



Department of Labor and Training
RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues



2021 - 2022

A publication of the
Labor Market Information Unit



Rhode Island Employment Trends and Workforce Issues

Rhode Island Department of Labor & Training Labor Market Information Division

**1511 Pontiac Ave.
Cranston, RI 02920
(401) 462-8740
www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi
dlt.lmi@dlt.ri.gov**

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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 2022, there were 41,390 private businesses in the state employing 408,809 workers.

Over half the employers (51.1%) in the state have between one and four employees; however, they employ just 9.1 percent of the workforce. The largest employers, those with 1,000 or more employees, numbered 30 (0.1%) and employed 15.9 percent of Rhode Island's private sector workforce.

- Smaller employers, those with less than 20 employees, represented 92.0 percent of all employers in the state and employed over one quarter (26.9%) of the workforce.
- Mid-sized companies (20 to 99 workers) employed 26.9 percent of the private sector workforce and accounted for 6.7 percent of the firms.
- There are just 545 (1.3%) firms in the state employing 100 or more workers. Together, these firms employ nearly half (46.2%) of the state's private sector employees.

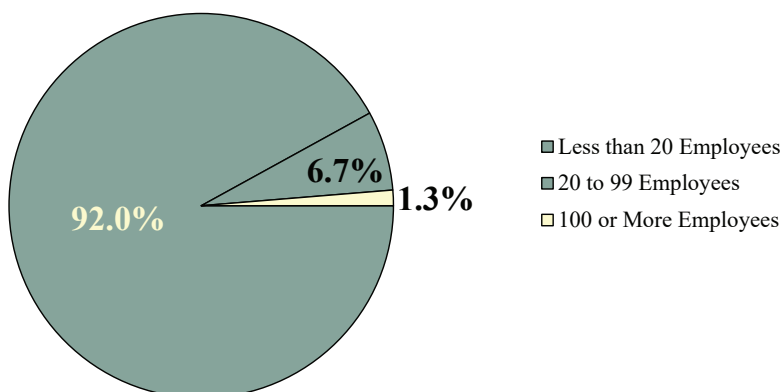
The state's 30 largest firms (1,000 or more employees) are found in Health Care & Social Assistance (6), Finance & Insurance (6), Private Education (5), Retail Trade (5), Management of Companies & Enterprises (3), Transportation & Warehousing (2) Manufacturing (1), Administrative & Waste Management Services (1) and Accommodation & Food Services (1).

**Private Sector Employment
March 2022**

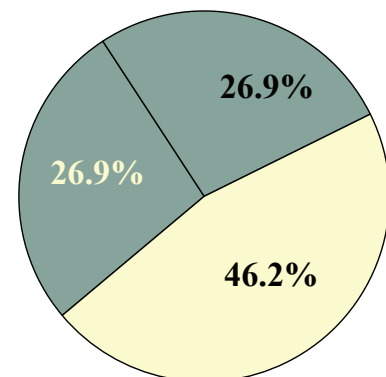
Size Class	Employers*		Employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total:	41,390	100.0%	408,809	100.0%
Zero	9,099	22.0%	0	0.0%
1-4	21,149	51.1%	37,400	9.1%
5-9	4,800	11.6%	31,614	7.7%
10-19	3,036	7.3%	41,005	10.0%
20-49	2,074	5.0%	62,034	15.2%
50-99	687	1.7%	47,920	11.7%
100-249	354	0.9%	52,753	12.9%
250-499	112	0.3%	37,933	9.3%
500-999	49	0.1%	32,950	8.1%
1000+	30	0.1%	65,200	15.9%

*Based on size of firm

**Percent of Employers by Size Class
March 2022**



**Percent of Employment by Size Class
March 2022**



*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 2022

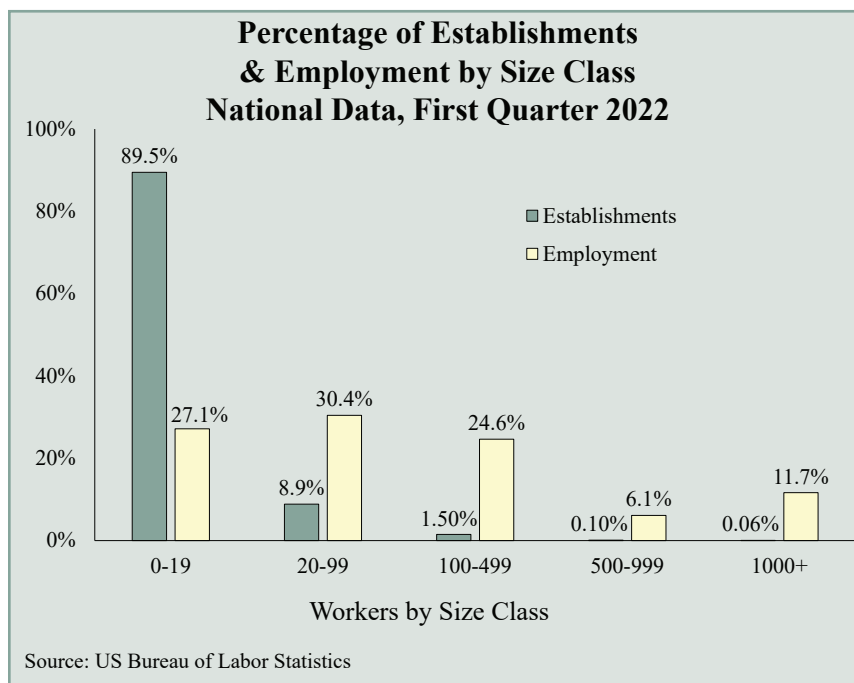
Major Industry	Firms/ Employees	Total Number of Employees										
		Total	0	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1000+
Total	# of Firms	41,390	9,099	21,149	4,800	3,036	2,074	687	354	112	49	30
	# of Employees	408,809	0	37,400	31,614	41,005	62,034	47,920	52,753	37,933	32,950	65,200
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	# of Firms	208	52	97	35	19	5					
	# of Employees	799	0	181	239	245	134					
Mining	# of Firms	15	1	5	2	5	2					
	# of Employees	153	0	10	*	80	*					
Utilities	# of Firms	50	14	17	5	8	4	1			1	
	# of Employees	1,170	0	31	33	115	*	*			*	
Construction	# of Firms	3,999	1,027	2,053	472	245	152	34	14	2		
	# of Employees	19,847	0	4,064	3,026	3,215	4,464	2,335	*	*		
Manufacturing	# of Firms	1,495	173	508	237	222	194	82	58	14	6	1
	# of Employees	39,909	0	1,089	1,583	3,069	5,909	5,753	8,992	4,647	*	*
Wholesale Trade	# of Firms	3,377	747	1,973	305	193	108	38	10	3		
	# of Employees	15,800	0	3,057	2,014	2,527	3,146	2,571	*	*		
Retail Trade	# of Firms	2,990	499	1,330	534	308	190	64	37	15	8	5
	# of Employees	46,367	0	2,892	3,496	4,170	6,020	4,398	5,307	5,411	5,171	9,502
Transportation & Warehousing	# of Firms	909	243	421	95	64	57	16	8	2	1	2
	# of Employees	10,410	0	733	623	916	1,751	1,124	1,312	*	*	*
Information	# of Firms	1,010	279	569	82	33	26	13	5	2	1	
	# of Employees	5,544	0	848	559	448	769	844	816	*	*	
Finance & Insurance	# of Firms	1,743	395	965	157	98	61	30	15	11	5	6
	# of Employees	27,512	0	1,656	1,025	1,303	1,817	2,176	2,098	3,915	2,922	10,600
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	# of Firms	1,304	290	740	136	80	40	14	3	1		
	# of Employees	6,111	0	1,298	893	1,063	1,225	926	*	*		
Professional & Technical Services	# of Firms	7,951	2,169	4,694	574	274	162	52	17	6	3	
	# of Employees	29,847	0	7,188	3,746	3,672	4,790	3,628	2,533	2,091	2,199	
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	# of Firms	201	42	102	25	8	10	4	5	1	1	3
	# of Employees	10,802	0	159	166	115	332	279	904	*	*	*
Administrative & Waste Services	# of Firms	3,525	1,189	1,591	305	185	149	63	30	9	3	1
	# of Employees	26,664	0	2,811	2,037	2,473	4,479	4,617	4,498	2,639	*	*
Educational Services	# of Firms	868	219	396	81	55	63	30	13	4	2	5
	# of Employees	20,776	0	650	*	797	1,946	2,026	2,075	1,444	*	9,869
Health Care & Social Assistance	# of Firms	4,152	456	2,319	532	360	219	128	93	24	15	6
	# of Employees	78,555	0	4,181	3,499	4,885	6,597	9,118	13,867	8,130	10,401	17,877
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	# of Firms	703	142	306	100	88	50	9	6	2		
	# of Employees	6,112	0	567	668	1,155	1,559	*	855	*		
Accommodation & Food Services	# of Firms	2,903	486	675	548	564	487	93	34	12	3	1
	# of Employees	45,291	0	1,626	3,762	7,836	13,981	6,256	4,780	4,172	*	*
Other services, (except Public Admin.)	# of Firms	3,782	624	2,238	572	227	95	16	6	4		
	# of Employees	16,945	0	4,183	3,688	2,921	2,933	1,120	768	1,332		
Unclassified	# of Firms	205	52	150	3							
	# of Employees	195	0	176	19							

* 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 2022, 89.5 percent of the establishments in the US had fewer than 20 workers. Establishments employing between 20 and 99 workers accounted for 8.9 percent of US establishments, and those employing over 100 workers accounted for only 1.66 percent of establishments nationwide.

- Small establishments (fewer than 20 workers) dominate the economies of all states, ranging from a high of 92.5 percent in Montana to a low of 85.6 percent in Ohio.
- In 2022, 91.2 percent of Rhode Island establishments employed less than 20 workers, ranking the state 7th 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 (91.5%) and Vermont (91.5%) and lowest in Connecticut (90.0%).



- In Rhode Island, 31.3 percent of the state's jobs are in small establishments, compared to 27.1 percent nationally.
- The states with the greatest percentages of large establishments (100 employees or more) are Ohio (2.31%), Indiana (2.30%), Texas (2.21%) and Arizona (2.19%) compared to a US average of 1.66 percent. Wyoming (0.65%) and Montana (0.72%) have the smallest percentages of large establishments.
- Rhode Island (1.20%), ranked 44th in the nation in the percentage of large establishments within each state. Included among the 7 states ranked below Rhode Island are Vermont (1.01%) and Maine (1.11%), while Massachusetts (1.63%), Connecticut (1.52%) and New Hampshire (1.32%) ranked higher.
- In Rhode Island, 36.9 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, 27.1 percent of employees are found in establishments of the smallest size class (zero to 19 employees), 30.4 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 12.1 percent of employment in the US is located in California, followed by Florida (7.6% of establishments, 6.5% of employment), Texas (7.0% of establishments, 8.8% of employment) and New York (6.0% of establishments, 6.1% of employment). Alaska (0.20%) has the lowest percentage of establishments, while Wyoming (0.15%) 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 2022

Total All Industries	Total Percent of US Estab.	0-19 Workers Percent of Estab.	20-99 Workers Percent of Estab.	100-499 Workers Percent of Estab.	500-999 Workers Percent of Estab.	1,000+ Workers Percent of Estab.
<i>US Total</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>89.5%</i>	<i>8.9%</i>	<i>1.50%</i>	<i>0.10%</i>	<i>0.06%</i>
Alabama	1.2%	88.4%	9.9%	1.58%	0.10%	0.05%
Alaska	0.2%	90.1%	8.5%	1.27%	0.07%	0.05%
Arizona	1.8%	88.5%	9.3%	1.93%	0.16%	0.09%
Arkansas	0.9%	89.4%	9.1%	1.33%	0.08%	0.06%
California	14.8%	91.7%	7.0%	1.14%	0.08%	0.05%
Colorado	2.1%	89.9%	8.7%	1.27%	0.07%	0.04%
Connecticut	1.2%	90.0%	8.5%	1.40%	0.07%	0.05%
Delaware	0.3%	90.9%	7.6%	1.27%	0.09%	0.07%
District of Columbia	0.4%	90.4%	7.8%	1.65%	0.11%	0.06%
Florida	7.6%	91.1%	7.5%	1.30%	0.08%	0.04%
Georgia	3.2%	89.6%	8.6%	1.61%	0.11%	0.06%
Hawaii	0.4%	89.9%	8.9%	1.14%	0.11%	0.03%
Idaho	0.7%	91.3%	7.7%	0.95%	0.05%	0.02%
Illinois	3.6%	89.4%	8.6%	1.77%	0.15%	0.09%
Indiana	1.6%	86.0%	11.7%	2.06%	0.16%	0.08%
Iowa	0.9%	88.0%	10.3%	1.55%	0.10%	0.05%
Kansas	0.8%	87.7%	10.5%	1.72%	0.10%	0.06%
Kentucky	1.2%	88.8%	9.4%	1.67%	0.11%	0.06%
Louisiana	1.3%	89.0%	9.5%	1.42%	0.07%	0.05%
Maine	0.5%	91.5%	7.4%	1.01%	0.06%	0.03%
Maryland	1.6%	88.2%	10.0%	1.65%	0.08%	0.05%
Massachusetts	2.5%	90.4%	8.0%	1.47%	0.10%	0.06%
Michigan	2.5%	88.8%	9.1%	1.87%	0.13%	0.08%
Minnesota	1.7%	88.5%	9.6%	1.78%	0.13%	0.07%
Mississippi	0.7%	88.1%	10.3%	1.52%	0.11%	0.05%
Missouri	2.0%	89.6%	8.9%	1.37%	0.09%	0.05%
Montana	0.5%	92.5%	6.8%	0.69%	0.01%	0.02%
Nebraska	0.7%	89.7%	8.8%	1.28%	0.09%	0.05%
Nevada	0.9%	88.5%	9.7%	1.55%	0.11%	0.08%
New Hampshire	0.5%	90.2%	8.4%	1.22%	0.06%	0.04%
New Jersey	2.8%	90.0%	8.3%	1.45%	0.10%	0.06%
New Mexico	0.6%	89.8%	8.8%	1.31%	0.05%	0.02%
New York	6.0%	90.5%	7.9%	1.37%	0.12%	0.08%
North Carolina	3.0%	88.4%	9.9%	1.54%	0.11%	0.06%
North Dakota	0.3%	89.0%	9.9%	1.12%	0.04%	0.03%
Ohio	2.8%	85.6%	12.1%	2.10%	0.14%	0.08%
Oklahoma	1.0%	88.7%	9.8%	1.40%	0.08%	0.03%
Oregon	1.5%	90.4%	8.3%	1.16%	0.06%	0.04%
Pennsylvania	3.4%	87.0%	10.9%	1.84%	0.13%	0.06%
Rhode Island	0.4%	91.2%	7.6%	1.09%	0.07%	0.04%
South Carolina	1.5%	89.1%	9.3%	1.50%	0.10%	0.05%
South Dakota	0.3%	89.8%	9.0%	1.11%	0.06%	0.03%
Tennessee	1.8%	87.2%	10.7%	1.94%	0.13%	0.07%
Texas	7.0%	86.8%	11.0%	1.99%	0.15%	0.08%
Utah	1.1%	89.0%	9.4%	1.45%	0.11%	0.05%
Vermont	0.3%	91.5%	7.5%	0.90%	0.07%	0.04%
Virginia	2.8%	89.7%	8.8%	1.34%	0.08%	0.05%
Washington	2.5%	90.6%	8.0%	1.29%	0.08%	0.04%
West Virginia	0.5%	89.9%	8.8%	1.23%	0.06%	0.04%
Wisconsin	1.7%	87.4%	10.6%	1.84%	0.13%	0.06%
Wyoming	0.2%	92.1%	7.3%	0.61%	0.03%	0.01%

