The Future of Work and Ontario Municipalities

BRIAN LEWIS

AMO Conference 2024





Overview

Past Trends

Economy of the Future

Future of Work

Workforce Planning

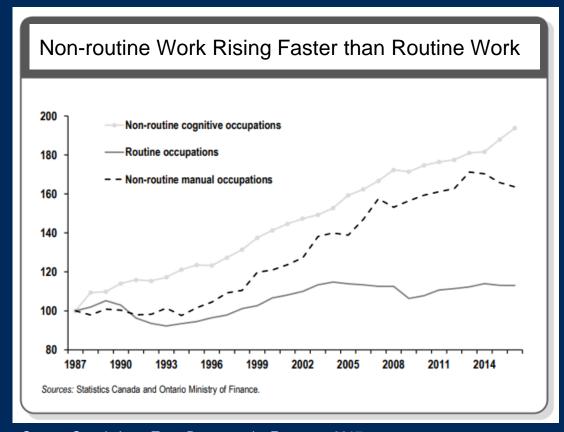
Key Message:

Let's get ready for the economy and work of the future!





Technological Change



Technological change has always been happening

Routine work is being replaced by machines and computers

Employment has shifted towards non-routine work

People continue to have jobs

Source: Ontario Long Term Report on the Economy, 2017.



Artificial Intelligence



Source: Michelle Alexopoulos, *Tracking Technical Change: Past, Present & Future*. Canadian Economics Association Presidential Address, 2024.

Al is a different, new tech change

Opportunity to improve service delivery

Some work will be enhanced, some displaced

More workers who are skilled in the latest technologies

More workers managing and implementing new technologies

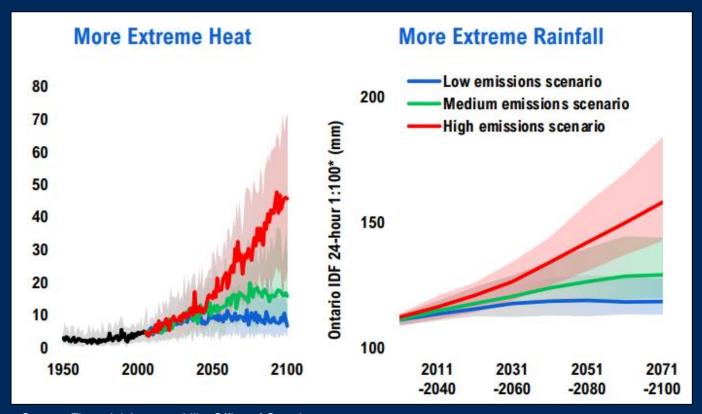
More highly educated workers

Embrace the future





Climate Change



Increased need for emergency preparedness and response

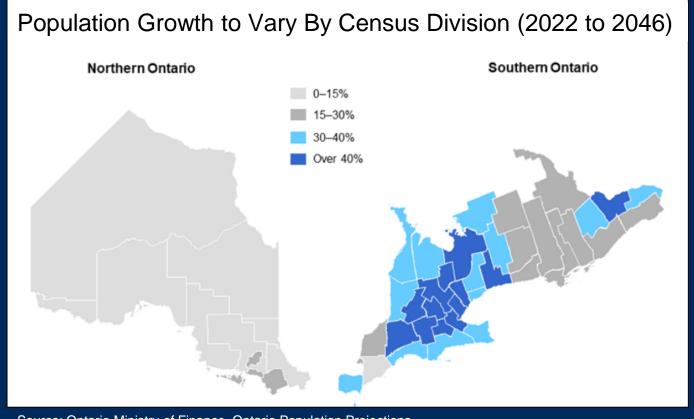
Infrastructure upgrades such as municipal storm and wastewater

Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario





Population Growth



Population will rise

Varies across the province

Implications for future service demands

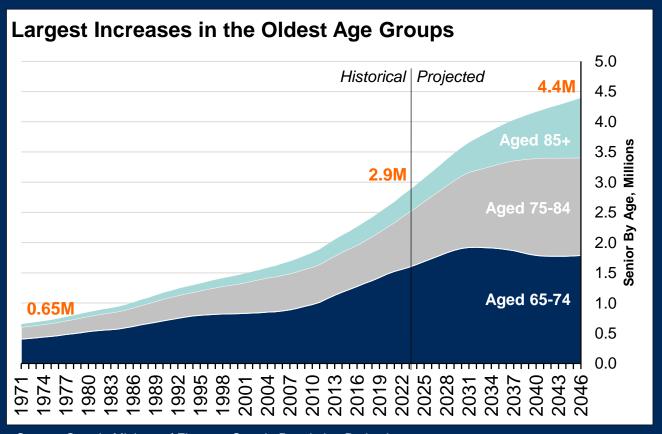
Composition matters







Population Aging



Source: Ontario Ministry of Finance. Ontario Population Projections

Significant rise in population 65+, notably 85+

Increased demand for services related to seniors

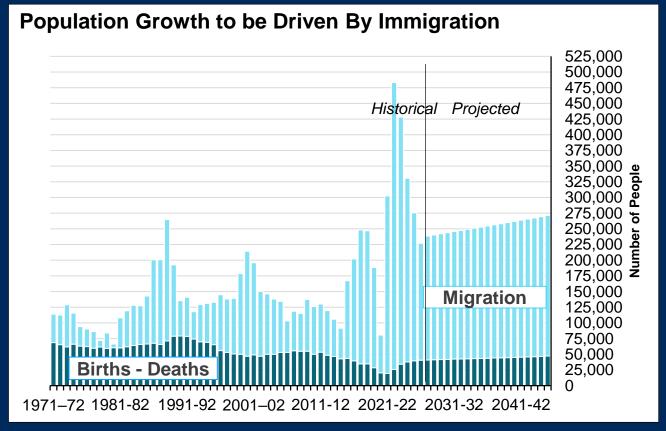
Potential wave of retirements and corresponding skill shortages

