

Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues



2014

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Labor Market Information Unit

Cover: *Port of Galilee, Narragansett, RI*

Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues

Rhode Island Department of Labor & Training Labor Market Information Unit

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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 2014, there were 32,202 private businesses in the state employing 389,845 workers.

Nearly half the employers (49.1%) in the state have between one and four employees; however, they employ just 7.6 percent of the workforce. The largest employers, those with 1,000 or more employees, numbered 30 (0.1%) and employed 16.2 percent of Rhode Island's private sector workforce.

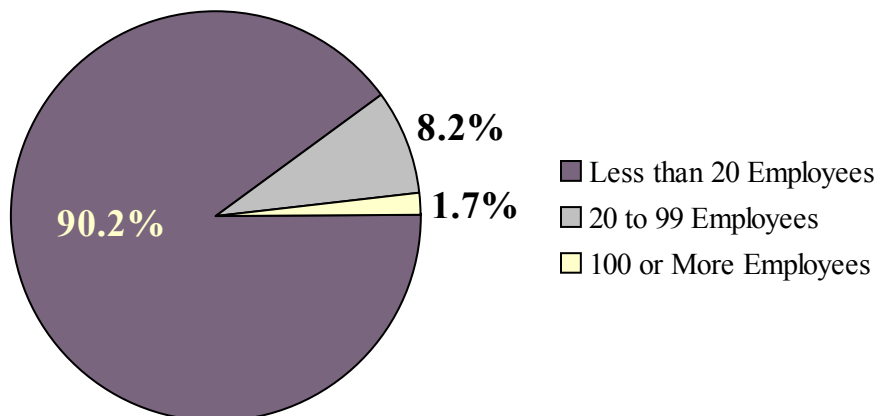
- Smaller employers, those with less than 20 employees, represented 90.2 percent of all employers in the state and employed one quarter (24.7%) of the workforce.
- Mid-sized companies (20 to 99 workers) employed 27.1 percent of the private sector employment and accounted for 8.2 percent of the firms.
- There are just 565 (1.7%) firms in the state employing 100 or more workers. Together, these firms employ nearly half (48.3%) of the state's private sector employees.

The state's 30 largest firms (1,000 or more employees) are found in the Health Care & Social Assistance (9), Private Education (5), Finance & Insurance (5), Retail Trade (4), Management of Companies & Enterprises (2), Manufacturing (1), Transportation & Warehousing (1), Information (1), Administrative & Waste Services (1) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (1) sectors.

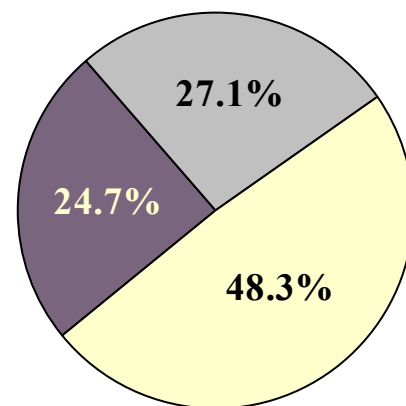
Size Class	Employers*		Employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	32,202	100.0%	389,845	100.0%
Zero	5,950	18.5%	0	0.0%
1-4	15,809	49.1%	29,453	7.6%
5-9	4,495	14.0%	29,543	7.6%
10-19	2,754	8.6%	37,066	9.5%
20-49	1,961	6.1%	59,308	15.2%
50-99	668	2.1%	46,287	11.9%
100-249	393	1.2%	60,065	15.4%
250-499	100	0.3%	33,888	8.7%
500-999	42	0.1%	31,275	8.0%
1000+	30	0.1%	62,960	16.2%

*Based on size of firm

Percentage of Employers by Size Class
March 2014



Percent of Employment by Size Class
March 2014



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

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

Rhode Island Private Covered Employers Size Class by Industry March 2014

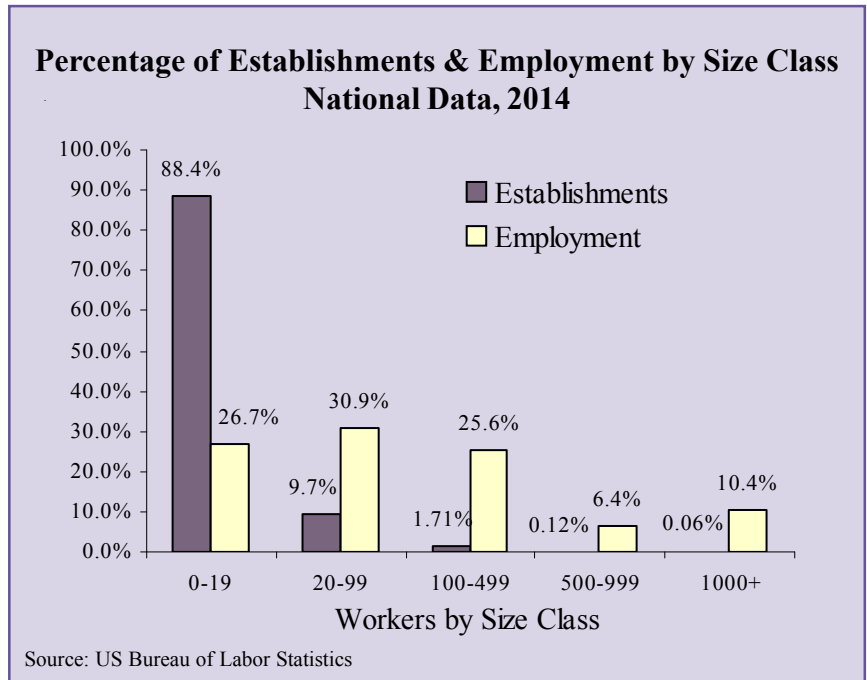
Major Industry	Firms/ Employees	Total	Total Number of Employees									
			0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000+
TOTAL	# of Firms	32,202	5,950	15,809	4,495	2,754	1,961	668	393	100	42	30
	# of Employees	389,845	0	29,453	29,543	37,066	59,308	46,287	60,065	33,888	31,275	62,960
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	# of Firms	158	60	67	18	11	2					
	# of Employees	452	0	128	127	146	*					
Mining	# of Firms	18	2	6	5	3	2					
	# of Employees	150	0	13	36	42	*					
Utilities	# of Firms	27	2	12	4	3	4	1			1	
	# of Employees	1,011	0	24	31	39	111	*			*	
Construction	# of Firms	3,479	1,090	1,632	413	207	107	25	5			
	# of Employees	14,225	0	3,164	2,663	2,773	3,028	1,861	736			
Manufacturing	# of Firms	1,613	144	524	292	239	236	101	58	13	5	1
	# of Employees	40,198	0	1,157	1,928	3,325	7,338	7,106	8,773	4,122	*	*
Wholesale Trade	# of Firms	2,877	523	1,712	293	177	118	32	18	4		
	# of Employees	16,629	0	2,647	1,936	2,386	3,526	2,239	2,441	1,454		
Retail Trade	# of Firms	2,965	386	1,383	554	311	188	79	37	16	7	4
	# of Employees	46,642	0	2,994	3,617	4,174	5,858	5,195	5,564	5,652	4,866	8,722
Transportation & Warehousing	# of Firms	669	138	306	95	55	46	17	9	1	1	1
	# of Employees	8,454	0	535	625	759	1,452	1,192	1,281	*	*	*
Information	# of Firms	695	169	370	60	42	29	14	6	4		1
	# of Employees	6,622	0	558	394	561	776	1,031	706	*		*
Finance & Insurance	# of Firms	1,283	200	708	176	76	59	22	24	9	4	5
	# of Employees	28,054	0	1,249	1,130	953	1,843	1,599	3,669	3,284	3,287	10,941
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	# of Firms	984	169	562	130	66	39	13	4	1		
	# of Employees	5,750	0	1,072	850	882	1,143	806	*	*		
Professional & Technical Services	# of Firms	4,454	982	2,583	450	231	141	45	16	4	2	
	# of Employees	22,995	0	4,308	2,936	3,046	4,190	3,113	2,502	1,187	*	
Management of Companies & Enterprises	# of Firms	170	23	95	18	13	10	3	4	1	1	2
	# of Employees	8,956	0	147	113	166	281	226	748	*	*	*
Administrative & Waste Services	# of Firms	2,525	885	1,024	250	148	122	46	39	8	2	1
	# of Employees	23,150	0	1,816	1,629	2,011	3,513	3,273	6,027	2,451	*	*
Educational Services	# of Firms	584	131	242	68	38	61	21	14	1	3	5
	# of Employees	18,771	0	433	455	526	1,972	1,351	2,105	*	*	9,637
Health Care & Social Assistance	# of Firms	3,295	199	1,679	578	352	212	122	104	27	13	9
	# of Employees	81,352	0	3,336	3,863	4,767	6,468	8,631	16,128	9,112	9,495	19,552
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	# of Firms	559	120	211	75	72	61	11	7	1		1
	# of Employees	7,302	0	381	499	916	1,879	726	1,200	*		*
Accommodation & Food Services	# of Firms	2,602	360	686	493	491	420	104	37	9	2	
	# of Employees	42,142	0	1,661	3,318	6,790	12,691	7,067	5,739	3,059	*	
Other services, (except Public)	# of Firms	3,173	348	1,956	521	219	104	12	11	1	1	
	# of Employees	17,019	0	3,770	3,383	2,804	3,129	795	1,827	*	*	
Unclassified Establishments	# of Firms	72	19	51	2							
	# of Employees	70	0	60	*							

* 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 2014, 88.4 percent of the establishments in the US had fewer than 20 workers. Establishments employing between 20 and 99 workers accounted for 9.7 percent of US establishments, and those employing over 100 workers accounted for only 1.89 percent of establishments nationwide.

- Small establishments (fewer than 20 workers) dominate the economies of all states, ranging from a high of 91.5 percent in Montana to 85.0 percent in Ohio.
- In 2014, 89.1 percent of Rhode Island establishments employed less than 20 workers, ranking the state 15 in terms of its percentage of small establishments.
- The New England states all share a similar percentage of small establishments, with the greatest percentage found in Maine (90.1%) and lowest in Connecticut (88.3%).
- In Rhode Island, 28.8 percent of the state's jobs are in small establishments, compared to 26.7 percent nationally.
- The states with the greatest percentages of large establishments (100 employees or more) are Tennessee (2.64%), Ohio (2.61%) and Indiana (2.54%) compared to a US average of 1.89 percent. Montana (0.78%) and Wyoming (0.85%) have the smallest percentages of large establishments.
- Rhode Island (1.61%) ranked 37th in the nation in the percentage of large establishments within each state. Included among the 14 states ranked below Rhode Island are New Hampshire (1.56%), Maine (1.37%) and Vermont (1.36%), while Massachusetts (2.01%) and Connecticut (1.95%) ranked higher.
- In Rhode Island, 38.5 percent of the jobs are in large establishments compared to 42.4 percent nationally.
- While the percentage of establishments is skewed towards the smaller size classes, the distribution of employment is more balanced. Nationally, 26.7 percent of employees are found in establishments of the smallest size class (zero to 19 employees), 30.9 percent are found in establishments employing 20 to 99 workers and 42.4 percent of employees work in an establishment with greater than 100 workers.
- Nearly 15 percent of establishments and 11.7 percent of employment in the US is located in California, followed by Florida (6.9% of establishments, 5.9% of employment), New York (6.7% of establishments, 6.5% of employment) and Texas (6.6% of establishments, 8.3% of employment). Alaska (0.2%) has the lowest percentage of establishments, while Wyoming (0.18%) has the lowest percentage of employment.



