.979	0.587	1.299	1.311	1.330	1.345
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.837	1.366	1.377	1.444	1.253	1.194	1.226	1.260
FOOD(20)	11.615	10.092	10.444	8.245	7.192	7.576	7.749	7.646
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES(22)	10.923	7.725	8.276	6.804	5.622	5.130	4.944	4.760
APPAREL(23)	3.391	3.478	4.844	4.416	3.188	2.739	2.606	2.474
PAPER(26)	17.652	16.742	17.961	17.845	17.555	17.056	16.977	17.009
PRINTING(27)	3.075	3.311	3.960	5.309	6.326	6.198	6.624	7.160
CHEMICALS(28)	1.295	1.061	1.380	0.963	1.019	1.073	1.122	1.182
PETRO PROD(29)	0.091	0.154	0.146	0.216	0.344	0.289	0.267	0.250
RUBBER(30)	2.937	4.000	3.972	3.906	3.541	3.202	3.358	3.542
LEATHER(31)	25.965	17.655	21.137	15.321	11.132	8.361	7.167	6.166
MINING(10,12-14)	0.307	0.433	0.404	0.422	0.475	0.446	0.466	0.491
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	24.536	27.066	29.300	37.184	49.601	46.206	50.552	55.752
RAILROAD(40)	3.226	3.306	3.212	2.288	1.007	0.987	0.902	0.822
TRUCKING(42)	5.861	6.591	7.362	8.933	11.704	12.176	12.825	13.509
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	1.438	1.313	1.208	1.451	1.854	1.930	2.052	2.170
AIR TRANSP.(45)	0.295	0.368	0.650	0.854	0.841	0.968	1.085	1.220
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.888	1.555	1.877	2.213	2.546	2.683	2.941	3.236
COMMUNICATION(48)	4.697	5.021	5.188	5.051	5.140	4.789	4.609	4.447
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	3.314	3.598	3.986	4.558	5.931	5.959	6.245	6.577
BANKING(60)	5.626	6.844	8.031	9.220	10.643	9.787	9.895	10.033
INSURANCE(63,64)	6.385	7.142	8.122	9.961	12.772	12.910	13.544	14.273
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	3.379	2.204	1.906	2.214	2.792	3.142	3.491	3.852
REAL ESTATE(65)	5.561	8.705	8.799	11.941	16.933	14.456	15.477	16.620
EATING/DRINKING(58)	11.710	16.208	21.840	28.665	37.048	36.168	39.209	42.837
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	53.626	56.734	64.708	75.483	92.761	91.616	96.235	102.593
WHOLESALE(50,51)	16.170	19.830	22.329	24.850	28.800	28.629	30.167	32.245
HOTELS(70)	7.506	7.971	8.450	11.066	12.356	13.437	15.359	17.395
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	7.312	8.343	9.843	13.529	14.830	14.871	15.794	16.863
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	12.586	10.430	8.984	8.747	7.346	6.361	5.483	4.714
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	2.706	3.892	4.723	5.893	7.317	7.281	7.964	8.782
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	3.123	4.931	8.437	15.143	23.479	25.185	28.976	33.406
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	2.848	3.973	5.553	7.664	10.648	11.628	12.567	13.604
MOTION PICTURES(78)	1.110	1.173	0.849	1.203	1.657	1.839	2.229	2.705
MEDICAL(80)	18.400	27.338	37.631	43.430	51.912	57.694	63.469	70.233
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	6.490	8.428	12.262	15.976	24.905	27.453	31.196	35.720
EDUCATION(82)	4.087	5.110	6.343	7.268	9.824	11.132	12.430	13.921
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	9.861	11.783	14.634	14.046	18.739	19.251	20.733	22.480
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	6.897	9.905	11.832	12.270	12.846	13.957	15.404	17.094
SUB-TOT. (priv. non-farm)	342.165	369.756	437.852	493.401	586.211	584.028	619.495	665.494
STATE & LOCAL GOVT	50.143	57.080	63.902	65.628	77.020	76.676	78.989	81.613
FED GOV CIV	15.578	16.319	18.109	18.556	19.331	18.417	18.900	19.392
FED GOV MIL	20.013	17.088	15.805	17.295	16.173	10.093	8.424	6.987
FARM EMPLOY	16.681	13.668	16.253	13.165	11.729	11.700	11.250	10.800
SUB-TOTAL (MFG):	112.220	99.561	119.389	111.878	109.504	101.091	98.195	97.904
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG):	332.360	374.350	432.532	496.167	600.960	599.823	638.863	686.383
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	444.580	473.911	551.921	608.045	710.464	700.914	737.058	784.286

TABLE 2
MAINE EMPLOYMENT CHANGE; HISTORY AND FORECAST (1,000's)

	1970-75 HIST	1975-80 HIST	1980-85 HIST	1985-90 HIST	1990-95 HIST	1995-00 FCST	2000-05 FCST
LUMBER(24)	-0.576	2.030	-0.123	-2.231	-0.020	0.115	0.107
FURNITURE(25)	-0.182	0.227	0.144	0.285	-0.010	0.166	0.195
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	0.257	0.167	0.387	0.832	0.061	0.046	0.059
PRIMARY METALS(33)	-0.632	0.051	0.329	-0.170	-0.104	-0.029	-0.020
FABRICATED METAL(34)	-0.241	0.962	-1.080	-0.308	-0.180	-0.075	-0.075
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	0.236	2.592	0.163	-0.046	-0.236	-0.004	0.044
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	-0.124	2.745	1.800	-1.021	-0.694	0.078	0.192
MOTOR VEH.(371)	0.425	-0.290	-0.496	0.222	0.008	0.010	0.012
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	0.128	2.986	0.784	6.649	-2.894	-2.446	-0.229
INSTRUMENTS(38)	0.247	0.445	-0.392	0.712	0.012	0.019	0.015
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.529	0.011	0.067	-0.191	-0.059	0.032	0.034
FOOD(20)	-1.523	0.352	-2.199	-1.053	0.384	0.172	-0.102
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES(22)	-3.198	0.551	-1.472	-1.182	-0.492	-0.186	-0.184
APPAREL(23)	0.087	1.366	-0.428	-1.228	-0.449	-0.133	-0.132
PAPER(26)	-0.910	1.219	-0.116	-0.290	-0.499	-0.079	0.032
PRINTING(27)	0.236	0.649	1.349	1.017	-0.128	0.426	0.536
CHEMICALS(28)	-0.234	0.319	-0.417	0.056	0.054	0.049	0.061
PETRO PROD(29)	0.063	-0.008	0.070	0.128	-0.055	-0.022	-0.017
RUBBER(30)	1.063	-0.028	-0.066	-0.365	-0.340	0.156	0.184
LEATHER(31)	-8.310	3.482	-5.816	-4.189	-2.771	-1.193	-1.001
MINING(10,12-14)	0.126	-0.029	0.018	0.053	-0.029	0.021	0.024
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	2.530	2.234	7.884	12.417	-3.395	4.347	5.200
RAILROAD(40)	0.080	-0.094	-0.924	-1.281	-0.020	-0.084	-0.081
TRUCKING(42)	0.730	0.771	1.571	2.771	0.472	0.649	0.683
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	-0.125	-0.105	0.243	0.403	0.076	0.123	0.117
AIR TRANSP.(45)	0.073	0.282	0.204	-0.013	0.127	0.117	0.136
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.667	0.322	0.336	0.333	0.137	0.258	0.295
COMMUNICATION(48)	0.324	0.167	-0.137	0.089	-0.351	-0.180	-0.162
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	0.284	0.388	0.572	1.373	0.028	0.286	0.331
BANKING(60)	1.218	1.187	1.189	1.423	-0.856	0.108	0.138
INSURANCE(63,64)	0.757	0.980	1.839	2.811	0.138	0.634	0.729
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	-1.175	-0.298	0.308	0.578	0.350	0.349	0.361
REAL ESTATE(65)	3.144	0.094	3.142	4.992	-2.477	1.021	1.143
EATING/DRINKING(58)	4.498	5.632	6.825	8.383	-0.880	3.041	3.628
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	3.108	7.974	10.775	17.278	-1.145	4.619	6.358
WHOLESALE(50,51)	3.660	2.499	2.521	3.950	-0.171	1.538	2.078
HOTELS(70)	0.465	0.479	2.616	1.290	1.081	1.922	2.036
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	1.031	1.500	3.686	1.301	0.041	0.923	1.069
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	-2.156	-1.446	-0.237	-1.401	-0.985	-0.878	-0.769
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	1.186	0.831	1.170	1.424	-0.036	0.683	0.818
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	1.808	3.506	6.706	8.336	1.706	3.791	4.430
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	1.125	1.580	2.111	2.984	0.980	0.939	1.037
MOTION PICTURES(78)	0.063	-0.324	0.354	0.454	0.182	0.390	0.476
MEDICAL(80)	8.938	10.293	5.799	8.482	5.782	5.775	6.764
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	1.938	3.834	3.714	8.929	2.548	3.743	4.524
EDUCATION(82)	1.023	1.233	0.925	2.556	1.308	1.298	1.491
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	1.922	2.851	-0.588	4.693	0.512	1.482	1.747
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	3.008	1.927	0.438	0.576	1.111	1.448	1.689
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	27.591	68.096	55.549	92.810	-2.183	35.467	45.999
STATE & LOCAL GOVT	6.937	6.822	1.726	11.392	-0.344	2.313	2.624
FED GOV CIV	0.741	1.790	0.447	0.775	-0.914	0.482	0.492
FED GOV MIL	-2.925	-1.283	1.490	-1.122	-6.080	-1.669	-1.437
FARM EMPLOY	-3.013	2.585	-3.088	-1.436	-0.029	-0.450	-0.450
SUB-TOTAL (MFG):	-12.659	19.828	-7.511	-2.374	-8.413	-2.896	-0.291
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG):	41.990	58.182	63.635	104.793	-1.136	39.039	47.520
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	29.331	78.010	56.124	102.419	-9.550	36.144	47.229

