

Growing Your Workforce:

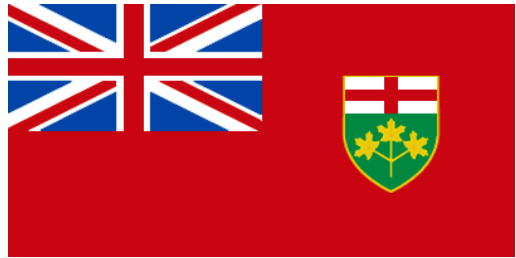
Attraction, Development and Retention

23 October 2019

Outline

1. Current snapshot
2. What does the future hold?
3. What can we do?

Unemployment rate is lower than rest of Canada

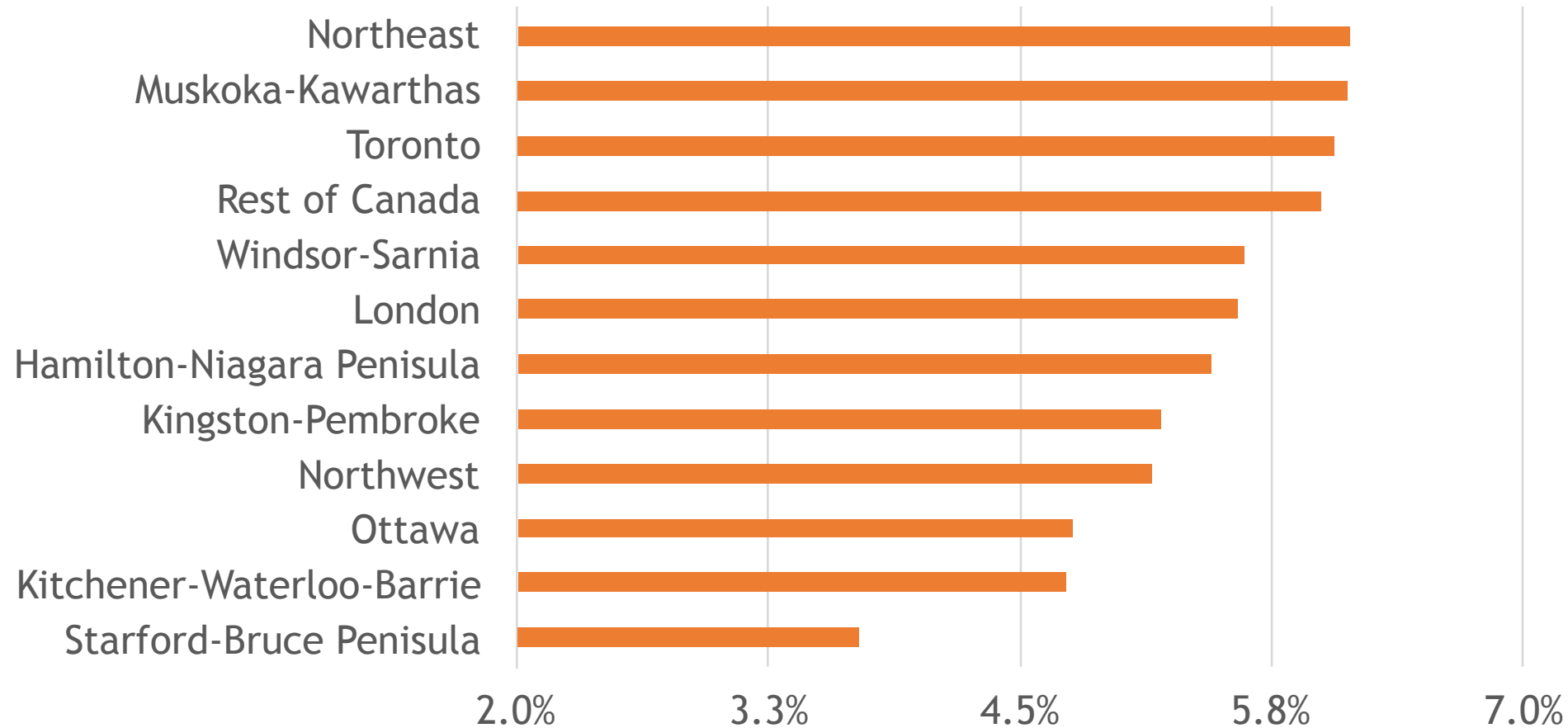


