

With only six out of 10 individuals in the U.S. participating in the workforce, the unemployment rate near a 50-year low, and the gap between open jobs and new hires steadily widening, staffing companies are in a unique position to educate clients and entice talent.

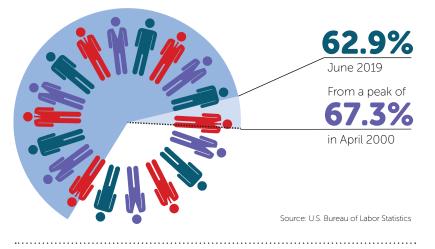


#### By Cynthia Davidson

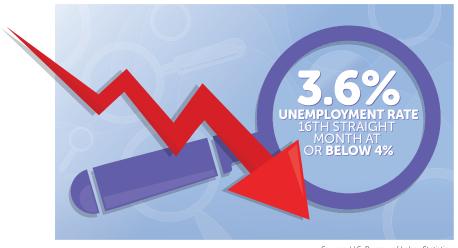
### The daunting task of finding qualified talent has become increasingly difficult, with the U.S. now in a record-long economic expansion and the labor market continuing to tighten. The diminishing unemployment rate, widening gap between job openings and new hires, and the declining workforce participation rate are huge contributing factors to the shortage of job candidates. Here is a data-driven look at the factors contributing to these trends-and how staffing companies can emerge as workforce thought leaders and strategic partners for clients and talent. >>>

# **Exclusive Industry Research & Data**

This issue's research-focused article digs into the details of factors contributing to the current labor shortage. As the industry's research and data leader, ASA reports on timely industry data in every issue of *Staffing Success*. Get up-to-the-minute data and research-related information when you follow @StaffingData on Twitter. Only Six Out of 10 Working-Age Individuals Are Employed or Seeking a Job

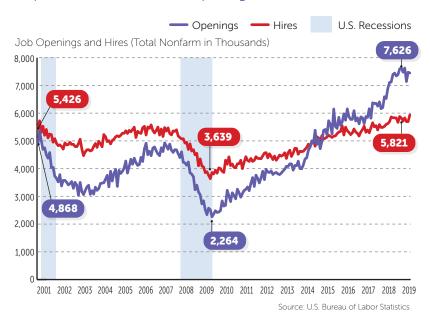


Unemployment Remains at Historic Low



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Gap Widens Between Job Openings and Hires



# Workforce Participation Becomes Stagnant

After increasing for more than six decades, the labor force participation rate—the share of the working-age population either employed or seeking a job—peaked at 67.3% from January through April 2000, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. During the next decade and a half, the participation rate gradually declined, reaching 62.4% in September 2015—the lowest since October 1977. The rate has fluctuated between 62.5% and 63.2% for nearly four years, and was reported at 62.9% in June 2019—when the number of individuals out of work dropped to six million.

Some factors contributing to the decline in the participation rate include an aging workforce, an increase in the number of retirees, and people simply dropping out of the labor pool—perhaps discouraged, unable to find work, becoming disabled, deciding they can make do on government benefits, or pursing further education.

# Unemployment Continues to Dwindle

So, what about those out of work and not currently participating in the labor force? Since spiking during the Great Recession, the rate of unemployment has not only returned to its prerecession levels—it also hit a near 50-year low. After reaching a 26-year high of 10.0% in 2009, the unemployment rate began a downward trend. By the end of 2015, it descended to 5.0%—equivalent to its level at the start of the recession. In 2016, the unemployment rate began fluctuating between approximately 4% and 5%, then dropped to 3.6% in April of this year.

On the surface, a low unemployment rate would seem to be good news for the economy—but not if it's declining because fewer people want a job, disengaged and sitting on the workforce sidelines.

## Job Openings Exceed Hires

Historically, the number of job openings and hires have moved in the same direction, with hires outpacing openings. Divergence from this trend began in early 2015 as the two measures stopped moving in tandem and the number of job openings started to exceed the number of hires. In April 2018, the number of job openings totaled 7.6 million the highest number since reporting of the metric by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics began in 2000 while hires amounted to 5.8 million. The past three years have seen the greatest number of job openings since the inception of the metric. Job openings are considered a lagging indicator of the economy, given that businesses usually wait on reassurances of economic well-being before they choose to hire. Hires, on the other hand, are an indicator of the robustness of the economy and the workforce. The fact that there continue to be more unfilled jobs than there are hires speaks to a large and growing skills gap and need for qualified talent in the U.S.

In June, the number of job openings outnumbered the unemployed by 1.4 million—one of the largest gaps since 2000.

### Staffing Companies Vie for Talent

Based on the current outlook of the labor market, and the fact that all businesses are in stiffer competition than ever for the same limited pool of candidates, staffing companies in particular must offer valuable benefits in addition to a compelling compensation package to win at recruiting and filling the talent pipeline.

The staffing industry is in a unique position to appeal to job seekers and those who are discouraged and have given up on searching for a job entirely, by offering flexibility for both job seekers and employers. Be sure you're touting the tremendous and varied opportunities and work arrangements staffing agenThe staffing industry is in a unique position to appeal to job seekers and those who are discouraged and have given up on searching for a job entirely, by offering flexibility for both job seekers and employers.

cies can provide to employees, in addition to the heavy lifting you can do on behalf of clients to ease the burden of fighting for talent all around.

As the supply of candidates dwindles, employers including staffing companies—will need to continue to improve efficiency, increase productivity, develop more effective recruiting and retention strategies, and create training programs to reskill and upskill talent.

ASA encourages members to contact the research team at 703-253-2020 or research@americanstaffing.net with questions about these statistics or other research designed to help you make informed decisions.

Cynthia Davidson is senior director of research for ASA. Send feedback on this article to success@americanstaffing.net. Engage with ASA on social media—go to *americanstaffing. net/social.* 

