The annual report entitled, “Rhode Island Employment and Wage Analysis,” highlights Rhode Island’s employment and wage data in 2008 and provides a comparison to annual employment and wage data from 2007. Key findings for 2008 include:

- Rhode Island lost 9,828 private sector jobs between 2007 and 2008.

- The 2008 average annual wage in the private sector increased by $1,272 from 2007.

- The Health Care & Social Assistance sector employed nearly 19 percent of the private sector employment.

- The Manufacturing sector lost 2,868 jobs or 5.6 percent of the workforce between 2007 and 2008.


- Annual wage growth was reported in fourteen of the nineteen private industry sectors with the annual wage in the Management of Companies & Enterprises sector increasing by $7,827.

- Management of Companies & Enterprises was the highest paying sector with workers averaging over $104,000 in 2008.


Employment changes may be influenced by industry code revisions / or modifications to employers reporting methods.

The Labor Market Information (LMI) Unit is the central state resource for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information pertaining to the Rhode Island labor market. LMI is responsible for a wide range of labor market analysis and research involving industry trends, occupational projections, wage rates, labor force movements, population shifts, and demographics.
Rhode Island private employment averaged 407,900 in 2008, a decrease of 9,828 (-2.4%) jobs from 2007. Sixteen of the nineteen private industry sectors experienced job losses, while three industry sectors reported employment gains.

The 2008 average annual wage in the private sector was $41,099; a $1,272 (+3.2%) increase from the $39,827 earned in 2007. Fourteen industry sectors reported a wage increase, while four sectors reported an annual wage decline during this period.

**Private Employment Analysis**

The Manufacturing sector lost 2,868 (-5.6%) workers between 2007 and 2008, the largest employment decline among the nineteen private industry sectors. Sixteen of the twenty-one Manufacturing sub-sectors reported job losses with the largest occurring in Miscellaneous Manufacturing (-872), Chemical Manufacturing (-675) and Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (-340). On a positive note, Paper Manufacturing added 267 workers between 2007 and 2008.

Between 2007 and 2008, the Retail Trade sector workforce decreased by 1,871 (-3.6%) workers, the second largest employment decline during this period. The Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers sub-sector within the Retail Trade industry lost 492 jobs between 2007 and 2008. Large losses were also reported in the Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores (-305) and Building Material and Garden Supply Stores (-245) sub-sectors.

Construction (-1,744), Finance & Insurance (-1,434) and Administrative & Waste Services (-1,007), also reported sizable job declines between 2007 and 2008.
Smaller but notable employment losses were reported in Accommodation & Food Services (-371), Wholesale Trade (-311), Other Services (-282) and Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (-278).

The Mining sector reported the largest employment percentage decline during this period, losing 34 workers, a 13.3 percent decrease. The Construction sector experienced the second largest employment loss, losing 7.9 percent of its workforce, followed by Manufacturing (-5.6%).

A total of three sectors reported employment growth between 2007 and 2008 with the Health Care & Social Assistance (+477) sector adding the most jobs. The Hospitals subsector added 430 jobs during this period, followed by Ambulatory Health Care Services (+139) and Social Assistance (+69). The Nursing and Residential Care Facilities subsector reported a loss 162 jobs from 2007.

Educational Services and Information were the remaining two sectors to report job growth between 2007 and 2008 with each sector adding 296 and 209 jobs, respectively.

Of the three sectors reporting job growth, Information (+2.0%) added the most jobs on a percentage basis, followed by Educational Services (+1.6%) and Health Care & Social Assistance (+0.6%).
Overall, Health Care & Social Assistance represented Rhode Island’s largest employment sector in 2008, employing 76,511 workers. This sector accounted for 18.8 percent of the state’s private sector employment.

The Retail Trade sector reported the second highest employment figure, employing 49,630 individuals. Manufacturing (47,942), Accommodation & Food Services (42,833) and Finance & Insurance (25,081) complete the top five employment sectors in 2007.

Mining represented the smallest segment of the state’s employment, employing 221 workers in 2008. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (781) was the remaining sector to employ less than a thousand workers.

**Private Wage Analysis**

Over $16.7 billion in private sector wages was paid in 2008, an increase of $127 million (+0.8%) from 2007. As noted earlier, the annual average wage in 2008 was $41,099, while the average weekly wage in the private sector was $790 or 3.2 percent (+$24) more than the $766 earned in 2007.

In all, ten private industry sectors reported earnings higher than the 2008 average annual wage of $41,099.

The Utilities sector paid an average of $78,823, the second highest annual wage in 2008. Finance & Insurance ($67,767), Professional & Technical Services ($61,681), Wholesale Trade ($60,207), Information ($57,412) and Construction ($50,699) all averaged over fifty-thousand dollars in 2008.

The remaining sectors to earn above the 2008 average annual wage were the Manufacturing ($46,491) Mining ($44,617) and Education ($43,632) sectors.

Accommodation & Food Services ($15,734) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation ($23,198) reported the lowest annual wage in 2008, reflecting the seasonal and part-time nature of these sectors.
The Management of Companies & Enterprises sector experienced the largest year-over-year wage gain, with the annual wage increasing by $7,827 (+8.1%) between 2007 and 2008.

Salaries in the Finance & Insurance sector grew by $6,921 (+11.4%), the second largest annual wage gain during this period. This increase also represented the largest annual wage increase on a percentage basis.

Employees of the Utilities (+$5,884), Professional & Business Services (+$2,171) and Construction (+$2,010) sectors were also recipients of a significant wage increase during this period.

Between 2007 and 2008, the Mining sector reported the largest annual wage decline, with wages decreasing by $1,454 or -3.2%. This also represents the largest annual wage decline on a percentage basis.

Real Estate, Rental & Leasing (-$446), Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (-$299), Information (-$156) and Retail Trade (-$125) were the remaining sectors to experience an annual wage decline during this period.

Quarterly bonuses and exercised stock options are included in the calculation and therefore may impact the average weekly wage and weekly wage increase.