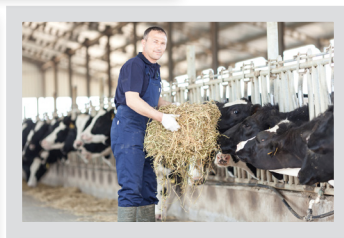
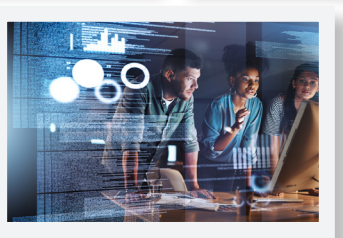
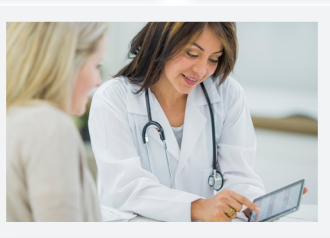
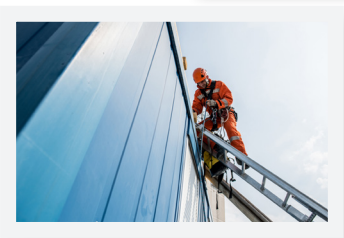
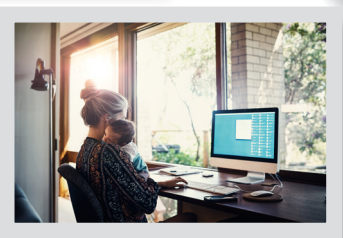
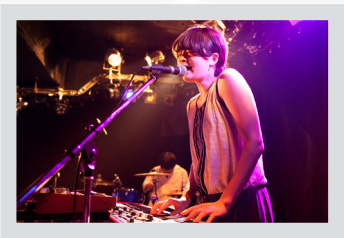
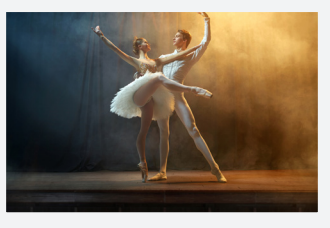


2016 EMPLOYMENT SURVEY



City of Ottawa
Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development

January 2021

Due to its technical nature, this report is available in English only. The City of Ottawa may translate this report or parts thereof on request. Requests for translation should be forwarded to Eva Walrond (eva.walrond@ottawa.ca), (613) 580-2424, ext. 27592.

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OTTAWA EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2016

Results of the 2016 Employment Survey

Planning, Infrastructure and Economic Development Department
Planning Policy and Resiliency Branch
Research and Forecasting Unit
January 2021



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Appendix 1 – North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)
Showing Typical Examples

OTTAWA EMPLOYMENT SURVEY 2016

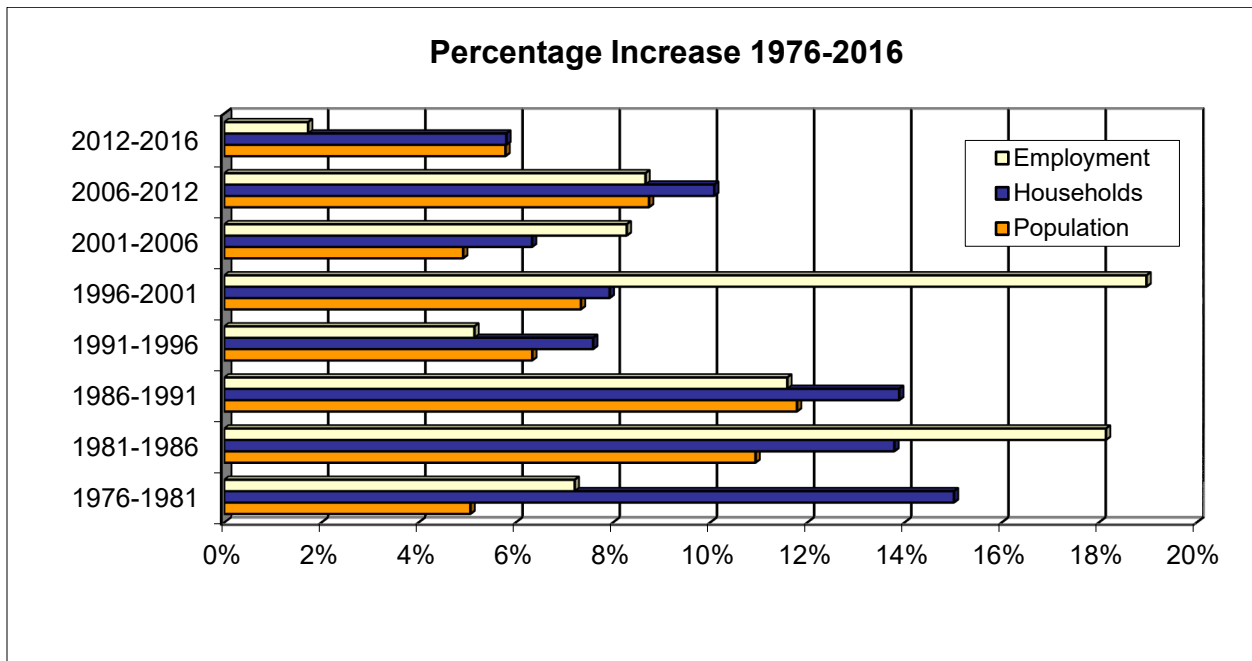
RESULTS OF THE 2016 EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

SUMMARY

The 2016 Employment Survey is the eighth comprehensive survey completed since 1976. It has been undertaken every five years, however what would have been the 2011 survey was delayed a year due to budget constraints. The survey contacts every employer with a business telephone in the city of Ottawa. In 2016, there were 27,979 locations enumerated. The survey provides detailed information for planning transportation, infrastructure and land use, in addition to painting a detailed picture of the city's economy. Key findings are summarised below.

1. Employment increased by 13,643 jobs between 2012 and 2016.

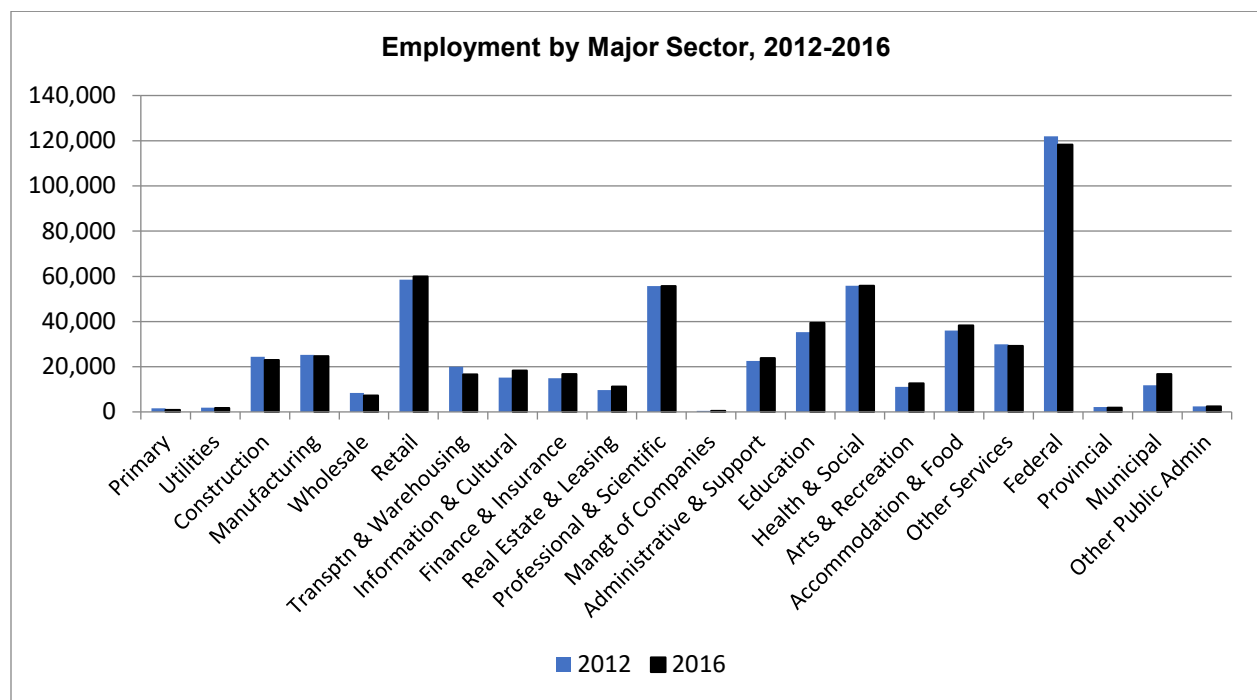
A total of 575,005 jobs were enumerated in the 2016 survey. Employment grew by 1.7% since 2012, the lowest rate since 1996 when it increased by 5.1%. Employment growth was also slower than Census household and population growth which rose by a rate of 5.8% for both variables.



2. Jobs in Education up, Federal jobs down, losses in many sectors.

There was employment growth in just over 40% of industry sectors. Sectors posting gains yielded an overall increase of 21,900 jobs, concentrated in education (+4,100), local administration (+4,900), information and cultural (+3,000), accommodation and food services (+2,200), finance and insurance (+1,800) arts, entertainment and recreation (+1,550) and real estate and rental leasing (+1,500).

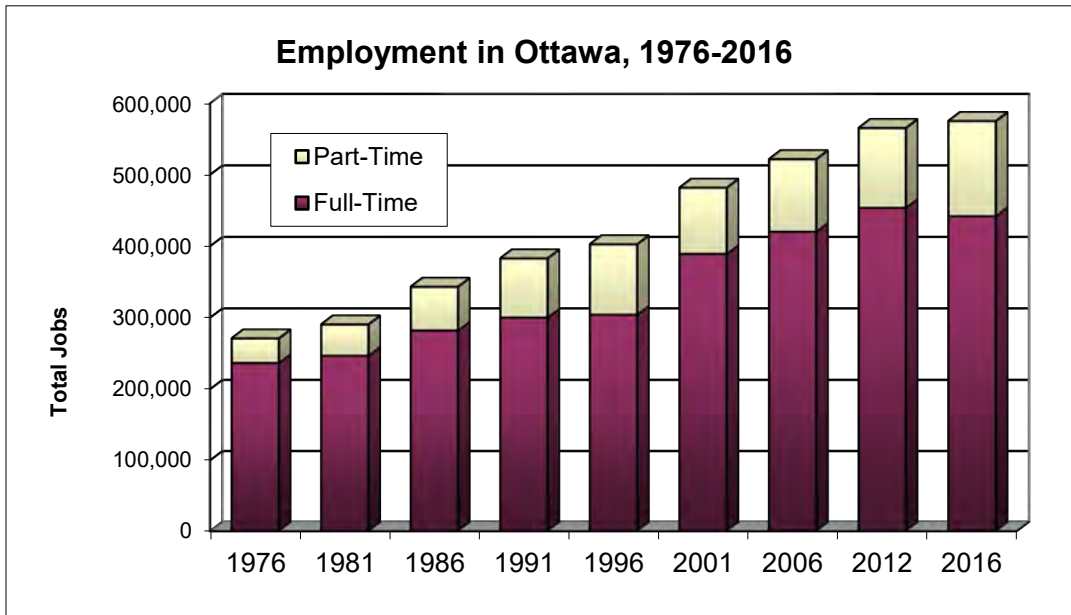
Sectors experiencing job losses totalled 12,150 jobs and were led by Federal public administration (-3,660), transportation and warehousing (-3,440 jobs), and construction (-1,400).



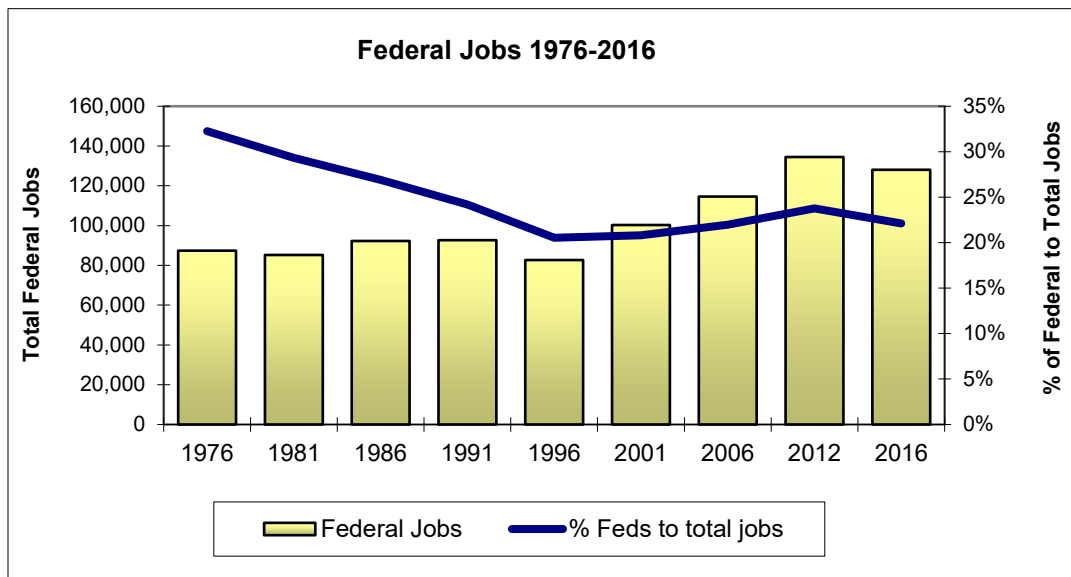
3. Decrease in full-time jobs with an increase in part-time jobs

There were 442,071 full-time and 132,934 part-time jobs in Ottawa in 2016. Full-time jobs accounted for 76.9% of all jobs in 2016, down from 80.3% in 2012 and 80.6% in 2006.

4. A 6,400 drop in federal government jobs



Federal jobs straddle many sectors; while most jobs are in administration and defence, federal jobs are also found in transportation and warehousing (e.g. Canada Post), information and culture (e.g. the Canadian Broadcast Corporation), and arts and entertainment (e.g. museums). In total, the federal government is Ottawa's largest single employer, with over 128,000 employees in all sectors. After an increase of 19,400 between 2006 and 2012, federal government jobs fell by over 6,400 in 2016.



The federal share of total jobs also decreased from 23.8% in 2012 to 22.7% in 2016. The recent count is well below the 32.2% federal share of jobs in 1976. However, Federal jobs have been slowly increasing since 1996 when they dipped to 20.5% of total employment. Federal jobs are

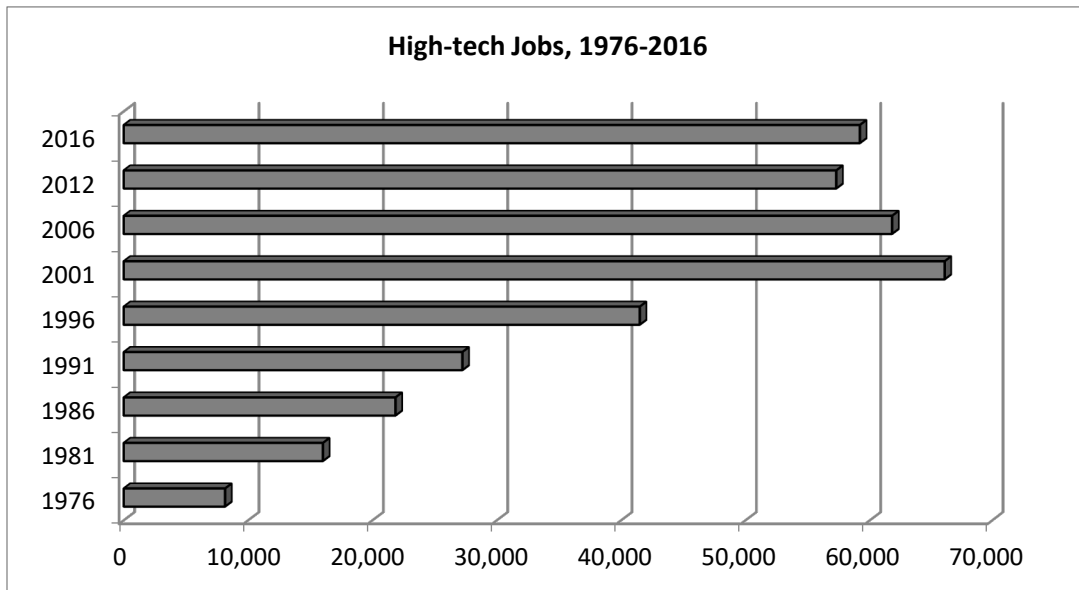
centrally located, with 98% inside the outer limit of the Greenbelt. Nearly half are located in the Central Area, where they account for over half of all jobs. Other major nodes are Tunney's Pasture, Confederation Heights, Montréal Road (CMHC, NRC), Booth Street and many other smaller nodes.

