

9-1-1986

Employment Situation, September 1986

Maine Department of Labor

Maine Bureau of Employment Security

Maine Division of Economic Analysis and Research

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalmaine.com/cwri_docs

Recommended Citation

Maine Department of Labor, Maine Bureau of Employment Security, and Maine Division of Economic Analysis and Research, "Employment Situation, September 1986" (1986). *Center for Workforce Research and Information Documents*. 442. https://digitalmaine.com/cwri_docs/442

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Labor at Digital Maine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Center for Workforce Research and Information Documents by an authorized administrator of Digital Maine. For more information, please contact statedocs@maine.gov.

BATH-BRUNSWICK LABOR MARKET AREA

The unemployment rate in the Bath-Brunswick Labor Market Area fell from last month's all-time low of 2.8 percent to a new record low of 2.7 percent in September. Despite seasonal layoffs in eating and drinking places and motels, resident employment increased from 25,340 in August to 25,620 in September as a result of expansions in shipbuilding and electrical machinery manufacturing and the reopening of local schools. Unemployment declined from 730 in August to 720 in September. The Bath-Brunswick Labor Market Area had the third lowest unemployment rate of all Maine's 31 labor market areas. Only the Kittery-York Labor Market Area (1.0 percent) and the Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area (2.6 percent) had lower September unemployment rates. State and national unemployment rates for September stood at 4.2 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively. Last year at this time in the Bath-Brunswick Labor Market Area 23,530 local residents were employed and 890 were unemployed, resulting in an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent.

BIDDEFORD LABOR MARKET AREA

Employment levels in the Biddeford Labor Market Area fell as summer drew to a close. Employment fell from 26,150 in August to 25,520 in September, as gains in manufacturing were unable to offset seasonal losses in nonmanufacturing. Metals and machinery manufacturing evidenced increased employment, while retail trade and nondomestic services evidenced seasonal losses. The number unemployed rose from 950 in August to 1,040 in September. The unemployment rate increased from 3.5 percent to 3.9 percent. A year ago the unemployment rate stood at 3.8 percent. This month's local unemployment rate of 3.9 percent was below both the State and national rates of 4.2 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively.

LEWISTON-AUBURN METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

Seasonal job gains at local schools, Central Maine Vocational Technical Institute, colleges, and the beginning of the annual apple harvest helped to lower the unemployment rate in the Lewiston-Auburn Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) from 5.8 percent in August to 5.2 percent in September. This was the lowest monthly rate recorded in the area since September 1978. Between August and September the national unemployment rate increased from 6.7 percent to 6.8 percent, while the State's rate remained unchanged at 4.2 percent. Local resident employment increased from 37,500 in August to 38,000 in September, while unemployment dipped from 2,300 to 2,100. A year ago at this time, 37,600 local residents were employed and 2,300 were unemployed, resulting in an unemployment rate of 5.8 percent.

PORTLAND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

Following normal end-of-summer trends, employment levels in the Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area dipped in September. Resident employment fell from 114,000 in August to 112,000 in September, and the number unemployed increased from 2,800 to 3,000. The resulting unemployment rate was 2.6 percent in September, up slightly from 2.4 percent in August. Last year at this time the local unemployment rate stood at 2.7 percent. As in past years, seasonal employment losses in September occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector, including eating and drinking places, hotels and other lodging places, and various transportation industries. Between August and September, manufacturing losses were evidenced in metals and machinery and leather and leather products. The reopening of local schools stimulated employment growth in local government. A comparison of the local unemployment rate with State and national unemployment rates shows the continued strength of the local economy. The local unemployment rate of 2.6 percent in September is well below State and national rates of 4.2 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively.

RUMFORD LABOR MARKET AREA

The unemployment rate in the Rumford Labor Market Area fell from 6.7 percent in August to 6.5 percent in September. From August to September resident employment increased from 7,690 to 7,900, while unemployment remained unchanged at 550. The improved local employment situation was mostly attributable to seasonal job gains in local schools, which more than offset small layoffs in construction; restaurants; and hotels, motels, and other lodging places. The local September unemployment rate of 6.5 percent was noticeably higher than the corresponding statewide rate of 4.2 percent, but was slightly below the national rate of 6.8 percent. Last September 7,770 local residents were employed and 520 were unemployed. At that time the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent.

