



## Rhode Island's Unemployment Rate Drops to 10.5 percent in September

- ◆ RI's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September was 10.5 percent, down one-tenth of a percentage point from August.
- ◆ RI's September unemployment rate is down one percentage points from last year's figure of 11.5 percent.
- ◆ The national rate was 9.1 percent, unchanged from August and down five-tenths from the previous year.
- ◆ In September 2011, Rhode Island, along with North Carolina, had the 7th highest unemployment rate in the nation. Nevada (13.4%) had the highest unemployment rate in the country, while North Dakota (3.5%) had the lowest.
- ◆ The September 2011 unemployment rate increased in fourteen states, including New Hampshire (+0.1). Twenty-five states, including Massachusetts (-0.1), Rhode Island (-0.1), Connecticut (-0.1), Vermont (-0.1) and Maine (-0.1) saw their rates decrease, while eleven states' rates were unchanged. In all, ten states have unemployment rates in the double digits, with four states having a rate of 11.0 percent or higher.
- ◆ Rates in other New England States for September 2011—Connecticut 8.9 percent, Maine 7.5 percent, Massachusetts 7.3 percent, Vermont 5.8 percent and New Hampshire 5.4 percent.
- ◆ The number of employed RI residents totaled 501,500 in September 2011, down 200 from the previous month. Between September 2010 and September 2011, the number of employed RI residents decreased by 8,800.
- ◆ In September, the number of unemployed Rhode Island residents decreased by 800 to 58,800. From September 2010 to September 2011, the number of unemployed residents decreased by 7,600.

## Rhode Island Labor Force Declining

Recent drops in the state's unemployment rate have been accompanied by decreases in both the number of employed and unemployed Rhode Island residents resulting in a significant decline in the size of the state's labor force. After reaching an all time high in January 2007, Rhode Island's September 2011 labor force has fallen by nearly three percent.

Estimated at 560,400 in September 2011, Rhode Island's labor force is at its lowest level since May 2005. The drop in the prime working age (25 to 54) population coupled with significant drops in the male labor force participation rate (percent of population employed or unemployed but actively seeking work) were contributing factors in the decrease in the state's labor force.

The state's civilian non-institutional working-age (16 & above) population increased by 7,600 (+0.9%) between 2007 and 2011 due mainly to gains in both the male and female older worker (55 & older) populations. The older worker population increased by 32,300 during the period while the total number of workers in the prime working age population (25 to 54) fell by more than 25,000. This demographic change in the state's population from ages (25 to 54) where labor force participation (i.e. employed or unemployed but actively seeking work) is expected, to ages (55 & older) where labor force participation is less likely to occur was largely responsible for the drop in the state's labor force.

While the male population grew by 7,100 between 2007 and 2011, the number of men in the labor force declined by 15,500. During this period the percentage of male workers participating in the labor force declined from 75.1 percent in 2007 to 70.0 percent in 2011. This drop in the male labor force participation rate also contributed to the decrease in

the state's labor force decline. (See label page for labor participation data.)

### Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Statistics

(in thousands)

|                      | Rhode Island |        |         | United States |         |         |
|----------------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
|                      | Sept 11      | Aug 11 | Sept 10 | Sept 11       | Aug 11  | Sept 10 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 560.4        | 561.4  | 576.7   | 154,017       | 153,594 | 154,124 |
| Resident Employment  | 501.5        | 501.7  | 510.3   | 140,025       | 139,627 | 139,378 |
| Unemployment         | 58.8         | 59.6   | 66.4    | 13,992        | 13,967  | 14,746  |
| Unemployment Rate    | 10.5%        | 10.6%  | 11.5%   | 9.1%          | 9.1%    | 9.6%    |

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## Rhode Island Jobs Decrease by 1,700 in September

Estimated nonfarm payroll in Rhode Island totaled 459,800 in September, reflecting a loss of 1,700 jobs from the August employment estimate of 461,500 (revised upward by 600), which follows a loss of 5,700 jobs in July. Despite two consecutive months of employment losses, RI-based jobs still increased by 3,000 from January to September of this year.

Three sectors—Educational Services, Other Services and Government—all experienced sizeable employment declines over the month. The Educational Services sector lost 1,200 jobs due, in part, to employment drops at private colleges and schools.

