

JOBS AND ECONOMY
SNAPSHOT FOR THE
**DOWNTOWN
EASTSIDE**

August 2019





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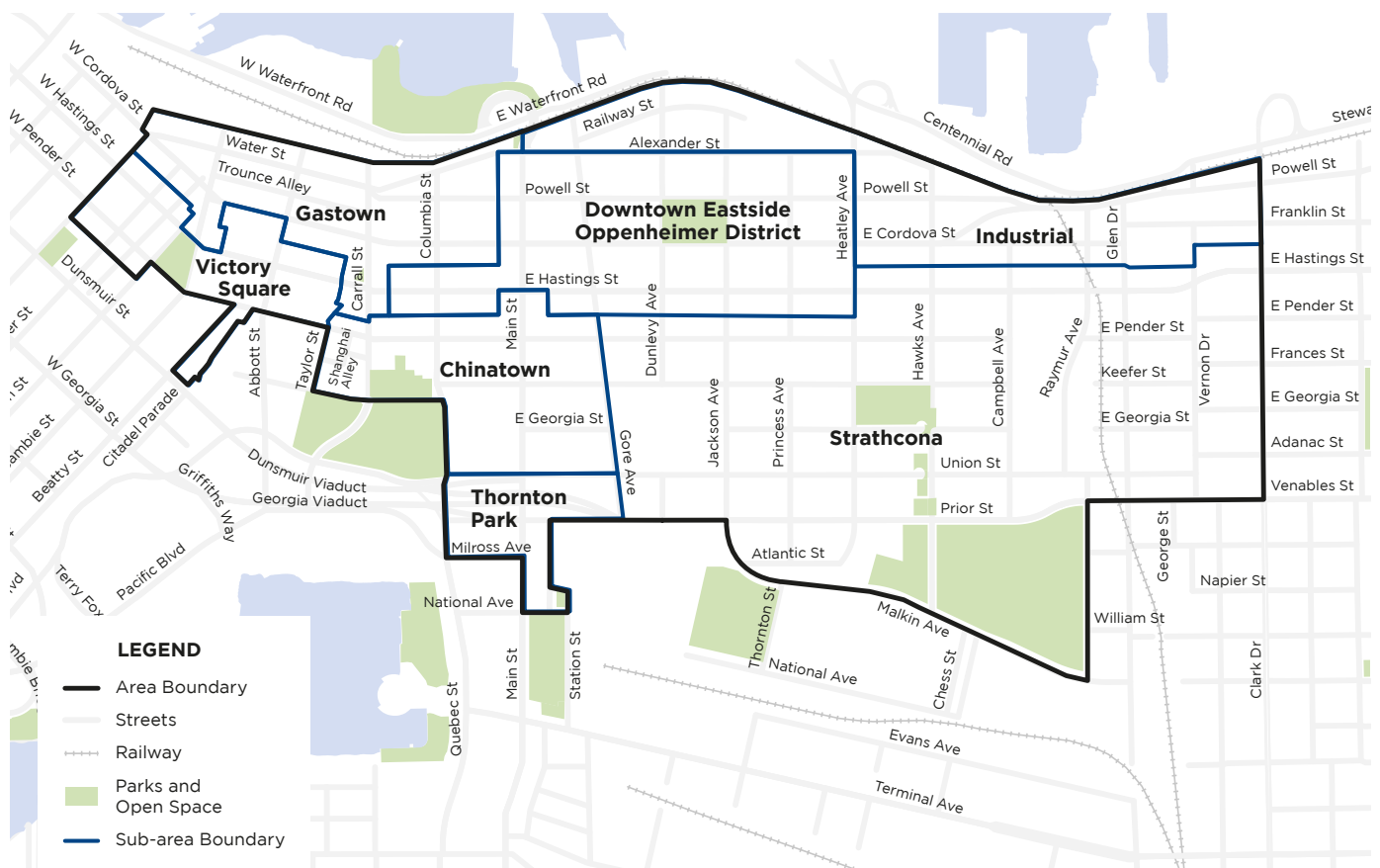
ECONOMIC SUMMARY

Overview

The Downtown Eastside (DTES) neighbourhood is located in the eastern portion of Vancouver's downtown peninsula and is comprised of seven distinct sub-areas: Chinatown, Gastown, Oppenheimer District, Victory Square, Strathcona, Thornton Park¹ and the Industrial lands (see figure 1). The area has a diverse mixed-economy with a broad spectrum of permitted uses, including retail, office, commercial, industrial, as well as residential and institutional.

The DTES benefits from close proximity to the downtown and central business district, Port of Vancouver, and an extensive transportation network including rail yards and major truck routes for the movement of goods. An extensive public transit routes and bikeway network allow workers to travel to work by sustainable modes. These include a public bike share system, frequent local bus service, SkyTrain rail rapid transit, Seabus passenger-only ferry, and West Coast Express commuter rail service.

FIGURE 1
DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE SUB-AREAS



Note: Sub-areas are based on census data boundaries. Consequently a portion of the Industrial Area along Clark Drive and Venables Street (as shown in the Downtown Eastside Plan) has been included in the Strathcona sub-area.

Employment Distribution

The most recent census (2016) conducted by Statistics Canada show that 21,105 people were employed in the Downtown Eastside. This represents 6% of Vancouver’s total employment, which means 1 in 18 of the city’s workforce were employed in the DTES.

At 202 hectares, the DTES constitutes less than 2% of the city’s total land area, but had a job density of 104 jobs per hectare. This represents three times as many jobs in this area per hectare than overall in the city as a whole, which had a modest 33 jobs per hectare (see figure 2). Much of the city is comprised of lower density residential use, whereas the DTES has a mix of employment and residential uses.

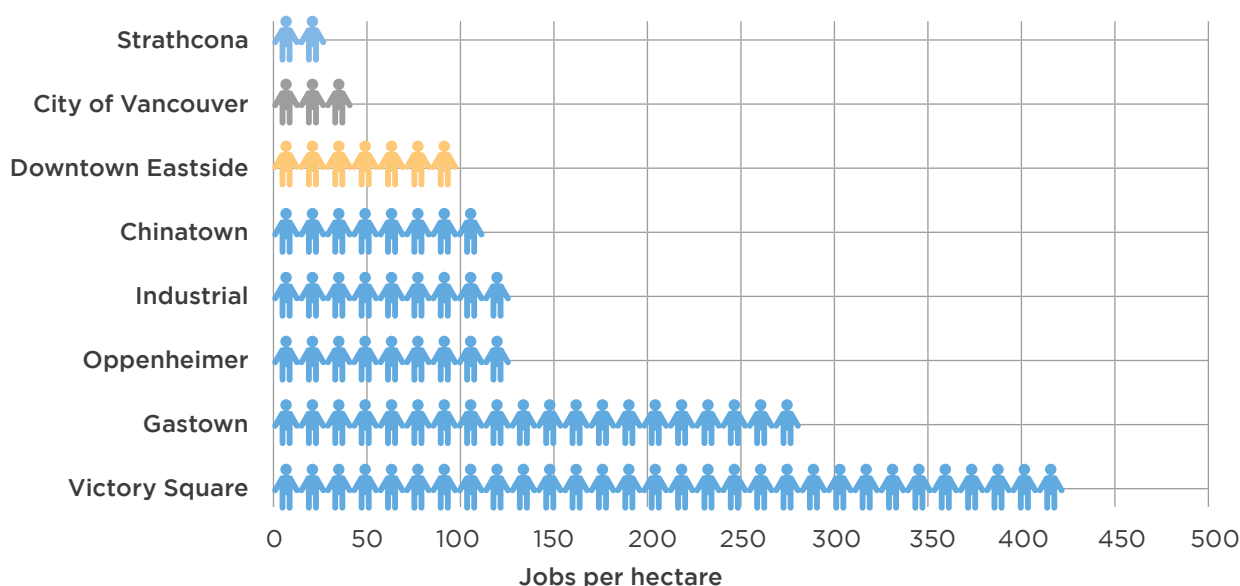
Of the seven DTES sub-areas, Gastown and Victory Square had the largest workforce with 5,035 and 4,680 jobs respectively, and also the highest job densities (see table 1, figure 3). These two sub-areas comprise the western portion of the DTES and are located on the job rich downtown peninsula. These areas have a

In 2016 21,105 people were employed in the Downtown Eastside. This represents 6% of Vancouver’s total workforce, which means 1 in 18 of the city’s workforce worked in the Downtown Eastside.

significant stock of heritage buildings with a large amount of commercial space, primarily office, retail, and restaurant space.

The sub-areas in the northern portion, the Oppenheimer District and Industrial lands, had the next highest job densities and largest workforces of 3,845 and 3,100 respectively. These sub-areas are adjacent to the Port and rail yards, contain a mix of industrial, traditional and creative products manufacturing, and a limited amount of office space.

FIGURE 2
JOB DENSITY IN VANCOUVER, DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE, AND DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE SUB-AREA, 2016*



*Does not include jobs with 'no fixed workplace address'.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2018. Special tabulation, based on Census of Canada 2016.

