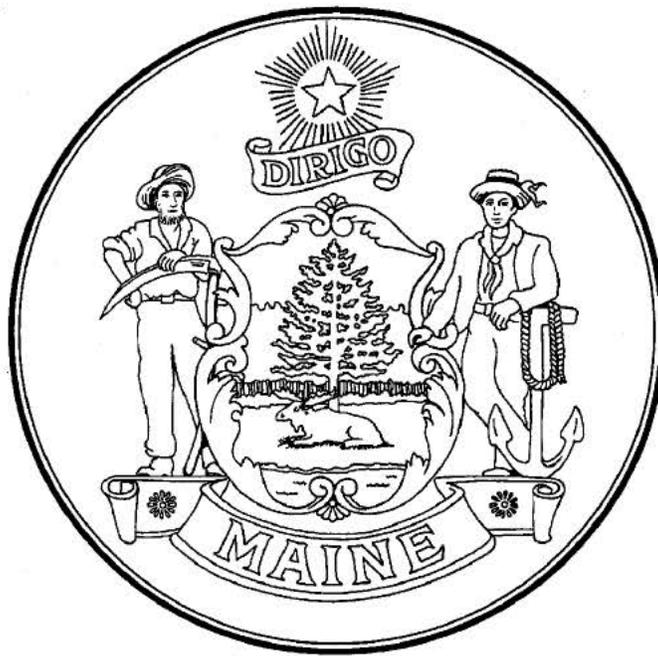


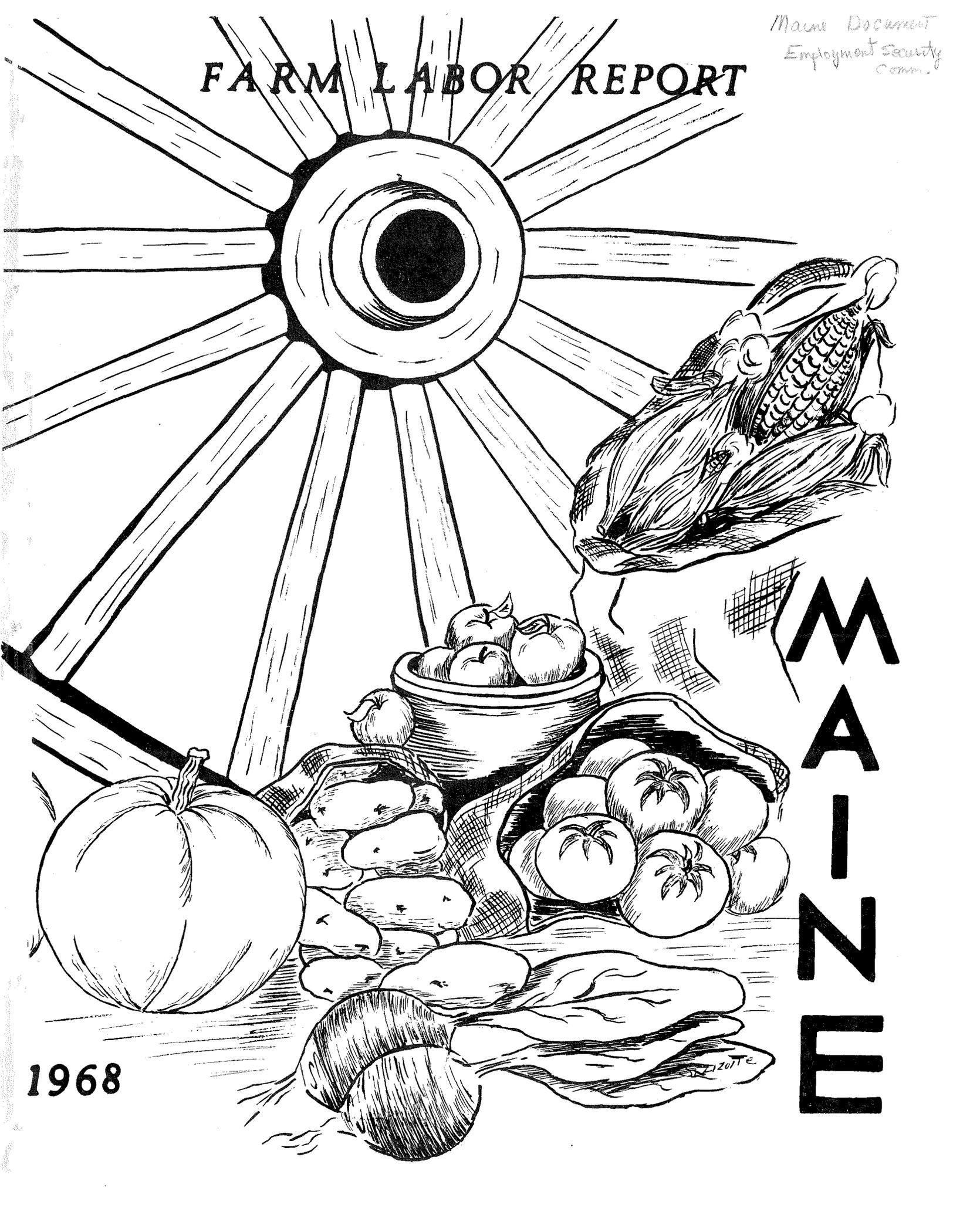
# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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