WATERVILLE LABOR MARKET AREA

The unemployment rate rose in the Waterville Labor Market Area from August to September. Resident employment dropped from 21,660 to 21,300, and the number unemployed inched up from 1,000 to 1,010. These changes resulted in an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent for the month. A year ago 990 local residents were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 4.4 percent. This month the area's unemployment rate was below the national rate of 6.8 percent and remained somewhat above the statewide rate of 4.2 percent. In the manufacturing sector, nearly every industry evidenced over-the-month employment losses. The most significant loss occurred in paper and allied products. In the nonmanufacturing sector, employment in local government increased as schools reopened. However, seasonal employment declines were evidenced throughout many of the remaining nonmanufacturing industries, most noticeably in hotels and other lodging places.



CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY MAINE LABOR MARKET AREA, NEW ENGLAND STATES, AND THE UNITED STATES ^{1/}

AREAS	LABOR FORCE 2/			RESIDENT EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 85	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 85	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 85	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 85
MAINE-Statewide	585.3	583.6	570.3	560.6	559.1	546.0	24.7	24.5	24.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
MAJOR LABOR MARKETS												
Bangor MSA	40,100	39,900	40,100	38,200	38,100	38,500	1,900	1,800	1,600	4.7	1.5	4.0
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	40,100	39,800	39,900	38,000	37,500	37,600	2,100	2,300	2,300	5.2	5.8	5.8
Portland MSA	115,000	116,800	111,400	112,000	114,000	108,400	3,000	2,800	3,000	2.6	2.4	2.7
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA 3/	n/a	132,090	124,780	n/a	128,260	121,160	n/a	3,830	3,620	n/a	2.9	2.9
OTHER LABOR MARKETS												
Augusta	31,360	31,380	31,160	30,060	30,040	29,850	1,300	1,340	1,310	4.1	4.3	4.2
Bath-Brunswick	26,340	26,070	24,420	25,620	25,340	23,530	720	730	890	2.7	2.8	3.6
Belfast	11,570	11,280	11,250	10,820	10,410	10,440	750	870	810	6.5	7.7	7.2
Biddeford	26,560	27,100	25,620	25,520	26,150	24,640	1,040	950	980	3.9	3.5	3.8
Boothbay Harbor-Wiscasset	14,370	14,960	14,570	14,010	14,570	14,170	360	390	400	2.5	2.6	2.7
Calais-Eastport	15,790	17,040	13,530	14,760	16,000	12,770	1,030	1,040	760	6.5	6.1	5.6
Caribou-Presque Isle	26,540	22,030	27,370	24,540	20,360	25,660	2,000	1,670	1,710	7.5	7.6	6.2
Central Penobscot	2,850	2,760	2,710	2,670	2,590	2,550	180	170	160	6.3	6.2	5.9
Dover-Foxcroft	6,610	6,470	6,270	6,230	6,020	5,990	380	450	280	5.7	7.0	4.5
Ellsworth	24,640	27,050	23,210	23,780	26,150	22,460	860	900	750	3.5	3.3	3.2
Farlington	11,440	11,300	11,950	10,730	10,540	11,030	710	760	920	6.2	6.7	7.7
Fort Kent-Allagash	6,960	5,440	7,560	6,550	5,070	7,130	410	370	430	5.9	6.8	5.7
Greenville	1,340	1,360	1,190	1,280	1,290	1,130	60	70	60	4.5	5.1	5.0
Houlton	7,640	6,210	7,970	7,270	5,810	7,570	370	400	400	4.8	6.4	5.0
Kittery-York 3/	29,620	30,190	28,240	29,330	29,860	27,970	290	330	270	1.0	1.1	1.0
Lincoln-Howland	5,590	5,600	5,410	5,270	5,280	5,060	320	320	350	5.7	5.7	6.5
Livemore Falls	4,990	4,560	4,910	4,680	4,300	4,580	310	260	330	6.2	5.7	6.7
Madawaska-Van Buren	4,630	3,860	5,160	4,330	3,580	4,880	300	280	280	6.5	7.3	5.4
Millinocket-East Millinocket	4,310	4,380	4,420	4,040	4,110	4,190	270	270	230	6.3	6.2	5.2
Norway-Paris	11,610	12,090	10,990	11,080	11,480	10,450	530	610	540	4.6	5.0	4.9
Patten-Island Falls	3,520	2,980	3,390	3,340	2,810	3,240	180	170	150	5.1	5.7	4.4
Rockland	18,090	18,110	18,520	17,450	17,490	17,810	640	620	710	3.5	3.4	3.8
Rumford	8,450	8,240	8,290	7,900	7,690	7,770	550	550	520	6.5	6.7	6.3
Sanford	15,650	15,620	15,180	14,980	14,910	14,270	670	710	910	4.3	4.5	6.0
Sebago Lakes Region	13,090	15,030	11,150	12,680	14,620	10,770	410	410	380	3.1	2.7	3.4
Skowhegan	23,790	23,340	22,080	22,450	21,990	20,740	1,340	1,350	1,340	5.6	5.8	6.1
Southwest Penobscot	10,550	10,100	10,170	9,850	9,410	9,530	700	690	640	6.6	6.8	6.3
Waterville	22,310	22,660	22,310	21,300	21,660	21,320	1,010	1,000	990	4.5	4.4	4.4
OTHER NEW ENGLAND STATES												
Connecticut	n/a	1,784.7	1,714.7	n/a	1,715.0	1,640.9	n/a	69.7	73.8	n/a	3.9	4.3
Massachusetts	3,077.0	3,161.5	3,055.5	2,944.0	3,044.6	2,935.3	133.0	116.9	120.3	4.3	3.7	3.9
New Hampshire	565.8	564.8	543.1	551.1	548.3	525.6	14.7	16.5	17.5	2.6	2.9	3.2
Rhode Island	508.9	508.4	501.6	491.9	491.4	480.7	17.0	17.0	20.9	3.3	3.3	4.2
Vermont	289.6	287.4	275.8	279.7	277.3	265.6	9.9	10.1	10.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
NEW ENGLAND STATES	n/a	6,890.4	6,661.1	n/a	6,635.7	6,394.1	n/a	254.7	267.0	n/a	3.7	4.0
UNITED STATES 4/	118,244	119,471	115,850	110,229	111,515	107,867	8,015	7,955	7,984	6.8	6.7	6.9

