



Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues



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Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues

Rhode Island Department of Labor & Training Labor Market Information Unit

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	2
Rhode Island Employment by Size of Firm	4
The Employment Situation – 2010 Recap	9
Recession Recap	17
Current Labor Force Date	23
Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed	24
On-Line Job Postings are Down Over the Year	28
Job Vacancies in Rhode Island	30
Labor Supply and Demand	34
Opportunities for Tomorrow’s Workforce	36
2018 Projected Outlook & Training Requirements for Available Jobs	40
Rhode Island’s Population Growth Slows	41
Local Population Trends	42
Rhode Island’s Foreign-Born Population	43
Education Counts	45

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the current employment situation in Rhode Island, the condition of our job market, labor force and unemployment levels, our expected future job growth and the effect that population trends and demographic changes may have on Rhode Island's ability to meet the new job demands.

Rhode Island Industry Employment – 2010 Recap

The Rhode Island employer community is dominated by a large number of small employers. Employers with less than 20 employees accounted for approximately 90 percent of all private sector employers, but only employed one-quarter (25.2%) of our workforce. On the opposite end, our largest firms – those employing 1,000 or more workers – numbered 29 and employed nearly 17 percent of our private sector workforce.

In 2010, Rhode Island's private sector employed an average of 387,005 and paid an average annual wage of \$42,530. The public sector employed an average of 60,215 workers last year, who were paid an average annual wage of \$58,283.

On the employment side, the Health Care & Social Assistance sector employed the largest number of private sector workers (78,217) in Rhode Island, followed by Retail Trade (46,879), Accommodation & Food Services (41,986) and Manufacturing (40,330). Together, these four sectors employed over half of the private sector workers in the state.

The average annual wage for Rhode Island's private sector (\$42,530) was 8.4 percent less than the 2010 national average of \$46,451. Within New England, Rhode Island ranked fourth in private sector average annual wages, trailing Connecticut (\$60,394), Massachusetts (\$58,319) and New Hampshire (\$46,281).

Economic Challenges Face the State

On September 20, 2010 the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that the recession had ended in June 2009, making it the longest economic downturn after the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Rhode Island's economic momentum began to shift in 2007 as the state budget crisis, increased energy costs and the housing and credit collapses pushed the state into recession a full year before the nation. Job losses in the state totaled 39,700 between December 2006 and September 2009, an 8.0 percent job loss.

Since the September 2009, the state has regained 4,100 of the 39,700 jobs lost during the "Great Recession". Some sectors have showed considerable improvement during this period recovering nearly all the jobs lost during the thirty-three month recession while other sectors have continued to experience job losses. On the positive side, the state's largest economic sector, Health Care & Social Assistance reported net job gains since the start of Rhode Island's economic downturn in December 2006 and has continued to add jobs through the first eight months of 2011. The Manufacturing sector has also showed positive signs since the end of the recession. After reporting an 11,100 job loss during the thirty-three month recession, the sector has added 300 jobs during the first eight months of 2011.

However, recessionary effects continue to have a significant impact on the state's Construction, Financial Activities and public sectors. The Construction sector has lost an additional 1,500 jobs and the Financial Activities sector has shed another 1,000 jobs since September 2009. Government employment down 3,200 jobs during the recession had shed another 1,200 jobs since its end. Smaller losses have also continued in the state's Information (-500), Transportation & Utilities (-200) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-300) sectors.

Labor Force and Unemployment Reflect Economic Downturn

Rhode Island's labor force has exhibited mixed signs of improvement in 2010, as both employment and unemployment have decreased resulting in declining unemployment rates and a shrinking labor force. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, which had been trending upward since 2007, hit 11.8 percent in December 2009, the highest rate in over 30 years. After holding steady for three months, the unemployment rate declined steadily falling to 10.6 percent in August 2011. However, Rhode Island's unemployment rate remains the highest in New England and has surpassed both the national and New England unemployment rates since 2005. Our August unemployment rate of 10.6 percent was sixth among the 50 states, trailing Nevada (13.4%), California (12.1%), Michigan (11.2%), South Carolina (11.1%) and Florida (10.7%).

During the first six months of 2011, Unemployment Insurance claims activity (Initial Claims, Weeks Claimed and Final Payments) decreased from the 2009 and 2010 levels, reflecting the state's declining unemployment rate. The numbers of initial claims filed and final payments processed during the first six months of 2011 are still above the 2004 to 2008 levels.

High school graduates, while accounting for approximately 27 percent of the population (25 and older), made up a much larger share (39.8%) of those collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits in June 2011, demonstrating the impact the recession is having on this group.

The percentage of Unemployment Insurance claimants from the Manufacturing and Construction sectors was significantly higher than the percentage of total jobs in each of these sectors, indicating a general lack of demand for labor in these sectors of the economy.

The number of job vacancies estimated for Spring 2011 (10,475) was up significantly from Spring 2010 (8,106) and 2009 (5,948) and on par with the 10,949 reported during Spring 2006, the year prior to the recession.

Modest Job Growth is Expected

Rhode Island employment is expected to increase by nearly 40,000 jobs during the 2008-2018 projection period as the state's economy recovers from recessionary losses. Employment in 2018 is projected to reach 549,206, an increase of 39,674 (7.8%) from the 2008 employment level. Much of this growth is attributed to the increased demand for the products and services provided by the Health Care & Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific & Technical Services; Educational Services; Retail Trade and Accommodation & Food Services sectors.

During the 2008-2018 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill over 47,700 new jobs and to replace 114,000 workers who will leave their jobs for various reasons. Over one-quarter (27.3%) of the job openings will occur among jobs requiring college degrees (associate degree or higher).

After the Recession

Rhode Island, as well as the Northeast Region, will once again face labor shortages as the baby boomer cohort ages and the number of younger, working-age individuals decreases. With foreign immigration playing a major role in the state's limited population growth, a number of workforce issues, including language barriers, documentation problems and skill barriers between countries, will need to be overcome. As the labor pool shrinks and the economy becomes more complex and sophisticated, better educated and higher skilled workers will have greater opportunities, while the poorly educated, the unskilled and those unable to adapt to the demands of technological innovation will continue to face major obstacles as they seek to secure good paying jobs.

Rhode Island Employment by Size of Firm

The Rhode Island economy is characterized by a large number of small companies employing a small number of workers. In March 2011, there were 31,795 private businesses in the state employing 376,946 workers. Nearly half the employers (48.6%) in the state have between one and four employees; however, they employ just 7.7 percent of the workforce. The largest employers, those with 1,000 or more employees, numbered 29 and employed 16.7 percent of Rhode Island's private sector workforce.

- Smaller employers, those with less than 20 employees, represented 90.4 percent of all employers in the state and employed approximately one quarter (25.2%) of the workforce.
- Mid-sized companies (20 to 99 workers) employed 26.6 percent of the private sector employment and accounted for 7.9 percent of the firms.
- Just 549 (1.7%) firms in the state employ 100 or more workers. Together, they employ nearly half (48.3%) of the state's private sector employees.

There are seventeen more large firms in the state than in 2010 (532). Over half (53.7%) of the large firms were concentrated in three sectors:

- Health Care and Social Assistance (153), up three firms from 2010.
- Manufacturing (77), up two firms from 2010.
- Retail Trade (65) firms, up five firms from 2010.

The highest concentration of smaller employers is found in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (98.2%) sector, followed by Construction (97.0%), Other Services (96.7%), and Professional & Technical Services (95.5%).

Private Sector Employment March 2011				
Size Class	Employers		Employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	31,795	100.0%	376,946	100.0%
Zero	6,104	19.2%	0	0.0%
1-4	15,441	48.6%	29,065	7.7%
5-9	4,489	14.1%	29,375	7.8%
10-19	2,693	8.5%	36,411	9.7%
20-49	1,886	5.9%	56,627	15.0%
50-99	633	2.0%	43,542	11.6%
100-249	391	1.2%	59,630	15.8%
250-499	91	0.3%	30,852	8.2%
500-999	38	0.1%	28,597	7.6%
1000+	29	0.1%	62,847	16.7%

Top Ten Rhode Island Companies	
Company	Employment
Rhode Island Hospital	7,024
CVS Caremark Corporation	5,800
Citizens Financial Group	4,991
Brown University	4,800
Stop & Shop Supermarket Co, Inc.	3,632
Bank of America Corporation	3,500
Women & Infants Hospital	3,134
Fidelity Investments	2,934
MetLife Insurance Company	2,604
The Miriam Hospital	2,410

Source: RI Economic Development Corporation

The Utilities sector had the smallest percentage of small firms (69.6%), followed by Manufacturing (75.6%), Accommodation & Food Services (78.9%) and Educational Services (79.5%).

The state's largest firms (1,000 or more employees) are found in the Health Care & Social Assistance (8), Private Education (5), Finance & Insurance (5), Retail Trade (4) and Manufacturing (3) sectors.

Among Rhode Island's ten largest companies there are three hospitals, two financial institutions, a private university, a supermarket chain, an investment company, an insurance company and a drug store chain.

One out of nine Rhode Island workers is employed by one of these companies.

Rhode Island Private Covered Employers Size Class by Industry March 2011

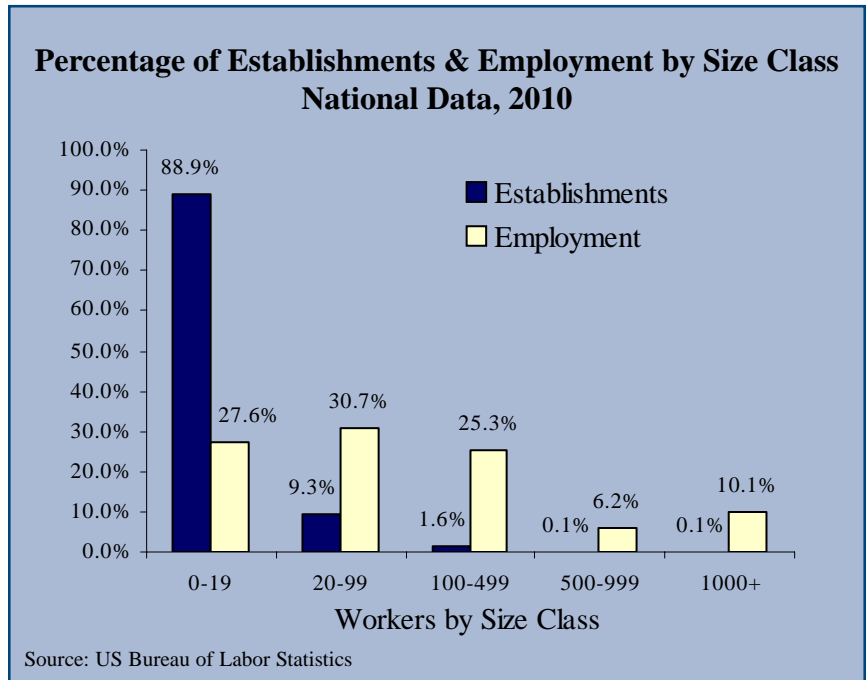
Major Industry	Firms/ Employees	Total	Total Number of Employees									
			0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000+
TOTAL	# of Firms	31,795	6,104	15,441	4,489	2,693	1,886	633	391	91	38	29
	# of Employees	376,946	0	29,065	29,375	36,411	56,627	43,542	59,630	30,852	28,597	62,847
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	# of Firms	165	64	72	14	12	3					
	# of Employees	429	0	138	81	147	63					
Mining	# of Firms	20	1	10	6	1	2					
	# of Employees	143	0	20	43	*	*					
Utilities	# of Firms	23	1	8	3	4	4	2			1	
	# of Employees	1,080	0	13	19	50	122	*			*	
Construction	# of Firms	3,732	1,383	1,641	398	197	85	21	7			
	# of Employees	13,272	0	3,127	2,569	2,622	2,431	1,481	1,042			
Manufacturing	# of Firms	1,732	155	584	317	253	246	100	58	14	2	3
	# of Employees	41,704	0	1,318	2,109	3,495	7,692	6,964	9,185	4,711	*	4,817
Wholesale Trade	# of Firms	2,902	536	1,712	302	190	110	31	20	1		
	# of Employees	15,957	0	2,663	2,001	2,618	3,304	2,091	*	*		
Retail Trade	# of Firms	3,018	400	1,425	564	295	199	70	40	16	5	4
	# of Employees	45,990	0	3,050	3,696	3,933	6,031	4,618	5,941	6,004	3,984	8,733
Transportation & Warehousing	# of Firms	669	142	324	72	62	41	15	11		1	1
	# of Employees	7,952	0	631	456	874	1,263	1,026	1,468		*	*
Information	# of Firms	604	144	302	60	34	37	15	7	2	2	1
	# of Employees	7,323	0	469	395	452	1,076	1,148	839	*	*	*
Finance & Insurance	# of Firms	1,248	222	666	169	77	53	22	19	10	5	5
	# of Employees	27,971	0	1,224	1,071	995	1,595	1,495	2,928	3,494	3,694	11,475
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	# of Firms	988	194	557	125	59	36	13	3	1		
	# of Employees	5,444	0	1,081	820	815	1,083	826	*	*		
Professional & Technical Services	# of Firms	4,043	829	2,369	431	232	125	39	12	5	1	
	# of Employees	20,618	0	4,040	2,805	3,140	3,620	2,704	1,867	*	*	
Management of Companies & Enterprises	# of Firms	151	24	75	23	15	6	3	3		1	1
	# of Employees	5,844	0	120	154	210	179	211	558		*	*
Administrative & Waste Services	# of Firms	2,302	808	900	246	132	128	43	37	6	1	1
	# of Employees	21,318	0	1,667	1,614	1,839	3,902	3,091	5,809	1,689	*	*
Educational Services	# of Firms	517	94	219	58	40	63	23	11	1	3	5
	# of Employees	19,596	0	398	369	544	2,026	1,603	1,706	*	*	10,733
Health Care & Social Assistance	# of Firms	2,566	120	1,011	602	355	208	117	106	27	12	8
	# of Employees	79,180	0	2,190	3,969	4,784	6,230	8,171	15,942	9,088	9,022	19,784
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	# of Firms	540	117	211	86	63	44	10	8		1	
	# of Employees	5,965	0	415	568	874	1,371	661	*		*	
Accommodation & Food Services	# of Firms	2,554	401	698	461	455	399	93	38	7	2	
	# of Employees	39,117	0	1,617	3,133	6,165	11,680	6,219	6,012	2,382	*	
Other services, (except Public)	# of Firms	3,707	398	2,429	542	214	95	16	11	1	1	
	# of Employees	17,593	0	4,572	3,435	2,805	2,858	1,091	1,700	*	*	
Unclassified Establishments	# of Firms	314	71	228	10	3	2					
	# of Employees	450	0	312	68	30	40					

* Not shown due to the possibility of data being identified with an individual employer.
Data subject to revision - Numbers may not add due to rounding variations.

National Employment by Size of Establishment*

Nationally, small establishments comprise an overwhelming majority of the nation's businesses. In 2010, 88.9 percent of the establishments in the US had less than 20 workers. Establishments employing between 20 and 99 workers accounted for 9.3 percent of the US establishments, and those employing over a 100 workers accounted for less than 2 percent (1.8%) of establishments nationwide.

- Small establishments dominate the economies in all states, ranging from 91.7 percent in Montana to 85.7 percent in Ohio.
- In 2010, 89.4 percent of Rhode Island establishments employed less than 20 workers, ranking the state 16th in terms of its percentage of small establishments.
- 29.3 percent of Rhode Island jobs are in small establishments compared to 27.6 percent nationally.
- States with a greater percentage of small establishments than Rhode Island include the New England states of Maine (90.5%) and Vermont (90.4%).
- California (91.3%), Florida (90.6%) and New York (90.0%), the three largest states in terms of the number of establishments, all have a greater percentage of small establishments than Rhode Island.
- Rhode Island ranked 41st in the nation in the percentage of large establishments (100 employees or more) located within each state. Included among the 10 states below Rhode Island (1.55%) in this 2010 ranking are Maine (1.35%) and Vermont (1.27%).
- 38.4 percent of Rhode Island jobs are in large establishments compared to 41.7 percent nationally.
- Massachusetts (1.96%), Connecticut (1.88%) and New Hampshire (1.59%) all have a higher percentage of large establishments than Rhode Island.
- The states with the greatest percentages of large establishments are Tennessee (2.52%), Ohio (2.45%) and the District of Columbia (2.37%). Montana (0.82%) and Wyoming (0.84%) have the smallest percentages of large establishments.
- More business establishments are located in California (14.7%) than in any other state in the country. Over 91 percent of these establishments employ less than 20 workers and just 1.37 percent employ more than 100 workers.