The Other Services sector reported a decline of 800 jobs, with greater than normal losses from civic and social organization summer programs and with sizable losses in the area of auto repair and maintenance. Government employment was down 800 over the month as all three branches, federal, state and local government, reported declines.

Smaller employment losses in September were reported in the Retail Trade (-500), Health Care & Social Assistance (-400) and Professional & Business Services (-200) sectors. Retail Trade losses are due, in part, to drops in auto-related industries and clothing & accessory stores, while Health Care & Social Assistance losses are due in part to drops in the hospital and social assistance subsectors.

Notable over-the-month gains occurred in the Accommodation & Food Services sector, which gained 1,000 jobs due to a change in seasonal hiring patterns, and the Information sector, which registered an uptick of 800 jobs, due to the end of a telecommunications strike. The Construction and Manufacturing sectors each added 200 workers in September, while employment within the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, Financial Activities, Transportation & Warehousing, Wholesale Trade and Natural Resources & Mining sectors remained even.

Over the year, employment remained unchanged from September 2010, as job gains reported in seven economic sectors were offset by losses reported elsewhere. Over-the-year job gains were reported in Retail Trade (+1,600), Accommodation & Food Services (+1,000), Wholesale Trade (+600), Manufacturing (+600), Professional & Business Services (+400), Other Services (+100) and Health Care & Social Assistance (+100).

|                                  | Establishment Employment in Rhode Island |              |              |                 |            |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|
|                                  | Seasonally Adjusted                      |              |              | Net Change From |            |
|                                  | Sep-11                                   | Aug-11       | Sep-10       | Aug-11          | Sep-10     |
| <b>Total Nonfarm</b>             | <b>459.8</b>                             | <b>461.5</b> | <b>459.8</b> | <b>-1.7</b>     | <b>0.0</b> |
| Natural Resources & Mining       | 0.2                                      | 0.2          | 0.2          | 0.0             | 0.0        |
| Construction                     | 15.2                                     | 15.0         | 15.7         | 0.2             | -0.5       |
| Manufacturing                    | 40.8                                     | 40.6         | 40.2         | 0.2             | 0.6        |
| Wholesale Trade                  | 16.7                                     | 16.7         | 16.1         | 0.0             | 0.6        |
| Retail Trade                     | 48.7                                     | 49.2         | 47.1         | -0.5            | 1.6        |
| Transportation & Utilities       | 10.0                                     | 10.0         | 10.2         | 0.0             | -0.2       |
| Information                      | 10.3                                     | 9.5          | 10.3         | 0.8             | 0.0        |
| Financial Activities             | 29.7                                     | 29.7         | 30.5         | 0.0             | -0.8       |
| Professional & Business Services | 53.6                                     | 53.8         | 53.2         | -0.2            | 0.4        |
| Educational Services             | 22.9                                     | 24.1         | 23.9         | -1.2            | -1.0       |
| Health Care & Social Assistance  | 78.5                                     | 78.9         | 78.4         | -0.4            | 0.1        |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 7.3                                      | 7.3          | 7.5          | 0.0             | -0.2       |
| Accommodation & Food Services    | 43.7                                     | 42.7         | 42.7         | 1.0             | 1.0        |
| Other Services                   | 22.3                                     | 23.1         | 22.2         | -0.8            | 0.1        |
| Government                       | 59.9                                     | 60.7         | 61.6         | -0.8            | -1.7       |

| Manufacturing Employment in Rhode Island |                |             |             |                  |             |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Not Seasonally Adjusted                  |                |             |             |                  |             |
|  | Employment     |             |             |                  |             |
|  | (in thousands) |             |             | Net Change From: |             |
|  | Sept 11        | Aug 11      | Sept 10     | Aug 11           | Sept 10     |
| <b>Manufacturing</b>                     | <b>41.0</b>    | <b>40.8</b> | <b>40.7</b> | <b>200</b>       | <b>300</b>  |
| <b>Durable Goods</b>                     | <b>26.4</b>    | <b>26.2</b> | <b>26.0</b> | <b>200</b>       | <b>400</b>  |
| Fabricated Metal Product Mfg.            | 5.6            | 5.6         | 5.7         | 0                | -100        |
| Computer & Electronic Product Mfg.       | 3.7            | 3.7         | 3.8         | 0                | -100        |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing              | 6.3            | 6.2         | 6.7         | 100              | -400        |
| Jewelry & Silverware                     | 4.0            | 3.9         | 4.4         | 100              | -400        |
| <b>Non-Durable Goods</b>                 | <b>14.6</b>    | <b>14.6</b> | <b>14.7</b> | <b>0</b>         | <b>-100</b> |
| Chemical Manufacturing                   | 2.8            | 2.9         | 2.9         | -100             | -100        |

