Where Are the Workers?

Insights from employers and working-age adults in *Greater Akron* (Summit, Medina and Portage counties)

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United Way Summit Medina











Questions and Comments

Please place your questions and comments in the Q&A box, along with your email address and your county

Presentation slides and responses to your questions will be made available to all participants











Introduction

About This Project











A Collaborative, Multi-Part Approach

NATIONAL SCAN OF EXISTING RESEARCH

EMPLOYER PERPECTIVE

WORKING-AGE ADULT PERSPECTIVE

"WHERE ARE THE WORKERS?" INSIGHTS











Employer Perspective











Employer Research Overview

To better understand:

- How is the labor shortage manifesting in Northeast Ohio across counties, sectors, professions, and demographic groups?
- What have employers tried or what are they willing to try, and what has worked?
- How well do employers understand what workers want and need in today's labor market?











Employer Surveys and Discussions

Employer Survey

Survey	Responses
Greater Akron	254
Medina	33
Portage	99
Summit	122
Region	766

Employer Roundtables

Roundtables	Sessions	Registrations
Greater Akron	6	77
Medina	1	30
Portage	2	17
Summit	3	30
Region	22	463











The labor market feels tight because it is tight!





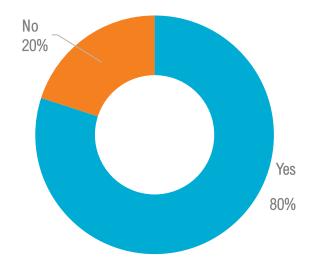




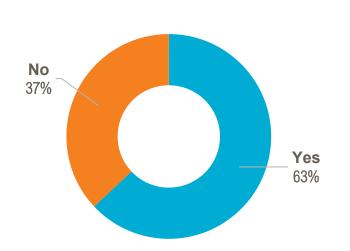




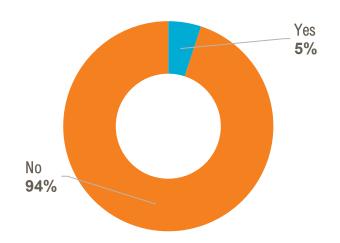
Talent Shortage?



High than Normal Turnover?



Sufficient pool of qualified applicants?













The most elusive workers...

18-30

year-olds

Hardest to recruit (47%) Quitting the most (44%)













Employers are trying to address.

What is the biggest difference between today and prepandemic in your efforts to attract and hire talent?

- 1. Increasing benefits/salaries (including flexible work hours, hire-on bonuses)
- 2. Expanding job description to reach wider applicant pool/hiring less qualified candidates
- 3. Partnering with new organizations or training providers

What is the biggest difference between today and prepandemic in your efforts to retain your talent?

- 1. Offering bonuses/incentives
- 2. Promoting more from within the company
- 3. Supporting workforce to gain new skills (e.g. tuition reimbursement, in-house training)











Employers are saying...

- Raising wages wasn't enough
- They need to find new ways to be attractive to candidates
- Need to place greater emphasis on company culture and implement strategies to retain employees
- Need to have flexible policies, including a hybrid work environment

"Wages are table stakes, nothing more."

-Executive at employer roundtable











Working Age Adult Perspective

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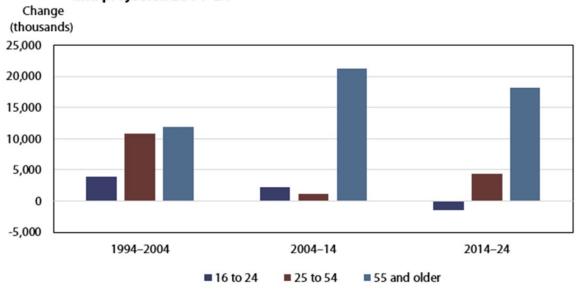






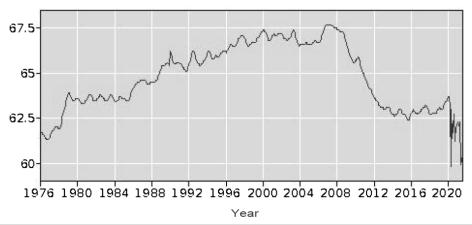
What We Know about the Labor Shortage U.S. Demographic Shift & Ohio's Vanishing Workforce

