RI Department of Labor and Training

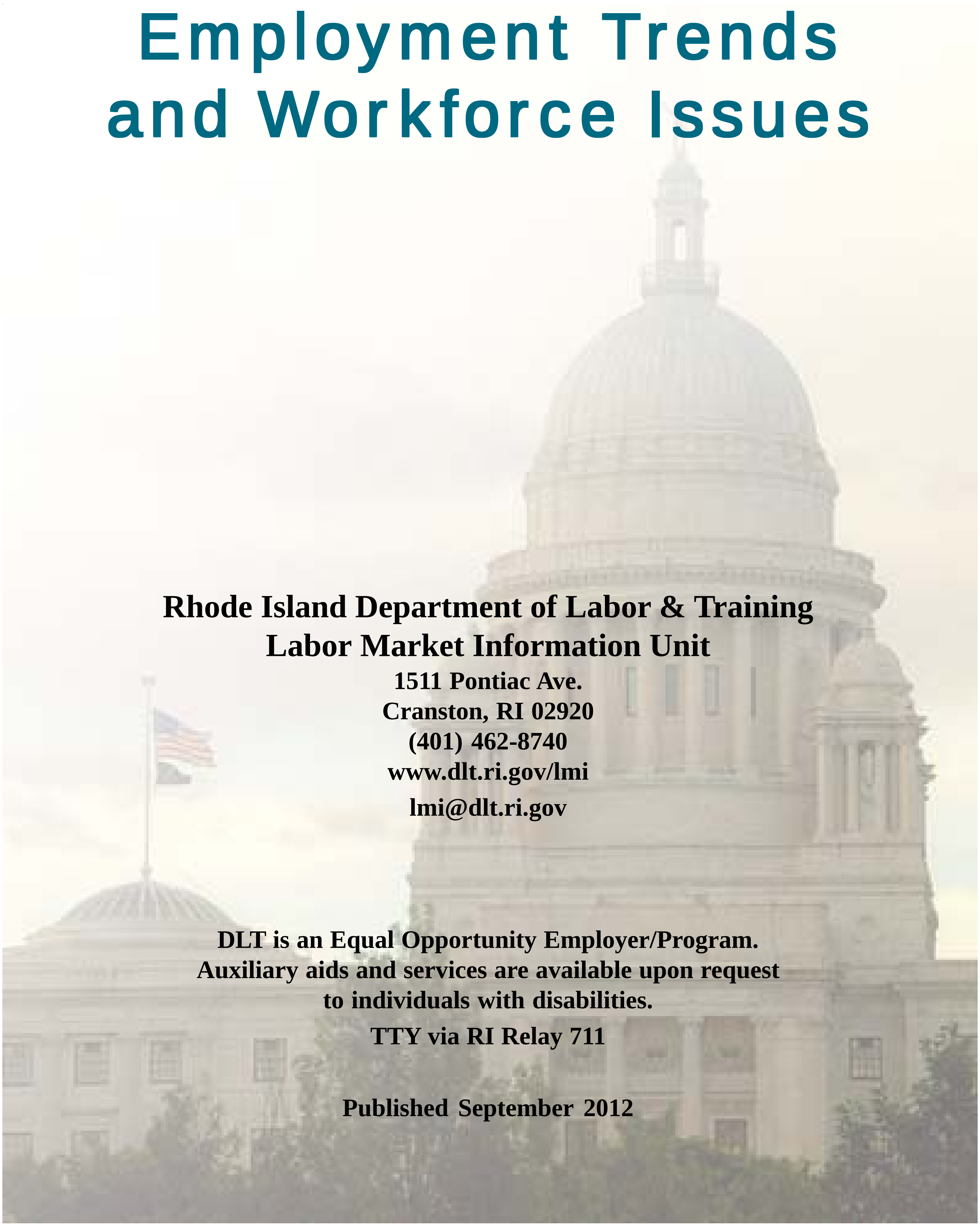
Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues

2012

A publication of the
Labor Market Information Unit

Cover: *Sailors from Officer Candidate School in Newport, RI, march at the Bristol Fourth of July parade, Bristol, RI..*

Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues



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Executive Summary

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

Rhode Island Industry Employment – 2011 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 (24.8%) of our workforce. On the opposite end, our largest firms – those employing 1,000 or more workers – numbered 30 and employed nearly 17 percent of our private sector workforce.

In 2011, Rhode Island's private sector employed an average of 389,240 workers and paid an average annual wage of $43,526. The public sector employed an average of 59,293 workers last year, who were paid an average annual wage of $59,972.

On the employment side, the Health Care & Social Assistance sector employed the largest number of private sector workers (78,200) in Rhode Island, followed by Retail Trade (46,881), Accommodation & Food Services (42,565) and Manufacturing (40,354). Together, these four sectors employed over half (53.4%) of the private sector workers in the state.

The average annual wage for Rhode Island's private sector ($43,526) was 9.0 percent less than the 2011 national average of $47,815. Within New England, Rhode Island ranked fourth in private sector average annual wages, trailing Connecticut ($61,987), Massachusetts ($60,204) and New Hampshire ($47,644).

Economic Challenges Face the State

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

Rhode Island's economic momentum began to shift in 2007 as the state budget crisis, increased energy costs and the housing and credit collapses pushed the state into recession a full year before the nation. Job losses in the state totaled 39,400 between December 2006 and November 2009, a 7.9 percent job loss. Private sector employment fell by 36,300 (-8.4%), while the public sector loss 3,200 (-4.9%) jobs.

Between November 2009 and March 2012*, the state has regained 7,700 of the 39,400 jobs lost during the "Great Recession" due solely to gains in the state's private sector (+9,800).

The Accommodation & Food Services sector has added 2,800 jobs since November 2009 recouping all of the 2,000 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 1,200 and 800, respectively since November 2009. 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.

**The Rhode Island job figures from July 2011 through March 2012 used in this section are revised job figures derived from the most recent quarterly tax data reported by employers. These job figures are produced by DLT's Labor Market Information unit and differ from the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' numbers.*

However, recessionary effects continue to have an impact on the state's Government, Manufacturing and Financial Activities sectors. The Government sector has lost an additional 2,100 jobs and the Manufacturing sector has shed another 700 jobs since November 2009. Financial Activities employment, down 5,200 jobs during the recession, has shed another 400 jobs since its end.

Labor Force and Unemployment Reflect Economic Downturn

Rhode Island's labor force has exhibited mixed signs of improvement in 2011, 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 January 2010, (the highest rate in over 30 years) falling to 10.7 percent in August 2012. However, Rhode Island's unemployment rate remains the highest in New England and has surpassed both the national and New England unemployment rates since 2005. Our August unemployment rate of 10.7 percent was second among the 50 states, trailing only Nevada (12.1%) and one of just three in double digits (California ,10.6%).

During the first six months of 2012, Unemployment Insurance claims activity (Initial Claims, Weeks Claimed and Final Payments) decreased from the 2009 to 2011 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 2012 are still above the 2004 to 2008 levels.

High school graduates, while accounting for approximately 27 percent of the population (25 and older), made up a much larger share (42.1%) of those collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits in June 2012, demonstrating the impact the recession is having on this group.

The percentage of Unemployment Insurance claimants from the Manufacturing, Construction and Administrative & Waste Services 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 2012, there were 31,694 private businesses in the state employing 383,177 workers. Nearly half the employers (49.5%) in the state have between one and four employees; however, they employ just 7.7 percent of the workforce. The largest employers, those with 1,000 or more employees, numbered 30 and employed 16.6 percent of Rhode Island's private sector workforce.

- Smaller employers, those with less than 20 employees, represented 90.0 percent of all employers in the state and employed approximately one quarter (24.8%) of the workforce.
- Mid-sized companies (20 to 99 workers) employed 27.1 percent of the private sector employment and accounted for 8.2 percent of the firms.
- Just 558 (1.8%) firms in the state employ 100 or more workers. Together, they employ nearly half (48.0%) of the state's private sector employees.

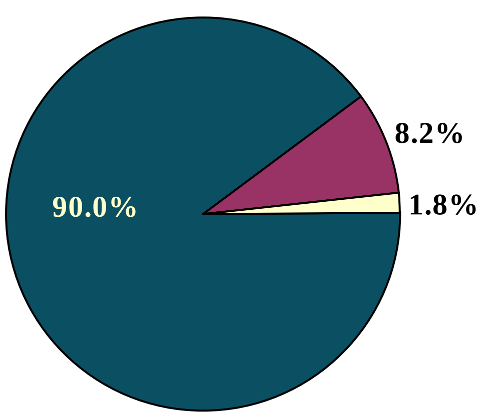
The state's largest firms (1,000 or more employees) are found in the Health Care & Social Assistance (8), Private Education (5), Finance & Insurance (5), Retail Trade (5), Manufacturing (3), Transportation & Warehousing (1), Information (1), Management of Enterprises (1) and Administrative & Waste (1)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

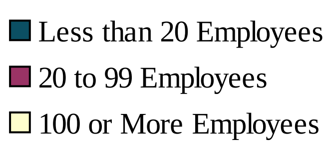
Private Sector Employment
March 2012

Size Class	Employers* Number	Employers* Percent	Employment Number	Employment Percent
Total:	31,694	100.0%	383,177	100.0%
Zero	5,699	18.0%	0	0.0%
1-4	15,684	49.5%	29,661	7.7%
5-9	4,445	14.0%	29,228	7.6%
10-19	2,709	8.5%	36,286	9.5%
20-49	1,957	6.2%	59,544	15.5%
50-99	642	2.0%	44,465	11.6%
100-249	398	1.3%	60,506	15.8%
250-499	92	0.3%	31,620	8.3%
500-999	38	0.1%	28,239	7.4%
1000+	30	0.1%	63,628	16.6%

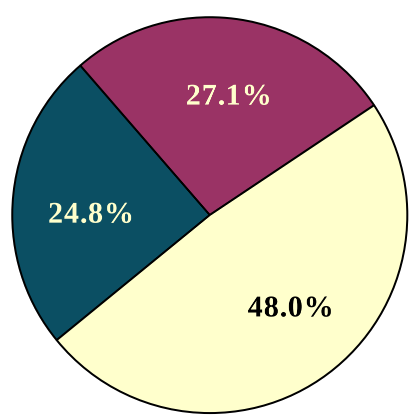
*Based on size of firm

Percentage of Employers by Size Class 2011





Percent of Employment by Size Class 2011



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

Rhode Island Private Covered Employers
Size Class by Industry
March 2012

Major Industry	Firms/ Employees	Total	Total Number of Employees: 0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000+
TOTAL	**# of Firms**	**31,694**	**5,699**	**15,684**	**4,445**	**2,709**	**1,957**	**642**	**398**	**92**	**38**	**30**
	# of Employees	**383,177**	**0**	**29,661**	**29,228**	**36,286**	**59,544**	**44,465**	**60,506**	**31,620**	**28,239**	**63,628**
Agriculture, Forestry,	# of Firms	166	70	67	15	11	3					
Fishing & Hunting	# of Employees	463	0	132	101	144	86					
Mining	# of Firms	20	3	6	5	3	3					
	# of Employees	161	0	15	32	37	77					
Utilities	# of Firms	28	3	12	3	4	3	2			1	
	# of Employees	1,052	0	21	21	63	93	*			*	
Construction	# of Firms	3,627	1,201	1,715	375	197	107	22	10			
	# of Employees	14,437	0	3,348	2,416	2,618	3,132	1,595	1,328			
Manufacturing	# of Firms	1,681	170	544	302	253	235	100	59	13	2	3
	# of Employees	41,129	0	1,256	2,042	3,539	7,385	6,989	9,106	4,432	*	4,935
Wholesale Trade	# of Firms	2,918	535	1,726	299	177	127	33	17	4		
	# of Employees	16,554	0	2,700	1,948	2,361	3,783	2,254	2,239	1,269		
Retail Trade	# of Firms	2,987	356	1,419	568	318	187	73	41	14	6	5
	# of Employees	46,474	0	3,098	3,712	4,212	5,730	4,830	6,142	5,069	3,846	9,835
Transportation &	# of Firms	650	142	300	74	62	46	13	10	1	1	1
Warehousing	# of Employees	8,213	0	585	473	871	1,499	942	1,351	*	*	*
Information	# of Firms	624	141	329	60	32	35	15	6	4	1	1
	# of Employees	7,377	0	522	397	438	1,014	1,136	732	1,461	*	*
Finance & Insurance	# of Firms	1,230	191	684	162	76	58	22	18	9	5	5
	# of Employees	27,660	0	1,252	1,071	977	1,730	1,573	2,754	3,303	3,828	11,172
Real Estate &	# of Firms	969	176	547	131	61	36	14	3	1		
Rental & Leasing	# of Employees	5,623	0	1,058	847	840	1,084	908	*	*		
Professional &	# of Firms	4,137	827	2,437	440	243	135	33	16	4	2	
Technical Services	# of Employees	21,850	0	4,120	2,862	3,229	4,121	2,390	2,369	*	*	
Management of Companies	# of Firms	158	19	86	20	15	9	2	5		1	1
& Enterprises	# of Employees	6,300	0	123	133	188	241	*	938		*	*
Administrative & Waste	# of Firms	2,340	720	997	263	133	135	45	41	5		1
Services	# of Employees	22,021	0	1,810	1,707	1,763	4,126	3,165	6,601	1,705		*
Educational Services	# of Firms	528	93	230	54	47	62	19	15		3	5
	# of Employees	19,992	0	406	343	632	2,093	1,273	2,338		*	10,808
Health Care & Social	# of Firms	2,684	139	1,125	586	343	225	113	104	29	12	8
Assistance	# of Employees	79,762	0	2,429	3,898	4,568	6,877	7,980	15,764	9,644	8,984	19,618
Arts, Entertainment, &	# of Firms	532	115	201	84	62	51	11	7		1	
Recreation	# of Employees	6,078	0	388	568	817	1,623	757	1,100		*	
Accommodation &	# of Firms	2,543	369	695	461	463	405	106	34	8	2	
Food Services	# of Employees	40,195	0	1,662	3,179	6,277	12,009	7,119	5,359	2,772	*	
Other services,	# of Firms	3,649	368	2,407	540	207	95	19	12		1	
(except Public)	# of Employees	17,597	0	4,540	3,461	2,686	2,841	1,263	1,899		*	
Unclassified	# of Firms	223	61	157	3	2						
Establishments	# of Employees	239	0	196	17	26						

* 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*

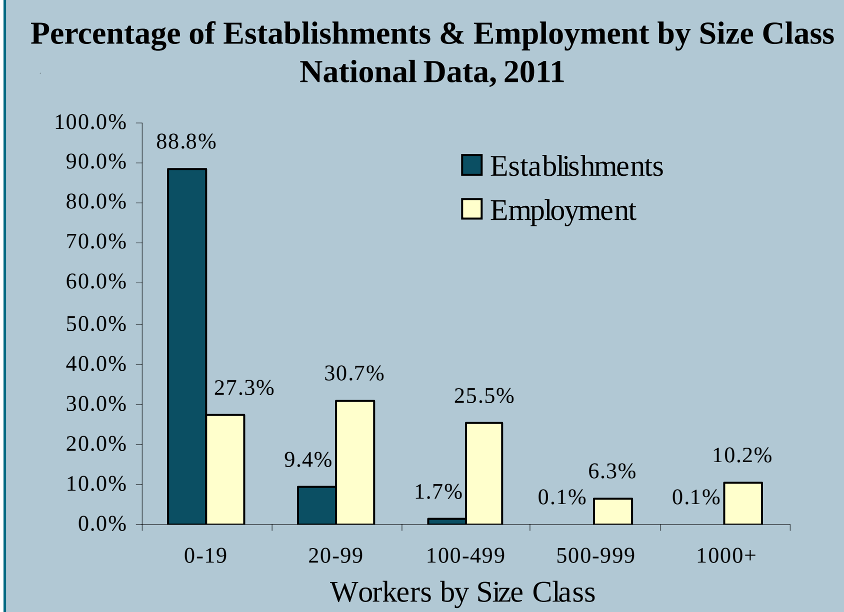
Nationally, small establishments comprise an overwhelming majority of the nation's businesses. In 2011, 88.8 percent of the establishments in the US had less than 20 workers. Establishments employing between 20 and 99 workers accounted for 9.4 percent of the US establishments, and those employing over 100 workers accounted for only 1.8 percent of establishments nationwide.