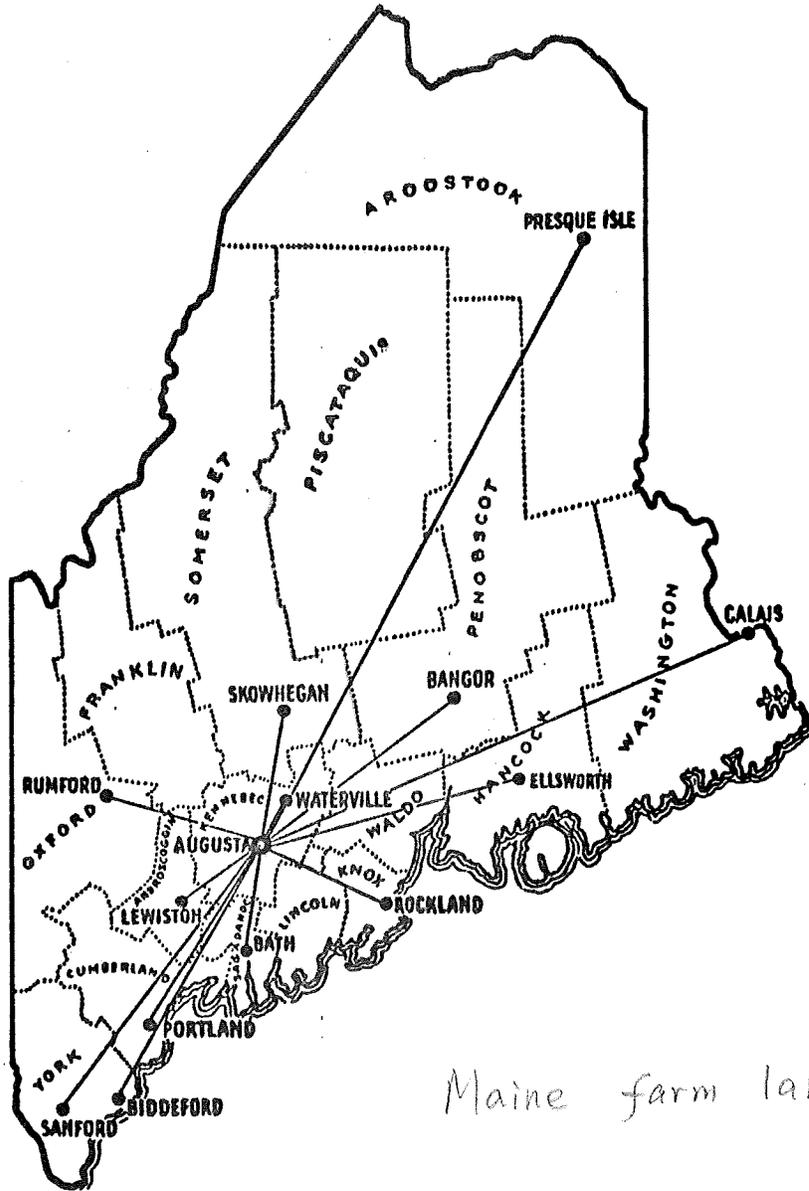
# FARM LABOR REPORT



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1968

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL  
and  
FOOD PROCESSING REPORT