Private Industry - Establishments, First Quarter 2010

Total All Industries	Total Percent of US Estab.	0-19 Workers Percent of Estab.	20-99 Workers Percent of Estab.	100-499 Workers Percent of Estab.	500-999 Workers Percent of Estab.	1,000+ Workers Percent of Estab.
US Total	100.0%	88.9%	9.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Alabama	1.3%	87.2%	10.9%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Alaska	0.2%	88.9%	9.3%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Arizona	1.7%	88.5%	9.3%	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%
Arkansas	0.9%	89.6%	8.8%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%
California	14.7%	91.3%	7.3%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Colorado	1.9%	89.7%	8.8%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Connecticut	1.2%	88.9%	9.2%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Delaware	0.3%	89.7%	8.5%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%
District of Columbia	0.4%	89.1%	8.6%	2.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Florida	6.8%	90.6%	7.8%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Georgia	3.0%	88.9%	9.3%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Hawaii	0.4%	87.8%	10.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%
Idaho	0.6%	91.0%	7.9%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	4.3%	89.1%	8.9%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Indiana	1.8%	86.5%	11.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Iowa	1.0%	87.7%	10.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Kansas	0.9%	88.1%	10.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Kentucky	1.2%	87.3%	10.6%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Louisiana	1.4%	87.7%	10.6%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Maine	0.5%	90.5%	8.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Maryland	1.8%	88.1%	10.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%
Massachusetts	2.4%	88.9%	9.1%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Michigan	2.8%	89.2%	8.8%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Minnesota	1.8%	87.6%	10.1%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Mississippi	0.8%	87.9%	10.4%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Missouri	1.9%	88.1%	10.1%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Montana	0.5%	91.7%	7.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Nebraska	0.6%	88.0%	10.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Nevada	0.8%	89.0%	9.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%
New Hampshire	0.5%	89.3%	9.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
New Jersey	3.1%	89.7%	8.5%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%
New Mexico	0.6%	88.6%	9.8%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
New York	6.6%	90.0%	8.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%
North Carolina	2.8%	87.6%	10.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%
North Dakota	0.3%	87.9%	10.6%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Ohio	3.1%	85.7%	11.8%	2.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Oklahoma	1.1%	88.3%	10.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Oregon	1.4%	89.6%	9.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Pennsylvania	3.8%	86.8%	11.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Rhode Island	0.4%	89.4%	9.1%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%
South Carolina	1.3%	87.7%	10.3%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
South Dakota	0.3%	89.5%	9.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Tennessee	1.6%	86.2%	11.3%	2.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Texas	6.4%	86.0%	11.7%	2.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Utah	0.9%	88.7%	9.6%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Vermont	0.3%	90.4%	8.4%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Virginia	2.6%	87.6%	10.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Washington	2.6%	90.9%	7.7%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%
West Virginia	0.5%	88.3%	10.2%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Wisconsin	1.7%	86.3%	11.4%	2.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Wyoming	0.3%	91.5%	7.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Private Industry - Employment, First Quarter 2010

Total All Industries	Total Percent of US Empl.	0-19 Workers Percent of Empl.	20-99 Workers Percent of Empl.	100-499 Workers Percent of Empl.	500-999 Workers Percent of Empl.	1,000+ Workers Percent of Empl.
<i>US Total</i>	100.0%	27.6%	30.7%	25.3%	6.2%	10.1%
Alabama	1.4%	30.4%	32.6%	24.9%	5.6%	6.6%
Alaska	0.2%	30.5%	30.8%	26.9%	4.0%	7.8%
Arizona	1.9%	23.1%	27.3%	27.1%	8.2%	14.4%
Arkansas	0.9%	30.1%	30.0%	24.0%	6.9%	9.0%
California	11.3%	28.7%	31.4%	24.5%	6.2%	9.2%
Colorado	1.7%	31.2%	32.4%	23.8%	4.8%	7.8%
Connecticut	1.3%	27.3%	30.0%	25.5%	4.6%	12.7%
Delaware	0.3%	26.2%	28.7%	25.2%	6.9%	13.1%
District of Columbia	0.4%	19.4%	26.6%	30.5%	9.4%	14.1%
Florida	5.8%	29.8%	29.9%	25.5%	6.1%	8.7%
Georgia	2.9%	26.8%	31.2%	26.2%	6.3%	9.6%
Hawaii	0.4%	29.0%	32.9%	25.6%	6.0%	6.5%
Idaho	0.5%	35.9%	32.9%	19.2%	4.7%	7.2%
Illinois	4.4%	23.4%	29.2%	26.9%	7.1%	13.4%
Indiana	2.2%	25.2%	30.3%	27.0%	6.3%	11.3%
Iowa	1.1%	29.6%	31.1%	24.6%	5.8%	8.9%
Kansas	1.0%	28.0%	31.5%	25.6%	4.7%	10.3%
Kentucky	1.3%	27.7%	31.0%	27.7%	5.5%	8.1%
Louisiana	1.4%	29.6%	35.3%	23.6%	5.7%	5.8%
Maine	0.4%	33.8%	31.7%	22.0%	6.1%	6.4%
Maryland	1.9%	27.8%	33.2%	25.5%	4.9%	8.5%
Massachusetts	2.5%	25.9%	28.6%	25.8%	6.3%	13.4%
Michigan	2.9%	25.2%	28.3%	27.6%	6.3%	12.6%
Minnesota	2.0%	24.2%	29.7%	27.4%	7.1%	11.6%
Mississippi	0.8%	30.7%	31.9%	22.8%	6.6%	7.9%
Missouri	2.0%	28.0%	30.8%	24.4%	6.3%	10.5%
Montana	0.3%	42.9%	34.4%	15.7%	3.0%	3.9%
Nebraska	0.7%	29.9%	30.6%	23.1%	5.8%	10.6%
Nevada	0.9%	26.0%	27.9%	20.5%	7.5%	18.0%
New Hampshire	0.5%	32.2%	31.8%	24.7%	4.8%	6.5%
New Jersey	2.9%	28.1%	29.4%	25.6%	5.6%	11.3%
New Mexico	0.6%	30.8%	33.5%	23.4%	4.6%	7.7%
New York	6.5%	27.3%	27.5%	23.9%	7.1%	14.2%
North Carolina	2.9%	27.8%	32.9%	24.6%	6.2%	8.4%
North Dakota	0.3%	32.4%	34.9%	24.0%	3.9%	4.9%
Ohio	3.9%	25.3%	31.5%	27.3%	6.0%	10.0%
Oklahoma	1.1%	30.8%	33.1%	24.5%	5.6%	6.0%
Oregon	1.2%	34.6%	32.7%	22.0%	4.9%	5.8%
Pennsylvania	4.4%	26.8%	31.0%	25.5%	6.8%	9.9%
Rhode Island	0.4%	29.3%	32.3%	22.6%	5.6%	10.1%
South Carolina	1.3%	28.0%	31.9%	26.0%	6.2%	7.8%
South Dakota	0.3%	35.3%	32.4%	21.3%	4.1%	6.9%
Tennessee	2.0%	24.8%	29.0%	27.8%	6.5%	11.9%
Texas	7.9%	25.8%	31.4%	26.7%	6.8%	9.3%
Utah	0.9%	29.8%	32.2%	24.4%	5.3%	8.3%
Vermont	0.2%	35.1%	31.0%	19.2%	6.2%	8.6%
Virginia	2.7%	27.5%	32.9%	24.8%	6.2%	8.5%
Washington	2.1%	31.1%	30.5%	23.7%	4.3%	10.4%
West Virginia	0.5%	33.4%	32.9%	21.5%	5.3%	7.0%
Wisconsin	2.1%	25.5%	31.0%	26.9%	7.5%	9.0%
Wyoming	0.2%	43.2%	33.9%	17.4%	2.4%	3.1%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Employment Situation - 2010 Recap

Rhode Island's 35,117 business establishments employed an average of 447,219 workers in 2010 and paid nearly \$20.0 billion in wages.

Private sector employment averaged 387,005 in 2010, representing 86.5 percent of the state's employment.

- Within the private sector, Health Care & Social Assistance (78,217) employed the most workers, accounting for 20.2 percent of the private sector employment.
- One-third of the private sector jobs were in the Retail Trade (46,879), Accommodation & Food Services (41,968) and Manufacturing (40,330) sectors.
- Finance & Insurance (23,406), Administrative & Waste Services (23,178) and Professional & Technical Services (20,879) all employed over 20,000 workers.

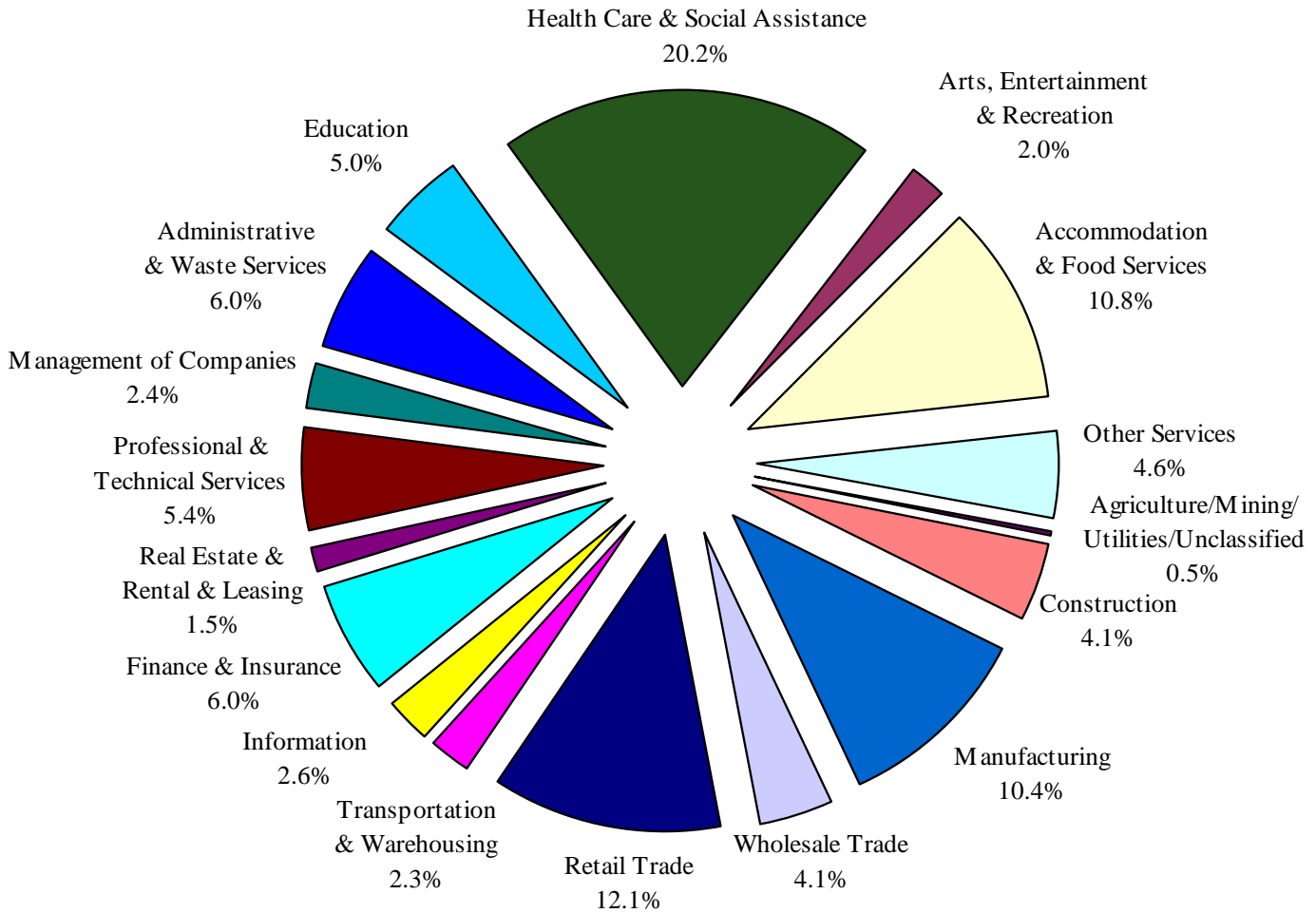
In 2010, the public sector employed 60,215 workers, accounting for 13.5 percent of the state's employment. More than half (33,711) of the public sector workers were employed in local governments, followed by the state (15,864) and federal (10,639) segments. *(The pie chart on the next page provides a breakout of Rhode Island's private sector employment by major industry group.)*

Average Annual Employment for 2010

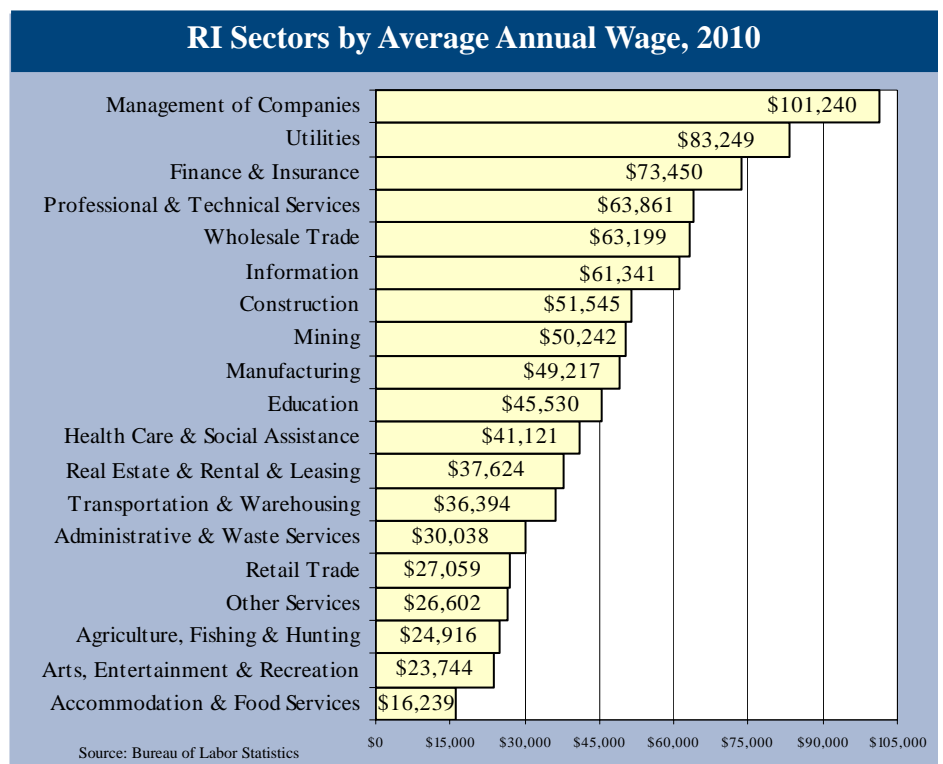
Total Employment	447,219
Private Sector Employment	387,005
Health Care & Social Assistance	78,217
Retail Trade	46,879
Accommodation & Food Services	41,968
Manufacturing	40,330
Finance & Insurance	23,406
Administrative & Waste Services	23,178
Professional & Technical Services	20,879
Education	19,199
Other Services	17,949
Construction	15,944
Wholesale Trade	15,815
Information	9,989
Management of Companies	9,327
Transportation & Warehousing	8,711
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7,547
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	5,632
Utilities	1,131
Agriculture, Fishing & Hunting	715
Mining	173
Government Employment	60,215

Private sector wages accounted for 82.4 percent of the nearly \$20.0 billion in wages paid in 2010. Private sector workers averaged \$42,530, while pay for public sector workers averaged \$58,283. The 2010 average annual wage for all workers was \$44,651.

Rhode Island Private Employment, 2010



- The highest wages were paid in Management of Companies (\$101,240), Utilities (\$83,249), and Finance & Insurance (\$73,450).
- Professional & Technical Services (\$63,861), Wholesale Trade (\$63,199), Information (\$61,341), Construction (\$51,545) and Mining (\$50,242) all paid over \$50,000 in average wages.
- The remaining sectors to pay above the 2010 average annual private sector wage were Manufacturing (\$49,217), and Educational Services (\$45,530).



- Nine sectors had average annual wages below the private sector average (\$42,530) including Health Care & Social Assistance (\$41,121), the state’s largest sector.
- The lowest wages were paid in Accommodation & Food Services (\$16,239) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (\$23,744), due in part to the seasonal and part-time nature of these sectors.
- Other sectors with average annual earnings below \$30,000 included Retail Trade (\$27,059); Other Services (\$26,602); and Agriculture, Fishing & Hunting (\$24,916).
- The remaining sectors earning below the private sector average in 2010 were Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (\$37,624), Transportation & Warehousing (\$36,394) and Administrative & Waste Services (\$30,038).

The 2010 average annual wage in Rhode Island’s private sector (\$42,530) was 8.4 percent less than the national average wage of \$46,451. Within New England, Rhode Island reported the fourth highest average annual wage, trailing Connecticut (\$60,394), Massachusetts (\$58,319) and New Hampshire (\$46,281).

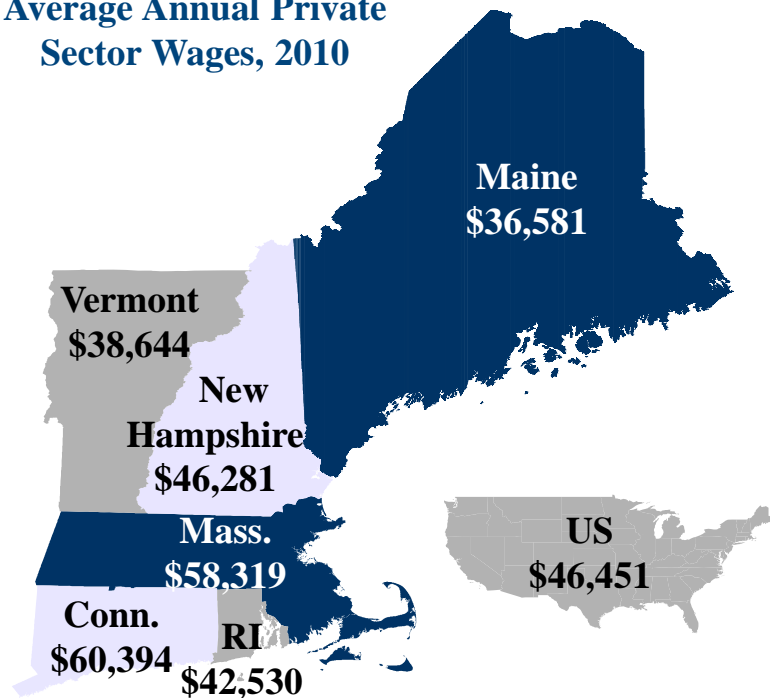
Average annual wages earned by Rhode Island workers were below the national average in nearly all economic sectors and most often ranked fourth in New England, trailing Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Rhode Island workers were paid average annual wages above the national average in four economic sectors: Construction, Educational Services, Management of Companies, and Retail Trade.

The average annual wages paid in Rhode Island’s Construction, Retail Trade, Management of Companies and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sectors were the third highest in New England, trailing Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Management of Companies was the highest paying sector in Rhode Island, paying workers an average of \$101,240, more than the \$98,215 earned nationally. In New England, only Connecticut (\$135,526) and Massachusetts (\$103,920) paid higher wages to workers in this sector.

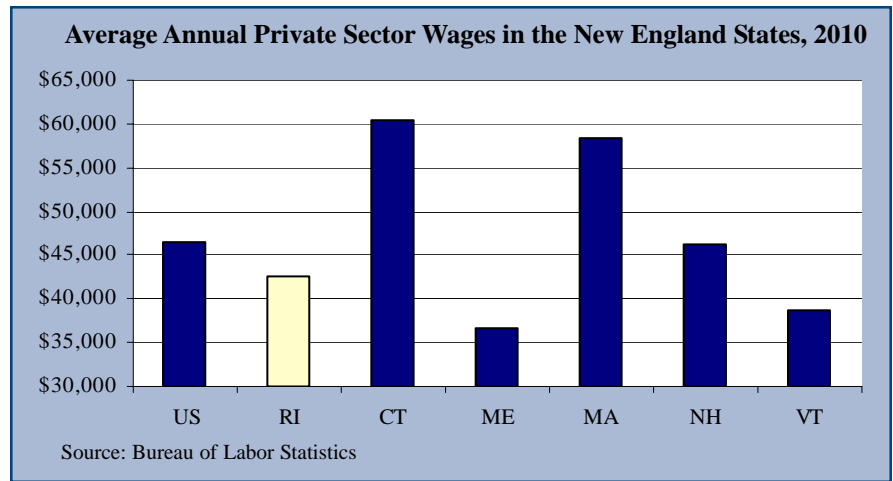
Average Annual Private Sector Wages, 2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nationally, employees of Management of Companies earned the highest average wage, as was the case in Rhode Island. Finance & Insurance was the highest paying sector in Connecticut (\$144,676) and Massachusetts (\$115,359), while Utilities was the highest paying sector in Vermont (\$92,215), New Hampshire (\$87,732), and Maine (\$67,810).

Rhode Island workers in Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest economic sector, earned an average annual wage of \$41,121, approximately \$2,610 (6.0%) less than the national average (\$43,732). Regionally, Massachusetts (\$51,578) paid the highest wage to workers in this sector, followed by Connecticut (\$47,257) and New Hampshire (\$46,851).



Rhode Island workers were paid the lowest wages in New England in four sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (\$24,916), Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction (\$50,242), Manufacturing (\$49,217) and Other Services (\$26,602).