- Small establishments dominate the economies of all states, ranging from a high of 91.6 percent in Montana to a low of 85.6 percent in Ohio.

- In 2011, 89.4 percent of Rhode Island establishments employed less than 20 workers, ranking the state thirteenth in terms of its percentage of small establishments.

- Small establishments employ 29.4 percent of Rhode Island jobs, compared to 27.3 percent nationally.

- States with greater percentages of small establishments than Rhode Island include the New England states of Maine (90.5%) and Vermont (90.0%).



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

- California (91.5%), Florida (90.4%) and New York (90.0%), the three largest states in terms of the overall number of establishments, all have a greater percentage of small establishments than Rhode Island.

- Rhode Island ranked 41st in the nation in the percentage of large establishments (100 employees or more) located within each state. Included among the ten states below Rhode Island (1.59%) in this 2011 ranking are Maine (1.34%) and Vermont (1.27%).

- Large establishments account for 38.7 percent of Rhode Island jobs, compared to 42.0 percent nationally.

- Connecticut (1.96%), Massachusetts (1.88%) and New Hampshire (1.61%) each have a higher percentage of large establishments than Rhode Island.

- The states with the greatest percentages of large establishments are Tennessee (2.57%), Ohio (2.48%) and the District of Columbia (2.41%). Montana (0.82%) and Wyoming (0.87%) have the smallest percentages of large establishments.

- More business establishments are located in California (15.0%) than in any other state in the country. Over 91 percent of these establishments employ less than 20 workers and just 1.33 percent employ more than 100 workers.

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

Private Industry - Establishments*, First Quarter 2011

Total All Industries	Total Percent of US Estab.	0-19 Workers Percent of Estab.	20-99 Workers Percent of Estab.	100-499 Workers Percent of Estab.	500-999 Workers Percent of Estab.	1,000+ Workers Percent of Estab.
US Total	***100.0%***	***88.8%***	***9.4%***	***1.66%***	***0.11%***	***0.06%***
Alabama	1.3%	87.0%	11.0%	1.78%	0.12%	0.05%
Alaska	0.2%	88.6%	9.6%	1.71%	0.07%	0.06%
Arizona	1.6%	88.2%	9.5%	2.00%	0.17%	0.09%
Arkansas	0.9%	89.4%	9.0%	1.42%	0.11%	0.06%
California	15.0%	91.5%	7.2%	1.21%	0.08%	0.04%
Colorado	1.9%	89.4%	9.1%	1.42%	0.09%	0.05%
Connecticut	1.2%	88.6%	9.5%	1.81%	0.08%	0.07%
Delaware	0.3%	89.3%	8.8%	1.68%	0.12%	0.08%
District of Columbia	0.4%	89.1%	8.4%	2.17%	0.17%	0.08%
Florida	6.7%	90.4%	8.0%	1.47%	0.09%	0.04%
Georgia	2.9%	88.6%	9.4%	1.75%	0.12%	0.05%
Hawaii	0.4%	87.5%	10.6%	1.68%	0.12%	0.05%
Idaho	0.6%	90.9%	8.0%	1.06%	0.07%	0.03%
Illinois	4.3%	89.1%	8.9%	1.80%	0.13%	0.08%
Indiana	1.8%	86.3%	11.3%	2.15%	0.15%	0.08%
Iowa	1.0%	87.4%	10.6%	1.74%	0.10%	0.07%
Kansas	0.9%	88.0%	10.1%	1.76%	0.11%	0.06%
Kentucky	1.2%	87.2%	10.7%	1.95%	0.12%	0.05%
Louisiana	1.4%	87.0%	11.2%	1.65%	0.11%	0.04%
Maine	0.5%	90.5%	8.1%	1.23%	0.08%	0.03%
Maryland	1.9%	88.1%	10.0%	1.73%	0.08%	0.05%
Massachusetts	2.5%	89.2%	8.9%	1.71%	0.11%	0.07%
Michigan	2.7%	88.6%	9.2%	2.00%	0.14%	0.09%
Minnesota	1.8%	87.6%	10.2%	2.00%	0.16%	0.08%
Mississippi	0.7%	87.7%	10.5%	1.61%	0.13%	0.05%
Missouri	1.9%	88.0%	10.1%	1.72%	0.12%	0.06%
Montana	0.5%	91.6%	7.5%	0.76%	0.03%	0.02%
Nebraska	0.6%	88.0%	10.3%	1.53%	0.10%	0.07%
Nevada	0.8%	88.7%	9.6%	1.54%	0.14%	0.11%
New Hampshire	0.5%	89.2%	9.2%	1.49%	0.08%	0.04%
New Jersey	3.0%	89.4%	8.7%	1.66%	0.10%	0.07%
New Mexico	0.6%	88.5%	9.9%	1.49%	0.07%	0.03%
New York	6.6%	90.0%	8.3%	1.48%	0.12%	0.08%
North Carolina	2.8%	87.5%	10.6%	1.71%	0.11%	0.05%
North Dakota	0.3%	87.5%	10.9%	1.57%	0.05%	0.04%
Ohio	3.1%	85.6%	11.9%	2.27%	0.14%	0.07%
Oklahoma	1.1%	88.0%	10.3%	1.61%	0.09%	0.04%
Oregon	1.4%	89.6%	9.0%	1.26%	0.08%	0.03%
Pennsylvania	3.8%	86.7%	11.2%	1.97%	0.14%	0.07%
Rhode Island	**0.4%**	**89.4%**	**9.0%**	**1.45%**	**0.09%**	**0.05%**
South Carolina	1.2%	87.3%	10.6%	1.88%	0.13%	0.06%
South Dakota	0.3%	89.4%	9.2%	1.29%	0.08%	0.02%
Tennessee	1.5%	85.8%	11.7%	2.32%	0.16%	0.09%
Texas	6.5%	85.8%	11.8%	2.15%	0.16%	0.07%
Utah	0.9%	88.6%	9.7%	1.57%	0.10%	0.05%
Vermont	0.3%	90.0%	8.7%	1.13%	0.09%	0.05%
Virginia	2.6%	87.5%	10.6%	1.72%	0.11%	0.06%
Washington	2.5%	90.7%	7.8%	1.32%	0.07%	0.03%
West Virginia	0.5%	87.9%	10.5%	1.47%	0.09%	0.05%
Wisconsin	1.7%	86.2%	11.5%	2.15%	0.17%	0.07%
Wyoming	0.3%	91.4%	7.8%	0.82%	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 2011

Total All Industries	Total Percent of US Empl.	0-19 Workers Percent of Empl.	20-99 Workers Percent of Empl.	100-499 Workers Percent of Empl.	500-999 Workers Percent of Empl.	1,000+ Workers Percent of Empl.
US Total	***100.0%***	***27.3%***	***30.7%***	***25.5%***	***6.3%***	***10.2%***
Alabama	1.4%	30.0%	32.4%	25.2%	6.0%	6.4%
Alaska	0.2%	29.8%	31.2%	27.0%	4.2%	7.7%
Arizona	1.9%	22.6%	27.3%	27.1%	8.3%	14.6%
Arkansas	0.9%	29.5%	30.4%	23.8%	6.3%	10.0%
California	11.3%	28.6%	31.5%	24.4%	6.1%	9.4%
Colorado	1.7%	30.8%	32.5%	23.7%	5.2%	7.8%
Connecticut	1.3%	27.5%	29.7%	25.9%	4.3%	12.7%
Delaware	0.3%	25.8%	28.6%	25.6%	6.6%	13.4%
District of Columbia	0.4%	19.1%	26.2%	31.0%	8.9%	14.8%
Florida	5.8%	29.9%	30.1%	25.6%	5.9%	8.5%
Georgia	2.9%	26.2%	31.1%	26.7%	6.6%	9.5%
Hawaii	0.4%	28.5%	32.7%	25.2%	6.6%	7.0%
Idaho	0.5%	35.3%	32.1%	20.2%	5.1%	7.2%
Illinois	4.4%	23.0%	29.1%	26.7%	7.3%	13.8%
Indiana	2.2%	24.7%	30.3%	26.9%	6.7%	11.4%
Iowa	1.1%	29.3%	31.3%	25.0%	5.1%	9.4%
Kansas	1.0%	27.6%	31.4%	25.6%	5.5%	9.9%
Kentucky	1.3%	27.4%	31.2%	27.6%	5.8%	7.9%
Louisiana	1.4%	29.0%	35.4%	24.2%	6.0%	5.4%
Maine	0.4%	33.7%	31.9%	22.1%	5.7%	6.7%
Maryland	1.8%	27.6%	33.3%	25.8%	4.5%	8.8%
Massachusetts	2.5%	25.8%	28.9%	26.0%	5.9%	13.4%
Michigan	3.0%	24.3%	27.6%	28.1%	6.7%	13.3%
Minnesota	2.0%	23.9%	29.5%	27.2%	7.8%	11.7%
Mississippi	0.8%	30.4%	32.0%	23.4%	6.8%	7.5%
Missouri	2.0%	27.7%	30.7%	25.1%	6.5%	10.0%
Montana	0.3%	42.5%	34.7%	15.7%	2.8%	4.3%
Nebraska	0.7%	30.0%	30.8%	23.1%	5.0%	11.1%
Nevada	0.9%	26.0%	27.6%	20.9%	7.0%	18.5%
New Hampshire	0.5%	31.8%	32.2%	24.7%	5.0%	6.4%
New Jersey	2.9%	28.0%	29.3%	25.9%	5.6%	11.1%
New Mexico	0.6%	30.4%	33.9%	23.9%	3.7%	8.1%
New York	6.5%	27.3%	27.5%	24.1%	7.0%	14.2%
North Carolina	2.9%	27.5%	32.9%	25.1%	6.0%	8.5%
North Dakota	0.3%	31.4%	35.0%	25.1%	2.9%	5.6%
Ohio	3.9%	24.9%	31.5%	27.6%	6.1%	9.9%
Oklahoma	1.1%	30.2%	33.2%	25.3%	5.0%	6.3%
Oregon	1.2%	34.2%	32.5%	21.8%	5.1%	6.4%
Pennsylvania	4.5%	26.5%	31.1%	25.8%	6.6%	10.0%
Rhode Island	**0.4%**	**29.3%**	**32.0%**	**22.9%**	**6.1%**	**9.7%**
South Carolina	1.3%	27.5%	31.5%	26.1%	6.7%	8.2%
South Dakota	0.3%	34.8%	32.6%	21.6%	4.5%	6.6%
Tennessee	2.0%	24.3%	29.2%	27.3%	6.6%	12.6%
Texas	8.0%	25.3%	31.2%	26.9%	7.1%	9.4%
Utah	0.9%	29.3%	31.7%	24.7%	5.7%	8.6%
Vermont	0.2%	34.5%	31.5%	19.1%	6.0%	8.9%
Virginia	2.7%	27.2%	32.9%	25.1%	5.8%	8.9%
Washington	2.1%	30.6%	30.4%	23.8%	4.4%	10.9%
West Virginia	0.5%	32.7%	33.4%	22.1%	5.0%	6.8%
Wisconsin	2.1%	25.0%	31.0%	27.2%	7.7%	9.1%
Wyoming	0.2%	42.9%	33.9%	17.6%	2.5%	3.1%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

The Employment Situation - 2011 Recap

Rhode Island's 34,942 business establishments employed an average of 448,532 workers in 2011 and paid nearly $20.5 billion in wages.

Private sector employment averaged 389,240 in 2011, representing 86.8 percent of the state's employment.

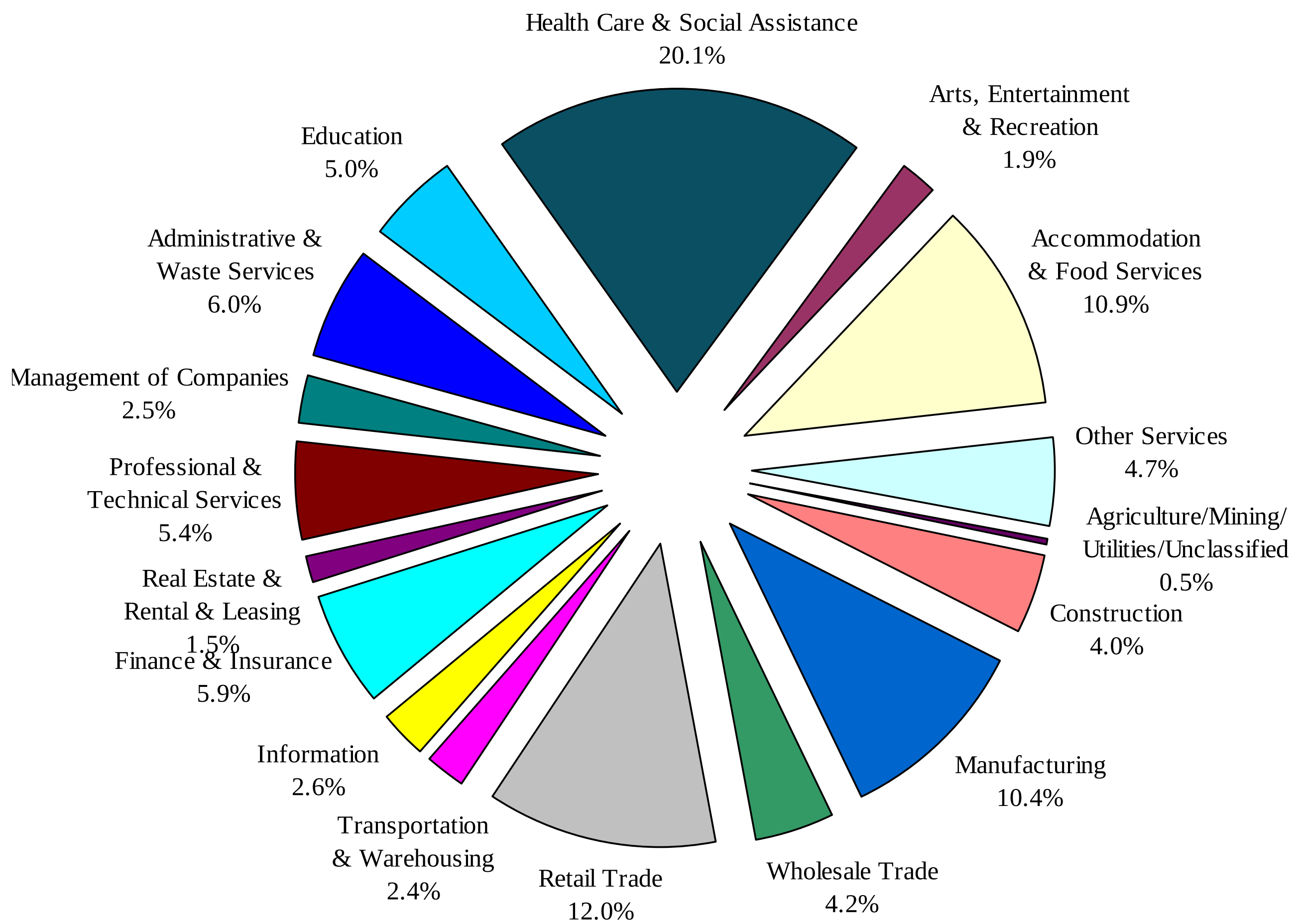
- Within the private sector, Health Care & Social Assistance (78,200) employed the most workers, accounting for 20.1 percent of the state's private sector employment.
- The Retail Trade (46,881), Accommodation & Food Services (42,565) and Manufacturing (40,354) sectors account for one-third of the state's private sector workforce.
- Administrative & Waste Services (23,401), Finance & Insurance (23,041), and Professional & Technical Services (20,948) all employed over 20,000 workers.