5.6%



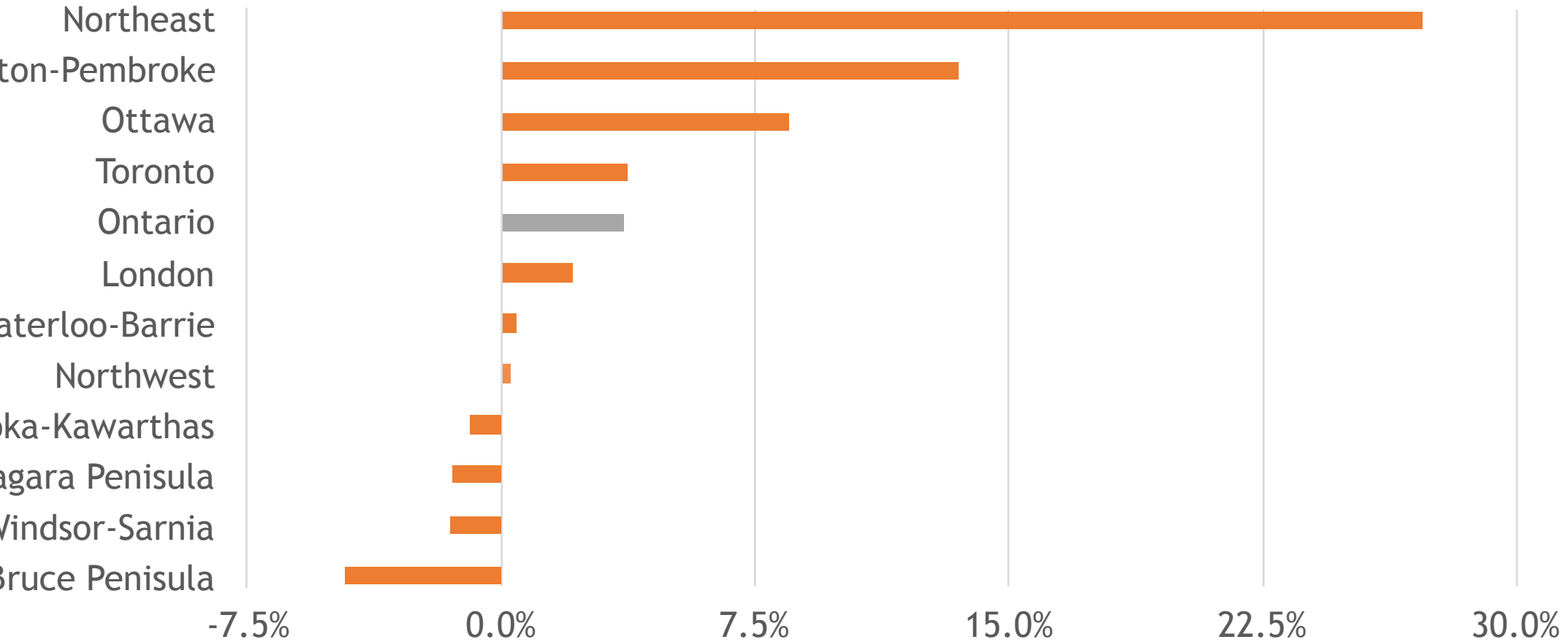
6.0%

With some regional variation in unemployment

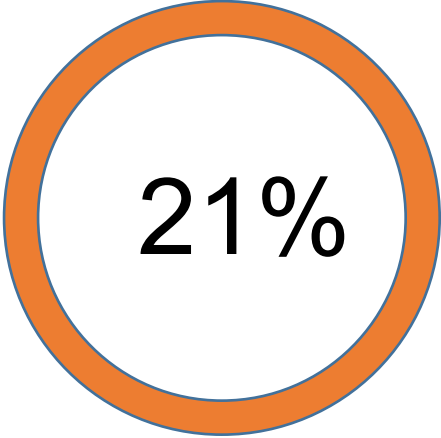


... and job vacancy growth

Q2 2019 vs Q2 2018

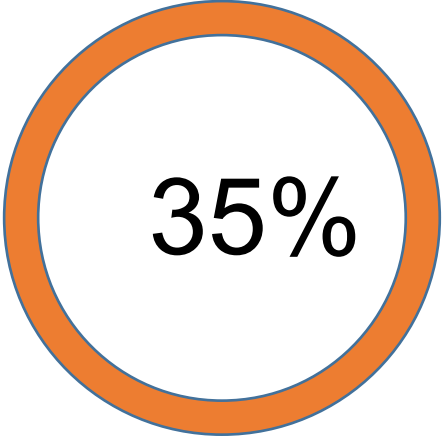


Top employer challenges



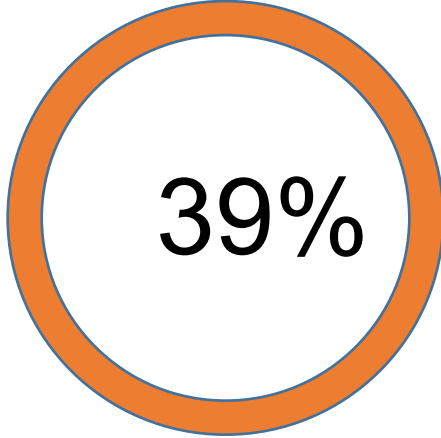