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 2022

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.
U.S. TOTAL	100.0%	27.1%	30.4%	24.6%	6.1%	11.7%
Alabama	1.3%	29.3%	32.2%	25.2%	5.8%	7.6%
Alaska	0.2%	33.3%	31.5%	22.9%	4.5%	7.9%
Arizona	2.1%	21.6%	27.3%	27.3%	8.1%	15.7%
Arkansas	0.8%	29.3%	31.8%	23.4%	4.9%	10.6%
California	12.1%	29.3%	29.6%	22.7%	5.7%	12.6%
Colorado	1.9%	30.4%	34.0%	23.4%	5.0%	7.2%
Connecticut	1.1%	28.7%	31.5%	23.3%	4.3%	12.1%
Delaware	0.3%	25.9%	30.0%	23.0%	5.6%	15.5%
District of Columbia	0.4%	21.9%	28.7%	28.1%	6.8%	14.6%
Florida	6.5%	29.3%	30.3%	24.7%	5.9%	9.8%
Georgia	3.2%	25.4%	29.9%	26.9%	6.8%	11.0%
Hawaii	0.3%	35.6%	39.4%	25.0%	N/D	N/D
Idaho	0.5%	35.1%	34.0%	20.7%	3.7%	6.5%
Illinois	4.0%	22.6%	27.3%	26.7%	7.7%	15.7%
Indiana	2.1%	23.8%	30.6%	25.5%	7.5%	12.7%
Iowa	1.0%	29.4%	31.9%	24.7%	5.6%	8.4%
Kansas	0.9%	27.0%	32.0%	25.6%	5.6%	9.8%
Kentucky	1.3%	26.0%	29.9%	26.7%	6.4%	11.0%
Louisiana	1.2%	29.9%	34.2%	23.7%	4.5%	7.7%
Maine	0.4%	35.4%	32.1%	20.4%	5.1%	7.1%
Maryland	1.7%	26.8%	33.2%	24.8%	4.6%	10.6%
Massachusetts	2.4%	26.1%	28.7%	24.5%	6.3%	14.5%
Michigan	2.9%	23.4%	27.3%	27.3%	6.8%	15.2%
Minnesota	1.9%	23.5%	30.0%	26.5%	7.0%	13.1%
Mississippi	0.7%	29.7%	32.3%	23.7%	6.2%	8.1%
Missouri	1.9%	28.1%	31.7%	24.0%	5.8%	10.4%
Montana	0.3%	44.4%	37.6%	18.1%	N/D	N/D
Nebraska	0.6%	30.7%	31.3%	23.1%	6.0%	8.9%
Nevada	1.0%	26.9%	30.2%	22.5%	5.5%	14.9%
New Hampshire	0.5%	32.9%	32.6%	23.3%	3.8%	7.4%
New Jersey	2.8%	28.6%	29.5%	24.4%	5.9%	11.6%
New Mexico	0.5%	30.7%	33.5%	23.8%	3.7%	8.2%
New York	6.1%	26.5%	26.6%	22.9%	7.1%	16.9%
North Carolina	3.1%	26.4%	32.3%	24.0%	6.1%	11.3%
North Dakota	0.3%	33.8%	35.5%	20.9%	2.8%	6.9%
Ohio	3.6%	24.0%	32.0%	25.8%	6.3%	11.9%
Oklahoma	1.0%	30.3%	34.1%	23.7%	4.8%	7.1%
Oregon	1.3%	32.7%	32.4%	22.3%	4.3%	8.3%
Pennsylvania	4.1%	26.3%	31.2%	25.3%	6.4%	10.7%
Rhode Island	0.3%	31.3%	31.8%	20.9%	5.5%	10.5%
South Carolina	1.4%	27.9%	32.5%	25.3%	6.1%	8.2%
South Dakota	0.3%	34.0%	33.4%	21.3%	3.9%	7.5%
Tennessee	2.1%	25.1%	30.0%	26.6%	6.3%	11.9%
Texas	8.8%	24.7%	30.6%	26.6%	7.0%	11.0%
Utah	1.1%	28.0%	32.1%	24.6%	6.4%	8.9%
Vermont	0.2%	35.2%	32.8%	19.0%	5.3%	7.8%
Virginia	2.5%	28.0%	32.8%	23.8%	5.2%	10.1%
Washington	2.3%	28.3%	29.5%	22.5%	5.4%	14.3%
West Virginia	0.4%	33.3%	32.9%	22.4%	3.8%	7.7%
Wisconsin	1.9%	25.9%	31.8%	26.9%	6.5%	8.9%
Wyoming	0.2%	47.8%	37.1%	15.1%	N/D	N/D

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

N/D: Non-Disclosable

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

The Employment Situation - 2021 Recap

Rhode Island's 42,836 business establishments employed an average of 463,811 workers in 2021 and paid nearly \$28.9 billion in wages.

Private sector employment averaged 404,374 in 2021, representing 87.2 percent of the state's employment.

- Within the private sector, Health Care & Social Assistance (76,854) employed the most workers, accounting for 19.0 percent of the state's private sector employment.
- The Retail Trade (46,548), Accommodation & Food Services (44,858) and Manufacturing (39,060) sectors account for nearly one-third of the state's private sector workforce.
- Administrative & Waste Services (28,249), Professional & Technical Services (27,937), Finance & Insurance (25,436) and Construction (20,073) all employed over 20,000 workers.

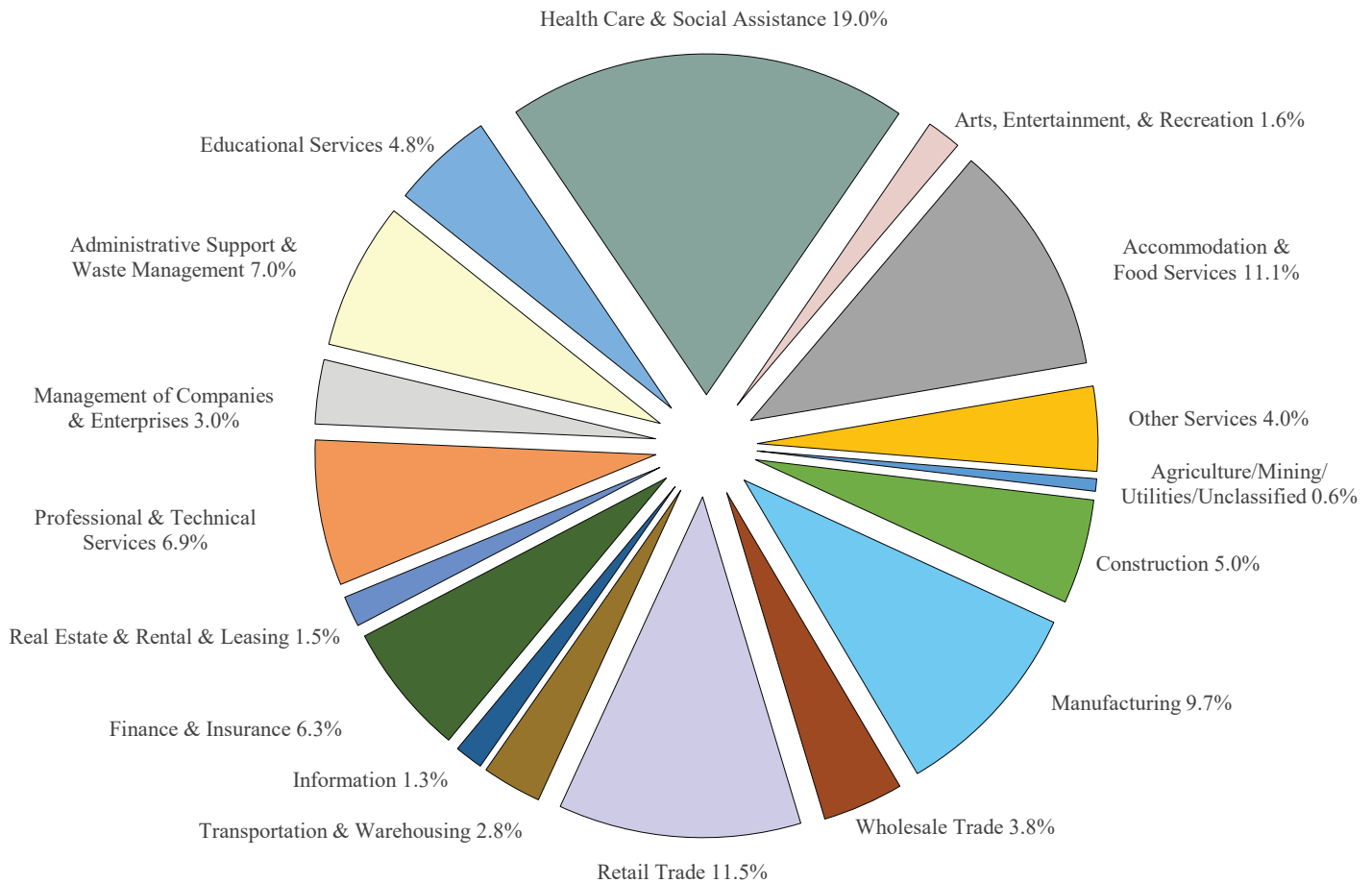
In 2021, the public sector employed 59,437 workers, accounting for 12.8 percent of the state's employment. More than half (31,267) of the public sector workers were employed in local governments, followed by the state (16,828) and federal (11,342) segments. *(The pie chart on the next page provides a breakout of Rhode Island's private sector employment by major industry group.)*

Private sector wages accounted for 84.9 percent of the \$28.9 billion in wages paid in 2021. Private sector workers averaged \$60,633, while pay for public sector workers averaged \$73,423. The 2021 average annual wage for all workers was \$62,272.

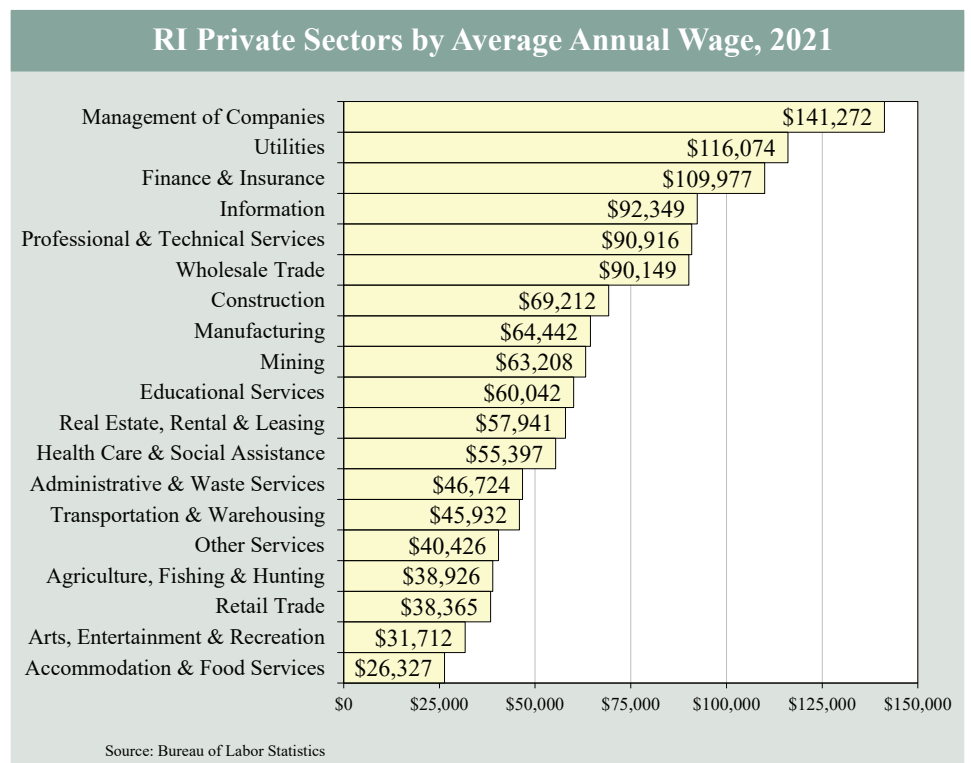
Annual Average Employment for 2021

Total Employment	463,811
Private Sector Employment	404,374
Health Care & Social Assistance	76,854
Retail Trade	46,548
Accommodation & Food Services	44,858
Manufacturing	39,060
Administrative & Waste Services	28,249
Professional & Technical Services	27,937
Finance & Insurance	25,436
Construction	20,073
Educational Services	19,554
Other Services	16,210
Wholesale Trade	15,511
Management of Companies & Enterprise	12,308
Transportation & Warehousing	11,425
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6,629
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,897
Information	5,443
Utilities	1,104
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1,044
Mining	176
Government Employment	59,437
Federal Government	11,342
State Government	16,828
Local Government	31,267

Rhode Island Private Employment, 2021



- The highest wages were paid in the Management of Companies (\$141,272), Utilities (\$116,074), and Finance & Insurance (\$109,977) sectors.
- In addition, six sectors; Information (\$92,349), Professional & Technical Services (\$90,916), Wholesale Trade (\$90,149), Construction (\$69,212), Manufacturing (\$64,442) and Mining (\$63,208) paid over the 2021 average annual private sector wage of \$60,633.
- Within the public sector, federal employees working in Rhode Island earned the highest annual average wage (\$90,130), followed by state (\$76,585) and local (\$65,661) government segments.



- Ten sectors had average annual wages below the private sector average (\$60,633), including Health Care & Social Assistance (\$55,397), the state's largest sector.
- The lowest wages were paid in Accommodation & Food Services (\$26,327), Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (\$31,712) and Retail Trade (\$38,365) sectors due, in part, to the seasonal and part-time nature of these sectors.
- The remaining sectors paying average wages below the private sector average in 2021 were Educational Services (\$60,042), Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (\$57,941), Administrative & Waste Services (\$46,724), Transportation & Warehousing (\$45,932), Other Services (\$40,426) and Agriculture, Fishing & Hunting (\$38,926).

The 2021 average annual wage in Rhode Island's private sector (\$60,633) was \$7,397 (10.9%) less than the national average wage of \$68,030. Within New England, Rhode Island reported the fourth highest average annual wage, trailing Massachusetts (\$89,389), Connecticut (\$78,906) and New Hampshire (\$74,087).

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.

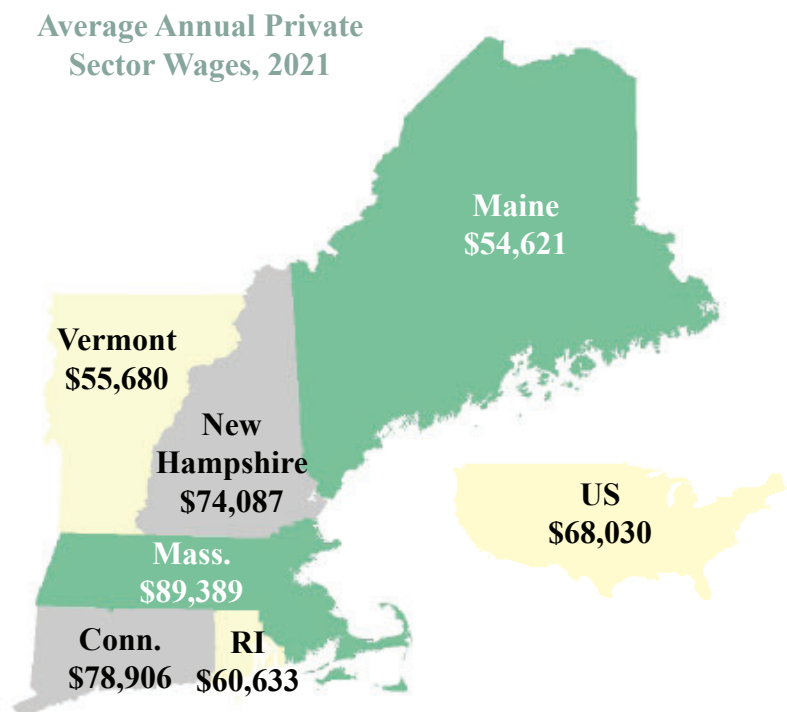
Rhode Island workers were paid average annual wages above the national average in two economic sectors: Accommodation & Food Services and Educational Services.