TABLE 3
MAINE EMPLOYMENT PERCENT CHANGE; HISTORY AND FORECAST

	1970-75 HIST	1975-80 HIST	1980-85 HIST	1985-90 HIST	1990-95 HIST	1995-00 FCST	2000-05 FCST
LUMBER(24)	-3.9%	14.2%	-0.8%	-13.8%	-0.1%	0.8%	0.8%
FURNITURE(25)	-17.2%	25.8%	13.1%	22.8%	-0.6%	10.9%	11.5%
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	19.1%	10.4%	21.9%	38.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.9%
PRIMARY METALS(33)	-62.3%	13.4%	76.0%	-22.3%	-17.7%	-6.0%	-4.3%
FABRICATED METAL(34)	-6.5%	27.7%	-24.3%	-9.2%	-5.9%	-2.6%	-2.7%
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	10.0%	100.1%	3.1%	-0.9%	-4.4%	-0.1%	0.9%
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	-2.6%	59.0%	24.3%	-11.1%	-8.5%	1.0%	2.5%
MOTOR VEH.(371)	88.4%	-32.0%	-80.5%	184.8%	2.2%	2.9%	3.3%
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	2.8%	64.2%	10.3%	79.0%	-19.2%	-20.1%	-2.4%
INSTRUMENTS(38)	86.1%	83.3%	-40.0%	121.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%
MISC. MANUF.(39)	63.2%	0.8%	4.9%	-13.2%	-4.7%	2.7%	2.8%
FOOD(20)	-13.1%	3.5%	-21.1%	-12.8%	5.3%	2.3%	-1.3%
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES(22)	-29.3%	7.1%	-17.8%	-17.4%	-8.7%	-3.6%	-3.7%
APPAREL(23)	2.6%	39.3%	-8.8%	-27.8%	-14.1%	-4.8%	-5.1%
PAPER(26)	-5.2%	7.3%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-2.8%	-0.5%	0.2%
PRINTING(27)	7.7%	19.6%	34.1%	19.2%	-2.0%	6.9%	8.1%
CHEMICALS(28)	-18.1%	30.1%	-30.2%	5.8%	5.3%	4.6%	5.4%
PETRO PROD(29)	69.2%	-5.2%	48.2%	59.0%	-16.1%	-7.6%	-6.4%
RUBBER(30)	36.2%	-0.7%	-1.7%	-9.3%	-9.6%	4.9%	5.5%
LEATHER(31)	-32.0%	19.7%	-27.5%	-27.3%	-24.9%	-14.3%	-14.0%
MINING(10,12-14)	41.0%	-6.7%	4.5%	12.6%	-6.2%	4.6%	5.3%
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	10.3%	8.3%	26.9%	33.4%	-6.8%	9.4%	10.3%
RAILROAD(40)	2.5%	-2.8%	-28.8%	-56.0%	-2.0%	-8.5%	-9.0%
TRUCKING(42)	12.5%	11.7%	21.3%	31.0%	4.0%	5.3%	5.3%
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	-8.7%	-8.0%	20.1%	27.8%	4.1%	6.4%	5.7%
AIR TRANSP.(45)	24.7%	76.6%	31.4%	-1.5%	15.1%	12.1%	12.5%
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	75.1%	20.7%	17.9%	15.0%	5.4%	9.6%	10.0%
COMMUNICATION(48)	6.9%	3.3%	-2.6%	1.8%	-6.8%	-3.8%	-3.5%
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	8.6%	10.8%	14.4%	30.1%	0.5%	4.8%	5.3%
BANKING(60)	21.6%	17.3%	14.8%	15.4%	-8.0%	1.1%	1.4%
INSURANCE(63,64)	11.9%	13.7%	22.6%	28.2%	1.1%	4.9%	5.4%
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	-34.8%	-13.5%	16.2%	26.1%	12.5%	11.1%	10.3%
REAL ESTATE(65)	56.5%	1.1%	35.7%	41.8%	-14.6%	7.1%	7.4%
EATING/DRINKING(58)	38.4%	34.7%	31.2%	29.2%	-2.4%	8.4%	9.3%
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	5.8%	14.1%	16.7%	22.9%	-1.2%	5.0%	6.6%
WHOLESALE(50,51)	22.6%	12.6%	11.3%	15.9%	-0.6%	5.4%	6.9%
HOTELS(70)	6.2%	6.0%	31.0%	11.7%	8.7%	14.3%	13.3%
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	14.1%	18.0%	37.4%	9.6%	0.3%	6.2%	6.8%
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	-17.1%	-13.9%	-2.6%	-16.0%	-13.4%	-13.8%	-14.0%
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	43.8%	21.4%	24.8%	24.2%	-0.5%	9.4%	10.3%
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	57.9%	71.1%	79.5%	55.0%	7.3%	15.1%	15.3%
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	39.5%	39.8%	38.0%	38.9%	9.2%	8.1%	8.2%
MOTION PICTURES(78)	5.7%	-27.6%	41.7%	37.7%	11.0%	21.2%	21.4%
MEDICAL(80)	48.6%	37.7%	15.4%	19.5%	11.1%	10.0%	10.7%
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	29.9%	45.5%	30.3%	55.9%	10.2%	13.6%	14.5%
EDUCATION(82)	25.0%	24.1%	14.6%	35.2%	13.3%	11.7%	12.0%
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	19.5%	24.2%	-4.0%	33.4%	2.7%	7.7%	8.4%
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	43.6%	19.5%	3.7%	4.7%	8.6%	10.4%	11.0%
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	8.1%	18.4%	12.7%	18.8%	-0.4%	6.1%	7.4%
STATE & LOCAL GOVT	13.8%	12.0%	2.7%	17.4%	-0.4%	3.0%	3.3%
FED GOV CIV	4.8%	11.0%	2.5%	4.2%	-4.7%	2.6%	2.6%
FED GOV MIL	-14.6%	-7.5%	9.4%	-6.5%	-37.6%	-16.5%	-17.1%
FARM EMPLOY	-18.1%	18.9%	-19.0%	-10.9%	-0.2%	-3.8%	-4.0%
SUB-TOTAL (MFG):	-11.3%	19.9%	-6.3%	-2.1%	-7.7%	-2.9%	-0.3%
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG):	12.6%	15.5%	14.7%	21.1%	-0.2%	6.5%	7.4%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	6.6%	16.5%	10.2%	16.8%	-1.3%	5.2%	6.4%

TABLE 4

MAINE EMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF TOTAL; HISTORY AND FORECAST

	1970 HIST	1975 HIST	1980 HIST	1985 HIST	1990 HIST	1995 FCST	2000 FCST	2005 FCST
LUMBER(24)	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%
FURNITURE(25)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
PRIMARY METALS(33)	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
FABRICATED METAL(34)	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
MOTOR VEH.(371)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%
INSTRUMENTS(38)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
FOOD(20)	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES(22)	2.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
APPAREL(23)	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
PAPER(26)	4.0%	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
PRINTING(27)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
CHEMICALS(28)	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
PETRO PROD(29)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
RUBBER(30)	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
LEATHER(31)	5.8%	3.7%	3.8%	2.5%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%
MINING(10,12-14)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	5.5%	5.7%	5.3%	6.1%	7.0%	6.6%	6.9%	7.1%
RAILROAD(40)	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
TRUCKING(42)	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
AIR TRANSP.(45)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
COMMUNICATION(48)	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
BANKING(60)	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
INSURANCE(63,64)	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
REAL ESTATE(65)	1.3%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
EATING/DRINKING(58)	2.6%	3.4%	4.0%	4.7%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	12.1%	12.0%	11.7%	12.4%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%	13.1%
WHOLESALE(50,51)	3.6%	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%
HOTELS(70)	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	2.8%	2.2%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	0.7%	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%	3.3%	3.6%	3.9%	4.3%
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
MOTION PICTURES(78)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
MEDICAL(80)	4.1%	5.8%	6.8%	7.1%	7.3%	8.2%	8.6%	9.0%
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	1.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.6%	3.5%	3.9%	4.2%	4.6%
EDUCATION(82)	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.9%
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	77.0%	78.0%	79.3%	81.1%	82.5%	83.3%	84.0%	84.9%
STATE & LOCAL GOVT	11.3%	12.0%	11.6%	10.8%	10.8%	10.9%	10.7%	10.4%
FED GOV CIV	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
FED GOV MIL	4.5%	3.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.3%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%
FARM EMPLOY	3.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%
SUB-TOTAL (MFG):	25.2%	21.0%	21.6%	18.4%	15.4%	14.4%	13.3%	12.5%
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG):	74.8%	79.0%	78.4%	81.6%	84.6%	85.6%	86.7%	87.5%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 5
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT; HISTORY AND FORECAST (1,000's)

