

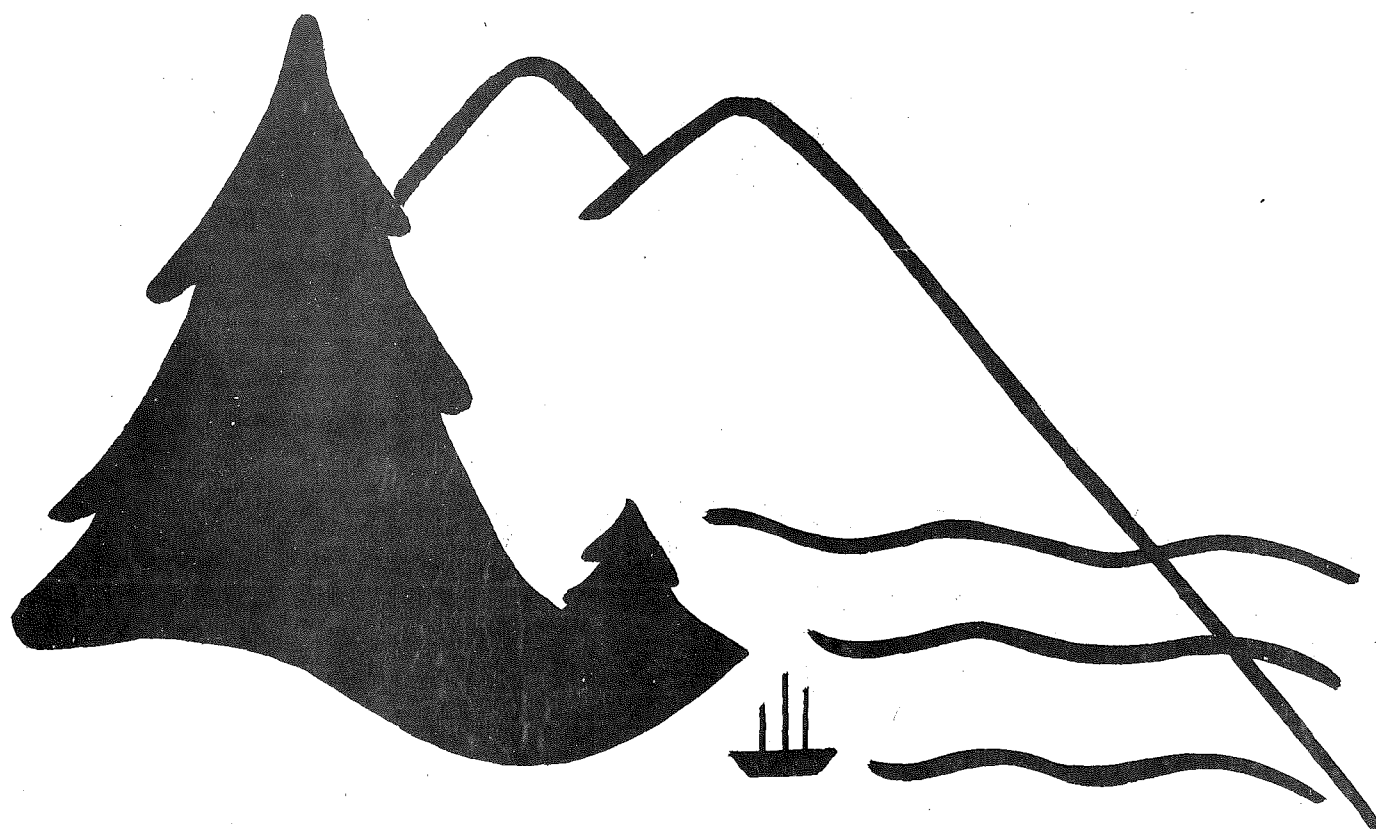
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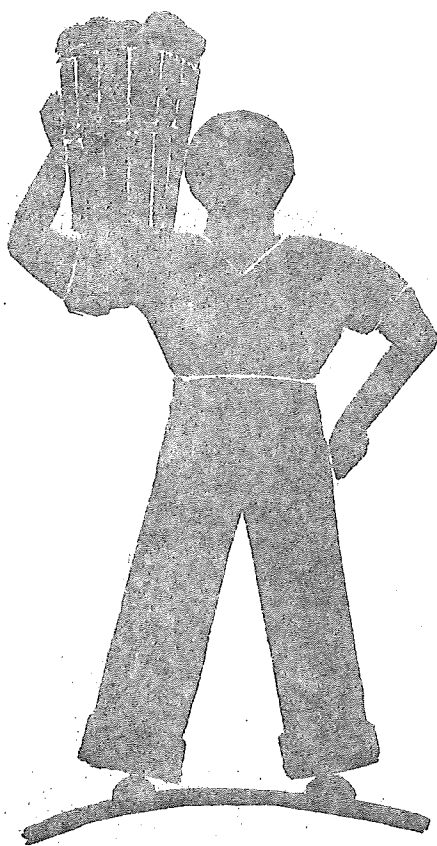
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ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT



MAINE

1974



1974

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS

Employment Security Commission

Published Under Appropriation No. 4444
MA 5-79

Emilien A. Levesque, Commissioner

238308

FORWARD

The 1974 Annual Rural Manpower Report is a summary of events, agency policy and programs affecting rural communities.

The report intends to provide a general overview of activities taking place in rural Maine. It reviews departmental objectives and efforts on behalf of the rural populace and is not intended as an in-depth study of all manpower programs serving the needs of Maine.

We wish to express our thanks to all those agencies, groups and individuals who have contributed both directly and indirectly toward this goal of improving the living standards of rural inhabitants.

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

PART I: ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING

There were no organizational changes implemented in 1974.
(See Part II, Organizational Chart)

Regularly established meetings with associations and individuals were conducted. In addition, meetings took place with Community Action groups, town managers, selectmen, and other interested outside agencies for the purpose of charting the course of action to be taken to assist our rural inhabitants more effectively.

Meetings

- March 21: Meeting held at the Regional Office in Boston to review and clarify roles, regulations and revisions relative to alien certification, with emphasis on temporary foreign agricultural and woods employees.
- April 17: Meeting held in Presque Isle with woods employers to discuss their complaints and also brief them on applicable regulations.
- June 13: Meeting held with the Maine Apple Growers Association to discuss the upcoming apple harvest, adverse effect rates, and eligibility for bonus payment.
- August 6: Meeting held with woods industry representatives to apprise them of the upcoming woods survey procedures.
- August 14: Meeting held at the Regional Office in Boston to brief state level personnel on the farm labor review to be conducted by the national office.
- September 10: Annual meeting held at the Administrative Office in Augusta with woods industry representatives to solicit their cooperation in the woods survey.