Figure 1. Changes in the civilian noninstitutional population, 1994–2004, 2004–14, and projected 2014–24



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Ohio Labor Force Participation Rate 1976 - 2021



Ohio Labor Force Participation Rate							
Year	Period	Labor Force Part. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploment	Unemployment Rate	
2007	Jul	67.6	6,016,911	5,676,080	340,831	5.7	
2021	Jul	60.5	5,604,558	5,304,163	300,395	5.4	
2022	June	62	5,794,278	5,570,206	224,072	3.9	
Source -	Source - BLS, Local Area Unemployment Statistics						







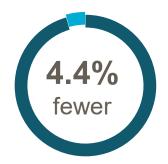






What We Know about the Labor Shortage

How many people are working?



18,188 fewer people in jobs (4.4%) than in 2019 in Summit, Medina and Portage Counties

Started freelancing since the pandemic began:

12% of US workforce (Upwork)

Retired in the past 2 years:

- 3.2 million in 2020 (BLS)
- estimated the same in 2021

Deaths from COVID:

• 258,440 ages 18-64 (CDC)

Stayed out to care for children:

5 million reported in 2022 (US Census)

Lost to Opiate crisis (out of workforce, deaths):

- 860,000 males ages 25 to 54 out of the workforce (NIH)
- 56,035 deaths for working age adults ages 25-64 and a 28% increase expected in 2021 estimated 71,732 (CDC)

Shrinking demographics:

• 3 million less employees (CBPP)

Key: US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Center On Budget & Policy Priority (CBPP); Center for Disease Control (CDC); & National Institute of Health (NIH)











Methodology and Survey Overview

- Conducted 12-minute surveys with working age adults in Summit, Medina and Portage Counties via phone and web:
 - 2,400 interviews (800/county)
 - 18+
 - Representative of area population by county
 - Larger sample size allows for key groupings to be well represented
- Conduct focus groups with individuals who completed a survey:
 - 5 focus groups with 6-10 participants

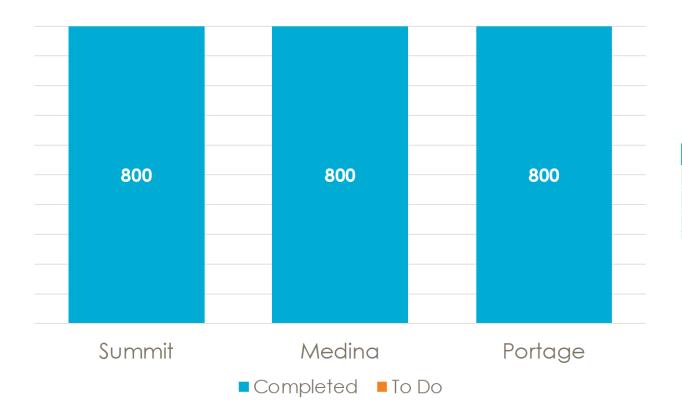












COUNTY	POP N	POP %	SAMPLE N	SAMPLE %	WEIGHT
Medina	179,116	20.3%	800	33.3%	0.61
Portage	162,476	18.4%	800	33.3%	0.55
Summit	540,810	61.3%	800	33.3%	1.84

County data was weighted to make each proportional to the overall 3-county area.

