Canadian Arts, Culture and Creative Sector
Compendium of Key Statistics

VOLUME III: LOCATION AND PLACE

*Fully updated and including:
- Summary of findings from the Canadian Culture Satellite Account
- Summary of findings from the Provincial and Territorial Culture Satellite Account
- Spotlight on the Creative Occupations, based on NHS 2011 Data

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ARTSCAPE
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1. Introduction

The activity of the Canadian artistic, cultural, and creative sector has historically been inconsistently defined and measured. A range of players - governments, agencies, and organizations – have spoken with different voices with respect to the makeup, size, and impact of arts, culture, and creative occupations and industries. As a result, it has proven to be difficult to speak clearly about, and to locate the sources for facts related to the scale, impact, and state of what is an important and growing sector.

This Compendium is intended to compile and organize key statistics, from recognized sources, related to the Canadian arts, culture, and creative sector, and to share this work as a consolidated resource that will be regularly updated as new data becomes available. The Compendium assembles national data, while also focusing on sector activity in Ontario and Toronto.

The Compendium is presented in three volumes:

- **Volume 1: Sector Characteristics**
  This Volume looks at the characteristics of those working in cultural occupations, including size and growth of the sector, age, gender, education, and income. Volume 1 includes a spotlight on a group of 19 National Occupation Codes that Artscape refers to as the ‘Core Creative Occupations’.

- **Volume 2: Economic Impact**
  This volume considers the impact of the creative economy, from the standpoints of both GDP and jobs. Volume 2 also looks at the growth of employment in creative industries and cultural occupations, and the impacts derived from cultural tourism and Toronto’s major cultural festivals.

- **Volume 3: Location and Place**
  This volume approaches creative activity in Canada from the standpoint of spatial organization, focusing on measures of sector concentration, particularly in the City of Toronto and the Greater Toronto Area.

Recent Developments in Canadian Culture Statistics

- In 2014, Statistics Canada released the first findings from the Canadian Culture Satellite Account (CSA), providing measures of the economic contribution of culture and sport in Canada. The CSA considers the economic importance of culture in terms of output, GDP, and employment, for the year 2010. It also measures economic importance from two perspectives:
  - Product: which measures culture and sport output, in terms of product, regardless of whether the producing establishments were in culture or non-culture industries.
  - Industry: which measures the output of culture or sport industries, regardless of whether they are producing non-culture and non-sport products.

The first national CSA figures were released in September 2014, followed by provincial/territorial figures in June 2015. New CSA figures are anticipated to be released annually, with the next release expected in the spring of 2016.
• Over 2013 and 2014, Statistics Canada released data from the 2011 National Household Survey, including sortable data tables. These tables allow for analysis of the employed labour force working in occupations from the CFCS, considering characteristics such as gender, income, and education at national, provincial, and census metropolitan area geographies.

Principal Sources
The data in this section is largely drawn from the following sources:

• Research and analysis undertaken by Artscape, based on NHS 2011 data tables and custom tabulations.

• Various reports on the activity and characteristics of artists and cultural workers in Canada prepared by Hill Strategies, including:
  - A Statistical Profile of Artists and Cultural Workers in Canada, 2014
  - Artists and Cultural Workers in Canada’s Provinces and Territories, 2014
  - Educating Artists, 2015

• The Canadian Culture Satellite Account (CSA), maintained by Statistics Canada, which released national figures in 2014, for the reference year 2010.

• Cultural HR Study 2010, by the Cultural Human Resources Council (CHRC)

An Explanation of Terms
Hill Strategies and CHRC use several terms to describe the broader sector, or aspects of it, referring alternately to cultural workers, artists and cultural occupations. In brief, the intended meanings of those terms follow below:

• **Artists**: as used by Hill Strategies, Artists refer to the members of the Experienced Labour Force classified into nine arts occupations (actors and comedians; artisans and craftsmen; authors and writers; conductors, composers, arrangers; dancers; musicians and singers; other performers; producers, directors, choreographers; visual artists).

• **Cultural Workers**: as used by Hill Strategies, Cultural Workers refer to members of the Experienced Labour Force classified into 50 occupations codes, including heritage occupations, cultural occupations, and the nine arts occupations. Individuals that classified as belonging to a cultural occupation spent more time at that occupation than at any other occupation in May of 2011, when NHS survey data were collected.