TABLE 1

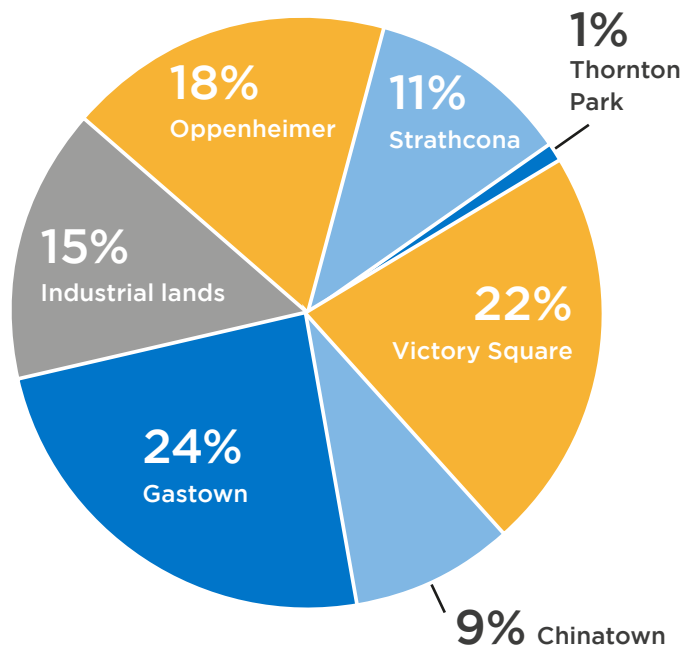
TOTAL JOBS IN VANCOUVER, DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE, AND DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE SUB-AREAS, 2016*	
City of Vancouver	377,020
Downtown Eastside	21,105
Chinatown	1,955
Strathcona	2,330
Industrial lands	3,100
Oppenheimer District	3,845
Victory Square	4,680
Gastown	5,035

*Does not include jobs with 'no fixed workplace address'.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2018. Special tabulation, based on Census of Canada 2016.

FIGURE 3

WORKFORCE DISTRIBUTION IN THE DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE BY SUB-AREA, 2016*



*Does not include jobs with 'no fixed workplace address'.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2018. Special tabulation, based on Census of Canada 2016.

The Chinatown and Strathcona sub-areas had the smallest workforce of 1,955 and 2,300. Chinatown had a similar job density to the Oppenheimer District and the Industrial lands; however, Strathcona had the lowest job density at 26 jobs per hectare. The lower job density in Strathcona was largely due to the significant proportion of lower density housing, such as one- and two- family dwelling, and townhouses. There is also a moderate amount of industrial and manufacturing use in the eastern portion of Strathcona along Clark Drive.

More than half of all jobs in the Downtown Eastside are in the four sectors: professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services; health care and social assistance; and retail.

Employment Characteristics

There are 20 employment sectors in Vancouver, as defined by Statistics Canada using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS). In the DTES, the largest sectors were: professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services; health care and social assistance; and retail (see figure 4). Together, these four sectors accounted for 10,855 jobs or 51% of all jobs in the DTES. These same sectors were also the largest employment sectors in the city.

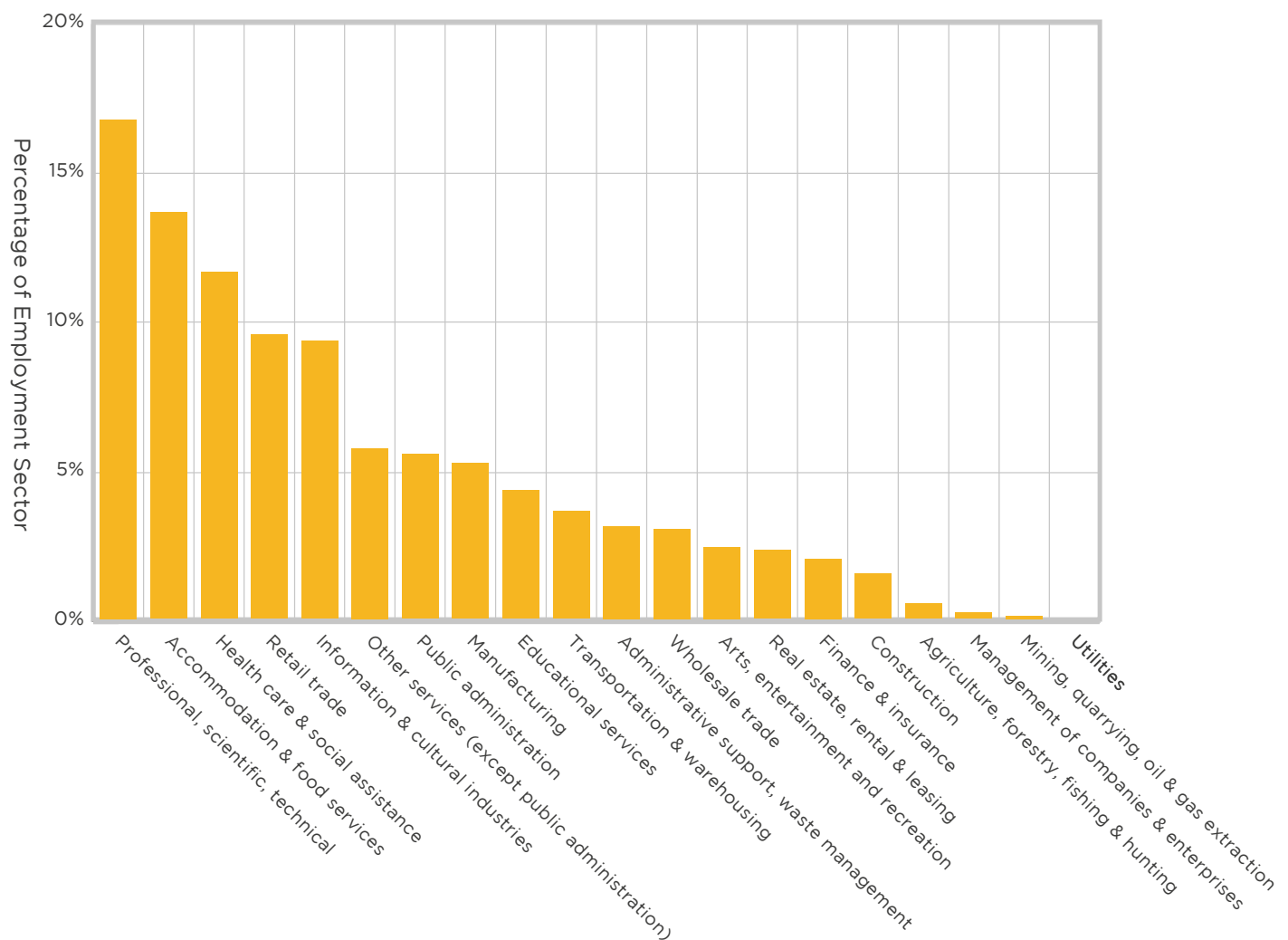
Employment in the DTES's accommodation and food services sector increased 38% between 2011 to 2016, amounting to an additional 785 workers. The largest increases were in the Victory Square, Industrial lands, and Gastown sub-areas.

Professional, scientific and technical services sector experienced the largest increase in job numbers over this period, with an additional 795 jobs added to the workforce (29% increase in employment). The largest increases in job numbers for this sector were in the Gastown and Victory Square sub-areas.

The smallest employment sectors in the DTES were: utilities; mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction; management of companies² and enterprises; and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting. These sectors had fewer than 100

jobs each and together account for only 0.8% of all jobs in the DTES. These same sectors were also the smallest employment sectors in the city. Employment in the DTES's utilities sector decreased 100% between 2011 to 2016, amounting to a loss of 40 workers. The public administration sector experienced the largest decrease in job numbers over this period, with a loss of 695 jobs from the workforce (37% decrease in employment). The largest decrease of jobs in this sector were in the Oppenheimer District and Industrial lands.