	1970 HIST	1975 HIST	1980 HIST	1985 HIST	1990 HIST	1995 FCST	2000 FCST	2005 FCST
LUMBER(24)	668.6	715.3	811.8	811.8	843.6	848.2	864.2	889.6
FURNITURE(25)	468.7	425.8	475.6	516.4	533.2	550.9	604.7	666.8
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	634.2	618.3	663.8	607.0	631.3	622.1	621.5	626.3
PRIMARY METALS(33)	1314.9	1145.0	1152.1	811.8	757.1	701.7	675.6	658.8
FABRICATED METAL(34)	1566.2	1478.9	1634.9	1500.4	1442.1	1364.8	1329.5	1308.1
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	2055.3	2122.0	2549.7	2248.5	2143.2	2058.9	2037.4	2054.6
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	1700.7	1489.1	1828.1	1893.0	1689.2	1579.7	1570.2	1587.2
MOTOR VEH.(371)	814.4	787.5	798.9	880.6	823.7	781.7	780.6	784.5
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	1094.5	905.7	1097.2	1094.0	1184.7	1071.3	1095.9	1145.0
INSTRUMENTS(38)	621.3	741.2	978.7	999.3	1005.7	985.8	1002.8	1034.8
MISC. MANUF.(39)	464.3	465.2	500.0	450.9	455.7	424.2	427.8	434.9
FOOD(20)	1799.3	1676.6	1723.0	1614.7	1681.6	1573.1	1535.2	1507.3
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	81.1	73.3	67.4	62.5	51.5	47.2	41.5	36.8
TEXTILES(22)	987.5	872.2	857.1	708.4	706.0	621.0	595.9	579.7
APPAREL(23)	1381.4	1259.7	1290.7	1163.4	1092.5	892.1	828.9	779.3
PAPER(26)	702.5	638.9	687.2	676.6	701.9	696.9	709.2	731.1
PRINTING(27)	1147.3	1140.6	1343.9	1522.0	1698.2	1764.1	1899.7	2069.0
CHEMICALS(28)	1057.4	1027.1	1119.8	1057.1	1101.4	1101.1	1099.8	1115.6
PETRO PROD(29)	189.2	189.6	203.7	176.8	155.7	146.3	131.3	120.4
RUBBER(30)	604.7	625.3	755.6	820.9	893.8	913.5	978.8	1059.4
LEATHER(31)	321.1	253.3	244.1	173.1	140.0	69.8	55.0	42.3
MINING(10,12-14)	742.9	874.7	1275.1	1376.6	1006.7	944.1	918.5	899.4
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	4388.1	4650.7	5638.3	6425.3	7184.3	7759.2	8532.8	9452.2
RAILROAD(40)	626.0	548.0	519.0	360.0	283.7	261.7	247.3	234.2
TRUCKING(42)	1320.0	1404.6	1653.4	1809.1	2098.0	2208.9	2397.9	2626.3
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	347.0	332.0	324.3	351.2	419.4	451.1	490.1	528.5
AIR TRANSP.(45)	359.4	373.2	467.5	528.2	747.0	799.0	895.6	1010.8
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	370.6	370.8	472.6	555.8	647.1	709.3	777.8	858.0
COMMUNICATION(48)	1126.0	1182.1	1363.4	1347.5	1349.1	1268.3	1220.6	1182.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	714.9	761.9	861.9	961.1	1003.9	1039.9	1093.2	1156.6
BANKING(60)	1461.6	1760.9	2173.2	2493.2	2669.7	2656.8	2795.6	2947.3
INSURANCE(63,64)	1614.1	1764.1	2079.1	2267.9	2697.0	2849.6	3054.5	3274.5
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	942.8	1160.6	1429.0	1244.4	1533.3	1707.6	1887.4	2084.0
REAL ESTATE(65)	2067.6	2598.8	3022.2	3520.4	3919.4	4162.4	4466.2	4810.8
EATING/DRINKING(58)	2987.8	3774.5	5006.7	6227.2	7075.5	7253.2	8007.9	8896.7
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	10680.5	11357.7	12839.2	14058.9	15917.7	16357.2	17557.9	19098.1
WHOLESALE(50,51)	4175.1	4874.7	5746.9	6147.6	6714.5	6941.1	7347.7	7899.7
HOTELS(70)	978.0	1064.2	1239.8	1515.9	1833.0	1888.8	2112.6	2373.9
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	1931.6	1928.0	2240.2	2952.5	3005.2	3063.3	3305.5	3585.2
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	2280.0	1875.0	1598.0	1596.0	1342.0	1186.2	1042.0	913.4
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	587.4	713.6	909.3	1223.1	1401.5	1471.6	1652.0	1864.7
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	1684.7	2245.6	3422.3	5357.0	6995.6	7676.6	8909.6	10360.4
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	769.2	1043.2	1324.9	1530.5	1977.6	2140.5	2339.5	2560.3
MOTION PICTURES(78)	300.1	313.1	339.3	360.5	531.1	612.4	748.5	920.0
MEDICAL(80)	3280.7	4625.0	5884.9	7141.8	8930.4	10225.9	11517.2	12999.1
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	1821.7	2371.1	3409.4	4527.2	5991.3	6813.8	7846.5	9082.2
EDUCATION(82)	1010.5	1337.3	1466.1	1727.3	1987.6	2187.0	2472.8	2807.1
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	2099.1	2355.0	2745.9	2937.4	3885.0	4281.9	4731.0	5239.4
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	522.6	655.5	904.3	1150.1	1422.1	1541.7	1695.3	1880.2
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	70864.9	76966.5	91139.6	101482.6	114300.8	119273.6	128948.8	140776.8
STATE & LOCAL GOVT	10192.0	12236.0	13298.0	13465.0	15232.0	16017.7	17010.9	18065.0
FED GOV CIV	2902.0	2912.0	3047.0	3059.0	3265.0	3568.5	3645.5	3724.1
FED GOV MIL	3232.0	2656.0	2451.0	2732.0	2679.0	1970.7	1696.4	1460.4
FARM EMPLOYMENT	3899.0	3905.0	3798.0	3466.0	3119.0	2826.0	2562.8	2324.0
SUB-TOTAL (MFG):	19674.8	18650.6	20783.3	19789.1	19732.2	18814.4	18885.5	19231.5
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG):	71415.1	80024.9	92950.3	104415.4	118863.7	124842.2	134978.9	147118.8
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	91089.9	98675.5	113733.6	124204.6	138595.8	143656.6	153864.4	166350.3

TABLE 6

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT CHANGE; HISTORY AND FORECAST (1,000's)

	1970-75 HIST	1975-80 HIST	1980-85 HIST	1985-90 HIST	1990-95 HIST	1995-00 FCST	2000-05 FCST
LUMBER(24)	46.7	96.5	-0.0	31.8	4.6	16.0	25.4
FURNITURE(25)	-42.9	49.9	40.7	16.8	17.7	53.8	62.0
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	-15.9	45.5	-56.8	24.3	-9.2	-0.6	4.8
PRIMARY METALS(33)	-170.0	7.1	-340.3	-54.7	-55.4	-26.1	-16.8
FABRICATED METAL(34)	-87.3	156.0	-134.5	-58.3	-77.3	-35.3	-21.3
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	66.7	427.7	-301.3	-105.3	-84.3	-21.5	17.2
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	-211.6	339.0	64.9	-203.8	-109.5	-9.5	17.1
MOTOR VEH.(371)	-26.9	11.4	81.7	-56.9	-42.0	-1.1	3.9
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	-188.8	191.5	-3.3	90.7	-113.5	24.6	49.2
INSTRUMENTS(38)	119.9	237.5	20.6	6.4	-19.9	17.0	31.9
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.9	34.8	-49.1	4.8	-31.5	3.6	7.1
FOOD(20)	-122.7	46.4	-108.3	66.9	-108.5	-37.9	-27.9
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-7.8	-5.9	-4.9	-11.0	-4.3	-5.6	-4.7
TEXTILES(22)	-115.3	-15.1	-148.7	-2.4	-85.0	-25.1	-16.3
APPAREL(23)	-121.7	31.0	-127.3	-70.9	-200.4	-63.2	-49.6
PAPER(26)	-63.6	48.3	-10.5	25.3	-5.0	12.3	22.0
PRINTING(27)	-6.7	203.3	178.1	176.2	65.9	135.6	169.3
CHEMICALS(28)	-30.3	92.7	-62.7	44.3	-0.3	-1.3	15.8
PETRO PROD(29)	0.4	14.1	-26.9	-21.1	-9.4	-15.0	-10.9
RUBBER(30)	20.6	130.3	65.4	72.9	19.7	65.2	80.6
LEATHER(31)	-67.8	-9.2	-71.0	-33.1	-70.2	-14.9	-12.6
MINING(10,12-14)	131.8	400.4	101.5	-369.9	-62.6	-25.7	-19.1
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	262.6	987.6	787.0	759.0	574.9	773.5	919.4
RAILROAD(40)	-78.0	-29.0	-159.0	-76.3	-21.9	-14.4	-13.1
TRUCKING(42)	84.6	248.8	155.7	288.9	110.9	189.0	228.3
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	-15.0	-7.7	26.9	68.2	31.7	39.0	38.3
AIR TRANSP.(45)	13.8	94.3	60.7	218.8	52.0	96.5	115.2
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.1	101.9	83.1	91.3	62.3	68.5	80.1
COMMUNICATION(48)	56.1	181.3	-15.9	1.6	-80.8	-47.7	-38.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	47.0	100.1	99.1	42.8	36.0	53.3	63.4
BANKING(60)	299.2	412.4	319.9	176.5	-12.9	138.8	151.8
INSURANCE(63,64)	149.9	315.0	188.8	429.1	152.6	204.9	220.0
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	217.8	268.4	-184.6	288.9	174.3	179.7	196.6
REAL ESTATE(65)	531.2	423.3	498.2	399.0	243.0	303.9	344.6
EATING/DRINKING(58)	786.7	1232.2	1220.5	848.3	177.7	754.7	888.8
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	677.1	1481.5	1219.8	1858.8	439.5	1200.7	1540.2
WHOLESALE(50,51)	699.7	872.2	400.6	566.9	226.6	406.6	552.0
HOTELS(70)	86.2	175.6	276.1	317.1	55.8	223.8	261.3
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	-3.6	312.2	712.2	52.8	58.1	242.2	279.6
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	-405.0	-277.0	-2.0	-254.0	-155.8	-144.2	-128.6
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	126.2	195.7	313.8	178.4	70.1	180.4	212.7
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	560.9	1176.7	1934.7	1638.6	681.0	1232.9	1450.8
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	274.1	281.6	205.6	447.1	162.9	199.0	220.8
MOTION PICTURES(78)	13.1	26.2	21.2	170.6	81.3	136.1	171.6
MEDICAL(80)	1344.3	1259.9	1256.9	1788.6	1295.5	1291.3	1481.8
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	549.4	1038.3	1117.9	1464.1	822.4	1032.7	1235.7
EDUCATION(82)	326.8	128.8	261.2	260.3	199.4	285.8	334.3
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	255.9	390.9	191.4	947.6	396.9	449.1	508.4
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	132.9	248.8	245.8	272.0	119.6	153.6	184.9
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	6101.7	14173.0	10343.0	12818.3	4972.8	9675.2	11828.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVT	2044.0	1062.0	167.0	1767.0	785.7	993.2	1054.1
FED GOV CIV	10.0	135.0	12.0	206.0	303.5	77.0	78.6
FED GOV MIL	-576.0	-205.0	281.0	-53.0	-708.3	-274.2	-236.1
FARM EMPLOY	6.0	-107.0	-332.0	-347.0	-293.0	-263.3	-238.7
SUB-TOTAL (MFG):	-1024.2	2132.7	-994.2	-57.0	-917.8	71.1	346.0
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG):	8609.9	12925.3	11465.2	14448.2	5978.5	10136.7	12139.9
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	7585.7	15058.0	10471.0	14391.3	5060.8	10207.8	12485.9