Government employment was down 1,700 from September 2010 to September 2011. Also reporting over-the year job losses were Educational Services (-1,000), Financial Activities (-800), Construction (-500), Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (-200) and Transportation & Utilities (-200). Information and Natural Resources & Mining employment remained even over the year.

**MANUFACTURING:** In September 2011, production workers in the Manufacturing sector earned \$17.25 per hour. The average hourly production wage was up 32 cents from August 2011 and up \$2.42 from September 2010. Manufacturing employees worked an average of 38.8 hours per week in September, up two-tenths of an hour over the month, but down three-tenths of an hour over the year.



## Fraud Prevention Workshops for Employers

The RI Department of Labor and Training is devoting the month of November to educating area businesses on the strategies for avoiding, combating and reporting fraud in the workplace. Most seminars are two hours or less. Space is limited, so reserve your seat today! Register online at <https://uiclaims.state.ri.us/knowledge/kipinterests.aspx>.

### Preventing Unemployment Insurance Fraud

Thursday, November 3, 9:00 AM

Cost: Free

*Special Location:*

Showcase Cinemas

400 Bald Hill Rd., Warwick

Unemployment Insurance experts discuss the problems of working and collecting, recent efforts to improve fraud detection, and the importance of employer assistance in combating UI fraud. Staffers will also review legislative changes to the taxable wage that take effect January 1st.

### Preventing Worker Misclassification

Monday, November 21, 9:00 AM

Cost: Free

RI Dept. of Labor and Training

1511 Pontiac Ave., Cranston

This workshop is intended to help businesses understand when and why 1099 forms and independent contractor designations are used inappropriately. Subject experts will explore the distinctions between the definitions of employer and employees, review proper record-keeping, and explain the penalties for worker misclassification.

### Preventing Workers' Comp and TDI Fraud

Tuesday, November 15, 9:00 AM

Cost: Free

RI Dept. of Labor and Training

1511 Pontiac Ave., Cranston

This workshop details the types of fraudulent activity related to Temporary Disability Insurance and Workers' Compensation Insurance. Subject experts from the Department of Labor and Training explain methods used to identify fraud and explore the process of documenting and reporting fraud.

### 2010 Affirmative Action Data Available

The Equal Employment Opportunity tables in this report were prepared using the US Census Bureau's Census 2010 and 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates. The Labor Market Information Unit of the Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training has the responsibility for formatting the data to meet the US Census labor force data requirements for an Affirmative Action Plan. Available at <http://www.dlt.ri.gov/lmi/publications/affirm.htm>

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

A total of 12,488 individuals were eligible to collect "regular" Unemployment Insurance benefits in September 2011, down 1,517 (-10.8%) from the 14,005 collecting these benefits in September 2010. In addition, 13,092 individuals collected Emergency Unemployment Compensation and 1,514 collected Extended Benefits. In all, 48.2 percent of Rhode Island's unemployed workers were eligible to collect unemployment benefits in September.

Of the 12,488 individuals collecting "regular" Unemployment Insurance benefits, 30.1 percent faced long-term unemployment (defined as collecting unemployment insurance for fifteen weeks or more), down from 32.8 percent in September 2010.