Meetings and training sessions with local office staff were conducted throughout the year on a continuing basis to insure that rural individuals were exposed to the full-range of services provided by the rural manpower programs.

Training

- April 14: Orientation training for new employees on woods importation procedures.
- May 1: Agency personnel met in the Augusta Administrative Office for training on updated regulations relating to Clearance, Woods and Immigration programs.
- July 23: Meeting in the Bangor Local Office to train office personnel in the northern section of the State on updated regulations relating to Immigration, Woods and Potatoes.
- July 24: Meeting in the Lewiston Local Office to train office personnel in the central and southern sections of the State on updated regulations relating to Immigration, Woods and Apples.
- September 4, 5 & 6: On-site inspection of mechanical and hand woods operation held in Millinocket to familiarize new woods survey enumerators in the woods harvesting techniques, terms, and wage record bookkeeping.
- September 26: Meeting in the Administrative Office in Augusta to train enumerators in the proper use of woods wage survey forms.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Impact of Rural Industrialization and Related Developments

During 1974, seventeen new industries creating 1,889 new jobs were established in the rural areas of Maine. In addition, thirty industries expanded their facilities creating 1,161 additional jobs. However, many of these gains were offset by plant closings in the boot and shoe, textile and woods products industries. (See Part II, Tables I and II)

During the last quarter of 1974, a slump in the building construction industry caused considerable layoffs in the harvesting and conversion of sawlogs. (See Part II, Table III - Sawlogs Production)

Maine continues to be active in its public relations program to promote existing industries and attract new high-growth industrial establishments. Agencies, such as the Maine Department of Commerce

and Industry, are continuously publicizing Maine as an ideal location for new industries. The Department's Community Investment Building Program is unique in the country. The concept makes monies available to rural communities with which to construct "investment buildings" which are then sold or leased to manufacturers, thus creating many new jobs for rural residents.

The Maine Department of Commerce and Industry is not alone in its efforts to improve Maine's economy. The New England Regional Commission, which funds a Growth Center in Bangor, has been instrumental in implementing and monitoring twenty-three development projects. The Economic Development Administration funds the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission which plays an important role in assisting existing businesses and attracting new industrial concerns to Maine's northern rural counties.

In addition to the above mentioned agencies, many county and local development and planning commissions have a commitment to improve Maine's rural economy. The Maine Department of Manpower Affairs encourages efforts to expand and diversify Maine's economic base by providing development agencies with current labor market information.

Manpower projections forecast an increase of 31,483 new jobs in Maine by 1980. This will bring the total number of jobs to 405,691; an annual increase of approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The largest increases in employment due to growth will be in the service industries, with major upswings in the medical and health fields. Employment in retail trade will account for a major increase. Increases in durable goods industries will be somewhat offset by decreases in the non-durable goods industries such as footwear, yarn and fabric mills. All industries are expected to increase at a moderate rate except for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining.
(See Part II, Graphs A and B; Tables IV and V)

There were no significant changes in the demand for different groups of rural workers with the exception of youths under twelve years of age. Revised child labor laws prohibit the employment of this group, except for small family owned and operated farms.

In addition to the seven Post-Secondary Vocational Technical Schools and thirteen Regional Vocational Technical Centers, eleven Regional Vocational Technical Programs are being established throughout the State. Many rural youth avail themselves of this technical training.

All of Maine's sixteen counties have been designated rural by the United States Department of Labor, with the exception of fifteen communities with populations over 10,000 which have been designated urban. Due to housing shortages and high taxes, there is little migration from the rural to urban areas of the counties.

Impact of Agricultural Mechanization, Changing Production Techniques, and Other Shifting Agricultural Trends

Farms continue to increase in size and decrease in number. The increased use of combines and mechanical harvesters in both farming and woods operations lessen the demand for "hand" or "stoop" labor.

Of major concern to the woods industry is the problem of spruce budworm. During the summer of 1974, the budworm infestation reached epidemic levels as 5.4 million acres of spruce fir stands in northern and eastern regions of the State were affected.

A wide spread pesticide spraying program is being considered to check the spread of budworm. Federal monies are available to assist in this project. A formula for supplying local matching funds has not yet been worked out, which along with an anticipated scarcity of pesticides, could delay control efforts.

The Department of Manpower Affairs is especially concerned with this problem since manpower statistics estimate that some 10,000 jobs are involved in the total woods and related industries.
(See Part II, Table III)

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Rural Nonagricultural Employment Trends

As stated elsewhere in this report, all of Maine's sixteen counties are classified as rural. Rural employment trends can therefore be considered on a statewide basis. (See Part I, Economic Developments; Part II, Graph C, and Table IV and V)

Unemployment Trends

(See Part II, Graph C)

Farm Employment Trends

Increased use of mechanization as the means of harvesting has been and will continue to be the major causal factor in the downward trend in agricultural employment.

The 1970 census percentage of composition of the rural farm male and female civilian labor force was:

<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
Age Group	Percent	Age Group	Percent
16-24	12.7	16-24	17.9
25-44	37.4	25-44	37.4
45+	49.9	45+	44.8

As in past years, the 1974 potato and apple crops necessitated the importation of foreign nationals. The Aroostook County potato crop, although harvested primarily by machine, nevertheless required the assistance of 400 Canadian nationals in addition to the domestic and Indian labor force. Similarly, Maine's apple crop would have been in jeopardy without the assistance of 372 Canadians and British West Indians who were imported for the harvest.

The blueberry crop, one of New England's largest, does not require alien importation. There were approximately six hundred Indians who assisted in harvesting this year's crop. In addition, the Employment Service recruited many students through the Blueberry Recruitment Program.

Maine's major crops are potatoes, apples, hay, silage and blueberries, none of which require hired farm hands for 150 days or more in a season.

There are little or no shortages or surpluses in the harvesting of hay and silage. Considerable shortages of seasonal farmworkers occur in the harvesting of apples and potatoes. This is due primarily to the size of the crops and the short harvest period. Only through the importation of Canadians and British West Indians were the crops able to be harvested prior to the onset of killing frosts.