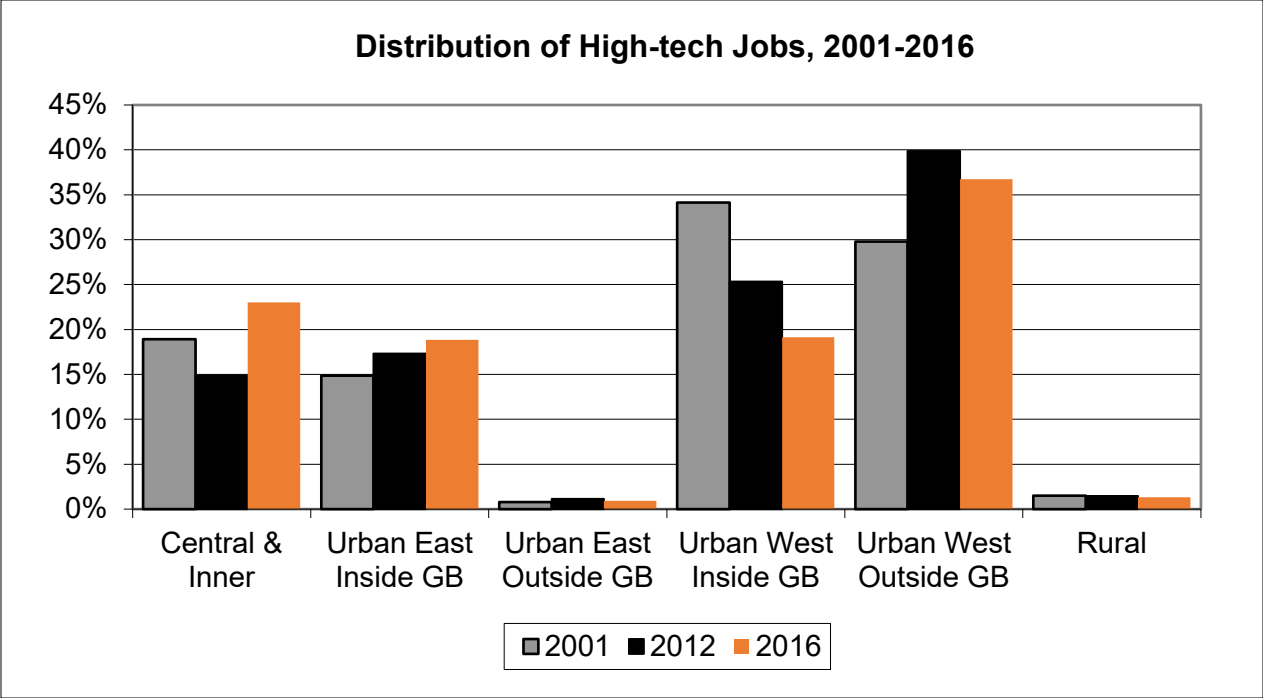
5. More high-tech jobs

The 2012-2016 period saw a 1,901 job increase in high-technology employment to 59,197 total jobs in 2016. The largest increases were in technology-related info cultural firms.

The share of high-tech jobs in western areas decreased from 65% in 2012 to 62% in 2016. The distribution of high-technology jobs continued to be dominated by the western parts of the urban area. The share of high-tech jobs located in the Kanata area had increased in every employment survey since 1991 but experienced a slight drop from 40% in 2012 to 38% in 2016. Although jobs in urban areas within the Greenbelt continued to decline in share, the majority (57%) of technology jobs, continues to be inside the Greenbelt. Orléans maintained its share of jobs despite a small decline in job numbers while the rural area dropped in both job share and number.

Overall, the number of high-tech jobs increased by 3.3%, and the number of high-tech locations rose from 1,647 in 2012 to 1,956 in 2016.

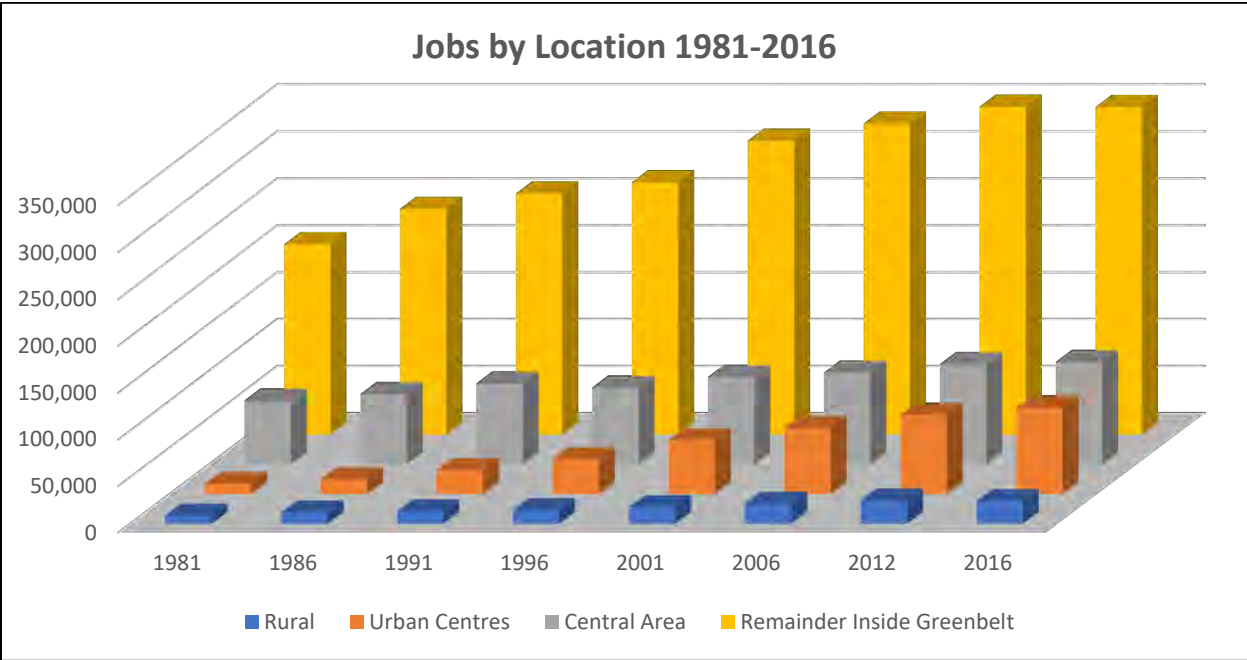




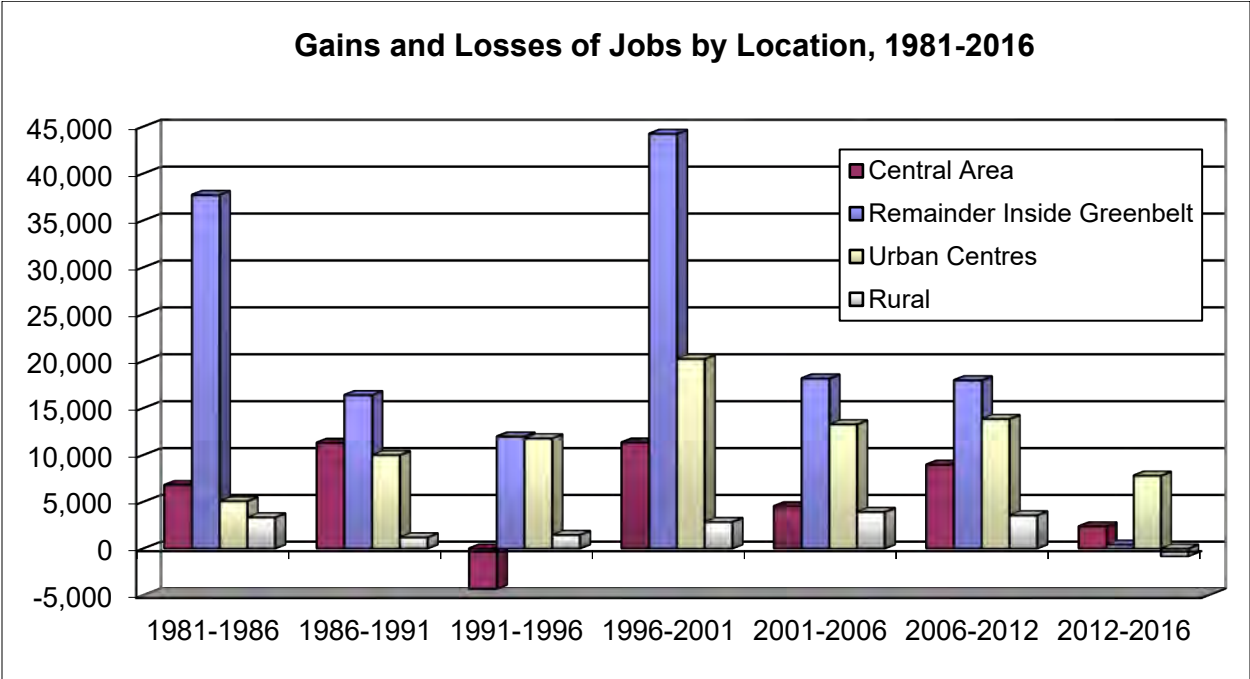
GB = Greenbelt

6. Jobs in most areas in Ottawa

Employment grew in most major geographic area of Ottawa except inside the eastern portion of the Greenbelt, Orléans and the rural area. In the last 35 years, the Central Area has gained nearly 41,000 jobs, other areas inside the Greenbelt over 137,600 jobs, the urban centres outside the Greenbelt grew by 82,053; and the rural area added 15,525 jobs.

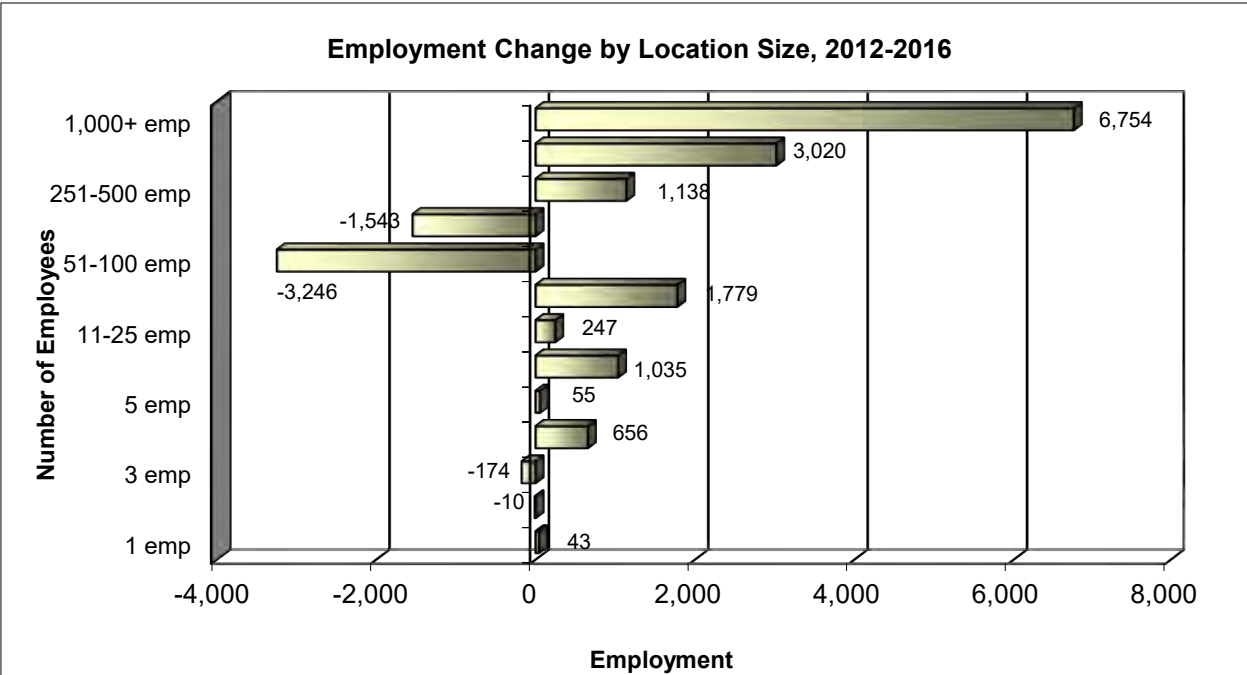
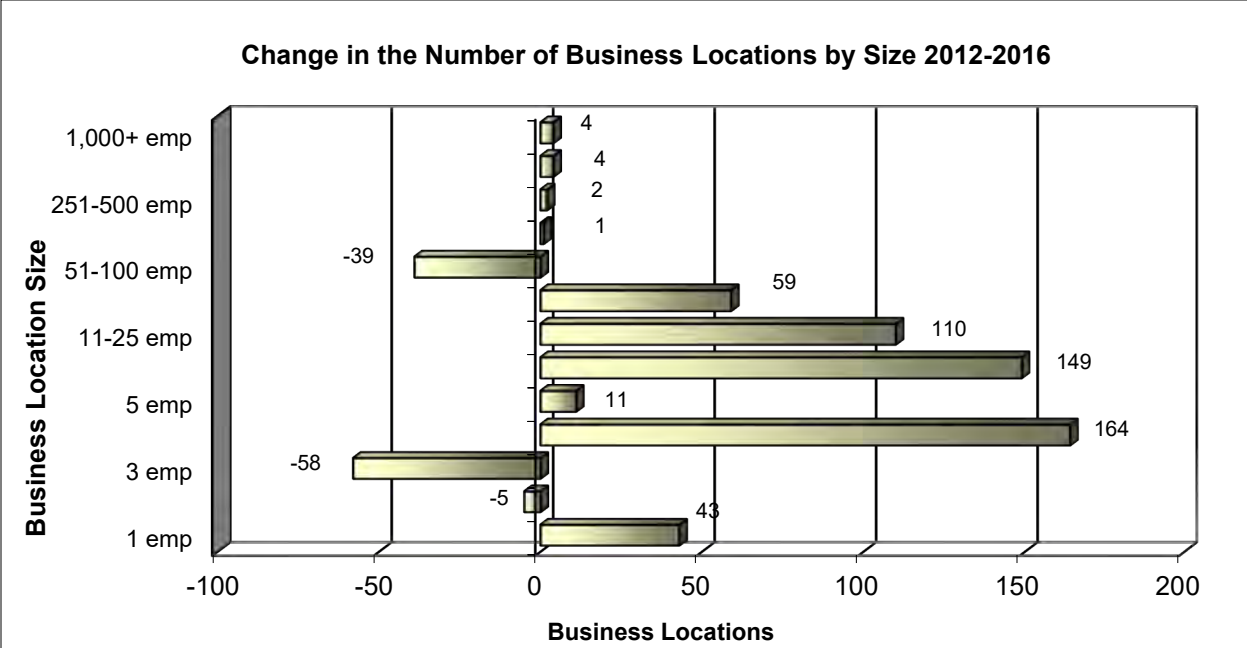


Employment gains were not evenly distributed across the city. While the Central Area remains the largest single job concentration, its share of employment has fallen from 23.5% in 1981 to 18.8% in 2006 rising slightly to 19.0% in 2016. The Inner Area and areas inside the Greenbelt west of the Rideau River also dropped from a peak 44% share in 1986 to 34.4% in 2016. East areas inside the Greenbelt, also decreased in share, from 27% in 1981 to 26.2% in 2016. In contrast, urban centres outside the Greenbelt increased steadily from 4% in 1981 to 16% in 2016. Rural areas increased from 3.1% to 4.3% of jobs during the same period.

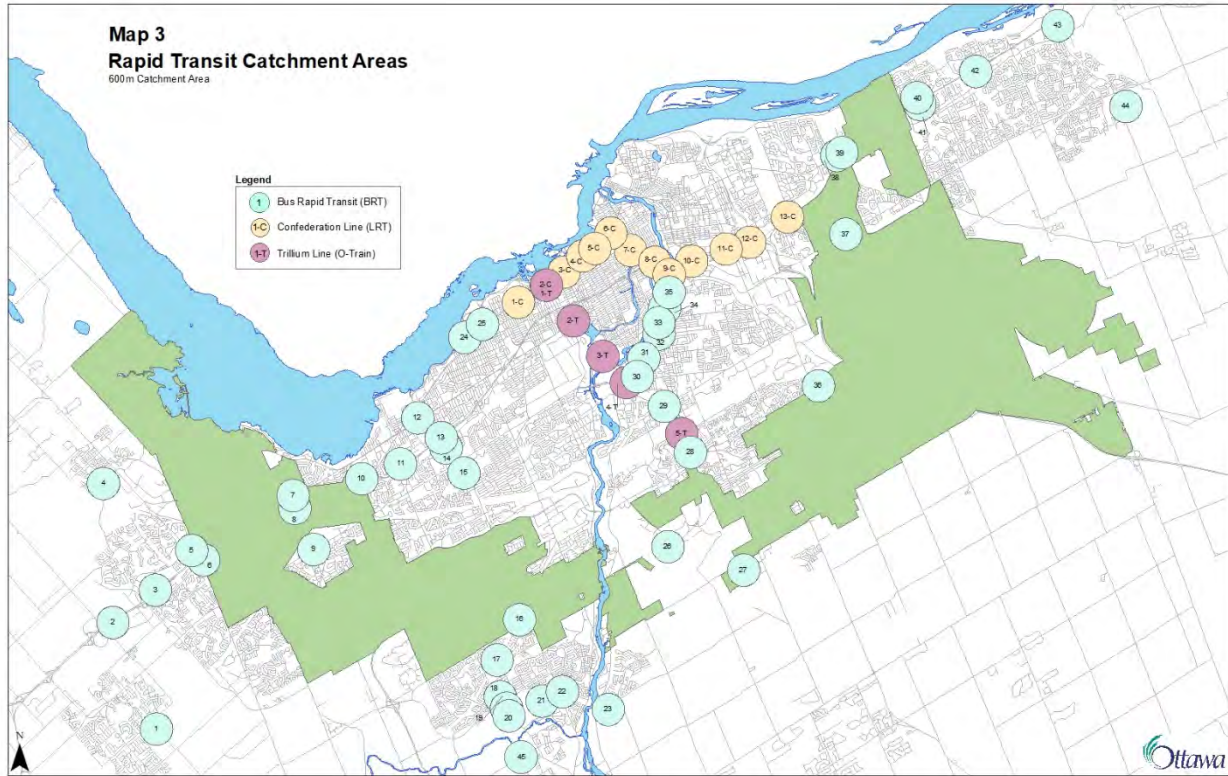


7. There were 445 more employment locations in 2016 compared to 2012

After shrinking by over 1,000 between 2006 and 2012, the number of new employment locations grew by 445 between 2012 and 2016. This growth was accompanied by an increase in the average number of employees. One factor that may have contributed to a rise in the number of employment locations could have been an increase in small employers (employers with five or fewer employees), between 2012 and 2016.



