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Over the medium to long term, labour shortages associated with population decline and aging are among the most significant labour market challenges facing Newfoundland and Labrador

Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Labour Market Agreement

2009-10 Annual Plan







Total Population

- 1992 580,000
- 2009 509,000 (-12%)
- Newfoundland 478,450 (94%)
- Labrador 30,550
- Avalon Pen. 255,000 (50%)



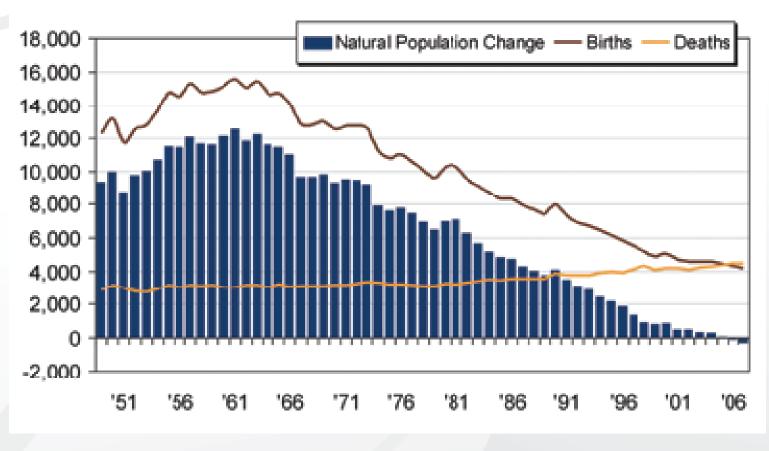


Natural population change

- TFR declined since 1960s
- Current fertility 1.3 lowest in Canada
- Births
 - 1960s 15,000 per annum
 - -2008 4,300
- Deaths
 - 1960s 3,000 per annum
 - -2008 4,500