When compared to Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut paid higher annual average wages in all sectors, while New Hampshire paid higher annual average wages in all sectors except Arts, Entertainment & Recreation.

Management of Companies & Enterprises was the highest paying sector in Rhode Island, paying workers an average of \$141,272, less than the \$141,616 earned nationally. In New England, only New Hampshire (\$361,662), Connecticut (\$157,417) and Massachusetts (\$149,334) had a higher annual average wage in this sector.

Nationally, employees of Information (\$152,605) earned the highest average wage. Finance & Insurance was the highest paying sector in Connecticut (\$196,076) and Massachusetts (\$183,845).

Management of Companies & Enterprises was the highest paying sector in New Hampshire (\$361,662), Vermont (\$117,230) and Maine (\$96,840).



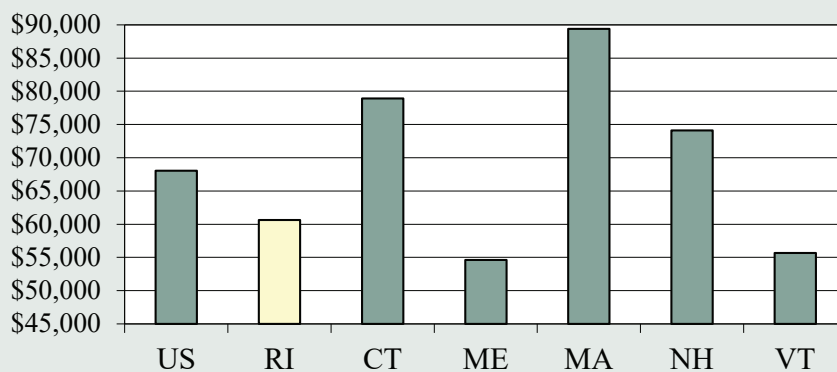
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Rhode Island workers in Health Care & Social Assistance, the state's largest economic sector, earned an average annual wage of \$55,397, approximately 4.6 percent less than the national average (\$58,072). Regionally, New Hampshire (\$65,592) paid the highest wage to workers in this sector, followed by Massachusetts (\$64,341) and Connecticut (\$60,814).

Rhode Island workers earned an annual average wage higher than their Maine counterparts in every sector except Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting, Transportation & Warehousing, Health Care & Social Assistance, Accommodation & Food Services and Other Services. Vermont workers earned an annual average wage higher than Rhode Island workers in the Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction, Transportation & Warehousing, Professional & Technical Services, Administrative & Waste Services, Accommodation & Food Services and Other Services sectors. In every New England state and nationally, Accommodation & Food Services workers earned the lowest average annual wage among all industry sectors.

None of the New England states paid workers more than the national average in the Mining, Quarrying & Oil & Gas Extraction industry.

Average Annual Private Sector Wages in the New England States, 2021



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Average Annual Private Sector Wages by Industry Sector, 2021

	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	\$68,030	\$60,633	\$78,906	\$54,621	\$89,389	\$74,087	\$55,680
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	\$41,724	\$38,926	\$43,366	\$41,791	\$71,451	\$49,519	\$37,743
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	\$109,436	\$63,208	\$66,308	\$61,362	\$79,257	\$71,067	\$64,950
Utilities	\$119,668	\$116,074	\$136,975	\$93,754	\$139,934	\$121,269	\$108,216
Construction	\$69,888	\$69,212	\$77,096	\$58,161	\$87,453	\$71,155	\$57,631
Manufacturing	\$76,570	\$64,442	\$89,611	\$62,047	\$99,367	\$80,674	\$64,126
Wholesale Trade	\$90,342	\$90,149	\$111,194	\$80,378	\$123,207	\$117,521	\$75,011
Retail Trade	\$39,730	\$38,365	\$41,643	\$35,586	\$43,798	\$41,085	\$38,335
Transportation & Warehousing	\$57,954	\$45,932	\$50,714	\$50,281	\$58,951	\$52,441	\$51,450
Information	\$152,605	\$92,349	\$150,313	\$70,465	\$157,193	\$116,789	\$72,305
Finance & Insurance	\$131,634	\$109,977	\$196,076	\$91,595	\$183,845	\$133,782	\$98,304
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$69,887	\$57,941	\$79,227	\$51,958	\$97,861	\$72,534	\$54,092
Professional & Technical Services	\$114,369	\$90,916	\$122,235	\$85,220	\$168,413	\$117,096	\$99,195
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$141,616	\$141,272	\$157,417	\$96,840	\$149,334	\$361,662	\$117,230
Administrative & Waste Services	\$50,178	\$46,724	\$54,049	\$45,103	\$60,266	\$62,382	\$53,245
Educational Services	\$58,436	\$60,042	\$76,387	\$51,620	\$76,244	\$64,280	\$46,970
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$58,072	\$55,397	\$60,814	\$56,486	\$64,341	\$65,592	\$55,101
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$46,242	\$31,712	\$36,045	\$30,794	\$49,287	\$27,580	\$29,386
Accommodation & Food Services	\$25,660	\$26,327	\$26,771	\$27,996	\$30,461	\$26,669	\$27,736
Other Services	\$46,107	\$40,426	\$44,099	\$41,298	\$47,977	\$45,430	\$42,777

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 404,374 in 2021, accounting for a third of a percent (0.33%) of the nation's private sector workforce and ranking it 43rd among all states.
- Health Care & Social Assistance, Retail Trade, Manufacturing and Accommodation & Food Services are the four largest private industry sectors in the nation, as well as in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
- Nationally, these four sectors account for nearly half (48.6%) of the country's private sector workforce. In New England, Vermont (57.5%) has the highest percentage of private sector workers in these sectors, followed by Maine (56.0%), New Hampshire (53.5%), Rhode Island (51.3%), Connecticut (50.7%) and Massachusetts (47.1%).
- Health Care & Social Assistance, Rhode Island's largest private economic sector, accounts for 19.0 percent of the state's private sector employment, significantly greater the nation's share (16.2%) and eleventh highest in the country, trailing only West Virginia (22.8%), New York (21.0%), Vermont (20.5%), Alaska (20.4%), Massachusetts (20.3%), Pennsylvania (20.1%), Maine (20.1%), Minnesota (19.6%), Connecticut (19.4%) and New Mexico (19.0%).
- Accommodation & Food Services, the state's third largest economic sector, employs 11.1 percent of the state's private sector workforce, greater than the US average (9.9%) and every state in New England.
- The Manufacturing sector accounts for 9.7 percent of Rhode Island's private sector employment, below the national share (10.0%) and trailing all other New England states except Massachusetts (7.7%).
- Educational Services account for 4.8 percent of the state's private sector employment, twice the national share (2.3%) and tied with Massachusetts (4.8%) for the second largest share in the country behind the District of Columbia (8.8%).

Percentage of Average Annual Private Sector Employment by Industry Sector, 2021

	US	RI	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Total Private	122,692,752	404,374	1,378,689	514,637	3,040,627	567,821	241,198
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Utilities	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Construction	6.0%	5.0%	4.3%	6.2%	5.4%	5.1%	6.3%
Manufacturing	10.0%	9.7%	11.1%	10.4%	7.7%	11.9%	11.9%
Wholesale Trade	4.6%	3.8%	4.2%	3.7%	3.9%	5.1%	3.6%
Retail Trade	12.5%	11.5%	12.1%	15.4%	10.9%	16.0%	14.4%
Transportation & Warehousing	4.9%	2.8%	4.4%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%
Information	2.3%	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%	3.1%	2.1%	1.7%
Finance & Insurance	5.0%	6.3%	7.1%	4.5%	5.5%	4.8%	3.5%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%
Professional & Technical Services	8.1%	6.9%	6.9%	5.8%	11.8%	7.5%	6.6%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	1.9%	3.0%	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%	1.7%	0.8%
Administrative & Waste Services	7.4%	7.0%	6.4%	5.5%	5.9%	6.3%	5.0%
Educational Services	2.3%	4.8%	4.2%	2.5%	4.8%	3.5%	4.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	16.2%	19.0%	19.4%	20.1%	20.3%	16.1%	20.5%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	1.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	9.9%	11.1%	8.1%	10.1%	8.2%	9.5%	10.7%
Other Services	3.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%

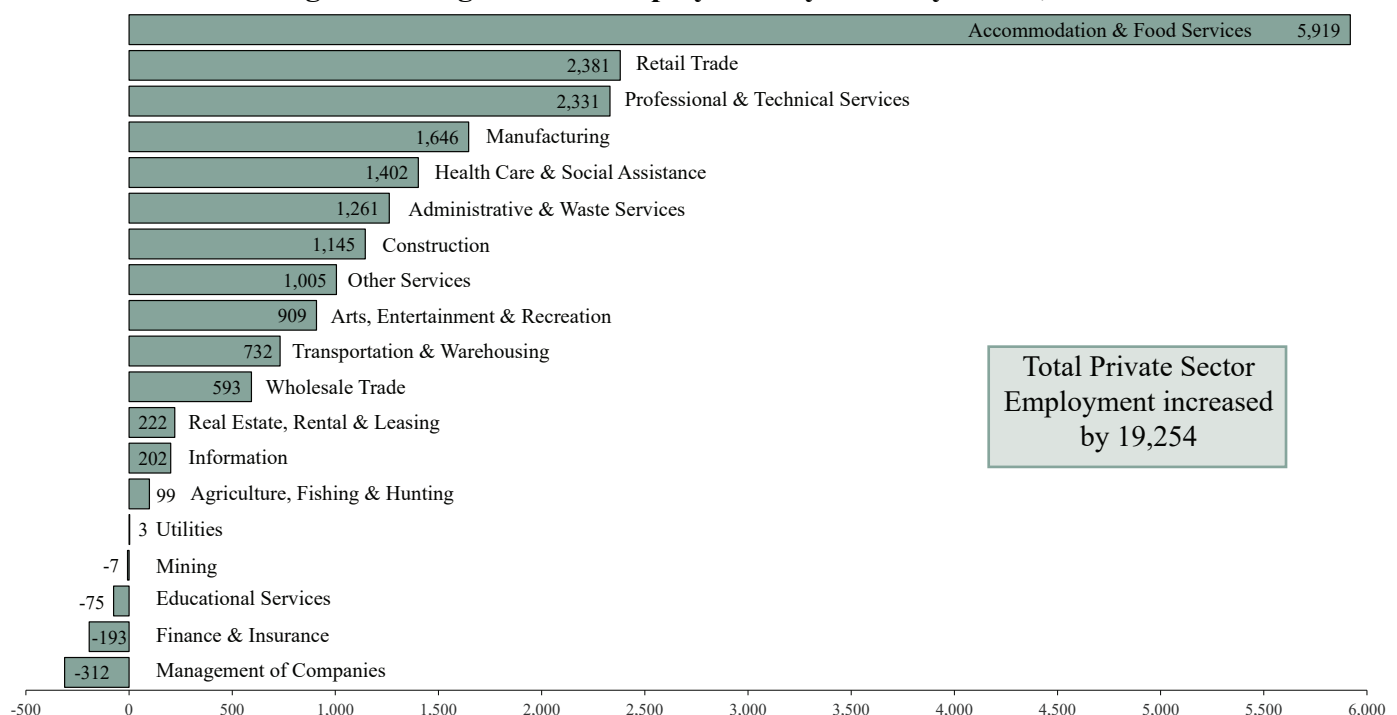
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics for US and other New England states. Employment is preliminary and subject to change.

Job Gains Reported in 2021

Average employment increased by 19,254 (+5.0%) jobs in Rhode Island's private sector between 2020 and 2021. The largest increases were reported in the Accommodation & Food Services (+5,919), Retail Trade (+2,381), Professional & Technical Services (+2,331) and Manufacturing (+1,646) sectors.

- Employment in the Accommodation & Food Services sector increased by 5,919 (+15.2%) jobs due to increases in both the Food Services & Drinking Places (+5,154; +14.8%) and Accommodation (+766; +18.1%) industries.
- Sizeable gains in Food & Beverage Stores (+566), Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores (+519), Miscellaneous Store Retailers (+351) and General Merchandise Stores (+283) resulted in a combined gain of 2,381 (+5.4%) jobs in Retail Trade.
- The Manufacturing sector added 1,646 (+4.4%) jobs in 2021. Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (+574), Food Manufacturing (+406), Miscellaneous Manufacturing (+301) and Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing (+174) all posted large employment gains. Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing (-140) was the only Manufacturing subsector to show an employment loss greater than 100.
- The Professional & Technical Services sector added 2,331 (+9.1%) jobs in 2021. Increases in Administrative & Support Services (+1,107) and Waste Management & Redemption Services (+154) led to employment in the Administrative & Waste Services sector to increase by 1,261 (+4.7%) in 2021.
- The Health Care & Social Assistance sector added 1,402 (+1.9%) jobs in 2021. Job gains were reported in Ambulatory Health Care Services (+1,938), Social Assistance (+447) and Hospitals (+184). A large job loss was reported in Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (-1,166).
- The gains in Specialty Trade Contractors (+879), Construction of Buildings (+192) and Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (+74) caused employment in Construction to increase by 1,145 (+6.0%).
- Job losses were reported in Management of Companies & Enterprises (-312), Finance & Insurance (-193), Educational Services (-75) and Mining (-7).

