

The united states might not be prepared

[Business](#), [Accounting](#)



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

In the United States there are some sectors where the crisis does not seem to affect so much. Some employers say they have difficulties in obtaining qualified workers in the area of information, mining, health services or the manufacturing sector. The United States might not be prepared for an imminent labor deficit. The crisis will come, and the directors of people management will have to face challenges today parked by the cycle change, and new ones posed by the social and technological transformation. The US is not prepared for an approaching labor deficit in the several sectors 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 the Capitol, reveals with figures and anecdotes from the business community that although immigrants have helped to mitigate the growing labor gap, the United States will face a growing shortage of cheap labor.

According to the report, the US is not admitting enough immigrants to compensate for the imminent deficit of workers with low job skills. Between 1990 and 2010, the number of US workers with low job skills declined by almost 12.3 million, but in that decade, only 3.9 million young immigrants arrived in the country to replace them. The United States will need more than eight million of those young, low-skill job foreigners to fully replace the US workers who “lost” in that period, he added