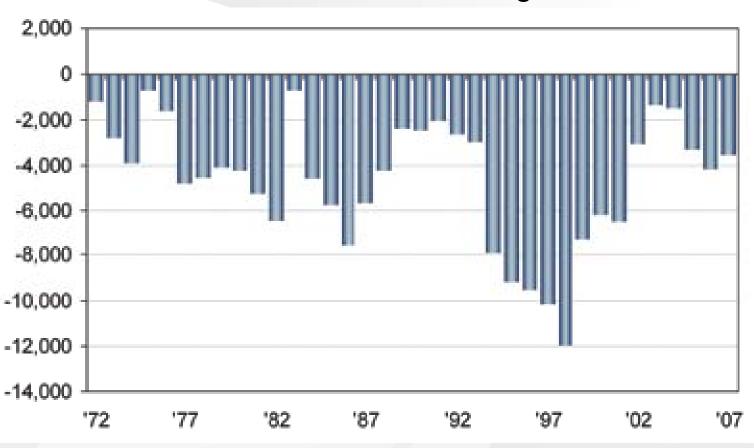


Source: http://www.economics.gov.nl.ca/pdf2007/regionaldemographicprofiles.pdf





Net migration 1972-2007



Source: http://www.economics.gov.nl.ca/pdf2007/regionaldemographicprofiles.pdf





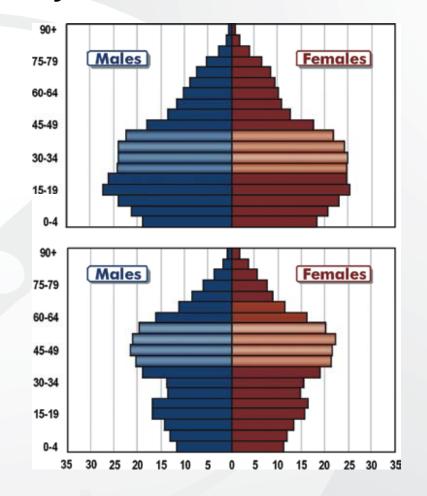
Age Structure

- Rapidly aging population
 - 1971 median age 20.9
 - 2008 median age 42.0





Population Pyramids Newfoundland and Labrador



1992

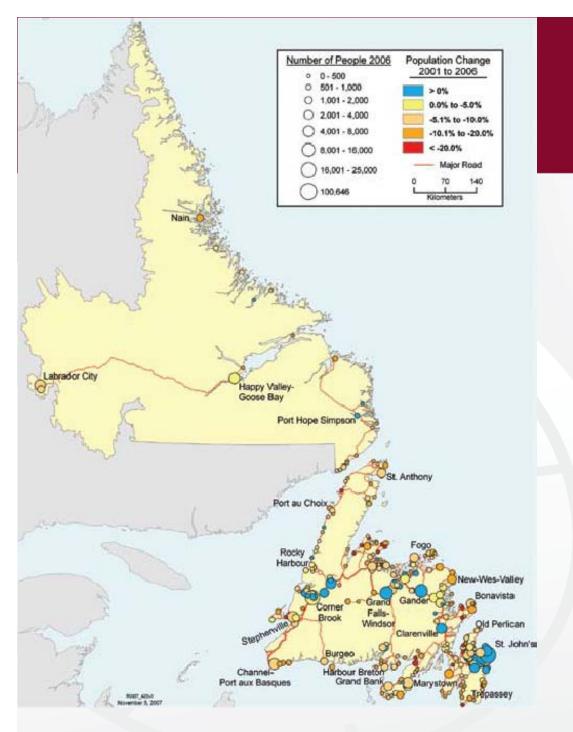
2007

Source: http://www.economics.gov.nl. ca/pdf2007/regionaldemogra phicprofiles.pdf





- Geographic distribution shifts
 - rural decline
 - urban stable/growing





Population shift:

- -- away from rural coastal communities, to
- -- urban centres along Trans-Canada Highway

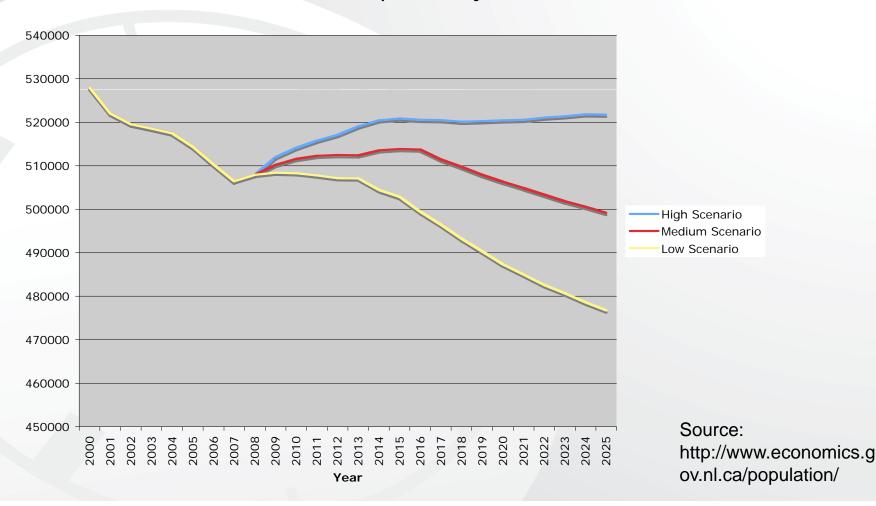
Source:

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Newfoundland and Labrador Population Projections 2000-2025







Implications

- Labour Markets demand/supply imbalances
- Business Sector shifting spending/needs
- Health Care home support, pharmaceuticals
- Education declining enrolments
- Municipalities declining revenue base
- Regional Economic Development declining rural population, loss of entrepreneurs/ volunteers





Labour Market Conditions – Canada

- Construction sector
 - 150,000 new entrants required 2005-2014
 - mostly to replace retirees
- Mining Sector
 - 40% plan retirement by 2014
 - 27,500-70,800 shortfall 2004-2014
- NL demographics means provincial retirement/replacement needs greater





Labour Market Strategies

- Fertility rates
- Immigration
- Youth attraction and retention
- Education and training
- Unemployment reduction/participation increases





Fertility Rates

- 2007 NL government pro-natalist policy
 - **\$4.5m** budget
 - \$1,000 per birth/adoption
 - \$100/month parental leave subsidy
 - daycare development
- Effectiveness
 - Too early to say
 - Quebec c. 14.6% increase in births, cost \$15,000 per child (Milligan 2002)





Immigration

- Canada 18% foreign born
 - 400,000/a at peak in early 1900s
 - 225,000/a current average
 - 75% immigrants to Toronto (43%), Montreal, Vancouver
- Atlantic Provinces
 - 7.6% population, 1.2% immigrants
- Newfoundland and Labrador
 - 1.6% population, 0.16% immigrants