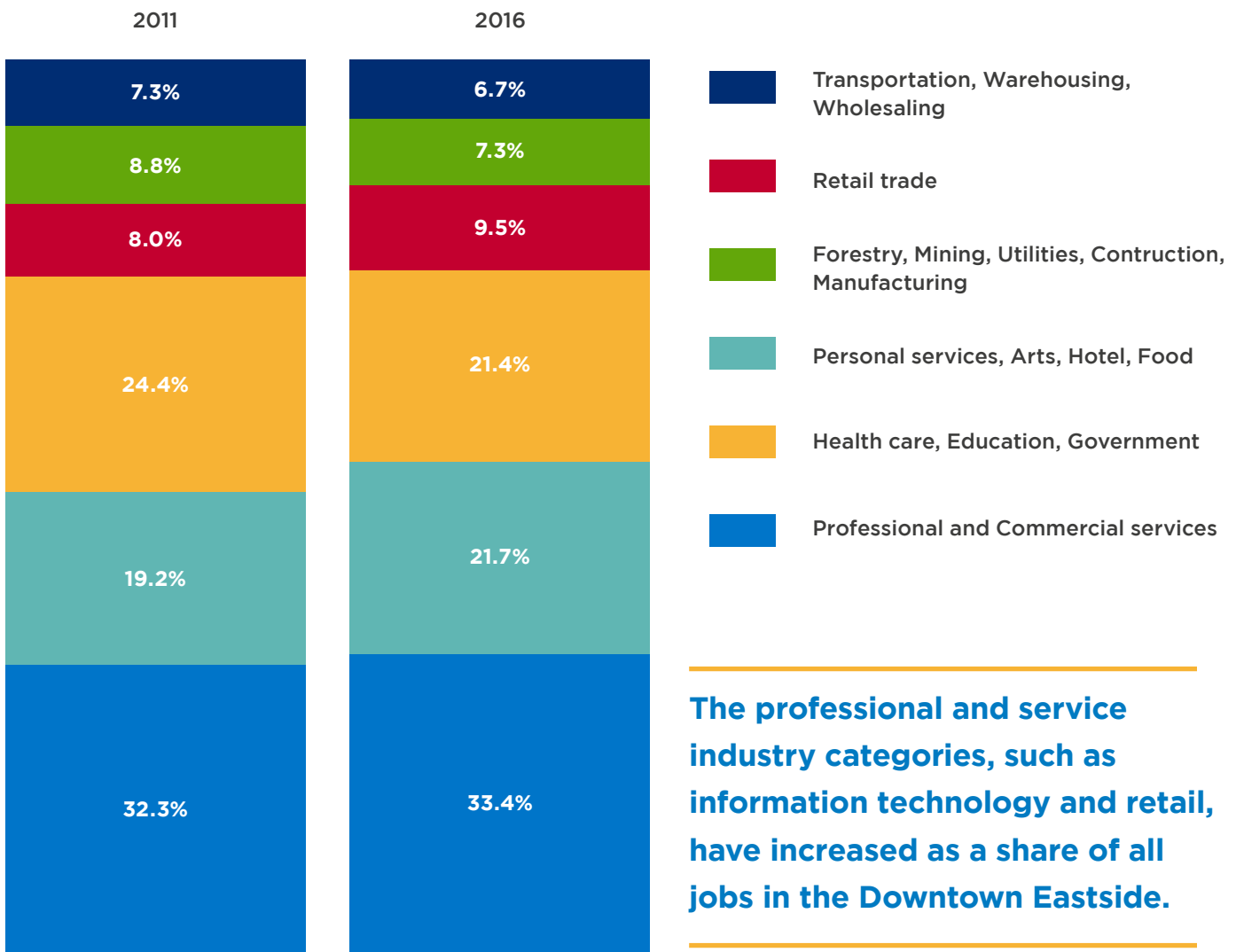
FIGURE 4
PERCENTAGE OF JOBS BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR IN THE DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada Census 2016: Jobs by NAICS (2 digit). Does not include jobs with 'no fixed workplace address'.

FIGURE 5

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS IN THE DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE, 2011 - 2016



Source: Statistics Canada Census. 2011 - 2016: Jobs by NAICS. Sector groups defined by City of Vancouver staff as outlined in note 3.

By grouping the city’s 20 employment sectors into broad categories, general employment trends can be observed³. Over the past 15 years, the professional and commercial services category has increased as a share of all jobs in the city, while the transportation, manufacturing, and primary industries categories have declined. These broad employment trends were similarly represented in the DTES over the past five years (see figure 5).

The categories of forestry, mining, utilities, construction, manufacturing; transportation, warehousing, and wholesaling; as well as health care, education, and government have declined as a share of all jobs in the DTES. In contrast, the percentage of jobs in professional and commercial services, and service sector (retail, personal services, arts, hotel, and food) categories have increased as a share of all jobs in the DTES.

SOCIAL CONTEXT

Population Growth

Based on Census 2016, 19,955 people lived in the DTES, making it one of the more densely-populated and fast-growing areas of the city. It is socially, economically, culturally and linguistically diverse, many of whom are impacted by systemic inequities, discrimination and stigma.

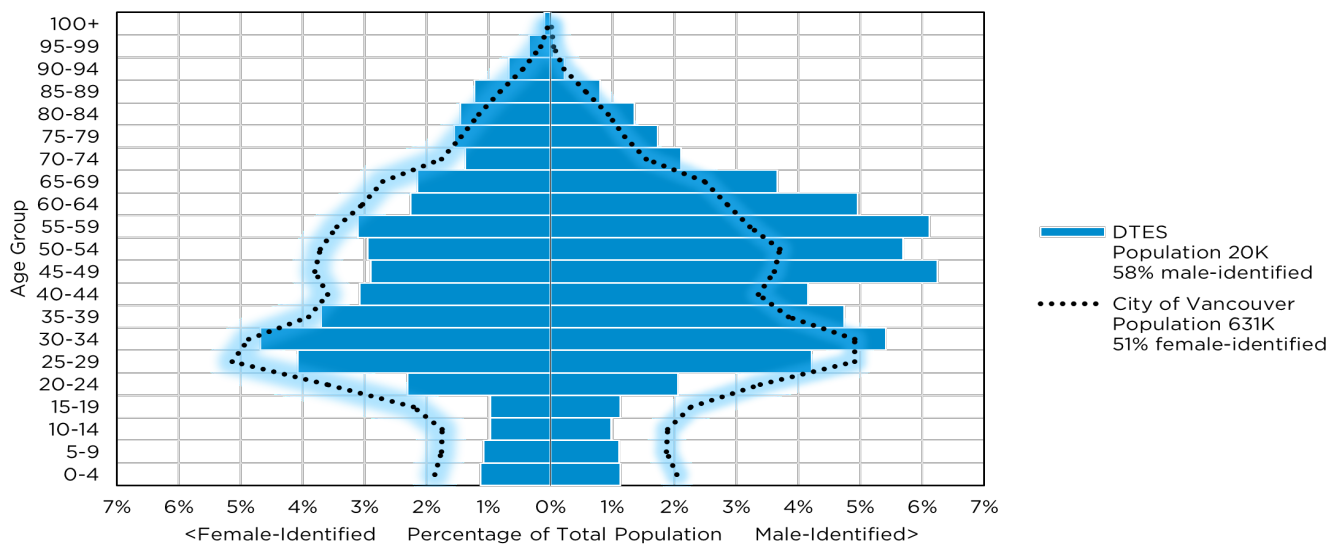
From 2011 to 2016 the total population of the DTES grew by 8%, compared to 5% for the City of Vancouver overall. This growth was not evenly distributed across the DTES. Thornton Park, Chinatown and Victory Square sub-areas grew at the fastest rates in this period (64%, 42% and 36%, respectively), with a relatively high growth rate also seen amongst people living in the Industrial lands sub-area (9%). The population of the Oppenheimer District was stable, while the population of Strathcona declined by 3%.

In addition to geographic disparities, growth in the DTES is changing the social makeup of the

Population growth in the Downtown Eastside is changing the social makeup of the area. In some cases, new residents may have higher incomes, different educational credentials or access to different employment opportunities than existing residents.

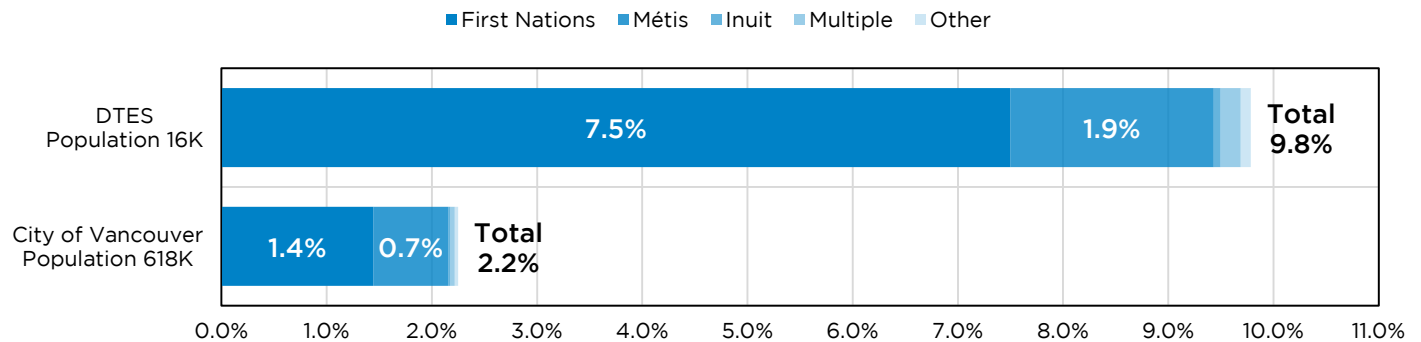
area. In some cases, new residents may have higher incomes, different educational credentials or access to different employment opportunities than existing residents. Affordability pressures and the risk of displacement remain acute challenges for the DTES and its neighbourhoods.

FIGURE 6
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND GENDER, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016: Population

FIGURE 7
POPULATION WITH INDIGENOUS IDENTITY, 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016: Population

Age

The DTES has a significant population of older adults and seniors (see figure 6). In the 2016 Census, the median age of the DTES population was 46.8 years, compared to 39.9 for the City of Vancouver overall. However, recent growth in the DTES has skewed toward younger residents even as the population of the city overall is aging. From 2011 to 2016, the population of young adults (age 20-39) in the DTES increased by 19%, compared to a 7% increase among the city’s overall population. The population of seniors (65 and over) in the DTES increased by 5%, which is a slower rate of growth than for the total population, and a much slower rate than for seniors across the city, which increased by 19% from 2011 to 2016.

Each of the sub-areas in the DTES has a unique population, and each is experiencing different types of demographic change as the population grows. The number of children and youth (under 20) grew in Oppenheimer District and Victory Square, but was stable or declining in other areas. The number of young adults (20-39) grew substantially in Chinatown, Oppenheimer District and Victory Square. The number of older adults (40-64) grew in most areas, at the fastest rate in Gastown and Victory Square. The number of seniors (65 and over) grew in Chinatown, Gastown, Industrial lands and Victory Square.