21%

Succession
Planning



35%

Finding skilled
workers



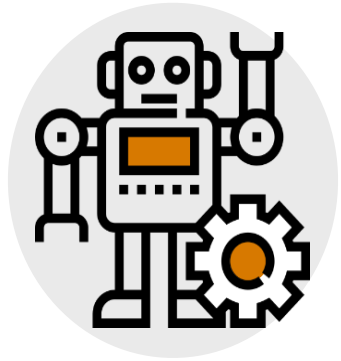
39%

Retaining
workers

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The robots are coming?



VS



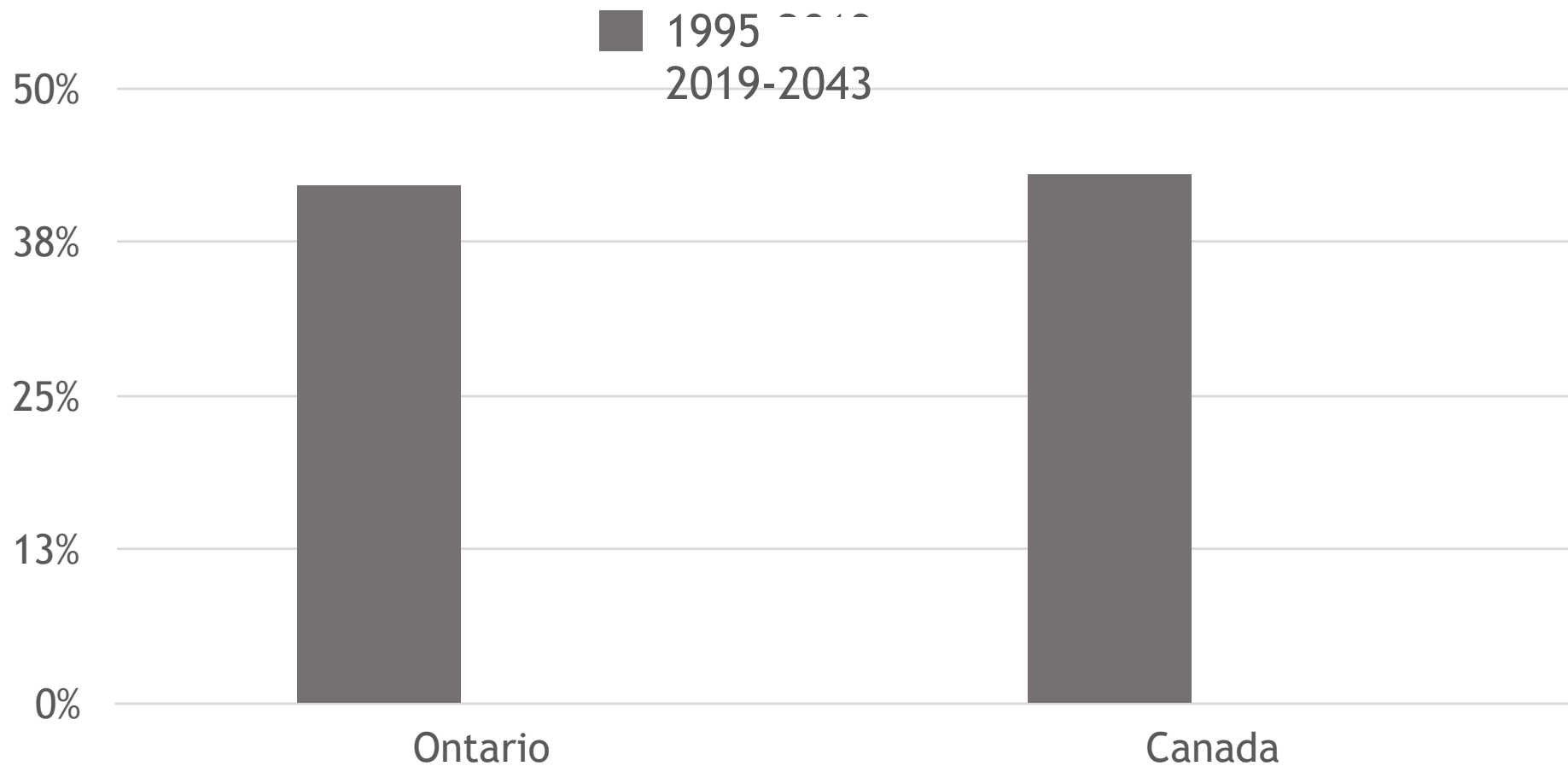
Too many workers?