• **Cultural Occupations**: as used by CHRC, refers to occupations in which most of the work done within a specific occupational code is directly tied to creating or adding value to a cultural good or service. CHRC uses the same occupations set out in Statistics Canada’s Canadian Framework for Cultural Statistics (2004), excluding manufacturing occupations (such as typesetters, printing press operators, and photographic and film processors).
2. Concentration of Artists in Provinces & Territories

Based on the 2011 National Household Survey, Hill Strategies looked at the concentration of artists and cultural workers in Canada’s provinces and territories, expressed in terms of their respective percentage of the labour force. Following below are summarized findings, with respect to the concentration of arts occupations.

- British Columbia has the highest concentration of its labour force in arts occupations (1.08%).
- Among the provinces, only Ontario also has a higher concentration of artists (0.87%) than the national average (0.78%).
- In the three territories, grouped together, art occupations are also more concentrated (0.98%) than the national average.
- In terms of absolute numbers, Ontario has the highest number of artists (58,100), followed by Quebec (28,200), and British Columbia (24,800).

*Figure 1: Concentration of Artists in Canada’s Provinces and Territories, 2011*

Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies based on a 2011 National Household Survey data request.
3. Concentration of Cultural Workers in Provinces & Territories

Following below are summarized findings from the 2014 Hill Strategies study of artists and cultural workers in Canada’s provinces and territories, with respect to the concentration of cultural workers.

• Among the provinces, British Columbia has the highest concentration of its labour force in cultural occupations (4.34%).
• Ontario (4.09%) and Quebec (4.04%) are the only other provinces that have a higher concentration of cultural workers than the national average (3.82%).
• In the three territories, grouped together, cultural occupations are also more concentrated (3.95%) than the national average.
• In terms of absolute numbers, Ontario has the highest number of cultural workers (273,310), followed by Quebec (165,190) and British Columbia (100,065).

Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies based on a 2011 National Household Survey data request.
4. Concentration of Artists in Canadian Municipalities

- In their 2014 study of artists and cultural workers in Canadian municipalities, Hill Strategies found that the concentration of artists in the labour force generally increases by size of municipality.
- Municipalities with a population of 500,000 or more have a much higher concentration of arts occupations in their labour force (1.17%) than do smaller municipalities. The concentration of arts occupations in these larger municipalities is also higher than the national average (0.78%).
- From among the 36 municipalities with at least 500 artists, two municipalities in British Columbia – Victoria (2.36%) and Vancouver (2.32%) – have the highest concentration of artists.
- Among the 36 municipalities, Toronto has the third-highest concentration of arts occupations in its labour force (1.76%).
- In terms of absolute numbers, Toronto has the largest number of artists (23,715), followed by Montreal (12,295), and Vancouver (7,920).

**Figure 3: Concentration of Artists by Municipal Size, Canada, 2011**

*Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies based on a 2011 National Household Survey data request.*

**Figure 4: Concentration of Artists in Canada’s Provinces and Territories, 2011**

*Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies based on a 2011 National Household Survey data request.*
5. Concentration of Cultural Workers in Canadian Municipalities 4

- As was the case with arts occupations, Hill Strategies found that the concentration of cultural workers in the labour force increases by size of municipality.
- Municipalities with a population of 500,000 or more have a much higher concentration of arts occupations in their labour force (5.39%) than do smaller municipalities. The concentration of arts occupations in larger municipalities is also higher than the national average (3.82%).
- From among the 96 municipalities with at least 500 cultural workers, the same two municipalities – Victoria (8.54%) and Vancouver (8.35%) – have the highest concentration of cultural workers.
- Among the 96 municipalities, Toronto again has the third-highest concentration of arts occupations in its labour force (7.20%), followed by Montreal (6.91%).
- In terms of absolute numbers, Toronto has the largest number of artists (97,090), followed by Montreal (57,080), and Vancouver (29,200), closely followed by Calgary (25,700) and Ottawa (24,250).

![Figure 5: Concentration of Cultural Workers by Municipal Size, Canada, 2011](image)

Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies based on a 2011 National Household Survey data request.