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

Private Industry - Establishments*, First Quarter 2014

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%	88.4%	9.7%	1.71%	0.12%	0.06%
Alabama	1.2%	86.8%	11.2%	1.83%	0.11%	0.05%
Alaska	0.2%	88.6%	9.6%	1.73%	0.08%	0.07%
Arizona	1.6%	87.3%	10.3%	2.09%	0.19%	0.10%
Arkansas	0.9%	89.3%	9.1%	1.40%	0.10%	0.06%
California	14.8%	90.9%	7.6%	1.30%	0.09%	0.05%
Colorado	1.9%	88.6%	9.8%	1.48%	0.09%	0.05%
Connecticut	1.2%	88.3%	9.7%	1.79%	0.09%	0.06%
Delaware	0.3%	89.2%	9.0%	1.69%	0.10%	0.09%
District of Columbia	0.4%	88.4%	9.2%	2.14%	0.15%	0.09%
Florida	6.9%	90.1%	8.3%	1.50%	0.09%	0.04%
Georgia	3.0%	88.4%	9.6%	1.79%	0.12%	0.06%
Hawaii	0.4%	87.1%	11.0%	1.70%	0.15%	0.05%
Idaho	0.6%	90.0%	8.7%	1.12%	0.08%	0.04%
Illinois	4.4%	89.6%	8.4%	1.75%	0.14%	0.08%
Indiana	1.7%	85.5%	12.0%	2.28%	0.18%	0.09%
Iowa	1.0%	87.4%	10.6%	1.76%	0.12%	0.06%
Kansas	0.9%	87.0%	10.9%	1.92%	0.12%	0.06%
Kentucky	1.3%	87.9%	10.1%	1.84%	0.13%	0.06%
Louisiana	1.4%	86.8%	11.2%	1.77%	0.10%	0.05%
Maine	0.5%	90.1%	8.5%	1.25%	0.09%	0.03%
Maryland	1.8%	87.6%	10.5%	1.75%	0.08%	0.05%
Massachusetts	2.4%	88.5%	9.4%	1.82%	0.12%	0.07%
Michigan	2.5%	87.3%	10.2%	2.19%	0.16%	0.10%
Minnesota	1.7%	87.0%	10.6%	2.10%	0.16%	0.08%
Mississippi	0.7%	87.8%	10.4%	1.60%	0.13%	0.05%
Missouri	1.9%	88.1%	10.0%	1.70%	0.11%	0.06%
Montana	0.5%	91.5%	7.7%	0.74%	0.02%	0.02%
Nebraska	0.7%	89.1%	9.4%	1.35%	0.12%	0.06%
Nevada	0.8%	88.1%	10.0%	1.63%	0.13%	0.10%
New Hampshire	0.5%	89.3%	9.1%	1.43%	0.09%	0.03%
New Jersey	2.9%	89.0%	9.1%	1.73%	0.10%	0.07%
New Mexico	0.6%	88.1%	10.3%	1.50%	0.06%	0.02%
New York	6.7%	89.9%	8.4%	1.50%	0.13%	0.07%
North Carolina	2.8%	87.2%	10.9%	1.76%	0.12%	0.05%
North Dakota	0.3%	86.9%	11.3%	1.67%	0.07%	0.03%
Ohio	3.0%	85.0%	12.4%	2.38%	0.15%	0.08%
Oklahoma	1.1%	87.6%	10.6%	1.65%	0.10%	0.03%
Oregon	1.4%	89.3%	9.3%	1.33%	0.08%	0.03%
Pennsylvania	3.7%	86.4%	11.3%	2.02%	0.15%	0.07%
Rhode Island	0.4%	89.1%	9.3%	1.47%	0.09%	0.05%
South Carolina	1.3%	87.2%	10.7%	1.90%	0.11%	0.06%
South Dakota	0.3%	89.0%	9.5%	1.32%	0.09%	0.03%
Tennessee	1.6%	85.4%	12.0%	2.38%	0.18%	0.08%
Texas	6.6%	85.2%	12.2%	2.29%	0.16%	0.08%
Utah	0.9%	88.0%	10.2%	1.62%	0.12%	0.05%
Vermont	0.3%	89.9%	8.8%	1.20%	0.10%	0.06%
Virginia	2.6%	87.7%	10.4%	1.69%	0.10%	0.06%
Washington	2.7%	91.0%	7.6%	1.29%	0.07%	0.03%
West Virginia	0.5%	88.1%	10.4%	1.45%	0.07%	0.05%
Wisconsin	1.7%	85.9%	11.7%	2.16%	0.17%	0.07%
Wyoming	0.3%	90.7%	8.4%	0.80%	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 2014

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%	26.7%	30.9%	25.6%	6.4%	10.4%
Alabama	1.3%	29.5%	32.4%	25.9%	6.0%	6.2%
Alaska	0.2%	28.9%	31.1%	27.4%	4.5%	8.1%
Arizona	1.9%	22.1%	27.9%	26.8%	8.7%	14.5%
Arkansas	0.8%	29.8%	30.9%	23.3%	5.9%	10.1%
California	11.7%	28.4%	31.1%	24.3%	6.0%	10.2%
Colorado	1.8%	29.5%	33.6%	24.0%	5.5%	7.3%
Connecticut	1.2%	27.7%	30.4%	25.5%	5.1%	11.2%
Delaware	0.3%	25.7%	29.0%	25.1%	5.7%	14.6%
District of Columbia	0.4%	19.3%	27.3%	29.8%	7.1%	16.5%
Florida	5.9%	29.4%	30.7%	25.6%	5.9%	8.3%
Georgia	2.9%	25.2%	31.2%	26.9%	6.6%	10.1%
Hawaii	0.4%	27.1%	33.5%	24.1%	7.6%	7.7%
Idaho	0.5%	34.0%	33.3%	20.3%	5.5%	7.0%
Illinois	4.3%	22.5%	28.4%	27.0%	7.7%	14.4%
Indiana	2.2%	23.6%	30.3%	26.9%	7.4%	11.8%
Iowa	1.1%	28.6%	31.2%	25.3%	6.0%	8.9%
Kansas	1.0%	26.8%	31.4%	26.1%	6.1%	9.5%
Kentucky	1.3%	26.5%	30.7%	27.1%	6.7%	9.0%
Louisiana	1.4%	27.9%	34.5%	25.3%	5.2%	7.1%
Maine	0.4%	33.7%	32.3%	21.7%	5.9%	6.4%
Maryland	1.8%	27.5%	34.0%	25.5%	4.5%	8.5%
Massachusetts	2.5%	25.5%	29.2%	25.8%	6.2%	13.3%
Michigan	3.1%	23.5%	27.5%	27.8%	7.0%	14.2%
Minnesota	2.0%	23.1%	29.8%	27.3%	7.5%	12.4%
Mississippi	0.8%	29.5%	32.0%	23.7%	7.0%	7.8%
Missouri	1.9%	27.3%	31.2%	25.1%	6.2%	10.2%
Montana	0.3%	42.0%	35.6%	16.0%	**	**
Nebraska	0.7%	30.1%	30.7%	22.1%	6.6%	10.5%
Nevada	0.9%	25.5%	28.3%	21.9%	6.6%	17.7%
New Hampshire	0.5%	31.9%	32.0%	24.2%	5.7%	6.1%
New Jersey	2.8%	27.9%	29.6%	26.3%	5.6%	10.6%
New Mexico	0.5%	30.7%	34.8%	23.7%	3.9%	6.8%
New York	6.5%	27.0%	27.9%	23.9%	7.2%	14.0%
North Carolina	2.9%	26.6%	33.2%	25.0%	6.3%	8.9%
North Dakota	0.3%	29.7%	35.8%	25.3%	4.0%	5.2%
Ohio	3.9%	24.0%	31.4%	27.6%	6.5%	10.5%
Oklahoma	1.1%	29.3%	33.9%	25.3%	5.5%	6.0%
Oregon	1.2%	33.1%	33.0%	22.6%	5.2%	6.1%
Pennsylvania	4.3%	25.9%	31.2%	26.1%	6.8%	10.1%
Rhode Island	0.3%	28.8%	32.6%	23.1%	5.6%	9.8%
South Carolina	1.4%	26.7%	32.1%	26.7%	5.8%	8.7%
South Dakota	0.3%	33.7%	32.8%	21.7%	4.8%	6.9%
Tennessee	2.0%	23.7%	29.7%	27.5%	7.6%	11.5%
Texas	8.3%	24.3%	31.3%	27.7%	7.2%	9.6%
Utah	0.9%	28.4%	32.4%	24.9%	6.5%	7.9%
Vermont	0.2%	33.8%	31.2%	19.5%	5.8%	9.6%
Virginia	2.6%	27.3%	33.3%	25.3%	5.5%	8.5%
Washington	2.2%	29.3%	30.4%	23.9%	4.9%	11.4%
West Virginia	0.5%	32.4%	33.6%	22.6%	4.2%	7.1%
Wisconsin	2.0%	24.8%	31.6%	27.2%	7.9%	8.6%
Wyoming	0.2%	41.8%	36.0%	17.3%	**	**

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

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

The Employment Situation - 2013 Recap

Rhode Island's 35,502 business establishments employed an average of 456,108 workers in 2013 and paid nearly \$21.8 billion in wages.

Private sector employment averaged 397,435 in 2013, representing 87.1 percent of the state's employment.

- Within the private sector, Health Care & Social Assistance (80,332) employed the most workers, accounting for 20.2 percent of the state's private sector employment.
- The Retail Trade (46,547), Accommodation & Food Services (45,207) and Manufacturing (40,040) sectors account for one-third of the state's private sector workforce.
- Administrative & Waste Services (25,365), Finance & Insurance (23,913), and Professional & Technical Services (21,999) all employed over 20,000 workers.

