Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues

2010

RI Department of Labor and Training

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Rhode Island Department of Labor & Training
Labor Market Information Unit
1511 Pontiac Ave.
Cranston, RI 02920
(401) 462-8740
www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi
lmi@dlt.ri.gov

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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 – 2009 Recap

The make-up of 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 32 and employed 18 percent of our private sector workforce.

In 2009, Rhode Island's private sector employed an average of 387,824 workers, who were paid an average annual wage of $41,320. The public sector employed an average of 60,652 workers last year, who were paid an average annual wage of $57,048.

On the employment side, the Health Care & Social Assistance sector employed the largest number of private sector workers (76,912) in Rhode Island, followed by Retail Trade (47,071), Manufacturing (41,747) and Accommodation & Food Services (41,329). 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 ($41,320) was 8.5 percent less than the 2009 national average of $45,146. Within New England, Rhode Island ranked fourth in private sector average annual wages, trailing Connecticut ($58,358), Massachusetts ($56,635) and New Hampshire ($45,108).

Economic Challenges Face the State

From November 2001 to January 2007, Rhode Island experienced an economic upswing as the number of private sector jobs grew by 22,000. During that period, Rhode Island's private sector growth rate (5.4%) outpaced all other New England states.

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 nearly a full year before the nation. Employment at Rhode Island businesses bottomed out at 448,600 jobs in April 2010. Through April 2010, the Rhode Island economy lost a total 39,900 jobs (-8.2%) from the start of the national recession in December 2007 and 47,900 jobs (-9.6%) jobs from its employment peak of 496,500 in January 2007. Since April 2010, Rhode Island employers have added 2,300 jobs to reach 450,900 in September 2010.

Job losses occurred in nearly all economic sectors over this period (January 2007 to April 2010) with the largest declines occurring in Manufacturing (-11,900), Construction (-8,000), Retail Trade (-7,600), Professional & Business Services (-4,900), Financial Activities (-4,700), Accommodation & Food Services (-3,700) and Government (-3,300). Only private Educational Services and Health Care & Social Assistance reported job gains since January 2007, with the addition of 700 and 1,800 jobs, respectively.

Labor Force and Unemployment Reflect Economic Downturn

Rhode Island's labor force has shown signs of improvement in 2010, reflected in decreasing unemployment, increasing employment, and falling unemployment rates.

The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, which had been trending upward since 2007, hit 12.7 percent in December 2009, the highest rate in over thirty years. After holding steady for three months, the unemployment rate declined for seven consecutive months, falling to 11.5 percent in September 2010, indicating that the worst is now behind us. 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 September unemployment rate of 11.5 percent was fifth among the fifty states trailing Nevada (14.4%), Michigan (13.0%), California (12.4%) and Florida (11.9%).

During the first nine months of 2010, Unemployment Insurance claims activity (Initial Claims, Weeks Claimed and Final Payments) decreased from 2009, reflecting the state's declining unemployment rate. The numbers of initial claims filed and final payments processed during the first nine months of 2010 are still above the 2000 to 2008 levels.

High school graduates, while accounting for approximately 30 percent of the population (25 and older) made up a much larger share (41.6%) of those collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits in June 2010, 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 2010 (8,106) was up significantly from Spring 2009 (5,948), indicative of an improving labor market. However, 2010 vacancies were still below the 11,000 reported in 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.

Employment 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. Over one-quarter (27.2%) 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 stable employment.

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 2010, there were 31,876 private businesses in the state employing 375,621 workers. Nearly half the employers (48.1%) 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 32 and employed 17.9 percent of Rhode Island's private sector workforce.

- Smaller employers, those with less than 20 employees, represented 90.5 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 27.0 percent of the private sector employment and accounted for 7.9 percent of the firms.
- There are just 532 (1.7%) firms in the state employing 100 or more workers. Together, they employ nearly half (47.7%) of the state's private sector employees.

Private Sector Employment
March 2010

Size Class	Employers Number	Employers Percent	Employment Number	Employment Percent
Total:	31,876	100.0%	375,621	100.0%
Zero	6,338	19.9%	0	0.0%
1-4	15,324	48.1%	29,090	7.7%
5-9	4,453	14.0%	29,311	7.8%
10-19	2,699	8.5%	36,538	9.7%
20-49	1,887	5.9%	56,733	15.1%
50-99	643	2.0%	44,530	11.9%
100-249	379	1.2%	57,717	15.4%
250-499	86	0.3%	29,051	7.7%
500-999	35	0.1%	25,284	6.7%
1000+	32	0.1%	67,367	17.9%

There are nine fewer large firms in the state than in 2009 (541). Over half (53.6%) of the large firms were concentrated in three sectors:

- Health Care and Social Assistance (150), up three firms from 2009.
- Manufacturing (75), down nine firms from 2009.
- Retail Trade (60) firms, unchanged from 2009.

The highest concentration of smaller employers is found in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (97.5%) sector, followed by Construction (96.9%), Other Services (96.3%), and Professional & Technical Services (95.3%).

Top Ten Rhode Island Companies

Company	Employment
Rhode Island Hospital	7,000
CVS Caremark Corporation	5,800
Citizens Financial Group	5,100
Brown University	4,600
Stop & Shop Supermarket Co, Inc.	3,800
Bank of America Corporation	3,800
Women & Infants Hospital	3,100
The Miriam Hospital	2,400
Fidelity Investments	2,300
Kent County Memorial Hospital	2,300

Source: RI Economic Development Corporation

The Utilities sector had the smallest percentage of small firms (74.1%), followed by Manufacturing (76.7%), Educational Services (79.4%) and Accommodation & Food 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 (5) and Manufacturing (3) sectors.

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

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

Rhode Island Private Covered Employers
Size Class by Industry
March 2010

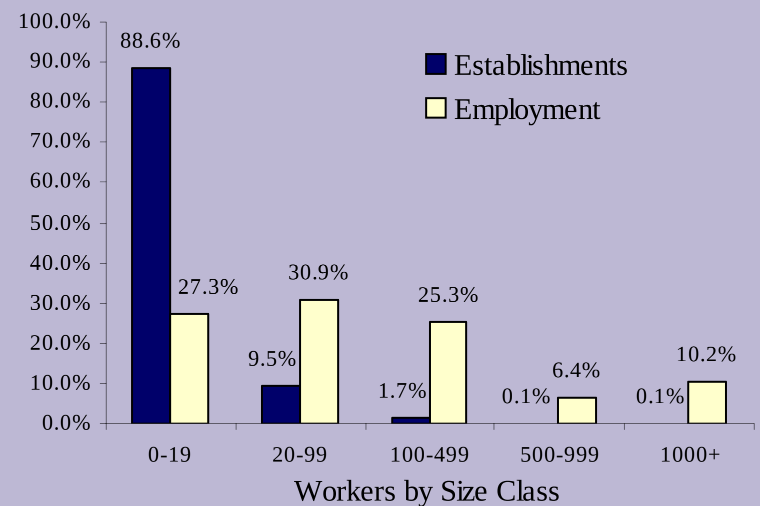
Major Industry	Firms/ Employees	Total Private	Number of Employees 0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000+
TOTAL	**# of Firms**	**31,876**	**6,338**	**15,324**	**4,453**	**2,699**	**1,887**	**643**	**379**	**86**	**35**	**32**
	# of Employees	**375,621**	**0**	**29,090**	**29,311**	**36,538**	**56,733**	**44,530**	**57,717**	**29,051**	**25,284**	**67,367**
Agriculture, Forestry,	**# of Firms**	162	67	67	13	11	4					
Fishing & Hunting	**# of Employees**	448	0	128	85	135	100					
Mining	**# of Firms**	21	6	7	3	2	3					
	# of Employees	139	0	18	21	25	75					
Utilities	**# of Firms**	27	4	10	2	4	5	1		1		
	# of Employees	1,122	0	18	16	57	152	*		*		
Construction	**# of Firms**	3,845	1,471	1,644	404	207	93	17	9			
	# of Employees	13,872	0	3,211	2,626	2,804	2,794	1,160	1,277			
Manufacturing	**# of Firms**	1,809	213	599	325	250	242	105	55	15	2	3
	# of Employees	41,318	0	1,347	2,196	3,475	7,266	7,270	8,518	5,123	1,459	4,664
Wholesale Trade	**# of Firms**	2,965	570	1,741	311	175	113	37	17	1		
	# of Employees	15,753	0	2,722	2,078	2,378	3,323	2,531	*	*		
Retail Trade	**# of Firms**	3,073	405	1,469	561	314	195	69	37	14	4	5
	# of Employees	46,146	0	3,126	3,674	4,207	6,039	4,748	5,823	5,120	2,881	10,528
Transportation &	**# of Firms**	677	167	303	82	53	46	15	9		1	1
Warehousing	**# of Employees**	7,728	0	556	518	701	1,415	1,048	1,179		*	*
Information	**# of Firms**	595	157	289	53	37	30	14	10	2	2	1
	# of Employees	7,494	0	448	366	523	892	1,069	1,205	*	*	*
Finance & Insurance	**# of Firms**	1,293	250	693	167	75	53	18	18	8	6	5
	# of Employees	27,838	0	1,287	1,100	1,007	1,686	1,307	2,907	2,838	3,981	11,725
Real Estate &	**# of Firms**	1,004	188	583	124	50	42	12	4	1		
Rental & Leasing	**# of Employees**	5,704	0	1,130	830	684	1,205	796	*	*		
Professional &	**# of Firms**	4,068	822	2,385	440	231	129	39	18	3		1
Technical Services	**# of Employees**	21,207	0	4,102	2,859	3,099	3,845	2,628	2,699	*		*
Management of Companies	**# of Firms**	149	27	74	20	11	9	2	3	1	1	1
& Enterprises	**# of Employees**	5,744	0	117	140	142	258	*	419	*	*	*
Administrative & Waste	**# of Firms**	2,316	810	926	230	137	125	47	32	8		1
Services	**# of Employees**	20,659	0	1,686	1,533	1,889	3,895	3,221	4,950	*		*
Educational Services	**# of Firms**	525	98	229	53	37	62	26	1	3	3	5
	# of Employees	19,546	0	418	351	490	1,924	1,797	*	*	1,828	10,787
Health Care & Social	**# of Firms**	2,564	143	982	604	364	207	114	105	25	12	8
Assistance	**# of Employees**	78,919	0	2,161	3,935	4,858	6,331	8,116	15,876	8,139	9,071	20,432
Arts, Entertainment, &	**# of Firms**	556	127	204	91	68	45	13	7		1	
Recreation	**# of Employees**	5,906	0	387	580	929	1,342	862	*		*	
Accommodation &	**# of Firms**	2,534	389	704	459	463	383	93	34	7	1	1
Food Services	**# of Employees**	38,511	0	1,646	3,116	6,389	11,242	6,260	5,573	2,340	*	*
Other services,	**# of Firms**	3,634	413	2,367	511	210	101	21	10		1	
(except Public)	**# of Employees**	17,510	0	4,524	3,287	2,747	2,949	1,505	*		*	
Unclassified Establishments	**# of Firms**	59	11	48								
	# of Employees	48	0	58								

* 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 2009, 88.6 percent of the establishments in the US had less than 20 workers. Establishments employing between 20 and 99 workers accounted for 9.5 percent of the US establishments, and those employing over a 100 workers accounted for less than 2 percent (1.9%) of establishments nationwide.

Percentage of Establishments & Employment by Size Class National Data, 2009



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Small establishments dominate the economies in all states, ranging from 91.7 percent in Montana to 85.5 percent in Texas.
- In 2009, 89.4 percent of Rhode Island establishments employed less than 20 workers, ranking the state 12th in terms of its percentage of small establishments.
- 29.5 percent of Rhode Island jobs are in small establishments compared to 27.3 percent nationally.
- States with a greater percentage of small establishments than Rhode Island include the New England states of Maine (90.7%) and Vermont (90.6%).
- California (91.1%), Florida (90.5%) and New York (89.9%), 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 (1.57%) in this 2009 ranking are Maine (1.32%) and Vermont (1.22%).
- 38.2 percent of Rhode Island jobs are in large establishments compared to 41.9 percent nationally.
- Massachusetts (2.00%), Connecticut (1.93%) and New Hampshire (1.61%) all have a higher percentage of large establishments than Rhode Island.
- The states with the greatest percentages of large establishments are Tennessee (2.50%), Ohio (2.44%) and Texas (2.42%). Montana (0.78%) and Wyoming (0.86%) 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 90 percent of these establishments employ less than 20 workers and just 1.40 percent employ more than 100 workers.

*Establishment refers to the separate location of firms with multiple locations i.e. supermarkets, banks, department stores. The total employment level of a multi-establishment company (firm) is not available for all states from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Therefore, the state comparisons are done by size of establishment.

Private Industry - Establishments, First Quarter 2009

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%***	***88.6%***	***9.5%***	***1.7%***	***0.1%***	***0.1%***
Alabama	1.3%	86.9%	11.2%	1.8%	0.1%	0.0%
Alaska	0.2%	89.0%	9.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Arizona	1.7%	88.6%	9.3%	1.9%	0.2%	0.1%
Arkansas	0.9%	89.4%	9.0%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%
California	14.7%	91.1%	7.5%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Colorado	2.0%	89.6%	8.9%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%
Connecticut	1.3%	88.7%	9.3%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Delaware	0.3%	89.7%	8.4%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
District of Columbia	0.4%	88.9%	8.7%	2.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Florida	6.8%	90.5%	7.9%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Georgia	3.0%	88.7%	9.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Hawaii	0.4%	87.5%	10.6%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%
Idaho	0.6%	91.1%	7.8%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Illinois	4.2%	88.6%	9.3%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Indiana	1.8%	86.3%	11.4%	2.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Iowa	1.0%	87.5%	10.6%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Kansas	0.9%	87.8%	10.3%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Kentucky	1.2%	86.9%	11.0%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Louisiana	1.4%	86.9%	11.2%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Maine	0.5%	90.7%	8.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Maryland	1.9%	88.0%	10.1%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Massachusetts	2.4%	88.5%	9.5%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Michigan	2.8%	88.9%	9.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%
Minnesota	1.8%	87.4%	10.4%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Mississippi	0.8%	87.8%	10.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%
Missouri	1.9%	87.6%	10.5%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
Montana	0.5%	91.7%	7.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Nebraska	0.6%	87.7%	10.6%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Nevada	0.9%	88.8%	9.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%
New Hampshire	0.5%	89.3%	9.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
New Jersey	3.0%	89.1%	9.0%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%
New Mexico	0.6%	88.3%	10.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
New York	6.6%	89.9%	8.4%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%
North Carolina	2.8%	87.5%	10.7%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%
North Dakota	0.3%	87.9%	10.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Ohio	3.2%	85.7%	11.8%	2.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Oklahoma	1.1%	87.6%	10.7%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%
Oregon	1.4%	89.3%	9.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Pennsylvania	3.8%	86.7%	11.2%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Rhode Island	**0.4%**	**89.4%**	**9.0%**	**1.4%**	**0.1%**	**0.1%**
South Carolina	1.3%	87.5%	10.5%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
South Dakota	0.3%	89.3%	9.3%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%
Tennessee	1.6%	86.0%	11.5%	2.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Texas	6.3%	85.5%	12.1%	2.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Utah	0.9%	88.7%	9.7%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Vermont	0.3%	90.6%	8.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Virginia	2.5%	87.4%	10.7%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Washington	2.5%	90.2%	8.3%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%
West Virginia	0.5%	88.0%	10.4%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Wisconsin	1.7%	86.1%	11.6%	2.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Wyoming	0.3%	90.9%	8.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Private Industry - Employment, First Quarter 2009