Over half (54%) of 2016 business locations were small employers with five or fewer employees, 155 more than in 2012. Small employers accounted for 39,776 jobs in 2016, an increase of 570 from 2012. Larger employers (more than 100 jobs per location) grew by 11 locations between 2012 and 2016, as the number of jobs within these larger firms increased by 9,369.



8. In 2016, over 40% of all jobs were within walking distance of a rapid transit station

Total employment within walking distance (600 m) of a rapid transit station increased to 245,028 in 2016 from 227,717 in 2012, an increase of roughly 17,311 jobs. Employment near rapid transit increased from 40.2% of total jobs in 2012 to 42.6% in 2016. Just over 70% of all federal jobs were within walking distance of rapid transit.

The Confederation Line (the first phase of the city of Ottawa Light Rail Transit (LRT)), was completed in 2019. Based on 2016 Employment Survey results, 27% of total jobs and 59% of Federal jobs were within walking distance of this line in 2016. The Trillium Line or O-Train had 21,382 total and 8,922 Federal jobs within walking distance in 2016. Approximately 65,620 jobs were within walking distance of a bus rapid transit station. Of these 5,745 were Federal Government jobs.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTTAWA: RESULTS OF THE 2016 EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

Main Report

Survey Methodology

Sources of Information

The survey strives to contact every employer in the city of Ottawa, large or small, public sector or private. Cornerstone – Tele-Direct provided the survey team with an initial database of employers with business telephone numbers. This initial database provided the name, address and phone number of approximately 30,000 entries based on a listing updated daily by Cornerstone. This list was verified by contacting each employer and further supplemented with field checks, web searches and building permit information through the data collection phase of the survey, eliminating duplicates and entries that were not in service at the time of the survey. The survey was primarily conducted during the second half of 2016.

Coverage

The employment survey enumerates only market activities that add gross domestic product value through production or distribution of goods or services. It does not enumerate work in the informal economy, such as unpaid household work, volunteer activities, or barter and skills exchanges. It also does not enumerate the underground economy, which may range from legal activities for which the income is not reported to various illegal activities.

Although the City attempts to establish 100% coverage, there are a few businesses that cannot be included. For example, individuals who are self-employed cannot be contacted if they do not have a business telephone listing. This category includes most farmers, some entertainers and many home-based businesses.

Classification of Businesses - The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)

The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is used to classify all business locations in the city of Ottawa. Data in the report are presented using an aggregation of NAICS codes by 22 major sectors. The NAICS table in Appendix 1 identifies typical types of establishments in each sector. For further information on the NAICS system contact Statistics Canada (www.statcan.ca).

When referring to the major sectors listed in Table 1 (Appendix), the report states the sector name in italics (e.g. *Manufacturing*).

Overview of Employment Changes

Job Growth, 1976-2016

There were 575,005 jobs enumerated in Ottawa in 2016, a net increase of 12,897 or 1.7% since 2012. On an annualized basis (to allow comparison of 2011 Census counts to 2016 employment), jobs increased at a slower rate (0.3% per year) than population (1.2% annually) and households (1.2% annually), indicating lower participation levels in the labour force possibly related to aging of the baby boom into retirement. Since the survey started in 1976, there has been an increase of 304,000 jobs in Ottawa, more than doubling the original 1976 count.

TABLE 2 EMPLOYMENT, POPULATION and HOUSEHOLDS in the CITY OF OTTAWA, 1976-2016

	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016	40-year increase
Full-Time	236,644	246,810	282,172	300,211	304,120	389,189	419,753	453,704	442,071	
Part-Time	34,263	43,635	60,975	82,698	98,503	92,543	101,092	111,547	132,934	
Total Employment	270,907	290,445	343,147	382,909	402,623	481,732	520,845	565,251	575,005	112.3%
% increase from previous survey		7.2%	18.1%	11.6%	5.1%	19.6%	8.1%	8.5%	1.7%	
% Full-Time to Total Employment	87.4%	85.0%	82.2%	78.4%	75.5%	80.8%	80.6%	80.3%	76.9%	
% Part-Time to Total Employment	12.6%	15.0%	17.8%	21.6%	24.5%	19.2%	19.4%	19.7%	23.1%	
Population, 2016 *	520,476	546,849	606,640	678,147	721,136	774,072	812,129	883,129	934,243	79.5%
5 year % increase		5.1%	10.9%	11.8%	6.3%	7.3%	4.9%	8.7%	5.8%	
Households, 2016 *	174,313	200,490	228,140	259,830	279,557	301,770	320,888	353,244	373,755	114.4%
5 year % increase		15.0%	13.8%	13.9%	7.6%	7.9%	6.3%	10.1%	5.8%	

* Source: Census of Canada, Statistics Canada, Last published Census

There were 442,000 full-time and 132,900 part-time jobs in Ottawa in 2016, a decrease of 2.6% for full-time employment but an increase of 19.2% for part-time jobs since 2006. The ratio of full-time to part-time jobs has changed little since 2006, with the full-time share declining only 3.4% over the past 10 years.

Employment Locations and Firm Size

An employment location reported in the survey is the single smallest unit for reporting employment data. Generally, a "location" refers to an employer at a single civic address. Larger employers may have several work locations in the city, in which case each is classified as an individual employment location.

Table 3 shows the distribution of employment locations by number of employees. In the last four years, the number of locations grew by 1.6%, representing 445 more locations than in 2012.

Losses in locations were among those with 2-3 employees (-63 locations) and 51-100 employees (-39 locations) with a net loss of 102 jobs. (Table 3)

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS LOCATIONS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE, 2012-2016

Size of Location	2012				2016				Change 2012-2016		% Change 2012-2016	
	Locations		Employment		Locations		Employment		No. of Locations	Total Employment	No. of Locations	Total Employment
	Number	%	Total	%	Number	%	Total	%				
1 employee	4,079	14.8%	4,079	0.7%	4,122	14.7%	4,122	0.7%	43	43	1.1%	1.1%
2 employees	3,545	12.9%	7,090	1.3%	3,540	12.7%	7,080	1.2%	-5	-10	-0.1%	-0.1%
3 employees	2,894	10.5%	8,682	1.5%	2,836	10.1%	8,508	1.5%	-58	-174	-2.0%	-2.0%
4 employees	2,335	8.5%	9,340	1.7%	2,499	8.9%	9,996	1.7%	164	656	7.0%	7.0%
5 employees	2,003	7.3%	10,015	1.8%	2,014	7.2%	10,070	1.8%	11	55	0.5%	0.5%
6-10 employees	5,321	19.3%	41,009	7.3%	5,470	19.6%	42,044	7.3%	149	1,035	2.8%	2.5%
11-25 employees	3,992	14.5%	65,901	11.7%	4,102	14.7%	66,148	11.5%	110	247	2.8%	0.4%
26-50 employees	1,659	6.0%	60,914	10.8%	1,718	6.1%	62,693	10.9%	59	1,779	3.6%	2.9%
51-100 employees	912	3.3%	66,273	11.7%	873	3.1%	63,027	11.0%	-39	-3,246	-4.3%	-4.9%
101-250 employees	505	1.8%	80,395	14.2%	506	1.8%	78,852	13.7%	1	-1,543	0.2%	-1.9%
251-500 employees	182	0.7%	63,259	11.2%	184	0.7%	64,397	11.2%	2	1,138	1.1%	1.8%
501-1000 employees	56	0.2%	40,846	7.2%	60	0.2%	43,866	7.6%	4	3,020	7.1%	7.4%
1000+ employees	51	0.2%	107,448	19.0%	55	0.2%	114,202	19.9%	4	6,754	7.8%	6.3%
Total	27,534	100.0%	565,251	100.0%	27,979	100.0%	575,005	100.0%	445	9,754	1.6%	1.7%

Employment by Business Sector

There were gains in 9 of the 22 major industry sectors between 2012 and 2016 (Tables 4.1 and 4.2), posting a cumulative total increase of 21,900 jobs.

Sectors posting gains were led by *Education Services* (increase of 4,156 jobs), *Local Public Administration* (+4,950 jobs), *Information and Cultural* (+3,040 jobs), *Accommodation and Food Services* (+2,272 jobs) and *Finance and Insurance* (+1,840 jobs).

The thirteen sectors which declined in employment shed a cumulative total of 12,149 jobs between 2012 and 2016.

Job decreases were concentrated in *Federal Public Administration*, which lost almost 3,658 jobs, *Transportation and Warehousing* (-3,443 jobs), *Construction* (-1,406), and *Wholesale* (-1,077).

The net total of all 22 major industry sectors between 2012 and 2016 provided a gain of 9,754 jobs.

Employment changes in *Federal Public Administration* and High-Technology (which in Ottawa involves major components of both the *Manufacturing* and *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* sectors) are discussed in greater detail in later sections of the report.

The *Primary* sector has historically been underestimated in the survey since most farming operations are not included in the business listing provided by Cornerstone – Tele-Direct. According to Statistics Canada’s 2016 Census of Agriculture, there were 1,439 paid employees in farming operations in Ottawa and 1,485 farm operators, indicating a total of approximately 2,900 persons employed in agriculture. The 2016 Employment Survey enumerated a total of 451 employed on farms, or 16% of the census figure.

TABLE 4.1 EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR SECTOR, CITY OF OTTAWA, 2012-2016

Major Sector	2012 Employment				2016 Employment				2012-2016 Change			
	Locations	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Locations	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Locations	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Primary	80	1,322	331	1,653	76	663	226	889	-4	-659	-105	-764
Utilities	36	1,480	337	1,817	41	1,356	321	1,677	5	-124	-16	-140
Construction	2,299	21,714	2,676	24,390	2,112	20,639	2,345	22,984	-187	-1,075	-331	-1,406
Manufacturing	910	24,260	987	25,247	1,079	23,328	1,298	24,626	169	-932	311	-621
Wholesale	737	7,470	863	8,333	628	6,309	947	7,256	-109	-1,161	84	-1,077
Retail	4,113	29,150	29,397	58,547	4,094	29,320	30,673	59,993	-19	170	1,276	1,446
Transportation and Warehousing	550	17,520	2,500	20,020	536	14,077	2,500	16,577	-14	-3,443	0	-3,443
Information and Cultural	485	13,285	1,948	15,233	559	16,545	1,728	18,273	74	3,260	-220	3,040
Finance and Insurance	916	13,110	1,799	14,909	924	14,977	1,772	16,749	8	1,867	-27	1,840
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	1,156	7,980	1,737	9,717	1,255	9,689	1,531	11,220	99	1,709	-206	1,503
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	3,933	52,304	3,434	55,738	4,049	51,066	4,651	55,717	116	-1,238	1,217	-21
Management of Companies and Enterprises	38	475	16	491	51	413	32	445	13	-62	16	-46
Administrative & Support, Waste Mngt & Remediation Services	1,112	17,438	5,171	22,609	1,122	18,131	5,624	23,755	10	693	453	1,146
Education Services	905	27,592	7,716	35,308	911	23,938	15,526	39,464	6	-3,654	7,810	4,156
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,649	34,799	21,085	55,884	2,874	34,537	21,282	55,819	225	-262	197	-65
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	613	5,831	5,296	11,127	600	4,858	7,819	12,677	-13	-973	2,523	1,550
Accommodation and Food Services	2,236	18,005	18,014	36,019	2,398	18,289	20,002	38,291	162	284	1,988	2,272
Other Services	3,938	23,138	6,733	29,871	3,864	22,452	6,742	29,194	-74	-686	9	-677
Federal Public Administration	482	121,885	3	121,888	433	116,051	2,179	118,230	-49	-5,834	2,176	-3,658
Provincial Public Administration	59	2,055	85	2,140	60	1,539	397	1,936	1	-516	312	-204
Local Public Administration	133	10,496	1,346	11,842	154	11,536	5,256	16,792	21	1,040	3,910	4,950
Other Public Administration	154	2,395	73	2,468	159	2,358	83	2,441	5	-37	10	-27
Total	27,534	453,704	111,547	565,251	27,979	442,071	132,934	575,005	445	-11,633	21,387	9,754

TABLE 4.2 EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR SECTOR, CITY OF OTTAWA, 2012-2016

Major Sector	2012 Employment		2016 Employment		2012-16 change	% increase
	Total	% share	Total	% share		
Primary	1,653	0.3%	889	0.2%	-764	-46.2%
Utilities	1,817	0.3%	1,677	0.3%	-140	-7.7%
Construction	24,390	4.3%	22,984	4.0%	-1,406	-5.8%
Manufacturing	25,247	4.5%	24,626	4.3%	-621	-2.5%
Wholesale	8,333	1.5%	7,256	1.3%	-1,077	-12.9%
Retail	58,547	10.4%	59,993	10.4%	1,446	2.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	20,020	3.5%	16,577	2.9%	-3,443	-17.2%
Information and Cultural	15,233	2.7%	18,273	3.2%	3,040	20.0%
Finance and Insurance	14,909	2.6%	16,749	2.9%	1,840	12.3%
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	9,717	1.7%	11,220	2.0%	1,503	15.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	55,738	9.9%	55,717	9.7%	-21	0.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	491	0.1%	445	0.1%	-46	-9.4%
Administrative & Support, Waste Mngt & Remediation	22,609	4.0%	23,755	4.1%	1,146	5.1%
Education Services	35,308	6.2%	39,464	6.9%	4,156	11.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	55,884	9.9%	55,819	9.7%	-65	-0.1%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	11,127	2.0%	12,677	2.2%	1,550	13.9%
Accommodation and Food Services	36,019	6.4%	38,291	6.7%	2,272	6.3%
Other Services	29,871	5.3%	29,194	5.1%	-677	-2.3%
Federal Public Administration	121,888	21.6%	118,230	20.6%	-3,658	-3.0%
Provincial Public Administration	2,140	0.4%	1,936	0.3%	-204	-9.5%
Local Public Administration	11,842	2.1%	16,792	2.9%	4,950	41.8%
Other Public Administration	2,468	0.4%	2,441	0.4%	-27	-1.1%
Total	565,251	100.0%	575,005	100.0%	9,754	1.7%

Federal Government

Combining all federal government activities, including administration, defence, museums and crown corporations, results in a total of 128,060 jobs, or 22.3% of Ottawa's total employment, making it again the largest employer in the city. Since 2012, 6,418 federal government jobs have been lost, after experiencing an increase of 19,900 jobs between 2006 and 2012.

TABLE 5 DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND EMPLOYMENT IN OTTAWA, 2012-2016

Area	2012			2016			2012-2016 Employment	
	Locations	Employment	% Federal Jobs	Locations	Employment	% Federal Jobs	Change	% of Change
Central Area	309	61,413	45.7	267	62,584	48.9	1,171	-18.2
Inside Outer Limit of Greenbelt*	238	65,011	48.3	212	56,695	44.3	-8,316	129.6
On Greenbelt Land	24	5,098	3.8	22	5,222	4.1	124	-1.9
Outside of Greenbelt	50	2,956	2.2	51	3,559	2.8	603	-9.4
Total	621	134,478	100.0	552	128,060	100.0	-6,418	100.0

*Excludes all land within the NCC greenbelt

Note: Federal employment as defined in Table 5 includes employment in all federal agencies including those, such as Canada Post, museums and the Mint, that are reported in other industry groups.

Federal jobs are centrally located, with 93.1% being in urban areas inside the outer limits of the Greenbelt. Almost half of federal jobs (49%) are located in the Central Area, where they account for about 57% of all employment. Other than the Central Area, federal employment is concentrated in a few major nodes, including approximately 9,850 at Tunney's Pasture, 6,970 at Confederation Heights, 8,485 at the NRC campus at Blair and Montréal Road, 3,198 in south Vanier and 2,413 in the Booth Street area.

Approximately 70.4% of all federal jobs (90,188) are located close to Transitway, Light Rail Transit (LRT) or O-Train stations (including those in the Central Area).

TABLE 6 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR SECTOR, 1991-2016

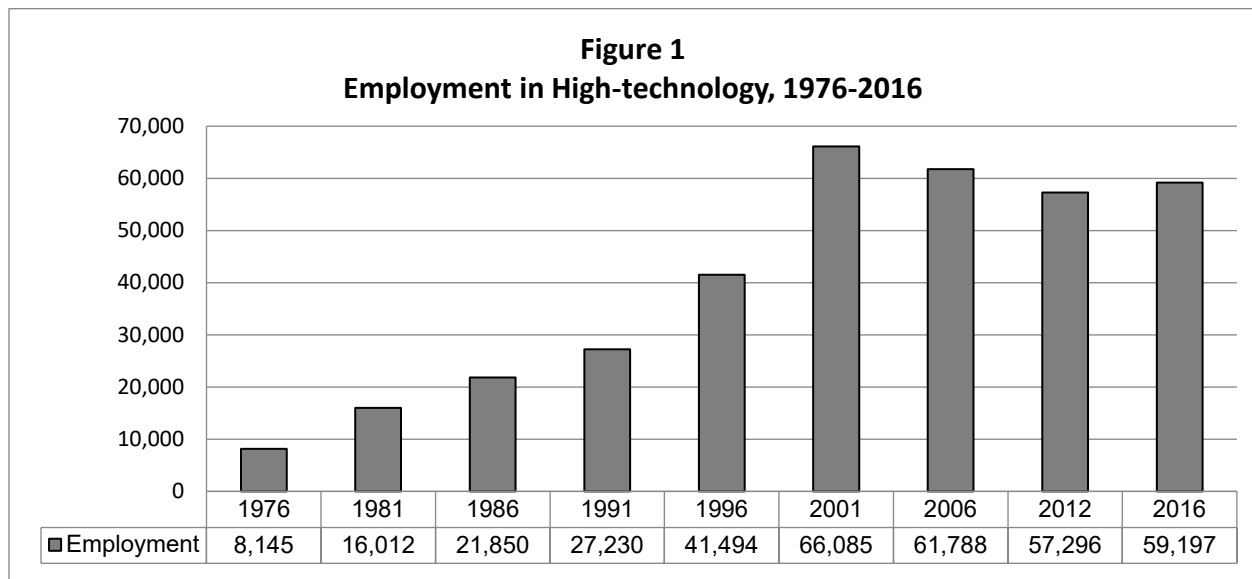
Major Sector	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016
Federal Public Administration	80,662	73,003	89,395	102,518	122,368	118,230
Transportation and Warehousing	4,984	3,704	4,970	6,195	5,912	3,870
Information and Cultural	2,457	2,577	2,145	1,607	1,651	1,158
Finance and Insurance	1,892	1,572	1,727	1,925	1,695	1,700
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,958	1,257	1,485	1,660	2,153	1,475
Other	711	570	567	688	699	1,627
Total	92,664	82,683	100,289	114,593	134,478	128,060

Note: Federal employment as defined in Table 6 includes employment in all federal agencies

High-Technology

Starting with the 1976 survey, employment in high-technology (high-tech) has been specifically monitored because of its significance to Ottawa's economy.