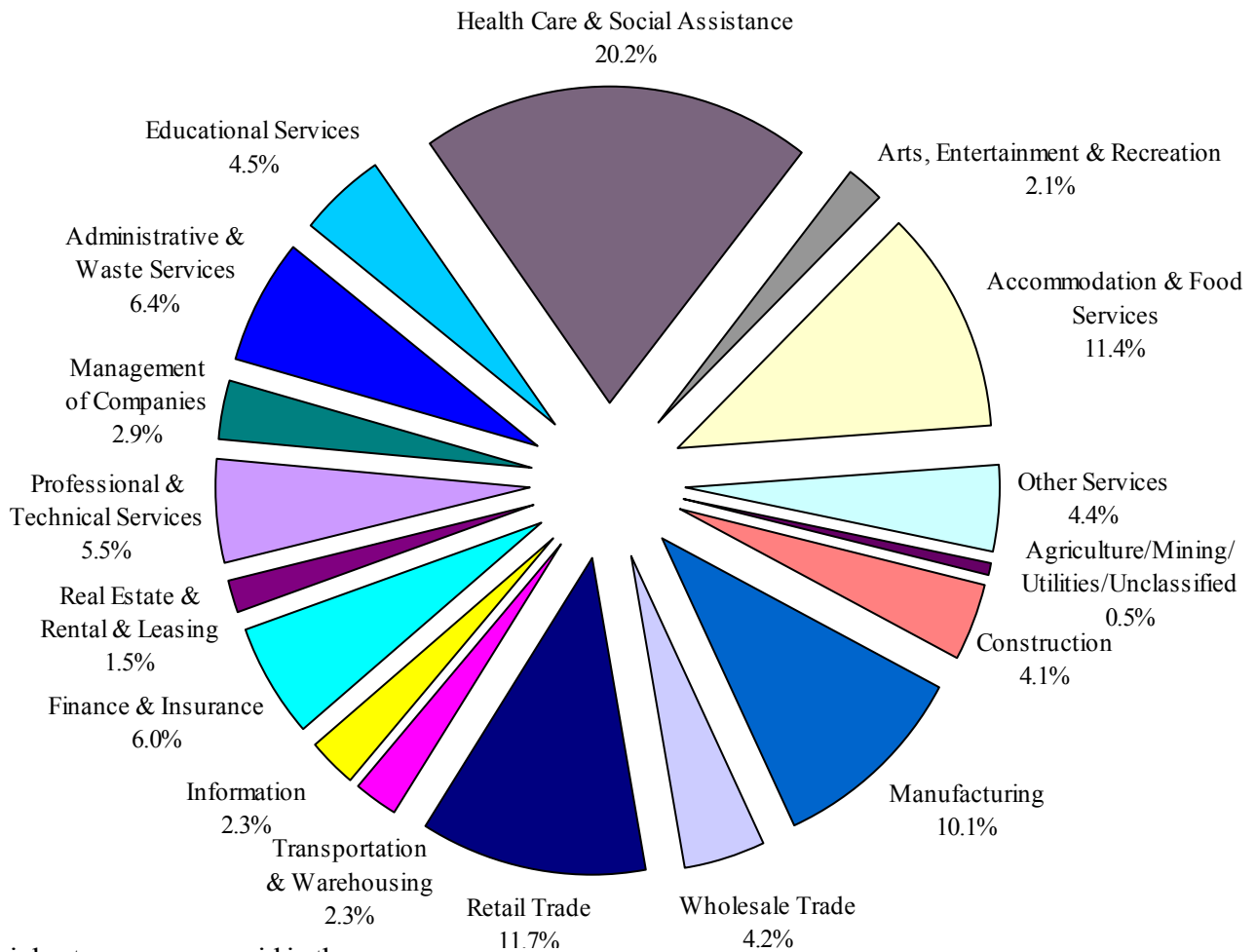
In 2013, the public sector employed 58,673 workers, accounting for 12.9 percent of the state's employment. More than half (32,393) of the public sector workers were employed in local governments, followed by the state (16,119) and federal (10,161) segments. *(The pie chart on the next page provides a breakout of Rhode Island's private sector employment by major industry group.)*

Annual Average Employment for 2013

Total Employment	456,108
Private Sector Employment	397,435
Health Care & Social Assistance	80,332
Retail Trade	46,547
Accommodation & Food Services	45,207
Manufacturing	40,040
Administrative & Waste Services	25,365
Finance & Insurance	23,913
Professional & Technical Services	21,999
Educational Services	18,016
Other Services	17,292
Wholesale Trade	16,691
Construction	16,100
Management of Companies & Enterprise	11,330
Information	9,061
Transportation & Warehousing	9,313
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,359
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,899
Utilities	1,059
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	702
Mining	189
Government Employment	58,673
Federal Government	10,161
State Government	16,119
Local Government	32,393

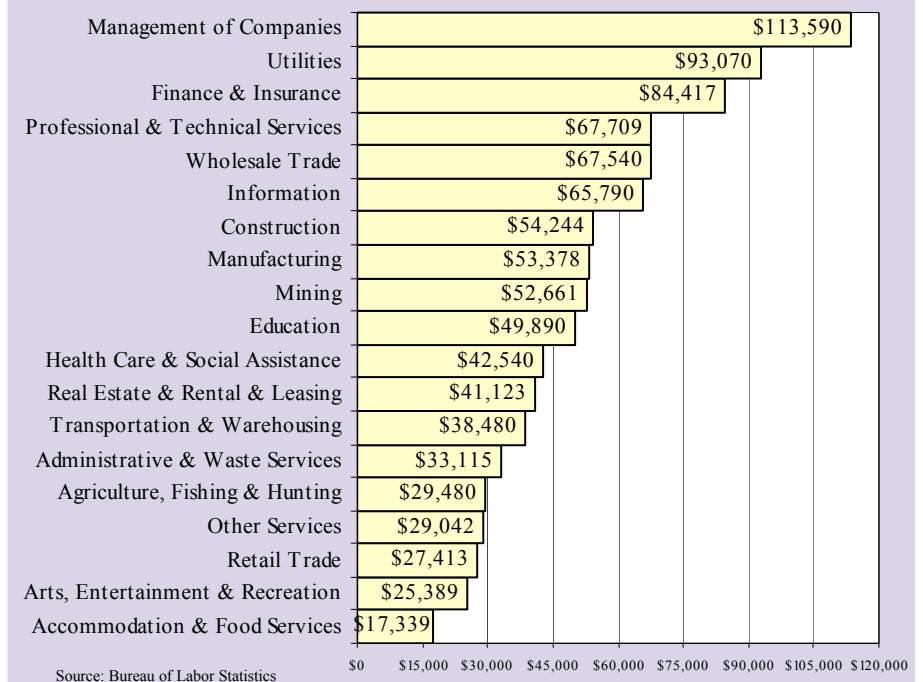
Private sector wages accounted for 83.6 percent of the \$21.8 billion in wages paid in 2013. Private sector workers averaged \$45,769, while pay for public sector workers averaged \$61,005. The 2013 average annual wage for all workers was \$47,729.

Rhode Island Private Employment, 2013



- The highest wages were paid in the Management of Companies (\$113,590), Utilities (\$93,070), and Finance & Insurance (\$84,417) sectors.
- Six sectors; Professional & Technical Services (\$67,709), Wholesale Trade (\$67,540), Information (\$65,790), Construction (\$54,244), Manufacturing (\$53,378) and Mining (\$52,661), paid over \$50,000 in average wages.
- Educational Services (\$49,890) was the only remaining sector to pay above the 2013 average annual private sector wage of \$45,769.
- Within the public sector, federal employees working in Rhode Island earned the highest annual average wage (\$76,480), followed by state (\$62,025) and local (\$55,644) government segments.

RI Private Sectors by Average Annual Wage, 2013



- Nine sectors had average annual wages below the private sector average (\$45,769), including Health Care & Social Assistance (\$42,540), the state’s largest sector.
- The lowest wages were paid in Accommodation & Food Services (\$17,339) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (\$25,389), due in part to the seasonal and part-time nature of these sectors.
- Other sectors with average annual earnings below \$30,000 included Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, & Hunting (\$29,480), Other Services (\$29,042) and Retail Trade (\$27,413).
- The remaining sectors paying average wages below the private sector average in 2013 were Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (\$41,123), Transportation & Warehousing (\$38,480) and Administrative & Waste Services (\$33,115).

The 2013 average annual wage in Rhode Island’s private sector (\$45,769) was 7.9 percent less than the national average wage of \$49,700. Within New England, Rhode Island reported the fourth highest average annual wage, trailing Connecticut (\$63,169), Massachusetts (\$62,317) and New Hampshire (\$49,433).

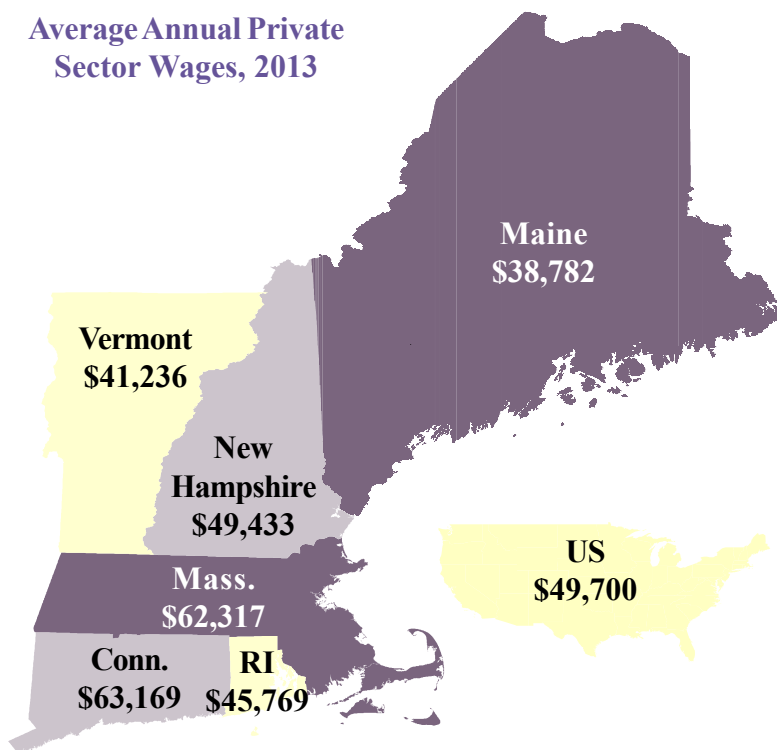
Average annual wages earned by Rhode Island workers were below the national average in nearly all economic sectors and most often ranked fourth in New England, trailing Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

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

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

Management of Companies was the highest paying sector in Rhode Island, paying workers an average of \$113,590, more than the \$108,889 earned nationally. In New England, only Connecticut (\$160,247) and Massachusetts (\$118,752) had a higher annual average wage in this sector.

Average Annual Private Sector Wages, 2013

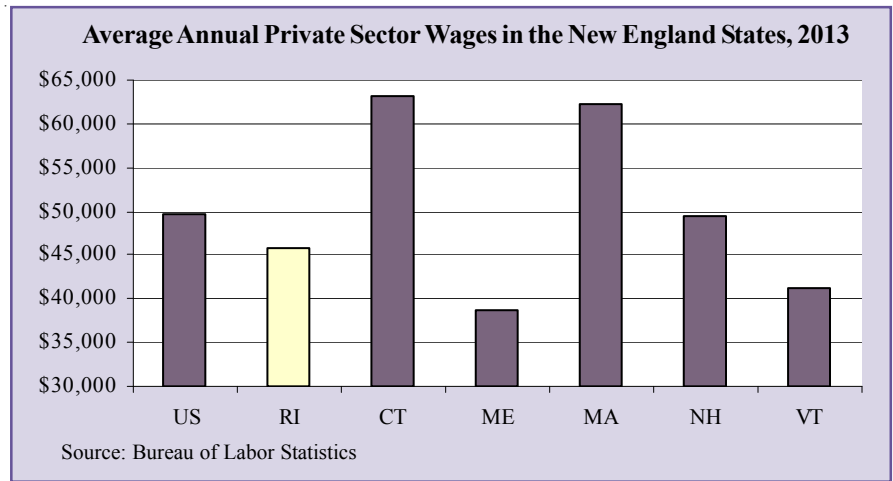


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nationally, employees of Management of Companies earned the highest average wage, as was the case in Rhode Island and Connecticut (\$160,247). Finance & Insurance was the highest paying sector in Massachusetts (\$127,590), while Utilities was the highest paying sector in Vermont (\$98,077), New Hampshire (\$94,650) and Maine (\$76,369).

Rhode Island workers in Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest economic sector, earned an average annual wage of \$42,540, approximately 5.3 percent less than the national average (\$44,906). Regionally, Massachusetts (\$51,886) paid the highest wage to workers in this sector, followed by New Hampshire (\$49,303) and Connecticut (\$48,784).

