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#### **Program Overview**

- Indiana Chamber Foundation partnered with Walker Information late 2016 to begin the planning and design of the program
- Survey was fielded January-February 2017
- 1,129 responses were received
- 72% of responses were for-profit; 22% not-for-profit; and 6% government
- 36% of responses from companies with 6-49 employees; 28% with 100-499 employees
- 37% of responses were from owners and CEOs; 29% were from HR
- Manufacturing/advanced manufacturing comprised 20% of the responses; Education and Educational Services, 11%; Professional, Scientific, Tech Services, 9%; Health Care/Social Assistance, 8%

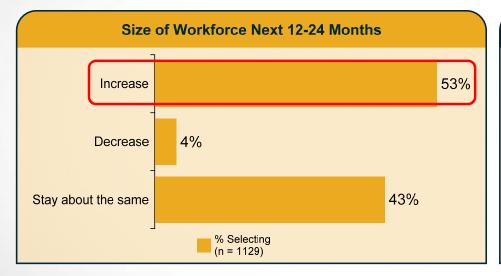
## **Key Findings**

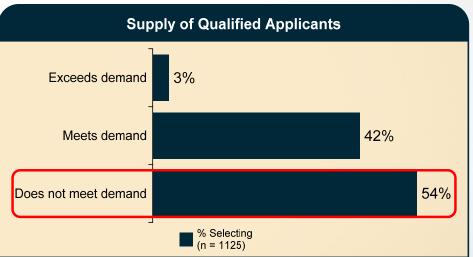
- Continuing trend 1: Left jobs unfilled due to under-qualified applicants: 39%, 43% and 45% previous three years. 47% this year
- Continuing trend 2: Filling workforce biggest (20%-24%-27%-29%) or next biggest challenge. Combine the two and the last four years: 72%, 74%, 76%, 79%
- Those expecting to increase size of workforce in next 12-24 months (53%), have even bigger challenges: 59% say supply of qualified applicants does not meet demand (compared to 54% overall) and 85% say filling workforce/talent needs is a challenge
- Two-thirds require less than a bachelor's degree for their unfilled jobs (points to continuing importance of middle skill jobs)

### **Key Findings (Continued)**

- Applicants not willing to accept pay offered (45% agree or strongly agree). Lack of minimal educational requirements was only 27%
- Only 26% very likely or extremely likely to add high-wage jobs in next two years
- Training: Most (72%) done internally, only 40% partner with educational institutions, 48% have tuition reimbursement programs but few employees take advantage
- Drug testing: Only 47% test for safety-sensitive positions, only 56% test in cases of suspects misuse/abuse;
  41% say supervisors/managers know how to detect prescription drug misuse/abuse but very few willing to pay for supervisor training in this area

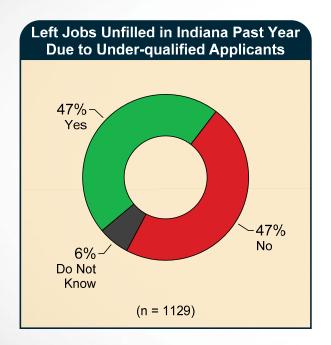
While 53% say their workforce size would increase, 54% need more qualified applicants.

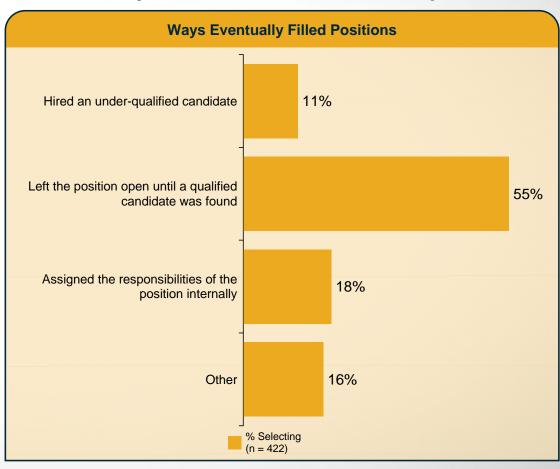




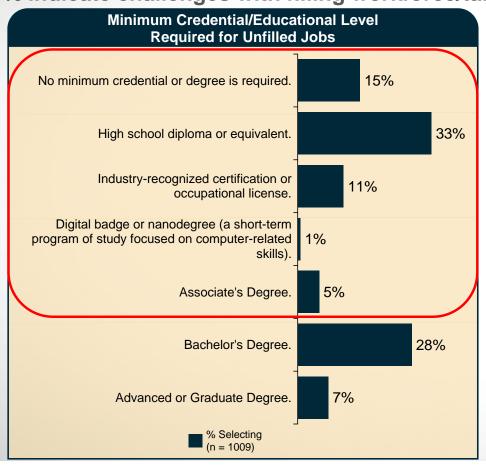
Almost half of the employers left jobs unfilled and they do not tend to hire under-qualified