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.
US Total	***100.0%***	***27.3%***	***30.9%***	***25.3%***	***6.4%***	***10.2%***
Alabama	1.4%	29.9%	32.9%	24.9%	6.2%	6.1%
Alaska	0.2%	30.5%	31.3%	26.9%	4.3%	7.0%
Arizona	1.9%	22.9%	27.8%	26.5%	8.7%	14.1%
Arkansas	0.9%	29.9%	30.2%	23.2%	7.4%	9.2%
California	11.4%	28.5%	31.6%	24.5%	6.2%	9.3%
Colorado	1.7%	31.0%	32.6%	23.6%	5.2%	7.6%
Connecticut	1.3%	27.6%	29.6%	25.7%	4.4%	12.7%
Delaware	0.3%	26.0%	28.0%	25.8%	7.2%	13.1%
District of Columbia	0.4%	19.4%	26.5%	30.3%	11.0%	12.9%
Florida	5.9%	29.3%	29.9%	25.6%	6.2%	9.0%
Georgia	2.9%	26.5%	31.5%	25.9%	6.5%	9.5%
Hawaii	0.4%	28.8%	32.7%	25.1%	6.8%	6.6%
Idaho	0.5%	36.2%	32.8%	19.3%	5.2%	6.6%
Illinois	4.4%	23.0%	29.5%	26.7%	7.5%	13.3%
Indiana	2.1%	25.1%	30.9%	26.5%	6.5%	10.9%
Iowa	1.1%	29.3%	31.3%	24.5%	5.4%	9.6%
Kansas	1.0%	27.2%	31.1%	25.8%	5.2%	10.7%
Kentucky	1.3%	27.4%	31.6%	27.3%	5.6%	8.1%
Louisiana	1.4%	28.8%	35.2%	23.5%	6.5%	6.0%
Maine	0.4%	33.5%	31.7%	22.4%	6.3%	6.1%
Maryland	1.8%	27.6%	33.2%	25.6%	4.9%	8.8%
Massachusetts	2.5%	25.8%	28.9%	25.7%	6.3%	13.3%
Michigan	2.9%	24.8%	28.5%	27.6%	6.2%	13.0%
Minnesota	2.0%	23.6%	29.9%	27.5%	7.2%	11.7%
Mississippi	0.8%	30.2%	32.4%	22.4%	7.0%	7.9%
Missouri	2.0%	27.4%	31.1%	24.0%	6.8%	10.7%
Montana	0.3%	42.6%	35.4%	14.8%	3.1%	4.1%
Nebraska	0.7%	29.3%	30.8%	22.9%	6.1%	10.9%
Nevada	0.9%	25.2%	28.2%	20.8%	7.7%	18.1%
New Hampshire	0.5%	31.8%	31.6%	24.6%	5.1%	6.8%
New Jersey	2.9%	27.9%	29.4%	26.2%	5.5%	11.0%
New Mexico	0.6%	30.2%	33.6%	23.2%	5.0%	8.0%
New York	6.4%	27.3%	27.5%	23.6%	7.3%	14.3%
North Carolina	2.9%	27.6%	33.3%	24.4%	6.5%	8.3%
North Dakota	0.3%	32.2%	34.6%	23.7%	4.8%	4.7%
Ohio	3.9%	25.1%	31.5%	27.1%	6.1%	10.2%
Oklahoma	1.1%	29.7%	33.5%	24.6%	5.5%	6.7%
Oregon	1.2%	34.1%	33.0%	21.9%	5.0%	6.0%
Pennsylvania	4.4%	26.4%	31.1%	25.5%	6.8%	10.1%
Rhode Island	**0.4%**	**29.5%**	**32.2%**	**22.9%**	**5.1%**	**10.2%**
South Carolina	1.3%	27.9%	32.2%	26.1%	6.5%	7.3%
South Dakota	0.3%	34.7%	32.1%	21.0%	4.6%	7.6%
Tennessee	2.0%	24.5%	29.4%	27.5%	6.2%	12.5%
Texas	7.9%	25.0%	31.5%	27.0%	7.2%	9.3%
Utah	0.9%	30.0%	32.5%	23.7%	5.7%	8.2%
Vermont	0.2%	35.3%	30.7%	20.0%	4.6%	9.4%
Virginia	2.7%	27.3%	32.8%	25.3%	6.0%	8.7%
Washington	2.1%	30.3%	30.8%	23.7%	4.7%	10.5%
West Virginia	0.5%	33.0%	33.4%	21.7%	4.8%	7.1%
Wisconsin	2.1%	25.2%	31.0%	26.9%	7.6%	9.3%
Wyoming	0.2%	41.5%	35.3%	17.6%	3.0%	2.6%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Employment Situation - 2009 Recap

Rhode Island's 35,383 business establishments employed an average of 448,475 workers in 2009 and paid $19.5 billion in wages.

Private sector employment averaged 387,824 in 2009, representing 86.5 percent of the state's employment.

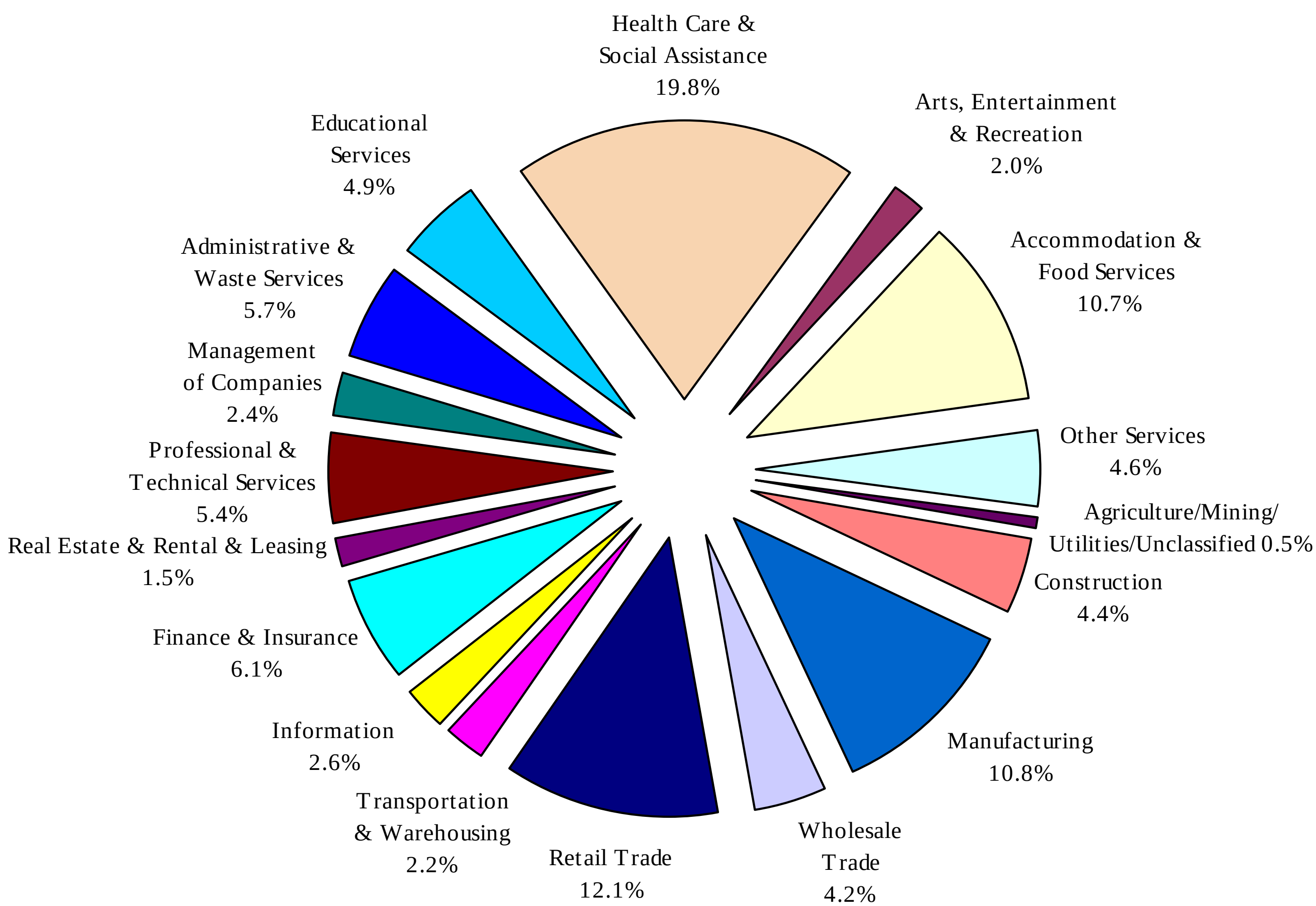
- Within the private sector, Health Care & Social Assistance (76,912) employed the most workers, accounting for 19.8 percent of the private sector employment.
- A little more than a third of private sector jobs were in the Retail Trade (47,071), Manufacturing (41,747), and Accommodation & Food Services (41,329) sectors.
- Finance & Insurance (23,628), Administrative & Waste Services (22,207) and Professional & Technical Services (21,127) all employed over 20,000 workers.

In 2009, the public sector employed 60,652 workers, accounting for 13.5 percent of the state's employment. More than half (34,772) of the public sector workers were employed in local governments, followed by the state (15,617) and federal (10,264) 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 2009	
Total Employment	**448,475**
Private Sector Employment	387,824
Health Care & Social Assistance	76,912
Retail Trade	47,071
Manufacturing	41,747
Accommodation & Food Services	41,329
Finance & Insurance	23,628
Administrative & Waste Services	22,207
Professional & Technical Services	21,127
Education	19,083
Other Services	17,780
Construction	17,180
Wholesale Trade	16,097
Information	10,112
Management of Companies	9,208
Transportation & Warehousing	8,683
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7,637
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	5,975
Utilities	1,119
Agriculture, Fishing & Hunting	729
Mining	194
Government Employment	60,652

Private sector wages accounted for 82.2 percent of the $19.5 billion in wages paid in 2009. Private sector workers averaged $41,320, while pay for public sector workers averaged $57,048. The 2009 average annual wage for all workers was $43,447.

Rhode Island Private Employment, 2009

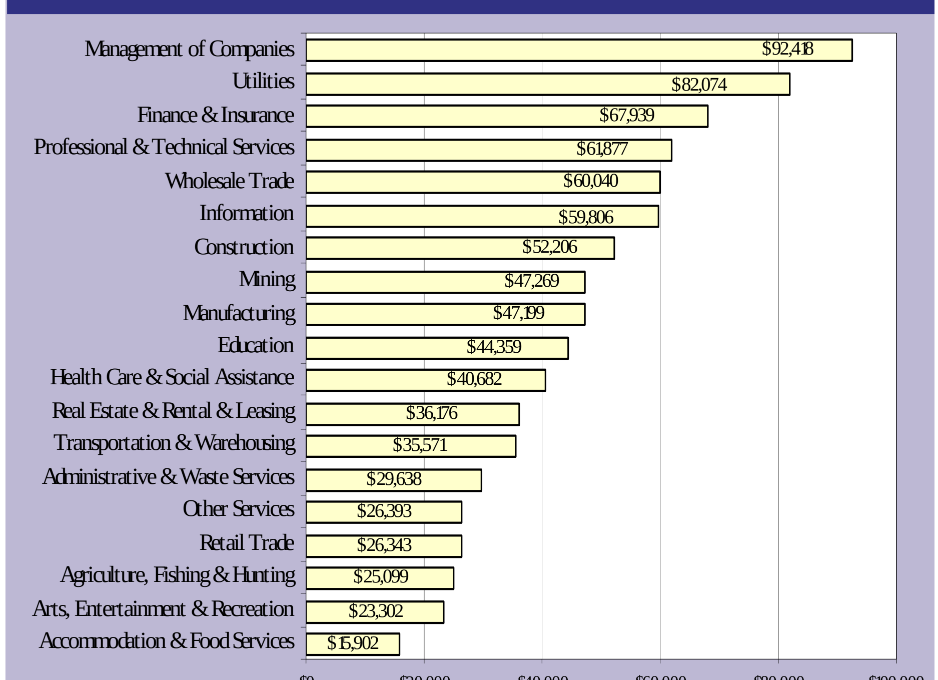


- The highest wages were paid in Management of Companies ($92,418), Utilities ($82,074), and Finance & Insurance ($67,939).

- Professional & Technical Services ($61,877), Wholesale Trade ($60,040), Information ($59,806) and Construction ($52,206) all paid over $50,000 in average wages.

- The remaining sectors to pay above the 2009 average annual private sector wage were Mining ($47,269), Manufacturing ($47,199), and Educational Services ($44,359).

RI Sectors by Average Annual Wage, 2009



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Nine sectors had average annual wages below the private sector average ($41,320) including Health Care & Social Assistance ($40,682), the state's largest sector.

- The lowest wages were paid in Accommodation & Food Services ($15,902) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation ($23,302), due, in part, to the seasonal and part-time nature of these sectors.

- Other sectors with average annual earnings below $30,000 included Administrative & Waste Services ($29,638); Other Services ($26,393); Retail Trade ($26,343); and Agriculture, Fishing & Hunting ($25,099).

- The remaining sectors earning below the private sector average in 2009 were Real Estate & Rental & Leasing ($36,176) and Transportation & Warehousing ($35,571).

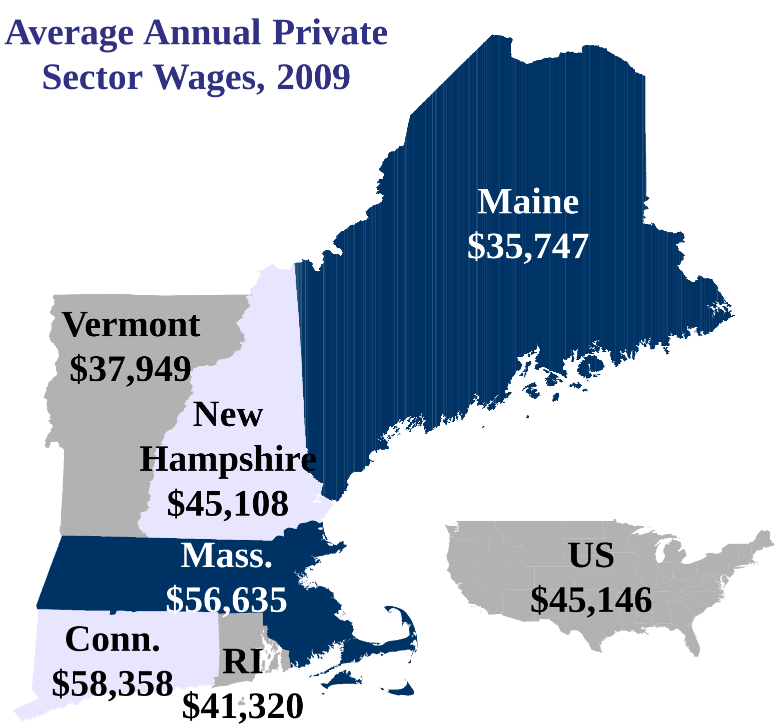
The 2009 average annual wage in Rhode Island's private sector ($41,320) was 8.5 percent less than the national average wage of $45,146. Within New England, Rhode Island reported the fourth highest average annual wage, trailing Connecticut ($58,358), Massachusetts ($56,635) and New Hampshire ($45,108).

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

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.

Rhode Island ranked third in four categories within the New England states. The sectors are Construction; Retail Trade; Management of Companies; and Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation.

Management of Companies was the highest paying sector in Rhode Island, paying workers an average of $92,418, more than the $91,405 earned nationally. In New England, only Connecticut ($135,064) and Massachusetts ($101,430) paid higher wages to workers in this sector.

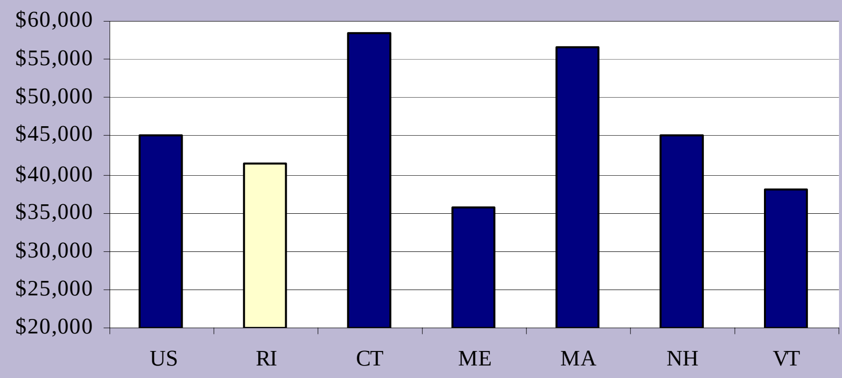


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nationally, employees of Management of Companies earned the highest average wage, as was the case in two New England states (Rhode Island and Connecticut). Finance & Insurance was the highest paying sector in Massachusetts ($111,070), while Utilities was the highest paying sector in Vermont ($87,866), New Hampshire ($87,619), and Maine ($62,969).

Rhode Island workers in Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest economic sector, earned an average annual wage of $40,682, approximately $2,530 (5.9%) less than the national average ($43,217). Regionally, Massachusetts ($50,514) paid the highest wage to workers in this sector, followed by Connecticut ($46,720) and New Hampshire ($46,035).

Average Annual Private Sector Wages in the New England States, 2009



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Rhode Island workers were paid the lowest wages in New England in three sectors: Transportation & Warehousing ($35,571), Administrative & Waste Services ($29,638), and Other Services ($26,393).

