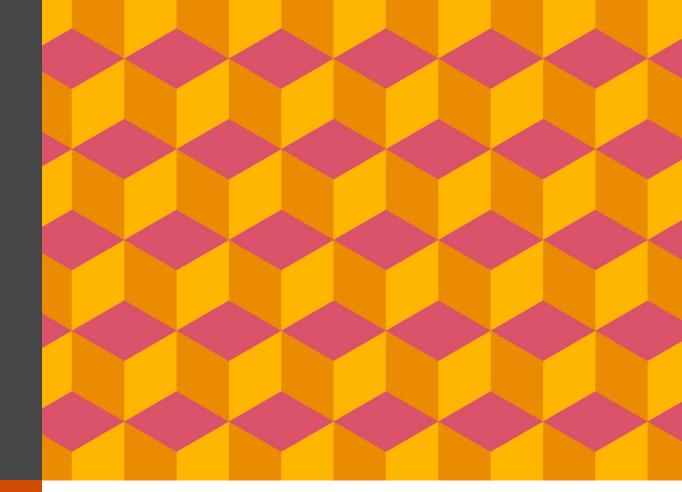
Labour market participation in the London Economic Region



Summary of findings August 9, 2021



Introduction

The City of London and its partners engaged PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC") to conduct a study assessing the reasons for relatively low labour market participation in the London Economic Region (London ER). We have also identified considerations for various stakeholders in addressing low participation

Our study was informed by:

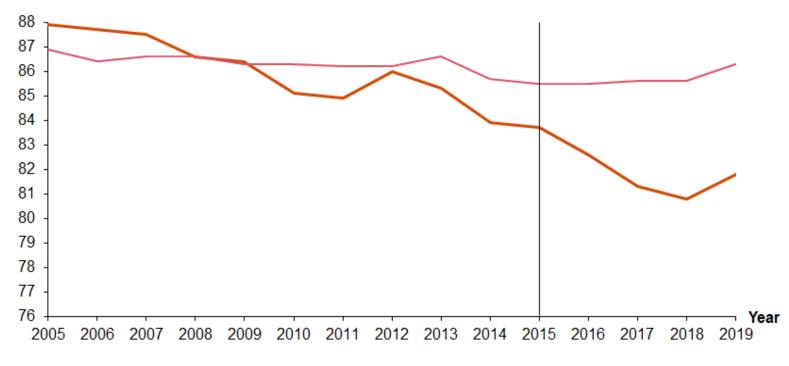
- A web and phone survey, yielding 447 responses
- Secondary research and data
- Feedback from regional community partners
- Comments from the Advisory Committee and community stakeholders on report content

This Employment Ontario project is funded in part by the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario. The content and analysis presented in this report are not that of the Government of Canada or the Government of Ontario.

London's prime-aged participation rate has lagged that of Ontario over the past decade

London CMA participation rates for prime-age individuals, 2005-2019

Participation rate (%)



London CMA - Both sexes, 25-54 years — Ontario - Both sexes, 25-54 years

- This study focused mainly on primeage individuals (25-54), who typically have the highest participation rate
- Factors that contribute to lower participation in London ER include
 - mismatch between skills and available opportunities
 - o shifts in industrial activity
 - poverty / low-income / health conditions

We assessed availability to participate for non-participant profiles

To summarize the key drivers of non-participation in the London ER, we grouped non-participants into the following "profiles." We note that there is overlap between the profiles, reflecting the intersection of different reasons why individuals choose not to participate in the labour market.

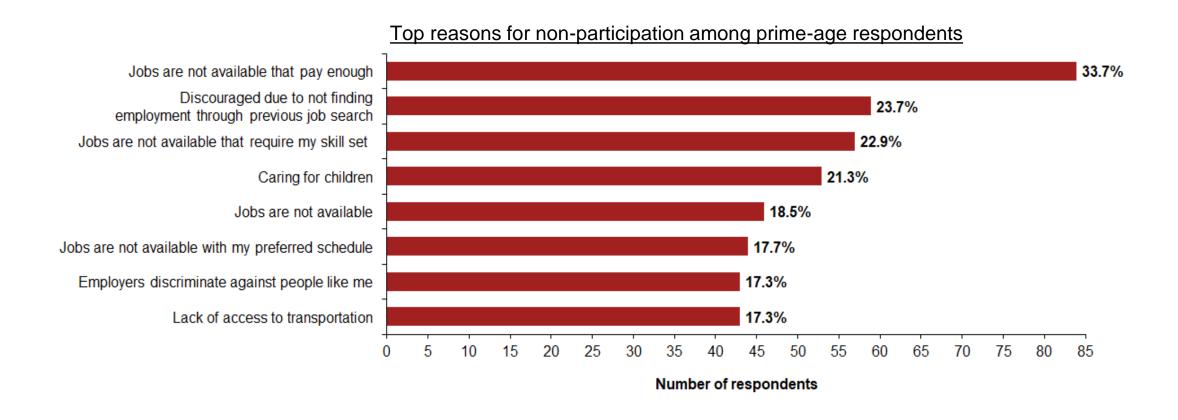
Summary of Non-Participation In London ER				
Demographic	Responses in survey	% available to participate	Non-participants in London ER (2019) ¹	Potential participants in London ER
Total survey (15 years or older) ²	447	52% - 69%	228,500	
Prime-age non-participant profiles				
Total prime-age (aged 25-54)	249	65% - 86%	46,900	30,000 - 40,000
Women	145	65% - 88%	33,500	22,000 - 29,000
Visible minority	31	71% - 87%		
Indigenous			up to 2,500	
Immigrants	46	87% - 91%	9,300	8,000 - 8,500
With post-secondary education ³	179	72% - 87%	20,500	15,000 - 18,000
Without post-secondary education	70	47% - 81%	26,300	12,000 - 21,000
Health conditions	69	14% - 72%		
Low-income	99	63% - 90%		
Respondents aged 55-64	181	38% - 47%	30,100 4	12,000 - 14,000

¹ Extrapolated using data from the Labour Force Survey and figures from the Local Employment Planning Council report 3 Includes all diplomas, certificates, and degrees beyond a high school education London Economic Region Labour Market Participation (2017), and rounded to the nearest hundred.

