

Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues



2012

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Cover: *WaterFire in Waterplace Park Basin, Providence, RI*

Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues

Rhode Island Department of Labor & Training Labor Market Information Unit

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Executive Summary | 2 |
| Rhode Island Employment by Size of Firm | 4 |
| The Employment Situation – 2012 Recap | 9 |
| Recession Recap | 17 |
| Current Labor Force Data | 23 |
| Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed | 24 |
| On-Line Job Postings are Up Over the Year | 28 |
| Age Demographics of Rhode Island Industries | 30 |
| Labor Supply and Demand | 34 |
| Employee Benefits in Rhode Island | 39 |
| Opportunities for Tomorrow’s Workforce | 41 |
| 2020 Projected Outlook & Training Requirements for Available Jobs | 45 |
| Employment by Education Level within Economic Sector | 47 |
| Rhode Island’s Population Growth Slows | 48 |
| Local Population Trends | 49 |
| Rhode Island’s Foreign-Born Population | 50 |
| Education Counts | 52 |

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 – 2012 Recap

The Rhode Island economy is dominated by a large number of small employers. Employers with less than 20 employees accounted for 90 percent of all private sector employers, but only employed one-quarter (25.0%) of our workforce. On the opposite end, our largest firms – those employing 1,000 or more workers – numbered 29 and employed nearly 16 percent of our private sector workforce.

In 2012, Rhode Island's private sector employed an average of 392,758 workers and paid an average annual wage of \$44,581. The public sector employed an average of 58,599 workers last year and paid an average annual wage of \$60,645.

On the employment side, the Health Care & Social Assistance sector employed the largest number of private sector workers (78,578) in Rhode Island, followed by Retail Trade (46,905), Accommodation & Food Services (44,131) and Manufacturing (39,622). Together, these four sectors employed over half (53.2%) of the private sector workers in the state.

The average annual wage for Rhode Island's private sector (\$44,581) was 9.4 percent less than the 2012 national average of \$49,200. Within New England, Rhode Island ranked fourth in private sector average annual wages, trailing Connecticut (\$63,248), Massachusetts (\$63,248) and New Hampshire (\$48,745).

Economic Challenges Face the State

On September 20, 2010 the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that the "Great Recession" which began in December 2007 had officially ended in June 2009, making it the longest economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930's.

Rhode Island's economic momentum began to shift early in 2007 as the state budget crisis, increased energy costs and the housing and credit collapses pushed the state into recession a full year before the nation. Job losses in the state totaled 39,600 between December 2006 and August 2009, an 8.0 percent job loss. Private sector employment fell by 36,100 (-8.4%), while the public sector loss 3,500 (-5.4%) jobs.

Between August 2009 and August 2012, the state has regained 11,300 of the 39,600 jobs lost during the "Great Recession" due solely to gains in the state's private sector (+12,300).

Professional & Business Services sector has added 6,200 jobs since August 2009 recouping all of the 4,900 jobs lost during the recession. Employment in Health Care & Social Assistance and Educational Services (private), the only two sectors to add jobs during the recession, is up 1,600 and 900, respectively since August 2009. Financial Activities employment, down 5,200 jobs during the recession, has added 2,300 jobs since its end. The Construction sector has also showed positive signs since the end of the recession. After reporting a 7,000 job loss during the thirty-five month recession, the sector has added 600 jobs between November 2009 and the first three months of 2012.

However, recessionary effects continue to have an impact on the state's Government, Manufacturing, Construction and Information sectors. Government and Manufacturing have each lost an additional 1,000 jobs since the end of the recession while the Construction and Information sectors have shed another 1,500 and 900, respectively.

Labor Force and Unemployment Reflect Economic Downturn

Rhode Island's labor force has exhibited mixed signs of improvement in 2012, as both the numbers of employed and unemployed residents have decreased resulting in declining unemployment rates and a shrinking labor force. The unemployment rate has been declining steadily since its 11.9 percent peak in early 2010, (the highest rate in over 30 years) falling to 9.1 percent in August 2013. However, Rhode Island's unemployment rate remains the highest in New England and has surpassed both the national and New England unemployment rates since 2005. Our August unemployment rate of 9.1 percent was third among the 50 states, trailing only Nevada (9.5%) and Illinois (9.2%).

During the first six months of 2013, Unemployment Insurance claims activity (Initial Claims, Weeks Claimed and Final Payments) decreased from the 2009 to 2012 levels, reflecting the state's declining unemployment rate. The numbers of initial claims filed, weeks claimed and final payments processed during the first six months of 2013 are still above the 2004 to 2007 levels.

High school graduates, while accounting for approximately 28 percent of the population (25 and older), made up a much larger share (38.0%) of those collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits in June 2012, demonstrating the lingering impact the recession has had on this group.

The proportion of claims filed by individuals previously employed in 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.

Modest Job Growth is Expected

Rhode Island employment is expected to increase by more than 52,000 jobs during the 2010-2020 projection period as the state's economy recovers from recessionary losses. Employment in 2020 is projected to reach 540,550, an increase of 52,372 (10.7%) from the 2010 employment level. Much of this growth is attributed to the increased demand for the products and services provided by the Health Care & Social Assistance; Accommodation & Food Services; Retail Trade; Professional, Scientific & Technical Services; and Educational Services sectors.

During the 2010-2020 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill over 54,695 new jobs and to replace nearly 116,000 workers who will leave their jobs for various reasons. Nearly one-third (32.2%) 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 to secure good paying jobs.

Rhode Island Employment by Size of Firm

The Rhode Island economy is characterized by a large number of small companies employing a small number of workers. In March 2013, there were 32,069 private businesses in the state employing 384,865 workers.

Nearly half the employers (49.5%) in the state have between one and four employees; however, they employ just 7.8 percent of the workforce. The largest employers, those with 1,000 or more employees, numbered 29 (0.1%) and employed 15.9 percent of Rhode Island's private sector workforce.

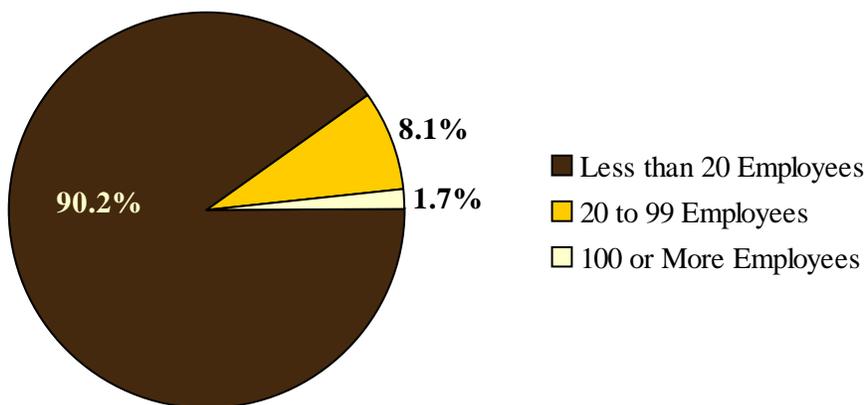
- Smaller employers, those with less than 20 employees, represented 90.2 percent of all employers in the state and employed one quarter (25.0%) of the workforce.
- Mid-sized companies (20 to 99 workers) employed 27.1 percent of the private sector employment and accounted for 8.1 percent of the firms.
- There are just 556 (1.7%) firms in the state employing 100 or more workers. Together, these firms employ nearly half (47.9%) of the state's private sector employees.

The state's largest firms (1,000 or more employees) are found in the Health Care & Social Assistance (7), Private Education (5), Finance & Insurance (5), Retail Trade (5), Manufacturing (2), Management of Companies & Enterprises (2), Transportation & Warehousing (1), Information (1), and Administrative & Waste Services (1) sectors.

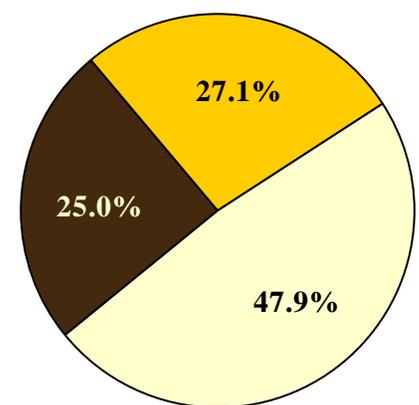
| Size Class | Employers* | | Employment | |
|------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total: | 32,069 | 100.0% | 384,865 | 100.0% |
| Zero | 5,822 | 18.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| 1-4 | 15,860 | 49.5% | 29,980 | 7.8% |
| 5-9 | 4,500 | 14.0% | 29,572 | 7.7% |
| 10-19 | 2,732 | 8.5% | 36,716 | 9.5% |
| 20-49 | 1,944 | 6.1% | 59,059 | 15.3% |
| 50-99 | 655 | 2.0% | 45,366 | 11.8% |
| 100-249 | 383 | 1.2% | 57,924 | 15.1% |
| 250-499 | 99 | 0.3% | 32,736 | 8.5% |
| 500-999 | 45 | 0.1% | 32,461 | 8.4% |
| 1000+ | 29 | 0.1% | 61,051 | 15.9% |

*Based on size of firm

Percentage of Employers by Size Class
March 2013



Percent of Employment by Size Class
March 2013



*Firm refers to the entire business entity. It may have one or more establishments (locations) within the state.

It is important to note that changes in size class data are influenced by the switching of employers from one size class to another as well as by new firms coming into the state.

Rhode Island Private Covered Employers Size Class by Industry March 2013

| Major Industry | Firms/ Employees | Total | Total Number of Employees | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | 0 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20-49 | 50-99 | 100-249 | 250-499 | 500-999 | 1000+ |
| TOTAL | # of Firms | 32,069 | 5,822 | 15,860 | 4,500 | 2,732 | 1,944 | 655 | 383 | 99 | 45 | 29 |
| | # of Employees | 384,865 | 0 | 29,980 | 29,572 | 36,716 | 59,059 | 45,366 | 57,924 | 32,736 | 32,461 | 61,051 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | # of Firms | 162 | 70 | 66 | 15 | 10 | 1 | | | | | |
| | # of Employees | 394 | 0 | 130 | 103 | * | * | | | | | |
| Mining | # of Firms | 20 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| | # of Employees | 154 | 0 | 14 | 26 | 43 | 71 | | | | | |
| Utilities | # of Firms | 29 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | |
| | # of Employees | 1,042 | 0 | 23 | 28 | 63 | 91 | * | | | * | |
| Construction | # of Firms | 3,563 | 1,159 | 1,659 | 402 | 214 | 101 | 21 | 7 | | | |
| | # of Employees | 14,284 | 0 | 3,258 | 2,587 | 2,912 | 3,003 | 1,565 | 959 | | | |
| Manufacturing | # of Firms | 1,653 | 156 | 529 | 303 | 248 | 239 | 105 | 57 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| | # of Employees | 39,607 | 0 | 1,179 | 2,043 | 3,433 | 7,457 | 7,375 | 8,962 | 4,149 | * | * |
| Wholesale Trade | # of Firms | 2,918 | 529 | 1,757 | 294 | 168 | 114 | 34 | 18 | 4 | | |
| | # of Employees | 16,517 | 0 | 2,755 | 1,954 | 2,229 | 3,396 | 2,345 | 2,432 | 1,406 | | |
| Retail Trade | # of Firms | 2,996 | 376 | 1,438 | 546 | 304 | 196 | 74 | 33 | 17 | 7 | 5 |
| | # of Employees | 45,845 | 0 | 3,075 | 3,591 | 4,012 | 5,942 | 5,045 | 4,826 | 5,548 | 4,273 | 9,533 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | # of Firms | 655 | 130 | 318 | 78 | 53 | 51 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | # of Employees | 8,298 | 0 | 600 | 531 | 743 | 1,635 | 833 | 1,400 | * | * | * |
| Information | # of Firms | 663 | 162 | 346 | 65 | 29 | 36 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| | # of Employees | 6,863 | 0 | 548 | 442 | 400 | 1,017 | 1,098 | 626 | 1,084 | * | * |
| Finance & Insurance | # of Firms | 1,246 | 200 | 673 | 176 | 76 | 60 | 22 | 21 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| | # of Employees | 28,054 | 0 | 1,228 | 1,150 | 992 | 1,906 | 1,558 | 3,298 | 1,991 | 4,983 | 10,948 |
| Real Estate & Rental & Leasing | # of Firms | 998 | 178 | 567 | 130 | 67 | 39 | 13 | 3 | 1 | | |
| | # of Employees | 5,811 | 0 | 1,093 | 832 | 883 | 1,187 | 857 | * | * | | |
| Professional & Technical Services | # of Firms | 4,358 | 915 | 2,583 | 427 | 238 | 132 | 41 | 15 | 5 | 2 | |
| | # of Employees | 22,553 | 0 | 4,430 | 2,781 | 3,160 | 3,894 | 2,858 | 2,212 | 1,478 | * | |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises | # of Firms | 170 | 27 | 93 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | 2 |
| | # of Employees | 8,360 | 0 | 142 | 110 | 135 | 311 | * | 1,049 | * | | * |
| Administrative & Waste Services | # of Firms | 2,432 | 797 | 1,024 | 247 | 157 | 107 | 53 | 35 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| | # of Employees | 22,714 | 0 | 1,891 | 1,637 | 2,098 | 3,162 | 3,705 | 5,240 | 2,735 | * | * |
| Educational Services | # of Firms | 563 | 119 | 242 | 60 | 42 | 61 | 16 | 15 | | 3 | 5 |
| | # of Employees | 18,248 | 0 | 446 | 394 | 580 | 2,037 | 1,063 | 2,290 | | 1,922 | 9,516 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | # of Firms | 3,284 | 185 | 1,626 | 643 | 343 | 212 | 116 | 109 | 29 | 14 | 7 |
| | # of Employees | 81,625 | 0 | 3,260 | 4,184 | 4,630 | 6,531 | 8,101 | 16,423 | 9,761 | 10,522 | 18,213 |
| Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation | # of Firms | 556 | 112 | 219 | 87 | 65 | 54 | 11 | 7 | | 1 | |
| | # of Employees | 6,368 | 0 | 408 | 590 | 872 | 1,754 | 765 | * | | * | |
| Accommodation & Food Services | # of Firms | 2,587 | 359 | 699 | 472 | 491 | 422 | 100 | 31 | 11 | 2 | |
| | # of Employees | 41,083 | 0 | 1,699 | 3,164 | 6,723 | 12,596 | 6,800 | 4,795 | 3,432 | * | |
| Other services, (except Public) | # of Firms | 3,168 | 329 | 1,970 | 529 | 209 | 100 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 1 | |
| | # of Employees | 16,939 | 0 | 3,755 | 3,419 | 2,672 | 2,990 | 1,130 | 1,740 | * | * | |
| Unclassified Establishments | # of Firms | 48 | 14 | 31 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| | # of Employees | 106 | 0 | 46 | 6 | | 54 | | | | | |

* 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.
Based on size of firm.

National Employment by Size of Establishment*

Nationally, small establishments comprise an overwhelming majority of the nation's businesses. In 2012, 88.5 percent of the establishments in the U.S. had fewer than 20 workers. Establishments employing between 20 and 99 workers accounted for 9.6 percent of U.S. establishments, and those employing over 100 workers accounted for only 1.9 percent of establishments nationwide.

- Small establishments (fewer than 20 workers) dominate the economies of all states, ranging from a high of 91.4 percent in Montana to 85.3 percent in Ohio.

- In 2012, 89.1 percent of Rhode Island establishments employed less than 20 workers, ranking the state seventeenth in terms of its percentage of small establishments.

- The New England states all share a similar percentage of small establishments with the greatest percentage found in Maine (90.5%) and lowest in Connecticut (88.4%).

- In Rhode Island, 29.2 percent of the state's jobs are in small establishments compared to 27.1 percent nationally.

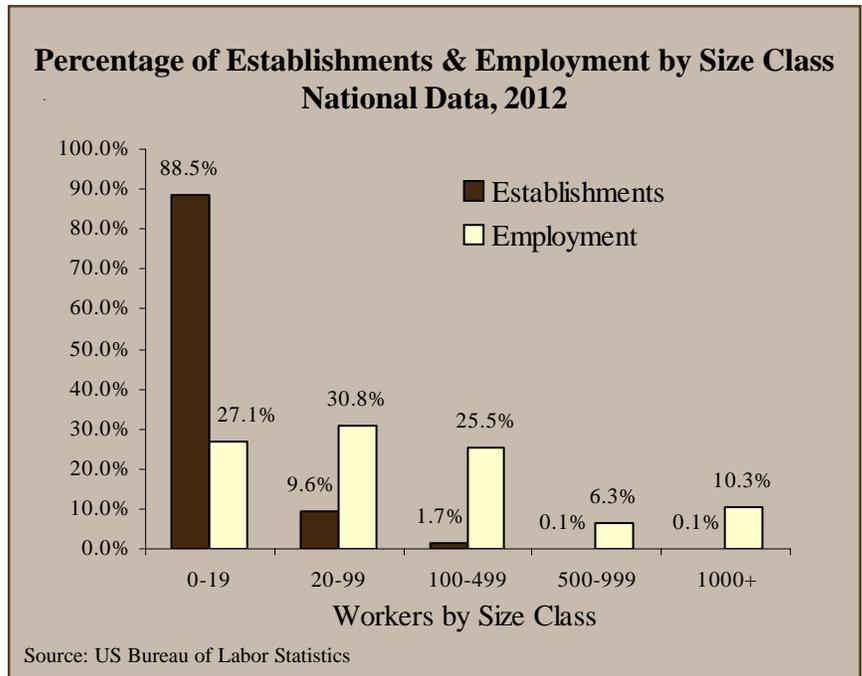
- The states with the greatest percentages of large establishments (100 employees or more) are Tennessee (2.63%), Ohio (2.54%) and Indiana (2.45%) compared to a U.S. average of 1.88 percent. Montana (0.84%) and Wyoming (0.88%) have the smallest percentages of large establishments.

- Rhode Island (1.59%) ranked 40th in the nation in the percentage of large establishments within each state. Included among the eleven states ranked below Rhode Island are Maine (1.36%) and Vermont (1.30%), while Connecticut (1.97%), Massachusetts (1.90%) and New Hampshire (1.64%) ranked higher.

- In Rhode Island, 38.2 percent of the jobs are in large establishments compared to 42.1 percent nationally.

- While the percentage of establishments is skewed towards the smaller size classes, the distribution of employment is more balanced. Nationally, 27.1 percent of employees are found in establishments of the smallest size class (zero to 19 employees), 30.8 percent are found in establishments employing 20 to 99 workers and 42.1 percent of employees work in an establishment with greater than 100 workers.

- California is the state with the largest percentage of total U.S. establishments (14.2%) and employment (11.4%), followed by Florida (6.8% of establishments, 5.8% of employment), New York (6.7% of establishments, 6.5% of employment) and Texas (6.6% of establishments, 8.1% of employment). Alaska (0.2% of establishments, 0.2% of employment) has the distinction of being the smallest in terms of establishments and employment.



*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 2012

| 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. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <i>US Total</i> | 100.0% | 88.5% | 9.6% | 1.70% | 0.12% | 0.06% |
| Alabama | 1.2% | 86.8% | 11.2% | 1.82% | 0.12% | 0.05% |
| Alaska | 0.2% | 88.8% | 9.4% | 1.65% | 0.08% | 0.07% |
| Arizona | 1.6% | 88.1% | 9.6% | 2.02% | 0.17% | 0.10% |
| Arkansas | 0.9% | 89.1% | 9.3% | 1.45% | 0.10% | 0.07% |
| California | 14.2% | 90.8% | 7.8% | 1.32% | 0.09% | 0.05% |
| Colorado | 1.9% | 89.2% | 9.3% | 1.43% | 0.09% | 0.05% |
| Connecticut | 1.2% | 88.4% | 9.7% | 1.81% | 0.10% | 0.06% |
| Delaware | 0.3% | 88.9% | 9.2% | 1.72% | 0.12% | 0.08% |
| District of Columbia | 0.4% | 88.9% | 8.8% | 2.08% | 0.16% | 0.09% |
| Florida | 6.8% | 90.3% | 8.1% | 1.47% | 0.09% | 0.04% |
| Georgia | 3.0% | 88.5% | 9.5% | 1.76% | 0.13% | 0.05% |
| Hawaii | 0.4% | 87.1% | 11.0% | 1.72% | 0.12% | 0.05% |
| Idaho | 0.6% | 90.5% | 8.3% | 1.09% | 0.07% | 0.03% |
| Illinois | 4.4% | 89.1% | 8.9% | 1.80% | 0.14% | 0.08% |
| Indiana | 1.8% | 85.9% | 11.6% | 2.22% | 0.15% | 0.09% |
| Iowa | 1.0% | 87.3% | 10.8% | 1.75% | 0.12% | 0.06% |
| Kansas | 0.9% | 87.2% | 10.7% | 1.87% | 0.11% | 0.06% |
| Kentucky | 1.2% | 86.8% | 11.0% | 2.01% | 0.12% | 0.06% |
| Louisiana | 1.4% | 87.0% | 11.1% | 1.74% | 0.10% | 0.04% |
| Maine | 0.5% | 90.5% | 8.1% | 1.25% | 0.08% | 0.03% |
| Maryland | 1.9% | 87.9% | 10.2% | 1.75% | 0.08% | 0.05% |
| Massachusetts | 2.6% | 89.1% | 9.0% | 1.72% | 0.11% | 0.07% |
| Michigan | 2.7% | 88.1% | 9.6% | 2.04% | 0.14% | 0.09% |
| Minnesota | 1.8% | 87.5% | 10.3% | 1.97% | 0.16% | 0.08% |
| Mississippi | 0.7% | 87.5% | 10.7% | 1.64% | 0.13% | 0.05% |
| Missouri | 1.9% | 88.0% | 10.1% | 1.74% | 0.11% | 0.06% |
| Montana | 0.5% | 91.4% | 7.7% | 0.80% | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Nebraska | 0.7% | 88.7% | 9.7% | 1.40% | 0.12% | 0.06% |
| Nevada | 0.8% | 88.5% | 9.6% | 1.60% | 0.14% | 0.10% |
| New Hampshire | 0.5% | 89.3% | 9.0% | 1.51% | 0.09% | 0.04% |
| New Jersey | 2.9% | 89.1% | 9.0% | 1.70% | 0.11% | 0.07% |
| New Mexico | 0.6% | 88.4% | 10.0% | 1.49% | 0.07% | 0.03% |
| New York | 6.7% | 89.8% | 8.5% | 1.51% | 0.12% | 0.08% |
| North Carolina | 2.9% | 87.5% | 10.6% | 1.71% | 0.11% | 0.05% |
| North Dakota | 0.3% | 86.9% | 11.3% | 1.66% | 0.08% | 0.03% |
| Ohio | 3.1% | 85.3% | 12.2% | 2.33% | 0.14% | 0.08% |
| Oklahoma | 1.1% | 87.7% | 10.5% | 1.64% | 0.10% | 0.03% |
| Oregon | 1.4% | 89.6% | 9.0% | 1.27% | 0.08% | 0.03% |
| Pennsylvania | 3.8% | 86.6% | 11.2% | 2.00% | 0.14% | 0.07% |
| Rhode Island | 0.4% | 89.1% | 9.3% | 1.46% | 0.08% | 0.06% |
| South Carolina | 1.2% | 86.9% | 10.9% | 1.93% | 0.13% | 0.06% |
| South Dakota | 0.3% | 89.1% | 9.4% | 1.35% | 0.07% | 0.03% |
| Tennessee | 1.6% | 85.5% | 11.9% | 2.38% | 0.16% | 0.08% |
| Texas | 6.6% | 85.6% | 11.9% | 2.20% | 0.16% | 0.07% |
| Utah | 0.9% | 88.3% | 10.0% | 1.61% | 0.12% | 0.05% |
| Vermont | 0.3% | 90.1% | 8.6% | 1.15% | 0.11% | 0.05% |
| Virginia | 2.6% | 87.6% | 10.5% | 1.72% | 0.10% | 0.06% |
| Washington | 2.6% | 90.9% | 7.7% | 1.30% | 0.07% | 0.03% |
| West Virginia | 0.5% | 88.0% | 10.4% | 1.52% | 0.09% | 0.04% |
| Wisconsin | 1.7% | 85.9% | 11.7% | 2.18% | 0.16% | 0.07% |
| Wyoming | 0.3% | 91.0% | 8.2% | 0.83% | 0.03% | 0.02% |

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Based on location of worksite. Firms often have multiple establishments (locations) situated within and across states.