*Maine farm labor report*

**MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION**

236327

Published under Appropriation No. 8290

1968

STATE OF MAINE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

FARM EMPLOYMENT

MAINE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

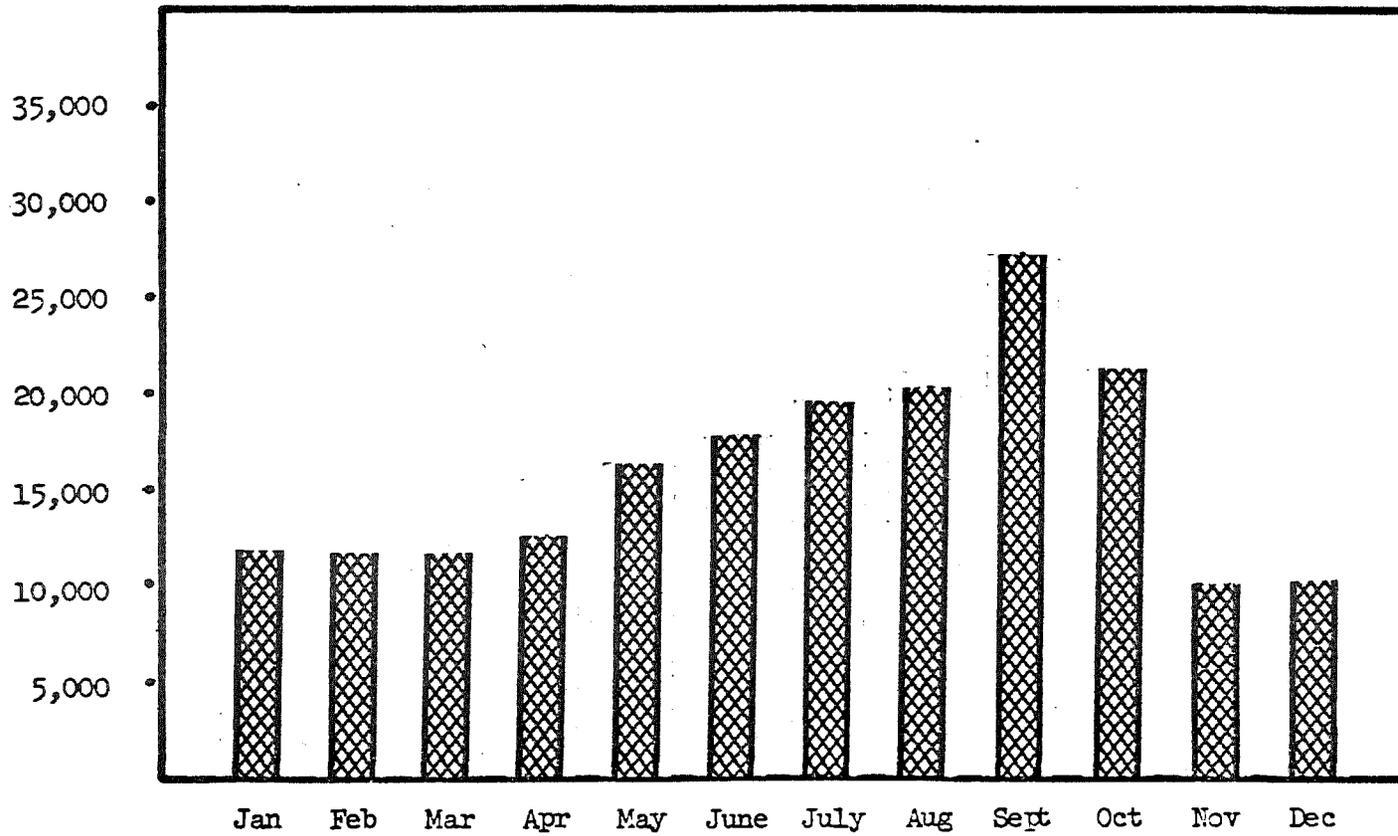
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JAMES J. GEORGE, SR., COMMISSIONER

MAINE'S AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1968 BY MONTH



ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL  
AND  
FOOD PROCESSING REPORT1968  
MAINE

## PART I: ANNUAL SUMMARY

Planning

- A. The agricultural program is operated under the general administrative supervision of the Employment Service Director. Direct administration, planning, training, supervision, coordination, analysis, promotion and evaluation of statewide operations are the responsibilities of an Employment Specialist.

Local office managers have direct responsibilities for the operation of the Farm Placement Program in their areas, the supervision of interviewers, temporary farm placement representatives and temporary clerical employees with farm program assignments.

Each local office and the administrative office unit documented pre-season plans for operating the program early in 1968. These plans charted the course to meet anticipated area and State requirements and problems. This included plans to secure information from growers and canners regarding the amount and location of crops and acreages, whether or not machine or hand harvesting would be involved and the extent of each method. The information received was basic to establishing labor needs for various crops within each local office area of operations.

Recruitment of youth, started about April 1, active file call-ins, complete surveys of all local office applicant files including youth registrations used during the previous season, utilization of the press, radio, television, crop posters, and visits to youth gathering spots such as swimming pools and playgrounds in accordance with the needs as they developed prior to and during the crop harvest season. Where potential importation of agricultural workers was indicated, plans were made to develop information on the potential domestic labor supply and the required labor force at the earliest dates possible.

The basis for this planning was initially established from the experience and records of the previous years. The information available indicated that it would be necessary to have meetings with market garden growers regarding Puerto Rican usage; orchardists who might require Canadian importation for the apple harvest; and the importation of Canadians for the Aroostook County potato crop.

- B. Meetings with agency employees, county extension agents, employers, growers, crew supervisors, canners, and grower associations were scheduled prior to the seasonal crop activities, during the harvest periods, and following the season.

January 10 - National Farm Labor Conference, New Orleans, La.

March 12-14 - Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies,  
Washington, D. C.

June 28 - New England Government - Industry Woods Training Committee,  
Gorham, N.H.

July 25-26 - International Manpower Recruitment Conference - Aroostook Potato  
Harvest, Boston, Mass.