In 2011, the public sector employed 59,293 workers, accounting for 13.2 percent of the state's employment. More than half (33,037) of the public sector workers were employed in local governments, followed by the state (16,033) and federal (10,223) segments. *(The pie chart on the next page provides a breakout of Rhode Island's private sector employment by major industry group.)*

Average Annual Employment for 2011	
Total Employment	**448,532**
Private Sector Employment	389,240
Health Care & Social Assistance	78,200
Retail Trade	46,881
Accommodation & Food Services	42,565
Manufacturing	40,354
Administrative & Waste Services	23,401
Finance & Insurance	23,041
Professional & Technical Services	20,948
Educational Services	19,379
Other Services	18,299
Wholesale Trade	16,173
Construction	15,681
Information	10,145
Management of Companies & Enterprise	9,849
Transportation & Warehousing	9,164
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7,508
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,645
Utilities	1,077
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	704
Mining	177
Government Employment	59,293
Federal Government	10,223
State Government	16,033
Local Government	33,037

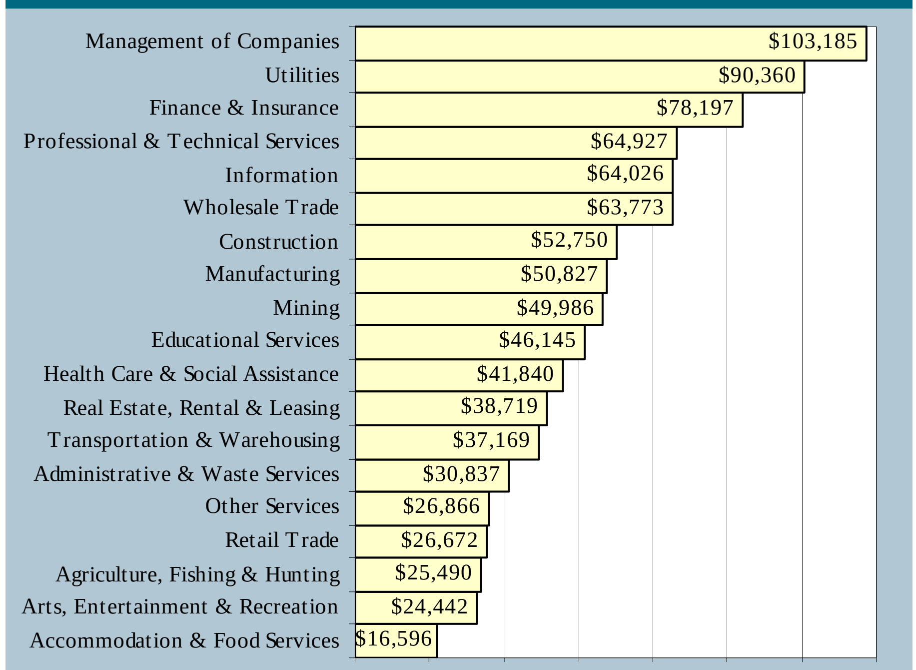
Private sector wages accounted for 82.7 percent of the nearly $20.5 billion in wages paid in 2011. Private sector workers averaged $43,526, while pay for public sector workers averaged $59,972. The 2011 average annual wage for all workers was $45,701.

Rhode Island Private Employment, 2011



- The highest wages were paid in Management of Companies ($103,185), Utilities ($90,360), and Finance & Insurance ($78,197).
- Professional & Technical Services ($64,927), Information ($64,026), Wholesale Trade ($63,773), Construction ($52,750) and Manufacturing ($50,827) all paid over $50,000 in average wages.
- The remaining sectors to pay above the 2011 average annual private sector wage were Mining ($49,986) and Educational Services ($46,145).
- Within the public sector, federal employees working in Rhode Island earned the highest annual average wage ($77,021), followed by state ($61,447) and local ($53,981) government segments.

RI Private Sectors by Average Annual Wage, 2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Nine sectors had average annual wages below the private sector average ($43,526) including Health Care & Social Assistance ($41,840), the state's largest sector.

- The lowest wages were paid in Accommodation & Food Services ($16,596) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation ($24,442), 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 ($26,866); Retail Trade ($26,672); and Agriculture, Fishing & Hunting ($25,490).

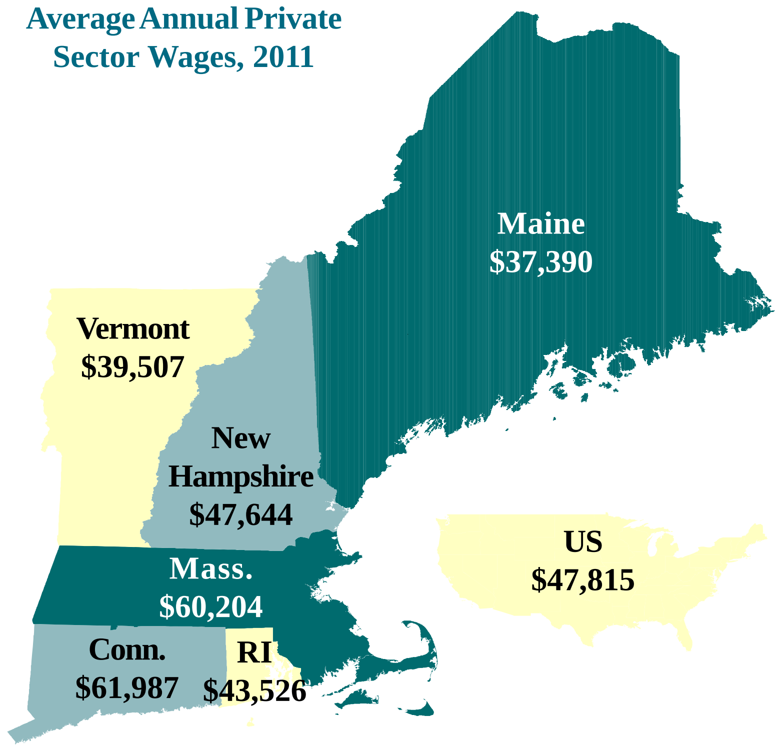
- The remaining sectors paying average wages below the private sector average in 2011 were Real Estate & Rental & Leasing ($38,719), Transportation & Warehousing ($37,169) and Administrative & Waste Services ($30,837).

The 2011 average annual wage in Rhode Island's private sector ($43,526) was 9.0 percent less than the national average wage of $47,815. Within New England, Rhode Island reported the fourth highest average annual wage, trailing Connecticut ($61,987), Massachusetts ($60,204) and New Hampshire ($47,644).

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 three economic sectors: Construction, Educational Services and Management of Companies.

Average Annual Private Sector Wages, 2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

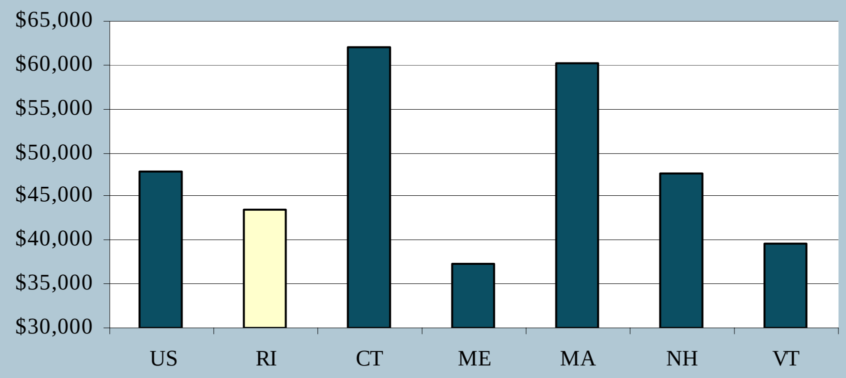
The average annual wages paid in Rhode Island's Construction, Management of Companies and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sectors were the third highest in New England, trailing Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Management of Companies was the highest paying sector in Rhode Island, paying workers an average of $103,185, more than the $102,834 earned nationally. In New England, only Connecticut ($139,189) and Massachusetts ($123,070) had a higher annual average wage in this sector.

Nationally, employees of Management of Companies earned the highest average wage, as was the case in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Finance & Insurance was the highest paying sector in Connecticut ($154,178), while Utilities was the highest paying sector in New Hampshire ($96,324), Vermont ($92,664), and Maine ($71,948).

Rhode Island workers in Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest economic sector, earned an average annual wage of $41,840, approximately 6.0% less than the national average ($44,499). Regionally, Massachusetts ($52,298) paid the highest wage to workers in this sector, followed by New Hampshire ($48,039) and Connecticut ($47,740).

Average Annual Private Sector Wages in the New England States, 2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Rhode Island workers were paid the lowest wages in New England in four sectors: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting ($25,490), Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction ($49,986) and Other Services ($26,866).

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

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

Average Annual Private Sector Wages by Industry Sector, 2011

	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	**$47,815**	**$43,526**	**$61,987**	**$37,390**	**$60,204**	**$47,644**	**$39,507**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	$27,544	$25,490	$28,951	$34,542	$53,819	$29,737	$28,190
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	$95,237	$49,986	$69,251	$52,089	$57,381	$55,577	$54,325
Construction	$50,692	$52,750	$58,304	$41,469	$63,229	$50,119	$43,290
Utilities	$90,617	$90,360	$111,495	$71,948	$109,886	$96,324	$92,664
Manufacturing	$59,207	$50,827	$76,910	$50,314	$77,562	$63,204	$53,802
Wholesale Trade	$66,145	$63,773	$83,453	$53,003	$82,217	$77,864	$54,659
Retail Trade	$27,120	$26,672	$31,121	$24,203	$27,870	$27,350	$26,721
Transportation & Warehousing	$45,334	$37,169	$46,075	$35,901	$42,707	$37,658	$36,450
Information	$78,306	$64,026	$78,987	$43,790	$95,939	$74,584	$49,389
Finance & Insurance	$88,290	$78,197	$154,178	$59,211	$120,526	$81,586	$64,036
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	$45,859	$38,719	$58,212	$34,180	$63,057	$47,019	$34,444
Professional & Technical Services	$79,802	$64,927	$89,841	$56,389	$104,086	$77,062	$64,766
Management of Companies & Enterprises	$102,834	$103,185	$139,189	$67,943	$123,070	$88,542	$78,245
Administrative & Waste Services	$33,864	$30,837	$40,822	$31,274	$39,765	$40,276	$29,246
Educational Services	$43,667	$46,145	$53,855	$38,522	$59,579	$47,803	$39,914
Health Care & Social Assistance	$44,499	$41,840	$47,740	$40,558	$52,298	$48,039	$39,495
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	$32,877	$24,442	$26,265	$21,646	$34,801	$19,117	$21,352
Accommodation & Food Services	$17,548	$16,596	$18,630	$16,117	$19,670	$17,298	$18,390
Other Services	$30,025	$26,866	$30,767	$27,901	$28,235	$31,639	$29,216

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

- Rhode Island's private sector employment averaged 389,240 in 2011, 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 (50.1%) of the country's private sector workforce. In New England, Vermont (59.4%) has the highest percentage of private sector workers in these sectors, followed by Maine (58.8%), New Hampshire (56.9%), Rhode Island (53.4%), Connecticut (51.7%) and Massachusetts (49.4%).

- Health Care & Social Assistance, Rhode Island's largest private economic sector, accounts for 20.1 percent of the state's private sector employment, significantly greater the nation's share (15.2%) and second highest in the country, trailing only Maine (20.6%).

- Retail Trade, Rhode Island's second largest economic sector, employs 12.0 percent of the state's private sector workforce, less than the national average (13.6%) and the smallest share in New England.

- The Manufacturing sector accounts for 10.4 percent of Rhode Island's private sector employment, on par with the national share (10.8%) but trailing all other New England states with the exception of Massachusetts (9.1%).

- Private Educational Service accounts for 5 percent of the state's private sector employment, more than twice the national share (2.3%) and highest in the nation.

Percentage of Average Annual Private Sector Employment by Industry Sector, 2011

	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private (in thousands)	**108,165.3**	**389.2**	**1,374.9**	**482.4**	**2,776.8**	**520.2**	**243.1**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Construction	5.1%	4.0%	3.7%	5.2%	4.0%	4.3%	5.8%
Utilities	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%
Manufacturing	10.8%	10.4%	12.1%	10.5%	9.1%	12.8%	12.7%
Wholesale Trade	5.1%	4.2%	4.6%	3.9%	4.4%	5.0%	3.9%
Retail Trade	13.6%	12.0%	13.1%	16.8%	12.4%	17.9%	15.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	3.7%	2.4%	2.9%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.8%
Information	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	1.7%	3.0%	2.1%	2.0%
Finance & Insurance	5.1%	5.9%	8.3%	5.0%	6.0%	5.1%	3.7%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
Professional & Technical Services	7.1%	5.4%	6.4%	4.9%	9.2%	5.7%	5.6%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	1.8%	2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	2.1%	1.6%	0.6%
Administrative & Waste Services	7.1%	6.0%	5.9%	5.5%	5.8%	5.5%	3.9%
Educational Services	2.3%	5.0%	4.0%	2.4%	4.6%	3.3%	3.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	15.2%	20.1%	18.2%	20.6%	18.4%	16.2%	19.3%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	2.2%	1.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	10.5%	10.9%	8.2%	10.8%	9.6%	10.0%	11.8%
Other Services	4.1%	4.7%	4.2%	3.4%	4.9%	3.7%	3.5%

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

Job Gains Reported in 2011

Average employment increased by 2,235 (+0.6%) jobs in Rhode Island's private sector between 2010 and 2011. The largest increases were reported in Accommodation & Food Services (+597), Management of Companies (+522), Transportation & Warehousing (+453), Wholesale Trade (+358) and Other Services (+350). On a percentage basis, the Management of Companies sector reported the largest increase (+5.6%), followed by Transportation & Warehousing (+5.2%), Mining (+2.3%) and Wholesale Trade (+2.3%).

- Job gains were reported in twelve of the twenty-one industries within the Manufacturing sector, with Machinery Manufacturing (+104), Primary Metal Manufacturing (+86), Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (+83) and Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing (+77) adding the most jobs. Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing (-163), Miscellaneous Manufacturing (-109) and Paper Manufacturing (-94) reported the largest job losses.