Private Industry - Employment*, First Quarter 2012

| Total All Industries | Total Percent of US Empl. | 0-19 Workers Percent of Empl. | 20-99 Workers Percent of Empl. | 100-499 Workers Percent of Empl. | 500-999 Workers Percent of Empl. | 1,000+ Workers Percent of Empl. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| <i>US Total</i> | 100.0% | 27.1% | 30.8% | 25.5% | 6.3% | 10.3% |
| Alabama | 1.3% | 29.9% | 32.4% | 25.5% | 6.1% | 6.1% |
| Alaska | 0.2% | 29.8% | 31.0% | 26.2% | 4.7% | 8.3% |
| Arizona | 1.9% | 22.5% | 27.5% | 27.1% | 8.0% | 15.0% |
| Arkansas | 0.9% | 30.0% | 30.4% | 23.7% | 5.6% | 10.3% |
| California | 11.4% | 28.3% | 31.4% | 24.5% | 6.2% | 9.7% |
| Colorado | 1.7% | 30.3% | 32.8% | 23.7% | 5.5% | 7.6% |
| Connecticut | 1.3% | 27.6% | 30.0% | 25.4% | 4.9% | 12.0% |
| Delaware | 0.3% | 26.3% | 29.2% | 25.2% | 6.0% | 13.3% |
| District of Columbia | 0.4% | 19.2% | 27.2% | 30.1% | 8.3% | 15.2% |
| Florida | 5.8% | 30.0% | 30.2% | 25.4% | 6.0% | 8.5% |
| Georgia | 2.9% | 26.0% | 31.1% | 26.4% | 6.8% | 9.7% |
| Hawaii | 0.4% | 28.2% | 33.6% | 24.9% | 6.0% | 7.3% |
| Idaho | 0.4% | 34.8% | 32.7% | 20.6% | 4.8% | 7.2% |
| Illinois | 4.4% | 22.8% | 29.1% | 26.7% | 7.6% | 13.8% |
| Indiana | 2.2% | 24.1% | 30.4% | 27.1% | 6.4% | 11.9% |
| Iowa | 1.1% | 29.1% | 31.3% | 24.7% | 5.8% | 9.1% |
| Kansas | 1.0% | 27.3% | 31.6% | 26.2% | 5.4% | 9.4% |
| Kentucky | 1.3% | 27.2% | 30.9% | 27.4% | 5.9% | 8.6% |
| Louisiana | 1.4% | 28.5% | 34.7% | 25.1% | 5.6% | 6.0% |
| Maine | 0.4% | 33.8% | 31.7% | 22.2% | 5.6% | 6.7% |
| Maryland | 1.8% | 27.6% | 33.4% | 25.8% | 4.5% | 8.7% |
| Massachusetts | 2.5% | 25.9% | 29.0% | 25.7% | 5.9% | 13.5% |
| Michigan | 3.0% | 24.0% | 27.8% | 27.8% | 6.6% | 13.8% |
| Minnesota | 2.0% | 23.6% | 29.8% | 26.6% | 7.9% | 12.1% |
| Mississippi | 0.8% | 30.2% | 31.9% | 23.6% | 6.8% | 7.5% |
| Missouri | 2.0% | 27.7% | 30.8% | 25.3% | 6.2% | 10.0% |
| Montana | 0.3% | 42.3% | 34.8% | 16.6% | ** | ** |
| Nebraska | 0.7% | 30.5% | 30.8% | 22.1% | 6.3% | 10.2% |
| Nevada | 0.9% | 26.0% | 27.7% | 21.4% | 7.2% | 17.7% |
| New Hampshire | 0.5% | 32.0% | 31.6% | 24.8% | 5.4% | 6.2% |
| New Jersey | 2.9% | 27.9% | 29.5% | 25.8% | 5.9% | 10.9% |
| New Mexico | 0.5% | 30.6% | 34.1% | 23.7% | 3.9% | 7.7% |
| New York | 6.5% | 27.2% | 27.7% | 24.1% | 7.0% | 14.0% |
| North Carolina | 2.9% | 27.3% | 32.9% | 25.0% | 6.0% | 8.8% |
| North Dakota | 0.3% | 30.3% | 35.2% | 25.3% | 4.1% | 5.2% |
| Ohio | 3.9% | 24.5% | 31.7% | 27.5% | 6.2% | 10.1% |
| Oklahoma | 1.1% | 29.7% | 33.6% | 25.3% | 5.3% | 6.1% |
| Oregon | 1.2% | 33.8% | 32.6% | 22.2% | 5.3% | 6.1% |
| Pennsylvania | 4.4% | 26.3% | 31.1% | 25.9% | 6.5% | 10.2% |
| Rhode Island | 0.4% | 29.2% | 32.6% | 23.1% | 5.3% | 9.8% |
| South Carolina | 1.3% | 27.4% | 31.8% | 26.1% | 6.7% | 8.2% |
| South Dakota | 0.3% | 34.2% | 32.6% | 22.0% | 4.1% | 7.1% |
| Tennessee | 2.0% | 24.1% | 29.6% | 27.9% | 6.8% | 11.6% |
| Texas | 8.1% | 24.9% | 31.2% | 27.4% | 7.1% | 9.5% |
| Utah | 0.9% | 28.7% | 31.9% | 24.6% | 6.7% | 8.0% |
| Vermont | 0.2% | 34.1% | 31.0% | 19.3% | 6.5% | 9.1% |
| Virginia | 2.7% | 27.2% | 33.0% | 25.3% | 5.5% | 8.9% |
| Washington | 2.1% | 30.2% | 30.2% | 23.6% | 4.8% | 11.2% |
| West Virginia | 0.5% | 32.4% | 33.0% | 22.9% | 5.1% | 6.6% |
| Wisconsin | 2.1% | 24.9% | 31.2% | 27.2% | 7.4% | 9.4% |
| Wyoming | 0.2% | 42.0% | 34.9% | 17.6% | ** | ** |

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

8 *Based on location of worksite. Firms often have multiple establishments (locations) situated within and across states.

** Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards

The Employment Situation - 2012 Recap

Rhode Island's 34,572 business establishments employed an average of 451,357 workers in 2012 and paid over \$21.0 billion in wages.

Private sector employment averaged 392,758 in 2012, representing 87.0 percent of the state's employment.

- Within the private sector, Health Care & Social Assistance (78,578) employed the most workers, accounting for 20.0 percent of the state's private sector employment.
- The Retail Trade (46,905), Accommodation & Food Services (44,131) and Manufacturing (39,622) sectors account for one-third of the state's private sector workforce.
- Administrative & Waste Services (24,102), Finance & Insurance (23,311), and Professional & Technical Services (21,472) all employed over 20,000 workers.

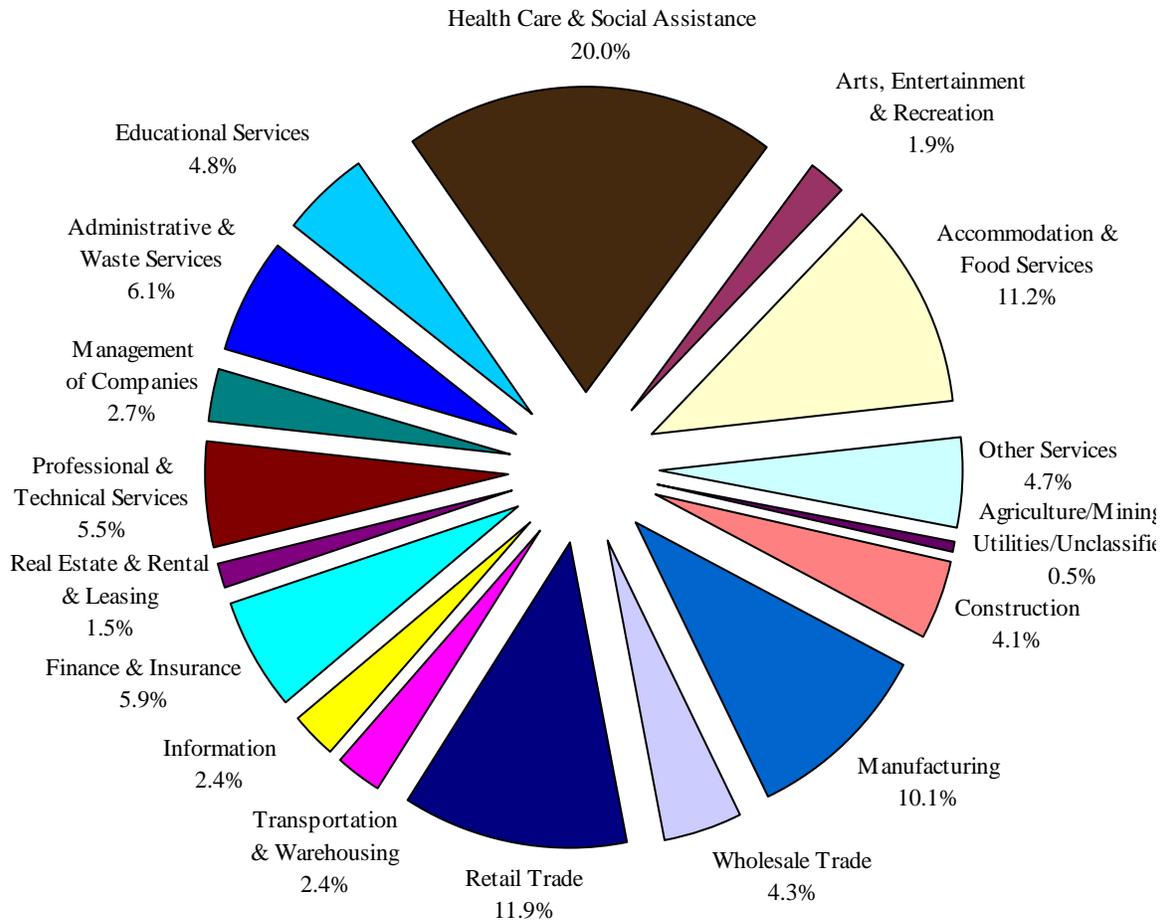
In 2012, the public sector employed 58,599 workers, accounting for 13.0 percent of the state's employment. More than half (32,416) of the public sector workers were employed in local governments, followed by the state (15,938) and federal (10,245) segments. *(The pie chart on the next page provides a breakout of Rhode Island's private sector employment by major industry group.)*

Annual Average Employment for 2012

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Total Employment | 451,357 |
| Private Sector Employment | 392,758 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 78,578 |
| Retail Trade | 46,905 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 44,131 |
| Manufacturing | 39,622 |
| Administrative & Waste Services | 24,102 |
| Finance & Insurance | 23,311 |
| Professional & Technical Services | 21,472 |
| Educational Services | 18,739 |
| Other Services | 18,269 |
| Wholesale Trade | 16,843 |
| Construction | 16,002 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprise | 10,513 |
| Information | 9,565 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 9,308 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 7,618 |
| Real Estate, Rental & Leasing | 5,782 |
| Utilities | 1,055 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 717 |
| Mining | 188 |
| Government Employment | 58,599 |
| Federal Government | 10,245 |
| State Government | 15,938 |
| Local Government | 32,416 |

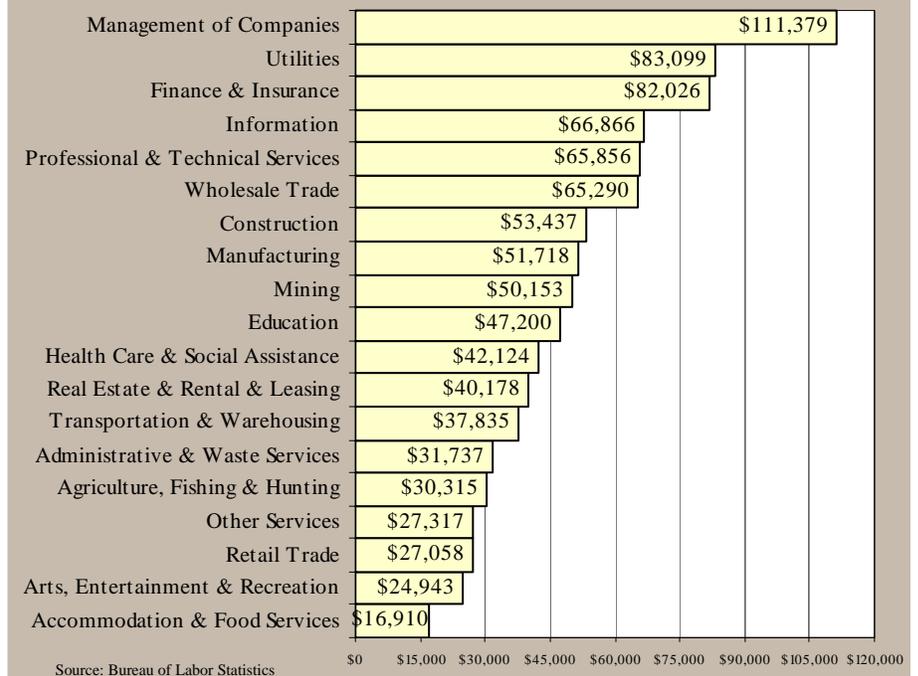
Private sector wages accounted for 83.1 percent of the \$21.0 billion in wages paid in 2012. Private sector workers averaged \$44,581, while pay for public sector workers averaged \$60,645. The 2012 average annual wage for all workers was \$46,667.

Rhode Island Private Employment, 2012



- The highest wages were paid in Management of Companies (\$111,379), Utilities (\$83,099), and Finance & Insurance (\$82,026).
- Information (\$66,866), Professional & Technical Services (\$65,856), Wholesale Trade (\$65,290), Construction (\$53,437), Manufacturing (\$51,718) and Mining (\$50,153) all paid over \$50,000 in average wages.
- Educational Services was the only remaining sector to pay above the 2012 average annual private sector wage of \$44,581.
- Within the public sector, federal employees working in Rhode Island earned the highest annual average wage (\$77,572), followed by state (\$62,197) and local (\$54,532) government segments.

RI Private Sectors by Average Annual Wage, 2012



- Nine sectors had average annual wages below the private sector average (\$44,581) including Health Care & Social Assistance (\$42,124), the state’s largest sector.
- The lowest wages were paid in Accommodation & Food Services (\$16,910) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (\$24,943), due in part to the seasonal and part-time nature of these sectors.
- Other sectors with average annual earnings below \$30,000 included Other Services (\$27,317) and Retail Trade (\$27,058).
- The remaining sectors paying average wages below the private sector average in 2012 were Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (\$40,178), Transportation & Warehousing (\$37,835), Administrative & Waste Services (\$31,737) and Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry & Hunting (\$30,315).

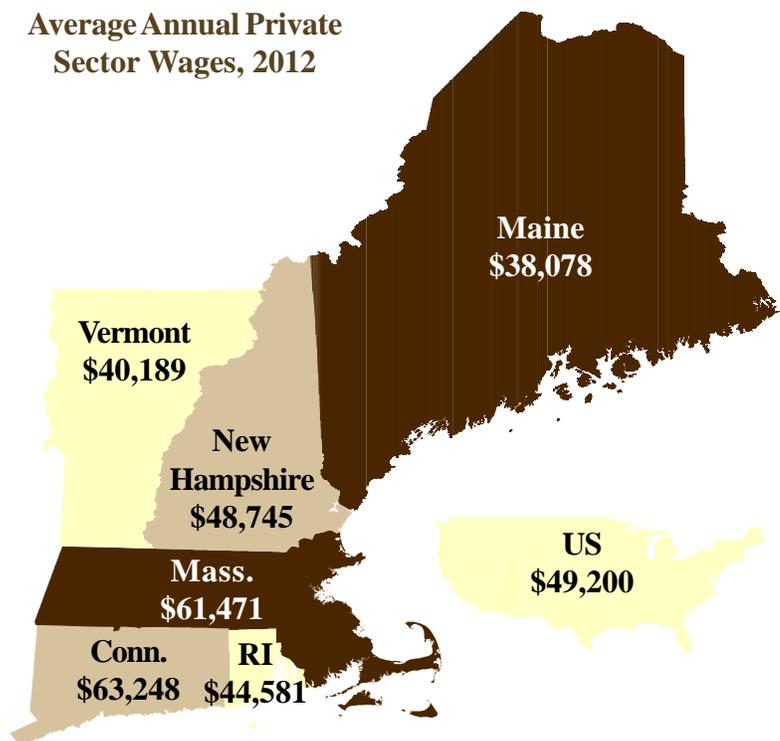
The 2012 average annual wage in Rhode Island’s private sector (\$44,581) was 9.4 percent less than the national average wage of \$49,200. Within New England, Rhode Island reported the fourth highest average annual wage, trailing Connecticut (\$63,248), Massachusetts (\$61,471) and New Hampshire (\$48,745).

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

Rhode Island workers were paid average annual wages above the national average in four economic sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, Construction, Educational Services and Management of Companies.

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

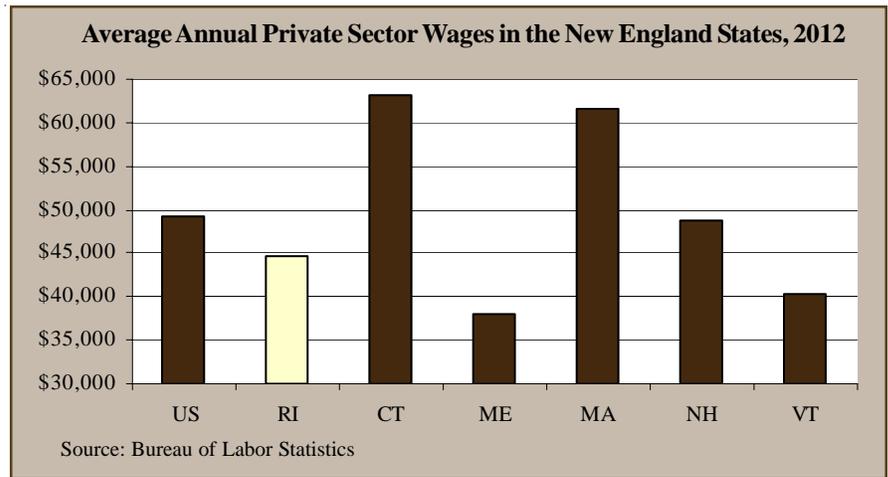
Management of Companies was the highest paying sector in Rhode Island, paying workers an average of \$111,379, more than the \$108,169 earned nationally. In New England, only Connecticut (\$154,578) and Massachusetts (\$115,681) had a higher annual average wage in this sector.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nationally, employees of Management of Companies earned the highest average wage, as was the case in Rhode Island and New Hampshire (\$97,869). Finance & Insurance was the highest paying sector in Connecticut (\$155,928) and Massachusetts (\$125,753), while Utilities was the highest paying sector in Vermont (\$95,748), and Maine (\$74,149).

Rhode Island workers in Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest economic sector, earned an average annual wage of \$42,124, approximately 7.2% less than the national average (\$45,407). Regionally, Massachusetts (\$53,439) paid the highest wage to workers in this sector, followed by New Hampshire (\$48,719) and Connecticut (\$48,632).



Rhode Island workers were paid the lowest wages in New England in two sectors: Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction (\$50,153) and Other Services (\$27,317).

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

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, 2012 | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | US | RI | CT | ME | MA | NH | VT |
| Total Private | \$49,200 | \$44,581 | \$63,248 | \$38,078 | \$61,471 | \$48,745 | \$40,189 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | \$28,600 | \$30,315 | \$28,090 | \$35,038 | \$52,257 | \$32,459 | \$28,791 |
| Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction | \$96,709 | \$50,153 | \$64,919 | \$53,129 | \$57,946 | \$57,094 | \$52,844 |
| Construction | \$52,294 | \$53,437 | \$59,246 | \$42,454 | \$65,116 | \$51,481 | \$43,675 |
| Utilities | \$93,711 | \$83,099 | \$109,782 | \$74,149 | \$108,000 | \$94,535 | \$95,748 |
| Manufacturing | \$60,491 | \$51,718 | \$78,983 | \$50,432 | \$79,540 | \$63,337 | \$54,311 |
| Wholesale Trade | \$68,221 | \$65,290 | \$85,448 | \$54,130 | \$82,421 | \$80,580 | \$56,334 |
| Retail Trade | \$27,729 | \$27,058 | \$31,451 | \$24,423 | \$28,296 | \$27,903 | \$26,593 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | \$46,611 | \$37,835 | \$46,687 | \$36,616 | \$43,467 | \$38,488 | \$36,655 |
| Information | \$82,013 | \$66,866 | \$86,956 | \$44,170 | \$97,137 | \$75,575 | \$49,025 |
| Finance & Insurance | \$91,226 | \$82,026 | \$155,928 | \$61,281 | \$125,753 | \$84,667 | \$66,005 |
| Real Estate & Rental & Leasing | \$48,236 | \$40,178 | \$61,971 | \$35,619 | \$66,281 | \$44,879 | \$36,099 |
| Professional & Technical Services | \$83,357 | \$65,856 | \$91,833 | \$58,511 | \$108,343 | \$79,666 | \$66,046 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises | \$108,169 | \$111,379 | \$154,578 | \$72,011 | \$115,681 | \$97,869 | \$77,944 |
| Administrative & Waste Services | \$34,870 | \$31,767 | \$41,250 | \$31,712 | \$40,979 | \$42,645 | \$31,337 |
| Educational Services | \$44,509 | \$47,200 | \$56,466 | \$39,199 | \$60,294 | \$49,156 | \$40,374 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | \$45,407 | \$42,124 | \$48,632 | \$41,284 | \$53,439 | \$48,719 | \$40,188 |
| Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation | \$33,710 | \$24,943 | \$26,292 | \$21,409 | \$35,662 | \$19,551 | \$21,628 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | \$17,945 | \$16,910 | \$19,014 | \$16,527 | \$20,061 | \$17,599 | \$18,689 |
| Other Services | \$30,093 | \$27,317 | \$31,027 | \$28,003 | \$28,596 | \$32,034 | \$29,678 |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics for US and other New England states. Wages are preliminary and subject to change.
 * Data does not meet BLS disclosure standards.

- Rhode Island's private sector employment averaged 392,758 in 2012, accounting for less than half a percent (0.4%) of the nation's private sector workforce, ranking it 43rd among all states.
- Health Care & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Accommodation & Food Services and Manufacturing are the four largest private industry sectors in the nation, as well as in all New England states.
- Nationally, these four sectors account for half (50.0%) of the country's private sector workforce. In New England, Vermont (59.5%) has the highest percentage of private sector workers in these sectors, followed by Maine (58.7%), New Hampshire (56.6%), Rhode Island (53.3%), Connecticut (51.7%) and Massachusetts (49.3%).
- Health Care & Social Assistance, Rhode Island's largest private economic sector, accounts for 20.0 percent of the state's private sector employment, significantly greater the nation's share (15.2%) and third highest in the country, trailing only Maine (20.6%) and West Virginia (20.2%).
- Retail Trade, Rhode Island's second largest economic sector, employs 11.9 percent of the state's private sector workforce, less than the national average (13.4%) and the smallest share in New England.
- The Manufacturing sector accounts for 10.1 percent of Rhode Island's private sector employment, below the national share (10.8%) and trailing all other New England states with the exception of Massachusetts (8.9%).
- Private Educational Service accounts for 4.8 percent of the state's private sector employment, twice the national share (2.4%) and highest among the 50 states.