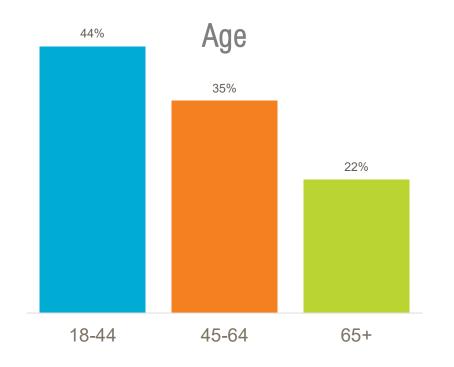




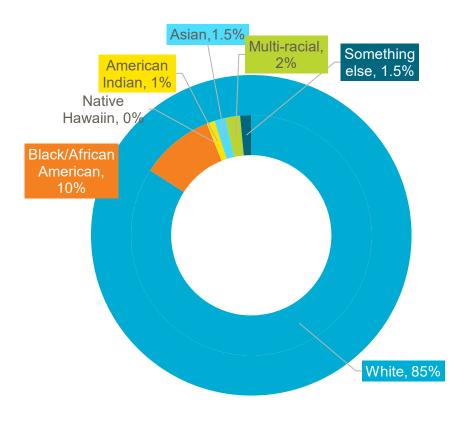








Racial Identity



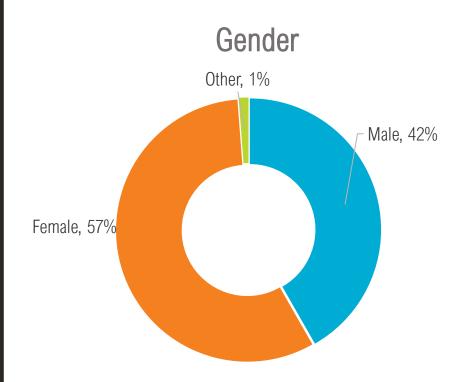


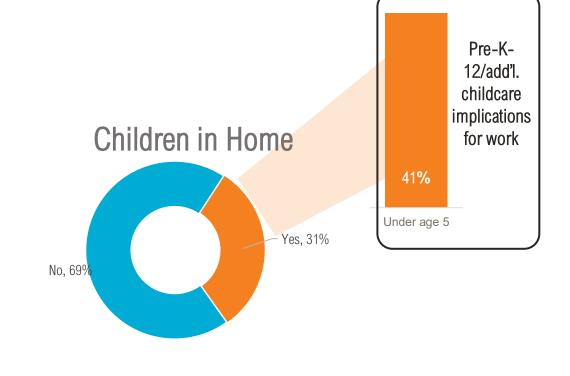












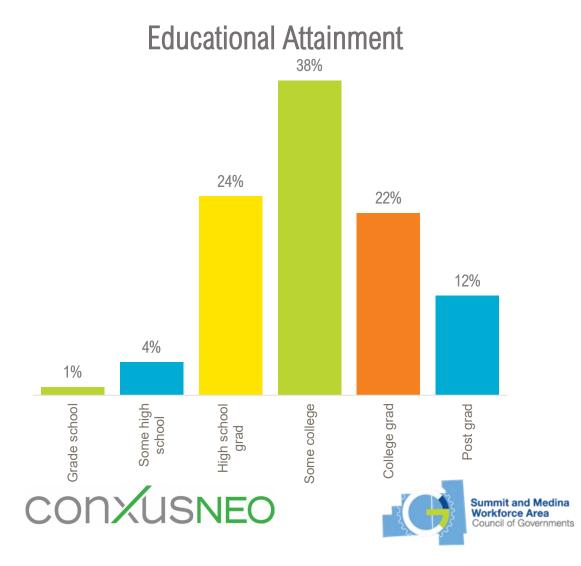




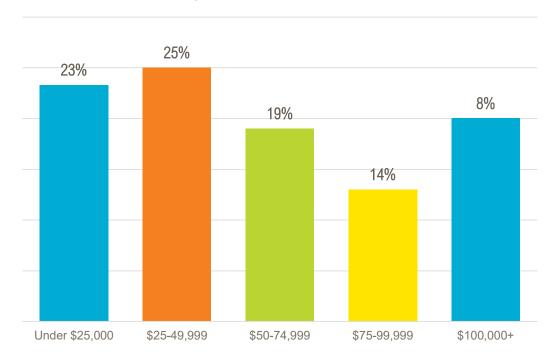








Family/Household Income

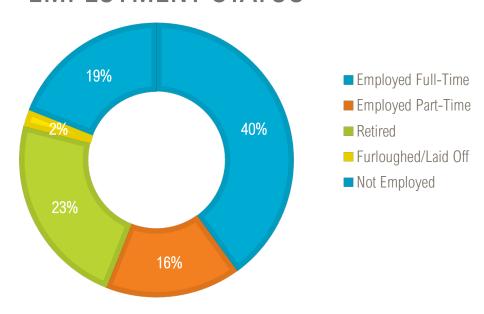




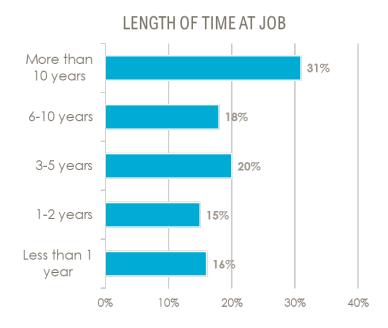




EMPLOYMENT STATUS



Of those employed, full time or part time,













What They Told Us











Work interrupted by the pandemic

- 1 in 5 had to stay home during the pandemic
- 1 in 3 of all workers were laid off
- 1 in 4 of workers had hours cut/took a pay cut
- 1 in 3 started a new job
- 1 in 3 stayed at home to care for a child and/or older relative
- 1 in 4 make more money now than prior to the pandemic