Rhode Island workers were paid the lowest wages in New England in one sector: Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction (\$52,661).



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

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

Average Annual Private Sector Wages by Industry Sector, 2013							
	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	\$49,700	\$45,769	\$63,169	\$38,782	\$62,317	\$49,433	\$41,236
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	\$29,455	\$29,480	\$27,864	\$35,009	\$52,847	\$31,385	\$28,791
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	\$98,183	\$52,661	\$64,436	\$54,682	\$58,510	\$53,619	\$54,588
Construction	\$53,181	\$54,244	\$59,342	\$43,674	\$66,428	\$52,951	\$45,439
Utilities	\$95,147	\$93,070	\$110,983	\$76,369	\$107,771	\$94,650	\$98,077
Manufacturing	\$61,096	\$53,378	\$81,135	\$51,485	\$79,860	\$64,615	\$54,675
Wholesale Trade	\$68,580	\$67,540	\$85,991	\$55,166	\$84,451	\$82,199	\$56,624
Retail Trade	\$28,008	\$27,413	\$31,506	\$24,723	\$28,893	\$28,448	\$27,437
Transportation & Warehousing	\$47,444	\$38,480	\$45,651	\$37,443	\$43,527	\$39,287	\$37,286
Information	\$86,801	\$65,790	\$89,110	\$45,663	\$97,410	\$78,969	\$51,449
Finance & Insurance	\$91,865	\$84,417	\$151,716	\$63,730	\$127,590	\$86,164	\$67,601
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$49,265	\$41,123	\$64,035	\$36,225	\$69,649	\$46,072	\$37,799
Professional & Technical Services	\$83,413	\$67,709	\$94,705	\$59,404	\$110,401	\$80,260	\$68,859
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$108,889	\$113,590	\$160,247	\$72,267	\$118,752	\$89,784	\$81,870
Administrative & Waste Services	\$34,974	\$33,115	\$40,780	\$32,120	\$41,061	\$42,359	\$34,495
Educational Services	\$45,405	\$49,890	\$58,599	\$39,844	\$61,566	\$50,470	\$41,305
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$44,906	\$42,540	\$48,784	\$41,851	\$51,886	\$49,303	\$41,425
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$33,770	\$25,389	\$26,150	\$22,611	\$35,880	\$20,532	\$22,895
Accommodation & Food Services	\$18,174	\$17,339	\$19,024	\$17,011	\$20,545	\$17,876	\$17,339
Other Services	\$32,848	\$29,042	\$31,503	\$28,832	\$33,132	\$33,037	\$30,623

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 397,435 in 2013, accounting for less than half a percent (0.4%) of the nation’s private sector workforce and 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 except Massachusetts.
- Nationally, these four sectors account for half (50.3%) of the country’s private sector workforce. In New England, Vermont (59.5%) has the highest percentage of private sector workers in these sectors, followed by Maine (58.4%), New Hampshire (56.4%), Rhode Island (53.4%), Connecticut (51.7%) and Massachusetts (50.2%).
- Health Care & Social Assistance, Rhode Island’s largest private economic sector, accounts for 20.2 percent of the state’s private sector employment, significantly greater the nation’s share (15.6%) and third highest in the country, trailing only Maine (20.5%) and West Virginia (20.4%).
- Retail Trade, Rhode Island’s second largest economic sector, employs 11.7 percent of the state’s private sector workforce, less than the national average (13.3%) and the smallest share in New England.
- The Manufacturing sector accounts for 10.1 percent of Rhode Island’s private sector employment, below the national share (10.6%) and trailing all other New England states with the exception of Massachusetts (8.7%).
- Private Educational Service accounts for 4.5 percent of the state’s private sector employment, nearly twice the national share (2.3%) and second highest in the nation, trailing only Massachusetts (4.7%) out of all 50 states.

Percentage of Average Annual Private Sector Employment by Industry Sector, 2013

	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	112,948,842	397,435	1,405,903	490,691	2,872,692	534,061	248,754
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Utilities	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
Construction	5.2%	4.1%	3.8%	5.2%	4.3%	4.2%	5.7%
Manufacturing	10.6%	10.1%	11.7%	10.3%	8.7%	12.3%	12.7%
Wholesale Trade	5.1%	4.2%	4.5%	4.0%	4.3%	5.0%	3.7%
Retail Trade	13.3%	11.7%	13.1%	16.6%	12.1%	17.7%	15.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	3.8%	2.3%	2.9%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%
Information	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	1.6%	3.0%	2.2%	1.9%
Finance & Insurance	5.0%	6.0%	7.9%	4.9%	5.7%	5.2%	3.5%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1.8%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Professional & Technical Services	7.2%	5.5%	6.4%	5.0%	9.5%	5.9%	5.7%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	1.8%	2.9%	2.2%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	0.8%
Administrative & Waste Services	7.3%	6.4%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	4.1%
Educational Services	2.3%	4.5%	4.0%	2.5%	4.7%	3.4%	3.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	15.6%	20.2%	18.3%	20.5%	19.6%	16.0%	19.5%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	1.8%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	10.8%	11.4%	8.6%	11.0%	9.8%	10.3%	12.2%
Other Services	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.5%	3.9%	3.7%	3.5%

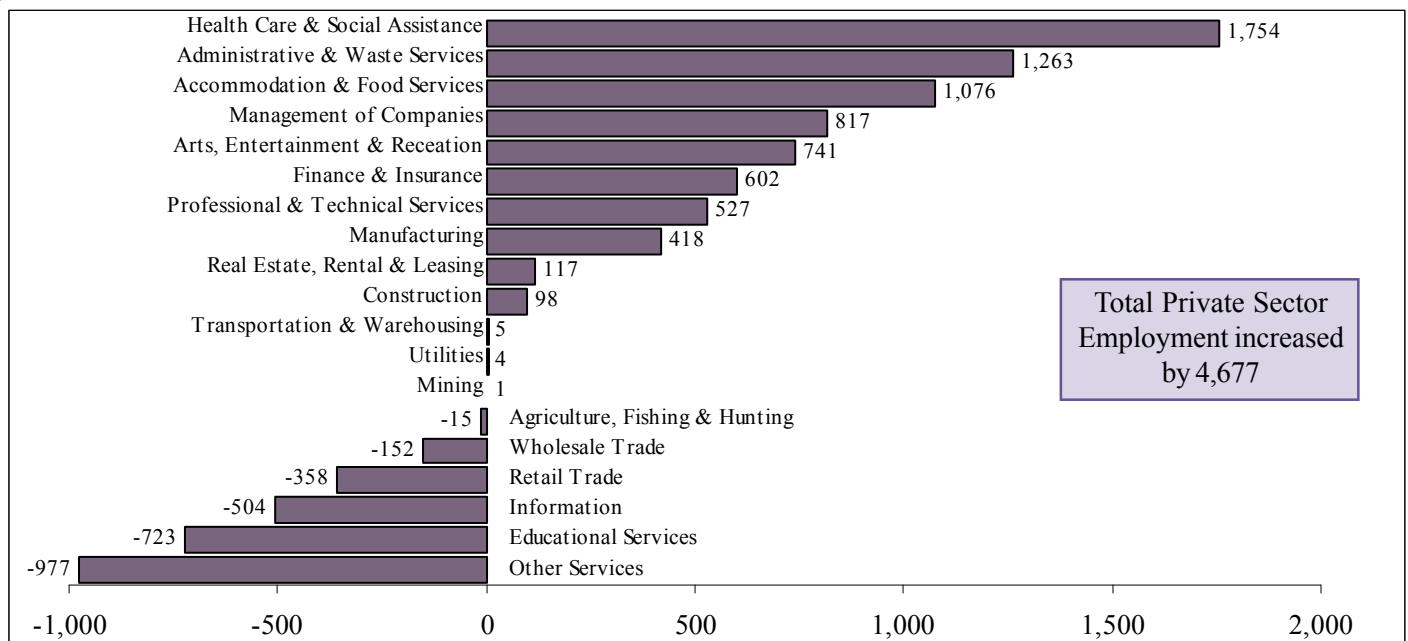
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics for US and other New England states. Wages are preliminary and subject to change.

Job Gains Reported in 2013

Average employment increased by 4,677 (+1.2%) jobs in Rhode Island's private sector between 2012 and 2013. The largest increases were reported in Health Care & Social Assistance (+1,754), Administrative & Waste Services (+1,263), Accommodation & Food Services (+1,076), Management of Companies & Enterprises (+817) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+741).

- Employment in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector increased by 1,754 (+2.2%) jobs, due mainly to increases in Social Assistance (+1,577). This gain, coupled with smaller increases in Ambulatory Health Care (+266) and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (+253) off set a loss of 340 jobs in Hospitals.
- The Manufacturing sector added 418 (+1.1%) jobs in 2013, with job gains reported in 13 of the 21 industries within the sector. Transportation & Equipment Manufacturing (+293), Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing (+89), Chemical Manufacturing (+83) and Primary Metal Manufacturing (+82) added the most jobs. Miscellaneous Manufacturing (-193), Textile Mills (-92) and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (-52) reported the largest job losses.
- Within the Construction sector, Construction of Buildings (+119) and Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (+51) reported job gains while Specialty Trade Contractors lost 71 jobs, resulting in a net gain of 98 (+0.6%) jobs for the sector.
- Sizeable employment gains in the Amusements, Gambling & Recreation (+505) and Performing Arts & Spectator Sports (+212) industries helped propel job growth within the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sector (+741).
- Employment gains in the Finance & Insurance sector were the result of increases reported in the Securities, Commodity Contracts & Other Investments (+341), Credit Intermediation & Related Activities (+245) and Insurance Carriers & Related Activities (+163) subsectors. These gains offset the loss of 147 jobs reported in the Funds, Trusts & Other Financial Vehicles subsector.
- Six sectors reported job declines over the year, with the largest losses occurring in the Other Services (-977), Educational Services (-723), Information (-504), Retail Trade (-358) and Wholesale Trade (-152) sectors.

