Maine Employment Situation in April

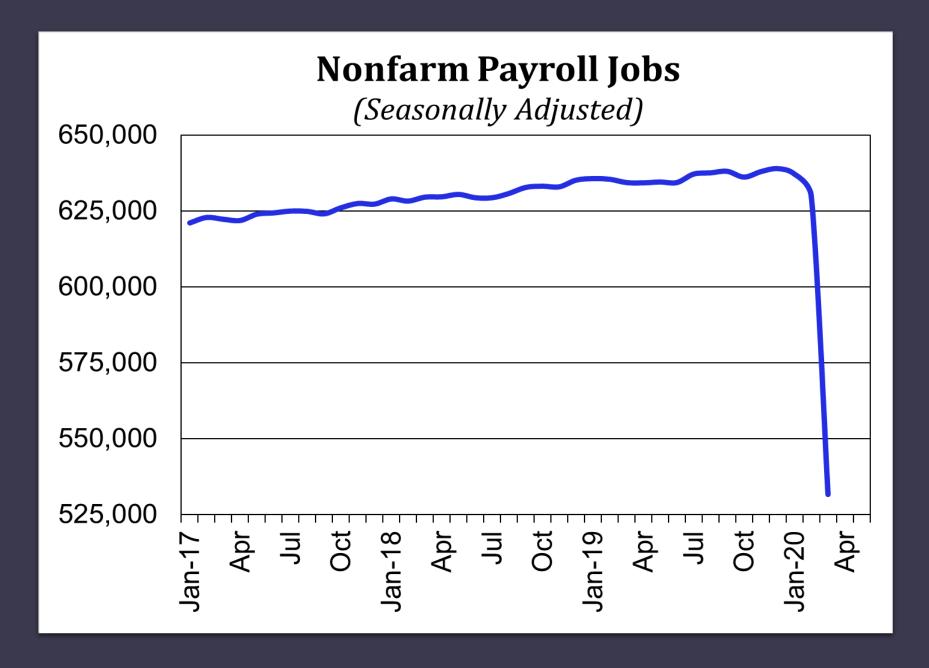
Presented to

Economic Recovery Committee

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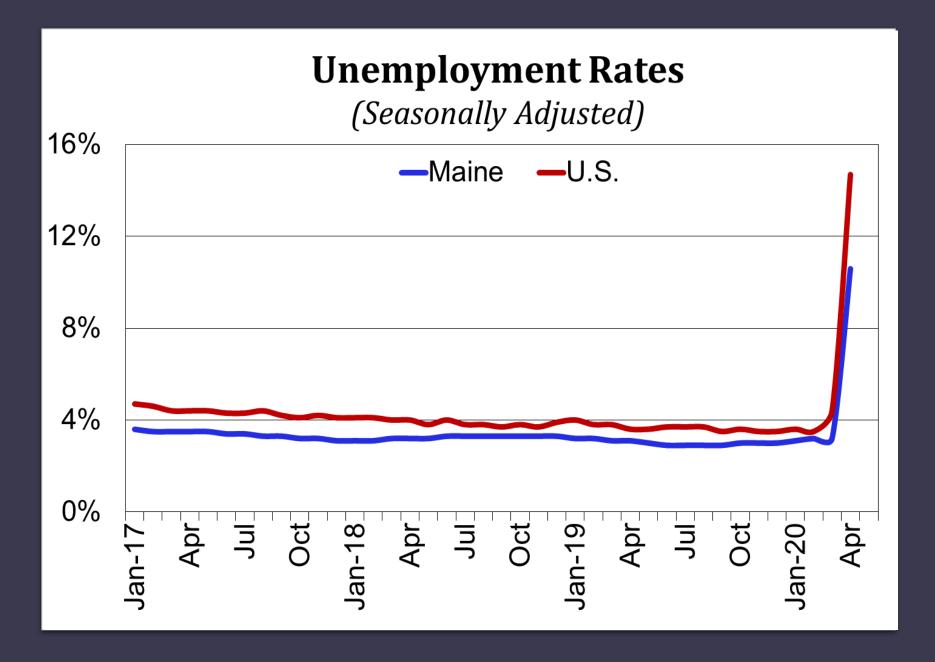
Nonfarm payroll jobs decreased 98,400 in April and 105,600 since February.

Private Sector & Government Payroll Jobs (Seasonally Adjusted) 105,000 550,000 —Private —Government 525,000 102,500 500,000 100,000 475,000 97,500 450,000 95,000 425,000 92,500 Apr Jul Oct Apr Apr Jul Oct