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, 2009

	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	**$45,146**	**$41,320**	**$58,358**	**$35,747**	**$56,635**	**$45,108**	**$37,949**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	$26,017	$25,099	$28,782	**	$46,407	$28,850	$27,389
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	$85,533	$47,269	$64,758	**	$53,131	$52,434	$55,483
Construction	$49,312	$52,206	$57,770	$40,130	$61,792	$49,045	$41,672
Utilities	$84,877	$82,074	$106,639	$62,969	$102,745	$87,619	$87,866
Manufacturing	$54,854	$47,199	$70,237	$46,265	$69,252	$58,240	$51,818
Wholesale Trade	$61,588	$60,040	$79,186	$50,688	$76,488	$71,011	$51,914
Retail Trade	$26,161	$26,343	$30,546	$23,713	$27,728	$26,292	$25,563
Transportation & Warehousing	$42,819	$35,571	$44,863	$35,730	$41,123	$35,695	$36,440
Information	$71,182	$59,806	$71,240	$43,062	$84,729	$69,672	$45,192
Finance & Insurance	$79,736	$67,939	$130,798	$53,887	$111,070	$74,329	$61,439
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	$42,248	$36,176	$51,762	$32,335	$55,424	$43,931	$32,771
Professional & Technical Services	$74,738	$61,877	$85,417	$54,084	$95,683	$72,654	$60,196
Management of Companies & Enterprises	$91,405	$92,418	$135,064	$62,394	$101,430	$76,303	$69,626
Administrative & Waste Services	$32,578	$29,638	$38,294	$29,923	$38,367	$40,179	$31,219
Educational Services	$41,974	$44,359	$52,929	$37,579	$54,015	$46,204	$40,456
Health Care & Social Assistance	$43,217	$40,682	$46,720	$39,224	$50,514	$46,035	$37,948
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	$31,627	$23,302	$26,471	$20,605	$33,760	$18,808	$20,760
Accommodation & Food Services	$16,690	$15,902	$18,063	$15,375	$19,156	$16,830	$17,627
Other Services	$28,810	$26,393	$30,146	$26,563	$28,132	$30,812	$27,916

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 2009

Average employment decreased by 20,076 (-4.9%) jobs in Rhode Island's private sector between 2008 and 2009. The largest declines were reported in Manufacturing (-6,195), Construction (-3,189), Retail Trade (-2,559), Administrative & Waste Services (-1,715), Accommodation & Food Services (-1,504) and Finance & Insurance (-1,453). On a percentage basis, the Construction sector reported the largest decline (-15.7%), followed by Manufacturing (-12.9%) and Mining (-12.2%).

- Job losses were reported in all but one industry within the Manufacturing sector, with Miscellaneous Manufacturing (-1,548), Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (-833), Chemical Manufacturing (-716) and Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (-437) losing the most jobs. Leather & Allied Product Manufacturing (+3) was the only industry within the Manufacturing sector to report a gain in jobs.

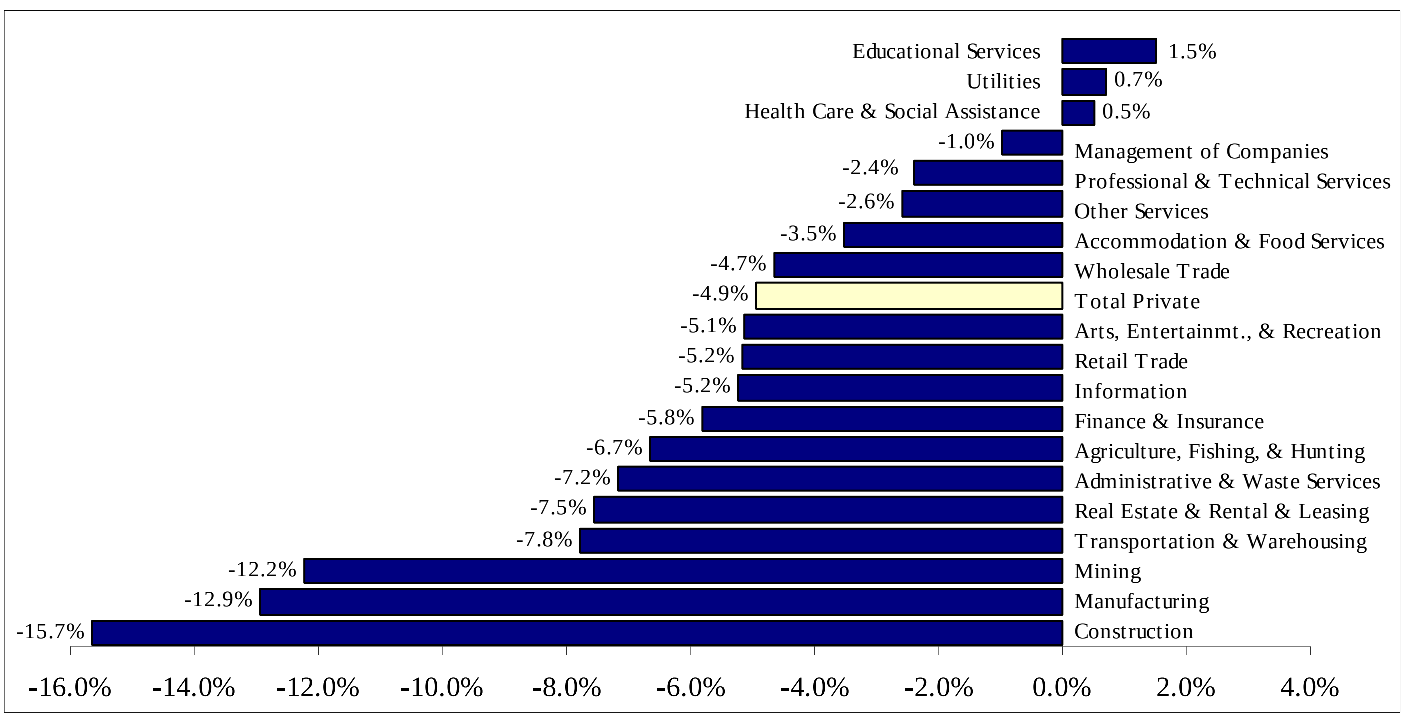
- Within the Construction sector, Special Trades Contractors (-2,020), Construction of Buildings (-957) and Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (-213) all reported job losses as construction projects declined across the state.

- Most industries within Retail Trade reported job losses, with the largest declines in Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores (-652), Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers (-447) and Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores (-330).

- Losses in the Administrative & Waste Services sector were the result of declines in both the Administrative & Support Services (-1,633) and Waste Management & Redemption Services (-82) industries that comprise the sector.

- Sectors reporting job growth over the year included Health Care & Social Assistance (+401), Educational Services (+284) and Utilities (+8).

Percentage Change in Average Annual Employment by Industry Sector, 2008-2009



Approximately 43 percent of the job losses reported between 2008 and 2009 were in high wage industries – industries that paid more than the national average wage ($45,146 in 2009).

- Of the 32 industries that paid more than the national average, 26 reported job losses totaling 9,410 jobs, while 6 reported gains totaling 825 jobs. In all, high wage industries reported a net loss of 8,585 jobs in 2009.

- Industries paying less than the national average reported a net loss of 11,469 jobs. Job losses, totaling 12,549, were reported in 45 industries, while job gains, totaling 1,080, were reported in 7 industries.

- Of the ten industries reporting the most job losses, five were high paying industries.

- Of the ten industries reporting the most job gains, five were in high wage industries.

Industries Adding Most Jobs in 2009

Industry	2008-2009 Average Annual Change	2009 Average Annual Wage
Ambulatory Health Care Services	399	$49,361
Social Assistance	342	$21,845
Educational Services	284	$44,359
ISPs, Search Portals, & Data Processing	282	$59,125
General Merchandise Stores	226	$21,552
Private Households	197	$19,563
Funds, Trusts, & Other Financial Vehicles	64	$69,076
Electronic Markets & Agents & Brokers	60	$80,452
Water Transportation	20	$34,669
Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	12	$116,839

Industries Losing Most Jobs in 2009

Industry	2008-2009 Average Annual Change	2009 Average Annual Wage
Specialty Trade Contractors	-2,020	$49,031
Administrative & Support Services	-1,633	$28,582
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	-1,548	$41,957
Food Services & Drinking Places	-1,347	$15,113
Credit Intermediation & Related Activities	-1,148	$50,453
Construction of Buildings	-957	$55,770
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	-833	$41,429
Chemical Manufacturing	-716	$74,530
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	-652	$17,211
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	-531	$55,238

Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes
2008 - 2009

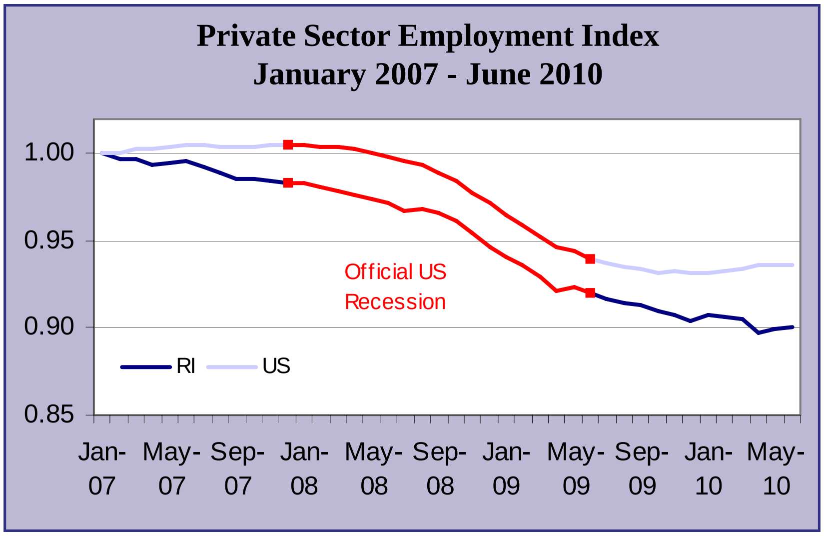
	Average Employment 2009	Average Employment 2008	Total Change Net	Total Change Percent	2009 Average Annual Wage
Total Private Only	**387,824**	**407,900**	**-20,076**	**-4.9%**	**$41,320**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	**729**	**781**	**-52**	**-6.7%**	**$25,099**
111 Crop production	533	583	-50	-8.6%	$24,236
112 Animal production	103	103	0	0.0%	$22,272
114 Fishing, hunting and trapping	60	61	-1	-1.6%	$37,766
115 Agriculture and forestry support activities	30	32	-2	-6.3%	$26,442
Mining	**194**	**221**	**-27**	**-12.2%**	**$47,269**
212 Mining, except oil and gas	193	219	-26	-11.9%	$47,357
Utilities	**1,119**	**1,111**	**8**	**0.7%**	**$82,074**
221 Utilities	1,119	1,111	8	0.7%	$82,074
Construction	**17,180**	**20,369**	**-3,189**	**-15.7%**	**$52,206**
236 Construction of buildings	4,076	5,033	-957	-19.0%	$55,770
237 Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,730	1,943	-213	-11.0%	$64,706
238 Specialty trade contractors	11,373	13,393	-2,020	-15.1%	$49,031
Manufacturing	**41,747**	**47,942**	**-6,195**	**-12.9%**	**$47,199**
311 Food manufacturing	2,929	2,944	-15	-0.5%	$28,721
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	507	527	-20	-3.8%	$46,197
313 Textile mills	2,278	2,591	-313	-12.1%	$37,804
314 Textile product mills	511	599	-88	-14.7%	$32,063
315 Apparel manufacturing	91	163	-72	-44.2%	$31,559
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	130	127	3	2.4%	$23,334
321 Wood product manufacturing	599	651	-52	-8.0%	$40,710
322 Paper manufacturing	1,358	1,613	-255	-15.8%	$39,723
323 Printing and related support activities	1,576	1,849	-273	-14.8%	$40,757
324 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	32	48	-16	-33.3%	$59,173
325 Chemical manufacturing	3,031	3,747	-716	-19.1%	$74,530
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	2,465	2,614	-149	-5.7%	$47,387
327 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	572	624	-52	-8.3%	$47,354
331 Primary metal manufacturing	1,329	1,601	-272	-17.0%	$52,716
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	5,772	6,605	-833	-12.6%	$41,429
333 Machinery manufacturing	1,762	2,034	-272	-13.4%	$48,278
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	3,853	4,209	-356	-8.5%	$65,746
335 Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	1,362	1,586	-224	-14.1%	$59,140
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	3,261	3,698	-437	-11.8%	$50,694
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	1,371	1,606	-235	-14.6%	$39,972
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,959	8,507	-1,548	-18.2%	$41,957
Wholesale Trade	**16,097**	**16,883**	**-786**	**-4.7%**	**$60,040**
423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	8,119	8,650	-531	-6.1%	$55,238
424 Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	4,675	4,990	-315	-6.3%	$53,957
425 Electronic markets and agents and brokers	3,303	3,243	60	1.9%	$80,452
Retail Trade	**47,071**	**49,630**	**-2,559**	**-5.2%**	**$26,343**
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	4,955	5,402	-447	-8.3%	$40,887
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,158	1,488	-330	-22.2%	$31,437
443 Electronics and appliance stores	1,047	1,140	-93	-8.2%	$35,997
444 Building material and garden supply stores	3,519	3,820	-301	-7.9%	$31,396
445 Food and beverage stores	11,851	12,021	-170	-1.4%	$21,266
446 Health and personal care stores	5,613	5,922	-309	-5.2%	$34,078
447 Gasoline stations	1,842	1,834	8	0.4%	$20,723
448 Clothing and clothing accessories stores	4,683	5,335	-652	-12.2%	$17,211
451 Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	1,627	1,791	-164	-9.2%	$17,764
452 General merchandise stores	6,545	6,319	226	3.6%	$21,552
453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2,587	2,759	-172	-6.2%	$20,370
454 Nonstore retailers	1,645	1,799	-154	-8.6%	$41,403
Transportation & Warehousing	**8,683**	**9,414**	**-731**	**-7.8%**	**$35,571**
481 Air transportation	387	427	-40	-9.4%	$36,601

Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2008 - 2009

	Average Employment 2009	Average Employment 2008	Total Change Net	Total Change Percent	2009 Average Annual Wage
Transportation & Warehousing (Continued)					
483 Water transportation	186	166	20	12.0%	$34,669
484 Truck transportation	1,948	2,159	-211	-9.8%	$44,611
485 Transit and ground passenger transportation	2,127	2,170	-43	-2.0%	$21,954
486 Pipeline transportation	48	49	-1	-2.0%	$64,310
487 Scenic and sightseeing transportation	223	242	-19	-7.9%	$19,980
488 Support activities for transportation	1,022	1,043	-21	-2.0%	$38,820
492 Couriers and messengers	1,666	1,965	-299	-15.2%	$39,081
493 Warehousing and storage	1,072	1,190	-118	-9.9%	$39,340
Information	**10,112**	**10,671**	**-559**	**-5.2%**	**$59,806**
511 Publishing industries, except Internet	2,259	2,480	-221	-8.9%	$65,120
512 Motion picture and sound recording industries	654	920	-266	-28.9%	$27,307
515 Broadcasting, except Internet	686	781	-95	-12.2%	$51,661
517 Telecommunications	3,135	3,361	-226	-6.7%	$70,145
518 ISPs, search portals, and data processing	2,841	2,559	282	11.0%	$59,125
519 Other information services	537	571	-34	-6.0%	$30,676
Finance & Insurance	**23,628**	**25,081**	**-1,453**	**-5.8%**	**$67,939**
522 Credit intermediation and related activities	10,511	11,659	-1,148	-9.8%	$50,453
523 Securities, commodity contracts, investments	4,043	4,189	-146	-3.5%	$126,469
524 Insurance carriers and related activities	8,936	9,158	-222	-2.4%	$62,009
525 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	138	74	64	86.5%	$69,076
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	**5,975**	**6,462**	**-487**	**-7.5%**	**$36,176**
531 Real estate	4,263	4,535	-272	-6.0%	$37,225
532 Rental and leasing services	1,656	1,883	-227	-12.1%	$30,747
533 Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	56	44	12	27.3%	$116,839
Professional & Technical Services	**21,127**	**21,643**	**-516**	**-2.4%**	**$61,877**
541 Professional and technical services	21,127	21,643	-516	-2.4%	$61,877
Management of Companies & Enterprise	**9,208**	**9,299**	**-91**	**-1.0%**	**$92,418**
551 Management of companies and enterprises	9,208	9,299	-91	-1.0%	$92,418
Administrative & Waste Services	**22,207**	**23,922**	**-1,715**	**-7.2%**	**$29,638**
561 Administrative and support services	20,718	22,351	-1,633	-7.3%	$28,582
562 Waste management & redemption services	1,489	1,571	-82	-5.2%	$44,328
Educational Services	**19,083**	**18,799**	**284**	**1.5%**	**$44,359**
611 Educational services	19,083	18,799	284	1.5%	$44,359
Health Care & Social Assistance	**76,912**	**76,511**	**401**	**0.5%**	**$40,682**
621 Ambulatory health care services	23,326	22,927	399	1.7%	$49,361
622 Hospitals	24,445	24,613	-168	-0.7%	$50,630
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	18,179	18,349	-170	-0.9%	$27,527
624 Social assistance	10,964	10,622	342	3.2%	$21,845
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	**7,637**	**8,050**	**-413**	**-5.1%**	**$23,302**
711 Performing arts and spectator sports	1,241	1,295	-54	-4.2%	$27,058
712 Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	735	809	-74	-9.1%	$25,766
713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	5,661	5,946	-285	-4.8%	$22,158
Accommodation & Food Services	**41,329**	**42,833**	**-1,504**	**-3.5%**	**$15,902**
721 Accommodation	3,869	4,026	-157	-3.9%	$23,536
722 Food services and drinking places	37,460	38,807	-1,347	-3.5%	$15,113
Other Services Except Public Administration	**17,780**	**18,250**	**-470**	**-2.6%**	**$26,393**
811 Repair and maintenance	3,667	3,823	-156	-4.1%	$36,124
812 Personal and laundry services	5,211	5,552	-341	-6.1%	$21,955
813 Membership associations and organizations	7,525	7,696	-171	-2.2%	$25,976
814 Private households	1,376	1,179	197	16.7%	$19,563

Recession Recap

On September 20, 2010 the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that the recession ended in June 2009, making it the longest economic downturn after the Great Depression of the 1930s. In the year after the recession officially ended, national jobs losses continued, totaling 1.5 million jobs, 8,100 of which were in Rhode Island.