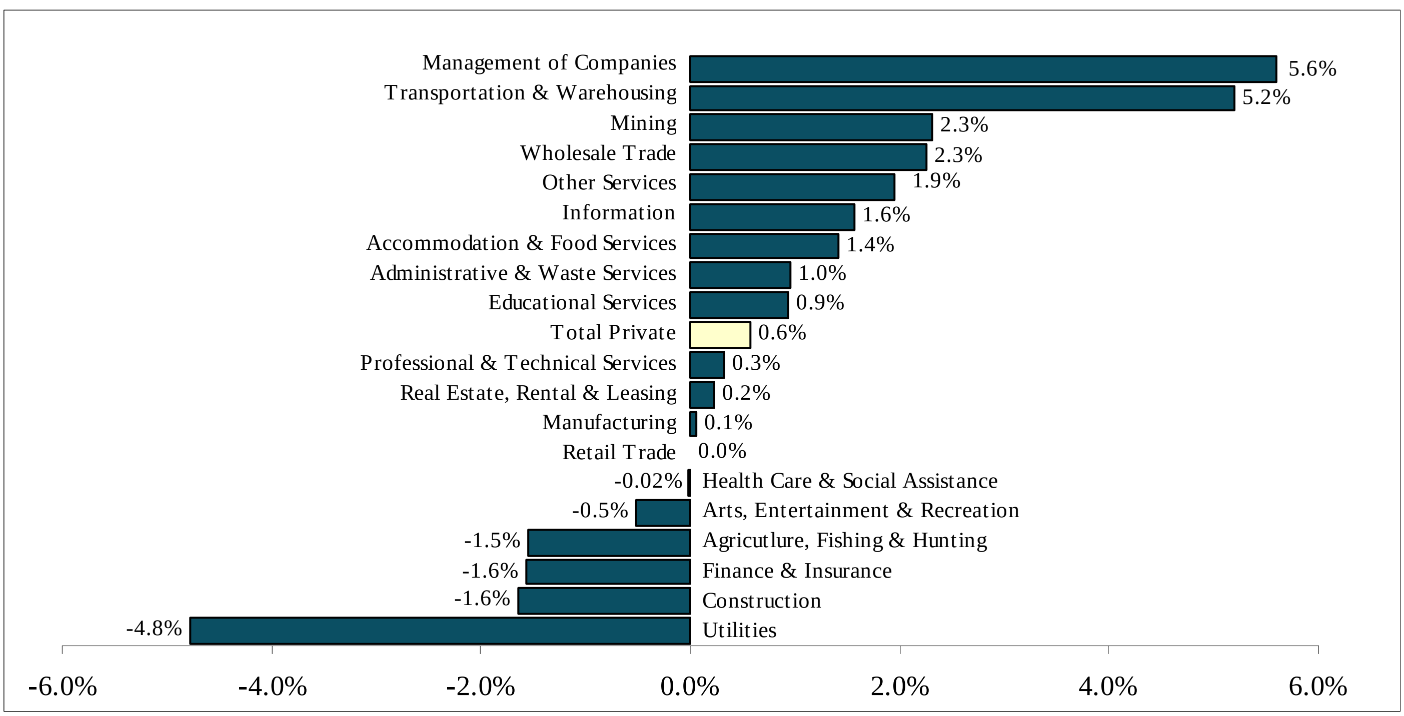
- Within the Construction sector, Special Trades Contractors (-167), Construction of Buildings (-53) and Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (-42) all reported job losses as construction projects declined across the state.

- Warehousing & Storage (+276), Truck Transportation (+124) and Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation (+58) accounted for all the gains in the Transportation & Warehousing sector.

- Losses in the Finance & Insurance sector were the result of declines in both the Credit Intermediation & Related Activities (-319) and Insurance Carriers & Related Activities (-151) losses outweighing gains in Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Financial Investments & Related Activities (+97) and Funds, Trusts & Other Financial Vehicles (+9).

- Six sectors reported job declines over the year, with the largest losses occurring in Finance & Insurance (-365), Construction (-263) and Utilities (-54). Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-39), Health Care & Social Assistance (-17) and Agriculture, Hunting & Fishing (-11) also reported job losses over the year.

Percentage Change in Average Annual Employment by Industry Sector, 2010-2011



Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2010 - 2011

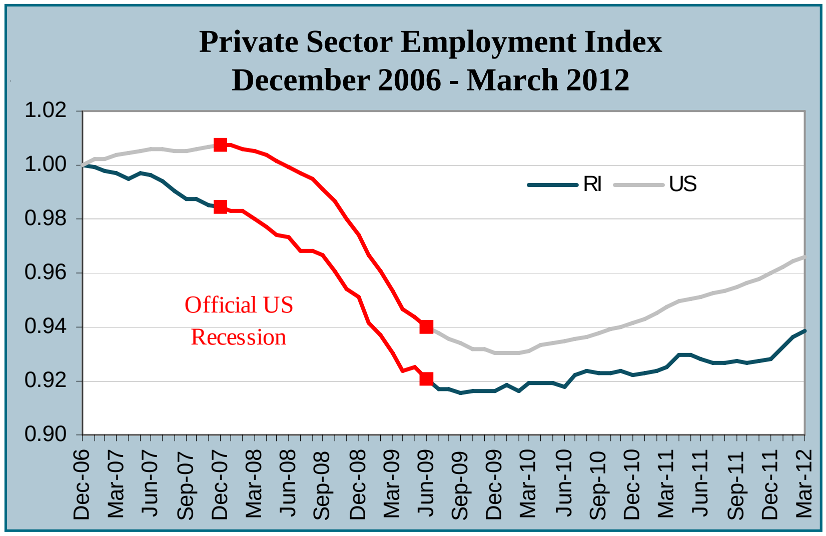
	Average Employment 2011	Average Employment 2010	Total Change Net	Total Change Percent	2011 Average Annual Wage
Total Private Only	**389,240**	**387,005**	**2,235**	**0.6%**	**$43,526**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	**704**	**715**	**-11**	**-1.5%**	**$25,490**
111 Crop production	497	519	-22	-4.2%	$24,181
112 Animal production	113	102	11	10.8%	$23,094
114 Fishing, hunting and trapping	55	54	1	1.9%	$40,798
115 Agriculture and forestry support activities	36	37	-1	-2.7%	$27,162
Mining	**176**	**173**	**3**	**1.7%**	**$49,986**
212 Mining, except oil and gas	176	172	4	2.3%	$50,236
Utilities	**1,077**	**1,131**	**-54**	**-4.8%**	**$90,360**
221 Utilities	1,077	1,131	-54	-4.8%	$90,360
Construction	**15,681**	**15,944**	**-263**	**-1.6%**	**$52,750**
236 Construction of buildings	3,705	3,758	-53	-1.4%	$56,261
237 Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,648	1,690	-42	-2.5%	$69,900
238 Specialty trade contractors	10,328	10,495	-167	-1.6%	$48,755
Manufacturing	**40,354**	**40,330**	**24**	**0.1%**	**$50,827**
311 Food manufacturing	3,006	2,940	66	2.2%	$30,430
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	515	505	10	2.0%	$48,732
313 Textile mills	2,213	2,272	-59	-2.6%	$38,854
314 Textile product mills	527	504	23	4.6%	$36,157
315 Apparel manufacturing	61	87	-26	-29.9%	$27,567
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	163	162	1	0.6%	$23,435
321 Wood product manufacturing	521	527	-6	-1.1%	$40,665
322 Paper manufacturing	1,207	1,301	-94	-7.2%	$47,455
323 Printing and related support activities	1,539	1,491	48	3.2%	$41,830
324 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	42	39	3	7.7%	$67,377
325 Chemical manufacturing	2,830	2,889	-59	-2.0%	$77,218
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	2,438	2,361	77	3.3%	$52,540
327 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	590	567	23	4.1%	$51,567
331 Primary metal manufacturing	1,453	1,367	86	6.3%	$58,322
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	5,651	5,615	36	0.6%	$45,147
333 Machinery manufacturing	1,768	1,664	104	6.3%	$53,236
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	3,568	3,731	-163	-4.4%	$68,148
335 Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	1,224	1,229	-5	-0.4%	$71,040
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	3,254	3,171	83	2.6%	$55,898
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	1,256	1,269	-13	-1.0%	$41,160
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,530	6,639	-109	-1.6%	$46,486
Wholesale Trade	**16,173**	**15,815**	**358**	**2.3%**	**$63,773**
423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	8,026	7,863	163	2.1%	$58,077
424 Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	4,588	4,499	89	2.0%	$56,996
425 Electronic markets and agents and brokers	3,559	3,453	106	3.1%	$85,354
Retail Trade	**46,881**	**46,879**	**2**	**0.0%**	**$26,672**
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	5,228	4,992	236	4.7%	$42,539
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,160	1,122	38	3.4%	$29,894
443 Electronics and appliance stores	1,189	1,037	152	14.7%	$38,853
444 Building material and garden supply stores	3,672	3,642	30	0.8%	$31,813
445 Food and beverage stores	11,702	11,689	13	0.1%	$21,449
446 Health and personal care stores	4,942	5,771	-829	-14.4%	$33,804
447 Gasoline stations	1,806	1,831	-25	-1.4%	$20,455
448 Clothing and clothing accessories stores	4,158	4,615	-457	-9.9%	$18,203
451 Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	1,443	1,578	-135	-8.6%	$17,741
452 General merchandise stores	7,444	6,447	997	15.5%	$20,464
453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2,539	2,546	-7	-0.3%	$20,870
454 Nonstore retailers	1,598	1,609	-11	-0.7%	$43,010
Transportation & Warehousing	**9,159**	**8,711**	**448**	**5.1%**	**$37,169**
481 Air transportation	353	353	0	0.0%	$39,898

Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2010 - 2011

	Average Employment 2011	Average Employment 2010	Total Change Net	Total Change Percent	2011 Average Annual Wage
Transportation & Warehousing (Continued)					
483 Water transportation	188	188	0	0.0%	$36,984
484 Truck transportation	2,070	1,946	124	6.4%	$45,875
485 Transit and ground passenger transportation	2,293	2,235	58	2.6%	$23,002
486 Pipeline transportation	53	53	0	0.0%	$66,790
487 Scenic and sightseeing transportation	183	184	-1	-0.5%	$25,683
488 Support activities for transportation	1,054	1,058	-4	-0.4%	$39,555
492 Couriers and messengers	1,620	1,623	-3	-0.2%	$41,374
493 Warehousing and storage	1,345	1,069	276	25.8%	$40,691
Information	**10,145**	**9,989**	**156**	**1.6%**	**$64,026**
511 Publishing industries, except Internet	2,332	2,150	182	8.5%	$71,721
512 Motion picture and sound recording industries	707	812	-105	-12.9%	$26,044
515 Broadcasting, except Internet	653	655	-2	-0.3%	$55,183
517 Telecommunications	2,765	2,918	-153	-5.2%	$71,459
518 ISPs, search portals, and data processing	3,087	2,918	169	5.8%	$67,978
519 Other information services	601	535	66	12.3%	$33,969
Finance & Insurance	**23,041**	**23,406**	**-365**	**-1.6%**	**$78,197**
522 Credit intermediation and related activities	9,668	9,987	-319	-3.2%	$57,739
523 Securities, commodity contracts, investments	4,334	4,237	97	2.3%	$144,888
524 Insurance carriers and related activities	8,890	9,041	-151	-1.7%	$68,025
525 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	150	141	9	6.4%	$72,194
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	**5,645**	**5,632**	**13**	**0.2%**	**$38,719**
531 Real estate	4,151	4,074	77	1.9%	$39,548
532 Rental and leasing services	1,436	1,502	-66	-4.4%	$35,335
533 Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	59	56	3	5.4%	$62,159
Professional & Technical Services	**20,948**	**20,879**	**69**	**0.3%**	**$64,927**
541 Professional and technical services	20,948	20,879	69	0.3%	$64,927
Management of Companies & Enterprise	**9,849**	**9,327**	**522**	**5.6%**	**$103,185**
551 Management of companies and enterprises	9,849	9,327	522	5.6%	$103,185
Administrative & Waste Services	**23,401**	**23,178**	**223**	**1.0%**	**$30,837**
561 Administrative and support services	21,876	21,670	206	1.0%	$29,710
562 Waste management & redemption services	1,525	1,509	16	1.1%	$47,008
Educational Services	**19,379**	**19,199**	**180**	**0.9%**	**$46,145**
611 Educational services	19,379	19,199	180	0.9%	$46,145
	20.1%				
Health Care & Social Assistance	**78,200**	**78,217**	**-17**	**0.0%**	**$41,840**
621 Ambulatory health care services	24,393	24,006	387	1.6%	$49,562
622 Hospitals	24,239	24,643	-404	-1.6%	$53,941
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	18,352	18,482	-130	-0.7%	$27,788
624 Social assistance	11,215	11,085	130	1.2%	$21,893
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	**7,508**	**7,547**	**-39**	**-0.5%**	**$24,442**
711 Performing arts and spectator sports	1,031	1,106	-75	-6.8%	$32,163
712 Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	732	746	-14	-1.9%	$26,833
713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	5,744	5,696	48	0.8%	$22,756
Accommodation & Food Services	**42,565**	**41,968**	**597**	**1.4%**	**$16,596**
721 Accommodation	4,161	3,944	217	5.5%	$24,894
722 Food services and drinking places	38,404	38,024	380	1.0%	$15,697
Other Services Except Public Administration	**18,299**	**17,949**	**350**	**1.9%**	**$26,866**
811 Repair and maintenance	3,913	3,679	234	6.4%	$36,881
812 Personal and laundry services	5,105	5,093	12	0.2%	$22,436
813 Membership associations and organizations	7,610	7,589	21	0.3%	$26,393
814 Private households	1,671	1,588	83	5.2%	$19,101

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 November 2009, with job losses totaling 31,600 (-6.5%) since the start of the national recession, and 39,400 (-7.9%) since the RI peak employment level established in December 2006. Private sector employment bottomed out in September 2009 with losses totaling 29,500 (-6.9%) since the start of the recession and 36,300 (-8.4%) since the state's peak employment level.

With the recession now over, private sector job growth displayed signs of improvement in 2010, 2011 and in the first quarter of 2012 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 9,700 (-2.3%) jobs during the last six months 2008. Total annual loss of 14,400 (-3.4%) jobs.
- A loss of 12,900 (-3.1%) jobs during the first six months 2009 and a loss of 1,900 (-0.5%) jobs during the last six months 2009. Total annual loss of 14,800 (-3.7%) jobs.
- A gain of 600 (+0.2%) jobs during the first six months 2010 and a gain of 1,800 (+0.5%) jobs during the last six months 2010. Total annual gain of 2,400 (+0.5%) jobs.
- A gain of 2,500 (+0.6%) jobs during the first six months 2011, while jobs remained unchanged during the *last six months. Total annual gain of 2,500 (+0.5%) jobs.
- A gain of 4,700 (+1.2%) jobs during the first three months of 2012.

Between the official start of the national recession in December 2007 and March 2012, the US lost 4.7 million private sector jobs (-4.1%).