Rhode Island workers earned less than their Connecticut and Massachusetts counterparts in all economic sectors and only earned more in the Construction, Retail Trade, Management of Companies, and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sectors than New Hampshire workers.

In every New England state and nationally, Accommodation & Food Services workers earned the lowest average annual wage among all industry sectors.

Average Annual Private Sector Wages by Industry Sector, 2010							
	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	\$46,451	\$42,530	\$60,394	\$36,581	\$58,319	\$46,281	\$38,644
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	\$26,626	\$24,916	\$28,919	\$33,195	\$47,424	\$30,113	\$27,292
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	\$90,397	\$50,242	\$68,397	\$52,234	\$56,229	\$56,105	\$55,646
Construction	\$49,588	\$51,545	\$58,564	\$40,228	\$62,159	\$49,392	\$42,721
Utilities	\$86,799	\$83,249	\$103,468	\$67,810	\$104,003	\$87,732	\$92,215
Manufacturing	\$57,511	\$49,217	\$73,395	\$49,718	\$75,196	\$61,884	\$53,024
Wholesale Trade	\$63,628	\$63,199	\$81,555	\$51,353	\$79,238	\$74,755	\$52,532
Retail Trade	\$26,655	\$27,059	\$30,813	\$23,998	\$27,803	\$26,705	\$26,007
Transportation & Warehousing	\$44,198	\$36,394	\$44,995	\$36,283	\$41,649	\$36,537	\$36,034
Information	\$74,382	\$61,341	\$77,197	\$44,986	\$92,119	\$75,354	\$45,210
Finance & Insurance	\$84,516	\$73,450	\$144,676	\$56,055	\$115,359	\$78,044	\$62,128
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$43,779	\$37,624	\$54,294	\$32,445	\$60,106	\$40,866	\$33,349
Professional & Technical Services	\$77,313	\$63,861	\$88,477	\$54,643	\$101,184	\$74,462	\$63,969
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$98,215	\$101,240	\$135,526	\$64,995	\$103,920	\$80,119	\$78,931
Administrative & Waste Services	\$33,284	\$30,038	\$39,989	\$30,900	\$38,453	\$39,947	\$28,708
Educational Services	\$42,761	\$45,530	\$53,515	\$37,567	\$56,929	\$47,043	\$39,515
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$43,732	\$41,121	\$47,257	\$39,549	\$51,578	\$46,851	\$38,779
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$32,278	\$23,744	\$26,132	\$21,448	\$34,519	\$18,838	\$21,288
Accommodation & Food Services	\$17,177	\$16,239	\$18,526	\$15,884	\$19,341	\$17,036	\$17,773
Other Services	\$29,366	\$26,602	\$30,309	\$27,214	\$27,523	\$31,053	\$28,321

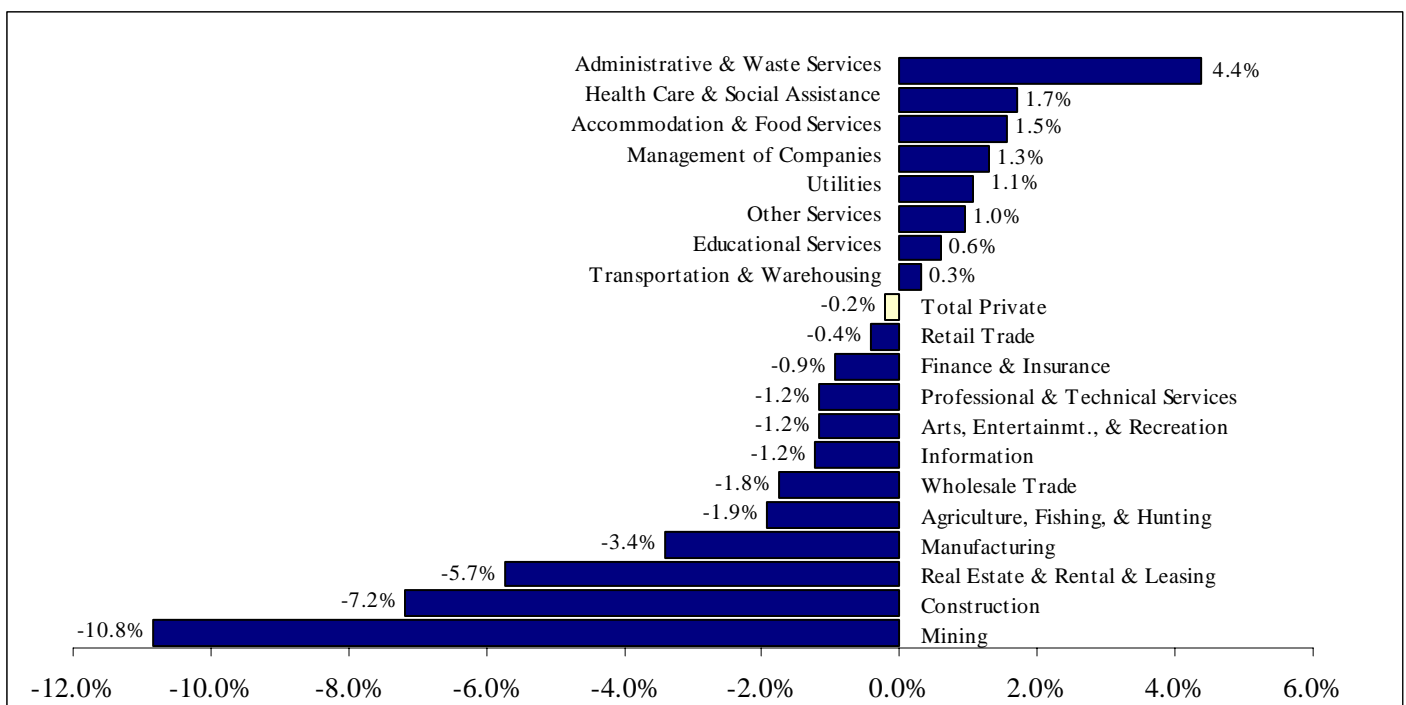
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics for US and other New England states. Wages are preliminary and subject to change.
 **Wages are confidential.

Job Losses Reported in 2010

Average employment decreased by 819 (-0.2%) jobs in Rhode Island's private sector between 2009 and 2010. The largest declines were reported in Manufacturing (-1,417), Construction (-1,236), Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (-343), Wholesale Trade (-282), Professional & Technical Services (-248) and Finance & Insurance (-222). On a percentage basis, the Mining sector reported the largest decline (-10.8%), followed by Construction (-7.2%) and Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (-5.7%).

- Job losses were reported in all but four industries within the Manufacturing sector, with Miscellaneous Manufacturing (-320), Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (-157), Chemical Manufacturing (-142) and Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing (-133) losing the most jobs. Primary Metal Manufacturing (+38), Leather & Allied Product Manufacturing (+32), Food Manufacturing (+11) and Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing (+7) were the only industries within the Manufacturing sector to report a gain in jobs.
- Within the Construction sector, Special Trades Contractors (-878), Construction of Buildings (-318) and Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (-40) all reported job losses as construction projects declined across the state.
- Job losses in Real Estate (-189) and Rental & Leasing Services (-154) accounted for all the losses in Real Estate, Rental & Leasing. Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets employment was unchanged.
- Losses in the Wholesale Trade sector were the result of declines in both the Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (-256) and Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods (-176). Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers added 150 jobs.
- Eight sectors reported job growth over the year, with the largest gains occurring in Health Care & Social Assistance (+1,305), Administrative & Waste Services (+971) and Accommodation & Food Services (+639).

Percentage Change in Average Annual Employment by Industry Sector, 2009-2010



High-Wage Industries

There are 85 industries (3-digit NAICS) with reportable employment in Rhode Island, of which 32 are considered high-wage — industries that paid more than the national average wage (\$46,451 in 2010).

- Approximately 63 percent of the job losses reported between 2009 and 2010 were in high-wage industries.
- Of the 32 industries that paid more than the national average, 19 reported job losses totaling 3,514 jobs, while 12 reported gains totaling 1,588 jobs. In all, high wage industries reported a net loss of 1,926 jobs in 2010.
- Industries paying less than the national average reported a net loss of 1,096 jobs. Job losses, totaling 2,061, were reported in 31 industries, while job gains, totaling 3,157, were reported in 22 industries.
- Of the ten industries reporting the most job losses, seven were high-wage industries.
- Of the ten industries reporting the most job gains, four were in high-wage industries.

Industries Adding Most Jobs in 2010

Industry	2009-2010 Average Annual Change	2010 Average Annual Wage
Administrative & Support Services	952	\$28,910
Ambulatory Health Care Services	680	\$49,574
Food Services & Drinking Places	564	\$15,372
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	303	\$27,353
Private Households	212	\$19,483
Hospitals	198	\$51,949
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Investments	194	\$138,932
Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries	158	\$33,072
Health & Personal Care Stores	158	\$36,237
Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers	150	\$83,634

Industries Losing Most Jobs in 2010

Industry	2009-2010 Average Annual Change	2010 Average Annual Wage
Specialty Trade Contractors	-878	\$47,725
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	-524	\$52,779
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	-320	\$44,104
Construction of Buildings	-318	\$54,904
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	-256	\$57,855
Professional & Technical Services	-248	\$63,861
Telecommunications	-217	\$71,688
Real Estate	-189	\$38,750
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	-176	\$56,856
Food & Beverage Stores	-162	\$21,509

Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2009 - 2010

	Average Employment		Total Change		2010 Average Annual Wage
	2010	2009	Net	Percent	
Total Private Only	387,005	387,824	-819	-0.2%	\$42,530
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	715	729	-14	-1.9%	\$24,916
111 Crop production	519	533	-14	-2.6%	\$23,977
112 Animal production	102	103	-1	-1.0%	\$22,922
114 Fishing, hunting and trapping	54	60	-6	-10.0%	\$38,552
115 Agriculture and forestry support activities	37	30	7	23.3%	\$24,304
Mining	173	194	-21	-10.8%	\$50,242
212 Mining, except oil and gas	172	193	-21	-10.9%	\$50,464
Utilities	1,131	1,119	12	1.1%	\$83,249
221 Utilities	1,131	1,119	12	1.1%	\$83,249
Construction	15,944	17,180	-1,236	-7.2%	\$51,545
236 Construction of buildings	3,758	4,076	-318	-7.8%	\$54,904
237 Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,690	1,730	-40	-2.3%	\$67,829
238 Specialty trade contractors	10,495	11,373	-878	-7.7%	\$47,725
Manufacturing	40,330	41,747	-1,417	-3.4%	\$49,217
311 Food manufacturing	2,940	2,929	11	0.4%	\$29,714
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	505	507	-2	-0.4%	\$48,156
313 Textile mills	2,272	2,278	-6	-0.3%	\$38,708
314 Textile product mills	504	511	-7	-1.4%	\$33,734
315 Apparel manufacturing	87	91	-4	-4.4%	\$26,682
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	162	130	32	24.6%	\$23,265
321 Wood product manufacturing	527	599	-72	-12.0%	\$38,220
322 Paper manufacturing	1,301	1,358	-57	-4.2%	\$44,636
323 Printing and related support activities	1,491	1,576	-85	-5.4%	\$40,893
324 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	39	32	7	21.9%	\$65,243
325 Chemical manufacturing	2,889	3,031	-142	-4.7%	\$75,172
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	2,361	2,465	-104	-4.2%	\$49,924
327 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	567	572	-5	-0.9%	\$50,162
331 Primary metal manufacturing	1,367	1,329	38	2.9%	\$56,365
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	5,615	5,772	-157	-2.7%	\$44,223
333 Machinery manufacturing	1,664	1,762	-98	-5.6%	\$52,452
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	3,731	3,853	-122	-3.2%	\$67,826
335 Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	1,229	1,362	-133	-9.8%	\$61,624
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	3,171	3,261	-90	-2.8%	\$53,891
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	1,269	1,371	-102	-7.4%	\$40,861
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,639	6,959	-320	-4.6%	\$44,104
Wholesale Trade	15,815	16,097	-282	-1.8%	\$63,199
423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	7,863	8,119	-256	-3.2%	\$57,855
424 Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	4,499	4,675	-176	-3.8%	\$56,856
425 Electronic markets and agents and brokers	3,453	3,303	150	4.5%	\$83,634
Retail Trade	46,879	47,071	-192	-0.4%	\$27,059
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	4,992	4,955	37	0.7%	\$42,545
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,122	1,158	-36	-3.1%	\$30,596
443 Electronics and appliance stores	1,037	1,047	-10	-1.0%	\$39,175
444 Building material and garden supply stores	3,642	3,519	123	3.5%	\$31,730
445 Food and beverage stores	11,689	11,851	-162	-1.4%	\$21,509
446 Health and personal care stores	5,771	5,613	158	2.8%	\$36,237
447 Gasoline stations	1,831	1,842	-11	-0.6%	\$19,646
448 Clothing and clothing accessories stores	4,615	4,683	-68	-1.5%	\$17,474
451 Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	1,578	1,627	-49	-3.0%	\$17,637
452 General merchandise stores	6,447	6,545	-98	-1.5%	\$21,686
453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2,546	2,587	-41	-1.6%	\$21,049
454 Nonstore retailers	1,609	1,645	-36	-2.2%	\$41,773
Transportation & Warehousing	8,711	8,683	28	0.3%	\$36,394
481 Air transportation	353	387	-34	-8.8%	\$37,933

Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2009 - 2010

	Average Employment		Total Change		2010 Average
	2010	2009	Net	Percent	Annual Wage
Transportation & Warehousing (Continued)					
483 Water transportation	188	186	2	1.1%	\$36,968
484 Truck transportation	1,946	1,948	-2	-0.1%	\$45,089
485 Transit and ground passenger transportation	2,235	2,127	108	5.1%	\$21,889
486 Pipeline transportation	53	48	5	10.4%	\$65,951
487 Scenic and sightseeing transportation	184	223	-39	-17.5%	\$25,086
488 Support activities for transportation	1,058	1,022	36	3.5%	\$39,007
492 Couriers and messengers	1,623	1,666	-43	-2.6%	\$40,352
493 Warehousing and storage	1,069	1,072	-3	-0.3%	\$42,080
Information	9,989	10,112	-123	-1.2%	\$61,341
511 Publishing industries, except Internet	2,150	2,259	-109	-4.8%	\$64,640
512 Motion picture and sound recording industries	812	654	158	24.2%	\$33,072
515 Broadcasting, except Internet	655	686	-31	-4.5%	\$51,427
517 Telecommunications	2,918	3,135	-217	-6.9%	\$71,688
518 ISPs, search portals, and data processing	2,918	2,841	77	2.7%	\$63,943
519 Other information services	535	537	-2	-0.4%	\$32,612
Finance & Insurance	23,406	23,628	-222	-0.9%	\$73,450
522 Credit intermediation and related activities	9,987	10,511	-524	-5.0%	\$52,779
523 Securities, commodity contracts, investments	4,237	4,043	194	4.8%	\$138,932
524 Insurance carriers and related activities	9,041	8,936	105	1.2%	\$65,651
525 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	141	138	3	2.2%	\$69,950
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,632	5,975	-343	-5.7%	\$37,624
531 Real estate	4,074	4,263	-189	-4.4%	\$38,750
532 Rental and leasing services	1,502	1,656	-154	-9.3%	\$32,379
533 Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	56	56	0	0.0%	\$96,309
Professional & Technical Services	20,879	21,127	-248	-1.2%	\$63,861
541 Professional and technical services	20,879	21,127	-248	-1.2%	\$63,861
Management of Companies & Enterprise	9,327	9,208	119	1.3%	\$101,240
551 Management of companies and enterprises	9,327	9,208	119	1.3%	\$101,240
Administrative & Waste Services	23,178	22,207	971	4.4%	\$30,038
561 Administrative and support services	21,670	20,718	952	4.6%	\$28,910
562 Waste management & redemption services	1,509	1,489	20	1.3%	\$46,215
Educational Services	19,199	19,083	116	0.6%	\$45,530
611 Educational services	19,199	19,083	116	0.6%	\$45,530
Health Care & Social Assistance	78,217	76,912	1,305	1.7%	\$41,121
621 Ambulatory health care services	24,006	23,326	680	2.9%	\$49,574
622 Hospitals	24,643	24,445	198	0.8%	\$51,949
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	18,482	18,179	303	1.7%	\$27,353
624 Social assistance	11,085	10,964	121	1.1%	\$21,703
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7,547	7,637	-90	-1.2%	\$23,744
711 Performing arts and spectator sports	1,106	1,241	-135	-10.9%	\$28,441
712 Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	746	735	11	1.5%	\$26,009
713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	5,696	5,661	35	0.6%	\$22,531
Accommodation & Food Services	41,968	41,329	639	1.5%	\$16,239
721 Accommodation	3,944	3,869	75	1.9%	\$24,600
722 Food services and drinking places	38,024	37,460	564	1.5%	\$15,372
Other Services Except Public Administration	17,949	17,780	169	1.0%	\$26,602
811 Repair and maintenance	3,679	3,667	12	0.3%	\$36,081
812 Personal and laundry services	5,093	5,211	-118	-2.3%	\$22,307
813 Membership associations and organizations	7,589	7,525	64	0.9%	\$26,378
814 Private households	1,588	1,376	212	15.4%	\$19,483

Recession Recap

On September 20, 2010 the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that the recession had ended in June 2009, making it the longest economic downturn after the Great Depression of the 1930s.

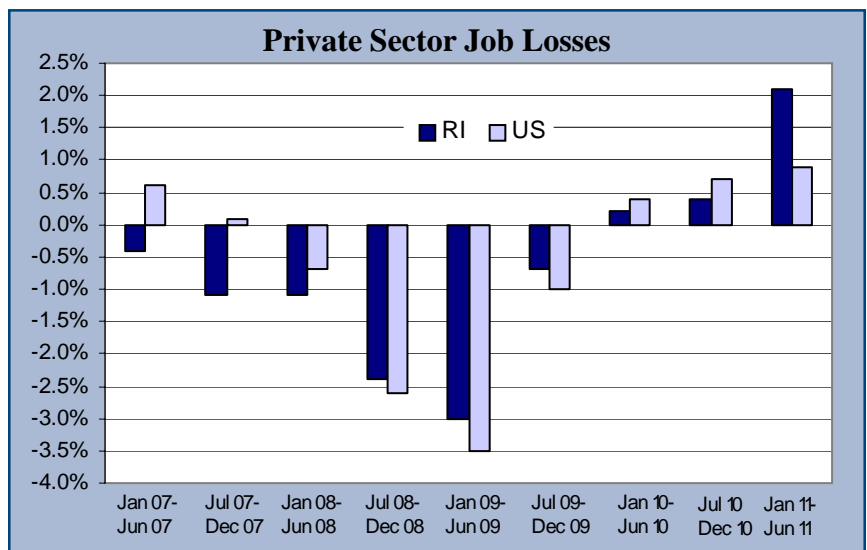
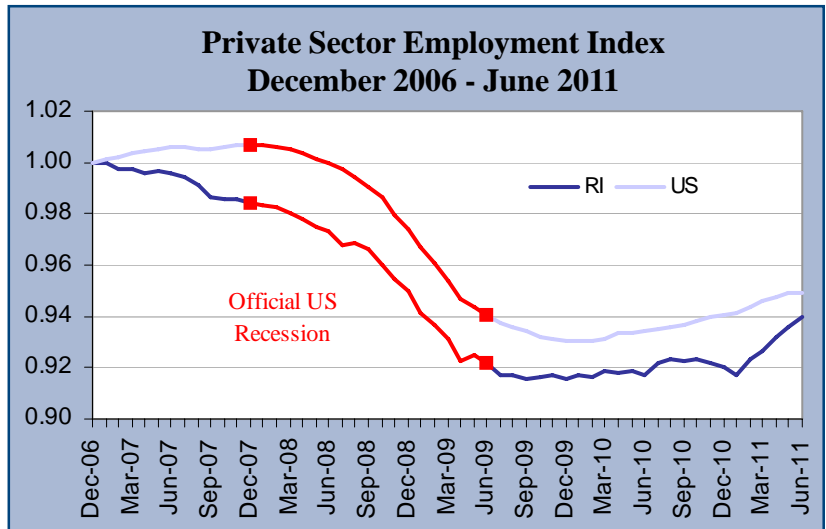
In September 2009, Rhode Island total employment bottomed out, with total job losses of 32,000 (-6.5%) since the start of the national recession in December 2007 and 39,700 (-8.0%) since RI employment peaked in December 2006. Private sector employment bottomed out in September 2009 with losses totaling 29,800 (-7.5%) since the start of the recession and 36,500 (-8.5%) since the state's peak employment level.