### Economic Trends

The general economy of the State continues at a high level. Industry continued to absorb all available labor. Manpower shortages persist in all major segments of the State economy.

Available domestic agricultural labor for the 1969 harvest will in all probability again be in short supply. However, in the case of the Aroostook County potato crop, additional acquisitions of mechanical harvesters of an advanced design will reduce the demand for stoop labor. (See below under Impact of Mechanization).

The trend toward consolidation of individual farm units will undoubtedly persist.

- \* Farmers' income in Maine last year was hurt by a drop in prices received for almost all commodities. The drop in sales value for potatoes was 27%, following a 36% drop the previous year. Receipts for poultry and eggs also dropped several million dollars. Dairy income was nearly constant. The new sugar beet crop started to gain an important place in farm income with a farm sales increase of 492%.
- \* Based on farm sales, poultry provided more than \$4.00 of each \$10.00 of farm income; potatoes, \$2.50; dairy, \$2.00; and other products, a little less than \$1.50.
- \* In spite of a drop of 12% in total receipts, Maine retained its position as New England's leading agricultural state with 29% of New England's total. Maine was first in potatoes with 84% of value, first in poultry meat with 74% and first in eggs with 34%. Maine ranked second in fruit, third in vegetables and fourth in dairy. There were no changes in this ranking from the previous year. Agriculture's contribution to the Maine economy is not only measured by the \$212 million product or by the 10,500 persons regularly employed and the 20,000 more seasonally employed but also by the fact that farmers supply much of the raw materials for three of Maine's biggest manufacturing industries, pulp and paper, food, and lumber and wood products.

### Employment Trends

#### A. Seasonal Hired Workers

Maine's various crops require an aggregate harvest work force of approximately 30,000. The majority of these workers are employed in the Aroostook County potato harvest; the balance are used in the apple harvest, market gardens and berries.

Included are 30 Puerto Ricans (non-contract) for market gardens, 1,710 for the potato harvest and 440 Canadians for apple picking.

\*Reprinted from Resource Development Highlights - Maine Cooperative Extension Service

1. Market Garden

In years gone by, market gardening in the Cape Elizabeth and South Portland areas has been conducted on an extensive scale. More recently, however, much of the land formerly devoted to market gardening has been diverted to large-scale housing developments. As a direct result, day-haul activity, historically a smoothly operated, large volume program in the Portland area, has fallen off precipitously. Those market gardens remaining have in effect a "built-in" teenage labor force residing in the housing developments located within easy walking distance of the fields.

2. Berries

The blueberry crop normally is harvested during the months of July and August. The major area includes portions of Knox, Lincoln, Waldo, Washington and York counties, which together comprise nearly 3,000,000 acres, of which in excess of 20,000 acres consists of blueberry fields. Depending upon the area and utilization of irrigation, the 1968 yield was reduced up to 50 percent as a result of winter kill coupled with dry weather. The availability of adults and older children as rakers continues to diminish; consequently, recruitment has become increasingly difficult during the past few years. This situation is due in part to increased activities in other vacation-oriented industries such as summer camps, motels and related businesses in which employment is of a considerably longer duration. To further complicate matters, other programs local, state and national - have further reduced the supply. Five years ago the bulk of rakers were 16 or older, while today most rakers are between 13 and 16 years of age. Over 1,600 different individuals for day-haul were recruited for the blueberry harvest alone.

3. Apples (Importing Growers)

The weather pattern during the 1968 growing and harvesting season more or less paralleled that occurring in 1967. The Spring, again, was typified by cold and rainy weather; thus resulting in late maturing of the apple crop. Coloring of the MacIntosh variety is triggered by the onset of frost. During the 1968 harvest, frost did not occur until the harvest was well underway; thus compounding the problems of various growers, particularly as this relates to labor turnover and quality of the crop. At the present time, data relating to crop loss is unavailable.

4. Aroostook County Potatoes

Composition of the Aroostook County Labor Force for the potato harvest is as follows:

Adults	4,500
School Children	14,941
Indians	700
Bonds	<u>1,710</u>
	21,851

As opposed to the apple harvest previously described, ideal weather conditions prevailed throughout the Aroostook County potato harvest. During the period September 16 through October 19, no more than two full days were lost due to wet weather. A second factor contributing to the successful completion of the potato harvest was increased mechanization and full utilization of youth and women. It is currently estimated that about 1,200 mechanical harvesters are harvesting at least 65% of the potato crop. Introduction of a new type advanced design harvester employing the principle of air separation has reduced labor requirements to two or three persons on a machine. These machines should appear in large numbers during the 1969 harvest.

Women, children, Indians and Canadians accounted for the majority of stoop labor; machine operating, barrel handling and potato house labor is mainly accomplished by local adults.

Earnings of school children in the three areas of Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield and Caribou totaled \$900,328. Assuming that the school children in these three school areas represent one-third of the Aroostook school population participating, we can estimate the total school children income for the County as \$2,700,984.