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:

**The Rhode Island job figures from July 2011 through March 2012 used in this section are revised job figures derived from the most recent quarterly tax data reported by employers. These job figures are produced by DLT's Labor Market Information unit and differ from the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' numbers.*

- Nearly 3.9 million (-3.5%) job losses between January and June 2009 and nearly 1.1 million (-1.0%) job losses between July and December 2009

- 443,000 (+0.4%) job gains between January and June 2010 and 805,000 (+0.8%) job gains between July and December 2010

Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands)

		Official US Recession			Peak Employment		
	Mar-12	Dec-07	Change		Dec-06	Change	
Total Nonfarm	**464.7**	**488.6**	**-23.9**	**-4.9%**	**496.4**	**-31.7**	**-6.4%**
Total Private	**405.1**	**424.7**	**-19.6**	**-4.6%**	**431.5**	**-26.4**	**-6.1%**
Natural Resources & Mining	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.3	-0.1	-33.3%
Construction	16.8	21.3	-4.5	-21.1%	23.2	-6.4	-27.6%
Manufacturing	40.0	49.5	-9.5	-19.2%	51.8	-11.8	-22.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	74.4	79.3	-4.9	-6.2%	80.1	-5.7	-7.1%
Wholesale Trade	16.7	17.3	-0.6	-3.5%	17.1	-0.4	-2.3%
Retail Trade	46.8	50.8	-4.0	-7.9%	52.0	-5.2	-10.0%
Transportation & Utilities	10.8	11.2	-0.4	-3.6%	11.0	-0.2	-1.8%
Information	9.9	10.8	-0.9	-8.3%	10.9	-1.0	-9.2%
Financial Activities	30.4	33.9	-3.5	-10.3%	36.0	-5.6	-15.6%
Professional & Business Services	55.9	55.6	0.3	0.5%	57.1	-1.2	-2.1%
Administrative & Waste Services	24.4	24.8	-0.4	-1.6%	25.8	-1.4	-5.4%
Education & Health Services	103.9	99.4	4.5	4.5%	98.2	5.7	5.8%
Educational Services	25.2	23.2	2.0	8.6%	23.0	2.2	9.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	78.7	76.2	2.5	3.3%	75.2	3.5	4.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	51.5	51.6	-0.1	-0.2%	50.8	0.7	1.4%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7.7	8.5	-0.8	-9.4%	7.8	-0.1	-1.3%
Accommodation & Food Services	43.8	43.1	0.7	1.6%	43.0	0.8	1.9%
Other Services	22.1	23.1	-1.0	-4.3%	23.1	-1.0	-4.3%
Government	59.6	63.9	-4.3	-6.7%	64.9	-5.3	-8.2%

Both the national economy and the Rhode Island economy showed signs of growth during the first three months of 2012 with the addition of 678,000 (+0.6%) private sector jobs nationally and 4,700 (+1.2%) jobs locally. The Rhode Island job growth rate outpaced the national growth rate during this period.

In Rhode Island

Between December 2006 and March 2012, the Rhode Island economy lost a total of 31,700 (-6.4%) jobs. Private sector employment was down 26,400 (-6.1%) jobs due to losses in nearly all economic sectors. Public sector losses totaled 5,300 (-8.2%) with losses reported in both the state (-1,400) and local (-4,000) segments.

The Manufacturing sector was the hardest hit in terms of the number of job losses, losing 11,800 (-22.8%) jobs. On a percentage basis, the largest decrease occurred in the Construction sector, which lost 27.6 percent of its employment, or 6,400 jobs. Notable employment losses also occurred in:

- Financial Activities down 5,600 (-15.6%)
- Retail Trade down 5,200 (-10.0%)
- Information down 1,000 (-9.2%)
- Other Services down 1,000 (-4.3%)
- Professional & Business Services down 1,200 (-2.1%)

Health Care & Social Assistance (+3,500), Educational Services (+2,200), and Accommodation & Food Services (+800) were the only Rhode Island sectors to report March 2012 employment levels above those reported in December 2006.

Nationally

Nationally, between the start of the recession in December 2007 and March 2012, 4.7 million (-4.1%) private sector jobs were lost through the rough economic period.

- The hardest hit sectors were Construction (-1.9 million) and Manufacturing (-1.8 million), each losing nearly two million jobs.
- Retail Trade (-844,500) and Financial Activities (-507,000), Wholesale Trade (-442,200), Information (-393,000) and Professional & Business Services (-272,000) also reported substantial losses.
- Smaller national job losses were reported in the Transportation & Utilities (-184,000), Other Services (-156,000), and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-50,200) sectors.

Health Care & Social Assistance (+1.3 million), Educational Services (+342,300) and Accommodation & Food Services (+90,900) were the only three sectors to add jobs in the US between December 2007 and March 2012.

Around New England

Between December 2007 and March 2012, Rhode Island lost 4.6 percent of its private sector jobs, the largest loss on a percentage basis in the New England region, and higher than the national percentage loss of 4.1 percent. Maine (-4.4%) was the only remaining state in the region to report a greater percentage loss of private sector jobs than the nation.

New England/US Employment Change - Current Recession
December 2007 - March 2012 (in thousands)

	CT		ME		MA		NH		RI		VT		US	
Total Nonfarm	**-72.2**	**-4.2%**	**-26.0**	**-4.2%**	**-52.4**	**-1.6%**	**-21.6**	**-3.3%**	**-23.9**	**-4.9%**	**-6.6**	**-2.1%**	**-5,119.0**	**-3.7%**
Total Private	**-57.0**	**-3.9%**	**-22.5**	**-4.4%**	**-49.3**	**-1.7%**	**-20.6**	**-3.7%**	**-19.6**	**-4.6%**	**-5.5**	**-2.2%**	**-4,735**	**-4.1%**
Construction	-17.0	-24.7%	-6.1	-19.9%	-29.2	-21.4%	-3.5	-13.1%	-4.5	-21.1%	-2.2	-13.5%	-1,941	-25.9%
Manufacturing	-23.1	-12.2%	-9.5	-15.9%	-35.3	-12.1%	-10.6	-13.7%	-9.5	-19.2%	-4.4	-12.4%	-1,811	-13.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-15.6	-5.0%	-7.3	-5.8%	-13.7	-2.4%	-8.5	-6.0%	-4.9	-6.2%	-2.7	-4.5%	-1,471	-5.5%
Wholesale Trade	-3.8	-5.5%	-2.1	-10.0%	-14.7	-10.7%	-1.2	-4.3%	-0.6	-3.5%	-1.0	-9.6%	-442	-7.3%
Retail Trade	-10.5	-5.5%	-3.5	-4.1%	0.1	0.0%	-6.7	-6.9%	-4.0	-7.9%	-1.7	-4.2%	-845	-5.4%
Transportation & Utilities	-1.3	-2.5%	-1.7	-8.9%	0.9	1.1%	-0.6	-3.9%	-0.4	-3.6%	0.0	0.0%	-184	-3.6%
Information	-6.1	-16.1%	-3.2	-29.1%	-5.9	-6.6%	-1.4	-11.2%	-0.9	-8.3%	n/a	n/a	-393	-13.0%
Financial Activities	-11.6	-8.1%	-1.3	-4.0%	-18.8	-8.5%	-4.0	-10.4%	-3.5	-10.3%	-0.9	-6.9%	-507	-6.2%
Professional & Business Services	-11.8	-5.7%	1.6	2.9%	0.4	0.1%	-1.1	-1.6%	0.3	0.5%	3.5	15.4%	-272	-1.5%
Administrative & Waste Services	-8.2	-9.1%	1.2	4.9%	-5.9	-3.4%	1.2	4.3%	-0.4	-1.6%	1.0	11.2%	-396	-4.8%
Education & Health Services	30.3	10.4%	5.5	4.7%	40.7	6.4%	7.5	7.1%	4.5	4.5%	2.8	4.8%	1,678	9.0%
Educational Services	6.9	12.4%	0.3	1.5%	-0.5	-0.3%	3.4	13.5%	2.0	8.6%	-0.1	-0.8%	342	11.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	23.4	9.9%	5.2	5.3%	41.2	8.7%	4.1	5.1%	2.5	3.3%	2.9	6.5%	1,336	8.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	1.3	1.0%	-2.1	-3.5%	11.7	3.8%	-0.4	-0.6%	-0.1	-0.2%	-0.4	-1.2%	41	0.3%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	0.0	0.0%	-1.1	-13.3%	-2.8	-5.8%	-0.3	-2.7%	-0.8	-9.4%	-0.1	-2.5%	-50	-2.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	1.3	1.2%	-1.0	-1.9%	14.5	5.7%	-0.1	-0.2%	0.7	1.6%	-0.3	-1.0%	91	0.8%
Other Services	-3.2	-5.0%	-0.2	-1.0%	1.2	1.0%	1.6	7.2%	-1.0	-4.3%	-0.2	-2.0%	-156	-2.8%
Government	-15.2	-6.0%	-3.5	-3.3%	-3.1	-0.7%	-1.0	-1.1%	-4.3	-6.7%	-1.1	-2.0%	-384	-1.7%

- Maine lost 4.4 percent of its private sector workforce during this time frame, the second largest decline in New England followed by Connecticut (-3.9%) and New Hampshire (-3.7%).

- The smallest percentage losses among the New England states were reported in Massachusetts (-1.7%) and Vermont (-2.2%).

- The average private sector job loss among all New England states during this period was 2.9 percent.

The Construction sector in New England and in the US had been the hardest hit sector between the start of the recession and March 2012, as all six states in the region lost a minimum of 13 percent of their Construction workforce. On the national level, Construction employment was down nearly 26 percent. New England as a whole lost 20.8 percent of its construction workforce during this period.

All New England states, as well as the nation, experienced a double-digit percentage loss in the Manufacturing sector between December 2007 and March 2012.

The Health Care & Social Assistance sector added jobs in all New England states and the US between December 2007 and March 2012, 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 3.3 percent during this period.

- Stronger growth was experienced in Connecticut (+9.9%), Massachusetts (+8.7%), Vermont (+6.5%), Maine (+5.3%) and New Hampshire (+5.1%).

- Nationally, employment within the Health Care & Social Assistance sector grew by 8.6 percent between December 2007 and March 2012, while the New England region as a whole grew by 7.9 percent.

Slow Recovery Continues

The Rhode Island economy continued to show some signs of improvement in 2012 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 November 2009. As of March 2012, the state has regained 7,700 of the 39,400 jobs lost between the peak and trough employment levels. Some sectors have showed considerable improvement during this period recovering nearly all the jobs lost during the thirty-five month contraction, while other sectors have continued to experience job losses. On the positive side, the state's largest economic sector, Health Care & Social Assistance reported net job gains since the start of Rhode Island's economic downturn in December 2006 and has continued to add jobs through the first three months of 2012.-

- Health Care and Social Assistance experienced a net gain of 2,300 (+3.1%) jobs between the state's peak and trough period, and has added another 1,200 (+1.5%) jobs between the low employment level and March 2012.

- Educational Services, the only other sector to add jobs between December 2006 and November 2009 with an employment gain of 1,400 jobs, has experienced a net gain of 800 jobs between November 2009 and March 2012.

- After losing 2,000 (-4.7%) jobs between the peak and trough, employment in the Accommodation and Food Services sector was up 2,800 jobs by March 2012. This sector had a surplus of 800 jobs in March 2012, since the Rhode Island recession ended in November 2009.

- The Administrative & Waste Services sector added 2,100 jobs between November 2009 and March 2012, after losing 3,500 jobs during the recession.

- The state's Manufacturing sector has showed improvement since the end of the recession. After reporting a loss of 11,100 jobs during Rhode Islands thirty-five month recession, the sector lost just 700 jobs between November 2009 and March 2012.

- Other sectors reporting job gains since the trough in November 2009 include Wholesale Trade (+900), Transportation & Utilities (+700), Construction (+600), Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+200) and Retail Trade (+100).

Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands)

	Employment Change From			
	Dec 06 to Nov 09		Nov 09 to Mar 12	
Total Employment	**-39.4**	**-7.9%**	**7.7**	**1.7%**
Private Sector	**-36.2**	**-8.4%**	**9.8**	**2.5%**
Natural Resources & Mining	-0.1	-33.3%	0.0	0.0%
Construction	-7.0	-30.2%	0.6	3.7%
Manufacturing	-11.1	-21.4%	-0.7	-1.7%
Wholesale Trade	-1.3	-7.6%	0.9	5.7%
Retail Trade	-5.3	-10.2%	0.1	0.2%
Transportation & Utilities	-0.9	-8.2%	0.7	6.9%
Information	-1.0	-9.2%	0.0	0.0%
Financial Activities	-5.2	-14.4%	-0.4	-1.3%
Professional & Business Services	-4.7	-8.2%	3.5	6.7%
Educational Services	1.4	6.1%	0.8	3.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	2.3	3.1%	1.2	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreatior	-0.3	-3.8%	0.2	2.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	-2.0	-4.7%	2.8	6.8%
Other Services	-1.0	-4.3%	0.0	0.0%
Government	-3.2	-4.9%	-2.1	-3.4%

Recessionary effects continue to have an impact on the state's Financial Activities and Public sectors.

- The Government sector has lost an additional 2,100 (-3.4%) since November 2009 following a loss of 3,200 jobs during the thirty-five month recession.

- The Financial Activities sector has shed an additional 400 jobs since the low level following its loss of 5,200 jobs during the recession.

- The Information and Other Services sectors reported no change in employment between November 2009 and March 2012, while each lost 1,000 jobs between the peak and trough period.

Comparison with Recent Recessions

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

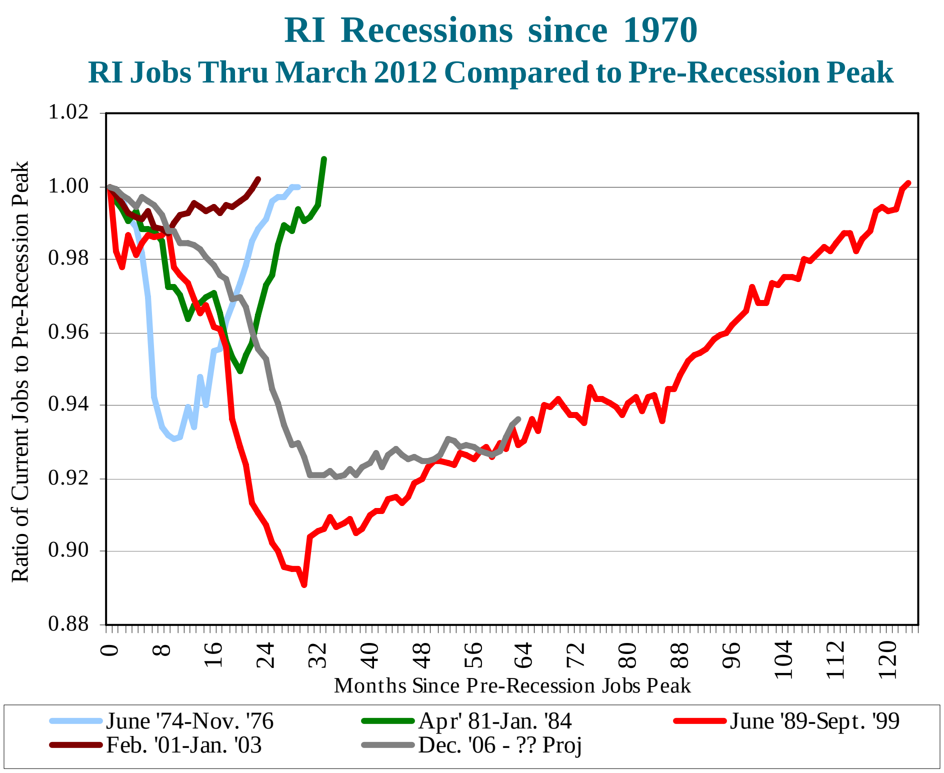
Based on the number and percent of job losses, the current recession ranks as the second worst that Rhode Island has experienced since the early 1970's, behind only the 1989-1992 recessionary period.

- Rhode Island lost a total of 39,400 jobs over 35 months from its peak employment of 496,400 in December 2006 to its low point of 457,000 in November 2009. This represents a 7.9 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 11.7% 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) before recovering all of the jobs lost during the 1989-1992 recession.