Percentage of Average Annual Private Sector Employment by Industry Sector, 2012

| | US | RI | CT | ME | MA | NH | VT |
|---|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Private | 110,633,297 | 392,758 | 1,391,706 | 486,433 | 2,826,845 | 527,296 | 246,969 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 1.1% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 1.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 1.1% |
| Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction | 0.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.3% |
| Construction | 5.0% | 4.1% | 3.7% | 5.3% | 4.1% | 4.2% | 5.7% |
| Utilities | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.7% |
| Manufacturing | 10.8% | 10.1% | 11.9% | 10.4% | 8.9% | 12.5% | 12.9% |
| Wholesale Trade | 5.1% | 4.3% | 4.5% | 4.0% | 4.3% | 5.1% | 3.7% |
| Retail Trade | 13.4% | 11.9% | 13.1% | 16.7% | 12.2% | 17.9% | 15.2% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 3.8% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 3.1% | 2.5% | 2.3% | 2.7% |
| Information | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 1.6% | 3.1% | 2.3% | 1.9% |
| Finance & Insurance | 5.0% | 5.9% | 8.0% | 4.9% | 5.9% | 5.2% | 3.5% |
| Real Estate & Rental & Leasing | 1.8% | 1.5% | 1.3% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| Professional & Technical Services | 7.1% | 5.5% | 6.4% | 4.9% | 9.4% | 5.8% | 5.7% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises | 1.8% | 2.7% | 2.3% | 1.6% | 2.2% | 1.5% | 0.8% |
| Administrative & Waste Services | 7.2% | 6.1% | 6.0% | 5.5% | 5.8% | 5.6% | 4.1% |
| Educational Services | 2.4% | 4.8% | 4.0% | 2.4% | 4.7% | 3.4% | 3.8% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 15.2% | 20.0% | 18.3% | 20.6% | 18.4% | 16.1% | 19.5% |
| Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation | 1.8% | 1.9% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 2.1% | 1.6% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 10.6% | 11.2% | 8.5% | 10.9% | 9.7% | 10.1% | 11.9% |
| Other Services | 4.1% | 4.7% | 4.2% | 3.4% | 5.0% | 3.7% | 3.5% |

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

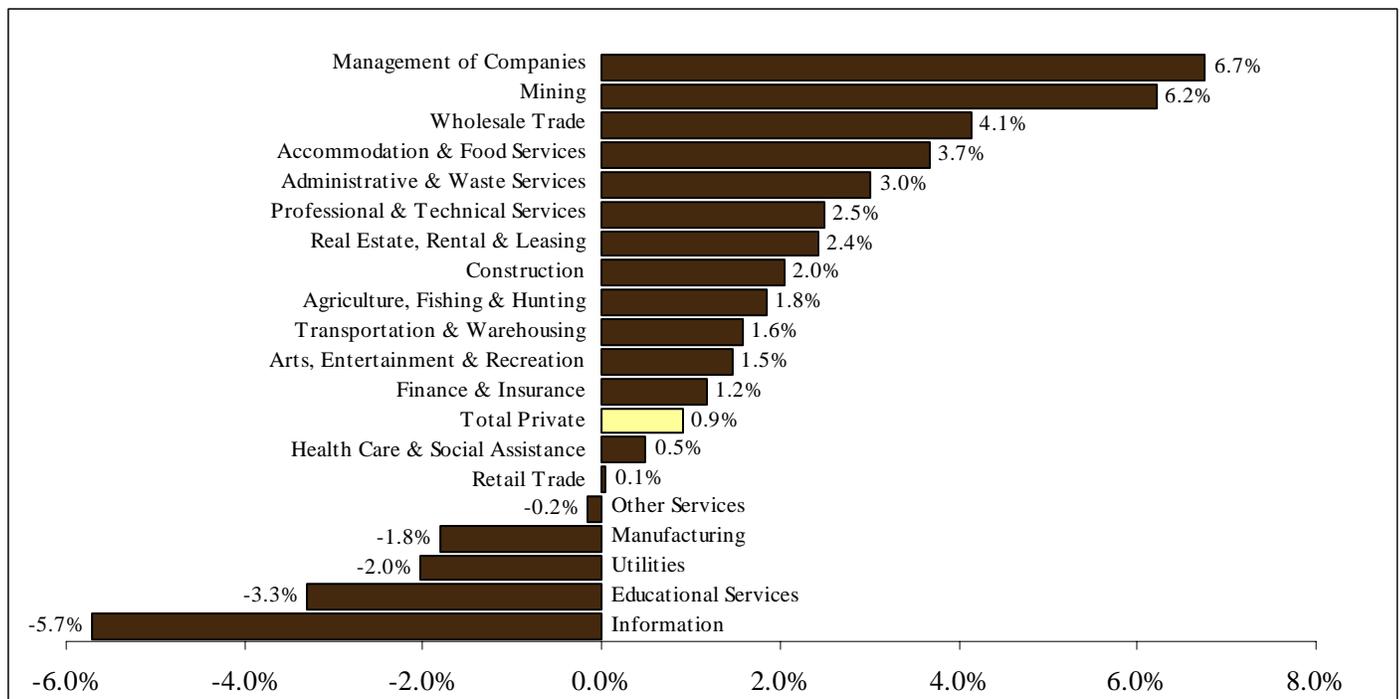
* Data does not meet BLS disclosure standards.

Job Gains Reported in 2012

Average employment increased by 3,518 (+0.9%) jobs in Rhode Island's private sector between 2011 and 2012. The largest increases were reported in Accommodation & Food Services (+1,566), Administrative & Waste Services (+701), Wholesale Trade (+670), Management of Companies & Enterprises (+664) and Professional & Technical Services (+524). On a percentage basis, the Management of Companies sector reported the largest increase (+6.7%), followed by Mining (+6.2%), Wholesale Trade (+4.1%) and Accommodation & Food Services (+3.7%).

- Job gains were reported in twelve of the twenty-one industries within the Manufacturing sector, with Transportation & Equipment Manufacturing (+251), Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing (+90) and Chemical Manufacturing (+71) adding the most jobs. Miscellaneous Manufacturing (-543), Beverage & Tobacco Product manufacturing (-284), Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing (-135) and Textile Mills Manufacturing (-100) reported the largest job losses.
- Within the Construction sector, Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (+160), Construction of Buildings (+149) and Specialty Trade Contractors (+12) all reported job gains as construction projects increased across the state.
- Sizeable employment gains in the Employment Services (+289) and Services to Buildings and Dwellings (+165) industries, helped propel job growth within the Administrative & Waster Services sector.
- Employment gains in the Finance & Insurance sector were the result of increases reported in the Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Investments (+308) and Insurance Carriers & Related Activities (+71) subsectors. These gains offset the loss of 112 jobs reported in the Credit Intermediation & Related Activities subsector.
- Five sectors reported job declines over the year, with the largest losses occurring in the Manufacturing (-732), Educational Services (-640) and Information (-580) sectors. Smaller job losses were reported in the Other Services (-30) and Utilities (-22) sectors.

Percentage Change in Average Annual Employment by Industry Sector, 2011-2012



Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2011 - 2012

| | Average Employment | | Total Change | | 2012 Average Annual Wage |
|---|--------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | Net | Percent | |
| Total Private Only | 392,758 | 389,240 | 3,518 | 0.9% | \$44,581 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 717 | 704 | 13 | 1.8% | \$30,315 |
| 111 Crop production | 487 | 497 | -10 | -2.0% | \$24,853 |
| 112 Animal production | 111 | 113 | -2 | -1.8% | \$23,086 |
| 114 Fishing, hunting and trapping | 80 | 55 | 25 | 45.5% | \$74,333 |
| 115 Agriculture and forestry support activities | 35 | 36 | -1 | -2.8% | \$29,308 |
| Mining | 188 | 177 | 11 | 6.2% | \$50,153 |
| 212 Mining, except oil and gas | 184 | 176 | 8 | 4.5% | \$49,533 |
| Utilities | 1,055 | 1,077 | -22 | -2.0% | \$83,099 |
| 221 Utilities | 1,055 | 1,077 | -22 | -2.0% | \$83,099 |
| Construction | 16,002 | 15,681 | 321 | 2.0% | \$53,437 |
| 236 Construction of buildings | 3,854 | 3,705 | 149 | 4.0% | \$56,488 |
| 237 Heavy and civil engineering construction | 1,808 | 1,648 | 160 | 9.7% | \$68,343 |
| 238 Specialty trade contractors | 10,340 | 10,328 | 12 | 0.1% | \$49,693 |
| Manufacturing | 39,622 | 40,354 | -732 | -1.8% | \$51,718 |
| 311 Food manufacturing | 3,025 | 3,006 | 19 | 0.6% | \$30,818 |
| 312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing | 231 | 515 | -284 | -55.1% | \$46,706 |
| 313 Textile mills | 2,113 | 2,213 | -100 | -4.5% | \$39,651 |
| 314 Textile product mills | 555 | 527 | 28 | 5.3% | \$36,341 |
| 315 Apparel manufacturing | 72 | 61 | 11 | 18.0% | \$26,134 |
| 316 Leather and allied product manufacturing | 123 | 163 | -40 | -24.5% | \$24,489 |
| 321 Wood product manufacturing | 551 | 521 | 30 | 5.8% | \$41,937 |
| 322 Paper manufacturing | 1,170 | 1,207 | -37 | -3.1% | \$50,052 |
| 323 Printing and related support activities | 1,555 | 1,539 | 16 | 1.0% | \$41,732 |
| 324 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing | 49 | 42 | 7 | 16.7% | \$73,000 |
| 325 Chemical manufacturing | 2,901 | 2,830 | 71 | 2.5% | \$80,478 |
| 326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing | 2,528 | 2,438 | 90 | 3.7% | \$50,999 |
| 327 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing | 593 | 590 | 3 | 0.5% | \$51,581 |
| 331 Primary metal manufacturing | 1,494 | 1,453 | 41 | 2.8% | \$58,235 |
| 332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing | 5,573 | 5,651 | -78 | -1.4% | \$46,535 |
| 333 Machinery manufacturing | 1,819 | 1,768 | 51 | 2.9% | \$54,155 |
| 334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing | 3,433 | 3,568 | -135 | -3.8% | \$70,493 |
| 335 Electrical equipment and appliance mfg. | 1,147 | 1,224 | -77 | -6.3% | \$71,222 |
| 336 Transportation equipment manufacturing | 3,505 | 3,254 | 251 | 7.7% | \$57,904 |
| 337 Furniture and related product manufacturing | 1,199 | 1,256 | -57 | -4.5% | \$41,771 |
| 339 Miscellaneous manufacturing | 5,987 | 6,530 | -543 | -8.3% | \$45,370 |
| Wholesale Trade | 16,843 | 16,173 | 670 | 4.1% | \$65,290 |
| 423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods | 8,518 | 8,026 | 492 | 6.1% | \$60,246 |
| 424 Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods | 4,780 | 4,588 | 192 | 4.2% | \$56,643 |
| 425 Electronic markets and agents and brokers | 3,545 | 3,559 | -14 | -0.4% | \$89,071 |
| Retail Trade | 46,905 | 46,881 | 24 | 0.1% | \$27,058 |
| 441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 5,304 | 5,228 | 76 | 1.5% | \$42,596 |
| 442 Furniture and home furnishings stores | 1,219 | 1,160 | 59 | 5.1% | \$31,694 |
| 443 Electronics and appliance stores | 1,089 | 1,189 | -100 | -8.4% | \$38,215 |
| 444 Building material and garden supply stores | 3,553 | 3,672 | -119 | -3.2% | \$32,555 |
| 445 Food and beverage stores | 11,922 | 11,702 | 220 | 1.9% | \$21,501 |
| 446 Health and personal care stores | 4,657 | 4,942 | -285 | -5.8% | \$35,229 |
| 447 Gasoline stations | 1,815 | 1,806 | 9 | 0.5% | \$21,730 |
| 448 Clothing and clothing accessories stores | 4,348 | 4,158 | 190 | 4.6% | \$19,334 |
| 451 Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores | 1,367 | 1,443 | -76 | -5.3% | \$18,612 |
| 452 General merchandise stores | 7,483 | 7,444 | 39 | 0.5% | \$20,516 |
| 453 Miscellaneous store retailers | 2,596 | 2,539 | 57 | 2.2% | \$22,455 |
| 454 Nonstore retailers | 1,552 | 1,598 | -46 | -2.9% | \$42,622 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 9,308 | 9,164 | 144 | 1.6% | \$37,835 |
| 481 Air transportation | 343 | 353 | -10 | -2.8% | \$40,442 |

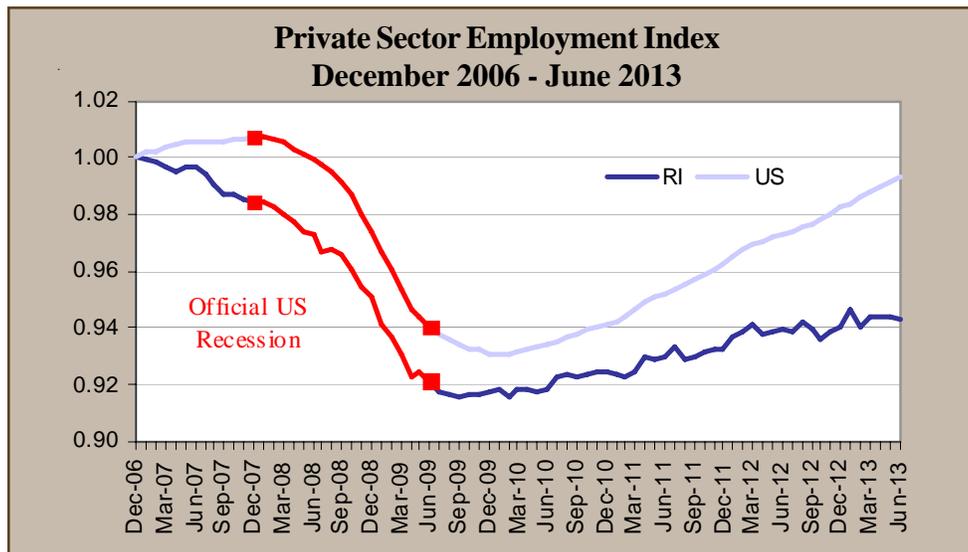
Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2011 - 2012

| | Average Employment | | Total Change | | 2012 Average Annual Wage |
|---|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | Net | Percent | |
| Transportation & Warehousing (Continued) | | | | | |
| 483 Water transportation | 181 | 188 | -7 | -3.7% | \$44,809 |
| 484 Truck transportation | 2,202 | 2,070 | 132 | 6.4% | \$45,925 |
| 485 Transit and ground passenger transportation | 2,366 | 2,293 | 73 | 3.2% | \$23,008 |
| 486 Pipeline transportation | 46 | 53 | -7 | -13.2% | \$72,062 |
| 487 Scenic and sightseeing transportation | 178 | 183 | -5 | -2.7% | \$24,778 |
| 488 Support activities for transportation | 1,026 | 1,054 | -28 | -2.7% | \$38,916 |
| 492 Couriers and messengers | 1,642 | 1,620 | 22 | 1.4% | \$42,224 |
| 493 Warehousing and storage | 1,319 | 1,345 | -26 | -1.9% | \$43,560 |
| Information | 9,565 | 10,145 | -580 | -5.7% | \$66,866 |
| 511 Publishing industries, except Internet | 2,159 | 2,332 | -173 | -7.4% | \$73,786 |
| 512 Motion picture and sound recording industries | 565 | 707 | -142 | -20.1% | \$26,743 |
| 515 Broadcasting, except Internet | 646 | 653 | -7 | -1.1% | \$55,148 |
| 517 Telecommunications | 2,638 | 2,765 | -127 | -4.6% | \$74,982 |
| 518 ISPs, search portals, and data processing | 2,945 | 3,087 | -142 | -4.6% | \$71,462 |
| 519 Other information services | 613 | 601 | 12 | 2.0% | \$34,708 |
| Finance & Insurance | 23,311 | 23,041 | 270 | 1.2% | \$82,026 |
| 522 Credit intermediation and related activities | 9,556 | 9,668 | -112 | -1.2% | \$62,379 |
| 523 Securities, commodity contracts, investments | 4,642 | 4,334 | 308 | 7.1% | \$148,040 |
| 524 Insurance carriers and related activities | 8,961 | 8,890 | 71 | 0.8% | \$68,842 |
| 525 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles | 151 | 150 | 1 | 0.7% | \$78,923 |
| Real Estate, Rental & Leasing | 5,782 | 5,645 | 137 | 2.4% | \$40,178 |
| 531 Real estate | 4,247 | 4,151 | 96 | 2.3% | \$41,224 |
| 532 Rental and leasing services | 1,475 | 1,436 | 39 | 2.7% | \$36,017 |
| 533 Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets | 60 | 59 | 1 | 1.7% | \$68,439 |
| Professional & Technical Services | 21,472 | 20,948 | 524 | 2.5% | \$65,856 |
| 541 Professional and technical services | 21,472 | 20,948 | 524 | 2.5% | \$65,856 |
| Management of Companies & Enterprise | 10,513 | 9,849 | 664 | 6.7% | \$111,379 |
| 551 Management of companies and enterprises | 10,513 | 9,849 | 664 | 6.7% | \$111,379 |
| Administrative & Waste Services | 24,102 | 23,401 | 701 | 3.0% | \$31,767 |
| 561 Administrative and support services | 22,539 | 21,876 | 663 | 3.0% | \$30,730 |
| 562 Waste management & redemption services | 1,563 | 1,525 | 38 | 2.5% | \$46,723 |
| Educational Services | 18,739 | 19,379 | -640 | -3.3% | \$47,200 |
| 611 Educational services | 18,739 | 19,379 | -640 | -3.3% | \$47,200 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 78,578 | 78,200 | 378 | 0.5% | \$42,124 |
| 621 Ambulatory health care services | 25,256 | 24,393 | 863 | 3.5% | \$49,880 |
| 622 Hospitals | 23,859 | 24,239 | -380 | -1.6% | \$54,226 |
| 623 Nursing and residential care facilities | 18,249 | 18,352 | -103 | -0.6% | \$28,082 |
| 624 Social assistance | 11,213 | 11,215 | -2 | 0.0% | \$21,764 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 7,618 | 7,508 | 110 | 1.5% | \$24,943 |
| 711 Performing arts and spectator sports | 1,054 | 1,031 | 23 | 2.2% | \$30,646 |
| 712 Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks | 759 | 732 | 27 | 3.7% | \$26,811 |
| 713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation | 5,805 | 5,744 | 61 | 1.1% | \$23,663 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 44,131 | 42,565 | 1,566 | 3.7% | \$16,910 |
| 721 Accommodation | 4,280 | 4,161 | 119 | 2.9% | \$25,388 |
| 722 Food services and drinking places | 39,851 | 38,404 | 1,447 | 3.8% | \$15,999 |
| Other Services Except Public Administration | 18,269 | 18,299 | -30 | -0.2% | \$27,317 |
| 811 Repair and maintenance | 3,929 | 3,913 | 16 | 0.4% | \$37,006 |
| 812 Personal and laundry services | 5,101 | 5,105 | -4 | -0.1% | \$22,944 |
| 813 Membership associations and organizations | 7,650 | 7,610 | 40 | 0.5% | \$26,785 |
| 814 Private households | 1,590 | 1,671 | -81 | -4.8% | \$19,953 |

Recession Recap

On September 20, 2010 the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that the recession which began in December 2007, had officially ended in June 2009, making it the longest economic downturn after the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Rhode Island total employment bottomed out in August 2009, with job losses totaling 31,800 (-6.5%) since the start of the national recession, and 39,600 (-8.0%) since the RI peak employment level established in December 2006. Private sector employment bottomed out in September 2009 with losses totaling 29,700 (-7.0%) since the start of the recession and 36,500 (-8.5%) since the state's peak employment level.



With the recession now over, private sector job growth displayed signs of improvement in 2010, 2011, 2012 and in the first half of 2013 when compared to 2007, 2008 and 2009. Private sector jobs showed:

- A loss of 1,500 (-0.3%) jobs during the first six months 2007 and a loss of 5,300 (-1.2%) jobs during the last six months 2007. Total annual loss of 6,800 (-1.6%) jobs.
- A loss of 4,700 (-1.1%) jobs during the first six months 2008 and a loss of 9,800 (-2.3%) jobs during the last six months 2008. Total annual loss of 14,500 (-3.4%) jobs.
- A loss of 12,600 (-3.1%) jobs during the first six months 2009 and a loss of 1,800 (-0.5%) jobs during the last six months 2009. Total annual loss of 14,400 (-3.5%) jobs.
- A gain of 500 (+0.1%) jobs during the first six months 2010 and a gain of 2,600 (+0.7%) jobs during the last six months 2010. Total annual gain of 3,100 (+0.8%) jobs.
- A gain of 2,400 (+0.6%) jobs during the first six months 2011 and a gain of 900 (+0.2%) jobs during the last six months. Total annual gain of 3,300 (+0.8%) jobs.
- A gain of 3,100 (+0.8%) jobs during the first six months of 2012 and a gain of 600 (+0.2%) jobs during the last six months. Total annual gain of 3,700 (+0.9%) jobs.
- A gain of 1,200 (+0.3%) jobs during the first six months of 2013.

Between the official start of the national recession in December 2007 and June 2013, the US lost nearly 2.2 million private sector jobs (-1.4%).

As in Rhode Island, most private sector jobs losses in the nation occurred during the first six months of 2009 followed by gains in 2010. Nationally, private sector employment showed:

- Nearly 3.9 million (-3.5%) job losses between January and June 2009 and 1.1 million (-1.0%) job losses between July and December 2009
- 434,000 (+0.4%) job gains between January and June 2010 and 801,000 (+0.7%) job gains between July and December 2010.

Both the national economy and the Rhode Island economy continued to show signs of growth during the second quarter of 2013 with the addition of nearly 1.2 million (+0.9%) private sector jobs nationally and 1,200 (+0.3%) jobs locally. The Rhode Island job growth rate fell below the national growth rate during this period.

| Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands) | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Jun-13 | Official US Recession | | | Peak Employment | |
| | | Dec-07 | Change | Dec-06 | Change | |
| Total Nonfarm | 466.7 | 488.6 | -21.9 | -4.5% | 496.4 | -29.7 -6.0% |
| Total Private | 407.1 | 424.7 | -17.6 | -4.1% | 431.5 | -24.4 -5.7% |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.3 | -0.1 -33.3% |
| Construction | 15.4 | 21.3 | -5.9 | -27.7% | 23.2 | -7.8 -33.6% |
| Manufacturing | 40.3 | 49.5 | -9.2 | -18.6% | 51.8 | -11.5 -22.2% |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 73.8 | 79.3 | -5.5 | -6.9% | 80.1 | -6.3 -7.9% |
| Wholesale Trade | 16.7 | 17.3 | -0.6 | -3.5% | 17.1 | -0.4 -2.3% |
| Retail Trade | 46.2 | 50.8 | -4.6 | -9.1% | 52.0 | -5.8 -11.2% |
| Transportation & Utilities | 10.9 | 11.2 | -0.3 | -2.7% | 11.0 | -0.1 -0.9% |
| Information | 9.2 | 10.8 | -1.6 | -14.8% | 10.9 | -1.7 -15.6% |
| Financial Activities | 33.1 | 33.9 | -0.8 | -2.4% | 36.0 | -2.9 -8.1% |
| Professional & Business Services | 59.5 | 55.6 | 3.9 | 7.0% | 57.1 | 2.4 4.2% |
| Administrative & Waste Services | 27.3 | 24.8 | 2.5 | 10.1% | 25.8 | 1.5 5.8% |
| Education & Health Services | 103.2 | 99.4 | 3.8 | 3.8% | 98.2 | 5.0 5.1% |
| Educational Services | 24.1 | 23.2 | 0.9 | 3.9% | 23.0 | 1.1 4.8% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 79.1 | 76.2 | 2.9 | 3.8% | 75.2 | 3.9 5.2% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 50.4 | 51.6 | -1.2 | -2.3% | 50.8 | -0.4 -0.8% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 8.1 | 8.5 | -0.4 | -4.7% | 7.8 | 0.3 3.8% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 42.3 | 43.1 | -0.8 | -1.9% | 43.0 | -0.7 -1.6% |
| Other Services | 22.0 | 23.1 | -1.1 | -4.8% | 23.1 | -1.1 -4.8% |
| Government | 59.6 | 63.9 | -4.3 | -6.7% | 64.9 | -5.3 -8.2% |

In Rhode Island

The Rhode Island economy lost a total of 29,700 (-6.0%) jobs between the peak employment level of December 2006 and June 2013. Private sector employment was down 24,400 (-5.7%) jobs due to losses in nearly all economic sectors. Public sector losses totaled 5,300 (-8.2%) with losses reported in both the local (-4,500) and state (-1,200) segments.