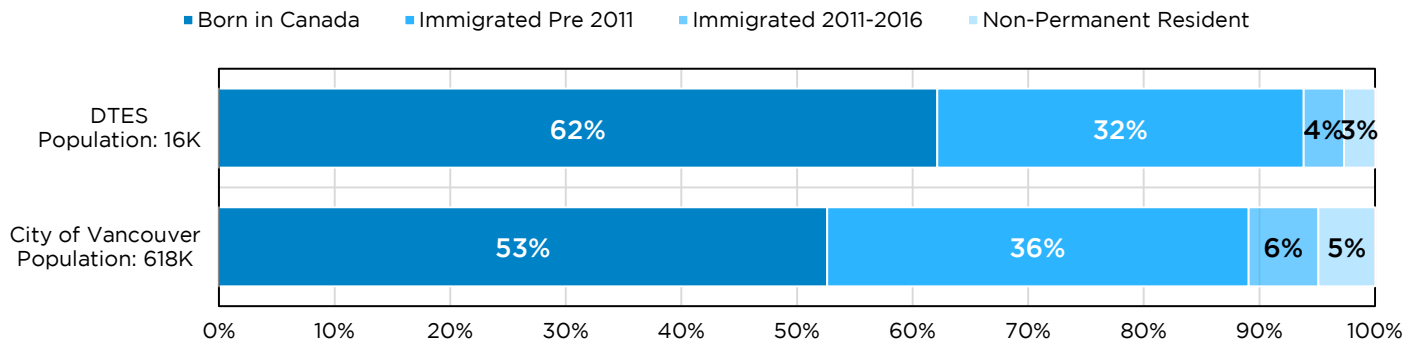
Indigenous Identity

The DTES and the City of Vancouver are situated on the unceded homelands of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Nations. In addition, the DTES has a large population of urban Indigenous individuals from these and other communities (see figure 7).

Almost 10% of the population of the DTES identifies as First Nations, Métis or Inuit, compared to just over 2% of the population of the city overall.

Almost 10% of the population of the DTES identifies as First Nations, Métis or Inuit, compared to just over 2% of the population of the city overall. The Indigenous population counted in the census increased at a much faster rate than the non-Indigenous population from 2011 to 2016⁴. Strathcona sub-area has the largest population with Indigenous identity in estimated numbers, while Victory Square has the largest as a proportion of total population. From the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) to the 2016 Census, Chinatown and Victory Square saw the largest rate of increase in persons with Indigenous identity.

**FIGURE 8
POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION STATUS, 2016**



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016: Population

Place of Birth

While the DTES has been home to many immigrant and cultural communities, in 2016 its population was more likely to be born in Canada, and less likely to be born in another country (see figure 8). Just under 40% of the DTES population were born outside of Canada, compared to nearly half for the city overall. From 2011 to 2016 the fastest rate of growth in new immigrants and non-permanent residents (persons with work or study permits, or refugee claimants) increased substantially in Chinatown. Growth in non-immigrants (persons born in Canada) was fastest in Chinatown, Victory Square and Oppenheimer District.

Language

The population of the DTES is less likely than the population of the city overall to have conversational knowledge of English. However, from 2011 to 2016, the share of population identifying their mother tongue as English increased substantially in the DTES. After English, those with a Cantonese mother tongue made up the largest share of the population, which has decreased.

All DTES sub-areas saw a shift toward more English speakers from 2011 to 2016, with the greatest change observed in the Victory Square, Strathcona and Industrial lands sub-areas.

Income

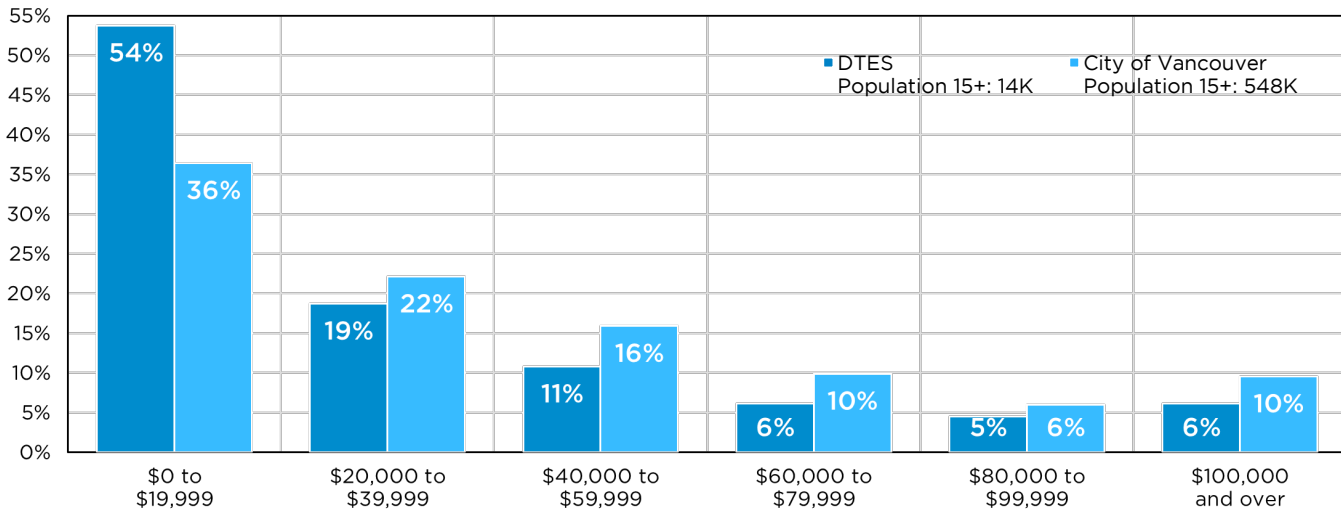
The DTES consistently has low-income populations at a much higher rate than the city overall. As of 2016 more than half of individuals in the DTES had incomes under \$20,000, a much higher rate than the city overall. However, the income profile of the DTES is changing. From 2011 to 2016 the distribution of population in this lowest income bracket decreased by five percentage points while the share of population making more than \$100,000 increased by three. While this pattern reflects city-wide trends, lower-income populations in the DTES may be especially vulnerable to displacement. The absolute number of persons with incomes over \$100,000 doubled in five years in the DTES.

Except for Victory Square, all DTES sub-areas saw the proportion of population making less than \$20,000 fall from 2011 to 2016. Chinatown and Strathcona saw the biggest percentage-point shift in persons making over \$100,000 in this period.

Housing Tenure

A large majority of households in the DTES are rented, and a majority of rented households report living in some form of subsidized housing. As of the 2016 Census, 79% of private households were rented and 21% were owned, while across the City of Vancouver 53% were rented and 47% were owned. This includes

FIGURE 9
DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL TOTAL INCOME, 2015



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016: Population

both purpose-built rental housing, co-ops and secondary rental such as houses or condos that owners place on the rental market.

Across the City of Vancouver overall, policy shifts have resulted in growth in rented housing from 2011 to 2016. However, this trend has not been seen to the same degree in the DTES. From 2011 to 2016, the number of owned units grew at double the rate of rented units in the DTES. Most DTES sub-areas saw this pattern, with owned units increasing at a faster rate than rental, with Chinatown in particular standing out for a very high rate of growth in the owned housing stock. The only exceptions to this trend were Gastown, and Victory Square, likely reflecting new social and supportive housing projects being completed in these areas.

Education

DTES residents have typically had less access to formal education credentials than residents of the city overall. As of the 2016 Census, less than half of residents 15+ in the DTES had a post-secondary certificate, compared to nearly two-thirds of residents of the city overall. However, the DTES saw an increase in persons with formal

credentials from 2011 to 2016. Chinatown in particular saw a very high rate of growth in residents with university degrees in this period. Except for Victory Square and the Oppenheimer District, all sub-areas of the DTES saw a net decline in persons without a formal educational certificate.

Mobility

Most residents of the DTES get around by modes other than the automobile. The census only records usual mode of travel for persons who commute for work, but 70% of DTES residents in this category walk, cycle or take transit. Use of active transportation modes is particularly high in the DTES.

From 2011 to 2016, the estimated number of people using sustainable commuting modes increased while the number of people using cars stayed the same. Trends varied by sub-area, with some areas (such as Chinatown and the Oppenheimer District) seeing large growth in automobile commuters along with the total working population, with others seeing a mode shift toward non-automobile modes (Gastown, Strathcona and Victory Square).

