

Ivey Field Project

The Voice of the Practising Lawyer

Group 1 (Law 1) : Isabella DiMenna, Saijal Bains, Reet Sidhu, Jannatul Nizam, Daivik Shelat, Hamneet Minhas



Disclaimer



- This report was developed by an IFP team of HBA students from the Ivey Business School in partnership with the Federation of Ontario Law Association ("FOLA").
- It is intended solely for the internal use of FOLA and may not be provided to any other person or entity without the express written consent of the client.
- While every effort was made to ensure accuracy and completeness, neither Ivey nor the report authors are able to warrant the degree of accuracy or completeness of this report.
- This report was prepared on a best effort basis and is only intended to assist management. The reader should not rely solely on the report's content to make business decisions.







Issue 1: Greying of the Bar

Stems from the lack of young legal talent entering rural regions of Ontario.

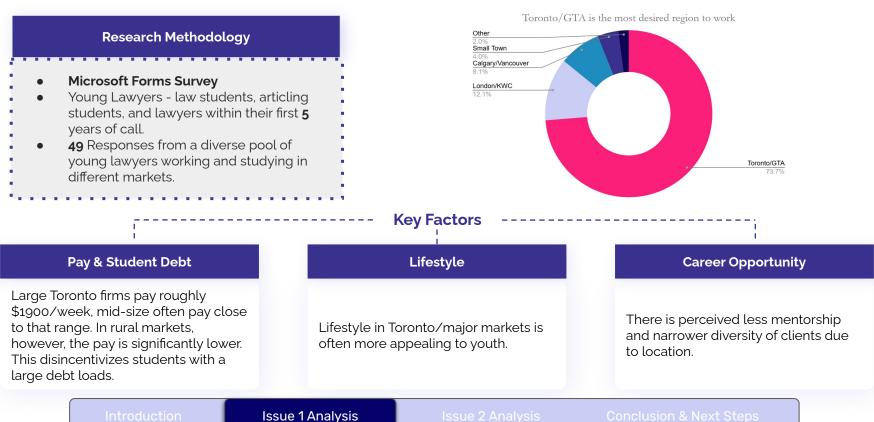
As senior lawyers retire they look for younger talent to take over. However, there is a lack of young talent who are attracted to these cities.

FOLA has an overarching goal to maintain access to justice and support lawyers across Ontario, a goal not met unless lawyers can provide services in rural regions.

Primary Research: Greying of the Bar in Rural Areas



Insights into Factors Motivating Young Lawyers Decisions of Where to Work (Geographically)

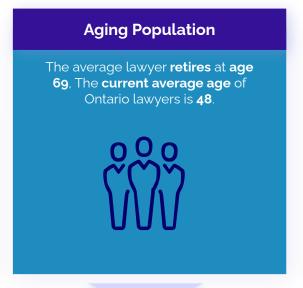


Secondary Research



Lawyer Disparity, Aging Lawyers, and Urban Focus Threaten Access to Justice

Lawyer Distribution Toronto - People/Lawyer: 130 Rest of ON - People/Lawyer: 642 Number of People per Lawyer 600 600 600 602 360





High regional disparity demonstrates there already is a rural shortage of legal professionals

Toronto

Rest of ON

Ontario

Canada

The average age nearing retirement forecasts there is a looming influx of job openings,

Majority of **new lawyers favouring urban areas** worsens rural shortages as openings go unfilled

eps

Recommendation #1: The Current Formal Recruit Process



Currently, the major markets in Canada (Toronto. Calgary, Vancouver, and London) have a formalized recruiting process governed by the Law Society.



Results of the Formal Recruit

# of 2L Students in Ontario	# of students hired in Toronto	# of Students Looking After
1,914	339	1,575

Recommendation #1: Our Proposed Formal Recruit Process





Desired outcomes of the rural recruit process

Increased Placement Rates

Compare unplaced student before and after the rural recruit

Enhanced Access to Justice

Measure the increase of cases handled by rural firms

Sustainable Growth

Analyze retention rates of students who articled and stay in those markets post graduation.