Change in Average Annual Employment by Industry Sector, 2020-2021



Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2020 - 2021

	Average Employment		Total Change		2021 Average
	2021	2020	Net	Percent	Annual Wage
Total Private Only	404,374	385,120	19,254	5.0%	\$60,633
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1,044	945	99	10.5%	\$38,926
111 Crop production	712	641	71	11.1%	\$35,913
112 Animal production	203	181	22	12.3%	\$30,270
114 Fishing, hunting & trapping	72	69	3	4.7%	\$98,628
Mining	176	183	-7	-3.7%	\$63,208
212 Mining, except oil & gas	176	183	-7	-3.7%	\$63,208
Utilities	1,104	1,101	3	0.3%	\$116,074
221 Utilities	1,104	1,101	3	0.3%	\$116,074
Construction	20,073	18,928	1,145	6.0%	\$69,212
236 Construction of buildings	4,836	4,644	192	4.1%	\$69,314
237 Heavy & civil engineering construction	2,202	2,128	74	3.5%	\$97,483
238 Specialty trade contractors	13,035	12,156	879	7.2%	\$64,401
Manufacturing	39,060	37,414	1,646	4.4%	\$64,442
311 Food manufacturing	3,831	3,425	406	11.9%	\$45,278
312 Beverage & tobacco product manufacturing	634	532	102	19.2%	\$50,095
313 Textile mills	1,667	1,658	9	0.5%	\$55,973
314 Textile product mills	432	431	1	0.3%	\$45,929
315 Apparel manufacturing	132	119	13	10.9%	\$34,518
316 Leather & allied product manufacturing	113	112	1	0.4%	\$43,369
321 Wood product manufacturing	393	417	-24	-5.8%	\$55,466
322 Paper manufacturing	1,081	1,112	-31	-2.8%	\$54,484
323 Printing & related support activities	1,616	1,523	93	6.1%	\$49,223
324 Petroleum & coal products manufacturing	83	90	-7	-7.5%	\$87,084
325 Chemical manufacturing	2,795	2,828	-34	-1.2%	\$91,581
326 Plastics & rubber products manufacturing	2,195	2,184	11	0.5%	\$64,765
327 Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	685	621	64	10.3%	\$63,707
331 Primary metal manufacturing	1,306	1,275	31	2.4%	\$64,414
332 Fabricated metal product manufacturing	4,150	4,189	-40	-0.9%	\$56,422
333 Machinery manufacturing	1,832	1,748	84	4.8%	\$69,636
334 Computer & electronic product manufacturing	3,966	3,792	174	4.6%	\$88,006
335 Electrical equipment & appliance mfg.	906	1,046	-140	-13.4%	\$81,474
336 Transportation equipment manufacturing	5,558	4,984	574	11.5%	\$64,638
337 Furniture & related product manufacturing	1,110	1,052	58	5.5%	\$60,853
339 Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,577	4,276	301	7.0%	\$62,201
Wholesale Trade	15,511	14,918	593	4.0%	\$90,149
423 Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	7,598	7,343	255	3.5%	\$82,292
424 Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	5,517	5,324	193	3.6%	\$85,368
425 Electronic markets & agents & brokers	2,397	2,251	146	6.5%	\$126,058
Retail Trade	46,548	44,167	2,381	5.4%	\$38,365
441 Motor vehicle & parts dealers	5,485	5,309	176	3.3%	\$62,686
442 Furniture & home furnishings stores	1,151	1,130	21	1.9%	\$47,412
443 Electronics & appliance stores	1,184	1,149	35	3.0%	\$54,338
444 Building material & garden supply stores	4,175	4,003	172	4.3%	\$41,762
445 Food & beverage stores	11,784	11,218	566	5.0%	\$29,504
446 Health & personal care stores	4,401	4,300	101	2.3%	\$51,362
447 Gasoline stations	1,961	1,982	-21	-1.1%	\$33,277
448 Clothing & clothing accessories stores	3,443	2,924	519	17.7%	\$25,966
451 Sporting goods, hobby, book & music stores	1,249	1,103	146	13.3%	\$26,103
452 General merchandise stores	7,116	6,833	283	4.1%	\$27,017
453 Miscellaneous store retailers	2,875	2,524	351	13.9%	\$32,309
454 Nonstore retailers	1,724	1,692	32	1.9%	\$59,515

Rhode Island Average Annual Job Changes 2020 - 2021

	Average Employment		Total Change		2021 Average
	2021	2020	Net	Percent	Annual Wage
Transportation & Warehousing	11,425	10,693	732	6.8%	\$45,932
481 Air transportation	311	345	-34	-9.9%	\$57,211
483 Water transportation	161	149	12	8.2%	\$83,156
484 Truck transportation	2,211	2,107	104	4.9%	\$60,258
485 Transit & ground passenger transportation	2,441	1,832	609	33.2%	\$29,879
487 Scenic & sightseeing transportation	166	136	30	22.2%	\$39,650
488 Support activities for transportation	1,432	1,497	-65	-4.3%	\$43,264
492 Couriers & messengers	3,091	2,942	149	5.1%	\$44,680
493 Warehousing & storage	1,584	1,657	-73	-4.4%	\$49,272
Information	5,443	5,241	202	3.9%	\$92,349
511 Publishing industries, except Internet	1,335	1,320	15	1.1%	\$106,523
512 Motion picture & sound recording industries	586	430	156	36.2%	\$61,515
515 Broadcasting, except Internet	557	568	-11	-2.0%	\$67,692
517 Telecommunications	1,730	1,783	-53	-3.0%	\$95,398
518 ISPs, search portals, & data processing	599	542	57	10.4%	\$134,438
519 Other information services	638	598	40	6.6%	\$64,751
Finance & Insurance	25,436	25,629	-193	-0.8%	\$109,977
522 Credit intermediation & related activities	11,577	11,635	-58	-0.5%	\$90,141
523 Securities, commodity contracts, investments	4,320	4,594	-274	-6.0%	\$184,163
524 Insurance carriers & related activities	9,495	9,366	129	1.4%	\$100,428
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	5,897	5,675	222	3.9%	\$57,941
531 Real estate	4,527	4,306	221	5.1%	\$58,037
532 Rental & leasing services	1,300	1,306	-6	-0.4%	\$56,322
533 Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets	70	63	7	10.3%	\$82,590
Professional & Technical Services	27,937	25,606	2,331	9.1%	\$90,916
541 Professional & technical services	27,937	25,606	2,331	9.1%	\$90,916
Management of Companies & Enterprise	12,308	12,620	-312	-2.5%	\$141,272
551 Management of companies & enterprises	12,308	12,620	-312	-2.5%	\$141,269
Administrative & Waste Services	28,249	26,988	1,261	4.7%	\$46,724
561 Administrative & support services	26,476	25,369	1,107	4.4%	\$45,502
562 Waste management & redemption services	1,773	1,619	154	9.5%	\$65,001
Educational Services	19,554	19,629	-75	-0.4%	\$60,042
611 Educational services	19,554	19,629	-75	-0.4%	\$60,042
Health Care & Social Assistance	76,854	75,452	1,402	1.9%	\$55,397
621 Ambulatory health care services	27,298	25,360	1,938	7.6%	\$67,434
622 Hospitals	23,033	22,849	184	0.8%	\$62,883
623 Nursing & residential care facilities	14,842	16,008	-1,166	-7.3%	\$40,964
624 Social assistance	11,682	11,235	447	4.0%	\$30,847
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6,629	5,720	909	15.9%	\$31,712
711 Performing arts & spectator sports	948	758	190	25.0%	\$42,531
712 Museums, historical sites, zoos, & parks	739	699	40	5.8%	\$38,542
713 Amusements, gambling, & recreation	4,942	4,263	679	15.9%	\$28,614
Accommodation & Food Services	44,858	38,939	5,919	15.2%	\$26,327
721 Accommodation	4,997	4,231	766	18.1%	\$34,906
722 Food services & drinking places	39,862	34,708	5,154	14.8%	\$25,252
Other Services Except Public Administration	16,210	15,205	1,005	6.6%	\$40,426
811 Repair & maintenance	4,270	4,078	192	4.7%	\$50,292
812 Personal & laundry services	5,096	4,453	643	14.4%	\$32,847
813 Membership associations & organizations	6,092	5,969	123	2.1%	\$40,597
814 Private households	751	705	46	6.5%	\$34,386

Annual Labor Force Data

During 2022, Rhode Island's labor force continued to show improvement from the losses incurred during the height of the pandemic, yet the labor force and employment level still trailed its pre-pandemic levels of 2019.

- Rhode Island's unemployment rate is 0.3 of a percentage point below the 2019 pre-pandemic average. The number of employed residents is down 2,900 and the number of unemployed residents is down 2,100 from the 2019 levels. In 2022, the state's labor force is down 4,800 from 2019.
- The US annual average unemployment rate in 2019 was 3.7 percent, two-tenths of a percentage point higher than the Rhode Island rate of 3.5 percent. Rhode Island had the second highest annual rate in New England and tied for the twenty-second highest rate in the country in 2019.
- In 2020, the onset of the pandemic, the state lost 36,200 employed residents and had 31,900 more residents considered unemployed. The unemployment rate had increased by 5.7 percentage points, from the 3.5 percent average recorded in 2019 to 9.2 percent in 2020. The labor force in 2020 was down 4,100 from 2019.
- Rhode Island's annual average unemployment rate of 9.2 percent in 2020 was one and one-tenth higher than the US average of 8.1 percent. The state had the second highest rate in New England and was the ninth highest rate in the nation.
- Over the year, the number of employed residents is up 11,000 while the number of unemployed is down 13,300. The state's average unemployment rate is down 2.3 percentage points from the 2021 average. The labor force posted a decrease of 2,200 less Rhode Islanders either with a job or looking for a job in 2022 than in the prior year.
- The US annual average unemployment rate in 2022 was 3.6 percent, four-tenths of a percentage point above the Rhode Island rate of 3.2 percent. Rhode Island had the third highest rate in New England and was tied for the twenty-seventh highest rate in the country. Connecticut (4.2%) had the highest rate in New England, followed by Massachusetts (3.8%).

Rhode Island Annual Average Labor Force Statistics

Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	State Rank*
2019	574,300	554,100	20,300	3.5	22
2020	570,200	517,900	52,200	9.2	9
2021	571,700	540,200	31,500	5.5	14
2022	569,500	551,200	18,200	3.2	27
Change					
2019-2020	-4,100	-36,200	31,900	5.7	---
2019-2022	-4,800	-2,900	-2,100	-0.3	---
2021-2022	-2,200	11,000	-13,300	-2.3	---

*Ranked highest annual average rate to lowest.

Social Distancing and the COVID-19 Crisis

Rhode Island experienced record-breaking employment in February 2020, with an estimated 507,300 RI-based jobs, the highest job count on record. Several economic sectors were at all-time highs and the state's unemployment rate was at a thirty-year low. But, by March 2020, the COVID-19 crisis had come to Rhode Island, thousands of workers were suddenly unemployed as the state reported a total loss of 108,300 jobs between February and April 2020.

On March 13th, Rhode Island casinos closed; a few days later, day care centers were ordered closed, restaurants were closed to take-out orders only, and social gatherings were limited to no more than ten people. As the month continued, fitness centers, hair & nail salons, recreation & entertainment facilities, and all non-essential retail were all ordered to close. Elective surgeries were cancelled, and medical appointments were limited to telephone and video interviews all in an effort to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Rhode Island's "Stay at Home" order would continue until May 9, 2020.

Industry Sector Job Losses

The Accommodation & Foods Services sector was the hardest hit sector in terms of job losses. In all, the sector lost 32,900 jobs, or more than 62 percent of its workforce between February and April 2020. In addition, the Health Care & Social Assistance sector lost more than 21 percent of its workforce or 17,600 jobs during this period, followed by the Retail Trade sector which was down 11,200 jobs (-23.4%). These three employment sectors combined to lose 61,700 of the 108,300 jobs, accounting for 57 percent of the total jobs lost.

Rhode Island Jobs - Reopening the Economy During the Pandemic (Numbers in Thousands)

	Number of Jobs			Jobs Lost Feb-Apr 20			Total Jobs Recovered Apr 20 - Dec 22			Overall Change Feb 20 - Dec 22	
	Feb-20	Apr-20	Dec-22	Number	% of Total	% of Sector	Number	% of Total	% of Sector	Number	% of Sector
Total Nonfarm	507.3	399.0	497.4	-108.3	100%	-21.3%	98.4	100%	90.9%	-9.9	-2.0%
Total Private	441.9	336.5	433.7	-105.4	-97.3%	-23.9%	97.2	98.8%	92.2%	-8.2	-1.9%
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	*	0.0	*
Construction	20.3	15.8	22.4	-4.5	4.2%	-22.2%	6.6	6.7%	146.7%	2.1	10.3%
Manufacturing	39.8	33.4	40.5	-6.4	5.9%	-16.1%	7.1	7.2%	110.9%	0.7	1.8%
Wholesale Trade	15.8	13.7	16.9	-2.1	1.9%	-13.3%	3.2	3.3%	152.4%	1.1	7.0%
Retail Trade	47.8	36.6	47.1	-11.2	10.3%	-23.4%	10.5	10.7%	93.8%	-0.7	-1.5%
Transportation & Utilities	13.4	9.9	13.4	-3.5	3.2%	-26.1%	3.5	3.6%	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
Information	5.8	5.0	5.9	-0.8	0.7%	-13.8%	0.9	0.9%	112.5%	0.1	1.7%
Finance & Insurance	29.1	28.5	29.0	-0.6	0.6%	-2.1%	0.5	0.5%	83.3%	-0.1	-0.3%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	6.5	5.2	6.6	-1.3	1.2%	-20.0%	1.4	1.4%	107.7%	0.1	1.5%
Professional & Technical Services	26.3	23.8	29.7	-2.5	2.3%	-9.5%	5.9	6.0%	236.0%	3.4	12.9%
Management of Companies	13.0	12.4	10.9	-0.6	0.6%	-4.6%	-1.5	-1.5%	-250.0%	-2.1	-16.2%
Administrative & Waste Services	29.1	22.9	27.9	-6.2	5.7%	-21.3%	5.0	5.1%	80.6%	-1.2	-4.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	83.5	65.9	80.4	-17.6	16.3%	-21.1%	14.5	14.7%	82.4%	-3.1	-3.7%
Educational Services	27.0	24.6	24.1	-2.4	2.2%	-8.9%	-0.5	-0.5%	-20.8%	-2.9	-10.7%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8.2	3.5	8.2	-4.7	4.3%	-57.3%	4.7	4.8%	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	53.0	20.1	48.5	-32.9	30.4%	-62.1%	28.4	28.9%	86.3%	-4.5	-8.5%
Other Services	23.1	15.0	22.0	-8.1	7.5%	-35.1%	7.0	7.1%	86.4%	-1.1	-4.8%
Government	65.4	62.5	63.7	-2.9	2.7%	-4.4%	1.2	1.2%	41.4%	-1.7	-2.6%

Feb 20 - Rhode Island peak employment level

Apr 20 - Lowest Rhode Island job count since February 1984 following the economic shutdown from the coronavirus

Dec 22 - Most recent data available for this publication

*Sector did not lose jobs between February-April 2020

The Other Services sector reported a decline of 8,100 jobs between February and April 2020, followed by sizable job losses reported in the Manufacturing (-6,400), Administrative & Waste Services (-6,200), Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-4,700), Construction (-4,500), Transportation & Utilities (-3,500) and Government (-2,900) sectors. Together, these sectors accounted for 36,300 (-33.5%) of the 108,300 jobs lost during the shutdown and restrictions period.

Finally, a total of 10,300 jobs were lost among the Professional & Technical Services (-2,500), Educational Services (-2,400), Wholesale Trade (-2,100), Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (-1,300), Information (-800), Management of Companies (-600) and Finance & Insurance Activities (-600) sectors. This cluster of job declines accounted for 9.5 percent of the 180,100 jobs lost.

Rhode Island Job Recovery Period

As of December 2022, Rhode Island has regained 90.9 percent or 98,400 of the 108,300 jobs lost during the restriction period.

- Over 54 percent of the job gains had been in the sectors that were most negatively impacted by the social distancing orders - Accommodations & Food Services (+28,400), Health Care & Social Assistance (+14,500) and Retail Trade (+10,500).

- The Accommodations & Food Services sector had recouped 86.3 percent of the 32,900 jobs it lost during the shutdown. Employment in this sector is still down 8.5 percent as 4,500 of the jobs had not yet been recovered.

- The Health Care & Social Assistance sector had recouped 82.4 percent of the jobs lost, still 3.7 percent or 3,100 jobs short of its February 2020 level.

- The Retail Trade had recouped 93.8 percent of the jobs lost, 1.5 percent or 700 jobs short of its February 2020 level.

Over half (58%) of the jobs lost during the March to April 2020 shutdown were in low wage industries, one-third (33%) were in mid-wage industries and 9 percent were in high wage industries. Through December 2022, 83.7 percent of the low wage industries jobs, 94.1 percent of the mid-wage industry jobs and all (120.6%) of the high-wage industry jobs had been recovered.