![Figure 6: Concentration of Artists in Canada's Provinces and Territories, 2011](image)

Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies based on a 2011 National Household Survey data request.
6. A Spotlight on the Concentration of Creative Occupations in Southern Ontario

Using 2011 NHS data, Artscape has examined the relative specialization in Creative Occupations among Southern Ontario census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) with a population greater than 50,000.

**Creative Occupations**

‘Creative Occupations’ represent a subset of the larger creative and cultural sector, made up of 19 National Occupational Classification (NOC) codes that were originally grouped in the report *Imagine a Toronto ... Strategies for a Creative City* (2006), and also analyzed in the report *From the Ground Up: Growing Toronto’s Cultural Sector* (2011). The ‘Creative Occupations’ discussed in the following section are composed of the following occupations / NOC 2011 codes:

- 5131 Producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations
- 5133 Musicians and singers
- 5134 Dancers
- 5135 Actors and comedians
- 5232 Other performers, n.e.c.
- 5136 Painters, sculptors and other visual artists
- 5221 Photographers
- 5244 Artisans and craftsmen
- 2151 Architects
- 2152 Landscape architects
- 2252 Industrial designers
- 5241 Graphic designers and illustrators
- 5242 Interior designers and interior decorators
- 5243 Theatre, fashion, exhibit and other creative designers
- 5245 Patternmakers - textile, leather and fur products
- 5121 Authors and writers
- 5122 Editors
- 5231 Announcers and other broadcasters
- 5132 Conductors, composers and arrangers

**Toronto’s Specialization in Creative Occupations**

- In the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA), the 71,605 workers employed in the Core Creative occupations represent 2.6% of the CMA’s employed labour force. The resulting location quotient for Core Creative occupations in the Toronto CMA, relative to the national economy, is 1.51, indicating a concentration of Creative Core occupations in the CMA.
The chart below illustrates the concentration of workers employed in Creative Core occupations (using location quotients) for all of the CMAs and census agglomerations (CAs) in southern Ontario with a 2011 population greater than 50,000.

In contrast with the Toronto CMA’s concentration of workers employed in Creative Core occupations, other CMAs and CAs across southern Ontario all exhibit a presence of Core Creative occupations that is below the national share, with location quotients ranging from 0.09 to 0.99. Compared with some of its southern Ontario peers, the share of the Toronto CMA’s employed labour force working in Core Creative occupations is 166% that of Kitchener Cambridge Waterloo; 210% that of Windsor; and 397% that of Sarnia.

It should be further noted that the figure above actually underplays the degree to which Creative Occupations are concentrated in the City of Toronto. The Toronto CMA includes much of Halton, Peel, York and Durham regions, a geography that includes many suburban communities, smaller municipalities and rural areas. The City of Toronto, in its analysis of the 2011 Labour Force Survey, analyzed the location quotient of various occupation groupings at the level of both the CMA and the municipality. With respect to ‘occupations in Art, Culture, Recreation and Sport’, the Toronto CMA had a location quotient of 1.42, while the City of Toronto had a location quotient of 1.88. If a similar adjustment were assumed for the grouping of Core Creative occupations, the City of Toronto’s location quotient for those occupations would likely approach 2.0, a figure that would indicate a very strong specialization in that area.

**Figure 7: Relative Specialization of Southern Ontario CMAs/CAs (> 50,000 population) in Core Creative Occupations**

Source: Analysis by Artscape, based on 2011 NHS Data Tables – catalogue number 99-012-X2011033
Number Employed in Core Creative Occupations – Toronto and Southern Ontario

As seen in the table that follows, based on the 2011 NHS, the absolute numbers of people employed in the respective Core Creative occupations in the Toronto CMA was often more than an order of magnitude larger than was found in any of the other southern Ontario CMAs and CAs. A few specific examples:

- **Graphic designers and illustrators**
  - **Occupation Description:** Graphic designers conceptualize and produce graphic art and visual materials to effectively communicate information for publications, advertising, films, packaging, posters, signs and interactive media such as Web sites and CDs.
  - The largest of the Creative Core occupations, with 15,080 employed in this occupation in the Toronto CMA, followed by 1,240 in Hamilton and 935 in Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo. Nine southern Ontario CMAs and CAs reported fewer than 250 persons employed in this occupation, including Guelph, Peterborough and Kingston.