SUB-AREA ECONOMIC PROFILE

CITY OF VANCOUVER

TOTAL NUMBER
OF JOBS⁵

377,020

up 7% from 2011 to 2016

JOBS PER
HECTARE

33

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

\$65,423

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

5.6%

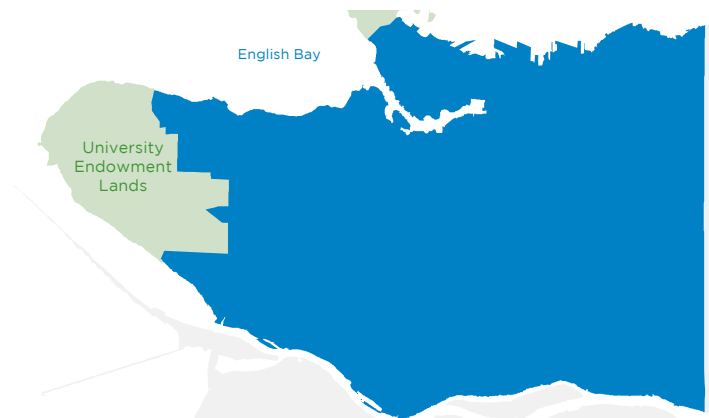
down from 7.1% in 2011

JOBS BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change	
Professional, scientific, technical	52,665	58,740	+6,075	
Health care and social assistance	44,415	47,085	+2,670	
Accommodation and food services	35,845	40,360	+4,515	
Retail trade	33,210	39,525	+6,315	
Finance and insurance	27,090	27,660	+570	
Educational services	19,985	22,530	+2,545	
Information and cultural industries	15,375	20,640	+5,265	
Other services (except public administration)	18,595	18,405	-190	
Public administration	22,180	18,395	-3,785	
Administrative support, waste management	13,710	13,295	-415	
Real estate, rental and leasing	11,800	12,980	+1,180	
Manufacturing	12,165	12,460	+295	
Wholesale trade	10,940	10,220	-720	
Construction	8,265	9,870	+1,605	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,640	9,680	+40	
Transportation and warehousing	10,480	9,105	-1,375	
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction	2,890	2,005	-885	
Utilities	1,635	1,545	-90	
Management of companies and enterprises	685	1,520	+835	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	815	1,010	+195	

EMPLOYMENT	2011	2016	% Change
Employed	324,475	350,140	+8%
Unemployed	24,670	20,815	-16%
Unemployment rate	7.1%	5.6%	--
Participation rate	67.3%	67.7%	--

WORK ACTIVITY	2011	2016	% Change
Full-time	281,625	299,015	+6%
Part-time	60,570	68,105	+12%

CITY OF VANCOUVER



INDIVIDUAL INCOME*	2011	2016	% Change
\$0 - \$19,999	43%	36%	-7%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	22%	22%	+0%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	15%	16%	+1%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	9%	10%	+1%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	5%	6%	+1%
\$100,000 +	7%	10%	+3%

*Does not account for inflation

HOUSEHOLD TENURE	2011	2016	% Change
Owned	49%	47%	-2%
Rented	51%	53%	+2%

EDUCATION	2011	2016	% Change
No certificate	14%	13%	-1%
Secondary school diploma/equivalency	23%	24%	+1%
College, apprenticeship or trades diploma/certificate	27%	23%	-4%
University Bachelor's degree or higher	36%	40%	+4%

AGE	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	603,500	631,485	+5%
0 - 19 years	17%	16%	-1%
20 - 39 years	34%	35%	+1%
40 - 64 years	36%	34%	+2%
65 years and over	14%	15%	+1%

MOTHER TONGUE	2011	2016	% Change
English	48%	53%	+5%
Cantonese	11%	14%	+3%
Mandarin	4%	7%	+3%
Tagalog	3%	3%	+0%
Punjabi	3%	2%	-1%
Spanish	2%	2%	+0%

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY ⁴	2011	2016	% Change
Indigenous identity	2.0%	2.2%	+0.2%
Non-Indigenous identity	98.0%	97.8%	-0.2%

IMMIGRATION	2011	2016	% Change
Born in Canada	52%	53%	+1%
Immigrated to Canada over 5 years previously	37%	36%	-1%
Immigrated to Canada within previous 5 years	7%	6%	-1%
Non-permanent resident of Canada	4%	5%	+1%

MAIN COMMUTE MODE	2011	2016	% Change
Car, truck, van	52%	49%	-3%
Public transit	30%	30%	-0%
Walked	13%	14%	+1%
Bicycle	4%	6%	+2%
Other	2%	1%	-1%

SUB-AREA ECONOMIC PROFILE

DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE

TOTAL NUMBER
OF JOBS⁵

21,105

up 5.3% from 2011 to 2016

JOBS PER
HECTARE

105

compared to 33 city-wide

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

\$23,359

compared to \$65,423 city-wide

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

9.2%

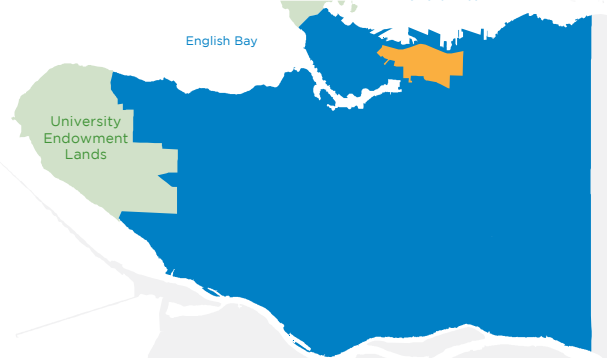
down from 12.6% in 2011

JOBS BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Professional, scientific, technical	2,720	3,515	+795					
Accommodation and food services	2,085	2,870	+785					
Health care and social assistance	2,015	2,455	+440					
Retail trade	1,600	2,015	+415					
Information and cultural industries	1,555	1,965	+410					
Other services (except public administration)	1,375	1,195	-180					
Public administration	1,860	1,165	-695					
Manufacturing	1,195	1,105	-90					
Educational services	1,010	900	-110					
Transportation and warehousing	670	770	+100					
Administrative support, waste management	970	645	-325					
Wholesale trade	800	635	-165					
Arts, entertainment and recreation	385	505	+120					
Real estate, rental and leasing	460	475	+15					
Finance and insurance	755	415	-340					
Construction	400	310	-90					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	60	100	+40					
Management of companies and enterprises	15	35	+20					
Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction	70	30	-40					
Utilities	40	0	-40					

EMPLOYMENT	2011	2016	% Change
Employed	6,000	7,410	+24%
Unemployed	865	755	-13%
Unemployment rate	12.6%	9.2%	--
Participation rate	55.3%	57.2%	--

WORK ACTIVITY	2011	2016	% Change
Full-time	16,020	16,795	+5%
Part-time	3,385	3,560	+5%

DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE



INDIVIDUAL INCOME*	2011	2016	% Change
\$0 - \$19,999	59%	54%	-5%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	17%	19%	+2%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	10%	11%	+1%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	6%	6%	-0%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	4%	5%	+1%
\$100,000 +	4%	6%	+2%

*Does not account for inflation

HOUSEHOLD TENURE	2011	2016	% Change
Owned	19%	21%	+2%
Rented	81%	79%	-2%

EDUCATION	2011	2016	% Change
No certificate	28%	22%	-6%
Secondary school diploma/equivalency	24%	25%	+1%
College, apprenticeship or trades diploma/certificate	21%	26%	+5%
University Bachelor's degree or higher	28%	27%	-1%

AGE	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	18,475	19,955	+8%
0 - 19 years	9%	9%	-0%
20 - 39 years	28%	31%	+3%
40 - 64 years	43%	41%	-2%
65 years and over	19%	19%	-0%

MOTHER TONGUE	2011	2016	% Change
English	57%	64%	+7%
Cantonese	18%	13%	-5%
Mandarin	4%	4%	-0%
Tagalog	3%	3%	-0%
Punjabi	3%	2%	-1%
Spanish	1%	2%	+1%

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY ⁴	2011	2016	% Change
Indigenous identity	8.0%	9.8%	+1.8%
Non-Indigenous identity	92.0%	90.2%	-1.8%

IMMIGRATION	2011	2016	% Change
Born in Canada	60%	62%	+2%
Immigrated to Canada over 5 years previously	32%	32%	-0%
Immigrated to Canada within previous 5 years	5%	4%	-1%
Non-permanent resident of Canada	3%	3%	-0%

MAIN COMMUTE MODE	2011	2016	% Change
Car, truck, van	35%	28%	-7%
Public transit	26%	25%	-1%
Walked	29%	33%	+4%
Bicycle	9%	12%	+3%
Other	1%	2%	+1%

SUB-AREA ECONOMIC PROFILE

CHINATOWN

TOTAL NUMBER
OF JOBS⁵

1,955

JOBS PER
HECTARE

107

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

\$35,347

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

5.0%

down 3.7% from 2011 to 2016 compared to 33 city-wide compared to \$65,423 city-wide down from 6.0% in 2011

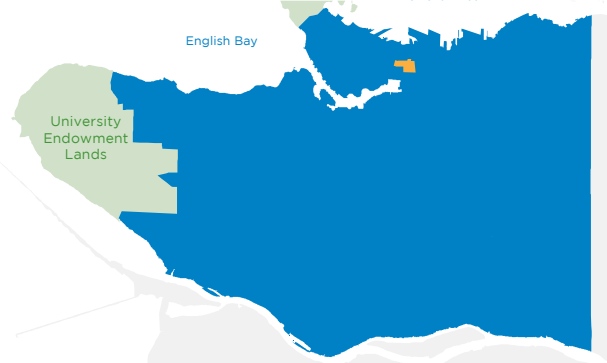
JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change	0	500	1,000	1,500
Accommodation and food services	330	430	+100				
Retail trade	460	355	-105				
Health care and social assistance	335	300	-35				
Finance and insurance	245	150	-95				
Professional, scientific, technical	85	140	+55				
Information and cultural industries	20	120	+100				
Other services (except public administration)	70	120	+50				
Administrative support, waste management	185	75	-110				
Educational services	150	70	-80				
Arts, entertainment and recreation	25	55	+30				

JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SUB-SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change
Full-service restaurants/limited service eating places	300	420	+120
Depository credit intermediation	220	130	-90
Health and personal care stores	115	95	-20
Nursing and residential care facilities	110	90	-20
Individual and family services	100	75	-25
Grocery stores	85	70	-15

EMPLOYMENT	2011	2016	% Change
Employed	395	950	+141%
Unemployed	25	50	+100%
Unemployment rate	6.0%	5.0%	--
Participation rate	56.4%	70.8%	--

WORK ACTIVITY	2011	2016	% Change
Full-time	1,485	1,505	+1%
Part-time	455	420	-8%

CHINATOWN



INDIVIDUAL INCOME*	2011	2016	% Change
\$0 - \$19,999	64%	43%	-21%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	15%	18%	+3%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	15%	17%	+2%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	-	9%	Change
\$80,000 - \$99,999	-	6%	Change
\$100,000 +	-	6%	Change

*Does not account for inflation

HOUSEHOLD TENURE	2011	2016	% Change
Owned	13%	32%	+19%
Rented	88%	69%	-19%

EDUCATION	2011	2016	% Change
No certificate	33%	16%	-17%
Secondary school diploma/equivalency	29%	24%	-5%
College, apprenticeship or trades diploma/certificate	24%	26%	+2%
University Bachelor's degree or higher	14%	34%	+20%

AGE	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	1,280	1,820	+42%
0 - 19 years	10%	7%	-3%
20 - 39 years	29%	41%	+12%
40 - 64 years	39%	30%	-9%
65 years and over	22%	22%	+0%

MOTHER TONGUE	2011	2016	% Change
English	55%	54%	-1%
Cantonese	11%	11%	+0%
Spanish	2%	4%	+2%
Mandarin	12%	4%	-8%
French	2%	4%	+2%
Vietnamese	2%	2%	-0%

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY ⁴	2011	2016	% Change
Indigenous identity	3.7%	6.8%	+3.1%
Non-Indigenous identity	96.1%	93.5%	+3.4%

IMMIGRATION	2011	2016	% Change
Born in Canada	48%	59%	+11%
Immigrated to Canada over 5 years previously	44%	30%	-14%
Immigrated to Canada within previous 5 years	5%	6%	+1%
Non-permanent resident of Canada	3%	5%	+2%

MAIN COMMUTE MODE	2011	2016	% Change
Car, truck, van	14%	26%	+12%
Public transit	36%	28%	-8%
Walked	45%	37%	-8%
Bicycle	-	8%	Change
Other	-	-	-

SUB-AREA ECONOMIC PROFILE

GASTOWN

TOTAL NUMBER
OF JOBS⁵

5,035

up 23% from 2011 to 2016

JOBS PER
HECTARE

271

compared to 33 city-wide

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

\$32,153

compared to \$65,423 city-wide

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

7.0%

down from 10.2% in 2011

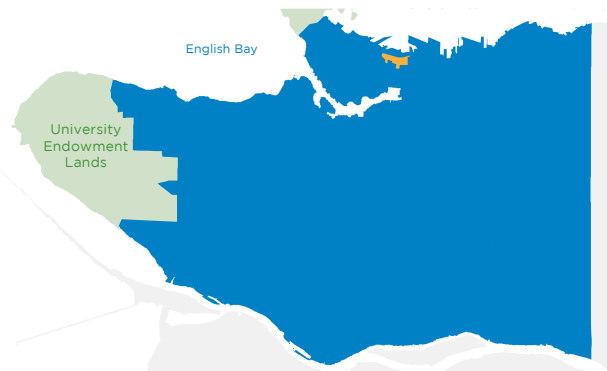
JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change	
Professional, scientific, technical	1,015	1,410	+395	
Information and cultural industries	770	1,120	+350	
Accommodation and food services	820	960	+140	
Retail trade	175	400	+225	
Other services (except public administration)	120	205	+85	
Educational services	250	185	-65	
Health care and social assistance	310	175	-135	
Administrative support, waste management	120	115	-5	
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100	105	+5	
Real estate, rental and leasing	45	80	+35	

JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SUB-SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change
Full-service restaurants/limited service eating places	685	865	+180
Motion picture and video industries	440	700	+260
Computer systems design and related services	310	630	+320
Data processing, hosting, and related services	195	275	+80
Architectural, engineering and related services	220	190	-30
Legal services	135	170	+35

EMPLOYMENT	2011	2016	% Change
Employed	1,325	1,265	-5%
Unemployed	150	95	-37%
Unemployment rate	10.2%	7.0%	--
Participation rate	78.9%	72.0%	--

WORK ACTIVITY	2011	2016	% Change
Full-time	3,260	4,150	+27%
Part-time	665	750	+13%

GASTOWN



INDIVIDUAL INCOME*	2011	2016	% Change
\$0 - \$19,999	40%	39%	-1%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	14%	21%	+7%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	20%	14%	-6%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	13%	11%	-2%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	7%	6%	-1%
\$100,000 +	7%	10%	+3%

*Does not account for inflation

HOUSEHOLD TENURE	2011	2016	% Change
Owned	27%	20%	-7%
Rented	73%	80%	+7%

EDUCATION	2011	2016	% Change
No certificate	15%	10%	-5%
Secondary school diploma/equivalency	19%	27%	+8%
College, apprenticeship or trades diploma/certificate	26%	31%	+5%
University Bachelor's degree or higher	41%	31%	-10%

AGE	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	2,455	2,600	+6%
0 - 19 years	3%	3%	-0%
20 - 39 years	39%	34%	-5%
40 - 64 years	46%	50%	+4%
65 years and over	12%	13%	+1%

MOTHER TONGUE	2011	2016	% Change
English	76%	76%	-0%
Cantonese	8%	5%	-3%
Spanish	2%	3%	+1%
French	7%	3%	-4%
Mandarin	1%	1%	+0%
German	1%	1%	+0%

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY ⁴	2011	2016	% Change
Indigenous identity	5.5%	5.2%	-0.3%
Non-Indigenous identity	94.5%	94.8%	+0.3%

IMMIGRATION	2011	2016	% Change
Born in Canada	71%	69%	-2%
Immigrated to Canada over 5 years previously	21%	25%	+4%
Immigrated to Canada within previous 5 years	3%	4%	+1%
Non-permanent resident of Canada	4%	2%	-2%

MAIN COMMUTE MODE	2011	2016	% Change
Car, truck, van	39%	22%	-17%
Public transit	17%	18%	+1%
Walked	36%	49%	+13%
Bicycle	5%	9%	+4%
Other	3%	2%	-1%

SUB-AREA ECONOMIC PROFILE

INDUSTRIAL LANDS

TOTAL NUMBER
OF JOBS⁵

3,100

down 8.7% from 2011 to 2016

JOBS PER
HECTARE

121

compared to 33 city-wide

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

\$29,230

compared to \$65,423 city-wide

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

0.0%

no change from 2011

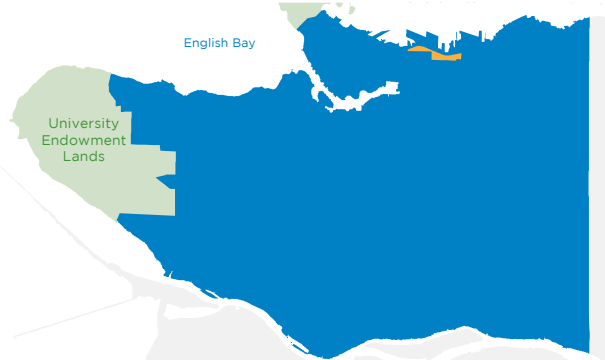
JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change	0	500	1,000	1,500
Transportation and warehousing	455	660	+205				
Professional, scientific, technical	360	400	+40				
Manufacturing	375	305	-70				
Accommodation and food services	105	275	+170				
Information and cultural industries	370	275	-95				
Health care and social assistance	205	205	0				
Other services (except public administration)	340	200	-140				
Retail trade	95	190	+95				
Wholesale trade	350	155	-195				
Administrative support, waste management	200	130	-70				

JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SUB-SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change
Support activities for water transportation	350	560	+210
Full-service restaurants/limited service eating places	20	200	+180
Motion picture and video industries	190	185	-5
Other food manufacturing	95	115	+20
Business, professional, labour, other membership organizations	210	110	-100
Architectural, engineering and related services	85	100	+15

EMPLOYMENT	2011	2016	% Change
Employed	240	275	+15%
Unemployed	-	-	-
Unemployment rate	0%	0%	--
Participation rate	68.6%	69.1%	--

WORK ACTIVITY	2011	2016	% Change
Full-time	2,975	2,605	-12%
Part-time	350	405	+16%

INDUSTRIAL LANDS



INDIVIDUAL INCOME*	2011	2016	% Change
\$0 - \$19,999	45%	40%	-5%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	10%	25%	+15%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	-	6%	Change
\$60,000 - \$79,999	22%	10%	-12%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	-	7%	Change
\$100,000 +	16%	14%	-2%

