



Quarterly Census of RI Employment and Wages

Second Quarter Comparison 2003-2004



Rhode Island added 4,771 jobs to the local economy in the second quarter of 2004 when compared to the second quarter of 2003, a 1.0 percent increase. Private sector employment accounted for 5,258 (+1.3%) jobs, offsetting the 487 (-0.7%) positions lost in the Government sector. All three divisions of government, Federal (-215), State (-226) and Local (-46) government experienced job declines during this period. Thirteen industry sectors experienced job gains while seven industry sectors suffered employment losses.

The Administrative & Waste Services sector led all sectors in employment gains, adding 2,998 (+13.1%) jobs between the second quarter of 2003 and second quarter of 2004. The Administrative and Support Services sub-sector reported a sizable gain of 2,758 (+12.7%) workers, while Water Management and Remediation Services, the remaining sub-sector, added 240 positions. Health Care & Social Assistance (+1,439) added the second largest number of jobs between this period, with the Ambulatory Health Care Services (+456) sub-sector reporting the largest gains. Accommodation & Food Services (+1,056), Management of Companies & Enterprise (+796) and Education (+592) reported notable employment gains.

Health Care & Social Assistance (71,429) was the largest employment sector in the state and reported an all time high in average employment under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), a coding system which began tabulating labor statistics in Rhode Island in 2001. Government (66,377) reported the second most number of employees, followed by Manufacturing (57,110), Retail Trade (52,299) and Accommodation & Food Services (43,264). The Mining (193) sector employed the least amount of workers.

The loss of jobs in the Manufacturing sector continues locally with the loss of 1,756 (-3.0%) jobs between second quarter of 2003 and second quarter of 2004. The Miscellaneous Manufacturing sub-sector reported a loss of 560 jobs, followed by Textile Mills (-471) and Textile Product Mills (-300). The Government sector lost 487 positions, the second largest employment drop during this period. Transportation & Warehousing (-218) and Wholesale Trade (-194) were the only other sectors to report a job decline in excess of a hundred.

A total of over \$4.3 billion in wages was paid during the second quarter of 2004, an increase of over \$185 million (+4.5%) from last year's second quarter total of \$4.1 billion. Private sector wages increased by \$151 million (+4.5%) which led to a \$20 increase in the average weekly wage of \$658 from \$638.

Overall, workers in the Management of Companies & Enterprise sector earned an average weekly wage of \$1,453, the highest paying wage among the twenty sectors. Utility (\$1,294) workers along with employees of the Information (\$1,126) and Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (\$1,022) sector, also earned wages in excess of a thousand dollars per week. Management of Companies & Enterprise also experienced the largest weekly wage increase of \$314 (+27.6%), followed by the Information (+\$194) sector. The Utilities (-\$138) sector was the only sector to report a decline in their average weekly wage. Quarterly bonuses and exercised stock options are included in the calculation and therefore may impact the average weekly wage.

	Second Quarter 2004							
	No. of Units	April	May	June	Average Employment	Total Wages	Taxable Wages	Contributions
Total	34,950	472,835	481,335	486,653	480,274	4,335,441,783	1,334,025,089	43,939,129
Private	34,264	406,886	414,728	420,077	413,897	3,540,231,960	1,329,188,497	43,807,651
State	109	17,716	17,537	17,662	17,638	203,251,466	11,523	1,668
Local	430	38,172	39,159	38,981	38,771	445,907,612	4,780,551	129,810
Federal	147	10,061	9,911	9,933	9,968	146,050,745	0	0
Total Government	686	65,949	66,607	66,576	66,377	795,209,823	4,836,592	131,478
Total UI Covered	34,803	462,774	471,424	476,720	470,306	4,189,391,038	1,334,025,089	43,939,129

A Product of: [Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training, Labor Market Information](#)
 Employment changes may be influenced by non-economic code changes resulting from NAICS revisions and/or changes in employers' reporting method.

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