



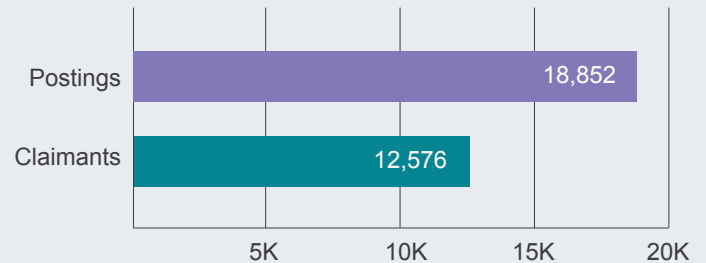
Labor Supply & Demand

First Quarter 2016

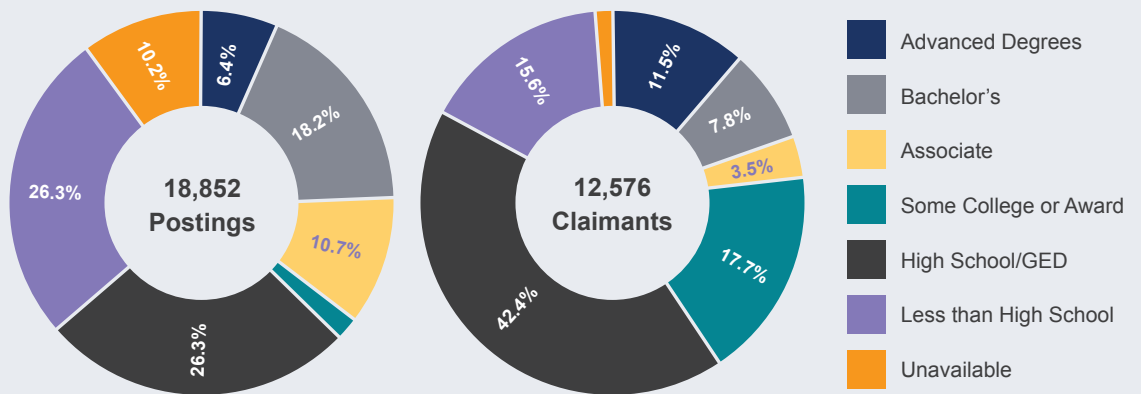
Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants represent an able and available supply of trained workers who are currently seeking work. Online postings represent a current demand for labor detailing the types of occupations employers are seeking to fill.

On March 31, 2016, the Department of Labor and Training's EmployRI online network recorded 18,852 online job postings. Also in March, 12,576 RI residents collected unemployment insurance benefits accounting for over 38 percent of the state's total unemployed.

Job Postings & Claimants

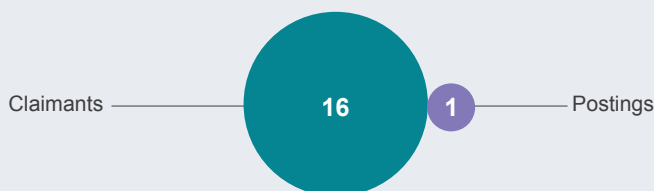


The share of job postings for which the usual educational requirement was either a bachelor's or an associate degree was 29 percent. Claimants with those degrees represented just 11 percent of the total collecting. The share of job postings for which the usual education requirement was a high school degree or lower was 53 percent, while the number of claimants with that level of education represented 58 percent of the total collecting.



The table to the right suggests that employers seeking to fill vacancies in the occupational groups near the top of the table should have an easier time finding experienced workers than those employers who are looking to employ experienced workers in occupational groups found near the bottom of the table.

Construction & Extraction Occupations



The greatest labor surplus was associated with the Construction & Extraction group for which there were nearly sixteen UI claimants with this type of work experience for every online construction & extraction occupation posting.

Labor shortages are most likely to be found in the Healthcare Practitioners & Technical and the Computer & Mathematical groups, where postings outnumber claimants by more than 10 to 1.

