

# [The united states might not be prepared](https://assignbuster.com/the-united-states-might-not-be-prepared/)

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The ability tomeet the goals decreases when the company faces a worker shortage even if the teammembers of an organization can increase their workload to help alleviate the lackof staff. Staff may fall behind in assignments, for example, if the accountingdepartment of an organization has very little staff, it would have to deliverlate invoices to customers to pay the bills after the due date. The managers ofthe organization should be careful after delegating because there could be atendency to half-complete the tasks or to do so after the time limit. According to thearticle: The Risk of Future Labor Shortages in Different Occupations andIndustries in the United States says: “ Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, some ofthe occupations that appear to be the tightest presently are occupations thatdo not require a bachelor’s degree.” (P228).

In the United States there aresome sectors where the crisis does not seem to affect so much. Some employerssay they have difficulties in obtaining qualified workers in the area of?? information, mining, health services or the manufacturing sector. United States might not be preparedfor an imminent labor deficitThe crisis will come, and the directors of people management will have to face challenges todayparked by the cycle change, and new ones posed by the social and technologicaltransformation. The US is not prepared for an approaching labor deficit in the severalsectors of the economy that require workers with low job skills. Immigrants: The analysis, released by the Alliance for a New American Economy during a ceremony at theCapitol, reveals with figures and anecdotes from the business community thatalthough immigrants have helped to mitigate the growing labor gap, the UnitedStates will face a growing shortage of cheap labor.

According to the report, the US is notadmitting enough immigrants to compensate for the imminent deficit of workerswith low job skills. Between 1990 and 2010, the number of US workers with lowjob skills declined by almost 12. 3 million, but in that decade, only 3. 9million young immigrants arrived in the country to replace them. The United Stateswill need more than eight million of those young, low-skill job foreigners tofully replace the US workers who “ lost” in that period, he added