



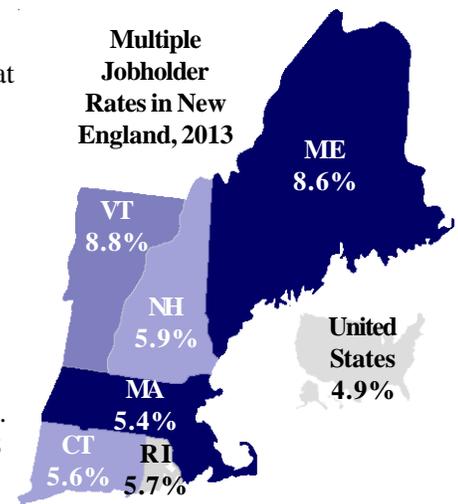
## Rhode Island's Unemployment Rate Drops to 7.7 percent in July

- ◆ RI's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July was 7.7 percent, down two-tenths of a percentage point from June.
- ◆ RI's July unemployment rate was down one and nine-tenths percentage points from last July's figure of 9.6 percent.
- ◆ The national rate was 6.2 percent, up one-tenth of a percentage point from June and down one and one-tenth percentage points from the previous year.
- ◆ In July 2014, Rhode Island (7.7%), along with Michigan (7.7%) and Nevada (7.7%) had the third highest unemployment rate in the nation, trailing Mississippi (8.0%) and Georgia (7.8%).
- ◆ The July 2014 unemployment rate decreased in eight states, including Rhode Island (-0.2) and Connecticut (-0.1). Twelve states' rates, including New Hampshire and Maine, were unchanged and thirty states, including Vermont (+0.3) and Massachusetts (+0.1), saw their unemployment rate increase.
- ◆ Rates in other New England states for July 2014 – Connecticut 6.6 percent, Massachusetts 5.6 percent, Maine 5.5 percent, New Hampshire 4.4 percent and Vermont 3.7 percent.
- ◆ The number of employed RI residents totaled 515,400 in July 2014, unchanged from the previous month. Between July 2013 and July 2014, the number of employed RI residents was up 13,100.
- ◆ Over the month, the number of unemployed Rhode Island residents decreased by 1,100 to 43,100. From July 2013 to July 2014, the number of unemployed residents decreased by 10,200.

## Multiple Jobholders in Rhode Island

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey, 5.7 percent of employed Rhode Islanders sixteen years and older held more than one job in 2013. This represented a 0.1 percentage point increase from the state's 2012 rate.

Historical data show that Rhode Island's multiple jobholder rate consistently surpasses the United States average. In 1994, 6.0 percent of the nation's workers held two or more jobs, 0.8 percentage points less than in the Ocean State. This gap widened to 2.3 percentage points in 1999 and again in 2009. The gap now stands at 0.8 percentage point.



Since 1994, Rhode Island has ranked among the top half of states with the highest multiple jobholder rates. In 1994, the Ocean State ranked twentieth in the nation, rising to fourteenth place in 1999 and 2000. In 2013, the Ocean State reported the twenty-third highest multiple jobholder rate in the United States.

The highest rates were reported in South Dakota (8.9%), Vermont (8.8%), and Maine (8.6%) while Florida (3.4%), Georgia (3.5%) and Alabama (3.7%) had the lowest percentages of multiple jobholders in the country.

Within New England, Rhode Island (5.7%) had the third lowest multiple jobholder rate in 2013. Vermont's multiple jobholder

rate of 8.8 percent remained the highest in the region, a distinction the Green Mountain State has held in all but one year since 1994. Maine (8.6%) reported the next highest multiple jobholder rate in the region, followed by New Hampshire (5.9%). Each of the six New England states reported multiple jobholder rates above the national average (4.9%).

### Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Statistics (in thousands)

	Rhode Island			United States		
	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13
Civilian Labor Force	558.8	559.6	555.6	156,023	155,694	155,693
Resident Employment	515.4	515.4	502.3	146,352	146,221	144,285
Unemployment	43.1	44.2	53.3	9,671	9,474	11,408
Unemployment Rate	7.7%	7.9%	9.6%	6.2%	6.1%	7.3%

## Rhode Island Jobs Increase by 1,200 in July

Estimated nonfarm payroll in Rhode Island totaled 477,800 in July, reflecting a gain of 1,200 jobs from the revised June employment estimate of 476,600. The July employment level represents the highest employment level since September 2008 (478,600).

Robust employment gains were reported in the Professional and Business Services and Financial Activities sectors, which grew by 1,400 and 900 jobs, respectively. The Professional and Business Services sector was fueled by gains reported in professional and technical services as well as gains in administrative services. The real estate segment was the catalyst behind the job surge within the Financial Activities sector.

In addition, the Educational Services (+600) and Government (+400) sectors noted strong employment gains in July. The Other Services (+100) sector was the remaining sector to add jobs over the month, while the number of jobs within the Construction, Information and Mining and Logging sectors remained unchanged.

Job gains in July were offset by large losses reported in Manufacturing, Accommodation and Food Services and Health Care and Social Assistance, as all three sectors lost 500 jobs each. The durable goods component suffered job losses in the Manufacturing sector, while employment was down among food service establishments within Accommodation and Food Services. Health Care was negatively affected by job losses reported within ambulatory health care services and social assistance.

Employment in Retail Trade, Wholesale Trade and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation declined by 200 each since June, while Transportation and Warehousing employment decreased by 100.

Nationally, employment increased by 209,000 or 0.2 percent in July, while jobs in the New England region grew by 18,200 (+0.3%). Locally, the employment level in Massachusetts and Vermont rose by 0.4 percent each, followed by Rhode Island (+0.3%), Connecticut (+0.1%) and New Hampshire (+0.1%). Maine was the lone New England state to report a decline in employment, shedding 0.1 percent of their workforce.

### Manufacturing Employment in Rhode Island Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Employment				
	(in thousands)		Net Change From:		
	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13	Jun 14	Jul 13
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>-1300</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Durable Goods</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>600</b>
Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.	5.4	5.5	5.4	-100	0
Computer & Electronic Product Mfg.	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	0
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	4.0	4.0	3.7	0	300
Miscellaneous DG Manufacturing	5.3	5.6	5.6	-300	-300
Jewelry & Silverware	3.0	3.3	3.3	-300	-300
<b>Non-Durable Goods</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>400</b>
Chemical Manufacturing	2.8	3.0	3.0	-200	-200

In June, nonfarm payroll employment increased in 36 states, decreased in 13 states and was unchanged in one state. The largest over-the-month percentage increase in employment occurred in Montana (+0.7%), followed by Arizona, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico and Utah, each increasing by 0.5 percent. The largest over-the-month percentage decline in employment occurred in West Virginia (-0.4%), followed by Maryland (-0.3%), Ohio and South Carolina, 0.2 percent each.

### Establishment Employment in Rhode Island Seasonally Adjusted

	Net Change From				
	Jul-14	Jun-14	Jul-13	Jun-14	Jul-13
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>477.8</b>	<b>476.6</b>	<b>472.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>417.5</b>	<b>416.7</b>	<b>411.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Construction	16.8	16.8	16.1	0.0	0.7
Manufacturing	40.6	41.1	40.0	-0.5	0.6
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.5	16.6	-0.2	-0.3
Retail Trade	47.5	47.7	46.8	-0.2	0.7
Transportation & Utilities	11.0	11.1	10.8	-0.1	0.2
Information	8.8	8.8	9.0	0.0	-0.2
Financial Activities	33.8	32.9	32.6	0.9	1.2
Professional & Business Services	62.5	61.1	58.8	1.4	3.7
Educational Services	23.3	22.7	23.7	0.6	-0.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	80.0	80.5	80.6	-0.5	-0.6
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	9.2	9.4	8.4	-0.2	0.8
Accommodation & Food Services	45.3	45.8	45.3	-0.5	0.0
Other Services	22.2	22.1	22.6	0.1	-0.4
Government	60.3	59.9	60.7	0.4	-0.4

The employment figures in this section are derived from a survey of businesses in Rhode Island and measure the number of jobs in the state.