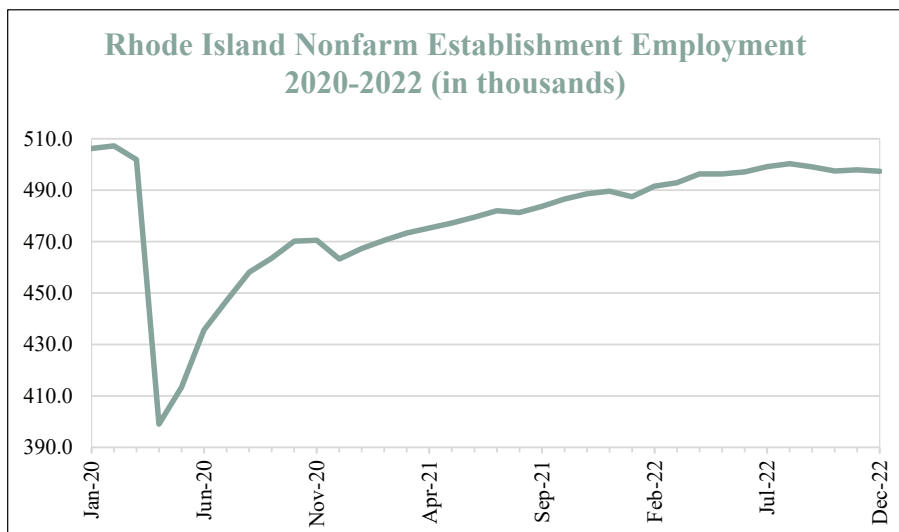
The year, 2022, ended 9,900 (-2.0%) jobs shy from the February 2020 peak employment level of 507,300.

- A total of eight industry sectors had recovered all the jobs lost between February and April 2020.

- These sectors include the Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, Transportation and Utilities, Information, Real Estate, Rental & Leasing, Professional & Technical Services and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sectors. The Finance & Insurance sector was just 100 jobs shy of regaining all their jobs lost, while the Retail Trade sector is 700 jobs short of recovering all its lost jobs.

- The Administrative & Waste Services sector needs to add an additional 1,200 jobs to recover all the 6,200 jobs it lost between February and April 2020. The Other Services sector is still down 1,100 jobs from its February 2020 level, followed by the Government (-1,700) sector.

As of December 2021, five employment sectors were still well short of their February 2020 employment levels. These sectors include the Accommodation & Food Services (-4,500), Health Care & Social Assistance (-3,100), Educational Services (-2,900), and Management of Companies (-2,100) sectors.



Job Change by Wage Class

Period February 2020 - April 2020: Pandemic Job Losses

Wage Categories

\$70,000 & above

\$50,000 – \$69,999

Below \$50,000

In February 2020, the Rhode Island economy established a peak employment level of 507,300. One month later, the coronavirus pandemic began to shut down national and local economies. The number of Rhode Island based jobs fell by 108,300 (-21.3%) in April. The April job count stood at 399,000, the lowest job level since February 1984. All employment sectors within the state lost jobs during this two-month shutdown.

Below \$50,000

Between February and April 2020, the number of jobs among those employment sectors whose average annual earnings fell below \$50,000, declined by 63,100 (-39.1%). This wage category accounted for 58 percent of the total 108,300 jobs lost. The Accommodation & Food Services sector lost 32,900 (-62.1%) jobs, the largest loss among those employment sectors earning wages below \$50,000. Smaller but sizable job losses were also reported among the Retail Trade (-11,200), Other Services (-8,100), Administrative & Waste Services (-6,200) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-4,700) sectors.

COVID-19 Economic Shutdown Employment Industry Wage Category February 2020 - April 2020

Wage Category	Total Jobs Lost	% of Total Jobs Lost
Below \$50,000	-63,100	-58.2%
\$50,000-\$69,999	-35,700	-33.0%
\$70,000 & Above	-9,500	-8.8%
	-108,300	-100.0%

Those sectors earning wages below \$50,000, represented 24.6 percent of total employment in April 2020.

Between \$50,000 - \$69,999

The number of jobs within those employment sectors earning between \$50,000 and \$69,999 fell by 35,700 jobs (-18.7%), accounting for 33 percent of the 108,300 total jobs lost. The Health Care & Social Assistance lost 17,600 jobs between February and April 2020, a 21.1 percent decrease. The number of jobs in Manufacturing fell by 6,400, followed by Construction (-4,500), Transportation & Utilities (-3,500) and Educational Services (-2,400). The Real Estate, Rental & Leasing sector lost 1,300 jobs during this period, the smallest decrease among all employment sectors earning between \$50,000 and \$69,999.

Those sectors earning wages between \$50,000 and \$69,999, represented 38.8 percent of total employment in April 2020.

\$70,000 and above

All six employment sectors whose average annual earnings were \$70,000 and above combined to lose 9,500 (-6.1%) jobs, accounting for 9 percent of the 108,300 total jobs lost between February and April 2020. A loss of 2,900 jobs was reported in the Government sector, followed by job losses in the Professional & Technical (-2,500), Wholesale Trade (-2,100), Information (-800), Management of Companies (-600) and Finance & Insurance (-600) sectors.

Those sectors earning wages above \$70,000 represented 36.6 percent of total employment in April 2020.

Period April 2020 – December 2022: Recovery

Wage Categories

\$70,000 & above	\$50,000 – \$69,999	Below \$50,000
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Below \$50,000

In December 2022, the Rhode Island economy had recovered 98,400, or 90.9 percent of the 108,300 jobs that were lost during the economic shutdown in March and April 2020. A total of fifteen employment sectors added 100,400 jobs between April 2020 and December 2022, while two sectors lost employment totaling 2,000 jobs.

Hit the hardest in terms of the number of jobs lost due to the pandemic shutdown, the below \$50,000 wage category added 55,600 jobs between April 2020 and December 2022, accounting for 55 percent of the 100,400 total jobs added. This wage category has reclaimed 88.1 percent of the 63,100 jobs lost between February and April 2020. All employment sectors earning below \$50,000 added jobs during the recovery period. The Accommodation & Food Services sector added 28,400, or 86.3 percent of the 32,900 jobs it lost. The Retail Trade sector added 10,500 jobs between April 2020 and December 2021, followed by the Other Services (+7,000), Administrative & Waste Services (+5,000) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (+4,700) sectors.

Those sectors earning wages below \$50,000, represented 30.9 percent of total employment in December 2022.

Between \$50,000-\$69,999

Employment sectors earning wages between \$50,000 and \$69,999, reported a total of five sectors which added 33,100 jobs between April 2020 and December 2022. One employment sector within this group lost 500 jobs during this period. The job gains of 33,100 among this wage group accounted for 33 percent of the 100,400 total jobs added during the recovery period. In all, those employment sectors earning wages between \$50,000 and \$69,999 have recouped 91.3 percent of the 35,700 jobs it lost during the pandemic shutdown.

Having lost 17,600 jobs in March and April 2020, the Health Care & Social Assistance has added back 14,500 jobs, recovering 82.4 percent of the jobs it lost. The number of jobs in the Manufacturing sector are up 7,100 from April 2020, followed by Construction (+6,600), Transportation & Utilities (+3,500) and Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (+1,400).

Educational Services was the only sector among the \$50,000 and \$69,999 wage category that lost jobs during the recovery period, accounting for 500 of the 2,000 total jobs lost between April 2020 and December 2022. In all, Educational Services is down 2,900 jobs from February 2020.

Those sectors earning wages between \$50,000 and \$69,999 represented 37.7 percent of total employment in December 2022.

Rhode Island-Based Jobs by Wage Category (in thousands)

Feb 20 - Rhode Island peak employment level

Apr 20 - Lowest Rhode Island job count since February 1984 following the economic shutdown from the coronavirus

Dec 22 - Most recent data available for this publication

	Employment			Job Change		Total Jobs Recovered		Job Difference	
	Feb-20	Apr-20	Dec-22	Feb-Apr 20		Apr-Dec 22		Feb-Dec 22	
Total Nonfarm	507.3	399.0	497.4	-108.3	-21.3%	98.4	90.9%	-9.9	-9.1%
High Wage (>\$70,000)	155.4	145.9	156.1	-9.5	-6.1%	10.2	107.4%	0.7	7.4%
Professional & Technical Services	26.3	23.8	29.7	-2.5	-9.5%	5.9	236.0%	3.4	136.0%
Finance & Insurance	29.1	28.5	29.0	-0.6	-2.1%	0.5	83.3%	-0.1	-16.7%
Government	65.4	62.5	63.7	-2.9	-4.4%	1.2	41.4%	-1.7	-58.6%
Wholesale Trade	15.8	13.7	16.9	-2.1	-13.3%	3.2	152.4%	1.1	52.4%
Management of Companies	13.0	12.4	10.9	-0.6	-4.6%	-1.5	-250.0%	-2.1	-350.0%
Information	5.8	5.0	5.9	-0.8	-13.8%	0.9	112.5%	0.1	12.5%
Mid Wage (\$50,000 - \$69,999)	190.7	155.0	187.6	-35.7	-18.7%	32.6	91.3%	-3.1	-8.7%
Construction	20.3	15.8	22.4	-4.5	-22.2%	6.6	146.7%	2.1	46.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	83.5	65.9	80.4	-17.6	-21.1%	14.5	82.4%	-3.1	-17.6%
Educational Services	27.0	24.6	24.1	-2.4	-8.9%	-0.5	-20.8%	-2.9	-120.8%
Transportation & Utilities	13.4	9.9	13.4	-3.5	-26.1%	3.5	100.0%	0.0	0.0%
Manufacturing	39.8	33.4	40.5	-6.4	-16.1%	7.1	110.9%	0.7	10.9%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	6.5	5.2	6.6	-1.3	-20.0%	1.4	107.7%	0.1	7.7%
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%	0.0	*	0.0	*
Low Wage (<\$50,000)	161.2	98.1	153.7	-63.1	-39.1%	55.6	88.1%	-7.5	-11.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	53.0	20.1	48.5	-32.9	-62.1%	28.4	86.3%	-4.5	-13.7%
Administrative & Waste Services	29.1	22.9	27.9	-6.2	-21.3%	5.0	80.6%	-1.2	-19.4%
Retail Trade	47.8	36.6	47.1	-11.2	-23.4%	10.5	93.8%	-0.7	-6.2%
Other Services	23.1	15.0	22.0	-8.1	-35.1%	7.0	86.4%	-1.1	-13.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	8.2	3.5	8.2	-4.7	-57.3%	4.7	100.0%	0.0	0.0%

*did not lose jobs during the March and April shutdown

Source: RI Department Labor & Training, Current Employment Statistics (CES)

\$70,000 and above

In 2020, there were a total of six employment sectors in Rhode Island that earned annual wages above \$70,000. Among these six sectors, five added a net total of 11,700 jobs during the recovery period, while one sector lost jobs between April 2020 and December 2022. The net job gains for this wage group accounted for 12 percent of the 100,400 total jobs added during the recovery period. In all, the above \$70,000 wage group has recovered all the of the 9,500 jobs lost from the pandemic shutdown.

The Professional & Technical Services sector added 5,900 jobs between April 2020 and December 2022, followed by the Wholesale Trade (+3,200), Government (+1,200), Information (+900) and Finance & Insurance (+500) sectors.

The Management of Companies sector was the lone employment sector among the above \$70,000 wage group to report a job loss during the recovery period, shedding 1,500 jobs. In all, the Management of Companies sector is still down 2,100 jobs from February 2020.

Those sectors earning wages above \$70,000 represented 31.4 percent of total employment in December 2022. December 2021.

Age Demographics of RI Industries

The Census Bureau's Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD)* program, generates statistics for various economic demographics. One area of the LEHD program generates employment by age group which is broken down into eight different age categories. For this publication, we have narrowed down the age group categories to six categories: 14-18, 19-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55+.

Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics data indicates that between the first quarter of 2001 and the first quarter of 2021, age group 55+ was the only growing age group among Rhode Island's private sector workforce. Below, is a look at some of Rhode Island's key employment sectors by age demographics during this twenty-year period.

Private Sector Employment

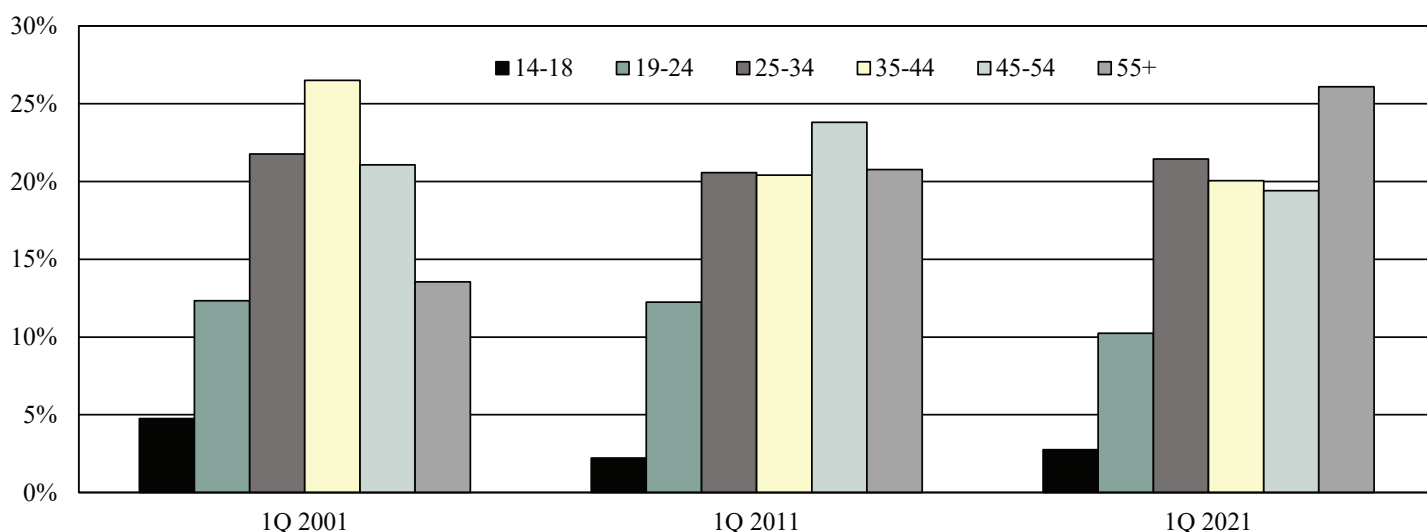
Between 2001 and 2021, the Rhode Island workforce age groups of 14-18, 19-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 all reported a decrease in the number of private sector workers. Age group 35-44 reported a notable decrease in the percentage of workers during this period. This age group represented 26.5 percent of the private sector workforce in 2001, which fell to 20.0 percent in 2021. Meanwhile, age group 55+ was the only age group to report an increase in the percentage of workers between 2001 and 2021. The 55+ age group represented 26.1 percent of private sector employment in 2021, up from the 13.6 percent it represented in 2001.

In comparison, age group demographics in the neighboring state of Connecticut shared an identical finding to Rhode Island. Between 2001 and 2021, age group 55+ was the only age group to report an increase in the percentage of private sector workers. This age group represented 26.7 percent of Connecticut's private sector workforce in 2021, up from the 14.3 percent it represented in 2001. All the remaining age groups of 14-18, 19-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54, had a smaller percentage of workers in 2021 than in 2001. A noticeable decrease occurred amongst the middle age group of 35-44 which represented 19.8 percent of Connecticut's private sector workforce in 2021, down from the 27.5 percent it represented in 2001.

Percentage of Private Employment

Age Group	1Q 2001	1Q 2011	1Q 2021
14-18	4.8%	2.2%	2.8%
19-24	12.3%	12.2%	10.2%
25-34	21.8%	20.6%	21.5%
35-44	26.5%	20.4%	20.0%
45-54	21.1%	23.8%	19.4%
55+	13.6%	20.8%	26.1%

Percentage of Rhode Island Private Sector Employment by Age Group



*The LEHD program gathers demographic data on a state-by-state basis, and not on the national level. Massachusetts recently started providing the LEHD program with data so historical data is not available. Since LEHD data is not available nationally, a workforce by age comparison cannot be conducted. Without Massachusetts historic data, a New England comparison is not accessible.