With the recession now over, private sector job growth has shown signs of improvement in 2010 and 2011 when compared to 2007, 2008 and 2009. Private sector jobs showed:

- A loss of 1,800 (-0.4%) jobs during the first six months of 2007 and a loss of 4,900 (-1.1%) jobs during the last six months of 2007. Total annual loss of 6,700 (-1.6%) jobs.
- A loss of 4,800 (-1.1%) jobs during the first six months 2008 and a loss of 10,100 (-2.4%) jobs during the last six months 2008. Total annual loss of 14,900 (-3.5%) jobs.
- A loss of 12,200 (-3.0%) jobs during the first six months 2009 and a loss of 2,600 (-0.7%) jobs during the last six months 2009. Total annual loss of 14,800 (-3.6%) jobs.
- A gain of 700 (0.2%) jobs during the first six months 2010 and a gain of 1,400 (0.4%) jobs during the last six months 2010. Total annual gain of 2,100 (+0.5%) jobs.
- A gain of 8,200 (2.1%) jobs during the first six months 2011.

Between the official start of the recession in December 2007 and June 2011, the US has lost 6.6 million private sector jobs (-5.7%).

As in Rhode Island, most private sector jobs losses in the nation occurred during the first six months of 2009. Nationally, private sector employment showed:



- 3.8 million (-3.5%) job losses between January and June 2009 and 1.1 million (-1.0%) job losses between July and December 2009
- 423,000 (+0.4%) job gains between January and June 2010 and 750,000 (+0.7%) job gains between July and December 2010

Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands)							
	Jun-11	Official US Recession			Peak Employment		
		Dec-07	Change		Dec-06	Change	
Total Nonfarm	465.5	488.8	-23.3	-4.8%	496.5	-31.0	-6.2%
Total Private	405.4	424.8	-19.4	-4.6%	431.5	-26.1	-6.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.3	-0.1	-33.3%
Construction	15.3	21.3	-6.0	-28.2%	23.2	-7.9	-34.1%
Manufacturing	40.7	49.5	-8.8	-17.8%	51.8	-11.1	-21.4%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	77.0	79.2	-2.2	-2.8%	80.1	-3.1	-3.9%
Wholesale Trade	16.3	17.3	-1.0	-5.8%	17.1	-0.8	-4.7%
Retail Trade	50.5	50.7	-0.2	-0.4%	52.0	-1.5	-2.9%
Transportation & Utilities	10.2	11.2	-1.0	-8.9%	11.0	-0.8	-7.3%
Information	10.5	10.8	-0.3	-2.8%	10.9	-0.4	-3.7%
Financial Activities	30.0	33.9	-3.9	-11.5%	36.0	-6.0	-16.7%
Professional & Business Services	54.0	55.6	-1.6	-2.9%	57.2	-3.2	-5.6%
Administrative & Waste Services	22.9	24.7	-1.8	-7.3%	25.7	-2.8	-10.9%
Education & Health Services	102.9	99.4	3.5	3.5%	98.1	4.8	4.9%
Educational Services	24.1	23.2	0.9	3.9%	22.9	1.2	5.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	78.8	76.2	2.6	3.4%	75.2	3.6	4.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	51.7	51.7	0.0	0.0%	50.8	0.9	1.8%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7.4	8.6	-1.2	-14.0%	7.8	-0.4	-5.1%
Accommodation & Food Services	44.3	43.1	1.2	2.8%	43.0	1.3	3.0%
Other Services	23.1	23.2	-0.1	-0.4%	23.1	0.0	0.0%
Government	60.1	64.0	-3.9	-6.1%	65.0	-4.9	-7.5%

Both the national economy and the Rhode Island economy showed signs of growth during the first six months of 2011 with the addition of 989,000 (+0.9%) private sector jobs nationally and 8,200 (+2.1%) jobs locally. The Rhode Island job growth rate outpaced the national growth rate during this period.

In Rhode Island

Between December 2006 and June 2011, the Rhode Island economy had lost a total of 31,000 (-6.2%) jobs. Private sector employment was down 26,100 (-6.0%) jobs due to losses in nearly all economic sectors. Public sector losses totaled 4,900 (-7.5%) with losses reported in both the state (-1,500) and local (-3,700) segments.

The Manufacturing sector was the hardest hit in terms of the number of job losses, losing 11,100 (-21.4%) jobs. On a percentage basis, the largest decrease occurred in the Construction sector, which loss over one-third (-34.1%) of its employment, or 7,900 jobs. Notable losses also occurred in:

- Financial Activities down 6,000 (-16.7%)
- Wholesale Trade down 800 (-4.7%)
- Professional & Business Services down 3,200 (-5.6%)
- Transportation & Utilities down 800 (-7.3%)
- Retail Trade down 1,500 (-2.9%)

Health Care & Social Assistance (+3,600), Accommodation & Food Services (+1,300), and Educational Services (+1,200) were the only Rhode Island sectors to report June 2011 employment levels above those reported in December 2006.

Nationally

Nationally, between the start of the recession in December 2007 and June 2011, 6.6 million jobs (-5.7%) were lost through the rough economic period.

- The hardest hit sectors were Manufacturing (-2.0 million), Construction (-1.9 million) and Retail Trade (-1.0 million), each losing over a million jobs.
- Financial Activities (-616,000) and Wholesale Trade (-494,000), Information (-342,000) and Transportation & Utilities (-286,900) and Accommodation & Food Services (-239,100) also reported substantial losses.
- Smaller national job losses were reported in the, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-96,500) and Other Services (-63,000) sectors.

Health Care & Social Assistance (+1.1 million) and Educational Services (+225,700) were the only two sectors to add jobs in the US between December 2007 and June 2011.

Around New England

Between December 2007 and June 2011, Connecticut lost 5.2 percent of its private sector jobs, the largest private sector job loss on a percentage basis to occur during this time frame in the New England region, but lower than the national percentage loss of 5.7 percent. The percentages of job losses in the remaining New England states were all below the national loss as well.

New England/US Employment Change - Current Recession December 2007 - June 2011 (in thousands)

	CT		ME		MA		NH		RI		VT		US	
Total Nonfarm	-81.4	-4.8%	-25.5	-4.1%	-57.3	-1.7%	-18.2	-2.8%	-23.3	-4.8%	-7.0	-2.7%	-6,936.0	-5.0%
Total Private	-76.1	-5.2%	-22.5	-4.4%	-53.8	-1.9%	-19.6	-3.5%	-19.4	-4.6%	-7.2	-2.8%	-6,609	-5.7%
Construction	-18.8	-27.3%	-6.2	-20.2%	-26.5	-19.4%	-5.9	-22.0%	-6.0	-28.2%	-2.8	-17.2%	-1,965	-26.2%
Manufacturing	-22.3	-11.8%	-8.1	-13.6%	-32.3	-11.1%	-10.6	-13.7%	-8.8	-17.8%	-3.6	-10.1%	-2,016	-14.7%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-21.3	-6.8%	-9.6	-7.6%	-22.8	-4.0%	-8.8	-6.2%	-2.2	-2.8%	-3.0	-5.0%	-1,812	-6.8%
Wholesale Trade	-5.9	-8.5%	-1.6	-7.7%	-14.1	-10.2%	-2.4	-8.5%	-1.0	-5.8%	-0.8	-7.7%	-495	-8.2%
Retail Trade	-10.9	-5.7%	-5.3	-6.1%	-5.8	-1.7%	-5.2	-5.3%	-0.2	-0.4%	-2.0	-5.0%	-1,030	-6.6%
Transportation & Utilities	-4.5	-8.6%	-2.7	-14.1%	-2.9	-3.4%	-1.2	-7.8%	-1.0	-8.9%	-0.2	-2.3%	-287	-5.6%
Information	-6.4	-16.8%	-1.6	-7.7%	1.0	1.1%	-1.2	-9.6%	-0.3	-2.8%	n/a	n/a	-342	-11.3%
Financial Activities	-10.1	-7.0%	-1.2	-3.7%	-13.0	-5.9%	-3.3	-8.6%	-3.9	-11.5%	-0.7	-5.4%	-616	-7.5%
Professional & Business Services	-15.1	-7.3%	0.8	1.4%	-12.4	-2.5%	2.6	3.9%	-1.6	-2.9%	1.6	7.0%	-897	-5.0%
Administrative & Waste Services	-8.1	-9.1%	0.6	2.4%	-13.8	-8.0%	2.0	7.2%	-1.8	-7.3%	0.0	0.0%	-669	-8.4%
Education & Health Services	23.2	8.0%	4.0	3.4%	44.3	7.0%	6.4	6.1%	3.5	3.5%	2.2	3.8%	1,389	7.5%
Educational Services	3.0	5.4%	1.6	8.2%	2.7	1.7%	0.8	3.2%	0.9	3.9%	-0.4	-3.0%	226	7.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.2	8.6%	2.4	2.5%	41.6	8.8%	5.6	6.9%	2.6	3.4%	2.6	5.8%	1,163	7.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	-2.2	-1.6%	0.4	0.6%	10.9	3.6%	3.6	5.6%	0.0	0.0%	-0.1	-0.3%	-336	-2.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-0.2	-0.8%	-0.5	-6.0%	0.3	0.6%	1.0	9.0%	-1.2	-14.0%	-0.4	-10.0%	-97	-4.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	-2.0	-1.8%	0.9	1.7%	10.6	4.1%	2.6	4.9%	1.2	2.8%	0.3	1.0%	-239	-2.1%
Other Services	-3.0	-4.7%	-0.5	-2.5%	-2.6	-2.1%	-2.2	-9.9%	-0.1	-0.4%	-0.1	-1.0%	-63	-1.1%
Government	-5.3	-2.1%	-3.0	-2.9%	-3.5	-0.8%	1.4	1.5%	-3.9	-6.1%	0.2	0.4%	-327	-1.5%

- Rhode Island lost 4.6 percent of its private sector workforce during this time frame, the second largest decline in New England followed by Maine (-4.4%) and New Hampshire (-3.5%). (Rhode Island loss 1.6 percent of its jobs in the year prior to the official start of the recession.)
- The smallest percentage losses among the New England states were reported in Massachusetts (-1.9%) and Vermont (-2.8%).
- The average private sector job loss among all New England states during this period was 3.3 percent.

The Construction sector in New England and in the US had been the hardest hit sector between the start of the recession and June 2011, as all six states in the local region lost at least 17 percent of their Construction workforce. On the national level, Construction employment was down over 26 percent. New England as a whole lost 22.0 percent of its construction workforce during this period.

All New England states, as well as the nation, experienced a double-digit percentage loss in the Manufacturing sector between December 2007 and June 2011.

The Health Care & Social Assistance sector added jobs in all of New England and the US between December 2007 and June 2011, though Rhode Island appeared to lag behind the region and nation in terms of job growth.

- In Rhode Island, Health Care & Social Assistance employment increased by 3.4 percent during this period.
- Stronger growth was experienced in Massachusetts (+8.8%), Connecticut (+8.6%), New Hampshire (+6.9%), and Vermont (+5.8%).
- Maine (+2.5%), like Rhode Island, reported weak growth in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector.
- Nationally, employment within this sector grew by 7.5 percent between December 2007 and June 2011, while the New England region as a whole grew by 7.4 percent.

Slow Recovery Continues

The Rhode Island economy continued to show some signs of improvement in 2011 as the Ocean State and the nation struggle to recover jobs lost during a recession that plagued the local and national economy since 2007. Since September 2009, the state has regained just 4,100 of the 39,700 jobs lost during the “Great Recession”. Some sectors have showed considerable improvement during this period recovering nearly all the jobs lost during the thirty-three month recession while other sectors have continued to experience job losses. On the positive side, the state’s largest economic sector, Health Care & Social Assistance reported net job gains since the start of Rhode Island’s economic downturn in December 2006 and has continued to add jobs through the first eight months of 2011.

- Health Care and Social Assistance experienced a net gain of 1,900 (+2.5%) between December 2006 and September 2009 and has added another 1,800 (+2.3%) jobs since the recovery began.
- Educational Services, the only other sector to add jobs between 2007 and 2009, with an employment gain of 1,200 jobs, has experienced a net loss of 200 jobs between October 2009 and August 2011, due mainly to cut backs at the state’s private colleges.
- After losing 1,600 jobs between December 2006 and September 2009, employment in the Accommodation and Food Services sector was up 1,500 jobs by August 2011. This sector has regained over 90 percent of the jobs it loss during the recession.

- The Other Services sector added 900 jobs since September 2009, regaining 82 percent of the jobs loss during the recession.
- The state's Manufacturing sector has showed positive signs since the end of the recession. After reporting a 11,100 job loss during the thirty-three month recession, the sector loss just 200 jobs in 2010 and has added 300 jobs during the first eight months of 2011.
- Other sectors reporting job gains since September 2009 include Wholesale Trade (+900), Retail Trade (+2,100), and Professional & Business Services (+1,700)

Recessionary effects continue to have a significant impact on the state's Construction, Financial Activities and Public sectors.

- The Construction sector has lost an additional 1,500 (-9.1%) since September 2009 following a loss of 6,700 jobs during the thirty-three month recession.
- The Financial Activities sector has shed another 1,000 jobs since September 2009 following its 5,400 recessionary loss.
- Government employment down 3,200 jobs during the recession has shed another 1,200 jobs since its end.
- Smaller losses have continued in the state's Information (-500), Transportation & Utilities (-200) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-300) sectors.

Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands)				
	Employment Change From			
	Dec 06 to Sept 09		Sept 09 to Aug 11	
Total Employment	-39.7	-8.0%	4.1	0.90%
Private Sector	-36.5	-8.5%	5.3	1.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	-0.1	-33.3%	0.0	0.0%
Construction	-6.7	-28.9%	-1.5	-9.1%
Manufacturing	-11.1	-21.4%	0.1	0.2%
Wholesale Trade	-1.3	-7.6%	0.9	5.7%
Retail Trade	-5.1	-9.8%	2.1	4.5%
Transportation & Utilities	-0.9	-8.2%	-0.2	-2.0%
Information	-1.0	-9.2%	-0.5	-5.1%
Financial Activities	-5.4	-15.0%	-1.0	-3.3%
Professional & Business Services	-5.1	-8.9%	1.7	3.3%
Educational Services	1.2	5.2%	-0.2	-0.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1.9	2.5%	1.8	2.3%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-0.2	-2.6%	-0.3	-3.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	-1.6	-3.7%	1.5	3.6%
Other Services	-1.1	-4.8%	0.9	4.1%
Government	-3.2	-4.9%	-1.2	-1.9%

Comparison with Recent Recessions

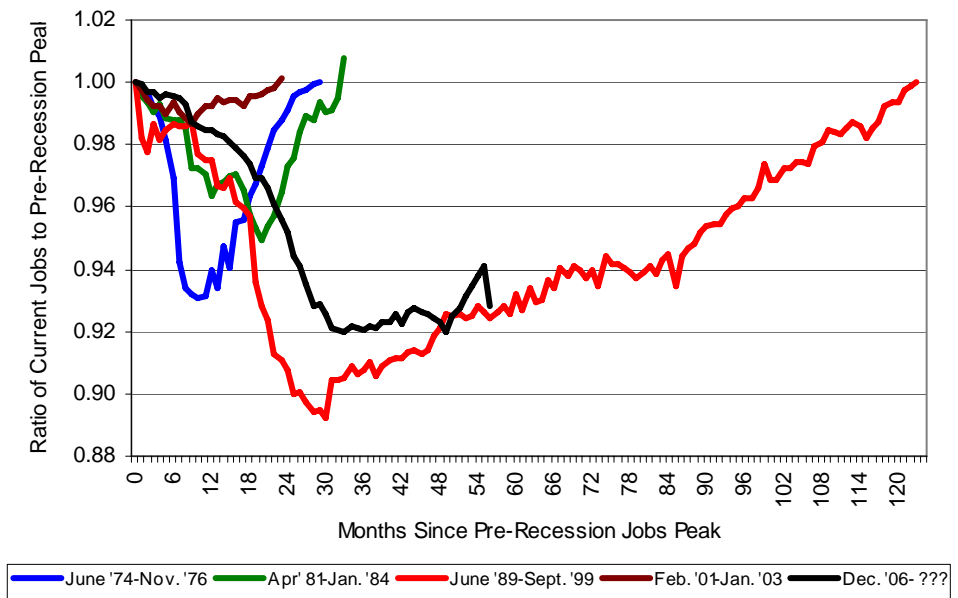
In order to put the current recession into perspective, it would be useful to review the magnitude of Rhode Island job losses and the change in our unemployment rate in recent recessions. Prior to this current recession, Rhode Island and the nation have weathered four other recessions since the early 1970's.

Based on the number and percent of job losses, the current recession ranks as the second worst that Rhode Island has experienced since the early 1970's, behind only the 1989-1992 recessionary period.

- Rhode Island lost a total of 39,700 jobs over 33 months from its peak employment of 496,500 in December 2006 to its low point of 456,800 in September 2009. This represents an 8.0 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 11.8% during this recession.

- During the 1989-1992 recession, Rhode Island lost a total of 50,500 jobs over two and a half years from its peak employment of 467,100 in June 1989 to its low point of 416,600 in December 1991. This represented a 10.8 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 8.9 percent during that recession.
- It took the Rhode Island economy until September 1999, almost eight years (93 months) before recovering all of the jobs lost during the 1989-1992 recession.

