NCRP-PEPSO Labour Market Research Project

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It's More than Poverty
Employment Precarity and Household Well-being

The Precarity Penalty
The impact of employment precarity on individuals, households and communities — and what to do about it
The Study

• Random survey of 8,357 (2011: 4,164, 2014; 4,193) individuals by Leger Marketing

• Sample limited to workers 25-65 and who had some employment income in the last month

• Covers Hamilton and the GTA

• 3,770 Toronto + 3,271 GTA

• Available by FSA
Table 1: Percentage of workers in precarious employment (total employed, all classes of workers, age 15+)\textsuperscript{44}

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary employment</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6.5*</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed no employees</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total precarious employed</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>21.8</td>
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Source:
Statistics Canada tables 282-0080; 282-0012.
Trends in Labour Markets 1976-2006, Toronto CMA (%)

- Male Participation: 83.1% (1971) to 74.0% (2006)
- Female Participation: 49.5% (1971) to 63.1% (2006)
- Male self-employed: 5.8% (1971) to 8.8% (2006)
- Female self-employed: 1.8% (1971) to 5.6% (2006)
35 Year Trend in Toronto

A *new* socio-spatial polarization (partitioning of urban space) on the basis of income & SES & ethno-cultural origin

Three increasingly distinct “cities” within Toronto
Change in Male Labour Force Participation Rates, City of Toronto, 2006 vs. 1971

Point change in male labour force participation rate, 2006 versus 1971

-42 to -20 point decrease (104 CTs; 20% of the City)
-19.9 to -10 point decrease (222 CTs; 43% of the City)
-9.9 to -5 point decrease (94 CTs; 18% of the City)
-5 decrease to 5 point increase (81 CTs; 16% of the City)
5.01 to 34 point increase (14 CTs; 3% of the City)

Participation Rate Definition
The participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force divided by the total population 15 years and over and multiplied by 100. Change is the rate in 2006 minus the rate in 1971.

Census tract boundaries are held constant to Census 2001 (515 CTs).

City of Toronto
Male Labour Force Participation Rate
83.1% in 1971; 74% in 2006
a decrease of 9.1 points
Change in Female Labour Force Participation Rates, City of Toronto, 2006 vs. 1971

Point change in female labour force participation rate, 2006 versus 1971
-5 to -23 point decrease (26 CTs; 5% of the City)
-4.99 decrease to 5.00 point increase (104 CTs; 20% of the City)
5.01 to 10 point increase (104 CTs; 20% of the City)
10.01 to 20 point increase (206 CTs; 40% of the City)
20.01 to 47 point increase (75 CTs; 15% of the City)

Participation Rate Definition
The participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force divided by the total population 15 years and over and multiplied by 100. Change is the rate in 2006 minus the rate in 1971.

Census tract boundaries are held constant to Census 2001 (515 CTs).

City of Toronto
Female Labour Force Participation Rate
49.5% in 1971; 63.1% in 2006
an increase of 13.6 points

Data Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series 1971, 2006

October 2016
Change in Male Self-Employment Rates, City of Toronto, 2006 vs. 1971

Point change in male self-employment rate, 2006 versus 1971

-8 to -1 point decrease (50 CTs; 10% of the City)
-0.99 decrease to 2.00 point increase (111 CTs; 22% of the City)
2.01 to 4 point increase (118 CTs; 23% of the City)
4.01 to 8 point increase (177 CTs; 34% of the City)
8.01 to 15 point increase (60 CTs; 12% of the City)

Self-employment Rate Definition
Self-employed consists of persons 15 years of age for whom the job reported consisted mainly of operating a business, farm or professional practice, with or without paid help. The self-employment rate is the number of self-employed persons divided by the total population 15 years and over and multiplied by 100. Change is the rate in 2006 minus the rate in 1971.

Census tract boundaries are held constant to Census 2001 (515 CTs).

City of Toronto
Male Self-Employment Rate
5.8% in 1971; 8.8% in 2006
an increase of 3 points

Data Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series 1971, 2006

www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca

October 2016
Change in Female Self-Employment Rates, City of Toronto, 2006 vs. 1971

Point change in female self-employment rate, 2006 versus 1971:

-4 to -1 point decrease
(12 CTs; 2% of the City)

-0.99 decrease to 2.00 point increase
(123 CTs; 24% of the City)

2.01 to 4 point increase
(133 CTs; 26% of the City)

4.01 to 8 point increase
(168 CTs; 33% of the City)

8.01 to 28 point increase
(80 CTs; 16% of the City)

Self-employment Rate Definition:
Self-employed consists of persons 15 years of age and older who reported that they operated a business, farm or professional practice, with or without paid help. The self-employment rate is calculated as the number of self-employed persons divided by the total population 15 years and over and multiplied by 100. Change is the difference in the rate in 2006 versus the rate in 1971.

Data Sources: Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series 1971, 2006

City of Toronto
Female Self-Employment Rate
1.8% in 1971; 5.6% in 2006
an increase of 3.8 points

October 2015
Figure One:

% point change in neighbourhood participation rate 1971-2006 by change in neighbourhood family income category

Each unit change represents move up or down one of the five family income categories. Plus numbers represent an increase in family income.

Neighbourhoods divided into 5 family income categories 40%+; 40-20%+; within + or - 20%; -20 to -40%; -40%+ of mean Toronto CMA family income. (The Hulchanski strategy).
Figure Two:

% point change in neighbourhood self-employment rate 1971-2006 by change in neighbourhood family income category

*Each unit change represents move up or down one of the five family income categories. Plus numbers represent an increase in family income.

Neighbourhoods divided into 5 family income categories 40%+; 40-20%; within + or - 20%; -20 to -40%; -40%+ of mean Toronto CMA family income. (The Hulchanski strategy).
Next Steps

• Gather census data by FSA

• Organize PEPSO data by FSA (CT Trends, 1970-2010, three regions)

• ???