

9-1-1982

# Employment Situation, September 1982

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](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 1982" (1982). *Center for Workforce Research and Information Documents*. 394.  
[https://digitalmaine.com/cwri\\_docs/394](https://digitalmaine.com/cwri_docs/394)

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](mailto:statedocs@maine.gov).

#### BATH-BRUNSWICK LABOR MARKET AREA

The local unemployment rate in the Bath-Brunswick Labor Market Area fell from 5.2 percent in August to 4.9 percent in September. The size of the civilian labor force took its usual seasonal downturn, falling from 25,800 to 24,800 with the end of the summer-tourist season and the reopening of schools. Total joblessness dropped from 1,350 to 1,210. Resident employment fell from 24,450 to 23,590. Employment in manufacturing rose by nearly 300 jobs as a result of a continuing expansion in shipbuilding. Employment in nonmanufacturing fell by about 800 jobs due to seasonal layoffs in wholesale and retail trade and services. Last year at this time, 1,210 local residents were out of work and the unemployment rate was 4.4 percent. Meanwhile, state and national unemployment rates for September stood at 7.5 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively.

#### BIDDEFORD-SANFORD LABOR MARKET AREA

The unemployment rate in the Biddeford-Sanford Labor Market Area rose from 8.0 percent in August to 8.4 percent in September. The number employed dropped 1,300 to 29,600, as many summer seasonal employees left the labor force. At the same time the number unemployed remained at 2,700. The local unemployment rate remained above the rate of 7.5 percent registered for the state but below the 9.7 percent recorded nationally. Employment in manufacturing dropped 100, with the loss occurring in metals and machinery. The nonmanufacturing sector evidenced employment losses in retail trade, services, and contract construction. Last September the unemployment rate in the Biddeford-Sanford Labor Market Area stood at 6.9 percent.

#### LEWISTON-AUBURN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

Economic conditions in the Lewiston-Auburn SMSA improved for the second consecutive month in September. A month-to-month reduction in both employment and unemployment, due mostly to students returning to school, caused the local unemployment rate to fall from 8.9 percent in August to 8.8 percent in September. Resident employment dropped from 34,800 to 34,400, while unemployment fell from 3,400 to 3,300. Employment in manufacturing dropped by 100 jobs, with a gain of 100 jobs in other nondurable goods being more than offset by losses of 100 jobs each in metals and machinery and food and kindred products. Employment in nonmanufacturing declined by 200 jobs, with a seasonal loss of 300 in services being somewhat offset by a seasonal gain of 100 jobs in government. Last year at this time the local unemployment rate stood at 7.3 percent. The current local unemployment rate of 8.8 percent compares favorably with the latest national rate of 9.7 percent but remains somewhat above the statewide rate of 7.5 percent.

#### PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

Between August and September employment and unemployment declined in the Portland SMSA. Unemployment dropped 100 to 5,300, while employment dropped 1,100 to 88,100. The unemployment rate in the SMSA remained at 5.7 percent, compared with 5.0 percent a year ago. The corresponding state and national unemployment rates for September stood at 7.5 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively. Employment losses in the SMSA can be attributed chiefly to seasonal declines in the nonfarm sector. Manufacturing employment dropped 200, with metals and machinery losing 100 and a number of other manufacturing industries experiencing smaller losses. Leather and leather products continued its resurgence with an employment gain of 100. Overall nonmanufacturing employment fell 200. State and local government rose 700 with the start of the school year, while employment fell by 400 in wholesale and retail trade, largely attributable to seasonal losses at eating and drinking places. Employment in transportation and public utilities dropped by 300, with most losses registered in motor freight and water transportation. Services employment fell by 200, and contract construction lost 100.

#### RUMFORD LABOR MARKET AREA

The unemployment rate in the Rumford LMA improved slightly from 8.8 percent in August to 8.6 percent in September. Total unemployment declined from 1,880 to 1,770, while resident employment fell from 19,410 to 18,720, with seasonal employment losses in services, contract construction, and wholesale and retail trade. Last year in September the local unemployment rate was 7.8 percent. State and national unemployment rates for September stood at 7.5 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively.