TABLE 7

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT PERCENT CHANGE; HISTORY AND FORECAST

	1970-75 HIST	1975-80 HIST	1980-85 HIST	1985-90 HIST	1990-95 HIST	1995-00 FCST	2000-05 FCST
LUMBER(24)	7.0%	13.5%	-0.0%	3.9%	0.5%	1.9%	2.9%
FURNITURE(25)	-9.2%	11.7%	8.6%	3.3%	3.3%	9.8%	10.3%
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	-2.5%	7.4%	-8.6%	4.0%	-1.5%	-0.1%	0.8%
PRIMARY METALS(33)	-12.9%	0.6%	-29.5%	-6.7%	-7.3%	-3.7%	-2.5%
FABRICATED METAL(34)	-5.6%	10.5%	-8.2%	-3.9%	-5.4%	-2.6%	-1.6%
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	3.2%	20.2%	-11.8%	-4.7%	-3.9%	-1.0%	0.8%
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	-12.4%	22.8%	3.6%	-10.8%	-6.5%	-0.6%	1.1%
MOTOR VEH.(371)	-3.3%	1.4%	10.2%	-6.5%	-5.1%	-0.1%	0.5%
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	-17.3%	21.1%	-0.3%	8.3%	-9.6%	2.3%	4.5%
INSTRUMENTS(38)	19.3%	32.0%	2.1%	0.6%	-2.0%	1.7%	3.2%
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.2%	7.5%	-9.8%	1.1%	-6.9%	0.9%	1.7%
FOOD(20)	-6.8%	2.8%	-6.3%	4.1%	-6.5%	-2.4%	-1.8%
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-9.6%	-8.0%	-7.3%	-17.6%	-8.4%	-11.9%	-11.4%
TEXTILES(22)	-11.7%	-1.7%	-17.3%	-0.3%	-12.0%	-4.0%	-2.7%
APPAREL(23)	-8.8%	2.5%	-9.9%	-6.1%	-18.3%	-7.1%	-6.0%
PAPER(26)	-9.1%	7.6%	-1.5%	3.7%	-0.7%	1.8%	3.1%
PRINTING(27)	-0.6%	17.8%	13.3%	11.6%	3.9%	7.7%	8.9%
CHEMICALS(28)	-2.9%	9.0%	-5.6%	4.2%	-0.0%	-0.1%	1.4%
PETRO PROD(29)	0.2%	7.4%	-13.2%	-11.9%	-6.1%	-10.2%	-8.3%
RUBBER(30)	3.4%	20.8%	8.6%	8.9%	2.2%	7.1%	8.2%
LEATHER(31)	-21.1%	-3.6%	-29.1%	-19.1%	-50.1%	-21.3%	-23.0%
MINING(10,12-14)	17.7%	45.8%	8.0%	-26.9%	-6.2%	-2.7%	-2.1%
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	6.0%	21.2%	14.0%	11.8%	8.0%	10.0%	10.8%
RAILROAD(40)	-12.5%	-5.3%	-30.6%	-21.2%	-7.7%	-5.5%	-5.3%
TRUCKING(42)	6.4%	17.7%	9.4%	16.0%	5.3%	8.6%	9.5%
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	-4.3%	-2.3%	8.3%	19.4%	7.6%	8.6%	7.8%
AIR TRANSP.(45)	3.8%	25.3%	13.0%	41.4%	7.0%	12.1%	12.9%
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.0%	27.5%	17.6%	16.4%	9.6%	9.7%	10.3%
COMMUNICATION(48)	5.0%	15.3%	-1.2%	0.1%	-6.0%	-3.8%	-3.1%
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	6.6%	13.1%	11.5%	4.5%	3.6%	5.1%	5.8%
BANKING(60)	20.5%	23.4%	14.7%	7.1%	-0.5%	5.2%	5.4%
INSURANCE(63,64)	9.3%	17.9%	9.1%	18.9%	5.7%	7.2%	7.2%
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	23.1%	23.1%	-12.9%	23.2%	11.4%	10.5%	10.4%
REAL ESTATE(65)	25.7%	16.3%	16.5%	11.3%	6.2%	7.3%	7.7%
EATING/DRINKING(58)	26.3%	32.6%	24.4%	13.6%	2.5%	10.4%	11.1%
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	6.3%	13.0%	9.5%	13.2%	2.8%	7.3%	8.8%
WHOLESALE(50,51)	16.8%	17.9%	7.0%	9.2%	3.4%	5.9%	7.5%
HOTELS(70)	8.8%	16.5%	22.3%	20.9%	3.0%	11.9%	12.4%
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	-0.2%	16.2%	31.8%	1.8%	1.9%	7.9%	8.5%
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	-17.8%	-14.8%	-0.1%	-15.9%	-11.6%	-12.2%	-12.3%
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	21.5%	27.4%	34.5%	14.6%	5.0%	12.3%	12.9%
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	33.3%	52.4%	56.5%	30.6%	9.7%	16.1%	16.3%
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	35.6%	27.0%	15.5%	29.2%	8.2%	9.3%	9.4%
MOTION PICTURES(78)	4.4%	8.4%	6.2%	47.3%	15.3%	22.2%	22.9%
MEDICAL(80)	41.0%	27.2%	21.4%	25.0%	14.5%	12.6%	12.9%
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	30.2%	43.8%	32.8%	32.3%	13.7%	15.2%	15.7%
EDUCATION(82)	32.3%	9.6%	17.8%	15.1%	10.0%	13.1%	13.5%
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	12.2%	16.6%	7.0%	32.3%	10.2%	10.5%	10.7%
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	25.4%	38.0%	27.2%	23.7%	8.4%	10.0%	10.9%
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	8.6%	18.4%	11.3%	12.6%	4.4%	8.1%	9.2%
STATE & LOCAL GOVT	20.1%	8.7%	1.3%	13.1%	5.2%	6.2%	6.2%
FED GOV CIV	0.3%	4.6%	0.4%	6.7%	9.3%	2.2%	2.2%
FED GOV MIL	-17.8%	-7.7%	11.5%	-1.9%	-26.4%	-13.9%	-13.9%
FARM EMPLOY	0.2%	-2.7%	-8.7%	-10.0%	-9.4%	-9.3%	-9.3%
SUB-TOTAL (MFG):	-5.2%	11.4%	-4.8%	-0.3%	-4.7%	0.4%	1.8%
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG):	12.1%	16.2%	12.3%	13.8%	5.0%	8.1%	9.0%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	8.3%	15.3%	9.2%	11.6%	3.7%	7.1%	8.1%

TABLE 8

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT PERCENT OF TOTAL; HISTORY AND FORECAST

	1970 HIST	1975 HIST	1980 HIST	1985 HIST	1990 HIST	1995 FCST	2000 FCST	2005 FCST
LUMBER(24)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
FURNITURE(25)	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
PRIMARY METALS(33)	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
FABRICATED METAL(34)	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
MOTOR VEH.(371)	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
INSTRUMENTS(38)	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
FOOD(20)	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TEXTILES(22)	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
APPAREL(23)	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
PAPER(26)	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
PRINTING(27)	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
CHEMICALS(28)	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
PETRO PROD(29)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
RUBBER(30)	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
LEATHER(31)	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MINING(10,12-14)	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%
RAILROAD(40)	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
TRUCKING(42)	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
AIR TRANSP.(45)	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
COMMUNICATION(48)	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
BANKING(60)	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
INSURANCE(63,64)	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
REAL ESTATE(65)	2.3%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
EATING/DRINKING(58)	3.3%	3.8%	4.4%	5.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.3%
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	11.7%	11.5%	11.3%	11.3%	11.5%	11.4%	11.4%	11.5%
WHOLESALE(50,51)	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%
HOTELS(70)	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	2.5%	1.9%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	1.8%	2.3%	3.0%	4.3%	5.0%	5.3%	5.8%	6.2%
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
MOTION PICTURES(78)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
MEDICAL(80)	3.6%	4.7%	5.2%	5.8%	6.4%	7.1%	7.5%	7.8%
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	2.0%	2.4%	3.0%	3.6%	4.3%	4.7%	5.1%	5.5%
EDUCATION(82)	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.1%
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	77.8%	78.0%	80.1%	81.7%	82.5%	83.0%	83.8%	84.6%
STATE & LOCAL GOVT	11.2%	12.4%	11.7%	10.8%	11.0%	11.1%	11.1%	10.9%
FED GOV CIV	3.2%	3.0%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%
FED GOV MIL	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%
FARM EMPLOY	4.3%	4.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.4%
SUB-TOTAL (MFG):	21.6%	18.9%	18.3%	15.9%	14.2%	13.1%	12.3%	11.6%
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG):	78.4%	81.1%	81.7%	84.1%	85.8%	86.9%	87.7%	88.4%
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT:	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 9

MAINE VALUE ADDED; HISTORY AND FORECAST (billions of 1987$)