Services for Rural People

All manpower programs administered by the Maine Department of Manpower Affairs are designed to benefit rural residents. All these people have equity of access to the same services available to people in the cities. Satellite offices, itinerant services, and mobile Smaller Communities Teams have been effective in delivering manpower services to rural residents. Traditional manpower services such as referral and placement activities, counseling, testing and training have been made available to rural inhabitants.

(See Part II, Table VI)

Special emphasis is placed on serving such groups as veterans, youth, disadvantaged, Indians and older workers.

(See Part II, Table VII)

MANPOWER SERVICE PROGRAMS

Concerted Services in Training and Education

Concerted Services in Training and Education (CSTE) is a community-based and community-oriented rural development project. Conceptually, CSTE has addressed itself to improving living standards in rural communities by promoting education, occupational training, and economic development activities in Somerset County.

This year's economic upheaval caused unprecedented unemployment in Somerset County which created new problems and necessitated a revised plan of action for CSTE. Basic survival problems such as food, shelter, and alternate fuel sources were discussed at public workshops sponsored by CSTE in hard hit communities.

Efforts at meeting and assisting with basic human needs will continue in 1975. Traditional CSTE services such as counseling and referral activities, which augment and facilitate the provision of social services provided by local, county, and State agencies, will also be available.

Maine's rural counties have been especially hard hit by current economic conditions. Programs such as CSTE, which are flexible and adaptable to social influences, play an important role in meeting the needs of rural inhabitants.

Smaller Communities Program

The purpose of the Smaller Communities Program is to help alleviate employment problems in the rural areas by delivering a full range of manpower services through the use of mobile teams to communities remote from local employment service offices. The mobile team conducts extensive employer visits for purposes of documenting employment patterns, number of employees, wage scales, job openings, expansion plans, orientation of employers to the advantages of utilizing the Job Bank, and other local office services. Available Labor Market Surveys are conducted in rural areas throughout the year in an effort to entice industry into these communities.

A publicity program was carried on throughout the year in specific rural communities. Newspaper articles, radio and television announcements, speaking engagements to local service organizations, and contact with other agencies and public officials proved effective in publicizing manpower programs.

The Smaller Communities Program has been actively involved in planning, organizing and managing "satellite" employment offices, and

as discussed below, has played an important role in improving manpower delivery systems.

The Maine Department of Manpower Affairs has always favored the decentralization of manpower services. Whether by choice or necessity, the satellite office concept has been an effective vehicle in bringing manpower services to rural populations. In addition to fourteen local employment offices, two Area Concept Expansion Program (ACE) offices function effectively in Maine's largest and northernmost county, Aroostook. The success of the ACE Program has lead to the opening of similar offices in Machias, Dover-Foxcroft and Belfast.

These satellite offices are full service offices which have brought badly needed employment services to economically depressed rural areas. The satellite office concept is further extended by the establishment of "itinerant points." Under this plan, satellite office staff bring employment services to even smaller towns by setting up offices in town halls, schools, and fire stations on weekly or bi-weekly bases.

The Maine Department of Manpower Affairs has made cooperative agreements with numerous State and Federal agencies in an effort to bring better services to its clients. Agreements with the Industrial Accident Commission provide for referral of handicapped and disabled job applicants. Similar arrangements with the Maine Department of Health and Welfare establish mutual cooperation and support for the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Separate agreements with the Department of Health and Welfare provide for maximum utilization of both departments' services for their respective clients. Covered under this agreement are special services provided by the Bureau of Social Welfare, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Educational and Rehabilitation Unit, and the Division of Alcoholism Services.

An agreement with the Division of Vocational and Rehabilitation, Division of Eye Care provides for a vocational Rehabilitation Placement Specialist to be available in Employment Service Offices on a scheduled basis.

Cooperative agreements with other social service and health agencies have gone a long way in expanding the ability of the Employment Service to provide a complete spectrum of human services to its needy clients.

Area Concept Expansion and Satellite Offices, along with the Smaller Communities Team have been active in promoting employment services to rural residents and employers. In addition, Consumer Service Representatives from the Maine Department of Manpower Affairs work closely with the State's employers in attempting to meet their employment needs.

Maine does not have a formal Job Search Information (JSI) system in which a job seeker can research and plot his own job hunting plan. Funds have been lacking to establish such a JSI system, however, a modified version of JSI is being considered for use in one of Maine's larger offices on a pilot basis. The efficacy of a formal JSI system for rural manpower services is questionable. Most rural offices are small and lack space for complete JSI facilities. A personal interview and sometimes counseling are needed to provide close direction to rural applicants who may be considering relocation to a city.

The Maine Job Bank is one of the best job information dissemination networks in the nation. It produces updated information daily on statewide job openings to all fourteen local offices, five satellite offices, seven Work Incentive Offices, four Concentrated Employment Program offices, the State Personnel Department, Veteran Administration Offices in Togus and Portland, Project Daybreak Offices, Operation Mainstream Offices, and the Augusta Mental Health Institute. The State's vocational school system also received daily microfilmed Job Bank information. (See Part II, Graph D)

In addition to the Job Bank system, current job openings are publicized via radio, newspapers, and by television in one local office jurisdiction. The Employment Service also offers a wide array of occupational publications prominently displayed in the public sections of the local offices. Publications such as the Maine Buyers' Guide and Directory of Maine Manufacturers, published by the Maine Department of Commerce and Industry, lists all major manufacturing concerns by product, firm name and location. The following are some of the other literature available to the public:

Information About Unemployment Benefits for Maine Workers

Facts About Unemployment Insurance for Federal Employees

Employment Opportunities (Summer Resorts, Hotels, Restaurants
and Summer Camps)

Employment Opportunities (Summer Resorts, Hotels, Restaurants
and Summer Camps in the State of Maine)

Guide to Apple Picking

Summer Employment for Youth

Maine Woods Opportunities

Help Harvest the Potato Crop

Apple Picking

Here's How to Land That Job

Job Finding Techniques for Retired Military Personnel

Help Harvest the Apple Crop

Tips for the Young Adult Job Applicants

How to Prepare Yourself for Job Interviews

Maine Day Care Facilities

Suggestions for Finding Maine Employment

Preliminary efforts to establish a formal JSI system will necessitate reviewing, updating, and writing many new relevant job pamphlets. At present, the Job Bank system is the primary method of assisting rural residents who desire to relocate within the State.

RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR FARMWORKERS

The increased mechanization of harvesting techniques, especially in the potato and woods industry, would suggest the existence of a large group of unemployed farmworkers. Fortunately, such is not the case. Although potato harvesters have eliminated much of the need for hand pickers, many of these displaced farmworkers have been reemployed as machine harvester hands, truck drivers and potato house workers; and many have gone to work in Aroostook County's myriad potato processing plants.

The rise of unemployment in Maine is not necessarily attributable to farmworker displacement. The problem is broader and encompasses not only Maine's economy, but the nation's as a whole. Whatever the causes, Maine's farmworkers are afforded complete rural manpower services through our previously discussed network of satellite offices, itinerant services and regular Employment Security Offices. (See State of Maine Map)

Our satellite office concept will be expanded in 1975 with the addition of a new office in Franklin County. Publicity programs to disseminate information on rural manpower services will continue throughout 1975.

Job openings for 1,353 apple pickers were received through the Interstate Clearance System from five New England States. Referrals were not made to any of these as Maine was also recruiting for similar occupations.

Housing inspections for the apple, potato, and woods industries totaled 164. The Maine Department of Manpower Affairs, Employment Service Compliance Officer is responsible for all housing inspections where foreign or migrant labor is used. In cases where the Employment Service is not asked to recruit and housing accommodations are provided, inspections are conducted by an Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) representative.

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Maine Department of Manpower Affairs realizes the importance of bringing new industry to Maine's rural communities. This year's economic conditions further emphasized the importance of rural economic development. Increased activity in this area has necessitated additional cooperation between the Department of Manpower Affairs' Manpower Research Division and other agencies.

The Employment Service's Smaller Communities Team planned, organized and completed a manpower survey at the request of the city of Belfast Improvement Group. Surveys of this type enlighten planning and development groups concerning area manpower resources and further the development of effective plans.

The Department of Manpower Affairs' Manpower Research Division plays a viable role in industrial development by making available to government officials and other interested groups, labor force and labor market statistics. Publications such as the Annual Manpower Planning Report, and Manpower Requirements for Maine 1970-1980 are important tools which assist rural development planners in preparing economic base data.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Public relations activities on behalf of the Maine Department of Manpower Affairs' rural manpower programs are an ongoing process, both at the local and State office levels.

Local office personnel utilize every possible media to publicize rural manpower services. Local radio stations have been very cooperative in airing job announcements and available training opportunities. Daily, weekly, and bi-weekly newspapers have been similarly cooperative in publicizing manpower services.

Publicity at the State Office level has been more selective, and has addressed itself to major policy changes and programs. Booklets, pamphlets, and other publications are produced for distribution in local offices to the public. Comprehensive employer information portfolios outlining Employment Security Laws and Manpower Programs are mailed to all new businesses.

The State Office, through the Commissioner of Manpower Affairs, holds news conferences to inform the public about new programs and provide labor market information. In addition, the State Office prepares filmed presentations to interested groups, and holds frequent meetings with industry officials to explain and clarify programs and policies.

EVALUATION, PROBLEMS, PLANS

Evaluation

The Maine Department of Manpower Affairs' rural manpower programs have gone a long way in providing equity of access to rural inhabitants. Programs and policies are constantly reviewed to ensure their viability.

The Monitor Advocate is charged with applying the Secretary of Labor's Thirteen Point Program which was established to protect the rights of migrants, farmworkers and rural inhabitants. The Monitor Advocate reviews and evaluates Agency programs and services to rural people and recommends changes and modifications where necessary.

It is our assessment that, although many social service programs can be improved, this year's efforts on behalf of Maine's rural inhabitants were successful.

Problems

There were no significant problems encountered in delivering manpower services to rural people. The effects of recent economic conditions which have created high unemployment are of major concern to rural manpower specialists. Federal programs to increase unemployment insurance coverage and create public service employment jobs will alleviate part of this problem. However, substantial improvement in the unemployment problem will not be forthcoming until the State's economy improves.

Plans

Further development of the satellite office concept will continue in 1975. The town of Farmington, in Franklin County, has been selected as a future site for a satellite office. This expansion will provide the only outlet for manpower services in Franklin County.

The Department of Manpower Affairs will continue its efforts on behalf of rural inhabitants. However, no major program changes are planned or anticipated for 1975.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