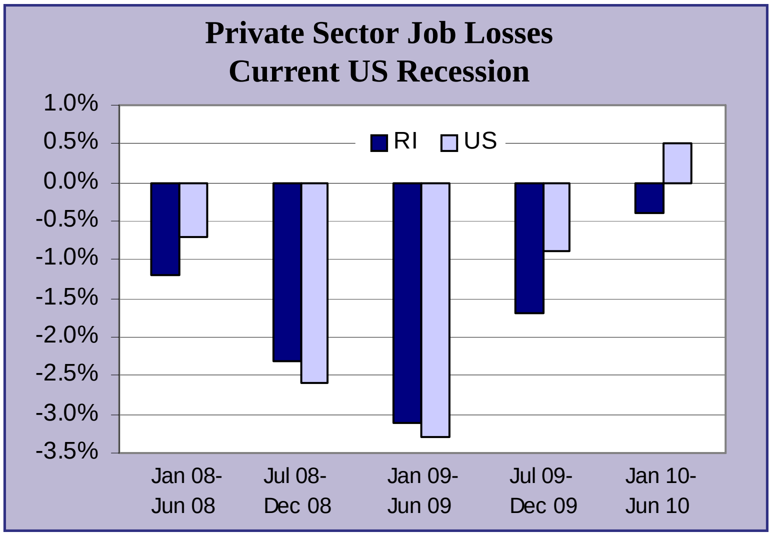


In April 2010, the Rhode Island employment bottomed out, with total job losses of 39,900 (-8.2%) since the start of the national recession in December 2007 and 47,900 (-9.6%) since RI employment peaked in January 2007. Private sector losses totaled 37,300 (-8.8%) since the start of the recession and 44,600 (-10.3%) since the state's peak employment level.

With the recession now "officially" over, private sector job losses appear to be diminishing when compared to the prior three years. Private sector job losses totaled:

- 1,400 (-0.3%) between January and June 2007 and 5,400 (-1.3%) between July and December 2007
- 5,000 (-1.2%) between January and June 2008 and 9,700 (-2.3%) between July and December 2008
- 12,600 (-3.1%) between January and June 2009 and 6,700 (-1.7%) between July and December 2009
- 1,500 (-0.4%) between January and June 2010.

Between the official start of the recession in December 2007 and June 2010, Rhode Island has lost 8.4 percent (35,500) of its private sector jobs, while the United States has lost 6.8 percent of 7.9 million private sector jobs.



Rhode Island followed a similar pattern as that of the US, with most private sector jobs losses in the nation experienced during the first six months of 2009. Nationally, private sector losses totaled:

- 799,000 (-0.7%) between January and June 2008 and 3 million (-2.6%) between July and December 2008
- 3.7 million (-3.3%) between January and June 2009 and 968,000 (-0.9%) between July and December 2009

While the national economy showed signs of growth during the first six months of 2010 with the addition of 559,000 (+0.5%) private sector jobs, Rhode Island's recovery was hampered by record-breaking rainfall which caused significant flooding in March 2010, resulting in the temporary closing of over 200 businesses affecting some 4,000 jobs.

In Rhode Island

Between January 2007 and June 2010, the Rhode Island economy had lost a total of 45,300 (-9.1%) jobs. Private sector employment was down 42,800 (-9.9%) jobs due to losses in nearly all economic sectors. Public sector losses totaled 2,500 (-3.9%) with losses reported in both the state (-1,400) and local (-2,600) segments.

Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands)

		Official US Recession			Peak Employment		
	Jun-10	Dec-07	Change		Jan-07	Change	
Total Nonfarm	**451.2**	**488.5**	**-37.3**	**-7.6%**	**496.5**	**-45.3**	**-9.1%**
Total Private	**389.0**	**424.5**	**-35.5**	**-8.4%**	**431.8**	**-42.8**	**-9.9%**
Natural Resources & Mining	0.3	0.2	0.1	50.0%	0.2	0.1	50.0%
Construction	16.3	21.3	-5.0	-23.5%	23.8	-7.5	-31.5%
Manufacturing	40.0	49.6	-9.6	-19.4%	51.8	-11.8	-22.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	69.7	79.1	-9.4	-11.9%	80.2	-10.5	-13.1%
Wholesale Trade	15.4	17.3	-1.9	-11.0%	17.2	-1.8	-10.5%
Retail Trade	44.2	50.6	-6.4	-12.6%	51.9	-7.7	-14.8%
Transportation & Utilities	10.1	11.2	-1.1	-9.8%	11.1	-1.0	-9.0%
Information	9.8	10.8	-1.0	-9.3%	10.5	-0.7	-6.7%
Financial Activities	31.0	33.9	-2.9	-8.6%	35.5	-4.5	-12.7%
Professional & Business Services	50.6	55.4	-4.8	-8.7%	57.0	-6.4	-11.2%
Administrative & Waste Services	20.5	24.7	-4.2	-17.0%	25.4	-4.9	-19.3%
Education & Health Services	101.0	99.4	1.6	1.6%	98.4	2.6	2.6%
Educational Services	23.6	23.2	0.4	1.7%	22.6	1.0	4.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	77.4	76.2	1.2	1.6%	75.8	1.6	2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	48.1	51.6	-3.5	-6.8%	51.2	-3.1	-6.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6.9	8.6	-1.7	-19.8%	8.0	-1.1	-13.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	41.2	43	-1.8	-4.2%	43.2	-2.0	-4.6%
Other Services	22.2	23.2	-1.0	-4.3%	23.2	-1.0	-4.3%
Government	62.2	64	-1.8	-2.8%	64.7	-2.5	-3.9%

The Manufacturing sector was the hardest hit in terms of number of job losses, losing 11,800 (-22.8%) jobs. On a percentage basis, the largest decrease occurred in the Construction sector, which loss nearly one-third (31.5%) of its employment, or 7,500 jobs. Sizable losses were also noted in:

- Retail Trade down 7,700 (14.8%)
- Professional & Business Services down 6,400 (-11.2%)
- Financial Activities down 4,500 (-12.7%)
- Wholesale Trade down 1,800 (-10.5%)
- Arts, Entertainment & Recreation down 1,100 (-13.8%)
- Accommodation & Food Services down 2,000 (-4.6%)
- Transportation & Utilities down 1,000 (-9.0%)
- Information down 700 (-6.7%)
- Other Services down 1,000 (-4.3)

Health Care & Social Assistance (+1,600), Educational Services (+1,000) and Natural Resources & Mining (+100) were the only Rhode Island sectors to add jobs between January 2007 and June 2010.

Nationally

Nationally, the current recession has claimed 6.8 percent of the private sector workforce, or over 7.9 million jobs.

- The hardest hit sectors were Manufacturing (-2.0 million), Construction (-1.9 million) and Retail Trade (-1.1 million), each losing over a million jobs.
- Administrative & Waste Services (-892,000), Financial Activities (-637,000) and Wholesale Trade (-460,000) also reported substantial losses.
- Smaller national job losses were reported in the Transportation & Utilities (-373,000), Accommodation & Food Services (-367,000), Information (-312,000), Other Services (-181,000) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-78,000) sectors.

Health Care & Social Assistance (+802,000) and Educational Services (+167,000) were the only two sectors to add jobs in the US between December 2007 and June 2010.

Around New England

Between December 2007 and June 2010, Rhode Island loss 8.4 percent of its private sector jobs, the largest private sector job loss on a percentage basis in the New England region and greater than the national job loss of 6.8 percent. The percentages of job losses in the other New England states were all below the national loss.

- Vermont lost 6.4 percent of its private sector workforce, the second largest decline.
- Both Maine (-5.9%) and Connecticut (-5.5%) reported job losses greater than 5.0 percent
- The smallest percentage losses among the New England states were reported in Massachusetts (-4.0%) and New Hampshire (-3.6%).

New England/US Employment Change - Current Recession
December 2007 - June 2010 (in thousands)

	CT		ME		MA		NH		RI		VT		US	
Total Nonfarm	**-82.9**	**-4.9%**	**-31.8**	**-5.1%**	**-104.3**	**-3.2%**	**-15.8**	**-2.4%**	**-37.3**	**-7.6%**	**-14.9**	**-4.8%**	**-7,578.0**	**-5.5%**
Total Private	**-80.0**	**-5.5%**	**-30.5**	**-5.9%**	**-114.6**	**-4.0%**	**-20.2**	**-3.6%**	**-35.5**	**-8.4%**	**-16.4**	**-6.4%**	**-7,908**	**-6.8%**
Construction	-18.2	-26.5%	-7.7	-25.1%	-28.3	-20.8%	-4.0	-15.0%	-5.0	-23.5%	-5.3	-32.5%	-1,907	-25.5%
Manufacturing	-20.3	-10.8%	-6.6	-11.1%	-37.7	-13.0%	-11.3	-14.6%	-9.6	-19.4%	-5.1	-14.4%	-2,045	-14.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-23.2	-7.4%	-10.8	-8.6%	-35.4	-6.2%	-5.5	-3.9%	-9.4	-11.9%	-4.9	-8.2%	-1,973	-7.4%
Wholesale Trade	-6.8	-9.8%	-1.7	-8.1%	-11.3	-8.2%	-0.7	-2.5%	-1.9	-11.0%	n/a	n/a	-460	-7.6%
Retail Trade	-11.2	-5.9%	-6.6	-7.7%	-17.8	-5.1%	-3.8	-3.9%	-6.4	-12.6%	-3.8	-9.5%	-1,139	-7.3%
Transportation & Utilities	-5.2	-9.9%	-2.5	-13.1%	-6.3	-7.4%	-1.0	-6.5%	-1.1	-9.8%	-0.6	-6.7%	-373	-7.3%
Information	-4.2	-11.1%	n/a	n/a	-4.0	-4.5%	-0.1	-0.8%	-1.0	-9.3%	n/a	n/a	-312	-10.3%
Financial Activities	-11.2	-7.8%	-2.6	-7.9%	-15.2	-6.8%	-3.0	-7.8%	-2.9	-8.6%	-0.5	-3.8%	-637	-7.7%
Professional & Business Services	-19.7	-9.5%	-1.1	-2.0%	-23.1	-4.7%	-1.9	-2.8%	-4.8	-8.7%	-1.1	-4.8%	-1,364	-7.6%
Administrative & Waste Services	-10.4	-11.6%	-0.3	-1.2%	-17.4	-10.1%	1.6	5.7%	-4.2	-17.0%	-0.3	-3.4%	-892	-10.7%
Education & Health Services	17.5	6.0%	1.5	1.3%	33.7	5.3%	5.3	5.1%	1.6	1.6%	2.7	4.7%	969	5.2%
Educational Services	4.3	7.7%	-0.4	-2.0%	11.5	7.2%	0.0	0.0%	0.4	1.7%	-0.4	-3.0%	167	5.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	13.2	5.6%	1.9	2.0%	22.2	4.7%	5.3	6.6%	1.2	1.6%	3.1	6.9%	802	5.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	1.4%	0.2	0.3%	-1.5	-0.5%	-0.9	-1.4%	-3.5	-6.8%	-1.9	-5.7%	-444	-3.3%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	-3.6	-7.4%	-0.4	-3.6%	-1.7	-19.8%	-0.4	-10.0%	-78	-3.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	1.9	1.7%	0.2	0.4%	2.1	0.8%	-0.5	-0.9%	-1.8	-4.2%	-1.5	-5.2%	-367	-3.2%
Other Services	-2.6	-4.1%	-1.4	-7.1%	-3.1	-2.6%	1.3	5.9%	-1.0	-4.3%	-0.3	-3.0%	-181	-3.3%
Government	-2.9	-1.2%	-1.3	-1.2%	10.3	2.4%	4.4	4.7%	-1.8	-2.8%	1.5	2.8%	330	1.5%

The Construction sector in New England and in the US has been the hardest hit sector during the current recession, as all six states in the local region lost at least 15 percent of their Construction workforce, while Construction employment in the US was down nearly 26 percent.

All New England states, as well as the nation, experienced a double digit percentage loss in the Manufacturing sector during this recession period.

The Health Care & Social Assistance sector added jobs in all of New England and the US between December 2007 and June 2010, 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 1.6 period during this period.
- Stronger growth was experienced in Vermont (+6.9%), New Hampshire (+6.6%), Connecticut (+5.6%), and Massachusetts (+4.7%).
- Maine (+2.0%), like Rhode Island, reported weak growth in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector.
- Nationally, employment within this sector grew by 5.1 percent between December 2007 and June 2010.

Recovery Begins

The Rhode Island economy began to show some signs of improvement in 2010 as the Ocean State and the nation emerge from the recession that has plagued the local and national economy since 2007. Private sector jobs totaled 452,000 in August 2010, up 300 since the start of the year.

- After losing 3,200 jobs between January 2007 and December 2009, employment in the Accommodation and Food Services sector was up 1,400 by August 2010. This sector has regained over 40 percent of the jobs it loss during the recession.
- The Other Services sector added 600 jobs in 2010, regaining half of the jobs loss during the recession.
- Health Care and Social Assistance continued to add jobs in 2010, up 500 since the beginning of the year.
- Transportation & Utilities employment is up 300 in 2010, following a three year loss of 1,000 jobs.
- A small 200 job gain in the Construction sector is a positive sign for an industry that loss 30 percent of its employment in the last three years.

Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands)

	Employment Change From			
	Jan 07 to Dec 09		Jan 10 to Aug 10	
Total Nonfarm	**-44,600**	**-9.0%**	**100**	**0.02%**
Total Private	-41,300	-9.6%	**300**	**0.1%**
Natural Resources & Mining	0	0.0%	100	50.0%
Construction	-6,900	-29.0%	200	1.2%
Manufacturing	-12,000	-23.2%	-300	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	-1,300	-7.6%	-900	-5.7%
Retail Trade	-6,500	-12.5%	-700	-1.5%
Transportation & Utilities	-1,000	-9.0%	300	3.0%
Information	-600	-5.7%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-4,800	-13.5%	-100	-0.3%
Professional & Business Services	-6,300	-11.1%	-200	-0.4%
Educational Services	1,600	7.1%	-800	-3.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,800	2.4%	500	0.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	-900	-11.3%	200	2.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	-3,200	-7.4%	1,400	3.5%
Other Services	-1,200	-5.2%	600	2.7%
Government	-3,300	-5.1%	-200	-0.3%

Losses in the state's Manufacturing sector have slowed considerably in 2010. After reporting a 2,200 job loss in 2007; a 3,700 job loss in 2008; and a 6,100 job loss in 2009; Manufacturing jobs are down just 300 for the first eight months of 2010.