**The Rhode Island job figures from July 2011 through March 2012 used in this section are revised job figures derived from the most recent quarterly tax data reported by employers. These job figures are produced by DLT's Labor Market Information unit and differ from the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' numbers.*



RI Job Losses During Recessions
Seasonally Adjusted Data
(As of September 2021)

Recession Period	RI Job Losses During Recessions: Peak Job Count	Lowest Job Count	Numerical Change	Percent Change	RI's Peak Unemployment Rate	Job Losses High to Low Months Duration	Recovery Number of Months to Recoup Jobs
1974-1975	370,500 June '74	344,800 Apr. '75	-25,700	-6.9%	13.0%	10	19 Nov. '76
1981-1982	404,500 April '81	384,100 Dec. '82	-20,400	-5.0%	9.7%	20	13 Jan. '84
1989-1992	467,100 June '89	416,200 Dec. '91	-50,900	-10.9%	8.8%	30	93 Sept. '99
2001-2003	482,000 Feb. '01	475,700 Nov. '01	-6,300	-1.3%	4.7%	9	14 Jan. '03
2007-2010	496,400 Dec. '06	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 2012, 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 67,700 in February 2010 to 59,200 in August 2012. In comparison with August 2011, unemployment is down 5,000 over the year.
- The number of employed individuals has decreased steadily since 2011, as the number of employed Rhode Islanders has decreased by 4,400 (-0.9%) since the start of 2012. Resident employment was down 3,300 when compared to August 2011.
- The state's labor force is down 8,300 over the year and is at its lowest level since January 2005. While the state's working age population has remained constant during this period, the percentage of Rhode Island residents working or seeking work has declined.
- Rhode Island's unemployment rate has fluctuated between 10.7 percent and 11.4 percent in the past year. The unemployment rate is down one and two-tenths percentage points since the recessionary peak of 11.9 percent in January 2010.

Rhode Island Labor Force Statistics
August Seasonally Adjusted Data

2012

Month	Employment	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Aug-12	495,500	59,200	554,700	10.7%
Jul-12	494,900	59,900	554,800	10.8%
Jun-12	495,000	60,300	555,200	10.9%
May-12	495,400	61,400	556,800	11.0%
Apr-12	494,100	62,200	556,300	11.2%
Mar-12	496,100	62,100	558,200	11.1%
Feb-12	497,400	61,700	559,000	11.0%
Jan-12	498,800	61,300	560,100	10.9%
Dec-11	499,900	62,100	562,000	11.0%
Nov-11	499,600	62,700	562,300	11.1%
Oct-11	499,400	63,200	562,600	11.2%
Sep-11	499,000	63,800	562,800	11.3%
Aug-11	498,800	64,200	563,000	11.4%
Year-to-Year Change	-3,300	-5,000	-8,300	0.7

Rhode Island's unemployment rate was the highest in New England in August 2012 and ranked second among the fifty states, trailing only Nevada (12.1%). The state's unemployment rate has been above the national jobless rate since July 2005.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A total of 13,231 individuals were eligible to collect "regular" Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in June 2012, down 601 (-4.3%) from the 13,832 collecting these benefits in June 2011. In addition, 10,311 individuals collected Emergency Unemployment Compensation and 1,749 collected Extended Benefits. In all, 44.0 percent of Rhode Island's unemployed workers were eligible to collect unemployment benefits in June 2012.

Claimants were basically equally split between male claimants, numbering 12,635 (50.0%), and female claimants, numbering 12,655 (50.0%).

Of the 25,291 individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits, more than half (55.1%) faced long-term unemployment (defined as collecting unemployment insurance for 15 weeks or more) of which 12.8 percent had been collecting for over a year.

Male (52.7%) claimants were slightly less likely to be among the long-term unemployed than their female counterparts (57.5%).

Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - June 2012

	Total Unemployed All Programs	As a Percent of Total	less than 15 weeks	16-26 weeks	27-52 weeks	53 weeks or longer
Total	**25,291**	**100.0%**	**44.9%**	**21.9%**	**20.2%**	**12.8%**
Male	12,636	50.0%	47.3%	22.8%	18.6%	11.2%
Female	12,655	50.0%	42.5%	21.1%	21.9%	14.4%
Age	**25,291**	**100.0%**	**44.9%**	**21.9%**	**20.2%**	**12.8%**
Under 22	467	1.8%	57.4%	24.9%	13.8%	4.0%
22 - 24	1,256	5.0%	53.5%	22.9%	18.1%	5.4%
25 - 34	5,763	22.8%	44.9%	22.6%	20.7%	11.8%
35 - 44	5,305	21.0%	44.0%	21.5%	20.9%	13.4%
45 - 54	5,989	23.7%	46.1%	23.3%	18.0%	12.4%
55 - 64	4,740	18.7%	42.3%	19.7%	22.9%	14.7%
65 or over	1,771	7.0%	40.9%	20.7%	20.4%	17.9%
Education	**25,291**	**100.0%**	**44.9%**	**21.9%**	**20.2%**	**12.8%**
No diploma	3,060	12.1%	45.7%	22.8%	19.6%	11.8%
High School Graduate	10,646	42.1%	44.1%	22.0%	20.1%	13.6%
Some College	5,953	23.5%	43.3%	22.3%	20.8%	13.5%
Bachelor's Degree	2,460	9.7%	47.3%	21.5%	20.3%	10.8%
Beyond Bachelor's	2,559	10.1%	45.8%	21.2%	21.4%	11.6%
Information Not Available	613	2.4%	55.6%	18.8%	15.1%	10.3%

Over two-thirds (67.5%) of the insured unemployed were concentrated in the prime working age years – 25 to 54, representing a significantly larger percentage of the unemployed than of the population aged 16+ (49.7%). The likelihood that a claimant faced long-term unemployment increased with age.

Over 42 percent of the Insured Unemployed were high school graduates (including GED), representing a significantly larger percentage of the unemployed than of the population (27.2%).

Less than 10 percent of the Insured Unemployed had a bachelor's degree, representing a smaller percentage of the insured unemployed than of the population (18.1%).

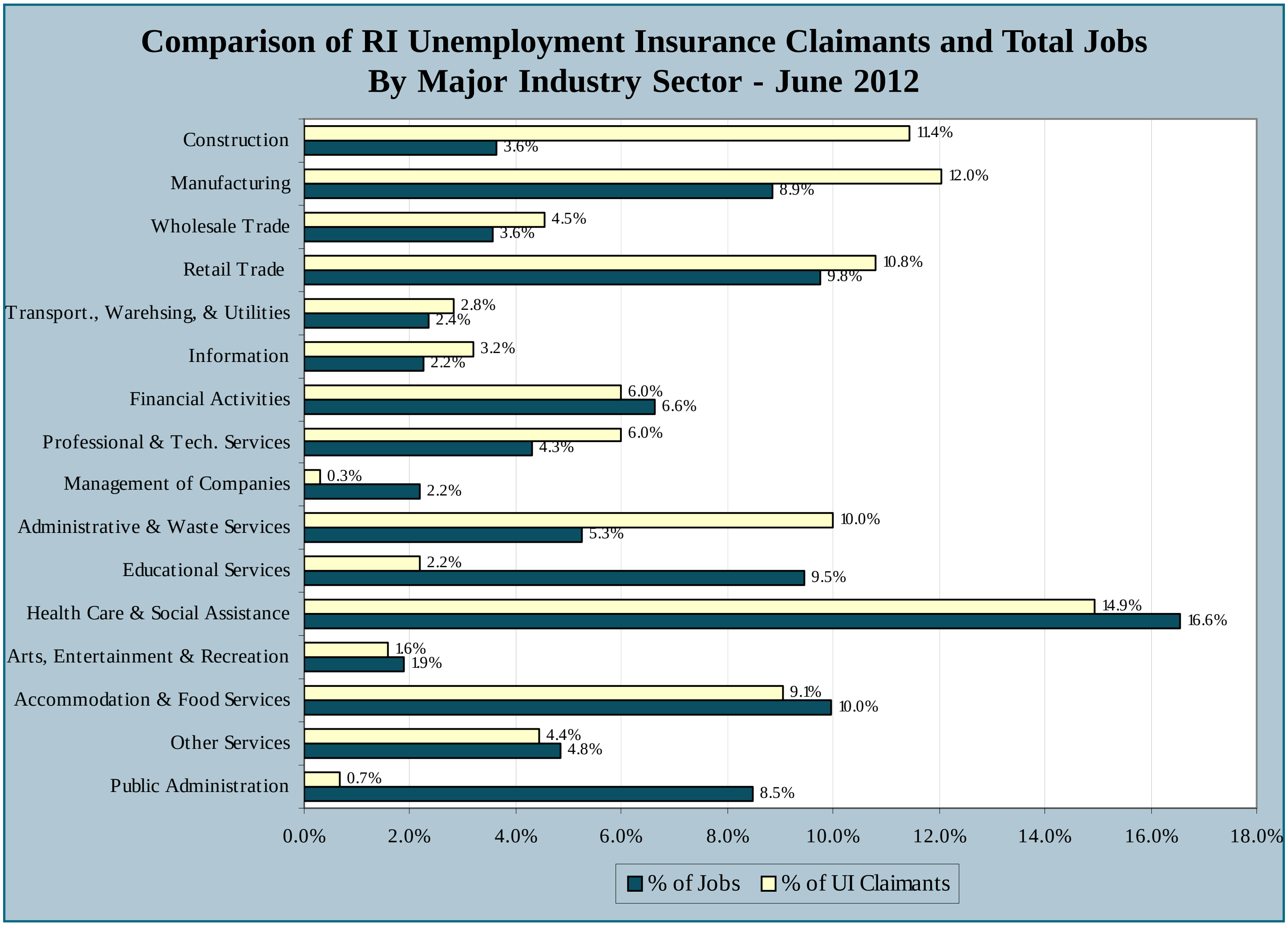
Nearly 13 percent of the insured unemployed had been collecting benefits for longer than one year. Individuals with Bachelor's degrees (10.8%) were the least likely to be among those collecting for over a year. High school graduates (13.6%) and those with some college (13.5%) were the most likely to be collecting for over a year.

Claimants with attachments to the Health Care & Social Assistance (3,736), Manufacturing (3,086), Retail Trade (2,759) and Construction (2,648) sectors filed the most claims.

Industry sectors with the highest percentages of long-term unemployed include Construction, Transportation & Warehousing, Information, Accommodation & Food Services, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, Administrative & Waste Services, Professional & Technical Services, Agriculture/Forestry, Other Services, Retail Trade, Real Estate and Manufacturing. Over 60 percent of the individuals previously employed in these sectors had been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer.

Selected Industries & Occupations of the Insured Unemployed - June 2012

	Total Unemployed All Programs	As a Percent of Total	less than 15 weeks	16-26 weeks	27-52 weeks	53 weeks or longer
Industry	**25,291**	**100.0%**	**44.9%**	**21.9%**	**20.2%**	**12.8%**
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,736	14.8%	38.6%	21.8%	24.2%	15.3%
Manufacturing	3,086	12.2%	40.5%	22.9%	20.2%	16.3%
Retail Trade	2,759	10.9%	41.8%	23.5%	20.5%	14.1%
Construction	2,648	10.5%	57.1%	23.9%	12.3%	6.7%
Administrative & Waste Services	2,400	9.5%	51.8%	21.5%	16.3%	10.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	1,958	7.7%	52.0%	21.1%	17.0%	9.8%
Professional & Technical Services	1,383	5.5%	46.5%	19.4%	23.5%	10.5%
Finance & Insurance	1,237	4.9%	34.0%	18.8%	25.6%	20.1%
Wholesale Trade	1,127	4.5%	38.4%	24.6%	20.2%	16.8%
Other Services	1,039	4.1%	42.6%	23.9%	20.3%	13.1%
Educational Services	670	2.6%	37.8%	20.7%	31.0%	10.5%
Transportation & Warehousing	613	2.4%	56.0%	18.8%	15.9%	9.1%
Information	515	2.0%	53.5%	17.0%	18.7%	10.8%
Real Estate	447	1.8%	41.4%	25.1%	20.4%	12.7%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	350	1.4%	51.9%	18.4%	20.8%	8.8%
Public Administration	261	1.0%	38.4%	19.9%	25.6%	16.1%
Management of Companies	85	0.3%	34.8%	20.3%	27.5%	17.4%
Agriculture/Forestry	36	0.1%	44.8%	13.8%	20.7%	20.7%
Utilities	28	0.1%	8.7%	13.0%	43.5%	34.8%
Mining	17	0.1%	28.6%	14.3%	35.7%	21.4%
Information Not Available	894	3.5%	45.1%	21.7%	23.7%	9.4%
Occupation	**25,291**	**100.0%**	**44.9%**	**21.9%**	**20.2%**	**12.8%**
Office & Administrative Support	4,951	19.6%	39.1%	22.1%	21.7%	16.7%
Production	2,693	10.6%	45.4%	22.2%	20.5%	11.8%
Management Occupations	2,406	9.5%	37.2%	22.9%	23.9%	15.9%
Sales & Related	1,784	7.1%	38.9%	25.0%	21.0%	14.8%
Transportation & Material Moving	1,734	6.9%	47.4%	21.0%	18.6%	12.9%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	1,649	6.5%	56.5%	18.9%	15.4%	9.0%
Construction & Extraction	1,384	5.5%	52.8%	26.4%	13.4%	7.4%
Healthcare Support	904	3.6%	40.1%	21.3%	22.3%	16.1%
Business & Financial Operations	794	3.1%	47.7%	18.1%	20.7%	13.1%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	714	2.8%	42.2%	24.6%	20.6%	12.6%
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	677	2.7%	44.2%	23.2%	22.4%	10.0%
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	654	2.6%	44.8%	20.8%	21.4%	12.9%
Education, Training & Library	643	2.5%	47.3%	19.0%	24.6%	9.0%
Personal Care & Service	629	2.5%	37.9%	22.2%	25.5%	14.3%
Arts, Design, Ent., Sports & Media	548	2.2%	63.9%	17.6%	13.3%	5.2%
Community & Social Services	472	1.9%	34.8%	27.7%	25.7%	11.3%
Protective Services	403	1.6%	41.1%	20.6%	21.5%	16.6%
Architecture & Engineering	284	1.1%	46.1%	19.1%	23.5%	11.3%
Life, Physical & Social Science	141	0.6%	43.9%	23.7%	21.9%	10.5%
Legal	96	0.4%	42.3%	20.5%	28.2%	9.0%
Farming	44	0.2%	41.7%	38.9%	13.9%	5.6%
Computer & Mathematical	17	0.1%	42.9%	21.4%	21.4%	14.3%
Information Not Available	1,669	6.6%	60.0%	18.7%	14.4%	6.7%



Individuals previously employed in Office & Administrative Support (19.6%) occupations represented the largest percentage of claims, followed by Production workers (10.6%). Office & Administrative Support workers are employed in all sectors of the economy while Production workers are primarily found in the Manufacturing sector.

- The proportion of claimants from the Construction (11.4%) and Administrative & Waste Services (10.0%) sectors were significantly higher than their respective proportion of total jobs in June 2012. Combined, these sectors represented 21.0 percent of the UI claimants in June, but they accounted for only 8.9 percent of the total jobs. In general, this is an indication that there was a surplus of workers for jobs in these sectors.