On an industry basis, 15.3 percent (1,911) of the State's insured unemployed workers came from the Health Care & Social Assistance sector. There were also 1,616 individuals with an attachment to the Manufacturing sector, accounting for 12.9 percent of all insured unemployed workers. An additional 10.6 percent (1,325) of those collecting UI benefits in September had worked in the Retail Trade sector. Large numbers of insured unemployed were also reported in Construction (1,305), Administrative & Waste Services (1,181) and Accommodation & Food Services (832). 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, September 2011

|                                  | Total         | Percent      |              |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                  |               | Long-Term    | Long-Term    |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>12,488</b> | <b>3,757</b> | <b>30.1%</b> |
| Male                             | 6,151         | 1,680        | 27.3%        |
| Female                           | 6,337         | 2,077        | 32.8%        |
| <b>Selected Industries</b>       | <b>12,488</b> | <b>3,757</b> | <b>30.1%</b> |
| Construction                     | 1,305         | 213          | 16.3%        |
| Manufacturing                    | 1,616         | 556          | 34.4%        |
| Wholesale Trade                  | 475           | 180          | 37.9%        |
| Retail Trade                     | 1,325         | 486          | 36.7%        |
| Transportation & Warehousing     | 278           | 64           | 23.0%        |
| Information                      | 200           | 54           | 27.0%        |
| Finance & Insurance              | 648           | 245          | 37.8%        |
| Real Estate                      | 203           | 66           | 32.5%        |
| Professional & Tech. Services    | 677           | 233          | 34.4%        |
| Administrative & Waste Services  | 1,181         | 332          | 28.1%        |
| Educational Services             | 556           | 61           | 11.0%        |
| Health Care & Social Assistance  | 1,911         | 618          | 32.3%        |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 168           | 41           | 24.4%        |
| Accommodation & Food Services    | 832           | 268          | 32.2%        |
| Other Services                   | 539           | 187          | 34.7%        |
| Public Administration            | 141           | 37           | 26.2%        |

**Consumer Price Index for  
All Urban Consumers**

|           |         |        |         | % Change   |
|-----------|---------|--------|---------|------------|
|           | Sept 11 | Aug 11 | Sept 10 | Prev. Year |
| All Items | 226.9   | 226.5  | 218.4   | 3.9%       |

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 16,500 advertisements for Rhode Island based jobs this month, an increase of 100 (+0.6%) from the August 2011 postings, and down 1,400 (-7.8%) from the advertised vacancies posted online in September 2010. There were an estimated 2.93 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in Rhode Island's labor force.

**Help Wanted OnLine  
Advertised Job Vacancies**

|                              | Sept 11 | Aug 11 | Sept 10 |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| RI Vacancies                 | 16,500  | 16,400 | 17,900  |
| <b>Labor Demand Rate *</b>   |         |        |         |
| Rhode Island                 | 2.93    | 2.92   | 3.11    |
| US                           | 2.57    | 2.60   | 2.38    |
| Connecticut                  | 2.97    | 2.98   | 3.02    |
| Massachusetts                | 3.38    | 3.48   | 3.27    |
| Maine                        | 2.67    | 2.76   | 2.50    |
| New Hampshire                | 2.77    | 2.81   | 2.80    |
| Vermont                      | 3.43    | 3.29   | 3.03    |
| <b>Supply/Demand Rate **</b> |         |        |         |
| Rhode Island                 | 3.56    | 3.64   | 3.71    |
| US                           | 3.81    | 3.50   | 3.74    |

\* 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 September**

|                 | 2011 | 2010 |                  | 2011 | 2010 |
|-----------------|------|------|------------------|------|------|
| Barrington      | 7.8  | 8.3  | Newport          | 7.7  | 8.3  |
| Bristol         | 8.5  | 9.0  | North Kingstown  | 7.8  | 9.1  |
| Burrillville    | 9.7  | 10.0 | North Providence | 10.0 | 10.8 |
| Central Falls   | 14.0 | 13.4 | North Smithfield | 8.0  | 9.8  |
| Charlestown     | 10.5 | 9.8  | Pawtucket        | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Coventry        | 9.6  | 9.8  | Portsmouth       | 7.7  | 8.7  |
| Cranston        | 9.9  | 11.6 | Providence       | 12.9 | 13.2 |
| Cumberland      | 9.2  | 9.9  | Richmond         | 6.7  | 7.4  |
| East Greenwich  | 9.5  | 10.4 | Scituate         | 8.4  | 10.1 |
| East Providence | 10.7 | 11.5 | Smithfield       | 8.7  | 10.2 |
| Exeter          | 6.7  | 10.3 | South Kingstown  | 8.1  | 9.3  |
| Foster          | 10.2 | 12.1 | Tiverton         | 9.7  | 10.3 |
| Glocester       | 7.2  | 8.6  | Warren           | 9.5  | 9.6  |
| Hopkinton       | 9.4  | 9.5  | Warwick          | 9.5  | 10.7 |
| Jamestown       | 6.9  | 8.4  | West Greenwich   | 8.9  | 8.2  |
| Johnston        | 10.3 | 11.0 | West Warwick     | 10.7 | 11.7 |
| Lincoln         | 9.0  | 9.9  | Westerly         | 7.7  | 7.6  |
| Little Compton  | 7.7  | 9.0  | Woonsocket       | 11.6 | 12.1 |
| Middletown      | 7.9  | 9.2  |                  |      |      |
| Narragansett    | 6.7  | 7.4  | State of R.I.    | 10.0 | 10.7 |
| New Shoreham    | 7.2  | 6.2  | United States    | 8.8  | 9.2  |