The Manufacturing sector was the hardest hit in terms of the number of job losses during this period, losing 11,500 (-22.2%) jobs. On a percentage basis, the largest decrease occurred in the Construction sector, which lost 33.6 percent of its employment, or 7,800 jobs. Notable private sector employment losses also occurred in:

- Retail Trade down 5,800 (-11.2%)
- Financial Activities down 2,900 (-8.1%)
- Accommodation & Food Services down 700 (-1.6%)
- Information down 1,700 (-15.6%)
- Other Services down 1,100 (-4.8%)

Five Rhode Island industry sectors; Health Care & Social Assistance (+3,900), Professional & Business Services (+2,400), Educational Services (+1,100), and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+300) reported June 2013 employment levels above those reported in December 2006.

Nationally

Nationally, between the start of the recession in December 2007 and June 2013, over 1.6 million (-1.4%) private sector jobs were lost through the rough economic period.

- The hardest hit sectors were Manufacturing (-13.0%) and Construction (-22.6%), each losing nearly two million jobs.
- Financial Activities (-4.7%) and Retail Trade (-2.7%), Information (-11.1%) and Wholesale Trade (-4.7%) also reported substantial losses.
- Smaller national job losses were reported in the Transportation & Utilities (-1.6%) and Other Services (-0.6%) sectors.

There were five private sectors to add jobs in the US between December 2007 and June 2013 as the Health Care & Social Assistance sector added over 1.7 million jobs, followed by the Accommodation & Food Services (+578,100), Professional & Business Services (+502,000), Educational Services (+392,700), and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+44,300) sectors.

| New England/US Employment Change - Current Recession | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| December 2007 - June 2013 (in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CT | | ME | | MA | | NH | | RI | | VT | | US | |
| Total Nonfarm | -54.7 | -3.2% | -20.2 | -3.3% | 21.9 | 0.7% | -6.2 | -1.0% | -21.9 | -4.5% | -1.4 | -0.5% | -2,182.0 | -1.6% |
| Total Private | -43.8 | -3.0% | -15.4 | -3.0% | 16.1 | 0.6% | -4.6 | -0.8% | -17.6 | -4.1% | -1.8 | -0.7% | -1,643 | -1.4% |
| Construction | -14.6 | -21.2% | -4.6 | -15.0% | -18.3 | -13.4% | -3.4 | -12.7% | -5.9 | -27.7% | -2.8 | -17.2% | -1,689 | -22.6% |
| Manufacturing | -27.3 | -14.5% | -9.0 | -15.1% | -42.1 | -14.5% | -10.9 | -14.1% | -9.2 | -18.6% | -3.0 | -8.4% | -1,781 | -13.0% |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | -18.0 | -5.7% | -7.2 | -5.7% | -18.1 | -3.2% | -6.1 | -4.3% | -5.5 | -6.9% | -3.9 | -6.6% | -786 | -2.9% |
| Wholesale Trade | -7.0 | -10.1% | -1.7 | -8.1% | -17.9 | -13.0% | -2.1 | -7.5% | -0.6 | -3.5% | -0.8 | -7.7% | -283 | -4.7% |
| Retail Trade | -8.5 | -4.4% | -3.1 | -3.6% | -1.3 | -0.4% | -2.7 | -2.8% | -4.6 | -9.1% | -2.8 | -7.0% | -421 | -2.7% |
| Transportation & Utilities | -2.5 | -4.8% | -2.4 | -12.5% | 1.1 | 1.3% | -1.3 | -8.5% | -0.3 | -2.7% | -0.3 | -3.4% | -82 | -1.6% |
| Information | -7.3 | -19.2% | -2.6 | -23.6% | -0.4 | -0.4% | -0.7 | -5.6% | -1.6 | -14.8% | -1.1 | -19.0% | -336 | -11.1% |
| Financial Activities | -11.7 | -8.2% | -1.9 | -5.8% | -16.6 | -7.5% | -2.1 | -5.5% | -0.8 | -2.4% | -0.6 | -4.6% | -390 | -4.7% |
| Professional & Business Services | -4.7 | -2.2% | 3.9 | 7.0% | 15.9 | 3.3% | 3.3 | 4.9% | 3.9 | 7.0% | 4.3 | 18.9% | 502 | 2.8% |
| Administrative & Waste Services | -1.4 | -1.6% | 4.1 | 16.6% | -5.3 | -3.1% | 4.9 | 17.7% | 2.5 | 10.1% | 2.1 | 23.6% | 46 | 0.6% |
| Education & Health Services | 31.6 | 10.8% | 3.5 | 3.0% | 69.2 | 10.9% | 10.8 | 10.2% | 3.8 | 3.8% | 3.6 | 6.2% | 2,115 | 11.4% |
| Educational Services | 7.1 | 12.7% | 1.3 | 6.7% | 13.6 | 8.5% | 4.8 | 19.1% | 0.9 | 3.9% | -0.6 | -4.5% | 393 | 13.2% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 24.5 | 10.4% | 2.2 | 2.3% | 55.6 | 11.8% | 6.0 | 7.4% | 2.9 | 3.8% | 4.2 | 9.4% | 1,722 | 11.1% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 11.7 | 8.6% | 2.6 | 4.3% | 23.0 | 7.6% | 4.9 | 7.6% | -1.2 | -2.3% | 1.6 | 4.8% | 622 | 4.6% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 2.2 | 9.2% | 0.7 | 8.4% | -1.2 | -2.5% | 0.8 | 7.2% | -0.4 | -4.7% | 0.5 | 12.5% | 44 | 2.2% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 9.5 | 8.4% | 1.9 | 3.6% | 24.2 | 9.5% | 4.1 | 7.7% | -0.8 | -1.9% | 1.1 | 3.8% | 578 | 5.0% |
| Other Services | -3.4 | -5.3% | -0.1 | -0.5% | 4.1 | 3.4% | -0.2 | -0.9% | -1.1 | -4.8% | 0.2 | 2.0% | -31 | -0.6% |
| Government | -10.9 | -4.3% | -4.8 | -4.6% | 5.8 | 1.3% | -1.6 | -1.7% | -4.3 | -6.7% | 0.4 | 0.7% | -539 | -2.4% |

Around New England

Between December 2007 and June 2013, Rhode Island lost 4.1 percent of its private sector employment, the largest loss on a percentage basis in the New England region, and higher than the national percentage loss of 1.9 percent. Maine (-3.0%) and Connecticut (-3.0%) were the only remaining states in the region to report a greater percentage loss of private sector jobs than the nation.

- Maine and Connecticut each lost 3.0 percent of their private sector workforce during this time frame, tying for the second largest decline in New England followed by New Hampshire (-0.8%) and Vermont (-0.7%).
- Massachusetts was the lone New England state to report a larger post-recession employment level in June 2013 than what was reported at the start of the recession. Private sector employment in the Bay State was up 16,100 (+0.6%) since December 2007. However, Massachusetts has yet to reach their peak employment level of 3,385,000 which occurred in February 2001, the beginning of the 2001 recession.
- The average private sector job loss among all New England states during this period was 1.1 percent.

The Construction sector in New England and in the US had been the hardest hit sector between the start of the recession and June 2013, as all six states in the region lost a minimum of 12 percent of their Construction workforce. On the national level, Construction employment was down 22.6 percent. New England as a whole lost 16.5 percent of its Construction workforce during this period.

Most New England states and the nation, experienced a double-digit percentage loss in the Manufacturing sector between December 2007 and June 2013. Vermont lost 8.7 percent of its Manufacturing workforce, the smallest decline within the region.

The Health Care & Social Assistance sector added jobs in all New England states and the US between December 2007 and June 2013, though Rhode Island appeared to lag behind the region and nation in terms of job growth.

- In Rhode Island, Health Care & Social Assistance employment increased by 3.8 percent during this period.
- Stronger growth was experienced in Massachusetts (+11.8%), Connecticut (+10.4%), Vermont (+9.4%) and New Hampshire (+7.4%). The weakest growth was reported in Maine (+2.3%).
- Nationally, employment within the Health Care & Social Assistance sector grew by 11.1 percent between December 2007 and June 2013, while in the New England region the sector grew by 9.5 percent.

Slow Recovery Continues

The Rhode Island economy continued to show some signs of improvement in 2013 as the Ocean State and the nation struggle to recover jobs lost during a recession that plagued the local and national economy since 2007. After establishing a peak employment level in December 2006, the Rhode Island economy became beleaguered by the recession and reached a trough (low point) in August 2009. As of June 2013, the state has regained 9,900 (+2.2%) of the 39,600 total jobs lost between the peak and trough employment levels. Some sectors have shown considerable improvement during this period recovering nearly all the jobs lost during the thirty-two month contraction, while other sectors have continued to experience job losses. On the positive side, the state's largest employment sector, Health Care & Social Assistance reported net job gains since the start of Rhode Island's economic downturn in December 2006 and has continued to add jobs through the first six months of 2013.

- Health Care and Social Assistance experienced a net gain of 1,800 (+2.4%) jobs between the state's peak and trough period, and has added another 2,100 (+2.7%) jobs between the low employment level and June 2013.

- Educational Services was the only other sector to add jobs between December 2006 and August 2009, adding 900 jobs. Between August 2009 and June 2013, a total of 200 (+0.8%) jobs were added to the sector.

- After losing 4,900 (-8.6%) jobs between the peak and trough, employment in the Professional & Business Services sector was up 7,300 (+14.0%) in June 2013.

- The Financial Activities sector added 2,300 jobs between August 2009 and June 2013, after losing 5,200 jobs during the recession.

- Other sectors reporting job gains since the trough in August 2009 include Accommodation & Food Services (+1,200), Wholesale Trade (+900), Transportation & Utilities (+700) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+400). Employment in the Other Services sector remained even during this period.

Recessionary effects continue to have an impact on the state's Public sector, Construction, Manufacturing, Information and Retail Trade sectors.

- The Government sector has lost an additional 1,800 (-2.9%) since August 2009 following a loss of 3,500 jobs during the thirty-two month recession.
- The Construction sector has shed an additional 1,200 jobs between August 2009 and June 2013, following a loss of 6,600 jobs during the recession.
- After reporting a loss of 10,800 jobs during Rhode Islands thirty-two month recession, the state's Manufacturing sector lost just 700 jobs between August 2009 and June 2013.
- Employment in the Information sector is down an additional 800 since the trough, following a loss of 900 jobs between December 2006 and August 2009.
- The Retail Trade sector reported a loss of 700 jobs between August 2009 and June 2013 after losing 5,100 jobs between the peak and trough period.

| Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | Employment Change From | | | |
| | Dec 06 to Aug 09 | | Aug 09 to Jun 13 | |
| Total Nonfarm | -39.6 | -8.0% | 9.9 | 2.2% |
| Total Private | -36.1 | -8.4% | 11.7 | 3.0% |
| Mining & Logging | -0.1 | -33.3% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Construction | -6.6 | -28.4% | -1.2 | -7.2% |
| Manufacturing | -10.8 | -20.8% | -0.7 | -1.7% |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | -7.2 | -9.0% | 0.9 | 1.2% |
| Wholesale Trade | -1.3 | -7.6% | 0.9 | 5.7% |
| Retail Trade | -5.1 | -9.8% | -0.7 | -1.5% |
| Transportation & Utilities | -0.8 | -7.3% | 0.7 | 6.9% |
| Information | -0.9 | -8.3% | -0.8 | -8.0% |
| Financial Activities | -5.2 | -14.4% | 2.3 | 7.5% |
| Professional & Business Services | -4.9 | -8.6% | 7.3 | 14.0% |
| Administrative & Waste Services | -3.6 | -14.0% | 5.1 | 23.0% |
| Education & Health Services | 2.7 | 2.7% | 2.3 | 2.3% |
| Educational Services | 0.9 | 3.9% | 0.2 | 0.8% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 1.8 | 2.4% | 2.1 | 2.7% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | -2.0 | -3.9% | 1.6 | 3.3% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | -0.1 | -1.3% | 0.4 | 5.2% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | -1.9 | -4.4% | 1.2 | 2.9% |
| Other Services | -1.1 | -4.8% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Government | -3.5 | -5.4% | -1.8 | -2.9% |

Comparison with Recent Recessions

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

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

- Rhode Island lost a total of 39,600 jobs over 32 months from its peak employment of 496,400 in December 2006 to its low point of 456,800 in August 2009. This represents an 8.0 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 11.3 percent during this recession.
- During the 1989-1992 recession, Rhode Island lost a total of 50,900 jobs over two and a half years from its peak employment of 467,100 in June 1989 to its low point of 416,200 in December 1991. This represented a 10.9 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 8.8 percent during that recession.
- It took the Rhode Island economy until September 1999, almost eight years (93 months), to recover all of the jobs lost during the 1989-1992 recession.

RI Job Losses During Recessions Seasonally Adjusted Data (As of September 2012)

| <u>Recession Period</u> | <u>RI Job Losses During Recessions</u> | | | | <u>RI's Peak Unemployment Rate</u> | <u>Job Losses High to Low Months Duration</u> | <u>Recovery Number of Months to Recoup Jobs</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| | <u>Peak Job Count</u> | <u>Lowest Job Count</u> | <u>Numerical Change</u> | <u>Percent Change</u> | | | |
| 1974-1975 June '74 | 370,500 | 344,800 Apr. '75 | -25,700 | -6.9% | 13.0% | 10 | 19 Nov. '76 |
| 1981-1982 April '81 | 404,500 | 384,100 Dec. '82 | -20,400 | -5.0% | 9.7% | 20 | 13 Jan. '84 |
| 1989-1992 June '89 | 467,100 | 416,200 Dec. '91 | -50,900 | -10.9% | 8.8% | 30 | 93 Sept. '99 |
| 2001-2003 Feb. '01 | 482,000 | 475,700 Nov. '01 | -6,300 | -1.3% | 4.7% | 9 | 14 Jan. '03 |
| 2007-2010 Dec. '06 | 496,400 | 457,000 Nov. '09 | -39,400 | -7.9% | 11.7% | 35 | ??? ??? |

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

Current Labor Force Data

Rhode Island's labor force has exhibited mixed signals in 2013, as both the number of employed and unemployed individuals have decreased over the year.

- The number of unemployed individuals has consistently fallen since peaking at 68,100 in February 2010 to 50,100 in August 2013. In comparison with August 2012, unemployment is down 8,200 over the year.
- The number of employed individuals had been slowly increasing from October 2011 through the end of 2012, as the number of employed Rhode Islanders had increased by 10,900 (+2.2%) during the period. However, in 2013 the number of employed has declined five of the first eight months and is currently 5,400 below the start of the year.
- The state's labor force is down 9,000 over the year and is at its lowest level since August 2002. While the state's working age population (16+) has increased by 2.4% between August 2002 and August 2013 period, the percentage of Rhode Island residents working or seeking work has declined.
- Rhode Island's unemployment rate gradually declined from 10.4 percent in August 2012 to 8.8 percent in April 2013 and has fluctuated between 8.8 percent and 9.1 percent in recent months.

Rhode Island Labor Force Statistics August Seasonally Adjusted Data

2013

| <u>Month</u> | <u>Employment</u> | <u>Unemployment</u> | <u>Labor Force</u> | <u>Unemployment Rate</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Aug-13 | 502,200 | 50,100 | 552,200 | 9.1% |
| Jul-13 | 506,600 | 49,300 | 556,000 | 8.9% |
| Jun-13 | 509,000 | 49,400 | 558,400 | 8.8% |
| May-13 | 509,300 | 49,600 | 558,900 | 8.9% |
| Apr-13 | 508,900 | 49,400 | 558,300 | 8.8% |
| Mar-13 | 507,700 | 51,100 | 558,900 | 9.1% |
| Feb-13 | 508,300 | 53,000 | 561,300 | 9.4% |
| Jan-13 | 506,900 | 54,900 | 561,800 | 9.8% |
| Dec-12 | 507,600 | 55,600 | 563,200 | 9.9% |
| Nov-12 | 506,700 | 56,000 | 562,800 | 10.0% |
| Oct-12 | 505,700 | 56,800 | 562,400 | 10.1% |
| Sep-12 | 504,300 | 57,600 | 561,900 | 10.2% |
| Aug-12 | 502,900 | 58,300 | 561,200 | 10.4% |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| <i>Year-to-Year Change</i> | -700 | -8,200 | -9,000 | -1.3 |

Rhode Island's unemployment rate was the highest in New England in August 2013 and ranked third among the fifty states, trailing only Nevada (9.5%) and Illinois (9.2%). The state's unemployment rate has been above the national jobless rate since July 2005.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A total of 8,996 individuals were eligible to collect “regular” Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in June 2013, down 4,235 (-32.0%) from the 13,231 collecting these benefits in June 2012. In addition, 6,966 individuals collected Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC), down from 44.0 percent last June due, in part, to the termination of the Extended Benefits program and reductions in the number of weeks payable under EUC. In all, 33.5 percent of Rhode Island’s unemployed workers were eligible to collect unemployment benefits in June 2013, down from 10,311 in June 2012.

Claimants were basically equally split between male claimants, numbering 8,032 (50.3%), and female claimants, numbering 7,930 (49.7%).

Of the 15,962 individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits, more than half (52.7%) faced long-term unemployment (defined as collecting unemployment insurance for 15 weeks or more) of which 8.3 percent had been collecting for over a year.

| Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - June 2013 | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Total Unemployed All Programs | As a Percent of Total | less than 15 weeks | 15-26 weeks | 27-52 weeks | 53 weeks or longer |
| Total | 15,962 | 100.0% | 47.3% | 25.1% | 19.3% | 8.3% |
| Male | 8,032 | 50.3% | 48.3% | 26.2% | 17.9% | 7.5% |
| Female | 7,930 | 49.7% | 46.2% | 24.0% | 20.7% | 9.1% |
| Age | 15,962 | 100.0% | 47.3% | 25.1% | 19.3% | 8.3% |
| Under 22 | 235 | 1.5% | 63.0% | 24.7% | 12.3% | 0.0% |
| 22 - 24 | 789 | 4.9% | 51.2% | 30.0% | 15.8% | 2.9% |
| 25 - 34 | 3,378 | 21.2% | 47.5% | 26.1% | 19.8% | 6.5% |
| 35 - 44 | 3,322 | 20.8% | 46.4% | 25.6% | 20.3% | 7.7% |
| 45 - 54 | 3,848 | 24.1% | 48.3% | 23.8% | 19.7% | 8.1% |
| 55 - 64 | 3,229 | 20.2% | 45.8% | 25.1% | 18.3% | 10.7% |
| 65 or over | 1,161 | 7.3% | 43.8% | 21.4% | 20.3% | 14.5% |
| Education | 15,962 | 100.0% | 47.3% | 25.1% | 19.3% | 8.3% |
| No diploma | 1,632 | 10.2% | 50.1% | 25.1% | 17.5% | 7.3% |
| High School Graduate | 6,165 | 38.6% | 46.0% | 26.0% | 19.4% | 8.5% |
| Some College | 3,782 | 23.7% | 46.9% | 23.4% | 20.4% | 9.4% |
| Bachelor’s Degree | 1,451 | 9.1% | 46.6% | 25.8% | 18.5% | 9.1% |
| Beyond Bachelor’s | 1,939 | 12.1% | 46.7% | 25.2% | 20.5% | 7.6% |
| Information Not Available | 993 | 6.2% | 54.1% | 24.5% | 16.5% | 4.9% |

Male (51.7%) claimants were slightly less likely to be among the long-term unemployed than their female counterparts (53.8%).

Over two-thirds (66.1%) 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+ (48.4%). The likelihood that a claimant faced long-term unemployment increased with age.

Over 38 percent of the Insured Unemployed were high school graduates (including GED), representing a significantly larger percentage of the insured unemployed than of the population (27.9%).

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 (18.7%).

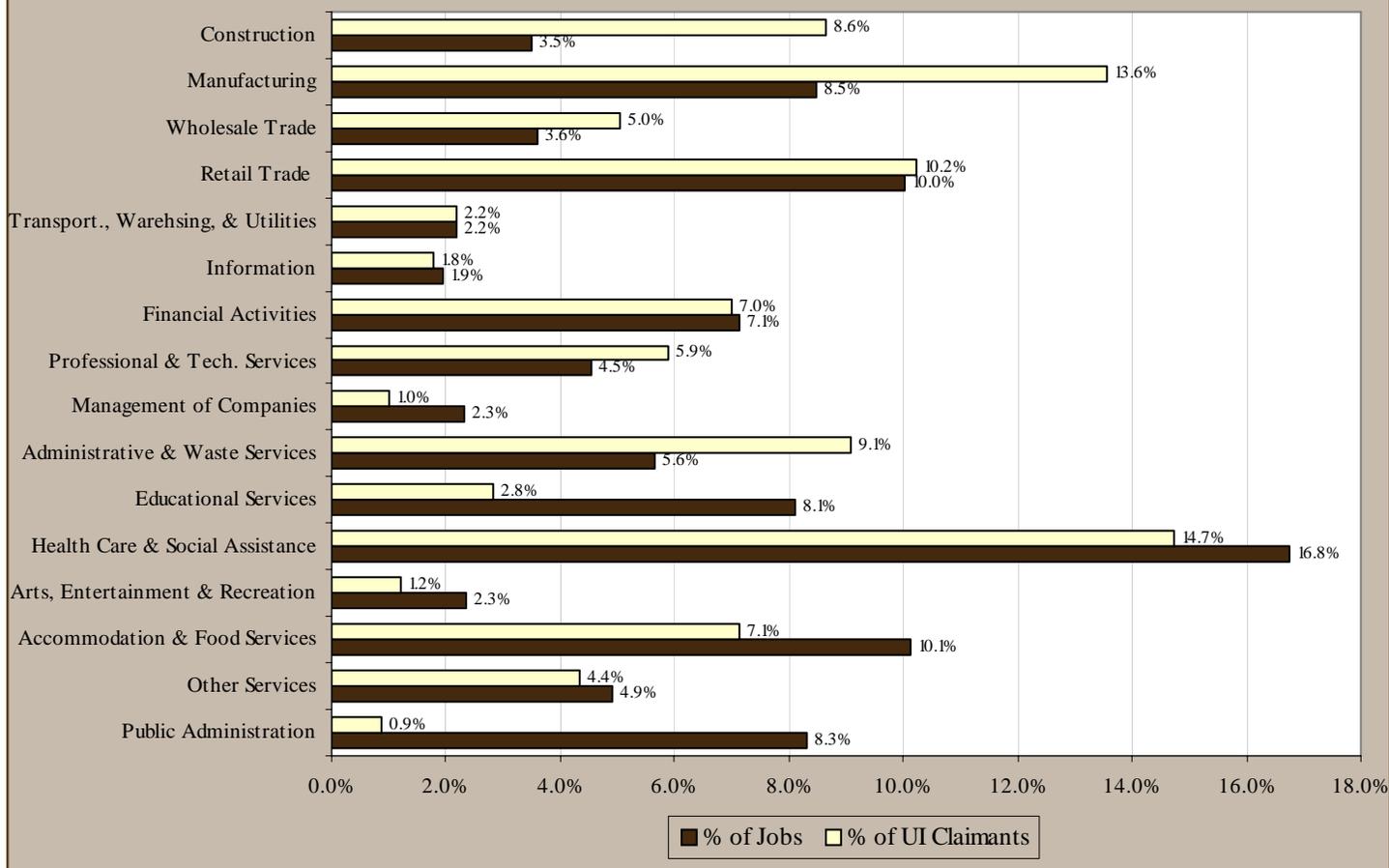
Over eight percent of the insured unemployed had been collecting benefits for longer than one year. Individuals with no

diploma (7.3%) were the least likely to be among those collecting for over a year. Individuals with some college (9.4%) and those with a bachelor's degree (9.1%) were the most likely to be collecting for over a year.