Recessionary effects seem to have hit the state's private Education sector late. Education was one of just two sectors to add jobs between 2007 and 2009, with an employment gain of 1,600 jobs. However, between January and August 2010, employment in the Education sector declined by 800 jobs, due mainly to cut backs at the state's private colleges.

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.

RI Job Losses During Recessions
Seasonally Adjusted Data
(As of September 2010)

	RI Job Losses During Recessions					Job Losses	Recovery
Recession Period	Peak Job Count	Lowest Job Count	Numerical Change	Percent Change	RI's Peak Unemployment Rate	High to Low Months Duration	Number of Months to Recoup Jobs
1974-1975	370,500 June '74	344,800 Apr. '75	-25,700	-6.9%	13.0%	10	19 Nov. '76
1981-1982	404,500 April '81	384,100 Dec. '82	-20,400	-5.0%	9.7%	20	13 Jan. '84
1989-1992	467,100 June '89	416,600 Dec. '91	-50,500	-10.8%	8.9%	30	93 Sept. '99
2001-2003	481,900 Feb. '01	475,400 Nov. '01	-6,500	-1.3%	5.4%	9	14 Jan. '03
2007-2010	496,500 Jan. '07	448,600 Apr. '10	-47,900	-9.6%	12.7%	39	??? ???

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

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 47,900 jobs over thirty-nine months from its peak employment of 496,500 in January 2007 to its low point of 448,600 in April 2010. This represents a 9.6 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 12.7% 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% during this recession.

- It took the Rhode Island economy until September 1999, almost 8 years (93 months), before it recovered all of the jobs it lost during the 1989-1992 recession.

Rhode Island's Great Flood

Record-breaking rainfalls played havoc with Rhode Island life in March 2010, overflowing rivers, flooding basements and closing roads from Woonsocket to Westerly, affecting residents and businesses alike. Department of Labor and Training records indicate that 240 businesses with nearly 4,900 workers experienced significant flooding in March, resulting in the temporary closing of the affected establishments. For some businesses, the closures lasted for just a few days, while for others, recovering has taken from a few weeks to several months. As of November 2010, six establishments have yet to re-open and sixteen establishments with 258 workers have closed permanently.

Not all affected workers were laid off as a result of the flood. Many of the closed businesses had other locations, allowing the temporary transfer of some of their employees. Some companies provided paid leave for various portions of the time their establishments had been closed. And in other cases, employees were allowed to use vacation time to make up for some of the loss time.

- Eighty-nine of the 240 affected companies had re-located their workers or re-opened their doors within three weeks of the flood, reporting no payroll reductions for the second quarter 2010.

- Second quarter tax records indicate that 151 companies reduced their payrolls by nearly 2,200 jobs, or 68 percent, due to damage sustained from the flood. Sixty-two of these closed companies had reopened by the end of the second quarter. Fifty-two companies re-opened during the third quarter.

- There were closed businesses located in seventeen cities and towns in the state, with nearly two-thirds (64%) of the businesses and over 80 percent of the jobs located in the city of Warwick. Seventy of the closed businesses and 1,500 of the affected jobs were located at the Warwick Mall.

Companies Affected by Flood

Total	240
Employment	4,885

Companies Reporting Reduced Payrolls Due to the Flood*

Total	151
Total Employment	3,238
Total Reductions	2,193

Payroll records reflect employment for the payroll period that includes the week on the 12th.

- The majority (76) of businesses reducing their payrolls during the second quarter were small establishments with less than ten workers. These small employers reported payroll reductions totaling 279 jobs, or 84 percent, of their payrolls.

- The majority of businesses reporting payroll reductions during the second quarter were in the Retail Trade sector of the economy. The 59 retail establishments affected cut 1,147 of their 1,544 jobs, a reduction of nearly 75 percent.

Rhode Island's Great Flood

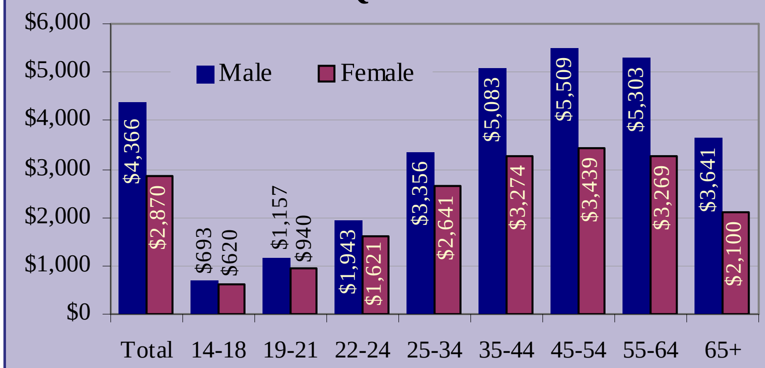
	Companies Number	Companies Percent	Total Employment Number	Total Employment Percent	Payroll Reductions Number	Payroll Reductions Percent	As a Percent of Total Employment
Return to Work Expectations							
Total Companies Reducing Payrolls	**151**	**100%**	**3,238**	**100%**	**2,193**	**100%**	**67.7%**
In April (April 18th -30th)	25	16.6%	782	24.2%	338	15.4%	43.2%
In May	25	16.6%	319	9.9%	182	8.3%	57.1%
In June	12	7.9%	239	7.4%	205	9.3%	85.8%
In July	12	7.9%	307	9.5%	161	7.3%	52.4%
In August	30	19.9%	468	14.5%	382	17.4%	81.6%
In September	10	6.6%	137	4.2%	125	5.7%	91.2%
In October	15	9.9%	352	10.9%	282	12.9%	80.1%
November 2010 or Later	6	4.0%	376	11.6%	270	12.3%	71.8%
Not Planning to Reopen	16	10.6%	258	8.0%	248	11.3%	96.1%
By Industry							
Total	**151**	**100%**	**3,238**	**100%**	**2,193**	**100%**	**67.7%**
Manufacturing	18	11.9%	63	1.9%	219	10.0%	347.6%
Retail Trade	59	39.1%	1,544	47.7%	1,147	52.3%	74.3%
Ambulatory Health	9	6.0%	65	2.0%	62	2.8%	95.4%
Accommodations & Food Services	23	15.2%	474	14.6%	439	20.0%	92.6%
Other Services	9	6.0%	65	2.0%	62	2.8%	95.4%
Other Industries	33	21.9%	1,027	31.7%	264	12.0%	25.7%
By Location							
Total	**151**	**100%**	**3,238**	**100%**	**2,193**	**100%**	**67.7%**
Warwick	97	64.2%	2,348	72.5%	1,788	81.5%	76.1%
Cranston	9	6.0%	113	3.5%	79	3.6%	69.9%
Providence	11	7.3%	129	4.0%	49	2.2%	38.0%
Westerly	8	5.3%	184	5.7%	56	2.6%	30.4%
West Warwick	8	5.3%	64	2.0%	51	2.3%	79.7%
Other Cities/Towns	18	11.9%	400	12.4%	170	7.8%	42.5%
By Size of Establishment							
Total	**151**	**100%**	**3,238**	**100%**	**2,193**	**100%**	**67.7%**
100 or more employees	5	3.3%	1,082	33.4%	600	27.4%	55.5%
50-99	8	5.3%	535	16.5%	323	14.7%	60.4%
20-49	31	20.5%	897	27.7%	659	30.1%	73.5%
10-19	31	20.5%	392	12.1%	332	15.1%	84.7%
1-9	76	50.3%	332	10.3%	279	12.7%	84.0%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program Records, Second Quarter 2010
Unemployment Insurance Administrative Records

Local Employment Dynamics

The Local Employment Dynamics program, made possible through a partnership between the Department of Labor and Training and the US Census Bureau, generates detailed information on Rhode Island-based jobs by sex and age of the worker.

RI Average Monthly Earnings* by Age Group
Third Quarter 2009



*Average monthly earnings of current quarter and prior three quarters (12-month average).

- Over half (53.2%) of the Rhode Island-based jobs are held by female workers. However, male workers dominate the employment structure in thirteen of the twenty economic sectors.

- Significantly large percentages of male workers are found in Mining (88%), Construction (84%), Utilities (82%), Transportation & Warehousing (69%), Manufacturing (66%), Wholesale Trade (66%) and Real Estate (61%).

- Female workers significantly outnumber male workers in Healthcare & Social Assistance (79%), Finance & Insurance (63%), and Education (64%).

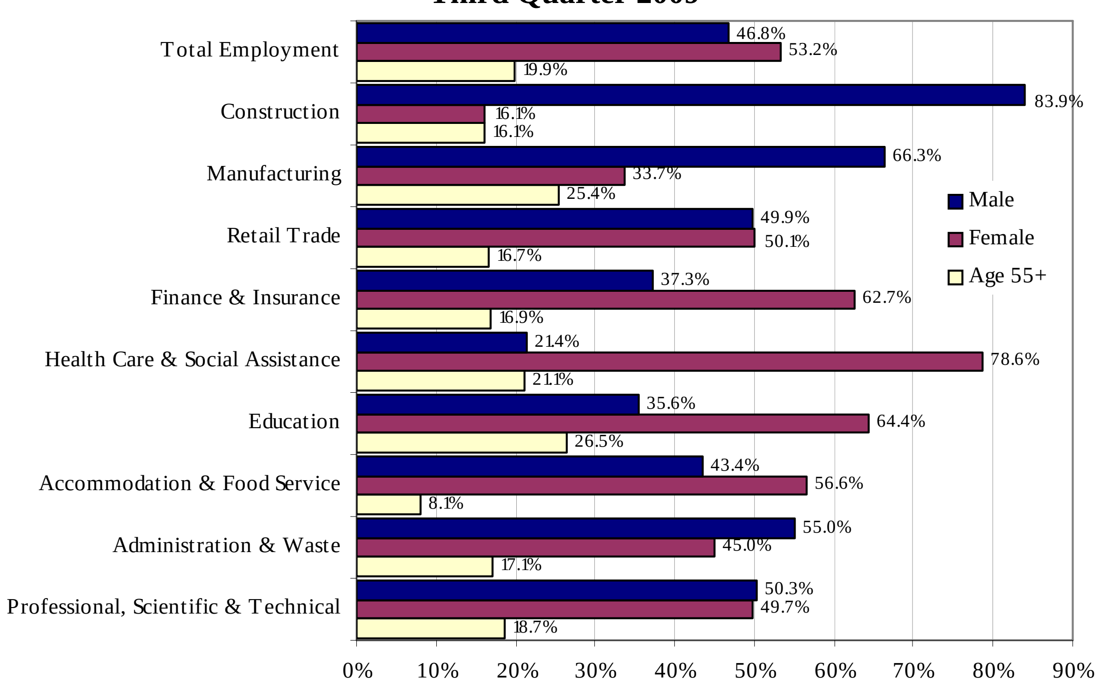
- Nearly 20 percent of Rhode Island jobs are held by older workers (55 or older).

- Industry sectors with the highest percentages of older workers include Education (27%), Agriculture, Forestry & Hunting (26%), Manufacturing (25%) and Utilities (25%), where one out of four workers is 55 or older.

- Monthly earnings for Rhode Island-based jobs averaged $3,565 in 2009. Female workers averaged $2,870 per month, less than two-thirds the male average ($4,366).

- Female workers earned less than their male counterparts in all economic sectors and in all age ranges.

Percent of Total Industry Employment* for Males, Females, & Age Group 55+
Third Quarter 2009



*Average monthly employment of current quarter and prior three quarters (12-month average).

Current Labor Force Data

Rhode Island's labor force has shown signs of improvement in 2010, reflected in decreasing unemployment, increasing employment, and falling unemployment rates.

- The number of unemployed individuals has consistently fallen since peaking at 73,300 in January 2010 to 65,900 in September 2010. In comparison with September 2009, unemployment is down 2,500 over the year, our first over the year decrease since May 2007.

- The number of employed individuals increased steadily from January to May with the addition of 6,400 working RI residents. After shrinking over the next three months, growth in resident employment resumed in September with an increase of 600 workers. Resident employment was up 3,600 when compared to September 2009.

- Rhode Island's unemployment rate has steadily decreased for seven straight months in 2010 from its recessionary peak of 12.7 percent in February to 11.5 percent in September, our lowest rate since July 2009 (11.4%).

Rhode Island Labor Force Statistics
September Seasonally Adjusted Data
2010

Month	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Sep-10	505,200	65,900	571,000	11.5%
Aug-10	504,600	67,500	572,100	11.8%
Jul-10	505,500	68,300	573,800	11.9%
Jun-10	506,800	69,300	576,100	12.0%
May-10	507,700	71,200	578,900	12.3%
Apr-10	507,000	72,300	579,300	12.5%
Mar-10	505,800	72,700	578,400	12.6%
Feb-10	504,900	73,200	578,000	12.7%
Jan-10	503,400	73,300	576,700	12.7%
Dec-09	501,300	72,800	574,100	12.7%
Sep-09	501,600	68,400	570,100	12.0%
Year-to-Year Change	3,600	-2,500	900	-0.5%

Despite these improvements Rhode Island's unemployment rate was still the highest in New England in September 2010 and ranked fifth among the fifty states, trailing Nevada (14.4%), Michigan (13.0%), California (12.4%) and Florida (11.9%). The state's unemployment rate has been above the national jobless rate since July 2005.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A total of 16,336 individuals were eligible to collect "regular" Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in June 2010, down 5,429 (-24.9%) from the 21,765 collecting these benefits in June 2009. In addition, 15,667 individuals collected Emergency Unemployment Compensation and 3,125 collected Extended Benefits. In all, 51.4 percent of Rhode Island's unemployed workers were eligible to collect unemployment benefits in June 2010.

Male claimants collecting benefits under numbered 18,851 (53.7%), representing a slightly greater percentage of the UI recipients than the 16,276 (46.3%) female claimants.

Of the 35,128 individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits, more than half (57.2%) faced long-term unemployment (defined as collecting unemployment insurance for fifteen weeks or more) of which 16.2 percent had been collecting for over a year.

Male claimants represented a smaller percentage (56.3%) of the long-term unemployed than their female counterparts (59.2%).

Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - June 2010

	Total Unemployed All Programs	As a Percent of Total	less than 15 weeks	16-26 weeks	27-52 weeks	53 weeks or longer
Total	**35,128**	**100%**	**42.8%**	**20.4%**	**20.6%**	**16.2%**
Male	18,851	53.7%	43.6%	21.3%	19.3%	15.7%
Female	16,276	46.3%	41.8%	19.4%	22.0%	16.8%
Age	**35,128**	**100%**	**42.8%**	**20.4%**	**20.6%**	**16.2%**
Under 22	790	2.2%	60.1%	21.5%	15.3%	3.1%
22 - 24	1,743	5.0%	51.5%	21.5%	19.7%	7.3%
25 - 34	7,392	21.0%	43.5%	21.7%	20.6%	14.2%
35 - 44	7,738	22.0%	43.2%	20.7%	21.3%	14.9%
45 - 54	8,782	25.0%	41.7%	20.2%	20.6%	17.5%
55 - 64	6,493	18.5%	39.6%	19.5%	20.5%	20.5%
65 or over	2,190	6.2%	39.4%	18.1%	20.3%	22.2%
Education	**35,128**	**100%**	**42.8%**	**20.4%**	**20.6%**	**16.2%**
No diploma	4,514	12.9%	44.7%	20.6%	18.2%	16.5%
High School Graduate	14,625	41.6%	42.9%	20.5%	19.8%	16.8%
Some College	7,415	21.1%	42.0%	20.2%	21.3%	16.5%
Bachelor's Degree	3,069	8.7%	43.0%	20.3%	21.5%	15.3%
Beyond Bachelor's	3,656	10.4%	38.6%	18.1%	21.7%	21.6%
Information Not Available	1,850	5.3%	47.9%	25.1%	25.8%	1.2%

Over two-thirds (68%) 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+ (51.3%). The likelihood that a claimant faced long-term unemployment increased with age.

Over 42 percent of Insured Unemployed were high school graduates (including GED), representing a significantly larger percentage of the unemployed than of the population (28.5%).

Less than 10 percent of the Insured Unemployed had a bachelor's degree, representing a smaller percentage of the insured unemployed than of the population (17.5%).