Nationally, there were an estimated 2.57 advertised vacancies for every 100 persons in labor force. Among the New England states, Vermont (3.43), Massachusetts (3.38) and Connecticut (2.97) all had a higher vacancy rate than Rhode Island.

There were an estimated 3.56 unemployed Rhode Island residents for every advertised job in September, down from 3.64 unemployed residents estimated per August advertisements. Nationally, there were 3.81 unemployed persons for every job opening advertised in September, up from 3.50 in August.

**Unemployment Insurance Claims Activity**

|  | Sept.  | Aug.   | Sept.  | % Change |          | Year to Date |           |          |
|--|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------|
|  | 2011   | 2011   | 2010   | Aug. 11  | Sept. 10 | 2011         | 2010      | % Change |
| <b>Regular Claims</b>                      |        |        |        |          |          |              |           |          |
| Initial Claims                             | 7041*  | 6,808  | 5,527  | 3.4%     | 27.4%    | 68,666       | 73,398    | -6.4%    |
| Number of Payments                         | 49,286 | 70,078 | 54,120 | -29.7%   | -8.9%    | 610,354      | 689,218   | -11.4%   |
| Amount of Payments (gross millions)        | \$17.7 | \$24.2 | \$19.6 | -26.9%   | -9.7%    | \$220.9      | \$251.7   | -12.2%   |
| Exhaustions (Final Payments)               | 1,692  | 2,144  | 1,857  | -21.1%   | -8.9%    | 19,504       | 21,604    | -9.7%    |
| <b>Emergency Unemployment Compensation</b> |        |        |        |          |          |              |           |          |
| Initial Claims                             | 2,708  | 2,829  | 2,956  | -4.3%    | -8.4%    | 26,094       | 124,343   |          |
| Number of Payments                         | 53,976 | 66,596 | 44,499 | -19.0%   | 21.3%    | 539,783      | 2,151,542 |          |
| Amount of Payments (gross millions)        | \$19.9 | \$24.5 | \$16.5 | -18.8%   | 20.6%    | \$198.7      | \$785.4   |          |
| <b>Extended Benefits</b>                   |        |        |        |          |          |              |           |          |
| Initial Claims                             | 617    | 577    | 896    | 6.9%     | -31.1%   | 4,226        | 32,980    |          |
| Number of Payments                         | 6,053  | 6,767  | 31,924 | -10.6%   | -81.0%   | 83,288       | 419,004   |          |
| Amount of Payments (gross millions)        | \$2.2  | \$2.4  | \$11.9 | -8.3%    | -81.5%   | \$30.5       | \$152.3   |          |
| Exhaustions (Final Payments)               | 299    | 500    | 1355   | -40.2%   | -77.9%   | 4,723        | 20,421    |          |

\*Includes 1,525 claims for Tropical Storm Irene  
Equal Opportunity Employer/Program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TTY via RI Relay 711