The number of high-tech jobs in Ottawa over the last 40 years is depicted in Figure 1. In the last four years high-technology employment reported by the survey increased by 1,901 jobs, a rise of 3.3%. Despite a dip between 2006 and 2012, the high-tech sector remains an important driver of the city's economy, accounting for 10.2% of total employment in Ottawa in 2016 (up from 10.1% in 2012).



Note: Figure 1 is adjusted for classification change made to data for 1996 to 2006; see text above.

Note: For 1976 & 1991, high-technology includes manufacturing of communication and other electronic equipment (SIC 335), manufacturing of office, store and business equipment (SIC 336), manufacturing of scientific and professional equipment (SIC 391), computer and related services (SIC 772), and scientific and technical services (SIC 775). Data for 1996 and subsequent years uses Major Product Group (MPG) codes that define technology firms in more detail.

The geographic distribution of high-tech jobs continues to evolve in Ottawa. Table 7 and Figures 3 and 4 show total high-tech employment and growth by area since 1996. Historically, high-tech has been perceived to be concentrated west of the Rideau River and as indicated in Table 7, in 2016, the western areas dominated with 62% of all high-tech jobs. The Kanata area (included in Urban West Outside Greenbelt in Table 7), has dropped slightly to account for 38% of high-tech employment, down from 40% in 2012, but still accounts for the vast share of high-tech jobs in the city.

After suffering losses during 2006-12, the central and inner areas have regained job share in the last four years increasing from 14.9% in 2012 to 20.8% in 2016.

In areas east of the Rideau River (Sub-total East in Table 7), high-tech employment continues the decline that began in 2006. This part of the city lost 3,311 high-tech jobs between 2006 and 2012 and a further 1,101 high-tech jobs in the past five years. Rural high-tech growth has remained relatively stable over the past ten years with its share increasing slightly from 1.3% in 2006 to 1.5% in 2016.

TABLE 7 DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH-TECHNOLOGY EMPLOYMENT, 1996 to 2016

Location	Employment*										Employment Change			
	1996	share	2001	share	2006	share	2012	share	2016	share	1996-01	2001-06	2006-12	2012-16
Central and Inner Areas	5,848	13.3%	12,856	18.1%	12,668	18.8%	8,519	14.9%	12,290	20.8%	7,008	-188	-4,149	3,771
Urban West Inside GB	19,838	45.2%	22,952	32.3%	17,784	26.4%	14,516	25.3%	12,523	21.2%	3,114	-5,168	-3,268	-1,993
Urban West Outside GB	10,622	24.2%	21,105	29.7%	22,228	33.0%	22,854	39.9%	24,039	40.6%	10,483	1,123	626	1,185
Sub-total West	30,460	69.4%	44,057	62.0%	40,012	59.3%	37,370	65.2%	36,562	61.8%	13,597	-4,045	-2,642	-808
Urban East Inside GB	6,579	15.0%	12,661	17.8%	13,224	19.6%	9,925	17.3%	8,877	15.0%	6,082	563	-3,299	-1,048
Urban East Outside GB	345	0.8%	525	0.7%	664	1.0%	652	1.1%	599	1.0%	180	139	-12	-53
Sub-total East	6,924	15.8%	13,186	18.5%	13,888	20.6%	10,577	18.5%	9,476	16.0%	6,262	702	-3,311	-1,101
Rural	683	1.6%	992	1.4%	889	1.3%	830	1.4%	869	1.5%	309	-103	-59	39
Total	43,915	100.0%	71,091	100.0%	67,457	100.0%	57,296	100.0%	59,197	100.0%	27,176	-3,634	-10,161	1,901

GB = Greenbelt

*Note: Table 7 contains adjusted data for 1991-2006 to ensure consistency with the classification change made in 2012; see text on previous page.

Figure 3
High-technology Employment by Area, 1991-2016

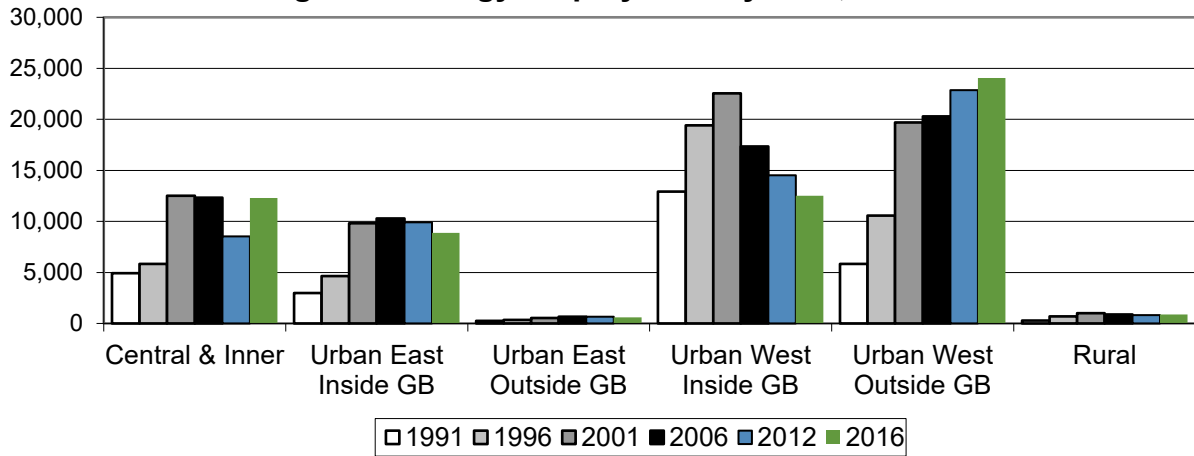
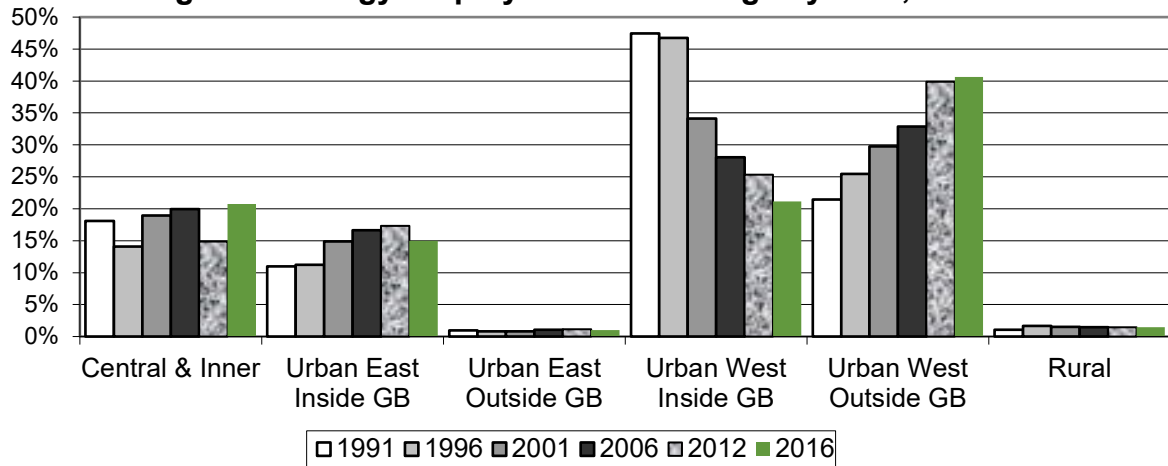


Figure 4
High-technology Employment Percentage by Area, 1991-2016



Geographic Distribution of Employment in Ottawa

Tables 8 through 10 summarize the geographic distribution of employment in Ottawa over the past 35 years. Of note is the steady increase in employment share of the urban centres outside the Greenbelt, although total employment increased in virtually all areas (Table 8). Since 1981, the urban centres have grown by 82,053 jobs and their employment share has risen from 3.8% to 16.2%. Almost half of this increase occurred in Kanata. Areas inside the Greenbelt added 187,100 jobs but their employment share decreased from 93.1% in 1981 to 79.6% in 2016, primarily due to relative declines in the Central Area and East Area Inside the Greenbelt. The rural share increased from 3.1% to 4.3% over the last 35 years. (Table 9) The principal geographic areas listed in Tables 8 to 10 are shown on Maps 1.1 and 1.2.

TABLE 8 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION BY AREA, 1981-2016

Location	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016
Inside Greenbelt								
Central Area	68,112	74,907	86,217	81,904	93,238	97,768	106,741	109,108
Inner Area	49,442	56,804	54,795	48,824	53,218	56,172	55,016	57,940
Other, Inside Greenbelt, East	77,296	88,677	100,408	106,730	131,875	141,468	156,969	150,881
Other, Inside Greenbelt, West	75,554	94,540	101,207	112,829	127,532	132,567	136,029	139,607
Sub-total Inside Greenbelt	270,404	314,928	342,627	350,287	405,863	427,975	454,755	457,536
Urban Centres								
Kanata	6,939	8,022	12,177	19,549	32,982	39,002	43,028	47,792
Stittsville	640	1,063	1,134	1,895	2,911	4,638	5,883	6,982
South Nepean	329	594	1,166	2,312	5,295	6,982	11,835	13,644
Riverside South	0	0	0	51	138	629	1,036	1,245
Leitrim	750	1,330	1,408	1,890	2,241	2,158	2,539	2,672
Orléans	2,252	4,983	10,108	12,080	14,458	17,644	20,834	20,628
Sub-total Urban Centres	10,910	15,992	25,993	37,777	58,025	71,053	85,155	92,963
Total Urban	281,314	330,920	368,620	388,064	463,888	499,028	539,910	550,499
Rural	8,981	12,326	13,532	14,993	17,844	21,713	25,341	24,506
Total Ottawa	290,295	343,246	382,152	403,057	481,732	520,741	565,251	575,005

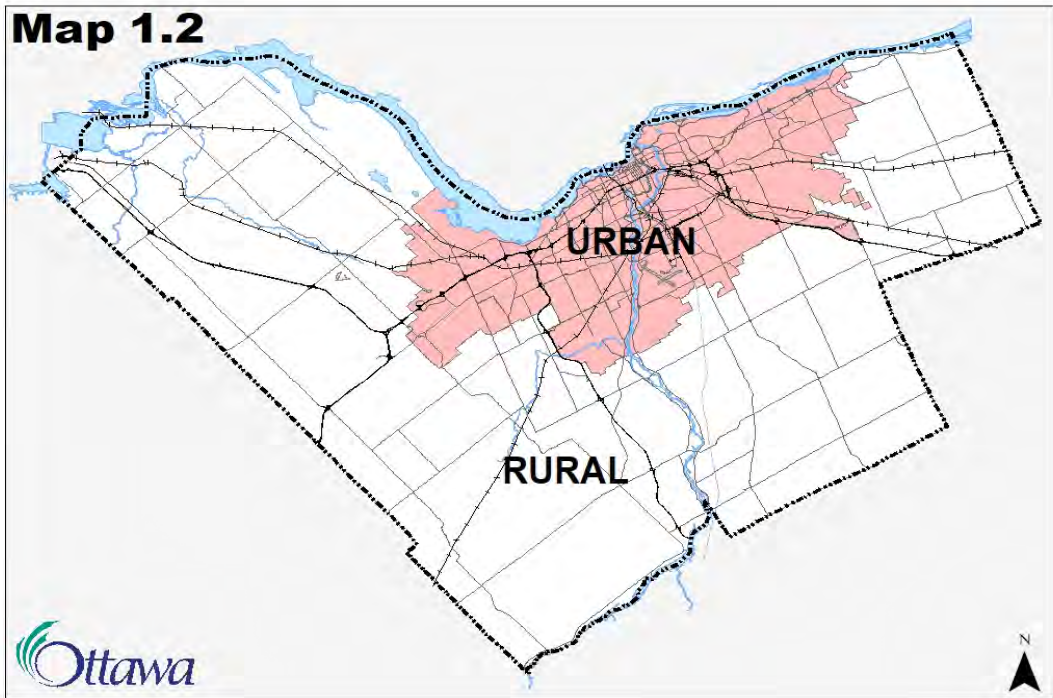
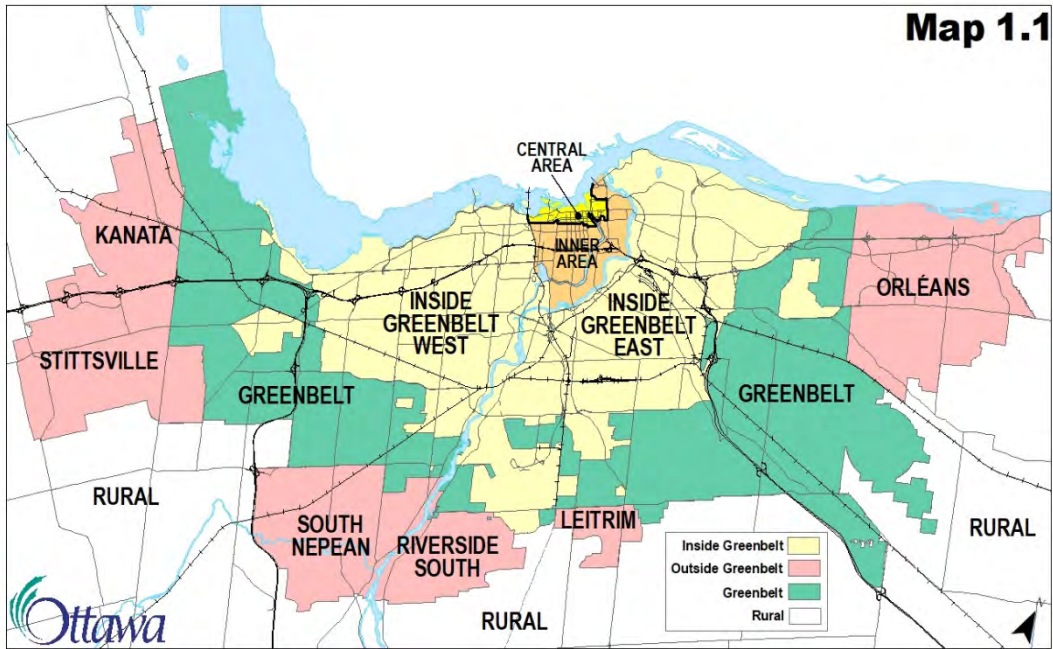


TABLE 9 EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, 1981-2016

Location	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2012	2016
Inside Greenbelt								
Central Area	23.5	21.8	22.6	20.3	19.4	18.8	18.9	19.0
Inner Area	17.0	16.5	14.3	12.1	11.0	10.8	9.7	10.1
Other, Inside Greenbelt, East	26.6	25.8	26.3	26.5	27.4	27.2	27.8	26.2
Other, Inside Greenbelt, West	26.0	27.5	26.5	28.0	26.5	25.5	24.1	24.3
Sub-total Inside Greenbelt	93.1	91.7	89.7	86.9	84.3	82.2	80.5	79.6
Urban Centres								
Kanata	2.4	2.3	3.2	4.9	6.8	7.5	7.6	8.3
Stittsville	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2
South Nepean	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.4
Riverside South	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Leitrim	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Orléans	0.8	1.5	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.6
Sub-total Urban Centres	3.8	4.7	6.8	9.4	12.0	13.6	15.1	16.2
Total Urban	96.9	96.4	96.5	96.3	96.3	95.8	95.5	95.7
Rural	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.3
Total Ottawa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 10 PERCENTAGE CHANGE BY SURVEY PERIOD, 1981-2016

Location	1981-1986	1986-1991	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006	2006-2012	2012-2016
Inside Greenbelt							
Central Area	10.0	15.1	-5.0	13.8	4.9	9.2	2.2
Inner Area	14.9	-3.5	-10.9	9.0	5.6	-2.1	5.3
Other, Inside Greenbelt, East	14.7	13.2	6.3	23.6	7.3	11.0	-3.9
Other, Inside Greenbelt, West	25.1	7.1	11.5	13.0	3.9	2.6	2.6
Sub-total Inside Greenbelt	16.5	8.8	2.2	15.9	5.4	6.3	0.6
Urban Centres							
Kanata	15.6	51.8	60.5	68.7	18.3	10.3	11.1
Stittsville	66.1	6.7	67.1	53.6	59.3	26.8	18.7
South Nepean	80.5	96.3	98.3	129.0	31.9	69.5	15.3
Riverside South	-	-	-	170.6	355.8	64.7	20.2
Leitrim	77.3	5.9	34.2	18.6	-3.7	17.7	5.2
Orléans	121.3	102.8	19.5	19.7	22.0	18.1	-1.0
Sub-total Urban Centres	46.6	62.5	45.3	53.6	22.5	19.8	9.2
Total Urban	17.6	11.4	5.3	19.5	7.6	8.2	2.0
Rural	37.2	9.8	10.8	19.0	21.7	16.7	-3.3
Total Ottawa	18.2	11.3	5.5	19.5	8.1	8.5	1.7

Central Area

The Central Area is the main focal point of government, business and culture, and is the city's single largest employment concentration. With a four-year increase of over 2,300 jobs, the Central Area had 109,108 jobs in 2016 (Table 11). The largest increase (+1,874) was in *Federal Public Administration* jobs. Other notable gains were in *Information and Culture* (+1,544) and in *Real Estate and Rental Leasing* (+1,021). Losses in the Central Area were on a smaller scale than gains with the greatest decreases seen in *Other Services* (-677) and *Arts, Entertainment and Recreation* (-426). In 2016, over half (52.7%) of all jobs in the Central Area were in the federal government, up slightly from 52% in 2012 and 46% in 2006.