*Does not account for inflation

HOUSEHOLD TENURE	2011	2016	% Change
Owned	19%	31%	+12%
Rented	81%	69%	-12%

EDUCATION	2011	2016	% Change
No certificate	25%	10%	-15%
Secondary school diploma/equivalency	19%	22%	+3%
College, apprenticeship or trades diploma/certificate	19%	32%	+13%
University Bachelor's degree or higher	38%	36%	-2%

AGE	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	550	600	+9%
0 - 19 years	2%	2%	-0%
20 - 39 years	34%	28%	-6%
40 - 64 years	55%	57%	+2%
65 years and over	9%	13%	+4%

MOTHER TONGUE	2011	2016	% Change
English	64%	83%	+19%
French	-	3%	Change
Cantonese	2%	2%	+0%
Mandarin	3%	1%	-2%
Vietnamese	-	1%	Change
Spanish	-	1%	Change

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY ⁴	2011	2016	% Change
Indigenous identity	-	7.1%	Change
Non-Indigenous identity	94.2%	94.0%	-0.2%

IMMIGRATION	2011	2016	% Change
Born in Canada	94%	86%	-8%
Immigrated to Canada over 5 years previously	6%	15%	+9%
Immigrated to Canada within previous 5 years	-	-	-
Non-permanent resident of Canada	-	-	-

MAIN COMMUTE MODE	2011	2016	% Change
Car, truck, van	63%	40%	-22%
Public transit	21%	6%	-15%
Walked	13%	32%	+19%
Bicycle	-	15%	Change
Other	-	9%	Change

SUB-AREA ECONOMIC PROFILE

OPPENHEIMER DISTRICT

TOTAL NUMBER
OF JOBS⁵

3,845

JOBS PER
HECTARE

125











MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

\$17,210

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

14.6%

down 6.7% from 2011 to 2016 compared to 33 city-wide compared to \$65,423 city-wide down from 24.7% in 2011

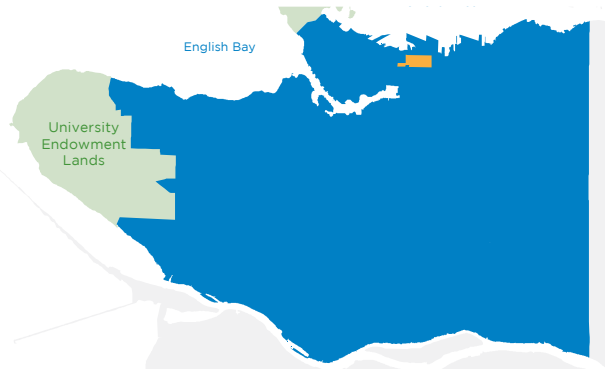
JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change	0	500	1,000	1,500
Health care and social assistance	685	1,035	+350				
Public administration	1,000	575	-425				
Retail trade	390	380	-10				
Other services (except public administration)	365	310	-55				
Accommodation and food services	270	300	+30				
Manufacturing	275	245	-30				
Professional, scientific, technical	195	240	+45				
Real estate, rental and leasing	230	185	-45				
Administrative support, waste management	105	110	+5				
Finance and insurance	160	100	-60				

JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SUB-SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change
Provincial and territorial public administration	480	285	-195
Community food & housing, emergency & other relief services	155	250	+95
Full-service restaurants/limited service eating places	165	235	+70
Individual and family services	125	220	+95
Religious organizations	150	180	+30
Local, municipal and regional public administration	445	155	-290

EMPLOYMENT	2011	2016	% Change
Employed	875	1,255	+43%
Unemployed	285	215	-25%
Unemployment rate	24.7%	14.6%	--
Participation rate	37.6%	38.7%	--

WORK ACTIVITY	2011	2016	% Change
Full-time	3,195	2,980	-7%
Part-time	815	760	-7%

OPPENHEIMER DISTRICT



INDIVIDUAL INCOME*	2011	2016	% Change
\$0 - \$19,999	78%	70%	-8%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	15%	17%	+2%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	4%	6%	+2%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	2%	3%	+1%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	1%	3%	+2%
\$100,000 +	1%	2%	+1%

*Does not account for inflation

HOUSEHOLD TENURE	2011	2016	% Change
Owned	5%	9%	+4%
Rented	95%	91%	-4%

EDUCATION	2011	2016	% Change
No certificate	33%	30%	-3%
Secondary school diploma/equivalency	30%	28%	-2%
College, apprenticeship or trades diploma/certificate	18%	28%	+10%
University Bachelor's degree or higher	19%	15%	-4%

AGE	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	6,105	6,125	+0%
0 - 19 years	4%	6%	+2%
20 - 39 years	18%	24%	+6%
40 - 64 years	54%	49%	-5%
65 years and over	24%	22%	-2%

MOTHER TONGUE	2011	2016	% Change
English	69%	63%	-6%
Cantonese	21%	15%	-6%
Mandarin	5%	6%	+1%
French	4%	3%	-1%
Vietnamese	1%	2%	+1%
Spanish	1%	1%	+0%

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY ⁴	2011	2016	% Change
Indigenous identity	9.9%	15.4%	+5.5%
Non-Indigenous identity	90.4%	84.6%	+5.8%

IMMIGRATION	2011	2016	% Change
Born in Canada	52%	61%	+9%
Immigrated to Canada over 5 years previously	38%	35%	-3%
Immigrated to Canada within previous 5 years	7%	2%	-5%
Non-permanent resident of Canada	3%	2%	-1%

MAIN COMMUTE MODE	2011	2016	% Change
Car, truck, van	21%	25%	+4%
Public transit	35%	32%	-3%
Walked	33%	31%	-2%
Bicycle	10%	11%	+1%
Other	-	1%	Change

SUB-AREA ECONOMIC PROFILE

STRATHCONA

TOTAL NUMBER
OF JOBS⁵

2,330

JOBS PER
HECTARE

26

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

\$29,996

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

8.6%

down 19.2% from 2011 to 2016 compared to 33 city-wide compared to \$65,423 city-wide down from 14.1% in 2011

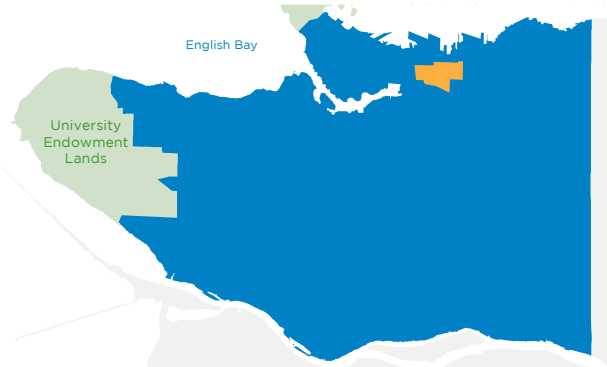
JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change	0	500	1,000	1,500
Manufacturing	400	380	-20				
Health care and social assistance	200	305	+105				
Wholesale trade	250	255	+5				
Public administration	415	250	-165				
Retail trade	130	210	+80				
Professional, scientific, technical	410	165	-245				
Accommodation and food services	100	130	+30				
Educational services	170	125	-45				
Other services (except public administration)	170	95	-75				
Arts, entertainment and recreation	35	80	+45				

JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SUB-SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change
Local, municipal and regional public administration	310	245	-65
Cut and sew clothing manufacturing	220	190	-30
Nursing and residential care facilities	90	155	+65
Elementary and secondary schools	145	105	-40
Full-service restaurants/limited service eating places	45	95	+50
Other machinery, equip & supplies merchant wholesalers	45	85	+40

EMPLOYMENT	2011	2016	% Change
Employed	2,170	2,275	+5%
Unemployed	355	215	-39%
Unemployment rate	14.1%	8.6%	--
Participation rate	50.8%	55.1%	--

WORK ACTIVITY	2011	2016	% Change
Full-time	2,460	1,910	-22%
Part-time	365	350	-4%

STRATHCONA



INDIVIDUAL INCOME*	2011	2016	% Change
\$0 - \$19,999	61%	56%	-5%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	21%	19%	-2%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	10%	11%	+1%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	4%	6%	+2%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	2%	4%	+2%
\$100,000 +	2%	6%	+4%

*Does not account for inflation

HOUSEHOLD TENURE	2011	2016	% Change
Owned	22%	26%	+4%
Rented	78%	74%	-4%

EDUCATION	2011	2016	% Change
No certificate	35%	30%	-5%
Secondary school diploma/equivalency	23%	23%	+0%
College, apprenticeship or trades diploma/certificate	18%	20%	+2%
University Bachelor's degree or higher	23%	27%	+4%

AGE	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	5,760	5,580	-3%
0 - 19 years	18%	17%	-1%
20 - 39 years	28%	28%	-0%
40 - 64 years	32%	32%	-0%
65 years and over	22%	23%	+1%

MOTHER TONGUE	2011	2016	% Change
English	39%	56%	+17%
Cantonese	29%	23%	-6%
Vietnamese	8%	4%	-4%
Mandarin	3%	3%	-0%
French	1%	2%	+1%
Spanish	1%	1%	+0%

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY ⁴	2011	2016	% Change
Indigenous identity	9.5%	8.7%	-0.8%
Non-Indigenous identity	90.6%	91.3%	+0.7%