Industry sectors with the highest percentages of long-term unemployed include Mining, Utilities, Real Estate, Other Services, Wholesale Trade, Public Administration, Management of Companies, Educational Services, Finance & Insurance, Health Care & Social Assistance, Information, Retail Trade, Manufacturing and Transportation & Warehousing. Over 50 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 2013 | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Total | As a | | | | |
| | Unemployed | Percent | less than | 15-26 | 27-52 | 53 weeks |
| | All Programs | of Total | 15 weeks | weeks | weeks | or longer |
| Industry | 15,962 | 100.0% | 47.3% | 25.1% | 19.3% | 8.3% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 2,350 | 14.7% | 43.1% | 23.4% | 23.5% | 10.0% |
| Manufacturing | 2,166 | 13.6% | 48.7% | 25.9% | 16.6% | 8.7% |
| Retail Trade | 1,632 | 10.2% | 45.0% | 25.2% | 21.2% | 8.6% |
| Administrative & Waste Services | 1,449 | 9.1% | 55.0% | 26.2% | 14.6% | 4.2% |
| Construction | 1,380 | 8.6% | 54.9% | 24.8% | 15.9% | 4.3% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 1,140 | 7.1% | 52.8% | 27.0% | 15.4% | 4.7% |
| Professional & Technical Services | 939 | 5.9% | 51.0% | 22.6% | 19.5% | 6.9% |
| Finance & Insurance | 820 | 5.1% | 42.4% | 22.6% | 19.1% | 15.9% |
| Wholesale Trade | 804 | 5.0% | 40.2% | 26.0% | 23.1% | 10.7% |
| Other Services | 695 | 4.4% | 38.0% | 29.2% | 21.7% | 11.1% |
| Educational Services | 449 | 2.8% | 42.3% | 23.6% | 25.4% | 8.7% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 336 | 2.1% | 49.7% | 28.3% | 15.8% | 6.3% |
| Real Estate | 292 | 1.8% | 37.3% | 27.1% | 21.5% | 14.1% |
| Information | 284 | 1.8% | 43.2% | 26.7% | 18.8% | 11.3% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 194 | 1.2% | 55.2% | 21.6% | 18.0% | 5.2% |
| Management of Companies | 162 | 1.0% | 42.3% | 23.2% | 22.5% | 12.0% |
| Public Administration | 142 | 0.9% | 41.4% | 22.2% | 26.5% | 9.9% |
| Agriculture/Forestry | 23 | 0.1% | 56.5% | 21.7% | 21.7% | 0.0% |
| Utilities | 19 | 0.1% | 26.3% | 21.1% | 42.1% | 10.5% |
| Mining | 9 | 0.1% | 22.2% | 44.4% | 11.1% | 22.2% |
| Information Not Available | 677 | 4.2% | 48.9% | 23.8% | 19.9% | 7.4% |
| Occupation | 15,962 | 100.0% | 47.3% | 25.1% | 19.3% | 8.3% |
| Office & Administrative Support | 3,006 | 18.8% | 43.0% | 24.6% | 21.5% | 10.9% |
| Production | 1,938 | 12.1% | 51.8% | 24.4% | 16.9% | 7.0% |
| Management Occupations | 1,705 | 10.7% | 42.6% | 26.9% | 19.8% | 10.7% |
| Sales & Related | 1,062 | 6.7% | 43.5% | 24.9% | 22.0% | 9.6% |
| Transportation & Material Moving | 987 | 6.2% | 47.5% | 27.1% | 19.9% | 5.6% |
| Food Preparation & Serving Related | 901 | 5.6% | 53.9% | 26.6% | 15.1% | 4.3% |
| Construction & Extraction | 717 | 4.5% | 54.0% | 30.1% | 11.7% | 4.2% |
| Installation, Maintenance & Repair | 555 | 3.5% | 43.0% | 24.5% | 23.0% | 9.5% |
| Business & Financial Operations | 550 | 3.4% | 55.8% | 18.2% | 16.2% | 9.8% |
| Healthcare Support | 526 | 3.3% | 45.8% | 26.1% | 19.3% | 8.8% |
| Healthcare Practitioner & Technical | 465 | 2.9% | 40.0% | 35.5% | 17.9% | 6.7% |
| Education, Training & Library | 437 | 2.7% | 42.2% | 24.9% | 24.9% | 8.0% |
| Personal Care & Service | 386 | 2.4% | 54.7% | 18.5% | 22.7% | 4.1% |
| Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance | 375 | 2.3% | 46.1% | 22.8% | 21.0% | 10.1% |
| Community & Social Services | 279 | 1.7% | 50.4% | 25.9% | 13.7% | 10.0% |
| Arts, Design, Ent., Sports & Media | 270 | 1.7% | 39.1% | 24.7% | 25.4% | 10.8% |
| Computer & Mathematical | 258 | 1.6% | 42.0% | 21.5% | 23.2% | 13.3% |
| Architecture & Engineering | 194 | 1.2% | 46.4% | 22.7% | 19.6% | 11.3% |
| Protective Services | 181 | 1.1% | 41.7% | 18.9% | 28.0% | 11.4% |
| Life, Physical & Social Science | 132 | 0.8% | 44.2% | 20.8% | 20.8% | 14.3% |
| Legal | 77 | 0.5% | 39.5% | 31.6% | 23.7% | 5.3% |
| Farming | 38 | 0.2% | 45.3% | 22.5% | 22.5% | 9.7% |
| Information Not Available | 923 | 5.8% | 58.2% | 24.1% | 14.8% | 2.9% |

Comparison of RI Unemployment Insurance Claimants and Total Jobs By Major Industry Sector - June 2013

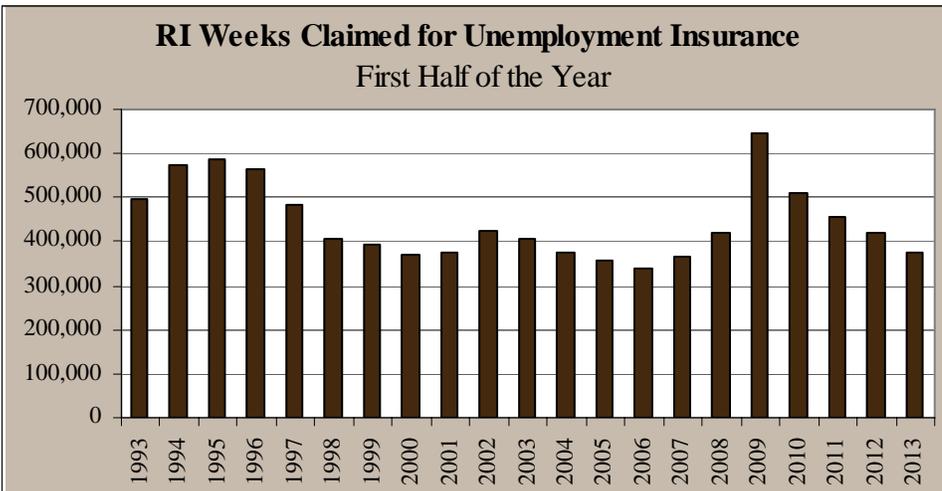
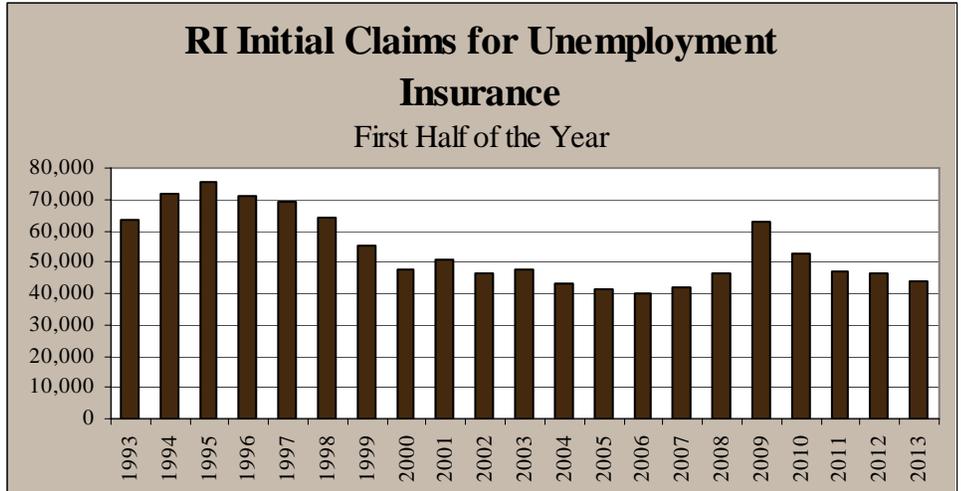


Individuals previously employed in Office & Administrative Support (18.8%) occupations represented the largest percentage of claims, followed by Production workers (12.1%). Office & Administrative Support workers are employed in all sectors of the economy while Production workers are primarily found in the Manufacturing sector.

- The proportion of claimants from the Manufacturing (13.6%) and Construction (8.6%) sectors were significantly higher than their respective proportion of total jobs in June 2013. Combined, these sectors represented 22.2 percent of the UI claimants in June, but they accounted for only 12.0 percent of the total jobs. In general, this is an indication that there was a surplus of workers for jobs in these sectors.
- The Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Professional & Technical Services and Financial Activities sectors had similar proportions of claimants as jobs.
- Conversely, these sectors – Public Administration, Educational Services and Accommodation & Food Services – represented a significantly smaller proportion of UI Claimants in June 2013 than their respective proportion of total jobs.
- Only 10.8 percent of the UI claimants in June 2013 were from the Public Administration, Educational Services, and Management of Companies sectors, but they accounted for 26.5 percent of the total jobs. In general, this indicates that there was a tighter labor supply for job openings in these sectors.

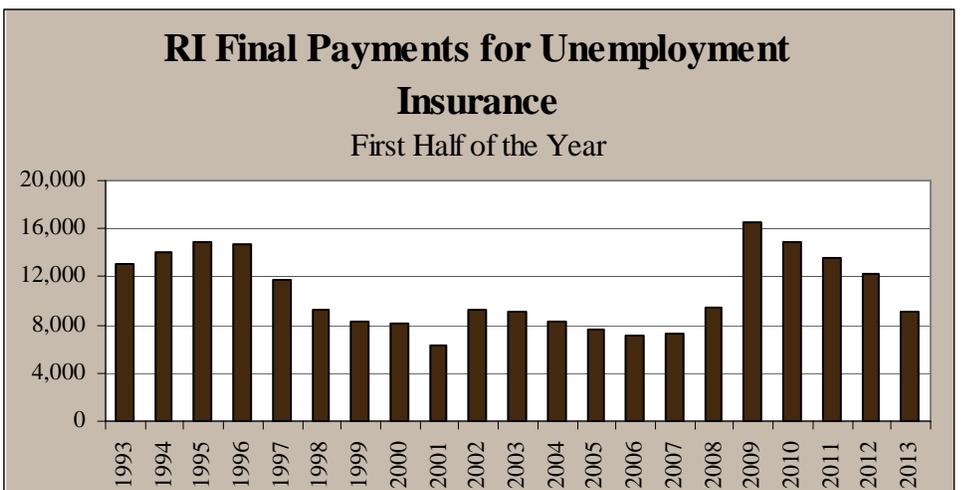
Unemployment Insurance claims activity decreased moderately during the first half of 2013, reflecting the state's declining unemployment rate.

Initial claims for the first six months of 2013 were lower than in 2008 through 2011, but still above the 2004 through 2007 levels.



The number of weeks claimed by individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits decreased by 10.5 percent during the first half of 2013 and were at the lowest level since 2007.

Final payments – a count of those collecting their full entitlement to 'regular' Unemployment Insurance benefits – are down 24.9 percent over the January to June 2013 period compared to January to June 2012, but remain above the 2004 to 2007 levels.



On-Line Job Postings are Up Over the Year

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

In June 2013, The Conference Board reported that national on-line advertised job postings were up 3.8 percent over the year. The New England region did not fare as well as the nation, increasing 0.7 percent over the June 2012 - June 2013 period. When compared to last June, Rhode Island's on-line total job vacancies increased by 1.1 percent, better than Vermont (-7.9%), New Hampshire (-2.7%) and Maine (-1.4%). No New England state had an increase in on-line total job vacancies that was greater than the national increase (+3.8%). Massachusetts (+1.9%) and Connecticut (+1.5%) also reported on-line job postings increases over the year. The June figures reflect the sum of the number of unduplicated on-line job ads for each day from mid-May to mid-June.

State Levels of Total Ads and New Ads Seasonally Adjusted

| | Total Ads (Thousands) ¹ | | | New Ads (Thousands) ² | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---------|--------|----------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | Jun-12 | Jun-13 | Change | Jun-12 | Jun-13 | Change |
| Connecticut | 65.5 | 66.5 | 1.5% | 31.7 | 33.1 | 4.4% |
| Maine | 21.1 | 20.8 | -1.4% | 9.9 | 9.5 | -4.0% |
| Massachusetts | 145.2 | 148.0 | 1.9% | 73.7 | 75.5 | 2.4% |
| New Hampshire | 25.5 | 24.8 | -2.7% | 13.2 | 14.0 | 6.1% |
| Rhode Island | 18.7 | 18.9 | 1.1% | 10.6 | 11.0 | 3.8% |
| Vermont | 12.7 | 11.7 | -7.9% | 6.0 | 5.9 | -1.7% |
| United States | 4,799.4 | 4,980.3 | 3.8% | 2,472.3 | 2,559.0 | 3.5% |

Source: The Conference Board

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

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

For June 2013, Rhode Island had 3.39 on-line job vacancies per 100 persons in the labor force, trailing Massachusetts (4.25) and Connecticut (3.59). Maine (2.94) was the only New England state with a lower percentage than the nation (3.20) of advertised vacancies on-line for every 100 persons in the labor force in June. Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine posted a decrease in the Total Ad Rate from last June, while Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut showed an increase in their Total Ad Rates.

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

State Labor Supply/Labor Demand Indicators Seasonally Adjusted

| | Total Ad Rates (%) ¹ | | Unemp. Rate ² | Unemployed Jun-13 (Thousands) | Total Ads Jun-13 (Thousands) | Jun-13 Supply/ Demand Rate ³ |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Jun-12 | Jun-13 | | | | |
| Connecticut | 3.48 | 3.59 | 8.0% | 149.0 | 66.5 | 2.24 |
| Maine | 2.99 | 2.94 | 6.8% | 48.6 | 20.8 | 2.33 |
| Massachusetts | 4.18 | 4.25 | 7.0% | 242.2 | 148.0 | 1.64 |
| New Hampshire | 3.44 | 3.33 | 5.1% | 38.3 | 24.8 | 1.55 |
| Rhode Island | 3.35 | 3.39 | 8.8% | 49.5 | 18.9 | 2.61 |
| Vermont | 3.58 | 3.34 | 4.4% | 15.4 | 11.7 | 1.31 |
| United States | 3.09 | 3.20 | 7.6% | 11,777.0 | 4,980.3 | 2.36 |

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, June 2013.

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

Rhode Island had 2.61 unemployed persons per on-line job ads in June. This indicates that the demand for jobs in Rhode Island was much higher than the supply of jobs in June.

Rhode Island had 2.61 unemployed persons per on-line job ads in June, down from 3.18 in June 2012.

Nationally, there were 2.36 unemployed persons for every on-line job advertisement in June 2013, down from 2.55 in June 2012.

Rhode Island's Supply/Demand ratio (2.61) was much higher than the rest of New England and also above the US level (2.36). Vermont (1.31), New Hampshire (1.55) and Massachusetts (1.64) fared the best among New England states.

Age Demographics of RI Industries

The Census Bureau's *Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics* (LEHD) program generates statistics for different demographic groups. One area of the program tracks employment by age group which is broken down into eight different age categories. For this publication, we it narrowed down to four categories, 14-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55+.

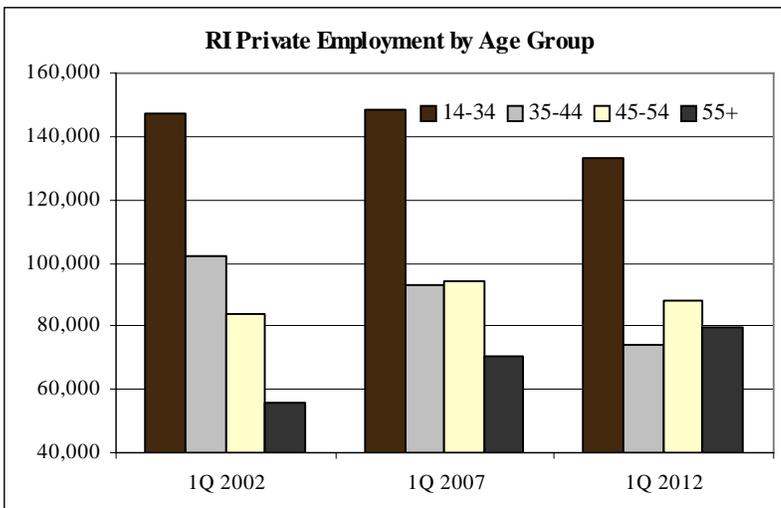
According to the LEHD, the age of Rhode Island's private sector workforce appears to be on the rise while the younger age groups seem to be declining.

The LEHD program indicates that between the first quarters 2002 and 2012, private sector employment in Rhode Island decreased by 13,512 (-3.5%). The two younger age groups (categories) together combined to lose 41,631 jobs during this period. Age groups 14-34 and 35-44 lost 13,778 and 27,853 jobs, respectively. On a percentage basis, the 35-44 age group lost 27.3 percent of the private sector workforce, while the 14-34 age group lost 9.4 percent of their private sector workforce.

| Age Group | 1Q 2002 | 1Q 2012 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 14-34 | 37.8% | 35.5% |
| 35-44 | 26.2% | 19.7% |
| 45-54 | 21.6% | 23.5% |
| 55+ | 14.4% | 21.3% |

The two remaining age groups combined to add 28,119 private sector jobs between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2012. The 55+ age group grew by 23,763 or 42.4 percent, while the 45-54 age group increased by 4,356 (+5.2%).

Another indication of an aging private sector workforce is seen in the percentage of workers by age category. The percentage of workers in the 45-54 and 55+ age groups grew between the first quarters 2002 and 2012, while the 14-34 and 35-44 age groups reported declines in their workforce.



Those workers 55 and above saw their share of the workforce grow from 14.4 percent in 2002 to 21.3 percent in 2012, the largest percentage increase among the four age categories. The 45-54 age group grew slightly from 21.6 percent up to 23.5 percent. Age group 35-44 reported a decrease in their workforce, dropping from 26.2 percent in 2002 down to 19.7 percent in 2012. The 14-34 age group experienced a small decline going from 37.8 percent to 35.5 percent.

*In comparison, the State of Connecticut shares a similar story as Rhode Island. The LEHD program reports that the 55+ age group in Connecticut increased employment by 86,523 (+40.8%) between the first quarters 2002 and 2012, while

employment in the 45-54 age group increased by 35,344 (+7.9%). The younger age groups, 35-44 age group lost 105,308 (-27.8%) of their private sector workforce and 14-34 age group lost 38,492 (-7.8%) during this period.

A review of six key Rhode Island industry sectors; Construction, Manufacturing, Financial Activities, Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance and Accommodation & Food Services, is provided utilizing LEHD demographic data.

*The LEHD program gathers demographic data on a state-by-state basis, and not on the national level. Currently the LEHD program has not yet produced public use statistics for Massachusetts. Since LEHD data is not available nationally, a workforce by age comparison cannot be conducted. Without Massachusetts data, a New England comparison is not accessible.

Construction

- Between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2012, Construction employment is down 3,047, or 16.9 percent.
- The 35-44 age group shed the most positions on a numeric (-2,557) and percentage basis (-42.3%) during this period.
- The 55+ age group and the 45-54 age group combined to added 1,344 jobs during this period while the two younger age groups combined to lose 4,391 Construction jobs.

| Percent of Construction Employment | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Age Group | 1Q 2002 | 1Q 2012 |
| 14-34 | 33.7% | 28.3% |
| 35-44 | 33.6% | 23.3% |
| 45-54 | 20.6% | 29.2% |
| 55+ | 12.1% | 19.2% |



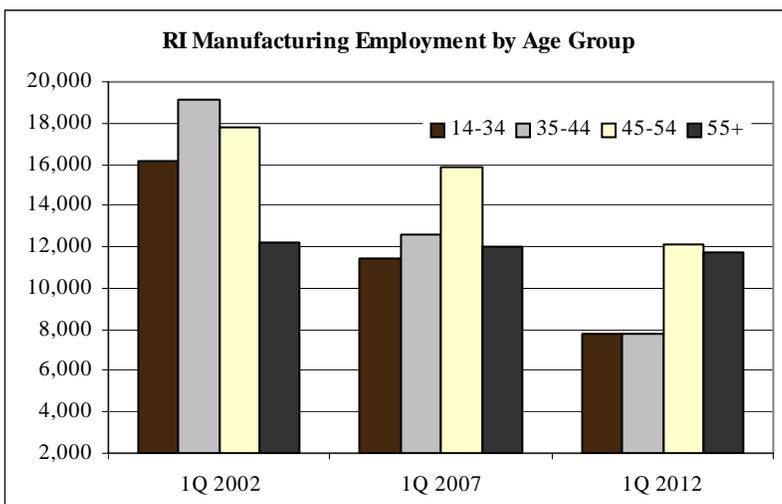
- Construction workers between the ages 45-54 (29.2%) represented the largest age group during the first quarter 2012, slightly ahead of the 14-34 (28.3%) age group.

Between the first quarter of 2002 and 2012, the two younger age groups, 35-44 and 14-34 experienced a percentage decline in employment. Age group 35-44 dropped from 33.6 percent in the first quarter 2002 to 23.3 percent in the first quarter 2012, while the 14-34 age group dropped from 33.7 percent to 28.3 percent. The percentage of Construction workers in both age groups 45-54 and 55+, were higher than their first quarter 2002 levels.

Manufacturing

- Between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2012, Manufacturing employment is down 25,926 or 39.7 percent.
- The two younger age groups, 14-34 and 35-44, shed most of the employment during this period, decreasing by 51.6 percent and 59.6 percent, respectively.
- Manufacturing employment in the 45-54 age group is down nearly one-third since the first quarter 2002, while the 55+ age group is only down 4 percent.

| Percent of Manufacturing Employment | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Age Group | 1Q 2002 | 1Q 2012 |
| 14-34 | 24.7% | 19.9% |
| 35-44 | 29.3% | 19.7% |
| 45-54 | 27.3% | 30.7% |
| 55+ | 18.7% | 29.8% |



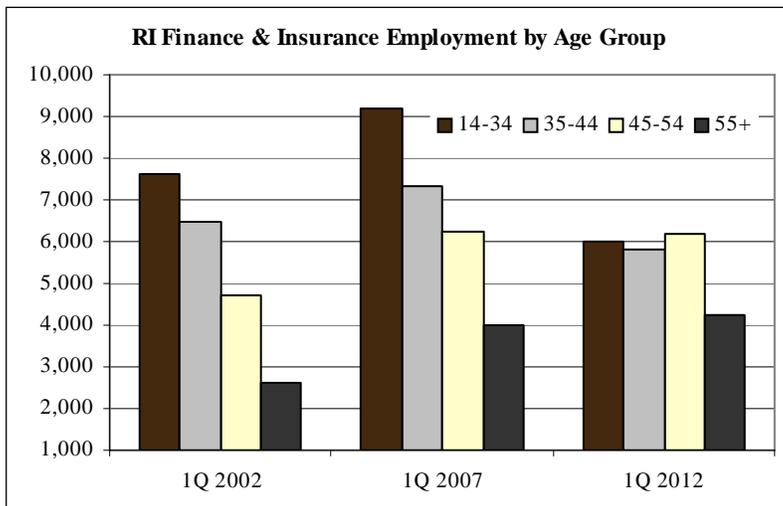
- The 35-44 age group which represented 29.3 percent of Manufacturing employment in 2002, now represents 19.7 percent of employment. The 55+ age group represents 29.8 percent of Manufacturing employment in 2012, up from the 18.7 percent it represented in 2002.

In 2012, over 60 percent of the Manufacturing workforce is made up of workers who are 45 years of age or older. In 2002, workers aged 45 and above represented 46 percent of the workforce. Those individuals between the ages of 14 and 44 who made up 54 percent of Manufacturing employment in 2002, now make up nearly 40 percent of the employment.