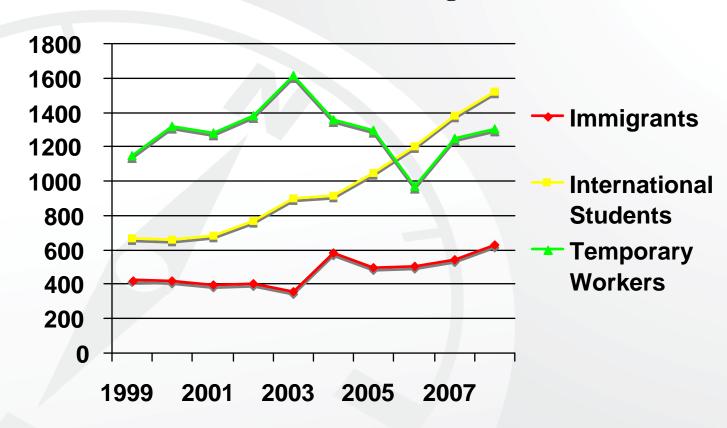
Immigration

- Immigrants more highly educated
 - 90% in skilled worker category have post-secondary education
 - 43% Canadians
 - 40% have a university education
 - 20% Canadians
- Immigrants younger
 - 86% of immigrants to NL under 44
 - 40% under 24
- Retention rate
 - NL immigrants 36%





Newfoundland and Labrador Immigrants 1999-2008



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada 2008





Immigration Challenges for NL

- no large urban areas
- few family, friends, contacts
- few employment opportunities
- recognition of credentials
- lack of knowledge about NL
- misperceptions about NL
- no incentives to settle in NL





Immigration Strategy

- March 2007 NL immigration strategy launched
 - Diversity ~ Opportunity and Growth
 - \$6m allocated
 - \$4.1m promotion of NL as a destination
 - \$1.9m to support immigration initiatives
 - health coverage for students
 - ESL training
 - strengthen Provincial Nominee Program





Youth attraction and retention

- Priority for most NL stakeholders
- June 2008
 - Youth Retention and Attraction Strategy planning
 - objective: make NL a province of choice for young adults
 - Youth Advisory Panel, Ministerial Committee
 - dialogue sessions, youth summit
- Fall 2009
 - release of Youth Retention and Strategy Policy





Education and training

- adult literacy (Level 3 or higher)
 - Canada 52% NL 45%
- not completed high school
 - Canada 15% NL 26%
- some post-secondary education
 - Canada 61% NL 54.8 %
- university graduation
 - Canada 19% NL 12%*
- college/trade post-secondary certification
 - Canada 31% NL 33%





Unemployment reduction/participation increases

- Highest unemployment rate in the country
 - Canada 8.7%
 - NL 15.6%*

(* more seasonal workers than elsewhere)

- Low participation
 - Canada 67.3%
 - NL 59.3%





Labour Market trends 2003-2008

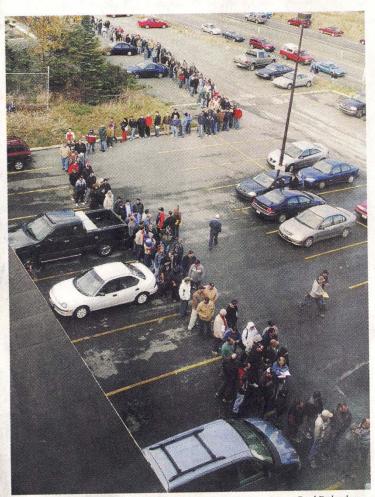
- employment increases 3.8%
- unemployment decreases 16.5-13.2%
- growth in full-time employment
- employment growth outpaces labour force growth
- productivity increases
- wage rates increase
- labour force participation increases
- employment insurance usage decreases
- economic diversity increases





- 2003-2008
 - Labour outmigration Alberta
 - Labour shortages





Job Fair on Kenmount Road in St. John's, Fall 2006.

Paul Daly photo





Labour Market trends 2008-2017

- NL overall did not suffer 2008 downturn as badly as other places
 - St. John's shows continued strong growth
 - Rural NL significant job losses in forestry and fishery
- Strong economic projections for medium-long term
 - Public/private investments Vale Inco nickel smelter, Hebron offshore oil field, Lower Churchill Hydro project
 - 9,000 new jobs in peak construction phases





Labour Market Challenges

- increasing job skills and changing job demands
- downward industry adjustments
 - primary resource sector forestry, fishery
- limited HR planning capacity
- underrepresented marginalized groups
 - women, aboriginals, low-skilled, displaced





Labour Market Priorities

- \$10.75m investment 2009-10
 - strategic training and skills development \$5.5m
 - displaced workers
 - apprenticeship support \$2.0m
 - training/work experience towards journeyman status
 - employment and development supports and services \$2.6m
 - preparation for, finding, maintaining employment





Outstanding questions

- Will the labour force strategies deliver?
- Which offer the best hopes?
- Will future development be constrained?