RI Recessions since 1970 RI Jobs Thru August 2011 Compared to Pre-Recession Peak



RI Job Losses During Recessions Seasonally Adjusted Data (As of September 2011)

Recession Period	RI Job Losses During Recessions				RI's Peak Unemployment Rate	Job Losses High to Low Months Duration	Recovery Number of Months to Recoup Jobs
	Peak Job Count	Lowest Job Count	Numerical Change	Percent Change			
1974-1975 June '74	370,500	344,800 Apr. '75	-25,700	-6.9%	13.0%	10	19 Nov. '76
1981-1982 April '81	404,500	384,100 Dec. '82	-20,400	-5.0%	9.7%	20	13 Jan. '84
1989-1992 June '89	467,100	416,600 Dec. '91	-50,500	-10.8%	8.9%	30	93 Sept. '99
2001-2003 Feb. '01	481,900	475,400 Nov. '01	-6,500	-1.3%	5.4%	9	14 Jan. '03
2007-2010 Dec. '06	496,500	456,800 Sept. '09	-39,700	-8.0%	11.8%	33	??? ???

NOTE: The latest national recession began in December 2007 and officially ended in June 2009.

Current Labor Force Data

Rhode Island's labor force has exhibited mixed signals in 2011, as both employment and unemployment have decreased over the year.

- The number of unemployed individuals has consistently fallen since peaking at 67,800 in March 2010 to 59,600 in August 2011. In comparison with August 2010, unemployment is down 7,000 over the year.
- The number of employed individuals decreased steadily in 2011, as the number of employed Rhode Islanders has decreased by 9,400 (-1.8%) since the start of the year. Resident employment was down 8,200 when compared to August 2010.
- The state's labor force is down 15,200 over the year and is at its lowest level since June 2005. While the state's working age population has remained constant during this period, the percentage of Rhode Island residents working or seeking work has declined.
- Rhode Island's unemployment rate has steadily decreased since hitting its recessionary peak of 11.8 percent in March 2010 to 10.6 percent in August, our lowest rate since May 2009 (10.5%).

Rhode Island Labor Force Statistics September Seasonally Adjusted Data

2011

<u>Month</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
Aug-11	501,700	59,600	561,300	10.6%
Jul-11	503,300	61,100	564,400	10.8%
Jun-11	505,900	61,300	567,300	10.8%
May-11	507,700	62,000	569,700	10.9%
Apr-11	509,100	62,100	571,100	10.9%
Mar-11	508,900	63,000	572,000	11.0%
Feb-11	509,800	64,100	573,800	11.2%
Jan-11	511,100	65,100	576,200	11.3%
Dec-10	511,100	66,200	577,300	11.5%
Aug-10	509,900	66,600	576,500	11.5%
<hr/>				
<i>Year-to-Year Change</i>	-8,200	-7,000	-15,200	-0.9

Rhode Island's unemployment rate was the highest in New England in August 2011 and ranked sixth among the fifty states, trailing Nevada (13.4%), California (12.1%), Michigan (11.2%), South Carolina (11.1%) and Florida (10.7%). The state's unemployment rate has been above the national jobless rate since July 2005.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A total of 13,832 individuals were eligible to collect “regular” Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in June 2011, down 2,504 (-15.3%) from the 16,336 collecting these benefits in June 2010. In addition, 13,979 individuals collected Emergency Unemployment Compensation and 1,405 collected Extended Benefits. In all, 51.8 percent of Rhode Island’s unemployed workers were eligible to collect unemployment benefits in June 2011.

Male claimants collecting benefits under numbered 15,409 (50.9%), representing a slightly greater percentage of the UI recipients than the 14,875 (49.1%) female claimants.

Of the 30,284 individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits, more than half (57.5%) faced long-term unemployment (defined as collecting unemployment insurance for 15 weeks or more) of which 13.6 percent had been collecting for over a year.

Male (56.3%) claimants were slightly less likely to be long-term unemployed than their female counterparts (58.8%).

Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - June 2011						
	Total Unemployed All Programs	As a Percent of Total	less than 15 weeks	16-26 weeks	27-52 weeks	53 weeks or longer
Total	30,284	100%	42.5%	21.6%	22.2%	13.6%
Male	15,409	50.9%	43.7%	22.8%	20.8%	12.7%
Female	14,875	49.1%	41.2%	20.5%	23.7%	14.7%
Age	30,284	100%	42.5%	21.6%	22.2%	13.6%
Under 22	670	2.2%	57.6%	24.2%	14.5%	3.8%
22 - 24	1,555	5.1%	48.2%	22.2%	21.2%	8.4%
25 - 34	6,659	22.0%	42.5%	22.9%	22.7%	11.9%
35 - 44	6,446	21.3%	42.6%	21.0%	22.5%	13.9%
45 - 54	7,393	24.4%	43.7%	21.1%	21.3%	13.9%
55 - 64	3,112	10.3%	39.2%	21.4%	23.3%	16.1%
65 or over	4,449	14.7%	37.6%	20.9%	23.3%	18.1%
Education	30,284	100.0%	42.5%	21.6%	22.2%	13.6%
No diploma	3,614	11.9%	43.2%	21.9%	20.9%	14.0%
High School Graduate	12,054	39.8%	41.8%	21.9%	22.0%	14.2%
Some College	6,774	22.4%	40.2%	21.5%	23.7%	14.6%
Bachelor’s Degree	2,328	7.7%	42.6%	21.1%	22.7%	13.6%
Beyond Bachelor’s	2,959	9.8%	41.1%	20.9%	23.7%	14.2%
Information Not Available	2,555	8.4%	52.1%	21.8%	19.0%	7.1%

Over two-thirds (67.7%) of the insured unemployed were concentrated in the prime working age years – 25 to 54, representing a significantly larger percentage of the unemployed than of the population aged 16+ (49.7%). The likelihood that a claimant faced long-term unemployment increased with age.

Nearly 40 percent of the Insured Unemployed were high school graduates (including GED), representing a significantly larger percentage of the unemployed than of the population (27.2%).

Less than 8 percent of the Insured Unemployed had a bachelor’s degree, representing a smaller percentage of the insured unemployed than of the population (18.1%).

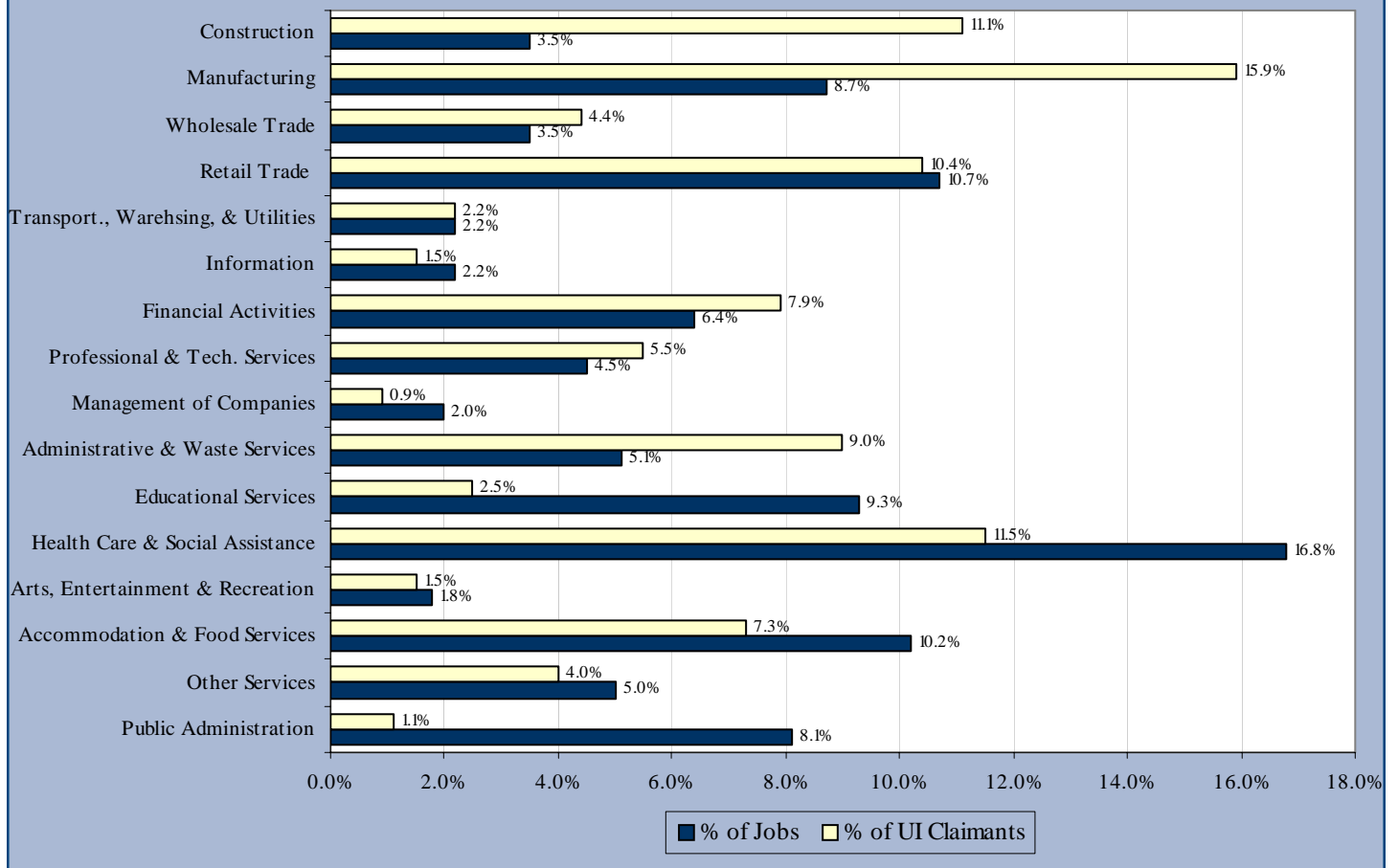
Nearly 14 percent of the insured unemployed had been collecting benefits for longer than one year. There was little variation in this percentage by educational attainment.

Claimants with attachments to the Manufacturing (4,810), Health Care & Social Assistance (3,484), Construction (3,367) and Retail Trade (3,135) sectors filed the most claims.

Industry sectors with the highest percentages of long-term unemployed include Finance & Insurance, Utilities, Real Estate, Information, Public Administration, Wholesale Trade, Management of Companies, Retail Trade, Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance and Other Services. Over 60 percent of the individuals previously employed in these sectors had been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer.

Selected Industries & Occupations of the Insured Unemployed - June 2011						
	Total Unemployed All Programs	As a Percent of Total	less than 15 weeks	16-26 weeks	27-52 weeks	53 weeks or longer
Industry	30,284	100.0%	42.5%	21.6%	22.2%	13.6%
Agriculture/Forestry	54	0.2%	43.1%	29.4%	25.5%	2.0%
Mining	28	0.1%	40.7%	40.7%	11.1%	7.4%
Utilities	40	0.1%	32.4%	10.8%	40.5%	16.2%
Construction	3,367	11.1%	48.9%	25.0%	16.2%	10.0%
Manufacturing	4,810	15.9%	45.3%	20.1%	19.6%	15.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,327	4.4%	35.5%	19.4%	25.0%	20.1%
Retail Trade	3,135	10.4%	38.2%	24.4%	21.5%	15.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	613	2.0%	44.2%	22.8%	20.5%	12.5%
Information	462	1.5%	33.9%	17.7%	30.0%	18.4%
Finance & Insurance	1,805	6.0%	30.2%	18.1%	31.2%	20.5%
Real Estate	581	1.9%	32.7%	19.8%	28.1%	19.4%
Professional & Tech. Services	1,656	5.5%	45.9%	23.3%	19.8%	11.0%
Management of Companies	282	0.9%	35.8%	19.2%	30.6%	14.3%
Administrative & Waste Services	2,723	9.0%	50.5%	22.1%	18.5%	8.9%
Educational Services	755	2.5%	39.1%	18.1%	32.0%	10.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,484	11.5%	39.1%	20.6%	24.8%	15.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	442	1.5%	45.5%	21.4%	18.8%	14.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	2,207	7.3%	47.0%	21.6%	21.2%	10.1%
Other Services	1,224	4.0%	39.2%	22.6%	23.7%	14.5%
Public Administration	344	1.1%	35.3%	21.1%	34.4%	9.3%
Information Not Available	945	3.1%	45.6%	22.3%	24.2%	7.9%
Occupation	30,284	100.0%	42.5%	21.6%	22.2%	13.6%
Management Occupations	2,753	9.1%	35.8%	22.7%	25.4%	16.0%
Business & Financial Operations	989	3.3%	46.1%	18.2%	20.6%	15.1%
Computer & Mathematical	457	1.5%	39.8%	23.7%	23.7%	12.8%
Architecture & Engineering	358	1.2%	35.7%	25.9%	25.3%	13.1%
Life, Physical & Social Science	164	0.5%	47.4%	18.8%	24.0%	9.7%
Community & Social Services	411	1.4%	39.9%	17.9%	24.6%	17.6%
Legal	133	0.4%	50.4%	18.4%	18.4%	12.8%
Education, Training & Library	671	2.2%	42.9%	17.3%	29.2%	10.6%
Arts, Design, Ent., Sports & Media	439	1.4%	51.2%	21.1%	17.2%	10.4%
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	621	2.1%	42.2%	21.6%	20.1%	16.1%
Healthcare Support	847	2.8%	39.3%	20.6%	27.6%	12.4%
Protective Service	339	1.1%	40.1%	19.1%	26.0%	14.7%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	1,658	5.5%	46.8%	22.5%	20.6%	10.1%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	721	2.4%	40.6%	23.0%	25.3%	11.1%
Personal Care & Service	624	2.1%	43.0%	20.1%	21.7%	15.2%
Sales & Related	1,960	6.5%	38.4%	23.9%	21.1%	16.6%
Office & Administrative Support	5,747	19.0%	37.1%	21.0%	25.4%	16.5%
Construction & Extraction	1,625	5.4%	45.9%	26.9%	19.3%	7.9%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	1,013	3.3%	39.2%	22.3%	21.4%	17.1%
Production	4,145	13.7%	47.9%	21.1%	19.7%	11.3%
Transportation & Material Moving	1,835	6.1%	43.4%	21.2%	22.3%	13.1%
Military Specific	128	0.4%	35.0%	18.3%	35.8%	10.8%
Information Not Available	2,596	8.6%	52.1%	20.4%	15.4%	12.1%

Comparison of RI Unemployment Insurance Claimants and Total Jobs By Major Industry Sector - June 2011

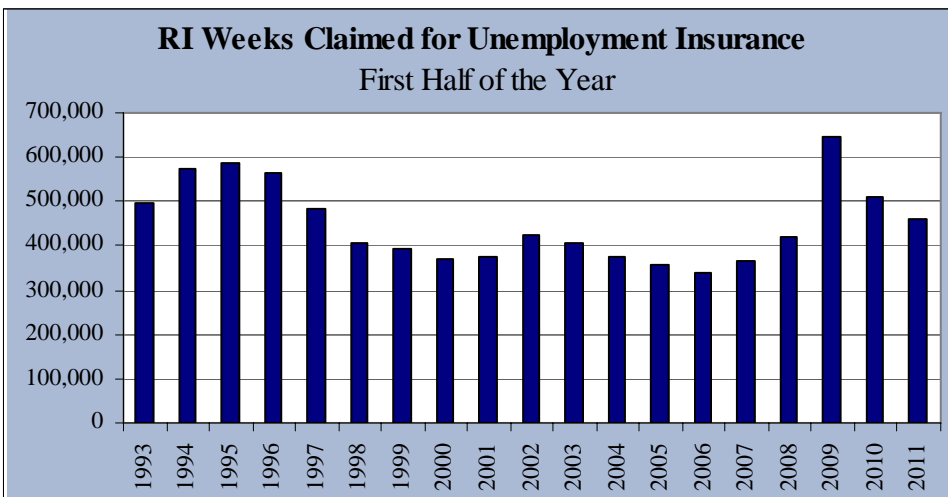
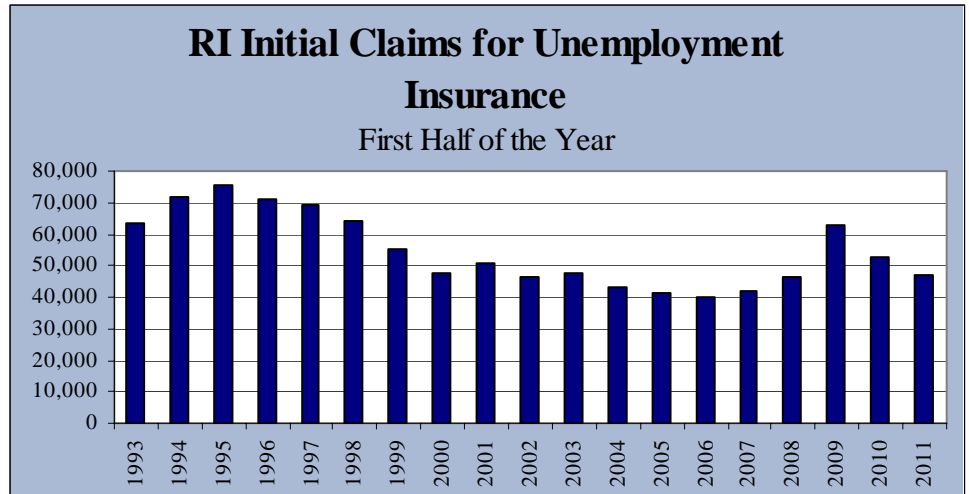


Individuals previously employed in Office & Administrative Support (19.0%) occupations represented the largest percentage of claims, followed by Production workers (13.7%). Office & Administrative Support workers are employed in all sectors of the economy while Production workers are primarily found in the Manufacturing sector.

- The proportion of claimants from the Construction (11.1%) and Manufacturing (15.9%) sectors were significantly higher than their respective proportion of total jobs in June 2011. Combined, these sectors represented 27.0 percent of the UI claimants in June, but they accounted for only 12.2 percent of the total jobs. In general, this is an indication that there was a surplus of workers for jobs in these sectors.
- The Retail Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities, Information and Professional & Technical Services sectors had similar proportions of claimants as jobs.
- Conversely, four sectors – Public Administration, Educational Services, Accommodation & Food Services and Health Care & Social Assistance, – represented a significantly smaller proportion of UI Claimants in June 2011 than their respective proportion of total jobs.
- Only 22.4 percent of the UI claimants in June 2011 were from the Public Administration, Educational Services, Accommodation & Food Services and Health Care & Social Assistance sectors, but they accounted for 44.4 percent of the total jobs. In general, this indicates that there was a tighter labor supply for job openings in these sectors.