Finance & Insurance

- In the first quarter 2012, Finance & Insurance employment was up 811 (+3.8%) from the first quarter 2002.
- Age group 55+ added 1,656 (+63.7%) jobs during this period, while employment within the age group 14-34 decreased by 1,623 (-21.3%).
- The remaining older age group, 45-54 added 1,453 (+30.8%) positions between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2012.

| Age Group | 1Q 2002 | 1Q 2012 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 14-34 | 35.5% | 26.9% |
| 35-44 | 30.3% | 26.2% |
| 45-54 | 22.0% | 27.8% |
| 55+ | 12.1% | 19.2% |



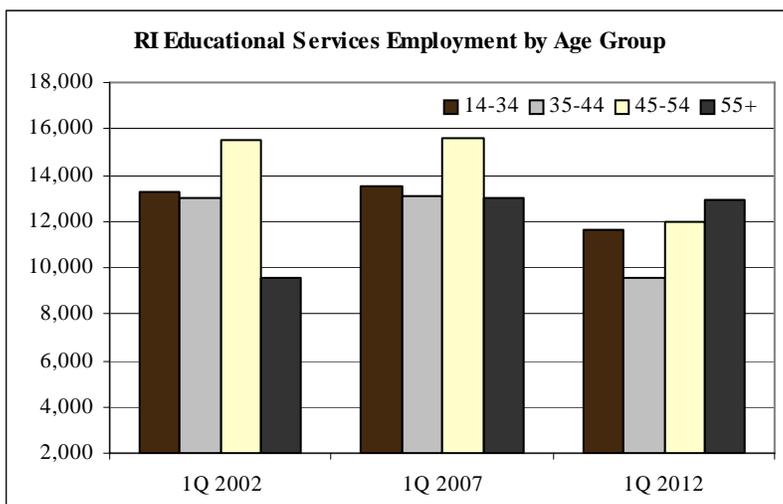
- In all, age groups 45-54 (+1,453) and 55+ (+1,656) combined to add 3,109 workers during this ten-year period, while age groups 14-34 (-1,623) and 35-44 (-675) together lost 2,298 Finance & Insurance positions.

In 2012, the percentage of Finance & Insurance employment is equally represented amongst the 14-34 (26.9%), 35-44 (26.2%) and 45-54 (27.8%) age groups. The 55+ age group represented nearly 20 percent of the Finance & Insurance workforce, up from the 12.1 percent it represented in 2002.

Educational Services

- A total of 5,260 (-10.2%) Educational Services jobs were lost between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2012.
- The 55+ age group was the only age group to add jobs during this period, adding 3,291 (+34.3%) positions.
- Together age categories 14-34 (-1,654), 35-44 (-3,393) and 45-54 (-3,504), combined to lose 8,551 positions over this ten-year period.

| Age Group | 1Q 2002 | 1Q 2012 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 14-34 | 25.9% | 25.2% |
| 35-44 | 25.3% | 20.8% |
| 45-54 | 30.2% | 26.0% |
| 55+ | 18.7% | 27.9% |



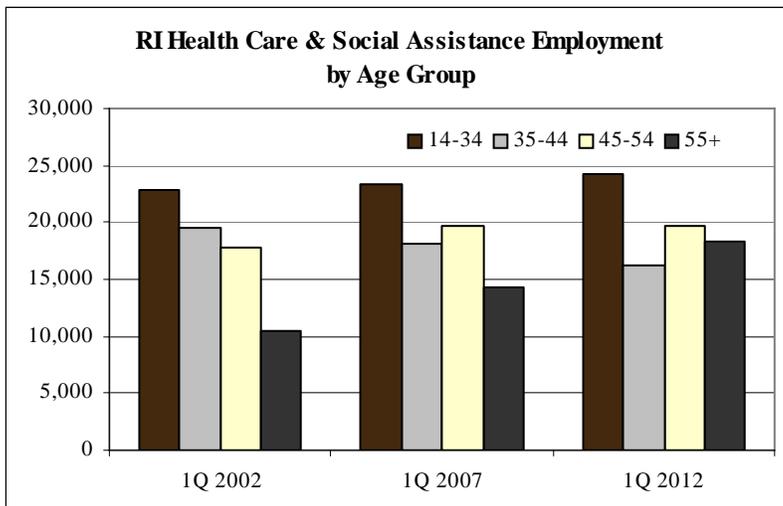
- In 2012, the percentage of Educational Services employment was equally represented in the 14-34 (25.2%), 45-54 (26.0%) and 55+ (27.9%) age groups.

The 55+ age group was the fastest growing age group, increasing from 18.7 percent in 2002, to 27.9 percent in 2012. The 35-44 age group represented 20.8 percent of Educational Services employment in 2012, the smallest representation among all age groups. Employment within the age group is down from the 25.3 percent it represented in the first quarter 2002.

Health Care & Social Assistance

- Between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2012, Health Care & Social Assistance employment is up 7,746 (+11.0%).
- The 55+ age group was the fastest growing age population during this period, increasing by nearly 74 percent, or 7,754 jobs.
- The 35-44 age group lost 16.5 percent or 3,212 of its employment between the first quarters of 2002 and 2012, the only age group to lose employment.

| Age Group | 1Q 2002 | 1Q 2012 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 14-34 | 32.3% | 30.8% |
| 35-44 | 27.6% | 20.8% |
| 45-54 | 25.2% | 25.1% |
| 55+ | 14.9% | 23.3% |



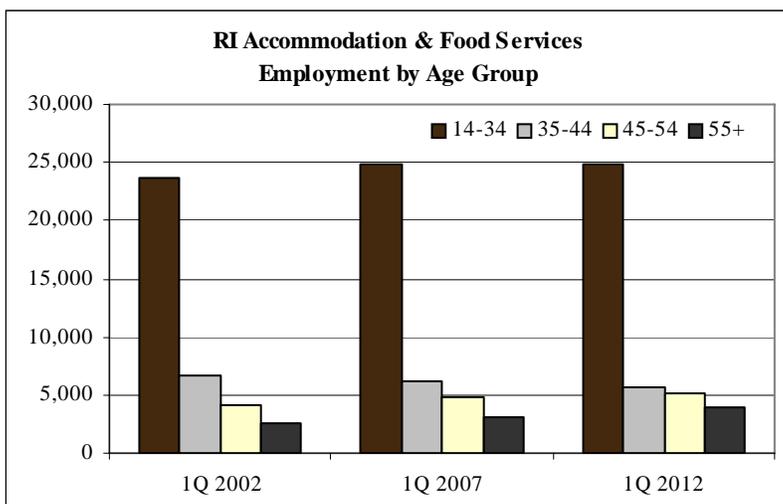
- The 35-44 age group, represented the second largest age group in 2002, making up 27.6 percent of Health Care and Social Assistance employment. In 2012, the age group makes up 20.8 percent of all Health Care and Social Assistance, the smallest percentage among all the age groups.

In the first quarter of 2012, the percentage of employment in the 14-34 and 45-54 age groups are also down from their first quarter 2002 employment levels. The percentage of employment in the 55+ category grew from 14.9 percent in the first quarter 2002 to 23.3 percent in the first quarter 2012.

Accommodation & Food Services

- Between the first quarter 2002 and first quarter 2012, employment in the Accommodation & Food Services sector increased by 2,657 (+7.2%).
- The 55+ age group added the most jobs during this period, increasing its share of the workforce by 50 percent, or 1,290 jobs.
- Age group 35-44 was the only age group to shed positions, losing 985 (-14.8%) positions between the first quarters 2002 and 2012.

| Age Group | 1Q 2002 | 1Q 2012 |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 14-34 | 63.9% | 62.7% |
| 35-44 | 18.1% | 14.4% |
| 45-54 | 11.0% | 13.1% |
| 55+ | 7.0% | 9.8% |



- Together, the 14-34 and 35-44 age groups added 232 (+8.7%) Accommodation & Food Services jobs, while employment in the 45-54 and 55+ age categories increased by 2,425 (+91.3%).

In 2012, the 14-34 age group overwhelmingly represented the Accommodation & Food Services workforce, accounting for 63 percent of all positions. This figure is down slightly from the 64 percent it represented during the first quarter 2002. Those individuals 55+ represented less than 10 percent of all Accommodation & Food Services employment.

Labor Supply and Demand

Unemployment insurance claimants represent an able and available *supply* of trained workers who are currently seeking work. On-line postings represent a current *demand* for labor detailing the types of occupations employers are seeking to fill. A comparison of these two groups provides an indication of occupational groups for which labor supply is sufficient to meet employer's current needs; and for which there is a shortage of trained workers available to meet employers' current demands.

On June 30, 2013, the Department of Labor and Training's EmployRI on-line network recorded 11,475 on-line job postings from Rhode Island based businesses. Also in June, some 17,405 individuals collected Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, accounting for over a third (35.2%) of all unemployed Rhode Island residents. A comparison of the on-line job postings to the UI claimants currently seeking work indicates that there were 1.5 claimants for each on-line posting, and a surplus of available labor (more claimants per posting) for all education levels and (more claimants per posting) nearly all occupational groups.

Jobs for which the usual educational requirement was either a high school diploma (31.0%) or a bachelor's degree (19.5%) accounted for the most on-line postings, numbering 3,556 and 2,232, respectively. Approximately ten percent of the postings required an associate degree, 6.6 percent required advance degrees and 3.6 percent required some college or post secondary non-degree award. For 13.0 percent of the postings, there was no educational requirement (i.e. less than high school).

| | Postings | | Claimants | | Claimants/ Posting |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | |
| Total | 11,475 | 100.0% | 17,405 | 100.0% | 1.5 |
| Advance Degrees | 752 | 6.6% | 2,114 | 12.1% | 2.8 |
| Bachelor's | 2,232 | 19.5% | 1,582 | 9.1% | 0.7 |
| Associate | 1,198 | 10.4% | 846 | 4.9% | 0.7 |
| Some College or Post Secondary Award | 418 | 3.6% | 3,278 | 18.8% | 7.8 |
| High School/GED | 3,556 | 31.0% | 6,722 | 38.6% | 1.9 |
| Less Than High School | 1,493 | 13.0% | 1,780 | 10.2% | 1.2 |
| Unavailable | 1,826 | 15.9% | 1,082 | 6.2% | 0.6 |

There was nearly one unemployed individual indicating a bachelor's or associate degree for every job posting requiring those credentials. Yet department records show (see page 24) that approximately 20 percent of individuals with college degrees have been unemployed for more than six months. This information indicates that simply having a college degree would not necessarily secure employment opportunities in this difficult labor market. The key is to have the right degree.

There were 1.5 claimants for each on-line posting, and a surplus of available labor (more claimants per posting) for nearly all occupational groups in June 2013. Healthcare Practitioners & Technical occupations numbering 1,846 accounted for the most postings during the second quarter of 2013, followed by the Management (1,285), and Sales & Related (1,226) occupational groups.

The greatest labor surplus was associated with the Construction & Extraction and Production occupational groups for which there were nearly four UI claimants with this type of work experience for every on-line posting. Other occupational groups for which there were significantly more unemployed workers than on-line postings included Office & Administrative Support (2.9), Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance (2.7), Installation, Maintenance & Repair (2.7), Personal Care & Service (2.6), Community & Social Services (2.1), Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media (2.1) and Food Preparation & Serving Related (2.1), each of which had more than two unemployed claimants per on-line posting.

In contrast, there was more of a demand for Healthcare Practitioners & Technical; Computer & Mathematical; and Education, Training, & Library occupations. For all three of these occupational groups there were significantly more on-line postings than unemployed insurance claimants indicating previous work experience in these occupational groups.

These statistics indicate that employers seeking to hire workers to fill vacancies in these occupational groups would have more difficulty finding qualified workers than those employers attempting to fill vacancies in occupational groups for which there are significantly more unemployed claimants than on-line postings.

| Labor Supply and Demand Second Quarter 2013 | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Occupation Group | EmployRI Postings* | Unemployed Claimants** | Claimants/ Posting |
| Total | 11,475 | 17,405 | 1.5 |
| Construction & Extraction | 187 | 717 | 3.8 |
| Production | 509 | 1,938 | 3.8 |
| Office & Administrative Support | 1,049 | 3,006 | 2.9 |
| Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance | 138 | 375 | 2.7 |
| Installation, Maintenance, & Repair | 209 | 555 | 2.7 |
| Personal Care & Service | 150 | 386 | 2.6 |
| Community & Social Services | 131 | 279 | 2.1 |
| Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media | 131 | 270 | 2.1 |
| Food Preparation & Serving Related | 439 | 901 | 2.1 |
| Healthcare Support | 301 | 526 | 1.7 |
| Legal | 52 | 77 | 1.5 |
| Transportation & Material Moving | 686 | 987 | 1.4 |
| Management | 1,285 | 1,705 | 1.3 |
| Life, Physical, & Social Science | 106 | 132 | 1.2 |
| Business & Financial Operations | 484 | 550 | 1.1 |
| Farming, Fishing, & Forestry | 40 | 38 | 1.0 |
| Sales & Related | 1,226 | 1,062 | 0.9 |
| Architecture & Engineering | 293 | 194 | 0.7 |
| Protective Service | 289 | 181 | 0.6 |
| Education, Training, & Library | 1,175 | 437 | 0.4 |
| Computer & Mathematical | 728 | 258 | 0.4 |
| Healthcare Practitioners & Technical | 1,846 | 465 | 0.3 |

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 30, 2013 and still open on June 30, 2013
 ** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending June 16, 2013

Labor Demand

During the second quarter of 2013, EmployRI recorded 11,475 on-line job postings for 451 different occupations. There were 41 occupations with 50 or more job postings during the second quarter of 2013, accounting for 46.1 percent of the on-line postings.

Demand exceeded supply for eighteen of the 30 occupations most in demand. For twelve of these eighteen occupations an associate degree or higher is generally required. Six of these occupations required limited education (high school or less) and training and therefore would be open to individuals with experience in other entry level occupations as well as those with no previous work experience.

| Occupations with the Most Postings Second Quarter 2013 | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Occupational Title | Postings* | Claimants** | Claimants /Posting | Educational Requirement |
| Registered Nurses | 848 | 113 | 0.1 | 4 |
| Teacher Assistants | 398 | 80 | 0.2 | 7 |
| Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 389 | 126 | 0.3 | 7 |
| Customer Service Representatives | 327 | 420 | 1.3 | 7 |
| Retail Salespersons | 301 | 141 | 0.5 | 8 |
| Computer Programmers | 211 | 8 | 0.0 | 3 |
| Security Guards | 201 | 95 | 0.5 | 7 |
| Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants | 150 | 171 | 1.1 | 5 |
| Physical Therapists | 128 | 7 | 0.1 | 1 |
| Accountants & Auditors | 102 | 83 | 0.8 | 3 |
| First-Line Supervisors: Retail Sales Workers | 102 | 203 | 2.0 | 7 |
| Stock Clerks & Order Fillers | 97 | 203 | 2.1 | 8 |
| Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers | 95 | 120 | 1.3 | 8 |
| Helpers—Production Workers | 93 | 142 | 1.5 | 8 |
| Management Analysts | 93 | 27 | 0.3 | 3 |
| Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks | 90 | 194 | 2.2 | 7 |
| Executive Secretaries & Executive Administrative Assistants | 90 | 198 | 2.2 | 7 |
| First-Line Supervisors: Food Preparation & Serving Workers | 90 | 58 | 0.6 | 7 |
| Computer Software Engineers, Applications | 87 | 41 | 0.5 | 3 |
| Advertising & Promotions Managers | 86 | 26 | 0.3 | 3 |
| Cashiers | 86 | 137 | 1.6 | 8 |
| Pharmacists | 83 | 14 | 0.2 | 1 |
| Waiters & Waitresses | 80 | 133 | 1.7 | 8 |
| General & Operations Managers | 78 | 338 | 4.3 | 4 |
| Sales Representatives: Wholesale & Manufacturing (Technical & Scientific) | 77 | 51 | 0.7 | 3 |
| Machinists | 68 | 34 | 0.5 | 7 |
| Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners | 66 | 87 | 1.3 | 8 |
| Occupational Therapists | 65 | 4 | 0.1 | 2 |
| Computer System Analyst | 64 | 20 | 0.3 | 3 |
| Network & Computer System Administrators | 64 | 41 | 0.6 | 3 |

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 30, 2013 & still open on June 30, 2013
 ** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending June 15, 2013
 * 1-Doctoral; 2-Master's; 3-Bachelor's; 4-Associate; 5-Postsecondary non-degree award; 6- Some College; 7- High School;
 8-Less than High School

Labor Supply

A total of 17,405 individuals collected unemployment insurance benefits during June 2013. These unemployed claimants reported previous work experience in nearly 700 different occupations.

Labor surpluses existed for 28 of the 30 occupations most frequently cited by UI claimants. For one-third of these occupations, there were more than six experienced workers per job posting, signifying the difficulty many unemployed workers are having finding work in occupations in which they were previously employed.

Occupations with the Most Claimants Second Quarter 2013

| Occupational Title | Postings* | Claimants** | Claimants /Posting | Educational Requirement |
|---|-----------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Production Workers (General) | 6 | 359 | 59.8 | 8 |
| Personal Care Aides | 10 | 185 | 18.5 | 8 |
| Sales Representatives: Wholesale & Manufacturing | 11 | 161 | 14.6 | 5 |
| First-Line Supervisors: Production & Operating Workers | 16 | 204 | 12.8 | 7 |
| Office Clerks, General | 31 | 374 | 12.1 | 7 |
| Medical Secretaries | 13 | 154 | 11.8 | 7 |
| Assemblers and Fabricators, General | 12 | 123 | 10.3 | 7 |
| Maintenance & Repair Workers, General | 16 | 132 | 8.3 | 8 |
| Janitors & Cleaners | 21 | 132 | 6.3 | 7 |
| Packers and Packagers, Hand | 30 | 139 | 4.6 | 8 |
| General & Operations Managers | 78 | 338 | 4.3 | 4 |
| Sales Managers | 39 | 162 | 4.2 | 8 |
| First-Line Supervisors: Office & Administrative Support | 49 | 176 | 3.6 | 8 |
| Carpenters | 33 | 118 | 3.6 | 7 |
| Medical Assistants | 35 | 116 | 3.3 | 7 |
| Laborers: Freight, Stock, & Material Movers | 41 | 124 | 3.0 | 8 |
| Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers | 52 | 131 | 2.5 | 7 |
| Home Health Aides | 50 | 117 | 2.3 | 7 |
| Executive Secretaries & Executive Assistants | 90 | 198 | 2.2 | 7 |
| Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks | 90 | 194 | 2.2 | 8 |
| Stock Clerks & Order Fillers | 97 | 203 | 2.1 | 8 |
| First-Line Supervisors: Retail Sales Workers | 102 | 203 | 2.0 | 8 |
| Waiters & Waitresses | 80 | 133 | 1.7 | 7 |
| Cashiers | 86 | 137 | 1.6 | 5 |
| Helpers—Production Workers | 93 | 142 | 1.5 | 7 |
| Customer Service Representatives | 327 | 420 | 1.3 | 7 |
| Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers | 95 | 120 | 1.3 | 7 |
| Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants | 150 | 171 | 1.1 | 8 |
| Retail Salespersons | 301 | 141 | 0.5 | 7 |
| Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 389 | 126 | 0.3 | 3 |

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 30, 2013 & still open on June 30, 2013

** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending June 15, 2013

* 1-Doctoral; 2-Master's; 3-Bachelor's; 4-Associate; 5-Postsecondary non-degree award; 6- Some College; 7- High School;

8-Less than High School

Labor Shortages

Despite the state's high unemployment rate, many Rhode Island employers report that they are having difficulty finding qualified workers to fill many of the positions they have available. During the second quarter of 2013 the number of posted vacancies exceeded the number of unemployed workers for over 100 occupations, indicating potential labor shortages for those occupations. Our labor supply and demand data indicates that there are not enough experienced unemployed workers available to meet the strong demand employers have for occupations such Registered Nurses, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers, and Computer Programmers.

| Occupations with Potential Shortages Second Quarter 2013 | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Occupational Title | Postings* | Claimants** | Postings /Claimant | Educational Requirement |
| Substitute Teachers & Instructors | 449 | 4 | 112.3 | 3 |
| Computer Programmers | 211 | 8 | 26.4 | 3 |
| Door-to-Door Sales Workers News & Street Vendors | 24 | 1 | 24.0 | 7 |
| Physical Therapists | 128 | 7 | 18.3 | 1 |
| Computer & Information Scientists, Research | 17 | 1 | 17.0 | 1 |
| Occupational Therapists | 65 | 4 | 16.3 | 2 |
| Fire Inspectors & Investigators | 32 | 2 | 16.0 | 7 |
| Family & General Practitioners | 28 | 2 | 14.0 | 1 |
| Agricultural Equipment Operators | 33 | 3 | 11.0 | 8 |
| Dentists, General | 10 | - | 10.0 | 1 |
| Power Plant Operators | 16 | 2 | 8.0 | 7 |
| Registered Nurses | 848 | 113 | 7.5 | 4 |
| Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors | 30 | 4 | 7.5 | 7 |
| Nonfarm Animal Caretakers | 54 | 8 | 6.8 | 8 |
| Database Administrator | 39 | 6 | 6.5 | 3 |
| Biomedical Engineers | 6 | 1 | 6.0 | 3 |
| Pharmacists | 83 | 14 | 5.9 | 1 |
| Teacher Assistants | 398 | 80 | 5.0 | 7 |
| Cardiovascular Technologists & Technicians | 9 | 2 | 4.5 | 4 |
| Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists | 30 | 7 | 4.3 | 1 |
| Financial Analysts | 45 | 11 | 4.1 | 3 |
| Computer Software Engineers, System Software | 52 | 13 | 4.0 | 3 |
| Dietetic Technicians | 7 | 2 | 3.5 | 7 |
| Statisticians | 7 | 2 | 3.5 | 2 |
| Management Analysts | 93 | 27 | 3.4 | 3 |
| Advertising and Promotions Managers | 86 | 26 | 3.3 | 3 |
| Computer System Analyst | 64 | 20 | 3.2 | 3 |
| Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 389 | 126 | 3.1 | 7 |
| Anthropologists and Archeologists | 6 | 2 | 3.0 | 2 |
| Merchandise Displayers & Window Trimmers | 39 | 13 | 3.0 | 7 |

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 30, 2013 & still open on June 30, 20123
** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending June 15, 2013
* 1-Doctoral; 2-Master's; 3-Bachelor's; 4-Associate; 5-Postsecondary non-degree award; 6- Some College; 7- High School;
8-Less than High School

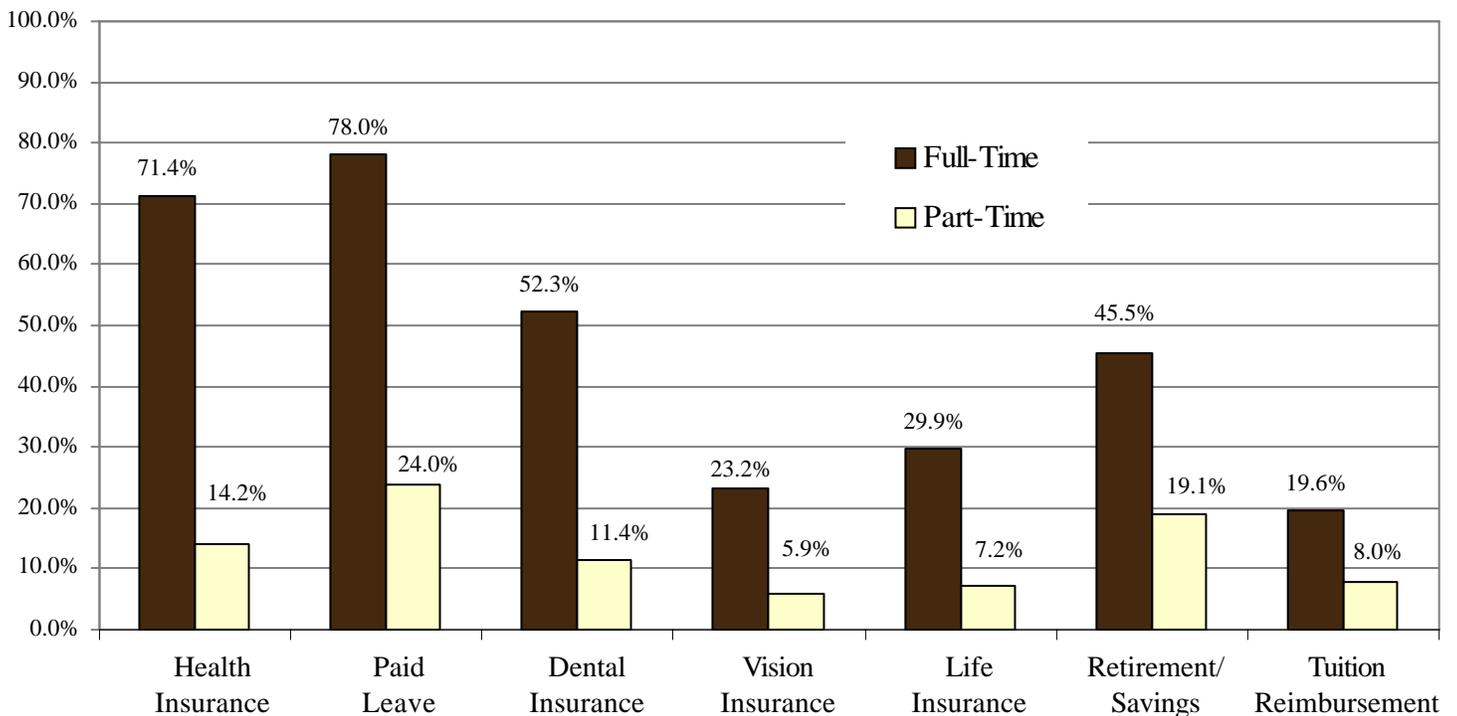
Employee Benefits in Rhode Island

Employer-provided benefits such as paid time off and medical insurance are some of the additional ways workers are compensated in today's workplace. The frequency and types of benefits offered vary by industry and firm size. Benefits are more common in some industrial sectors than in others, full-time workers are more likely to have access to benefits than part-time workers and workers in larger establishments are more likely to be offered benefits than those in smaller establishments.