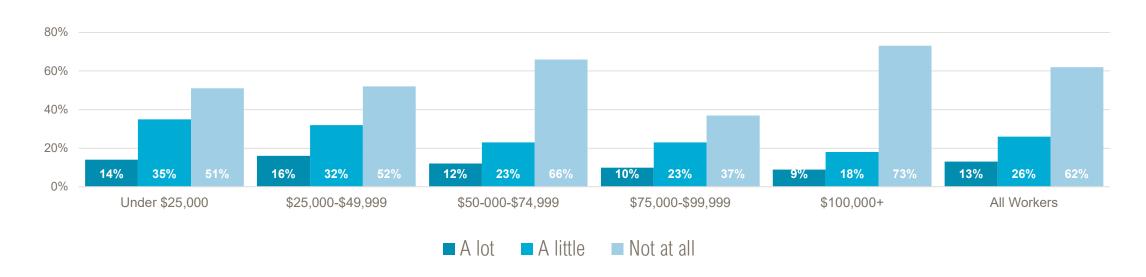






Work interrupted by the pandemic

Did the extra unemployment benefits or other pandemic-related assistance allow you to stay out of the workplace longer or allow you to be more selective about your job when you returned to work?







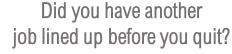


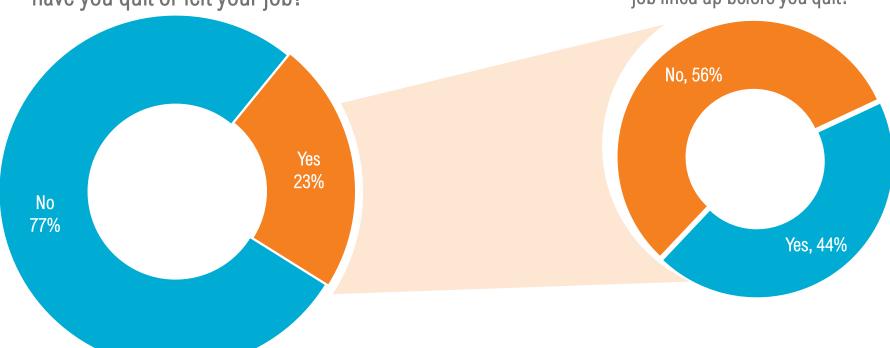




People were quitting without jobs lined up.

In the past 12 months, have you quit or left your job?







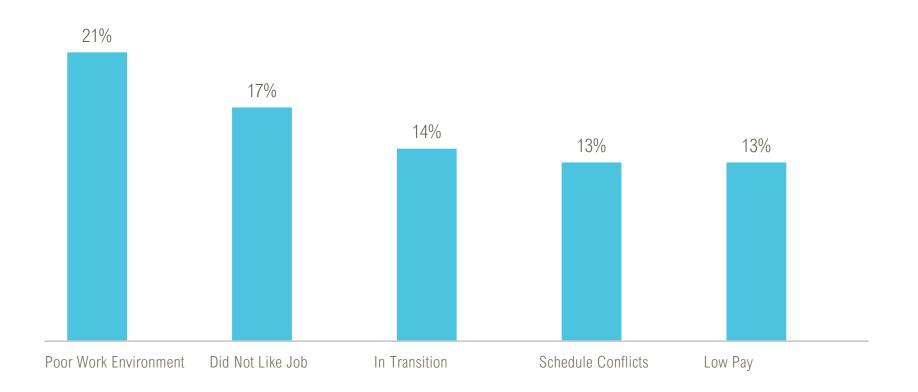








They're leaving for a few key reasons.