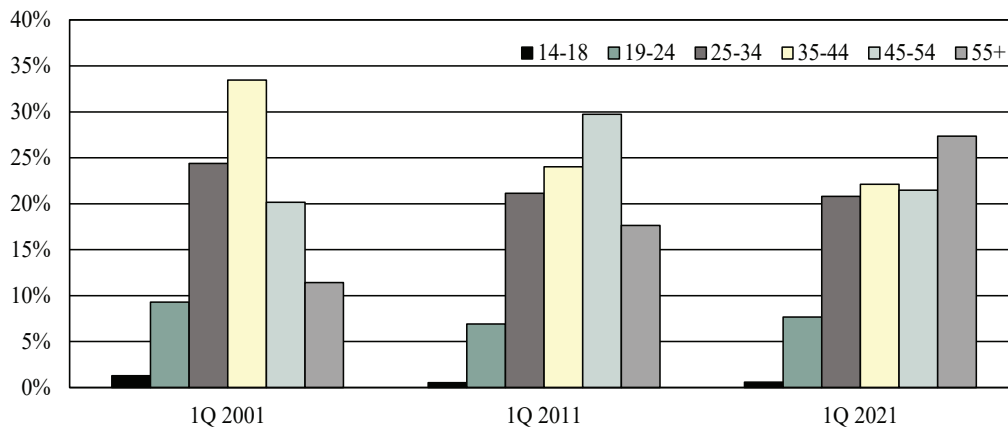
Construction

LEHD data reflects that the percentage of younger age construction workers in Rhode Island is shrinking, while the percentage of older construction workers appears to be on the rise. Between 2001 and 2021, the two older age groups of 45-54 and 55+ both experienced an increase in the percentage of construction workers, with the 55+ age group representing 27.3 percent of the construction workforce in 2021, up from the 11.4 percent it represented in 2001. The four younger age groups of 14-18, 19-24, 25-34 and 35-44, all reported a decrease in the percentage of construction workers. The percentage of construction workers in age group 35-44 reported the largest decrease among these four age groups. This age group represented 22.1 percent of the construction workforce in 2021, which was down from the 33.5 percent it represented in 2001.

Percentage of Construction Employment

Age Group	1Q 2001	1Q 2011	1Q 2021
14-18	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%
19-24	9.3%	6.9%	7.7%
25-34	24.4%	21.1%	20.8%
35-44	33.5%	24.0%	22.1%
45-54	20.2%	29.7%	21.5%
55+	11.4%	17.6%	27.3%

Percentage of Construction Employment by Age Group



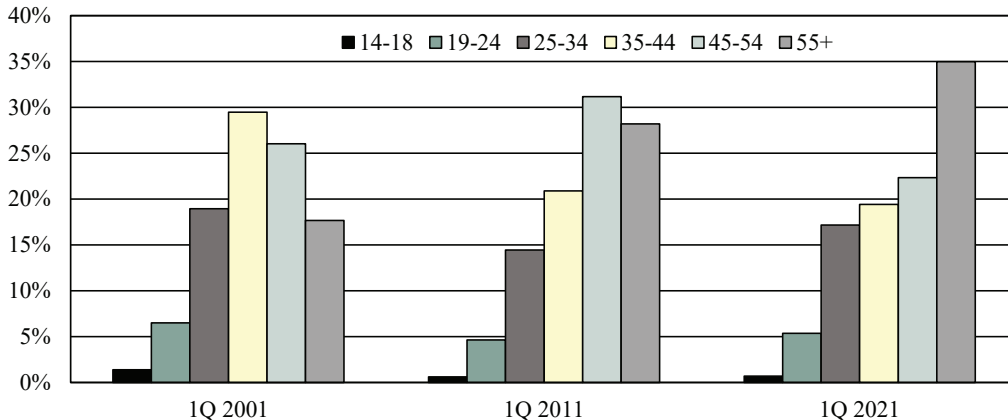
Manufacturing

Based on the LEHD data, the percentage of manufacturing workers in Rhode Island's oldest age group rose between 2001 and 2021. Age group 55+ increased by a large margin, representing over one-third, or 35.0 percent of the manufacturing workforce in 2021, while making up only 17.7 percent of the manufacturing workforce in 2001. The age group below the 55+ group, age group 45-54 did experience a minor decrease in the percentage of manufacturing workers, falling from 26.0 percent in 2001 to 22.3 percent in 2021. The younger age groups of 14-18, 19-24, 25-34 and 35-44 all reported a smaller percentage of manufacturing workers in 2021 than in 2001. The age group of 35-44 reported the largest decrease of workers, falling from 29.5 percent in 2001, to 19.4 percent in 2021.

Percentage of Manufacturing Employment

Age Group	1Q 2001	1Q 2011	1Q 2021
14-18	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%
19-24	6.5%	4.7%	5.4%
25-34	18.9%	14.4%	17.2%
35-44	29.5%	20.9%	19.4%
45-54	26.0%	31.2%	22.3%
55+	17.7%	28.2%	35.0%

Percentage of Manufacturing Employment by Age Group



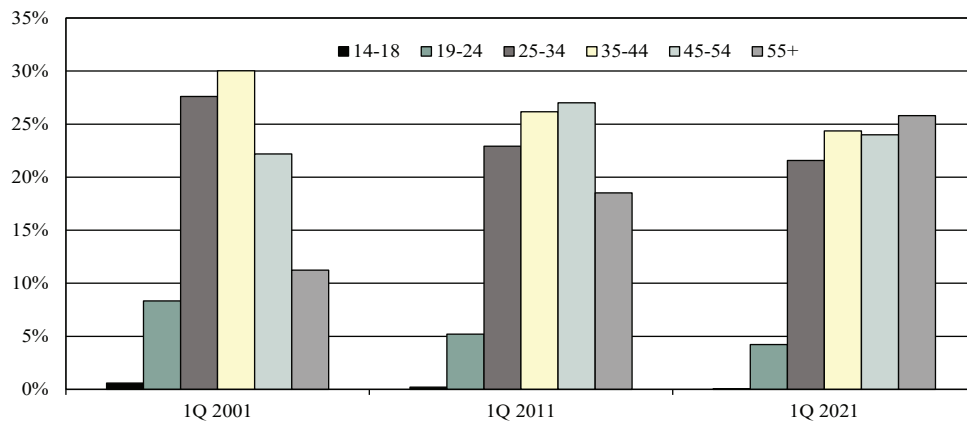
Finance & Insurance

In 2021, the percentage of Rhode Island workers age 55+ in the Financial & Insurance sector totaled 25.8 percent, up from the 11.2 percent this age group represented in 2001. A slight increase in the percentage of workers was also reported in age group 45-54 which accounted for 24.0 percent of the sectors workforce in 2021, up from the 22.2 percent it accounted for in 2001. Meanwhile, LEHD reported that the younger age groups of 14-18, 19-24, 25-34 and 35-44 all reported a smaller percentage of workers in 2021 than in 2001, an indication that the employment makeup of the Financial & Insurance sector is aging.

Percentage of Finance & Insurance Employment

Age Group	1Q 2001	1Q 2011	1Q 2021
14-18	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%
19-24	8.3%	5.2%	4.2%
25-34	27.6%	22.9%	21.6%
35-44	30.0%	26.2%	24.3%
45-54	22.2%	27.0%	24.0%
55+	11.2%	18.5%	25.8%

Percentage of Finance & Insurance Employment by Age Group



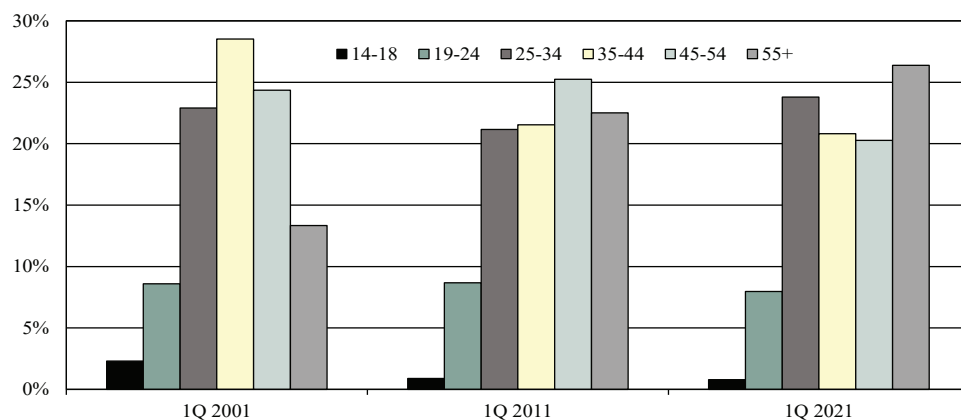
Health Care & Social Assistance

Between 2001 and 2021, age groups 55+ and 25-34 were the only age groups within the Health Care & Social Assistance sector to report an increase in the percentage of workers. The 55+ age group grew substantially, representing 26.4 percent of the sectors workforce in 2021, up from the 13.3 percent it represented in 2001. Age group 25-34, rose slightly from 22.9 percent in 2001 to 23.8 percent in 2021. Age groups 14-18, 19-24, 35-44 and 45-54, all reported a lower percentage of workers in 2021 than in 2001, with age group 35-44 reporting the largest decrease. In 2021, age group 35-44 represented 20.8 percent of all Health Care & Social Assistance employment, down from the 28.5 percent it represented in 2001.

Percentage of Health Care & Social Assistance Employment

Age Group	1Q 2001	1Q 2011	1Q 2021
14-18	2.3%	0.9%	0.8%
19-24	8.6%	8.7%	8.0%
25-34	22.9%	21.2%	23.8%
35-44	28.5%	21.5%	20.8%
45-54	24.4%	25.2%	20.3%
55+	13.3%	22.5%	26.4%

Percentage of Health Care & Social Assistance Employment by Age Group



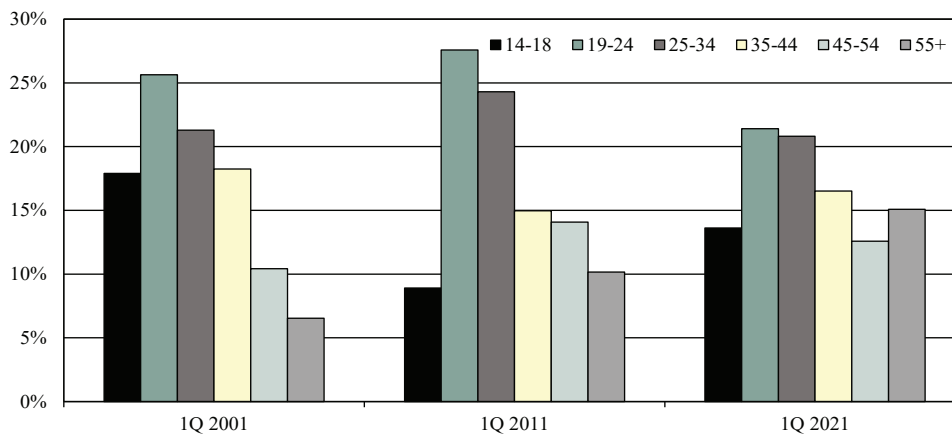
Accommodation & Food Services

In 2001, the younger age groups of 14-18, 19-24 and 25-34 combined to account for nearly two-thirds or 64.8 percent of the total workforce in the Accommodation & Food Services sector. The remaining age groups of 35-44, 45-54 and 55+ combined to account for over one-third of the 2001 workforce. In 2021, the three younger age groups accounted for 55.8 percent of the sectors total workforce, down from the 2001 figures. The older three age groups accounted for 44.2 percent of the sectors total workforce in 2021, up from the 2001 figures. The 55+ age group experienced the largest increase of workers among all age groups, accounting for 15.1 percent of the Accommodation & Food Services workforce in 2021, up from the 6.5 percent it represented in 2001. In 2021, the number of workers in the youngest age group of 14-18 fell to 13.6 percent of the sectors workforce, down from the 17.9 percent it accounted for in 2001.

Percentage of Accommodation & Food Services Employment

Age Group	1Q 2001	1Q 2011	1Q 2021
14-18	17.9%	8.9%	13.6%
19-24	25.6%	27.6%	21.4%
25-34	21.3%	24.3%	20.8%
35-44	18.2%	15.0%	16.5%
45-54	10.4%	14.1%	12.6%
55+	6.5%	10.2%	15.1%

Percentage of Accommodation & Food Services Employment by Age Group



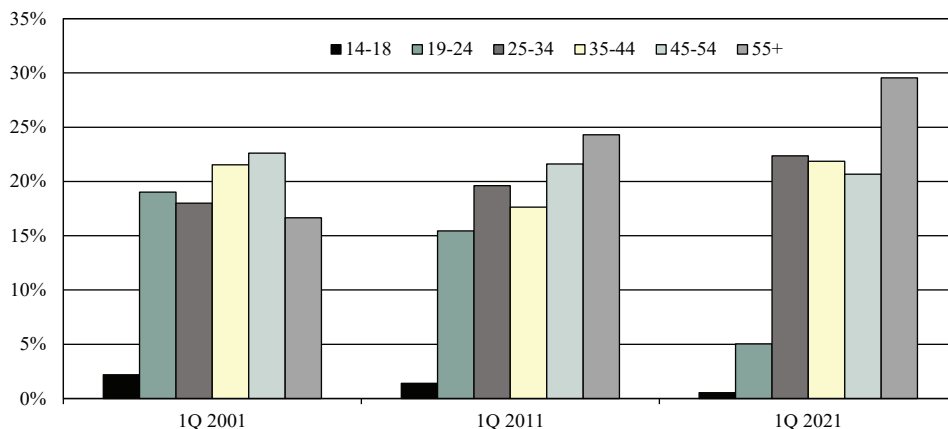
Educational Services

According to LEHD data, age group 55+ increased by a large margin in the percentage of Educational Services workers. In 2021, this age group accounted for 29.5 percent of the sectors workforce, up from the 16.7 percent of the workforce it represented in 2001. The 25-34 age group reported a slight increase in the number of workers, accounting for 22.4 percent of the workforce in 2021, while representing 18.0 percent of the workforce in 2001. Three age groups reported a decrease in the percentage of Educational Services workers, with the largest decreases coming from the 19-24 age group. This age group represented 19.0 percent of the educational services workforce in 2001, which fell to 5.0 percent in 2021.

Percentage of Educational Services Employment

Age Group	1Q 2001	1Q 2011	1Q 2021
14-18	2.2%	1.4%	0.5%
19-24	19.0%	15.4%	5.0%
25-34	18.0%	19.6%	22.4%
35-44	21.5%	17.6%	21.9%
45-54	22.6%	21.6%	20.7%
55+	16.7%	24.3%	29.5%

Percentage of Educational Services Employment by Age Group



Occupational Outlook 2030

Rhode Island employment is projected to reach 547,130 in 2030, an increase of 56,130 (11.4%) from its 2020 pandemic employment level.

The occupational groups projected to grow at the fastest rates include Food Preparation & Serving Related occupations (29.6%), Personal Care & Service occupations (22.1%), Transportation & Material Moving occupations (19.0%), Computer & Mathematical occupations (16.1%), Construction & Extraction occupations (15.5%) Healthcare Support occupations (15.3%), and Management occupations (13.9%). These occupational groups are expected to generate nearly 32,000 new jobs during the 2020 – 2030 Projection Period.

The 2020–2030 projections are developed using models based on historical data, which in this set of projections cover the time period through 2020; all input data therefore includes the pandemic.