The Central Area's share of jobs has remained steady dropping only slightly from 18.9% of all jobs in 2012 to 18.8% in 2016.

TABLE 11 CENTRAL AREA EMPLOYMENT by MAJOR SECTOR, 2012-2016

Major Sector	2012		2016	
	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Primary	2	1	17	3
Utilities	92	5	94	4
Construction	1,045	40	918	30
Manufacturing	750	37	1,694	52
Wholesale	75	9	199	8
Retail	4,213	490	4,012	436
Transportation and Warehousing	885	20	869	17
Information and Cultural	5,074	80	6,618	80
Finance and Insurance	4,096	90	4,126	87
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	862	99	1,883	113
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12,342	470	10,284	445
Management of Companies and Enterprises	13	3	3	2
Admin. & Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation Services	1,563	104	1,799	93
Education Services	1,240	55	1,064	49
Health Care and Social Assistance	835	96	666	101
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,949	59	1,523	45
Accommodation and Food Services	8,432	375	8,707	379
Other Services	5,200	446	4,523	428
Federal Public Administration	55,631	280	57,505	247
Provincial Public Administration	363	12	372	11
Local Public Administration	1,119	4	1,236	9
Other Government	960	66	996	72
Total	106,741	2,841	109,108	2,711

Inner Area

The Inner Area experienced a gain of 2,924 jobs (+5.3%) since 2012 to reach a total of 57,940 jobs in 2016 (Table 12), primarily due to gains in *Local Public Administration* (+1,957) and *Arts, Entertainment and Recreation* (+1,803). The Federal Public Administration also lost 1,155 jobs much of which can be attributed to a reduction in the jobs at Natural Resources Canada.

TABLE 12 INNER AREA EMPLOYMENT by MAJOR SECTOR, 2012-2016

Major Sector	2012		2016	
	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Primary	0	0	0	0
Utilities	2	2	4	2
Construction	747	102	871	99
Manufacturing	605	68	627	78
Wholesale	208	34	182	25
Retail	2,934	413	3,041	373
Transportation and Warehousing	334	29	166	31
Information and Cultural	1,359	60	1,617	74
Finance and Insurance	948	86	1,227	84
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	1,745	215	1,735	241
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,433	648	5,632	671
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19	4	7	3
Admin. & Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation Services	1,153	101	1,290	96
Education Services	7,944	111	7,966	105
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,232	441	6,568	443
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,059	85	2,862	89
Accommodation and Food Services	4,792	387	5,005	400
Other Services	5,186	653	4,815	640
Federal Public Administration	10,785	38	9,230	28
Provincial Public Administration	894	16	500	16
Local Public Administration	1,576	20	3,533	19
Other Government	1,061	70	1,062	68
Total	55,016	3,583	57,940	3,585

Other Areas Inside the Greenbelt

Other areas inside the Greenbelt had a net decrease of 2,510 jobs, the result of a combination of twelve sectors that gained employment (+9,350 jobs) and ten that suffered larger losses (-11,860 jobs). The largest gain was in *Education Services* which grew by 3,025 jobs.

Gains were seen in areas west of the river (+3,578) while areas east of the river experienced a marked loss of over 6,000 jobs mainly in *Transportation and Warehousing* (-2,614) and *Federal Public Administration* (-2,841). Losses in the west were felt mainly in *Federal Public Administration* (-1,592) and the *Construction* (-956) sectors. In the east, gains were made in *Finance and Insurance* (+1,046), *Local Public Administration* (+993), *Manufacturing* (+952) and *Education Services* (+802).

TABLE 13. INSIDE GREENBELT EMPLOYMENT by MAJOR SECTOR, 2012-2016

(excludes both Central and Inner Areas)

Major Sector	2012 Employment			2016 Employment		
	West	East	Total Inside GB	West	East	Total Inside GB
Primary	70	215	285	79	187	266
Utilities	328	1,008	1,336	284	755	1,039
Construction	6,005	6,826	12,831	5,049	6,546	11,595
Manufacturing	6,251	4,950	11,201	6,185	5,902	12,087
Wholesale	1,847	4,199	6,046	1,296	3,750	5,046
Retail	16,664	16,700	33,364	17,325	16,131	33,456
Transportation and Warehousing	2,257	14,106	16,363	1,999	11,492	13,491
Information and Cultural	3,790	2,692	6,482	3,557	1,718	5,275
Finance and Insurance	2,907	4,828	7,735	3,206	5,874	9,080
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	2,854	2,511	5,365	2,981	2,543	5,524
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	13,071	9,329	22,400	13,142	9,400	22,542
Management of Companies and Enterprises	110	155	265	191	181	372
Admin. & Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation Services	7,398	8,869	16,267	9,321	7,616	16,937
Education Services	12,142	6,687	18,829	14,365	7,489	21,854
Health Care and Social Assistance	18,717	22,175	40,892	18,540	21,656	40,196
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,361	2,031	3,392	1,321	2,036	3,357
Accommodation and Food Services	6,934	7,586	14,520	7,570	7,567	15,137
Other Services	7,189	7,597	14,786	7,566	7,346	14,912
Federal Public Administration	21,335	31,435	52,770	19,743	28,594	48,337
Provincial Public Administration	70	694	764	123	791	914
Local Public Administration	4,648	2,010	6,658	5,686	3,003	8,689
Other Government	81	366	447	78	304	382
Total	136,029	156,969	292,998	139,607	150,881	290,488

Urban Centres

Kanata

Since 2012 Kanata experienced a net increase of 5,177 jobs, 63% of the total job growth for all urban centres (Table 14). Employment growth in Kanata was mainly the result of growth in the *Information and Cultural* (+2,574) and *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (+1,547 jobs) sectors. There was a major decline in *Manufacturing* (-2,578) which is mainly attributed to a shift in sectors of some major firms such as Hewlett-Packard and Mitel.

In 2016, 48% of Kanata jobs were in high-tech, down slightly from 51% in 2012. Overall, high-tech employment increased by 1,125 jobs or 5.2% during 2012-16. Along with the number of jobs, the number of high-tech locations also rose by 61 in Kanata.

Kanata's employment distribution concentrated within the Kanata North and Terry Fox Business Parks together adding 3,009 jobs since 2012. The Hazeldean Arterial Mainstreet (only within the General Urban Area Official Plan designation) added over 512 jobs.

Stittsville

Stittsville gained 1,099 jobs since 2012, an increase of 19%. Most of the growth was in the population-serving sectors of *Retail* (+251 jobs) and *Accommodation and Food* (+184). There were also 195 jobs added in *Local Public Administration*.

Orléans

Orléans was the only urban centre with job losses between 2012 and 2016 losing 206 or 1% of jobs in this time period. Losses were seen in *Retail* (-414) and *Construction* (-207). Growth in Orléans jobs were in *Education* (+220), *Federal Public Administration* (+176) and *Real Estate and Rental Leasing* (+142).

South Nepean

South Nepean increased employment by 15.3% or 1,809 jobs since 2012. The increase was mainly due to a combination of growth in four major sectors: *Retail* (+651), *Local Public Administration* (+534), *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (+423) and *Education* (+394). The greatest losses in this area were in *Manufacturing* (-383) and *Construction* (-107) sectors.

Riverside South

Employment in Riverside South grew by 209 in 2012 to 1,245 in 2016, a 20% increase. The largest increase was in *Retail* (+104 jobs) followed by *Education* (+80).

Leitrim

In the last four years, Leitrim's employment increased from 2,539 to 2,672, a growth of 133 jobs or 5%. Main gains were recorded in *Retail* (+74), *Accommodation and Food Services* (+63) and *Real Estate and Rental Leasing* (+59).

TABLE 14. URBAN CENTRE EMPLOYMENT by MAJOR SECTORS, 2012-2016

Major Sectors	Kanata 2012		Kanata 2016		Stittsville 2012		Stittsville 2016		Orléans 2012		Orléans 2016	
	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations
Primary	85	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	24	2	3	1
Utilities	104	4	114	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	14	2
Construction	808	75	928	66	334	60	385	65	1,102	176	895	150
Manufacturing	9,512	88	6,934	100	388	25	482	34	292	42	316	48
Wholesale	676	51	569	41	185	13	165	10	122	22	262	27
Retail	5,447	239	6,348	306	1,489	75	1,740	80	6,200	364	5,786	367
Transportation and Warehousing	247	11	200	16	150	10	236	11	354	24	177	26
Information and Cultural	1,426	46	4,000	68	321	13	326	13	269	18	208	22
Finance and Insurance	684	69	722	75	223	15	160	17	639	79	647	82
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	551	54	561	59	162	15	223	12	438	46	580	50
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	12,605	420	14,152	490	254	54	318	72	848	186	799	177
Management of Companies and Enterprises	178	8	48	6	1	1	1	1	12	2	11	2
Admin. & Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation Services	708	49	924	50	218	25	178	25	581	82	453	76
Education Services	1,683	69	2,042	77	553	26	647	29	2,201	84	2,421	86
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,137	178	2,556	207	663	47	784	60	2,504	223	2,391	236
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,339	42	1,600	43	127	12	111	9	386	32	510	39
Accommodation and Food Services	3,098	130	3,663	155	416	29	600	42	2,498	148	2,600	175
Other Services	1,047	164	1,300	170	282	67	315	66	1,380	230	1,445	236
Federal Public Administration	25	1	321	2	0	0	0	0	50	1	226	2
Provincial Public Administration	65	3	92	4	10	1	9	1	26	2	31	4
Local Public Administration	603	10	717	9	107	3	302	5	905	7	853	8
Other Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43,028	1,712	47,792	1,948	5,883	491	6,982	552	20,834	1,771	20,628	1,816

TABLE 14. (continued) URBAN CENTRE EMPLOYMENT by MAJOR SECTORS, 2012-2016

Major Sectors	South Nepean 2012		South Nepean 2016		Riverside South 2012		Riverside South 2016		Leitrim 2012		Leitrim 2016	
	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations	Jobs	Locations
Primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	0
Utilities	264	4	265	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	3
Construction	356	81	249	65	108	22	80	19	1,101	49	1,040	49
Manufacturing	431	13	48	16	6	2	16	5	557	15	523	17
Wholesale	39	17	61	16	2	1	2	1	33	4	20	4
Retail	2,348	102	2,999	116	229	7	333	10	164	12	238	17
Transportation and Warehousing	52	11	81	15	6	2	8	2	41	6	37	7
Information and Cultural	175	16	112	12	2	1	6	2	1	1	2	2
Finance and Insurance	251	27	426	26	17	2	21	2	24	1	20	2
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	117	18	83	21	3	2	11	4	13	4	72	8
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	420	124	843	133	26	12	26	12	84	12	71	12
Management of Companies and Enterprises	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin. & Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation Services	209	35	255	38	7	2	7	2	75	8	102	9
Education Services	1,323	47	1,717	53	255	5	336	5	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,223	95	1,194	114	125	16	120	18	123	8	117	12
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	178	19	238	19	26	3	48	5	2	1	21	2
Accommodation and Food Services	1,211	68	1,294	81	61	5	109	10	97	7	160	7
Other Services	431	84	438	99	107	9	40	6	88	14	78	16
Federal Public Administration	2,600	1	2,600	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Public Administration	204	3	738	5	47	2	82	2	116	2	120	2
Other Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,835	766	13,644	833	1,036	94	1,245	105	2,539	145	2,672	169

Rural

The rural area accounted for 4.3% of all jobs in Ottawa in 2016, down from 4.5% in 2012. In the last five years, jobs in the rural area decreased by 3.3% (-835 jobs). The rural area's share of city-wide job growth since 2012 was 2.4%, a drop from over 8% between 2006 and 2012 and well below the record 10% share observed between 2001 and 2006.

TABLE 15. RURAL EMPLOYMENT by MAJOR SECTOR, 2012-2016

Major Sectors	2012				2016			
	Jobs		Total Rural		Jobs		Total Rural	
	West	East	Jobs	Locations	West	East	Jobs	Locations
Primary	630	607	1,237	59	206	396	602	53
Utilities	10	6	16	5	22	74	96	9
Construction	2,826	3,132	5,958	573	3,239	2,784	6,023	541
Manufacturing	948	557	1,505	112	1,283	616	1,899	149
Wholesale	634	313	947	112	482	268	750	90
Retail	1,274	885	2,159	226	1,331	709	2,040	222
Transportation and Warehousing	886	702	1,588	100	690	622	1,312	97
Information and Cultural	82	42	124	27	71	38	109	32
Finance and Insurance	207	85	292	43	201	119	320	48
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	296	165	461	87	328	220	548	91
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,006	320	1,326	248	781	269	1,050	231
Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin. & Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	1,235	593	1,828	163	1,151	659	1,810	177
Education Services	703	577	1,280	66	757	660	1,417	69
Health Care and Social Assistance	496	654	1,150	108	570	657	1,227	108
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,319	1,350	2,669	110	1,123	1,284	2,407	106
Accommodation and Food Services	505	389	894	89	649	367	1,016	101
Other Services	826	538	1,364	328	813	515	1,328	314
Federal Public Administration	18	0	18	2	11	0	11	1
Provincial Public Administration	0	18	18	1	0	18	18	1
Local Public Administration	368	139	507	10	361	161	522	14
Other Government	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Total	14,269	11,072	25,341	2,469	14,070	10,436	24,506	2,455

The rural area west of the Rideau River decreased by 199 jobs or -1.4% (Table 15). The greatest declines were registered in *Primary* jobs (-424), *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (-225) and *Wholesale* jobs (-152). Leading sectors that saw increases included *Construction* (+413 jobs), *Manufacturing* (+335) *Accommodation and Food* (+144), *Transportation and Warehousing* (+196), and *Arts, Entertainment and Recreation* (+196).

Of total jobs in the rural west, 3,663 jobs (26.0% of the total) were located inside villages, an additional 3,993 jobs (28.4%) in business parks outside of villages and the remaining 7,656 jobs (54.4%) were scattered.

The rural area east of the Rideau River lost 636 jobs since 2012, down -5.7%, for a 2016 total of 10,436 jobs. Losses were seen in *Construction* (-348 jobs) and *Primary* (-211). Employment in the east rural area was more scattered than in the west, with 2,782 jobs (26.7% of the total)

located in villages, 1,372 (13.1%) in business parks outside of villages, and 6,282 (60.2%) in other areas.

Major Employment Concentrations by Official Plan Designation

The OP designates existing and planned locations of major employment concentrations (Map 2.1). The 2013 Consolidated OP has been used to categorize both 2012 and 2016 employment to ensure consistency of comparisons (Table 16.1). About 403,363 jobs in 2016 (70% of total jobs, up from 69% in 2012) were located on one of the Plan's employment-related designations, which include the Central Area, Mixed Use Centres and Town Centres, Employment Areas, and Traditional and Arterial Mainstreets.

Analysis of the Central Area is provided on page 23. Analysis of other OP-designated areas and other areas is presented on the following pages. The areas described are shown on Maps 2.1 and 2.2.

TABLE 16.1 EMPLOYMENT BY OFFICIAL PLAN DESIGNATION¹, 2012-2016

Location	Designation	2012		2016		Change 2012-2016	
		Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Urban	General Urban Area ²	123,392	8,832	128,666	9,111	5,274	279
	Employment Area ³	127,031	4,646	125,931	4,837	-1,100	191
	Central Area	106,376	2,835	108,799	2,706	2,423	-129
	Mixed Use Centre and Town Centre	75,909	2,217	73,525	2,283	-2,384	66
	Arterial Mainstreet ²	53,911	3,317	57,281	3,440	3,370	123
	Traditional Mainstreet ²	35,891	2,852	37,827	2,782	1,936	-70
	Major Open Space	2,331	108	2,873	113	542	5
	Urban Natural Features	408	22	57	1	-351	-21
	Agricultural Research Area	347	8	166	7	-181	-1
	Limestone/Bedrock Resource Area	50	1	50	1	0	0
	Natural Environment Area	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Significant Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Urban		525,646	24,838	535,175	25,281	9,529
Greenbelt	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	7,119	147	6,766	139	-353	-8
	Greenbelt Employment and Institutional Area	6,188	40	7,734	44	1,546	4
	Greenbelt Rural	632	32	621	37	-11	5
	Natural Environment Area	489	17	132	12	-357	-5
	Agricultural Resource Area	46	8	56	10	10	2
	Significant Wetlands	17	2	15	1	-2	-1
	Major Open Space	2	1	0	0	-2	-1
Total Greenbelt		14,493	247	15,324	243	831	-4
Rural	General Rural Area	6,924	678	6,396	718	-528	40
	Villages	6,621	928	6,478	901	-143	-27
	(Carp Road Corridor) Rural Employment Area	5,398	287	5,365	283	-33	-4
	Agricultural Resource Area	2,781	363	3,308	362	527	-1
	Limestone/Bedrock Resource Area	1,506	31	913	29	-593	-2
	Rural Natural Features Area	846	103	922	107	76	4
	Sand and Gravel Resource Area	554	26	828	32	274	6
	Major Open Space	238	6	187	6	-51	0
	Significant Wetlands	139	12	1	1	-138	-11
	Carp Airport	69	7	63	5	-6	-2
	Natural Environment Area	36	8	45	11	9	3
Total Rural		25,112	2,449	24,506	2,455	-606	6
Total Ottawa		565,251	27,534	575,005	27,979	9,754	445

¹ 2012 Official Plan designations are used for both 2012 and 2016 data; jobs are reported for only one designation to remove double-counting.

