#### Labor Supply & Demand - Second Quarter 2013 RI Department of Labor and Training Labor Market Information

Unemployment insurance 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. A comparison of these two groups provides an indication of occupational groups for which labor supply is sufficient to meet employer's current needs; and for which there is a shortage of

trained workers available to meet employers' current demands.

On June 30, 2013, the Department of Labor and Training's EmployRI on-line network recorded 11,475 on-line job postings from Rhode Island based businesses. Also in June, some 17,405 individuals collected Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, accounting for over a third (35.2%) of all unemployed Rhode Island workers. A comparison of the on-line job postings to the UI claimants currently seeking work indicates that there were one and a half claimants for each online posting, and a surplus of available labor (more claimants per posting) for nearly all education levels and nearly all occupational groups.

Educational Levels for Postings and Claimants					
	Posti	ings*	Claim Number	ants**	
	Number	Number Percent		Percent	
Total	11,475	100.0%	17,405	100.0%	
Advance Degrees	752	6.6%	2,114	12.1%	
Bachelor's	2,232	19.5%	1,582	9.1%	
Associate	1,198	10.4%	846	4.9%	
Some College or					
Post Secondary Award	418	3.6%	3,278	18.8%	
High School/GED	3,556	31.0%	6,722	38.6%	
Less Than High School	1,493	13.0%	1,780	10.2%	
Unavailable	1,826	15.9%	1,082	6.2%	

Jobs for which the usual educational requirement was either a high school diploma (31.0%) or a bachelor's degree (19.5%) accounted for the most on-line postings, numbering 3,556 and 2,232, respectively. Approximately ten percent of the postings required an associate degree, 6.6 percent required advance degrees and 3.6 percent required some college or post secondary non-degree award. For 13.0 percent of the postings, there was no educational requirement (i.e. less than high school).

There was a surplus of available labor for many occupational groups in June 2013. Healthcare Practitioners

Labor Supply & Demand by Major Occupation					
	EmployRI Postings*	Unemployed Claimants <sup>**</sup>	Claimants per Postings		
Total	11,475	17,405	1.5		
Construction & Extraction	187	717	3.8		
Production	509	1,938	3.8		
Office & Administrative Support	1,049	3,006	2.9		
Building & Grounds Cleaning &					
Maintenance Occupations	138	375	2.7		
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	209	555	2.7		
Personal Care & Service	150	386	2.6		
Community & Social Services	131	279	2.1		
Arts, Design, Entertainment,					
Sports, & Media	131	270	2.1		
Food Preparation & Serving Related	d 439	901	2.1		
Healthcare Support	301	526	1.7		
Legal	52	77	1.5		
Transportation & Material Moving	686	987	1.4		
Management	1,285	1,705	1.3		
Life, Physical, & Social Science	106	132	1.2		
Business & Financial Operations	484	550	1.1		
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	40	38	1.0		
Sales & Related	1,226	1,062	0.9		
Architecture & Engineering	293	194	0.7		
Protective Service	289	181	0.6		
Education, Training, & Library	1,175	437	0.4		
Computer & Mathematical	728	258	0.4		
Healthcare Practitioners & Technica	al 1,846	465	0.3		

& Technical occupations numbering 1,846 accounted for the most postings during the second quarter of 2013, followed by the Management (1,285), and Sales & Related (1,226) occupational groups.

The greatest labor surplus was associated with the Construction & Extraction and Production occupational groups for which there were nearly four UI claimants with this type of work experience for every on-line posting. In contrast, there was more of a demand for Healthcare Practitioners & Technical; Computer & Mathematical; and Education, Training, & Library occupations. For all three of these occupational groups there were significantly more on-line postings than unemployed insurance claimants indicating previous work experience in these occupational groups.

These statistics indicate that employers seeking to hire workers to fill vacancies in these occupational groups would have more difficulty finding qualified workers than those employers attempting to fill vacancies in occupational groups for which there are significantly more unemployed claimants than on-line postings.