Labor Supply & Demand by Major Occupation

Occupation	Postings*	Claimants**	Claimants/Postings
Construction & Extraction	135	2,120	15.7
Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maint	435	1,538	3.5
Production	447	1,158	2.6
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	324	329	1
Office & Administrative Support	1,530	1,479	1
Food Preparation & Serving Related	1,006	967	1
Average Claimants Per Posting			0.7
Transportation & Material Moving	1,293	988	0.8
Arts, Design, Ent., Sports, & Media	309	193	0.6
Personal Care & Service	357	211	0.6
Community & Social Services	254	121	0.5
Management	2,475	1,089	0.4
Legal	66	26	0.4
Life, Physical, & Social Science	115	46	0.4
Protective Service	266	100	0.4
Education, Training, & Library	336	104	0.3
Business & Financial Operations	878	252	0.3
Healthcare Support	831	216	0.3
Sales & Related	2,682	550	0.2
Architecture & Engineering	600	112	0.2
Computer & Mathematical	1,409	147	0.1
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	3,079	189	0.1

Labor Surplus

Occupations with the Most Claimants per Posting

The 12,576 UI claimants reported previous work experience in more than 400 different occupations. Labor surpluses existed for 25 of the 40 occupations most frequently cited by UI claimants.

Job seekers looking for employment in the occupations listed on the adjacent table may have a challenging time finding employment in the current environment.

Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Claimants per Posting	Educational Requirement
Supervisors of Landscaping Workers	2	191	95.5	High School/GED
Painters, Construction & Maintenance	2	144	72	Less than HS
Construction Equipment Operators	2	134	67	High School/GED
Cement Masons & Concrete Finishers	1	65	65	Less than HS
Roofers	2	97	48.5	Less than HS
Supervisors of Construction & Extraction Workers	3	94	31.3	High School/GED
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	28	844	30.1	Less than HS
Construction Laborers	20	598	29.9	Less than HS
Carpenters	15	159	10.6	High School/GED
Office Clerks, General	17	168	9.9	High School/GED
Paving, Surfacing, & Tamping Eqpt. Operators	8	75	9.4	High School/GED
Packers & Packagers, Hand	8	67	8.4	Less than HS
Plumbers, Pipefitters, & Steamfitters	10	65	6.5	High School/GED
Bartenders	19	105	5.5	Less than HS
Medical Secretaries	14	62	4.4	High School/GED
Helpers--Production Workers	24	96	4	Less than HS
Supervisors of Production & Operating Workers	23	77	3.3	Postsecondary
Chefs & Head Cooks	25	75	3	High School/GED
General & Operations Managers	103	267	2.6	Associate
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	70	148	2.1	High School/GED

Labor Shortage

Occupations with the Most Postings per Claimant

During the quarter, EmployRI recorded 18,852 postings for nearly 500 different occupations. The number of postings exceed the number of unemployed workers for 201 occupations, indicating a possible labor shortage for those occupations.

Employers looking for workers in the occupations listed on the adjacent table may have a challenging time finding experienced workers in the current environment.

Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Postings per Claimant	Educational Requirement
Nurse Practitioners	176	1	176	Master's
Physical Therapists	256	2	128	Doctoral/Professional
Web Developers	71	1	71	Bachelor's
Information Security Analysts	49	1	49	Bachelor's
Clinical, Counseling, & School Psychologists	48	1	48	Doctoral/Professional
Pharmacists	84	2	42	Doctoral/Professional
Phlebotomists	39	1	39	Postsecondary
Physician Assistants	34	1	34	Master's
Registered Nurses	1,494	48	31.1	Associate
Computer Systems Analysts	152	6	25.3	Bachelor's
Occupational Therapists	42	2	21	Master's
Computer Programmers	138	7	19.7	Bachelor's
Writers & Authors	19	1	19	Bachelor's
Dietetic Technicians	18	1	18	High School/GED
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Tech & Scientific	375	21	17.9	Bachelor's
Financial Analysts	70	4	17.5	Bachelor's
Physical Therapist Assistants	51	3	17	Associate
Licensed Practical Nurses	147	9	16.3	Postsecondary
Veterinarians	15	1	15	Doctoral/Professional
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	15	1	15	High School/GED

* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending March 31, 2016 and still open on March 31, 2016.

EmployRI aggregates postings for a variety of job boards. Software is in place that is designed to eliminate duplicate postings.

** Individuals receiving unemployment insurance payments for the week ending March 12, 2016.

Claimants select the occupational code which best describes their current position upon registering for benefits.