Jobs: 9% - 42% affected by automation

Tasks: Up to 50% of work activities at risk

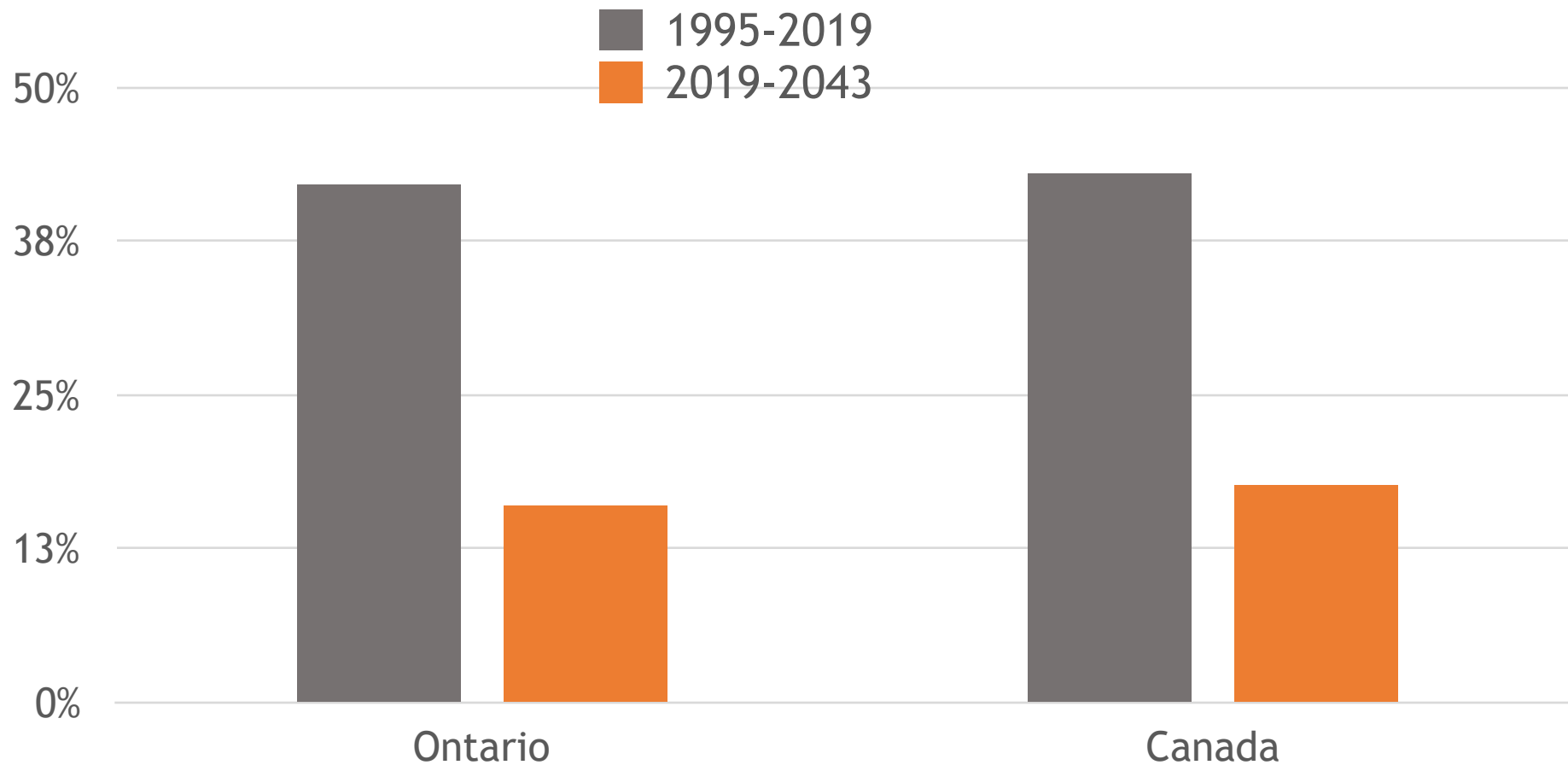
Not enough workers?