	1970 HIST	1975 HIST	1980 HIST	1985 HIST	1990 HIST	1995 FCST	2000 FCST	2005 FCST
LUMBER(24)	0.286	0.279	0.415	0.420	0.382	0.427	0.474	0.524
FURNITURE(25)	0.014	0.017	0.022	0.023	0.033	0.035	0.040	0.046
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	0.044	0.047	0.045	0.068	0.090	0.097	0.104	0.112
PRIMARY METALS(33)	0.021	0.008	0.008	0.023	0.025	0.023	0.025	0.027
FABRICATED METAL(34)	0.087	0.092	0.130	0.116	0.131	0.136	0.147	0.157
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	0.035	0.059	0.143	0.201	0.296	0.366	0.469	0.602
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	0.119	0.128	0.216	0.296	0.400	0.435	0.522	0.631
MOTOR VEH.(371)	0.013	0.031	0.024	0.006	0.019	0.022	0.026	0.032
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	0.170	0.148	0.215	0.291	0.507	0.424	0.333	0.320
INSTRUMENTS(38)	0.012	0.015	0.022	0.016	0.044	0.049	0.056	0.062
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.008	0.017	0.017	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.018	0.019
FOOD(20)	0.241	0.209	0.262	0.240	0.258	0.303	0.353	0.395
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES(22)	0.114	0.112	0.157	0.173	0.176	0.188	0.215	0.244
APPAREL(23)	0.033	0.054	0.107	0.124	0.123	0.127	0.150	0.175
PAPER(26)	0.662	0.771	0.933	0.981	1.159	1.213	1.315	1.427
PRINTING(27)	0.094	0.106	0.130	0.167	0.211	0.214	0.234	0.257
CHEMICALS(28)	0.037	0.042	0.068	0.055	0.063	0.070	0.080	0.092
PETRO PROD(29)	0.011	0.013	0.005	0.012	0.023	0.021	0.022	0.023
RUBBER(30)	0.054	0.081	0.092	0.117	0.133	0.139	0.168	0.203
LEATHER(31)	0.228	0.213	0.328	0.173	0.223	0.199	0.206	0.213
MINING(10,12-14)	0.010	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.019	0.018	0.019	0.020
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	0.910	0.949	1.154	1.634	2.066	1.980	2.145	2.352
RAILROAD(40)	0.093	0.089	0.085	0.071	0.029	0.031	0.031	0.031
TRUCKING(42)	0.188	0.232	0.283	0.398	0.523	0.578	0.644	0.716
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	0.037	0.033	0.033	0.043	0.046	0.044	0.044	0.044
AIR TRANSP.(45)	0.012	0.023	0.036	0.046	0.042	0.051	0.058	0.067
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.034	0.057	0.299	0.382	0.289	0.325	0.375	0.432
COMMUNICATION(48)	0.267	0.332	0.355	0.408	0.478	0.521	0.584	0.658
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	0.347	0.408	0.418	0.454	0.641	0.653	0.703	0.759
BANKING(60)	0.208	0.355	0.320	0.213	0.219	0.207	0.207	0.207
INSURANCE(63,64)	0.225	0.259	0.274	0.345	0.412	0.410	0.426	0.444
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	0.045	0.026	0.016	0.043	0.044	0.052	0.063	0.075
REAL ESTATE(65)	1.432	1.461	1.864	2.550	3.184	2.795	3.092	3.431
EATING/DRINKING(58)	0.257	0.292	0.318	0.378	0.508	0.509	0.561	0.621
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	1.025	1.167	1.323	1.759	2.215	2.372	2.708	3.126
WHOLESALE(50,51)	0.658	0.738	0.888	1.035	1.277	1.358	1.525	1.728
HOTELS(70)	0.114	0.133	0.112	0.117	0.128	0.139	0.152	0.164
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	0.130	0.168	0.199	0.271	0.346	0.369	0.406	0.448
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	0.038	0.044	0.050	0.050	0.053	0.051	0.050	0.050
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	0.133	0.183	0.202	0.213	0.272	0.285	0.321	0.363
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	0.102	0.162	0.250	0.344	0.535	0.620	0.742	0.887
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	0.035	0.039	0.049	0.074	0.099	0.115	0.135	0.159
MOTION PICTURES(78)	0.010	0.013	0.011	0.019	0.021	0.023	0.026	0.030
MEDICAL(80)	0.619	0.890	1.135	1.269	1.451	1.588	1.752	1.943
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	0.338	0.403	0.509	0.613	0.831	0.918	1.045	1.196
EDUCATION(82)	0.067	0.068	0.091	0.111	0.147	0.166	0.180	0.197
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	0.116	0.141	0.185	0.234	0.292	0.310	0.355	0.408
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	0.192	0.222	0.329	0.360	0.331	0.361	0.408	0.462
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	9.923	11.330	14.134	16.952	20.809	21.354	23.711	26.580
FARM Value Added:	0.166	0.143	0.150	0.207	0.185	0.239	0.297	0.365
Government Compensation:	2.416	2.356	2.971	3.288	2.593	2.824	2.985	3.177
SUB-TOTAL (MFG)	2.2825	2.4398	3.3393	3.5163	4.3124	4.5056	4.9558	5.5614
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG)	10.2225	11.3891	13.9156	16.9314	19.2747	19.912	22.0381	24.561
TOTAL Maine GSP	12.505	13.830	17.256	20.450	23.588	24.418	26.994	30.123

TABLE 10

MAINE VALUE ADDED CHANGE; HISTORY AND FORECAST (billions of 1987$)

	1970-75 HIST	1975-80 HIST	1980-85 HIST	1985-90 HIST	1990-95 HIST	1995-00 FCST	2000-05 FCST
LUMBER(24)	-0.007	0.136	0.005	-0.038	0.045	0.047	0.050
FURNITURE(25)	0.003	0.006	0.001	0.010	0.002	0.005	0.006
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	0.003	-0.002	0.023	0.022	0.006	0.007	0.008
PRIMARY METALS(33)	-0.013	0.001	0.015	0.002	-0.002	0.002	0.002
FABRICATED METAL(34)	0.005	0.039	-0.014	0.015	0.005	0.011	0.011
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	0.024	0.084	0.058	0.095	0.070	0.103	0.133
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	0.009	0.088	0.080	0.104	0.035	0.086	0.110
MOTOR VEH.(371)	0.018	-0.007	-0.019	0.013	0.003	0.005	0.006
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	-0.022	0.068	0.076	0.216	-0.083	-0.090	-0.014
INSTRUMENTS(38)	0.003	0.007	-0.006	0.027	0.005	0.006	0.007
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.008	-0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001
FOOD(20)	-0.032	0.053	-0.022	0.018	0.045	0.050	0.042
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES(22)	-0.003	0.046	0.016	0.003	0.012	0.027	0.029
APPAREL(23)	0.021	0.053	0.017	-0.001	0.004	0.023	0.025
PAPER(26)	0.109	0.163	0.047	0.178	0.054	0.102	0.112
PRINTING(27)	0.012	0.023	0.037	0.044	0.003	0.020	0.023
CHEMICALS(28)	0.005	0.027	-0.013	0.007	0.008	0.010	0.012
PETRO PROD(29)	0.002	-0.008	0.007	0.012	-0.003	0.001	0.001
RUBBER(30)	0.027	0.011	0.024	0.016	0.006	0.029	0.035
LEATHER(31)	-0.014	0.114	-0.155	0.050	-0.024	0.007	0.007
MINING(10,12-14)	-0.005	0.000	0.000	0.014	-0.001	0.001	0.001
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	0.039	0.205	0.480	0.432	-0.087	0.165	0.208
RAILROAD(40)	-0.004	-0.004	-0.015	-0.041	0.002	-0.000	-0.000
TRUCKING(42)	0.044	0.051	0.115	0.125	0.056	0.066	0.072
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	-0.004	0.000	0.009	0.003	-0.002	0.000	0.000
AIR TRANSP.(45)	0.011	0.013	0.010	-0.004	0.008	0.008	0.009
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.023	0.243	0.083	-0.093	0.035	0.050	0.057
COMMUNICATION(48)	0.065	0.023	0.053	0.071	0.042	0.064	0.074
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	0.062	0.010	0.036	0.187	0.012	0.050	0.057
BANKING(60)	0.148	-0.035	-0.107	0.006	-0.012	-0.000	0.000
INSURANCE(63,64)	0.034	0.015	0.072	0.067	-0.002	0.016	0.018
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	-0.019	-0.009	0.027	0.001	0.008	0.011	0.012
REAL ESTATE(65)	0.029	0.404	0.686	0.634	-0.389	0.296	0.340
EATING/DRINKING(58)	0.035	0.026	0.060	0.130	0.002	0.052	0.060
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	0.141	0.156	0.436	0.456	0.157	0.337	0.418
WHOLESALE(50,51)	0.080	0.150	0.147	0.242	0.081	0.167	0.204
HOTELS(70)	0.019	-0.021	0.005	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.012
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	0.038	0.031	0.072	0.076	0.023	0.036	0.042
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	0.005	0.007	-0.001	0.003	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	0.050	0.019	0.011	0.059	0.013	0.036	0.042
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	0.060	0.088	0.094	0.191	0.085	0.122	0.145
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	0.005	0.010	0.024	0.025	0.016	0.020	0.024
MOTION PICTURES(78)	0.002	-0.002	0.008	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004
MEDICAL(80)	0.272	0.245	0.135	0.181	0.137	0.164	0.192
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	0.065	0.106	0.104	0.218	0.087	0.127	0.151
EDUCATION(82)	0.000	0.023	0.020	0.037	0.018	0.015	0.016
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	0.025	0.044	0.050	0.057	0.019	0.045	0.053
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	0.030	0.107	0.030	-0.029	0.030	0.047	0.054
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	1.407	2.804	2.819	3.857	0.545	2.357	2.869
FARM Value Added:	-0.023	0.007	0.057	-0.022	0.054	0.058	0.068
Government Compensation:	-0.060	0.615	0.317	-0.696	0.232	0.161	0.192
SUB-TOTAL (MFG)	0.157	0.900	0.177	0.796	0.193	0.450	0.606
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG)	1.167	2.527	3.016	2.343	0.637	2.126	2.523
TOTAL Maine GSP	1.325	3.426	3.194	3.138	0.830	2.576	3.128