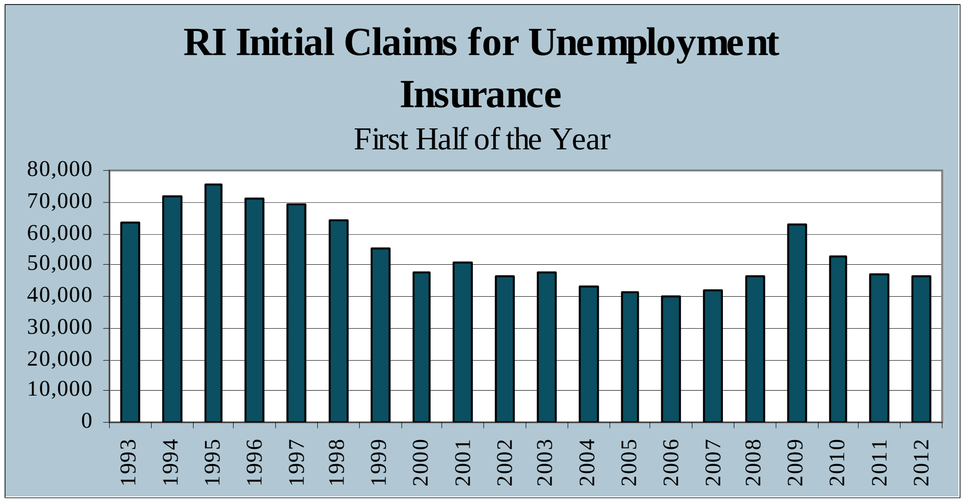
- The Retail Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities, Information, Financial Activities, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Other Services sectors had similar proportions of claimants as jobs.

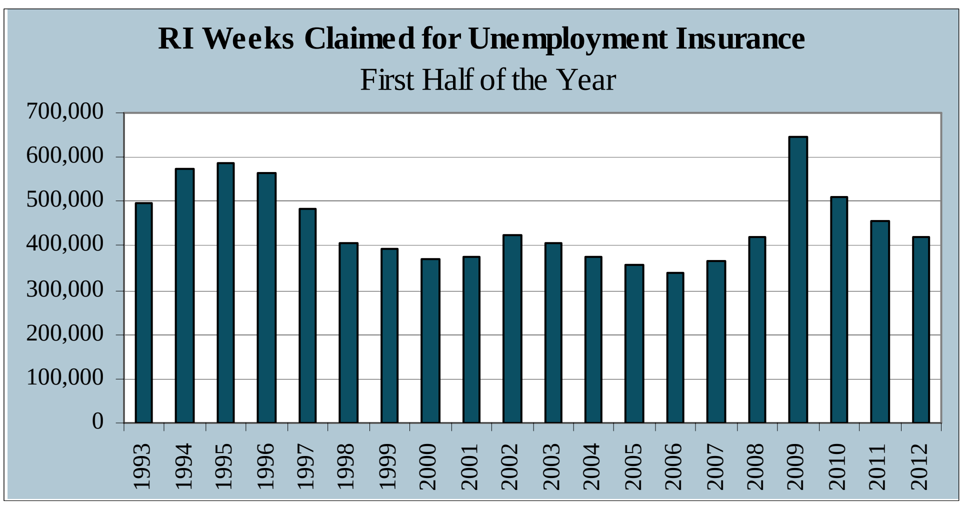
- Conversely, three sectors – Public Administration, Educational Services, and Management of Companies – represented a significantly smaller proportion of UI Claimants in June 2012 than their respective proportion of total jobs.

- Only 3.2 percent of the UI claimants in June 2012 were from the Public Administration, Educational Services, and Management of Companies sectors, but they accounted for 20.2 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 2012, reflecting the state's declining unemployment rate.

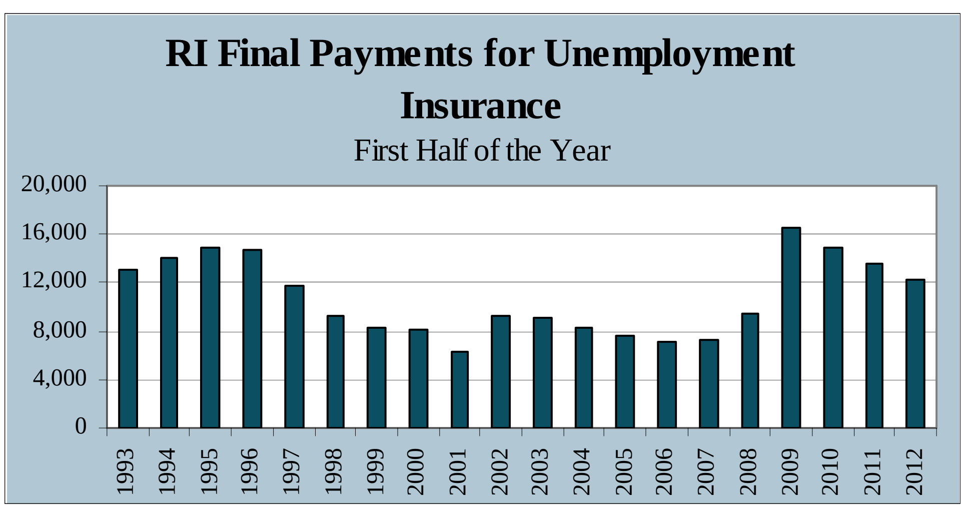
Initial claims for the first six months of 2012 were lower than in 2009 through 2011, but still above the 2004 through 2008 levels.





The number of weeks claimed by individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits decreased by 9.2 percent during the first half of 2012, but remain above the 2003 through 2007 levels.

Final payments – a count of those collecting their full entitlement to 'regular' Unemployment Insurance benefits – are down 10.6 percent over the January to June 2012 period compared to January to June 2011.



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 August 2012, The Conference Board reported that national on-line advertised job postings were up 10.0 percent over the year. The New England region did not fare as well as the nation, increasing 7.2 percent over the August 2011 - August 2012 period. When compared to last August, Rhode Island's on-line total job vacancies increased by 6.3 percent, better than Maine (0.0%) and Vermont (-10.9%). New Hampshire (+10.6%) was the only New England state that had an increase in on-line total job vacancies that was greater than the national increase (+10.0%). Massachusetts (+9.2%) and Connecticut (+7.9%) also reported on-line job postings increases over the year. The August figures reflect the sum of the number of unduplicated on-line job ads for each day from mid-July to mid-August.

State Levels of Total Ads and New Ads
Seasonally Adjusted

	Total Ads (Thousands)[1]			New Ads (Thousands)[2]		
	Aug-11	Aug-12	Change	Aug-11	Aug-12	Change
Connecticut	59.8	64.5	7.9%	35.7	36.7	2.8%
Maine	20.9	20.9	0.0%	10.7	11.2	4.7%
Massachusetts	128.7	140.5	9.2%	77.8	83.6	7.5%
New Hampshire	22.7	25.1	10.6%	14.4	15.8	9.7%
Rhode Island	17.4	18.5	6.3%	12.0	12.1	0.8%
Vermont	12.7	11.6	-8.7%	7.9	6.8	-13.9%
United States	4258.1	4684.8	10.0%	2653.2	2836.3	6.9%

Source: The Conference Board

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

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

Rhode Island ranked 14th nationally and 4th in New England. For August 2012, Rhode Island had 3.33 on-line job vacancies per 100 persons in the labor force, trailing Massachusetts (4.07), New Hampshire (3.40) and Connecticut (3.37). Maine (2.95) was the only New England state with a lower percentage than the nation (3.02) of advertised vacancies on-line for every 100 persons in the labor force in August. Vermont and Maine posted a decrease in the Total Ad Rate from last August, while Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, 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] Aug-11	Aug-12	Unemp. Rate[2]	Unemployed July-12 (Thousands)	Total Ads July-12 (Thousands)	July-12 Supply/ Demand Rate[3]
Connecticut	3.12	3.37	8.5%	163.3	65.0	2.51
Maine	2.97	2.95	7.6%	53.8	21.2	2.54
Massachusetts	3.73	4.07	6.1%	211.0	144.6	1.46
New Hampshire	3.07	3.40	5.4%	40.1	25.6	1.57
Rhode Island	3.10	3.33	10.8%	59.9	19.3	3.11
Vermont	3.54	3.25	5.0%	18.0	12.1	1.48
United States	2.77	3.02	8.3%	12,794.0	4,793.5	2.67

Source: The Conference Board

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

2 Unemployment data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey and Local Area Unemployment Statistics programs, July 2012.

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

Rhode Island had 3.11 unemployed persons per on-line job ads in July. This indicates that the demand for jobs in Rhode Island was much higher than the supply of jobs in July.

Rhode Island had 3.11 unemployed persons per on-line job ads in July, down from 3.38 in July 2011.

Nationally, there were 2.67 unemployed persons for every on-line job advertisement in July 2012, down from 3.35 in July 2011.

Rhode Island's Supply/Demand ratio (3.11) was much higher than the rest of New England and also above the US level (2.67). Massachusetts (1.46), Vermont (1.48) and New Hampshire (1.57) fared the best among New England states.

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 29, 2012, the Department of Labor and Training's EmployRI on-line network recorded 9,533 on-line job postings from Rhode Island based businesses. Also in June, some 25,291 individuals collected Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, accounting for less than half (44%) 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 2.7 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 (28.8%) or a bachelor's degree (21.2%) accounted for the most on-line postings, numbering 2,749 and 2,021, respectively. Over 11 percent of the postings required an associate degree, 8.6 percent required advance degrees and 4.7 percent required some college or post secondary non-degree award. For approximately 13 percent of the postings, there was no educational requirement (i.e. less than high school).

Education Levels for Postings and Claimants

	Postings		Claimants		Claimants/
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Posting
Total	**9,533**	**100%**	**25,291**	**100%**	**2.7**
Advance Degrees	823	8.6%	2,559	10.1%	3.1
Bachelor's	2,021	21.2%	2,460	9.7%	1.2
Associate	1,054	11.1%	1,191	4.7%	1.1
Some College or Post Secondary Award	450	4.7%	4,762	18.8%	10.6
High School/GED	2,749	28.8%	10,646	42.1%	3.9
Less Than High School	1,211	12.7%	3,060	12.1%	2.5
Unavailable	1,225	12.9%	613	2.4%	0.5

There was approximately 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 2.7 claimants for each on-line posting, and a surplus of available labor (more claimants per posting) for nearly all occupational groups in June 2012. Health Practitioners & Technical occupations numbering 1,655 accounted for the most postings during the second quarter of 2012, followed by the Management (1,252), Sales & Related (1,181) and Office & Administrative Support (1,003) occupational groups. Legal occupations had the fewest on-line job postings numbering 41 in the second quarter.

The greatest labor surplus was associated with Production and Construction & Extraction occupational groups for which there were approximately nine UI claimants with this type of work experience for every on-line posting for jobs in these occupational groups. Other occupational groups for which there were significantly more unemployed workers than on-line postings included Food Preparation & Serving Related (5.8), Education, Training & Library (5.2), Installation, Maintenance & Repair (5.2), Office & Administrative Support (4.7), Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance (4.2), and Arts, Design, Entertainment , Sports & Media (4.1), each of which had more than four unemployed claimants per an on-line posting.

In contrast, there was more of a demand for Healthcare Practitioner & Technical and Computer & Mathematical occupations than available labor. For both these occupational groups there were 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 for Healthcare Practitioner & Technical and Computer & Mathematical jobs 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 2012

Occupation Group	EmployRI Postings*	Unemployed Claimants**	Claimants/ Posting
Total	**9,533**	**25,291**	**2.7**
Production	355	3,354	9.4
Construction & Extraction	145	1,267	8.7
Food Preparation & Serving Related	248	1,441	5.8
Education, Training & Library	118	614	5.2
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	167	868	5.2
Office & Administrative Support	1,003	4,690	4.7
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	143	605	4.2
Arts, Design, Ent., Sports & Media	129	525	4.1
Personal Care & Service	151	584	3.9
Transportation & Material Moving	428	1,542	3.6
Legal	41	105	2.6
Community & Social Services	182	453	2.5
Protective Service	181	349	1.9
Management	1,252	2,355	1.9
Business & Financial Operations	454	839	1.8
Sales & Related	1,181	1,649	1.4
Healthcare Support	600	830	1.4
Life, Physical & Social Science	129	168	1.3
Architecture & Engineering	280	290	1.0
Computer & Mathematical	672	451	0.7
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	1,655	620	0.4

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 30, 2012 and still open on June 30, 2012
** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending June 16, 2012

Labor Demand

During the second quarter of 2012, EmployRI recorded over 9,500 on-line job postings for approximately 450 different occupations. Employers posted 50 or more advertisements for 34 occupations during the second quarter of 2012, accounting for nearly half (48.0%) of the on-line postings.

Demand exceeded supply for sixteen of the 30 occupations most in demand. For ten of these sixteen occupations an associate degree or higher is generally required. Five of the 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

Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Claimants /Posting	Educational Requirement
Registered Nurses	805	121	0.2	4
Customer Service Representatives	331	650	2.0	7
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	289	278	1.0	5
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	239	195	0.8	7
Computer Programmers	218	23	0.1	3
Retail Salespersons	200	223	1.1	8
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	181	273	1.5	7
Home Health Aides	177	158	0.9	8
Physical Therapists	154	6	0.0	1
Insurance Sales Agents	142	39	0.3	7
Security Guards	135	208	1.5	7
Accountants & Auditors	126	115	0.9	3
Nurse Practitioners	108	3	0.0	2
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Technical & Scientific Products	100	107	1.1	3
Occupational Therapists	95	7	0.1	2
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	80	118	1.5	8
Tellers	80	125	1.6	7
Software Developers, Applications	78	81	1.0	3
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	77	194	2.5	7
Software Developers, Systems Software	74	31	0.4	3
Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks	74	36	0.5	7
Executive Secretaries & Executive Administrative Assistants	74	290	3.9	7
Computer Systems Analysts	71	45	0.6	3
Personal Care Aides	70	234	3.3	8
General & Operations Managers	68	452	6.6	4
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	67	277	4.1	7
Management Analysts	66	31	0.5	3
Advertising & Promotions Managers	65	23	0.4	3
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	65	341	5.2	8
Financial Managers, Branch or Department	56	120	2.1	3
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	54	174	3.2	8
Loan Officers	52	51	1.0	7
Food Service Managers	52	77	1.5	7
Waiters & Waitresses	51	190	3.7	8

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 29, 2012 & still open on June 29, 2012
** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending June 16, 2012
* 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

Nearly 25,300 individuals collected unemployment insurance benefits during March 2012. These unemployed claimants reported previous work experience in more than 650 different occupations.

Labor surpluses existed for nearly all of the 30 occupations most frequently sited by UI claimants. For some of these occupations there were more than ten 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

Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Claimants /Posting	Educational Requirement
Packers & Packagers, Hand	4	208	52.0	8
First-Line Supervisors of Production & Operating Workers	11	418	38.0	5
Construction Carpenters	9	218	24.2	7
Assemblers & Fabricators, All Other	10	230	23.0	7
Medical Secretaries	10	215	21.5	7
Office Clerks, General	30	544	18.1	7
Shipping, Receiving, & Traffic Clerks	10	167	16.7	7
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	20	201	10.1	7
Construction Laborers	20	174	8.7	8
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	28	215	7.7	8
First-Line Supervisors of Office & Administrative Support Workers	36	256	7.1	7
General & Operations Managers	68	452	6.6	4
Cashiers	34	220	6.5	8
Sales Managers	36	218	6.1	3
Helpers—Production Workers	45	262	5.8	8
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	65	341	5.2	8
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	37	184	5.0	8
Managers, All Other	42	191	4.5	7
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	67	277	4.1	7
Executive Secretaries & Executive Administrative Assistants	74	290	3.9	7
Waiters & Waitresses	51	190	3.7	8
Personal Care Aides	70	234	3.3	8
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	54	174	3.2	8
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Technical & Scientific Products	77	194	2.5	7
Customer Service Representatives	331	650	2.0	7
Security Guards	135	208	1.5	7
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	181	273	1.5	7
Retail Salespersons	200	223	1.1	8
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	289	278	1.0	5
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	239	195	0.8	7

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 29, 2012 & still open on June 29, 2012
** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending June 16, 2012
* 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 record breaking unemployment, many Rhode Island employers report that they are having difficulty finding qualified workers to fill many of the positions they have available. During the first quarter of 2012 the number of posted vacancies for 61 occupations exceeded the number of individuals indicating previous work experience in those occupations.