### Labor Demand

On-line postings represent a current demand for labor, detailing the types of occupations employers are seeking to fill.

During the second quarter of 2013, EmployRI recorded 11,475 on-line job postings for 451 different occupations. There were 41 occupations with 50 or more job postings during the second quarter 2013 accounting 46.1 percent of the on-line postings.

Demand exceeded supply for eighteen of the thirty occupations most in demand. For twelve of these eighteen occupations an associate degree or higher is generally required.

Top Thirty Occupations with the Most Postings Second Quarter 2013					
Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Claimants per Postings	Educational Requirement	
Accountants & Auditors	102	83	0.8	Bachelor's	
Advertising & Promotions Managers	86	26	0.3	Bachelor's	
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	90	194	2.2	High School/GED	
Cashiers	86	137	1.6	Less than HS	
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers	95	120	1.3	Less than HS	
Computer Programmers	211	8	0.0	Bachelor's	
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	87	41	0.5	Bachelor's	
Computer System Analyst	64	20	0.3	Bachelor's	
Customer Service Representatives	327	420	1.3	High School/GED	
Executive Secretaries & Administrative Assistants	90	198	2.2	High School/GED	
First-Line Supervisors: Food Prep & Serving Workers	90	58	0.6	High School/GED	
First-Line Supervisors: Retail Sales Workers	102	203	2.0	High School/GED	
General & Operations Managers	78	338	4.3	Associate's	
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	389	126	0.3	High School/GED	
HelpersProduction Workers	93	142	1.5	Less than HS	
Machinists	68	34	0.5	High School/GED	
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	66	87	1.3	Less than HS	
Management Analysts	93	27	0.3	Bachelor's	
Network & Computer System Administrators	64	41	0.6	Bachelor's	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	150	171	1.1	Postsecondary	
Occupational Therapists	65	4	0.1	Master's	
Pharmacists	83	14	0.2	Doctoral/Professional	
Physical Therapists	128	7	0.1	Doctoral/Professional	
Registered Nurses	848	113	0.1	Associate's	
Retail Salespersons	301	141	0.5	Less than HS	
Sales Representatives: Wholesale & Manufacturing (Technical & Scientific)	77	51	0.7	Bachelor's	
Security Guards	201	95	0.5	High School/GED	
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	97	203	2.1	Less than HS	
Teacher Assistants	398	80	0.2	High School/GED	
Waiters & Waitresses	80	133	1.7	Less than HS	

# Labor Supply

Unemployment insurance claimants represent an able and available supply of trained workers who are currently seeking work.

A total of 17,405 individuals collected unemployment insurance benefits during June 2013. These unemployed claimants reported previous work experience in nearly 700 different occupations.

Labor surpluses existed for 28 of the 30 occupations most frequently cited by UI claimants. For one third of these occupations, there were more than six experienced workers for every job posting, signifying the difficulty many unemployed workers are having finding work in occupations in which they were previously employed.

Top Thirty Occupations with the Most Claimants Second Quarter 2013					
Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Claimants per Postings	Educational Requirement	
Assemblers & Fabricators (General)	12	123	10.3	High School/GED	
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	90	194	2.2	High School/GED	
Carpenters	33	118	3.6	High School/GEI	
Cashiers	86	137	1.6	Less than HS	
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers	95	120	1.3	Less than HS	
Customer Service Representatives	327	420	1.3	High School/GED	
Executive Secretaries & Executive Administrative Assistant	its 90	198	2.2	High School/GEI	
First-Line Supervisors: Office & Administrative Support	49	176	3.6	High School/GEI	
First-Line Supervisors: Production & Operating Workers	16	204	12.8	Postsecondary	
First-Line Supervisors: Retail Sales Workers	102	203	2.0	High School/GEI	
General & Operations Managers	78	338	4.3	Associate's	
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	389	126	0.3	High School/GEI	
HelpersProduction Workers	93	142	1.5	Less than HS	
Home Health Aides	50	117	2.3	Less than HS	
Janitors & Cleaners	21	132	6.3	Less than HS	
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers (Hand)	41	124	3.0	Less than HS	
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	52	131	2.5	High School/GEI	
Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	16	132	8.3	High School/GEI	
Medical Assistants	35	116	3.3	High School/GEI	
Medical Secretaries	13	154	11.8	High School/GEI	
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	150	171	1.1	Postsecondary	
Office Clerks (General)	31	374	12.1	High School/GEI	
Packers & Packagers	30	139	4.6	Less than HS	
Personal Care Aides	10	185	18.5	Less than HS	
Production Workers (General)	6	359	59.8	High School/GEI	
Retail Salespersons	301	141	0.5	Less than HS	
Sales Managers	39	162	4.2	Bachelor's	
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing	11	161	14.6	High School/GED	
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	97	203	2.1	Less than HS	
Waiters & Waitresses	80	133	1.7	Less than HS	