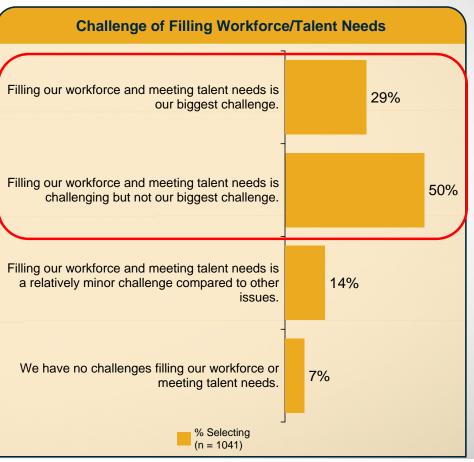
candidates.



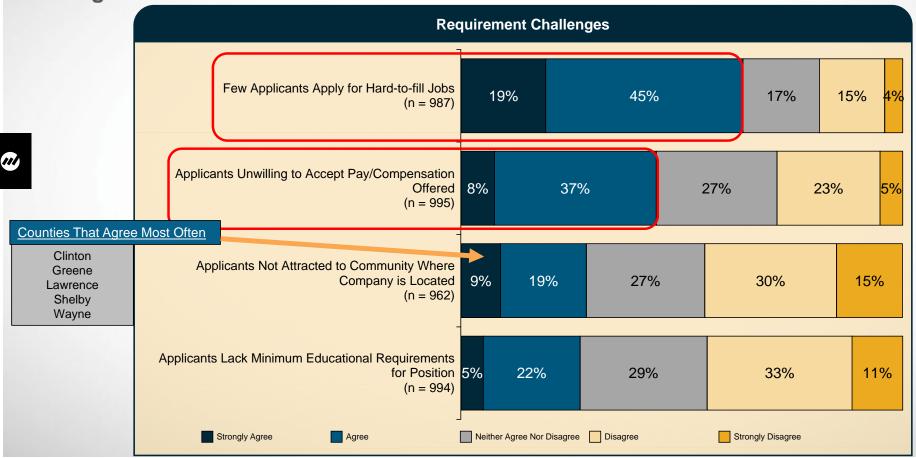


Two in three employers (65%) required less than a bachelor's degree for their unfilled jobs. 79% indicate challenges with filling workforce/talent needs.

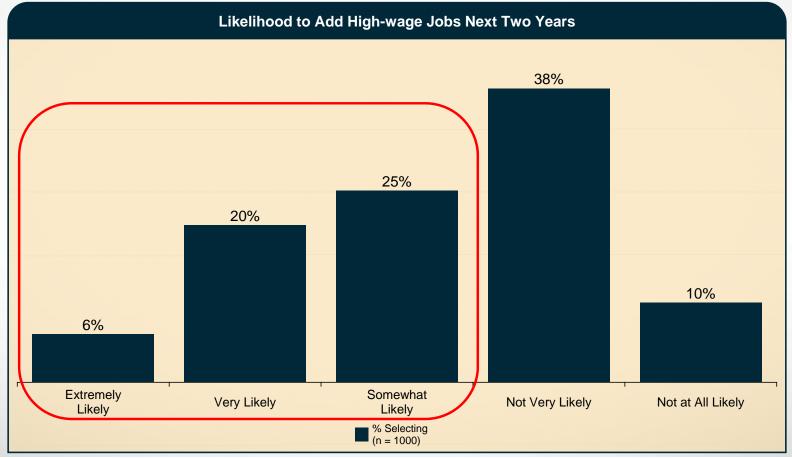




Lacking enough applications and candidates not accepting the offered pay are the two biggest challenges.



Approximately half of respondents are at least "Somewhat Likely" to add high-wage jobs



#### **Biggest Challenge with Unfilled Positions**

#### Employers' specific comments regarding why filling jobs is challenging include:

 Offering sufficient benefits/compensation and matching salary expectations

 Finding candidates with formal training; having money to offer appropriate training

- Finding candidates willing to work the expected hours
- Lack of entry level candidates available, or those available aren't skilled/interested
- Finding candidates who can pass a drug screening/other qualifying tests



#### **Greatest Challenge Filling High Demand/High Wage Jobs**

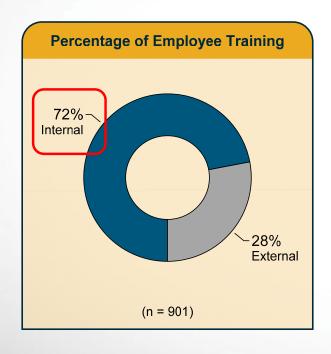
Their comments about the challenges of filling high demand, high wage jobs include:

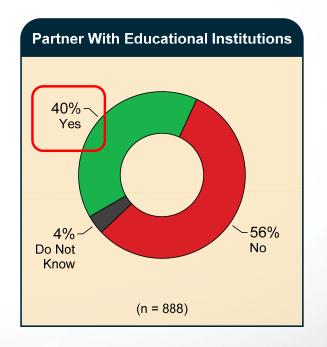
- Finding someone with appropriate skill/experience/knowledge
- Finding someone with a strong work ethic
- Once they find the right candidate, having the candidate accept the offered wages
- Attracting talent to certain locations; relocating talent



# **Workforce Training and Tuition Reimbursement Offered Now**

72% of employee training is conducted internally and only 40% partner with educational institutions for training.