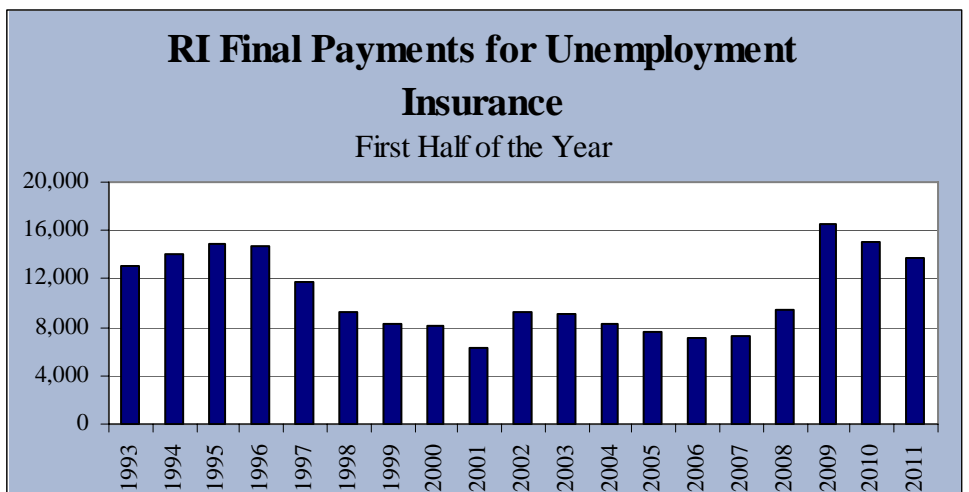
During the first half of 2011, Unemployment Insurance claims activity decreased moderately, reflecting the state's declining unemployment rate.

Initial claims for the first six months of 2011 were lower than in 2010, but still above the 2004 through 2008 levels.



The number of weeks claimed by individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits decreased by 9.7 percent during the first half of 2011, but remain above the 1998 through 2008 levels.

Final payments – a count of those collecting their full entitlement to 'regular' Unemployment Insurance benefits – are down 8.1 percent over the January to June 2011 period.



On-Line Job Postings are Down Over the Year

The Conference Board's Help-Wanted On-Line Data Series (HWOL) is a relatively new economic indicator which when combined with unemployment data provides detailed monthly data on labor demand (vacancies) for the US and the 50 states.

In August 2011, The Conference Board reported that national on-line advertised job postings were up 7.5 percent over the year. The New England region did not fare as well as the nation, increasing just 1.1 percent over the August 2010 - August 2011 period. When compared to last August, Rhode Island's on-line total job vacancies decreased by 10.9 percent, more than any other New England state, followed by Connecticut (-5.9%). Only Vermont (+10.2%) and Maine (+7.9%) had increases in on-line total job vacancies that were greater than the national increase (+7.5%). Massachusetts (+4.5%) and New Hampshire (+2.5%) also reported on-line job postings increases over the year. The August figures reflect the sum of the number of unduplicated on-line job ads for each day from mid-July to mid-August.

State Levels of Total Ads and New Ads Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Ads (Thousands) ¹			New Ads (Thousands) ²		
	Aug-10	Aug-11	Change	Aug-10	Aug-11	Change
Connecticut	59.2	55.7	-5.9%	33.0	33.0	0.0%
Maine	17.8	19.2	7.9%	9.1	9.9	8.8%
Massachusetts	115.5	120.7	4.5%	69.0	74.5	8.0%
New Hampshire	20.3	20.8	2.5%	12.8	13.5	5.5%
Rhode Island	18.4	16.4	-10.9%	12.4	11.2	-9.7%
Vermont	10.8	11.9	10.2%	6.5	7.4	13.8%
United States	3711.3	3990.6	7.5%	2214.6	2495.5	12.7%

Source: The Conference Board

¹ Total ads are unduplicated ads appearing during the reference period. This figure includes ads from previous months that have been reposted as well as new ads. Total ads appear only once per defined geographic area.

² New ads are unduplicated ads which did not appear during the previous reference period. An on-line help wanted ad is counted as "New" only in the month it first appears and only once per defined geographic area.

Rhode Island's decrease in the number of total on-line job postings reflected the state's job losses. When comparing the number of job postings with the state's civilian labor force, Rhode Island ranked 15th nationally and 4th in New England. For August 2011, Rhode Island had 2.90 on-line job vacancies per 100 persons in the labor force, trailing Massachusetts (3.48), Vermont (3.29) and Connecticut (2.97). Nationally, there were 2.60 advertised vacancies on-line for every 100 persons in the labor force in August, lower than all the New England states. Connecticut and Rhode Island posted a decrease in the Total Ad Rate from last August, while Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont showed an increase in their Total Ad Rates.

A comparison of the number of unemployed persons in relation to the number of on-line job vacancies provides a measure of supply/demand ratio. A ratio greater than one (less favorable for workers) indicates that the number of unemployed workers exceeds the number of on-line job ads. A ratio less than one (more favorable for workers) means that there are fewer unemployed workers than on-line job postings.

State Labor Supply/Labor Demand Indicators Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Ad Rates (%) ¹		Unemp. Rate ²	Unemployed July-11 (Thousands)	Total Ads July-11 (Thousands)	July-11 Supply/ Demand Rate ³
	Aug-10	Aug-11				
Connecticut	3.12	2.97	9.1%	170.0	59.4	2.86
Maine	2.56	2.76	7.7%	53.2	19.7	2.70
Massachusetts	3.31	3.48	7.6%	263.4	128.8	2.04
New Hampshire	2.73	2.81	5.2%	38.3	23.3	1.65
Rhode Island	3.20	2.90	10.8%	61.2	18.1	3.38
Vermont	3.00	3.29	5.7%	20.5	12.2	1.68
United States	2.41	2.60	9.1%	13,931.0	4,154.5	3.35

Source: The Conference Board

¹ Total ad rate is calculated as a percent of the most currently available Bureau of Labor Statistics civilian labor force data. Ad rates represent the number of ads per 100 persons in the civilian labor force.

² Unemployment data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey and Local Area Unemployment Statistics programs, July 2011.

³ Supply/Demand rate is the number of unemployed divided by the number of total ads for the designated month.

Rhode Island had 3.38 unemployed persons per on-line job ads in July. This indicates that the demand for jobs in Rhode Island was much higher than the supply of jobs in July.

Rhode Island had 3.38 unemployed persons per on-line job ads in July, up slightly from 3.28 in July 2010.

Nationally, there were 3.35 unemployed persons for every on-line job advertisement in July 2011, down slightly from 3.40 in July 2010.

Rhode Island's Supply/Demand ratio (3.38) was much higher than the rest of New England and slightly below the US level (3.35). New Hampshire (1.65), Vermont (1.68) and Massachusetts (2.04) fared the best among New England states.

The fact that there were many more workers looking for jobs than there are jobs available supports the belief that there is a mismatch between the needs of workers and the types of job openings employers have available. (The causes for the mismatch likely vary among many reasons such as worker skill levels not matching employer needs, the level of pay may not match worker needs, the working conditions, such as hours, benefits, etc., may not be acceptable to the worker or the job location may not be desirable.)

Job Vacancies in Rhode Island - Spring 2011

While the Conference Board recorded a year over year decrease in on-line postings in August 2011, the Department of Labor and Training's Job Vacancy Survey indicated that job openings were at their highest level since spring 2006, the year prior to the recession. The 2011 survey results indicated that there were an estimated 10,475 job vacancies during the spring of 2011. This translated to a job vacancy rate of 2.8 percent or nearly three job openings for every one hundred jobs filled. In comparison, there were 8,106 job vacancies reported in 2010. In 2009, the year hardest hit by the recession, there were only 5,948 job vacancies reported reflecting a vacancy rate of 1.5 percent. In 2006, the year prior to the recession, 10,949 job vacancies were reported reflecting a vacancy rate of 2.7 percent or nearly three opening for every 100 jobs filled.

While the current vacancy rate mirrors the pre-recession level, there was a notable decrease in quality of job vacancies reflected by decreases in the percentages of full-time and permanent positions and those with benefits.

Full-time positions accounted for less than half (48.6%) of the 2011 job vacancies. In spring 2006, full-time jobs accounted for 55.8 percent of the vacant positions. Full-time vacancies accounted for 56.5 percent and 50.4 percent of the

Private Sector Job Vacancy Data Summary Spring 2011				
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2006</u>
Number of Job Vacancies	10,475	8,106	5,948	10,949
Job Vacancy Rate (vacancies per 100 filled jobs)	2.8%	2.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Full-Time Positions	48.6%	56.5%	50.4%	55.8%
Part-Time Positions	51.4%	43.5%	49.6%	44.2%
Vacancies Open < 30 Days	45.6%	37.2%	40.8%	35.8%
Vacancies Open 30-59 Days	14.6%	18.5%	11.6%	17.8%
Vacancies Open > 60 Days	16.6%	10.5%	15.4%	12.6%
Constantly Recruiting/ Hiring	18.7%	28.0%	32.2%	33.7%
Permanent Positions	76.9%	87.2%	82.1%	87.0%
Temporary/Seasonal Positions	23.1%	12.8%	17.9%	13.0%
Vacancies Requiring				
Diploma/GED	37.9%	43.7%	34.3%	41.0%
Vocational Training	7.4%	10.0%	11.5%	8.3%
Associate Degree	4.8%	12.1%	2.4%	8.3%
Bachelor Degree	25.6%	13.9%	19.0%	16.1%
Advanced Degree	6.2%	7.2%	9.3%	3.7%
No Education Requirement	18.0%	13.1%	23.5%	22.6%
License or Certificate	19.2%	18.8%	10.6%	25.8%
General Work Experience	21.2%	20.8%	13.2%	20.2%
Experience Related to Position	55.3%	53.6%	63.1%	51.7%
No Experience Required	15.6%	18.4%	23.8%	28.1%
Average Starting Hourly Wage	\$14.98	\$16.15	\$14.64	\$11.50
Vacancies Providing				
Health Insurance	47.2%	68.7%	45.1%	63.9%
Paid Sick Leave	36.9%	48.8%	33.1%	52.9%
Paid Vacation	47.5%	64.9%	40.8%	65.4%
Tuition Reimbursement	20.3%	34.0%	21.7%	40.2%
Retirement /Pension Plan	40.5%	54.1%	40.7%	60.9%
No Benefits Offered	39.4%	21.6%	43.9%	27.2%

*The Department of Labor and Training's annual Job Vacancy Survey provides information on the quantity and characteristics of job vacancies available at the time of the survey.

2010 and 2009 job vacancies, respectively. Permanent positions accounted for 76.9 percent of this year's job vacancies down from 87.2 percent last year, 82.1 percent in 2009 and 87 percent in 2006.

Approximately 60 percent of the 2011 job vacancies offered benefits down from 78.4 percent last year and 72.8 percent in 2006. Less than half of the 2011 job vacancies provided health insurance (47.2%) or paid vacation (47.5%). Approximately 40 percent provided a retirement/pension plan, 36.9 percent offered paid sick leave and 20.3 percent afforded tuition reimbursement.

Employers were seeking more experienced workers this year than in previous years reflected in a greater percentage of job vacancies requiring experience related to the position (55.3%) or general work experience (21.2%). Just 15.6 percent of the job vacancies required no previous work experience, down significantly from prior years.

In 2011, nearly one-third of the job vacancies required a bachelor degree (25.6%) or an advanced degree (6.2%). Nearly 40 percent of the vacancies listed a high school diploma or GED as the entry level education required for the job opening. Just 18 percent of the job openings had no educational requirements.

Survey results show that employers were having less difficulty filling positions this year than in previous years. Over 45 percent of the spring 2011 vacancies had been open for less than 30 days up from 37.2 percent last year and 35.8 percent in 2006. Employers reported that they were constantly recruiting for nearly 19 percent of their vacant positions, a significant decrease from 2010, 2009 and 2006.

As in previous years, Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest employment sector, reported the greatest number of job vacancies, estimated at 4,046 for 2011. This estimate was up considerably from the 2010 (2,617) and 2009 (1,484) estimates and showed marked improvement from the 3,480 vacancies reported in 2006. Job vacancies for Retail Trade and Accommodation & Food Services were estimated at 1,640 and 1,459 respectively. These three sectors accounted for over two-thirds (68.2%) of the 2011 spring vacancies. The four occupational groups reporting the most estimated vacancies—Healthcare Practitioner & Technical occupations (1,632), Office & Administrative Support (1,395), Sales & Related occupations (1,165) and Food Preparation & Serving (1,042) accounted for half of the 2011 estimated vacancies.

Job Vacancies by Industry

The Health Care & Social Assistance sector reported the largest number of vacancies of all economic sectors with 4,046 openings, representing nearly 40 percent (38.6%) of all vacancies in the state. The 5.2 percent vacancy rate in this sector was the highest rate calculated for the 2011 survey. Vacancies in this sector were divided between full-time (46.6%) and part-time (53.4%) openings. More than three-quarters (75.9%) of the vacancies required applicants to have experience related to the position and more than a quarter (26.8%) required a license or certification for the position.



With 1,640 vacancies, Retail Trade employers ranked second in estimated job openings, leading to a 3.6 percent vacancy rate. Retail Trade had three times as many vacancies this year than were reported in 2010 and were up considerably from 2006 (1,347), the year prior to the start of the recession. Openings in this sector accounted for 15.6 percent of all vacancies. Vacancies were primarily part-time jobs (80.7%) and applicants were required to have a high school degree or GED. Full-time openings were more likely to require a college degree than the part-time openings in this industry. One-third of full-time positions required prior work experience as compared to 22 percent of the part-time positions needing these same criteria. Wages for Retail Trade openings averaged \$9.84 an hour and over half of the vacancies for this sector did not offer benefits.

The third largest number of vacancies was reported by employers in the Accommodation & Food Services (1,459) sector. This sector's 2011 vacancy rate (3.3%) was the third highest rate. Nearly two-thirds of the job openings were for part-time positions. More than half of the openings were for permanent positions. Seventy percent of the vacancies in this sector required experience related to the position or general work experience.

There were an estimated 619 vacancies in the state's Manufacturing sector, representing 5.9 percent of the 2011 vacancies. Last year the Manufacturing sector accounted for 8.2 percent of the total vacancies. Nearly all of the openings in this sector were for full-time positions.

The Administrative & Waste Services sector accounted for 551 estimated job vacancies, two thirds of these vacancies were for full-time positions. Nearly half of these openings offered health care and paid vacation.

Job Vacancy Data by Industry Sector

Industry	Estimated* Employment	Projected Vacancies	Percent of Total Vacancies	Job Vacancy Rate	Full-Time Vacancies
Statewide - All Industries	369,830	10,475	100.0%	2.8%	5,094
Health Care & Social Assistance	77,669	4,046	38.6%	5.2%	1,886
Retail Trade	45,673	1,640	15.7%	3.6%	316
Accommodation & Food Services	44,774	1,459	13.9%	3.3%	499
Manufacturing	39,750	619	5.9%	1.6%	612
Finance & Insurance	22,719	387	3.7%	1.7%	369
Professional & Technical Services	18,232	161	1.5%	0.9%	156
Educational Services	18,148	236	2.3%	1.3%	178
Other Services	15,657	406	3.9%	2.6%	72
Construction	15,609	241	2.3%	1.5%	241
Administrative & Waste Services	14,694	551	5.3%	3.7%	361
Information Services	9,746	63	0.6%	0.6%	37
Management of Companies	9,370	195	1.9%	2.1%	182
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	9,044	217	2.1%	2.4%	78
Transportation & Warehousing	8,166	95	0.9%	1.2%	13
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	5,113	110	1.1%	2.2%	46

* Third quarter 2010 average private employment of companies with three or more employees.

Job Vacancies by Occupation

In 2011, half of all estimated job vacancies were concentrated in four major occupational groups: Healthcare Practitioner & Technical (1,632), Office & Administrative Support (1,395), Sales & Related (1,165), and Food Preparation & Serving-Related (1,042) occupations.

Vacancies reported for Healthcare Practitioner & Technical occupations (1,632) resulted in a 5.9 percent vacancy rate, more than double the private sector vacancy rate (2.8%). The average wage for job openings was \$32.53 per hour up from \$27.70 per hour in 2010. Twelve percent of the job openings required some vocational training, more than half (55%) of the vacancies listed the minimal educational requirement as a bachelor's degree and 17 percent required an advanced degree. Vacancies for Registered Nurses were prevalent for this group.

An estimated 1,165 vacancies were reported in Sales & Related occupations resulting in a 2.7 percent vacancy rate. Half of all postings required a high school diploma. More than 80 percent of the vacancies in this group were for Retail Salespersons and Cashiers.

Office & Administrative Support vacancies (1,395) were dominated by Customer Service Representatives, Receptionists and Bookkeepers positions. Nearly half of the openings (48.8%) required the applicant have either general work experience or experience related to the position. More than a third of the openings in this occupational group were for full-time positions. Nearly 60 percent of the openings required at least a high school diploma or GED and 15 percent required an associate degree or higher.

Food Preparation & Serving-Related occupations had 1,042 estimated vacancies and a vacancy rate of 2.4 percent for 2011. Among the vacancies were openings for Waiters and Waitresses; Food Preparation & Serving Related Workers, and Dishwashers. Fifty six percent of these openings required experience related to the position with an average starting wage of \$11.50 per hour.



Job Vacancy Data by Major Occupational Group

Major Occupational Group	Estimated Vacancies	Vacancy Rate	Full-Time	Part-Time	Temporary/Seasonal
Private Sector Total	10,475	2.8%	5,094	5,381	23.1%
Management	312	1.8%	302	10	0.0%
Business & Financial Operations	357	2.2%	334	23	0.0%
Computer & Mathematical	224	2.4%	223	1	0.0%
Architecture & Engineering	89	1.8%	89	0	0.0%
Life, Physical, & Social Science	76	3.9%	72	4	10.9%
Community & Social Services	869	11.6%	567	302	13.2%
Education, Training, & Library	152	1.2%	126	26	5.3%
Arts, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	89	1.7%	18	71	5.1%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	1,632	5.9%	754	878	1.0%
Healthcare Support	871	4.7%	358	513	0.5%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	1,042	2.4%	263	779	52.2%
Building, Cleaning & Maintenance	113	0.9%	97	16	5.8%
Personal Care & Service	559	5.4%	32	527	71.1%
Sales & Related	1,165	2.7%	385	780	53.2%
Office & Administrative Support	1,395	2.1%	412	983	33.6%
Construction & Extraction	31	0.2%	26	5	8.4%
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	465	3.4%	315	150	0.6%
Production	425	1.6%	419	6	1.6%
Transportation & Material Moving	581	2.8%	296	285	26.4%

Labor Supply and Demand

Rhode Island employers reported an estimated 10,475 job vacancies during the spring 2011, up 2,369 over the year and on par with the number of vacancies reported in 2006, the year prior to the “Great Recession”. Health Practitioners & Technical occupations numbering 1,632 accounted for the most vacancies followed by Office & Administrative Support (1,395), Sales (1,165) and Food Preparation & Serving Workers (1,042).

Also in spring* 2011 approximately 52 percent of the unemployed Rhode Island residents collected unemployment insurance benefits. A comparison of the 10,475 job vacancies to the 30,284 Unemployment Insurance claimants showed that there was a surplus of available labor (i.e. more claimants per vacancy) for nearly all occupational classifications. In general, there were approximately three unemployed claimants per job vacancy in spring 2011.