Occupations with Potential Shortages

Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Postings /Claimant	Educational Requirement
Speech-Language Pathologists	30	1	30	2
Physical Therapists	154	6	26	1
Occupational Therapists	95	7	14	2
Dentists, General	13	1	13	1
Internists, General	10	1	10	1
Computer Programmers	218	23	9	3
Registered Nurses	805	121	7	4
Pharmacists	44	10	4	1
Physician Assistants	37	9	4	2
Insurance Sales Agents	142	39	4	7
Financial Analysts	49	14	4	3
Real Estate Sales Agents	24	7	3	7
Extruding, Forming, Pressing, & Compacting Machine Setters, Operators, & Tenders	17	5	3	7
Nuclear Medicine Technologists	10	3	3	4
Advertising & Promotions Managers	65	23	3	3
Correctional Officers & Jailers	21	8	3	7
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	15	6	3	1
Physical Therapist Assistants	22	9	2	4
Software Developers, Systems Software	74	31	2	3
Management Analysts	66	31	2	3
Electrical Engineers	17	8	2	3
Surgical Technologists	23	11	2	5
Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks	74	36	2	7
Database Administrators	24	12	2	3
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists	37	19	2	3
Healthcare Social Workers	42	22	2	2
Computer Systems Analysts	71	45	2	3
Mechanical Engineers	18	12	2	3
Counseling Psychologists	25	17	1.5	1
Writers & Authors	16	11	1.5	3
Materials Engineers	20	14	1.4	3
Survey Researchers	10	7	1.4	3
Environmental Compliance Inspectors	24	17	1.4	3
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	239	195	1.2	7
Home Health Aides	177	158	1.1	8
Accountants & Auditors	126	115	1.1	3
Fitness Trainers & Aerobics Instructors	14	13	1.1	7
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	19	18	1.1	8
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	289	278	1.0	5
Merchandise Displayers & Window Trimmers	29	28	1.0	7
Loan Officers	52	51	1.0	7

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 29, 2012 & still open on June 29, 2012
** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending June 16, 2012
* 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

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 Estimated Employment	2020 Projected Employment	Numeric Change	Percent Change
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.

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

- 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.

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 2010 Estimate	Employment Estimate 2020 Projection	Annual Openings Due to Growth	Annual Openings Due to Replacements	Total Annual Openings
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 Manages, 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.

RI's Population Growth Slows

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

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

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

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

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

Rhode Island Population

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

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

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

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

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

Local Population Trends

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

Rhode Island City and Town Population Estimates

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

Source: US Census Bureau

Rhode Island's Foreign-Born Population

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

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

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

*Source: 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

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

Place of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population 2010

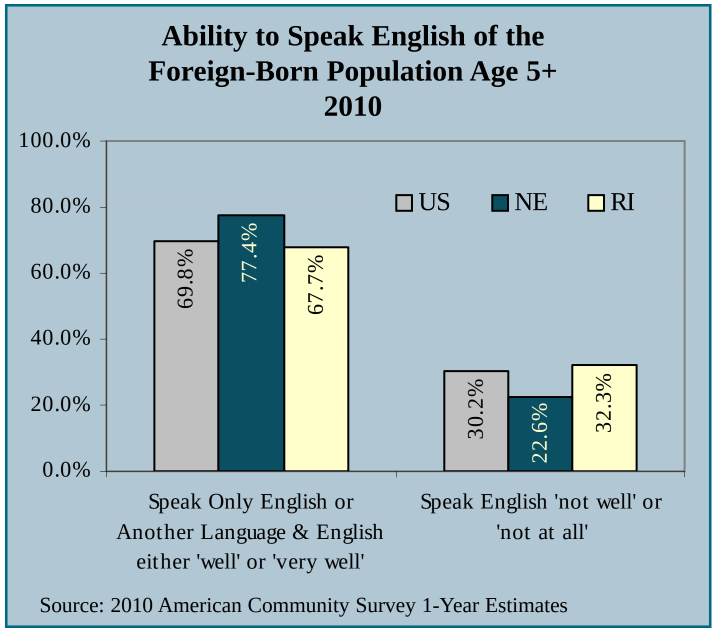
	RI	US	NE	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Foreign-Born	12.8%	12.9%	12.1%	13.6%	3.4%	15.0%	5.3%	4.4%
Place of Birth:								
Europe	22.3%	12.1%	24.9%	28.5%	23.9%	23.5%	23.9%	30.5%
Asia	18.6%	28.2%	26.4%	22.0%	26.8%	29.1%	33.0%	28.1%
Africa	12.5%	4.0%	7.2%	3.6%	14.3%	7.9%	7.0%	7.6%
Oceania	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%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

Source: 2010 American Community Survey

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

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

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



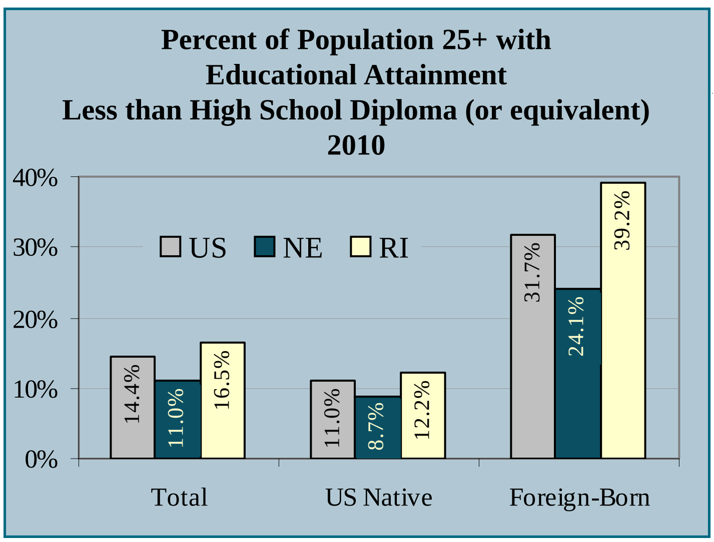
- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (39.2%) was more than three times as likely to have not graduated high school than those residents who were born in the US (12.2%).

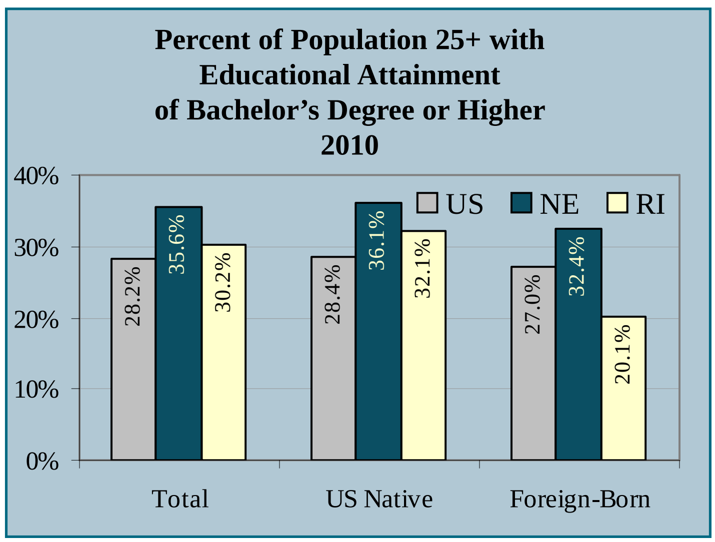
- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (39.2%) were more likely than New England (24.1%) and US (31.7%) foreign-born residents to have not graduated from high school.

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

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

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





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

Education Counts

Not long ago, most people were able to get a 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, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 36.3 percent of the US population aged 25 or older has an associate's degree or higher, while Americans who did not graduate high school or receive a high school equivalency comprise 14.1 percent of the population. In comparison, 39.5 percent of Rhode Islanders have an associate degree or higher while 15.2 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 (31.1%) who have obtained at least a Bachelor's degree, but is above the national average (28.5%).

Educational Attainment for the United States and New England for Population Aged 25 Years and Older, 2011

	RI	United States	New England	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Population (25 Years and Older)	712,266	206.5 million	9.95 million	2,444,403	942,537	4,502,048	914,207	434,652
Less than 9th Grade	6.4%	6.0%	4.5%	4.4%	3.4%	5.0%	2.8%	2.8%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	8.8%	8.1%	6.2%	6.5%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.5%
High School Graduate, GED, or Alternative	26.4%	28.4%	27.6%	27.7%	33.4%	25.9%	29.3%	30.2%
Some College, No Degree	18.9%	21.2%	17.6%	17.9%	20.3%	16.4%	19.2%	17.8%
Associate's Degree	8.4%	7.8%	8.0%	7.3%	8.9%	7.8%	9.5%	8.4%
Bachelor's Degree	18.8%	17.9%	21.0%	20.5%	17.9%	22.3%	21.0%	21.4%
Graduate or Professional Degree	12.3%	10.6%	15.1%	15.7%	10.5%	16.8%	12.4%	14.0%
Not a High School Graduate or Equivalent	15.2%	14.1%	10.7%	10.9%	9.1%	10.8%	8.6%	8.2%
High School Graduate or Higher	84.8%	85.9%	89.3%	89.1%	90.9%	89.2%	91.4%	91.8%
Associate's Degree or Higher	39.5%	36.3%	44.1%	43.5%	37.3%	46.9%	42.9%	43.8%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	31.1%	28.5%	36.1%	36.2%	28.4%	39.1%	33.4%	35.4%

US Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

- Rhode Island (84.8%) ranks last in New England and 37th nationally in the percentage of adults (25+ years) who have at least graduated from high school.

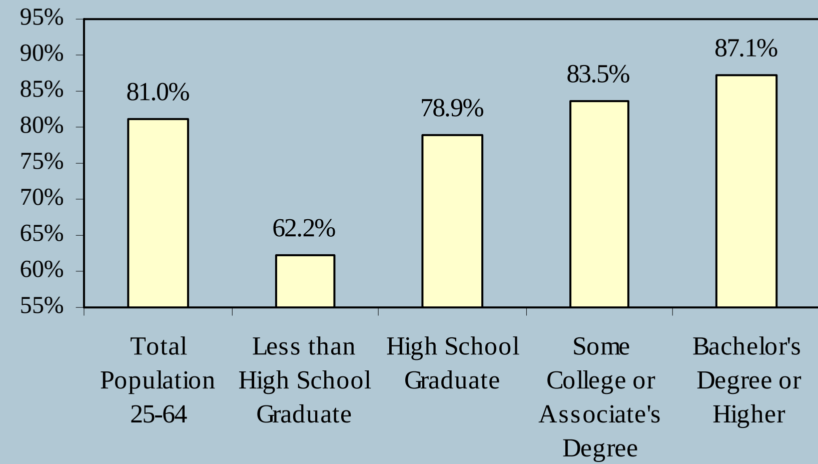
- Rhode Island (12.3%) ranks fifth in New England and 11th nationally in the percentage of adults with a graduate or professional degree.

Nationally, individuals aged 25-64 with bachelor's degrees or higher have civilian workforce participation rates that are 12.7 percent higher than those with high school diplomas.

Rhode Islanders experienced a 8.2 percent increase in workforce participation between those with a high school diploma and those with at least a bachelor's degree.

In New England, the payoff in terms of workforce participation for those earning a bachelor's degree or higher varies from a high of 10.6 percent in Massachusetts to a low of 6.0 percent in Connecticut.

Workforce Participation Rates by Educational Attainment for RI, 2011



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

It should be noted that the starting point for workforce participation rates of working-aged adults (aged 25-64) varies depending on the state. In New England, the workforce participation rate of adults ranged from a high of 82.7 percent in Vermont to a low of 79.1 percent in Maine. Rhode Island's labor force participation rate was 81.0 percent. Nationally, the workforce participation rate of adults (aged 25-64) was 77.2 percent.

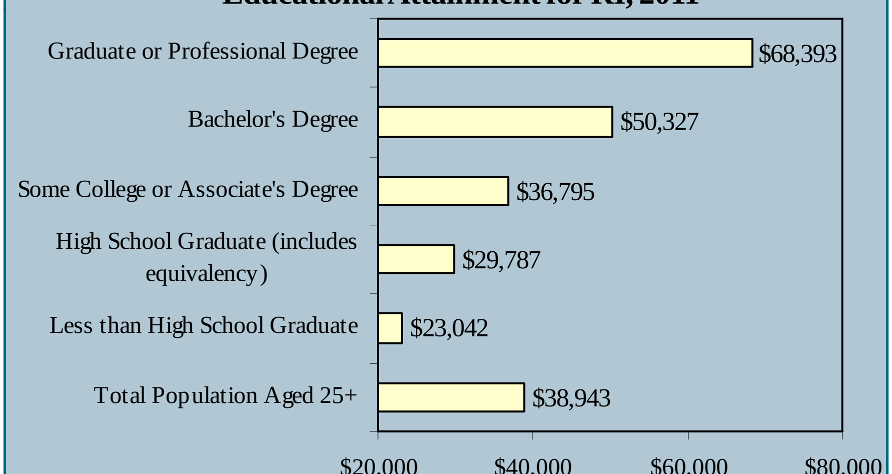
Higher levels of education are associated with higher earnings. This is evident in the differences in median earnings across educational levels. The monetary returns of higher educational attainment in Rhode Island illustrate this premise:

- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a high school diploma or equivalency are $6,745 more than median earnings for individuals without a high school diploma.

- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a bachelor's degree are $20,540 more than median earnings for individuals with a high school diploma or equivalency.

- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a graduate or professional degree are $18,066 more than median earnings for individuals with bachelor's degree.

Median Earnings by Educational Attainment for RI, 2011



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

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

Sources

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

Several programs provided the foundation for the information:

- **Current Employment Statistics (CES)*** program provides current estimates of non-farm establishment employment as well as hours and earnings for production workers employed in the Manufacturing sector. The CES program derives its data from a monthly survey of approximately 1,500 Rhode Island businesses.

- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)*** program provides monthly employment and quarterly wages by industry, location and size of employer. The QCEW program derives its data from the quarterly tax reports submitted by employers subject to Rhode Island's Unemployment Insurance law. This information is supplemented with data collected from government agencies and businesses with multiple locations.

- **Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)*** program provides monthly estimates of the labor force, resident employment, number of unemployed and the unemployment rates for the state and cities and towns. The LAUS estimates are derived from the Current Population Survey, a household survey.

- **Industry and Occupational Projections** provide outlook information on future job growth expectations by industry and occupation. The ten-year projections data are updated every two years and are derived from a national model which incorporates Rhode Island industry data and economic variables.

- **Administrative Data** provides statistics on claims activities, which are derived from the Department of Labor and Training's Unemployment Insurance records.

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)

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

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