³ Employment locations with a General Urban Area designation and adjacent to a Mainstreet are considered a Mainstreet designation for the purpose of this table.

² Employment Areas are reported as gross areas that include jobs located in an adjacent Mainstreet for the purposes of this table. A summary that excludes adjacent Mainstreet jobs are provided in Table 16.4.

Mixed Use Centres and Town Centres (abbreviated as MUCs) are planned as focal points of activity, both within their respective communities and within the larger regional scale. Table 16.2 shows counts for all MUCs. In the last four years, MUCs collectively fell by 2,300 jobs, a decrease of 3.1%, for a total of 73,500 in 2016. In total, these areas represented about 13% of city-wide employment. Of the total growth in new jobs, 1,913 were located in MUCs inside the Greenbelt and 1,193 outside.

Notable decreases occurred at the Confederation Heights and Tunney's Pasture MUC's. Centres that experienced major increases in employment were Baseline-Woodroffe (1,116), Industrial (796) and Kanata West (724). When overlaps with Mainstreets are removed (bottom part of Table 16.2), Tunney's Pasture was the only MUC that experienced a decline between 2012 and 2016.

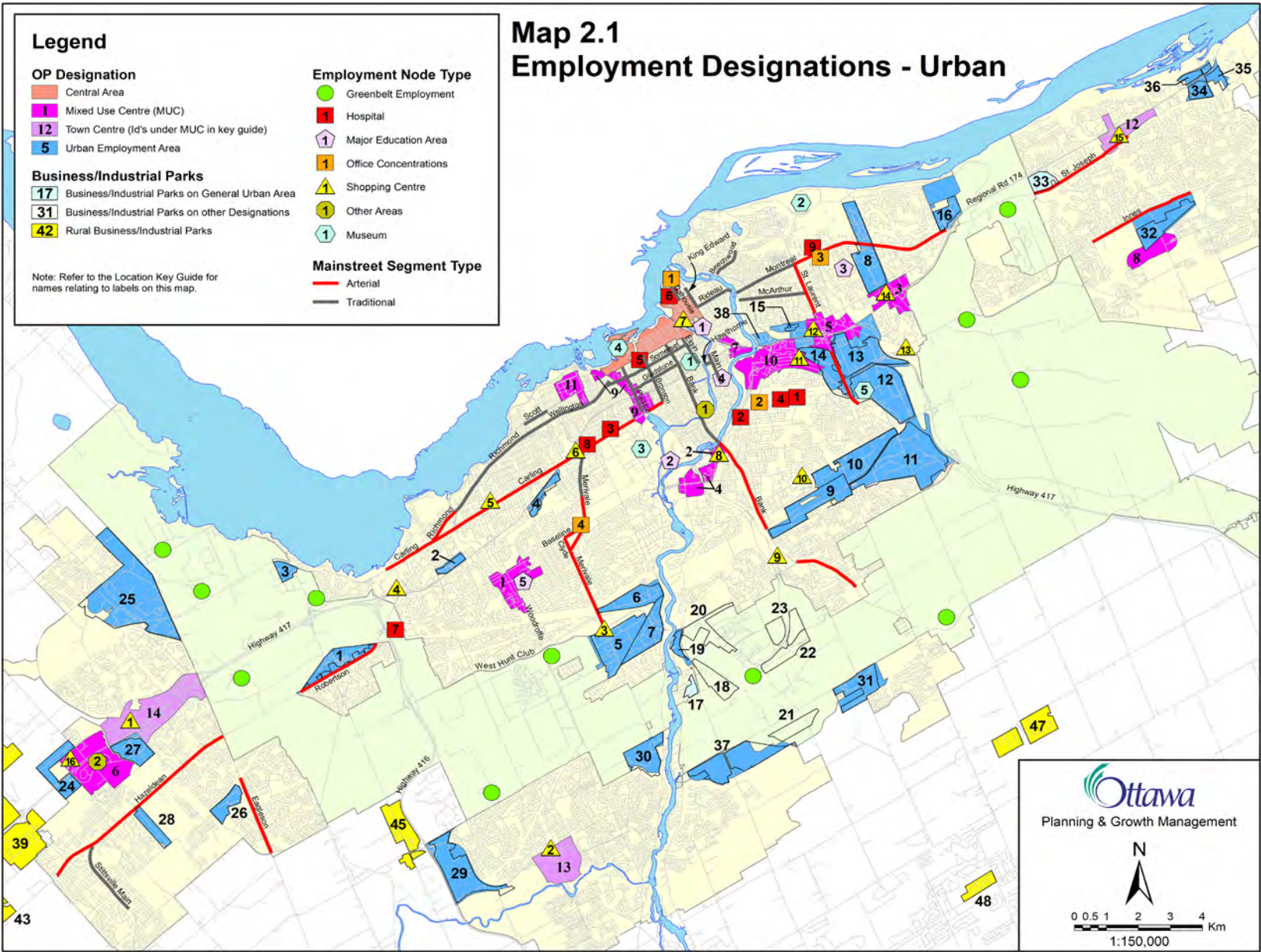
TABLE 16.2 MIXED USE CENTRES AND TOWN CENTRES DETAIL, 2012-2016

Centre (Gross Employment)	2012		2016		Change 2012-2016	
	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Baseline-Woodroffe	8,368	191	9,484	192	1,116	1
Billings Bridge	2,844	129	2,617	118	-227	-11
Blair	7,410	173	7,161	142	-249	-31
Confederation Heights	9,383	21	7,088	15	-2,295	-6
Cyrville	6,042	336	5,781	313	-261	-23
Kanata West	2,677	32	3,401	98	724	66
Lees	61	12	62	14	1	2
Mer Bleue	4	2	4	2	0	0
Bayview-Preston	9,116	308	9,112	368	-4	60
Industrial	5,763	205	6,559	208	796	3
Tunney's Pasture	13,892	153	11,438	147	-2,454	-6
Orléans Town Centre	3,203	293	3,308	297	105	4
Barrhaven Town Centre	2,700	127	2,831	134	131	7
Kanata Town Centre	4,446	235	4,679	235	233	0
Total Gross	75,909	2,217	73,525	2,283	-2,384	66
Centre (Net of overlapping Mainstreets)						
Billings Bridge net of Bank AM	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bayview-Preston net of Preston TM & Carling AM	2,962	129	3,102	172	140	43
Tunney's Pasture net of Wellington TM	13,786	140	11,316	132	-2,470	-8
Orléans Town Centre net of St. Joseph AM	1,044	85	1,278	96	234	11
All Other Centres (no Mainstreet overlap)	46,854	1,334	47,050	1,353	196	19
Total Net	64,646	1,688	62,746	1,753	-1,900	65

Note: AM = Arterial Mainstreet; TM = Traditional Mainstreet

MAP 2.1 and 2.2 LOCATION KEY GUIDE

Employment Areas	Map ID	Rural Business Parks	Map ID	Major Education Areas	Map ID	Traditional Mainstreets
Bells Corners Employment Area	1	A.G. Reed Industrial Area	39	University of Ottawa	1	Bank
Queensview Office Park	2	Rural Employment Area	40	Carleton University	2	Beechwood
Carling and Moodie	3	Carp Airport Industrial Area	41	Cité Collégiale	3	Bronson
Woodward Business Park	4	Ashton Industrial Area	42	Saint Paul University	4	Dalhousie
Merivale Industrial Area	5	Westwood Industrial Area	43	Algonquin College	5	Elgin
Colonnade Business Park	6	Richmond Industrial Area	44	Office Concentrations		Gladstone
Rideau Heights Business Park	7	Moodie Drive Industrial Area	45	Sussex - Global Affairs Canada	1	Hawthorne
National Research Council	8	Jordel Agri-Industrial Commercial Park	46	Alta Vista - Smyth	2	King Edward
South Walkley-Albion Industrial Area	9	South Gloucester Industrial Area	47	CMHC	3	Main
Ottawa South Business Park	10	Gordon McKeown Industrial Area	48	Meriline Court (Baseline-Merivale)	4	McArthur
Hawthorne-Stevenage Industrial Area	11	Highway 31 - South Greely Industrial Area	49	Shopping Centres		Merivale
Sheffield Industrial Area	12	IndCum Industrial Area	50	Kanata Centrum	1	Montréal
Newmarket-Cyrville Industrial Area	13	Vars Business Park	51	Chapman Mills Village Square Town Centre	2	Preston
Industrial Avenue Business Park	14	Vars Cement	52	Nepean Crossroads Centre	3	Richmond
Coventry Industrial Area	15			Bayshore	4	Rideau
Canotek Business Park	16	Mixed Use Centres		Carlingwood	5	Scott
Rideau North Industrial District	17	Baseline-Woodroffe	1	Westgate	6	Somerset West
Limebank North Business Area	18	Billings Bridge	2	Rideau Centre (including The Bay)	7	Stittsville Main
Riverside-Uplands	19	Blair	3	Billings Bridge	8	Wellington
Hunt Club North Field Aviation Area	20	Confederation Heights	4	South Keys	9	Arterial Mainstreets
Airport South Area	21	Cyrville	5	Herongate Square	10	Bank
Airport - Lester Sector	22	Kanata West	6	Train Yards	11	Baseline
Airport Gateway Business Park	23	Lees	7	St. Laurent (including office)	12	Carling
Kanata West Business Park	24	Mer Bleu	8	Innes Road-Crossing	13	Clyde
Kanata North Business Park	25	Bayview-Preston	9	Gloucester Centre	14	Eagleson
Kanata South Business Park	26	Industrial	10	Place d'Orleans	15	Hazeldean
Terry Fox Business Park	27	Tunney's Pasture	11	Tanger Outlets	16	Innes
Iber Road Business Park	28	Orléans Town Centre	12	Other Areas		Merivale
416 Business Park	29	Barrhaven Town Centre	13	Lansdowne Park	1	Montreal (excluding NRC)
South Merivale Business Park	30	Kanata Town Centre	14	Canadian Tire Place	2	Richmond
Albion-Leitrim Industrial Area	31			Museums		Robertson (Bells Corners)
South Orleans Industrial Park	32	Hospitals		Nature	1	St. Joseph
Youville Business Park	33	Ottawa Hospital - General Campus	1	Aviation	2	St. Laurent
Taylor Creek Business Park	34	Ottawa Hospital - Riverside Campus	2	Agriculture	3	
Cardinal Creek Business Park	35	Ottawa Hospital - Civic Campus	3	War	4	
Ottawa River Business Park	36	Children's Hospital	4	Science and Technology	5	
Riverside South Business Park	37	Saint Vincent	5			
Vanier Parkway	38	Élisabeth Bruyère	6			
		Queensway-Carleton	7			
		Royal Ottawa	8			
		Montfort	9			



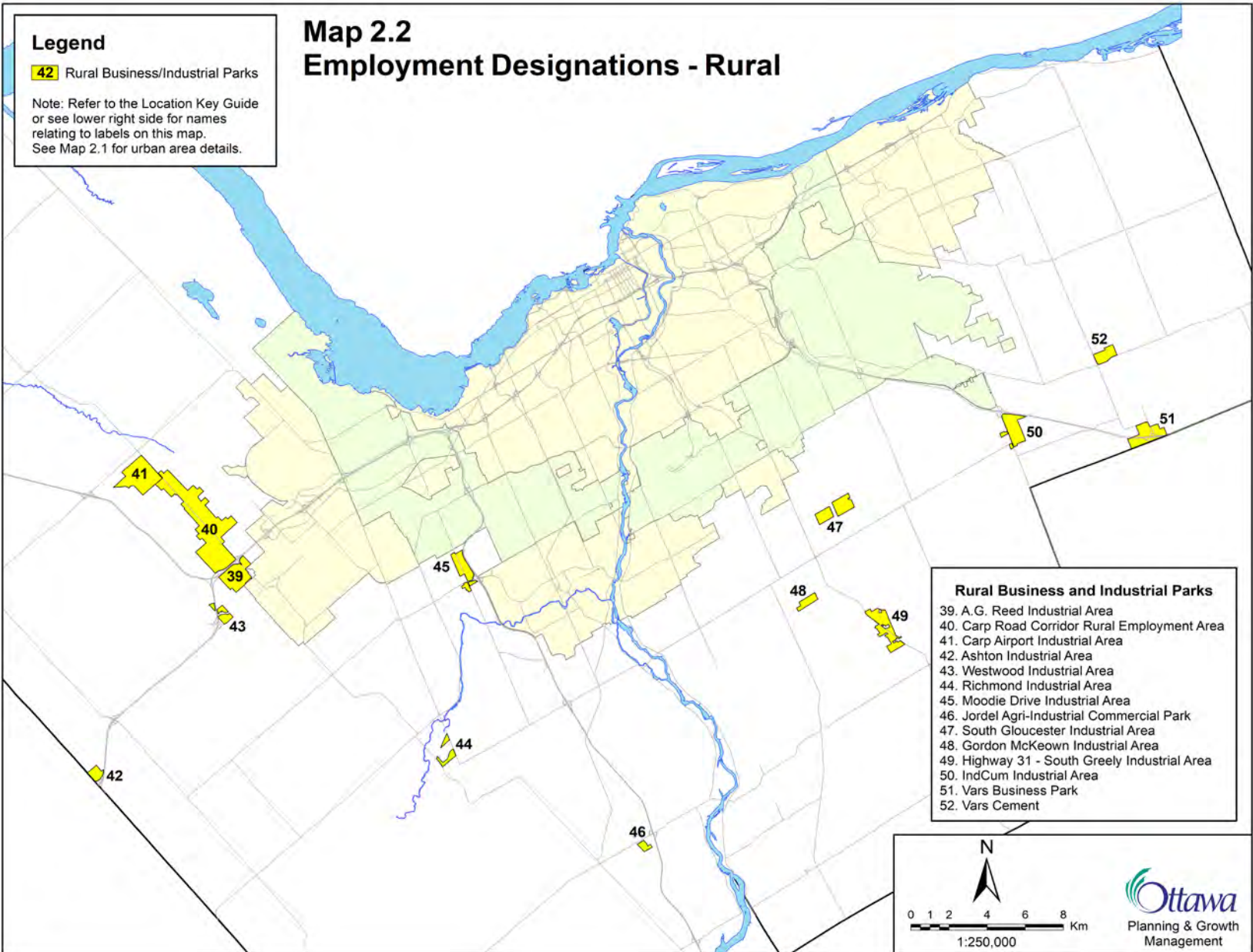


TABLE 16.3 MIXED USE CENTRES EMPLOYMENT, 2012-2016

Major Sectors	2012		2016		2012-2016	
	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Primary	0	0	8	1	8	1
Utilities	7	1	0	0	-7	-1
Construction	524	58	437	47	-87	-11
Manufacturing	697	47	657	60	-40	13
Wholesale	339	29	360	24	21	-5
Retail	11,796	666	11,739	689	-57	23
Transportation and Warehousing	5,009	40	3,634	29	-1,375	-11
Information and Cultural	1,544	48	2,077	51	533	3
Finance and Insurance	4,013	89	4,276	89	263	0
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	602	79	865	79	263	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,360	186	3,981	229	-379	43
Management of Companies and Enterprises	56	3	53	3	-3	0
Administrative and Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	1,951	66	1,412	59	-539	-7
Education Services	3,427	51	4,300	51	873	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,898	208	4,262	217	364	9
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,606	42	1,526	47	-80	5
Accommodation and Food Services	5,058	272	5,378	289	320	17
Other Services	2,464	250	2,571	232	107	-18
Federal Public Administration	23,903	48	20,765	51	-3,138	3
Provincial Public Administration	842	20	641	21	-201	1
Local Public Administration	3,778	13	4,548	14	770	1
Other Public Administration	35	1	35	1	0	0
Total	75,909	2,217	73,525	2,283	-2,384	66

Table 16.3 shows employment by major sector within all MUCs. In 2016, the *Federal Public Administration* sector employed the most with 28.2% of employment within all MUCs, the majority of which are located within the Tunney's Pasture, Confederation Heights and Bayview-Preston MUCs. *Retail* at 16%; *Accommodation and Food Services* at 7.3%; *Local Public Administration* at 6.2% and *Education Services* at 5.8% round out the top five sectors within MUCs.