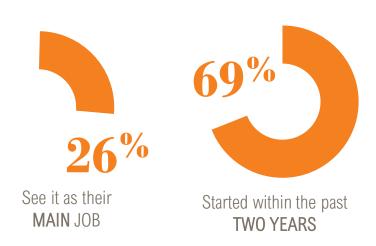






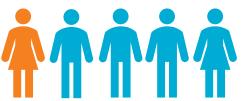


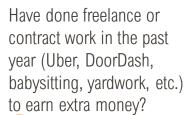
Gig work has expanded options for workers in a time of uncertainty.

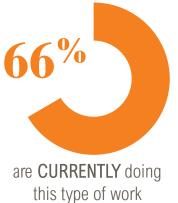


Of retired respondents have done this type

of work in the past year









21%

Team

ENJOY this type of

work

Of "not employed" respondents have done this type of work in the past year.

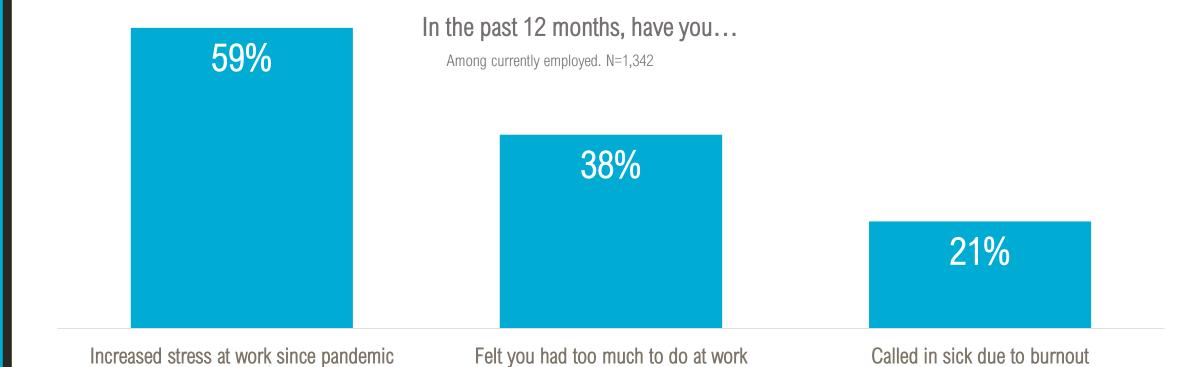








Today's employees feel overworked.



and not enough time to finish everything





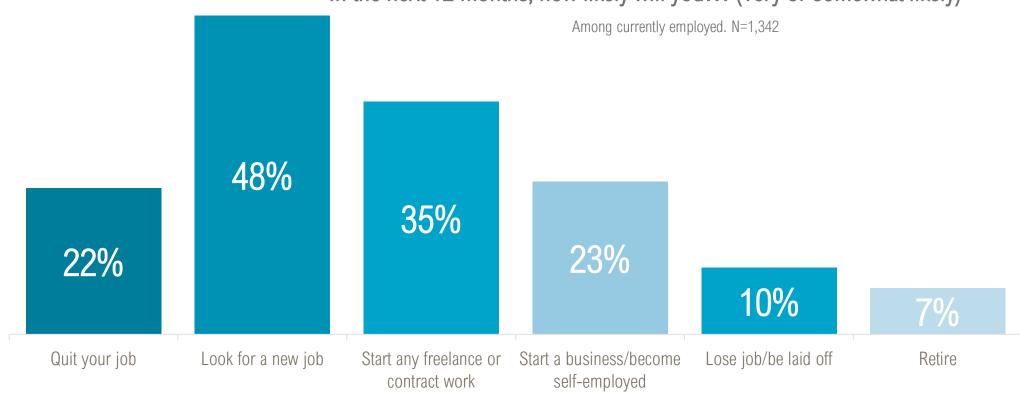






They will probably keep leaving.