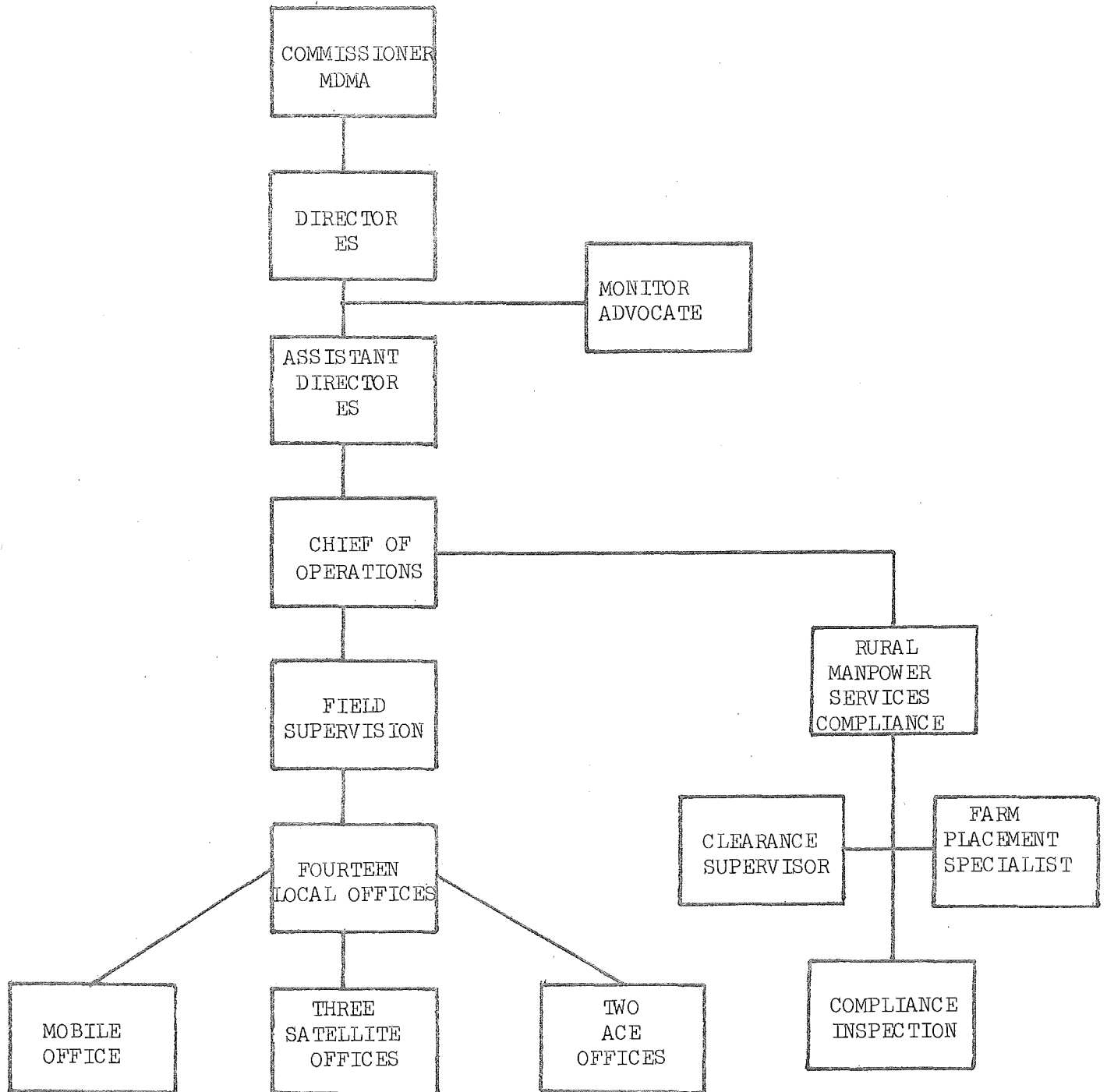


TABLE I

NEW INDUSTRIES 1974

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>New Jobs</u>
Presteel Corp. of Me.	Cumberland	Office Equip.& Tools	150
Burlington Mobile Homes	Oxford	Mobile Homes	100
Coastal Structures	Cumberland	Panelized Housing	35
Insulfab Plastics, Inc.	York	Acrylic Domes	15
Stride Rite Shoe Co.	Androscoggin	Shoes & Boots	500
Scott Paper Co.	Somerset	Pulp Plant	100
Lincoln Canoes Inc.	Lincoln	Fiberglass Canoes	22
General Fabrication Co.	Cumberland	Machining & Fab.	120
Woodlord Inc.	Franklin	Furniture	10
Down East Inc.	Cumberland	Machine Shop, Foundry	20
Maine Tech. Inc.	Knox	Food, Fish Proc. Equip.	12
R.T. French Co.	Aroostook	Potato Processing	200
Nat'l Metal Converters	Cumberland	Steel Ingots	30
Nachi American Co. Ltd.	Cumberland	Ball Bearings	60
Data General	Cumberland	Computers & Related Products	500
Pesco Heel Co.	Androscoggin	Leatherboard Heels	9
O.D.V., Inc.	Oxford	Narcotic Identification Test Kits	6

TABLE II
EXPANSIONS 1974

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>New Jobs</u>
Sprague Electric	York	Capacitors	50
Clarostat	Oxford	Electronic Components	30
Jay Brush Co.	Cumberland	Artist Supplies	NA*
Arrow-Hart	Androscoggin	Switches	100
Joseph Herman Shoe	Cumberland	Men's Boots & Shoes	60
Bonnar-Vawter	Knox	Business Forms	25
Sabre Yachts	Cumberland	Sailing Yachts	15
Carleton Woolen	Kennebec	Woolen Goods	NA*
Moore Business Forms	Cumberland	Printing Presses	76
Rockland Shrimp Co.	Knox	Seafoods	25
Courier Gazette	Knox	Commercial Printing	NA*
The Baker Co.	York	Dust-free Chambers	20
International Paper Co.	Jay	Paper-Paper Products	250
Shape-Symmetry & Sun	York	Molded Plastics	50
Components, Inc.	York	Tantalum Capacitors	40
Howard Dearborn, Inc.	Oxford	Internal Machining	6
Philips Elmet Corp.	Androscoggin	Molybdenum-Tungsten Wire	NA*
St. Regis Paper Co.	Hancock	Coated Paper	150
Delta Chemicals Inc.	Waldo	Ammonium Sulphate	10
Lincoln Pulp & Paper	Penobscot	Pulp Production	75
Handy Boat Yard	Cumberland	Sailmaking	5
Globe - Albany	Androscoggin	Filtration Bags	81
Lime Products Corp.	Knox	Limestone	15

* Information not available at time of compilation.

EXPANSIONS (continued)

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>New Jobs</u>
International Door Corp.	Androscoggin	Overhead Doors	NA *
Wilton Tanning Co.	Franklin	Garment Leathers	4
S.D. Warren Co.	Cumberland	Laminating Papers	NA *
Metal Specialties Inc.	Androscoggin	Automated Equipment	4
Southworth Machine Co.	Cumberland	Lift Tables	50
Globe-Albany Corp.	Kennebec	Filtration Products	NA *
Bennett Importing Co.	Oxford	Shoe Platforms	20

* Information not available at time of compilation.