TABLE 11

MAINE VALUE ADDED PERCENT CHANGE; HISTORY AND FORECAST

	1970-75 HIST	1975-80 HIST	1980-85 HIST	1985-90 HIST	1990-95 HIST	1995-00 FCST	2000-05 FCST
LUMBER(24)	-2.4%	48.5%	1.2%	-9.0%	11.8%	11.0%	10.5%
FURNITURE(25)	19.9%	32.5%	3.1%	41.6%	6.4%	14.4%	14.8%
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	6.8%	-4.3%	52.0%	32.6%	7.2%	7.2%	7.7%
PRIMARY METALS(33)	-63.9%	12.0%	177.4%	8.2%	-7.1%	7.7%	7.9%
FABRICATED METAL(34)	5.5%	42.1%	-10.9%	13.2%	3.7%	7.8%	7.3%
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	69.2%	143.4%	40.7%	47.3%	23.6%	28.0%	28.4%
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	7.8%	68.8%	37.3%	35.3%	8.8%	19.8%	21.1%
MOTOR VEH.(371)	134.6%	-21.8%	-77.0%	232.1%	16.1%	22.2%	22.3%
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	-13.0%	45.9%	35.2%	74.4%	-16.4%	-21.3%	-4.1%
INSTRUMENTS(38)	23.4%	42.5%	-25.7%	169.1%	12.6%	13.0%	12.1%
MISC. MANUF.(39)	98.8%	-0.6%	-5.4%	4.5%	0.0%	7.9%	6.8%
FOOD(20)	-13.2%	25.4%	-8.4%	7.7%	17.4%	16.4%	11.8%
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES(22)	-2.5%	41.0%	10.1%	1.8%	6.9%	14.3%	13.5%
APPAREL(23)	63.9%	98.0%	15.6%	-0.7%	3.6%	17.8%	17.0%
PAPER(26)	16.5%	21.1%	5.1%	18.2%	4.7%	8.4%	8.6%
PRINTING(27)	13.0%	22.0%	28.8%	26.4%	1.4%	9.2%	9.8%
CHEMICALS(28)	12.4%	63.4%	-18.9%	13.0%	12.3%	14.1%	14.6%
PETRO PROD(29)	15.0%	-60.0%	126.9%	97.5%	-10.7%	4.8%	6.4%
RUBBER(30)	49.4%	13.9%	26.3%	13.6%	4.8%	21.1%	20.6%
LEATHER(31)	-6.2%	53.5%	-47.3%	29.2%	-10.6%	3.5%	3.2%
MINING(10,12-14)	-52.4%	0.0%	0.0%	281.6%	-4.8%	6.2%	6.9%
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	4.3%	21.6%	41.6%	26.5%	-4.2%	8.3%	9.7%
RAILROAD(40)	-4.4%	-4.2%	-17.4%	-58.6%	7.5%	-0.3%	-1.3%
TRUCKING(42)	23.2%	22.1%	40.5%	31.3%	10.6%	11.4%	11.2%
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	-10.8%	0.9%	27.5%	7.3%	-3.7%	0.9%	0.0%
AIR TRANSP.(45)	96.6%	57.0%	28.5%	-8.6%	19.1%	14.9%	15.5%
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	67.7%	429.6%	27.6%	-24.2%	12.2%	15.3%	15.2%
COMMUNICATION(48)	24.4%	7.0%	14.9%	17.4%	8.8%	12.3%	12.6%
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	17.7%	2.4%	8.5%	41.2%	1.8%	7.6%	8.0%
BANKING(60)	71.2%	-9.9%	-33.5%	2.7%	-5.3%	-0.0%	0.0%
INSURANCE(63,64)	15.1%	5.7%	26.3%	19.3%	-0.5%	3.9%	4.2%
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	-42.8%	-36.7%	162.2%	1.4%	19.0%	20.4%	19.5%
REAL ESTATE(65)	2.0%	27.6%	36.8%	24.9%	-12.2%	10.6%	11.0%
EATING/DRINKING(58)	13.8%	9.0%	18.7%	34.4%	0.3%	10.2%	10.6%
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	13.8%	13.4%	33.0%	25.9%	7.1%	14.2%	15.4%
WHOLESALE(50,51)	12.2%	20.3%	16.5%	23.4%	6.4%	12.3%	13.3%
HOTELS(70)	16.8%	-15.9%	4.7%	9.6%	8.6%	9.0%	7.9%
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	29.7%	18.3%	36.0%	27.9%	6.7%	9.9%	10.4%
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	14.4%	15.6%	-1.8%	6.3%	-3.0%	-1.4%	-1.6%
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	37.6%	10.6%	5.4%	27.5%	4.9%	12.5%	13.2%
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	58.8%	54.3%	37.4%	55.6%	15.9%	19.6%	19.6%
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	13.9%	25.2%	49.4%	34.4%	16.5%	17.5%	17.7%
MOTION PICTURES(78)	24.5%	-15.0%	72.2%	12.4%	9.1%	14.0%	14.6%
MEDICAL(80)	43.9%	27.5%	11.9%	14.3%	9.5%	10.3%	10.9%
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	19.3%	26.2%	20.3%	35.6%	10.5%	13.8%	14.5%
EDUCATION(82)	0.6%	34.2%	22.0%	33.2%	12.6%	8.9%	9.1%
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	21.4%	31.3%	27.0%	24.5%	6.4%	14.3%	15.1%
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	15.4%	48.3%	9.2%	-7.9%	9.0%	12.9%	13.3%
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	14.2%	24.7%	19.9%	22.8%	2.6%	11.0%	12.1%
FARM Value Added:	-13.9%	4.9%	38.0%	-10.4%	29.1%	24.2%	22.9%
Government Compensation:	-2.5%	26.1%	10.7%	-21.2%	8.9%	5.7%	6.4%
SUB-TOTAL (MFG)	6.9%	36.9%	5.3%	22.6%	4.5%	10.0%	12.2%
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG)	11.4%	22.2%	21.7%	13.8%	3.3%	10.7%	11.4%
TOTAL Maine GSP	10.6%	24.8%	18.5%	15.3%	3.5%	10.6%	11.6%

TABLE 12
MAINE VALUE ADDED PERCENT OF TOTAL; HISTORY AND FORECAST

	1970 HIST	1975 HIST	1980 HIST	1985 HIST	1990 HIST	1995 FCST	2000 FCST	2005 FCST
LUMBER(24)	2.3%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%
FURNITURE(25)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
PRIMARY METALS(33)	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
FABRICATED METAL(34)	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%
MOTOR VEH.(371)	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	2.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%
INSTRUMENTS(38)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
FOOD(20)	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXTILES(22)	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
APPAREL(23)	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
PAPER(26)	5.3%	5.6%	5.4%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%
PRINTING(27)	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
CHEMICALS(28)	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
PETRO PROD(29)	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
RUBBER(30)	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
LEATHER(31)	1.8%	1.5%	1.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
MINING(10,12-14)	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%	8.0%	8.8%	8.1%	7.9%	7.8%
RAILROAD(40)	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
TRUCKING(42)	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
AIR TRANSP.(45)	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.3%	0.4%	1.7%	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
COMMUNICATION(48)	2.1%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	2.8%	3.0%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%
BANKING(60)	1.7%	2.6%	1.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
INSURANCE(63,64)	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
REAL ESTATE(65)	11.4%	10.6%	10.8%	12.5%	13.5%	11.4%	11.5%	11.4%
EATING/DRINKING(58)	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	8.2%	8.4%	7.7%	8.6%	9.4%	9.7%	10.0%	10.4%
WHOLESALE(50,51)	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.7%
HOTELS(70)	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
MOTION PICTURES(78)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
MEDICAL(80)	4.9%	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%	6.1%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%
EDUCATION(82)	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	79.4%	81.9%	81.9%	82.9%	88.2%	87.5%	87.8%	88.2%
FARM Value Added:	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Government Compensation:	19.3%	17.0%	17.2%	16.1%	11.0%	11.6%	11.1%	10.5%
SUB-TOTAL (MFG)	18.3%	17.6%	19.4%	17.2%	18.3%	18.5%	18.4%	18.5%
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG)	81.7%	82.4%	80.6%	82.8%	81.7%	81.5%	81.6%	81.5%
TOTAL Maine GSP	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 13

UNITED STATES VALUE ADDED; HISTORY AND FORECAST (billions of 1987$)

	1970 HIST	1975 HIST	1980 HIST	1985 HIST	1990 HIST	1995 FCST	2000 FCST	2005 FCST
LUMBER(24)	16.7	18.4	23.4	25.5	28.8	32.6	36.7	41.6
FURNITURE(25)	9.4	10.9	13.1	14.2	16.7	18.4	20.8	23.6
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	21.0	21.9	25.2	26.4	27.8	29.3	31.4	33.8
PRIMARY METALS(33)	30.6	33.5	39.0	36.8	44.2	45.2	48.9	53.1
FABRICATED METAL(34)	50.2	52.5	58.8	61.9	67.2	69.9	75.3	81.6
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	48.1	60.9	80.3	90.1	117.3	145.7	184.9	237.4
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	42.4	50.7	63.0	63.1	83.8	92.5	108.5	129.0
MOTOR VEH.(371)	38.8	46.5	48.5	50.9	57.4	62.0	73.6	87.5
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	53.0	45.3	47.5	52.8	59.8	56.0	56.4	58.0
INSTRUMENTS(38)	36.1	39.5	48.3	55.3	65.3	71.0	80.0	91.4
MISC. MANUF.(39)	9.2	11.4	13.2	11.5	14.1	13.8	14.6	15.5
FOOD(20)	71.2	75.9	84.4	89.6	98.6	102.2	113.1	125.3
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	15.1	15.0	16.2	16.1	17.1	16.0	14.3	12.9
TEXTILES(22)	13.3	14.7	17.5	17.5	21.2	21.8	24.8	28.4
APPAREL(23)	15.2	17.4	20.7	20.7	25.0	24.6	28.3	32.9
PAPER(26)	28.2	30.3	35.2	37.2	44.6	47.6	52.7	58.8
PRINTING(27)	41.2	45.8	53.1	59.9	69.3	74.2	81.5	90.0
CHEMICALS(28)	58.3	63.1	75.3	79.2	96.5	104.9	116.1	129.4
PETRO PROD(29)	17.1	18.0	19.7	20.7	23.1	23.8	24.8	26.2
RUBBER(30)	18.2	22.0	27.8	32.4	41.0	47.5	57.9	70.7
LEATHER(31)	3.6	3.8	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
MINING(10,12-14)	54.3	52.8	65.5	88.8	93.6	89.4	88.5	88.1
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	175.1	181.2	224.1	260.6	266.8	301.3	332.5	369.7
RAILROAD(40)	17.3	17.7	19.7	19.5	20.0	20.2	20.7	21.3
TRUCKING(42)	40.6	46.0	55.9	63.8	75.0	83.8	96.2	111.1
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	8.8	9.4	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.5
AIR TRANSP.(45)	18.8	23.0	28.3	32.7	42.1	46.5	53.3	61.5
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	13.3	16.3	19.0	23.3	30.5	35.3	40.3	46.2
COMMUNICATION(48)	64.2	74.3	90.5	104.4	123.0	136.2	153.8	174.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	77.5	86.7	99.4	108.1	121.9	127.8	138.0	149.7
BANKING(60)	72.6	74.9	81.2	90.7	96.6	98.5	102.1	105.9
INSURANCE(63,64)	57.3	63.9	71.3	79.5	87.5	90.2	95.3	100.5
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	14.3	18.0	23.5	31.0	40.3	47.5	56.8	68.0
REAL ESTATE(65)	336.7	400.7	471.4	520.3	569.2	620.5	688.9	767.8
EATING/DRINKING(58)	63.3	68.7	78.8	89.0	100.1	105.3	118.1	132.7
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	196.0	222.5	266.9	330.8	385.7	427.6	497.5	584.2
WHOLESALE(50,51)	172.9	192.2	224.3	252.0	290.4	321.1	362.3	412.9
HOTELS(70)	21.4	23.2	26.1	28.2	30.5	31.5	33.6	36.0
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	37.3	40.6	47.3	55.5	62.8	67.7	75.3	84.2
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	7.0	7.8	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	28.6	32.4	37.1	43.5	49.8	54.2	61.9	70.9
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	63.0	81.0	106.5	133.9	170.8	201.5	242.4	291.6
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	10.6	12.6	15.8	20.6	25.2	29.1	34.6	41.2
MOTION PICTURES(78)	6.5	7.5	9.3	11.1	13.8	15.6	18.1	20.9
MEDICAL(80)	122.8	162.0	197.1	226.8	267.7	300.8	338.9	382.9
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	91.6	106.1	130.2	154.4	182.4	206.5	236.9	273.0
EDUCATION(82)	16.4	17.5	20.5	26.2	30.7	33.6	37.0	41.0
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	25.3	29.3	36.2	46.7	56.4	64.2	75.1	88.2
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	12.2	13.9	15.7	15.9	15.8	17.1	19.2	21.8
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	2462.4	2779.7	3294.9	3740.8	4291.5	4694.1	5284.4	5995.4
FARM Value Added:	38.3	48.4	61.2	69.3	52.7	62.7	74.3	87.0
Government Compensation:	375.1	393.8	420.0	469.6	533.5	552.2	604.1	665.1
SUB-TOTAL (MFG)	636.7	697.4	814.5	863.9	1021.9	1100.8	1246.2	1428.5
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG)	2239.1	2524.5	2961.6	3415.8	3855.8	4208.2	4716.6	5319.0
TOTAL United States GSP	2875.8	3221.9	3776.1	4279.7	4877.7	5309.0	5962.8	6747.5