Seventy-six percent of Rhode Island firms provide paid time off (combinations of vacation, personal and sick leave) to their full-time workers and 71 percent offer health insurance to full-time workers. Dental insurance was offered to 52 percent of full-time Rhode Island employees. Retirement plans are offered by 46 percent of Rhode Island employers. Other benefits offered to full-time workers include life insurance (28.3%), tuition reimbursement (19.6%), and vision insurance (23.2%).

Nearly a quarter of Rhode Island employers provide paid time off, 24 percent offer a retirement plan and 11.4 percent offer dental insurance to their part-time workers. Other benefits offered to part-time employees include health insurance (14.2%), life insurance (7.1%), tuition reimbursement (8%), and vision insurance (5.9%).

Percentage of Firms Offering Benefits by Benefit Type



Data in this analysis is based on a survey of 1,496 Rhode Island private sector employers. Responses were received from over 800 firms providing information for more than 82,000 employees.

Benefits by Industry

In Rhode Island benefits vary by industry. For example, employers in the Utilities sector were the most likely to offer benefits to their full-time workers, while those in the Accommodation & Food Services sector were generally the least likely to offer benefits.

Survey results indicated that full-time employees classified in the Educational Services, Utilities, and Wholesale Trade sectors were the most likely to have access to health insurance. In contrast, 46 percent of the employers classified in the Accommodation & Food Service sector provided access to health insurance to their full-time employees and 57 percent of full-time employees in the Retail Trade sector had access to health care.

The majority of employers in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector, the state's largest employment sector, provided paid leave (98%), health insurance (78%), dental insurance (58%) and retirement/pension plans (53%) to their full-time employees. Less common benefits include: tuition reimbursement (30%), life insurance (21%) and vision (20%) in this sector.

Higher than average rates for access to health insurance were available for full-time workers in the Information (95%), Real Estate (88%), and Finance & Insurance (87%) sector. Employees in these sectors had higher than average access to benefits in all seven benefits surveyed.

More than 80 percent of the employers in the Administrative Support, Manufacturing and Professional Scientific & Technical sectors offered health insurance to their full-time employees. Employers in Manufacturing were more likely to offer dental insurance, retirement plans, and tuition repayment plans than the average employee.

Benefits Offered to Full-Time Employees by Industry

| | <u>Health Insurance</u> | <u>Dental Insurance</u> | <u>Vision Insurance</u> | <u>Retirement/Pension</u> | <u>Life Insurance</u> | <u>Tuition Reimbursement</u> | <u>Paid Leave</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Statewide | 71% | 52% | 23% | 46% | 28% | 20% | 76% |
| Accommodation & Food Service | 46% | 35% | 16% | 21% | 10% | 3% | 58% |
| Administrative Support | 81% | 61% | 37% | 49% | 36% | 10% | 81% |
| Arts Entertainment & Recreation | 80% | 38% | 19% | 26% | 10% | 14% | 81% |
| Construction | 63% | 53% | 28% | 45% | 20% | 14% | 82% |
| Educational Services | 100% | 100% | 28% | 100% | 88% | 48% | 100% |
| Finance & Insurance | 87% | 91% | 61% | 87% | 80% | 56% | 100% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 78% | 58% | 20% | 53% | 21% | 30% | 98% |
| Information | 95% | 90% | 46% | 80% | 66% | 45% | 89% |
| Manufacturing | 82% | 67% | 16% | 56% | 27% | 25% | 95% |
| Professional Scientific & Technical | 82% | 44% | 23% | 45% | 35% | 26% | 100% |
| Real Estate | 88% | 88% | 35% | 62% | 53% | 41% | 94% |
| Retail Trade | 57% | 34% | 10% | 34% | 22% | 13% | 84% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 58% | 43% | 16% | 44% | 22% | 6% | 83% |
| Utilities | 100% | 100% | 64% | 100% | 86% | 71% | 100% |
| Wholesale Trade | 100% | 69% | 45% | 68% | 57% | 19% | 100% |

Opportunities for Tomorrow's Workforce

The Future of Industry and Occupations in Rhode Island

Industry Outlook

Rhode Island employment is expected to increase by more than 52,000 jobs during the 2010-2020 projection periods as the state's economy recovers from recessionary losses. Employment in 2020 is projected to reach 540,550 an increase of 52,372 (10.7%) from the 2010 employment level and an increase of 17,639 (3.4%) from 2006, the year prior to start of the recession in Rhode Island. Much of this growth is attributed to the increased demand for the products and services provided by the Health Care & Social Assistance; Accommodation & Food Services; Retail Trade; Professional, Scientific & Technical Services; and Educational Services sectors.

Rhode Island Industry Projections by Economic Sector 2010 - 2020

| Industry Title | 2010 | 2020 | Numeric Change | Percent Change |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Estimated Employment | Projected Employment | | |
| Total All Industries | 488,178 | 540,550 | 52,372 | 10.7% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 79,367 | 92,200 | 12,833 | 16.2% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 41,968 | 47,700 | 5,732 | 13.7% |
| Retail Trade | 46,186 | 51,615 | 5,429 | 11.8% |
| Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services | 20,939 | 25,500 | 4,561 | 21.8% |
| Educational Services | 45,474 | 50,000 | 4,526 | 10.0% |
| Construction | 15,943 | 19,800 | 3,857 | 24.2% |
| Administrative & Waste Services | 23,192 | 26,835 | 3,643 | 15.7% |
| Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers | 41,200 | 43,100 | 1,900 | 4.6% |
| Wholesale Trade | 15,815 | 17,700 | 1,885 | 11.9% |
| Management of Companies & Enterprises | 9,384 | 11,000 | 1,616 | 17.2% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 9,275 | 10,830 | 1,555 | 16.8% |
| Finance & Insurance | 23,406 | 24,950 | 1,544 | 6.6% |
| Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation | 7,548 | 8,730 | 1,182 | 15.7% |
| Information | 9,988 | 11,030 | 1,042 | 10.4% |
| Manufacturing | 39,847 | 40,650 | 803 | 2.0% |
| Other Services (Except Government) | 18,206 | 18,980 | 774 | 4.3% |
| Real Estate & Rental & Leasing | 5,632 | 6,090 | 458 | 8.1% |
| Mining | 173 | 185 | 12 | 6.9% |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 715 | 715 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Utilities | 1,131 | 1,000 | -131 | -11.6% |
| Government | 32,789 | 31,940 | -849 | -2.6% |

- The largest gains are expected to occur in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector. An aging population along with medical advances and new technologies will result in an increase of nearly 13,000 (+16.2%) jobs. Within the Health Care & Social Assistance Sector, Ambulatory Health Care Services (+5,194), Hospitals (+2,606), Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (+3,015) and Social Assistance Services (+2,015) are all expected to grow at above average rates. This sector is expected to account for one-quarter of the new job growth expected to occur in the state during the 2010-2020 projection period.
- Above average growth (13.7%) in the Accommodation & Food Services sector will generate approximately 5,700 new jobs. Most of the new jobs are projected to be in Food Services & Drinking Places which is dominated by Restaurants and Other Eating Places.
- Average growth is projected for the Retail Trade sector resulting in the addition of some 5,429 (+11.8%) new jobs. The largest gains are expected in Health & Personal Care, Clothing & Clothing Accessories and General Merchandise stores accounting for more than half of the projected growth.
- The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services sector is expected to grow at twice the average rate adding over 4,500 (+21.8%) 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 approximately 4,500 jobs is expected in Educational Services as private and public schools and colleges strive to meet the needs of their students.
- The Construction sector is expected to grow at the fastest rate (24.2%) during the 2010 to 2020 projection period with the addition of over 3,800 jobs. Construction sector employment is projected to average 19,800 in 2020, significantly lower than its pre-recession levels.
- Above average growth is also projected for the Management of Companies & Enterprises (17.2%); Transportation & Warehousing (16.8%); Administrative & Waste Services (15.7%); Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (15.7%) and Wholesale Trade (11.9%) sectors.
- Slower than average growth is projected for the state's Real Estate and Rental & Leasing, (8.1%), Mining (6.9%) Finance & Insurance (6.6%), Other Services (4.3%) and Manufacturing (2.0%) sectors.
- Employment declines are projected in Utilities (-11.6%) and Government (-2.6%) resulting in the loss of 131 and 849 jobs, respectively.

| Industries Adding the Most Jobs | |
|--|------------------------|
| Industry Title | Projected Gains |
| Food Services & Drinking Places | 5,276 |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 5,194 |
| Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services | 4,561 |
| Educational Services | 4,526 |
| Administrative & Support Services | 3,317 |
| Nursing & Residential Care Facilities | 3,018 |
| Hospitals | 2,606 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 2,205 |
| Social Assistance | 2,015 |
| Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers | 1,900 |

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 2010-2020 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill over 170,000 job openings. Nearly one-third 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 (10.7%) rates. Among the fastest growing occupational groups are Healthcare Support (19.7%), Computer and Mathematical (18.3%), Personal Care and Service (17.5%), and Healthcare Practitioners and Technical (15.8%). Each of these occupational groups is expected to generate over 2,000 new jobs during the projection period.

Occupational declines result from decreasing industry employment and from technological modifications. While all occupational groups are projected to have job gains: Farming, Fishing, & Forestry (0.4%); Production (3.2%); and Protective Service (4.8%) occupations are all projected to have less than a 5 percent change in employment. It is important to note that while job gains are below average, there will still be a demand for over 11,000 workers in these occupational groups resulting from new jobs and the need to replace workers who leave their jobs.

Among the major occupational groups, the greatest number of expected job openings resulting from economic growth and employee turnover will occur in Office and Administrative Support Occupations (+23,095), Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations (+22,705), and Sales and Related Occupations (+20,233).

Employment by Major Occupational Group

| | Employment | | Net | Percent | Openings Due to | |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 2010 | 2020 | Change | Change | Growth | Replacement |
| Total, All Occupations | 488,178 | 540,550 | 52,372 | 10.7% | 54,695 | 115,672 |
| Management Occupations | 24,230 | 25,815 | 1,585 | 6.5% | 1,719 | 5,165 |
| Business & Financial Operations Occupations | 21,845 | 25,175 | 3,330 | 15.2% | 3,332 | 4,418 |
| Computer & Mathematical Occupations | 11,945 | 14,135 | 2,190 | 18.3% | 2,190 | 2,330 |
| Architecture & Engineering Occupations | 7,829 | 8,401 | 572 | 7.3% | 623 | 1,786 |
| Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations | 3,813 | 4,355 | 542 | 14.2% | 543 | 1,019 |
| Community & Social Service Occupations | 10,241 | 11,603 | 1,362 | 13.3% | 1,362 | 2,261 |
| Legal Occupations | 3,776 | 4,017 | 241 | 6.4% | 246 | 666 |
| Education, Training, & Library Occupations | 31,721 | 34,809 | 3,088 | 9.7% | 3,092 | 6,890 |
| Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media Occupations | 8,540 | 9,409 | 869 | 10.2% | 926 | 2,226 |
| Healthcare Practitioners & Technical Occupations | 35,503 | 41,097 | 5,594 | 15.8% | 5,600 | 7,027 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 20,964 | 25,102 | 4,138 | 19.7% | 4,152 | 2,916 |
| Protective Service Occupations | 10,777 | 11,299 | 522 | 4.8% | 546 | 2,834 |
| Food Preparation & Serving Related Occupations | 43,673 | 49,422 | 5,749 | 13.2% | 5,759 | 16,946 |
| Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations | 17,941 | 19,439 | 1,498 | 8.3% | 1,541 | 3,229 |
| Personal Care & Service Occupations | 17,581 | 20,654 | 3,073 | 17.5% | 3,076 | 4,151 |
| Sales & Related Occupations | 48,505 | 53,617 | 5,112 | 10.5% | 5,232 | 15,001 |
| Office & Administrative Support Occupations | 79,181 | 84,280 | 5,099 | 6.4% | 6,080 | 17,015 |
| Farming, Fishing, & Forestry Occupations | 718 | 721 | 3 | 0.4% | 10 | 216 |
| Construction & Extraction Occupations | 18,541 | 21,295 | 2,754 | 14.9% | 2,755 | 4,115 |
| Installation, Maintenance, & Repair Occupations | 16,894 | 18,364 | 1,470 | 8.7% | 1,544 | 3,804 |
| Production Occupations | 30,221 | 31,191 | 970 | 3.2% | 1,697 | 5,830 |
| Transportation & Material Moving Occupations | 23,739 | 26,350 | 2,611 | 11.0% | 2,670 | 5,827 |

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 2010-2020 projection period, employers will need to fill over 170,000 jobs resulting from employee turnover and economic growth. These “High Demand” occupations will account for more than half (53.6%) of all job openings projected for Rhode Island.

Rhode Island High Demand Occupations 2010 - 2020

| Occupational Title | Annual Openings | Occupational Title | Annual Openings |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Retail Salespersons | 640 | Accountants & Auditors | 126 |
| Cashiers | 599 | Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Career/Technical Education | 126 |
| Waiters & Waitresses | 559 | Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education | 121 |
| Registered Nurses | 439 | Medical Secretaries | 117 |
| Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food | 387 | Hosts & Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, & Coffee Shop | 116 |
| Customer Service Representatives | 372 | Maintenance & Repair Workers, General | 114 |
| Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, & Coffee Shop | 336 | Food Preparation Workers | 109 |
| Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants | 266 | Social & Human Service Assistants | 106 |
| Office Clerks, General | 251 | Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 105 |
| Home Health Aides | 247 | Secretaries & Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive | 103 |
| Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand | 231 | Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics | 99 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Office & Administrative Support Workers | 211 | Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners | 98 |
| Childcare Workers | 197 | Management Analysts | 96 |
| Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners | 183 | General & Operations Managers | 96 |
| Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks | 169 | Team Assemblers | 95 |
| Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing | 168 | First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers | 94 |
| Receptionists & Information Clerks | 160 | Computer Support Specialists | 91 |
| Personal Care Aides | 156 | Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers | 87 |
| Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers | 156 | Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers | 87 |
| Stock Clerks & Order Fillers | 156 | Security Guards | 83 |
| Dishwashers | 155 | Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists | 80 |
| First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers | 155 | Packers & Packagers, Hand | 77 |
| Cooks, Restaurant | 150 | Tellers | 74 |
| Carpenters | 146 | Middle School Teachers, Except Special & Career/Technical Education | 73 |
| Teacher Assistants | 140 | | |
| Bartenders | 130 | | |

2020 Projected Outlook & Training Requirements for Available Jobs

Employment in Rhode Island is projected to grow at all education and skill levels, from jobs with no educational requirements (i.e. less than a high school diploma) to those requiring advanced degrees. During the 2010-2020 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill over 54,000 new jobs and to replace more than 115,000 workers who will leave their jobs for various reasons.

- Jobs requiring a high school diploma for entry into an occupation represent the largest portion of the Rhode Island labor market. They account for 41.7 percent of the state's 2010 employment, on par with the national distribution (43.4%). Approximately 6,300 annual openings are projected for occupations at this educational level, the majority (71%) due to replacement needs.
- Jobs where the minimum educational requirement is a college degree (Associate, Bachelor's, Master's or Doctoral) accounted for more than a quarter (27.2%) of the 2010 employment. Nearly one-third (32.2%) of the new job growth projected for the 2010 to 2020 projection period is expected to occur among jobs requiring an associate degree or higher. Nationally, jobs requiring a college degree account for 25.6 percent of the 2010 employment and 31.3 percent of the new jobs expected during the 2010-2020 projection period.

Employment by Education, Work Experience and Training Requirements

| | Employment Estimate | | Annual Openings | | Total Annual Openings |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | 2010 Estimate | 2020 Projection | Growth | Due to Replacements | |
| Educational Level | 488,178 | 540,550 | 5,470 | 11,549 | 17,006 |
| Doctoral or professional degree | 17,720 | 20,082 | 235 | 346 | 581 |
| Master's degree | 9,406 | 10,635 | 123 | 210 | 333 |
| Bachelor's degree | 76,630 | 86,338 | 980 | 1,677 | 2,657 |
| Associate's degree | 29,149 | 32,724 | 360 | 540 | 900 |
| Postsecondary non-degree award | 25,384 | 28,158 | 282 | 468 | 750 |
| Some college, no degree | 2,679 | 3,056 | 37 | 74 | 111 |
| High school diploma or equivalent | 203,486 | 220,064 | 1,846 | 4,453 | 6,299 |
| Less than high school | 123,724 | 139,493 | 1,594 | 3,781 | 5,375 |
| Work Experience | 488,178 | 540,550 | 5,470 | 11,549 | 17,006 |
| More than 5 years | 11,731 | 12,744 | 109 | 237 | 346 |
| 1 to 5 years | 50,606 | 54,979 | 445 | 1,106 | 1,551 |
| Less than 1 year | 7,942 | 9,076 | 113 | 183 | 296 |
| None | 417,899 | 463,751 | 4,790 | 10,023 | 14,813 |
| Training Requirements | 488,178 | 540,550 | 5,470 | 11,549 | 17,006 |
| Internship/residency | 20,741 | 23,040 | 230 | 501 | 731 |
| Apprenticeship | 9,154 | 10,496 | 133 | 219 | 352 |
| Long-term on-the-job training | 22,477 | 23,815 | 168 | 529 | 697 |
| Moderate-term on-the-job training | 84,351 | 92,576 | 863 | 1,762 | 2,625 |
| Short-term on-the-job training | 195,557 | 216,322 | 2,194 | 5,342 | 7,536 |
| None | 155,898 | 174,301 | 1,869 | 3,196 | 5,065 |

Prior work experience in a related occupation is the typical method of entry for nearly 15 percent of the occupations in our workforce. The majority of occupations in this category are first-line supervisors or managers of service, sales, and production occupations. Although work experience in a related occupation is beneficial for all occupations, this category is meant to identify work experience that is commonly considered necessary by employers, or is a commonly accepted substitute for other, more formal types of training or education.

- For over half (53.2%) of the occupations which require work experience in a related occupation, a high school diploma or equivalent is sufficient. Occupations that fall into this category include First-Line Supervisors for Construction, Office Workers, Food Service & Sales; Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers; and Executive Secretaries.
- Approximately 35 percent of the jobs which require work experience also require higher levels of education (associate degree or higher). Occupations that fall into this category include General Managers, Financial Managers, Database Administrators, Producers & Directors, and Editors.
- Approximately 6.9 percent of the occupations which require work experience in a related occupation have no educational requirements. Occupations that fall into this category include Cooks, Crane & Tower Operators, Excavating & Loading Machine Operators, and Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators.

The “Training Requirements” category is meant to identify occupations for which individuals typically need additional training or preparation, once employed, to attain competency in the skills needed for that occupation. Training is occupation-specific rather than job-specific; skills learned can be transferred to another job in the same occupation. Assignments for this category include internship/residency; apprenticeship; long-term, moderate-term, or short-term on-the-job training; or none.

- **Internship/residency** - training that involves preparation in a field such as medicine or teaching, generally under supervision in a professional setting, such as a hospital or classroom. This type of training may occur before employment and is commonly required for state licensure or certification in fields including medicine, counseling, architecture, or teaching. Examples of occupations in the internship/residency category include physicians and surgeons and marriage and family therapists.
- **Apprenticeship** - a formal relationship between a worker and sponsor that consists of a combination of on-the-job training and related occupation-specific technical instruction in which the worker learns the practical and theoretical aspects of an occupation. Apprenticeship programs are sponsored by individual employers, joint employer-and-labor groups, and employer associations. The typical apprenticeship program provides at least 144 hours of occupation-specific technical instruction and 2,000 hours of on-the-job training per year over a 3-to-5 year period. Examples of occupations in the apprenticeship category include electricians and structural iron and steel workers.
- **Long-term on-the-job training** - more than 12 months of on-the-job training or, alternatively, combined work experience and formal classroom instruction needed for workers to develop the skills to attain competency. This on-the-job training category also includes employer-sponsored training programs. Such programs include those offered by fire and police academies and schools for air traffic controllers and flight attendants. Examples of occupations in the long-term on-the-job training category include automotive service technicians and mechanics.
- **Moderate-term on-the-job training - requires** 1 to 12 months of combined on-the-job experience and informal training. Examples of occupations in the moderate-term category include school bus drivers and advertising sales agents.
- **Short-term on-the-job training - requires** one month or less of on-the-job experience and informal training. Examples of occupations in the short-term category include retail salespersons and maids and housekeeping cleaners.
- **None** - no additional occupation-specific training or preparation is typically required to attain competency in the occupation. Examples of occupations that do not require occupation-specific on the job training include pharmacists, accountants, computer programmers.

Employment by Education Level within Economic Sector

Jobs requiring a High School Diploma or equivalency make up the largest portion of jobs in the Rhode Island labor market, accounting for 41.7 percent of the state's 2010 employment and dominating the occupational structure in many economic sectors. Economic sectors in which the majority of jobs require a high school diploma or equivalency include Mining (83.2%), Utilities (79.7%), Transportation & Warehousing (69.6%), Manufacturing (67.8%), Construction (65.4%), Wholesale Trade (61.9%), Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (60.8%) and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (50.5%).

Jobs where the minimum educational requirement is an Associate Degree or higher account for 27.2 percent of the Rhode Island based jobs, on par with the national distribution (25.6). Economic sectors with higher-than-average percentages of jobs requiring Associate Degrees or higher include Educational Services (63.7%), Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (62.0%), Management of Companies (49.5%), Health Care & Social Assistance (38.5%), Information (38.1%), Finance & Insurance (35.8%) and Government (35.6%).

Approximately one quarter of the state's jobs have no minimum educational requirement – less than High School. Over half these jobs are found in the Accommodation & Food Services (84.6%), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (69.5) and Retail Trade (67.8%) sectors.