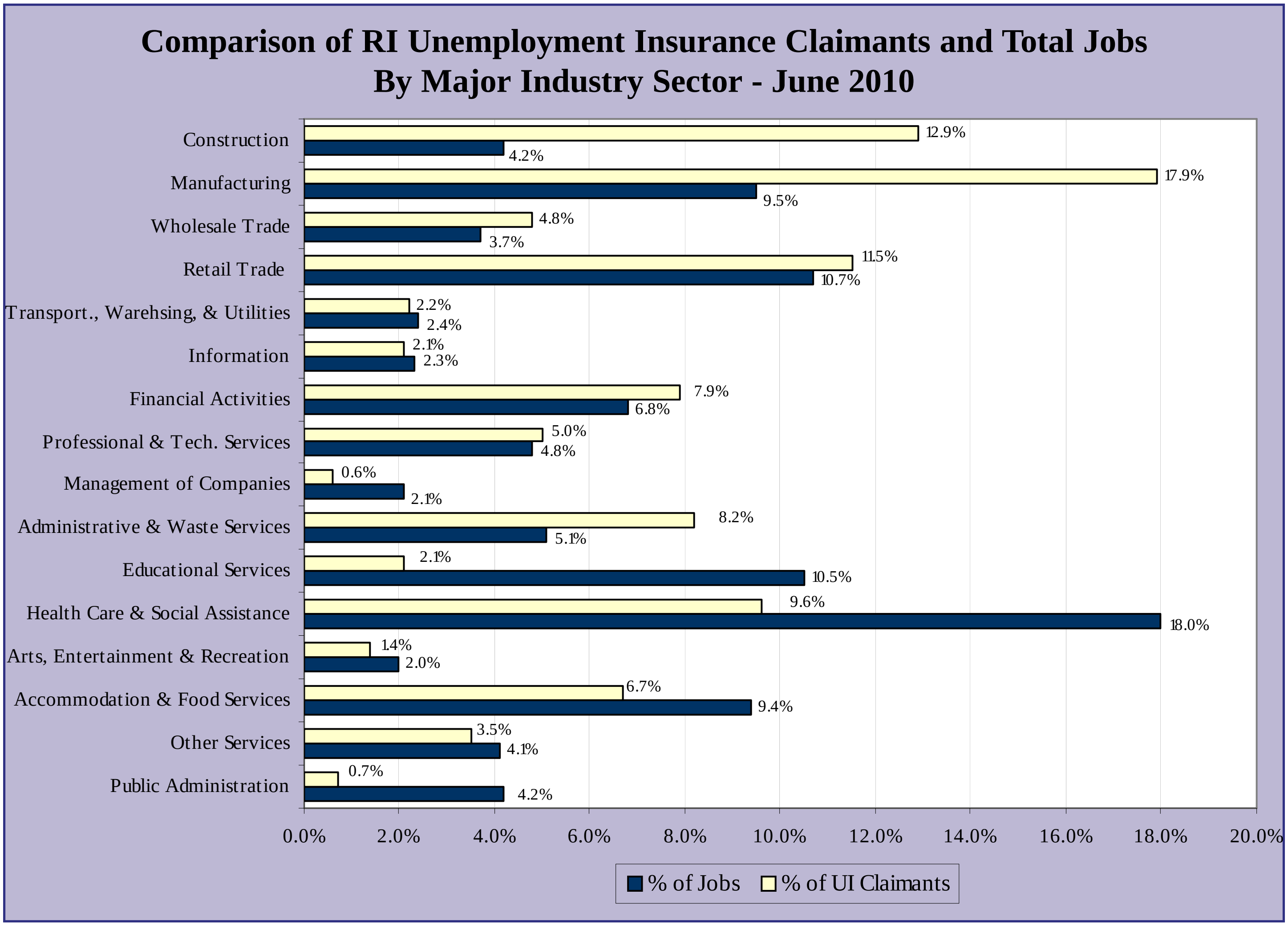
Individuals with the highest educational attainment (master's degrees and beyond) were more likely to face long-term unemployment.

Claimants with an attachment to the Manufacturing sector (6,270) filed the most claims, followed by individuals with attachments to the Construction (4,529), Retail Trade (4,047) and Health Care & Social Assistance (3,372) sectors.

Industry sectors with the highest percentages of long-term unemployed include Utilities, Finance & Insurance, Information, Manufacturing, Education, Management of Companies, Wholesale Trade, Health Care & Social Assistance and Real Estate. 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 2010

	Total Unemployed All Programs	As a Percent of Total	less than 15 weeks	16-26 weeks	27-52 weeks	53 weeks or longer
Industry	**35,214**	**100%**	**42.8%**	**20.4%**	**20.6%**	**16.2%**
Agriculture/Forestry	65	0.2%	51.7%	26.7%	16.7%	5.0%
Mining	32	0.1%	40.0%	26.7%	10.0%	23.3%
Utilities	34	0.1%	29.0%	25.8%	32.3%	12.9%
Construction	4,529	12.9%	49.4%	23.5%	16.9%	10.2%
Manufacturing	6,270	17.9%	36.8%	19.7%	18.5%	25.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,679	4.8%	38.4%	18.7%	20.8%	22.0%
Retail Trade	4,047	11.5%	50.7%	19.4%	15.7%	14.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	756	2.2%	44.6%	18.5%	19.5%	17.5%
Information	728	2.1%	34.3%	15.8%	28.4%	21.5%
Finance & Insurance	2,014	5.7%	31.1%	19.6%	26.4%	22.9%
Real Estate	748	2.1%	39.0%	22.5%	21.5%	16.9%
Professional & Tech. Services	1,759	5.0%	44.8%	18.9%	21.5%	14.8%
Management of Companies	200	0.6%	37.8%	22.7%	22.7%	16.8%
Administrative & Waste Services	2,891	8.2%	47.7%	21.2%	18.2%	12.8%
Educational Services	737	2.1%	36.8%	22.3%	32.8%	8.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,372	9.6%	39.0%	19.2%	26.4%	15.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	498	1.4%	48.4%	20.0%	19.3%	12.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	2,367	6.7%	48.6%	20.6%	20.8%	10.1%
Other Services	1,234	3.5%	40.5%	22.4%	23.6%	13.5%
Public Administration	258	0.7%	43.9%	21.8%	21.8%	12.6%
Information Not Available	997	2.8%	48.0%	20.5%	22.0%	9.4%
Occupation	**35,128**	**91%**	**42.8%**	**20.4%**	**20.6%**	**16.2%**
Business & Financial Operations	1,173	3.3%	43.9%	16.2%	22.0%	17.9%
Computer & Mathematical	482	1.4%	39.9%	19.5%	23.3%	17.3%
Architecture & Engineering	447	1.3%	32.0%	22.3%	22.8%	23.0%
Life, Physical & Social Science	183	0.5%	36.7%	19.5%	21.9%	21.9%
Community & Social Services	395	1.1%	35.9%	22.7%	26.3%	15.1%
Legal	130	0.4%	53.3%	13.3%	20.8%	12.5%
Education, Training & Library	676	1.9%	37.3%	17.6%	34.4%	10.7%
Arts, Design, Ent., Sports & Media	567	1.6%	46.6%	19.5%	21.4%	12.6%
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	563	1.6%	45.1%	15.9%	24.8%	14.2%
Healthcare Support	714	2.0%	43.5%	17.6%	25.2%	13.8%
Protective Service	346	1.0%	40.3%	21.6%	22.8%	15.3%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	1,827	5.2%	49.2%	20.7%	20.7%	9.4%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	778	2.2%	45.8%	23.2%	19.4%	11.5%
Personal Care & Service	687	2.0%	39.2%	21.7%	28.5%	10.6%
Sales & Related	2,491	7.1%	46.4%	19.2%	18.1%	16.2%
Office & Administrative Support	6,188	17.6%	38.4%	19.3%	22.6%	19.7%
Construction & Extraction	2,026	5.8%	49.6%	22.9%	15.8%	11.7%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	1,256	3.6%	40.2%	21.9%	21.3%	16.7%
Production	4,614	13.1%	41.5%	20.2%	18.0%	20.4%
Transportation & Material Moving	2,018	5.7%	43.3%	19.6%	18.4%	18.7%
Military Specific	93	0.3%	47.7%	20.9%	24.4%	7.0%
Information Not Available	4,300	12.2%	48.4%	22.8%	16.7%	12.1%



Individuals previously employed in Office & Administrative Support (17.6%) occupations represented the largest percentage of claims, followed by Production workers (13.1%). 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 (12.9%) and Manufacturing (17.9%) sectors were significantly higher than their respective proportion of total jobs in June 2010. Combined, these sectors represented 30.8 percent of the UI claimants in June, but they accounted for only 13.7 percent of the total jobs. In general, this is an indication that there was a surplus of workers for jobs in these sectors.

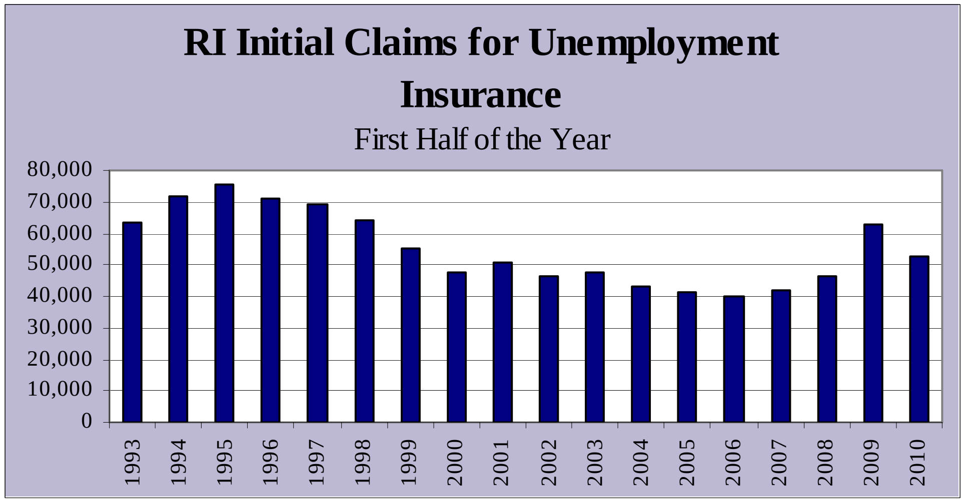
- The Financial Activities, Retail Trade and Professional & Technical Services sectors had similar proportions of claimants as jobs.

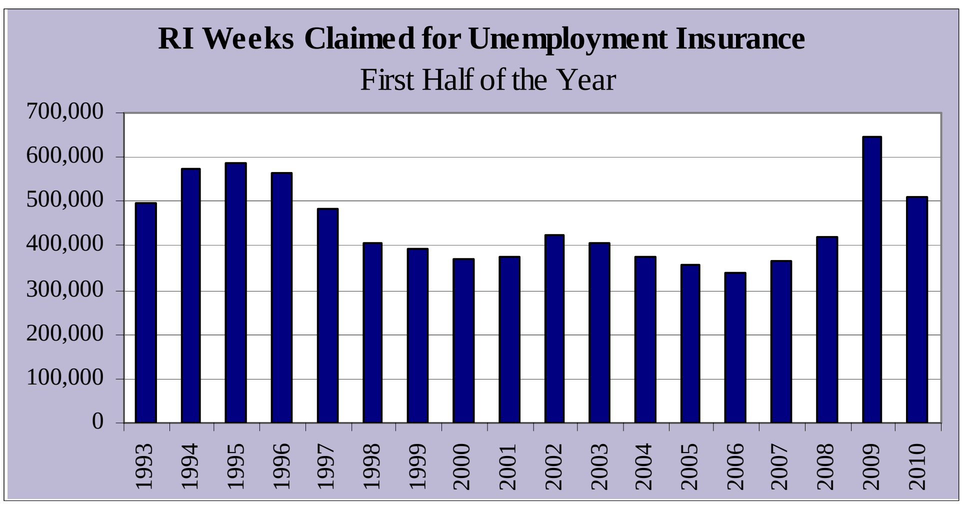
- Conversely, four sectors – Public Administration, Educational Services, Management of Companies and Health Care & Social Assistance, – represented a significantly smaller proportion of UI Claimants in June 2010 than their respective proportion of total jobs.

- Only 13.0 percent of the UI claimants in June 2009 were from the Public Administration, Educational Services, Management of Companies and Health Care & Social Assistance sectors, but they accounted for 34.8 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 2010, Unemployment Insurance claims activity decreased moderately, reflecting the state's declining unemployment rate.

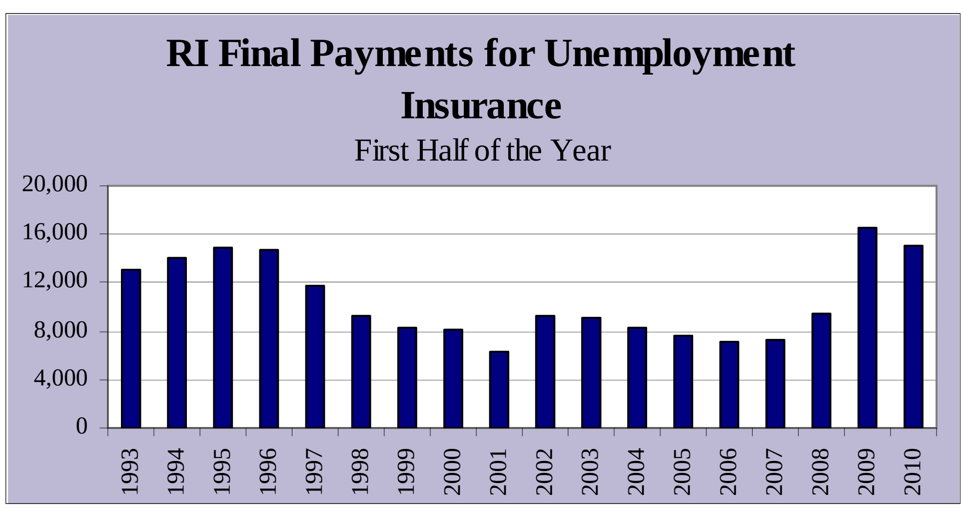
Initial claims for the first six months of 2010 were lower than in 2009, but still above the 2000 through 2008 levels.





The number of weeks claimed by individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits decreased by 20.5 percent during the first half of 2010, but remain above the 1997 through 2008 levels.

Final payments – a count of those collecting their full entitlement to 'regular' Unemployment Insurance benefits – are down 9.1 percent over the January to June 2009 period.



Job Vacancies are Up Over the Year

The Conference Board's Help-Wanted OnLine 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 2010, The Conference Board reported that national online advertised job vacancies were up 25.5 percent over the year. The New England region fared better than the nation, increasing 31.5 percent over the August '09 - August '10 period. When compared to last August, Rhode Island's online total job vacancies increased by 40 percent, more than any other New England state, followed by Connecticut (+38.9%). Only Maine (+23.5%) and Vermont (+20.8%) had increases in online total job vacancies that were lower than the national increase (+25.5%). None of the New England states showed a decrease. The August figures reflect the sum of the number of unduplicated online 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 '09	Aug '10	Change	Aug '09	Aug '10	Change
Connecticut	49.3	68.5	38.9%	30.9	41.0	32.7%
Maine	16.6	20.5	23.5%	9.1	11.3	24.2%
Massachusetts	106.4	136.5	28.3%	65.4	80.2	22.6%
New Hampshire	17.8	24.3	36.5%	11.2	15.1	34.8%
Rhode Island	15.4	21.6	40.3%	10.1	14.7	45.5%
Vermont	10.1	12.2	20.8%	6.2	7.8	25.8%
United States	3376.8	4236.2	25.5%	2169.8	2653.8	22.3%

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 online help wanted ad is counted as "New" only in the month it first appears and only once per defined geographic area.

Rhode Island's increase in the number of total online job vacancies reflected the state's gradual comeback in the job market over 2009. When comparing the number of job vacancies with the state's civilian labor force, Rhode Island ranked 7th nationally and 2nd in New England. For August 2010, Rhode Island had 3.76 online job vacancies per 100 persons in the labor force, trailing only Massachusetts (3.92) and Connecticut (3.65). There were 2.76 advertised vacancies online for every 100 persons in the labor force in August. All New England states posted an increase in the Total Ad Rate from last August. The US average was only 2.76 online job vacancies per 100 persons in the labor force, lower than all the New England states.

A comparison of the number of unemployed persons in relation to the number of online 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 online job ads. A ratio less than one (more favorable for workers) means that there are fewer unemployed workers than online job vacancies.