In the next 12 months, how likely will you... (very or somewhat likely)





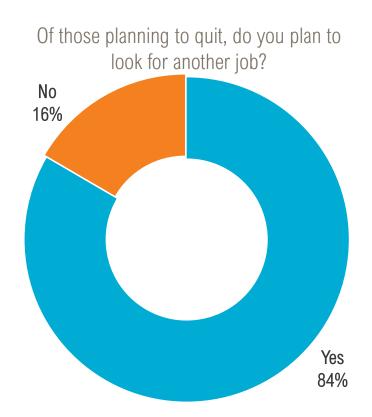


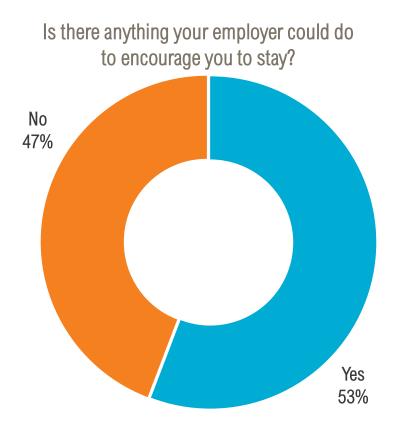






Most planning to quit will look for another job. A smaller majority could be convinced to stay in their role for the right incentives.









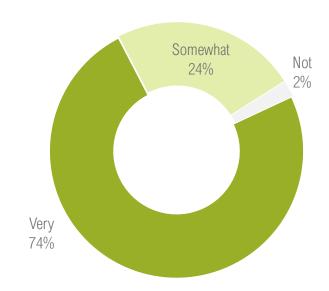






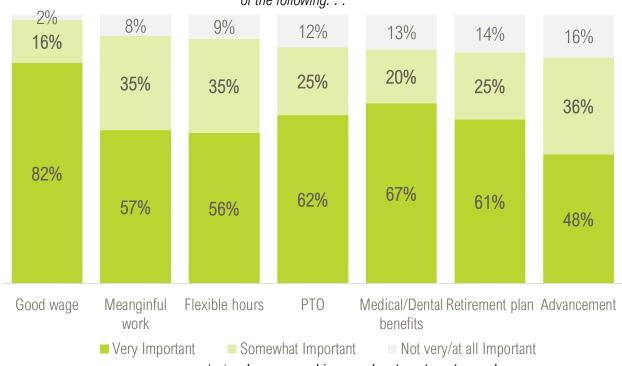
Money talks. But it's not everything.

Importance of salary information inclusion in job listing (all respondents)



Other top factors

In thinking about the ways you earn money both now and in the future, how important are each of the following. . .



respondents who are working or plan to return to work



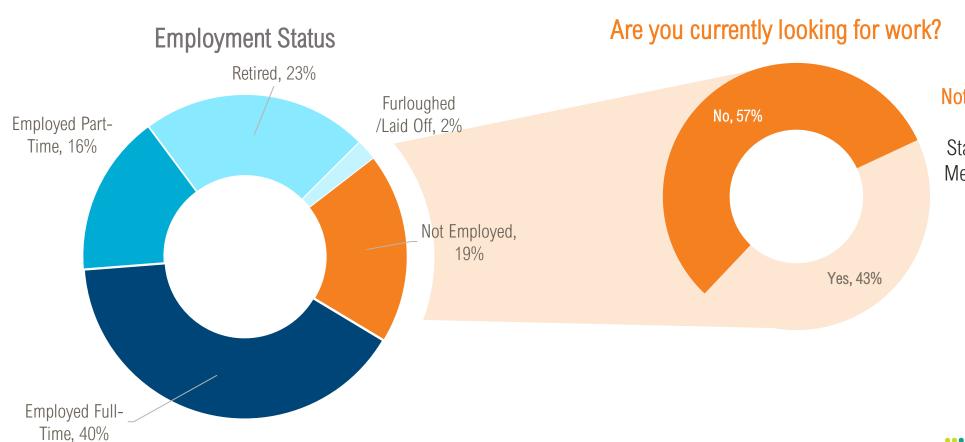








People not looking for work have good reasons.



Top 3 Reasons
Not Looking for Work
Disability
Stay at home parent
Medical/health issue





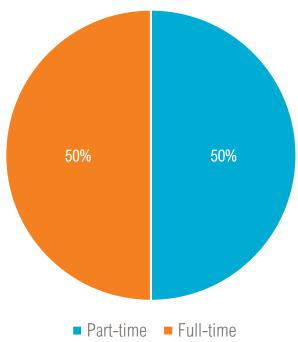




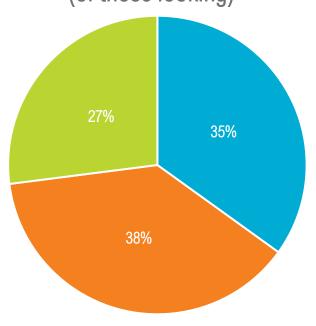


Those looking for jobs...