- **Industrial designers**
  - **Occupation Description:** Industrial designers conceptualize and produce designs for manufactured products.
  - 1,795 employed in this occupation in the Toronto CMA, followed by 185 in Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo. Five southern Ontario CMAs and CAs with a population of greater than 50,000 people, including Kingston and Peterborough, reported no persons employed in this occupation. An additional seven CMAs and CAs reported greater than zero, but fewer than 100 people employed as industrial designers.

- **Producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations**
  - **Occupation Description:** includes producers, directors, choreographers and others who oversee and control the technical and artistic aspects of film, television, radio, dance and theatre productions.
  - 7,625 employed in this occupation in the Toronto CMA, followed by 295 in Hamilton. Five southern Ontario CMAs and CAs, including Sarnia and Cornwall, reported no persons employed in this occupation.

- **Theatre, fashion, exhibit and other creative designers**
  - **Occupation Description:** conceptualize and produce designs for film, television, theatre and video productions, garments and textiles, displays and exhibits, and for other creative items such as jewellery and trophies.
  - 3,500 employed in this occupation in the Toronto CMA, followed by 190 in Hamilton. Seven southern Ontario CMAs and CAs reported no persons employed in this occupation. An additional five CMAs and CAs, including Windsor and Brantford, reported greater than zero, but fewer than 50 people working in this occupation.
Figure 8: Number Employed in Core Creative Occupations in Southern Ontario CMAs/CAs
(> 50,000 population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Toronto</th>
<th>Brampton</th>
<th>Hamilton</th>
<th>Kitchener-Waterloo</th>
<th>Windsor</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Sault Ste Marie</th>
<th>Kingston</th>
<th>Napanee</th>
<th>Oakville</th>
<th>Parisburgh</th>
<th>Cornwall</th>
<th>Peterborough</th>
<th>Barrie</th>
<th>Chatham-Kent</th>
<th>Kawartha Lakes</th>
<th>Norfolk</th>
<th>Cornwall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Producers, directors, choreographers and related occupations</td>
<td>7,625</td>
<td>2,005</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musicians and singers</td>
<td>6,620</td>
<td>2,915</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>360</td>
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<td>290</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancers</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>390</td>
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<td>390</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other performers, r.e.g.</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painters, sculptors and other visual artists</td>
<td>2,895</td>
<td>2,035</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>140</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architects</td>
<td>4,395</td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
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<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landscape architects</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architects</td>
<td>15,080</td>
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<td>1,240</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>360</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patternmakers - textile, leather and fur products</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
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<td>105</td>
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<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authors and writers</td>
<td>6,375</td>
<td>3,610</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
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<td>280</td>
<td>280</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editors</td>
<td>5,345</td>
<td>3,610</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Architects</td>
<td>17,315</td>
<td>12,815</td>
<td>4,500</td>
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<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed in Core Creative Occupations as % of Total Labour Force</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
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<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
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<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Analysis by Artscape, based on 2011 NHS Data Tables – catalogue number 99-012-X2011033
7. Concentration of Toronto’s Cultural Sector

Cultural Location Index

- In 2011, the City of Toronto published *From the Ground Up: Growing Toronto’s Cultural Sector*. An objective of the report was to develop new ways of mapping Toronto’s cultural sector.
- The report’s authors developed a Cultural Location Index, combining three dimensions (where cultural workers live, where cultural workers work and where cultural facilities are located) into a single number, and ranking every census tract in Toronto according to that metric.
- The visualization of Toronto’s cultural sector shows it to be both highly clustered and widely spread – activity is clustered in the core, while workers reside across the city.
- This pattern, a sector that is ‘clustered and widely spread’, is repeated at larger scales of geography – at the regional, provincial, and national levels.
- The follow map, excerpted from *From the Ground Up*, makes evident the concentration of census tracts exhibiting a high Cultural Location Index score in Toronto’s core.