State Labor Supply/Labor Demand Indicators
Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Ad Rates (%)[1] Aug '09	Total Ad Rates (%)[1] Aug '10	Unemp. Rate[2]	Unemployed July '10 (Thousands)	Total Ads July '10 (Thousands)	July '10 Supply/ Demand Rate[3]
Connecticut	2.61	3.65	8.9%	167.3	71.3	2.35
Maine	2.36	2.95	8.1%	56.2	20.9	2.69
Massachusetts	3.06	3.92	9.0%	312.3	138.0	2.26
New Hampshire	2.40	3.29	5.8%	42.8	24.7	1.73
Rhode Island	2.71	3.76	11.9%	68.3	20.8	3.28
Vermont	2.82	3.43	6.0%	21.3	13.1	1.63
United States	2.19	2.76	9.5%	14,599.0	4,293.3	3.40

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 2010.

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

Rhode Island had 3.28 unemployed persons per online 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 3.28 unemployed persons per online job ads in July, down from 4.61 in July 2009.

Nationally, there were 3.40 unemployed persons for every online job advertisement in July 2010, down from 4.39 in July 2009.

Rhode Island's Supply/Demand ratio was much higher than the rest of New England and slightly below the US level (3.40). Vermont (1.63), New Hampshire (1.73), and Massachusetts (2.26) 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 (hours, benefits, etc.) may not be acceptable to the worker or the job location may not be desirable.)

Job Vacancies in Rhode Island - Summer 2010

The Department of Labor and Training's 2010 Job Vacancy Survey* results indicated that there were an estimated 8,106 job vacancies in the summer of 2010. This translated to a job vacancy rate of 2.2 percent or 2.2 job openings for every one hundred jobs filled. In comparison, there were only 5,948 job vacancies reported in 2009; reflecting a vacancy rate of 1.5 percent. In 2006, the year prior to the start of the state's current economic downtown, there were nearly 11,000 vacancies reported reflecting a vacancy rate of 2.7 percent or nearly three openings for every one hundred jobs filled.

The increase in the number of job openings was accompanied by an increase in the "quality" of openings reflected by increases in the percentages of full-time vacancies and those with benefits. Full-time job vacancies accounted for 56.5 percent of the 2010 vacant positions up from 50.4 percent in 2009 and 53.8 percent in 2008. More than two-thirds of the vacancies provided health insurance. More than half of the vacancies provided benefits such as vacation pay or retirement/pension plans and nearly half provided sick leave. Additionally, the median wage range ($15.22 to $17.08) for job vacancies increased 10.0 percent from the 2008 median wage range ($13.59 to $15.69 per hour).

Permanent positions accounted for 87.1 percent of the 2010 vacancies, up from 2009 (82.1%) and 2008 (78.4%). The remaining vacancies (12.8%) were for seasonal or temporary positions with the largest concentration occurring in the Social Assistance subsector.

Private Sector Job Vacancy Data Summary
Summer 2010

	2010	2009	2006
Number of Job Vacancies	8,106	5,948	10,949
Job Vacancy Rate (vacancies per 100 filled jobs)	2.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Full-Time Positions	56.5%	50.4%	55.8%
Part-Time Positions	43.5%	49.6%	44.2%
Vacancies Open < 30 Days	37.2%	40.8%	35.8%
Vacancies Open Between 30-59 Days	18.5%	11.6%	17.8%
Vacancies Open > 60 Days	10.5%	15.4%	12.6%
Constantly Recruiting/Always Hiring	28.0%	32.2%	33.7%
Permanent Positions	87.2%	82.1%	87.0%
Temporary/Seasonal Positions	12.8%	17.9%	13.0%
Vacancies Requiring a Diploma/GED	43.7%	34.3%	41.0%
Vacancies Requiring Vocational Training	10.0%	11.5%	8.3%
Vacancies Requiring an Associate Degree	12.1%	2.4%	8.3%
Vacancies Requiring a Bachelor Degree	13.9%	19.0%	16.1%
Vacancies Requiring an Advanced Degree	7.2%	9.3%	3.7%
No Education Requirement	13.1%	23.5%	22.6%
License or Certificate Required	18.8%	10.6%	25.8%
General Work Experience Required	20.8%	13.2%	20.2%
Experience Related to Position Required	53.6%	63.1%	51.7%
No Experience Required	18.4%	23.8%	28.1%
Median Hourly Wage Range	$15.22 to $17.08	$13.59 to $15.69	$11.00 to $12.00
Vacancies with Health Insurance	68.7%	45.1%	63.9%
Vacancies with Paid Sick Leave	48.8%	33.1%	52.9%
Vacancies with Paid Vacation	64.9%	40.8%	65.4%
Vacancies with Tuition Reimbursement	34.0%	21.7%	40.2%
Vacancies with Retirement /Pension Plan	54.1%	40.7%	60.9%
Vacancies with No Benefits Offered	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.

During the summer of 2010, job vacancies were reported in nearly all economic sectors and among all occupational groups. Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest employment sector, reported the greatest number of job vacancies estimated at 2,617 for 2010 up considerably from the estimated 1,484 for spring 2009 yet less than the 3,480 vacancies reported in 2006, the year prior to the recession. Job vacancies for the Accommodation & Food Services sector were estimated at 1,314, on par with 1,328 in 2009 but down from 2,001 in 2006. Estimated vacancies for Administrative & Waste services more than doubled in 2010 with 972 vacancies estimated compared to 432 in 2009. Significant increases were also noted in the Manufacturing sector which had an estimated 664 vacancies in 2010 compared to just 64 vacancies in spring 2009, but still down from the 965 vacancies in 2006.

The two occupational groups with the most estimated vacancies—Healthcare Practitioner & Technical occupations (1,222) and Health Care Support Occupations (995)—recorded more vacancies in 2010 than in 2009. In contrast, vacancies in Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations (970) were down from the 2009 estimate (1,321) for this major occupational group.

Employers were seeking applicants with higher education levels and more specialized experience in summer 2010 than prior to the current economic downturn (2006). More than 20 percent of the job openings required a bachelor or advanced degree and more than half (53.6%) required experience in a related position. Only 13.1 percent of the job openings had no educational requirements down from 23.8 percent in 2009 and 28.1 percent in 2006. In 2006, 8.3 percent of vacancies required vocational training in comparison, 10.0 percent of the job vacancies in 2010 required this attainment.

Nearly 19 percent of the 2010 job vacancies required a license or certificate. Occupations in the Healthcare Practitioners & Technical major occupational group had the largest number of vacancies requiring either a license or certification.

Employers reported that they were constantly recruiting for more than 28 percent of their vacant positions, 37 percent had been open for less than 30 days and 11 percent had been open for 60 days or longer. Vacancy duration changes between 2010 and 2009 showed a lower concentration of positions being listed as open less than 30 days.

Overall, benefit levels for Rhode Island's job vacancies increased along with median wages. The median wage range reported for job vacancies in 2010 was $15.22 to $17.08 per hour up from $13.59 to $15.69 an hour. Many vacancies provided benefits; such as health (68.7%), paid vacation (64.9%), retirement/pension plan (54.1%) and paid sick leave (48.8%). As expected, benefits are offered at a higher percentage for full-time positions. Ninety-one percent of the full-time vacancies offered health insurance while only 38 percent of the part-time positions provided this benefit.

Job Vacancies by Industry

The Health Care & Social Assistance sector reported the largest number of vacancies of all economic sectors with 2,617 openings, representing nearly one-third (32.3%) of all vacancies in the state. The 3.4 percent vacancy rate in this sector was the third highest rate calculated for the 2010 survey. Vacancies in this sector were evenly divided between full-time and part-time openings. Almost one-third of vacancies required a license or certification (31.0%) and nearly three-quarters (72.3%) required applicants to have experience related to the position.

With 1,314 vacancies, Accommodation & Food Services employers ranked second in estimated job openings, leading to a 3.3 percent vacancy rate. Openings in this sector accounted for 16.2 percent of all vacancies. Vacancies were primarily part-time jobs (57.2%) with no prior work experience or general work experience required. More than half of the vacancies for this sector did not offer any benefits. Wages for Accommodation & Food Services were the lowest reported during the survey period.

The third largest number of vacancies was reported by the Administrative and Waste Services (972) sector. This sector's 2010 vacancy rate (4.4%) was the second highest rate. More than half (56.7%) of the job openings represented for full-time positions. Nearly all (96.8%) of the vacancies in this sector required experience related to the position or general work experience.

There were more than 600 vacancies in the state's Manufacturing sector representing 8.2 percent of the 2010 vacancies. Last year the manufacturing sector accounted for just one percent of the total vacancies. More than 90 percent of the openings were for full-time positions.

The Retail Trade sector accounted for 508 estimated job vacancies slightly below the 576 estimated openings reported in 2009 and well below the 1,770 estimated openings reported in 2008. This year's 1.1 percent vacancy rate showed little change from the 1.2 percent reported in 2009.

Job Vacancy Data by Industry Sector

Industry	Estimated* Employment	Projected Vacancies	Vacancy Rate	Full-Time Vacancies	Percent of Total Vacancies
Total	**371,851**	**8,106**	**2.2%**	**4,581**	**100.0%**
Health Care & Social Assistance	76,846	2,617	3.4%	1,285	32.3%
Accommodation & Food Service	40,127	1,314	3.3%	563	16.2%
Administrative & Waste Services	21,880	972	4.4%	551	12.0%
Manufacturing	40,550	664	1.6%	620	8.2%
Retail Trade	46,523	508	1.1%	109	6.3%
Management of Companies	9,144	485	5.3%	228	6.0%
Construction	15,301	282	1.8%	282	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	14,383	261	1.8%	204	3.2%
Educational Services	19,143	246	1.3%	199	3.0%
Professional & Technical Services	18,535	214	1.2%	193	2.6%
Information	9,430	153	1.6%	117	1.9%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	5,319	101	1.9%	99	1.2%
Finance & Insurance	22,586	99	0.4%	69	1.2%
Other Services	15,073	88	0.6%	33	1.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	8,636	73	0.9%	25	0.9%

* Fourth quarter 2009 average employment of companies with three or more employees.

Job Vacancies by Occupation

In 2010, nearly half of all estimated job vacancies were concentrated in four major occupational groups: Healthcare Practitioner & Technical (1,222), Healthcare Support (995), Food Preparation & Serving-Related (970), and Community & Social Services (812) occupations.

Vacancies reported for Healthcare Practitioner & Technical occupations (1,222) resulted in a 4.5 percent vacancy rate, more the double the private sector vacancy rate (2.2%). The average wage for job openings was $27.70 per hour. Nearly three quarters of the job vacancies listed the minimal educational requirement as a Bachelors Degree and 16 percent required some vocational training. Vacancies for Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses were prevalent for this group.

Healthcare Support Occupations' vacancies (995) were dominated by Nursing Aides, Orderlies & Attendants positions. This occupational group's 5.4 percent vacancy rate was notably higher from the corresponding 2009 vacancy rate (2.8%). Over half (54.9%) of the openings in this occupational group were full-time positions with average wages ranging between $10.75 and $12.45. Sixty percent of the openings required at least a high school diploma or GED, and 46 percent required either a license or certification.

An estimated 970 vacancies were reported in Food Preparation & Serving occupations down from the 1,321 reported in 2009. Sixty percent of the jobs required a high school diploma and 30 percent had no educational requirements. Vacancies in this group included Fast Food Workers, Food Servers, and Wait staff.

Community & Social Services occupations reported 812 estimated vacancies and the highest occupational vacancy rate (10.8%) for 2010. Among the vacancies were openings for Medical Social Workers; Child, Family and School Social Workers; and Health Educators. More than half of the vacancies were for full-time positions with wages averaging between $12.95 and $14.37 per hour.

In 2010, the occupations reporting the largest number of vacancies were Food Preparation Workers (692); Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Attendants (664); Registered Nurses (479); Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses (294); and Mental Health & Substance Abuse Social Workers (218).

Job Vacancy Data by Major Occupational Group

Major Occupational Group	Estimated Vacancies	Vacancy Rate	Full-Time	Temporary/ Seasonal
Private Sector Total	**8,106**	**2.2%**	**56.5%**	**12.8%**
Management Occupations	584	3.3%	92.5%	0.2%
Business & Financial Operations Occupations	164	1.0%	95.4%	0.0%
Computer & Mathematical Occupations	103	1.2%	100.0%	2.2%
Architecture & Engineering Occupations	95	1.8%	76.9%	0.0%
Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations	124	5.2%	40.3%	5.4%
Community & Social Services Occupations	812	10.7%	53.0%	5.3%
Education, Training, & Library Occupations	207	1.9%	73.4%	0.5%
Arts, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations	109	2.0%	26.0%	10.5%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations	1,222	4.5%	42.8%	15.0%
Healthcare Support Occupations	995	5.4%	54.9%	7.0%
Protective Service Occupations	199	5.8%	67.4%	0.0%
Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations	970	2.1%	32.6%	14.6%
Building, Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations	51	0.4%	74.3%	36.1%
Personal Care & Service Occupations	94	0.9%	69.1%	46.6%
Sales & Related Occupations	490	1.1%	39.3%	30.4%
Office & Administrative Support Occupations	687	1.0%	54.7%	12.4%
Construction & Extraction Occupations	148	1.0%	98.7%	37.4%
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations	262	1.8%	94.6%	0.0%
Production Occupations	536	1.8%	79.4%	22.9%
Transportation & Material Moving Occupations	254	1.2%	15.1%	41.5%

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 Estimated Employment	2018 Projected Employment	Numeric Change	Percent Change
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 fifty 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
Retail Salespersons	685
Waiters & Waitresses	629
Cashiers	537
Registered Nurses	438
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria & Coffee Shop	408
Customer Service Representatives	400
Child Care Workers	303
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers	294
Office Clerks, General	239
Home Health Aides	222
Janitors & Cleaners	216
Food Preparation Workers	193
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	193
Receptionists & Information Clerks	187
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	174
Laborers: Freight & Stock Movers, Hand	170
Accountants & Auditors	153
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Education	144
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	141
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	141
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Mfg.	137
General & Operations Managers	133
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	132
Bartenders	129
First-Line Supervisors: Office & Support Workers	123
First-Line Supervisors: Retail Sales Workers	120
Cooks, Restaurant	119
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	118
Teacher Assistants	116
Social and Human Service Assistants	115
Carpenters	113
Hosts, Restaurant, Lounge, & Coffee Shop	110
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	108
Management Analysts	107
Dishwashers	106
Tellers	106
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	97
Security Guards	92
Team Assemblers	91
Pharmacy Technicians	88
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	87
Computer Systems Analysts	86
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	83
Personal & Home Care Aides	80
Medical Secretaries	79
Lawyers	78
Middle School Teachers, Except Special & Vocational Education	76
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 Due to	
	2008 Estimate	2018 Projection	Growth	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 2009, every New England state reported population growth, although at a slower growth rate than the nation as a whole (9.1%). Rhode Island's population growth rate was only 0.5 percent, last in New England and second slowest growing state in the nation, trailing only Michigan (+0.3%).

Rhode Island's population estimate peaked at 1,071,504 in 2003 and has declined every year since. The largest lost occurred between 2004 and 2005 (-6,425).

Rhode Island Population	
2000	1,048,319
2001	1,058,051
2002	1,066,034
2003	1,071,504
2004	1,071,414
2005	1,064,989
2006	1,060,196
2007	1,055,009
2008	1,053,502
2009	1,053,209

The slower population growth in Rhode Island between 2000 and 2009 was due to total net out-migration. Even though Rhode Island gained more people from other countries than it lost (international in-migration), the state actually lost more people to other states (domestic out-migration).

Population growth in Rhode Island slowed considerably during the course of the decade after peaking at 1,071,504 in 2003.

Between 2008 and 2009, every state, with the exception of Michigan (-0.3%), Maine (-0.1%) and Rhode Island (-0.03%), recorded population gains, ranging from 0.1 percent in Vermont and Ohio to 2.1 percent in Wyoming and Utah. Comparably, the growth rates in all New England states were below the national population increase of 0.9 percent.

Population Data for New England States
Census 2000 - 2008 - 2009

	2000 Census Population	2008 Census Estimate	2009 Census Estimate	Numerical Change 2000-2009	Numerical Change 2008-2009	Percent Change 2000-2009	Percent Change 2008-2009
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,502,932	3,518,288	112,723	15,356	3.3%	0.4%
Maine	1,274,923	1,319,691	1,318,301	43,378	-1,390	3.4%	-0.1%
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,543,595	6,593,587	244,490	49,992	3.9%	0.8%
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,321,872	1,324,575	88,789	2,703	7.2%	0.2%
Rhode Island	**1,048,319**	**1,053,502**	**1,053,209**	**4,890**	**-293**	**0.5%**	**0.0%**
Vermont	608,827	621,049	621,760	12,933	711	2.1%	0.1%
United States	281,421,906	304,374,846	307,006,550	25,584,644	2,631,704	9.1%	0.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census and 2008-2009 Census Population Estimates

- Massachusetts (+0.8%), Connecticut (+0.4%), New Hampshire (+0.2%) and Vermont (+0.1%) all gained residents between 2008 and 2009.
- The resident population in Rhode Island declined by 0.03 of a percent, or just under 300 individuals, to an estimated 1.05 million residents in 2009.
- The lower rates of population growth in the New England states were primarily due to domestic net-outmigration as more people left than entered the region.
- The Northeast and Midwest were the slowest growing regions in the country (+0.4% each) between 2008 and 2009, while the West and South regions added the highest percentage of residents (+1.2% each).