TABLE 14
UNITED STATES VALUE ADDED CHANGE; HISTORY AND FORECAST (billions of 1987$)

	1970-75 HIST	1975-80 HIST	1980-85 HIST	1985-90 HIST	1990-95 HIST	1995-00 FCST	2000-05 FCST
LUMBER(24)	1.7	4.9	2.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.8
FURNITURE(25)	1.5	2.3	1.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.8
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	1.0	3.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.4
PRIMARY METALS(33)	2.9	5.5	-2.2	7.5	0.9	3.7	4.2
FABRICATED METAL(34)	2.3	6.3	3.1	5.3	2.7	5.4	6.3
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	12.8	19.5	9.7	27.2	28.5	39.1	52.5
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	8.4	12.3	0.1	20.7	8.7	16.0	20.5
MOTOR VEH.(371)	7.8	2.0	2.4	6.4	4.7	11.5	14.0
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	-7.7	2.1	5.4	7.0	-3.8	0.5	1.5
INSTRUMENTS(38)	3.4	8.8	7.0	10.0	5.7	9.1	11.3
MISC. MANUF.(39)	2.1	1.8	-1.7	2.6	-0.3	0.8	0.9
FOOD(20)	4.7	8.5	5.2	9.0	3.5	10.9	12.3
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	1.0	-1.1	-1.7	-1.5
TEXTILES(22)	1.4	2.9	-0.1	3.8	0.6	3.0	3.6
APPAREL(23)	2.2	3.3	0.0	4.3	-0.4	3.7	4.5
PAPER(26)	2.1	4.9	2.0	7.4	3.0	5.1	6.1
PRINTING(27)	4.6	7.3	6.8	9.4	5.0	7.3	8.5
CHEMICALS(28)	4.8	12.2	3.9	17.3	8.4	11.2	13.3
PETRO PROD(29)	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.4	0.6	1.0	1.4
RUBBER(30)	3.7	5.9	4.6	8.6	6.5	10.3	12.9
LEATHER(31)	0.2	0.3	-2.0	0.9	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1
MINING(10,12-14)	-1.5	12.7	23.4	4.8	-4.3	-0.9	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	6.1	42.9	36.5	6.2	34.4	31.2	37.2
RAILROAD(40)	0.5	1.9	-0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.6
TRUCKING(42)	5.4	9.9	7.9	11.2	8.9	12.4	14.9
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.2
AIR TRANSP.(45)	4.2	5.3	4.4	9.3	4.4	6.8	8.2
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	3.1	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.8	5.1	5.9
COMMUNICATION(48)	10.1	16.2	14.0	18.6	13.1	17.7	20.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	9.2	12.7	8.7	13.9	5.9	10.2	11.7
BANKING(60)	2.3	6.3	9.4	6.0	1.9	3.6	3.8
INSURANCE(63,64)	6.5	7.4	8.2	8.0	2.8	5.0	5.3
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	3.7	5.5	7.5	9.3	7.2	9.4	11.1
REAL ESTATE(65)	64.0	70.7	48.9	48.9	51.2	68.4	78.9
EATING/DRINKING(58)	5.3	10.1	10.3	11.1	5.2	12.8	14.6
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	26.5	44.4	63.9	54.9	41.9	69.9	86.7
WHOLESALE(50,51)	19.3	32.1	27.7	38.4	30.6	41.2	50.6
HOTELS(70)	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.3	0.9	2.1	2.4
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	3.3	6.7	8.1	7.3	4.9	7.6	8.9
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.0
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	3.8	4.7	6.4	6.3	4.4	7.6	9.1
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	18.0	25.5	27.4	36.9	30.7	40.9	49.2
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	1.9	3.2	4.8	4.6	3.9	5.5	6.6
MOTION PICTURES(78)	1.0	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.4	2.9
MEDICAL(80)	39.2	35.1	29.7	40.9	33.1	38.2	44.0
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	14.5	24.1	24.2	28.1	24.0	30.5	36.1
EDUCATION(82)	1.1	3.0	5.8	4.4	2.9	3.4	4.0
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	4.0	6.9	10.5	9.7	7.7	11.0	13.0
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	1.8	1.8	0.2	-0.2	1.3	2.1	2.5
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	317.3	515.2	445.9	550.7	402.6	590.3	711.0
FARM Value Added:	10.2	12.8	8.1	-16.6	10.0	11.6	12.7
Government Compensation:	18.7	26.2	49.6	63.9	18.8	51.9	60.9
SUB-TOTAL (MFG)	60.7	117.1	49.4	158.0	78.9	145.4	182.2
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG)	285.4	437.1	454.2	440.0	352.4	508.4	602.4
TOTAL United States GSP	346.1	554.2	503.6	598.0	431.3	653.8	784.7

TABLE 15
UNITED STATES VALUE ADDED PERCENT CHANGE; HISTORY AND FORECAST

	1970-75 HIST	1975-80 HIST	1980-85 HIST	1985-90 HIST	1990-95 HIST	1995-00 FCST	2000-05 FCST
LUMBER(24)	10.4%	26.6%	9.2%	13.0%	13.1%	12.7%	13.2%
FURNITURE(25)	15.7%	20.8%	8.3%	17.0%	10.4%	13.0%	13.4%
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	4.6%	14.9%	4.7%	5.5%	5.4%	7.2%	7.6%
PRIMARY METALS(33)	9.5%	16.5%	-5.7%	20.3%	2.1%	8.2%	8.6%
FABRICATED METAL(34)	4.6%	12.1%	5.3%	8.5%	4.0%	7.7%	8.3%
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	26.5%	32.0%	12.1%	30.2%	24.3%	26.9%	28.4%
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	19.7%	24.2%	0.2%	32.8%	10.4%	17.3%	18.9%
MOTOR VEH.(371)	20.1%	4.3%	4.9%	12.6%	8.1%	18.6%	19.0%
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	-14.5%	4.7%	11.3%	13.2%	-6.4%	0.8%	2.7%
INSTRUMENTS(38)	9.5%	22.4%	14.5%	18.0%	8.7%	12.8%	14.2%
MISC. MANUF.(39)	23.2%	15.8%	-12.9%	22.8%	-1.9%	5.8%	6.2%
FOOD(20)	6.6%	11.2%	6.2%	10.1%	3.6%	10.7%	10.8%
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	-0.8%	8.4%	-0.9%	6.4%	-6.3%	-10.4%	-10.3%
TEXTILES(22)	10.7%	19.5%	-0.5%	21.5%	2.7%	13.7%	14.4%
APPAREL(23)	14.7%	18.9%	0.1%	20.8%	-1.4%	15.1%	15.9%
PAPER(26)	7.6%	16.3%	5.6%	20.0%	6.7%	10.7%	11.6%
PRINTING(27)	11.1%	16.0%	12.7%	15.7%	7.2%	9.8%	10.4%
CHEMICALS(28)	8.2%	19.4%	5.2%	21.9%	8.7%	10.7%	11.5%
PETRO PROD(29)	5.2%	9.3%	5.1%	11.8%	2.8%	4.3%	5.6%
RUBBER(30)	20.6%	26.7%	16.6%	26.5%	15.8%	21.7%	22.3%
LEATHER(31)	6.7%	8.4%	-48.7%	40.8%	-40.8%	-5.1%	-7.8%
MINING(10,12-14)	-2.8%	24.0%	35.7%	5.4%	-4.6%	-1.0%	-0.4%
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	3.5%	23.7%	16.3%	2.4%	12.9%	10.4%	11.2%
RAILROAD(40)	2.9%	11.0%	-1.2%	2.8%	1.0%	2.6%	2.7%
TRUCKING(42)	13.3%	21.5%	14.1%	17.6%	11.8%	14.7%	15.5%
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	5.9%	5.1%	6.6%	6.1%	-1.3%	2.5%	1.7%
AIR TRANSP.(45)	22.5%	23.0%	15.7%	28.4%	10.6%	14.7%	15.4%
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	23.3%	16.5%	22.3%	31.1%	15.6%	14.4%	14.6%
COMMUNICATION(48)	15.8%	21.7%	15.4%	17.8%	10.7%	13.0%	13.5%
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	11.9%	14.6%	8.7%	12.8%	4.8%	8.0%	8.5%
BANKING(60)	3.1%	8.4%	11.6%	6.6%	1.9%	3.6%	3.7%
INSRANCE(63,64)	11.4%	11.6%	11.5%	10.0%	3.2%	5.6%	5.5%
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	26.0%	30.2%	32.1%	29.9%	17.8%	19.7%	19.6%
REAL ESTATE(65)	19.0%	17.6%	10.4%	9.4%	9.0%	11.0%	11.4%
EATING/DRINKING(58)	8.4%	14.7%	13.0%	12.5%	5.2%	12.2%	12.4%
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	13.5%	20.0%	23.9%	16.6%	10.9%	16.3%	17.4%
WHOLESALE(50,51)	11.1%	16.7%	12.4%	15.2%	10.5%	12.8%	14.0%
HOTELS(70)	8.8%	12.2%	8.1%	8.2%	3.1%	6.8%	7.2%
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	8.8%	16.6%	17.1%	13.2%	7.9%	11.2%	11.8%
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	10.2%	14.5%	1.1%	6.9%	-1.0%	0.5%	0.3%
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	13.3%	14.6%	17.2%	14.5%	8.8%	14.1%	14.6%
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	28.6%	31.5%	25.7%	27.6%	18.0%	20.3%	20.3%
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	18.0%	25.8%	30.4%	22.5%	15.4%	18.9%	19.0%
MOTION PICTURES(78)	15.4%	24.0%	19.7%	24.2%	13.3%	15.3%	15.9%
MEDICAL(80)	32.0%	21.6%	15.1%	18.1%	12.4%	12.7%	13.0%
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	15.8%	22.7%	18.6%	18.2%	13.2%	14.8%	15.2%
EDUCATION(82)	6.6%	16.9%	28.2%	16.9%	9.4%	10.3%	10.7%
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	15.7%	23.7%	29.1%	20.8%	13.7%	17.1%	17.3%
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	14.5%	12.9%	1.5%	-1.1%	8.5%	12.4%	13.2%
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	12.9%	18.5%	13.5%	14.7%	9.4%	12.6%	13.5%
FARM Value Added:	26.6%	26.4%	13.2%	-23.9%	19.0%	18.5%	17.1%
Government Compensation:	5.0%	6.7%	11.8%	13.6%	3.5%	9.4%	10.1%
SUB-TOTAL (MFG)	9.5%	16.8%	6.1%	18.3%	7.7%	13.2%	14.6%
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG)	12.7%	17.3%	15.3%	12.9%	9.1%	12.1%	12.8%
TOTAL United States GSP	12.0%	17.2%	13.3%	14.0%	8.8%	12.3%	13.2%