*Figure 9: Cultural Location Index, Martin Prosperity Institute, OCADU, 2010*

*Source: City of Toronto. 2011. From the Ground Up: Growing Toronto’s Cultural Sector.*
Cultural Workers in Toronto: Top Place of Work and Residence

- In breaking out the places of work and places of residence components of the Cultural Location Index, two aspects of the ‘clustered and widely spread’ narrative become apparent:
  - The top places of work in Toronto’s cultural sector are indeed more intensely clustered than the top places of residence.
  - With the exception of the work cluster in Scarborough, all of the top places of work and the top places of residence for Toronto’s cultural sector are located in the city’s centre. While the residential aspect of the sector is more widely spread than the work aspect, both are concentrated in the centre of the city.
- As of 2006, in Toronto, the following four census tracts employed Toronto’s highest levels of cultural workers: Liberty Village, Entertainment District, Historic Queen Street, Scarborough at 401.
- As of 2006, in Toronto, the following census tracts were those in which the most cultural workers lived: Parkdale Village (2 tracts), West Queen West, College Promenade, Little Italy (2 tracts), Bloor Annex (2 tracts), the Distillery, Riverdale, Danforth and Greektown (2 tracts), the Beach (2 tracts).

**Figure 10: Cultural Workers Top Places of Work and Places of Residence; OCADU, 2010**

Source: City of Toronto. 2011. From the Ground Up: Growing Toronto’s Cultural Sector.

Following are summarized findings related to the geographic concentration of artists and cultural workers in Toronto, from the 2010 Hill Strategies Report, Mapping Artists and Cultural Workers in Canada’s Large Cities.

Artists

• In Toronto, the ten neighbourhoods with the highest concentrations of artists (percentage of the overall labour force that reported an arts occupation in 2006) are all located south of St. Clair Avenue.
• The top four neighbourhoods, in terms of concentration of artists, are all located in the west end of downtown (the yellow/orange shaded areas in Figure 11, next page).
• The following ten Toronto Forward Sortation Areas were identified by Hill Strategies as having the city’s highest concentration of artists: M6R (6.0%), M6J (5.5%), M6G (5.3%), M5R (5.2%), M4K (4.5%), M5V (4.4%), M4E (4.2%), M5S (3.9%), M4L (3.9%), M5T (3.9%).

Cultural Workers

• As with artists, the ten Toronto neighbourhoods with the highest concentrations of cultural workers are similarly all located south of St. Clair Avenue.
• Nine of the Toronto neighbourhoods with the greatest concentration of cultural workers are also among the ten areas with the city’s highest concentration of artists.
• There are strong clusters of cultural worker activity both west and east of downtown.
• The following ten Toronto Forward Sortation Areas were identified by Hill Strategies as having the city’s highest concentration of cultural workers: M6R (16.3%), M6J (15.4%), M6G (14.1%), M5R (13.8%), M4E (13.3%), M5V (13.0%), M4K (12.6%), M4L (12.5%), M5S (11.9%), M4M (11.7%).
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Figure 11: Ten Toronto Neighbourhoods with the Highest Concentration of Artists, 2006


Figure 12: Ten Toronto Neighbourhoods with the Highest Concentration of Cultural Workers, 2006


Following are summarized findings related to the geographic concentration of artists and cultural workers in Vancouver, from the 2010 Hill Strategies Report, Mapping Artists and Cultural Workers in Canada’s Large Cities.

**Artists**

- The ten Vancouver Forward Sortation Areas with the highest concentration of artists are, collectively, the place of residence for 4,600 artists, 56% of all artists in Vancouver.
- Most of the ten Vancouver neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of artists are located near False Creek or Burrard Inlet.
- The following ten Vancouver Forward Sortation Areas were identified by Hill Strategies as having the city’s highest concentration of artists: V5L (5.1%), V6A (4.4%), V6B (4.4%), V5Y (3.8%), V5T (3.4%), V6K (3.3%), V6R (3.3%), V6H (3.3%), V6J (3.2%), V5N (3.2%).

**Cultural Workers**

- As with artists, most of the areas of highest cultural concentration are located in central Vancouver.
- Eight of the Vancouver neighbourhoods with the greatest concentration of cultural workers are also among the ten areas with the city’s highest concentration of artists (the other two ranked 11th and 12th in terms of artistic concentration).
- Nearly all of the neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of cultural workers are location near False Creek or Burrard Inlet.
- The following ten Vancouver Forward Sortation Areas were identified by Hill Strategies as having the city’s highest concentration of cultural workers: V5L (11.9%), V6B (10.7%), V6A (10.3%), V5Y (10.3%), V6E (10.3%), V6J (10.2%), V6H (9.7%), V5T (9.5%), V6G (9.3%), V6K (9.1%).
Map 30 provides a graphic view of the ten Vancouver neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of artists. The map shows that almost all of these neighbourhoods are located near Burrard Inlet or False Creek. The areas of highest concentration are shaded orange and green, followed by blue and purple shading.