Percentage Change in Average Annual Employment by Industry Sector, 2012-2013



Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2012 - 2013

	Average Employment		Total Change		2013 Average
	2013	2012	Net	Percent	Annual Wage
Total Private Only	397,435	392,758	4,677	1.2%	\$45,769
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	702	717	-15	-2.1%	\$29,480
111 Crop production	473	487	-14	-2.9%	\$25,827
112 Animal production	120	111	9	8.1%	\$23,341
114 Fishing, hunting and trapping	68	80	-12	-15.0%	\$65,587
115 Agriculture and forestry support activities	37	35	2	5.7%	\$29,244
Mining	189	188	1	0.5%	\$52,661
212 Mining, except oil and gas	182	184	-2	-1.1%	\$51,726
Utilities	1,059	1,055	4	0.4%	\$93,070
221 Utilities	1,059	1,055	4	0.4%	\$93,070
Construction	16,100	16,002	98	0.6%	\$54,244
236 Construction of buildings	3,973	3,854	119	3.1%	\$59,283
237 Heavy and civil engineering construction	1,859	1,808	51	2.8%	\$69,379
238 Specialty trade contractors	10,269	10,340	-71	-0.7%	\$49,550
Manufacturing	40,040	39,622	418	1.1%	\$53,378
311 Food manufacturing	3,088	3,025	63	2.1%	\$31,962
312 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	263	231	32	13.9%	\$45,509
313 Textile mills	2,021	2,113	-92	-4.4%	\$41,842
314 Textile product mills	560	555	5	0.9%	\$37,237
315 Apparel manufacturing	59	72	-13	-18.1%	\$28,399
316 Leather and allied product manufacturing	114	123	-9	-7.3%	\$27,112
321 Wood product manufacturing	562	551	11	2.0%	\$44,751
322 Paper manufacturing	1,168	1,170	-2	-0.2%	\$50,214
323 Printing and related support activities	1,596	1,555	41	2.6%	\$41,754
324 Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	41	49	-8	-16.3%	\$75,000
325 Chemical manufacturing	2,984	2,901	83	2.9%	\$84,081
326 Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	2,591	2,528	63	2.5%	\$50,804
327 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	600	593	7	1.2%	\$52,026
331 Primary metal manufacturing	1,576	1,494	82	5.5%	\$57,727
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	5,521	5,573	-52	-0.9%	\$47,432
333 Machinery manufacturing	1,821	1,819	2	0.1%	\$54,753
334 Computer and electronic product manufacturing	3,427	3,433	-6	-0.2%	\$71,938
335 Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	1,236	1,147	89	7.8%	\$80,451
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	3,798	3,505	293	8.4%	\$57,890
337 Furniture and related product manufacturing	1,222	1,199	23	1.9%	\$43,145
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	5,794	5,987	-193	-3.2%	\$47,984
Wholesale Trade	16,691	16,843	-152	-0.9%	\$67,540
423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	8,435	8,518	-83	-1.0%	\$61,772
424 Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	5,028	4,780	248	5.2%	\$61,914
425 Electronic markets and agents and brokers	3,229	3,545	-316	-8.9%	\$91,348
Retail Trade	46,547	46,905	-358	-0.8%	\$27,413
441 Motor vehicle and parts dealers	5,375	5,304	71	1.3%	\$44,109
442 Furniture and home furnishings stores	1,172	1,219	-47	-3.9%	\$32,668
443 Electronics and appliance stores	1,053	1,089	-36	-3.3%	\$41,533
444 Building material and garden supply stores	3,507	3,553	-46	-1.3%	\$32,977
445 Food and beverage stores	11,967	11,922	45	0.4%	\$21,720
446 Health and personal care stores	4,416	4,657	-241	-5.2%	\$34,128
447 Gasoline stations	1,778	1,815	-37	-2.0%	\$22,061
448 Clothing and clothing accessories stores	4,280	4,348	-68	-1.6%	\$18,922
451 Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	1,410	1,367	43	3.1%	\$19,196
452 General merchandise stores	7,442	7,483	-41	-0.5%	\$21,158
453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2,569	2,596	-27	-1.0%	\$21,880
454 Nonstore retailers	1,578	1,552	26	1.7%	\$44,130
Transportation & Warehousing	9,313	9,308	5	0.1%	\$38,480
481 Air transportation	335	343	-8	-2.3%	\$42,118

Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2012 - 2013

	Average Employment		Total Change		2013 Average Annual Wage
	2013	2012	Net	Percent	
Transportation & Warehousing (continued)					
483 Water transportation	187	181	6	3.3%	\$46,420
484 Truck transportation	2,211	2,202	9	0.4%	\$47,044
485 Transit and ground passenger transportation	2,402	2,366	36	1.5%	\$23,499
486 Pipeline transportation	44	46	-2	-4.3%	\$81,467
487 Scenic and sightseeing transportation	166	178	-12	-6.7%	\$25,867
488 Support activities for transportation	993	1,026	-33	-3.2%	\$38,841
492 Couriers and messengers	1,661	1,642	19	1.2%	\$42,447
493 Warehousing and storage	1,309	1,319	-10	-0.8%	\$44,298
Information	9,061	9,565	-504	-5.3%	\$65,790
511 Publishing industries, except Internet	1,972	2,159	-187	-8.7%	\$74,280
512 Motion picture and sound recording industries	596	565	31	5.5%	\$23,840
515 Broadcasting, except Internet	645	646	-1	-0.2%	\$54,914
517 Telecommunications	2,583	2,638	-55	-2.1%	\$72,643
518 ISPs, search portals, and data processing	2,626	2,945	-319	-10.8%	\$72,515
519 Other information services	639	613	26	4.2%	\$34,357
Finance & Insurance	23,913	23,311	602	2.6%	\$84,417
522 Credit intermediation and related activities	9,801	9,556	245	2.6%	\$63,105
523 Securities, commodity contracts, investments	4,983	4,642	341	7.3%	\$146,309
524 Insurance carriers and related activities	9,124	8,961	163	1.8%	\$73,471
525 Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	4	151	-147	-97.4%	\$190,942
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,899	5,782	117	2.0%	\$41,123
531 Real estate	4,357	4,247	110	2.6%	\$42,233
532 Rental and leasing services	1,485	1,475	10	0.7%	\$36,780
533 Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	57	60	-3	-5.0%	\$69,364
Professional & Technical Services	21,999	21,472	527	2.5%	\$67,709
541 Professional and technical services	21,999	21,472	527	2.5%	\$67,709
Management of Companies & Enterprise	11,330	10,513	817	7.8%	\$113,590
551 Management of companies and enterprises	11,330	10,513	817	7.8%	\$113,590
Administrative & Waste Services	25,365	24,102	1,263	5.2%	\$33,115
561 Administrative and support services	23,770	22,539	1,231	5.5%	\$32,077
562 Waste management & redemption services	1,595	1,563	32	2.0%	\$48,579
Educational Services	18,016	18,739	-723	-3.9%	\$49,890
611 Educational services	18,016	18,739	-723	-3.9%	\$49,890
Health Care & Social Assistance	80,332	78,578	1,754	2.2%	\$42,540
621 Ambulatory health care services	25,522	25,256	266	1.1%	\$50,309
622 Hospitals	23,519	23,859	-340	-1.4%	\$56,803
623 Nursing and residential care facilities	18,502	18,249	253	1.4%	\$28,476
624 Social assistance	12,790	11,213	1,577	14.1%	\$21,152
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8,359	7,618	741	9.7%	\$25,389
711 Performing arts and spectator sports	1,266	1,054	212	20.1%	\$29,384
712 Museums, historical sites, zoos, and parks	783	759	24	3.2%	\$26,956
713 Amusements, gambling, and recreation	6,310	5,805	505	8.7%	\$24,393
Accommodation & Food Services	45,207	44,131	1,076	2.4%	\$17,339
721 Accommodation	4,328	4,280	48	1.1%	\$25,814
722 Food services and drinking places	40,879	39,851	1,028	2.6%	\$16,442
Other Services Except Public Administration	17,292	18,269	-977	-5.3%	\$29,042
811 Repair and maintenance	3,895	3,929	-34	-0.9%	\$38,669
812 Personal and laundry services	5,183	5,101	82	1.6%	\$23,805
813 Membership associations and organizations	7,539	7,650	-111	-1.5%	\$27,817
814 Private households	675	1,590	-915	-57.5%	\$27,398

Recession and Recovery

Recession Recap

The nation had officially entered the most recent recession, also known as the Great Recession, in December 2007. The recession lasted 18 months, ending in June 2009 and marking the longest economic downturn after the Great Depression of the 1930s. Prior to the start of the national recession, Rhode Island had already entered into an economic downturn of its own. The Rhode Island recession began in December 2006 and ended in August 2009.

After establishing a peak employment level in December 2006, the Rhode Island economy began to erode and had already lost 7,900 (-1.6%) jobs by the start of the national recession in December 2007. In comparison, the US had added over 1.1 million (+0.8%) jobs between December 2006 and December 2007, while the New England region as a whole added 46,300 (+0.7%) jobs during the period.

Employment in Rhode Island's private sector declined by 6,900

(-1.6%) jobs between December 2006 and December 2007. During this same period, the private sector workforce in the US added 852,000 (+0.7%) jobs, while in the New England region private sector employment rose by 38,300 (+0.6%).

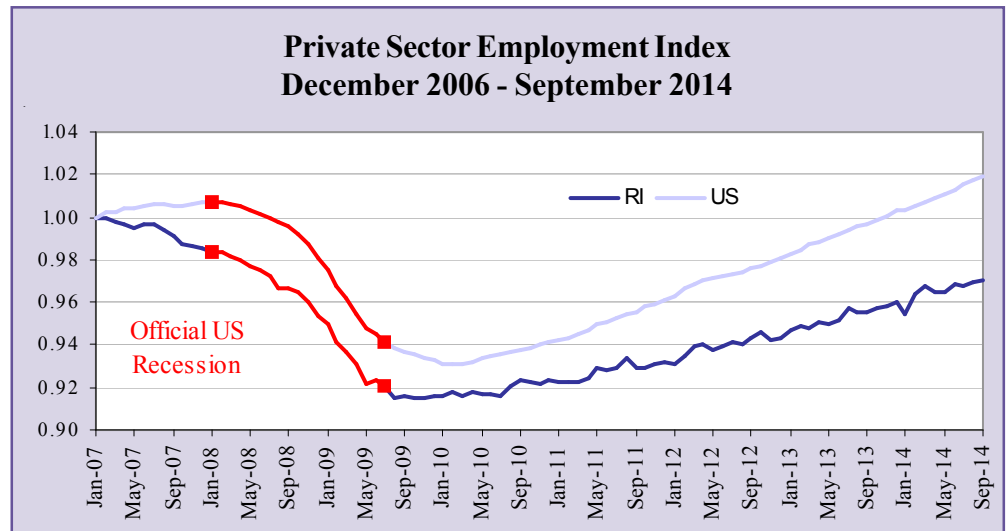
Total employment in Rhode Island eventually bottomed out in August 2009, with job losses totaling 39,800 (-8.0%) jobs since the state's peak employment level established in December 2006. Private sector employment losses totaled 36,300 (-8.4%) since the state's peak employment level.

Nationally, the US lost more than 7.4 million (-5.4 %) jobs during the Great Recession (December 2007 to June 2009) and an additional 1.25 million after its end (June 2009 to December 2009). Private sector job losses totaled nearly 8.8 million (-7.6%) during this period (December 2007 to December 2009).

Around New England

Rhode Island was the first of the New England states to enter the "Great Recession," losing jobs a full year before the official start of the recession in December 2007. The remaining New England states began to experience job losses at later points.

- In Connecticut, a total of 119,100 (-7.0%) jobs were lost between the state's peak employment level in March 2008 and trough (low point) in February 2010. Private sector losses totaled 112,000 (-7.7%) during this period.
- Massachusetts's peak employment level of nearly 3.425 million was recently established in September 2014. During the recession period, a peak of 3.3 million jobs was established in April 2008. Between the recession peak and the trough which was reached in October 2009, a total of 140,800 (-4.2%) jobs were lost. A total of 141,500 (-4.9%) private sector jobs were lost.



- In Maine, a total of 30,500 (-4.9%) jobs were lost between the state's peak employment level in February 2008 and trough in August 2010. Private sector losses totaled 28,400 (-5.5%) during this period.
- In New Hampshire, a total of 31,400 (-4.8%) jobs were lost between the state's peak employment level in January 2008 and trough in January 2010. Private sector losses totaled 32,200 (-5.8%) during this period.
- In Vermont, a total of 13,100 (-4.3%) jobs were lost between the state's peak employment level in January 2007 and trough in July 2009. Private sector losses totaled 13,500 (-5.3%) during this period.