#### WATERVILLE LABOR MARKET AREA

The level of employment in the Waterville Labor Market Area followed historical trends and declined in September. This decline coupled with an increase in the number unemployed combined to produce an unemployment rate of 7.8 percent, 0.3 percentage points higher than the rate for August. In September the number employed fell to 19,640, from 20,130 in August, while the number unemployed increased slightly from 1,640 to 1,660. The resulting unemployment rate of 7.8 percent stood 0.3 percentage points above the statewide rate of 7.5 percent, but remained well below the national rate of 9.7 percent. A year ago employment in the local area totaled 20,300, while the number unemployed was 1,510, or 6.9 percent of the civilian labor force. Overall, during September employment in manufacturing evidenced little change. However, employment gains in lumber and wood products and paper and allied products did tend to slightly offset losses in apparel. In addition, seasonal declines were evidenced in nonmanufacturing.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY MAINE LABOR MARKET AREA, NEW ENGLAND STATES, AND THE UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup>

AREAS	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT			RATE			RESIDENT EMPLOYED		
	Sept. 82 <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 82 <sup>2</sup>	Sept. 81 <sup>3</sup>	Sept. 82	Aug. 82	Sept. 81	Sept. 82	Aug. 82	Sept. 81	Sept. 82	Aug. 82	Sept. 81
<b>LABOR MARKET AREAS:</b>												
AUGUSTA	29,360	29,500	29,050	2,460	2,110	1,920	8.4	7.2	6.6	26,900	27,390	27,130
BANGOR-BREWER	42,600	41,800	43,500	2,500	2,600	2,400	5.9	6.2	5.5	40,100	39,200	41,100
BATH-BRUNSWICK	24,800	25,800	22,670	1,210	1,350	990	4.9	5.2	4.4	23,590	24,450	21,680
BELFAST	10,310	10,410	10,220	1,080	1,170	810	10.5	11.2	7.9	9,230	9,240	9,410
BIDDEFORD-SANFORD	32,300	33,600	31,900	2,700	2,700	2,200	8.4	8.0	6.9	29,600	30,900	29,700
BOOTHBAY HARBOR-WISCASSET	8,710	10,780	8,690	450	880	390	5.2	8.2	4.5	8,260	9,900	8,300
CALAIS EASTPORT	17,020	19,090	15,110	1,930	1,720	1,100	11.3	9.0	7.3	15,090	17,370	14,010
CARIBOU-PRESQUE ISLE	25,880	19,100	29,220	2,990	2,940	2,750	11.6	15.4	9.4	22,890	16,160	26,470
CENTRAL PENOBSCOT	3,480	3,620	3,520	230	240	190	6.6	6.6	5.4	3,250	3,380	3,330
DOVER-FOXCROFT	6,800	6,830	6,310	560	630	280	8.2	9.2	4.4	6,240	6,200	6,030
ELLSWORTH	22,030	24,420	20,530	1,080	1,160	850	4.9	4.8	4.1	20,950	23,260	19,680
FARMINGTON	12,390	12,650	12,840	880	970	790	7.1	7.7	6.2	11,510	11,680	12,050
FORT KENT-ALLAGASH	7,740	5,390	6,630	560	550	500	7.2	10.2	7.5	7,180	4,840	6,130
GREENVILLE	1,750	1,800	1,750	80	80	80	4.6	4.4	4.6	1,670	1,720	1,670
HOULTON	6,780	5,010	7,310	660	630	500	9.7	12.6	6.8	6,120	4,380	6,810
LEWISTON-AUBURN SMSA	37,700	38,200	38,400	3,300	3,400	2,800	8.8	8.9	7.3	34,400	34,800	35,600
LINCOLN-HOWLAND	5,730	5,820	5,560	440	520	290	7.7	8.9	5.2	5,290	5,300	5,270
LIVERMORE FALLS	6,410	6,070	5,940	660	700	540	10.3	11.5	9.1	5,750	5,370	5,400
MADAWASKA-VAN BUREN	5,970	4,710	5,560	630	560	440	10.6	11.9	7.9	5,340	4,150	5,120
MECHANIC FALLS	2,610	3,000	2,850	350	320	260	13.4	10.7	9.1	2,260	2,680	2,590
MILLINOCKET-EAST MILLINOCKET	5,360	5,480	5,320	240	280	230	4.5	5.1	4.3	5,120	5,200	5,090
PATTEN ISLAND FALLS	3,720	2,470	4,330	380	290	260	10.2	11.7	6.0	3,340	2,180	4,070
PORTLAND SMSA	93,400	94,600	90,700	5,300	5,400	4,500	5.7	5.7	5.0	88,100	89,200	86,200
ROCKLAND	16,770	17,770	16,930	1,240	1,340	860	7.4	7.5	5.1	15,530	16,430	16,070
RUMFORD	20,490	21,290	21,050	1,770	1,880	1,640	8.6	8.8	7.8	18,720	19,410	19,410
SEBAGO LAKES REGION	11,290	12,990	11,170	770	920	670	6.8	7.1	6.0	10,520	12,070	10,500
SKOWHEGAN	20,920	20,390	21,210	2,310	2,450	2,640	11.0	12.0	12.4	18,610	17,940	18,570
KITTERY YORK	22,140	25,950	22,610	640	680	590	2.9	2.6	2.6	21,500	25,270	22,020
SOUTHWEST PENOBSCOT	8,060	8,250	7,250	960	1,030	620	11.9	12.5	8.6	7,100	7,220	6,630
WATERVILLE	21,300	21,770	21,810	1,660	1,640	1,510	7.8	7.5	6.9	19,640	20,130	20,300
<b>STATES<sup>4</sup></b>												
MAINE	533.9	538.5	529.7	40.0	41.1	33.5	7.5	7.6	6.3	493.9	497.4	496.2
CONNECTICUT	n/a	1,598.4	1,582.7	n/a	105.2	88.5	n/a	6.6	5.6	n/a	1,493.2	1,494.2
MASSACHUSETTS	3,064.0	3,124.0	2,939.1	226.0	238.0	195.1	7.4	7.6	6.6	2,838.0	2,886.0	2,744.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	n/a	491.4	487.6	n/a	31.7	22.2	n/a	6.5	4.5	n/a	459.7	465.4
RHODE ISLAND	n/a	486.1	482.4	n/a	46.2	33.0	n/a	9.5	6.8	n/a	439.9	449.4
VERMONT	n/a	273.7	260.2	n/a	17.2	12.3	n/a	6.3	4.7	n/a	256.5	247.9
<b>NEW ENGLAND STATES<sup>4</sup></b>	n/a	6,512.1	6,281.7	n/a	479.4	384.6	n/a	7.4	6.1	n/a	6,032.7	5,897.1
<b>UNITED STATES<sup>4</sup></b>	110,546	111,887	108,273	10,695	10,710	7,884	9.7	9.6	7.3	99,851	101,177	100,389