Labour force growth: Past trends and future scenarios



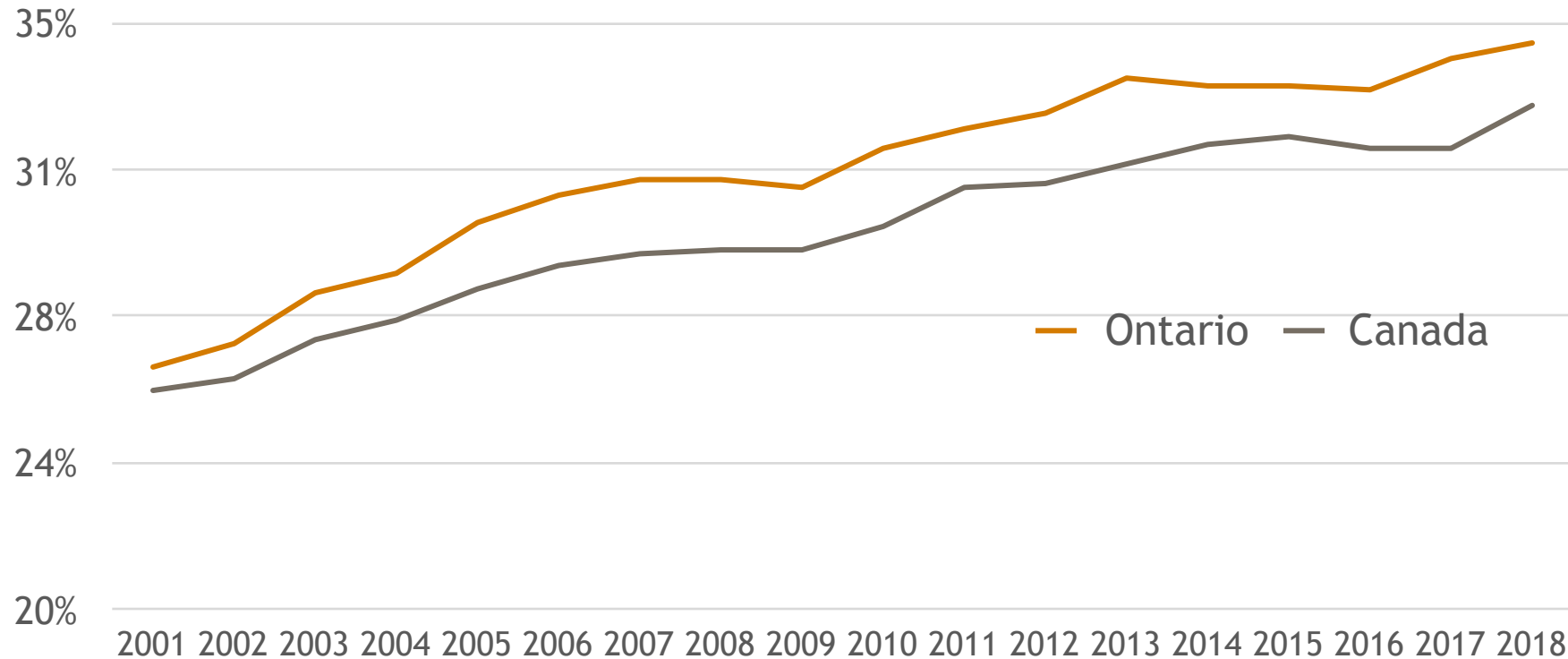
Not enough workers?

Labour force growth: Past trends and future scenarios



There's more to it than education

Share of over-qualified workers



*Overqualified is defined as employer persons with an educational level greater than required by their current occupation (as defined by the NOC skill level).