TABLE 16.4 EMPLOYMENT AREAS BY LOCATION, 2012-2016

Employment Areas (Gross Employment)	2012		2016		2012-2016	
	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Kanata North	20,517	436	23,119	531	2,602	95
Kanata South	1,510	82	1,740	92	230	10
Terry Fox	3,451	52	3,645	64	194	12
Kanata West	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iber Road/Stittsville	1,278	71	1,551	79	273	8
Bells Corners	6,754	234	5,871	245	-883	11
Carling Ave and Moodie Dr. (Nortel-Ciena-DND)	1,175	4	1,205	2	30	-2
Queensview-Morrison	2,221	81	1,842	87	-379	6
Woodward-Clyde	3,304	172	3,569	171	265	-1
Merivale-Rideau Heights-Colonnade	23,107	1,177	22,989	1,204	-118	27
416 Business Park	0	0	423	1	423	1
South Merivale	3,261	4	3,332	8	71	4
Riverside Uplands	10	1	44	2	34	1
Riverside South	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Walkley-Albion	709	27	611	29	-98	2
Ottawa South	9,716	350	9,300	362	-416	12
Hawthorne-Stevenage	4,775	211	4,989	217	214	6
Sheffield	11,271	508	9,208	484	-2,063	-24
Newmarket-Cyrville	6,125	324	5,787	337	-338	13
Industrial Avenue	6,552	163	5,499	150	-1,053	-13
Coventry	2,077	34	1,352	40	-725	6
Vanier Parkway	1,406	2	1,400	1	-6	-1
NRC Montreal Road	7,400	10	8,670	14	1,270	4
Canotek	4,404	377	3,481	357	-923	-20
Orleans South	3,175	149	3,460	173	285	24
Ottawa River	39	2	44	3	5	1
Taylor Creek and Cardinal Creek	1,028	88	1,048	86	20	-2
Leitrim	1,766	87	1,752	98	-14	11
Total Gross Employment Areas	127,031	4,646	125,931	4,837	-1,100	191
Employment Areas (Net of overlapping Mainstreets)						
Bells Corners net of Robertson AM	4,161	113	3,188	118	-973	5
Woodward-Clyde net of Carling AM	2,912	167	3,569	171	657	4
Merivale-Rideau Heights-Colonnade net of Merivale AM	15,783	755	15,695	786	-88	31
Sheffield net of St. Laurent AM	9,585	454	8,066	436	-1,519	-18
Newmarket-Cyrville net of St. Laurent AM	5,952	311	5,571	324	-381	13
Industrial Avenue net of St. Laurent AM	4,226	131	2,947	112	-1,279	-19
Orleans South net of Innes AM	319	24	460	41	141	17
All Other Employment Areas (no Mainstreet overlap)	74,049	2,339	76,830	2,490	2,781	151
Total Net Employment Areas	116,987	4,294	116,326	4,478	-661	184

Table 16.4 shows the number of jobs in each Employment Area designation. The number of jobs in the Employment Area designation decreased by just over 1,000 from 2012. The most significant increase was the gain of 2,600 jobs in Kanata North. The greatest declines were in the Sheffield (-2,063 jobs) and Industrial Avenue (1,053 jobs) areas.

16.5 EMPLOYMENT AREAS EMPLOYMENT, 2012-2016

Major Sectors	2012		2016		2012-2016	
	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Primary	218	3	136	6	-82	3
Utilities	1,062	11	982	14	-80	3
Construction	10,233	573	10,234	533	1	-40
Manufacturing	17,933	423	16,072	477	-1,861	54
Wholesale	5,728	386	4,774	329	-954	-57
Retail	7,423	461	8,259	490	836	29
Transportation and Warehousing	8,329	155	7,100	155	-1,229	0
Information and Cultural	4,733	118	5,959	145	1,226	27
Finance and Insurance	1,913	175	1,618	175	-295	0
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	2,648	192	2,490	205	-158	13
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	21,694	831	21,733	890	39	59
Management of Companies and Enterprises	197	12	176	16	-21	4
Administrative and Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	11,462	224	11,901	230	439	6
Education Services	1,456	86	1,599	83	143	-3
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,672	165	2,566	218	-1,106	53
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,024	69	1,545	83	521	14
Accommodation and Food Services	2,476	149	2,775	159	299	10
Other Services	5,033	538	5,594	546	561	8
Federal Public Administration	18,384	54	18,475	54	91	0
Provincial Public Administration	206	7	190	9	-16	2
Local Public Administration	1,006	12	1,577	19	571	7
Other Public Administration	201	2	176	1	-25	-1
Total	127,031	4,646	125,931	4,837	-1,100	191

Table 16.5 shows the number of jobs by major sector within the Employment Area designation. In 2016, Employment Areas were mostly comprised of *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (17.3%); *Federal Public Administration* (14.7%); *Manufacturing* (12.8%); *Administrative and Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services* (9.5%) and *Construction* (8.1%). Compared to 2012, there was an overall loss of jobs in Employment Areas. This was a shift from an overall gain of 17,400 jobs between 2006 and 2012. The main areas of loss were in *Manufacturing* (-1,861), *Transportation and Warehousing* (-1,229) and *Health Care and Social Assistance* (-1,106).

TABLE 16.6 EMPLOYMENT ON TRADITIONAL AND ARTERIAL MAINSTREETS, 2012-2016

TRADITIONAL MAINSTREETS	2012		2016		Change 2012-16	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Bank	6,077	6,077	8,563	8,563	2,486	2,486
Beechwood	953	953	886	886	-67	-67
Bronson	1,095	1,093	1,169	1,166	74	73
Dalhousie	303	303	282	282	-21	-21
Elgin	3,345	3,345	4,655	4,655	1,310	1,310
Gladstone	579	456	568	445	-11	-11
Hawthorne	80	80	97	97	17	17
King Edward	809	49	2,653	41	1,844	-8
Main	724	724	765	765	41	41
McArthur	5,438	5,438	4,390	4,390	-1,048	-1,048
Merivale	362	362	379	379	17	17
Montréal	2,355	2,355	2,274	2,274	-81	-81
Preston	3,068	145	3,140	114	72	-31
Richmond	4,659	4,659	4,204	4,204	-455	-455
Rideau	2,637	2,637	2,895	2,895	258	258
Scott	142	142	138	138	-4	-4
Somerset West	3,259	2,862	2,898	2,382	-361	-480
Stittsville Main	1,732	1,719	1,753	1,740	21	21
Wellington	2,598	2,492	2,533	2,411	-65	-81
Total Traditional Mainstreets	40,215	35,891	44,242	37,827	4,027	1,936
ARTERIAL MAINSTREETS						
Bank	8,888	6,044	8,796	6,179	-92	135
Carling	23,182	20,079	23,741	21,396	559	1,317
Eagleson	1,078	1,078	1,000	1,000	-78	-78
Hazeldean	3,563	3,563	4,075	4,075	512	512
Innes	3,780	924	3,911	911	131	-13
Merivale-Clyde-Baseline	9,691	9,673	11,461	11,449	1,770	1,776
Montréal (excluding NRC)	6,228	6,216	5,920	5,902	-308	-314
Richmond	803	803	786	786	-17	-17
Robertson (Bells Corners)	4,243	1,650	4,602	1,919	359	269
St. Joseph	4,337	2,178	4,050	2,020	-287	-158
St. Laurent	5,888	1,703	5,554	1,644	-334	-59
Total Arterial Mainstreets	71,681	53,911	73,896	57,281	2,215	3,370
Total All Mainstreets	111,896	89,802	118,138	95,108	6,242	5,306

The Mainstreet designation, which includes both Traditional and Arterial Mainstreets, allows for a broad mix of land uses. With some exceptions, the businesses are smaller than in other employment-related designations. For consistency in reporting, figures in Table 16.6 show employment on Mainstreets in two different ways. What is described in the table as “Net” employment (figures as shown in Table 16.1) represents Mainstreet jobs excluding areas of Mainstreets that overlap with designations other than General Urban Area. “Gross” employment includes jobs on Mainstreets including those areas that overlap with other designations.

Using gross figures, both traditional and arterial mainstreets posted gains in the last four years of 4,027 jobs and 2,215 respectively, for an overall gain of 6,200 jobs. In terms of net figures, traditional and arterial mainstreets posted gains of 1,936 and 3,370 jobs respectively providing an overall mainstreet gain of 5,306 jobs between 2012-2016.

Traditional Mainstreets, generally developed before 1945, had a total net employment of 37,827, up 5.4% or 1,936 jobs from 2012. In 2016, Bank, Elgin, McArthur and Richmond contained the most jobs within the Traditional Mainstreet designation and combined made up 57.7% of all net Traditional Mainstreet employment. The Bank Traditional Mainstreet had the highest absolute growth from 2012 with 2,486 more net jobs and the greatest percentage gain for a 40.9% increase. Over half (57.9%) of the Traditional Mainstreets experienced job losses from 2012, losing 2,287 jobs in total.

Among the Arterial Mainstreet designation Carling and Merivale-Clyde-Baseline contained the most jobs combining for 91.8% of all net Arterial Mainstreet employment. Merivale-Clyde-Baseline had the most Arterial Mainstreet net growth with an increase of 1,776 jobs (+18.4%) from 2012. Montréal and St. Joseph were the two Arterial Mainstreets that lost the most jobs from 2012, declining 314 and 158 net jobs respectively.

Table 16.7 shows the number of net jobs (only jobs within the General Urban Area designation) within Traditional and Arterial Mainstreets by major sector. In 2016, Mainstreets were mostly comprised of jobs in *Retail* (20.5%); *Health Care and Social Assistance* (19.4%); *Accommodation and Food Services* (12.1%); *Federal Public Administration* (10.2%); and *Other Services* (7.4%) sectors. Sectors that experienced notable percentage-based growth on Mainstreets between 2012 and 2016 included: *Utilities* (380%), *Arts, Entertainment and Recreation* (209.5%) and *Local Public Administration* 122.7% growth. Three sectors, *Primary* (-47.6%), *Management of Companies and Enterprises* (-46.9%) and *Provincial Public Administration* (-35.5%), showed the greatest declines in growth on Mainstreets in the past four years.

16.7 NET EMPLOYMENT ON TRADITIONAL AND ARTERIAL MAINSTREETS BY MAJOR SECTOR, 2012-2016

Major Sectors	2012		2016		2012-2016	
	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Primary	21	4	11	2	-10	-2
Utilities	5	1	24	3	19	2
Construction	1,252	140	881	116	-371	-24
Manufacturing	1,703	117	1,401	132	-302	15
Wholesale	312	48	346	39	34	-9
Retail	19,674	1,405	19,526	1,353	-148	-52
Transportation and Warehousing	931	68	630	63	-301	-5
Information and Cultural	1,512	66	2,021	78	509	12
Finance and Insurance	2,807	269	2,875	282	68	13
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	2,423	219	2,699	249	276	30
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,581	628	6,668	594	1,087	-34
Management of Companies and Enterprises	81	5	43	9	-38	4
Administrative and Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	2,259	153	2,884	159	625	6
Education Services	2,004	162	1,973	161	-31	-1
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,954	841	18,477	920	523	79
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	910	105	2,816	108	1,906	3
Accommodation and Food Services	11,044	816	11,466	857	422	41
Other Services	6,895	1,048	7,032	1,034	137	-14
Federal Public Administration	10,565	37	9,738	27	-827	-10
Provincial Public Administration	321	9	207	10	-114	1
Local Public Administration	1,471	22	3,276	18	1,805	-4
Other Public Administration	77	6	114	8	37	2
Total	89,802	6,169	95,108	6,222	5,306	53

Note: Employment on Mainstreets are only for the General Urban Area designation and exclude overlaps with all other designations.

16.8 GENERAL URBAN AREA EMPLOYMENT, 2012-2016

Major Sectors	2012		2016		2012-2016	
	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations	Employment	Locations
Primary	65	7	29	5	-36	-2
Utilities	511	11	481	11	-30	0
Construction	5,274	903	4,339	829	-935	-74
Manufacturing	1,117	162	1,438	197	321	35
Wholesale	870	147	690	131	-180	-16
Retail	13,068	840	14,015	876	947	36
Transportation and Warehousing	916	121	805	133	-111	12
Information and Cultural	1,968	135	1,321	165	-647	30
Finance and Insurance	1,717	245	3,466	237	1,749	-8
Real Estate and Rental Leasing	2,541	465	2,593	503	52	38
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	9,941	1,550	11,349	1,638	1,408	88
Management of Companies and Enterprises	144	15	170	21	26	6
Administrative and Support, Waste Management & Remediation Services	3,123	393	3,666	394	543	1
Education Services	25,383	472	28,471	483	3,088	11
Health Care and Social Assistance	26,061	1,216	25,444	1,282	-617	66
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	2,251	187	2,081	176	-170	-11
Accommodation and Food Services	7,117	501	8,040	581	923	80
Other Services	8,721	1,291	7,979	1,276	-742	-15
Federal Public Administration	8,116	31	6,560	28	-1,556	-3
Provincial Public Administration	110	8	146	7	36	-1
Local Public Administration	3,221	56	4,477	64	1,256	8
Other Public Administration	1,157	76	1,106	74	-51	-2
Total	123,392	8,832	128,666	9,111	5,274	279

Figures in this table do not include employment on designated Traditional or Arterial Mainstreets

The General Urban Area designation allows for a variety of employment uses, including large employment nodes such as hospitals, universities and major offices as well as scattered employment that meets the everyday needs of residents such as schools, shopping centres, recreation, entertainment and other services. The data in Table 16.8 represents employment in the General Urban Area after jobs on designated Mainstreets have been removed. With an increase of 5,274 jobs and 279 locations since 2012, the General Urban Area accounted for 128,666 jobs in 2016, slightly less than one quarter of all jobs in Ottawa. The largest increases were observed in

Education Services (+3,088), Finance and Insurance (+1,749), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (+1,408) and Local Public Administration (+1,256). These gains more than offset losses in *Federal Public Administration (-1,556), Construction (-935) and Other Services (-742).*

The General Urban Area (GUA) has many small businesses. Of the total 9,111 locations in 2016, the majority (79.8%) had 10 or fewer employees and 64.6% had less than five employees. Despite their large numbers, they represented a relatively small percentage of total General Urban Area employment; 18.4% of jobs with fewer than 10 employees and 10.4% of jobs with fewer than 5 employees. In contrast, General Urban Area firms with 100 or more employees had only 158 locations (1.7%) but accounted for 55,867 jobs, 43.4% of the total.

Employment Nodes in the Urban Area

Many of the city's large single-use employment nodes fall into one of the following categories; large institutional uses, such as hospitals and major educational facilities, regional shopping centres, and major recreational and cultural facilities. Table 16.9 provides a list of these facilities in the urban area and their corresponding Official Plan designation. The table shows that employment at these locations increased in total by 5,598 jobs since 2012, while those located solely in the General Urban Area decreased by 35 jobs. Decreases occurred at most hospitals, losing 936 total jobs. Major Education Areas gained 1,652 jobs since 2012 with the University of Ottawa and Saint Paul University as the only institutions posting losses. The new Tanger Mall added 1,056 new jobs in 2016. Overall, Shopping Centres had employment losses of -2,079 jobs.

TABLE 16.9 MAJOR EMPLOYMENT NODES, 2012-2016

Employment Node	Official Plan Designation	2012	2016	2012-2016
Hospitals		22,953	22,592	-361
Ottawa Hospital - General Campus	General Urban	6,421	6,622	201
Ottawa Hospital - Riverside Campus	General Urban	852	766	-86
Ottawa Hospital - Civic Campus	Mainstreet / General Urban	6,161	6,027	-134
Children's Hospital	General Urban	2,413	2,200	-213
Saint Vincent	General Urban	1,001	677	-324
Elizabeth Bruyère	General Urban	980	805	-175
Queensway-Carleton Hospital	Greenbelt Employment Institution Area	1,870	2,228	358
Royal Ottawa	Mainstreet / General Urban	1,341	1,337	-4
Montfort	Mainstreet / General Urban	1,914	1,930	16
Major Education Areas		14,177	15,708	1,531
University of Ottawa	General Urban / Mixed Use Centre	5,986	5,927	-59
Carleton University	General Urban	4,912	5,367	455
Cité Collegiale	General Urban/Urban Employment Area	691	933	242
Saint Paul University	Mainstreet / General Urban	329	267	-62
Algonquin College	Mixed Use Centre / Central Area	2,259	3,214	955
Office Concentrations		8,514	9,493	979
Sussex - Foreign/Global Affairs	General Urban	4,601	3,416	-1,185
Alta Vista - Smyth	General Urban	1,047	2,315	1,268
CMHC	Mainstreet / General Urban	1,314	926	-388
Meriline Court (Baseline - Merivale)	Mainstreet / General Urban	1,552	2,836	1,284
Shopping Centres		30,045	30,239	194
St Laurent (including office)	Mainstreet / General Urban	3,355	2,610	-745
Rideau Centre (including The Bay)	Central Area	3,260	2,932	-328
Bayshore	General Urban	2,230	2,481	251
Billings Bridge	Mainstreet / Mixed Use Centre	2,760	2,499	-261
Place d'Orléans	Mainstreet / Mixed Use Centre	1,846	1,671	-175
Carlingwood	Mainstreet / General Urban	1,572	1,696	124
Heron Gate/Herongate Square	General Urban	254	267	13
Westgate	Mainstreet / General Urban	634	631	-3
Kanata Centrum	Mixed Use Centre	2,854	3,024	170
Chapman Mills Village Square Town Centre	Mixed Use Centre / General Urban	2,982	3,180	198
Nepean Crossroads Centre	Mainstreet / General Urban	2,079	2,162	83
Gloucester Centre	Mixed Use Centre	1,984	1,546	-438
South Keys	Mainstreet / General Urban	1,530	1,401	-129
Innes Road-Crossing	General Urban	1,384	1,535	151
Train Yards	Mixed Use Centre	1,321	1,548	227
Tanger Mall	Mixed Use Centre	0	1,056	1,056
Other Areas		1,307	3,903	2,596
Lansdowne Park	Mainstreet / General Urban	143	2,766	2,623
Canadian Tire Place	Mixed Use Centre	1,164	1,137	-27
Museums		624	1,283	659
Nature	General Urban	281	80	-201
Aviation	General Urban	65	126	61
Agriculture	Agricultural Research Area	48	903	855
War	Central Area	80	80	0
Science and Technology	Employment Area	150	94	-56
Total in General Urban Area		31,734	31,982	399
Total on all designations		132,287	143,844	5,598

Greenbelt Employment

There were 15,324 jobs located on Greenbelt land in 2016, an increase of 831 (+5.7%) since 2012 (Table 16.1). A large part of the increase is attributable to new jobs located in the Greenbelt Employment and Institutional Areas, where more than half of all Greenbelt employment is located. The second largest source was federal government jobs in the Greenbelt, which increased by 124 (2.4%) since 2012 (Table 5).

Business Parks and Industrial Areas

As noted, 125,931 jobs were located in designated Employment Areas (Table 16.1). While the OP designates the larger business and industrial areas, there are also a number of smaller industrial areas in the General Urban Area. In addition, the OP (excluding secondary plans) does not designate any of the employment areas in the rural area other than the Rural Employment Area (former Carp Road Rural Employment Area). This section of the report analyses employment in all employment areas, shown on Maps 2.1 and 2.2.