## Labor Shortages

Despite the state's high unemployment rate, many Rhode Island employers report that they are having difficulty finding qualified workers to fill many of the positions they have available. During the second quarter of 2013 the number of posted vacancies exceeded the number of unemployed workers for over 100 occupations, indicating potential labor shortages for those occupations. Our labor supply and demand data indicates that there are not enough experienced unemployed workers available to meet the strong demand employers have for occupations such Registered Nurses, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers, and Computer Programmers.

This quarter there was also a strong demand for teachers, substitute teachers and teacher assistants due to numerous postings by school systems preparing for the fall semester.

Below is the list of the top 30 occupations with the greatest number of postings per claimants. (Only occupations with five or more active postings are included.)

Top Thirty Occupations with Fotchilar Shortages - Second Quarter 2013					
Occupational Title	Postings*	Claimants**	Claimant	Educational Requirement	
Anthropologists & Archeologists	6	2	3.0	Master's	
Advertising & Promotions Managers	86	26	3.3	Bachelor's	
Agricultural Equipment Operators	33	3	11.0	Less than HS	
Aircraft Cargo Handling Supervisors	30	4	7.5	High School/GED	
Biomedical Engineers	6	1	6.0	Bachelor's	
Cardiovascular Technologists & Technicians	9	2	4.5	Associate's	
Computer & Information Scientists, Research	17	1	17.0	Doctoral/Professional	
Computer Programmers	211	8	26.4	Bachelor's	
Computer Software Engineers, System Software	52	13	4.0	Bachelor's	
Computer System Analyst	64	20	3.2	Bachelor's	
Database Administrator	39	6	6.5	Bachelor's	
Dentists, General	10	-	10.0	Doctoral/Professional	
Dietetic Technicians	7	2	3.5	High School/GED	
Door-to-Door Sales Workers News & Street Vendors	s 24	1	24.0	High School/GED	
Family & General Practitioners	28	2	14.0	Doctoral/Professional	
Financial Analysts	45	11	4.1	Bachelor's	
Fire Inspectors & Investigators	32	2	16.0	High School/GED	
Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	389	126	3.1	High School/GED	
Management Analysts	93	27	3.4	Bachelor's	
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	30	7	4.3	Doctoral/Professional	
Merchandise Displayers & Window Trimmers	39	13	3.0	High School/GED	
Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	54	8	6.8	Less than HS	
Occupational Therapists	65	4	16.3	Master's	
Pharmacists	83	14	5.9	Doctoral/Professional	
Physical Therapists	128	7	18.3	Doctoral/Professional	
Power Plant Operators	16	2	8.0	High School/GED	
Registered Nurses	848	113	7.5	Associate's	
Statisticians	7	2	3.5	Master's	
Substitute Teachers & Instructors	449	4	112.3	Bachelor's	
Teacher Assistants	398	80	5.0	High School/GED	

#### **Top Thirty Occupations with Potential Shortages - Second Quarter 2013**

\* Jobs posted during the 90 day period ending June 30, 2013 and still open on June 30, 2013.

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 June 15, 2013.

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



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