What we do know

Workforce attraction/retention

1. People and occupations are not the same thing
2. Population ageing is here to stay

Workforce Development

1. New occupations are always emerging
2. Increased emphasis on skills

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What can we do: Multipronged strategy



1. Immigration, women, older workers, Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities....

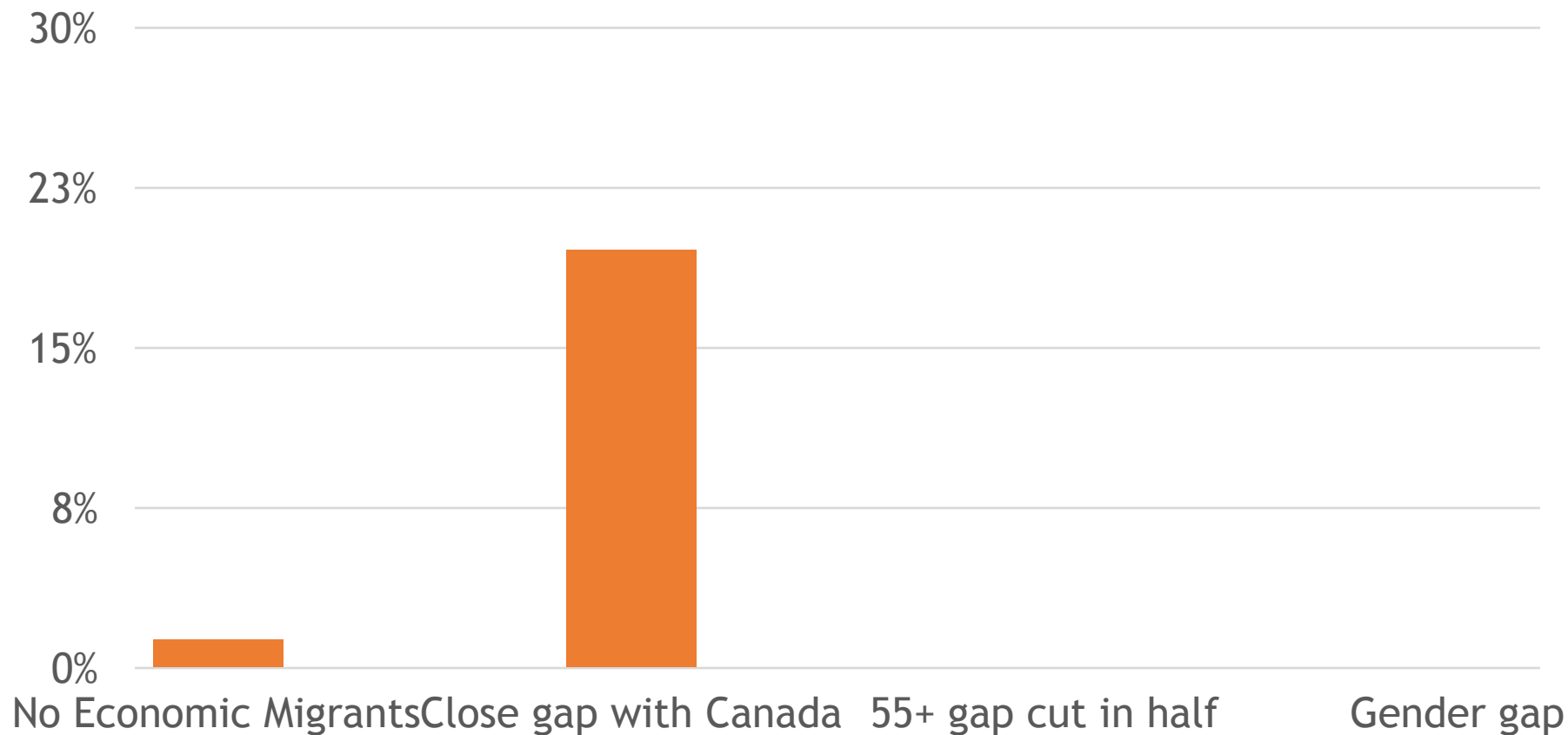
Attraction + Retention: Multipronged strategy is required