Employment by Major Occupational Group

	Employment		Percent Change	Projected Employment			
	2020	2030		Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
Statewide, All Occupations	491,000	547,130	11.4%	222,641	335,114	56,130	613,885
Management	22,776	25,949	13.9%	5,925	13,153	3,173	22,251
Business & Financial Operations	35,061	39,041	11.4%	9,882	21,477	3,980	35,339
Computer & Mathematical	16,244	18,864	16.1%	3,603	8,666	2,620	14,889
Architecture & Engineering	8,461	9,295	9.9%	2,034	4,128	834	6,996
Life, Physical, & Social Science	3,956	4,359	10.2%	841	2,595	403	3,839
Community & Social Service	9,387	10,534	12.2%	3,335	6,581	1,147	11,063
Legal	6,047	6,728	11.3%	1,727	2,411	681	4,819
Education, Training, & Library	31,400	33,804	7.7%	13,825	15,072	2,404	31,301
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports & Media	9,522	10,822	13.7%	3,722	6,391	1,300	11,413
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	37,057	39,446	6.5%	9,431	10,598	2,389	22,418
Healthcare Support	24,460	28,206	15.3%	15,503	16,121	3,746	35,370
Protective Service	11,724	13,317	13.6%	6,728	8,244	1,593	16,565
Food Preparation & Serving Related	38,214	49,509	29.6%	31,832	44,149	11,295	87,276
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	19,781	22,182	12.1%	11,546	15,448	2,401	29,395
Personal Care & Service	13,255	16,178	22.1%	9,052	11,296	2,923	23,271
Sales & Related	45,953	49,584	7.9%	24,945	37,801	3,631	66,377
Office & Administrative Support	61,475	61,262	-0.4%	29,606	37,710	-213	67,103
Farming, Fishing & Forestry	778	867	11.4%	352	915	89	1,356
Construction & Extraction	20,716	23,930	15.5%	6,601	14,897	3,214	24,712
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	16,787	18,771	11.8%	5,630	11,356	1,984	18,970
Production	27,993	28,828	3.0%	11,174	20,287	835	32,296
Transportation & Material Moving	29,953	35,654	19.0%	15,347	25,818	5,701	46,866

25 Occupations with the Largest Number of Openings

The occupations with the most total openings will be the ones most in demand over the projection period. The 25 occupations listed are projected to have over 247,000 job openings and account for forty percent of the total openings through 2030. For most of the occupations listed, the need to replace workers leaving an occupation is projected to create more openings than openings created by new/expanding businesses.

Occupation	Total Openings
Cashiers	22,916
Fast Food & Counter Workers	18,941
Waiters & Waitresses	17,662
Retail Salespersons	17,565
Nursing Assistants	12,579
Home Health & Personal Care Aides	12,203
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	12,155
Office Clerks, General	11,073
Customer Service Representatives	11,072
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	9,910
Cooks, Restaurant	9,219
Stockers & Order Fillers	8,992
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	8,099
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	7,894
Registered Nurses	7,411
Bartenders	6,850
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	6,698
Cooks, Fast Food	6,495
Food Preparation Workers	6,100
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing	5,834
Accountants & Auditors	5,737
General & Operations Managers	5,616
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	5,582
Receptionists & Information Clerks	5,555
Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	5,488

Top 25 Occupations with the Most Job Openings Due to Growth

The top 25 occupations with the greatest number of openings due to growth represent openings created by new or expanding businesses during the projection period.

Occupation	Growth
Cooks, Restaurant	2,320
Waiters & Waitresses	2,226
Home Health & Personal Care Aides	2,037
Fast Food & Counter Workers	1,884
Retail Salespersons	1,720
Bartenders	1,239
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	1,200
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	1,136
Software Developers & Software Quality Assurance Analysts & Testers	1,052
Passenger Vehicle Drivers, Except Bus Drivers, Transit & Intercity	1,006
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	908
Nursing Assistants	886
Stockers & Order Fillers	865
General & Operations Managers	825
Construction Laborers	793
Management Analysts	761
Market Research Analysts & Marketing Specialists	703
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	668
Registered Nurses	667
Accountants & Auditors	661
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	630
Driver/Sales Workers	558
Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	549
Security Guards	530

Fastest Growing Occupations

Rhode Island's Fastest Growing occupations are considered to be those with both an estimated 2020 employment level of at least 750 jobs and a growth rate greater than 14 percent.

Occupational Group	Employment		Percent Change	Openings Due to			Total
	2020	2030		Exits	Transfers	Growth	
Cooks, Restaurant	3,616	5,936	64.2	2,811	4,088	2,320	9,219
Passenger Vehicle Drivers, Except Bus Drivers, Transit & Intercity	2,067	3,073	48.7	1,692	1,278	1,006	3,976
Bartenders	2,751	3,990	45.0	1,527	4,084	1,239	6,850
Dining Room & Cafeteria Attendants & Bartender Helpers	1,726	2,394	38.7	1,777	1,783	668	4,228
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation & Serving Workers	2,736	3,644	33.2	1,423	3,251	908	5,582
School Bus Monitors & Protective Service Workers, All Other	1,276	1,693	32.7	2,044	1,647	417	4,108
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	776	1,028	32.5	277	487	252	1,016
Waiters & Waitresses	6,892	9,118	32.3	5,877	9,559	2,226	17,662
Driver/Sales Workers	1,749	2,307	31.9	830	1,375	558	2,763
Dishwashers	1,488	1,944	30.7	1,291	1,435	456	3,182
Software Developers & Software Quality Assurance Analysts & Testers	3,750	4,802	28.1	992	2,097	1,052	4,141
Bakers	1,394	1,781	27.8	884	1,187	387	2,458
Home Health & Personal Care Aides	7,408	9,445	27.5	5,395	4,771	2,037	12,203
Medical & Health Services Managers	1,835	2,331	27.0	521	1,058	496	2,075
Market Research Analysts & Marketing Specialists	2,740	3,443	25.7	733	2,259	703	3,695
Fast Food & Counter Workers	7,474	9,358	25.2	8,160	8,897	1,884	18,941
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,696	5,832	24.2	3,576	3,387	1,136	8,099
Paralegals & Legal Assistants	1,255	1,519	21.0	537	936	264	1,737
Construction Laborers	3,906	4,699	20.3	1,272	2,905	793	4,970
Recreation Workers	969	1,165	20.2	625	1,013	196	1,834
Electricians	2,396	2,866	19.6	764	1,932	470	3,166
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers	1,479	1,760	19.0	426	1,277	281	1,984
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	3,333	3,963	18.9	1,494	2,474	630	4,598
Nurse Practitioners	1,052	1,248	18.6	240	361	196	797
Security Guards	2,893	3,423	18.3	1,672	2,446	530	4,648
Preschool Teachers (Except Special Education)	1,252	1,478	18.1	560	796	226	1,582
Sales Representatives of Services	2,205	2,601	18.0	603	2,113	396	3,112
Stockers & Order Fillers	4,829	5,694	17.9	2,995	5,132	865	8,992
Financial Managers	2,214	2,605	17.7	493	1,211	391	2,095
Management Analysts	4,383	5,144	17.4	1,532	2,741	761	5,034
Civil Engineers	940	1,101	17.1	203	508	161	872
Laundry & Dry-Cleaning Workers	1,159	1,355	16.9	813	844	196	1,853
Social & Human Service Assistants	2,637	3,071	16.5	1,138	2,154	434	3,726
Computer User Support Specialists	1,826	2,126	16.4	371	1,046	300	1,717
Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	1,512	1,758	16.3	477	1,176	246	1,899
Retail Salespersons	10,580	12,300	16.3	6,396	9,449	1,720	17,565
Physical Therapists	1,030	1,194	15.9	220	231	164	615
Painters, Construction & Maintenance	1,448	1,676	15.8	472	866	228	1,566
Industrial Engineers	873	1,008	15.5	205	376	135	716
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	7,777	8,977	15.4	3,666	7,289	1,200	12,155
First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	1,833	2,115	15.4	558	1,278	282	2,118
General & Operations Managers	5,432	6,257	15.2	1,167	3,624	825	5,616
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	1,272	1,465	15.2	1,083	1,068	193	2,344
Public Relations Specialists	1,097	1,262	15.0	295	774	165	1,234
Computer & Information Systems Managers	1,334	1,521	14.0	232	811	187	1,230

2030 Projected Outlook & Educational Requirements for Available Jobs

Employment in Rhode Island is projected to grow at all education and skill levels, from jobs requiring less than a high school diploma to those requiring advanced degrees. During the 2020-2030 projection period, it is estimated that employers will need to find workers to fill over 56,000 jobs and to replace over 557,000 workers who will leave their jobs for various reasons.

Parallel to the national distribution, jobs requiring a high school diploma for entry into an occupation represent the largest portion of the Rhode Island labor market. Thirty six percent of Rhode Island jobs typically require a high school education; slightly lower than the national percentage (38.4%). Between 2020 and 2030, there are over 217,000 openings projected for occupations at this educational level.

Jobs requiring college degrees (Associate, Bachelor's, Master's or Doctoral) represent nearly a third (32.8%) of the current occupational distribution in Rhode Island, slightly higher than the national average (30.1%). During the projection period it is estimated that there will be more than 144,000 openings for occupations requiring a minimum of an Associate degree in Rhode Island.

Employment by Education, Work Experience and Training Requirements

	Employment		Openings Due to			Total
	2020	2030	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Openings
Typical Education Needed for Entry	491,000	547,130	222,641	335,114	56,130	613,885
Doctoral or professional degree	19,612	20,800	5,250	5,492	1,188	11,930
Master's degree	11,330	12,424	3,528	5,426	1,094	10,048
Bachelor's degree	118,822	131,959	34,277	63,662	13,137	111,076
Associate's degree	11,071	12,361	3,805	6,483	1,290	11,578
Postsecondary non-degree award	35,084	38,704	16,320	22,226	3,620	42,166
Some college, no degree	12,254	12,946	5,898	6,443	692	13,033
High school diploma or equivalent	175,684	190,974	78,789	123,590	15,290	217,669
No formal educational credential	107,143	126,962	74,774	101,792	19,819	196,385
Typical Work Experience	491,000	547,130	222,641	335,114	56,130	613,885
5 years or more	18,191	20,525	4,893	10,807	2,334	18,034
Less than 5 years	46,436	54,091	18,025	32,417	7,655	58,097
None	426,373	472,514	199,723	291,890	46,141	537,754
Typical Training Requirements	491,000	547,130	222,641	335,114	56,130	613,885
Internship/residency	8,474	8,834	1,836	2,389	360	4,585
Apprenticeship	9,118	10,434	2,834	6,621	1,316	10,771
Long-term on-the-job training	17,764	19,527	6,515	11,178	1,763	19,456
Moderate-term on-the-job training	79,297	86,241	30,295	53,246	6,944	90,485
Short-term on-the-job training	181,165	205,385	114,573	154,213	24,220	293,006
None	195,182	216,709	66,588	107,467	21,527	195,582

Prior work experience in a related occupation is the typical method of entry for thirteen percent of the occupations in our workforce. The majority of occupations in this category are retail sales supervisors, first-line supervisors of office and administrative support workers, restaurant cooks and some 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 47 percent of the occupations which require previous work experience, a high school diploma or equivalent is sufficient. Occupations that fall into this category include Construction Trade Supervisors, First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers, Detectives & Criminal Investigators, and Chefs & Head Cooks.
- Sixty-seven percent of the jobs which require at least five years of work experience also require higher levels of education (bachelor's degree or higher). Occupations that fall into this category include Financial Managers, Computer & Information Systems Managers and Human Resource Managers.

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 & surgeons and marriage & 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 & 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.

Rhode Island Population Trends

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%), the only state in the nation to experience a population decline.

Nevada (+35.1%) reported the largest increase in population over this decade. Arizona (+24.6%), Utah (+23.8%), Idaho (+21.1%) and Texas (+20.6%) all posted population increases above 20 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.

Between 2010 and 2020, only West Virginia (-3.2%), Mississippi (-0.2%) and Illinois (-0.1%) recorded losses in population. Connecticut (+0.9%), Michigan (+2.0%), Ohio (+2.3%) and Wyoming (+2.3%) had the smallest population growth over the period. The states with the largest population growth during this time were Utah (+18.4%), Idaho (+17.3%), Texas (+15.9%) and North Dakota (+15.8%). The population of the nation as a whole increased by 7.4% over the decade.

Rhode Island Decennial Census Population

1960	859,488
1970	946,725
1980	947,154
1990	1,003,464
2000	1,048,319
2010	1,052,567
2020	1,097,379

Population Data for New England States Census 2000 - 2010 - 2020

	2000 Census Population	2010 Census Population	2020 Census Population	Numerical Change		Percent Change	
				2000-2010	2010-2020	2000-2010	2010-2020
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,574,097	3,605,944	168,532	31,847	4.9%	0.9%
Maine	1,274,923	1,328,361	1,362,359	53,438	33,998	4.2%	2.6%
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,547,629	7,029,917	198,532	482,288	3.1%	7.4%
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,316,470	1,377,529	80,684	61,059	6.5%	4.6%
Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,052,567	1,097,379	4,248	44,812	0.4%	4.3%
Vermont	608,827	625,741	643,077	16,914	17,336	2.8%	2.8%
United States	281,421,906	308,745,538	331,449,281	27,323,632	22,703,743	9.7%	7.4%

- The growth rates in five of the six New England states were below the national population increase of 7.4 percent, while Massachusetts equalled the national growth rate. Connecticut (+0.9%) had the slowest growth rate over the 2010-2020 decade. The population grew by 4.6 percent in New Hampshire, 4.3 percent in Rhode Island, 2.8 percent in Vermont and 2.6 percent in Maine.
- The resident population in Rhode Island grew by 4.3 percent, or 44,812 individuals, to 1,097,379 residents in 2020.
- The Midwest (+3.1%) and Northeast (+4.1%) were the slowest growing regions in the country between 2010 and 2020, while the South (+10.2%) and West (+9.2%) regions added the highest percentage of residents.

Local Population Trends



- Between 2010 and 2020, Rhode Island added 44,812 residents, a gain of 4.3% of the state's population.
- Of the 39 cities and towns, 3 communities lost population from 2010 to 2020.
- Narragansett reflected the largest decennial population percentage decline (-8.4%), followed by Foster (-3.0%) and Bristol (-2.0%).
- Thirty-six communities in Rhode Island reported population gains between 2010 and 2020, with New Shoreham (+34.2%), Central Falls (+16.6%), East Greenwich (+8.9%) and Cumberland (+8.7%) reporting the largest growth on a percentage basis.
- Twelve communities added over 1,000 residents since 2010, led by Providence (+12,892), Pawtucket (+4,456), Central Falls (+3,207), Cumberland (+2,899), Cranston (+2,547), Woonsocket (+2,054) and North Providence (+2,036).
- Of the 3 towns who lost population over the decade, Narragansett (-1,336) lost the most, followed by Bristol (-461) and Foster (-137).