Not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment data is available at: [www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/ces.htm](http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/ces.htm).

Current month's figures are preliminary and subject to change.



## Alternate Measures of Labor Underutilization for Rhode Island

There are six alternative measures of labor underutilization available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) which provide narrower as well as broader definitions of labor underutilization. These alternative measures, which are referred to as U-1 through U-6, are available on a quarterly basis. While state unemployment averages derived solely from the CPS data are not strictly comparable to the official state average unemployment rates, these alternative measures can provide insight into the volume of states' discouraged populations and those working part-time for economic reasons.

- ◆ The U-3 rate is the rate closest to the standard definition of unemployment - individuals in the labor force without a job who are available for and actively seeking work. Rhode Island's average unemployment rate for the four quarters ending June 2014 obtained directly from the CPS survey was 8.9 percent, the highest rate among all states. The national U-3 rate was 6.8 percent.
- ◆ Expanding this definition to include "discouraged workers" (U-4), individuals who want a job, but have given up looking for work because they believe no work available for them, yields an unemployment rate of 9.4 percent, the second highest rate among all states. The national U-4 rate was 7.2 percent. Including discouraged workers adds half of a percentage point to Rhode Island's standard definition of unemployment while adding four-tenths of a percentage point to the United State's standard definition. Among the 50 states, 13 states had a greater percentage of discouraged workers than Rhode Island, while 30 had a lower percentage.
- ◆ The inclusion of discouraged workers and those that are "marginally attached" (U-5), individuals who want a job, are currently available for work, but have not looked in the past twelve months for a variety of reasons other than discouragement, yields an unemployment rate of 10.3 percent, the second highest rate among all states. The national U-5 was 8.1 percent.
- ◆ The broadest measure of unemployment (U-6) includes discouraged workers, marginally attached workers and those working part-time for economic reasons yields an unemployment rate of 15.3 percent for Rhode Island, the fourth highest rate among all states. Nationally, the U-6 rate was 12.9 percent.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A total of 11,942 individuals were eligible to collect "regular" Unemployment Insurance benefits in July 2014, down 415 (-3.4%) from the 12,357 collecting these benefits in July 2013. In all, 26.6 percent of Rhode Island's unemployed workers were eligible to collect unemployment benefits in July.

Of the 11,942 individuals collecting "regular" Unemployment Insurance benefits, 24.8 percent faced long-term unemployment (defined as collecting unemployment insurance for fifteen weeks or more), up from 24.0 percent in July 2013.

On an industry basis, 14.9 percent (1,778) of the State's insured unemployed workers came from the Accommodation & Food Service sector. There were also 1,628 individuals with an attachment to the Health Care & Social Assistance sector, accounting for 13.6 percent of all insured unemployed workers. An additional 11.8 percent (1,411) of those collecting UI benefits in July had worked in the Transportation & Warehousing sector. Large numbers of insured unemployed were also reported in Administrative & Waste Services (1,176), Manufacturing (1,062) and Retail Trade (933). For more information, go to [www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/uiadmin/characteristics.htm](http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/uiadmin/characteristics.htm).

### Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, July 2014

	Total	Long-Term	Percent Long-Term
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,942</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
Male	4,948	1,470	29.7%
Female	6,994	1,492	21.3%
<b>Selected Industries</b>	<b>11,942</b>	<b>2,962</b>	<b>24.8%</b>
Construction	733	222	30.3%
Manufacturing	1,062	354	33.3%
Wholesale Trade	434	163	37.6%
Retail Trade	933	296	31.7%
Transportation & Warehousing	1,411	50	3.5%
Information	123	61	49.6%
Finance & Insurance	470	199	42.3%
Real Estate	178	72	40.4%
Professional & Tech. Services	600	179	29.8%
Administrative & Waste Services	1,176	306	26.0%
Educational Services	407	50	12.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,628	516	31.7%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	145	38	26.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	1,778	209	11.8%
Other Services	394	113	28.7%
Public Administration	92	23	25.0%

### Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers

				% Change
	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13	Prev. Year
All Items	238.3	238.3	233.6	2.0%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Employer Demand for Workers in Rhode Island

The *Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine* (HWOL) data series reported that there were 20,200 advertisements for Rhode Island based jobs this month, a decrease of 100 (-0.5%) from the June 2014 postings, and up 1,600 (+8.6%) from the advertised vacancies posted online in July 2013. There were an estimated 3.61 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Rhode Island's labor force.

#### Help Wanted OnLine Advertised Job Vacancies

	Jul 14	Jun 14	Jul 13
RI Vacancies	20,200	20,300	18,600
<i>Labor Demand Rate *</i>			
Rhode Island	3.61	3.62	3.34
US	3.24	3.25	3.14
Connecticut	3.76	3.77	3.57
Massachusetts	4.27	4.37	4.21
Maine	3.90	3.78	2.99
New Hampshire	3.95	3.91	3.39
Vermont	3.77	3.61	3.20
<i>Supply/Demand Rate **</i>			
Rhode Island	2.14	2.18	2.87
US	1.92	1.87	2.34

\* Number of advertised vacancies per 100 persons in labor force

\*\* Number of unemployed persons in state per advertised vacancy

Source: The Conference Board

### City & Town Unadjusted Unemployment Rates for July

	2014	2013		2014	2013
Barrington	5.9	6.8	Newport	6.2	8.7
Bristol	7.1	8.4	North Kingstown	5.9	7.5
Burrillville	8.1	10.5	North Providence	8.0	10.1
Central Falls	10.1	13.2	North Smithfield	7.2	8.9
Charlestown	7.2	9.8	Pawtucket	9.4	11.4
Coventry	7.3	8.8	Portsmouth	5.7	7.6
Cranston	8.0	10.0	Providence	10.4	12.4
Cumberland	7.1	8.9	Richmond	5.4	7.5
East Greenwich	7.1	9.1	Scituate	7.2	10.5
East Providence	8.2	10.0	Smithfield	7.2	8.7
Exeter	7.2	9.5	South Kingstown	7.5	9.6
Foster	8.2	9.3	Tiverton	7.5	9.5
Glocester	5.6	7.6	Warren	7.1	9.2
Hopkinton	7.7	9.3	Warwick	7.0	8.9
Jamestown	5.7	6.5	West Greenwich	6.4	8.9
Johnston	8.1	10.7	West Warwick	8.1	9.5
Lincoln	8.3	9.5	Westerly	7.0	7.9
Little Compton	6.2	8.1	Woonsocket	9.5	11.8
Middletown	6.5	8.1			
Narragansett	5.0	6.5	State of R.I.	8.0	9.9
New Shoreham	4.6	5.2	United States	6.5	7.7

Nationally, there were an estimated 3.24 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in labor force. Among the New England states, Massachusetts (4.27), New Hampshire (3.95), Maine (3.90), Vermont (3.77) and Connecticut (3.76) all had higher vacancy rates than Rhode Island.

There were an estimated 2.14 unemployed Rhode Island residents for every advertised job in July, down from 2.18 unemployed residents estimated per June advertisements. Nationally, there were 1.92 unemployed persons for every job opening advertised in July, up from 1.87 in June.

### Unemployment Insurance Claims Activity

Regular Claims	July	June	July	% Change		Year to Date		
	2014	2014	2013	June 14	July 13	2014	2013	% Change
Initial Claims	5,633	7,103	7,375	-20.7%	-23.6%	48,460	50,472	-4.0%
Number of Payments	43,467	41,261	53,700	5.3%	-19.1%	372,753	393,135	-5.2%
Amount of Payments (gross millions)	\$13.5	\$13.6	\$17.3	-0.7%	-22.0%	\$123.7	\$134.4	-8.0%
Exhaustions (Final Payments)	1,002	1,263	1,423	-20.7%	-29.6%	8,956	10,461	-14.4%

**Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization by State**  
**Third Quarter of 2013 through Second Quarter of 2014 Averages (percent)**

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
United States	3.5	3.5	6.8	7.2	8.1	12.9
Alabama	3.9	3.8	7.2	7.9	8.8	12.5
Alaska	2.4	3.7	7.1	7.4	8.3	11.7
Arizona	3.7	3.7	7.6	8.2	9.3	15.9
Arkansas	2.7	3.4	7.1	7.5	8.4	12.0
California	4.5	4.4	8.2	8.8	9.7	16.2
Colorado	2.9	3.0	6.0	6.2	6.9	10.9
Connecticut	3.9	3.9	7.2	7.8	8.7	13.2
Delaware	3.1	3.3	6.1	6.7	7.7	12.4
District of Columbia	5.4	3.8	8.1	8.7	9.8	13.4
Florida	4.1	3.7	6.8	7.5	8.2	13.9
Georgia	4.2	3.6	7.5	8.1	9.0	13.4
Hawaii	2.2	2.0	4.8	5.3	6.2	11.1
Idaho	1.9	2.5	5.6	5.8	6.7	11.0
Illinois	4.7	4.7	8.3	8.7	9.5	14.8
Indiana	2.9	3.5	6.5	6.9	7.7	12.0
Iowa	1.8	2.4	4.7	4.9	5.4	9.0
Kansas	1.9	2.6	5.0	5.2	6.2	10.0
Kentucky	3.6	3.8	7.6	8.0	9.1	14.0
Louisiana	2.6	2.6	5.7	6.1	6.9	11.0
Maine	2.6	3.3	6.1	6.4	7.2	12.8
Maryland	3.0	3.2	6.0	6.6	7.5	11.7
Massachusetts	3.4	3.4	6.3	6.7	7.5	12.5
Michigan	4.1	4.1	8.2	8.7	9.7	14.7
Minnesota	1.9	2.5	4.6	4.9	5.6	10.0
Mississippi	4.5	3.7	8.1	8.6	9.5	13.6
Missouri	3.2	3.8	6.7	7.0	7.7	11.5
Montana	1.9	2.7	5.1	5.4	6.1	11.2
Nebraska	1.2	1.8	3.6	3.9	4.4	7.3
Nevada	4.9	4.8	8.8	9.7	10.5	16.2
New Hampshire	2.4	2.8	4.8	5.0	5.7	10.6
New Jersey	4.4	4.5	7.2	7.7	8.8	13.1
New Mexico	4.2	3.0	7.3	7.7	9.3	13.6
New York	4.4	4.1	7.1	7.7	8.6	13.3
North Carolina	3.7	3.4	6.7	7.5	8.1	13.0
North Dakota	0.7	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.3	5.5
Ohio	3.5	3.4	6.7	7.1	8.0	12.5
Oklahoma	2.1	2.4	5.2	5.6	6.5	9.7
Oregon	3.5	3.8	7.3	7.6	8.6	15.1
Pennsylvania	3.6	3.7	6.6	7.2	8.1	12.5
Rhode Island	5.0	5.1	8.9	9.4	10.3	15.3
South Carolina	3.1	2.7	6.3	6.9	8.0	12.4
South Dakota	1.1	1.7	3.7	3.9	4.4	6.9
Tennessee	3.2	3.4	7.0	7.5	8.3	13.6
Texas	2.4	2.5	5.6	6.0	6.7	10.9
Utah	1.5	1.9	4.1	4.3	4.9	8.5
Vermont	1.5	2.0	4.0	4.2	4.9	8.5
Virginia	2.6	2.6	5.5	5.9	6.7	11.1
Washington	2.9	3.1	6.4	6.8	7.6	12.8
West Virginia	3.4	3.5	6.7	7.2	8.0	12.7
Wisconsin	2.9	3.5	6.2	6.5	7.5	11.4
Wyoming	1.5	2.1	4.4	4.6	5.1	7.9