Recovery

After establishing a low point in February 2010, the nation's economy began to stabilize and displayed signs of growth. Rhode Island began to see signs of improvement a few months earlier. In the first 12 months (August 2009 to August 2010) following the state's employment low point, Rhode Island regained 3,900 of the jobs lost. Recovery slowed down during the following 12 months, as the state added 1,200 jobs between August 2010 and August 2011. Things picked up during the third year of the recovery (August 2011 to August 2012) with the addition of 5,500 jobs. The fourth year of the recovery (August 2012 to August 2013), saw an addition of 5,700 jobs. The latest August to August (August 2013 to August 2014) jobs report reported an increase of 6,300 jobs.

Recession Job Counts Thru Sept 2014 (in thousands)								
Total Nonfarm								
Area	Duration	High	Low	Total Jobs Lost	Sep-14 Jobs	Jobs Gained Since Low	% of Jobs Recovered	
Connecticut	Mar '08 - Feb '10	1,713.0	1,593.9	-119.1 -7.0%	1,678.2	84.3	70.8%	
Maine	Feb '08 - Aug '10	621.0	590.5	-30.5 -4.9%	611.8	21.3	69.8%	
Massachusetts	Apr '08 - Oct '09	3,325.0	3,184.2	-140.8 -4.2%	3,423.4	239.2	169.9%	
New Hampshire	Jan '08 - Jan '10	652.7	621.3	-31.4 -4.8%	648.1	26.8	85.4%	
Rhode Island	Dec '06 - Aug '09	495.7	455.9	-39.8 -8.0%	479.1	23.2	58.3%	
Vermont	Jan '07 - Jul '09	308.0	294.9	-13.1 -4.3%	307.2	12.3	93.9%	
US	Jan '08 - Feb '10	138,365	129,655	-8,710 -6.3%	139,466	9,811	112.6%	
Recession Job Counts Thru Sept 2014 (in thousands)								
Private								
Area	Duration	High	Low	Total Jobs Lost	Sep-14 Jobs	Jobs Gained Since Low	% of Jobs Recovered	
Connecticut	Mar '08 - Feb '10	1,460.4	1,348.4	-112.0 -7.7%	1,441.1	92.7	82.8%	
Maine	Feb '08 - Aug '10	516.8	488.4	-28.4 -5.5%	511.8	23.4	82.4%	
Massachusetts	Apr '08 - Oct '09	2,888.4	2,746.9	-141.5 -4.9%	2,983.7	236.8	167.3%	
New Hampshire	Jan '08 - Jan '10	558.2	526.0	-32.2 -5.8%	559.1	33.1	102.8%	
Rhode Island	Dec '06 - Aug '09	430.8	394.5	-36.3 -8.4%	419.1	24.6	67.8%	
Vermont	Jan '07 - Jul '09	254.1	240.6	-13.5 -5.3%	253.2	12.6	93.3%	
US	Jan '08 - Feb '10	115,977	107,187	-8,790 -7.6%	117,557	10,370	118.0%	

Recession for this publication is defined as the period between the area's high employment level and the area's low employment level.

- Between the nation's low point in February 2010 and September 2014, the nation has regained over 9.8 million (112.6%) of the 8.7 million total jobs lost, while the private sector has gained nearly 10.4 million (118.0%) of the 8.8 million jobs lost during the economic downturn.
- Between the trough in August 2009 and September 2014, Rhode Island regained 23,200 (58.3%) of the total jobs lost and 24,600 (67.8%) of the private sector jobs lost.
- As of September 2014, Connecticut has regained 84,300 (70.8%) of the total jobs lost from the trough in February 2010, while the private sector has regained 92,700 (82.8%) jobs lost.
- As of September 2014, Massachusetts has regained 239,200 (169.9 %) of the total jobs lost and 236,800 (167.3%) of the private sector jobs lost from the trough in October 2009. Massachusetts is the only New England state to regain all of the total jobs lost during the recession, and as of March 2014, the state had exceeding its previous peak level from February 2001.

- Since September 2014, Maine has regained 21,300 (69.8%) of the 30,500 total jobs lost from the trough in August 2010 and 23,400 (82.4%) of the private sector jobs lost.
- As of September 2014, New Hampshire has regained 26,800 (85.4%) of the total jobs lost since its low point in January 2010, while the private sector has regained 33,100 (102.8%) of the jobs lost.
- Between the trough in July 2009 and September 2014, Vermont has regained 12,300 (93.9%) of the total jobs lost, while the private sector regained 12,600 (93.3%) of the private sector jobs lost.

Nationally – December 2007 to September 2014

Nationally, between the start of the recession in December 2007 and September 2014, private sector employment was up nearly 1.6 million (+1.4%) as several economic sectors have added jobs since the start of the recession.

- Private Sectors with the greatest employment gains include the Educational Services (+15.2%) and Health Care and Social Assistance (+14.4%) sectors, both reporting double-digit percentage gains since December 2007.
- The Accommodation and Food Services (+9.1%), Professional and Business Services (+7.3%), Arts, Entertainment and Recreation (+5.5%) and Transportation and Utilities (+1.9%) sectors also experienced job gains since the start of the national recession.
- The Other Services employment sector remained unchanged on a percentage basis during this period.

Nationally, employment levels in six economic private sectors were still below their December 2007 levels:

- In September 2014, employment in the Construction (-18.8%), Manufacturing (-11.5%) and Information (-10.6%) sectors were significantly lower than their December 2007 levels.
- Employment shortfalls between December 2007 and September 2014 were also reported in the Financial Activities (-3.6%), Wholesale Trade (-2.5%) and Retail Trade (-1.0%) sectors.

New England/US Employment Change December 2007 - September 2014 (in thousands)

	CT		ME		MA		NH		RI		VT		US	
Total Nonfarm	-27.0	-1.6%	-8.9	-1.4%	111.3	3.4%	-2.4	-0.4%	-8.7	-1.8%	-1.3	-0.4%	1,116.0	0.8%
Total Private	-12.6	-0.9%	-4.4	-0.9%	106.1	3.7%	1.9	0.3%	-4.8	-1.1%	-1.4	-0.5%	1,583	1.4%
Construction	-11.5	-16.7%	-4.5	-14.7%	-12.8	-9.4%	-5.1	-19.0%	-4.2	-19.7%	-1.7	-10.4%	-1,407	-18.8%
Manufacturing	-25.5	-13.5%	-8.5	-14.2%	-42.5	-14.6%	-11.3	-14.6%	-8.7	-17.6%	-3.9	-11.0%	-1,580	-11.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-6.4	-2.0%	-7.0	-5.5%	-3.5	-0.6%	-0.9	-0.6%	-4.8	-6.1%	-3.9	-6.6%	-214	-0.8%
Wholesale Trade	-3.0	-4.3%	-0.6	-2.9%	-13.3	-9.7%	-1.6	-5.7%	-0.8	-4.6%	-1.6	-15.4%	-152	-2.5%
Retail Trade	-5.0	-2.6%	-3.9	-4.5%	5.3	1.5%	0.8	0.8%	-4.1	-8.1%	-2.0	-5.0%	-161	-1.0%
Transportation & Utilities	-4.1	-7.6%	-2.7	-14.2%	4.5	5.3%	-0.1	-0.7%	0.1	0.9%	-0.3	-3.4%	99	1.9%
Information	-6.4	-16.8%	-3.8	-34.2%	3.9	4.4%	-0.5	-4.0%	-2.0	-18.5%	-1.5	-25.9%	-322	-10.6%
Financial Activities	-13.8	-9.6%	-0.3	-0.9%	-13.0	-5.8%	-2.5	-6.5%	-0.6	-1.8%	-0.6	-4.6%	-297	-3.6%
Professional & Business Services	-1.6	-0.8%	6.9	12.5%	35.1	7.2%	4.5	6.7%	5.5	9.9%	3.8	16.7%	1,322	7.3%
Administrative & Waste Services	-3.7	-4.1%	4.9	19.8%	2.4	1.4%	5.6	20.2%	1.7	6.9%	1.6	18.0%	482	5.8%
Education & Health Services	37.4	12.8%	7.8	6.7%	99.4	15.3%	11.3	10.7%	7.2	7.3%	5.1	8.8%	2,738	14.5%
Educational Services	8.1	14.5%	2.9	14.9%	11.5	7.2%	4.5	17.9%	2.5	11.2%	0.1	0.8%	453	15.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	29.3	12.4%	4.9	5.0%	87.9	17.9%	6.8	8.4%	4.7	6.2%	5.0	11.2%	2,286	14.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	16.7	12.2%	4.1	6.8%	34.9	11.5%	4.0	6.2%	3.3	6.4%	1.5	4.5%	1,158	8.5%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1.7	7.1%	0.6	7.2%	7.5	15.4%	-0.7	-6.3%	0.6	7.1%	0.2	5.0%	110	5.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	15.0	13.3%	3.5	6.7%	27.4	10.7%	4.7	8.9%	2.7	6.3%	1.3	4.5%	1,048	9.1%
Other Services	-1.4	-2.2%	0.8	4.0%	5.1	4.2%	2.5	11.0%	-0.5	-2.2%	-0.3	-3.0%	-2	0.0%
Government	-14.4	-5.7%	-4.5	-4.3%	5.2	1.2%	-4.3	-4.6%	-3.9	-6.1%	0.1	0.2%	-467	-2.1%

In Rhode Island

Slow Recovery Continues

The Rhode Island economy continued to show signs of improvement in 2014 as the Ocean State struggled to recover jobs lost during the recession that has plagued the local 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 in August 2009. As of September 2014, the state has regained 23,200 (+58.3%) of the 39,800 total jobs lost between the peak and trough employment levels. Some sectors have shown considerable improvement during this period, recovering nearly all the jobs lost during Rhode Island's 32 month contraction, while other sectors have continued to experience job losses. On the positive side, the state's largest employment sector, Health Care & Social Assistance, reported net job gains since the start of Rhode Island's economic downturn in December 2006 and has continued to add jobs through the first nine months of 2014.

- Health Care and Social Assistance experienced a net gain of 1,800 (+2.4%) jobs between the state's peak and trough period, and has added another 3,900 (+5.1%) jobs between August 2009 and September 2014.
- Educational Services was the only other sector to add jobs between December 2006 and August 2009, adding 700 (+3.2%) jobs. Between August 2009 and September 2014, a total of 2,000 (+8.7%) more jobs were added in the sector.
- After losing 4,900 (-8.6%) jobs between December 2006 and August 2009, employment in the Professional & Business Services sector was up 8,900 (+17.0%) since August 2009.
- Employment in the Accommodation & Food Services sector increased by 4,800 (+11.7%) between August 2009 and September 2014 after being down 2,000 (-4.7%) jobs between December 2006 and August 2009.
- The Financial Activities sector added 2,500 (+8.1%) jobs between August 2009 and September 2014, after losing 5,200 (-14.4%) jobs during the Rhode Island recession.
- In September 2014, five additional sectors reported job gains since the trough in August 2009, including Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+1,400), Transportation and Utilities (+1,000), Wholesale Trade (+600), Other Services (+600) and Construction (+500).
- In all, September employment for six economic sectors - Transportation & Utilities, Professional & Business Services, Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Accommodation & Food Services - exceeded their December 2006 levels.