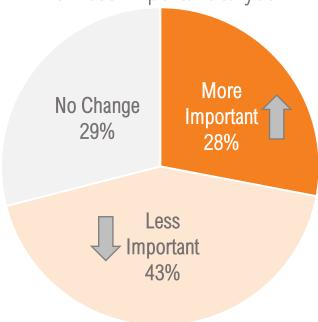


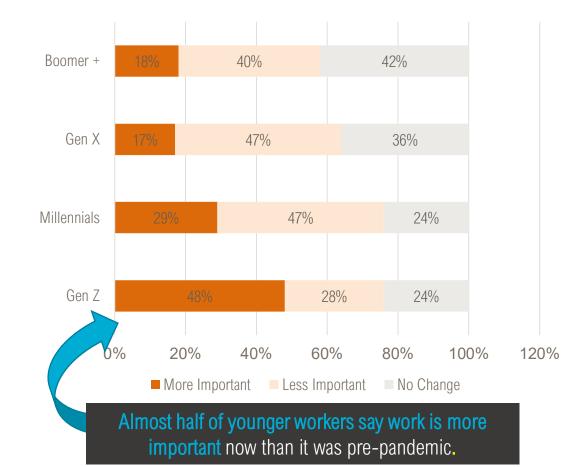




Attitudes about work have changed.

Since the pandemic, has work become more or less important to you?









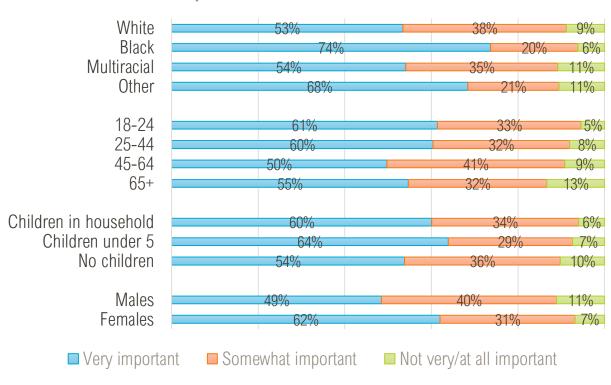






Flexible hours are important to many workers.

Importance of Flexible Hours







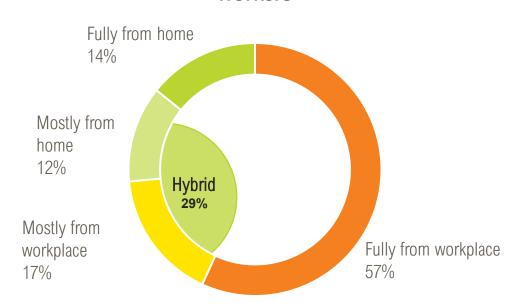




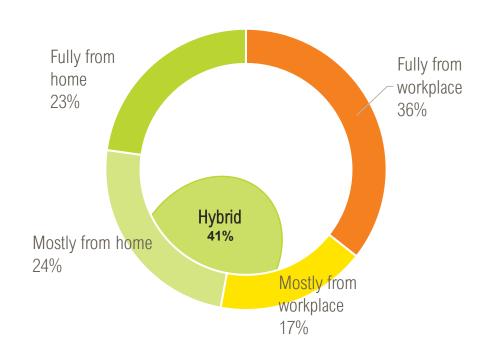


Work environment flexibility is important to many workers.

Current work environment for employed workers



Workers' desired environment













Top Barriers to Employment

All Responses	<u>Black</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Under \$25,000</u>	<u>Gen Z</u>	Not Employed
Pay Too Low					
Health Issues	Discrimination - race	Health Issues	Health Issues	Health Issues	Health Issues
Childcare Issues	Health Issues	Concerns for Health of Self/Family	Disabilities	Lack of Work Experience	Disabilities
Disabilities	Concerns for Health of Self/Family	Disabilities	Concerns for Health of Self/Family	Lack of Training	Transportation Issues
Concerns for Health of Self/Family	Transportation Issues	Childcare Issues	Transportation Issues	Concerns for Health of Self/Family	Concerns for Health of Self/Family
Lack of Training	Discrimination – gender	Lack of Training	Lack of Training	Transportation Issues	Gaps in Employment
Criminal Record	Disabilities	Vaccine Mandates	Criminal Record	Disabilities	Lack of Experience