Significant variation among regions / municipalities





Immigration



Long standing Canadian support for immigration

Crucial for meeting our workforce needs

Increased demand for services related to immigrants

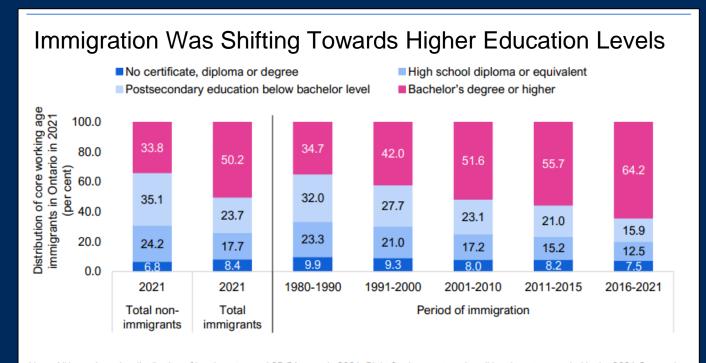
Workforce skills adaptation and training

Source: Ontario Ministry of Finance. Ontario Population Projections





Immigration and Workforce Skills



Note: All bars show the distribution of immigrants aged 25-54 years in 2021. Right five bars categorize all immigrants recorded in the 2021 Census by period of immigration.

Source: Statistics Canada: 2021 Census: Table 98-10-0309-01.

Source: Financial Accountability Office of Ontario.

Labour Market Outcomes of Immigrants in Ontario and its Major Cities, November 2023.

Will Canada's immigration system continue to be an economic success?

Plugging low-skill holes versus recruiting top talent

Increases in low wage temporary foreign workers

Restrictions on international students

Critical importance for meeting labour force skills needs





Economic Opportunities

Ontario Strengths

Highly skilled workforce

Supportive institutions and policies

Location

Favourable costs & exchange rates

Diverse, strong economic sectors

High Potential Sectors

Manufacturing re-shoring

Electric vehicles and critical minerals

Life sciences

Agri-food

Financial services

Educational services

Artificial intelligence, Information and Communications Technology

... and many more!





Attracting Business Investment

Site Selection Factors	2023	2022
Ranking		
1. Labor costs	92.5	89.1 (1)**
2. Availability of skilled labor	87.2	85.8 (3)
3. Environmental regulations	81.5	79.0 (9)
4. Tax exemptions	79.5	73.0 (13T)
5. ICT/broadband	79.0	80.7 (6)
6. Right-to-work state	78.4	66.7 (18)
7T. Quality-of-life	78.3	87.1 (2)
7T. Energy costs	78.3	79.4 (8)
9T. Corporate tax rate	76.9	79.7 (7)
Highway accessibility	76.9	77.8 (11)

Source: Area Development. 38th Annual Corporate Survey

Labour force skills are consistently one of the top factors in choosing a business location

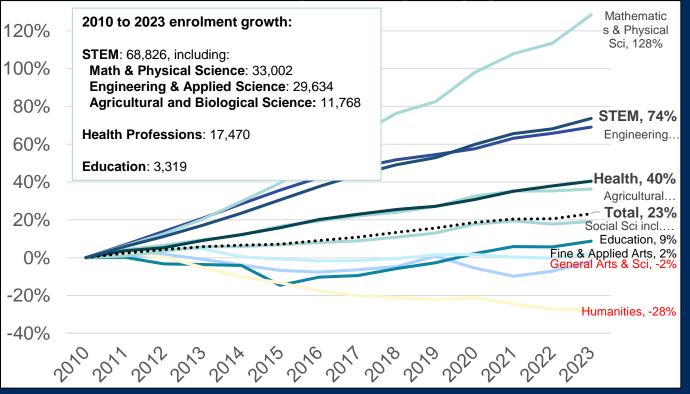
Local talent a key consideration





Labour Force Skills Policy





Highly education workforce

Skilled trades ✓

Higher Education ×

- Tuition freeze
- Funding limits
- International student cap

Talent attraction / Immigration ?

Source: Council of Ontario Universities.





Future of Work

Stokes Economics: Occupational Projection, Highest Quintile	Employment Change, 2022 to 2033	
Sales and service support	99,463	16.2%
Professionals in natural and applied sciences	79,857	15.7%
Professionals in health	66,291	24.1%
Technical trades and transportation officers and controllers	65,754	13.4%
Sales, customer and personal services	61,370	13.0%
Professionals in law, education, social, community and government services	59,420	11.1%
Professionals in finance and business	51,090	13.4%
Administrative and financial support	49,190	14.2%
Administrative and Transportation logistics	44,593	14.9%

Source: Stokes Economics, Ontario Occupation Projection, August 2024

Largest increases in employment:

- Professionals
- Services
- Management
- Health

Rising need for post secondary education





Potential Service Delivery Pressures

Some Current Pressures

- Public health
- Child care
- People living in poverty
- Housing
- Infrastructure

Potential responses

- Specific staffing needs and strategies
- Availability of resources
- Ability to redeploy resources





Some Current Realities to Consider

Heightened distrust in institutions

Leadership challenge

Retention and recruitment challenge

Staff stress and burnout

State of the younger population

- Relatively unhappy
- Work life balance
- Work from home expectations

Preserve and build credibility

Staff engagement

Mental health supports

Flexible work arrangements

Coop and internship opportunities

Market what you have to offer!





Conclusion

World will continue to change

The economy and jobs will be affected

Best serve our citizens by getting ready as ready as possible for the future

Please make the future of work a priority!

