



LONDON'S  
**VitalSigns**

# Be Employed

#WhatLdnCanBe

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## A Note About the Data

Taking our community's pulse is a collaborative effort and we rely on a number of community partners for insight and local data. Mindful of our theme of belonging, we wanted to ensure a range of diverse voices and experiences were represented in this report. With the Foundation's commitment to reconciliation, the plan for this Vital Signs report included more information about the Indigenous population living in the city. Unfortunately, not as much local and recent data was available as we had hoped. We are committed to working with all of our partners to increase access to this important information and are aiming to publish additional material on this topic in the coming months.

## Local Economy

- As of 2018, London is home to over 14,000 businesses.\*\*
- \$1.1 billion spent on major projects in 2016.\*\*
- Since its beginning in 1998 LEDC has achieved the following in the London community:
  - Facilitated the creation of 17,000 new jobs\*
  - Over \$1.5 billion in new investment\*
- In 2016, LEDC was able to add 1,550 jobs in London, and 1,400 in 2017\*

\*London Economic Development Corporation

\*\*City of London

## Occupation of Residents 2016

Occupation	Number of Employed Residents
Arts, culture, recreation and sport	5,655
Business, finance and administration	28,575
Education, law and social, community and government services	26,245
Health	16,850
Management	18,525
Manufacturing and utilities	10,550
Natural and applied sciences	11,955
Natural resources, agriculture and related production	2,215
Sales and service	49,820
Trades, transport and equipment operators	24,105

(London Economic Development Corporation)

## Important and Growing Sectors

- The manufacturing sector in London employs more than 33,000 individuals, and includes more than 500 companies. Advanced manufacturing represents approximately 10% of all employment in London. The future of this sector will rely heavily on high automation, robotics, and technology.\*
  - More specifically, the automotive sector employs more than 16,000 workers in direct automotive assembly and other parts jobs.\*
- The digital creative sector in London employs over 9,000 people, and includes over 300 companies.\*
- This sector and its companies has been built on innovative start-up ventures.\*
- Over 25,000 people are currently employed at London hospitals and research institutions, including more than 2,000 researchers. Health and health research is a sector that continues to attract global attention and investment.\*
- London is in need of workers in the professional, scientific and technical services, and manufacturing sectors as these industries are characterized as having the most significant skill gaps.\*\*
- Top 5 major occupational groups as share of total number of vacancies:\*
  1. Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers
  2. Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences
  3. Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences
  4. Assemblers in manufacturing
  5. Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations

\*(London Economic Development Corporation)

\*\* (Immploy)

## Total Labour Force

The labour force consists of all people who are employed and unemployed.

Region	2001	2006	2011	2016	2017
London CMA	246,100	268,300	261,000	264,400	261,300
City of London	179,510	191,555	196,370	199,835	

(Statistics Canada)

## Participation Rate

Despite the low unemployment rate, workers in our community are discouraged looking for work. This could be a result of a skill mismatch or lack of opportunities. In 2017, only 60.5% of Londoners were working or looking for work. This is one of the lowest labour force participation rates in Ontario.\*

\*(Statistics Canada)

## Unemployment Rate

The number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed seeking work).

In London (CMA) the unemployment rate was 7.3% in 2016, down by 1.3 percentage points compared to 2011 and up by 0.6 percentage points compared to 2001. This was 0.4 percentage points less than the national rate of 7.7% and 0.1 percentage points less than the provincial rate of 7.4%.\* Most recent estimates show London at 5.2%, almost 1% less than Ontario or Canada .

Region	2001	2006	2011	2016
London (CMA)	6.7	6.1	8.6	7.3
Ontario	6.1	6.4	8.3	7.4
Canada	7.2	6.3	7.5	7.0

\*(Statistics Canada)

## Unemployment Rate of Immigrants and Non-Immigrants

In 2016, in London (CMA), the unemployment rate for immigrants who entered the country between 2006 and 2010 was 13.5% and was 15.1% for those immigrants who entered the country since 2011. The unemployment rate for non-immigrants was 6.9% in 2016. The unemployment rate for immigrants arriving since 2011 was 2.4 percentage points higher than the provincial average of 12.7% and 3.2 percentage points higher than the national average of 11.9%.\*

\*(Statistics Canada)

## Employment

In London (CMA) the employment rate was 59.2% in 2016, down by 0.5 percentage points compared to 2011 and down by 3.7 percentage points compared to 2001. By comparison, the provincial rate in 2016 was 59.9%, 0.7% less than in London (CMA), and the national rate was 60.2%, 1 percentage point less than in London (CMA).\*

In London (CITY) the employment rate was 58.2% in 2016, down by 3.9 percentage points compared to 2011. By comparison the provincial rate in 2016 was 59.9 percent, 1.7% less than in London (CITY) and the national rate was 60.2%, 2 percentage points less than in London (CITY).

Region	2001	2006	2011	2016
London (CMA)	62.9	63.4	59.7	59.2
London (CITY)	62.1	62.2	N.A.	58.2
Ontario	63.2	62.8	60.1	59.9
Canada	61.5	62.4	60.9	60.2

\*(Statistics Canada)

- Following 2016, employment in the London CMA is expected to rise due to growth in the construction, educational services, and health care and social assistance sectors.\*
- The annual employment level of 2018 was 253,000. This is expected to reach 264,000 by 2019.\*

\*Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

## Population and Employment

(in 000's unless otherwise specified)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population	403.9	409.0	414.0	418.5	422.2	426.4	431.6
Labour Force	261.0	265.4	262.9	262.7	269.4	264.4	261.3
Employment	237.7	242.3	240.4	243.0	252.0	245.9	245.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.9	8.7	8.6	7.5	6.5	7.0	5.9
Participation Rate (%)	64.6	64.9	63.5	62.8	63.8	62.0	60.5
Employment Rate (%)	58.9	59.2	58.1	58.1	59.7	57.7	57

(Statistics Canada)

## Number of Self-Employed Individuals in the Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over

In 2016 in London (CMA) the number of self-employed individuals in the labour force was 26,730, an increase of 17.7% from 2011. In 2016, the number of self-employed individuals was 2,194,440 at the national level and 824,595 at the provincial level.\*

In 2016 in London (CITY) the number of self-employed individuals in the labour force was 19,355, an increase of 20.8% from 2011. In 2016, the number of self-employed individuals was 2,194,440 at the national level and 824,595 at the provincial level.\*

Region	2011	2016
London (CMA)	22,705	26,730
London (CITY)	16,025	19,355
Canada	1,926,990	2,194,440

\*(Statistics Canada)

## Gross Domestic Product (in \$ millions)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP	19,946	20,007	20,393	20,749	21,071	21,471

(The Conference Board of Canada)

## Average Hourly Wage

The average hourly wage in 2017 for the City of London was \$27.26.\*

\*(Statistics Canada)

## Gender and Work

### The Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions

In 2016 in London (CMA) the proportion of women in managerial positions was 39.3%, an increase of 4.9% from 2011. In 2016, the proportion of women in managerial positions was 37.9% at the national level, and 38.9% at the provincial level.

In 2016 in London (CITY) the proportion of women in managerial positions was 40.9%, an increase of 4.2% from 2011.

2011	2016
37.47 (CMA)	39.32 (CMA)
39.24 (CITY)	40.89 (CITY)

\*(Statistics Canada)