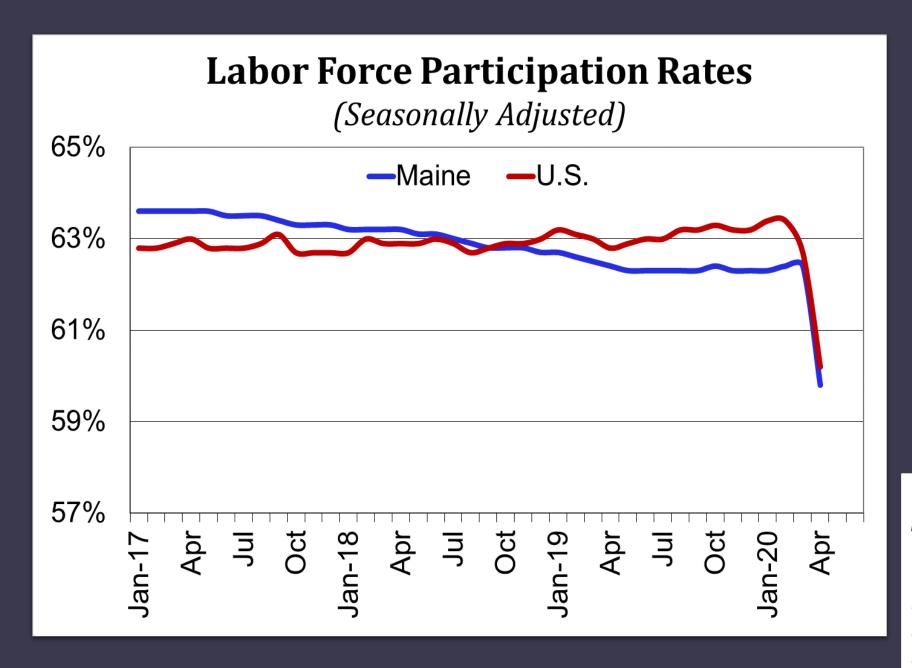
Job losses were sharp in government, especially municipal governments, as well as the private sector.

Sector/Area	Jo	bs	Change February	Share of Jobs	
	February	April	Net	Percent	Lost
Nonfarm Jobs Statewide	637,300	531,700	-105,600	-17%	100%
Leisure & Hospitality	69,900	27,300	-42,600	-61%	40%
Health Care & Social Assistance	107,300	91,800	-15,500	-14%	15%
Retail Trade	80,800	68,800	-12,000	-15%	11%
Manufacturing	53,200	44,800	-8,400	-16%	8%
Professional & Business Services	68,200	61,900	-6,300	-9%	6%
Government	101,600	96,200	-5,400	-5%	5%
Other Services	23,100	18,800	-4,300	-19%	4%
Educational Services	22,700	19,000	-3,700	-16%	4%
Construction	30,200	28,100	-2,100	-7%	2%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	18,500	16,600	-1,900	-10%	2%
Information	7,400	5,800	-1,600	-22%	2%
Financial Activities	33,300	32,300	-1,000	-3%	1%
Wholesale Trade	19,100	18,100	-1,000	-5%	1%
Portland-South Portland MSA	214,500	176,500	-38,000	-18%	36%
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	51,900	45,400	-6,500	-13%	6%
Bangor MSA	69,200	60,400	-8,800	-13%	8%
Non-Metro Areas	301,700	249,400	-52,300	-17%	50%

Job losses impacted most industries. The largest losses were in the hospitality sector (40% of net job loss), healthcare and social assistance (15%), retail (11%), and manufacturing (8%) sectors.

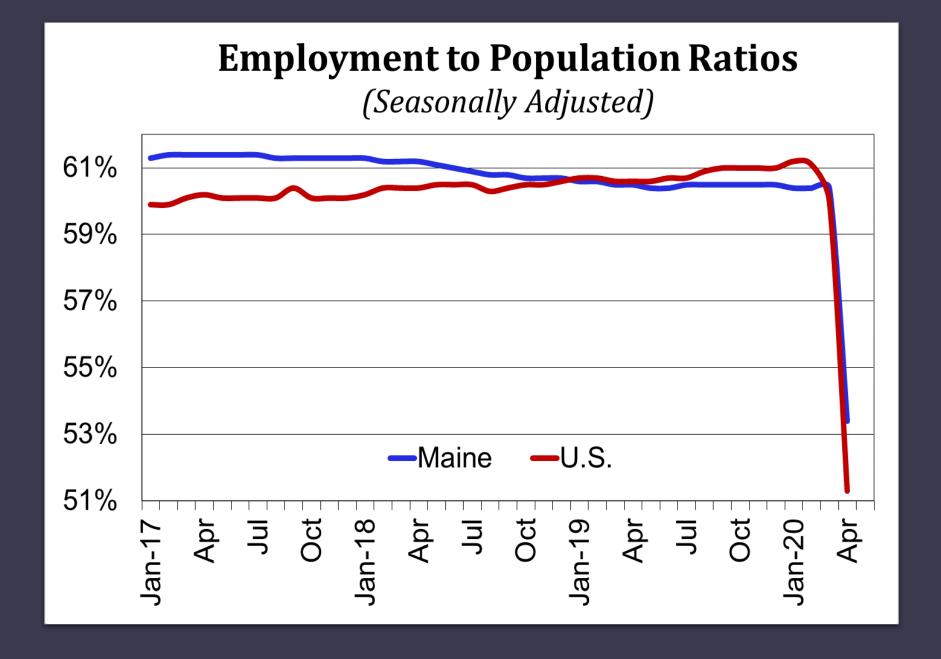


Unemployment rates surged in April to 14.7% for the nation, 13.6% for New England, and 10.6% for Maine.