IMMIGRATION	2011	2016	% Change
Born in Canada	57%	57%	-0%
Immigrated to Canada over 5 years previously	36%	38%	+2%
Immigrated to Canada within previous 5 years	5%	3%	-2%
Non-permanent resident of Canada	1%	2%	+1%

MAIN COMMUTE MODE	2011	2016	% Change
Car, truck, van	39%	36%	-3%
Public transit	29%	25%	-4%
Walked	17%	20%	+3%
Bicycle	13%	17%	+4%
Other	1%	2%	+1%

SUB-AREA ECONOMIC PROFILE

VICTORY SQUARE

TOTAL NUMBER
OF JOBS⁵

4,680

up 50% from 2011 to 2016

JOBS PER
HECTARE

413

compared to 33 city-wide

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD
INCOME

\$27,096

compared to \$65,423 city-wide

UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE

11.5%

up from 5.1% in 2011

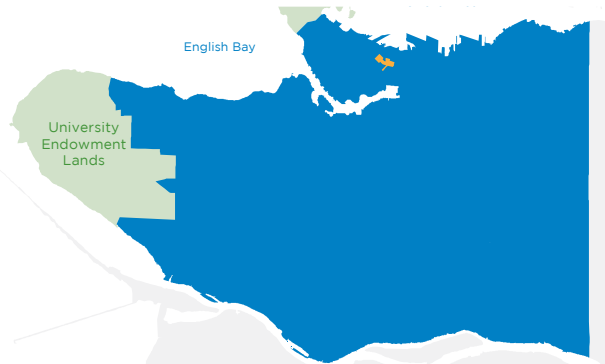
JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change	0	500	1,000	1,500
Professional, scientific, technical	655	1,140	+485				
Accommodation and food services	275	695	+420				
Retail trade	225	485	+260				
Health care and social assistance	275	415	+140				
Educational services	300	405	+105				
Information and cultural industries	215	355	+140				
Other services (except public administration)	310	265	-45				
Public administration	135	235	+100				
Administrative support, waste management	225	160	-65				
Arts, entertainment and recreation	30	135	+105				

JOBS BY LARGEST EMPLOYMENT SUB-SECTOR ⁵	2011	2016	# Change
Full-service restaurants/limited service eating places	115	580	+465
Computer systems design and related services	195	540	+345
Other schools and instruction	60	240	+180
Other federal government public administration	65	145	+80
Specialized design services	70	140	+70
Motion picture and video industries	95	125	+30

EMPLOYMENT	2011	2016	% Change
Employed	945	1,270	+34%
Unemployed	50	165	+230%
Unemployment rate	5.1%	11.5%	--
Participation rate	74.7%	68.3%	--

WORK ACTIVITY	2011	2016	% Change
Full-time	2,455	3,705	+51%
Part-time	560	835	+49%

VICTORY SQUARE



INDIVIDUAL INCOME*	2011	2016	% Change
\$0 - \$19,999	36%	45%	+9%
\$20,000 - \$39,999	21%	17%	-4%
\$40,000 - \$59,999	10%	14%	+4%
\$60,000 - \$79,999	13%	7%	-6%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	8%	7%	-1%
\$100,000 +	11%	10%	-1%

*Does not account for inflation

HOUSEHOLD TENURE	2011	2016	% Change
Owned	33%	25%	-8%
Rented	67%	75%	+8%

EDUCATION	2011	2016	% Change
No certificate	7%	11%	+4%
Secondary school diploma/equivalency	20%	23%	+3%
College, apprenticeship or trades diploma/certificate	23%	28%	+5%
University Bachelor's degree or higher	50%	39%	-11%

AGE	2011	2016	% Change
Total population	2,105	2,870	+36%
0 - 19 years	6%	5%	-1%
20 - 39 years	45%	45%	-0%
40 - 64 years	38%	40%	+2%
65 years and over	10%	10%	-0%

MOTHER TONGUE	2011	2016	% Change
English	50%	73%	+23%
French	4%	4%	-0%
Mandarin	1%	2%	+1%
Spanish	1%	2%	+1%
Persian	-	2%	Change
Cantonese	1%	2%	-1%

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY ⁴	2011	2016	% Change
Indigenous identity	4.6%	10.1%	+5.5%
Non-Indigenous identity	95.4%	89.7%	-5.8%

IMMIGRATION	2011	2016	% Change
Born in Canada	71%	69%	-2%
Immigrated to Canada over 5 years previously	17%	22%	+5%
Immigrated to Canada within previous 5 years	5%	4%	-1%
Non-permanent resident of Canada	7%	4%	-3%

MAIN COMMUTE MODE	2011	2016	% Change
Car, truck, van	38%	24%	-14%
Public transit	20%	26%	+6%
Walked	34%	41%	+7%
Bicycle	8%	7%	-1%
Other	-	1%	Change

NOTES

1. Data Suppression

Due to the limited size of the Thornton Park sub-area, a statistic profile is not available as census data is suppressed to protect the confidentiality of respondents and meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act (Statistics Canada). A dash “-” denotes where data is not available.

2. Management of Companies and Enterprises

Statistics Canada has noted that there may be some data quality issues with the “management of companies and enterprises” category due to inconsistencies with how respondents reported employment in this category and difficulty in properly coding this sector (See the “Industry and Occupation” section towards the bottom of the [Labour Reference Guide](#) for more details).

3. Broad Industry Categories

INDUSTRY CATEGORY	ECONOMIC SECTORS IN CATEGORY (NAICS 2 DIGIT SECTOR)	
Forestry, mining, utilities, construction, manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting • Construction • Manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining and oil and gas extraction • Utilities
Transportation, warehousing, wholesaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation and warehousing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale trade
Health care, education, government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational services • Health care and social assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public administration
Retail trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail trade 	
Personal services, arts, hotel, food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation and food • Arts, entertainment and recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other services (e.g. haircutting, laundry)
Professional and commercial services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration, support, waste management and remediation • Finance and insurance • Information and culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of companies and enterprises • Professional, scientific and technical • Real estate, rental and leasing

4. Indigenous Identity

Indigenous populations are systemically undercounted in the census program, hence data in this profile is provided at a finer level of detail to show population change. In the particular context of the DTES, populations living in ‘collective dwellings’—including many SROs—are not included in the long-form census. The 2011 National Household Survey was administered on a voluntary basis in lieu of the long-form census, and was subject to non-response bias.

5. Employment Data

Employment data is based on the Canadian Census and include employees with a regular place of work or who worked at home. It does not include workers with no fixed place of work.

GLOSSARY

AGE

Age refers to the age of a person (or subject) of interest at last birthday.

EDUCATION

Education refers to the highest level of education successfully completed. The general hierarchy is high school, trades, college, university and is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. Although it may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment.

EMPLOYED

An employed person is one who performed paid work at a job or business, or was self-employed. This includes persons who did unpaid family work, such as contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related household member. Employed also includes one who had a job, but were not at work, such as illness, disability, labour dispute, etc.

FULL-TIME

Full-time employment consists of persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job. See work activity.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE

Tenure refers to whether the household owns or rents their private dwelling, which may be on rented or leased land or be part of a condominium.

IMMIGRANT

Immigrant refers to a person who is a landed immigrant or permanent resident—a person granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalisation are included in this group. See immigration.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration refers to whether a person is a non-immigrant, an immigrant, or a non-permanent resident. See immigrant, non-immigrant, and non-permanent resident.

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

Indigenous identity refers to whether a person identifies with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including First Nations, Métis or Inuk/Inuit, those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (registered under the Indian Act of Canada), and those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. See note 4.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME

Individual income refers total money received from regular and recurring sources (before income taxes and deductions), including: employment; investments; employer and personal pensions; regular cash income, such as child support; income from government sources, such as social assistance.

MAIN COMMUTE MODE

Main commute mode is the main mode of transportation a person uses to travel between home and their place of work.

MOTHER TONGUE

Mother tongue is the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood. Data provided in the profile are reported single responses for mother tongue.

NON-IMMIGRANTS

Non-immigrants refer to Canadian citizens by birth (born in Canada).

NON-PERMANENT RESIDENT

Non-permanent residents includes persons from another country who have a work or study permit or who are refugee claimants, and their family members sharing the same permit and living in Canada with them. See immigration.

NORTH AMERICAN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (NAICS)

NAICS refers to the 2017 North American Industry Classification System, which is the system used by Statistics Canada to categorise jobs and businesses by industry sector.

OWN

A household is considered to own their dwelling, even if it is not fully paid for and owned, for example if there is a mortgage or some other claim on it. See Tenure.

PART-TIME

Part-time employment consists of persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job. See work activity.

PARTICIPATION RATE

The participation rate is the number of employed and unemployed people as a percentage of the population.

RENT

A household is considered to rent their dwelling if no member of the household owns the dwelling, and includes if the dwelling is provided without cash rent or at a reduced rent, or if the dwelling is part of a cooperative. See tenure.

UNEMPLOYED

A person is considered unemployed if during the week of Sunday, May 1 to Saturday, May 7, 2016 (Census 2016 enumeration period), they were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available to work and either: had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed).

WORK ACTIVITY

Work activity refers to whether or not a person 15 years or over worked for pay or in self-employment during the reference year. For those who did work, this refers to the number of weeks of work at all jobs held, and whether those weeks were mostly full time or part time.



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