Labour force growth: Illustrative scenarios 2043



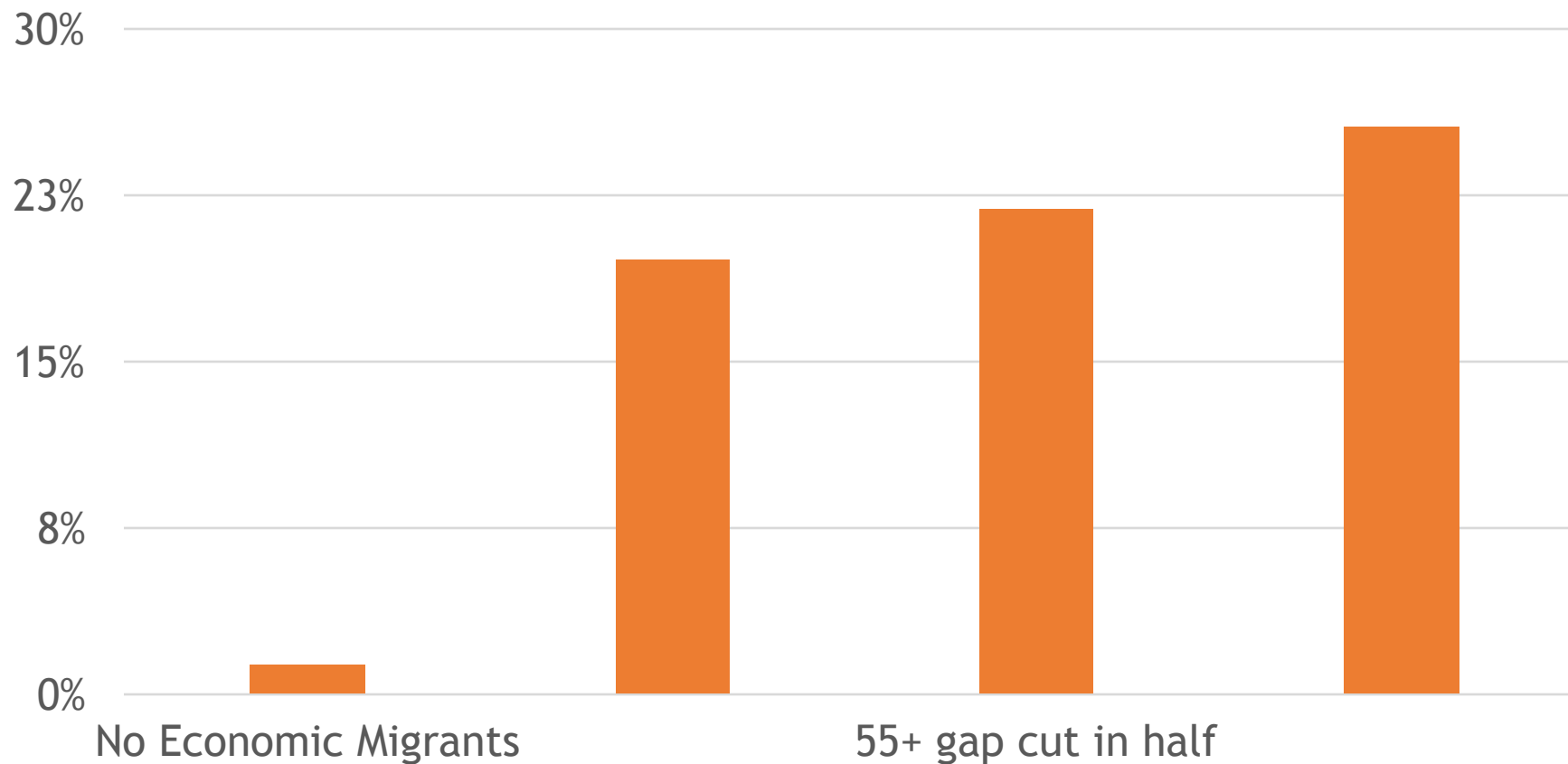
Attraction + Retention: Multipronged strategy is required