² Potential participants removed due to small sample size of respondents aged 15-24 and 65+

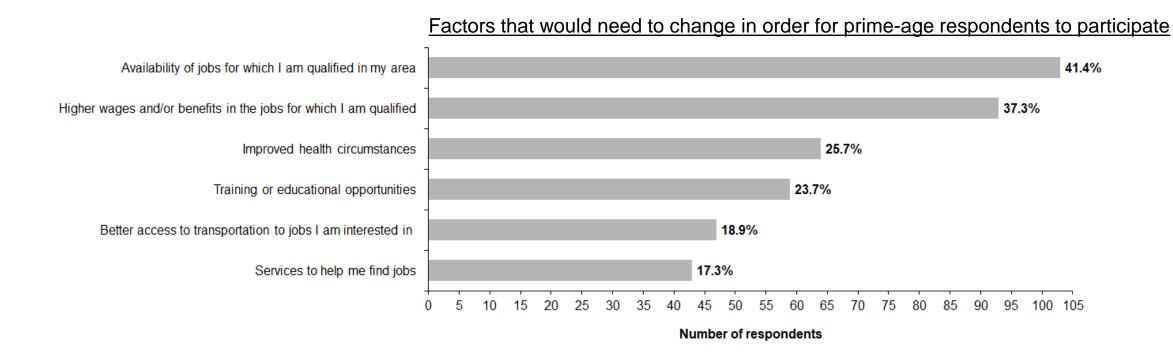
⁴ For London CMA

A lack of attractive jobs are the top barriers to participation for prime-age respondents



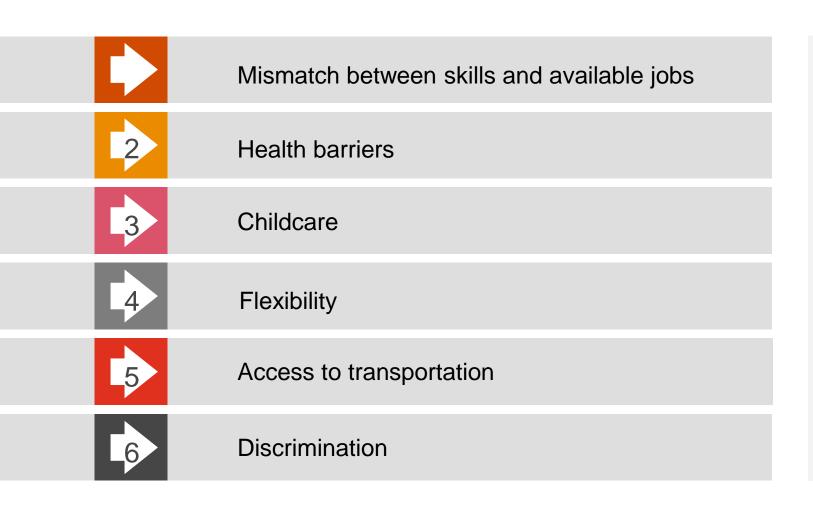
^{*}Reasons for non-participation may not sum to 100% due to multiple response selections from respondents

Barriers that would need to be addressed include availability of attractive jobs and better access to services



^{*}Reasons for non-participation may not sum to 100% due to multiple response selections from respondents

The study identified six key considerations in addressing low participation



Several stakeholders have roles to play:

- Federal, provincial, and municipal/ regional governments
- Employers
- Postsecondary, secondary, and elementary educational institutions
- Community organizations

Considerations require participation by government, educational institutions, employers and the community (1/2)

For **governments** at all levels



- Increase funding and awareness for employment and training programs and agencies, with a focus on regionspecific labour market opportunities
- Create apprenticeship and skills training programs in trades and other in-demand occupations
- Encourage employers to support participation through accommodation of disabilities, transportation options, and flexible work options
- Expand resources to improve mental and physical health for the community

For educational institutions



- Increase efforts to promote cooperation with employers to increase the relevance of education for available jobs
- Expand labour market education and access to labour market information for elementary, secondary and postsecondary students
- Increase financial support to attend post-secondary and providing co-op / internship opportunities

Considerations require participation by government, educational institutions, employers and the community (2/2)

For **employers**



For **community organizations** and **employment agencies**



- Collaborate with academia and government to identify in-demand skills and jobs
- Participate in the development of employment programs
- Considering more competitive benefits such as work from home opportunities, flexible scheduling, child care benefits, and transportation support
- Work to increase accommodations for those with health conditions
- Work to address discrimination in workplaces

- Increase visibility of career counselling services
- Promote training opportunities
- Highlight recruitment activities from employers
- Showcase opportunities from employers in different industries to help job seekers understand the skills required in each
- Provide specialized training and upskilling programs for individuals with health barriers

Thank you

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