The greatest labor surplus was for Construction & Extraction occupations for which there were more than 50 claimants who indicated that had been previously employed in this type of occupation per a job vacancy. Other occupational groups with significantly high labor surpluses included Production occupations for which there were nearly ten experienced claimants per vacancy, Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance and Management, Business & Financial Operations for which there were approximately six experienced claimants for each group and Office & Administrative occupations with four experienced claimants per job vacancy. These statistics indicate that the job search would be more difficult for these individuals if they desired to find work in the same occupations in which they were previously employed.

For some occupational classifications, such as Health Support and Personal Care & Service occupations, the supply of available labor with previous work experience was nearly equal to the number of estimated job vacancies. These statistics indicate that the work search individuals seeking to find work in these occupational classifications would be easier than for many others.

Labor Supply and Demand by Major Occupational Division			
Occupational Group	Job Vacancies	Unemployment Claimants	Claimants/ Vacancy
Total	10,475	30,284	2.9
Management, Business & Financial	669	3,742	5.6
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	1,632	621	0.4
Other Professional Positions	1,505	2,633	1.7
Healthcare Support	872	847	1.0
Protective Service	23	339	14.7
Food Preparation & Serving Related	1,042	1,658	1.6
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	113	721	6.4
Personal Care & Service	559	624	1.1
Sales & Related	1,164	1,960	1.7
Office & Administrative Support	1,395	5,747	4.1
Construction & Extraction	31	1,625	52.4
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	465	1,013	2.2
Production	424	4,145	9.8
Transportation & Material Moving	581	1,835	3.2

In contrast, there was more of a demand for Health Practitioner & Technical occupations which includes physicians, registered nurses, therapists and health technologists than available labor. There were approximately three job vacancies for each claimant who indicated they had been previously employed in this occupational group. Even in this difficult labor market, some employers are having difficulty finding qualified labor.

Labor shortages existed for nineteen of the twenty-five occupations with the most estimated vacancies reported during the spring of 2011. In some cases the occupations required advanced education or specific skills that required years of preparation. While in other cases, the occupations in demand required limited education and training and therefore would be open to individuals with experience in other entry level occupations as well as those with no previous work experience.

Labor surpluses existed for twenty-one of the twenty-five occupations most frequently cited by Unemployment Insurance claimants. For several of these occupations, there were more than thirty experienced workers per job vacancy in the spring 2011, signifying the difficulty many unemployed workers are having finding work in the occupations in which they were previously employed.

Occupations with the Most Vacancies		Occupations with the Most Claimants	
Occupations Title	Claimants per Vacancy	Occupations Title	Claimants per Vacancy
Customer Service Representatives	2.26	Sales Representatives	119.40
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators	1.73	Sales Managers	72.51
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers	1.56	Helpers-Production Workers	71.36
Waiters & Waitresses	1.04	Shipping, Receiving, & Traffic Clerks	66.33
Medical Assistants	1.00	Executive Secretaries & Executive Administrative Assistants	34.97
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving	0.95	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	31.83
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	0.77	Medical Secretaries	20.46
Home Health Aides	0.75	First-Line Supervisors of Office & Administrative Support Workers	19.98
Cashiers	0.65	First-Line Supervisors of Production & Operating Workers	13.58
Dishwashers	0.65	Office Clerks, General	11.89
Receptionists & Information Clerks	0.63	Security Guards	8.98
Loan Officers	0.59	Packers & Packagers, Hand	7.84
Medical Records & Health Information Technicians	0.54	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	7.49
Retail Salespersons	0.38	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	6.91
Counter & Rental Clerks	0.28	Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	6.85
Child, Family, & School Social Workers	0.25	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	4.90
Residential Advisors	0.19	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3.80
Healthcare Social Workers	0.17	Assemblers & Fabricators	3.47
Registered Nurses	0.14	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	2.99
Recreation Workers	0.12	Customer Service Representatives	2.26
Computer, Automated Teller, & Office Machine Repairers	0.11	Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	1.56
Physical Therapists	0.04	Waiters & Waitresses	1.04
Occupational Therapists	0.02	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	0.77
Speech-Language Pathologists	0.01	Cashiers	0.65
Network & Computer Systems Administrators	0.01	Retail Salespersons	0.38

* refers to individuals who received an Unemployment Insurance payment for the week ending June 18, 2011.

Opportunities for Tomorrow's Workforce

The Future of Industry and Occupations in Rhode Island

Industry Outlook

Rhode Island employment is expected to increase by nearly 40,000 jobs during the 2008-2018 projection period as the state's economy recovers from recessionary losses. Employment in 2018 is projected to reach 549,206, an increase of 39,674 (7.8%) from the 2008 employment level. Much of this growth is attributed to the increased demand for the products and services provided by the Health Care & Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific & Technical Services; Educational Services; Retail Trade; and Accommodation & Food Services sectors.

Rhode Island Industry Projections by Economic Sector 2008 - 2018

Industry Title	2008	2018	Numeric Change	Percent Change
	Estimated Employment	Projected Employment		
Total, All Industries	509,532	549,206	39,674	7.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	77,785	91,110	13,325	17.1%
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	21,643	27,975	6,332	29.3%
Educational Services	46,309	51,000	4,691	10.1%
Retail Trade	49,630	53,255	3,625	7.3%
Accommodation & Food Services	42,833	46,300	3,467	8.1%
Administrative & Waste Services	23,922	26,800	2,878	12.0%
Construction	20,369	22,825	2,456	12.1%
Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	39,575	41,708	2,133	5.4%
Other Services (Except Government)	18,250	20,100	1,850	10.1%
Finance & Insurance	25,080	26,805	1,725	6.9%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	9,299	10,500	1,201	12.9%
Information	10,672	11,670	998	9.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	9,698	10,670	972	10.0%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	8,050	8,750	700	8.7%
Wholesale Trade	16,883	17,400	517	3.1%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	6,462	6,510	48	0.7%
Mining	220	240	20	9.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	782	778	-4	-0.5%
Utilities	1,111	995	-116	-10.4%
Government	32,978	32,340	-638	-1.9%
Manufacturing	47,943	41,400	-6,543	-13.7%

- The largest gains continue to occur in the Health Care & Social Assistance (+13,325) sector. An aging population along with medical advances and new technologies will result in an increase of some 13,000 (+17.1%) jobs. Within the Health Care & Social Assistance Sector, Ambulatory Health Care Services (+4,358), Hospitals (+3,113), Social Assistance Services (+2,978) and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (+2,876) are all expected to grow at above average rates. This sector is expected to account for one-third of the new job growth expected to occur in the state during the 2008-2018 projection period.
- The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector is expected to grow at more than three times the average rate adding over 6,300 (+29.3%) jobs to the state's economy. Included in this sector are establishments engaged in performing services that require a high degree of expertise and training. In Rhode Island, this sector is dominated by businesses offering legal services, accounting and payroll services, computer services and architectural and engineering services to both businesses and individuals. All these industries are expected to add jobs during the projection period with the most significant job gains expected to occur in computer design services.
- Average growth resulting in an increase of nearly 4,700 jobs is expected in Educational Services as private and public schools and colleges strive to meet the needs of their students.
- Average growth is projected for the Retail Trade sector, resulting in the addition of some 3,600 (+7.3%) new jobs. The largest gains are expected in General Merchandise, Health & Personal Care and Clothing & Clothing Accessories stores accounting for half of the new jobs.
- Nearly 3,500 new jobs are projected for the Accommodation & Food Services sector, due mainly to gains in Food Services & Drinking Places.
- Above average growth is also projected for the Administrative & Waste Services and Construction sectors, resulting in employment increases of 2,878 and 2,456, respectively.
- Slower than average growth is projected for the state's Finance & Insurance (6.9%) sector, resulting in the addition of 1,725 jobs.
- Following the national trend, continued employment declines are projected for Rhode Island's Manufacturing sector. Job loses of more than 6,500 jobs are expected, with the largest losses occurring in Miscellaneous Manufacturing (-3,207), Fabricated Metal Products (-905) and Textile Mills (-591). Small employment gains are expected in a few industries within this sector, including Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing, Transportation Equipment Manufacturing, Food Manufacturing and Chemical Manufacturing.

Industries Adding the Most Jobs	
Industry Title	Projected Gains
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	6,332
Educational Services	4,691
Ambulatory Health Care Services	4,358
Food Services & Drinking Places	3,193
Hospitals	3,113
Social Assistance	2,978
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	2,876
Administrative & Support Services	2,649
Specialty Trade Contractors	1,557
Management of Companies & Enterprises	1,201

Occupational Outlook

Job openings result from the need to replace workers who leave an occupation and the need to fill vacancies created by business expansion. During the 2008-2018 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill over 162,000 job openings. Nearly 30 percent of the projected job openings are attributed to the economic growth that is expected to occur during the projection period. The remaining openings are due to replacement needs resulting from employee turnover.

Several occupational groups are expected to grow at above average (7.8%) rates. Among the fastest growing occupational groups are Business & Financial (+14.6%), Computer & Mathematical, Community & Social Services (+18.2%), Healthcare Practitioners & Technical (+15.4%), Healthcare Support (+18.7%), Personal Care & Service (+13.5%). Each of the occupational groups is expected to generate over 1,900 new jobs during the projection period.

Occupational declines result from decreasing industry employment and from technological modifications. The only occupational group with a projected job loss is Production Occupations (-9.7%). It is important to note that while the number of production jobs is expected to decline, there will still be a demand for over 7,000 workers in this occupational group resulting from the need to replace workers who leave their jobs. In addition, some occupations within the group are projected to grow during this period, resulting in 418 new job openings.

Among the major occupational groups, the greatest number of expected job openings resulting from economic growth and employee turnover will occur in Office & Administrative Support Occupations (+23,539), Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations (+ 22,716), Sales & Related Occupations (+18,344) and Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations (+11,451).

Employment by Major Occupational Group

	Employment		Net	Percent	Openings Due to	
	2008	2018	Change	Change	Growth	Replacement
Total, All Occupations	509,532	549,206	39,674	7.8%	47,718	114,657
Management Occupations	24,944	26,513	1,569	6.3%	1,742	5,344
Business & Financial Operations Occupations	21,491	24,635	3,144	14.6%	3,165	3,774
Computer & Mathematical Occupations	10,593	12,695	2,102	19.8%	2,135	2,418
Architecture & Engineering Occupations	8,116	8,800	684	8.4%	702	1,821
Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations	3,724	4,252	528	14.2%	530	914
Community & Social Services Occupations	10,519	12,436	1,917	18.2%	1,917	1,792
Legal Occupations	4,237	4,732	495	11.7%	502	737
Education, Training, & Library Occupations	31,921	35,801	3,880	12.2%	3,887	6,260
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	9,195	9,853	658	7.2%	742	2,182
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	33,773	38,965	5,192	15.4%	5,225	6,226
Healthcare Support Occupations	19,985	23,722	3,737	18.7%	3,763	2,062
Protective Service Occupations	10,781	11,370	589	5.5%	611	3,189
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	47,117	51,602	4,485	9.5%	4,486	18,230
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	18,225	20,172	1,947	10.7%	1,948	3,079
Personal Care & Service Occupations	18,687	21,216	2,529	13.5%	2,545	4,180
Sales & Related Occupations	48,798	52,183	3,385	6.9%	3,608	14,736
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	85,748	88,903	3,155	3.7%	5,504	18,035
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations	851	897	46	5.4%	49	198
Construction & Extraction Occupations	22,184	24,249	2,065	9.3%	2,066	3,995
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations	17,168	18,015	847	4.9%	1,002	2,804
Production Occupations	35,874	32,395	-3,479	-9.7%	418	7,216
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	25,601	25,800	199	0.8%	1,171	5,465

High Demand Occupations

The top 50 occupations with the greatest number of annual openings represent numerous opportunities for finding employment in the years ahead. They are considered “High Demand” occupations. It is projected that during the 2008-2018 period, employers will need to fill over 162,000 jobs resulting from employee turnover and economic growth. These “High Demand” occupations will account for more than half of all job openings projected for Rhode Island.

Rhode Island High Demand Occupations 2008 - 2018

Occupational Title	Annual Openings	Occupational Title	Annual Openings
Retail Salespersons	685	First-Line Supervisors: Office & Support Workers	123
Waiters & Waitresses	629	First-Line Supervisors: Retail Sales Workers	120
Cashiers	537	Cooks, Restaurant	119
Registered Nurses	438	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	118
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria & Coffee Shop	408	Teacher Assistants	116
Customer Service Representatives	400	Social and Human Service Assistants	115
Child Care Workers	303	Carpenters	113
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers	294	Hosts, Restaurant, Lounge, & Coffee Shop	110
Office Clerks, General	239	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	108
Home Health Aides	222	Management Analysts	107
Janitors & Cleaners	216	Dishwashers	106
Food Preparation Workers	193	Tellers	106
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	193	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	97
Receptionists & Information Clerks	187	Security Guards	92
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	174	Team Assemblers	91
Laborers: Freight & Stock Movers, Hand	170	Pharmacy Technicians	88
Accountants & Auditors	153	Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	87
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Education	144	Computer Systems Analysts	86
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	141	Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	83
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	141	Personal & Home Care Aides	80
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Mfg.	137	Medical Secretaries	79
General & Operations Managers	133	Lawyers	78
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	132	Middle School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Education	76
Bartenders	129	Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Helpers	76
		Computer Support Specialists	72
		Electricians	71

2018 Projected Outlook & Training Requirements for Available Jobs

Employment in Rhode Island is projected to grow at all education and skill levels, from jobs requiring on-the-job training to those requiring advanced degrees. During the 2008-2018 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill over 47,700 new jobs and to replace some 114,000 workers who will leave their jobs for various reasons.

- Jobs where necessary skills are learned on the job make up the largest portion of the Rhode Island labor market. They account for 60 percent of the 2008 employment and dominate the occupational structure in many of the state's economic sectors. Over half of the job growth projected for the 2008 to 2018 period is expected to occur among jobs requiring on-the-job training.
- Jobs where the minimum educational requirement is a college degree (associate degree or higher) accounted for more than a quarter (26.3%) of the 2008 employment. Thirty-eight percent of the new job growth projected for the 2008 to 2018 period is expected to require an associate degree or higher.
- The remaining jobs in the state's economy require work experience in a related occupation or vocational training. Together, they accounted for approximately 14 percent of the 2008 employment. More than 500 new jobs are projected annually for occupations requiring vocational training or related job experience.

Employment by Education and Training Requirements

	Employment Estimate		Annual Openings	
	2008 Estimate	2018 Projection	Due to Growth	Due to Replacements
Total, All Occupations	509,532	549,206	4,772	11,466
Jobs Requiring On-The-Job Training	304,216	321,880	2,481	7,591
Short-term on-the-job training	180,476	192,367	1,551	5,180
Moderate-term on-the-job training	88,975	93,147	716	1,620
Long-term on-the-job training	34,765	36,366	214	791
Jobs Requiring Vocational Training or Related Job Experience	71,109	75,484	521	1,269
Work experience in a related occupation	41,646	43,865	262	793
Postsecondary vocational training	29,463	31,619	259	476
Jobs Requiring College Degrees	134,207	151,842	1,793	2,638
Associate degree	25,688	29,874	420	488
Bachelor's degree	63,279	71,573	840	1,241
Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience	21,031	22,805	192	454
Master's degree	10,098	11,655	154	191
Doctoral degree	4,554	5,348	83	87
First professional degree	9,557	10,587	104	177

RI's Population Growth Slows

Between 2000 and 2010, every New England state reported population growth, although at a slower growth rate than the nation as a whole (9.7%). Rhode Island's population growth rate was only 0.4 percent, last in New England and second slowest growing state in the nation, trailing only Michigan (-0.6%).

Nevada (+35.1%) reported the largest increase in population over the last decade. Arizona (+24.6%), Utah (+23.8%), Idaho (+21.1%) and Texas (+20.6%) all posted population increases above twenty percent.

Between 2000 and 2010, the South (+14.3%) and West (+13.8%) regions' populations grew at a much faster rate than the Midwest (3.9%) and Northeast (+3.2%) regions' populations.

Rhode Island's population estimate peaked at 1,075,835 in 2004 and has declined every year since. The largest loss occurred between 2004 and 2005 (-6,609).

Between 2009 and 2010, only nine states recorded a loss in population, with Arizona (-3.0%) and Georgia (-1.3%) losing the most. States with the largest population growth over the year were Hawaii (+5.6%), North Dakota (+4.1%) and Wyoming (+3.5%). Comparably, the growth rates in half of the New England states were below the national population increase of 0.7 percent: Massachusetts (-0.7%), Rhode Island (-0.5%) and New Hampshire (-0.4%).

Rhode Island Population

2000	1,048,319
2001	1,057,707
2002	1,066,919
2003	1,072,453
2004	1,075,835
2005	1,069,226
2006	1,064,193
2007	1,059,706
2008	1,058,368
2009	1,057,451
2010	1,052,567

Population Data for New England States Census 2000 - 2009 - 2010

	2000 Census Population	2009 Census Estimate	2010 Census Population	Numerical Change		Percent Change	
				2000-2010	2009-2010	2000-2010	2009-2010
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,514,826	3,574,097	168,532	59,271	4.9%	1.7%
Maine	1,274,923	1,315,889	1,328,361	53,438	12,472	4.2%	0.9%
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,592,205	6,547,629	198,532	-44,576	3.1%	-0.7%
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,322,181	1,316,470	80,684	-5,711	6.5%	-0.4%
Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,057,451	1,052,567	4,248	-4,884	0.4%	-0.5%
Vermont	608,827	621,436	625,741	16,914	4,305	2.8%	0.7%
United States	281,421,906	306,656,290	308,745,538	27,323,632	2,089,248	9.7%	0.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 & 2010 Census and 2009 Census Population Estimates

- Connecticut (+1.7%), Maine (+0.9%) and Vermont (+0.7%) all gained residents between 2009 and 2010.
- The resident population in Rhode Island declined by 0.5 of a percent, or just under 4,900 individuals, to an estimated 1.05 million residents in 2010.
- The Northeast (+0.1%) and Midwest (+0.2%) were the slowest growing regions in the country between 2009 and 2010, while the South (+1.2%) and West (+0.7%) regions added the highest percentage of residents.

Local Population Trends



- Between 2000 and 2010, Rhode Island gained 4,248 residents, a growth rate of 0.4%.
- Of the 39 cities and towns, 16 communities lost population over the last decade.
- Middletown and Newport reflected the largest annual population percentage decline (-6.8% each), followed by Warren (-6.6%) and Woonsocket (-4.7%).
- Twenty-three communities in Rhode Island reported population gains between 2000 and 2010, with West Greenwich (+20.6%), North Smithfield (+12.7%) and South Kingstown (+9.7%) reporting the largest growth on a percentage basis.
- Seven communities added over 1,000 residents during the decade, led by Providence (+4,424) and South Kingstown (+2,718)
- Six communities lost over 1,000 residents since 2000. Warwick (-3,136) lost the most residents, followed by Woonsocket (-2,038), Pawtucket (-1,810), Newport (-1,803), East Providence (-1,651) and Middletown (-1,184).