When all business parks and industrial areas are included, total employment was 128,850 in 2016 (Table 17), nearly one quarter of all jobs in the city. Since 2012, employment in these areas fell by 10,573 jobs, or -7.6%. Inside the Greenbelt 14% of the jobs in business parks were lost, while 7.4% and 2.1% were gained in urban areas outside the Greenbelt and in the rural area respectively.

Total urban jobs were almost evenly split east and west of the Rideau River, with the east having 54,411 jobs (44.7%) and the west with 67,256 jobs (55.3%). Of the total decrease in urban jobs, 10,247 were located in the east and 6,031 were in the west.

Inside the Greenbelt, the western business parks lost 5,368 jobs mostly due to job declines in the Bells Corners Industrial Area. With a few exceptions, most of the business parks inside the Greenbelt saw losses with an overall decline of 7,954 jobs since 2012. The Sheffield, Industrial Avenue Business Park and Coventry Industrial areas saw the greatest decreases together accounting for nearly 75% of the eastern losses.

Outside the Greenbelt, urban areas west of the Rideau River saw a gain of 2,941 new jobs, largely in the Kanata North and Stittsville Business Parks. In urban areas east of the Rideau River there were 310 fewer jobs than in 2012, mostly from the Youville Business Park.

With an increase of 156 new jobs, industrial parks in the rural area increased by 2.2%. Between 2012 and 2016, rural areas absorbed 5.6% of total new business park jobs in Ottawa, higher than the 5.0% rural proportion of total city industrial jobs in 2012. The Carp Road Rural Employment Area and the Gordon McKeown Industrial Area had the largest rural gains at 429 and 147 respectively. The South Gloucester Industrial Area saw the largest decline (-412 jobs) in the rural area since 2012.

TABLE 17 EMPLOYMENT IN BUSINESS PARKS, 2012-2016

Location	Official Plan Designation	2012	2016	2012-2016
BUSINESS PARKS INSIDE GREENBELT				
Bells Corners Industrial Area	Employment Area	6,754	3,760	-2,994
Carling Ave (Nortel)	Employment Area	1,175	1,205	30
Queensview Office Park	Employment Area	3,444	1,825	-1,619
Woodward Business Park	Employment Area; Major Open Space	4,544	3,877	-667
Merivale Industrial Area	Employment Area	6,766	6,987	221
Colonnade Business Park	Employment Area	9,035	8,720	-315
Rideau Heights Business Park	Employment Area	7,306	7,282	-24
sub-total inside Greenbelt west		39,024	33,656	-5,368
National Research Council	Employment Area	7,400	8,670	1,270
South Walkley-Albion Industrial Area	Employment Area; Urban Natural Features	709	611	-98
Ottawa South Business Park	Employment Area	9,548	9,276	-272
Hawthorne-Stevenage Industrial Area	Employment Area	4,775	4,989	214
Sheffield Industrial Area	Employment Area	11,649	8,625	-3,024
Newmarket-Cyrville Industrial Area	Employment Area; Mixed Use Centre	6,683	4,670	-2,013
Industrial Avenue Business Park	Employment Area; General Urban Area	6,759	5,267	-1,492
Coventry Industrial Area	Employment Area	1,694	257	-1,437
Canotek Business Park	Employment Area	4,146	3,145	-1,001
Rideau North Industrial District	General Urban Area	438	376	-62
Limebank North Business Area	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	391	403	12
Riverside Uplands	Employment Area	10	44	34
Hunt Club North Field Aviation Area	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	1,905	2,332	427
Airport South Area	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	0	0	0
Airport - Lester Sector	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	1,330	896	-434
Airport Gateway Business Park	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport; Significant Wetlands	138	60	-78
sub-total inside Greenbelt east		57,575	49,621	-7,954
Total inside Greenbelt		96,599	83,277	-13,322
BUSINESS PARKS OUTSIDE GREENBELT				
Kanata West Business Park	Employment Area	6	0	-6
Kanata North Business Park	Employment Area; General Urban Area	20,517	23,332	2,815
Kanata South Business Park	Employment Area	2,146	1,740	-406
Terry Fox Business Park	Employment Area	3,451	3,645	194
Iber Road/Stittsville Business Park	Employment Area; Urban Natural Features	1,278	1,551	273
416 Business Park	Employment Area; General Urban Area	0	0	0

South Merivale Business Park	Employment Area; Major Open Space	3,261	3,332	71
sub-total west outside Greenbelt		30,659	33,600	2,941
Albion-Leitrim Industrial Area	Employment Area	1,766	1,752	-14
South Orléans Industrial Park	Employment Area	416	404	-12
Youville Business Park	General Urban Area	1,772	1,462	-310
Taylor Creek Business Park	Employment Area	938	948	10
Cardinal Creek Business Park	Employment Area; General Urban Area	166	180	14
Ottawa River Business Park	Employment Area; Major Open Space	42	44	2
Riverside South Business Park	Employment Area; Natural Environment Area	0	0	0
sub-total east outside Greenbelt		5,100	4,790	-310
Total outside Greenbelt (urban)		35,759	38,390	2,631
Total Urban		132,358	121,667	-10,691
BUSINESS PARKS IN RURAL AREA				
A.G. Reed Industrial Area	Rural Employment Area	1,597	1,632	35
Carp Road Corridor/Rural Employment Area	Rural Employment Area; Limestone Resource Area	1,838	2,267	429
Carp Airport Industrial Area	Carp Airport	69	4	-65
Ashton Industrial	General Rural Area	0	50	50
Westwood Industrial Area	General Rural Area; Rural Natural Features Area	31	61	30
Richmond Industrial Area	Village	99	124	25
Moodie Drive Industrial Area	Rural Employment Area; General Rural Area; Limestone Resource Area; Significant Wetlands	325	432	107
Jordel Agri-Industrial Commercial Park	Village	0	0	0
South Gloucester Industrial Area	Rural Employment Area	1,733	1,321	-412
Gordon McKeown Industrial Area	Village	692	839	147
Highway 31-South Greely Industrial Area	General Rural Area; Rural Natural Features Area	304	184	-120
IndCum Industrial Area	Rural Employment Area; Rural Natural Features Area; General Rural Area	84	51	-33
Vars Business Park	General Rural Area; Agricultural Resource Area	179	95	-84
Vars Cement	General Rural Area; Rural Natural Features Area	76	123	47
Total Rural		7,027	7,183	156
Total Business Parks		139,385	128,850	-10,535

Table 18 summarizes the employment structure of business and industrial areas since 2012. Employment is divided into four major categories: high-technology, traditional industrial, retail, and other services. These categories are based on NAICS sectors rather than land-use.

There were 36,262 high-tech jobs located in business and industrial areas in 2016, representing 28.1% of all jobs on these lands. Over 56% of all advanced technology jobs were located in business and industrial areas in 2016. The majority of these (61.9%) were outside the Greenbelt, 93.5% of which were in Kanata. 36.5% of high-tech jobs in business parks were located inside the Greenbelt while the rural area accounted for 1.6% of high-tech jobs in these areas.

Traditional industrial sectors include primary activities, utilities, construction, manufacturing (non-high-tech), wholesale, and transportation and warehousing, which together accounted for 32,459 jobs, or 25.2% of all jobs on business parks. Just under three-quarters of traditional industrial jobs were inside the Greenbelt (23,979 jobs), and most prevalent in the city's older industrial employment areas in the southeast such as Sheffield, Industrial Avenue and Hawthorne-Stevenage areas and Merivale Industrial Area in the southwest. Traditional sector jobs accounted for 4,186 jobs in urban areas outside the Greenbelt with 36.5% in Kanata and 28.8% in Albion-Leitrim. Business parks in Orléans made up 13.5% of outside the Greenbelt jobs. Rural employment areas cater to land-extensive uses requiring properties with little or no servicing for storage and warehousing, or adjacency to aggregate resources, and have almost 60% of jobs in traditional industrial sectors.

Retail accounted for 4.6% of jobs in business and industrial parks, a decline from the 5.2% reported in 2012. Urban retail jobs in business parks are split 70.8% inside and 29.2% outside of the Greenbelt. Terry Fox in the west and Newmarket-Cyrville in the east had the most business park retail jobs with 721 and 622 respectively, combining for 23.8% of these jobs inside the urban area. Retail employment in rural industrial areas accounts for only 5.5% (331 jobs) of total employment in those areas.

Jobs in other services totalled 54,149 in 2016, 42.0% of all business park jobs. Most jobs in other services (77.7%) were inside the Greenbelt, while 18.6% were in urban areas outside the Greenbelt and 3.7% were in rural employment areas. Other services jobs in business parks were mostly made up of the *Public Administration* (34.8%); *Business Support Services* (20.9%) and *Professional, Scientific and Technical Services* (11.5%) sectors.

TABLE 18 EMPLOYMENT TYPE, 2016

Location	Official Plan Designation	High-Tech	Traditional	Retail	Other Services
BUSINESS PARKS INSIDE GREENBELT					
Bells Corners Industrial Area	Employment Area	1,868	372	200	1,320
Carling Ave (Nortel)	Employment Area	0	0	0	1,205
Queensview Office Park	Employment Area	326	365	172	962
Woodward Business Park	Employment Area; Major Open Space	505	331	49	2,992
Merivale Industrial Area	Employment Area	370	2,887	409	3,321
Colonnade Business Park	Employment Area	1,194	1,447	447	5,632
Rideau Heights Business Park	Employment Area	2,281	2,094	291	2,616
sub-total inside Greenbelt west		6,544	7,496	1,568	18,048
National Research Council	Employment Area	2,230	66	0	6,374
South Walkley-Albion Industrial Area	Employment Area; Urban Natural Features	0	413	105	93
Ottawa South Business Park	Employment Area	1,429	2,128	251	5,468
Hawthorne-Stevenage Industrial Area	Employment Area	504	2,725	543	1,217
Sheffield Industrial Area	Employment Area	613	4,546	412	3,054
Newmarket-Cyrville Industrial Area	Employment Area; Mixed Use Centre	13	2,081	622	1,954
Industrial Avenue Business Park	Employment Area; General Urban Area	134	2,916	70	2,147
Coventry Industrial Area	Employment Area	132	0	7	118
Canotek Business Park	Employment Area	346	1,085	166	1,548
Rideau North Industrial District	General Urban Area	23	38	7	308
Limebank North Business Area	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	287	0	0	116
Riverside Uplands	Employment Area	0	0	10	34
Hunt Club North Field Aviation Area	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	987	8	237	1,100
Airport South Area	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	0	0	0	0
Airport - Lester Sector	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport	0	473	0	423
Airport Gateway Business Park	Macdonald-Cartier International Airport; Significant Wetlands	0	4	0	56
sub-total inside Greenbelt east		6,698	16,483	2,430	24,010
Total inside Greenbelt		13,242	23,979	3,998	42,058
BUSINESS PARKS OUTSIDE GREENBELT					
Kanata West Business Park	Employment Area	0	0	0	0
Kanata North Business Park	Employment Area; General Urban Area	18,363	847	176	3,946
Kanata South Business Park	Employment Area	619	634	39	448
Terry Fox Business Park	Employment Area	2,005	47	721	872
Iber Road/Stittsville Business Park	Employment Area; Urban Natural Features	587	600	53	311

Table 18 Continued

416 Business Park	Employment Area; General Urban Area	0	0	0	0
South Merivale Business Park	Employment Area; Major Open Space	432	287	2	2,611
sub-total west outside Greenbelt		22,006	2,415	991	8,188
Albion-Leitrim Industrial Area	Employment Area	268	1,206	10	268
South Orléans Industrial Park	Employment Area	4	147	3	250
Youville Business Park	General Urban Area	61	82	548	771
Taylor Creek Business Park	Employment Area	111	231	99	507
Cardinal Creek Business Park	Employment Area; General Urban Area	0	100	0	80
Ottawa River Business Park	Employment Area; Major Open Space	0	5	0	39
Riverside South Business Park	Employment Area; Natural Environment Area	0	0	0	0
sub-total east outside Greenbelt		444	1,771	660	1,915
Total outside Greenbelt (urban)		22,450	4,186	1,651	10,103
Total Urban		35,692	28,165	5,649	52,161
BUSINESS PARKS IN RURAL AREA					
A.G. Reed Industrial Area	Rural Employment Area	425	520	48	639
Carp Road Corridor/Rural Employment Area	Rural Employment Area; Limestone Resource Area	121	1,390	164	592
Carp Airport Industrial Area	Carp Airport	0	0	0	4
Ashton Industrial	General Rural Area	0	50	0	0
Westwood Industrial Area	General Rural Area; Rural Natural Features Area	0	8	42	11
Richmond Industrial Area	Village	15	72	21	16
Moodie Drive Industrial Area	Rural Employment Area; General Rural Area; Limestone Resource Area; Significant Wetlands	6	149	16	261
Jordel Agri-Industrial Commercial Park	Village	0	0	0	0
South Gloucester Industrial Area	Rural Employment Area	0	1,103	0	218
Gordon McKeown Industrial Area	Village	3	645	3	188
Highway 31-South Greely Industrial Area	General Rural Area; Rural Natural Features Area	0	150	15	19
IndCum Industrial Area	Rural Employment Area; Rural Natural Features Area; General Rural Area	0	11	0	40
Vars Business Park	General Rural Area; Agricultural Resource Area	0	73	22	0
Vars Cement	General Rural Area; Rural Natural Features Area	0	123	0	0
Total Rural		570	4,294	331	1,988
Total Business Parks		36,262	32,459	5,980	54,149

Employment at Rapid Transit Stations

In 2019, the city of Ottawa completed the first phase of a city-wide Light-Rail Transit (LRT) system. Tables 19.1 through 19.4 show the 2016 employment within approximately 600 m walking distance of current city rapid transit stations (Transitway, (LRT) and O-Train). The outside perimeter of the catchment areas excludes areas affected by major barriers, such as the Rideau River or Highway 417.

Employment for each station in Table 19.1 is reported solely for the radius of that station and does not account for overlaps of the 600 m radii with adjacent stations. However, total jobs reported in Table 19.4 are adjusted to remove all double counting.

Total jobs within 600 m of all rapid transit stations totaled 245,028 or 42.6% of all jobs in 2016. Total employment within 600 m of a bus rapid transit (BRT) stood at 65,976 jobs (Table 19.4), or 11.5% of total 2016 employment in Ottawa. The newly constructed LRT captured 157,670 or 64% of jobs within 600 m of rapid transit stations, while 21,382 jobs or 8.7% fell within the O-Train catchment area.

TABLE 19.1 EMPLOYMENT AT BUS RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS, 2016

Station Location	Map Ref. #	2016 Employment	Federal Employment	Station Location	Map Ref. #	2016 Employment	Federal Employment
Stittsville	1	323	0	Riverview	23	501	0
Canadian Tire Centre	2	1,816	0	Dominion	24	1,971	2
Terry Fox	3	2,391	0	Westboro	25	3,568	295
Innovation	4	2,962	0	Airport	26	2,524	1,024
Teron	5	248	0	Leitrim	27	534	0
Eagleson	6	242	0	South Keys	28	2,236	0
Moodie 1	7	975	0	Walkley	29	1,393	2
Moodie 2	8	0	0	Heron	30	2,393	2,012
Bells Corners	9	4,354	674	Billings Bridge	31	4,536	986
Bayshore	10	2,623	0	Pleasant Park	32	857	0
Pinecrest	11	3,127	500	Riverside	33	2,311	0
Lincoln Fields	12	2,029	12	Smyth	34	2,571	0
Queensway	13	381	0	Lycée Claudel	35	362	2
Iris	14	414	0	Hawthorne	36	673	0
Baseline	15	8,757	1	Innes	37	385	0
Fallowfield	16	225	4	Montréal 1	38	2,067	0
Longfields	17	209	0	Montréal 2	39	2,205	0
Strandherd	18	3,033	0	Jeanne D'Arc	40	376	0
Marketplace	19	2,994	0	St. Joseph	41	1091	1
Barrhaven Centre	20	2,567	0	Place D'Orléans	42	2,587	178
Beatrice	21	580	2	Trim	43	1,003	50
Nepean Woods	22	654	2	Millennium	44	378	0
				Cambrian	45	357	0

Confederation Line

TABLE 19.2 EMPLOYMENT AT LRT RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS, 2016

Station Location	Map Ref. #	2016 Employment	Federal Employment
Tunney's Pasture	1-C	12,632	9,847
Bayview	2-C	2,429	171
Pimisi	3-C	3,226	774
Lyon	4-C	52,842	35,928
Parliament	5-C	86,765	52,583
Rideau	6-C	42,399	15,131
UOttawa	7-C	11,260	180
Lees	8-C	235	0
Hurdman	9-C	92	0
Tremblay	10-C	4,342	2,764
St. Laurent	11-C	5,507	4
Cyrville	12-C	2,479	0
Blair	13-C	7,041	96
Total		231,249	117,478

Trillium - O-Train

TABLE 19.3 EMPLOYMENT AT LRT RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS, 2016

Station Location	Map Ref. #	2016 Employment	Federal Employment
Bayview	1-T	2,427	171
Carling	2-T	7,271	3,148
Carleton	3-T	5,503	52
Mooney's Bay	4-T	5,754	5,551
Greenboro	5-T	427	0
Total		21,382	8,922

TABLE 19.4 RAPID TRANSIT STATION EMPLOYMENT, 2016 - Net Total

Station Type	2016 Employment	2016 Federal Employment
Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	65,976	5,745
Confederation Line	157,670	75,521
Trillium Line (O-Train)	21,382	8,922
Total	245,028	90,188

Note: Net Total includes the employment sum for all rapid transit stations eliminating any double counting; it is not the sum of the employment figures shown above.