**Rhode Island Labor Force Participation Rates**  
**2007 and 2011**  
**( in thousands)**

|                          | 2007*        |              |                    | 2011*        |              |                    | Population Change |              | Labor Force Change |               | Participation Rate Change |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
|                          | Population   | Labor Force  | Participation Rate | Population   | Labor Force  | Participation Rate | Number            | Percent      | Number             | Percent       |                           |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>840.8</b> | <b>577.7</b> | <b>68.7%</b>       | <b>848.4</b> | <b>560.7</b> | <b>66.1%</b>       | <b>7.6</b>        | <b>0.9%</b>  | <b>-17.0</b>       | <b>-2.9%</b>  | <b>-2.6%</b>              |
| <b>Young Workers</b>     | <b>132.1</b> | <b>87.6</b>  | <b>66.3%</b>       | <b>132.7</b> | <b>81.7</b>  | <b>61.5%</b>       | <b>0.6</b>        | <b>0.5%</b>  | <b>-5.9</b>        | <b>-6.8%</b>  | <b>-4.8%</b>              |
| 16-19                    | 63.0         | 33.5         | 53.2%              | 61.6         | 27.5         | 44.6%              | -1.4              | -2.2%        | -6.1               | -18.1%        | -8.6%                     |
| 20-24                    | 69.1         | 54.1         | 78.3%              | 71.1         | 54.2         | 76.2%              | 2.0               | 2.9%         | 0.1                | 0.2%          | -2.0%                     |
| <b>Prime Working Age</b> | <b>454.1</b> | <b>388.6</b> | <b>85.6%</b>       | <b>428.7</b> | <b>362.7</b> | <b>84.6%</b>       | <b>-25.4</b>      | <b>-5.6%</b> | <b>-25.9</b>       | <b>-6.7%</b>  | <b>-1.0%</b>              |
| 25-34                    | 135.3        | 117.9        | 87.1%              | 134.8        | 114.1        | 84.6%              | -0.5              | -0.4%        | -3.8               | -3.2%         | -2.5%                     |
| 35-44                    | 157.6        | 131.3        | 83.3%              | 141.3        | 118.8        | 84.1%              | -16.3             | -10.3%       | -12.5              | -9.5%         | 0.8%                      |
| 45-54                    | 161.2        | 139.4        | 86.5%              | 152.6        | 129.8        | 85.1%              | -8.6              | -5.3%        | -9.6               | -6.9%         | -1.4%                     |
| <b>Older Workers</b>     | <b>254.6</b> | <b>101.6</b> | <b>39.9%</b>       | <b>286.9</b> | <b>116.2</b> | <b>40.5%</b>       | <b>32.3</b>       | <b>12.7%</b> | <b>14.6</b>        | <b>14.3%</b>  | <b>0.6%</b>               |
| 55-64                    | 118.2        | 80.9         | 68.4%              | 136.7        | 90.7         | 66.3%              | 18.5              | 15.7%        | 9.8                | 12.1%         | -2.1%                     |
| 65+                      | 136.4        | 20.7         | 15.2%              | 150.2        | 25.5         | 17.0%              | 13.8              | 10.1%        | 4.8                | 23.0%         | 1.8%                      |
| <b>Male</b>              | <b>401.0</b> | <b>301.0</b> | <b>75.1%</b>       | <b>408.1</b> | <b>285.5</b> | <b>70.0%</b>       | <b>7.1</b>        | <b>1.8%</b>  | <b>-15.5</b>       | <b>-5.1%</b>  | <b>-5.1%</b>              |
| <b>Young Workers</b>     | <b>67.3</b>  | <b>45.7</b>  | <b>67.9%</b>       | <b>68.0</b>  | <b>40.1</b>  | <b>59.0%</b>       | <b>0.7</b>        | <b>1.0%</b>  | <b>-5.6</b>        | <b>-12.3%</b> | <b>-8.9%</b>              |
| 16-19                    | 32.2         | 17.2         | 53.4%              | 34.6         | 14.0         | 40.5%              | 2.4               | 7.5%         | -3.2               | -18.6%        | -13.0%                    |
| 20-24                    | 35.1         | 28.5         | 81.2%              | 33.4         | 26.1         | 78.1%              | -1.7              | -4.8%        | -2.4               | -8.4%         | -3.1%                     |