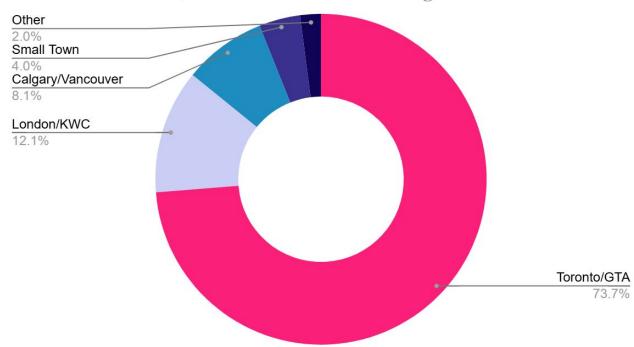
Appendix

Primary Research - Desired Regions to Work



Most common regions where young lawyers wish to work

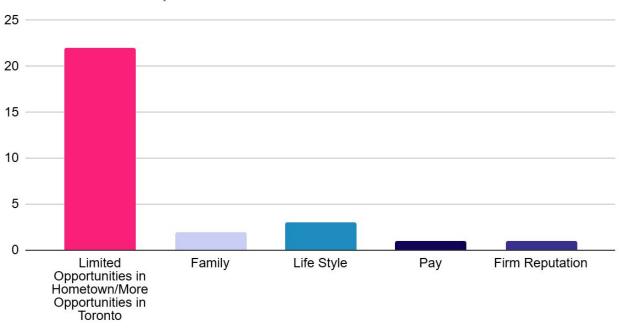






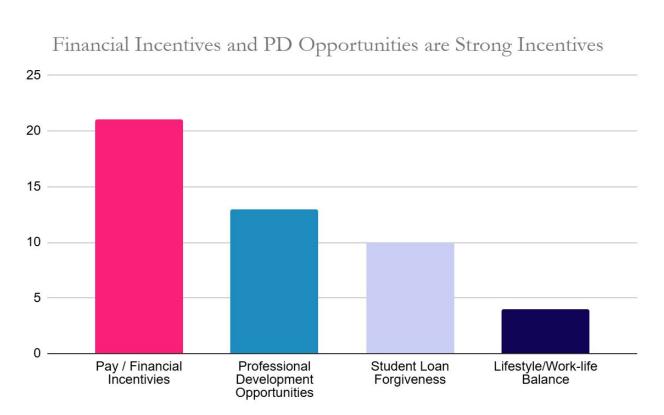
Reasons why young lawyers do not wish to work in their hometowns

Lack of Opportunities is the most Prominent Reason why Young Lawyers do not work in their Hometowns.