TABLE III

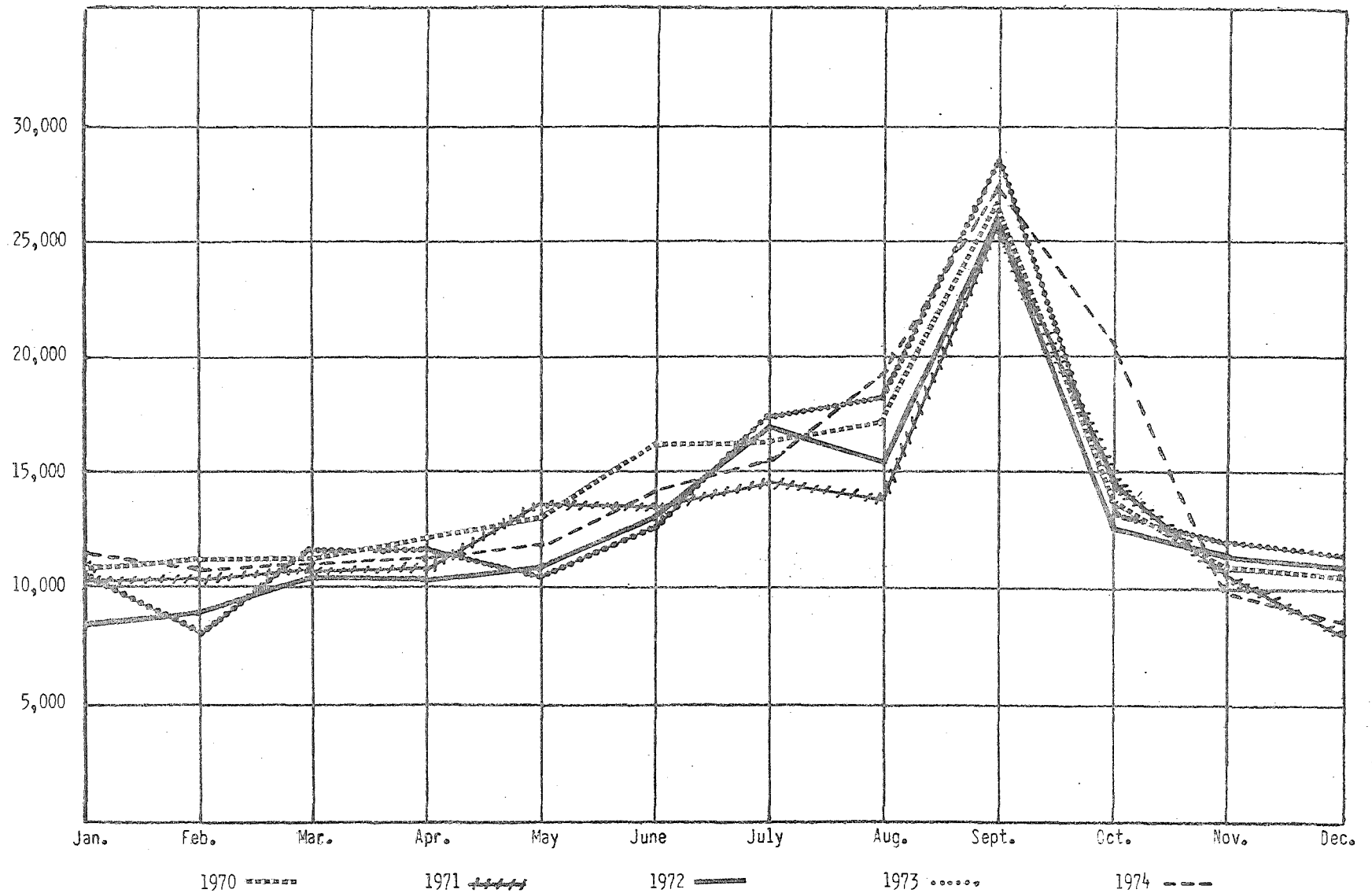
SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE DATA
1973 & 1974 Northeast Regional Woods Wage Surveys
Cutting Operations

Item	1973	1974	% Difference
Total Wages	\$455,615.19	\$506,710.13	+11.2
Wages in Pulpwood	256,676.32	338,893.21	+32.0
Wages in Sawlogs	196,872.55	162,645.70	-17.4
Total Hours	87,657.7	83,795.6	-4.4
Hours in Pulpwood	53,128.5	56,017.5	+5.4
Hours in Sawlogs	33,970.7	26,559.7	-21.8
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 5.20	\$ 6.04	+16.2
Average in Pulpwood	4.83	6.05	+25.2
Average in Sawlogs	5.79	6.12	+5.7
Pulpwood Production (Cds)	39,744.17	46,829.32	+17.8
Softwood	25,914.52	31,682.76	+22.3
Hardwood	5,345.81	4,593.33	-14.1
All Species	8,484.41	10,553.23	+24.4
Sawlog Production (MBF)	12,418,512	9,923,912	-20.1
Softwood	8,448,137	7,668,794	-9.2
Hardwood	1,158,940	1,047,908	-9.6
All Species	2,811,435	1,207,210	-57.1

Note: Above figures based on one week of production.