#### B. Food Processing

A rapidly expanding industry in Aroostook County in line with changing consumer tastes is food processing plants. During 1968, total employment in the five County processing plants approached the 2,400 mark. Total volume of potatoes processed was approximately 13,000,000 cwt., or roughly 35% of the entire crop of some 36,000,000 cwt.

One such company currently employing 800 workers plans a \$4,000,000 expansion, thus enabling them to increase production to 20,000,000 lbs. of flake potatoes and 15,000,000 lbs. of regular French fry product.

Disposal of waste is being accorded full consideration and will be maintained at better than tolerable limits.

Another company has on the drawing board plans to construct a \$9,000,000 plus potato processing plant which will be in addition to existing facilities already operating on a full-time basis. The anticipated consumption of potatoes in this particular plant will be the production of 25,000 acres. Probable employment will be 1,500 workers. Here, again, adequate disposal measures will be undertaken.

Estimated consumption of potatoes by the five processing plants located within the County during 1969 will be approximately 23,000,000 cwt., or expressed another way, about 45% of the crop.

From the foregoing, it becomes abundantly clear that more potatoes must be planted for the 1969 harvest. In line with this projection, soil bank land equaling some 30,000 acres has already been withdrawn. Much of this land is not tillable but possibly 10,000 to 15,000 acres would make good potato or sugar beet land if properly worked. According to reliable sources, a goodly portion of this land will be utilized by processors on a lease basis for potatoes and/or sugar beets.

Of concern to most observers is the additional manpower requirements imposed by the construction of new plants. It is conservatively estimated that at least 900 more workers will be required to properly man these plants.

### C. Sugar Beets

State-wide acreage devoted to planting of sugar beets increased from some 9,000 acres planted last year to approximately 30,000 acres this year. Because of a long drought experienced during the summer of 1968, the harvest fell short of expectations. Beets generally were of a small size; thus precluding the use of harvesters. Labor presented no particular problem. Because of late planting, it is estimated that 1,500 acres of sugar beets remain unharvested. As a point of interest, optimum yield for profitable operations is considered from 12 to 14 tons per acre.

## Impact of Mechanization

### A. Seasonal Farm Workers

Increasingly in the potato harvest, capital input is being diverted to mechanization rather than hand labor. Currently there are approximately 1,200 mechanical harvesters operating throughout the County. Reportedly 65% of the harvest is being accomplished by this means. The newer type harvesters are of a very sophisticated and advanced design and require very little hand labor in their operation. It is anticipated that this trend will continue. Inasmuch as these machines are quite expensive to purchase, some farmers are cooperatively purchasing one machine for use among them.

The conventional type harvester of single row variety uses from 3 to 5 workers and replaces at least 10 hand pickers. The double row combine type replaces 22 to 25 hand pickers.

## Recruitment of Farm Workers

Recruitment efforts for the 1968 season were patterned along lines of previous years. One team was used during the 1968 season for both the apple and potato harvest. This team arranged itinerant schedules, radio and television spots, press releases, etc. Handbills were passed out and posters placed at strategic points. The team went out into rural areas in an attempt to locate unemployed and available workers. They talked to selectmen, town managers, store owners, welfare representatives, sheriffs, priests, etc. in an attempt to locate interested persons. Those interested were registered and the records were filed at adjacent local offices for referral purposes at harvest time.

The recruitment team also assisted local offices in preparing call-in cards and referring workers to orchardists. Individual members of the team were also used in maintaining contacts with growers relative to their needs and problems.

Effectiveness of the recruitment efforts is largely a matter of conjecture inasmuch as interested persons would usually report directly to the grower rather than go through a local office. However, the record does show that many indicating preharvest interests were not available and/or interested at harvest time.

During the past harvest season the Bangor Local Office was instrumental in establishing day-haul for a large area market gardener. Three unsupervised pickup points were designated, from which 40 to 50 school age youth were bussed daily to the fields. A total of 1,420 man days were involved, or approximately 11,360 hours.

1. Housing

There were 35 employers' housing inspections completed in the field for the apple harvest and 52 for potato growers for a total of 87 inspections.

2. Wage Surveys

The following wage surveys were completed in the field during 1968 with follow-up in the field by the Maine Employment Security Commission and the U. S. Department of Labor on all phases of the Secretary's Regulations.

Apples

Apple Pickers (Crop Wage Area 1-21-01)	
(Kennebec Valley)	
(Strip Apple Picking)	October 1 - 3, 1968
(Spot Apple Picking)	October 1 - 3, 1968
(Crop Wage Area 1-21-05)	
(Western Maine)	
(Strip Apple Picking)	September 24 - October 8, 1968
(Spot Apple Picking)	September 24 - October 8, 1968

Potatoes (Crop Wage Area 21-01-VH-18, Aroostook County)

Potato Pickers	September 23 - 27, 1968
Barrel Handlers	September 23 - 27, 1968
Harvester Machine Workers	September 23 - 27, 1968
Potato House Workers	September 23 - 27, 1968
Tractor & Equipment Operators	September 23 - 27, 1968
Truck Drivers	September 23 - 27, 1968

3. Evaluation of Results

Follow-up on all facets of the Secretary's Regulations indicated reasonably satisfactory results in terms of working conditions, housing, wages, transportation arrangements, etc.