Unemployment rates do not fully reflect the magnitude of employment loss during this period because there was also a sharp decline in labor force participation.

To be counted as unemployed a person must have engaged in work search and been available to work. Jobless people who don't meet both of those criteria are not in the labor force (including retirees, full-time students, homemakers, and others).



The employment rate did not go down as sharply in Maine as the nation, which is the primary reason our unemployment rate did not increase as sharply.

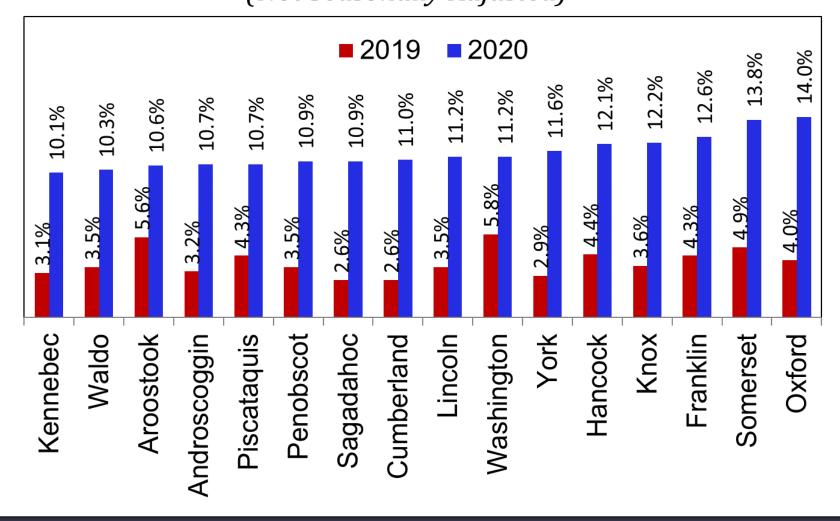
	Civilian Labor Force			Resident Employment		Unemployed			Altomotive April	
	Feb	April	Change	Feb	April	Change	Feb	April	Change	Alternative April
Maine	695,000	666,500	-28,600	673,000	595,700	-77,300	22,000	70,800	48,700	Unemployment Rate
	Labor Force Participation			Employment to Population			Unemployment Rate			Nate
Maine	62.4%	59.8%	-2.6%	60.4%	53.4%	-7.0%	3.2%	10.6%	7.4%	14.3%
U.S.	63.4%	60.2%	-3.2%	61.1%	51.3%	-9.8%	3.5%	14.7%	11.2%	18.9%

Numbers may not add due to rounding. Calculations of change are based on unrounded data.

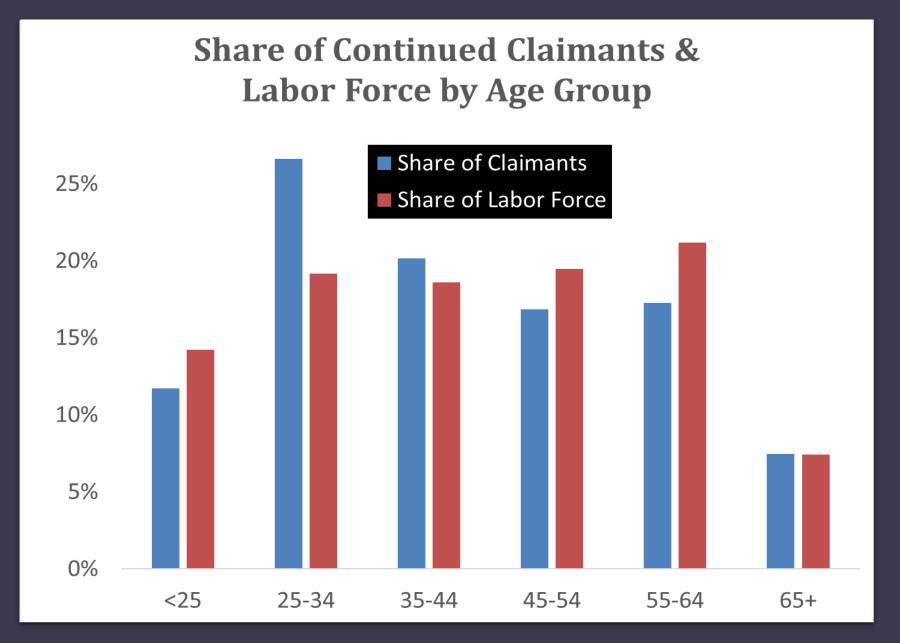
If not for personal safety concerns and stay at home orders, close to 29,000 more people would have been in the labor force, and Maine's unemployment rate would have been over 14%.

April County Unemployment Rates

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Unemployment rates increased sharply throughout the state, especially in the south where conditions were best before the pandemic. The smallest increases were in northern rural areas where unemployment had long been highest.



A large share of claims for unemployment benefits in April were by people under 35 years of age. (Those under 25 are under represented in claims relative to their unemployment because many lack eligibility due to movements into and out of the labor force related to the school year.)