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Just as we began to believe that Rhode Island’s economy had at long last shifted into a higher gear, the newly rebenchmarked labor market data caused those perceptions to come crashing down. Did we end 2016 on a positive note, as I had written last month? Not really. In fact, there were five things I either expected to occur or genuinely wished we would see. First: I had expected the negative labor market data for November and December to be revised higher. Verdict: Half correct - yes for November, no for December. Second: I hoped that Employment Service Jobs, a leading labor market indicator, would be revised to show that its 2016 downturn was an aberration. Verdict: Not even close. Third: Would the recent uptrend in Service Jobs, a proxy for manufacturing output, rise by almost 4 percent compared to a year ago. The same is not true for Retail Sales, the most timely measure of layoffs, fell sharply in January (-9.4%), its fifth improvement in the last seven months. It too had a difficult comp last year.

According to the revised labor market data, Government Employment has remained above 60,000 for over a year now. Sustaining this level has largely been the result of rising federal government employment. Private Service-Producing Employment growth has been volatile, according to the revised data. For January, it rose by 1 percent, which is close to its highest rate of growth since last July. Retail Sales did well in January, rising by almost 4 percent compared to a year ago. The same is not true for Benefit Exhaustions, which failed to improve for only the second time in the last four months (+16.7%).

The year-over-year performance of Rhode Island’s Labor Force, which I view as a train wreck, not only failed to improve during all of 2016, its last such increase occurred all the way back in April of 2014! It did manage to rise slightly on a monthly basis, though. Based on that, along with January’s payroll employment increase, our state’s Unemployment Rate declined for the right reason. Ironically, in January, Rhode Island’s Unemployment Rate fell below the national rate. How have we gotten there? Largely, due to our incredible shrinking Labor Force.

As of January, the tenth anniversary of our prior payroll employment peak has come and gone. We remain below that level. The year 2017 also represents an anniversary: The 30th anniversary of our state’s transition from a manufacturing to a post-manufacturing economy. We find ourselves confronted with a continually declining labor force, a factor that continues to limit our potential growth.

Ironically, the same persons who dismissed the population declines that will ultimately cost this state a congressional seat, now dismiss our declining labor force, citing that other states are also experiencing declines. Denial is not leadership—when will they realize this?

The sole leading indicator that failed to improve, Employment Service Jobs, includes temporary employment and is a leading indicator of future employment. It was my biggest disappointment among all of the revised indicators. Not only did this indicator fail to improve in January (-5.2%), it hasn’t risen since last March. Continuing deterioration in this indicator is indicative of weakening future employment growth.

For the second consecutive month, both indicators reflecting Rhode Island’s goods-producing sector improved. Total Manufacturing Hours, a proxy for manufacturing output, rose by a healthy 2 percent, an acceleration in growth from the prior two months. Single-Unit Permits also rose sharply this month (+37.1%), in spite of a very difficult comp last January.

The year-over-year performance of Rhode Island’s Labor Force improved in January (+6.9%), its third consecutive increase. New Claims, the most timely measure of layoffs, fell sharply in January (-9.4%), its fifth improvement in the last seven months. It too had a difficult comp last year.

All is not lost! For January, the CCI sustained a value of 75, matching its highest level for all of 2016. Better yet, the January CCI exceeded its year-earlier value, as nine of the twelve CCI indicators improved. Of the five leading indicators contained in the CCI, four improved, three of which had difficult comps a year ago.

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