Hourly earnings were well above the established adverse effect rate which, for the State of Maine, was set at \$1.60 an hour.

Posting of prevailing rates was provided for in accordance with required procedures.

Shortages of domestic workers continued throughout the peak production periods and all available domestic workers were employed by importing employers. Importation did not affect the employment of domestic workers or depress the rates of pay for domestic workers. In fact, as noted in previous reports, importation has a tendency to increase

rates for both domestic and Canadian workers, as non-importers are not required to pay established prevailing rates for seasonal agricultural labor. Therefore, in some instances, non-importers must increase rates to compete with importers' rates.

#### Rural Development and Community Program Activities

The mobile team of the Smaller Community Program was active in providing services to rural areas. At the request of local area Development Groups and the State Department of Economic Development, available labor surveys were conducted to furnish industries interested in expansion current labor force information.

Available labor force surveys were conducted in the Calais, Gardiner, Skowhegan, Ellsworth, Millinocket, Rumford and Corinna areas. The types of industries which might be interested in locating in these areas are textile, shoe, stuffed toys, and plastic.

Area labor force studies were conducted in the Greenville E.D.A. area and a study is currently being conducted in the Stonington-Deer Isle E.D.A. area.

#### Intra-state and Inter-state Migratory Seasonal Labor

Migrant crews originating from Florida and Mississippi were employed in the Lewiston area apple harvest for the first time this year. Four growers hired a total of 51 migrant apple pickers. Reportedly growers were reasonably well satisfied with the quantity and quality of the work produced by these crews. It should be noted, however, that the weather was unusually warm during harvest season and, consequently, these southern workers suffered no discomfort as may have been the case had the weather been normal. It remains a matter of conjecture whether or not they would function as well under more seasonable weather conditions.

Inasmuch as this was a new experience, the growers did encounter problems. For example, one group of 22 migrant workers arrived a month prematurely as the result of a drought in the Carolinas. Job development efforts on the part of the Lewiston Local Office resulted in these workers being placed in a food processing plant until the harvest season started. Another grower who had consummated arrangements for 60 migrant <sup>workers</sup> ~~growers~~ from Mississippi was notified by the crew leader at the last moment that his crew had disbanded. Since the grower had spent a large sum of money in preparing extra quarters for these workers, the experience proved to be a costly one.

In spite of these problems, it is anticipated that efforts will be exerted in an attempt to attract additional crews for the 1969 harvest.

## Woods

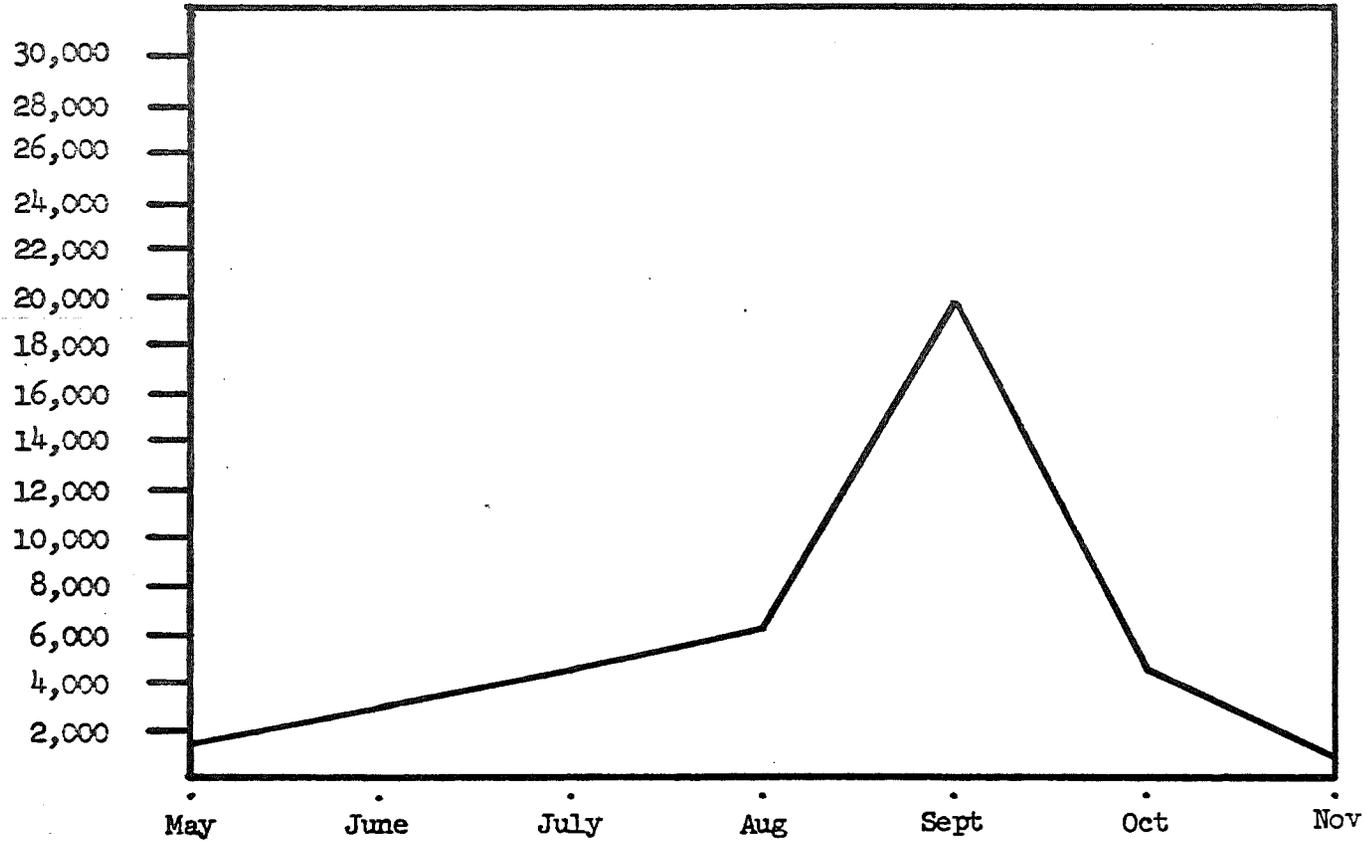
One of the major industries in the State of Maine is pulpwood and logging and related industries. There are several large paper-producing firms within the State, generating millions of dollars in payroll and gross product value. In addition, there are numerous woodworking firms of various descriptions.