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

- The Government sector has lost an additional 1,400 (-2.3%) since August 2009 following a loss of 3,500 (-5.4%) jobs during the 32 month recession.
- The Information sector has shed an additional 1,200 (-12.0%) jobs between August 2009 and September 2014, following a loss of 900 (-8.3%) jobs during the state's recession.
- The Manufacturing sector lost just 200 (-0.5%) jobs between August 2009 and September 2014 after reporting a loss of 10,800 (-20.8%) jobs during Rhode Island's 32 month recession.
- Employment in the Retail Trade sector is also down just 200 (-0.4%) jobs since the trough, following a loss of 5,100 (-9.8%) jobs between December 2006 and August 2009.

Rhode Island Employment Change (in thousands)							
	Employment Level			Employment Change From			
	Dec 06	Aug 09	Sep 14	Peak to Trough		Recovery Period	
				Dec 06 to Aug 09	Aug 09 to Sep 14		
Total Nonfarm	495.7	455.9	479.1	-39.8	-8.0%	23.2	5.1%
Total Private	430.8	394.5	419.1	-36.3	-8.4%	24.6	6.2%
Mining & Logging	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-33.3%	0.0	0.0%
Construction	23.2	16.6	17.1	-6.6	-28.4%	0.5	3.0%
Manufacturing	51.8	41.0	40.8	-10.8	-20.8%	-0.2	-0.5%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	80.1	73.1	74.5	-7.0	-8.7%	1.4	1.9%
Wholesale Trade	17.1	15.9	16.5	-1.2	-7.0%	0.6	3.8%
Retail Trade	52.0	46.9	46.7	-5.1	-9.8%	-0.2	-0.4%
Transportation & Utilities	11.0	10.3	11.3	-0.7	-6.4%	1.0	9.7%
Information	10.9	10.0	8.8	-0.9	-8.3%	-1.2	-12.0%
Financial Activities	36.0	30.8	33.3	-5.2	-14.4%	2.5	8.1%
Professional & Business Services	57.1	52.2	61.1	-4.9	-8.6%	8.9	17.0%
Administrative & Waste Services	25.8	22.2	26.5	-3.6	-14.0%	4.3	19.4%
Education & Health Services	97.4	99.9	105.8	2.5	2.6%	5.9	5.9%
Educational Services	22.2	22.9	24.9	0.7	3.2%	2.0	8.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	75.2	77.0	80.9	1.8	2.4%	3.9	5.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	50.8	48.7	54.9	-2.1	-4.1%	6.2	12.7%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	7.8	7.7	9.1	-0.1	-1.3%	1.4	18.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	43.0	41.0	45.8	-2.0	-4.7%	4.8	11.7%
Other Services	23.2	22.0	22.6	-1.2	-5.2%	0.6	2.7%
Government	64.9	61.4	60.0	-3.5	-5.4%	-1.4	-2.3%

Around New England

The Manufacturing sector continues to shed employment in both the US and the New England region. Since the start of the national recession in December 2007, the Manufacturing workforce in all six New England states was still reporting double-digit percentage declines in September 2014. On the national level, manufacturing employment was down 11.5 percent since December 2007. New England as a whole lost 14.3 percent of its Manufacturing workforce during this period.

Between December 2007 and September 2014, the Construction sector in most New England States as well as the nation, experienced double-digit percentage losses. Massachusetts lost 9.4 percent of its Construction workforce since December 2007, the smallest decline within the region. Construction employment was down 19.7 percent in Rhode Island during this period, followed by New Hampshire (-19.0%), Connecticut (-16.7%), Maine (-14.7%) and Vermont (-10.4%). Nationally, Construction employment is down 18.8 between December 2007 and September 2014, while the New England region is collectively down 13.2 percent.

The Health Care & Social Assistance sector added jobs in all New England states and the US between December 2007 and September 2014, though Rhode Island appeared to lag behind the region and the nation in terms of job growth.

- In Rhode Island, Health Care & Social Assistance employment is up 6.2 percent since December 2007.
- Stronger growth was reported in Massachusetts (+17.9%), Connecticut (+12.4%), Vermont (+11.2%) and New Hampshire (+8.4%). The weakest growth in Health Care and Social Assistance was reported in Maine, up 5.0 percent since December 2007.
- Nationally, employment within the Health Care & Social Assistance sector grew by 14.4 percent between December 2007 and September 2014, while in the New England region the sector grew by 13.5 percent.

Comparison with Recent Recessions

Prior to this current recession, Rhode Island and the nation have weathered four other recessions since the early 1970s. Based on the number and percent of job losses, the recent recession ranks as the second worst that Rhode Island has experienced since the early 1970s, behind only the 1989-1992 recessionary period.

- Rhode Island lost a total of 39,800 jobs over 32 months from its peak employment of 495,700 in December 2006 to its low point of 455,900 in August 2009. This represents an 8.0 percent decline in total jobs at RI businesses. Rhode Island's unemployment rate peaked at 11.9 percent during this period.
- 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 8.9 percent during that recession.
- It took the Rhode Island economy until September 1999, almost eight years (93 months), to recover all of the jobs lost during the 1989-1992 recession.
- Five years (61 months) following the end of the great recession, Rhode Island has regained 23,200 or 58.3 percent of the total jobs (39,800) lost during the great recession.

RI Job Losses During Recessions Seasonally Adjusted Data (As of September 2014)

<u>Recession Period</u>	<u>RI Job Losses During Recessions</u>				<u>RI's Peak Unemployment Rate</u>	<u>Job Losses High to Low Months Duration</u>	<u>Recovery Number of Months to Recoup Jobs</u>
	<u>Peak Job Count</u>	<u>Lowest Job Count</u>	<u>Numerical Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>			
1974-1975 June '74	370,500	344,800 Apr. '75	-25,700	-6.9%	13.0%	10	19 Nov. '76
1981-1982 April '81	404,500	384,100 Dec. '82	-20,400	-5.0%	9.5%	20	13 Jan. '84
1989-1992 June '89	467,100	416,200 Dec. '91	-50,900	-10.9%	8.9%	30	93 Sept. '99
2001-2003 Feb. '01	482,000	475,700 Nov. '01	-6,300	-1.3%	5.3%	9	14 Jan. '03
2007-2010 Dec. '06	495,700	455,900 Aug. '09	-39,800	-8.0%	11.9%	32	??? ???

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

Private Sector Job Change by Wage Class

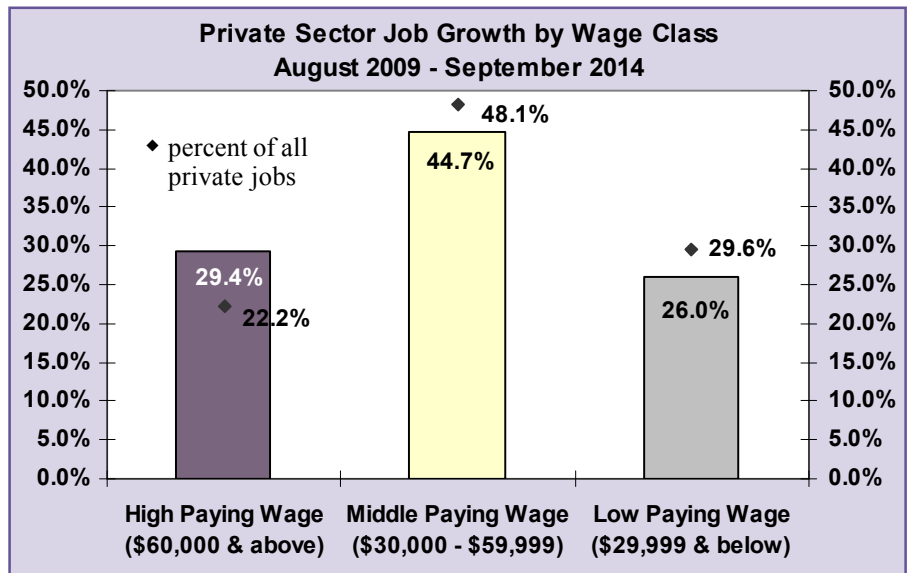
Recovery Period August 2009 - September 2014

High paying wage - \$60,000 & above
Middle paying wage - \$30,000 – \$59,999
Low paying wage - \$29,999 & below

Between August 2009 (the low employment level during the Rhode Island recession) and September 2014, eleven private employment sectors added jobs in Rhode Island totaling 26,200 jobs, while three private employment sectors reported job declines totaling 1,600 jobs. The net private sector job gain during this period was 24,600 jobs.

The 2013 average annual wage (the latest annual wage available) of the five middle-wage paying sectors that added jobs between August 2009 and September 2014 was \$43,189.

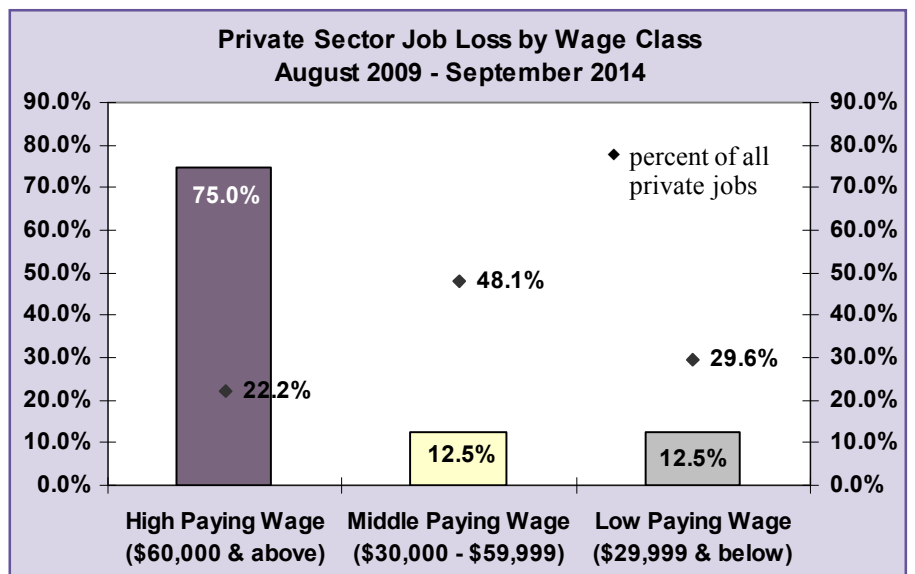
Of the 26,200 jobs added between August 2009 and September 2014, over 44 percent of the jobs were added in middle-wage paying sectors. The Administrative & Waste Services sector added 4,300 jobs, the largest gain among middle-wage paying sectors. Employment in the Health Care & Social Assistance sector grew by 3,900 during this period. Large growth from middle-wage paying sectors was also noted in Educational Services (+2,000) and Transportation & Utilities (+1,000), while a gain of 500 jobs was reported in the Construction sector.



The Manufacturing sector was the only middle-wage paying sector to lose employment during this period, shedding 200 positions. The 2013 average annual wage in the Manufacturing sector was \$53,378.

Middle-wage paying sectors represented 48.1 percent of total private employment in September 2014.

A total of 7,700, or 29.4 percent of the 26,200 jobs added between August 2009 and September 2014, were generated within high-wage paying sectors, sectors with average wages of \$60,000 or higher. Among the high-wage paying sectors, the Professional & Managerial Services sector grew by 4,600, followed by the Financial Activities (+2,500) sector and Wholesale Trade (+600) sector. High-wage sectors represented 22.2 percent of the total private employment in September 2014 and 29.4 percent of the jobs added between August 2009 and September 2014.



The only sector classified as a high-wage paying sector to lose employment between August 2009 and September 2014 was the Information (-1,200) sector, a sector which averaged an annual wage of \$65,790 in 2013. This sector accounted for 75 percent of the jobs lost since August 2009.