Monthly Agricultural Employment

Estimates in Maine 1970 - 1974

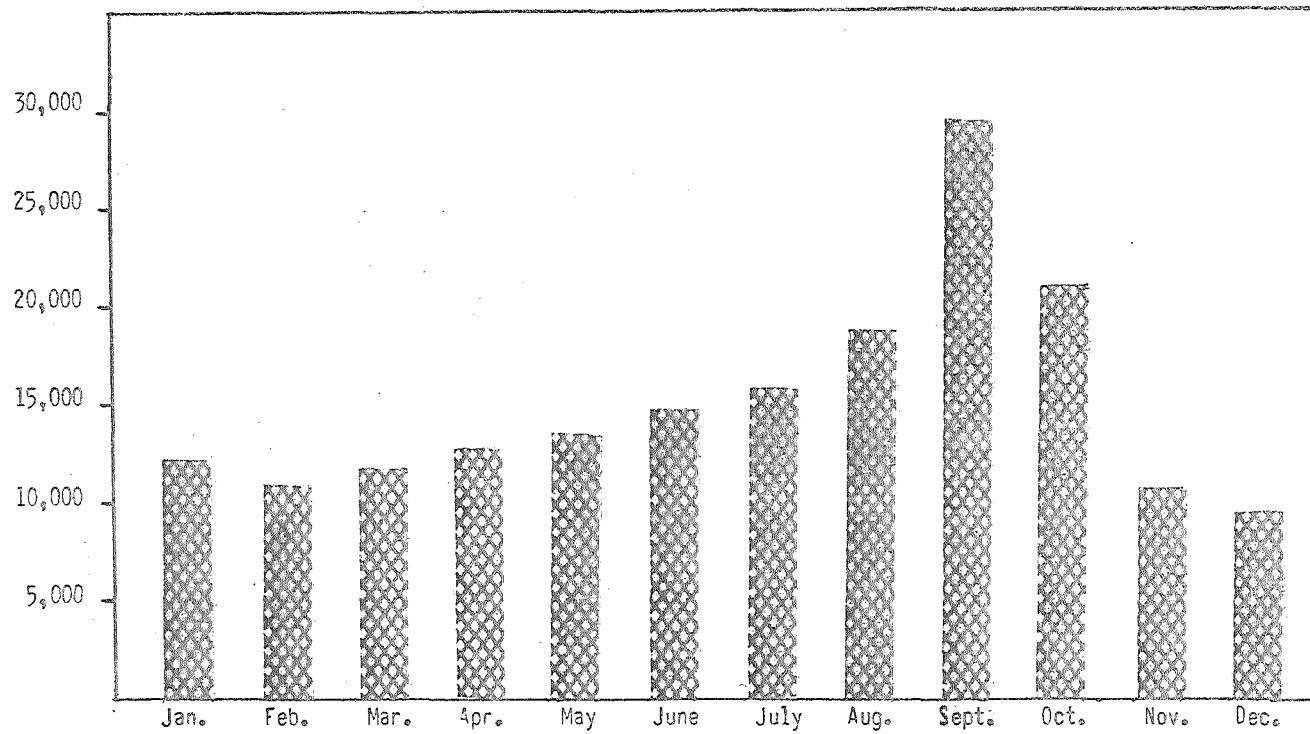


1/ Monthly estimates of agricultural employment, both regular and seasonal along with the estimates for the other major components of the labor force, are made for the survey week which the U. S. Department of Labor specifies must include the twelfth day of each month. In reference to the fluctuation of seasonal agricultural employment, the survey week does not always coincide with periods of peak activity during the harvest season.