MSA-Metropolitan Statistical Area
Note: n/a indicates that the information was not available at the time of printing. Employment and unemployment may not add to labor force due to rounding.

Footnotes

- 1/ Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for all areas not seasonally adjusted. Estimates made independently for each labor market area have been benchmarked to and extrapolated from the Current Population Survey estimates for the state. All data adjusted to place of residence basis. Excludes members of the Armed Forces.
 - 2/ Current and last month figures preliminary; year ago figures revised.
 - 3/ Kittery-York is the eight-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.
 - 4/ National estimates based on a sample of household visits; state estimates based on enlargements of employment figures reported.
- THESE DATA ARE COMPILED BY THE MAINE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Labor Market Information Services



EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

STATISTICAL
DATA
SERIES: ES-9-86

SEPTEMBER 1986

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEWIDE MONTHLY NEWS RELEASE

A BRIEF ANALYSIS COVERING SELECTED MAINE LABOR MARKET AREAS

AUGUSTA LABOR MARKET AREA

September marked the return to work of school personnel resulting in increased employment in both state and local government in the Augusta Labor Market Area. Resident employment rose slightly to 30,060 in September, while the number unemployed dropped from 1,340 to 1,300. The resultant unemployment rate of 4.1 percent was 0.2 percentage points below the rate of 4.3 percent recorded in August. The local rate remained below the national rate of 6.8 percent and was just below the statewide rate of 4.2 percent. A year ago the number unemployed was slightly higher at 1,310, while the number of local residents who were working was 29,850. The unemployment rate at that time was 4.2 percent. This year, coupled with the increases in state and local employment, were some gains in paper and allied products and leather and leather products. These small gains were able to offset small employment losses in textile mill products and apparel. Nongovernment nonmanufacturing sustained employment losses as well, mainly in the seasonal industries of hotels, motels, and other lodging places and eating and drinking places.

BANGOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

The unemployment rate in the Bangor Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) rose from 4.5 percent in August to 4.7 percent in September. Resident employment increased slightly from 38,100 to 38,200, while the number unemployed also increased from 1,800 to 1,900. A year ago, 1,600 local residents were unemployed and the unemployment rate stood at 4.0 percent. The corresponding September unemployment rates for the State and nation were 4.2 percent and 6.8 percent, respectively. Slight employment gains in food and kindred products and paper and allied products could not offset significant employment losses in leather and leather products, as the Viner Brothers Division of Wolverine Worldwide shutdown their Bangor manufacturing operation. In nonmanufacturing employment, gains in government, transportation, and public utilities and trade were more than offset by employment losses in construction; finance, insurance, and real estate; and nondomestic services.



E 55/1.28/1: 986/9 a.1

LIBRARY USE ONLY

MAINE STATE LIBRARY

NOV 06 1986

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY MAINE COUNTY

STATISTICAL DATA SERIES: CCLF 9-86

COUNTY 1/	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 2/			UNEMPLOYMENT			RATE			RESIDENT EMPLOYED		
	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 85	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 85	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 85	Sept. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 85
ANDROSCOGGIN	47,090	46,370	46,700	2,460	2,580	2,640	5.2	5.6	5.7	44,630	43,790	44,060
AROOSTOOK	48,160	39,580	50,360	3,180	2,830	2,910	6.6	7.2	5.8	44,980	36,750	47,450
CUMBERLAND	124,300	126,830	119,170	3,190	3,080	3,310	2.6	2.4	2.8	121,110	123,750	115,860
FRANKLIN	11,440	11,300	11,950	710	760	920	6.2	6.7	7.7	10,730	10,540	11,030
HANCOCK	24,640	27,050	23,210	860	900	750	3.5	3.3	3.2	23,780	26,150	22,460
KENNEBEC	52,010	52,360	51,780	2,280	2,280	2,230	4.4	4.4	4.3	49,730	50,080	49,550
KNOX	16,100	16,120	16,450	560	540	590	3.5	3.3	3.6	15,540	15,580	15,860
LINCOLN	16,910	17,500	17,150	460	490	540	2.7	2.8	3.1	16,450	17,010	16,610
OXFORD	22,540	23,360	21,270	1,120	1,210	1,100	5.0	5.2	5.2	21,420	22,150	20,170
PENOBSCOT	63,080	62,310	62,470	3,380	3,260	2,960	5.4	5.2	4.7	59,700	59,050	59,510
PISCATAQUIS	7,940	7,820	7,460	440	510	340	5.5	6.5	4.6	7,500	7,310	7,120
SAGadahoc	14,030	13,930	13,220	370	400	570	2.6	2.9	4.3	13,660	13,530	12,650
SOMERSET	23,790	23,340	22,080	1,340	1,350	1,340	5.6	5.8	6.1	22,450	21,990	20,740
WALDO	12,990	12,680	12,630	840	940	850	6.5	7.4	6.7	12,150	11,740	11,780
WASHINGTON	15,790	17,040	13,530	1,030	1,040	760	6.5	6.1	5.6	14,760	16,000	12,770
YORK	84,510	86,070	80,890	2,470	2,350	2,520	2.9	2.7	3.1	82,040	83,720	78,370

1/ Labor force, employment, and unemployment data are not seasonally adjusted. All data are on a place of residence basis. Members of the armed forces are excluded.
2/ Current and last month figures preliminary; year ago figures revised.
THESE DATA ARE COMPILED BY THE MAINE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
AS A FEDERAL - STATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