Labour force growth: Illustrative scenarios 2043



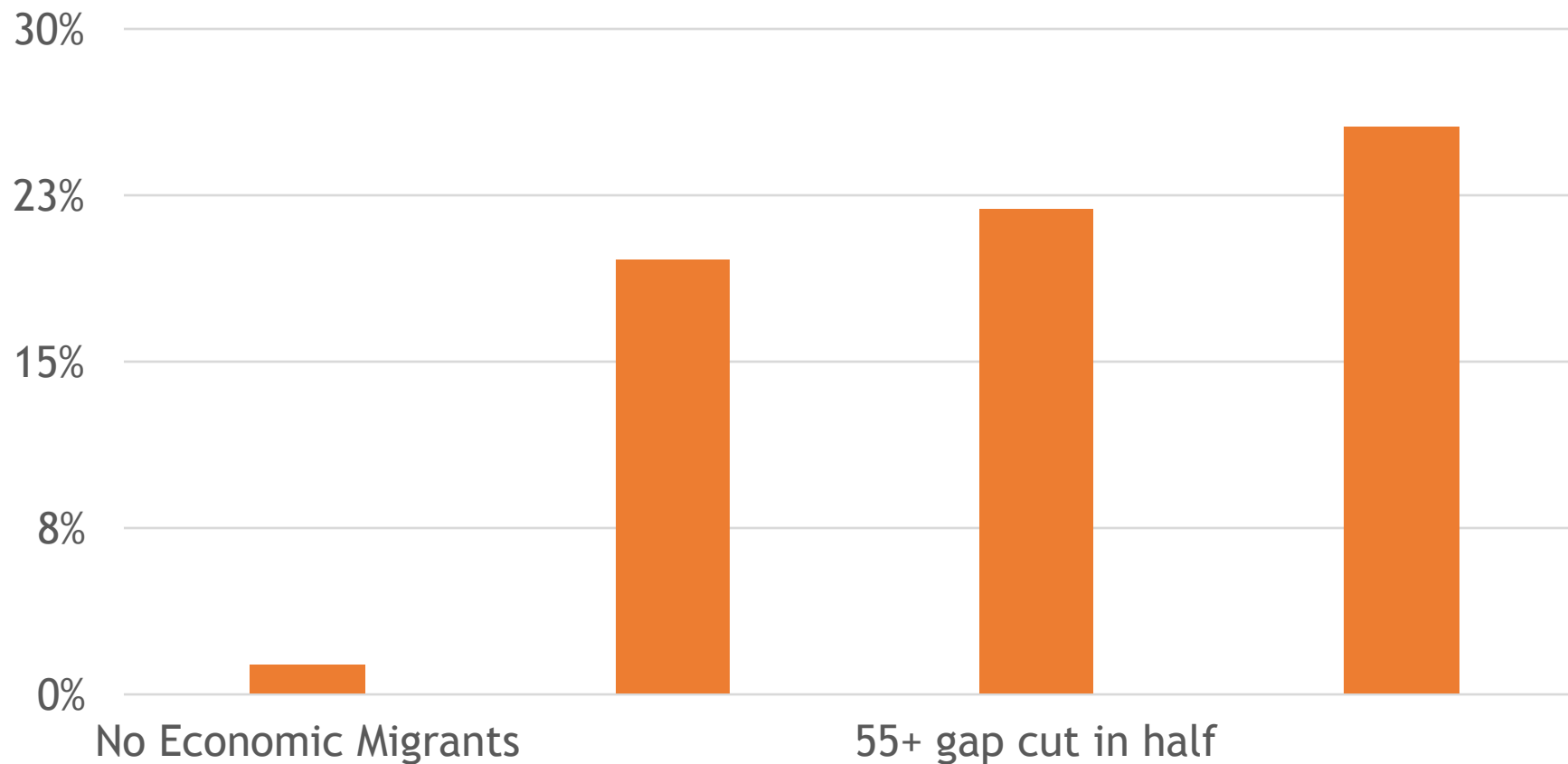
Attraction + Retention: Multipronged strategy is required

Labour force growth: Illustrative scenarios 2043



Attraction + Retention: Multipronged strategy is required

Labour force growth: Illustrative scenarios 2043



What can we do: Better information on skills



3. Improve our understandings of how jobs are changing through the lens of skills

Understanding skills: Being more precise

1. Skills definitions? Limited and confusing

- Multiple taxonomies (“soft skills”, “essential skills”, “technical skills”, “transferable skills”, hard skills”, “STEM skills”, etc.)

2. Measurement challenges

Mapping approaches being explored

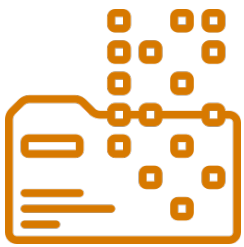
Potential Approaches	Examples	Description
Consult occupational experts	O*NET	Experts review data from a variety of sources (surveys, job postings, academic literature) and assign skills to occupations
Survey workers directly	O*NET	Individuals self-assess skills in their current role/ occupation
Leverage web-scraped data	Nesta, LinkedIn	After coding online job postings with NOC, the data are empirically associated with skills (e.g., incidence rate)
Hybrid of the above	?	To be determined

What can we do: Moving beyond socio-demographics



4. Target the *disadvantage* not just the disadvantaged

What can we do: Program design



- ❑ Systematic gathering of data, including control groups



- ❑ Impact evaluations: Beyond monitoring that allow for the identification of “what works” and in which context

- ❑ Time matters



Conclusion

1. Multi-tiered strategy for workforce attraction and retention – that focuses on barriers
2. Refined understanding of skills are key to helping worker transitions
3. Moving beyond nets and averages
4. We can do better to build lessons for the future

Contact

www.lmic-cimt.ca

steven.tobin@lmic-cimt.ca

@StevenTobinLMIC