| <b>Prime Working Age</b> | <b>220.5</b> | <b>202.0</b> | <b>91.6%</b>       | <b>207.8</b> | <b>183.8</b> | <b>88.5%</b>       | <b>-12.7</b>      | <b>-5.8%</b> | <b>-18.2</b>       | <b>-9.0%</b>  | <b>-3.2%</b>              |
| 25-34                    | 65.7         | 61.1         | 93.0%              | 66.2         | 58.3         | 88.1%              | 0.5               | 0.8%         | -2.8               | -4.6%         | -4.9%                     |
| 35-44                    | 76.3         | 69.2         | 90.7%              | 69.3         | 62.0         | 89.5%              | -7.0              | -9.2%        | -7.2               | -10.4%        | -1.2%                     |
| 45-54                    | 78.5         | 71.7         | 91.3%              | 72.3         | 63.5         | 87.8%              | -6.2              | -7.9%        | -8.2               | -11.4%        | -3.5%                     |
| <b>Older Workers</b>     | <b>113.2</b> | <b>53.2</b>  | <b>47.0%</b>       | <b>132.4</b> | <b>61.6</b>  | <b>46.5%</b>       | <b>19.2</b>       | <b>17.0%</b> | <b>8.3</b>         | <b>15.7%</b>  | <b>-0.5%</b>              |
| 55-64                    | 56.7         | 42.0         | 74.1%              | 65.7         | 47.1         | 71.6%              | 9.0               | 15.9%        | 5.1                | 12.0%         | -2.5%                     |
| 65+                      | 56.5         | 11.2         | 19.8%              | 66.7         | 14.5         | 21.7%              | 10.2              | 18.1%        | 3.3                | 29.5%         | 1.9%                      |
| <b>Female</b>            | <b>439.8</b> | <b>276.7</b> | <b>62.9%</b>       | <b>440.4</b> | <b>275.1</b> | <b>62.5%</b>       | <b>0.6</b>        | <b>0.1%</b>  | <b>-1.6</b>        | <b>-0.6%</b>  | <b>-0.4%</b>              |
| <b>Young Workers</b>     | <b>64.8</b>  | <b>41.7</b>  | <b>64.4%</b>       | <b>65.1</b>  | <b>41.6</b>  | <b>63.9%</b>       | <b>0.3</b>        | <b>0.4%</b>  | <b>-0.1</b>        | <b>-0.2%</b>  | <b>-0.4%</b>              |
| 16-19                    | 30.8         | 16.2         | 52.6%              | 27.3         | 13.5         | 49.5%              | -3.5              | -11.4%       | -2.7               | -16.7%        | -3.1%                     |
| 20-24                    | 34.0         | 25.5         | 75.0%              | 37.8         | 28.1         | 74.3%              | 3.8               | 11.2%        | 2.6                | 10.2%         | -0.7%                     |
| <b>Prime Working Age</b> | <b>233.7</b> | <b>186.5</b> | <b>79.8%</b>       | <b>220.9</b> | <b>178.9</b> | <b>81.0%</b>       | <b>-12.8</b>      | <b>-5.5%</b> | <b>-7.6</b>        | <b>-4.1%</b>  | <b>1.2%</b>               |
| 25-34                    | 69.6         | 56.8         | 81.6%              | 68.6         | 55.8         | 81.3%              | -1.0              | -1.4%        | -1.0               | -1.8%         | -0.3%                     |
| 35-44                    | 81.4         | 62.1         | 76.3%              | 72.0         | 56.8         | 78.9%              | -9.4              | -11.5%       | -5.3               | -8.5%         | 2.6%                      |
| 45-54                    | 82.7         | 67.6         | 81.7%              | 80.3         | 66.3         | 82.6%              | -2.4              | -2.9%        | -1.3               | -1.9%         | 0.8%                      |
| <b>Older Workers</b>     | <b>141.4</b> | <b>48.3</b>  | <b>34.1%</b>       | <b>154.4</b> | <b>54.7</b>  | <b>35.4%</b>       | <b>13.0</b>       | <b>9.2%</b>  | <b>6.4</b>         | <b>13.3%</b>  | <b>1.3%</b>               |
| 55-64                    | 61.5         | 38.8         | 63.1%              | 71.0         | 43.6         | 61.4%              | 9.5               | 15.4%        | 4.8                | 12.4%         | -1.7%                     |
| 65+                      | 79.9         | 9.5          | 11.9%              | 83.4         | 11.1         | 13.3%              | 3.5               | 4.3%         | 1.6                | 16.8%         | 1.4%                      |

Source: CPS Employment Status of the Civilian Non-institutional Population

\*Nine Month Averages (January -September)