Map 30: Ten Vancouver neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of artists, 2006

Legend: 1: V5L (5.1%, orange), T2: V6A (4.4%, green), T2: V6B (4.4%, green), 4: V5Y (3.8%, blue), 5: V5T (3.4%, blue), T6: V6K (3.3%, purple), T6: V6R (3.3%, purple), T6: V6H (3.3%, purple), T9: V6J (3.2%, purple), T9: V5N (3.2%, purple).

Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.

Map 35 provides a graphic view of the ten Vancouver neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of cultural workers. The map shows that almost all of these neighbourhoods are located near Burrard Inlet or False Creek. The areas of highest concentration are shaded yellow and orange, followed by pink, green, blue and purple shading.

Map 35: Ten Vancouver neighbourhoods with the highest concentration of cultural workers in 2006


Source: Analysis by Hill Strategies Research based on a 2006 census custom data request.


Figure 13: Ten Vancouver Neighbourhoods with the Highest Concentration of Artists, 2006


Figure 14: Ten Vancouver Neighbourhoods with the Highest Concentration of Cultural Workers, 2006

10. A Spotlight on West Queen West / Parkdale

As part of better understanding the neighbourhoods in which our properties are located, Artscape has looked at the concentration of artist and culture occupations in West Queen West / Parkdale, in 2006, at the cusp of the change that has transpired in that neighbourhood over the past decade. The analysis looked at occupation data (for 48 culture occupations, and 9 artist occupations), by place of work and place of residence, for the grouping of census tracts roughly bounded by Roncesvalles Avenue to the west, Dundas Street West to the north, Bathurst Street to the east, and King Street West to the south (with exceptions). For this analysis, the following 10 census tracts were considered as being part of West Queen West / Parkdale:

0004.00 0043.00
0005.00 0044.00
0010.01 0047.01
0010.02 0047.02
0040.00 0048.00

Culture Occupations in West Queen West

- For the City of Toronto, by place of work, 5.9% of those working in the city were employed in one of the 48 culture occupations.
- For the aggregated West Queen West / Parkdale area, by place of work, 14.6% of those working in the area were employed in one of the 48 culture occupations.
- At the census tract level, by place of work, the percentage of workers employed in one of the 48 culture occupations ranged from 9.1% to 18.8% (see Figure 15, next page).
- For the City of Toronto, by place of residence, 6.3% of the experienced labour force residing in the city were reported as being in one of the 48 culture occupations.
- For the aggregated West Queen West / Parkdale area, by place of residence, 15.1% of the experienced labour force residing in the area reported as being in one of the 48 culture occupations.
- At the census tract level, by place of residence, the percentage of the resident experienced labour force in one of the 48 culture occupations ranged from 11.2% to 21.1%.

Artist Occupations in West Queen West

- For the City of Toronto, by place of work, 1.4% of those working in the city were employed in one of the 9 artist occupations.
- For the aggregated West Queen West / Parkdale area, by place of work, 5.7% of those working in the area were employed in one of the 9 artist occupations.
- At the census tract level, by place of work, the percentage of workers employed in one of the 9 artist occupations ranged from 2.5% to 8.0% (see Figure 16, next page).
- For the City of Toronto, by place of residence, 1.7% of the experienced labour force residing in the city reported as being in one of the 9 artist occupations.
- For the aggregated West Queen West / Parkdale area, by place of residence, 5.1% of the experienced labour force residing in the area reported as being in one of the 9 artist occupations.
- At the census tract level, by place of residence, the percentage of the resident experienced labour force in one of the 9 artist occupations ranged from 3.1% to 8.2%.
Figure 15: Representation of Culture Occupations in West Queen West, 2006

Source: Analysis by Artscape, based on custom 2006 Census tabulations from Statistics Canada.

Figure 16: Representation of Artist Occupations in West Queen West, 2006

Source: Analysis by Artscape, based on custom 2006 Census tabulations from Statistics Canada.
Endnotes