Obviously in order to produce wood in sufficient volume to assure a consistent level of production, manpower requirements are rather sizeable. About 6,000 workers are directly involved in the production of pulpwood and logs. In spite of increasingly sophisticated methods of operation, the work requires a great amount of physical stamina.

In general, working conditions and wages are excellent; housing - situated in primeval settings - is generally very good; food is nourishing and well prepared.

Despite significant advances which are being accomplished, the procurement of manpower for the woods industry is an ever-present problem. In an attempt to alleviate this situation, industry and the State Employment Service are jointly striving to improve the image of careers in the logging industry. Hopefully, these efforts will ultimately meet with success.

MAINE'S STUDENT AND SEASONAL HIRED FARM WORKERS



AREA: Aroostook County, Central Maine, Western Maine, Kennebec Valley

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

I T E M	N U M B E R
<b>SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY</b>	
1. Towns with day-haul points . . . . .	1
2. Number of day-haul points . . . . .	12
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year . . . . .	228
4. Total number of workers transported during year . . . . .	3,000 Est.
<b>SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)</b>	
5. Supervised camps <u>operated</u> for school-age farm workers . . . . .	NA
a. Placements in camps . . . . .	NA
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes . . . . .	NA
<b>SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS</b>	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	NA
a. Farm placements . . . . .	NA
b. Applicant-holding acceptances . . . . .	NA
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians . . . . .	NA
<b>SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA</b>	
9. Number of local offices which hold farm clinics . . . . .	NA
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held . . . . .	NA
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs . . . . .	NA
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives . . . . .	NA

See attachment. (page 14)

SIGNATURE	TITLE
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Section A - Table 1

In this area there are 26 towns having 94 established day-haul points (unsupervised) by this office, from which an estimated 1,000 to 1,100 workers are transported on an average day during the blueberry harvest.

In Rockland there are 12 day-haul points supervised from which workers are transported. Only one employer picks up at a day-haul point although an employer might have more than one pick-up point. The workers are not referred from the pick-up points but are recruited and allocated (referred) to meet the requirements of each employer prior to the actual start of harvest. All workers are notified through various media where they will be picked up and when.

The pick-up points in Rockland are at various locations in order to avoid confusion and pirating of workers. These pick-up points are not contacted every day since this would be a physical impossibility because all the growers are picking up their workers at the same time. However, every effort is made to contact these points during the week to see that the young workers are properly cared for. All growers are contacted during the day to ascertain if their needs are being met. In the case of replacements or additional help all referrals are made from the office to the grower at his pick-up points and not from any pick-up point itself. Over the years the modus operandi has proven to be the most successful.

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUPS WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	1	1	2. Total persons	12	4. Families	0
a. Crew leaders	1	1	3. Total workers	12	5. Unattached males	12
b. Family heads	0	0			6. Unattached females	0
c. Other	0	0				

SECTION D. COMMENTS

One ES-369 was submitted to this office against order 62-50-06 thru 10, by the reporting State of Mississippi. Although 12 workers were indicated on the Form, the Crew Leader arrived here with 22 workers. Due to adverse weather in the Carolinas, the crew arrived in Maine earlier than anticipated, but the growers accepted them and managed to keep them busy until harvest time. They proved satisfactory.