Local Population Trends

- Rhode Island continued to lose population, though at a slower pace than recent years, between 2008 and 2009, as 293 (-0.03%) net residents left the state.
- Of the 39 cities and towns, 17 communities lost a larger percentage share of their population than the state.
- The town of Warren reflected the largest annual population percentage decline (-1.1%), followed by the towns of Bristol (-0.8%), Middletown (-0.7%) and Tiverton (-0.6%).
- Twenty-two communities in Rhode Island reported population percentage gains between 2008 and 2009, with Exeter (+0.9%), Foster (+0.6%) and Cumberland (+0.4%) reporting the largest growth.
- The towns of Cumberland (+128) and Coventry (+115) were the only communities to add over 60 residents to their respective population counts over the year.
- Bristol (-170), Warren (-125), Newport (-123) and Middletown (-116) were the only communities to shed over 100 residents.

Rhode Island City and Town Population Estimates

Geographic Area	Census Pop. Est. 2009	Census Pop. Est. 2008	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Rhode Island	**1,053,209**	**1,053,502**	**-293**	**0.0%**
Bristol County	**49,542**	**49,878**	**-336**	**-0.7%**
Barrington	16,339	16,380	-41	-0.3%
Bristol	22,306	22,476	-170	-0.8%
Warren	10,897	11,022	-125	-1.1%
Kent County	**168,752**	**168,635**	**117**	**0.1%**
Coventry	34,935	34,820	115	0.3%
East Greenwich	13,337	13,332	5	0.0%
Warwick	84,760	84,756	4	0.0%
West Greenwich	6,392	6,379	13	0.2%
West Warwick	29,328	29,348	-20	-0.1%
Newport County	**80,300**	**80,699**	**-399**	**-0.5%**
Jamestown	5,473	5,483	-10	-0.2%
Little Compton	3,526	3,524	2	0.1%
Middletown	16,037	16,153	-116	-0.7%
Newport	23,467	23,590	-123	-0.5%
Portsmouth	16,892	16,952	-60	-0.4%
Tiverton	14,905	14,997	-92	-0.6%
Providence County	**627,690**	**627,437**	**253**	**0.0%**
Burrillville	16,576	16,524	52	0.3%
Central Falls	18,716	18,735	-19	-0.1%
Cranston	80,126	80,105	21	0.0%
Cumberland	34,370	34,242	128	0.4%
East Providence	48,570	48,587	-17	0.0%
Foster	4,539	4,510	29	0.6%
Glocester	10,552	10,521	31	0.3%
Johnston	28,613	28,558	55	0.2%
Lincoln	22,049	22,029	20	0.1%
North Providence	32,742	32,733	9	0.0%
North Smithfield	11,545	11,515	30	0.3%
Pawtucket	71,953	71,989	-36	-0.1%
Providence	171,909	171,973	-64	0.0%
Scituate	10,853	10,830	23	0.2%
Smithfield	21,205	21,195	10	0.0%
Woonsocket	43,372	43,391	-19	0.0%
Washington County	**126,925**	**126,853**	**72**	**0.1%**
Charlestown	8,081	8,076	5	0.1%
Exeter	6,309	6,251	58	0.9%
Hopkinton	8,013	8,002	11	0.1%
Narragansett	16,492	16,505	-13	-0.1%
New Shoreham	1,035	1,036	-1	-0.1%
North Kingstown	26,654	26,673	-19	-0.1%
Richmond	7,646	7,642	4	0.1%
South Kingstown	29,195	29,188	7	0.0%
Westerly	23,500	23,480	20	0.1%

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 2009, Rhode Island's total resident population showed a net gain of 4,890, a growth rate of just 0.5 percent and far below the national growth rate of 9.1 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 2009 the ratio had increased to nearly one out of eight.

Rhode Island	Census 1990	Census 2000	ACS 2009
Total Population	1,003,464	1,048,319	1,053,209
Foreign-Born	95,088	119,277	133,458
Percent Foreign-Born	9.5%	11.4%	12.7%

- The rate of growth of the foreign-born population has outpaced the total population growth from 2000 to 2009. While total population increased by 4,890 (0.5%) residents, the number of foreign-born residents increased by 14,181 (11.9%).
- In 2009, foreign-born residents in Rhode Island were most likely to have come from Latin America (43.4%). This also held true for the US as a whole (53.1%) and the New England states of Connecticut (42.7%) and Massachusetts (34.8%).
- Of the remaining New England states, Maine's foreign-born residents were more likely to come from Northern America (Canada, 27.9%), New Hampshire's foreign-born residents from Asia (29.8%) and Vermont's foreign-born residents from Europe (38.7%).
- 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-, African-, and Northern American-born foreigners than the US.

Place of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population 2009

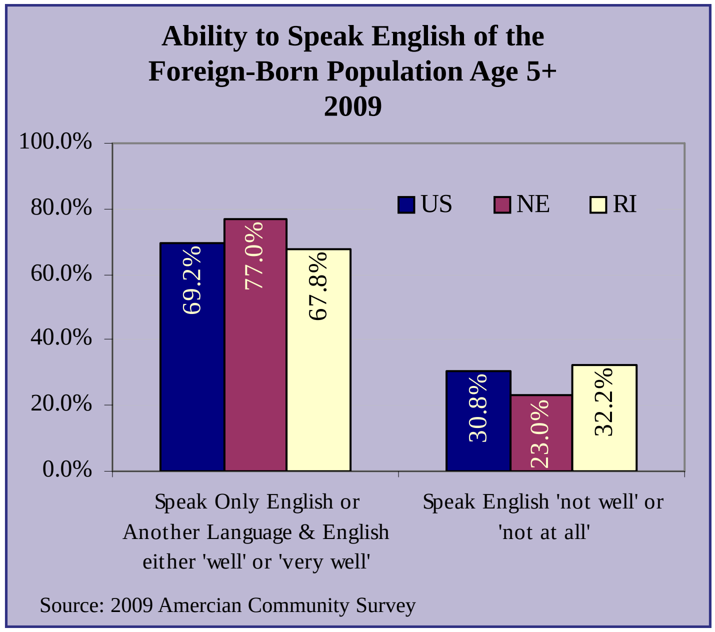
	RI	US	NE	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Foreign-Born	12.7%	12.5%	11.6%	13.1%	3.3%	14.3%	5.2%	3.3%
Place of Birth:								
Europe	23.6%	12.7%	26.5%	28.1%	24.9%	25.9%	25.7%	38.7%
Asia	16.6%	27.7%	25.0%	21.5%	22.6%	27.6%	29.8%	24.3%
Africa	12.5%	3.9%	7.4%	3.8%	15.3%	8.1%	8.1%	4.5%
Oceania	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.2%
Latin America	43.4%	53.1%	36.1%	42.7%	8.1%	34.8%	22.9%	6.1%
Northern America	3.7%	2.1%	4.6%	3.6%	27.9%	3.1%	12.8%	25.2%

Source: 2009 American Community Survey

- Of the European-born Rhode Islanders, the majority were born in Portugal (62.0%), while the majority of those African-born residents were from Western Africa (85.9%).

- Of the Latin-born Rhode Islanders, 45.8 percent were from the Caribbean, 39.0 percent from Central America, and 15.1 percent from South America.

- Rhode Island (32.2%) had a higher percentage of foreign-born residents that speak English either ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ than both New England (23.0%) and the United States (30.8%).



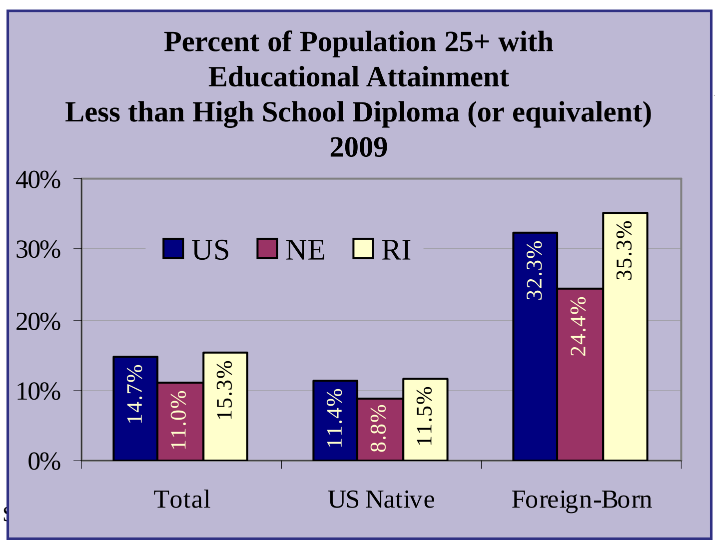
- Rhode Island’s foreign-born population (35.3%) was more than three times as likely to have not graduated high school than those residents who were born in the US (11.5%).

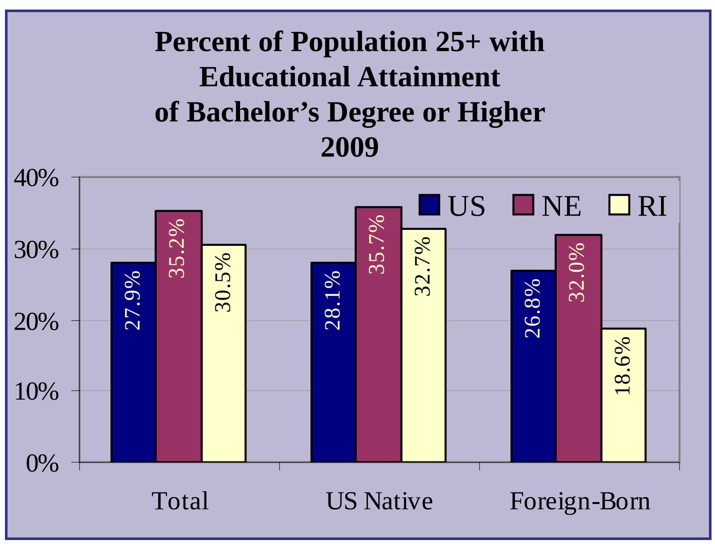
- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (35.3%) were more likely than New England (24.4%) and US (32.3%) foreign-born residents to have not graduated from high school.

- Rhode Island’s foreign-born population (18.6%) was less likely to have a Bachelor’s degree or higher than those residents who were born in the US (32.7%).

- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (18.6%) were less likely than New England (32.0%) and US (26.8%) 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 (14.1 percentage points) than in New England (3.7 percentage points) and the United States (1.3 percentage points).





Source: 2009 American Community Survey
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, 2009 American Community Survey, 35.4 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 14.7 percent of the population. In comparison, 38.7 percent of Rhode Islanders have an Associate degree or higher while 15.3 percent of Rhode Islanders do not have a high school diploma or equivalency.

- Rhode Island ranks fifth in New England and 14th nationally in the percentage of adults (30.5%) who have obtained at least a Bachelor's degree.

Educational Attainment for the United States and New England for Population Aged 25 Years and Older, 2009

	RI	United States	New England	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Population (25 Years and Older)	715,565	202 million	9.8 million	2,370,028	924,973	4,490,445	902,747	425,483
Less than 9th Grade	7.0%	6.3%	4.6%	4.7%	3.8%	4.9%	3.0%	3.0%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	8.3%	8.5%	6.4%	6.8%	6.0%	6.2%	5.8%	6.0%
High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative	28.1%	28.5%	28.2%	28.2%	34.3%	26.3%	29.9%	32.1%
Some College, No Degree	17.9%	21.3%	17.6%	17.4%	20.2%	16.7%	19.7%	17.5%
Associate's Degree	8.2%	7.5%	8.0%	7.4%	8.8%	7.7%	9.6%	8.4%
Bachelor's Degree	18.7%	17.6%	20.6%	20.0%	17.3%	21.8%	20.8%	19.7%
Graduate or Professional Degree	11.7%	10.3%	14.6%	15.5%	9.6%	16.4%	11.2%	13.3%
Not a High School Graduate or Equivalent	15.3%	14.7%	11.0%	11.4%	9.8%	11.0%	8.7%	9.0%
High School Graduate or Higher	84.7%	85.3%	89.0%	88.6%	90.2%	89.0%	91.3%	91.0%
Associate's Degree or Higher	38.7%	35.4%	43.2%	43.0%	35.7%	46.0%	41.6%	41.4%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	30.5%	27.9%	35.2%	35.6%	26.9%	38.2%	32.0%	33.1%

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey

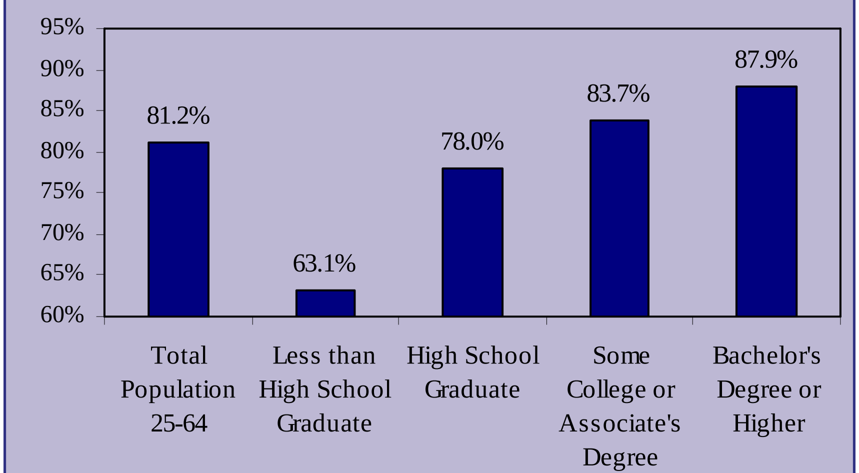
- Rhode Island (84.7%) ranks last in New England and 35th nationally in the percentage of adults (25+ years) who have at least graduated from high school.
- Rhode Island ranks first in New England and 16th nationally in the percentage of adults without a high school diploma or equivalency.

Nationally, individuals aged 25-64 with Bachelor's degrees or higher have civilian workforce participation rates that are 11.0 percent higher than those with high school diplomas.

Rhode Islanders experienced a 9.9 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 12.2 percent in Maine to a low of 6.3 percent in Connecticut.

Workforce Participation Rates by Educational Attainment for RI, 2009



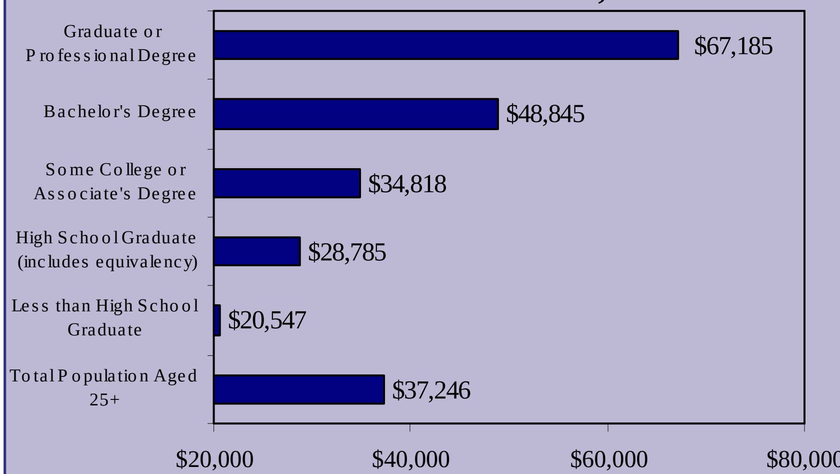
US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Adults aged 25-64

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 83.6 percent in New Hampshire to a low of 78.6 percent in Maine. Rhode Island's labor force participation rate was 81.2 percent.

"The more you learn, the more you earn." 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 $8,238 more than median earnings for individuals without a high school diploma.
- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a Bachelor's degree are $20,060 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 $18,340 more than median earnings for individuals with Bachelor's degree.

Median Earnings by Educational Attainment for RI, 2009



US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Adults aged 25+

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.

* Developed through a cooperative program between the State of Rhode Island and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

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)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

HOPE