Employment Estimates by Education Level within Economic Sector

| | Total All Levels | Less Than High School | High School or GED | Some College | Post Secondary | Associate Degree | Bachelor Degree | Master's Degree | Professional or Doctoral Degree |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| Total Jobs by Education Level | 488,178 | 123,724 | 203,486 | 2,679 | 25,384 | 29,149 | 76,630 | 9,406 | 17,720 |
| Percent of Jobs by Education Level | 100% | 25.3% | 41.7% | 0.5% | 5.2% | 6.0% | 15.7% | 1.9% | 3.6% |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 715 | 69.5% | 28.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Mining | 173 | 13.9% | 83.2% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 1.2% | 0.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Utilities | 1,131 | 2.0% | 79.7% | 0.0% | 5.1% | 4.9% | 8.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Construction | 15,943 | 23.2% | 65.4% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 4.3% | 4.5% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Manufacturing | 39,847 | 11.2% | 67.8% | 0.4% | 4.9% | 3.3% | 11.9% | 0.1% | 0.4% |
| Wholesale Trade | 15,815 | 19.4% | 63.2% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 3.0% | 11.9% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Retail Trade | 46,186 | 67.8% | 27.2% | 0.1% | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 0.0% | 1.5% |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 9,275 | 25.3% | 69.6% | 0.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Information | 9,988 | 10.5% | 44.9% | 2.4% | 4.1% | 2.4% | 34.5% | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Finance & Insurance | 23,406 | 0.9% | 61.9% | 1.3% | 0.1% | 2.0% | 33.2% | 0.1% | 0.5% |
| Real Estate, Rental & Leasing | 5,632 | 33.5% | 60.8% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 2.3% | 3.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Professional, Scientific & Tech. Services | 20,939 | 1.9% | 33.7% | 2.0% | 0.4% | 12.9% | 41.5% | 0.4% | 7.1% |
| Management of Companies | 9,384 | 2.4% | 45.8% | 2.1% | 0.2% | 4.1% | 44.4% | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Administrative Support & Waste Mgmt. | 23,192 | 38.2% | 48.9% | 0.1% | 2.6% | 3.4% | 6.5% | 0.2% | 0.1% |
| Educational Services | 45,474 | 7.0% | 27.7% | 1.0% | 0.6% | 1.8% | 41.4% | 10.2% | 10.3% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 79,367 | 14.4% | 30.3% | 0.4% | 16.4% | 20.2% | 8.7% | 3.3% | 6.4% |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 7,548 | 36.9% | 50.5% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 1.6% | 9.5% | 0.6% | 0.0% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 41,968 | 84.6% | 14.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Other Services | 18,206 | 24.2% | 47.1% | 0.1% | 11.7% | 2.3% | 14.4% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Government | 32,789 | 4.8% | 49.8% | 0.6% | 9.1% | 6.1% | 23.3% | 2.4% | 3.7% |

RI's Population Growth Slows

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

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

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

Rhode Island's population estimate peaked at 1,074,579 in 2004 and has declined every year since. The largest loss occurred between 2004 and 2005 (-6,663).

Between 2010 and 2012, only two states recorded a loss in population, Rhode Island (-0.2%) and Michigan (-0.0%). The areas with the largest population growth over the period were the District of Columbia (+5.1%), North Dakota (+4.0%) and Texas (+3.6%).

Rhode Island Population

| | |
|------|-----------|
| 2000 | 1,048,319 |
| 2001 | 1,057,142 |
| 2002 | 1,065,995 |
| 2003 | 1,071,342 |
| 2004 | 1,074,579 |
| 2005 | 1,067,916 |
| 2006 | 1,063,096 |
| 2007 | 1,057,315 |
| 2008 | 1,055,003 |
| 2009 | 1,053,646 |
| 2010 | 1,052,567 |
| 2011 | 1,050,646 |
| 2012 | 1,050,292 |

Population Data for New England States Census 2000 - 2010 - 2012

| | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | Numerical Change | | Percent Change | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Census Population | Census Population | Census Estimate | 2000-2010 | 2010-2012 | 2000-2010 | 2010-2012 |
| Connecticut | 3,405,565 | 3,574,097 | 3,590,347 | 168,532 | 16,250 | 4.9% | 0.5% |
| Maine | 1,274,923 | 1,328,361 | 1,329,192 | 53,438 | 831 | 4.2% | 0.1% |
| Massachusetts | 6,349,097 | 6,547,629 | 6,646,144 | 198,532 | 98,515 | 3.1% | 1.5% |
| New Hampshire | 1,235,786 | 1,316,470 | 1,320,718 | 80,684 | 4,248 | 6.5% | 0.3% |
| Rhode Island | 1,048,319 | 1,052,567 | 1,050,292 | 4,248 | -2,275 | 0.4% | -0.2% |
| Vermont | 608,827 | 625,741 | 626,011 | 16,914 | 270 | 2.8% | 0.0% |
| United States | 281,421,906 | 308,745,538 | 313,914,040 | 27,323,632 | 5,168,502 | 9.7% | 1.7% |

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 & 2010 Census and 2012 Census Population Estimates

- The growth rates in all of the New England states were below the national population increase of 1.7 percent: Rhode Island (-0.2%), Vermont (+0.0%), Maine (+0.1%), New Hampshire (+0.3%), Connecticut (+0.5%) and Massachusetts (+1.5%).
- The resident population in Rhode Island declined by 0.2 of a percent, or 2,275 individuals, to an estimated 1.05 million residents in 2012.
- The Midwest (+0.6%) and Northeast (+0.8%) were the slowest growing regions in the country between 2010 and 2012, while the South (+2.4%) and West (+2.3%) regions added the highest percentage of residents.

Local Population Trends



- Between 2010 and 2012, Rhode Island lost 2,275 residents, a loss of 0.2% of the state's population.
- Of the 39 cities and towns, 23 communities lost population over the past two years.
- Bristol reflected the largest annual population percentage decline (-2.7%), followed by Newport (-2.6%) and Richmond (-1.2%).
- Sixteen communities in Rhode Island reported population gains between 2010 and 2012, with Exeter (+1.7%), Cumberland (+1.1%) and North Smithfield (+0.9%) reporting the largest growth on a percentage basis.
- Eight communities added over 100 residents since 2010, led by Providence (+390) and Cumberland (+355).
- Six communities lost over 200 residents since 2010. Warwick (-799) lost the most residents, followed by Newport (-638), Bristol (-631), West Warwick (-330), South Kingstown (-294) and North Kingstown (-292).

Rhode Island City and Town Population Estimates

| Geographic Area | Census 2010 | Estimate 2012 | Numeric Change | Percent Change |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Rhode Island | 1,052,567 | 1,050,292 | -2,275 | -0.2% |
| Bristol County | 49,875 | 49,144 | -731 | -1.5% |
| Barrington | 16,310 | 16,267 | -43 | -0.3% |
| Bristol | 22,954 | 22,323 | -631 | -2.7% |
| Warren | 10,611 | 10,554 | -57 | -0.5% |
| Kent County | 166,158 | 164,843 | -1,315 | -0.8% |
| Coventry | 35,014 | 34,928 | -86 | -0.2% |
| East Greenwich | 13,146 | 13,094 | -52 | -0.4% |
| Warwick | 82,672 | 81,873 | -799 | -1.0% |
| West Greenwich | 6,135 | 6,087 | -48 | -0.8% |
| West Warwick | 29,191 | 28,861 | -330 | -1.1% |
| Newport County | 82,888 | 82,036 | -852 | -1.0% |
| Jamestown | 5,405 | 5,425 | 20 | 0.4% |
| Little Compton | 3,492 | 3,474 | -18 | -0.5% |
| Middletown | 16,150 | 16,039 | -111 | -0.7% |
| Newport | 24,672 | 24,034 | -638 | -2.6% |
| Portsmouth | 17,389 | 17,293 | -96 | -0.6% |
| Tiverton | 15,780 | 15,771 | -9 | -0.1% |
| Providence County | 626,667 | 628,323 | 1,656 | 0.3% |
| Burrillville | 15,955 | 16,082 | 127 | 0.8% |
| Central Falls | 19,376 | 19,369 | -7 | 0.0% |
| Cranston | 80,387 | 80,529 | 142 | 0.2% |
| Cumberland | 33,506 | 33,861 | 355 | 1.1% |
| East Providence | 47,037 | 47,096 | 59 | 0.1% |
| Foster | 4,606 | 4,641 | 35 | 0.8% |
| Glocester | 9,746 | 9,819 | 73 | 0.7% |
| Johnston | 28,769 | 28,960 | 191 | 0.7% |
| Lincoln | 21,105 | 21,250 | 145 | 0.7% |
| North Providence | 32,078 | 32,154 | 76 | 0.2% |
| North Smithfield | 11,967 | 12,079 | 112 | 0.9% |
| Pawtucket | 71,148 | 71,170 | 22 | 0.0% |
| Providence | 178,042 | 178,432 | 390 | 0.2% |
| Scituate | 10,329 | 10,401 | 72 | 0.7% |
| Smithfield | 21,430 | 21,448 | 18 | 0.1% |
| Woonsocket | 41,186 | 41,032 | -154 | -0.4% |
| Washington County | 126,979 | 125,946 | -1,033 | -0.8% |
| Charlestown | 7,827 | 7,773 | -54 | -0.7% |
| Exeter | 6,425 | 6,533 | 108 | 1.7% |
| Hopkinton | 8,188 | 8,119 | -69 | -0.8% |
| Narragansett | 15,868 | 15,695 | -173 | -1.1% |
| New Shoreham | 1,051 | 1,041 | -10 | -1.0% |
| North Kingstown | 26,486 | 26,194 | -292 | -1.1% |
| Richmond | 7,708 | 7,613 | -95 | -1.2% |
| South Kingstown | 30,639 | 30,345 | -294 | -1.0% |
| Westerly | 22,787 | 22,633 | -154 | -0.7% |

Source: US Census Bureau

Rhode Island's Foreign-Born Population

Rhode Island's total resident population showed only modest growth in the late 1980s and the 1990s with increases of 5.9 percent from 1980-1990 and 4.5 percent from 1990-2000. In comparison, the nation's population expanded by 9.8 percent from 1980-1990 and 13.2 percent from 1990-2000. Between 2000 and 2010, Rhode Island's total resident population showed a net gain of 4,248, a growth rate of just 0.4 percent and far below the national growth rate of 9.7 percent. Since 2010, the state's population has declined by -0.2 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 2012 the ratio had increased to over one out of eight.

| | Census 2000 | Census 2010 | Estimate 2012* |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Rhode Island | | | |
| Total Population | 1,048,319 | 1,052,567 | 1,050,292 |
| Foreign-Born | 119,277 | 134,335* | 140,125 |
| Percent Foreign-Born | 11.4% | 12.8% | 13.3% |

*Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

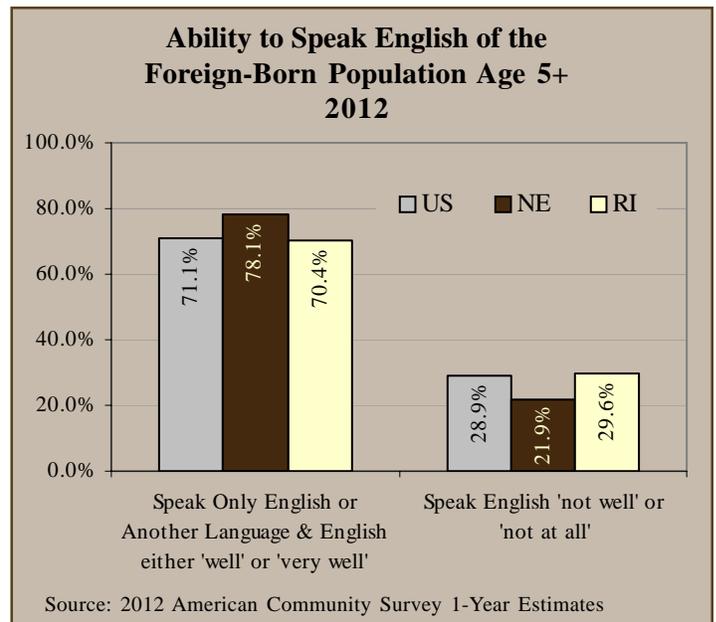
- The rate of growth of the foreign-born population has outpaced the total population growth from 2000 to 2010. While total population increased by 4,248 (0.4%) residents, the number of foreign-born residents increased by 15,058 (12.6%). Between 2000 and 2012, the number of foreign-born residents increased by 20,848 (+17.5%).
- In 2012, 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 (52.2%) and the New England states of Connecticut (39.9%) and Massachusetts (35.6%).
- Of the remaining New England states, Maine's foreign-born residents were more likely to come from Asia (30.7%), New Hampshire's foreign-born residents from Asia (37.3%) and Vermont's foreign-born residents from Europe (32.9%).
- Rhode Island had a higher percentage of African- and Latin American-born foreigners than New England as a whole.
- Rhode Island had a higher percentage of European- and African-born foreigners than the US.

Place of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population 2012

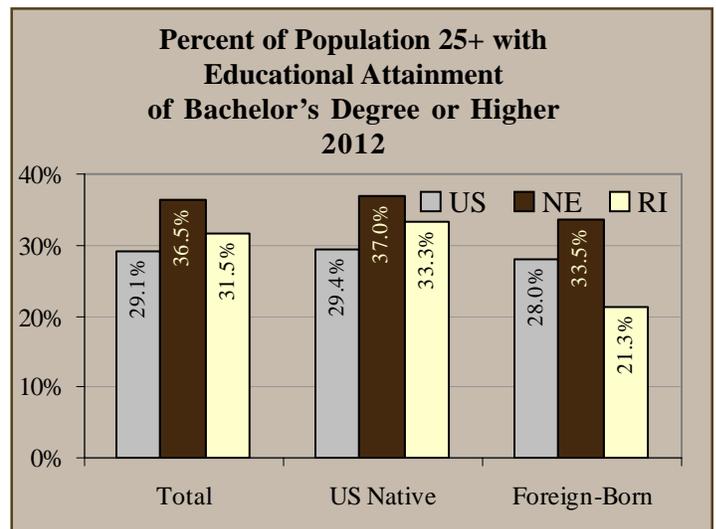
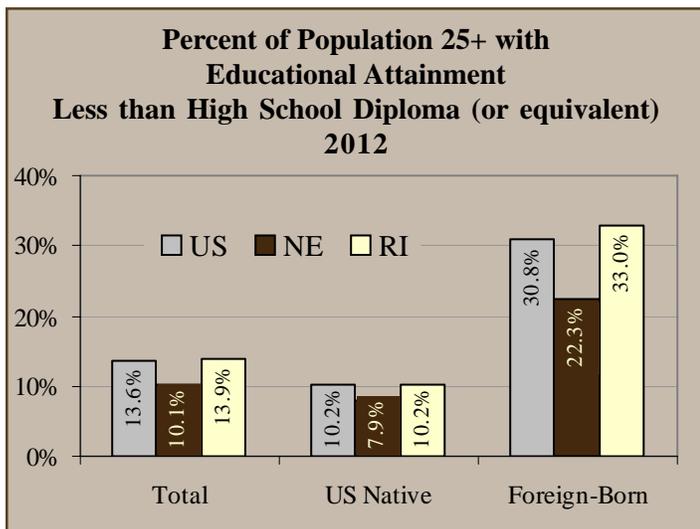
| | RI | US | NE | CT | ME | MA | NH | VT |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Foreign-Born | 13.3% | 13.0% | 12.2% | 13.8% | 3.5% | 15.0% | 5.4% | 4.1% |
| <i>Place of Birth:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Europe | 23.0% | 11.8% | 24.8% | 27.7% | 24.9% | 23.3% | 25.6% | 32.9% |
| Asia | 19.0% | 29.2% | 27.5% | 23.9% | 30.7% | 29.5% | 37.3% | 28.9% |
| Africa | 12.3% | 4.2% | 7.6% | 4.9% | 11.9% | 8.2% | 4.2% | 8.5% |
| Oceania | 0.3% | 0.6% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.8% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| Latin America | 43.4% | 52.2% | 35.6% | 39.9% | 8.5% | 35.6% | 18.8% | 9.9% |
| Northern America | 2.0% | 2.0% | 4.1% | 3.2% | 23.2% | 2.9% | 13.3% | 19.1% |

Source: 2012 American Community Survey

- Of the European-born Rhode Islanders, the majority were born in Portugal (49.6%), while the majority of those African-born residents were from Western Africa (81.0%).
- Of the Latin-born Rhode Islanders, 41.0 percent were from the Caribbean, 42.8 percent from Central America, and 16.2 percent from South America.
- Rhode Island (29.6%) had a higher percentage of foreign-born residents that speak English either 'not well' or 'not at all' than New England (21.9%) and the United States (28.9%).
- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (33.0%) was more than three times as likely to have not graduated high school than those residents who were born in the US (10.2%).



- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (33.0%) were more likely than New England (22.3%) and US (30.8%) foreign-born residents to have not graduated from high school.
- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (21.3%) was less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than those residents who were a US native (33.3%).
- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (21.3%) were less likely than New England (33.5%) and US (28.0%) foreign-born residents to have a bachelor's degree or higher.
- The gap between native-born and foreign-born residents with a bachelor's degree or higher is much greater in Rhode Island (12.0 percentage points) than in New England (3.5 percentage points) and the United States (1.4 percentage points).



Source: 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
 US Native: born in the United States, Puerto Rico, US territory or born abroad to American parents

Education Counts

Not long ago, most people were able to get a well-paying job with not much more than a high school diploma. However, today's economy places a much higher premium on additional years of schooling. 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, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 37.1 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 13.7 percent of the population. In comparison, 40.3 percent of Rhode Islanders have an associate degree or higher while 13.9 percent of Rhode Islanders do not have a high school diploma or equivalency.

- Rhode Island ranks fifth in New England in the percentage of adults (31.4%) who have obtained at least a Bachelor's degree, but is above the national average (29.1%).

Educational Attainment for the United States and New England for Population Aged 25 Years and Older, 2012

| | RI | United States | New England | CT | ME | MA | NH | VT |
|---|---------|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Population (25 Years and Older) | 712,271 | 208.7 million | 10.0 million | 2,457,978 | 947,017 | 4,556,609 | 919,883 | 434,948 |
| Less than 9th Grade | 6.4% | 5.8% | 4.2% | 4.2% | 3.0% | 4.7% | 2.4% | 2.9% |
| 9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma | 7.5% | 7.9% | 5.9% | 6.0% | 5.5% | 5.7% | 5.8% | 5.4% |
| High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative | 27.9% | 28.0% | 27.9% | 27.8% | 34.8% | 25.9% | 29.4% | 30.5% |
| Some College, No Degree | 18.1% | 21.3% | 17.5% | 17.6% | 19.8% | 16.8% | 18.4% | 16.4% |
| Associate's Degree | 8.8% | 8.0% | 8.0% | 7.4% | 9.1% | 7.6% | 9.5% | 9.0% |
| Bachelor's Degree | 18.7% | 18.2% | 21.1% | 20.5% | 18.1% | 22.2% | 21.9% | 21.9% |
| Graduate or Professional Degree | 12.8% | 10.9% | 15.4% | 16.6% | 9.8% | 17.1% | 12.6% | 13.9% |
| Not a High School Graduate or Equivalent | 13.9% | 13.7% | 10.1% | 10.2% | 8.5% | 10.4% | 8.2% | 8.3% |
| High School Graduate or Higher | 86.1% | 86.4% | 89.9% | 89.9% | 91.6% | 89.7% | 91.8% | 91.7% |
| Associate's Degree or Higher | 40.3% | 37.1% | 44.5% | 44.5% | 37.0% | 46.9% | 44.0% | 44.8% |
| Bachelor's Degree or Higher | 31.4% | 29.1% | 36.5% | 37.1% | 28.0% | 39.3% | 34.6% | 35.8% |

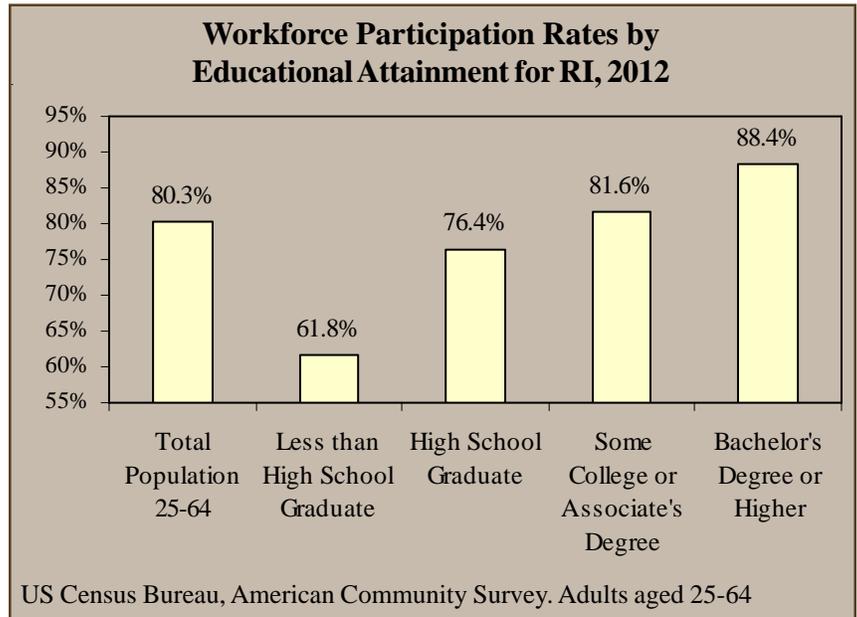
US Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

- Rhode Island (86.1%) 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 (12.8%) ranks fourth in New England and 10th nationally in the percentage of adults with a graduate or professional degree.

Nationally, individuals aged 25-64 with bachelor's degrees or higher have civilian workforce participation rates that are 12.8 percent higher than those with high school diplomas.

Rhode Islanders experienced a 12.0 percent increase in workforce participation between those with a high school diploma and those with at least a bachelor's degree.

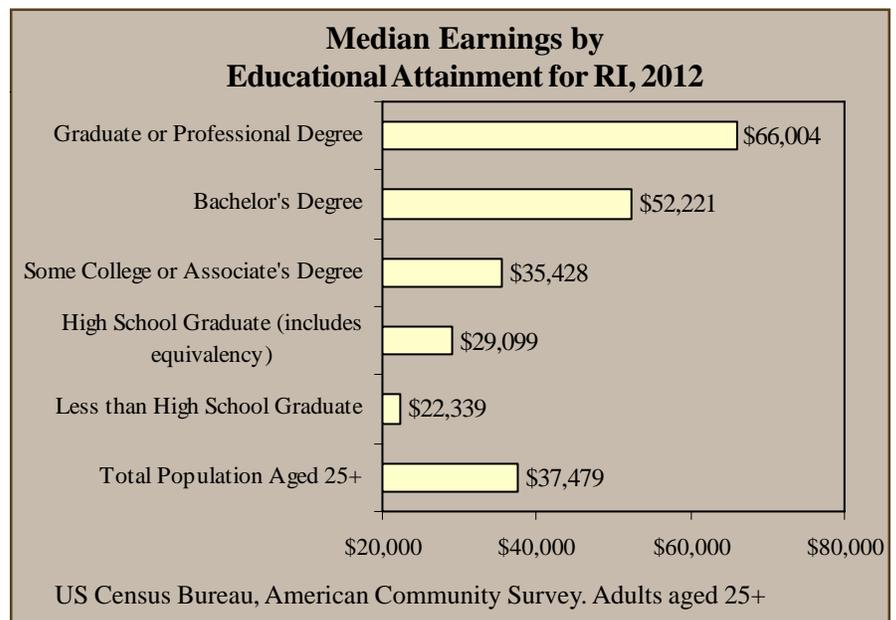
In New England, the payoff in terms of workforce participation for those earning a bachelor's degree or higher compared to a high school diploma varies from a high of 13.9 percent in Maine to a low of 7.6 percent in Vermont.



It should be noted that the starting point for workforce participation rates of working-aged adults (aged 25-64) varies depending on the state. In New England, the workforce participation rate of adults ranged from a high of 82.9 percent in New Hampshire to a low of 77.8 percent in Maine. Rhode Island's labor force participation rate was 80.3 percent. Nationally, the workforce participation rate of adults (aged 25-64) was 77.5 percent.

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

- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a high school diploma or equivalency are \$6,760 more than median earnings for individuals without a high school diploma.
- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a bachelor's degree are \$23,122 more than median earnings for individuals with a high school diploma or equivalency.
- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a graduate or professional degree are \$13,783 more than median earnings for individuals with bachelor's degree.



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

Sources

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

Several programs provided the foundation for the information:

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

The Labor Market Information unit also acknowledges the following sources:

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

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