Rhode Island City and Town Population Estimates

Geographic Area	Census 2010	Census 2000	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Rhode Island	1,052,567	1,048,319	4,248	0.4%
Bristol County	49,875	50,648	-773	-1.5%
Barrington	16,310	16,819	-509	-3.0%
Bristol	22,954	22,469	485	2.2%
Warren	10,611	11,360	-749	-6.6%
Kent County	166,158	167,090	-932	-0.6%
Coventry	35,014	33,668	1,346	4.0%
East Greenwich	13,146	12,948	198	1.5%
Warwick	82,672	85,808	-3,136	-3.7%
West Greenwich	6,135	5,085	1,050	20.6%
West Warwick	29,191	29,581	-390	-1.3%
Newport County	82,888	85,433	-2,545	-3.0%
Jamestown	5,405	5,622	-217	-3.9%
Little Compton	3,492	3,593	-101	-2.8%
Middletown	16,150	17,334	-1,184	-6.8%
Newport	24,672	26,475	-1,803	-6.8%
Portsmouth	17,389	17,149	240	1.4%
Tiverton	15,780	15,260	520	3.4%
Providence County	626,667	621,602	5,065	0.8%
Burrillville	15,955	15,796	159	1.0%
Central Falls	19,376	18,928	448	2.4%
Cranston	80,387	79,269	1,118	1.4%
Cumberland	33,506	31,840	1,666	5.2%
East Providence	47,037	48,688	-1,651	-3.4%
Foster	4,606	4,274	332	7.8%
Glocester	9,746	9,948	-202	-2.0%
Johnston	28,769	28,195	574	2.0%
Lincoln	21,105	20,898	207	1.0%
North Providence	32,078	32,411	-333	-1.0%
North Smithfield	11,967	10,618	1,349	12.7%
Pawtucket	71,148	72,958	-1,810	-2.5%
Providence	178,042	173,618	4,424	2.5%
Scituate	10,329	10,324	5	0.0%
Smithfield	21,430	20,613	817	4.0%
Woonsocket	41,186	43,224	-2,038	-4.7%
Washington County	126,979	123,546	3,433	2.8%
Charlestown	7,827	7,859	-32	-0.4%
Exeter	6,425	6,045	380	6.3%
Hopkinton	8,188	7,836	352	4.5%
Narragansett	15,868	16,361	-493	-3.0%
New Shoreham	1,051	1,010	41	4.1%
North Kingstown	26,486	26,326	160	0.6%
Richmond	7,708	7,222	486	6.7%
South Kingstown	30,639	27,921	2,718	9.7%
Westerly	22,787	22,966	-179	-0.8%

Source: US Census Bureau

Rhode Island's Foreign-Born Population

Rhode Island's total resident population showed only modest growth in the late 1980s and the 1990s with increases of 5.9 percent from 1980-1990 and 4.5 percent from 1990-2000. In comparison, the nation's population expanded by 9.8 percent from 1980-1990 and 13.2 percent from 1990-2000. Between 2000 and 2010, Rhode Island's total resident population showed a net gain of 4,248, a growth rate of just 0.4 percent and far below the national growth rate of 9.7 percent.

However, while the total growth rate for the state has been declining, the percentage of Rhode Islanders who are foreign-born has been increasing over the past two decades. In 1990, less than one out of ten residents were foreign-born, while by 2010 the ratio had increased to over one out of eight.

	Census 1990	Census 2000	Census 2010
Rhode Island			
Total Population	1,003,464	1,048,319	1,052,567
Foreign-Born	95,088	119,277	134,335*
Percent Foreign-Born	9.5%	11.4%	12.8%

*Source: 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

- The rate of growth of the foreign-born population has outpaced the total population growth from 2000 to 2010. While total population increased by 4,248 (0.4%) residents, the number of foreign-born residents increased by 15,058 (12.6%).
- In 2010, foreign-born residents in Rhode Island were most likely to have come from Latin America (44.3%). This also held true for the US as a whole (53.1%) and the New England states of Connecticut (42.1%) and Massachusetts (36.2%).
- Of the remaining New England states, Maine's foreign-born residents were more likely to come from Asia (26.8%), New Hampshire's foreign-born residents from Asia (33.0%) and Vermont's foreign-born residents from Europe (30.5%).
- Rhode Island had a higher percentage of African- and Latin American-born foreigners than New England as a whole.
- Rhode Island had a higher percentage of European- and African-born foreigners than the US.

Place of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population 2010

	RI	US	NE	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Foreign-Born	12.8%	12.9%	12.1%	13.6%	3.4%	15.0%	5.3%	4.4%
<i>Place of Birth:</i>								
Europe	22.3%	12.1%	24.9%	28.5%	23.9%	23.5%	23.9%	30.5%
Asia	18.6%	28.2%	26.4%	22.0%	26.8%	29.1%	33.0%	28.1%
Africa	12.5%	4.0%	7.2%	3.6%	14.3%	7.9%	7.0%	7.6%
Oceania	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
Latin America	44.3%	53.1%	36.7%	42.1%	9.2%	36.2%	20.3%	10.1%
Northern America	2.0%	2.0%	4.5%	3.4%	25.4%	3.1%	14.9%	23.4%

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

- Of the European-born Rhode Islanders, the majority were born in Portugal (51.5%), while the majority of those African-born residents were from Western Africa (80.7%).

- Of the Latin-born Rhode Islanders, 45.4 percent were from the Caribbean, 36.1 percent from Central America, and 18.5 percent from South America.

- Rhode Island (32.3%) had a higher percentage of foreign-born residents that speak English either 'not well' or 'not at all' than both New England (22.6%) and the United States (30.2%).

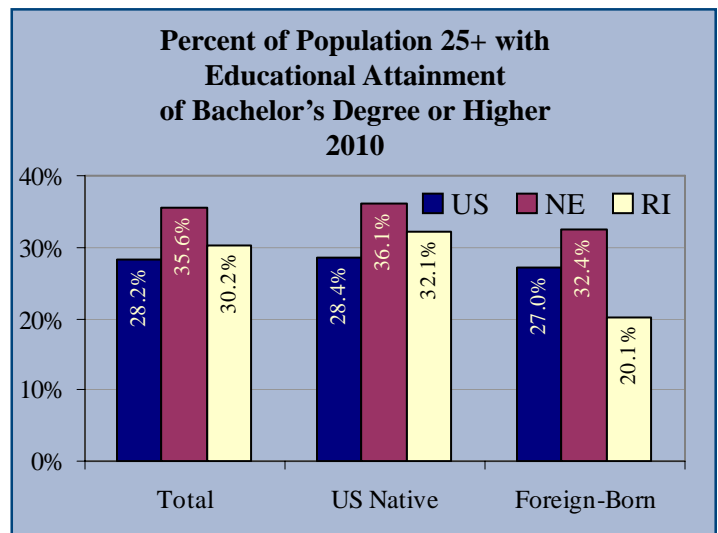
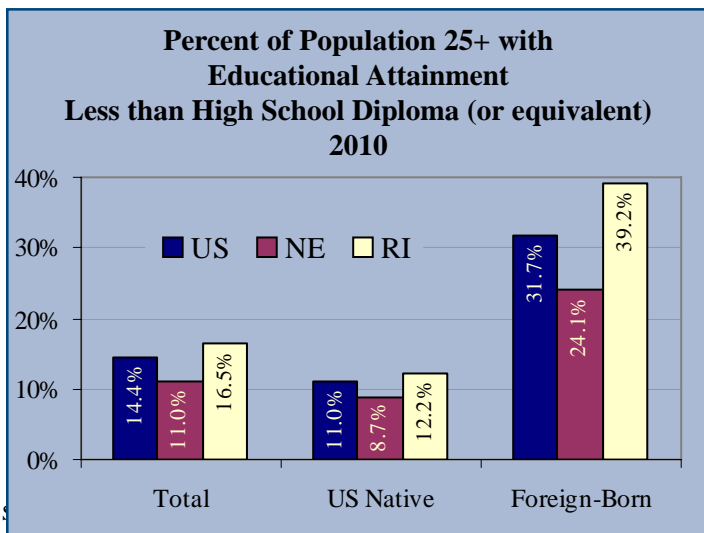
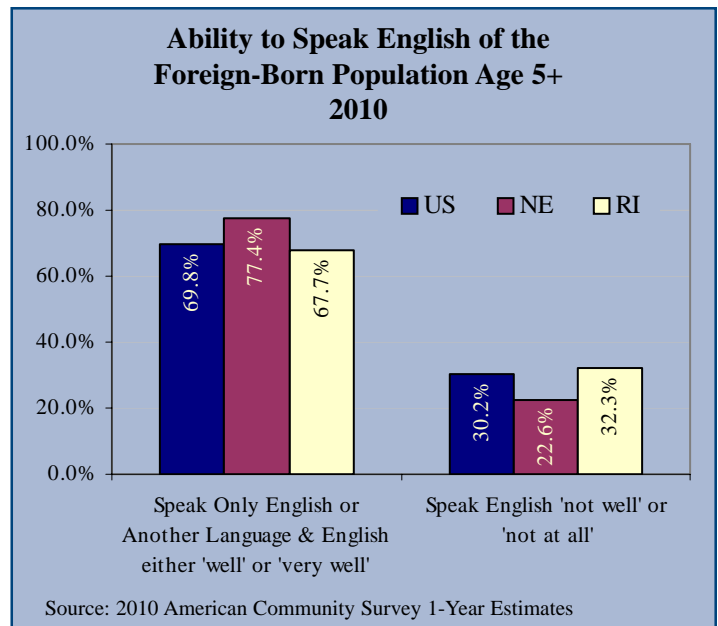
- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (39.2%) was more than three times as likely to have not graduated high school than those residents who were born in the US (12.2%).

- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (39.2%) were more likely than New England (24.1%) and US (31.7%) foreign-born residents to have not graduated from high school.

- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (20.1%) was less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than those residents who were born in the US (32.1%).

- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (20.1%) were less likely than New England (32.4%) and US (27.0%) foreign-born residents to have a bachelor's degree or higher.

- The gap between foreign-born and native-born residents with a bachelor's degree or higher is much greater in Rhode Island (12.0 percentage points) than in New England (3.7 percentage points) and the United States (1.4 percentage points).



Source: 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
 US Native: born in the United States, Puerto Rico, US territory or born abroad to American parents

Education Counts

Not long ago, most people were able to get a job with not much more than a high school diploma. However, today's economy places a much higher premium on additional years of schooling – even for an entry-level position, a high school diploma or GED may not be enough. Our ability to compete in a global economy is dependent on the knowledge and skills of our workforce and its ability to learn and adapt to new situations.

Each level of education attained provides more return than the level below. The benefits gained from an educated workforce are important for both the residents and the economy as a whole. Research shows that higher levels of individual educational attainment lead to:

- Greater rates of workforce participation
- Readily transferable skills
- Reduced reliance on government assistance programs
- Higher annual earnings
- Better job opportunities

According to the US Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 35.8 percent of the US population aged 25 or older has an associate's degree or higher, while Americans who did not graduate high school or receive a high school equivalency comprise 14.4 percent of the population. In comparison, 37.7 percent of Rhode Islanders have an associate degree or higher while 16.5 percent of Rhode Islanders do not have a high school diploma or equivalency.

- Rhode Island ranks fifth in New England in the percentage of adults (30.2%) who have obtained at least a Bachelor's degree, but is above the national average (28.2%).

Educational Attainment for the United States and New England for Population Aged 25 Years and Older, 2010

	RI	United States	New England	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Population (25 Years and Older)	709,979	204 million	9.9 million	2,434,383	937,014	4,458,898	907,755	431,042
Less than 9th Grade	7.3%	6.1%	4.6%	4.6%	3.6%	4.9%	2.8%	3.0%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	9.2%	8.3%	6.4%	6.8%	6.1%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%
High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative	27.2%	28.5%	28.1%	28.2%	34.4%	26.2%	29.8%	31.5%
Some College, No Degree	18.7%	21.3%	17.5%	17.7%	20.1%	16.3%	18.9%	17.6%
Associate's Degree	7.4%	7.6%	7.8%	7.1%	9.0%	7.6%	10.0%	8.3%
Bachelor's Degree	18.1%	17.7%	20.7%	20.2%	17.3%	22.3%	20.4%	20.3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	12.2%	10.4%	14.8%	15.3%	9.5%	16.7%	12.4%	13.3%
Not a High School Graduate or Equivalent	16.5%	14.4%	11.0%	11.4%	9.7%	10.9%	8.5%	9.0%
High School Graduate or Higher	83.5%	85.6%	89.0%	88.6%	90.3%	89.1%	91.5%	91.0%
Associate's Degree or Higher	37.7%	35.8%	43.4%	42.7%	35.8%	46.6%	42.8%	41.9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	30.2%	28.2%	35.6%	35.5%	26.8%	39.0%	32.8%	33.6%

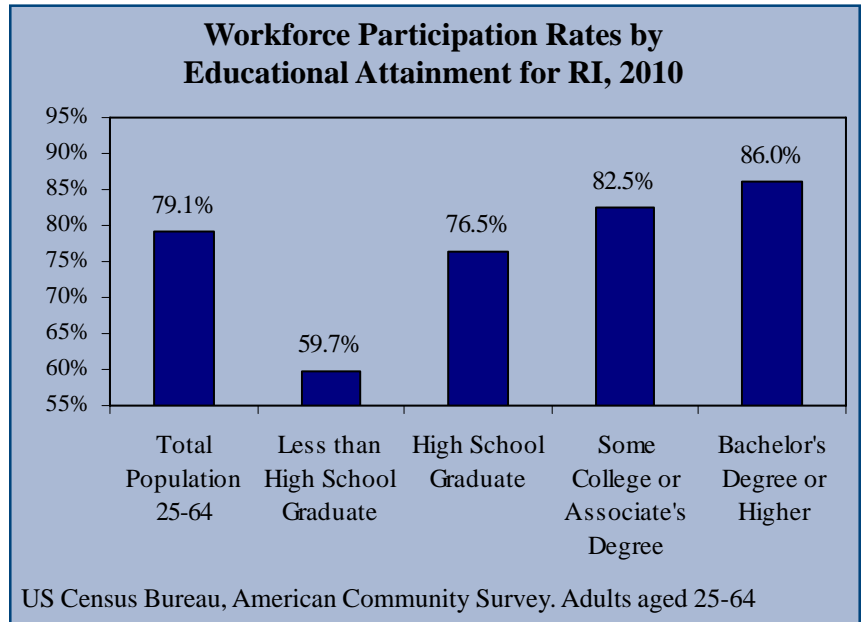
US Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

- Rhode Island (83.5%) ranks last in New England and below the national average (85.6%) in the percentage of adults (25+ years) who have at least graduated from high school.
- Rhode Island (12.2%) ranks fifth in New England in the percentage of adults with a graduate or professional degree.

Nationally, individuals aged 25-64 with bachelor's degrees or higher have civilian workforce participation rates that are 11.7 percent higher than those with high school diplomas.

Rhode Islanders experienced a 9.5 percent increase in workforce participation between those with a high school diploma and those with at least a bachelor's degree.

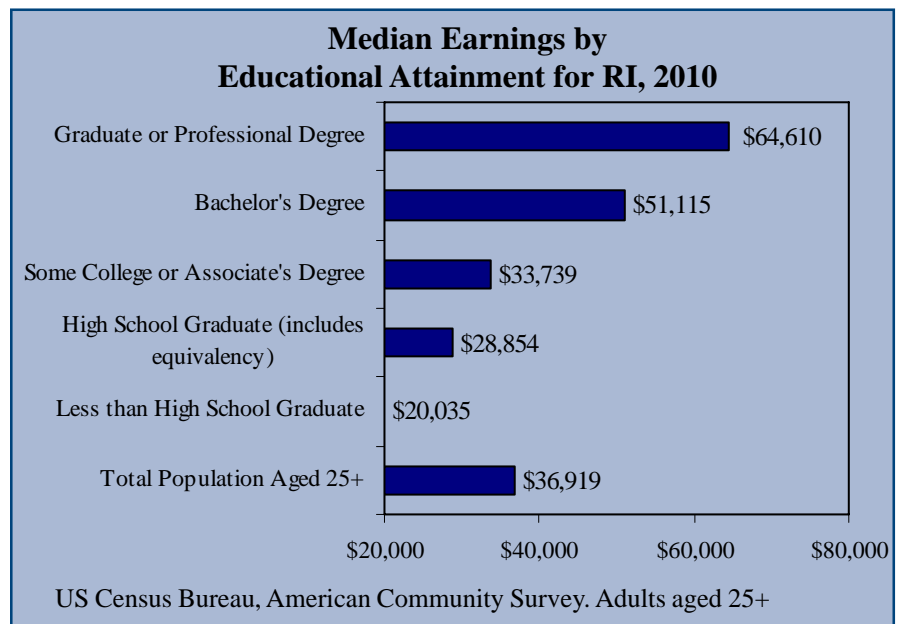
In New England, the payoff in terms of workforce participation for those earning a bachelor's degree or higher varies from a high of 11.6 percent in Maine to a low of 6.4 percent in Connecticut and Vermont.



It should be noted that the starting point for workforce participation rates of working-aged adults (aged 25-64) varies depending on the state. In New England, the workforce participation rate of adults ranged from a high of 83.2 percent in New Hampshire to a low of 78.4 percent in Maine. Rhode Island's labor force participation rate was 79.1 percent. Nationally, the workforce participation rate of adults (aged 25-64) was 77.6 percent.

Higher levels of education are associated with higher earnings. This is evident in the differences in median earnings across educational levels. The monetary returns of higher educational attainment in Rhode Island illustrate this premise:

- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a high school diploma or equivalency are \$8,819 more than median earnings for individuals without a high school diploma.
- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a bachelor's degree are \$22,261 more than median earnings for individuals with a high school diploma or equivalency.
- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a graduate or professional degree are \$13,495 more than median earnings for individuals with bachelor's degree.



Education benefits not only the individual but our state economy as well. Highlighting Rhode Island's workforce demographics is only a first step in focusing attention on the relationship between adult learning and workforce development.

Sources

Unless otherwise indicated, the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, Labor Market Information unit is the source of the data for this publication.

Several programs provided the foundation for the information:

- **Current Employment Statistics (CES)*** program provides current estimates of non-farm establishment employment as well as hours and earnings for production workers employed in the Manufacturing sector. The CES program derives its data from a monthly survey of approximately 1,500 Rhode Island businesses.
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)*** program provides monthly employment and quarterly wages by industry, location and size of employer. The QCEW program derives its data from the quarterly tax reports submitted by employers subject to Rhode Island's Unemployment Insurance law. This information is supplemented with data collected from government agencies and businesses with multiple locations.
- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)*** program provides monthly estimates of the labor force, resident employment, number of unemployed and the unemployment rates for the state and cities and towns. The LAUS estimates are derived from the Current Population Survey, a household survey.
- **Industry and Occupational Projections** provide outlook information on future job growth expectations by industry and occupation. The ten-year projections data are updated every two years and are derived from a national model which incorporates Rhode Island industry data and economic variables.
- **Administrative Data** provides statistics on claims activities, which are derived from the Department of Labor and Training's Unemployment Insurance records.

The Labor Market Information unit also acknowledges the following sources:

- US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- US Census Bureau
- The Conference Board's Help Wanted Online (HWOL)

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