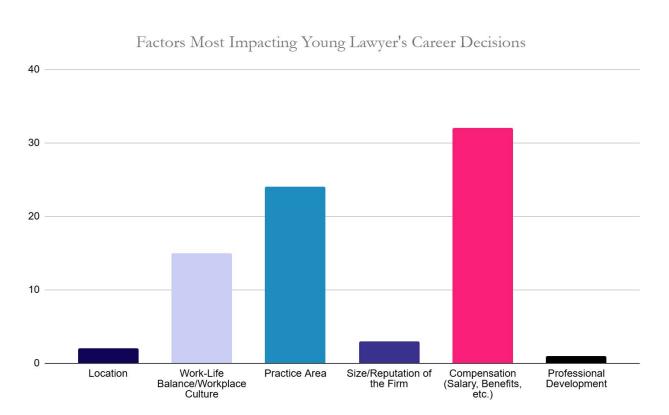


Factors that would incentivize young lawyers to pursue working in rural regions



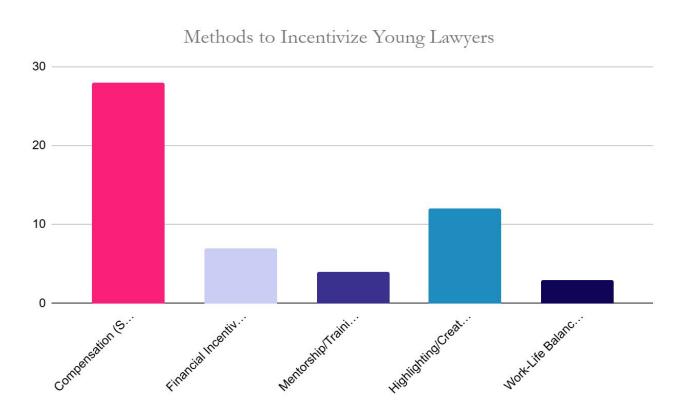


Factors that have the most impact on young lawyer's career decisions





Suggestions to Incentivize Young Lawyers



Other Relevant Factors



- Spouse/Partner's Employment
- Housing Availability
- Distance from Family & Friends
- Cost of Living / General Affordability
- Community, Transportation, and Infrastructure
- Opportunity for Family
- Professional Development
- Lifestyle Preferences
- General Disinterest in Rural Life

Historical Context in Rural Legal Services (Pre-2010)



Stable Legal Workforce

Lawyers trained locally and formed community ties where they grew up

Less Urban Migration influences

Localized practices, lower cost of education and positive social perception of working in a small town contributed to the stability of legal services.

Trend	Historically	Post 2010- Emerging Issues
Demographic Trend	-Most lawyers in rural areas were sole practitioners or part of community originated small firms. Retiring lawyers were replaced by active lawyers who started to practice in the 1970s and 1980s.	-Service Gaps growing in family and criminal law practices as aging lawyers leave the profession without successors. *Young lawyers have preferred big city markets where mentorship opportunities, salary and lifestyle variety are higher
Economic Trend	-Legal education costs were lower, enabling graduates to work in rural areas without significant financial pressure.	-Rising tuition costs and increasing student debt are pressuring students to larger markets where there are larger volumes of files and thus salaries. *Rural firms cannot compete financially
Population Trend	-Lower rates of urbanization allowed younger generations to stay within rural communities for education and work opportunities.	-General urbanization of cities have drawn younger populations to cities for career development and lifestyle variety. *Challenging for Rural areas to retain young professionals

References



Greying of the Bar

dation%20Survey%20Report.pdf

- Canada, E. and S. D. (2024, September 17). Lawyer in Canada: Job prospects job bank. Lawyer in Canada | Job prospects Job Bank. https://www.jobbank.gc.ca/marketreport/outlook-occupation/15815/ca
- City of Toronto. (2024, January 25). Toronto at a glance. Toronto at a Glance. https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/toronto-at-a-glance/
- Federation of Law Societies of Canada. (2012, September). National Entry to Practice Competency Profile Validation Survey Report.
 Professional Examination Service (PES).
 https://flsc-s3-storage-pub.s3.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com/National%20Entry%20to%20Practice%20Competency%20Profile%20Vali
- Government of Canada, Statistics Canada. (2024, September 25). Population Estimates, quarterly. Population estimates, quarterly. <a href="https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1710000901&cubeTimeFrame.startMonth=07&cubeTimeFrame.startYear=2022&cubeTimeFrame.endMonth=07&cubeTimeFrame.endYear=2024&referencePeriods=20220701%2C20240701;
- Law Society of Ontario. (2022). *Annual Report*. LSO https://lso.ca/annualreport/2022/home;https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1710000901
- Law Society of Ontario. (2022). Statistical Snapshot of Lawyers in Ontario. LSO
 https://lawsocietyontario.azureedge.net/media/lso/media/lawyers/practice-supports-resources/equity-supports-resources/snapshot-lawyers22_eng_aoda_final.pdf
- Law Society of Ontario (2023). Annual Report. LSO https://lso.ca/about-lso/governance/annual-report/annual-report-2023;
- Federation of Law Societies of Canada (2023, October 19). Federation Statistics Report. FLSC https://flsc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/FederationStatisticsReport2022.pdf
- Watson, H. G. (2018, August 7). The debt burden. Canadian Lawyer.
 https://www.canadianlawyermag.com/resources/legal-education/the-debt-burden/275350#:~:text=we%E2%80%99re%20out%20there.
 %E2%80%9D-,According,-to%20the%20Just