<sup>1</sup>All rates shown are not seasonally adjusted. Estimates for the State and sub-State areas have been benchmarked to the latest Current Population estimates for the State. <sup>2</sup>Preliminary estimates. <sup>3</sup>Revised estimates. <sup>4</sup>In thousands. n/a Not Available

Labor Market Information



E 55/1. 28/1: 982/19  
c.1

LIBRARY USE ONLY

**EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

SEPTEMBER 1982

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEWIDE MONTHLY NEWS RELEASE

**A BRIEF ANALYSIS COVERING SELECTED MAINE LABOR MARKET AREAS**

AUGUSTA LABOR MARKET AREA

Contrary to historical trends the unemployment rate in the Augusta Labor Market Area rose during September. The number employed dropped for the third consecutive month from 27,390 in August to 26,900 in September, while unemployment rose to 2,460 from 2,110 in August. The substantial increase in unemployment and decrease in employment combined to produce an unemployment rate of 8.4 percent. For the first time this year the local unemployment rate rose above the state rate of 7.5 percent, although it remained below the 9.7 percent unemployment rate reported for the nation. A year ago the local unemployment rate stood at 6.6 percent with 27,130 employed and 1,920 unemployed. Employment gains in leather and leather products and paper and allied products in September were not enough to offset continuing employment losses in textile mill products. In addition, seasonal losses were evidenced in nonmanufacturing.

BANGOR-BREWER LABOR MARKET AREA

For the second consecutive month economic conditions in the Bangor-Brewer Labor Market Area showed improvement. Between August and September unemployment declined from 2,600 to 2,500, while resident employment climbed from 39,200 to 40,100. As a result, the unemployment rate fell from 6.2 percent to 5.9 percent. Meanwhile, state and national unemployment rates for September were 7.5 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively. Last year in September the local unemployment rate stood at 5.5 percent and the number unemployed totaled 2,400. During September employment in manufacturing evidenced little change, while nonmanufacturing employment rose by approximately 1,000. Seasonal growth in state and local government was largely responsible for the increase in nonmanufacturing employment.

Labor Market Information



OCT 28 1982