GRAPH A

Maine's Preliminary Agricultural Employment

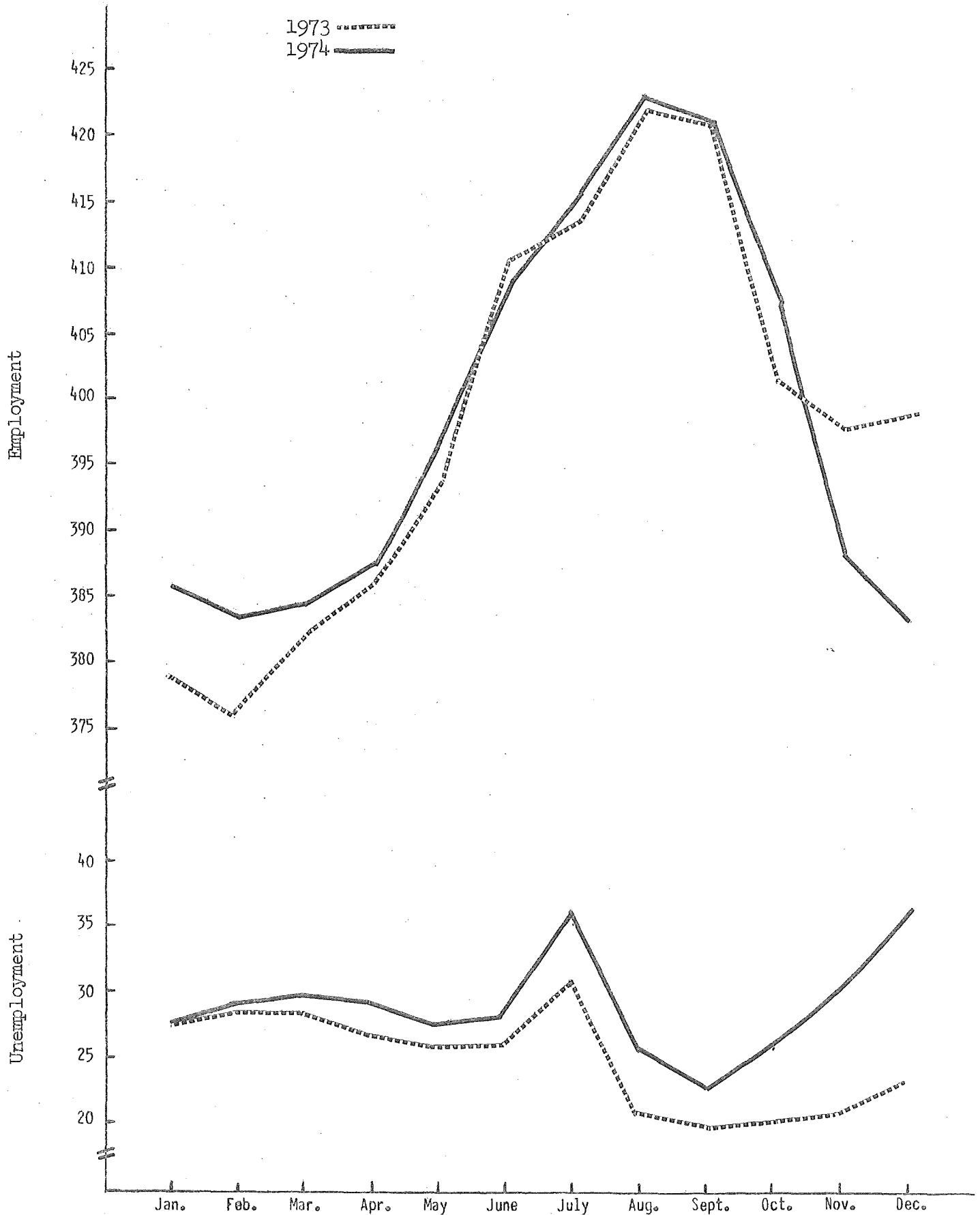
Estimates for the Year 1974 by Month



GRAPH B

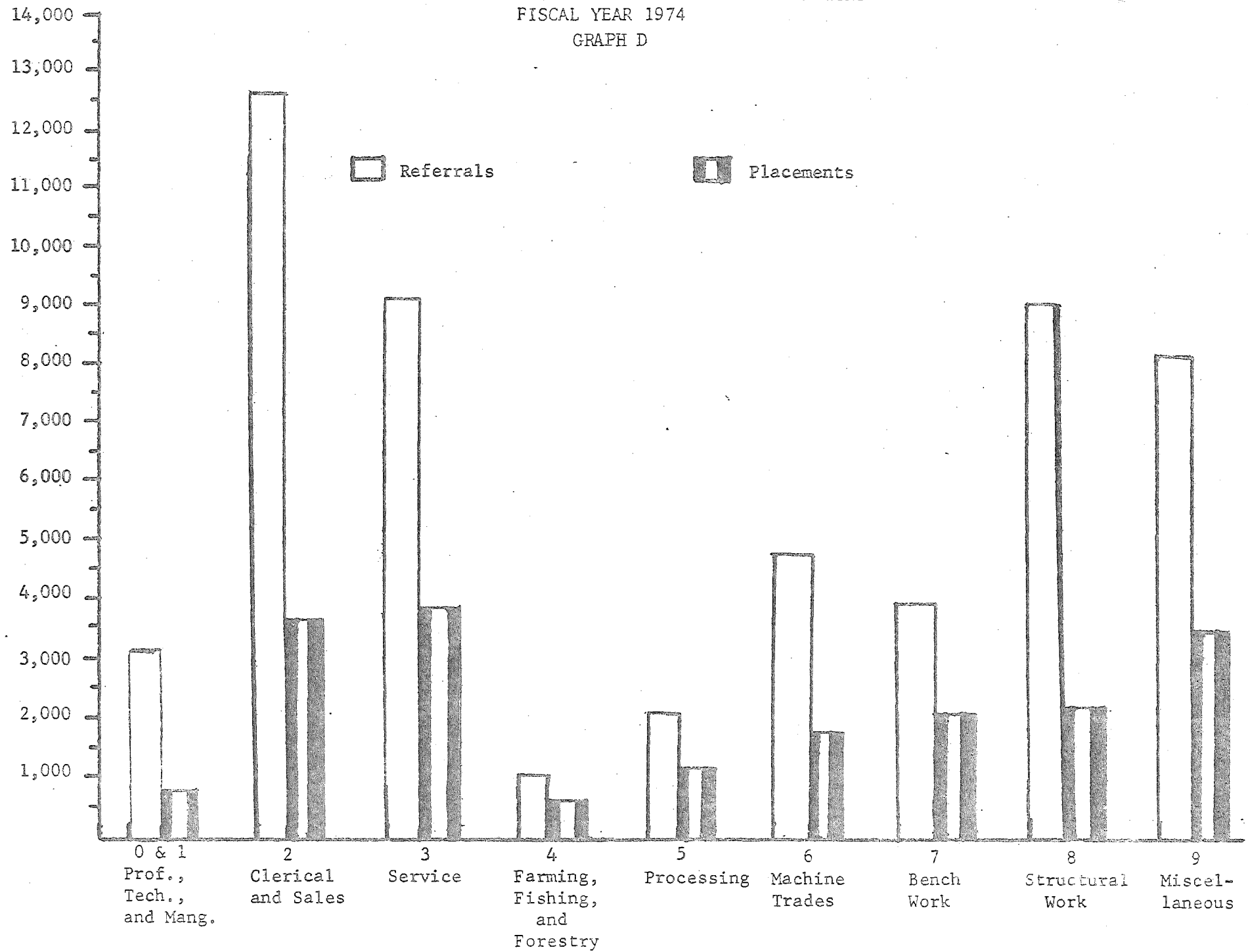
GRAPH C
Employment and Unemployment Trends in Maine

Data in
Thousands



JOB BANK ACTIVITY BY ONE-DIGIT D.O.T. OCCUPATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1974
GRAPH D

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One-Digit Occupations from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles

TABLE IV

Estimated Maine Industry Employment and
Net Change 1970, 1980

Industry	Employment		Net Change 1970-1980	
	1970	1980	Amount	Percent
<u>TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES</u>	<u>374,208</u>	<u>405,691</u>	<u>31,483</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Agricultural, Forestry, Fisheries ..	19,002	14,621	-4,381	-23.1
Mining	265	237	- 28	-10.6
Contract Construction	26,423	33,161	6,738	25.5
Manufacturing	114,940	110,929	-4,011	- 3.5
Durable Goods	38,352	39,098	746	1.9
Nondurable Goods	76,588	71,831	-4,757	- 6.2
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	19,183	19,990	807	4.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	72,934	80,798	7,864	10.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	12,746	15,296	2,550	20.0
Services	90,985	110,712	19,727	21.7
Medical	20,372	30,899	10,527	51.7
Education	32,615	38,174	5,559	17.0
Public Administration	17,730	19,947	2,217	12.5

TABLE V

Annual Maine Manpower Needs by Broad Occupational Categories
between 1970 and 1980

Occupational Category	Annual Growth	Annual Replacement	Total Annual Needs
<u>TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS</u>	<u>3,185</u>	<u>15,540</u>	<u>18,725</u>
Professional, Technical, and Kindred	1,160	2,190	3,350
Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	840	1,255	2,095
Sales Workers	295	1,000	1,295
Clerical Workers	890	2,740	3,630
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred	595	1,505	2,100
Operatives	-500	2,950	2,450
Service Workers	595	3,055	3,650
Laborers, except Farm	-140	495	355
Farmers and Farm Workers	-550	350	-200

Table VI

SERVICES TO RURAL APPLICANTS
July 1974 to December 1974

	<u>All Applicants</u>	<u>Rural Applicants</u>	<u>Rate</u>
APPLICANTS	52,615	24,200	46%
TESTED	903	281	31%
COUNSELED	4,576	1,330	29%
REFERRED TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	725	227	31%
REFERRED TO TRAINING	1,906	891	46%
PLACED	10,150	4,907	48%

Reliable data available only since July, 1974.

Table VII

SERVICES TO RURAL SPECIAL GROUPS
July - December - 1974

	<u>All Applicants</u>	<u>Veterans</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>Disadvantaged</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Older Worker</u>
APPLICANTS	24,200	5,399	7,138	4,724	209	3,481
TESTED	281	45	109	92	2	22
COUNSELED	1,330	331	367	609	37	177
REFERRED TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	227	105	63	70	4	29
REFERRED TO TRAINING	891	242	239	286	N/A	106
PLACED	4,907	1,148	1,860	889	40	504

(Reliable data available only since July, 1974.)

STATE

Maine

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED

1974

TOWN I	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER II	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR III	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR IV
NO ACTIVITY			
(This standardized form is used by the Employment Service in its Farm Program and is included to satisfy the Department of Labor's reporting requirements.)			

SIGNATURE

TITLE
E.S. Manager, Rockland

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

STATE

Maine

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED

1974

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

SECTION D. COMMENTS

No Activity

(This standardized form is used by the Employment Service in its Farm Program and is included to satisfy the Department of Labor's reporting requirements.)

SIGNATURE



TITLE

E.S. Manager, Rockland Local Office