Private Sector Job Change by Wage Class			
August 2009 - September 2014			
Sectors	Numeric Change	Percent Change	2013 Annual Average Wage
Total Jobs Created	26,200	100.0%	\$47,029*
High-Wage (60,000 & above)	7,700	29.4%	\$77,225
Professional & Managerial Services	4,600	58.4%	\$83,306
Financial Activities	2,500	36.4%	\$75,850
Wholesale Trade	600	5.2%	\$67,540
Middle-Wage (\$30,000 - \$59,999)	11,700	44.6%	\$43,189
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,900	33.3%	\$42,540
Administrative & Waste Services	4,300	36.8%	\$33,115
Educational Services	2,000	17.0%	\$49,890
Transportation & Utilities	1,000	8.6%	\$44,053
Construction	500	4.3%	\$54,244
Low-Wage (Below \$30,000)	6,800	26.0%	\$21,145
Accommodation & Food Services	4,800	70.6%	\$17,339
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	1,400	20.6%	\$25,389
Other Services	600	8.8%	\$29,042
Total Jobs Lost	-1,600	100.0%	\$41,918*
High-Wage (60,000 & above)	-1,200	-75.0%	\$65,790
Information	-1,200	-100.0%	\$65,790
Middle-Wage (\$30,000 - \$59,999)	-200	-12.5%	\$53,378
Manufacturing	-200	-100.0%	\$53,378
Low-Wage (Below \$30,000)	-200	-12.5%	\$27,413
Retail Trade	-200	-100.0%	\$27,413
<i>*2013 average annual wage for those sectors which created or lost jobs</i>			

Among the 26,200 jobs added during the recovery period, 26 percent or 6,800 jobs were added from low-wage paying sectors. The three low-wage paying private sectors which added jobs during this period averaged an annual wage of \$21,145 in 2013. Accommodation & Food Services employment increased by 4,800, while a sizable employment gain was also reported in the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+1,400) sector. The Other Services sector, the remaining low-wage paying sector to add employment between August 2009 and September 2014, increased by 600 jobs.

The Retail Trade (-200) sector was the lone low-wage paying sector to shed employment during this period. Employment within this sector averaged \$27,413 in 2013.

Low-wage paying sectors represented 39.6 percent of total private employment in September 2014.

When combined, the eleven private sectors which added jobs between August 2009 and September 2014 averaged an annual wage of \$47,029 in 2013, while those three sectors which lost employment averaged \$41,918.

Employment within the Mining & Logging sector remained unchanged during this period.

Current Labor Force Data

Three quarters into 2014, Rhode Island's labor force continued to show positive growth in the number of employed individuals as well as declines in the number of people unemployed.

- The number of unemployed individuals has consistently fallen since peaking at 68,100 in February 2010 to 42,300 in September 2014. In comparison with September 2013, unemployment is down 10,400 over the year.
- The number of employed individuals had been slowly decreasing throughout 2013, as the number of employed Rhode Islanders had decreased by 7,100 (-1.4%) since the end of 2012. However, in 2014, the number of employed has increased seven of the first nine months and in September was 14,300 above the start of the year.
- The state's labor force is up 2,600 over the year and is up 5,700 since the beginning of 2014. The June 2014 labor force (559,600) was the largest labor force since January 2013. The labor force has slowly declined since June to 555,800 in September 2014.
- Rhode Island's unemployment rate has declined steadily from 9.6 percent in August 2013 to 7.6 percent in September 2014. The rate is down 1.7 percentage points since the beginning of the year.

Rhode Island's unemployment rate (7.6%) was the highest in New England in September 2014 and ranked third among the 50 states, trailing only Georgia (7.9%) and Mississippi (7.7%). The state's unemployment rate has been above the national jobless rate since July 2005.

Rhode Island Labor Force Statistics September Seasonally Adjusted Data

2014

<u>Month</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
Sep-14	513,400	42,300	555,800	7.6%
Aug-14	513,900	42,600	556,500	7.6%
Jul-14	515,400	43,100	558,500	7.7%
Jun-14	515,400	44,200	559,600	7.9%
May-14	512,200	45,600	557,800	8.2%
Apr-14	509,500	46,200	555,800	8.3%
Mar-14	505,900	48,500	554,400	8.7%
Feb-14	503,300	49,600	552,900	9.0%
Jan-14	499,700	50,500	550,300	9.2%
Dec-13	499,100	51,100	550,100	9.3%
Nov-13	499,400	51,600	551,000	9.4%
Oct-13	499,900	52,100	552,000	9.4%
Sep-13	500,500	52,700	553,200	9.5%

*Year-to-Year
Change*

12,900

-10,400

2,600

-1.9

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A total of 8,401 individuals were eligible to collect regular Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in September 2014, down 1,291 (-13.3%) from the 9,692 collecting these benefits in September 2014. In all, 20.8 percent of Rhode Island's unemployed workers were eligible to collect unemployment benefits in September 2014, up from 19.4 percent in September 2013.

Claimants were slightly more likely to be female (52.1%) than male (47.9%).

Of the 8,401 individuals collecting Unemployment Insurance benefits, approximately 31 percent faced long-term unemployment (defined as collecting unemployment insurance for 15 weeks or more).

Male (29.2%) claimants were slightly less likely to be among the long-term unemployed than their female counterparts (32.3%).

Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - September 2014

	Total Claimants Sept 2014	As a Percent of Total	less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks or longer	Total Claimants Sept 2013
Total	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
Male	4,023	47.9%	28.7%	42.1%	29.2%	4,712
Female	4,378	52.1%	20.4%	47.3%	32.3%	4,980
Age	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
Under 22	170	2.0%	25.3%	47.6%	27.1%	203
22 - 24	445	5.3%	25.4%	45.4%	29.2%	491
25 - 34	1,907	22.7%	23.6%	45.9%	30.5%	2,152
35 - 44	1,787	21.3%	25.1%	45.4%	29.4%	2,056
45 - 54	1,922	22.9%	27.3%	43.0%	29.8%	2,405
55 - 59	918	10.9%	24.1%	44.1%	31.8%	1,031
60 - 64	732	8.7%	20.9%	45.4%	33.7%	749
65 or over	520	6.2%	18.1%	44.6%	37.3%	605
Education	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
11th grade or less	914	10.9%	27.5%	43.2%	29.3%	964
High School Graduate	3,204	38.1%	25.2%	43.0%	31.8%	3,706
Some College	2,057	24.5%	24.2%	43.8%	32.0%	2,451
Bachelor's Degree	848	10.1%	22.9%	49.2%	27.9%	1,009
Beyond Bachelor's	1,282	15.3%	22.1%	49.3%	28.6%	1,353
Information Not Available	96	1.1%	14.6%	43.8%	41.7%	209

Over two-thirds (66.8%) of the insured unemployed were concentrated in the prime working age years of 25 to 54, representing a significantly larger percentage of the unemployed than of the population aged 16+ (48.1%). The likelihood that a claimant faced long-term unemployment increased with age.

Over 38 percent of the insured unemployed were high school graduates (including GED), representing a significantly larger percentage of the insured unemployed than of the population (26.9%).

Slightly more than 10 percent of the insured unemployed had a bachelor's degree, representing a smaller percentage of the insured unemployed than of the population (19.8%).

Industry sectors with the highest percentages of long-term unemployed include Utilities, Mining, Management of Companies, Finance & Insurance, Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade. Over 36 percent of the individuals previously employed in these sectors had been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer.

Individuals previously employed in Office & Administrative Support (16.5%) occupations represented the largest percentage of claims, followed by Production workers (10.9%) and Management (10.9%). Office & Administrative Support workers and Management workers are employed in all sectors of the economy while Production workers are primarily found in the Manufacturing sector.

Selected Industries & Occupations of the Insured Unemployed - September 2014						
	Total Claimants Sept 2014	As a Percent of Total	less than 5 weeks	5-14 weeks	15 weeks or longer	Total Claimants Sept 2013
Industry	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
Agriculture/Forestry	10	0.1%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	14
Mining	2	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	2
Utilities	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	5
Construction	700	8.3%	48.9%	34.6%	16.6%	785
Manufacturing	905	10.8%	26.1%	46.0%	28.0%	1,133
Wholesale Trade	383	4.6%	19.3%	43.9%	36.8%	452
Retail Trade	857	10.2%	18.7%	44.7%	36.6%	1,084
Transportation & Warehousing	202	2.4%	19.3%	58.4%	22.3%	240
Information	91	1.1%	22.0%	45.1%	33.0%	114
Finance & Insurance	476	5.7%	19.3%	41.0%	39.7%	493
Real Estate	150	1.8%	23.3%	52.7%	24.0%	162
Professional & Tech. Services	540	6.4%	16.9%	48.5%	34.6%	629
Management of Companies	96	1.1%	19.8%	33.3%	46.9%	135
Administrative & Waste Services	972	11.6%	29.6%	45.0%	25.4%	1,024
Educational Services	271	3.2%	18.8%	60.1%	21.0%	355
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,381	16.4%	18.7%	45.5%	35.8%	1,532
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	115	1.4%	16.5%	47.8%	35.7%	120
Accommodation & Food Services	585	7.0%	22.6%	42.1%	35.4%	668
Other Services	373	4.4%	28.4%	42.9%	28.7%	433
Public Administration	63	0.7%	25.4%	50.8%	23.8%	100
Information Not Available	225	2.7%	28.0%	45.8%	26.2%	212
Occupation	8,401	100.0%	24.4%	44.8%	30.8%	9,692
Management	914	10.9%	20.5%	45.5%	34.0%	1,041
Business & Financial Operations	337	4.0%	16.9%	46.0%	37.1%	370
Computer & Mathematical	182	2.2%	26.4%	42.3%	31.3%	189
Architecture & Engineering	100	1.2%	21.0%	43.0%	36.0%	103
Life, Physical & Social Science	79	0.9%	19.0%	59.5%	21.5%	87
Community & Social Services	140	1.7%	19.3%	51.4%	29.3%	183
Legal	49	0.6%	38.8%	38.8%	22.4%	47
Education, Training & Library	280	3.3%	22.5%	63.2%	14.3%	396
Arts, Design, Ent., Sports & Media	159	1.9%	16.4%	49.1%	34.6%	191
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	288	3.4%	20.8%	38.2%	41.0%	275
Healthcare Support	338	4.0%	16.6%	44.4%	39.1%	341
Protective Service	91	1.1%	15.4%	46.2%	38.5%	119
Food Preparation & Serving Related	441	5.2%	23.8%	44.7%	31.5%	517
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maint.	164	2.0%	28.7%	36.6%	34.8%	207
Personal Care & Service	249	3.0%	18.5%	48.2%	33.3%	264
Sales & Related	548	6.5%	19.7%	45.8%	34.5%	609
Office & Administrative Support	1,385	16.5%	20.2%	44.6%	35.2%	1,715
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	18	0.2%	38.9%	27.8%	33.3%	19
Construction & Extraction	294	3.5%	40.5%	40.8%	18.7%	370
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	240	2.9%	23.3%	45.8%	30.8%	315
Production	919	10.9%	27.9%	44.2%	28.0%	1,056
Transportation & Material Moving	528	6.3%	26.3%	47.2%	26.5%	603
Military Specific	10	0.1%	10.0%	70.0%	20.0%	11
Information Not Available	648	7.7%	44.8%	36.4%	18.8%	664