TABLE 16

UNITED STATES VALUE ADDED PERCENT OF TOTAL; HISTORY AND FORECAST

	1970 HIST	1975 HIST	1980 HIST	1985 HIST	1990 HIST	1995 FCST	2000 FCST	2005 FCST
LUMBER(24)	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
FURNITURE(25)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
STONE,CLAY,ETC.(32)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
PRIMARY METALS(33)	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
FABRICATED METAL(34)	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
NON-ELEC MACHINE(35)	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%	3.1%	3.5%
ELECT. EQUIPMENT(36)	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%
MOTOR VEH.(371)	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
REST TRANS EQUI(R37)	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
INSTRUMENTS(38)	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
MISC. MANUF.(39)	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
FOOD(20)	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
TOBACCO MANUF(21)	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
TEXTILES(22)	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
APPAREL(23)	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
PAPER(26)	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
PRINTING(27)	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
CHEMICALS(28)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
PETRO PROD(29)	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
RUBBER(30)	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
LEATHER(31)	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MINING(10,12-14)	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
CONSTRUCTION(15-17)	6.1%	5.6%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%	5.7%	5.6%	5.5%
RAILROAD(40)	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
TRUCKING(42)	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
LOCAL/INTERURBAN(41)	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
AIR TRANSP.(45)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
OTHER TRSP(44,46,47)	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
COMMUNICATION(48)	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
PUBLIC UTILITIES(49)	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
BANKING(60)	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%
INSURANCE(63,64)	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
CREDIT&FIN(61,62,67)	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
REAL ESTATE(65)	11.7%	12.4%	12.5%	12.2%	11.7%	11.7%	11.6%	11.4%
EATING/DRINKING(58)	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
RESTRETAIL(52-57,59)	6.8%	6.9%	7.1%	7.7%	7.9%	8.1%	8.3%	8.7%
WHOLESALE(50,51)	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.1%	6.1%
HOTELS(70)	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
PER SERV/REPR(72,76)	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%
PRIV. HOUSEHOLD(88)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
AUTO REP/SERV(75)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
MISC. BUSI. SERV(73)	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%
AMUSE&RECREATION(79)	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
MOTION PICTURES(78)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
MEDICAL(80)	4.3%	5.0%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%
MISC PROF(81,87,89)	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%
EDUCATION(82)	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
NON-PROFIT(83,84,86)	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
AGRI/F/F SERV(07-09)	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
SUB-TOTAL (private non-farm):	85.6%	86.3%	87.3%	87.4%	88.0%	88.4%	88.6%	88.9%
FARM Value Added:	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Government Compensation:	13.0%	12.2%	11.1%	11.0%	10.9%	10.4%	10.1%	9.9%
SUB-TOTAL (MFG)	22.1%	21.6%	21.6%	20.2%	20.9%	20.7%	20.9%	21.2%
SUB-TOTAL (NON-MFG)	77.9%	78.4%	78.4%	79.8%	79.1%	79.3%	79.1%	78.8%
TOTAL United States GSP	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 17

MAINE POPULATION BY AGE COHORT
1992 TO 2005

		AGES 0 TO 4	AGES 5 TO 17	AGES 18 TO 44	AGES 45 TO 64	AGES 65 PLUS	ALL AGES
POPULATION	01-Jul-92	86,492	226,103	522,859	245,096	168,450	1,249,000
NATURAL CHANGE	1992-1993	-670	1,194	-3,860	7,180	886	4,730
NET MIGRATION	1992-1993	-122	-520	-2,060	-134	572	-2,264
POPULATION	01-Jul-93	85,699	226,776	516,940	252,142	169,908	1,251,466
NATURAL CHANGE	1993-1994	-1,238	1,369	-3,514	7,224	651	4,491
NET MIGRATION	1993-1994	-526	-1,041	-3,581	-577	572	-5,152
POPULATION	01-Jul-94	83,935	227,104	509,846	258,789	171,131	1,250,805
NATURAL CHANGE	1994-1995	-1,132	1,242	-3,864	7,531	414	4,191
NET MIGRATION	1994-1995	-396	-873	-3,089	-434	572	-4,219
POPULATION	01-Jul-95	82,408	227,474	502,892	265,886	172,117	1,250,777
NATURAL CHANGE	1995-1996	-1,432	458	-3,022	7,685	189	3,878
NET MIGRATION	1995-1996	-362	-830	-2,964	-397	572	-3,981
POPULATION	01-Jul-96	80,614	227,103	496,906	273,174	172,878	1,250,674
NATURAL CHANGE	1996-1997	-1,380	-230	-2,432	7,848	-195	3,611
NET MIGRATION	1996-1997	-284	-729	-2,669	-311	572	-3,420
POPULATION	01-Jul-97	78,950	226,144	491,806	280,711	173,255	1,250,865
NATURAL CHANGE	1997-1998	-1,311	-953	-3,003	9,005	-367	3,370
NET MIGRATION	1997-1998	-239	-671	-2,500	-262	572	-3,100
POPULATION	01-Jul-98	77,400	224,520	486,302	289,453	173,460	1,251,135
NATURAL CHANGE	1998-1999	-1,131	-1,144	-3,309	9,513	-766	3,162
NET MIGRATION	1998-1999	-192	-611	-2,323	-211	572	-2,765
POPULATION	01-Jul-99	76,077	222,765	480,670	298,755	173,265	1,251,532
NATURAL CHANGE	1999-2000	-995	-1,016	-4,160	9,645	-538	2,936
NET MIGRATION	1999-2000	-154	-561	-2,180	-169	572	-2,493
POPULATION	01-Jul-00	74,927	221,187	474,330	308,231	173,300	1,251,975

TABLE 17 (CONTINUED)

MAINE POPULATION BY AGE COHORT
1992 TO 2005

		AGES 0 TO 4	AGES 5 TIO 17	AGES 18 TO 44	AGES 45 TO 64	AGES 65 PLUS	ALL AGES
POPULATION	01-Jul-00	74,927	221,187	474,330	308,231	173,300	1,251,975
NATURAL CHANGE	2000-2001	-877	-1,874	-3,463	9,600	-640	2,745
NET MIGRATION	2000-2001	-138	-541	-2,119	-151	572	-2,377
POPULATION	01-Jul-01	73,912	218,773	468,747	317,680	173,232	1,252,343
NATURAL CHANGE	2001-2002	-782	-2,073	-3,400	9,555	-721	2,578
NET MIGRATION	2001-2002	-36	-409	-1,735	-39	572	-1,647
POPULATION	01-Jul-02	73,094	216,291	463,612	327,195	173,082	1,253,274
NATURAL CHANGE	2002-2003	-683	-2,324	-3,475	9,426	-505	2,439
NET MIGRATION	2002-2003	84	-255	-1,283	92	572	-790
POPULATION	01-Jul-03	72,495	213,712	458,853	336,713	173,150	1,254,923
NATURAL CHANGE	2003-2004	-572	-2,360	-3,332	9,035	-417	2,354
NET MIGRATION	2003-2004	164	-151	-980	180	572	-215
POPULATION	01-Jul-04	72,087	211,201	454,541	345,928	173,305	1,257,062
NATURAL CHANGE	2004-2005	-469	-2,078	-3,688	8,650	-148	2,266
NET MIGRATION	2004-2005	139	-184	-1,077	152	572	-398
POPULATION	01-Jul-05	71,757	208,938	449,776	354,730	173,728	1,258,930

[redacted]