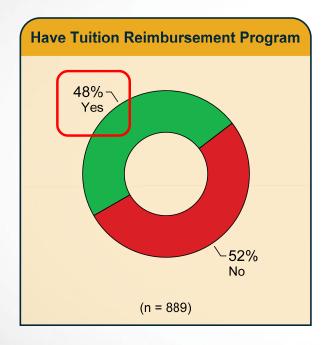


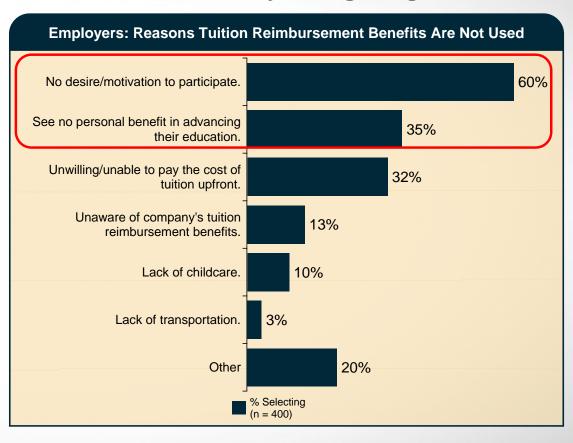


# **Workforce Training and Tuition Reimbursement Offered Now**

Employers see lack of motivation and benefit as the reason for only having a slight increase in

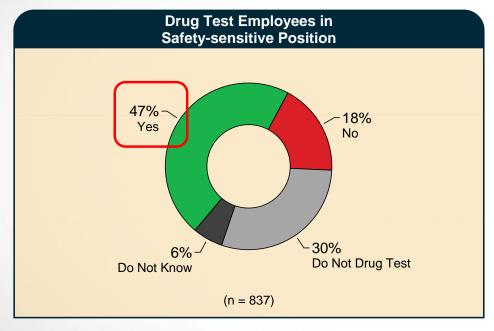
the usage of tuition reimbursement.

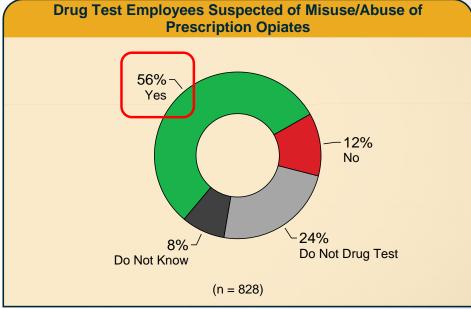




# **Drug Testing for Misuse/Abuse of Prescription Opiates**

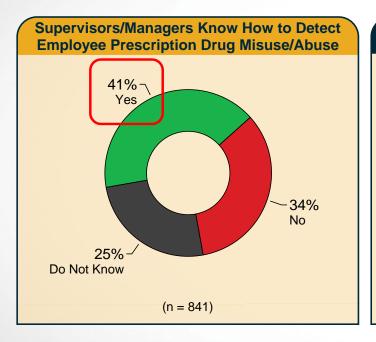
Drug testing policy is mixed; more frequent (56%) under suspected use.

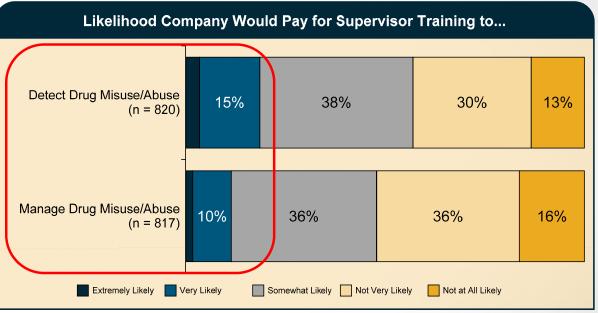




## **Drug Abuse Training**

34% indicate that they do not know how to detect misuse/abuse, few indicate that they are likely to pay for supervisor training on either detection (19%) or misuse management (11%).





#### **Takeaways**

- Meeting workforce needs is an ongoing and increasing challenge
- Lower skilled workforce is in demand but disconnect between workforce desires and employer offerings
- Most training is conducted internally and very few use tuition reimbursement
- Drug testing not prevalent for safety sensitive positions and managers do not seem prepared to detect or handle drug use