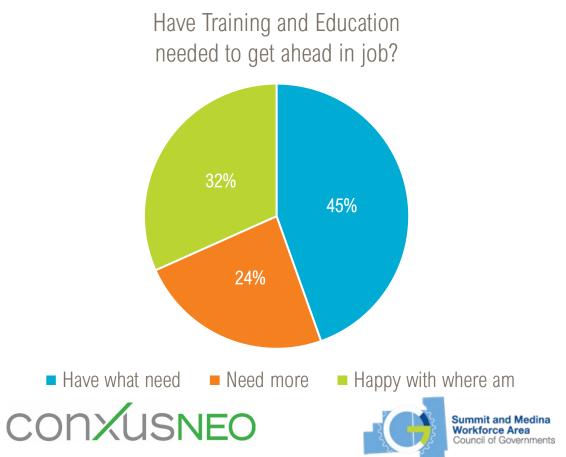


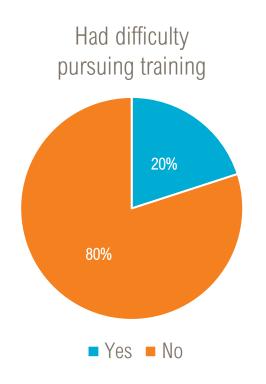






Training and Education Needs





The top 3 reasons for what made getting training difficult:

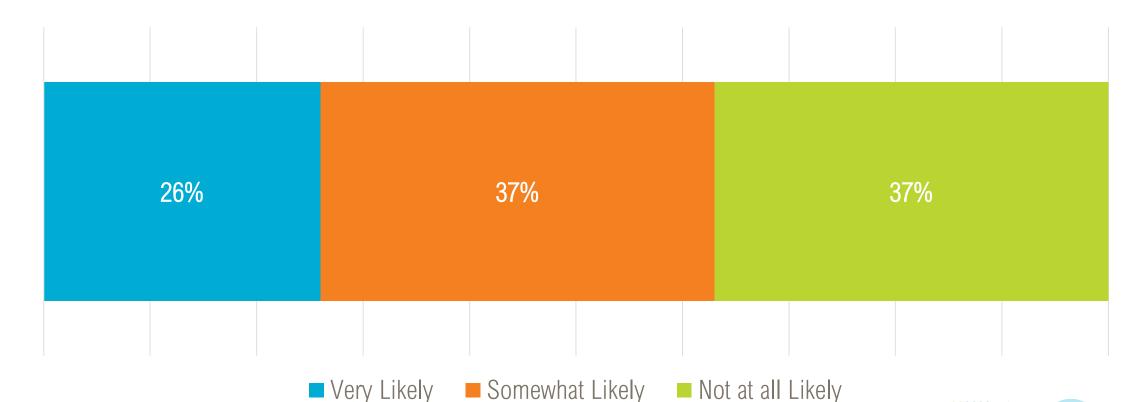
- 1. Time
- 2. Money
- 3. Impact of COVID







Likelihood of seeking additional education or training in next 3 years













Emerging Themes

Respondents frequently cited:

- Wage matters
- "Flexibility" is desired
- Want "meaningful work" feel a part of something/contributing
- Gig work is a large part of the current employment landscape
- Access to mental health services
- Half job seekers looking for Part-Time work
- High interest in job related training and education
- COVID has had a significant impact on defining what work is











Strategies

For Employers and Workforce Practitioners











Grow the Workforce...



Develop & Retain Talent

Pull in from sidelines

Attract workers from other jobs

Attract workers to region

Train into new careers

Advance current employees











Talk With Your Employees

Stay Interviews

Exit Interviews

Employee Resource Coaches











Provide Positive Work Environment

Mental Health Days

Employee Assistance Programs

Rewards/Recognition











Invest in Career Development

Employee Development Plans

Supervisor Training

Tuition Reimbursement











Help Employees Find Meaning in Their Work

Worker Voice

Physical Space











Pay Competitive Wages

Wages + Benefits

Non-traditional Benefits











Incorporate Flexibility Wherever Possible

Flexible Work Hours

Job Sharing











Connect to Your Community

Public Workforce System

High Schools and Colleges

Community Agencies

Sector Partnerships











What's Next?











www.conxusneo.jobs/watw

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