Rhode Island City and Town Population Estimates

Geographic Area	Census 2010	Census 2020	Numeric Change	Percent Change
State of Rhode Island	1,052,567	1,097,379	44,812	4.3%
Bristol County	49,875	50,793	918	1.8%
Barrington	16,310	17,153	843	5.2%
Bristol	22,954	22,493	-461	-2.0%
Warren	10,611	11,147	536	5.1%
Kent County	166,158	170,363	4,205	2.5%
Coventry	35,014	35,688	674	1.9%
East Greenwich	13,146	14,312	1,166	8.9%
Warwick	82,672	82,823	151	0.2%
West Greenwich	6,135	6,528	393	6.4%
West Warwick	29,191	31,012	1,821	6.2%
Newport County	82,888	85,643	2,755	3.3%
Jamestown	5,405	5,559	154	2.8%
Little Compton	3,492	3,616	124	3.6%
Middletown	16,150	17,075	925	5.7%
Newport	24,672	25,163	491	2.0%
Portsmouth	17,389	17,871	482	2.8%
Tiverton	15,780	16,359	579	3.7%
Providence County	626,667	660,741	34,074	5.4%
Burrillville	15,955	16,158	203	1.3%
Central Falls	19,376	22,583	3,207	16.6%
Cranston	80,387	82,934	2,547	3.2%
Cumberland	33,506	36,405	2,899	8.7%
East Providence	47,037	47,139	102	0.2%
Foster	4,606	4,469	-137	-3.0%
Glocester	9,746	9,974	228	2.3%
Johnston	28,769	29,568	799	2.8%
Lincoln	21,105	22,529	1,424	6.7%
North Providence	32,078	34,114	2,036	6.3%
North Smithfield	11,967	12,588	621	5.2%
Pawtucket	71,148	75,604	4,456	6.3%
Providence	178,042	190,934	12,892	7.2%
Scituate	10,329	10,384	55	0.5%
Smithfield	21,430	22,118	688	3.2%
Woonsocket	41,186	43,240	2,054	5.0%
Washington County	126,979	129,839	2,860	2.3%
Charlestown	7,827	7,997	170	2.2%
Exeter	6,425	6,460	35	0.5%
Hopkinton	8,188	8,398	210	2.6%
Narragansett	15,868	14,532	-1,336	-8.4%
New Shoreham	1,051	1,410	359	34.2%
North Kingstown	26,486	27,732	1,246	4.7%
Richmond	7,708	8,020	312	4.0%
South Kingstown	30,639	31,931	1,292	4.2%
Westerly	22,787	23,359	572	2.5%

Source: US Census Bureau

Rhode Island's Foreign-Born Population

According to the Decennial Census, 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. Between Census 2010 and Census 2020, the state's population grew by 4.3 percent while the national population grew by 7.4 percent.

However, while the total growth rate for the state has been growing slowly, the percentage of Rhode Islanders who are foreign-born has been steadily increasing over the past two decades. In 1990, less than one out of ten residents were foreign-born, while by 2020 the ratio had increased to nearly one out of seven.

Rhode Island	ACS 2011	ACS 2016	ACS 2021
Total Population	1,051,302	1,056,426	1,095,610
Foreign-Born	141,570	148,480	159,304
Percent Foreign-Born	13.5%	14.1%	14.5%

*Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table DP02

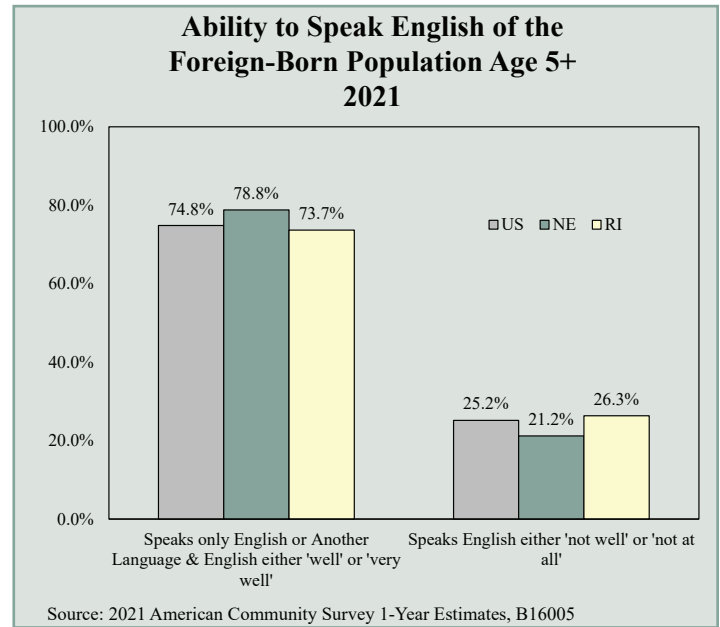
- According to the American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, the rate of growth of the foreign-born population has outpaced the total population growth from 2011 to 2021. While total population increased by 44,308 (+4.2%) residents, the number of foreign-born residents increased by 17,734 (+12.5%) over the decade. Between 2011 and 2021, the percentage of the total population that were foreign-born residents increased from 13.5 percent to 14.5 percent.
- In 2021, foreign-born residents in Rhode Island were most likely to have come from Latin America (50.8%). This also held true for the US as a whole (50.1%) and the New England states of Connecticut (46.1%) and Massachusetts (38.8%).
- Foreign-born residents of the remaining New England states were most likely to come from Asia in New Hampshire (34.1%) and Vermont (35.5%) and Europe in Maine (25.3%).
- Rhode Island had a higher percentage of European-, African- and Latin American-born foreigners than New England as a whole.

Place of Birth of the Foreign-Born Population 2021

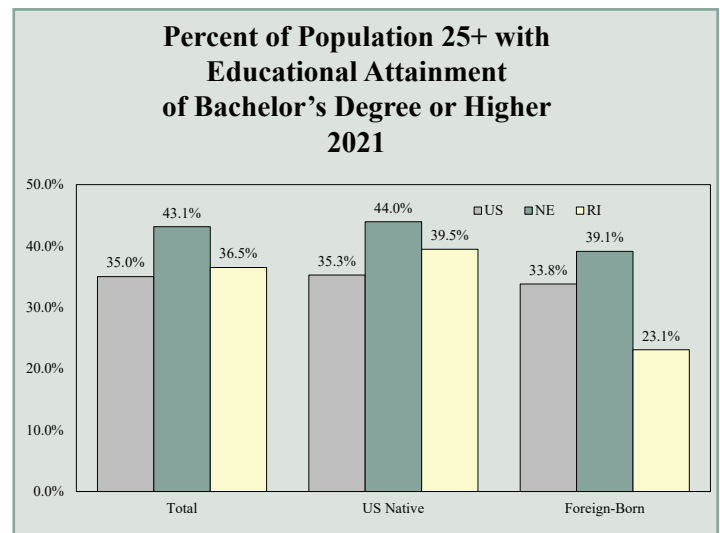
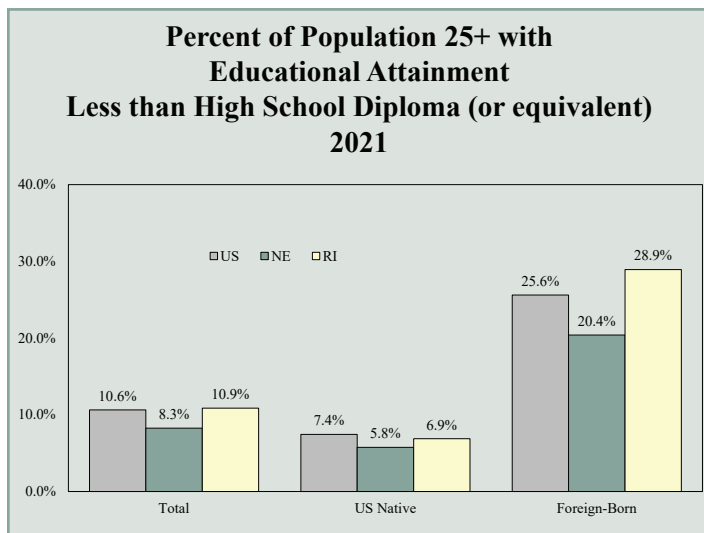
	RI	US	NE	CT	ME	MA	NH	VT
Foreign-Born	14.5%	13.6%	13.9%	15.2%	4.1%	17.6%	5.9%	4.2%
<i>Place of Birth:</i>								
Europe	20.3%	10.7%	20.1%	22.3%	25.3%	18.5%	26.0%	24.3%
Asia	15.5%	31.0%	27.7%	23.7%	24.9%	30.7%	34.1%	35.5%
Africa	11.9%	5.7%	8.6%	5.2%	17.2%	9.6%	6.9%	3.6%
Oceania	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%	1.0%	0.8%
Latin America	50.8%	50.1%	39.9%	46.1%	11.0%	38.8%	22.3%	13.3%
Northern America	1.2%	1.7%	3.2%	2.3%	20.5%	2.2%	9.7%	22.5%

Source: 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table DP02

- Rhode Island had a higher percentage of European-, African- and Latin American-born foreigners than the United States.
- Of the European-born Rhode Islanders, the majority were born in Portugal (50.6%), while the majority of those African-born residents were from Western Africa (86.1%).
- Rhode Island (26.3%) had a higher percentage of foreign-born residents that speak English either 'not well' or 'not at all' than both New England (21.2%) and the United States (25.2%).
- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (28.9%) was more than four times as likely to have not graduated high school than those residents who were born in the US (6.9%).



- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (28.9%) were more likely than New England (20.4%) and US (25.6%) foreign-born residents to have not graduated from high school.
- Rhode Island's foreign-born population (23.1%) was less likely to have a bachelor's degree or higher than those residents who were US natives (39.5%).
- Foreign-born Rhode Islanders (23.1%) were less likely than New England (39.1%) and US (33.8%) foreign-born residents to have a bachelor's degree or higher.
- The gap between native-born and foreign-born residents with a bachelor's degree or higher is much greater in Rhode Island (16.4 percentage points) than in New England (4.8 percentage points) and the United States (1.5 percentage points).



Source: 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B06009
 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
- Higher annual earnings
- Readily transferable skills
- Better job opportunities
- Reduced reliance on government assistance programs

According to the US Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 35.0 percent of the US population aged 25 or older has a bachelor's degree or higher, while Americans who did not graduate high school or receive a high school equivalency comprise 10.6 percent of the population. In comparison, 36.5 percent of Rhode Islanders have a bachelor's degree or higher, while 10.9 percent of Rhode Islanders do not have a high school diploma or equivalency.

- Rhode Island ranks fifth in New England in the percentage of adults (36.5%) who have obtained at least a Bachelor's degree, but is above the national average (35.0%).

Educational Attainment for the United States and New England for Population Aged 25 Years and Older, 2021

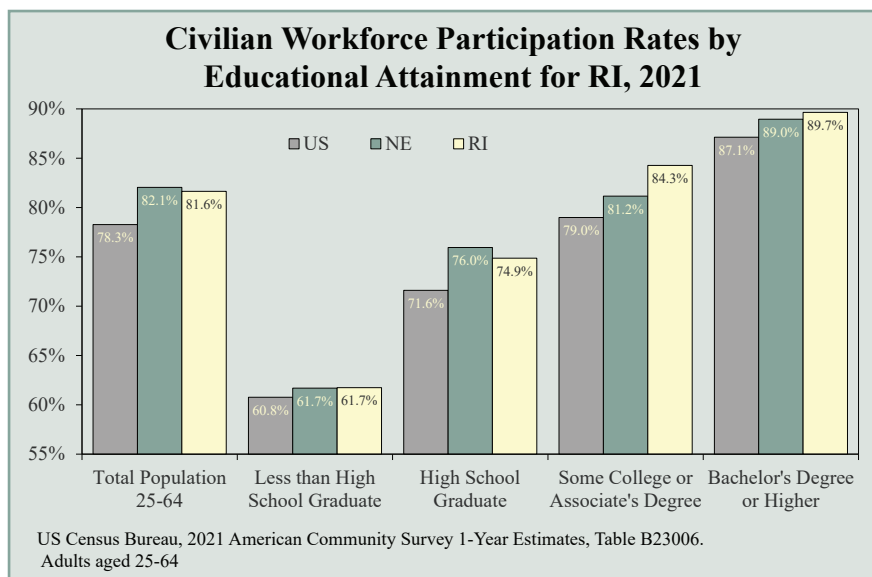
	RI	United States	New England	CT	MA	ME	NH	VT
Population (25 Years and Older)	773,464	228,193,464	10,728,696	2,534,376	4,934,755	1,015,078	1,008,318	462,705
Not a High School Graduate or Equivalent	10.9%	10.6%	8.3%	8.9%	8.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%
Less than 9th Grade	4.8%	4.8%	3.9%	4.3%	4.5%	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	6.1%	5.9%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%
High School Graduate (includes Equivalency)	27.7%	26.3%	24.9%	25.5%	22.8%	29.6%	26.6%	26.2%
Some College, No Degree	16.9%	19.3%	15.6%	16.0%	14.1%	18.4%	17.8%	15.8%
Associate's Degree	8.0%	8.8%	8.1%	7.4%	7.6%	10.6%	9.8%	8.2%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	36.5%	35.0%	43.1%	42.1%	46.6%	36.0%	40.2%	44.4%
Bachelor's Degree	20.9%	21.2%	24.2%	23.2%	25.3%	22.2%	24.5%	26.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	15.6%	13.8%	19.0%	18.9%	21.3%	13.8%	15.7%	18.4%

US Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S1501

- Rhode Island (89.1%) ranks last in New England and 37th nationally in the percentage of adults (25+ years) who have at least graduated from high school. Maine and Vermont ranked highest at 94.5 percent.
- Rhode Island (36.5%) ranks fifth in New England and 15th nationally in the percentage of adults who have completed a Bachelor's degree or higher. The District of Columbia ranked highest at 63.0 percent.
- Rhode Island (15.6%) ranks fifth in New England and 11th nationally in the percentage of adults with a graduate or professional degree. The District of Columbia ranked highest at 37.8 percent.

Nationally, individuals aged 25-64 with bachelor's degrees or higher have civilian workforce participation rates that are 15.5 percentage points higher than those with high school diplomas.

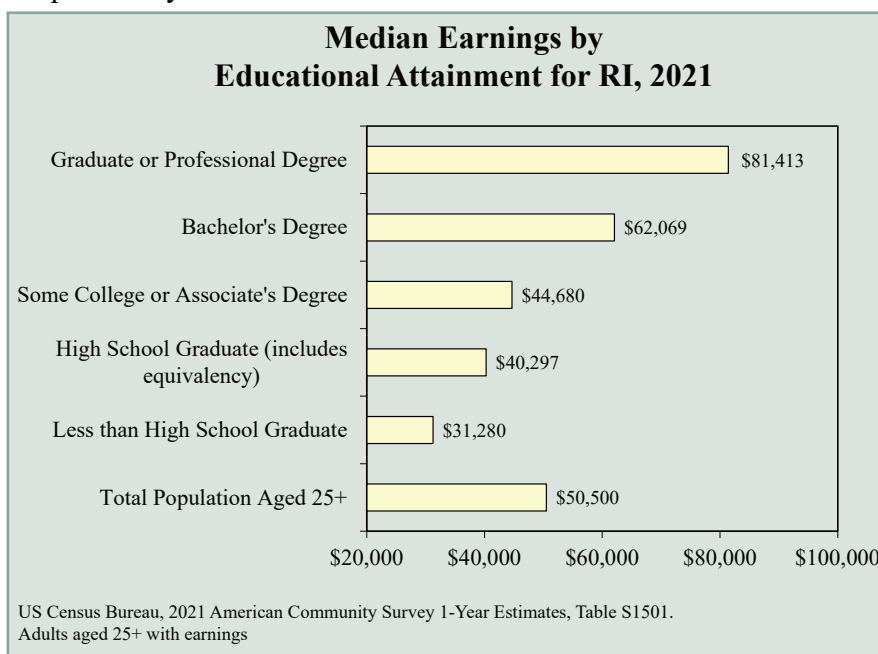
Rhode Islanders experienced a 14.8 percentage point increase in workforce participation between those with a high school diploma and those with at least a bachelor's degree.



Higher levels of education are associated with higher earnings.

- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a high school diploma or equivalency are \$9,017 more than median earnings for individuals without a high school diploma.
- Median earnings for Rhode Islanders with a bachelor's degree are \$21,772 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 \$19,344 more than median earnings for individuals with bachelor's degree.

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



Sources

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

Several programs provided the foundation for the information:

- **Current Employment Statistics (CES)*** program provides current estimates of non-farm establishment employment as well as hours and earnings for production workers employed in the Manufacturing sector. The CES program derives its data from a monthly survey of approximately 1,200 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
- * Developed through a cooperative program between the State of Rhode Island and the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

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Labor Market Information Unit

1511 Pontiac Ave. Cranston, RI 02920

401-462-8740 / TTY via RI Relay 711

www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi

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