SIGNATURE

TITLE



PART II: OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

A. State Forecast

All economic indicators point to the inescapable conclusion that available labor for agriculture will be even further reduced for the 1969 harvest. This prognostication is largely based upon the non-agricultural sector of the State's economy which appears assured of continued growth.

Again in 1969, the apple harvest will in all probability be hardest hit by labor shortages. The potato harvest, depending upon the continued closing of schools and admission of reasonable numbers of Canadians, should be accomplished without undue hardship. Weather conditions, obviously, will continue to play a major role in the conduct of the harvest.

B. Area Forecast

Shortages noted above apply to all areas of apple and potato crops indicated below.

C. Peak Harvest Periods, Estimated, Crop Reporting Areas

Aroostook County	East Coast	Central Maine	Kennebec Valley	Western Maine
1-21-01	1-21-02	1-21-03	1-21-04	1-21-05
Presque Isle	Calais	Rockland Bangor	Augusta Bath Skowhegan	Lewiston Portland Rumford Sanford

Potato Planting and Care	5/1-9/15			
Market Gardens		6/1-9/1		5/1-11/1
Strawberry Harvest		7/1-8/1		7/1-8/1
Blueberry Raking	8/1-9/1	8/1-9/1	8/1-9/1	7/15-8/15
Apple Harvest			9/15-10/30	9/15-11/15
Potato Harvest	9/15-10/15			

TOTAL NUMBER OF SEASONAL HIRED AGRICULTURAL WORKERS REPORTED ON FORM ES-223, 1968

Note: Figures are shown here for (1) mid-month periods generally rather than mid- and end-of-month periods as previously; (2) only for areas which at a mid-month period had a minimum of 500 seasonal hired workers or foreign workers; or (3) as specifically required (Ref: ES Manual part III, Ch. 4800, B, 2).

Area and Local Office	Reporting Dates					
	May 15	June 15	July 15	August 15	September 15 30	October 15 31
1-21-01 Aroostook County Presque Isle (figures identical)	1,550	2,625	2,800	2,900	7,420 18,571 <u>1/</u>	3,335 -
1-21-03 Central Maine Bangor Rockland			1,300 425 875	2,297 437 1,860	405 50 <u>2/</u> 205 50 200 -	50 - 50 - - -
1-21-04 Kennebec Valley Augusta Skowhegan					241 <u>2/</u> 193 48	186 85 <u>2/</u> 141 40 45 45
1-21-05 Western Maine Portland Lewiston Sanford Rumford					592 <u>2/</u> 72 281 200 39	612 74 <u>2/</u> 128 17 247 20 166 37 71 -

1/ Potato harvesting only.  
2/ Apple harvesting only.

AGRICULTURAL REFERRALS BY LOCAL OFFICES, 1968

LOCAL OFFICES	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
AUGUSTA	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	1	2	0	0
BANGOR	19	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
BATH	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
BIDDEFORD	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
CALAIS	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELLSWORTH	21	1	0	0	6	4	0	3	4	3	0	0	0
LEWISTON	50	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	41	2	0
PORTLAND	200	0	0	2	46	15	46	33	11	22	25	0	0
PRESQUE ISLE	174	3	3	5	2	2	0	0	0	46	113	0	0
ROCKLAND	2,858	2	3	4	2	0	602	1,204	1,040	1	0	0	0
RUMFORD	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	12	0	0
SANFORD	47	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	36	7	0	1	0
SKOWHEGAN	28	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	2	6	9	1	4
WATERVILLE	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
SMALLER COMMUNITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS 1968	3,463	21	14	11	60	25	650	1,255	1,104	111	203	5	4
TOTALS 1967	4,353	4	7	3	10	29	89	1,074	2,204	472	405	52	4

AGRICULTURAL PLACEMENTS BY LOCAL OFFICES, 1968

LOCAL OFFICES	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
AUGUSTA	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
BANGOR	527	2	0	0	0	0	0	525	0	0	0	0	0
BATH	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
BIDDEFORD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALAIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ELLSWORTH	12	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
LEWISTON	45	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	36	2	0
PORTLAND	186	0	0	0	36	15	46	33	11	20	25	0	0
PRESQUE ISLE	158	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	31	118	0	0
ROCKLAND	2,504	1	2	0	0	0	0	661	1,840	0	0	0	0
RUMFORD	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5	0	0
SANFORD	44	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	34	5	2	1	0
SKOWHEGAN	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
WATERVILLE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
SMALLER COMMUNITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YOC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS 1968	3,512	4	6	2	46	22	47	1,224	1,896	70	192	3	0
TOTALS 1967	4,737	21	19	11	20	43	750	1,418	1,469	474	392	116	4